

McBRIDE RARE BOOKS

List 66 *Manuscripts & Archives*



Our latest list includes thirty manuscript and archival works. Highlights include the archive of a pioneering woman aviator; the archive of the last U.S. Ambassador to Cuba; the archive of a self-proclaimed artist madman; a letter describing 1830s Indiana; the archive of a Japanese man and a Japanese-American woman; manuscripts pertaining to the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, and both World Wars; a beautiful manuscript prayer book; and more. Enjoy!

Cheers,
Teri & James

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ARCHIVE OF AN EARLY FEMALE PILOT TURNED ARMY WIFE

1. [Alaska]. [Women]. [*Manuscript Diary of Pioneering Female Aviator Manila Davis Talley in Alaska, Together with Her Correspondence from Around the World*]. [Various places, including Yakutat, Ak.; Flatwoods, W.V.; New York City; Brasilia: 1930-1958; 1962-1963]. Approximately 225 items, comprising manuscript, printed, and photographic material and ephemera, including [30]pp. manuscript diary on stitched, lined paper and over fifty photographs of varying formats. Light wear and dust soiling, larger format photographs curling somewhat, but condition generally quite strong. Very good.

A collection of well over 200 manuscript, printed, and photographic items relating to the life and career of early female commercial pilot Manila Davis Tilley, including her manuscript diary about her pre-World War II stint in Alaska. Manila Davis was born in Flatwoods, West Virginia. She attended West Virginia University before transferring to the New England Conservatory to study music and drama. While there she became interested in aviation, taking a Curtiss-Wright course in mechanics and attending the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics at M.I.T. From there she became a salesperson for the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, and learned to fly. She obtained her commercial pilot's license in the early 1930s; was a founding member of the Betsy Ross Corps, a female auxiliary/reserve for the Army Air Corps; an early member of the Ninety-Nines, an international association of female pilots; joined the Civil Air Patrol in 1941; and was the third woman to go through the Air Force War College in December 1966. Her first husband died in 1930, and she married Benjamin B. Talley in 1933.

The diary that discusses the end of her time in Yakutat, Alaska, begins on December 13, 1940, and relates that her husband Benjamin was being transferred to Anchorage, and that, "The job will put him in charge of all the air bases being constructed in Alaska except Annette which is near Seattle. I don't desire the honor that goes with it, for it will mean that we never have any time together to enjoy ourselves again as long as it lasts -- he will travel -- mostly by plane and I'll be alone.... Oh well, such is army life -- here today and gone tomorrow...." She also records his struggles to get the proper supplies and manpower to Yakutat while in charge of

construction for Elmendorf Air Force Base. Instead of filling his order for three 20-ton tractors, they sent him three little farm, vanity tractors. Looking at them in disgust, she says he turned to one of his soldiers and said, "If I catch you wearing one for a watch charm it will go hard with you.' To me he said, 'I'll tie a line and buoy to one in the morning start it down the field and take a picture as it sinks out of sight' -- he was so mad he nearly died when he saw them." The skilled laborers they sent him were likewise threatening to strike before they ever saw the field. He told them if they refused to work they would have to find their own way back to the States. To solve his labor shortage, Talley asked permission to hire Natives who were all anxious to work for him. Knowing they were being transferred, Manila suggested she leave early to take a flying course but he did not believe a wife should be in one place while a husband was in another: "Seems ok for him to be away and leave me alone in Anchorage -- different for me to be gone a couple of months -- but I want to see Dad -- the army boat would take me down -- and I would of course have to pay my way back -- but I want to go so much. However, I might just as well have un-loaded 3 more little tractors as to have sprung that idea this morning."



In the meantime, she was asked by the native Alaskans to play the piano in their Christmas celebration at the Alaskan Native Brotherhood Hall -- the only white woman asked to participate. She describes the play the Native children put on, and also records the tragic deaths in the village since mid-September, two drowned, one murdered, one poisoned by home-made liquor, and two from tuberculosis. She records that several of the Native villagers brought her Christmas gifts of moccasins, nine pairs so far. She also mentions that wolf packs had been seen in the area near the village and that the soldiers should be told to be on alert, as they were in the habit of walking out alone at night unarmed. "Some night a hungry pack will make a tasty meal of a couple of them."

Manila boarded the freighter Kvichak alone to return to the States on January 4, 1941, with Benjamin having already left on a coast guard boat. Her ship stopped along the way to pick up other passengers and goods, including other women and children. They arrived at Tamgas on January 9, where a Colonel George J. Nold gave her a tour of the construction of the air base. The buildings were up but not the hospital, or even a road to the air field. She was surprised they were building two docks, which later became Annette Air Station. She continued her rough passage back to the States: "I keep thinking after all the flying I've done, to go down on an old tub out in the Straights of Georgia [was] rather an inglorious end for one Manila." She arrived safely in Seattle on January 14, 1941.

By the end of the year, the United States had entered the war. Manila and Benjamin spent time apart while he was assigned to various places in Alaska and Europe supervising engineering projects for the Army. Included in this group of letters from him is one from Pusan just after the conclusion of the war with Japan, dated September 18, 1945. In it he describes the Pusan harbor which could accommodate as many as fifteen Liberty ships, such a change to unload at an actual port after "so many beaches." He also witnesses the steady stream of refugees coming down from the north, "on their way from Japan and across the channel come the Koreans who have been in Japan, another migration of peoples uprooted by war... and I've seen so many."

There are about twenty-five more letters from her husband Benjamin B. Talley (1903-1998), an engineer, designer of numerous airfields in Alaska, and a Brigadier General during World War II who helped plan the D-Day beach assault in Normandy. After he retired from the Army, Talley worked for Raymond International and supervised construction of buildings in Brasilia, Brazil's new capital. Most of her correspondence back and forth with Talley in this collection relates to his time in Brazil in the late 1950s, where she sometimes joined him. She writes to her family at home from Rio about her attempts to get a license to fly down there: "There are no women flying in Rio. I hear we have one 99 in Sao Paulo but she may be a pilot from elsewhere. I'll find out. She is an old timer." Other letters are from Italy, New York City, Boston, Addis Ababa, and other destinations

There is also a small group of six letters from a Native American woman in Carnegie, Oklahoma, to Manila Talley, from 1938 and 1940, mentioning her schooling, her interest in selling some of her crafts, her knowledge of Kiowa songs, and more. Benjamin was born in Greer, Oklahoma and he and Manila traveled back there on occasion. Also included are fifty letters from family and friends; nearly seventy photographs (many candid shots; some studio portraits); approximately six printed items, including typescripts related to an organizational meeting of the Betsy Ross Corps, a reproduced typescript defining the mission of the women's aviation group the Ninety-Nines, an Activity Report for the New York Wing Civil Air Patrol, etc.; and some one dozen drafts of stories or plays Manila Talley was working on at various times, expanding her career as a pilot to include her experiments in writing autobiography and literature. A wonderful record of this pioneering woman, worthy of further study.
(McBRB6252) \$2,500

VOLUMINOUS RAVINGS OF A POLYTHEISTIC VISIONARY

2. [Art]. Figen, Milton. [*Substantial Archive of Theistic Visionary and Self-Proclaimed Madman Milton Figen, Containing Hundreds of Pages of Writings and Artwork*]. [Various places, including Sri Lanka and Los Angeles: ca. 1970-1990]. Approximately [2000]pp., loose and stapled, in various formats, plus album with over 300 art photos, [112]pp. inscribed reproduction art book, four small original art pieces, and several loose photos and negatives. Scattered creasing, chipping, and wear. A few leaves with some water damage. In a suitcase. Overall, good plus.

A very large archive of manuscripts by theistic visionary and artist Milton Figen. Included are about 2000 pages of typescript, manuscript, and photocopied writings about art, his journey becoming an artist, his theistic searching, his experiences living in Sri Lanka, as well as numerous poems, prose, and other stream-of-consciousness pieces inspired by a pantheon of deities manifested by Figen based on his visions. Additionally, there is an album of photographs titled "Basic Conjures" which includes over 300 photographs of Figen's art, other photos, newspaper articles, programs, and correspondence, as well as four original pieces of art.

Milton Figen (1908-2003) was a native Minnesotan who worked as a journalist from 1932 to 1963. He began painting in 1961, securing his first show at the Cahuenga Gallery in Hollywood in 1963, and by 1966 he was working as an artist full time. He moved nomadically for several years, living in Paris, Tunis, Morocco, and Spain, before returning to Los Angeles in 1968. Figen described his artwork as "evoked under conditions of scotopic luminosity (low illumination, beginning at the point where color values disappear, and black and white values take over)." By 1976, his artwork resided in nearly 200 private and public collections.

In 1978, at the age of seventy, Milton and his wife Dorothy moved to Sri Lanka. Both were ill and ready to move on to "the next life," but staged a dramatic recovery after arriving on the South Asian island. Together they established the first Barefoot Museum, featuring Figen's art as well as the artwork of "Buddhist monks and Nuns, children, schizophrenics, suicides, meditation masters, and foreign artists." Dorothy died in

1981, and Milton relocated to Mexico City for a time before settling in Bloomington, Indiana in 1991. The following year he opened a second Barefoot Museum in his new hometown, featuring an exhibition entitled, "How Words Become Images and Images Become Words & Thoughts: The Theistic Visionary Searches of Milton Figen, the Concrete Satire & Poetry of Gilles Lacombe, Books, Manuscripts, Paintings, & Other Conjures." Figen died in 2003, leaving behind a legacy as an artist and an out-there visionary, having exhibited his work on four continents and having been acquired by numerous prestigious institutions, including the Smithsonian. His writings (beyond his more mundane journalistic endeavors) remain relatively unknown and unpublished, making this a prime archive for further research and exploration.

(McBRB6205)

\$5,000



EARLY AUTO TRAVEL BY A WOMAN

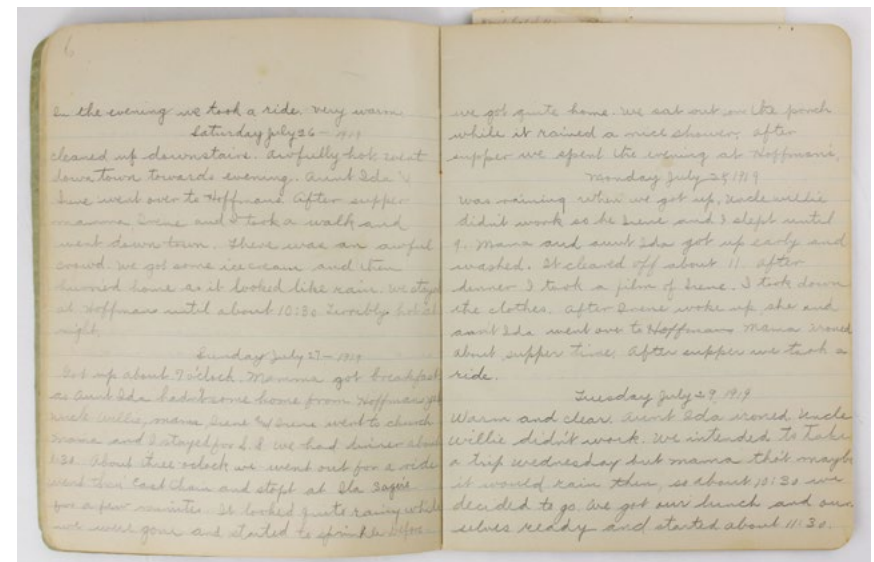
3. [Automobile Travel]. [Midwest]. Gehant, Alice. [Manuscript Diary Recording Early Automobile Trips Through Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota by a Precocious Young Illinois Woman]. [Various locations in the Midwest: 1914-1925]. 75pp. of manuscript text, with two pages of additional notes laid in. Contemporary "Pippin Composition Book," with red cloth backstrip and decorative paper covers. Some rubbing and edge wear. Occasional short closed tears to text. Very good.

