



New York Antiquarian Book Fair

April 2024

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CANDID PORTRAIT OF LEGENDARY BLACK PERFORMER

1. [African American Photographica]. [Anderson, Marian]. *Marian Anderson [manuscript caption title]*. [N.p.: N.d., likely 1950s or 1960s]. Black-and-white photograph, 12.5 x 9.5 inches, mounted to tan backing board with manuscript title and photographer's credit in pencil at bottom. Minor surface wear to image, moderate foxing to board. Very good.

A large-format and striking photograph of legendary African American contralto singer Marian Anderson. The image appears to capture Anderson in middle age, in the midst of talking with someone out of frame, wearing a simple dress and a fancy, feathered hat with a pendant pinned to the left side. The photograph was produced by "E. Marcus," who signs at bottom right, though we are unable to identify them. A wonderful display item, and an image we could not locate online.

(McBRB4619)

\$650

A SELF-PROCLAIMED BLACK "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE"

2. [African American Photographica]. [World War I]. Taylor, John F. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Travels and Military Service of John F. Taylor, an African American Midshipman in the United States Navy During World War I*]. [Various locations in the American West and Aboard Ship: 1912-1921]. [26] leaves, illustrated with 248 mounted photographs, most with manuscript captions in white pencil or ink. Oblong octavo. Contemporary black cloth, brad bound. Moderate scuffing, fraying, rubbing, and dust soiling to covers, two small tape repairs on spine. Gutter of first leaf reattached with cello tape, ownership inscriptions on inside front cover, last leaf, and inside rear cover, minor wear to some images, but most remain sharp and in excellent condition. Very good.

A rich visual record capturing the travels and military experiences of John F. Taylor of Pasadena, California during his teen years, his Navy service during World War I, and in the few years just after the war. The main ownership inscription reads, "Property of Jno. F Taylor, soldier of fortune, sailor, globe trotter...When I'm home" and listing his Pasadena address. Part of the album captures John's travels across the western part of the United States, where he visited Denver, Topeka, Estes Park, Long's Peak, Pike's Peak, and the Catalina Islands. He also documents the 1918 Tournament of Roses Parade in his hometown. The album also features numerous identified photographs of Taylor's friends and family in California and the places he visited. Most of the shots appear to be taken by Taylor himself, though there are a few pictures featuring him within the album.

About thirty photographs emanate from Taylor's time in the Navy in 1918, providing a snapshot of military life as he journeyed from San Diego to the Panama Canal and the naval base known as Coco Solo. This part of the album pictures Taylor's shipmates, other naval vessels such as the U.S.S. Marblehead, U.S.S. Ward, U.S.S. Beaver, some "R" boats, known as the "Protectors of the Panama Canal," and even a Navy hydroplane. Taylor's photographs continue into the early-1920s, picturing the Rose Pageant in Redlands and a 1921 American Legion picnic at Little Bear Lake. The latter part of the album is also interspersed with images of Taylor's family, friends, and a few shots of his military companions.

The present album is an historically-important document, recording a young Black Californian's life and military service, the latter reflecting on the limited roles allowed for African American soldiers, particularly sailors during World War I. Despite constituting 1.2% of the Navy's total enlistment, African American sailors were restricted largely to support roles such as coal heavers, messmen, stewards, and cooks.

(McBRB4853)

\$1,750

THE THIRTY-NINE BISHOPS

3. [African Americana]. [African Methodist Episcopal Church]. *Bishops of the A.M.E. Church in the Order of Election* [caption title]. Washington, D.C.: 1916. Photographically-illustrated broadside, 18.75 x 21 inches. Some creasing, minor edge wear, rubbing, and foxing. Very good.

An attractive photographically-illustrated collage-style broadside featuring portraits of the first thirty-nine Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who were elected between 1816 and 1912. The first Bishop was Richard Allen and the last was J.M. Connor. The great majority of the portraits are reproduced photographs, except for the Bishops who served before the advent of photography, who are featured in painted portraits. In addition to the portraits, the center of the broadside is illustrated with the "First Church Built on Spot Where Blacksmith Shop Stood" in 1796, an engraving illustrating the interior of said Blacksmith Shop, and "'Mother' Bethel Philadelphia - Place of Meeting of the Centennial General Conference 1916." The text at bottom includes a numbered list keyed to the portraits, some background information on the A.M.E. Church, and a notice that the broadside comes "Compliments of the Financial Department of the A.M.E. Church, J.R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary" in Washington, D.C. OCLC lists just a single copy of this rare broadside, at the Ohio History Center.

(McBRB4611)

\$1,850

CHINESE HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE BLACK STRUGGLE IN AMERICA

4. [African Americana]. [China]. *Meiguo Hei Ren Yun Dong Da Shi Ji* [Major Events of the African American Movement]. Tianjin: 1974. Two volumes. 123;139pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Spines somewhat worn, ends chipped. Otherwise, Light wear and dust soiling, even toning. Contemporary presentation inscriptions on front wrappers of both volumes. About very good.

An apparently unpublished and unexported work, compiled by Chinese scholars in the American history program at Nankai University. This historical review reflects an attempt to generate background scholarship to support Chairman Mao's stated solidarity with African Americans in the struggle against racism and the fight for Civil Rights. After first presenting Mao's statements from 1963 and 1968 in support of the African American struggle, the writers list and describe major events in chronological order. The first volume covers 1526 to 1945, and includes accounts of early slave rebellions, Black involvement in the 19th-century abolition movement, the Civil War, resistance to Jim Crow, etc.; the second volume covers the Civil Rights movement from 1946 to 1971, up through the Black Panthers and contemporary groups. Each volume has printed text on the front wrapper stating that the present work is a draft version circulated to solicit feedback, and it seems to have never been fully published; as well, there are presentation inscriptions on each cover by Feng Chenbai, a faculty member of the

issuing academic department. OCLC locates one physical copy, at the National Library in Beijing, though there are presumably other copies in Chinese libraries, but it is unknown in U.S. institutions.
(McBRB4900) \$1,250

LARGE ADVERTISEMENT FOR A 1923 KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS CONVENTION

5. **[African Americana]. [Knights of Pythias].** *Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa & Australia. The Largest and Most Magnificent Representative Convention Ever Held...at New York City Week of August 19th - 25th, 1923...* [caption title]. [New York: 1923]. Photographically-illustrated poster, printed in black and red, 41.75 x 28 inches. Some surface abrasions, dust soiling, edge wear. Previously folded, then rolled, with some short fold separations or small chips occasionally costing a small bit of text. Backed on later, thin, light tan paper. About very good.

A wonderful survival, being a large-format pictorial poster featuring the people, places, and events involving the Twenty-second Biennial Session of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa & Australia, held over the week of August 19-25, 1923 in New York City. The text of the poster contains a program of the week-long series of meetings and events, even printing a detailed schedule for the "Official Opening of the Camp" on August 19. There is also a listing of the Supreme Lodge Entertainment Committee, and information on daily band concerts at Camp Joseph Jones on Long Island and the Grand Reception and Dance at the 22nd Regiment Armory, at 168th Street and Broadway, on August 23. In addition to the text, the poster prints several photographs of the people and places involved in the session. Six notable officials of the Knights of Pythias are pictured in photographic portraits, namely Sir S.W. Green (Supreme Chancellor), Hon. Ernest G. Tidrington (Supreme Vice Chancellor and Supreme Worthy Counsellor), Gen. R.R. Jackson (Commander-in-Chief of the Uniform Rank), Sir Lee Crawford (Grand Chancellor for the State of New York), Brigadier General R.R. Johnson of New York and Bessie R. Johnston (Grand Worthy Counsellor, State of New York, Vice Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and the only woman pictured on the poster). In addition to the notable participants, a handful of buildings are also featured, including a "Proposed Pythian Temple To be erected at 144th Street & Lenox...at a cost of \$400,000," a "Temporary Headquarters for Assignment of Delegates and Visitors Where the Supreme Temple, Dramatic Order, Knights of Omar, Will Hold Their Session," Rush Memorial Church ("where Supreme Lodge Session will be held"), and the Mother Zion A.M.E. Church on 136th Street ("Where Supreme Court Session will be held"). OCLC does not report any holdings of this poster, though there is a chance one or more reside in larger collections of Knights of Pythias material. In any case, it is decidedly rare, and a stunning display piece.

(McBRB4793)

\$2,750

FANNIE LOU HAMER AND OTHER BLACK DEMOCRATS IN JIM CROW MISSISSIPPI

6. **[African Americana]. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.** *Brief Submitted by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party for the Consideration of Credentials Subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee...*[wrapper title]. [N.p., probably either Jackson, Ms. or Washington, D.C.: 1964]. v,73pp. Original light blue printed wrappers, stapled. Minor soiling, some sunning and wear around the edges. Internally clean. Very good.

A scarce pamphlet issued by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party in a notable attempt to be recognized by the Democratic National Committee ahead of the 1964 national nominating convention. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party submitted the present brief to the Credentials Subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee, asking to be seated at the convention instead of the all-white "traditional" delegation of the Mississippi Democratic Party. The MFDP argued that they were the only democratically-elected body of Democrats from Mississippi since racist policies forbid them to participate in the traditional state Democratic party; the MFDP's precinct and district elections were open to all races. The MFDP garnered support from all major civil rights groups, many of which worked in their favor during the early days of the convention. Fannie Lou Hamer,

vice-chairman of the MFDP's delegation, gave an impassioned, nationally-televised speech in front of the Credentials Committee, in which she questioned the very nature of America should the MFDP not be seated at the convention. The present pamphlet was then submitted on behalf of the MFDP. The argument is organized into two main sections. The first is the Statement of Facts, comprised of three sections labeled "Why the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was Formed," "Organization and Operation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party," and "Operation of the Mississippi Democratic Party." The second section is comprised of the "Legal Arguments for Seating the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party" laid out in three main subsections that basically stand on the illegality of the "traditional" Mississippi Democratic Party. The lawyers then list the twenty-two precedents cited in their arguments, and include a "Miscellaneous" section of supporting addresses, articles, reports, and more also cited in the text. The root of the issue at hand is stated near the beginning of the Introduction: "Whether the National Democratic Party takes its place with the oppressed Negroes of Mississippi or their white oppressors...."

The Credentials Committee offered an unsatisfactory compromise, in which the MFDP would be granted two at-large seats at the convention while also offering to seat all of the "traditional" Mississippi Democratic Party delegates as long as they promised to support all of the Democratic National Committee's candidates in the general election. The Credentials Committee also decided that segregated delegations would be barred from the 1968 convention. Martin Luther King, Jr., supported the compromise. The Mississippi insurgents rejected the offer of two at-large seats. All but three members of the regular Party slate withdrew from the Convention rather than promise blanket support of DNC candidates. With their state delegation all but absent, members of the MFDP secured passes to the convention floor, occupied the empty seats in protest, then sang freedom songs once the chairs were removed. The MFDP made quite an impact at the convention and beyond; former members of the MFDP participated in the 1968 Democratic National Convention as the sole delegates from Mississippi, calling themselves the Loyal Democrats of Mississippi. One of the assistant counselors who helped author the present pamphlet, Eleanor K. Holmes (now Eleanor Holmes Norton), an African American and a new graduate of Yale Law School in 1964, was a participant in the 1964 Freedom Summer effort in Mississippi. She has also been the Democratic Congresswoman representing the District of Columbia since 1991. OCLC records fewer than ten copies.

(McBRB4514)

\$950

"SPEND A DOLLAR WHERE YOU CAN EARN A DOLLAR"

7. [African Americana]. [Pennsylvania]. *The "New Negro" Directory. Businesses Churches Organizations Located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.* Pittsburgh: Advertising Department of the John H. Adams Agency, 1962. 148pp. Original wrappers printed in green and brown, plastic backstrip. Minor wear and dust soiling to wrappers. Faint yellow highlighting to a few entries. Very good.

A rare directory of the African-American community in Pittsburgh, published by prominent Black local business and civic leader John H. Adams. The directory lists Black-owned businesses, churches, and organizations that serve the African American community in the city and surrounding areas, as well as "white companies and individuals that hire negroes in positions of responsibility. The motto for the directory is stated as "Spend a Dollar Where You Can Earn a Dollar." The commercial listings are supplemented with numerous advertisements for local African American businesses, sometimes picturing the owners. The work also includes a lecture on the history of Islam by Robert X, an uncredited history the National Council of Negro Women, and a history of the National Urban League, as well as a reprint of a 1914 background piece on the NAACP. There are also several histories of African-American churches. Despite the claim on the cover that this directory was published annually, it appears that this was the only year in which it was produced. John H. Adams owned the titular agency who published the work, which specialized in commercial casualty and fire insurance. Adams was a veteran of World War II, a reporter for the *New Pittsburgh Courier*, founder of the Pittsburgh Regional Minority Purchasing Council, and active community leader; he passed away in 2011. OCLC records only three copies of the present work, at the Hagley Museum, Emory, and Temple.

(McBRB4859)

\$2,250

AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY CDV ALBUM

8. [African Americana]. [Photography]. [Patterson-Proctor Family]. [Annotated Carte de Visite Album Containing Photographs Centering on Various Members of the Patterson-Proctor Family, Plus Additional Family and Friends]. [Various locations in Ohio and Pennsylvania: 1898 to early 20th century]. Eleven leaves, illustrated with nineteen *cartes-de-visite*, cabinet card photographs, and real photo postcards, inserted one per page into rectangular picture windows, all with manuscript captions on the album leaves. Quarto. Contemporary glazed wooden boards, red cloth covering spine and rear board, fore-edge clasp lacking from rear board. Soiling to boards, front joint almost completely separated, with front board holding by a small portion at spine tail. Some dust-soiling and wear to album leaves and photographs, but generally nice inside. Good.

A handsome CDV album containing almost twenty identified images of an African-American family in Ohio and Pennsylvania around the turn of the 20th century, all with manuscript captions allowing for identification and cross referencing within the subjects. Many of the images are produced by named studios identified on the mounts from photographers in Ravenna (totaling six), Akron, and Cleveland, Ohio; as well as Pittsburgh and Oakdale, Pennsylvania. One image is stamped S.G. Krepps, Jr., who was apparently from Pennsylvania, as well. Another image, featuring a former member of the Jubilee Singers, was produced in New Zealand, presumably while on tour; the image of his wife was produced in Terre Haute, Indiana. The manuscript captions were added later by a family member who knew the subjects well. An excellent photographic primary source with particular value for researching African-American family history in Ohio and Pennsylvania through the manuscript captions, including several members of the prominent African-American community of Ravenna, Ohio. A full list of the subjects is available upon request.

(McBRB4952)

\$3,250

MANUSCRIPT SHARECROPPING AGREEMENT FROM RECONSTRUCTION

9. [African Americana]. [Sharecropping]. [South Carolina]. *Articles of Agreement Between Ned Glover and James Moore...[manuscript title]*. Chester District, S.C.: April 11, 1868. [3]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Old folds, mild dust-soiling, light edge wear. Very good.

An interesting document relating to the management on a South Carolina plantation in the years following the Civil War and deep in the heart of Reconstruction. The document is an executed annual labor contract between Ned Glover, an overseer working for John S. Wilson and Jim Moore, the young son of a freedman named James Moore. According to the text of the contract: "The said James Moore agrees to hire his son James to said Ned Glover to work on the plantation of J. S. Wilson for the balance of the year 1868 for the sum of fifty dollars." The young James "Jim" Moore "shall work faithfully, honestly, civilly & diligently; he shall obey all the lawful orders of the said Ned Glover. That he is to perform any kind of labour which the said J.S. Wilson may require the said Ned Glover to have done on his plantation and be polite and respectful to the said J.S. Wilson and family." Wilson will keep a book "in which an entry shall be made of all the advances made for shoes, clothing &c and also of all lost time with which he may be chargeable." These "are to be deducted from the said sum of fifty dollars." He shall be discharged if he becomes "negligent," "idle," "cruel to the stock," "lose or injure tools," or "absent himself without leave on two or more occasions."

In return, the younger Moore will receive "comfortable quarters," "wholesome board," and be treated with "justice & kindness;" in addition, his pay is to go directly to his father. For his oversight, Ned Glover receives "that portion of the crop which he is to receive as agent." At the conclusion of the document, it is signed by Glover and the elder Moore, and witnessed by the plantation owner J.S. Wilson and Nathan Thomas, the latter with an "X" as his mark.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of African American Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the

Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from chattel slavery. John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) was a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War.
(McBRB4765) \$3,250

ACCOUNT OF A 1948 NYPD KILLING

10. [African Americana]. Shields, Art. *The Killing of William Milton [wrapper title]*. New York: The Daily Worker, 1948. 16pp. Illustrated. Original pictorial self-wrappers, stapled. Mild toning and light wear. Near fine.

A scarce account of the events surrounding the death of William Milton, described as "a useful, hard-working, law-abiding citizen...a devoted husband and loving father...sympathetic to his neighbors' problems...what people call a good man" who was also "a Negro and so marked out for that special torture that American society visits upon men and women who are colored." On July 14, 1948, Milton was killed by Brooklyn Patrolman Peter Kilcommons in the hallway of his own building. Milton and three friends ran from police after being thrown out of a Williamsburg bar by a racist bartender named Charles Kennefick who "didn't want Negroes around."