A unique record of the automobile and railroad adventures of a young woman named Alice Gehant of Ashton, Lee County, Illinois. Her diary covers almost eighty pages, and details her experiences on the road in the Midwest, traveling through Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota in the first quarter of the 20th century. Gehant was traveling by car when very few people in the United States could afford to, much less have the desire to do so. Gas was cheap, but miles were slow, cars were unreliable over long stretches, and every town and city had to be traveled through as there was no interstate highway system, roads were a luxury, and progress to your end destination took real effort. Gehant memorializes some of these aspects of early automobile travel in the present diary. It is comprised of diary entries in eight sections detailing different trips between 1914 and 1925.

The diary commences with Alice's family packing up their "auto" with blankets, canned goods, clothes, toiletries, and their tent. The family would typically travel along until nightfall then stop at a home along the road and ask permission to camp in their front yard or elsewhere on the property. These requests were usually granted. Alice relates particulars of the persons encountered in the towns along the way in these trips which occurred over a ten-year span. Some trips have more detailed entries than others. The diary opens with Gehant's first entry on August 19, 1914: "When Grandpa first suggested our trip I was afraid it would turn out like it did last year, but it didn't to my surprise. We couldn't go until we had threshed and we were the last in the ring.... We took a piece of bacon, about 30 eggs, boiled chicken, potatoes, tomatoes, salt, pepper and sugar, coffee and tea, pickles, bread, a can of condensed milk and some jam. We started from home Wednesday, August 19, 1914 at about

11:30. We went to Ashton first as we had to get Gus Wagner's Blue Book, papa's watch, a basket of peaches and our travelers checque. I and the auto stayed down below the track as we didn't want to go through town all loaded up. While waiting there I started this story..."

From Our Trip to Minnesota, "Wednesday" in September 1914: "We passed through Marshalltown early in the morning. They were having the State fair there. A little way out of Marshalltown there was a big puddle of mud, we turned out along the Side and we got stuck. We went out to the fence where we got a pointed fence pole, Pa dug out in front of the wheel and then he got in and ma pushed but we couldn't make it go. Then he got out and put a board in front of a couple of wheels and still it wouldn't go. Then a couple of fellows in a 1914 Reo came along and they got out and pushed but it wouldn't go. Then we got our chains out and hitched on to the front of their car and they pulled us out. When they started they got stuck on the other side. Then we had to back through the mud and pull them out. We fixed our lunch in the mourning and didn't stop long at noon. In the afternoon the roads in some places were dreadfully rough. In one place there was a hole in the road about as big around as a dishpan where it had cave in.... We stopped for the night at a place east of Lisbon. Their name was Andre. We all slept in the house in one bed. They had a fine big brick house. The man was always swearing



we found three or four whiskey bottles out in the barn. They charged us a dollar. About 5:30 we had supper. Pork tenderloin, fried potatoes, brown gravy, sliced tomatoes, beet pickles, cabbage slaw, bread butter and jelly and pie. I had chocolate pie and buttermilk.” A fuller description can be found on our website. A wonderful and unique record of early automobile travel by an enterprising young woman from Illinois.

(McBRB5949)

\$1,500

RECORDS OF CALIFORNIA CATTLE KINGS

4. [California]. [Cattle]. [Dunphy & Hildreth]. *[Stockman's Ledger Documenting the Commercial Activities of Dunphy & Hildreth, Prominent 19th-Century California Cattle Dealers]*. [San Francisco: 1858-1863]. [23], 180pp. Folio. Contemporary suede, leather spine labels, spine title in gilt. Moderate scuffing to boards, corners worn. Minor occasional thumb-soiling to text. Very good.

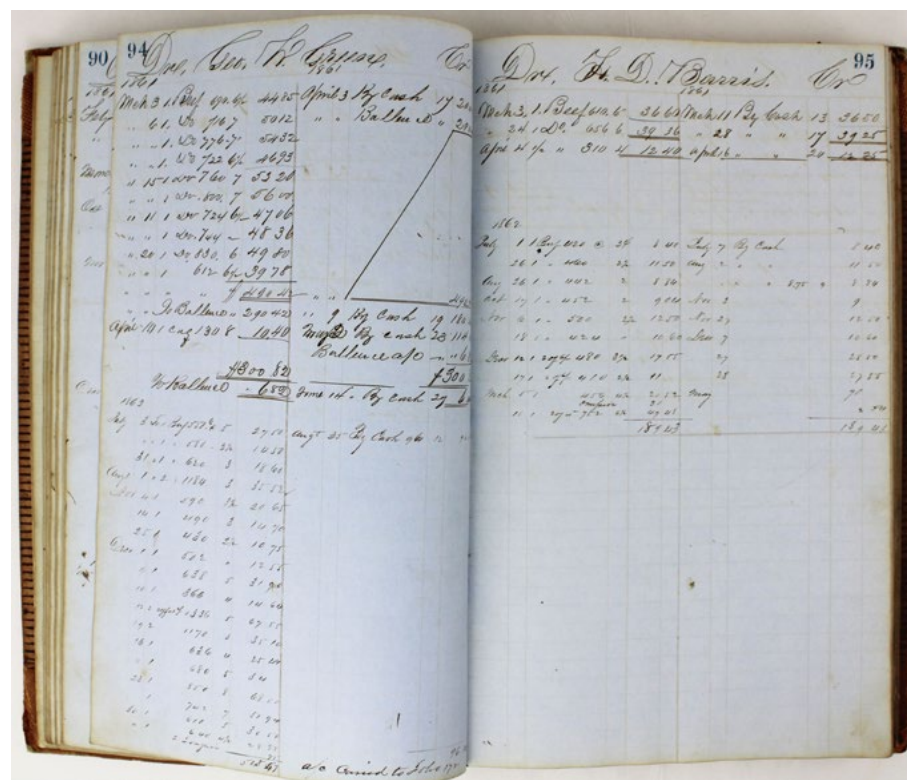
An informative and useful stockman's ledger containing five years of transactions between California cattle kings Dunphy & Hildreth and their numerous customers in San Francisco just before and during the early years of the Civil War. The ledger begins with an alphabetical listing of the company's customers who appear in the ledger, followed by almost 200 pages of entries recording detailed transactions. The ledger shows primarily beef sales (but also offal, tongues, tallow, and so on) from Dunphy & Hildreth to a wide variety of local and regional firms such as Stockton Street Market, South End Market, San Jose Market, Nevada Market, Broadway Market, the Salsipuedes Ranch, Hensley & Howard, Robin & Gray Metropolitan Market, and more. Some customers are identified by name, such as Herman Hertz, Herman Pope, Joseph Beals, Thomas R. Dean, John Zimmerman, and so forth. Meat sales are shown in pounds, with amounts owed in dollars, and with the right-hand column reserved for monthly payments made by each vendor. The ledger also contains pages recording the company, cash, and expense accounts of both of the partners.

William Dunphy was an Irish immigrant to the United States who engaged in cattle trading along the Mississippi River in his early career.

In 1846, during the Mexican-American War, he contracted to furnish the United States Army with beef. Dunphy joined a regiment of Texas Rangers and was actually wounded in several skirmishes. Following the war, Dunphy engaged in the cattle business in Brownsville, Texas, but started for California in the watershed year of 1849. After tiring of gold speculation, Dunphy once again turned his attention to the stock business as rancher and dealer. He became officially associated with Thomas Hildreth in 1855, and over the next three decades the two men headed one of the largest cattle operations in the American West. Dunphy was the more active stockman, owning several large ranches in California and Nevada, and eventually bought out Hildreth in 1881. Hildreth died in San Jose in 1886; Dunphy lasted another six years, and died in San Francisco in 1892 as one of the richest men in California. The present ledger provides insight into half a decade of Dunphy & Hildreth's commercial cattle dealing, as well as a wonderful snapshot of the economics of California stock raising just before and during the first few years of the Civil War.

(McBRB4816)

\$2,250



MID-CENTURY CHINESE-AMERICAN MEDICAL STUDENT

5. [Chinese Americana]. [Medicine]. Chen, Raymond Feng-chu. *[Small Archive of Letters, Notes, Photographs, and More Belonging to Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen During His Student Years at Harvard and Cornell]*. [Various locations, mainly in California and New York: 1953-1959]. Thirty-one letters and postcards; nine photographs; [181]pp. of mostly handwritten notes; plus assorted ephemera. Very good.

A small but notable archive of materials documenting a portion of Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen's experiences as an undergraduate at Harvard and then a medical student at Cornell in the 1950s. Most of the material emanates from the latter, when Dr. Chen was a medical student at Cornell University's medical school in New York City, during which time Chen lived in Long Island City. During his later career, Dr. Raymond Feng-chu Chen (1933-2012) became an important and prominent physician and medical researcher. His obituary in the Washington Post is illuminating and reads, in part: "Raymond F. Chen, 79, a physician and National Institutes of Health scientist whose work helped advance the development of fluorescein angiograms of kidneys, retinas and other organs, died Nov. 14 of cardiac arrest at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital in Rockville.... Dr. Chen, a Montgomery Village resident, worked at NIH from 1963 to 1993. He specialized in the fluorescence of enzymes and had written extensively about it in medical and scientific publications. Raymond Feng Chu Chen was born in Canton, China, and grew up in New York City. He was a 1955 graduate of Harvard University and a 1959 graduate of Cornell University's medical school in New York City. He received a doctorate in biochemistry at the University of Utah in 1960. In senior Olympic competitions, he won gold medals in tennis, swimming and ping-pong."

The present archive provides a unique window into some of Dr. Chen's time at both Harvard and Cornell. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the current archive lies in Chen's numerous handwritten notes for class or lab work while in medical school at Cornell, which total over 180 pages. Most of Chen's notes are handwritten on small loose leaf lined sheets likely removed from pocket notebooks; a few groups of the notes are paper-clipped together. The notes emanate from a 1956 Public



Health class, and some seem to relate to courses or lab work in internal medicine. Interspersed throughout Chen's textual notes are numerous hand-drawn medical diagrams relating to the various subjects he is studying in class or learning about in the lab. The collection also includes a handful of printed student paperwork, including copies of a few of Chen's examinations.

Among the items from Dr. Chen's earlier student days at Harvard are his 1952 Red Cross card datelined in Cambridge, his 1953-54 membership card for the Phillips Brook House at Harvard, and more, with some of the received letters sent to him in Cambridge. His time as a medical student at Cornell's New York City institution is marked by the aforementioned notes, as well as his 1955 health insurance card for the Associated Hospital Service of New York; lab slips for the T.B. Diagnostic Lab at New York Hospital in 1959, with Chen stamped "Medical Student;" personal banking papers, and more.

The collection includes three unsent letters authored by Chen -- one from the summer after he graduated from Harvard and two from his early Cornell years. These letters provide an interesting peek into Chen's personality. In the earliest letter, ostensibly written to his sister Franny, Chen practically psychoanalyzes his own father ("conformity

with others' demands is Pop's only ethic"). In the letters from Cornell, Chen comments that "Cornell is no fun at all, but on the other hand, I don't enjoy it" and that his classes are "all taught by the same group of incompetent people, and anything that we may have learned is purely coincidental." The collection also includes nine photographs and a few photographic negatives, most of which feature Chen in his student years, as well as almost thirty letters sent to Chen in the 1950s. The letters are sent from his parents, friends, former classmates, and various school officials. Two letters from a lab supervisor at Harvard relate to a summer job Chen worked in 1956. One letter here was sent to Chen while he was training in the Public Health Service's Indian Hospital at Fort Defiance, Arizona. Another letter, dated December 15, 1954, was sent to Chen by the Yale School of Medicine, prodding Chen to answer whether or not he would be accepting a place at Yale in the coming year. Obviously Chen did not accept his seat at Yale, though it speaks to his exceptional abilities as a student. The collection is rounded out by a few congratulatory cards from family and friends upon Chen's graduation from Cornell Medical School in 1959; assorted personal papers; and more.