Kilcommons chased Milton to his front door, then shot him once in the back and twice in the chest in front of about ten witnesses, including Milton's wife Irene and their son, Eugene Milton. Eugene describes the incident in a heartbreaking passage: "I saw Daddy drop as the first bullet hit him.... I saw Daddy drop and then stagger inside. Kilcommons and O'Neil were shooting at him as he went in." There are also further accounts of the shooting recorded here from young neighbors. The text also includes the measures sought by the Committee for Justice in the Milton Case. The Committee argued for the dismissal and indictment of Kilcommons and O'Neil, the dismissal of Police Commissioner Wallander, financial support for Irene Milton, and for continued support of Milton's brother, Joseph, who was with William in the bar on the fateful night. Joseph was charged with felonious assault on the bartender Kennefick after William was killed, likely as a cover for the police in William's killing. Shields argues a motive for the arrest and beating of Joseph Milton: "The cops were trying to make him confess that William and himself had started the fight. The cops thought that such a 'confession' would give them an 'out' for the killing."

A possible motive for the killing of William Milton also emerged after his murder. Milton was a member of the Communist Party and a community activist in New York who was often critical of the police violence he encountered in the city. He would also bring copies of *The Daily Worker* to his neighbors, and was instrumental in organizing a renter's strike in a nearby building. Milton was especially vocal in his criticism of police following the killing of two African-American men by a police officer named Joseph Romeika in Freeport, Long Island. Four young African-American siblings named Ferguson - Charles, Joseph, Alonzo, and Richard - three of whom were U.S. Army veterans were refused coffee by a white manager of a diner. After they vigorously protested, the manager called the police on the brothers. They left but were soon confronted by Romeika, a rookie police officer. Romeika lined the men up and after two of the brothers protested, Romeika kicked them in the groin and shot them, an eerily-similar situation to the one that eventually led to Milton's murder.

The author of the present work, Art Shields, was a legendary labor journalist who had previously written about the Sacco & Vanzetti case and would spend his career on the side of unions and laborers, notably miners. He was highly critical of police actions such as the one recorded here, which he described "as brutal a homicide as if the cops had been working for Heinrich Himmler, the Nazi Gestapo leader, instead of for Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander of New York." The Introduction was written by Simon W. Gerson, one of the foremost leaders of the Communist Party in the United States and editor of *The Daily Worker*, who writes passionately about the murder of Milton: "Yes, William Milton lived under Jim Crow right here in New York. In fact, he died from Jim Crow. He was lynched, my friends, lynched. What matter is it if a man is lynched by a hempen rope from a Georgia cottonwood-tree or lynched by a police revolver in the trigger-happy hands of a Brooklyn cop?" The penultimate

page of the pamphlet contains a group photograph which includes Gerson, along with a Brooklyn councilman, Mrs. Joseph Milton, Irene Milton, and Eugene Milton "at Madison Sq. Garden Rally" presumably in support of the Committee for Justice in the Milton Case. An important story that still resonates today about police crimes against the African-American population.

(McBRB4781)

\$950

FOUNDING CONSTITUTION FOR THE SCLC

11. [African Americana]. [Southern Christian Leadership Conference]. *Constitution and By-Laws of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference*. Atlanta, Ga.: [ca. 1958]. 18pp. Original blue printed wrappers, stapled, 6.25 x 3.5 inches. Minor dust soiling, rubbing, and edge wear to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

A foundational work defining the purpose and structure of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the most vital organizations of the Civil Rights Movement. This pocket-sized work includes a preamble, the organization's "Aims and Purposes," and the by-laws comprised of seven articles which stipulate the naming of the organization, defining its geographical area and the "objects and purposes" for the group, as well as stipulating criteria for membership, affiliates, boards and committees, officers, amendments, and the rules of procedure. The preamble mentions other great American documents related to citizenship, namely the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and Bill of Rights, the 14th and 15th Amendments, and "Federal Civil Rights Laws" that "proclaim unequivocally that all American Citizens shall be accorded full citizenship rights and opportunities without discrimination." The principal goal of the SCLC is defined in the first article of the work's "Aims and Purposes," as follows: "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has the basic aim of achieving full citizenship rights, equality, and the integration of the Negro in all aspects of American life."

The present constitution is undated, and its date of publication is somewhat unclear, with the limited records for the work suggesting publication dates between 1957 and 1960. The most likely publication date is late 1958. According to letters and summaries of activities by the SCLC transmitted by Martin Luther King, Jr. in the summer of 1958, a writing committee was formed in order to draft a constitution and by-laws for the fledgling organization. According to the minutes of the SCLC in the MLK Papers held at Boston University, the constitution and by-laws were first adopted by the SCLC at their executive board meeting in Norfolk, Virginia in October 1958, and the same record cites a copy of the work published in November 1958. OCLC does not report any copies of this constitution, though a few appear in general searches online, including digital copies at a couple of institutions. OCLC does list a single copy of a 1968 revised edition which is clearly different from the present work. A very rare and foundational work for one of the most important civil rights organizations in the history of the United States.

(McBRB4821)

\$3,250

LETTER ARCHIVE OF A TEXAS HBCU PRESIDENT

12. [African Americana]. [Texas]. [Education]. Dogan, Matthew W. [*Archive of Letters Written by, to, and About Dr. Matthew W. Dogan, Noted Long-Serving President of Texas HBCU, Wiley College*]. Mostly Marshall, Tx.: 1940-1942. Approximately 320 typed letters, handwritten notes, and other documents, almost all a single page, plus a matted photograph, and over 130 personal invoices and receipts. Significant tanning to the majority of letters, resulting in noticeable brittleness, with mild to substantial chipping, occasionally costing text from a small percentage of letters. Occasional creasing, soiling, staining, and toning, as well. Good.

An extraordinary surviving collection of correspondence and personal papers by, to, and relating to Dr. Matthew W. Dogan, president of Marshall, Texas HBCU Wylie College (now Wylie University) for almost fifty years during the first half of the 20th century. The material in the present archive emanates from the last few years of Dogan's long and distinguished career at the school. The majority of Dogan's letters (and those sent by his secretary Ruth Brownlee) are retained, unsigned file copies of outgoing correspondence to a variety of recipients including Wiley

students, fellow ministers, family, friends, colleagues, and more. The collection also includes a healthy number of incoming letters written to Dogan. In both cases, they are likely the only surviving examples of the letters, likely preserved by Ruth Brownlee or perhaps Dogan's family. A clutch of letters between Dogan and Brownlee provide wonderful insight into the management of an HBCU in Texas in the 1940s, with detailed information on campus business. About a third of the letters are exchanged between Dogan and his three children and one grandchild, providing a deeply personal view of Dogan largely outside the boundaries of his devoted work at Wylie as a counterpoint to the letters dealing mostly with Wylie matters.

Matthew Winifred Dogan (1863-1947) was born into poverty in Pontotoc, Mississippi during the Civil War. He worked as a shoe shiner and saved enough money to attend Rust University in Holly Springs, where he earned an A.B. at the top of his class in 1886. Rust College awarded Dogan an honorary Ph.D. in 1904, and he received two other honorary doctorates during his career, from Walden College (formerly Central Tennessee College, where he had taught) and Howard University. The pivotal moment in Dogan's career was his assumption of the presidency of Wiley College in Marshall, Texas in 1896, the oldest historically Black college west of the Mississippi River. Dogan spent forty-six years of his life as president of Wiley, during which time the school grew and prospered and became a respected institution of higher learning for African Americans. Dogan was the second Black president of Wiley after Isaiah Scott's brief tenure from 1892 to 1896. Dogan continued and expanded Scott's practice of hiring Black faculty and administrators, and soon after Wiley's leaders and teachers were mostly African American. The educational offerings at Wiley were also expanded by Dogan, who instituted classes in science, athletics, education, and music. Dogan was also an active participant in regional and national organizations devoted to African American higher learning, and also a local civic leader. After a long and distinguished career, Dogan retired from Wiley in 1942 and spent the remaining five years of his life in Marshall.

The archive begins with about thirty letters exchanged between Dogan and his secretary, Ruth E. Brownlee, mostly by Brownlee but with a handful by Dogan. In many cases, both sides of the correspondence are present here. Ruth Brownlee hailed from Anderson, South Carolina and worked for Dogan until his retirement. In the present letters, Brownlee reports to Dogan on Wylie school financials, school-related news and campus activities, and necessary infrastructure repairs at Wylie. Dogan's letters to Brownlee were written while he was on the road or during times she was back home in South Carolina, and largely report on Wylie business, detailing his travel plans, giving Brownlee instructions for action items to take care of on campus, and so forth. Many of Dogan's letters to Brownlee are handwritten, which is unusual for the remainder of the collection. The general nature of the letters, which largely concern Wiley University business, is also unusual for the rest of the correspondence, which is largely personal in nature (though Dogan naturally covers a great deal of Wylie business in numerous letters to his family and friends).

Over 100 of the letters in the collection were exchanged between Dogan and his three children ~ his son, M.W. Dogan, Jr., and his daughters Ruth Dogan Shelton and Blanche Dogan Hughes ~ and his granddaughter Forest Shelton. Most of the letters are retained copies of Dogan's letters to his kids, with a smattering of replies from his son and some incoming letters from his daughters and granddaughter. Dogan's son, M.W. "Bud" Dogan, Jr. was working for or teaching at Gilbert Academy in New Orleans during this time. In his letters to his son, Dogan discusses further job opportunities at various institutions, plans to discuss his successor with some colleagues in New Orleans, Junior's situation with regard to the wartime draft, his own travels north to address the Wiley Club in Chicago, Junior's marital status, and more. Dogan, Jr. was a graduate of Northwestern Law School, and in one letter his father ponders why he is not working as a lawyer after reading an article in the *Chicago Defender* about a young Northwestern graduate recently admitted to the Chicago Bar. In a few of his own letters present here, Dogan the younger implores his father to stay at Wiley instead of retiring ("I believe this is the time to continue ~ during the war"), discusses his draft status and strategy ("I am waiting for my draft board to notify as what they are going to do with me. I imagine that because of my eyes and teeth, that I might have to get them adjusted"), and his own impulsive and apparently unhappy wedding ("I trust that you will not hold it against me too severely about this marriage business. My sincere regret is that this war scared me into it"), among other issues. Junior's most interesting letter to his father is a three-page typed screed against the proposition that someone named Dr. Bowen

be hired at Wiley (as an administrator or perhaps as a replacement for Dogan). The two men also exchange letters regarding details of Dogan's will, loans owed from son to father, and Wiley's football team. Dogan's letters to his daughters Ruth and Blanche contain much the same kind of fatherly advice on personal and professional issues. Ruth's handful of letters to her father contain information on her own activities in Dallas, discusses her reading, and family matters. Dogan's letters to Blanche cover much of the same type of ground, though he appears a little more open to Blanche than his other children.

The collection also includes numerous incoming letters written to Dogan, many of which include retained copies of responses by Dogan or Brownlee. Most of the letters in this grouping are handwritten by family and friends, and other associates from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other locales. Many incoming letters report news to Dogan and inquire about him or his family, among other subjects. One letter from a woman named Lucile is a plea for a scholarship and campus job for a prospective Wiley student. The responses to incoming letters provide valuable information on the other half of the conversation; numerous outgoing letters from Dogan also note the issues he was concerned with at the time. In a mere sampling of the latter, Dogan discusses the activities of his family, his travels to attend conferences and other events, applying for a clergy certificate in New York, consulting on a home he wants to build in Marshall, returning to Holly Springs to look "after my lots in the cemetery," makes a few illusions to his impending retirement, and much more.

Among the most interesting items in the present collection are Dogan's various notes and outlines for a few addresses given as president of Wiley. In a one-page outline titled, "Inter-racial Advance," Dogan's address was focused on "bringing about better relations between the races." His outline framed the discussion around individuals (Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames), Leading Southern Colleges (including SMU, TCU, UT, Oklahoma, and Emory), the Inter-racial Commission, the U.S. Government, Churches (Baptist and Methodist), and with a final section on "Agitation." The latter included two points: "(a) Negro papers should be encouraged" and "(b) Many Negroes take the extreme views in thinking that all whites oppose racial betterment." Another outline for an address is typed out on two index cards, and shows several manuscript additions and emendations by Dogan; the title at the top of the first card reads, "Some Scattered Facts About Wiley." In this address, Dogan enumerated the size of the student body, faculty, campus, along with a series of "firsts" achieved by the school, including "First Negro college in Texas to debate a white institution and the only Negro college in Texas to debate a southern white college, namely TCU." A third set of lecture notes for an address in Shreveport includes Dogan's initial outline (marked "Points [for] Speech Tonight To Be Put on Cards Later") as well as the final notes on index cards. This last address is dated September 20, 1940, and focuses on the relationship between Wiley and Shreveport, with detailed statistics in a section called "Facts and Figures About Wileyites from Shreveport."

Also among Dogan's lecture notes are a four-page handwritten document filled with questions about religion, education, politics, and sports (which may be notes for a class discussion or address); a schedule of events for an assembly at Lincoln High School in Dallas listing Dogan when he gave an address there; and a speech on four note cards given by an unidentified speaker for an event in honor of Dogan's forty-fifth year of service at Wiley, at which Dogan was given a copy of a recently-published biographical tribute to him by Warmouth Gibbs. The archive also contains over twenty letters to Dogan's in-laws ~ the widow and son of Bishop W.A.C. Hughes, who passed away in July 1940 (evidenced by a copy of his funeral program present here). Bishop Hughes was a Methodist pastor who had served as director of the Negro Bureau in the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and was affiliated with Wiley. Hughes's son Alfred and Dogan's daughter Blanche were married to each other. Most of the letters here were sent to Hughes' son, Alfred Hughes, Jr. In these letters, Dogan is much more detailed and open with information. He mentions reading an article in the *Afro American* about donations for "assisting Negro students in attending out-of-the-state institutions," reports on the opening of school at Wiley "our attendance now is nearly 400 - it looks as though this is going to be a banner year"), details a football game between SMU and UCLA involving "the playing of the two Negroes on the UCLA team, Robinson and Bartlett (in which he also comments that "You would hardly expect, in the first place, that a southern team would play against Negroes"), discusses a memorial for Hughes held at Wiley, discusses family matters, and more. In a few cases, there are Hughes'

replies to Dogan present here. A couple of the Hughes letters involve the artist Le Roy Walter Weil, who made the memorial portrait of Hughes, including a letter from him when he sent one of the portraits to Dogan at Wiley.

The collection also includes almost fifty letters and notes sent by Dogan to various parties regarding financial matters. Specifically, almost all of these documents concern Dogan's requests from numerous correspondents in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and other locations to pay him back for personal loans or possibly moneys owed to Wiley for loans or fees or tuition shortages. The amounts owed are generally low, between fifty cents and eight dollars, evidenced from two lists of debts owed which accompany the letters and notes. Other letters and documents include a handful of documents on conference activities, Dogan's health, and other matters. The archive also helps briefly document the end of Dogan's career at Wiley with a few letters regarding his impending retirement in 1942. One of these letters is a copy of a letter from the Governor of Texas, W. Lee "Pappy" O'Daniel. Another nice letter comes from a woman named Edyth at the Hampton Institute in Virginia, in which she thanks "Dear Cousin Matt" Dogan for a loan and reports on her experiences at Hampton; Edyth was likely a former student at Wiley. The archive is enhanced by a handsome black and white photograph picturing Dogan in suit, tie, long coat, and hat, standing in front of a large fir tree. The letters, notes, and photographic portrait of Dogan are complemented with over 130 invoices and receipts from a wide variety of local businesses in Marshall. Despite the condition challenges of much of the archive, to reiterate, the contents likely constitute the only surviving record of any of the information herein. We could locate no other collections of Dogan's papers in any institution. The archive also presents a unique opportunity for an institution to save the contents through preservation and digitization. It is certainly a unique and deeply informative snapshot of the career of a vitally important Texas African-American HBCU president, including both his professional and personal matters near the end of his tenure.

(McBRB4351)

\$15,000

MATERIAL FROM AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN MAPMAKER IN THE CIA

13. [African Americana]. Wharton, Arthur L. [*Archive of Documents and Photographs Relating to the Career and Family Life of Arthur L. Wharton, a Cartographic Draftsman for the Central Intelligence Agency*]. [Washington, D.C.: ca. 1930-1963]. A handful of letters and documents, plus 138 photographs arranged in two photograph albums or loose. Contents generally in nice shape, though the albums are heavily worn and well-used. Very good.

A unique collection of primary source materials belonging to Arthur L. Wharton and his wife, Betty Lou Golden Wharton, relating to Arthur's career as a mapmaker for the Central Intelligence Agency and documenting their family life. Arthur Wharton was born in New York City in 1926. Both of his parents were from British Guiana. Arthur was a student at George Washington High School in New York when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy in June 1945, at the age of 18. The 1950 Census shows he was living in Washington, D.C. with Betty Lou, and her parents Louise and Clinton Golden. Arthur is listed as a maintenance man at an Air Base, and Betty Lou was in the Armed Forces, as well. A group photo from the NCO Club at Rammstein Air Base in Germany in 1954, and a Vacation Bible School certificate for his daughter, both present here, indicate that Arthur and Betty Lou also spent some time in Germany in the 1950s.

Arthur's career in the Central Intelligence Agency is represented here by five documents and two photographs. The documents include a printed certificate of commendation from the CIA's National Intelligence Survey Program, dated July 10, 1962, and signed by the Chairman of the NIS; and a typed letter of commendation, also dated July 10, 1962, awarded to Wharton "for his excellent performance as Cartographic Draftsman in the Office of Research and Reports, CIA." Wharton was praised for the "high quality of technical skill and professional initiative in drafting the entire series of Summary Maps for the Chapters I of the National Intelligence Survey which have been widely recognized as a notable contribution in the field of intelligence. Mr. Wharton's accomplishments have contributed in large measure to the high cartographic standards maintained in the National Intelligence Survey." Another pair of documents include a certificate celebrating Arthur's ten years of service to

the CIA, dated September 18, 1963; a typed invitation to attend the ceremony where Arthur received the certificate, dated August 27, 1963; and the accompanying program for the Third Annual CIA Awards banquet at which Arthur received his "Longevity Certificate;" interestingly, the program is stamped "Administrative Internal Use Only" twice on every page. Arthur's CIA awards are accompanied by two copies of an 8-x-10-inch photograph featuring Wharton, shaking hands with Ray S. Cline, one of which is inscribed by Cline, "With my congratulations!" Ray S. Cline (1918-1996) moved to Washington, D.C. in 1962 to take up a post as head of the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence, the analytical branch of the agency. He is perhaps best known as the chief CIA analyst during the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962; he is listed in the 1963 awards program as "Deputy Director (Intelligence)."

Accompanying Arthur's CIA material are two photograph albums and a group of loose photos of various sizes, some in photographer's studio folders. Most of the 136 photographs are without captions, with the earliest dated 1930 and the latest in 1959. The images feature Arthur and Betty Lou along with various friends and relatives. Three are identified as having been taken in Arthur's parents' home country of Guyana [Guiana], two of which show losses from the major fire in the capital city of Georgetown in 1945 which started in Booker's Drug Store. The family photographs are accompanied by a small group of letters and notes, mainly sent to Betty Lou. There are two notes from Colorado College, one signed by the Dean of Women Louise Fauteaux in 1946, when Betty Lou Golden was a student there. Her family lived in Colorado Springs, Colorado at the time.

Arthur Wharton was a special and accomplished member of the CIA's National Intelligence Survey. An article in *Time Magazine* on April 20, 2015 by Maya Rhodan entitled "The CIA's Latest Mission, Improving Diversity," notes that "According to Milo Jones and Philippe Silberzahn's book *Constructing Casandra*, in 1967 there were fewer than 20 African Americans among the approximately 12,000 non-clerical CIA employees." As such, Wharton served in the CIA at a time when few other people of color worked there, though he seems to have been an accomplished cartographic draftsman over at least a decade inside the country's most famous intelligence agency.

(McBRB4697)

\$1,750

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF ALABAMA INDIAN REMOVAL

14. [Alabama]. [Emigration]. [Creek Removal]. [Cooper Family]. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Documenting the Emigration of Several Members of the Cooper Family to Alabama, with Detailed Accounts of Southern Culture and Firsthand Observations of the Removal of Creek Indians*]. Claiborne and Mobile, Al.: 1831-1837. Ten autograph letters, signed, folded as sent, totaling twenty pages and approximately 6,000 words. Moderate occasional wear, a few instances of minor losses at crossfold or short fold separations. Very good.

An interesting and tragic collection of correspondence documenting the relocation and subsequent lives of siblings in the Cooper family, originally from Elizabethtown, who emigrated from New Jersey to settle in Alabama in the early statehood period, witnessing both the growth of the state and the conclusions of the Creek War while living in Claiborne and Mobile. The correspondence mostly centers around Henry Miller Cooper, who moved from Elizabethtown in 1831 and settled in Mobile, where he would die in 1837 ~ the final letter, a foreboding letter warning of the dangers of disease in Mobile ~ written just eight days before his death on October 26, 1837, and possibly never read by him. The Cooper siblings were the children of Henry and Rachel Thompson Cooper of Windham, New Jersey, who had eleven children.

Apparently the first Cooper sibling to settle in Alabama was Aaron Burr Cooper (1800-1887), who writes his brother Henry in 1831 on the prospect of employment in Mobile. His instruction to his brother Henry about Mobile and the economic prospects therein provide an interesting account of the discrepancy between the perception of the economic opportunities as seen by outsiders and A.B. Cooper's own experience in the state. He writes, "If you are to risk a certain steady employment and a prospect of future advancement by credit or otherwise in your profession or employment by leaving your present situation, let no mere matter of pleasure, feeling, or

speculation influence you. You will also bear in mind (for I fear you have a pretty exalted opinion of the wealth and pleasures of the South) that for every one who has succeeded in making a fortune or at least a competency in Mobile, ten, perhaps twenty have failed in their undertaking or fallen victims to our climate and I do assure you moreover that when it comes to estimate all the inconveniences and evils, real and imaginary, produced by climate, population &c. &c., which those who really live in this state experience, we have but a small balance of comfort. I can live better in every respect upon \$500 a year in a portion of N. York or N.J. town or country, than I can here upon \$1500. It may seem impossible, but my experience has convinced me of the truth. I have digressed somewhat. My intention was to bring these things to your view - to recommend the steady certain (it may be slow) gait to fortune, rather than a speculative and uncertain course."

The next letter, from Lydia to Henry, is quite detailed, relating her experience traveling to Alabama and observing Aaron's life, including his enslaved domestic workers. She writes, "Brother Aaron as you might reasonably suppose is not rich, but has everything that is necessary for the enjoyment of this world; so I think, but the people of the South are much more extravagant and luxurious in their ideas of living than us plain honest Mendhamites. Brother owns five servants which are worth at least sixteen hundred dollars, a nice house and lot, horses, stable &c., but above all a wife that we need none of us be ashamed to call sister. She is not handsome nor elegant in her appearance, but extremely well bred, sensible, well educated and what we call an accomplished woman, but plain, industrious, economical and kind. I am indeed much better pleased with her and with Claiborne than I expected I should be." After giving a detailed account of her travels, she continues, "I have been treated with much politeness and kindness since my arrival at this place. There is a difference in the manners, customs and characters of the people of the South from those of the North. The Southerners are many of them possessed of wealth - money which commands all things ~ but the Northerners have many advantages which they do not possess here. The fact is there are no schools. They do not support a minister and consequently the poorer class are ignorant and scarcely civilized ~ the wealthy, tyrannical slave holders and many of them, tho men of higher respectability here, have characters that would be utterly despised at the North ~ but I am far from saying that there are not great and good men in Alabama, for my experience teaches me better, but I am confident they are not so frequent as with us ~ but they are very hospitable to strangers, more so than I am accustomed to seeing, but I believe I have hardly been prudent in making these observations even to you."

A series of letters from 1832 to 1836 follows, from various members of the Cooper family, giving a detailed and interesting account of the family's gradual migration southward, the general health and relationships of various family members, and the overall shape of life in Alabama. Aaron Burr Cooper provides the most stability in Alabama during this period, while Henry Miller relocates from New Jersey to Mobile, and subsequently falls out of touch with various family members. Mary writes Henry, "We are to have a grand party in town on Tuesday next at Dr. Johnson's given to Mr. Griffith and bride. Moll attends all the parties and a great Belle. I sometimes think she intends changing her name before she returns to Jersey. I am quite delighted to see the young folks making love to each other and wish you would come and join them."

The final two letters concern Henry directly, with the first of the two, written to his mother, containing a tragic description of the Creek Removal. He writes, "The Creek war I believe is at an end. Last week three Steamboats passed this place on their way to Mobile & New Orleans with twenty six hundred Indians, & I understand more are still at Montgomery waiting for Boats to transport them to the far west. I am told it was a melancholy sight to see the poor rascals on board the boats & barges; the principle Chiefs & most of the men chained in squads of 8 or 10. Old men & women, children and all forced from their homes & hunting grounds (now no longer theirs - they have sold them perhaps for a bottle of whiskey or a jack knife) to seek a new home nearer the setting sun. One Company of the Mobile Volunteers have returned with the Indians, the balance of the troops are still in the Nation at Fort Barbour, waiting orders from Scott to be dismissed. When that will be is quite uncertain ~ big bodies, you know; move slow."

Another passage by Henry provides a view of the agricultural and land situation: "The Cotton crop in this section of country is very sorry, not more than half crops will be made I should think. The corn is tolerable fair, so we will

not starve altogether, if we are to be poor.... Parsons, Dellett & Cooper have made a large purchase of lands in the Creek Nation on joint account. They are the Indian reservation & of the best quality. They have bought I believe about sixteen thousand acres. They will make money out of it. The squire intends reserving a plantation for himself, & next year go north to borrow money to buy negroes &c. to stock it."

Henry also describes his declining health, which was perhaps a factor in his death the following year, though it is also quite possible he died from Yellow Fever. He writes, "I left Mobile a week ago for the purpose of making my C. kin a short visit, but more particularly to recruit, & for the benefit of my health, which has not been so good the past spring & summer as I could wish, owing I presume to a too close application to business. I have had too much writing to do, I believe, & have suffered from severe pains in the chest & shoulders, with loss of appetite &c. I am happy to inform you, however, that I now feel almost myself again, & hope to return in a few days to the City again, as well as ever."

The final letter is addressed to Henry, written eight days before his death, from his sister Martha, who is in a state of great agitation due to concerns about his well-being. Mobile had a severe outbreak of Yellow Fever in the fall of 1837 that very likely claimed Henry's life, making it likely he died just after receiving this letter. Martha writes, "We have been looking several days for you, but still disappointed and now very much fear you have remained too long in the City. Mr. Cooper requested Mary to write you on Sunday last to give up everything and come up and remain with us until frost. She did so and we were sure you would be advised by your friends and leave immediately. You well know our anxiety about you and the very alarming accounts we daily receive from Mobile has greatly increased it." An informative group of manuscript letters constituting a valuable and detailed primary source account of early statehood-era Alabama, with heartbreaking mentions of Creek Removal. A full transcription of the letters is available upon request.

(McBRB4862)

\$6,250

"YOU ARE NOT THE ONLY ONE WHO IS LOOKING FOR 'FIRST EDITIONS.'
WE ALL ARE!" - MRS. JACK LONDON

15. [Book Trade History]. [Romm, Charles]. *[Archive of Almost Thirty Manuscript and Typed Letters Sent to Bookseller and Later Book Thief, Charles Romm from a Variety of Notable Contemporary Authors or Their Representatives].* [Various locations: 1919-1930]. Twenty-nine letters, signed, totaling thirty-six pages, all with original transmittal envelopes. Original mailing folds, general overall wear, and typical signs of age. Altogether a nice group. Very good.

An entertaining archive of manuscript and typed letters sent to one of the more infamous figures in the history of New York City bookselling, Charles Romm. Most of the letters were sent in 1919, but came to Romm as late as 1930 from twenty separate authors or their representatives (who occasionally wrote more than once). The letters were written to Romm in response to his requests for signed books and other autograph material. Romm's correspondents include Charmian London (Mrs. Jack London), Vincent Starrett, George Washington Cable, William Lyon Phelps, and other literary figures of the early-20th century. Charles Romm (1883-1937) was born in Russia but became a successful bookseller during the heyday of Book Row in Manhattan. Romm's career was bookended by two notable events - the high-profile auction of his own collection in 1921 and then his imprisonment in Sing Sing a decade later after being convicted as the leader of a gang of thieves that plundered thousands of rare books and manuscripts from libraries and learned institutions. Most of the items stolen by Romm and his co-conspirators were never recovered.

The present collection of letters stand testament to Romm's energy and persistence in seeking signed items. Many of the correspondents obliged by signing books Romm had sent, agreeing to send signed photos, responding to Romm's various requests for additional information, and so forth. In 1919, Mrs. Jack London replied only in general terms to Romm's inquiry about first editions (which she was seeking out, as well, for her own reasons), but in 1924 she writes that she was willing to sell to Romm some original Jack London manuscripts. On occasion

Romm aimed too high, however. Clara Barrus, companion and biographer of John Burroughs, said he would not copy out missing pages of a manuscript "for love or money." Henry Van Dyke's secretary tells Romm that his request to sign forty books was excessive but that he would sign a few. While Romm was apparently not above subterfuge, some letters make clear that the sender knew him to be a bookseller, and even in one case asks Romm for a return favor. Vincent Starrett, writing on the stationery of *The Wave* literary magazine in 1923, mentions his forthcoming biography of Ambrose Bierce and asked to use Bierce letters from a limited edition previously published by Romm himself. Other letters range from the routine (a collector seeking Willa Cather's rare first book) to the light-hearted (a suggestion by artist Ralph Barton that giving up a certain book would be akin to Lee surrendering his sword).

The letters to Romm are variously addressed to him at his bookshop on Fourth Avenue and to his nearby home in lower Manhattan. Taken together, they suggest Romm at times presented himself as a fan or collector, rather than as a bookseller in his mid-'30s when the earliest letters were written. A handful of them were sent to Romm care of the Students Literary Circle or the Modern Literary Club, both apparently fictitious and calculated to flatter Romm's correspondents. The present letters also allow for the study of the movement of rare items to and through Romm, as some of these items were then sold in Romm's 1921 auction at the American Art Association in New York City. A notable 1919 letter from "Sy" discusses strategy to obtain signed books via mail from Theodore Dreiser but cautioned that Dreiser would "smell a rat" if Romm called in person. Sy writes, in part: "I believe [Dreiser] will outdo himself in the matter if inscriptions, as I placed my plea well and intriguingly. I have also levelled my shafts at a few others and as the results come home I will send them to you." The letter is signed in type with his shortened first name only, but his identity was revealed in Lot 45 of the Romm catalogue: "Inscribed to Symon Goldstein by Theodore Dreiser." Goldstein was a fellow rare book dealer who later changed his name to Symond Gould; he remained active in the book trade, but also pioneered art house cinema and became nationally known as the founder and two-time presidential nominee of the American Vegetarian Party.

A unique collection of personal correspondence which provides an illuminating look at Romm's methodology in the years before he turned to theft and was exposed as a bibliokleptomaniac. Romm is dealt with in some detail in Travis McDade's seminal study *Thieves of Book Row*, in which Romm is described as "built like a bulldog" with "the face and temperament of Al Capone." A full list of Romm's correspondents in the present collection is available upon request.

(McBRB4792)

\$1,500

UNRECORDED SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADSIDE
FOR AN EARLY CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

16. [Californios]. [Technology]. *La Compania del Telefono Mexicano del Pacifico...Lista de Suscritores* [caption title]. San Francisco: Tipografia de A.L. Bancroft y Ca., [1883]. Letterpress broadside, printed on cardstock in red and green, with decorative borders and cornerpieces. Old horizontal center fold, couple of short closed tears, moderate soiling, several old tape reinforcements to verso. Very good.

A wonderful relic from the early years of the invention of the telephone, issued by the Mexican Pacific Telephone Company in an effort to secure telephone service from Spanish-speaking residents of San Francisco. The form is not filled out, but includes lines for fifty subscribers to sign up, with a calendar printed at the center for the year 1883. At the bottom of the form, the company prints instructions in Spanish, beginning, "Direcciones para llamar." Translated into English, the instructions read: "Directions to call. Turn the handle on the right side of the device three times, and without removing the Receiver Telephone that is on the hook, wait for a response; if this is not given, the call will be repeated until said response is obtained; then take the phone off the hook and the conversation can begin; You must speak at a distance of six inches from the transmitter and with your natural voice, clearly articulating the words, and always having the receiving telephone in your ear during the conversation. If the device is not powered, the central office will be notified immediately."

Alexander Graham Bell's revolutionary new "electric-speaking telephone" was commercially available by the late 1870s, when the first exchange opened in New Haven on January 28, 1878. Early telephone systems were based on central exchanges, the hub that allowed for connections around a telephonic network. When telephone calls were made, they had to be routed through the exchange, where switchboard operators would take the caller's line and plug it into the appropriate opening for the receiver of the call, completing the connection. The invention of the telephone was so enthusiastically embraced by Californians that Western Union opened an exchange in San Francisco on February 17, 1878, just a couple of weeks after New Haven's, making it the third city in the world to open a telephone exchange. All of this was just two years after Bell first successfully transmitted speech through a liquid transmitter and his own electromagnetic receiver.

La Compania del Telefono Mexicano del Pacifico (The Mexican Pacific Telephone Company) is practically unknown to history. While there is much written about the history of the very famous Chinese telephone exchange in San Francisco (which came much later), we are unable to find any information regarding the present Spanish-language "Mexicano" exchange. The present form is not filled in with any subscribers, which might speak to the lack of any other information about the Spanish exchange in the city, since it apparently never materialized in a city that reported a population numbering less than 250,000 residents at the time. Still, the present broadside stands testament to the early excitement engendered by Bell's new telephone, and the explosion of commercial interests it created across the country. No copies in OCLC, nor any other material related to the company itself.
(McBRB4824) \$2,500

RARE COLONIAL AMERICAN IMPRINT

17. Campbell, John. *A Treatise of Conversion, Faith and Justification, &c. Being an Extract of Sundry Discourses on Rom. V.5. Delivered at Oxford in the Latter End of the Years 1741, and Beginning of 1742.* Boston: Printed and Sold by Rogers & Fowle Next to the Prison in Queen-Street, 1743. 215pp., final page misnumbered 115. 12mo. Contemporary sheep, blind ruled. Hinges cracked, but holding; boards scuffed. Contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper and shelf label on spine. Light wear to edges of text block; some tanning and light dust soiling. Good plus.

A rare colonial American imprint comprising the collected thoughts on conversion and faith of John Campbell, a founder and the first pastor of the First Congregational Church in Oxford, Massachusetts. Campbell was born in the Western Islands of Scotland, probably Skye or Lewis, in 1681, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, before emigrating to Massachusetts in 1717. It is likely that he was a political refugee, fleeing proscription for his role in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. The Congregational Church in Oxford, south of Worcester, was founded in 1721, and Campbell served as its pastor thence until his death in 1761. The precepts contained in this volume were collected from several discourses by Campbell in 1741 and 1742, nominally centered around Romans 5:5, but in fact constituting a wide-ranging discussion of faith and doctrine for his rural Massachusetts parishioners and a significant distillation of Congregational thought in New England during the First Great Awakening. ESTC locates copies at AAS (two copies), the National Library of Scotland, Duke, Harvard, the John Carter Brown Library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Newberry Library, and Trinity College. Also rare on the market, with the present copy being one of just three to appear in archived sales records since the Harmsworth sale in 1949.