(McBRB4870)

\$1,000

FLORIDA CIVIL WAR LETTER

6. [Civil War]. [Florida]. [Manuscript Letter Describing a False Flag Fleet Capturing Fernandina, Florida]. Fernandina. Fl.: March 14, 1862. [8]pp. on two bifolia. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good.

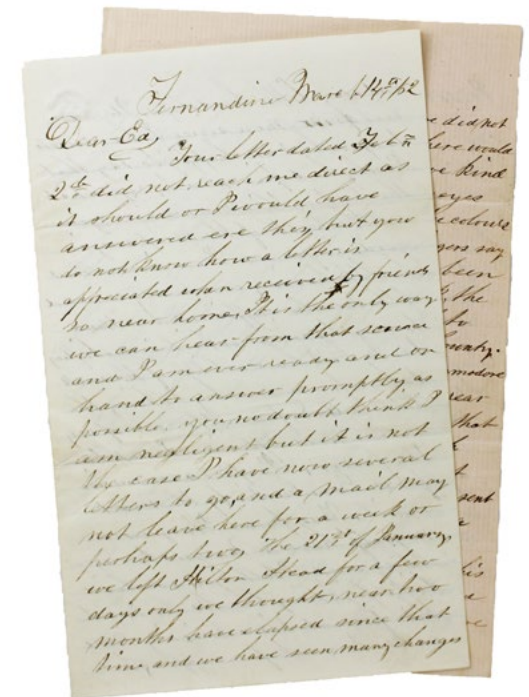
A wonderful letter describing the capture of Fort Clinch and the fall of Fernandina, Florida to Union troops in March of 1862. Fernandina is located on Amelia Island, in the far northeast corner of the state, just across the border with Georgia. Fearing that the brick fort was vulnerable to cannonading, and in need of men elsewhere, the Confederacy abandoned Fort Clinch early in 1862. The fort had been used as a haven for blockade runners, and the Union was eager to reclaim and fortify the position. In the present letter, Isaac Smedley of Company C of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers describes the capture of the fort and the town in some detail:

"I was told their force here was six thousand while ours was not more than one half the number had they have been armed as well as we are they could have stopped twenty thousand from entering the town. One mile north of the town is the entrance from the ocean by a channel not more than two hundred yards wide. At the mouth of this channel is a fort of no little strength built of brick and mounts near fifty guns of the heaviest calibre besides smaller ones, they had great advantage at this place as our gun boats had to go so close before doing any execution and besides the channel was so narrow that no two boats could get in at once.... We did not know at this time whether there would be resistance or not, we kind of drawed the wool over their eyes at one time by showing false colours. It appears from what the niggers say here that the Rebels have been looking for a month back, the arrival of a French vessel to ship some cotton to that country, and by arrangement of Commodore DuPont all vessels kept in the rear except the one he was on and that one ventured in under French colours. This the Rebels thought was bully for them so they sent a colonel and a few men in a small boat to meet the commodore. He then stopped his boat, allowed them to get aboard, and after telling them they were prisoners, deposited them below for safe keeping and immediately hoisted the flag of our Union."

Smedley goes on to describe the town, noting that the houses are quite regal: "It has been a splendid place and from the style of the houses there must have been an aristocratic set of inhabitants therein." The whole is written in a highly legible hand and an engaging style.

(McBRB6202)

\$1,500



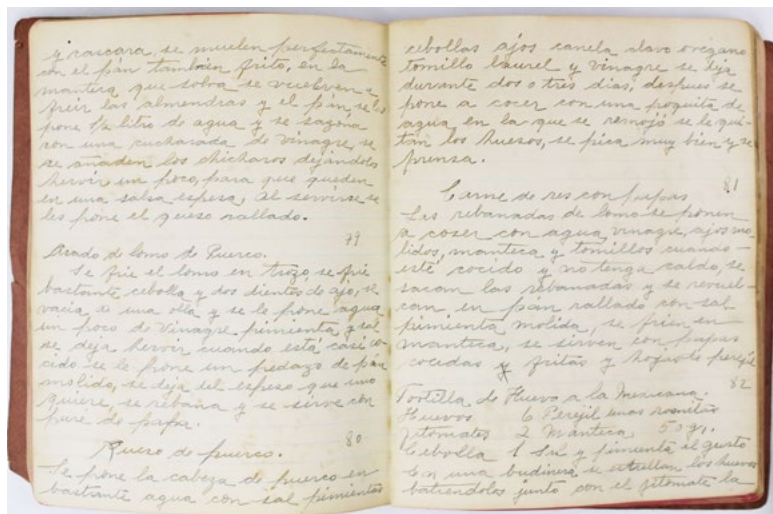
MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

7. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *[Manuscript Cook Book Containing over One Hundred Numbered Recipes]*. [Mexico: ca. 1925]. [62]pp. Quarto. Original card covers, stitched. Wear and soiling to covers, some chipping and loss. Light dampsoiling to first few leaves, some other soiling in text. Good.

Manuscript cook book compiled by an unknown user in Mexico. Recipes start off written in close paragraphs, with some of the later entries in a more standardized ingredients-then-instructions format. Some of the dishes compiled here include Sopa de Cabeza de Carnero; Lomo con Vino; Asado en Vino; Ternera Mechada; Relleno de la Empanadas; Pan de Maizena; Pescado al Horno; Tortilla de huevos a la Mexicana; Hot Cakes; Queso de Puerco, and more. The later few pages of the volume were once used as a book for accounts, now crossed out but still legible, listing different grocery goods with prices.

(McBRB5357)

\$950



THE LAST DAYS OF U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS AND THEIR AFTERMATH

8. [Cuba]. [Diplomacy]. Bonsal, Philip W. *[Correspondence and Literary Archive of the Last United States Ambassador to Cuba, Philip W. Bonsal]*. [Various places, mostly Washington D.C.: ca. 1960s-1980s]. Approximately 800 leaves of manuscript notes, drafts, and correspondence, plus forty original photographs, mostly 8x10 inches, and original presidential appointment, plus numerous photocopies and clippings. Light chipping and minor wear, but condition generally strong. Very good.

A sizable archive relating to Philip Bonsal (1903-1995), whose career in the United States Foreign Service spanned thirty-two years. Bonsal was the last U.S. Ambassador to Cuba before the Communist takeover, serving from 1959-60. He was also U.S. Ambassador to Columbia (1955), Bolivia (1957-59), and Morocco (1961-62); and he was the author of "Cuba, Castro and the United States," published in January 1967. Bonsal descended from a distinguished American family, including founding fathers Gouverneur Morris and Thomas Jefferson. His father, Stephen Bonsal, Jr. (1865-1951), was a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist, adventurer, and author; and he acted as interpreter for Woodrow Wilson during secret meetings to discuss Treaty of Versailles. The archive is comprised of the following:

Hundreds of legal size pages, both handwritten and typed, by Bonsal with background material, handwritten changes to proof copies, etc. for his publication "Cuba, Castro and the United States." The work reflects upon his experiences in Cuba with an analysis of the Cuban and U.S. relationship during the Batista and Castro regimes, and was originally published in Foreign Affairs magazine. It includes a discussion of Castro's personality, his increasing animosity toward the U.S., Bonsal's unsuccessful attempts to find rational common ground between Castro and the United States, and the termination of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Cuba. Included are four copies of this published work with one bearing the presentation "For Dick affectionately Phil."



Forty press photographs of official events, including photos of Bonsal's arrival at Guantanamo Bay, presenting his credentials to Manuel Lleo, the President of Cuba's Revolutionary Government (who resigned after 197 days because of disputes with Castro), Castro in army fatigues with Bonsal on a crowded street, other Cuban revolutionaries in fatigues. Other informal photos depict Bonsal with Earl Smith (a former Ambassador) at the Hotel Nacional. Many photos have descriptions on the reverse.

Miscellaneous publications on Cuba, including two published by the State Department; A scarce copy of "Pensamiento Politico, Economico y Social de Fidel Castro" published by Editorial Lex, Habana, 1959; An author's presentation copy of "The Americas," published January 1980, which discusses Cuba and the exclusion of the Castro regime from the OAS (i.e., "To Ambassador Philip Bonsal with the compliments of Edward A. Jamison").

A folder of letters signed by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, the editor of "Foreign Affairs" (publisher of Bonsal's work), Bob Stevenson (Coordinator of Cuban Affairs), and others including Bonsal. A folder of letters from John Bartlow Martin (1915-87) US Ambassador to the Dominican Republic under JFK, speech writer and confidant to JFK, Johnson, RFK, and Adlai Stevenson to Philip Bonsal regarding edits to Martin's upcoming book "U.S. Policy in the Caribbean" (1978), including numerous pages of the book draft where Bonsal has penned changes and edits. A large group of material (letters and drafts) from author & historian Bryce Wood at the Brookings Institute to Bonsal about Wood's book "The Dismantling of the Good Neighbor Policy." Here again Bonsal supplies edits and recommendations to draft pages of Wood's book.

Also enclosed are some of the responses by Bonsal (in tissue copy) to questions posed by Wood, Martin, and others, many of which have interesting content. A brief excerpting is as follows: "I believe we could have avoided the break with Cuba in 1960 if we had followed the principles laid down in President Eisenhower's statement of January 25 (quoted on page 121 of my book). The critical step was refineries in Cuba to refine Soviet oil. If we could have rolled with some of Castro's punches, both oral and material... He might have run out of steam and the Soviets would not have felt, as they did, that there was a "movement of national liberation... The Bay of Pigs in April of 1961 was a humiliating experience for us. The missile crisis... was entirely one between the Soviet Union and the US. The missiles were never in any sense under Castro's control..."

Some responses to letters from Merwin L. Bohan, include, in part: "My impression is that in 1959 and 1960 [the] Cuban project was handled in an ad hoc fashion by a small group in which Vice President Nixon ... was a prime figure. You are aware that Mr. Nixon in his SIX CRISES points with pride... that he was an advocate of arming and training Castro's Cuban opponents as far back as June of 1959. A question which has not yet become of public concern is that of the relations between the Vice President and E. Howard Hunt who played quite a role in the Bay of Pigs preparations and was, I believe, the liaison between the Vice President and CIA on this matter, especially during the period when Mr. Nixon

was campaigning for the Presidency in the fall of 1960. These relations might cast some light on the hiring of Hunt... after Hunt's retirement from [the] CIA Bob Hill [former US Ambassador to various Latin American countries] is one of the few people ... about whom my opinion is unreservedly pessimistic. Did you know that he is currently Asst. Sec. of Defense for International Security Affairs? I shudder and wonder if Dr. Kissinger does too.... Jean Daniel was responsible for the story that President Kennedy unintentionally gave Adzhubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law, the notion that the US was about to invade Cuba, and that Adzhubei conveyed to Castro his misinterpretation of what the President had told him with the result that Castro then persuaded the Russians to install the well known missiles.... I share your admiration for President Kennedy. I believe that to have used American armed forces overtly to throw out Castro would have landed us in an impossible situation...."

An impressive archive with strong content, containing much on American-Cuban relations during and just after the island's Communist Revolution by a significant participant.