ESTC W14449. Evans 5149.
(McBRB1784)

\$1,250

DRAMATIC FUNDRAISING POSTER FOR SNCC

18. [Civil Rights Movement]. [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee]. Newman, Earl [artist]. SNCC *Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee* [poster title]. [N.p., but likely California: ca. 1963]. Silk-screened poster, 35 x 22 inches, printed in gray and black on tan paper. Moderate creasing, wrinkling, edge wear, and rubbing, some edge tears, numerous pinholes to corners, several old tape repairs to verso. Good.

A stunning pictorial poster featuring a stylized African American mother cradling and protecting her young boy; this poster is colloquially known as "Mother and Child." The title at bottom is printed boldly, and reads "SNCC Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee." The poster was designed and created by California-based artist and printer Earl Newman (1931-), who signs the poster in print at lower right. It is one of two posters printed by Newman in order to raise funds for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, one of the leading civil rights organizations of the mid-20th century. The other poster created by Newman for SNCC features an older African American man holding a young girl. OCLC only lists a single copy of either of Newman's SNCC posters, at the University of South Carolina, though a handful have sold at auction in the past fifteen years.

(McBRB4827)

\$1,350

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS BY THE WIFE OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

19. [Civil War]. [Alabama]. Grayson, Josephine Carleton. [Manuscript *Commonplace Book Belonging to Josephine Carleton Grayson, Wife of an Alabama Confederate Soldier, Recording Extracts from More Than Thirty of Her Civil War-Era Letters*]. [Bashi, Clark County and Choctaw Corner, Al.: 1862-1863]. [37]pp. of manuscript, plus several family-related newspaper clippings. Contemporary blank book bound in full red calf, elaborately stamped in gilt on front cover and spine, stamped in blind on rear cover, title on front cover stamped in gilt reading, "The Landscape Album." Noticeable rubbing and scuffing to boards, small flap at bottom of spine separated along front joint but holding by rear joint, spine ends scuffed, binding a bit shaken. Occasional minor dust-soiling to contents. Good.

An informative collection of letter extracts recorded in a commonplace book owned by Josephine Carleton Grayson (1837-1866), a young wife and mother living in Clark County, Alabama. Josephine received the blank book in 1858, as the ownership signature on the front free endpaper reads, "Josephine Carleton 1858" and a presentation inscription beneath her signature reads, "Miss Josephine Carleton Presented by James S. Dickinson 1858." A few pages of manuscript entries (not included in the page count above) seem to have been made by James Dickinson, who may have been a suitor of Josephine's at the time he gifted her the blank book. If so, the courtship was not successful, as Josephine married Horatio Capel Grayson in 1860. Horatio Grayson was a lawyer, Alabama state legislator, and prominent Methodist who served as a lieutenant in the 24th Alabama Regiment during the Civil War.

The present book contains extracts for thirty-two of Josephine's letters, twenty-four of which are dated, ranging from several lines to three pages in length. The extracts are dated between May 1862 and July 1863, and cover a range of issues. Josephine writes to Horatio about her dreams, observations on current events relating to the war and other contemporary happenings, ruminations on the role of a wife, her desire to be a better Christian, and much more. She also writes about her too-brief time with their infant son Arthur Carleton Grayson, who was born in 1862 and sadly passed away on January 13, 1863. Josephine was a learned woman who was described in Horatio's obituary as "a young lady of the highest intellectual, cultural, and Christian character." Her letter extracts bear this out, as the following small sampling of excerpts from Josephine's extracts will show, providing a good idea of the overall content as well as Josephine's erudite writing style:

May 27, 1862: "One evening just about twilight I was rocking [Arthur] to sleep in the parlor. I thought of you and thought that you might at that moment be sick or weary or sad and dispirited. I quit swinging to ask God to comfort you at that moment and happening to look down I saw our little one was smiling the sweetest smile I ever saw on cherub baby's lips. He smiled again and again there asleep in that silent twilight hour and I wondered if

the same God I had asked to bless you was not whispering to him too. I wondered if the same blessed angel that was whispering to him then would not fly to keep watch over you, his father."

June 4, 1862: "When I read that horrible and fiendish order of Butler's to New Orleans ladies I feel as if I could do anything ~ yes everything to aid our country in its deathly struggle for freedom, and sweep from our soil the last polluting footprint of our inhuman invaders. Oh my cheek burns and my heart swells with indignation and horror at the thought of it. I sometimes almost feel that I could send the dagger of a Charlotte Corday [a folk hero of the French Revolution who assassinated Jacobin leader Jean-Paul Marat] to his corrupt and unfeeling heart. Are we living in a civilized country? And these things happen. Surely there has been no age so dark and depraved which produced anything more revolting. Nothing that has occurred during the whole war has so aroused my feelings & sorrow for my insulted and suffering sisters there. It is not enough that they should darken our firesides, wring out hearts to anguish and fill us with daily and torturing anxieties by calling away from us our husbands, fathers, brothers ~ not enough they must crown their fiendish enormities by this last act of all others the most appalling to the purest and noblest of woman's instincts. ~ Oh Heaven will not smile on a country supported by such defenders. How much more of blood and tears will we wade through before our deliverance." Josephine is reacting here to General Benjamin Butler's General Order No. 28, commonly known as the "Woman's Order," issued on May 15, 1862. In this very controversial order, Butler allowed that "when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation." In other words, unruly women in New Orleans would henceforth be treated as prostitutes might be treated. The order was roundly criticized throughout the country and the world, and contributed to Butler's reassignment by the end of the year.

October 10, 1862: "I do not expect anything but we will be over-run but not subdued. God will yet hurl them back. Let them come. I am willing to suffer and endure all that they can inflict...I have weighed the fearful consequences. I have tasted of the hard times, and I know I am equal to what I say. Let the Yankees over-run us. I am not afraid of them. I can live in anything that will keep soul and body together. And what if I starve, I am willing. My own life is nothing. I know that the Yankees can not kill or starve me before it is God's will I should go. I know, and you must believe it too, my own husband, and then you will be better moved to fight for your country under all disaster and hardships and discouragements. Don't fear for us."

June 2, 1863: "Time is filled up with awaking and apprehensions concerning the war. I wish all the evil croaken(?) were found up in Vicksburg, for I am sure that I do not see what good they do here. Why in the name of common sense don't they shoulder their guns and rush to the defence of this country? Their country! It is not theirs while they are content to rest on their backs, whilst their brethren are groaning, struggling and bleeding. The country needs every man.... What is it that keeps them tied moaning and half asleep to the apron strings of their wives...."

July 15, 1863: "God will surely look in pity on us in our distress. He ordered it providentially that Vicksburg capitulated and Johnston did not attack, for I think our army would have been cut to pieces. I am not dismayed for my country. My faith in our final deliverance is firm and steadfast. But we are walking towards it through fire and blood. I would that I had fifty sons to send to the rescue. I would disown forever every one that refused to fight for his country. A brand of shame blacker and deeper than that of Cain will rest upon every man who being able sits idly at home now basking in the hateful weak smiles of their weaker wives. I have got so that I positively hate to look at them. Our country would indeed be."

July 16, 1863 (last entry): "I have been thinking lately what a striking resemblance outwardly there is between true principle and worldly policy, in all times, places, & circumstances. In these times it should be (and doubtless is) the policy of many to be patriotic, while high principle would prompt the same course. I should think that if passion and principle did not drive men to sacrifices now, that selfish policy would. Why they are hugging close to the dollar while the angry flood of subjugation and destruction is boiling beneath their very feet, and they will embrace this sordid idol until they die, and their country is a wreck around them, I believe. Even in business we

find men honest, forbearing and just for policy's sake. And why? Because the way of coming policy looks like the Christian way, and the Christian way is the right way."

The transcriber of the letter extracts appears to have been Horatio Grayson, who may have transferred his favorite portions of Josephine's letters to him following Josephine's sudden death in 1866, at the age of 29. We could locate no surviving letters from either Josephine or Horatio in any institution. As such, the present work likely contains the only record of Josephine's Civil War-dated letters to her Confederate husband while he was serving in the 24th Alabama Regiment. The book was definitely later maintained by one of Josephine and Horatio's descendants, as the newspaper clippings in the front include two obituaries of Horatio, who died in 1912.

(McBRB4335)

\$4,500

"THE NEGRO REGIMENTS HAVE BEEN DOWN TO FLORIDA ON AN EXPEDITION..."

20. [Civil War]. Smith, Charles H. [*Collection of Twelve Manuscript Letters from Charles H. Smith, 8th Maine Infantry, to his Wife Syrena Smith, Back Home in Wells, Maine, Discussing His Life in the Union Army in the American Southeast, with Several Mentions of Colored Troops and an Account of the Occupation of Jacksonville, Florida*]. [Various locations in South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia: 1863-1864]. Twelve autograph letters, signed, totaling fifty-four pages, approximately 7,000 words. Original mailing folds, minor toning along fold lines, mild overall wear, short closed tear to one letter. Very good.

A unique record of Union military life during the Civil War by Charles H. Smith of the 8th Maine Infantry, documenting his activities and observations around Port Royal, South Carolina; Jacksonville, Florida; and during the Petersburg Campaign in Virginia in the middle war years. Though clearly of limited education, Smith vividly describes skirmishes and sorties, his natural surroundings, his fellow soldiers and officers, his hopes for peace and a return home, and his enduring love for his wife and family. Particularly meaningful to modern audiences are Smith's regular mentions of African-American troops and members of local Black populations in South Carolina and Florida. Each of Smith's twelve letters is at least four pages long (and two number six and eight pages, respectively), providing deeper content about his wartime experiences than are usually encountered in correspondence of this type. Also unlike most collections of Civil War correspondence, each of Smith's letters contain valuable content. We have normalized spelling where applicable.

Writing from Beaufort, South Carolina on February 1, he says: "Who could not work or fight for such a kind and loving wife and dear children as I have at home.... The troops down here are drilling right up to the hub. We have been to work on entrenchments and batteries and when they are done and the guns mounted, two regiments can hold this place against any force the rebs can fetch here. There is quite a fleet along the coast. There has been heavy firing in the direction of the Savannah River. It commenced at two o'clock this morning and lasted until two today and it is the report here that it is between our gun boats and the rebel batteries up the Savannah River but we do not know certain yet. Things look as though the Navy would pay their compliments to some of the southern cities pretty soon, and if there [is] an attack by land the conveyed regiment will have to stay here and stand guard and dig entrenchments so you need not be afraid that we shall go into any fight as long as Col. Rust can keep us out."

Still at Beaufort the next day, he comments on the Black troops: "The Negro regiments have been down to Florida on an expedition and captured two vessel load of lumber and a lot of cotton and 100 barrels of turpentine and took one colonel and six privates and had but one man killed. Our boats of Charleston went into Charleston harbor the other day after an English steamboat that run the blockade and the rebs fired and disabled our boat and the commanders made the English man tow him out of the harbor. The prize had a valuable freight.... The captain's mate is at the tent door and wants to know if I have got any water, he has got something in his eye...he is a regular live negro. There is any kind of negroes here you ever heard of. You would laugh to see what hoops the girls wear. They are as big as a hogshead hoop and the girls' bare headed and sometimes no shoes on.... The 11th Maine and 101st Pennsylvania regiments are up here tonight and I guess there is quite a force at Hilton Head."

This was probably sent along with Smith's February 1 letter. He again pines for home here, and also mentions upcoming drills, discusses his pay, and more.

Later letters are sent from Jacksonville and the surrounding area. Writing on March 24, he describes not only the war efforts, but also the city: "I am writing on a secesh drawer turned over and stuck part way into the bureau.... This is a much finer place than South Carolina. It is one of the most growing places in the south until the war. A great many of the folks went away but most of them would like to come back not but the rebel commands will not let them.... We all received 60 rounds of ammunition last night making us 100 rounds with what we had. The Delaware got in yesterday with the rest of our regiment. The gun boats and batteries had a brush with the rebbs yesterday. We could see the shells burst on both sides. Our folks have burned one corner of the city so they could bring their guns to bear on the rebs. I like to see the shells burst.... I wish you could be here and see the place. You would say it was the finest place you ever saw in your life. I would like to live here myself if you and the children were here with me. There is flowers and plants around every house and the river is half a mile wide here and above it is in places 12 miles you can gain a boat two hundred miles above here. I pity the folks that had to leave or thought they had to leave this place. I know I should loathe to leave such a home if I had such one. The folks that stayed here say they was glad when we got here for they were afraid of the negro regiments.... I was all over the city yesterday and the folks did not fear us but they were glad we had got here and said if we had come before the negroes there would not be many of the citizens left...."

In a letter written between April 2 and June 5: "We get more sea breese here than we did at Beaufort but it is not so good a place as Beaufort. I do not know how long we will stay here. They have found out who got that money out of the post office. It was a negro. He was spending money down in town and Captain Roberts had got the provost marshal to look out for it and he searched [the negro] and found about three quarters of the missing money and then pointed his revolver at the negro and told him he would blow his brains out if he did not tell where he got it and he said in the 8th Maine where they kept the letters. He has taken him to the guard house.... I suppose you have seen the outrageous lies in the papers about our regiments burning Jacksonville. We are willing to own that our boys done part of it but the rascals that write for the papers attempt to say that the 6th Connecticut and the negroes did nothing which is an outrageous lie. There was not one fifth part of the fire in the quarters of the 8th Maine regt so if you see it in print you need not believe it for what we see in the Boston papers it is most all a lie.... I think there is no trouble about killing of all the men for they will grow as fast as the rebs can shoot them off." As with most of his letters, here Smith pines for home and comments on news from home.

He describes the Siege of Petersburg, writing on August 21 from "In the mud Near Petersburg, VA.": "May the time soon come when this wicked rebellion shall be crushed and peace again restored to one land. And we must pray to God to bring this about as well as fight for. It is useless to fight if the Lord is against us.... I am in the entrenchments with mud for a bed. It is very nasty here now for it rains every day for the last four nights after twelve. We have had a regular artillery duel. The shelling with both batteries and mortars is fierce. It lasted this morning until about eight o'clock and now there is an occasional discharge of artillery. There has been fighting going on away on the left at the Weldon road for two days past and the distant roar of artillery now reminds us that some of our boys are not getting time to write home today. The last report from there our folks had taken the road and took two thousand prisoners. There is not much fun in going to the rear to rest none for there is more danger from the rebs shell at the rear than the front. We had a shower the other day which raised the water in the ravine where we encamped so quick that it swept away everything. Sutter's shops and old rubbish of all kind. There was twenty four soldiers drowned.... I see in the papers this morning the death of Simeon B. Coffin in the Hampton Hospital. He was a member of our company and was wounded June 18 in a charge near Petersburg and I suppose died from the effects of his wounds."

The 8th Maine Infantry was organized in Augusta, Maine, and mustered into service in September, 1861; it was stationed at various sites around Port Royal Sound from October, 1861 through April, 1864, when it transferred to the Army of the James, serving from Drewry's Bluff and Cold Harbor through the Petersburg campaign, to end the war at Appomattox. The unit mustered out of service in January, 1866. A wonderful letter archive detailing

the experiences of a soldier on duty along the southern coast of South Carolina and around Jacksonville, Florida during the Civil War, with unusually detailed observations on wartime activities. A fuller description of the archive is available upon request.
(McBRB4855) \$6,500

A UNION SPY DEMANDS HIS COMPENSATION

21. [Civil War]. Stone, Louis P. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Louis P. Stone Describing His Exploits As a Member of the Secret Service*]. Cincinnati: May 3, 1863. [3]pp., plus docketing, on a bifolium. Previously folded. A few stray ink marks and contemporary manuscript corrections. Light tanning. Very good.

A lengthy and fascinating letter by Louis P. Stone, a U.S. Secret Service operative during the Civil War. The "Secret Service," before it was officially inaugurated as the investigative branch of the Treasury Department in 1865, was the unofficial name for the intelligence services in the Union Army. Writing to a Colonel Tracy in May 1863, Stone here recounts his exploits on behalf of the United States during the first two years of the war. His statement reads, in part:

"I am a member of the Secret Service, first served under Gen. Rosecrans in southwestern Va. I was taken prisoner by Gen. Floyd [John B. Floyd] on the 15th Oct. 1861, one hundred miles within the enemy's lines while on a secret expedition for Gen. Rosecrans. Escaped from Richmond 22nd Feb. 1862... Overtook the army at Mt. Jackson [VA] on the evening of the 4th of June. Capt. Hopper ordered me to make myself generally useful as scout until the chase was on for [Stonewall] Jackson and then report to him for special service. From that time I was advance scout until the battle of Cross Keys, was the first to discover the position of the enemy that morning, and reported the same to Gen. Milroy.... I was captured by a band of guerillas. I was sent to Lynchburg, where I met S.J. Callahan of the Jesse Scouts. From that time we were together until we escaped from Richmond by changing our names and getting off as regular soldiers."

Stone was a druggist in Cincinnati before the war, and went on to own a hotel in Deadwood, South Dakota. The Jesse Scouts were Union soldiers who assumed the identity and documents of captured Confederates and went under deep cover. This letter was written as part of his extended effort to be paid for his services. He concludes by telling his recipient, "I have just concluded arrangements for going into Ky. as scout for Maj. Gen. Hartsuff and would like very much to have these accounts arranged before I leave, for it is poor encouragement for me to risk my life as I have done, and get nothing for it, while so many are receiving huge pay and doing no service...." Such open, contemporary letters describing life in the Secret Service are rarely seen, in large part because of the nature of the work.