(McBRB6247)

\$5,000

COME WEST, YOUNG MAN

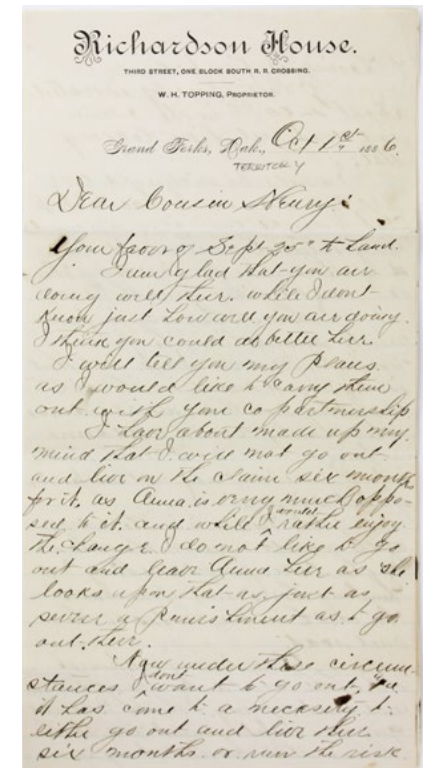
9. [Dakota Territory]. Wells, H.W. [Autograph Letter, Signed, by H.W. Wells in Dakota Territory, Describing Life, Business Prospects, and Development in the Area in an Attempt to Lure His Cousin Out West]. Grand Forks: October 1, 1886. [6]pp. on three oblong quarto sheets of stationery from Richardson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



HOMEMADE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IMMIGRANT ARTIST

10. 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.

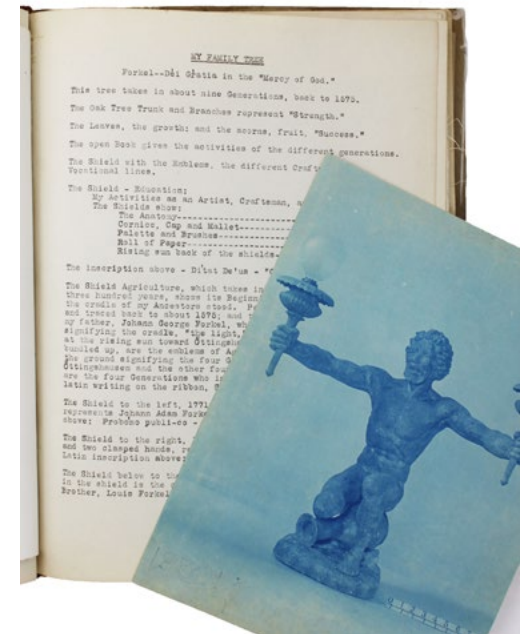
Upon his arrival in America, his girlfriend was late to greet the boat and missed his arrival, but the couple somehow spotted each other later that day while walking on Broadway in the middle of New York City. They married a year later after Forkel has worked in the pattern shop at a stove factory in 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



BEFORE IT WAS AUGUSTA NATIONAL

11. [Georgia]. *[Manuscript Map of the Land Around Rae's Creek Belonging to Thomas Flournoy].* [Augusta]: 1825. Manuscript map, 15.25 x 12.5 inches. Docketed on verso. Old folds. Wear and separation at several folds with minor loss, light toning and foxing. Good.

Handsome map of the area around Augusta which is today, in part, the Augusta National Golf Course. The map indicates the 461 acres owned by Thomas Flournoy (1775-1857), a lawyer who served in the War of 1812 and later as an Indian Commissioner in Georgia. The map depicts a charming illustration of Flournoy's house, near Rae's Creek, also indicating water ways, the Bath Spring, a saw mill, types of forest on the property, as well as the details about purchases for several pieces of acreage from different individuals. The main tract, 412 acres, was purchased from Lucy Lamar. The key indicates a scale of ten chains to the inch, while noting that "This platt is a tolerable representation of the Rae's Creek land belonging to Thomas Flournoy, in the year 1822... but it is laid down by guess, not depending on actual measurements. Nor is the scale correct." Docketing on the verso indicates the map was updated in 1825 to include additional land purchases, and a further note on the recto is dated 1829.

(McBRB6154)

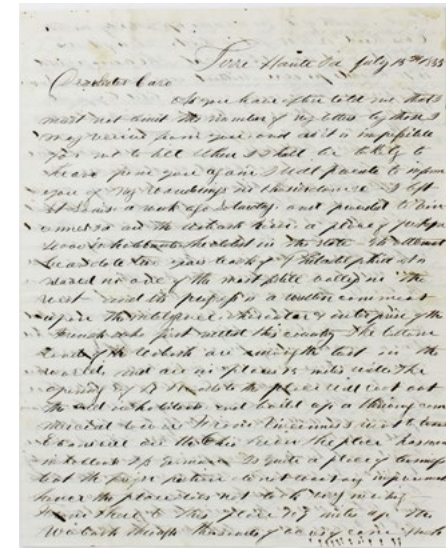
\$2,500



DESCRIPTIONS OF TERRE HAUTE IN 1835

12. [Indiana]. *[Manuscript Letter from an Early Settler of Indiana, with Wonderful Content on the Development of the State].* Terre Haute: July 15, 1835. [4]pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

Lengthy and interesting letter providing an account of a New Englander's travels across the young state as written to his sister. "I left St. Louis a week ago Saturday, and proceeded to Vincennes on the Wabash River, a place of perhaps 4000 inhabitants, the oldest in the state. Its settlement bears date two years back of Philadelphia. It is situated in one of the most fertile valleys in the west and its progress is a written comment upon the intelligence, character & enterprise of the French who first settled this country. The bottom lands of the Wabash are among the best in the world, and are in places 15 miles wide. The opening of the roads to the place will root out the old inhabitants and build up a thriving commercial town." He travels from Vincennes down to Evansville, noting that though thriving, it's not much to look at: "The place has 10,000 inhabitants 2/3 German. Is quite a place of business but the bigger portion do not want any improvement hence the place does not look very inviting." He does note the thriving corn crop -- "much of it was 70 bushels an acre without any manure. Some difference from raising corn in Old Oxford."



Writing from Terre Haute, he finds it far more to his liking: "This is a fine place of about 8000 inhabitants with fine streets, a fine park & court house and many fine buildings. A fine river and fine bottomlands finely cultivated and there are fine bluffs rising in the distance miles away -- amidst a sea of green. I like this part of Indiana." He goes on to comment on how fortunate it was this area hadn't been open to settlement earlier: "for once they had seen the lovely immense the fertile West, New England

never would have been settled and we had never had the stern intelligent self-relying Yankees.” His journey takes him on to Indianapolis and then Lafayette “& so on back among the Quakers again.” A wonderful description of early Indiana, with the author drawing the stark contrast between the easy farmlands of the Midwest and the rocky soils of New England.

(McBRB5260)

\$650

JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARCHIVE

13. [Japanese Americana]. Yamamoto, Hideo. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters, Postcards, and Greeting Cards Written by a Japanese Man, Hideo Yamamoto, to Sachiko Tasaka, a Japanese-American Woman in New York City]*. [Various locations, mainly Tokyo and New York: Mainly 1957-1967]. Twenty-three manuscript letters, signed, totaling fifty-nine pages, plus three postcards, thirteen greeting cards, eighteen photographs, and a small collection of related papers. Occasional wear and fold separations to letters. Otherwise general use wear. Very good.

An informative archive of correspondence, photographs, and more belonging to a young Japanese-American woman named Sachiko Tasaka. Sachiko was born in Brooklyn in 1921, but still had deep roots in Japan. Most of the letters here were written to Sachiko by Hideo Yamamoto, who appears to have been a scientist or businessman who worked for some period for Asahi Glass, one of the world's largest glass companies. The letters from Hideo to Sachiko were written from various locations, mostly in the United States, while he was traveling for business. The earliest letters were sent to Sachiko in Japan, but the great majority of them were sent to her in New York. Hideo was married to another woman who lived in Japan, and mentions his family and children to Sachiko in a few cases.

Hideo's tone to Sachiko is often controlling. He constantly complains that Sachiko is not writing back to him enough, at one point noting that “Nobody can understand why you don't write even a short note, and everybody is uneasy about you.” He also attempts to direct her travel and movements, determine her wardrobe, and often insults her (in more than



one letter, he refers to Sachiko as an animal, i.e., “I think you are animal wiser than dog. I hope you are a human being, a sensible human being.... What kind of animal you are: you have no human thoughtfulness”). An example of his controlling nature appears in his November 2, 1957 letter: “Cut short your trip! Ask Kuroyanagi to cable me your arrival flight immediately. Take PAA or NWA in case JAL unavailable.... Skip visit to Hawaii. I don't want you to have your own memories about Hawaii when we take trip together.” In another letter, he comments that “You don't have to listen to anyone except me.” And in two instances, Hideo expresses that he is more interested in what Sachiko is thinking than what she is doing.

Hideo also writes about his business activities, visits with mutual acquaintances, his sightseeing, world events, and more. In one early letter, Hideo mentions a Japanese travel guide that Sachiko was supposed to be writing. Throughout the course of his correspondence Hideo comments on Sputnik, criticizes American involvement in the Vietnam War, harps on the importance of education, and more. Hideo writes mostly in English, but occasionally writes portions of his letters

in Japanese. In one case, Hideo sends Sachiko an original poem. In one letter in 1967, Hideo finally addresses the state of his marriage, which seems to be colored by his relationship with Sachiko: “I have not yet had any chance to talk to my wife. Serious problem. I know I am avoiding such chance consciously or unconsciously...and my wife, too, is avoiding such a chance.”

The collection also contains three postcards written to Sachiko, including one from Hideo and two from other correspondents; one of the latter is addressed to Sachiko at Hideo’s address on Central Park South, and the other was sent to Sachiko presumably at her work address at the internationally-renowned advertising firm, Doyle Dane Bernbach (a few of the letters are also addressed to Sachiko at DDB). The greeting cards often contain long inscriptions to Sachiko that qualify at least as notes, if not short letters in their own right. Hideo reports further on his activities, work, and more. In one card, he recounts his visit in 1939 to the Princeton home of Professor Albert Einstein, who told him, “You are young but you should study harder because life is short.” At least two of the cards are sexual in nature, and speak to the notion that the two were carrying on an affair. The photographs consist of two large studio portraits (one by a Japanese-American photographer in New York, T. Yashita), as well as a portrait of Hideo, and about fifteen vernacular shots mostly comprised of portraits of both Sachiko and Hideo.

The remainder of the archive contains a small amount of material relating to the military careers of Sachiko Tasaka’s siblings Shigeru and Toshio, as well as insurance paperwork (in which Hideo names Sachiko the beneficiary each time he takes out travel insurance), a few copies of retained letters sent by Sachiko, a typed itinerary for a trip Sachiko took through Europe in 1971, and more. Throughout the archive, Sachiko is referred to as “Miss,” indicating that she never married. Online ancestry documents do not dispute this. From the language of Hideo’s letters to her, it is at least easy to understand why she didn’t marry HIM.

(McBRB4169)

\$3,500

GOLDIE HAHN, NOT GOLDIE HAWN

14. [Kansas]. Hahn, Goldie. *[Manuscript Pocket Diary Kept by a Young Kansas Teacher, Recording Her Daily Life]*. [Oxford, Ks.]: 1913-1914. [75]pp. Pocket diary, 5.5 x 2.5 inches. Leather covers, gilt. Minor wear, one leaf loosening, contents clean. Very good.

Petite manuscript volume recording a year in the life of a young Kansas teacher. Goldie Hahn (1892-1976) was a native of Oxford, Kansas, living with her parents and brother while she worked at the local school. She married local boy George Prater (1892-1977) in 1917, and the couple seem to have remained in Kansas. The entries are brief, usually a sentence or snippet for each day, noting the highlights of an active social life. Much of the winter is spent skating, sleigh riding, or at social events such as



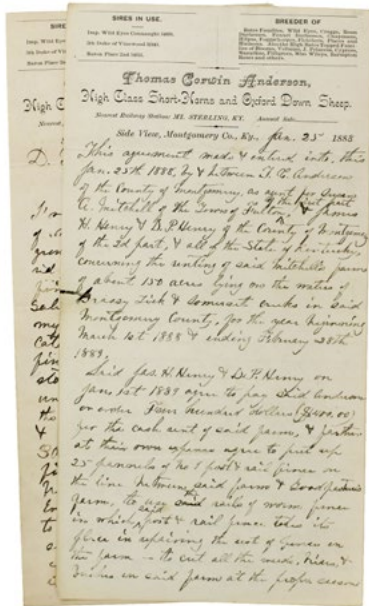
choir practice or dances. Skating gives way to riding and ball games as the weather warms. George and his family appear throughout, and she often goes riding or to church with him. An entry from February 10th reads: “All night at Praters. Boys put things in our bed. Averaged grades.” Though she spends a lot of time with George, an entry from September 12 indicates “(1 yr. Sun, since Joe & I together.)” An obscure entry for October 2 reads, “Woman uptown with gun. Letter from George.” She notes October 25th as “Horse Thief Day,” with activities that include a polo game, races, supper, and a show. November 4: “To ‘A Slave Girl of New York.’ Cooper’s house burned down. I saw it.” December 1 she writes, “Home early, fixed report cards. Ask about votes at school.” On the 17th she attended a “Negro minstrel” show, but took a book along to study. Though brief, it makes for an interesting glimpse into the busy social life of a young woman in rural Kansas at the dawn of the 20th century.

(McBRB4715)

\$375

RAISING CATTLE & SHEEP IN 19th-CENTURY KENTUCKY

15. [Kentucky]. [Cattle & Sheep Ranching]. [Anderson, Thomas Corwin]. *[Pair of Letters from a Kentucky Ranch Specializing in Cattle & Sheep Ranching]*. Side View, Montgomery County, Ky.: 1886/1888. Two manuscript letters: [1]; [2]pp., each on "Thomas Corwin Anderson High Class Short-Horns and Oxford Down Sheep" letterhead. Original mailing folds, minor wear. Very good.



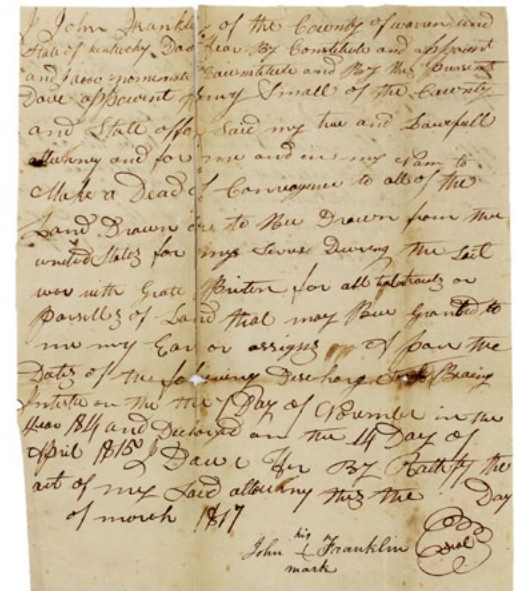
A pair of letters pertaining to Thomas Corwin Anderson's cattle and sheep ranching business in late-19th century Kentucky. The first letter was written by Anderson to D.J. Spriggs on March 29, 1886. Anderson writes to Spriggs that he no longer issues regular catalogues because of the large size of his herd. He also invites Spriggs to view his current herd, comprised of "some extra fine bulls of the highest breeding in this country or England from 2 years of age to a day old." The second letter is a January 1888 agreement between Anderson and a Montgomery County farmer regarding the specifics of Anderson's rental of some farm land. The latter part of the

agreement details the condition of the farm expected by Anderson, including fencing and clearing, presumably for the grazing of his herd. A rare peek into the 19th-century cattle & sheep industry in Kentucky. (McBRB5252) \$450

KENTUCKY VETERAN SEEKING "ALL OF THE LAND... TO BE DRAWN FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR MY SERVICE DURING THE LATE WAR WITH GRATE BRITON"

16. [Kentucky]. [War of 1812]. [Franklin, John]. *[Deed of Conveyance for Services Rendered During the War of 1812 in Kentucky]*. Warren Co., Ky.: 1817. [2]pp. Old mailing folds, almost completely separated along vertical fold, slight loss at crossfolds. Good.

A unique document pertaining to a Kentuckian's service in the War of 1812. The text reads, in most part: "I, John Franklin of the County of Warren and State of Kentucky, Do Hear by Constitute and appoint and I do nominate & constitute by this presents do appoint Henry Small of the County and State also said my true and Lawfull attorney and for me and in my name to make a Deed of Coveyance to all of the Land drawn or to be Drawn from the



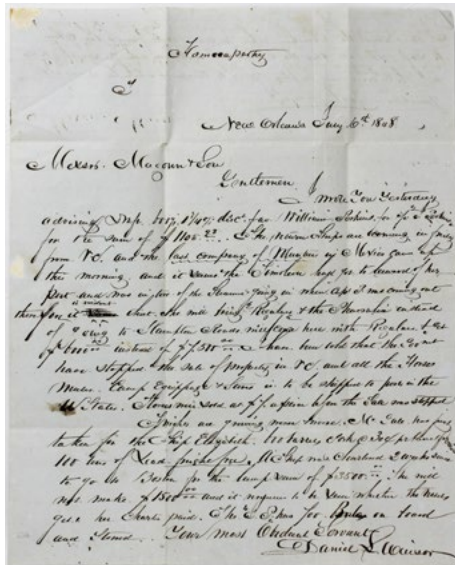
United States for my service during the late war with Grate Briton for all titleables or parsilles of Land that may be granted to me my ear [heirs] or assigns. I pair the dates of the following discharge bearing interest on the 7th day of November in the year 1814 and discharged on the 14th day of April 1815. I do hereby rattify the act of my said attorney this 2nd day of March 1817. John Franklin + his mark." The verso contains a nine-line attestation by the clerk of Warren County certifying the letter. A rare primary source record documenting a Kentucky man's service in the War of 1812."

(McBRB5882)

\$650

NEW ORLEANS DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

17. [Mexican-American War]. Winsor, Daniel S. [Letter Written by Daniel Winsor, a Merchant Ship Captain Describing Business in New Orleans During the Mexican-American War]. New Orleans: 1848. [2] pp. on a single folded sheet, verso of integral blank addressed in ink. Original mailing folds, minor wear. Very good.



An informative manuscript letter providing a snapshot of the state of American shipping out of Mexico during the Mexican-American War. Daniel Winsor was ship captain and agent for Magoun & Son, Boston shipowners. Winsor was the son of Nathaniel Winsor, Jr. and Hannah Loring. Winsor and his wife, the former Sally Bartlett Simpson, lived in Duxbury, Massachusetts, but beginning in 1847 the family lived the first several months of the year in New Orleans. Winsor operated mainly out of Boston but spent considerable time trading in New

Orleans. He owned, commanded, or had an interest in almost a dozen ships, and traveled extensively around the world during his career. Winsor sent the present letter to the merchants Magoun and Son, long-standing shipping merchants whose ships were noted for their speed and dependability. During the period in which the present letter was written, Magoun and Son operated between Boston and New York, south to New Orleans and the Caribbean, and eastward to Liverpool and coastal France. Cargoes typically included cotton, sugar, molasses, hemp, and Spanish specie.

In the present letter, Daniel Winsor, writing aboard the sloop *Homeopathy*, describes in detail the state of trade in Vera Cruz during the Mexican-American War. He provides news about the war through the lens of the American mercantile trade, writing that “the return Ships are coming

in finely from V.C. [Vera Cruz] and the last company of volunteers up at Mexico came up this morning, and it seems that Timoleon had to go leeward of her port and was in tow of the Steamer going in when. Capt. T was coming out, therefore it is evident that she will bring Regulars & the Pharsalea, instead of going to Hampton Roads, will come here with Regulars & get \$6,000.00 instead of \$7,500.00. I have been told that the Government have stopped the sale of property in V.C. and all the horses, mules, camp equipage & stores is to be shipped to ports in the U. States. Horses were sold at \$7 apiece before the sale was stopped.” He also provides further details on the woeful condition of freight costs, which he describes as “growing worse & worse.” He notes that a ship heading to Boston, which could demand a price of \$3,500 two weeks ago, should now expect less than \$1,500. An interesting letter detailing mercantile history during the period of the Mexican-American War.

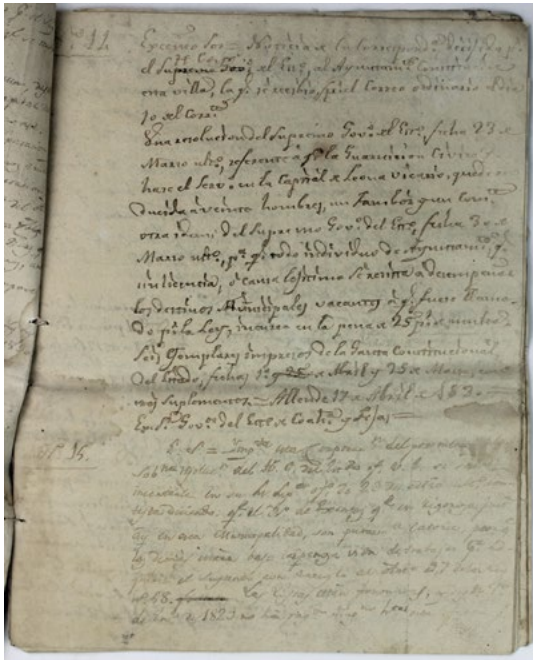
(McBRB5184)

\$650

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BORDERLANDS

18. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Ayuntam[ien]to de la Villa de Allende. Borradores de la Contestac[i]o[n] del Ayuntam[ien]to con el Exmo. Sen. Gov[ernad]or del Est[a]do de Coahuila [y] Tejas... [manuscript caption title].* [Allende, Mx.: 1830-1831]. [40]pp. Mixed folio and quarto sheets, haphazardly stitched. Light wear and dampstaining at edges; even tanning and light foxing throughout. Accomplished in several legible secretarial hands. About very good.

A fascinating manuscript log of municipal bureaucracy during the early 1830s in the small Mexican village of Allende, southwest of the Rio Grande between present-day Muzquiz and the border city of Piedras Negras. The entries here comprise drafts or transcriptions of acknowledgements and responses to orders from the state government of Coahuila y Tejas from 1830 to mid-1831. In all, the log records the reception of nearly seventy decrees, orders, and circulars on a wide variety of subjects as arrived at the administrative center for this isolated municipality in the northern reaches of the state (Piedras Negras, now the largest city in the area, was not founded until 1850). A good number of the orders are related to local economics, taxes, and trade, but many also deal with



political and religious issues, military matters, and other problems. Some of the entries are short, and simply record the communication received, when and by whom, such as, “Una circular del Supremo Gov[iern]o de la Federacion, su fecha 5 de Julio del presente año, referente à que no deine [?] el espiritu publico, co la lectura del folleto titulado, ‘Noticia Extraordinaria de la Derrota a loas Tropas del Gov[iern]o.’ = Allende Julio 22 de 1830 = José Sanchez =.” Others contain lengthy responses, such as the

following airing of grievances and an enumeration of difficulties that evidently prevent the town from fulfilling its fiscal and trade obligations as requested on October 29, 1830, which includes descriptions of attacks by Native Americans:

“Ponemos por punto cardinal que siendo esta villa una de las que an adolerido los males de la a soladora guerra, se aya casi abilitada para su ejercicio laborioso a causa de que los indios barbaros del Norte an yniquilado esta poblacion en tanto grado que en el ano de dies y nueve fueron vitimas para estos barbaros 63 almas, sin las que plaudatinamente [?] an corrido la misma suerte sin los bienes que an corrido, si sor. todo esto avido debido aun gobierno opresor que jamas oyo las voces de la osenda, ni del ver sanito [?], que mendigando para el sus tento no abia quien lo socorriera por que todos corriamos, y aun continuamos la misma suerte, can la gran diferencia de que nuestro paternal Gobierno dara una mirada de compacion ha esta porcion desgraciada de este estado; y mas cuando confiados en que vos tomara por su parte las medidas analogas a nuestra felicidad....”