(McBRB3692)

\$1,750

COURT MARTIALS FOR FOUR U.S. COLORED TROOPS IN TEXAS

22. [Civil War]. [Texas]. [African Americana]. *Headquarters Western District of Texas, Brownsville, September 30, 1865. General Court Martial Orders, No. 3... [caption title]*. Brownsville, Tx.: 1865. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet. Old folds, minor foxing, minor soiling to last blank leaf. Very good.

An informative report on six general court martial cases for the United States Army's Western District of Texas, headquartered at Brownsville, in the fall of 1865, following the end of the Civil War the previous spring. Four of the six cases involve privates serving in African American units in south Texas ~ one serving in a Connecticut "(Col'd) Infantry" unit and three designated as privates in the U.S. Colored Troops. Private Frank Dolan of the 29th Connecticut Colored Infantry was found guilty of "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline" for attacking his corporal while the two were onboard the U.S. Transport Blackstone on the Mississippi River in June 1865. Another man, Private James Johnson (also known as James Butler) was convicted of desertion in

Virginia during May 1864. He was sentenced to hard labor for the remainder of his service time while chained to a twelve-pound ball, forfeiture of all of his remaining pay, and "at the expiration of his term of service to be indelibly marked on the left hip with the letter 'D' one and one-half inches; and to have his head shaved, and to be drummed out of service." Branding deserters was a fairly common practice in the United States Army at this time, for both white and Black offenders.

The remaining two African American soldiers were both acquitted ~ of larceny and robbery, respectively ~ and returned to their units. The two white soldiers on trial here were both convicted, including Private Samuel Ridner of the 2nd Texas Volunteers, who was found guilty on three charges (the most of anyone here) including drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The final paragraph stipulates approvals for the verdicts in each case made by the commanding officer, Major General Frederick Steele; notably, three of the convicted men (including one of the African American soldiers) were ordered to serve out their sentences of hard labor at the military prison at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, located in the Florida Keys. The document is signed in ink at the conclusion by Steele's adjutant, Lieutenant Richard Kent. Any firsthand records of 19th-century African American military service in the American West, especially in Texas, is exceedingly rare, and we could find no other examples of the present document anywhere.

(McBRB4829)

\$1,250

SERVING IN THE PEACE CORPS IN COLOMBIA

23. [Colombia]. Austin, Sean. [*Archive of Correspondence Written to Sean Austin, Primarily by His Parents While Serving in the Peace Corps in Colombia*]. [Various locations: 1963-1964]. Sixty-seven letters, totaling approximately 150pp.; plus five photographs and a handful of clippings and ephemera. With integral envelopes. Minor wear to envelopes, occasional tanning from clippings. Very good.

Archive of letters retained by Sean Austin, a student at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. A mix of typed and handwritten, the letters are from his father, mother, and his girlfriend, Kay Buchholtz. Sean's father and mother were stationed in Colombia with the Peace Corps, and his father's letters offer a wealth of detail about the Corps programs and life in Colombia at this time. Vance was heavily involved in establishing cooperative associations in the country, and faced many challenges in this pursuit, which he describes in some detail. His letters provide color commentary on Colombia, Civil Rights, U.S. domestic politics, and more. In one letter he asks after Sean's draft status and the possibility of becoming a Conscientious Objector. Sean Harlan Austin (1943-2015) would go on to receive a doctorate from UC Berkeley, practicing in the field of psychology and mental health. Despite the wealth of letters here from Kay Buchholtz, their relationship does not seem to have lasted ~ Sean married Christina Choate in 1966.

In a letter of November 27, 1963, Vance writes about an editorial he read: "As to the one on giving the Negroes a percentage of the jobs in all industries, how about forgetting that and just working at eliminating the prejudices that keep them from getting a fair chance at the jobs they are qualified for and getting them a chance to live where they can afford to live and want to live." He writes more in later missives about racial equality and the struggle for fair treatment for Black people in America. In the same letter, he voices his frustrations with the Colombians and their culture:

"...I'm convinced that all the money in the US Treasury would not do the CO-OP movement here any good (except to make the co-op people here feel good for the time being) if we don't impose some US techniques on them along with the money. Their bookkeeping is unbelievably fuzzy. I'm convinced that it is intentionally so ~ intentional self deceit. Their practices (all business here, it seems and not just co-ops) are terribly inefficient and they have great ideals and principles but never let those interfere with their doing business in a way that negates the ideals and principles. ... The Latins are individuals and have dignity and aspirations, but somehow they've got to be made to realize that they can have their feudal system if they wish, but they can't have that and have a modern economy

with fewer people starving. They can have their long noon hours and few work hours and lots of holidays and general inefficiency if they wish, but they can't keep that and have the conveniences that they want so badly."

Writing several months later, he voices similar complaints: "Which leads me to another one of my conclusions ~ nothing like being an expert in a few months ~ this is not a poor country! There are millions of very poor people here, starvingly poor, but the country is a mighty wealthy piece of real estate. Some basic elements of their culture will have to be changed before the country as a whole can have the standard of living to which it can justifiably aspire, and I'm not sure the church and the leaders of their culture are ready to make the changes. One basic change has got to be toward a concern for others. This is just lacking here in most people ~ al all level of education and wealth. The letting the forests and grass lands burn is an evidence of that. If my house isn't burning, so what! Tax evasion, smuggling, cheating and just plain lying for no real purpose are all prevalent." He continues, relating a common trick of stealing wrist watches on the street.

For all that, Vance refers to the people as "fascinating," saying further "it's a fascinating country. Do come see us." In a letter from January 1964, marking their fifth month in Colombia, he gives a vivid description of the transportation systems, from trains to buses to planes. "Transportation within Colombia is a mixture of the earliest and the most modern~side by side. Of course, the big jets fly in here. And many of the farmers have to come to market on foot and bring their products by back or burro!" He describes the extensive taxi system, the chaos of the buses and trains, and the high rate of auto accidents and pedestrian deaths. "Trains run with lots of passengers but don't go all the places people want to go. Rail fares are low, also. Incidentally, the buses ~ intracity and across country ~ take all the passengers they can crowd in ~ and they crowd 'em! People ride on the back and on the sides and on the top. Chickens and pigs and freight of all kinds are there also, even though rulings now are that no livestock can be taken on the buses."

The letters from Kay are a snapshot of life in college in Wisconsin, from a young woman's perspective. At one point Sean does visit Colombia, and there are three letters Kay has written to him while he was there. In one, she struggles to relate, having not traveled abroad herself. "Even with your wonderful descriptions of the land and your existential (I guess you could call it) relationship to it, riding up into the mountains and bullfights seem so far from Madison, Wisconsin that I hardly know how to talk with you about your experience." In other letters she discusses her friends and social life, theatre outings, and her evolving relationship with Sean. Taken altogether, the archive is a fascinating glimpse into a slice of life in the early 1960s, covering foreign service and Colombia, Civil Rights, the draft, and the general societal thoughts and impulses of an educated young man and his family. Worth further study.

(McBRB4864)

\$2,250

RARE NARRATIVE OF A CHILEAN MINER IN THE GOLD RUSH

24. Combet, Pedro Isidoro. *Recuerdos de California*. Santiago: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1859. [4],75pp. Contemporary red quarter calf and black boards, gilt leather label. Spine heavily chipped, corners heavily worn. Front hinge cracked, first two leaves loose. Minor soiling to text. Bound with five other unrelated works, all published in Santiago. Good.

A tale of one Chilean miner's time in the gold fields of California. The author, Pedro Isidoro Combet, has been compared by contemporary scholars to Mark Twain for the wit and humor of his writing. In the first section of the work, he relates anecdotes about San Jose, where he says disillusioned miners set their hopes, having labored in vain for several months in the gold fields with little to show for it. The second section is about "El Indio Polo," of the Kerkes tribe. Herein he briefly discusses the missions of California, a cholera epidemic, and many other anecdotes providing local color. OCLC locates copies only at UC Berkeley. The other five works bound in the volume are unrelated beyond place of publication and rarity, most being known in only one other copy, and the last being unrecorded in OCLC. The titles are as follows:

- 1) Taforo, Francisco de Paula: *Discurso Sobre los Deberes del Jefe Politico del Estado Pronunciado en el Aniversario li de la Independencia de Chile...* Santiago, 1861. 16pp.
 - 2) Arcanjel de Faenza: *La Canonizacion de los Martires Franciscanos del Japon.* Santiago, 1863. 29pp.
 - 3) Lobeck, Justo Florian: *Ojeada Retrospectiva Sobre la Marcha Que, Desde los Tiempos Antiguos Hasta Nuestros Dias, Se Ha Seguido al Tratar de la Mitolojia Clasica.* Santiago, 1863. 41pp.
 - 4) *La Destitucion de un Profesor del Instituto Nacional o Sea la Justicia Solidaria del Senor Ministro de Instruccion Publica.* Santiago, 1863. 79pp.
 - 5) Barra, Miguel de la; Berthet, E.: *Los Misioneros del Paraguai.* Santiago, 1862. 67pp.
- (McBRB4830) \$1,500

LARGE RUN OF WWII CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR PERIODICAL

25. [Conscientious Objectors]. [World War II]. *[Substantial Run of Fifty-Six Issues of "The Reporter," Plus Additional Ephemera, Published by the National Service Board for Religious Objectors].* Washington DC: ca. 1941-1947. Fifty-six periodical issues, plus thirteen pamphlets and ephemera. Occasional edge wear and browning to periodical issues. Otherwise, minor toning and scattered foxing. Overall, about very good.

A strong run of over fifty-five issues of the World War II-era pacifist periodical, "The Reporter," published by the National Service Board for Religious Objectors (NSBRO) from 1942 to 1947. "The Peace Churches created [NSBRO] in October 1940 and initially called it the national Council for Religious Conscientious Objectors. They changed the name to the National Service Board for Religious Objectors one month later. The Board initially consisted of representatives from the Brethren Service Committee, the Mennonite Central Committee, and the American Friends Service Committee. Throughout the war, NSBRO was the chief representative body for conscientious objectors. It served as the intermediary between the Peace Churches and the Selective Service, and it aided in selecting [Civilian Public Service] camp sites and presented the Selective Service with alternative service project ideas" - Krebhiel.

The periodical organ for NSBRO, "The Reporter," began publication in July 1942 and printed news primarily regarding Civilian Public Service camps, legal developments in cases involving conscientious objectors and Selective Service, and the political and administrative work of the board itself. Present here are fifteen issues from the first volume (Vol. I: Nos. 1-8,10-11,13,15-16,18-19); thirteen issues from Volume Two (Vol. II, Nos. 1-2,4,6,12-14,16,20-24); sixteen issues of Volume Three (Vol. III, Nos. 5-6,8-16,18-22); and twelve issues of Volumes Four and Five (Vol. IV, Nos. 3-5,13,17-18,20-22; Vol. V, Nos. 1,5,10). Issues grow to include news on public opinion of conscientious objectors, lists of discharges from CPS camps, news from foreign peace movements, and much more. After the conclusion of World War II, issues focus much more heavily on efforts at demobilization and winding down operations at CPS camps, as well as on efforts to resist the peace time draft.

Accompanying the issues of "The Reporter" are thirteen pamphlets and other ephemeral items promoting the activities and operations of NSBRO, mostly under the umbrella of the Civilian Public Service. Highlights include two mimeograph issues of newsletters put out by the Northern California branch of NSBRO, illustrated pamphlets on the lives and work of conscientious objectors in CPS camps, printed legal advice on pursuing conscientious objector states, and more. In all, a substantial group of material that sheds much light on the operation of this significant organization that represented various pacifist groups and Civilian Public Service operations throughout World War II and after.

(McBRB4922)

\$2,000

LARGE-FORMAT MEXICAN MANUSCRIPT RECIPE BOOK

26. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [*Large Folio Manuscript Mexican Cook Book, with Many Recipe Authors Identified*]. [Orizaba?]: 1915. [117]pp. Large folio. Contemporary black half cloth and marbled boards. Extremities worn, some splitting to cloth at hinges. Contents clean; one section written in difficult ink, otherwise highly legible. Very good.

Unusually large manuscript cook book, written in a ledger with the local stationer's label on the front pastedown. The work is written in a large, clear hand, with recipe titles in larger script. Many of the recipes have notes which identify the source. For example, Frituras de Harina en Moldes is labeled as "Receta de Mexico," while Esparragos Enteros is noted as having been copied from "El Cocinero Practico, de Madrid." Others have the names of individual contributors. Teshuino Serrano de Chihuahua, for example, is credited to Virginia Rodriguez de Ramos of El Paso, Texas. The recipe "para Hacer Vino de Uva" is credited to Modesto Anaya of Parral, Chihuahua. Asaderos de Chihuahua is credited to Jose Isaac Ochoa. An interesting and unusual format for such a volume, notable for its identification of sources.

(McBRB4933)

\$2,750

WONDERFUL MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK

27. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [*Late 19th-Century Mexican Manuscript Cook Book, with Female Ownership Inscription*]. [Mexico: 1890s?]. [43],[43]pp. Original half burlap and marbled boards. Corners worn, front hinge tender; contemporary stationers label on front pastedown. Faint dampstaining to last few blank leaves and rear board. Good plus.

A handsome manuscript book of recipes, written in a careful script in two sections. The author is identified as Maria Noriega in the same hand on the front pastedown. Her book starts with a recipe for Albondigon, providing ingredients and directions. The recipes flow together, with the titles of the dishes centered to show demarcation. Other dishes include Huevos Rellenos, Sopa a la Reina, Arroz de Carmelita, Crepas, Manjar Blanco, Bollitos de Nata, and many more. A few recipes toward the end of the first section are in what may be a different or later hand, but most of the volume is consistent throughout.

(McBRB4469)

\$2,250

MEXICAN WOMAN'S MANUSCRIPT RECIPE BOOK

28. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [*Libro de Recetas de Cosina Sencilla. Año de 1932. Julia Covarrubias [manuscript title]*]. [Mexico]: 1932. [2],[106]pp., plus [16]pp. of clippings and [12]pp. index. Quarto. Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, edges painted. Light wear and soiling to binding. Clippings pasted to end leaves, a few leaves loosening or worn at edges. Text generally clean and legible. About very good.

Manuscript cook book assembled by Julia Covarrubias, neatly written out with one or two recipes per page. Her recipes list ingredients, followed by preparation instructions. She has tipped or laid in several recipes or clippings, including sixteen pages of clippings near the end. Recipes include Pollo en Salsa de Hgado, Enchiladas Veracruzanas; Bollitos de Elote; and Papas en Salsa Blanca, among others. Recipes for sweets are nearer the back, and far fewer in number. She has also created an index at the end. A well-kept and quite legible Mexican cookery manuscript.

(McBRB4961)

\$1,500

EXTENSIVE PUEBLA COOK BOOK

29. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Manual de Cocina. Recetas Recopiladas por la Srta. Maria Isla Quien las Cedió á la Casa "Isa Misericordia Cristiana"*. Puebla: Tip. de la "Misericordia Cristiana", 1911. 547pp. 12mo. Contemporary rust-colored cloth, front board stamped in black. Corners and spine ends heavily worn, stamping faded; rear hinge tender. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Text lightly toned, slight wear. Good.

Expanded second edition of this Mexican cook book, after the first of 1905. The current edition has been revised, corrected, and updated with more than 300 additional recipes. The verso of the introduction is adorned with a handsome wood cut of an opulent meal at table. The volume is filled with a wide variety of recipes for papas, tortillas, huevos, lenguas, sopas, lomos, salsas, pastels, and more. The recipes here are sorted by subject - consomes, pescados, carnes, reposteria, etc. - with an index at the end, also sorted by types of foods. We find fewer than ten copies of this work in OCLC, and only two of the first edition. This volume with the ownership inscription of Guadalupe Perez San Vicente, and obviously much loved and utilized.

(McBRB4657)

\$1,000

JOURNAL OF A CUBAN POET AND EMIGRANT

30. [Cuba]. **Barranco y Miranda, Manuel Francisco**. [*Manuscript Journal and Scrapbook Containing Original Poems and Extracts of Printed Works by 19th-Century Cuban-American Poet, Manuel Francisco Barranco y Miranda*]. [Havana, Cuba: ca. 1860-1889]. [69]pp. of manuscript text, plus [77]pp. of newspaper extracts. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled paper-covered boards. Moderate scuffing and wear to boards and edges, spine scuffed. Hinges broken, with text block only nominally attached by threads, with many leaves detached. Ownership ink stamp on front free endpaper, "Manuel F. Barranco" with a gilt insignia affixed below reading, "MB." Good.

A unique and personal manuscript journal and scrapbook composed and maintained by an important but obscure Cuban-American poet and author, Manuel Francisco Barranco y Miranda (1843-1894). Barranco was born in Puerto Principe and lived about half of his life in Cuba before emigrating to Florida in 1875. He married Mercedes Fernández y Fernández-Mora and the couple raised a family in Cuba, Florida, and New York. Mentions of Barranco are rare in available records, but he seems to have been a colleague of famed Cuban revolutionary figure, Jose Marti. Barranco and Marti were involved with a Cuban revolutionary emigrant colony in Key West, as well as Cuban literary and political societies in Havana and New York, such as La Liga. Regarding the latter, one of Barranco's poems in the present work, composed in eleven parts, is titled, "Versos recitados en la sesion ordinaria de la Sociedad Literaria Hispano-Americana, la noche del 17 de Maya de 1889." The Sociedad Literaria Hispano-Americana, or Spanish American Literary Society provides a further connection to Jose Marti, as Marti was one of the most prominent members of the club in the 1880s and '90s. Barranco presumably spent the remainder of his life between Cuba and the eastern coast of the United States, where he passed away in Tampa, Florida in 1894.

The present material was written and compiled by Barranco over about a thirty year period in the mid-19th century, before and after he emigrated to the United States. The chief feature of the present work is contained in almost seventy pages of manuscript poetry by Barranco. The poems, which number around a couple dozen compositions, include "Un Delirio" (written in six parts), "Versas improvisados en el Bautiro de mi hija Ana Maria el dia 1 de Enero de 1875," "Versos improvisados en comemora cion del Bautiro de mi hija Ana Maria el dio 1 de Enero del 1876," "Al congreso de la Paz," and various sonnets and other poems dated between 1875 and 1889. Barranco authored a few poems here about his wife, Mercedes, with titles such as "A Mercedes," "Improvisados a la orrilla del mon - A Mercedes," and "Al contemplar tu retrato." He also composed poems about his mother, Ana Maria Sebastiana de Miranda. Several of the later poems from 1888-89 are datelined Havana next to the date of composition, indicating Barranco moved back and forth between Cuba and America.

The manuscript text is supplemented by almost eighty pages of newspaper extracts featuring various articles, letters, and printed poetry by Barranco, published under his own name and a pen name, "Leunam." The subject matter

of these pieces include education, women, literature, and various family members and other subjects in his own poetry. An example of the latter is a memorial poem for his granddaughter, Margarita Barranco, who died in Puerto Principe in 1866. Following the manuscript poems themselves is a single handwritten page of contents relating to these newspaper extracts. The extracts very likely come from Cuban newspapers and periodicals since they predate his move to Florida in 1875. A printed note laid into the book reads: "A Bound Journal Containing Published and Unpublished (Handwritten) Letters and Poems by My Grandfather, Manuel Francisco Barranco y Miranda in Habana in the mid-19th Century (Probably During the Period 1859-1869)." Not much else is easily discovered about Barranco, providing an excellent chance for original research into the work of this obscure but important 19th-century Cuban-American poet and writer.

(McBRB4403)

\$15,000

A SPANISH MILITARY HOSPITAL IN CUBA

31. [Cuba]. [Hospitals]. [*Substantial Archive of Reports from the Hospital Militar de Casilda Trinidad in Cuba During the Cuban War for Independence and Spanish-American War*]. Casilda, Cuba: 1895-1898. Approximately [430]pp., including multiple folding charts. Folio. Stitched gatherings. Some light wear, a few leaves creased. Very good plus.

An extensive archive of materials relating to the administration of the Hospital Militar de Casilda Trinidad in Cuba, a Spanish military hospital in use during the war for Cuban independence. The subject hospital at Casilda, on the central coast of Cuba three miles south of Trinidad, was one of eight major medical facilities on the island for the Spanish military, whose presence on the island grew from approximately 15,000 at the beginning of the war in 1895 to almost 300,000 in early 1898. The documents here detail the operation of the facilities, with lists of food, garments, other goods needed for use by the hospital and its inmates. There are detailed charts of provisions, along with official documents and requisition orders, laundry bills, occasional lists of soldiers, and other administrative details. The reports are sewn together in groups, and include a mix of documents written entirely in manuscript, as well as partially printed. There are large folding charts ~ both printed and manuscript ~ as well as shorter documents. Many have official seals and signatures.

An example of the information contained herein is the "Clasificacion de Ropas y Efectos" for the second trimester of the fiscal year for 1895-1896 (dating to June of 1896). This is one of the earliest documents present in the archive, which begins: "El Comisario de Guerra Interventor y el Administrador que subscriben, despues de examiner las ropas y efectos que se han recibido de la Habana y comprados en esta Plaza, todo nuevo, son destino a este Hospital Militar, convienen en la necesidad de ponerlos en servicio, y anyo detalle es el siguiente...". The report goes on to detail clothing and bedding for "cuatro cama de senores oficiales," including mosquito nets (four), cotton shirts (twelve), wool blankets (eight), as well as caps, shoes, and other articles. Comparable items needed for the hundred troop beds are then listed, followed by earthenware, metal, and wooden effects needed for the senior officials and the troops. These items include everything from dishes to lanterns to adzes to coffee makers. Each item is listed with the quantity ordered. After the listing of goods ordered and required, there follows a detailed accounting of the cost of these items in another series of lists.

Another interesting document lists items purchased by the "farmacia." "Cuenta de candaes de la Oficina de Farmacia" for October 1898 includes a list of goods such as coffee, sugar, butter, milk, limes, red wine, eggs, and honey, as well as soap, charcoal, and distilled alcohol. All are listed with amounts and costs associated. There is a listing for troops and personnel in a report from July 1898. It includes an initial list with a sergeant, three corporals, two "Sanitario Primero", thirty-three "Sanitario Segundo", and four men listed as "Agregado." Each man's full name is supplied, as well as the days he received rations for the month (thirty-one for all of them). After follows a list of hospital personnel, identifying cooks, nurses, porters, secretaries, pharmacy workers, and others. The hospital employed forty-one men as nurses ("Enfermeros") during the month, not all of them for the entirety of the time. In another brief report from November 1898, we find a list of troops with their pay. Taken all together,

this is an extraordinary grouping of materials recording the inner workings and needs of a military hospital during this key period of Cuban history. Worthy of further research and study.

(McBRB3998)

\$5,000

CONTRACTS FOR CHINESE LABORERS IN 19th CENTURY CUBA

32. [Cuba]. [Indentured Servitude]. [*Substantial Group of Indenture Contract Renewals for Chinese Laborers in Cuba*]. [Various places in Cuba, mostly Matanzas, Havana, Colon & Bejucal: 1865-1871]. Thirty-four broadside and broadsheet forms, completed in manuscript. Old folds, scattered wear and occasional worming at edges. Contemporary ink and blind stamps. Accomplished in various, quite legible scripts. About very good.

A group of nearly three dozen contracts for Chinese indentured laborers in Cuba at the end of the 1860s and early 1870s. The importation of Chinese labor to Cuba began in earnest in 1853, and in 1860 a law passed by the colonial government essentially enjoined Chinese workers to renew their agreements. The forms present here are thirty-four such contract renewals, signed by Chinese workers who had completed their initial term of indentured servitude, but had no recourse to fairer forms of employment or means to leave the island.

"The new law required a change in the contract that required coolies who completed their original term of service to recontract with the same or another master. Otherwise, they were obligated to leave Cuba within two months.... There is no doubt that the Cubans issued the recontracting regulation in order to keep as many as possible of this captive alien labor force on the plantations, knowing full well that very few of the coolies could have saved enough from their meager wages to pay for their passage home" - Hu-DuHart.

The present group, dating from 1865 to 1871, includes eighteen renewals from Matanzas, on the north coast of Cuba; five from Havana; four from Colon, in Central Cuba; three from Bejucal, south of the capital; two from Sagua la Grande; and one each from Pinar del Rio and Guanajay. Each form gives the adopted Spanish name of the laborer, his age, place of birth, the new and old masters (in some cases the same), and the duration of the new indenture, from six months to two years. The forms also state that the laborers are signing fresh contracts in compliance with the law of 1860, and give the terms for worker and employer, including daily hours to be worked, amount of food provided weekly, shelter (if any), and meager salaries, amongst other stipulations. The preponderance of the forms are signed by the patrons, local bureaucrats, and "witnesses" or "interpreters" for the workers. Fascinating primary documents of the exploitative Chinese labor system in Cuba during the mid-19th century.

Elizabeth Hu-Duhart, "Chinese Coolie Labor in Cuba in the Nineteenth Century," *Contributions in Black Studies* 12 (1994), pp. 43-46.

(McBRB4207)

\$12,500

CUBAN LICENSE TO HEAR CONFESSION

33. [Cuba]. [Religion]. [*Mid-19th-Century Printed License, Completed in Manuscript, to Hear Confession in Santiago de Cuba*]. [Havana: 1860]. Broadsheet, 12 x 8 inches. Old fold lines, minor wear. Very good.

A license to hear confessions issued by Emmanuel Maria Negueruela et Mendi (1811-1861), the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba. This document was issued just a month after his arrival in the region, and a month before his first and only recorded work, a Carta Pastoral. On the verso is a list of cases reserved for the Archdiocese, listing ten "Sine Censura" and six "Cum Censura." Rare and ephemeral.

(McBRB4624)

\$950

ICAZBALCETA'S COPY

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

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

(McBRB3221)

\$7,500

SCARCE GERMAN EMIGRANT GUIDE FOR 1830s AMERICA

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

Second edition, enlarged, after the first of 1832. This early emigrant guide was published near the beginning of the great flow of German immigration to America in the 19th century, during which time nearly six million Germans emigrated to the United States. Eggerling gives a general introduction to the geography, nature, climate, history, economy and customs of North America, gives a detailed description of the states and regions, and concludes with an overview of the history of the German colonies in North America. Not much is known about the author. A somewhat shorter first edition of the work was published under a slightly different title in 1832 in Wiesbaden (*Kurze Beschreibung der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika*), and a third edition appeared in 1839 by the same publisher as the present edition. We locate several copies of this edition in European libraries but only one in North America, at the University of Illinois; the first edition is also quite scarce.

Howes E78. Sabin 22048.

(McBRB3433)

\$3,250

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

36. [Emancipation Proclamation]. Banks, Nathaniel. *General Orders No. 116. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, December 24, 1862...To the People of Louisiana: In Order to Correct Public Misapprehension and Misrepresentation; for the Instruction of the Troops of this Department, and the Information of All Parties in Interest, Official Publication Is Herewith Made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, Relating to the Subject of*

Emancipation... [caption title]. [New Orleans: ca. December 24, 1862]. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet. Minor creasing, a couple of short closed edge tears, light fraying to bottom edge, three small tape repairs to inner fold. Very good.

An extraordinary document issued by General Nathaniel Banks in New Orleans on Christmas Eve, 1862, in which he announces the intentions of the forthcoming Emancipation Proclamation, provides instructions to the people of Louisiana for its implementation, and prints the text of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation ~ perhaps the first government printing of any part of the Emancipation Proclamation west of the Mississippi River, about a week before the issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.

General Nathaniel Banks arrived in New Orleans in mid-December 1862 to relieve the command of controversial General Benjamin Butler. One of his first official acts is encapsulated in the present document, in which he provides almost two pages of instructions and clarifications on the impending issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation and the impact and importance in winning the Civil War. Banks writes that he issued the present order "to correct public misapprehension and misinterpretations" and for the instruction of his troops through "official publication...of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of Emancipation." Banks makes four initial observations regarding the Proclamation: it a "declaration of purpose only;" states acting in "good faith" are not considered "in rebellion against the United States;" the State of Louisiana has not been "designated by the President as in rebellion;" and that one of the "chief recommendations" of the Proclamation is compensation ("pecuniary aid") for states not in rebellion that would provide for "immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere," and reimbursement for lost slaves.

Banks reminds his troops and the people of Louisiana that the present version of the Proclamation is not intended to take effect on January 1 or at any known time, but cautions against overreactions to the Proclamation. He also counsels local slaves on their behavior in light of the impending issuance of the document: "I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure."

At this point, Banks writes about the "Act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army." He then comments on the fundamental conundrum of the measure: "No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return." He then suggests a sharecropping relationship between the planters and former slaves: "It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year...be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor."

General Banks then expounds upon the nature of the relationship between slavery and the present Civil War, and the role of the soldier: "The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the 'constitutional relationships between the United States and each of the States' in which the relation is or may be suspended.... Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established. The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion."

Banks concludes his text with a passionate plea arguing that both local and national interests are "dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion" and that the war must result in a "permanent peace." He then proceeds to state that "every land fertile enough to make a history has had its desolating civil wars," which eventually "widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power." He equates New Orleans with Bunker Hill and ends on a patriotic note: "Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation - a grand nation - with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!"

The present work is a clear attempt by Banks to maintain order in Louisiana following the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, and clearly anticipates the public furor amongst a portion of the people of Louisiana that would greet the landmark document when it was issued on New Year's Day. The third page of the present document is entirely taken up with a printing of President Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This printing of the document is not mentioned in Eberstadt's bibliography of the Emancipation, and must be considered among the first and only printings of Lincoln's preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation in the American West.

The tenets of the Emancipation had a particular effect on Louisiana. The Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Its main provision ~ the freeing of all slaves ~ only applied to states considered to be in rebellion against the United States, except for certain areas of Virginia and Louisiana. The Proclamation did not free slaves in a dozen parishes, including the City of New Orleans, because those parishes were not in rebellion against the United States government. This added to the confusion and complexity of the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Bayou State, and speaks to the issues addressed by Banks in the present document. General orders from the western theater of the Civil War are decidedly rarer than those issued in the eastern and southern regions of the war. The present order is also an obscure and decidedly understudied document relating to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in Louisiana, with much information to be mined relating to the relationship of Louisiana to the issue of slavery at the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

(McBRB3349)

\$12,000

UNRECORD HAVANA IMPRINT ON ELEPHANTITIS CASES IN THE YUCATAN

37. Frutos, Juan Antonio. *Informe al Ayuntamiento de Campeche de Que Es Contagioso el Mal de Lazaro: Y Manifestación de la Carrera Que Sigue.* Havana: En la Oficina de Don Esteban José Bolona, 1814. [2], 10pp. Quarto. Later marbled wrappers. Title page and fore-edges tastefully restored with tissue. Minor worming, slightly affecting text in upper right of printed areas. Light foxing and tanning. About very good.

An unrecorded, early 19th-century Havana imprint that comprises a report by a pair of Cuban doctors concerning cases of elephantiasis, also known as elephantitis, in the Yucatan at Campeche. The authors, Juan Antonio Frutos and Ciprian Blanco, were presidents and tribunes of the Protomedicato de la Isla de Cuba, a Spanish colonial regulatory board for the medical practice and public health. The two doctors traveled to Mexico to study the outbreak of the disease for the purpose of developing and improving its understanding and treatment in Cuba. The report contains detailed descriptions of cases and the spread of infection, emphatically concluding, "Elephantiasis es contagioso," and advising the isolation of infected individuals. A note immediately following registers the submission of the report and its approval by the Protomedicato. A three-page postscript by a third doctor in Cuba, Marcos Sanchez Rubio, compliments the work and adds some notes on the disease from his personal experience. Elephantiasis, which causes painfully swollen limbs and reproductive organs, was a serious issue in tropical areas Latin America since it is spread by mosquitos. Not in OCLC, nor in the online catalogues of the JCB, AAS, or the National Library of Medicine.

(McBRB4652)

\$7,500

MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS SEEK PROTECTIONS FROM FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT OF 1793

38. [Fugitive Slave Law]. Nicholson, Joseph Hopper. *Mr. Nicholson's Motion. 21st January, 1801, Ordered to Lie on the Table... [cover title]*. Washington DC: 1801. 8pp. Disbound. Light foxing. Very good.

A scarce collection of "memorials" and letters supporting a motion in the United States House of Representatives to appoint a committee to enquire into the prevention of concealing and harboring fugitive slaves as a supplement to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793. The issue at hand was concentrated in Kent County, Maryland, as evidenced by the complaints recorded here and sent to Maryland Congressman Joseph Hopper Nicholson (1770-1817). Maryland slaveholders were especially concerned about a "very serious evil...the runaway of slaves" that they were losing to Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey. One of the complainants even suggests a solution to recovering fugitive slaves: "Suppose a law should pass Congress, laying a heavy penalty on the inhabitants of any state, who should employ or harbour any slave or free negro, coming from a different state, unless the negro should produce a certificate from the county clerk of the county where the negro obtained his freedom from, describing his person, and also with the county seal." Another concerned Maryland slaveholding "sufferer" argues that the "evil" of runaway slaves "has encreased to an alarming extent" and "seems at this time to threaten the destruction of the agricultural interest of a considerable portion of the state." This same petitioner further argues that "the law of Congress passed in the session of 1793 appears inadequate to the relief which it was intended to afford." According to the title leaf, Nicholson's motion was ordered to lie on the table on January 21, 1801 and referred to committee the next day. Nicholson's efforts could not have gone far; an official Congressional update to the 1793 Fugitive Slave Law would not come until 1850, though it would indeed provide much stricter penalties for runaway slaves and those interfering with their return. OCLC indicates eight physical copies of the present work.

Shaw & Shoemaker 1524.

(McBRB4818)

\$950

"SING A SONG OF TEXAS, DRILL AND SWEAT AND DIG,
ONE NEBRASKA SOLDIER, DIRTY AS A PIG."

39. Fuson, Merritt H. *Souvenir. A Rabid Rookie's Rhymes. The Experiences, Opinions and Imaginations of a Nebraska Rookie on the Mexican Border [wrapper title]*. [N.p., possibly Brownsville, Tx.: ca. 1916]. [1], 11pp. Original tan printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers soiled, partially split along spine, penciled ownership signature on front cover. Light creasing, occasional minor foxing to text. Very good.

An unrecorded collection of poetry by First Sergeant Merritt H. Fuson of the 5th Nebraska Infantry, capturing military life during the U.S.-Mexico Border War in 1916-1917. Sergeant Fuson's poems begin with "A Rookie's Prayer" and generally describe the incessant drilling and preparations for battle in southern Texas. One of the poems was given to Fuson before he left home and one other poem is credited to a "Minnesota artilleryman, name unknown," but the remainder of the poems appear to be authored by Fuson himself. Fuson's poem "War Is Hell" particularly encapsulates the difficulties of military camp life during his service, but does not capture the horrors of war which Fuson apparently never experienced. Fuson does express his desire to return home to Nebraska in at least two poems, and his homesickness comes through in others in passages such as "Sing a song of Texas, Drill and sweat and dig, One Nebraska soldier, Dirty as a pig." The 5th Nebraska Infantry had a short and uneventful stay in Llano Grande outside Mercedes in the McAllen-Brownsville region of south Texas. They arrived in July 1916 and drilled and camped until returning to Nebraska in February 1917. An interesting collection of wartime poetry by a young Nebraska man serving in the Texas-Mexico borderlands. No copies in OCLC, auction records, or any other sources we consulted.