In all, the manuscript provides a valuable record of local governance and municipal issues in an isolated and evidently somewhat downtrodden

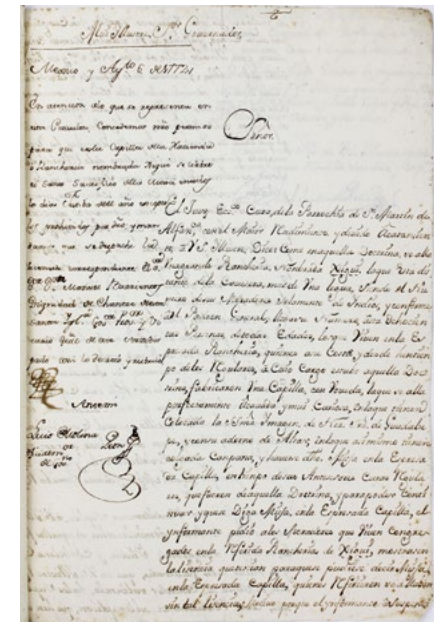
region of Northern Mexico that would soon become the borderlands of an independent Texas.
(McBRB2117) \$3,500

LICENSE FOR NATIVE MEXICANS TO CELEBRATE THE MASS

19. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Lis[enci]a Concedida Para Que en una Capilla de la Jurisdiccion de Alfaxa... Se Celebre el S[an]to sacrificio de la Misa [cover manuscript title].* Mexico City: August 6, 1772. [3] leaves. Small folio. Stitched at left margin. Previously folded. Light edge wear and foxing. About very good.

An official manuscript document, dated August 6, 1772, granting license from Mexican religious and civic authorities to a small parish in what is now the state of Hidalgo for the celebration of Mass and other official sacraments in their newly constructed chapel. The initial Spanish text reads, “En atencion delo que se representa en esta Consulta, concedemos uno permiso para que esta Capilla de la hacienda ò rancheria nombrada Xigui se celebre el santo sacrificio dela Misa en todos los dias festivos del año.” The main body of the text goes on to describe the chapel, the parish residents, and the specific permissions it has for rites it can perform. Of particular note, the text says that the resident population of the hacienda is only native Mexicans and numbering eight hundred people of all ages -- “Siendo el Numero de sus Moradores solamente de Indios, y conforme a el Padron General, llega su Numero, asta ocho cientosas Personas de todas Edades.” The name of the hacienda, Xigui, likely makes its location the modern-day farming community Santa Maria Xigui in central Hidalgo. A very interesting record of the administration of Catholic Indian worship in rural 18th-century Mexico.

(McBRB6141) \$1,500



PASSPORT FOR AN AMERICAN TRAVELER IN MEXICO

20. [Mexico]. [Travel]. *[Passport for a U.S. Naval Officer to Enter Mexico]*. Veracruz: November 7, 1842. Broadside form, completed in manuscript, approximately 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Previously folded, with minor wear and soiling along old folds. A couple of small chips at right edge. Even tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.



(McBRB5750)

A passport granted to one Smith Thompson, an “Oficial de la Marina Americ[an]a, para que pueda trasladarse a Mexico con el objeto de pasear,” dated November 7, 1842. An interesting side notes states that he carries “armas para su defensa en el camino.” The passport was issued at Veracruz, the main port of entry to Mexico from the eastern seaboard. It is remotely possible that this is the Smith Thompson who served as Secretary of the Navy under Monroe, although at this point in his life he had been a Supreme Court Justice for nearly twenty years.

\$150

SCOTTISH MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

21. [Missionaries]. [India]. *[Three Manuscript Letters from Missionaries in India]*. Beawar, Rajasthan: 1880-1881. Three letters, totaling [12]pp. Old folds with a few minor separations. Some toning. Good plus.

A group of three interesting letters that reflect the work of Scottish missionary Williamson Shoolbred and local convert Chaukas Ram in Beawar, Rajasthan. Shoolbred was sent to India in 1858 by the Mission Board of the United Churches of Scotland, and opened a school in Beawar in early 1860. The yearly letters, each two pages in Hindi, are from Ram, who became Shoolbred's fellow teacher, and are both translated into English by Shoolbred on the following two pages of the

bifolium. Ram's letters from 1880 and 1881 report on his experience converting to Christianity, discuss his teaching at the school, detail his life in Rajasthan, talks about the hardships of rural farming, etc., and are addressed to the teachers and children of the Sydney Place Sabbath School in Glasgow. Shoolbred's standalone letter, dated November 28, 1881, is addressed to the superintendent at the school, and offers more detail about their conversion efforts and encourages more responses from the children to Ram's letters. With great details on this otherwise little known missionary outpost in western India.

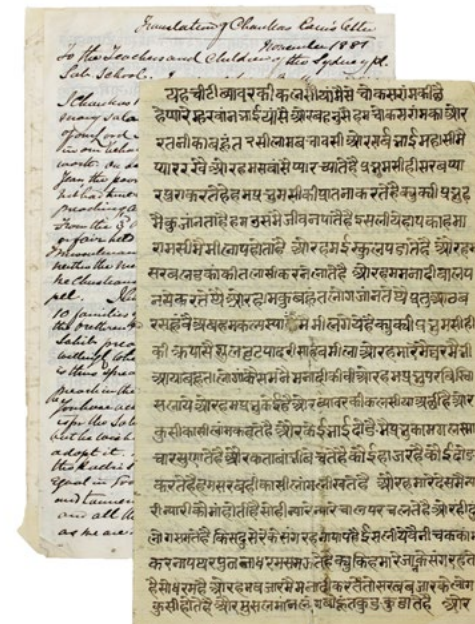
(McBRB5494)

\$750

NEW YORK CITY EDUCATION DURING THE EISENHOWER YEARS

22. [New York City Board of Education]. *[Collection of Press Photographs Documenting both Child and Adult Education in New York City, Including “Americanization” Class]*. [Various locations around New York City: Chester Studios and others, 1950-1960]. Eighty-eight black-and-white photographs, most approximately 8 x 10 inches, with five in slightly smaller format. Minor wear, some with adhesive remnants on versos, a few with editorial markings in the image area, most with photo credits and other information on versos. Very good.

An informative collection of midcentury press photographs capturing the state of mostly public education in New York City. A little more than a dozen images capture young students in the classroom, in the mist of class instruction, studying and writing at their desks or at the chalkboard, presenting “new Safety Posters” to the class, and more. A





particularly interesting aspect of the youth education photographs is in showing that classes in New York were well integrated by this time. One image shows a starkly-decorated classroom of just seven students and a teacher amidst a few benches at the Talmud School. About half of the photographs feature various school buildings around New York, almost all featuring exteriors of primary and secondary public schools in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

The most notable portion of the photographs, about two dozen, document adult education in the city, most notably featuring language and “Americanization” classes for new citizens, immigrants, and non-English speakers. One image shows a class of about fifteen students in session; a manuscript annotation on the verso describes the class: “Adult Education P.S. 225 - Subject of Class: English to foreign born or to new citizens.” Another photograph captures an adult education class in White Plains, with a manuscript notation and a printed label stapled to the verso, both reading, “Americanization Class.” Another image depicts a New York City class, with all of the students reading from the same pamphlets as the class in White Plains. Yet another photo shows a teacher presenting basic language lessons on supermarket foods to a class of young adults; the top right portion of the chalkboard reads, “Americanization Beginning English.” Other images in the collection show three young

Asian-American women reading in front of a language class with the manuscript annotation on the verso reading “Chinese Students;” a young Asian-American man presenting to a class of younger students; ethnically-diverse populations of adult students in the classroom and at registration; adult students engaged in learning at the Avenue R Temple; a small class meeting at P.S. 17 in Manhattan; and other class photos from the City of New York’s Adult Education Section. In one photograph, an adult woman is writing a message on a chalkboard under the supervision of her teacher; the message reads, “Our Constitution guarantees freedom and justice.” She is in the middle of writing another sentence about “Our Flag....” The dates of the photographs are taken from the earliest and latest dates written on the versos of the images. An interesting and diverse collection of photographs providing an interesting snapshot of education in New York City in the mid-20th century.

(McBRB3286)

\$1,100

BIZARRE OKLAHOMA OIL FIELDS ART

23. [Oklahoma]. [Oil]. *[Original Artwork for a Satirical Cartoon on the Oil Business in Oklahoma]*. [Edmond, Ok.: 1937]. Ink wash drawing on heavy stock, 12 x 18 inches. A few tears and chips at edges, lightly dampstained, some light soiling. Good.



A satirical and slightly racist drawing featuring the Oklahoma oil fields, a Native American, and a cat. The centerpiece is a long, shabby building labeled "Edmond Tool House" in haphazard letters. This rickety-looking building has cracked windows, a peeling tin roof, and a slightly sketchy porch, upon which reclines a man who appears to be sniffing the hind end of a cat. The label below reads "Oil-field chloroform", and a waft of smoke rises from the back end of the cat, which hides the lower half of the reclining man's face. From around the side of the building, a fedora-clad man exclaims "!!x! This would happen on my prize property." The face is a very accurate portrait pasted on to the artwork. On the other side of the building, a Native American sits cross-legged on the ground holding a peace pipe, opining "Maybe big white brother finly [sic] buy feast for Indians." Oil derricks can be seen in the background. The image is inscribed and signed in the lower right corner, "Recalling a very pleasant trip and a damned embarrassing experience. J.G. Dyer 7/21/37." The oil fields of Oklahoma were some of the busiest and most productive from 1900 to 1935, though the West Edmond Oil Field wasn't discovered until the 1940s. An unusual piece of art which would seem to contain some sort of inside joke.

(McBRB6117)

\$500

1840s PENNSYLVANIA LABOR DISPUTE

24. [Pennsylvania]. [Worker's Rights]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from the President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company Concerning a Strike Led by Irish Rioters]*. Philadelphia: 1843. [3]pp. on a bifolium. Old fold lines, minor wear. Slight loss from wax seal, not affecting text. Minor toning. About very good.

In the present letter, the president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, James S. Cox (1798-1862), writes to his superintendent William H. Knowles (1807-1844) about a labor dispute. After a breach in the company's canal, their contracted boatmen refused to assist in repairs, and demanded more money. Supposedly the Irish boatmen were bullying the "country" boatmen into observing the wildcat strike. A rival canal was rumored to have sent the "rioters" money to encourage the disruption. Cox writes:

"We expect W.H. Knowles will be at So. E[aston] when they arrive & therefore expect the coolness & wisdom of you both with out boat'n in case they are so foolish & so bad as to combine to extort an increase of freight above their agre'n't for this season. We regret as much as the boatmen their delay at the breach in the Del. Canal, but we had provided as usual in their contracts work at the breach for those that wished to work, & if they had joined in as formerly to help the repair, they would have shortened their interruption several days!, besides being paid such wages as would reduce the loss by the breach. Combinations is what I hope our Co. will never concede to, because its tendency is to demoralize the men by inducing them to break their contracts, which in the end would so debace them that finally no agreement would be made with them.... If we can't deal with boatmen honest enough to stick to their bargain! they will have to mine the coal themselves, for we shan't disturb it in the ground without we expect to be repaid its cost."