(McBRB4822)

\$1,250

THE LAST REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN POST-RECONSTRUCTION GEORGIA

40. [Georgia]. [Newspapers]. *The Atlanta Republican -- Extra....Saturday, December 18, 1880* [caption title]. Atlanta: 1880. Broadside newspaper extra, 19 x 11.25 inches. Old folds, minor soiling, minor fraying to top edge, tiny hole at center crossfold. Very good.

An extraordinarily rare broadside newspaper extra from the only Republican paper in the state of Georgia to survive the end of Reconstruction. *The Atlanta Republican* was issued weekly between 1874 and 1886, and was devoted to Republican Party causes during Reconstruction. The present extra issue is a ringing endorsement of Hon. Amos T. Akerman (1821-1880), the Republican nominee to a recent open circuit judgeship in the state. Akerman was a Dartmouth-educated jurist who moved south to practice law. He settled in Georgia in 1850, and true to his surroundings, owned several slaves and served as a colonel in the Confederate Army. Following the war, Akerman became an advocate for Reconstruction and freedmen's rights, served as U.S. Attorney for Georgia, and eventually worked as President Grant's attorney general, crusading against the first incarnation of the Ku Klux Klan during the early 1870s. Though a Republican in Reconstruction Georgia, Akerman remained a largely popular figure in the state.

The present broadside documents a meeting by the Atlanta Bar in which they speak glowingly about the "ability, learning, and integrity" of Akerman, praise his "unswerving fidelity to the Republican Party at the most stormy and trying periods of the struggles [of the] South," and note both his "manly services in the cause of the true national and human and sentiments and principles in the trying days of reconstruction," and "valuable services to the cause of Republicanism during the last fifteen years." The work also mentions Akerman's volunteer services during a supposed "negro insurrection" in Georgia in the mid-1870s, in which Akerman's work "resulted in restoring peace and satisfying the impassioned and infuriated whites that there was no insurrection attempted or contemplated." The Bar calls for united support for Akerman, and the broadside concludes with an article about a "Committee of Lawyers appointed to press the claims of Mr. Akerman for the Circuit Judgeship." Despite the strong support statewide, Akerman was never able to accept the judgeship had it been offered to him; unfortunately, he died three days after the issuance of the present newspaper extra. Still, the broadside remains an interesting example of the waning though remaining Republican influence in very late-to-post-Reconstruction Georgia. The present newspaper extra is not in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society nor in OCLC, but one is apparently located at the University of Georgia's broadside collection.

(McBRB4661)

\$950

RARE JAPANESE HAWAII IMMIGRATION PROMOTIONAL

41. [Hawaii]. [Japanese Americana]. *Hawaii Shokai Shashincho [Pictorial Hawaii]*. Honolulu: 1929. [72]pp. Oblong small folio. Original pictorial wrappers. Punch holes at gutter margin for absent, decorative string ties. Light wear to spine, otherwise minor edge wear. Light dust soiling and toning. Still very good.

A scare, bilingual promotional pamphlet that encourages Japanese immigration to Hawaii at the end of the 1920s. The work consists primarily of black-and-white images, captioned both in English and in Japanese, depicting Honolulu wider Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and the Big Island, including numerous agricultural and mountain scenes. The main focus, however, is Honolulu, its architecture, institutions, attractions, services, and especially its thriving businesses and industries. Featured are the Oahu Sugar Plantation, which employed many newly-arrived immigrants from Japan, and several cultural, social, and religious organizations that catered to Japanese Hawaiians. A good number of the images are credited to immigrant photographers who established studios in Hawaii, including William Junokichi Senda, Kenichi Maehara, and Wataru Shimizu. OCLC locates only two institutional copies, at the University of Hawaii and the Huntington.

(McBRB4896)

\$1,500

"...REPARATIONS TO THE DESCENDANTS OF THE SLAVES
IS OBLIGATORY AS AN ACT OF JUSTICE TO THE NEGROES..."

42. Holdridge, Herbert C. [*Archive of Ephemera and Correspondence Relating to Herbert C. Holdridge, Including a Press Release Proposing Reparations for the Descendants of Slaves*]. Sherman Oaks, Ca.: 1954-1961. Twenty-five printed documents and nineteen typed letters or notes, most signed. Minor overall wear. Very good.

An enlightening collection of documents and correspondence from Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge, an intriguing American military officer and political actor during the mid-20th century. Herbert Charles Holdridge (1892-1974) was most widely known in his own time for being the only United States Army general to retire during World War II. He would later become almost as widely known, as the present collection can exhibit, for espousing controversial political viewpoints and even advocating for fringe ideas as a minor party candidate for president. In 1957, Holdridge founded the Minute Men for the Constitution, through which he published two newsletters, "New Notes" and "Reveille" (copies of some issues of each present here), allowing him to disseminate conservative ideas, anti-Catholic propaganda, socialist ideas, a commitment to pacifism, and controversial positions in support of African American and Native American issues (both also well represented in the present collection). Later in life, Holdridge established the Constitutional Provisional Government of the United States which claimed the Hopi Indians were still a sovereign nation because they never signed a peace treaty with the United States. Apparently, Holdridge appointed himself to represent the Hopi in this matter without ever attracting a single member of the tribe for support. In sum, Holdridge's political ideology was incoherent, unorthodox, and inconsistent, though once he focused into an idea such as reparations for descendants of American slaves, he never wavered from said positions.

Advocating for reparation payments for African American descendants of slaves was one of Holdridge's most controversial positions. During his campaign for the White House in 1960, Holdridge issued a press release in support of reparations; a copy of this press release is present here. The release outlines General Holdridge's plan for reparation grants of \$5,000 for each descendant of the African American slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. Dated March 25, 1960, the statement reads, in part: "At the time the freedmen came to believe that Lincoln would give each of them '40 Acres and a Mule' to permit them to establish economic independence. No compensation of any kind was ever given them for their long years of servitude, and their children have continued ever since the 'hewers of wood and the drawers of water' of the White Men - the last to be hired, the first to be hired, and reduced to a new form of economic slavery with the doors to equal economic opportunity closed to them. Such 'GRANTS' of reparations to the descendants of the slaves is obligatory as an act of justice to the Negroes, and to free the White Man from his burden of guilt for the centuries of crimes perpetrated against the Negroes. They, as we, are American born citizens, entitled to justice from our people and our government." The release continues with an appeal to African American Democrats for support of his inclusion on the primary ballot, and closes by acknowledging prominent African American newspaper publisher and Civil Rights activist Charlotta Bass, who served on General Holdridge's campaign committee.

The concept of American slavery reparations is thought to have originated in the colonial era, when it was customary for masters to grant "freedom dues" to indentured servants who had completed their fixed term of service. The issue surfaced again at the end of the Civil War, when General William Tecumseh Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 15, which granted to each freed slave family forty acres of tillable land in the sea islands around Charleston, South Carolina. The Union Army also gave away a number of extra mules to freed slaves in the South. President Andrew Johnson reversed Sherman's order after the assassination of President Lincoln, which led Thaddeus Stevens to sponsor a bill for the redistribution of land to African Americans, but it did not pass. The end of Reconstruction, the implementation of Jim Crow laws, the Civil Rights Movement, the introduction of bills related to reparations in Congress by Congressman John Conyers (1989) and Senator Cory Booker (2019), the Black Lives Matter movement, and more have continued to keep the prospect of reparations alive. As such, General Holdridge's call for reparations fits into a long timeline of this controversial issue.

Other interesting documents authored by Holdridge in the present collection include a statement indicting the Federal Reserve Board for "Treason Against the Constitution of the United States," a notice for a meeting of the Minute Men for the Constitution, copies of letters to various government officials, a printed circular printing Holdridge's letter to the Pope accusing him of "Incitement of U.S. Citizens for Treason" (and with other anti-Catholic pieces), an issue of "Reveille" calling for "Total Disarmament ~ Total Peace ~ Total Abundance," an issue of "News Notes" in which Holdridge discusses Tick Fever and other issues, and many more similarly intriguing documents. Three of the documents are wholly concerned with issues related to Native American relations with the U.S. The titles will give some idea of their content: "To the North American Indians...Criminal Decision of the Supreme Court Against Tuscaroras," "Redress," and "A Message to the North American Indians."

In addition to the documents, the present collection contains seventeen letters and two postcard notes from Holdridge to John Moore of Pasadena, California. The correspondence is dated between 1955 and 1961, many of which are written to "Dear Friend John." Holdridge's letters inform Mr. Moore of his political activities, his political, organizational, and philosophical struggles, respond to specific correspondence and information from Moore, and so forth, with Holdridge often regaling Moore on one issue or another in unvarnished language. In one letter to Moore, Holdridge refers to his political ideology as "intelligent radicalism" which he is employing to "dig to the roots of our situation, for only at the roots will we find the causes and the cures." The present collection is an informative compendium of Holdridge's politics, philosophy, and passion ~ impossible to box in to any cogent ideology, but fascinating reading worthy of further study.

(McBRB4562)

\$1,750

OWNED BY THE FIRST BLACK TEACHER IN WHITE PLAINS

43. Hunton, Addie W. and Kathryn M. Johnson. *Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces.* Brooklyn: Brooklyn Eagle Press, [1920]. 256,[4]pp. plus thirty-five photographic plates including frontispiece. Original blue cloth, gilt titles to front cover and spine. Spine gilt mostly rubbed away, moderate soiling and edge wear to boards. Ink ownership inscription on front pastedown, front hinge just starting, occasional offsetting from plates, but text mostly clean and bright. Very good.

An absorbing work in which two African-American women memorialize their experiences with the Y.M.C.A. and their support of African American military units in France during the First World War. One of the co-authors, Addie Hunton was already a secretary for the Y.W.C.A., dedicated to serving African-American students. During the war, she was one of only three African-American women working in support of African-American soldiers. She dedicates the present work to "the women of our race, who gave so trustingly and courageously the strongest of their young manhood to suffer and to die for the cause of freedom." Shaken by her wartime experiences, when she witnessed deep racism and prejudice against the Black American soldiers serving in Europe, and certainly after witnessing the ill treatment of African American veterans upon their return to the United States, Hunton dedicated the remainder of her life to social and racial justice.

The present work contains chapters on the call for Black soldiers, their early experiences in France, the different types of African-American troops serving in Europe, their relationships with the French, the religious life of the soldiers, and much more. Interestingly, the table of contents indicates which of the two authors penned each chapter during their fifteen-month stay in support of the troops in France. In a telling passage on the difficulties of their experiences occurs in the chapter on "The Combatant Troops," where the co-author Kathryn Johnson states that the two women hoped to have "the privilege of serving" African-American troops on the western front in France, but the "galling and heart-breaking discriminations which they had known before they crossed the seas" followed them to war. The work is also profusely illustrated with photographic plates interspersed throughout, which feature portraits of dozens of African-American officers and enlisted men from various regiments and numerous scenes of the soldiers while serving in France (featuring a "Colored Soldiers Only" tent, playing baseball at St. Nazaire, and scenes of Black soldiers posed with French families and students).

The present copy of Hunton and Johnson's seminal work once belonged to a woman in White Plains, New York named "Bessie Emanuel," according to the ownership inscription. After marrying in 1927, her legal name was Bessie Emanuel Smith. In 1945, Bessie Emanuel Smith became the first African American woman to teach in the public school district in White Plains. A phenomenally observed work which remains a vital record of African-American service in World War I, recording the wartime challenges of both Black servicemen and the two Black women who authored the present work.

(McBRB4836)

\$2,500

FUTURE SCOTS-IRISH IMMIGRANTS

44. [Ireland]. [Scotland]. [Leighton Family]. [*Archive of Papers from the Leighton Family of Scotland and Ireland, Including Correspondence, Photographs, and Ephemera, Spanning More Than a Century*]. [Various places: 1823-1932]. Approximately 150 letters, most 1-2pp. in length, plus several pieces of ephemera including calling cards, confirmation certificates, and newspaper clippings; also eighteen photographs (mostly cabinet card or carte-de-visite). Some light to moderate wear and soiling, most quite legible. About very good.

A sprawling group of letters, documents, and photographs from the Leighton family of Scotland, Ireland, and England. Correspondents herein include the Scottish author John Murray Leighton; his son, Irish solicitor John Alexander Leighton; and Archibald Leighton, son of J. A. who moved to America, among others. John M. Leighton was the author of several works on Scotland, including *Select Views of Glasgow* (1828), *Scenes in Scotland* (1831), and *Lakes of Scotland* (1835). There are approximately fifty letters here addressed to him (at Glasgow, 1823-1826); these concern literary work as well as family matters.

The other significant group of letters is written by John Alexander Leighton (1841-1928), a noted Belfast solicitor. Here, J.A. writes to "Ruth," possibly a daughter or niece. The two share family news, and the letters are written quite regularly from 1909-1912; in 1910 they appear to have been written weekly. There are about sixty altogether, with a few letters also written to other recipients, providing a picture of domestic life in Ireland in the early 20th century. J.A.'s son and business partner, Robert Henry Leighton, subsequently emigrated to British Columbia. There are also two letters (1908) addressed to J.A. from J. & J. Leighton, antiquarian booksellers in London from the 1870s to 1930. In one, J.A. Leighton seems to be ordering two of his father's literary works. Another of J.A.'s children emigrated to Pennsylvania, Archibald O. Leighton (d. 1964) and his wife and children. Most notable was his daughter, Gertrude C. K. Leighton, a lawyer and professor of political science at Bryn Mawr College. There are a handful of letters addressed to Gertrude and to her mother, mostly written by her father and brother from the Philadelphia area. Other family members mentioned herein are William, Mary, and Katie Leighton. Additional material includes a stack of John M. Leighton's calling cards; a description and illustration of a "Double Power Water Engine" designed by D. Maggaty in 1825; and a group of 19th-century family photographs, many of which have been identified by Katie Magowan in 1949.

(McBRB3576)

\$1,500

RARE IMAGES OF LATE 19th-CENTURY JAMAICA

45. [Jamaica Photographical]. [*Series of Twenty-Five Original, Promotional Photographs for Late 19th-Century Jamaica*]. [Various places in Jamaica: ca. 1891] Twenty-five photographs, most approximately 9.25 x 7.25 inches, one slightly larger. Previously mounted, with later manuscript annotations on versos. Most prints with rounded or angled top corners. Occasional creases and light edge wear, scattered faint foxing. Good plus.

An attractive, well-shot series of professional photographs that depict Jamaican landscapes, towns, and architecture in the late-19th century. The images date to the early 1890s, when a group of prominent citizens sought to promote and reinvigorate business and tourism on the island under the banner "Awakening Jamaica." Several local and

international studios were employed to create images for this effort, some of which were used as material for the Jamaica exhibition at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. The photographs here are quite similar in style and subject matter to those of the Scottish studio Valentine & Sons, one of the major firms hired in 1891 to carry out the work for the promotion, though they are not identified as such in the verso manuscript captions on each image. These captions do, however, identify location and/or subject matter, and include views of Kingston, Newcastle, Craigton, Clifton, and other areas. A full list is available upon request. Substantial groups of 19th-century Jamaica images are scarce on the market, and the present series contains a desirably diverse array of locations and settings. (McBRB4839) \$6,250

WITH IMAGES OF GILA RIVER INTERNMENT CAMP

46. [Japanese American Photographica]. [*Partially-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting a Japanese American Family Before, During, and After the Wartime Internment Period, with a Handful of Images Inside Gila River*]. [Various locations in California: 1935-1952]. [29] leaves, illustrated with 337 photographs, both mounted and loose, between 2.75 x 2.75 inches and 8 x 10 inches, many with captions in Japanese or English on the photos or album leaves. Oblong quarto. Midcentury blue cloth album covers reconstituted with handmade craft paper leaves of various colors, tied to boards with red and white thread. Minor edge wear to boards. Several leaves detached, some leaves chipped at extremities, numerous photographs detached from corner mounts, but images mostly clear and well preserved. Very good.

An annotated vernacular photograph album documenting almost twenty years in the lives of an unidentified Japanese American soldier and his family before, during, and following World War II. Tantalizingly, the husband and father is never named, though the album centers around the homefront activities of the mother, named Charlotte, and the daughter, Georgianne, who appears to have been born on or around April 11, 1943. The album documents the family from the mid-1930s to the early 1950s. The earliest shots in 1935-36 show the young couple and friends during leisure time in Los Angeles's South Park, the San Diego Fair, sailing on Mile High Lake, and so forth. Many of the photographs picture the father in his military uniform and posed with various fellow soldiers, family, and friends.

A grouping of about a dozen photographs on four pages in the middle of the album seem to feature the family and others living inside an internment camp. This is likely Gila River War Relocation Center in Arizona, as one photograph clearly features "Rivers Community Hospital." Other photographs from this section picture children posed for the camera, a mother and son standing outside the front door of a barracks-style building marked simply, "A," a pair of Japanese-American men posed in a desolate setting with barracks in the deep background, and three elevated shots showing a wide view of the camp.

Subsequent photographs feature the family in various settings around the United States, even during the internment period. This was likely due to the fact that the father was a U.S. soldier and he and his family were living at various military installations around the country, including Los Angeles, Minnesota (one page is labeled Lake Minnetonka), and Camp Grant, Illinois. One photo of the father and a friend from San Gabriel feature the men in army casuals leaning against a car with 1942 California license plate. In general, the photographs picture the family, mainly Charlotte and Georgianne (beginning with baby pictures), in family settings, at play with various named friends, posed outside their houses and other locations with differing combinations of family and friends, and more. A handful of pages include the mother's manuscript captions in ink describing the photos on a given page, such as "6 month old Georgianne with Mrs. Tsuji, Setsy Tsuji, Charlotte Oct 7 1943." An informative photo album with much research potential, with much to learn from the wealth of Japanese-language manuscript captions on many of the photographs.