Philadelphia, July 10, 1843
 Friend Mr. Knowles,
 We expect Mr. Knowles will be at So. E[aston] when they arrive & therefore expect the coolness & wisdom of you both with out boat'n in case they are so foolish & so bad as to combine to extort an increase of freight above their agre'n't for this season. We regret as much as the boatmen their delay at the breach in the Del. Canal, but we had provided as usual in their contracts work at the breach for those that wished to work, & if they had joined in as formerly to help the repair, they would have shortened their interruption several days!, besides being paid such wages as would reduce the loss by the breach. Combinations is what I hope our Co. will never concede to, because its tendency is to demoralize the men by inducing them to break their contracts, which in the end would so debace them that finally no agreement would be made with them.... If we can't deal with boatmen honest enough to stick to their bargain! they will have to mine the coal themselves, for we shan't disturb it in the ground without we expect to be repaid its cost."

Cox then discusses the financial considerations in mining and transporting the coal from Pottsville to Philadelphia by various routes. "The boatmen know what their contract is...if we can't get our boating done at prices to sustain us without loss, we will leave the coal in the mines. Information has come here that the country boatmen are desirous of continuing on with their boats as soon as they are released by the brake, but the Irish boatmen threaten them if they do, to cut their tow ropes & throw their horses in the river, & it is also said that the Schuylkill [Canal] people have sent them \$500 to aid the rioters, to hold out for their terms." A postscript from 10 July adds that "we shall send up Mr. Sturdevant to Easton on Wednesday, to aid you in bringing the boatmen to reason.... Our opinion is decidedly against any payment at Easton, or

any concession anywhere, wh. may embolden them again to assume a threatening attitude, or encourage the miners to follow their examples.”
(McBRB6237) \$850

LOVELY MANUSCRIPT PRAYER BOOK

25. [Prayer Books]. Mang, Franz Xavier, compiler. *Geistliches Sonnenwend: Blümlein* [manuscript title]. Herreiden: 1807. [4],273,[9]pp. Small octavo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt tooled and lettered, all edges gilt. Light wear to edges and spine bands, board with minor rubbing. Light toning and offsetting. Very good.



A folksy, but attractively accomplished Fraktur manuscript prayer book compiled for a young German woman in early 19th-century Bavaria. The compiler, identified on the title page verso as Franz Xavier Mang, assembled here over fifty daily prayers, sacraments, and contemplations on the Immaculate Conception in order of their commission throughout the day. The work was completed for the use of Crescencia Kieferin, also identified on title page recto, in the Bavarian town of Herreiden during 1807. The title, “Spiritual Solstice -- Little Flower,” is represented in a frontispiece manuscript illustration of a woman praying in a field of

sunflowers, with a radiant sun and heavenly pastiche overhead as well as in an ornamental illustration of a sun with extensive rays near the end of the text. An index of all entries is at the rear. A very good example, in a contemporary binding.

(McBRB5686)

\$1,500

ARCHIVE OF THE ONLY JEWISH-AMERICAN OFFICER TO DIE IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

26. [Spanish-American War]. [American Judaica]. Peixotto, Daniel. [Archive of Manuscript Letters and Personal Papers by Captain Daniel Peixotto, the First Jewish-American Army Officer to Die in the Spanish-American War, Sent to His Family During His Service]. [Mostly Guantanamo or Santiago, Cuba: 1898]. Twenty-one autograph letters, signed, totaling [96]pp. and approximately 14,000 words, plus assorted ephemera and eight contemporary photographs of Peixotto. General overall wear, with occasional fold line separations. Very good.

An important archive of highly-descriptive letters, original contemporary photographs, and supporting materials written by or pertaining to Daniel Levy Maduro Peixotto, a notable Jewish-American officer who died in service in Cuba during the occupation of the island just after the Spanish-American War. Daniel Levy Maduro Peixotto (1854-1898) was born into a distinguished Sephardic Jewish family in New York (which had once emigrated to the United States from Spain), where he was a pharmacist and state militia member. By 1888 he relocated to Washington and held various positions: in the census office, as an insurance agent, and in various posts in the district militia. When the Spanish-American war broke out, he accepted a regular Army appointment as a lieutenant and quartermaster in the 3rd United States Volunteers, soon became a captain, and served as the provost marshal of the army's base at Guantanamo. He is one of just thirty-two regular Army officers listed in Cyrus Adler's 1900 "Preliminary List of Jewish Soldiers and Sailors Who Served in the Spanish-American War" -- and the only one of those officers who died in service when he succumbed to yellow fever in October 1898. The present archive contains twenty-three letters written by Captain Peixotto in 1898, some from training in the United States, but mostly during his Spanish-American War service in Cuba. Nineteen of Peixotto's letters are written to his wife Ida Solomons Peixotto; three are to his father-in-law Adolphus Simeon Solomons (1826-1910), a notable New York merchant and philanthropist; and the remaining letter was written to his daughter Irma Peixotto.



Peixotto's letters are mostly long and detailed, with the majority totaling three or more pages. Peixotto begins writing home from training in Washington, D.C. and various locations in Georgia, but over half of the letters emanate from his time in Cuba. The letters cover a myriad of topics, naturally centering on his service in Cuba and the people and scenery he encounters there. He also writes about his daily activities and those of his fellow officers, his appointments and promotions (ordnance officer, quartermaster and eventually provost marshal and military governor), a visit to San Juan Hill where he also saw an American military cemetery, observes sick and emaciated Spanish prisoners, expresses racist sentiments about various Cubans, and much more. The first two letters are written to Peixotto's father-in-law, Adolphus Solomons, an observant Sephardic Jew who counseled local and national Jewish leaders on important issues of the day. Solomons had previously played a pivotal role in convincing Abraham Lincoln to allow Jews to serve as military chaplains during the Civil War. He also served on Ulysses S. Grant's presidential inauguration committee in 1873 and in 1881, helped Clara Barton found the Red Cross. On May 24, Peixotto writes to his wealthy, prominent father-in-law to announce that he has joined the

Army: "You know I have struggled for many years to properly support my family and how unsuccessful I have been, and here comes the chance of winning fame & promotion and being properly paid for my services, the chance of a lifetime."

Peixotto arrived in Cuba in late August, just after the end of fighting on Armistice Day, August 12, 1898. His regiment was assigned to Cuba to establish an occupation, after the invading forces had been decimated by yellow fever. He writes from the regiment's new headquarters at Guantanamo on August 22, and by August 29 had secured a house with other officers and employed "an English-speaking colored woman to cook for us." Another section of his August 29 bears mentioning, especially considering how Peixotto died: "The weather here is delightful and were it not for the fleas and mosquitos & the bad water this would be lovely."

On September 19, he notes "our trip to the north coast of Cuba, shipping Spanish soldiers to Spain...the officers with parrots, roosters & cats galore, all in a beautiful state of filth." He complains about his Colonel Ray: "I cannot understand the old man. He wants me with him everywhere he goes & seems to take delight occasionally in cussing me.... By Jove, I've worked." This letter was one of several written on liberated Spanish stationery; Peixotto points out with delight the watermark "A.S.S." as it matches his father-in-law's initials. His September 21 letter includes a nice description of his work: "Companies E., K., & L. left here with Col. Ray last night at nine for Guantanamo, & I superintended the loading of the vessel all day with provisions, wagons, mules, & other supplies. Captain Wilson, with Company D which has been at Siboney, will leave here Friday for Guantanamo & that will make eight companies in Guantanamo." This letter is accompanied by a printed menu sent home by Peixotto, who annotated it on the front: "In Guantanamo Harbor Cuba while assisting in transporting Spanish prisoners on board."

On October 4, Peixotto describes his prominent role at Guantanamo: "I am some pumpkin in this place.... I am a sort of Military Governor &... keep things in shape.... I have an orderly...who speaks Spanish perfectly and accompanies me everywhere.... I go to headquarters and issue ration tickets to the poor and needy. I have arranged so that they form a square

two or three deep (about forty feet square) and I pass along and give the tickets as I see fit. It is a hard matter not to discriminate.... If you could only see the people, men women and children who hold out their hands and beg 'deme una pappillet,' & the kids 'dernir una'...then I receive the respectable poor in my office.... Many of the people, I mean respectable people are in want, but they keep clean, & it is a pleasure to give them 'pappillets.'" Peixotto's October 7 letter includes further ominous notes on his own good health and the "fevers" reported in Cuba, noting that "Don't believe the news you hear about fevers &c here." He counters the report of sixty deaths by yellow fever in the First Battalion, stating that the number is only nine. He then adds a small drawing and description of his Cuban bedstead with mosquito netting.

On October 9, he describes at length his service as part of the delegation to accept the arms of the rebel leader General Perez, the only officer who "came in to lay down arms of the Cuban army and also to celebrate or assist in celebrating with the citizens the 30th anniversary of the 'Declaration of Independence of Cuba.' Poor Cubans, they are really not free yet, but nearer so than when under Spanish rule." Peixotto's last letter is dated from Guantanamo on October 16, professing good health and commenting on recent events. This letter is jam-packed with interesting content, including striking observations about the Cuban generals: "General Perez & Gen. Castillo are now in town & the dances &c which are going on makes it interesting. Perez must be a half breed, for his daughter & her daughter have more 'n*gg*r' in them than white. General Castillo is a fine man being a pure blooded Cuban, and speaking English fluently." He also comments on the American support of poor Cubans: "We have had frequent conferences and have both come to the conclusion that the U.S. is feeding a lot of beggars who will not even try to get work as long as they are fed. Somebody is making lots of money out of this business." He further describes some of the women he encountered at a dance (as well as the "danze" itself) in racial terms: "Some were quite pretty & some were pure blood, but most were Mulattos or a combination of Negro & Cubans.... The Danze is a sort of a motion of the hips, being the proper caper. We left early, 12 o'clock & went to look in at a real n*gg*r dance, and found it just about the same except that most were n*gg*rs though there were some white men, officers on Gen.

Perez staff being prominent. I imagine that they would first go to Perez' house & dance & then come to the 'Nig' place and dance." He again notes his good health, stating that "I fortunately have had no occasion to take medicine & have been extremely well," and details some of his health regimen. He concludes this letter hoping to see his wife and daughter in Cuba the next month. He died six days later. An engaging portrait and poignant record of occupied Cuba through the eyes of a doomed Jewish-American officer who played an important role in the occupation. (McBRB5164) \$8,500

**"THE BODY OF CARSON LONG...
WAS FOUND TONIGHT IN THE YAKIMA RIVER..."**

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



Archive of over fifty letters and other documents related to Theodore K. Long, a Chicago lawyer and alderman who bought his alma mater Bloomfield Academy in Pennsylvania and renamed Carson Long Military Academy in memory of his dead son. The present archive is largely concerned with that very event -- the disappearance, search, discovery, and aftermath of the death of Long's son, William Carson Long who went missing in Yakima, Washington in 1912. Long hired the Pinkertons and made a nationwide search for his son who had moved out to Yakima to work in the lumber business. The collection contains broadsides from Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, the Chicago Police Department, and even one from Portugal issued during the search for Carson Long, letters from law enforcement officials around the country but specifically out west, correspondence and letters of condolence sent to Theodore Long, and more.

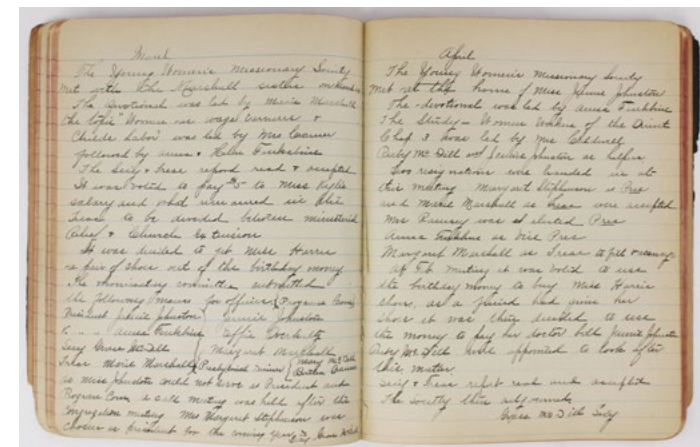
Notably, the archive includes several documents relating to the eventual finding of Carson Long's body. A newspaper clipping from the April 13, 1912 issue of Spokane's Spokesman Review summarizes the discovery of Carson's remains. Headlined "Carson Long's Body Found Floating in Yakima River," the article reads, in part: "The body of Carson Long, son of Alderman T.K. Long of Chicago, who disappeared from here March 5, was found tonight in the Yakima River, five miles below this city. Both legs and one arm were broken, and it is believed Long was knocked off Pomona Bridge into the river by a train. Nearly \$200 and valuable papers were found on the body, eliminating the theory of foul play." A letter to Father Long from Pinkerton's Seattle office, dated the same day, is also present here, among other documents.

The collection is enriched greatly by fifty-or-so letters between father Theodore and son Carson Long emanating from several years before the younger's disappearance and death, written from a wide variety of locations, the latter letters authored by Carson while staying at the YMCA in North Yakima, and some on the letterhead of his employer, the Cascade Lumber Company, in the same city. Another poignant moment occurs in one of William's letters to a friend after visiting Carson in Washington: "I have just returned from an extended trip through the lumber regions of the Northwest. At North Yakima I saw Carson, and he seems to be very much contented and happy in his position. All

the Cascade Lumber Co people like him, and I believe he is going to get along very well.... North Yakima is a good place for him as it is a complete lumber plant, and does all most everything from the stump to the consumer." The half-tone photograph of Carson present here is very likely the same used for the missing poster and various newspaper reports about the case. A fascinating collection pertaining to the loss of a Chicago alderman's son while working in the lumber industry in the wilderness of the Pacific Northwest, with insights into contemporary detection and police procedures.

(McBRB3667)

\$2,850



SIXTEEN YEARS OF MEETING NOTES FOR AN OBSCURE OHIO WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

28. [Women]. [Missionaries]. [Ohio]. [*Manuscript Notebook Recording the Meeting Minutes for the Young Women's Missionary Society*]. [Oxford, Oh.: 1913-1929]. 169pp. Contemporary notebook bound in limp black cloth, sewn. Covers chipped and creased, with a closed vertical tear, spine perished but well-sewn and holding strong. Occasional toning to text. Good plus.

An informative manuscript minutes book recording monthly meeting activities written by a series of recording secretaries for the Young Ladies

Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Ohio over the course of more than fifteen years in the early-20th century. Later in the volume, the group begins referring to itself as the Young Women's Missionary Society. The meeting notes range from a few lines to more than one page, with most consisting of two-thirds of a page or more. The notes generally open with the month and date, followed by an opening statement identifying the location of the meeting and sometimes how many members attended that month's meeting. During the meetings, the women engage in scripture lessons, the singing of religious songs, report on club finances, and are often treated to a paper or presentation on a variety of subjects related to missionary work. The subjects of the papers include China, works of the Mission Press, African Americans, Mexico, Mormonism, South America, children's issues, immigration, mission work in Alaska, home missions, and a variety of other subjects, with numerous presentations focusing on Native Americans.

A typical entry from the second meeting recorded here on August 11, 1913 reads as follows: "The July meeting of the Y.L.M.S. was held at the Parsonage. As this was the month for the picnic, the Ladies Missionary Society was invited to be us. Miss Elizabeth Wallace was the devotional leader and had a very interesting program which consisted of short poems, the scripture lesson, memory verses from the Bible, and some Bible songs. Miss Beaton read a splendid paper on 'An Educational Revolution in China.' The carpet for the church was discussed, after which we adjourned and enjoyed a fine picnic supper on the lawn. Ruth Stephenson Sect." In addition to the monthly entries, the minutes book also contains occasional lists of members, providing additional valuable information on the composition of the society, and occasional financial statements or detailed treasurer's reports, enumerating informative financial data on the functioning of the organization.

The location of the group was ferreted out of clues in the text, including a handful of references to activities in Cincinnati, a note about the membership deciding at one point to gather "old papers and magazines for the Champion Coated Paper Company," whose western paper mill was located in Hamilton, Ohio, and most pointedly, there is one financial report headed, "Report of the Treas[urer] of Y.W.M.S. of the U.P. Church

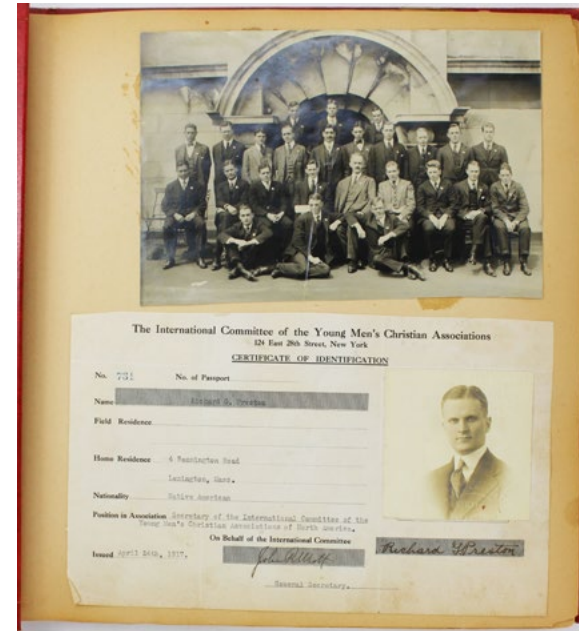
of Oxford O. for year ending Mar 31, 1919." Information is scant on this local Ohio women's organization devoted to missionary work, though the present work should certainly illuminate their activities both before and well after the First World War.

(McBRB4780)

\$1,250

FROM PRINCETON TO EUROPE TO NORTH DAKOTA TO MASSACHUSETTS

29. [World War I]. Preston, Richard G. *[Memory Book Compiled by One of the First YMCA Workers Deployed During the First World War, Who Later Served as Missionary in North Dakota]*. [Various locations in Great Britain, France, North Dakota, and Massachusetts: Mainly 1917-1921]. [19] leaves, illustrated with about ninety unique photographs, documents, vouchers, artwork, newspaper clippings, and other ephemeral items. Large quarto. Contemporary red cloth lettered in gilt on front cover, string tied. Minor edge wear, corners worn. Album leaves toned, but contents generally sound. Very good.



A unique assemblage of original materials and ephemera documenting the experiences of Richard Greeley Preston, a young Princeton student recruited to work for the YMCA in Europe and Mesopotamia. Preston was attending Princeton in 1917 when a senior International YMCA executive secured his service, along with twenty-three other Princetonians, to support the British Army on the front lines. By the time the students arrived in London, the United States had entered the

war, so instead of working for the British Army, Preston was directed to establish YMCA sites at Besancon and Ponsé-les-Forges in France. Preston applied for a military commission in 1918 and was appointed as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army's Sanitation Corps in March and then assigned to the 41st Division. Following the Armistice, Preston enrolled in the American School at the University of Paris and completed courses in French History, literature, thought, and politics. After returning to the United States, Preston became a missionary in Marion, North Dakota for the Congregational Home Missionary Society despite not having any formal theological background. In 1933, he accepted a position of rector at the All Saints Episcopal Church in Worcester, Massachusetts, which he held until his retirement in 1958.

The present scrapbook memorializes much of Preston's activities beginning with his YMCA recruitment in 1917 and proceeding through his missionary work in 1921. The scrapbook opens with Preston's YMCA Certificate of Identification, dated April 24, 1917, illustrated with a photographic portrait of him, listing his nationality as "Native American," and his position as "Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America." Thereafter the album includes material documenting Preston's YMCA service in France, his brief time at the American School in Paris, and then his missionary experience in North Dakota. The YMCA material includes a document assisting Preston with communicating with English students, a letter detailing the Princeton students serving for the YMCA, event invitations, YMCA patches, a November 15, 1918 memorandum to the Sanitary Department authored by Preston, various documents and ephemeral items in French, telegrams, an American Red Cross travel pass, Preston's honorable discharge certificate, and more. His educational experiences in Paris include a 1919 certificate listing the classes completed by Preston, theater tickets, French currency, class paperwork, and more. Preston's time in North Dakota is documented through a letter from the Congregational Home Missionary Society (CHMS), five pages of typed documents detailing Preston's travel to North Dakota, a page containing six real photo postcards of Marion and Litchville, North Dakota, and a 1921 document from the CHMS to Preston certifying him as a "licensed minister of the gospel." All but the last leaf of the album

relates to Preston's service with the YMCA through his missionary work in North Dakota. The album concludes with a single letter from 1958, as well as a page of material dedicated to Preston's brother, James Preston, Sr. A wonderful record of service related to the activities of a young Princetonian recruited to work for the YMCA in Europe and then felt the call of missionary work in the American West before serving in Massachusetts for the final twenty-five years of his career.
(McBRB5248) \$850

MASSIVE ARCHIVE OF A CONNECTICUT SOLDIER

30. [World War II]. [Connecticut]. [*Substantial Archive of Correspondence Between Private Walter Dianni and His Family and Friends Back Home in Connecticut*]. [Various locations, including New Haven, Ct.]: 1944-1946. Approximately 900 letters, plus two photographs. Most letters with original envelopes. Light wear and soiling. Very good.

A large archive of letters written from Private First Class Walter Dianni to his parents and his girlfriend during his military service in World War II, together with their letters written to him. Walter Dianni was a New Haven native who entered the army shortly after his eighteenth birthday. Initially training at Camp Blanding in Florida, he spent a short time in Fort Meade, Maryland, before shipping overseas to the Pacific theater in August 1945. He was at sea when Japan surrendered, and wrote to his girlfriend, Florence: "The day that we have all been waiting for has finally arrived, and we feel so good inside for once in our lives. That day is, of course, the day the Japs surrendered and peace encompassed the earth once again. ... When the news came to the ship, we all gathered on deck there the chaplain led us in prayer and the singing of the anthem. Everyone really cheered when that was over." He was posted to Leyte in the Philippines from September 1945 to January 1946, before being transferred to Guam at the beginning of February. He spent the remainder of his time in the military there, until September 1946. After his return to New Haven, Walter enrolled at Yale and continued to date Florence. The two were married on June 24, 1950; Walter graduated from Yale the following summer.



The archive consists of about 300 letters from Walter to his parents, Pasquale and Rose DeVivo Dianni, in New Haven; circa 180 letters from Walter to his girlfriend, Florence Fappiano; about 150 letters from Mr. & Mrs. Dianni to their son; circa 170 letters from Florence to Walter; as well as a group of related letters, Christmas cards, and other ephemera from and to Walter from friends and family. Also included are a formal panoramic group photograph (two copies) taken at Camp Blanding

Florida, and an informal snap shot of Walter and a fellow soldier with palm trees in the background. Walter does not seem to have enjoyed his stint in the military. Writing from the Philippines in November 1945, he says, "You may wonder why I'd rather be on some other island. I can't say from personal experience, but many of the older men have been on others and they say Leyte is the worst place. The cities are poorest, the people more illiterate, and the living conditions the lousiest. The other islands sound wonderful. Even the shows there were first class. Hope I get a chance to see some other place." And in his final letter to Florence, in August 1946, he writes, "I know you haven't noticed a change in me through my letters. ... I believe I'm more realistic than I ever was for one thing. These months in the service have made me more stupid (if that's possible). I could go on indefinitely, but why tear myself down. There's little improvement, that I can say. After you've seen me, let me know the verdict." Most letters are several pages long, relaying news of family and home, as well as military routines and bits of Walter's travels. His final few missives describe the convoluted process of mustering out and traveling home from Guam. Of particular interest, of course, is that both

sides of the correspondence are present here, providing a full picture of Walter's relationship with his parents and Florence during this formative time in his life. Worthy of research.

(McBRB5562)

\$1,500

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