(McBRB4731)

\$1,850

MASSIVE PREWAR U.S. JAPANESE DIRECTORY

47. [Japanese Americana]. [Directories]. *Zaibei Nihonjin Sangyo Soran [Directory of Japanese Residents in the United States]*. [Los Angeles & Tokyo: 1940]. Approx. [990]pp. Thick quarto. Contemporary brown publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt. Light wear and soiling to spine, some minor foxing and soiling to contents. About very good.

First edition of this massive Japanese-American business and personal directory. This work was published in the period just prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor which spurred the subsequent West Coast Japanese population's internment in War Relocation Camps, making it a vital record of the community prior to their dispossession and imprisonment. The work examines and details Japanese-American businesses across the West, from Washington to Utah and Arizona, including orchards, farms, and others. One interesting chart shows the "Inter-Mountain" Nisei population birth rates. The work is entirely in Japanese, illustrated with portraits and scenes of successful individuals and businesses. An important record of the community prior to Japanese Internment.

(McBRB4867)

\$2,500

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN FAMILY IN HAWAII JUST AFTER WWII

48. [Japanese Americana]. [Hawaii]. [Tanabe, Walter S.]. [*Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting a Japanese-American Family Living in Hawaii Following World War II*]. [Various locations in Hawaii: ca. 1945-1951]. [43] leaves, illustrated with approximately 235 photographs either mounted or placed in mounting corners, generally between 3 x 4.25 inches or slightly smaller and 6 x 9 inches. Some of the larger images are produced by photographic studios. Oblong quarto. Contemporary brown textured cloth with pictorial vignette titled "Aloha Hawaii" on front cover, string tied. Minor wear and dust-soiling. A few detached leaves but contents generally in excellent condition. Very good.

An attractive vernacular photograph album recording the life and activities of the family and friends of Walter Shigeru Tanabe (1906-1958) and his wife Ethel Misao Tanabe (1913-?) in Hawaii following the Second World War. Both Walter and Ethel were born in Hawaii from first-generation Japanese families; Walter's father, Shotaro, was born in Japan but emigrated to the Hawaiian Territory in 1898 where he worked as a field clerk on a sugar plantation. Many of the photographs emanate from the 1940s when Walter and Ethel lived in the Waialua area of Hawaii with their four children: Roy Kenichi, Allen Etsuji, Jerry Matsuo, and Jill Takemi. Walter was at that time a partner in a retail store called Tanabe Furniture Store & Farm, a general hardware retailer. Some of the photographs picture subjects and scenes in Japan, either from visits made there by the Tanabe family or were perhaps sent to them by their Japanese family and friends. The latter includes a few images sent by Walter's sister, Kiyoshi Fukai, who still lived in Japan.

Generally, the images show family and leisure activities around Hawaii, children at play, various family group portraits, and more. Other images feature the unveiling of the Kahuku-aialua War Memorial at Halewai Park on the north shore of Oahu (likely 1947); the Japanese actor Daijiro Natsukawa as a young man with young Japanese girls; activities of a group of junior police officers; election campaign activities in 1948 on Oahu with good views of the campaign signs; the aftermath of storms, including flooding and a collapsed building; celebrations at Christmas; wedding and other family group scenes; parades, including a military parade; and several small images of a man in a suit which are captioned on the back "Kiyoshi San ~ to brother" (the brother being Walter). One photograph captures a plaque dedicated to the famed 442nd Infantry Regiment of Japanese soldiers who fought with distinction in Europe during the war. The album also includes a small mounted membership card for Walter Tanabe, documenting his sustaining membership in the Honolulu Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

A few of the larger photographs have captions in Japanese. One of these images shows a large group of Japanese men, women, and children and translates roughly to, "Parents and their children in Waialua will grow. Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the Earth. The Lord of the Universe is with you." Another group photograph is captioned in Japanese: "Our dear friends who ventured overseas and built their own bases in Honolulu." A third

large image is a photocollage featuring six separate photographs and featuring three separate printed captions. These read: "Our predecessors who went across the Pacific Ocean to Southern California" (for a group photograph of four members of a family); "Thank you for everything. Please stop crying. The firm friendship will be built across the Pacific Ocean between you and people in Nada Village" (next to a photograph of a farewell scene); and "Consolatory messengers paid a visit to the banana forest of He'eia Village and they looked up at the sky of their homeland together" (next to a group photograph of well-dressed Japanese men and women taken at He'eia Village on Oahu).

One of the 4 x 6-inch photographs features two Japanese baseball players, with a handwritten caption reading, "Baseball players, Iwamoto and Yano." One of the players is wearing a jersey reading, "Meiji," a Japanese university and likely indicating the young man plays for the school team which visited Hawaii in 1931 and 1934. Yoshiyuki Iwamoto, likely the subject not wearing the jersey, was a famous Japanese baseball player and was on the Meiji team in 1934; he was later inducted into the Japanese Baseball Hall of Fame. Another larger image shows a group of four men and women, with one woman in traditional Japanese clothing. Each person has signed the photo on their own image, indicating this image features four notable Japanese musicians: Koga Masao (famed composer and guitarist); Noboru Kirishima (singer); Ichimaru (aka, Matsue Goto, famed singer and geisha); and Akiki Futaba (singer). The group was apparently the first musicians invited to perform in Hawaii after the war in 1951. A second signed photograph features Ichimaru posing by herself in her geisha costume. A third signed photo shows another Japanese performer in geisha costume posed in Hawaii. A fourth unsigned photo features three Japanese guitarists. All four of these images have a photo credit attributed to Y. Ikuma, Honolulu.

(McBRB4892)

\$1,750

COME TO BRAZIL!

49. [Japanese in Brazil]. *Burajiru Iju Annai [Guide to Emigrating to Brazil]*. [Tokyo]: Takumushō Takumukyoku [Colonial Bureau, Ministry of Colonial Affairs], 1932. [1],40,[1]pp. Illustrated with maps and halftone photographs in the text. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Staples rusted, minor wear and creasing. Small sheet announcing Japanese government subsidies for emigrants to Brazil laid in. Very good.

First edition of this exceedingly rare guide for Japanese emigrants to Brazil. The work is among a few different Japanese government publications in 1932 with the same title, but different page counts, all of which are very difficult to find. The work includes chapters covering an overview of Brazil, the state of Sao Paulo, coffee production, specific Japanese colonies in Parana and Acara, an overview of the Amazon River basin, detailed information on immigration procedures, and more. The text is illustrated with occasional photographs of Brazilian scenes featuring Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Japanese immigrants and agricultural workers, colonies, and more, with a couple of full-page maps, as well as a flow chart illustrating family members acceptable as emigrants to the country. Laid into the work is a single-page flyer detailing Japanese government subsidies "encouraging more people to migrate overseas through rural relief measures," which certainly would have been relevant for potential emigrants to Brazil. We could locate no copies of this work in the United States, with just a single copy reported in OCLC, at the National Diet Library.

(McBRB4802)

\$1,750

LIKELY DESIGNED FOR FIRST-GENERATION JAPANESE STUDENTS

50. [Japanese in Brazil]. *Historia do Brasil Progresso e Ordem [History of Brazil Progress and Order]*. [Tokyo?]: Kyouiku Kenkyuu Kai [Education and Research Group], 1958. [5],5,106,[6]pp. Original pictorial wrappers, marbled paper spine. Spine mostly perished, moderate soiling, staining, and minor scuffing to wrappers. Occasional light foxing to text. Very good.

First edition of this interesting history of Brazil, printed mostly in Japanese but with section headings and other elements printed in Portuguese. The text is an abridged version of Rocha Pombo's multi-volume *Historia do Brazil*, probably as a textbook for first-generation Japanese students in Brazil who are also learning native Portuguese. The work is printed in the Japanese style, and mimeographed or printed in a similar stencil-based method. The text is supplemented with numerous maps, illustrations, and portrait drawings related to Brazilian history. Three of the more striking illustrations occur in the first chapter, depicting a pair of indigenous Brazilians and an indigenous housing structure. The text begins with a chapter focused on the "Principais grupo de indigenas" and "A sociedade dos indigenas," and also includes sections on the western discovery of Brazil, the establishment of early colonies, the general government, agricultural history, slavery ("o trafico de negros"), various historical wars and revolts, the dynasty period, Brazilian independence, the early days of the republic, Brazil in the 20th century, and much more. Biographical passages of notable Brazilian figures are peppered throughout the text. This intriguing edition of Pombo's history of Brazil, most likely designed for Japanese students, does not appear in OCLC.

(McBRB4799)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED PHOTOBOOK OF A JAPANESE BRAZILIAN FARM

51. [Japanese in Brazil]. Eri, Hideo. *Eri Family Photo Book [wrapper title translated from Japanese characters]*. [Bastos Settlement, Sao Paulo: 1930s]. Nine leaves of 9-x-7-inch photographic paper, each printed with between two and four images, with printed, pasted-on captions. Plain brown wrappers, stapled, with a title photograph mounted on front cover. Minor wear. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded photographic book picturing scenes on the Eri Family Farm in Brazil, owned and operated by Hideo Eri, an early Japanese emigrant to the country. Produced in what surely must have been a small print run, this photographic promotional piece for Hideo Eri's family farm in the Bastos Settlement in Brazil emanates from around 1930 and feature numerous scenes on the farm. The Eris were coffee and pineapple farmers, but also experimented or branched out into other crops such as cotton and other fruits, as seen here. The images here feature the farm's architectural structures, Eri and his family, panoramic views of the farmland, weeding and fumigating the cotton fields, cane, banana, and orange cultivation, and more on the farm. Interestingly, almost all of the photographs feature workers on the farm pausing their labor and posing for the camera. We could locate no copies of this work anywhere. A very attractive piece documenting the commercial enterprise of one Japanese immigrant family in Brazil.

(McBRB4807)

\$1,750

BRAZIL - AN EASY PLACE TO LIVE

52. [Japanese in Brazil]. Horiguchi. *Burajiru Imin Jijo [Immigration to Brazil]*. [Tokyo]: Gaimusho tsushokyoku iminka [Immigration Division, Trade Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs], 1923. 18pp., plus single-page map. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Some foxing to wrappers, minor wear. Very good.

First edition of this rare pamphlet based on a lecture by Minister Horiguchi, a Brazilian consul, encouraging "the immigration situation in Brazil" for potential Japanese settlers. Horiguchi begins by stating that he had been stationed in Brazil for a decade, and proceeds to report on the state of farming in Brazil, noting the high prices for necessities, but points out that "people's livelihoods are generally easy and stable" in the country. He notes that the rising population density in Japan, the advantages of the climate in Brazil and the Amazon River basin, and the diversity of the agricultural products all make Brazil "a budding agricultural hub" and thus an attractive alternative to life in the mother country for potential Japanese emigrants. Plus, Horiguchi states that Japanese immigrants are allowed to use vacant land on Brazilian farms in order to grow "intercrops" such as rice, corn, and beans. Horiguchi goes on to detail current statistics with regard to Japanese immigration to Brazil, specifics involved in traveling to Brazil from Japan, some background on the political history of the country, the pathway to repatriation for Japanese settlers, and more. Horiguchi even takes the opportunity to relieve fears about the language barrier for Japanese

emigrants, writing that each farm that employs Japanese workers also includes "a Japanese overseer who can speak Brazilian to facilitate communication between the cultivators and the workers." An altogether glowing portrait of Brazil and an unusual promotional for Japanese emigration to Brazil provided through the lens of a lecture by a noted Japanese official with deep experience in South America. No copies in the United States, with OCLC reporting only two copies, both in Japan, at the National Diet Library and Waseda University.
(McBRB4805) \$1,750

REAL LIFE IN BRAZIL

53. **[Japanese in Brazil]. Kanbe, Kyuichi.** *Burajiru no Jisseikatsu [Real Life in Brazil]*. [Tokyo]: Kaigaisha, 1928. [6],10,282,[4]pp., including sixteen pages of halftone photographic plates, plus two small folding maps. Original printed wrappers. Minor soiling and wear to wrappers. Bookseller label to each pastedown, minor toning and occasional foxing. Very good.

Slightly later edition of a popular book encouraging immigration to Brazil, which is rare in any edition. In the present work, Kyuichi Kanbe details in over forty chapters the history and development of Brazil, provides a detailed overview of the country's resources, demographics, infrastructure, industry, educational opportunities, Japanese colonies such as Alianza, and more, with a particular emphasis on the country's agricultural economy, products, and labor ~ the "real life" of the region. The work also reports on aspects of life directly encouraging emigration, namely Japanese language newspapers, immigration policies and qualifications, land acquisition, creating new settlements, travel preparations, and with one chapter on "promising occupations other than agriculture."

The text is enhanced by two folding maps and numerous photographic illustrations both before and within the text. The folding maps show the sea routes from Japan to South America and a map of South America with identifying locations of some Japanese colonies, respectively. The photographs feature Brazilian city views, Japanese colonial agricultural fields, Japanese colonies themselves, various agricultural products (sweet potatoes, coffee, and more), among others. Interestingly, this copy carries an ownership inscription near the rear of the book belonging to a student at the Agricultural College of Tokyo in 1930. A rare work, with OCLC reporting just a single copy, at the National Diet Library in Japan.
(McBRB4794) \$2,250

A JAPANESE POET-DIPLOMAT WRITES ABOUT BRAZIL

54. **[Japanese in Brazil]. Noda, Ryoji.** *Shin Nanbei: Sekai no Daihoko [New South America: The World's Greatest Treasure]*. Tokyo: Hakubunkan, 1927. [2],7,11,524,[8]pp., plus eight pages of photographic illustrations and a folding map. Text profusely illustrated with photographs throughout. Original yellow cloth titled and decoratively stamped in green, white, red, and gilt, with blindstamped device at center of rear board. In original issue cardboard slipcase decoratively titled and stamped in black, including an incongruous portrait of a Native American in headdress on rear cover. Minor wear and dust soiling. Edges of text block foxed. Internally clean. Very good.

A very rare history and survey of Brazilian culture and Japanese colonization. The author, Ryoji Noda was a poet and a Japanese diplomat. Here, Noda writes chapters about the physical advantages of the land mass of South America, the experiences of "Indians and foreigners" there, the political history and governmental composition of the various South American republics (including the shaking off of colonial forebears Spain and Portugal), the Andes Mountains, the climate and agricultural products of the continent, various South American countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, and much more. The work is supplemented by dozens of small photographic illustrations throughout the text. Eight pages of photographic illustrations precede the text, picturing South American political leaders, South American street scenes, prominent buildings and monuments, scenes of natural wonders in the region, agricultural settings, and more. The folding map depicts the preferred route from Japan to

South America. No copies of this work in the United States, with only a single copy in OCLC, at the National Diet Library in Japan.
(McBRB4808) \$1,750

DETAILED WORK ON BRAZIL FOR JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

55. [Japanese in Brazil]. Yamazaki, Yoshizo. *Burajiru [Brazil]*. Tokyo: Ookayama Shoten, 1925. [2],5,5,452,[1]pp., plus fourteen leaves of halftone plates with printed tissue guards and three maps (two folding). Original black cloth, gilt spine titles. In cardboard slipcase with printed paper labels. Minor wear and dust-soiling to boards. Light occasional toning and foxing to text. Very good plus.

First edition of this very rare guide to Brazil written to encourage emigration by Japanese colonists. The author, Yoshizo Yamazaki, writes in the introduction about traveling throughout the southern Brazilian provinces, where he studied the agricultural economy and the state of the Japanese emigrant population. The table of contents reflects his experiences but also includes a wider survey of Brazilian life, with detailed chapters on the country's history, topography, race, climate and wind, health and disease, plants and animals, emigrants, politics, agriculture and livestock, industry, trade, fiscal policy, and foreign investment. The chapter on race provides an "ethnic analysis" of human development in Brazil back to Mongolian immigration in the Stone Age to the "Three types of modern Brazilians." The chapter on foreign investment includes a long list, printed in English, of companies that could be good targets for foreign investment in Brazil.

The photographic plates at the beginning of the book feature a municipal cemetery near Rio de Janeiro, the rooftop garden of the city's Hotel Central, Brazilian women and girls, the Luis de Queiroz Agricultural School in Sao Paulo, various views around Rio, three plates featuring an independent colony in Santa Catarina, coffee fields in the state of Parana, and more. The three maps include a single-page map showing the route from Japan to Brazil, a small folding map featuring the state divisions within Brazil, and a larger folding map of the state of Sao Paulo. OCLC records just two copies of this detailed and informative work worldwide, at the Library of Congress and the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB4809)

\$2,250

TRAVEL GUIDE FOR THE JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA

56. [Japanese in South America]. Nanbei Burajiru Oyobi Argeritin Tokou Annai [Travel Guide to Brazil and Argentina in South America]. [Tokyo]: Nihon Yuubin (Japan Post), 1927. Five double-wide leaves, folded to make [20]pp., including one double-page map, illustrated with photographs. Original wrappers, cover printed in four colors, stapled. Folded as issued. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good.

A very rare, if not unrecorded brochure issued by the NYK Line, touting the adventures awaiting Japanese travelers to Brazil and Argentina during a period of rapid and robust emigration of Japanese citizens to South America. The text provides information on the steamer lines from Japan to South America, Japanese colonies in Brazil, specifics about traveling within Brazil and Argentina, the costs involved, necessary preparations travelers should take, detailed costs for travel to the continent, lists of relevant agencies, and more. Each page or double-page opening is illustrated with a photograph along the top, picturing landscapes in South America or Japanese immigrants or travelers experiencing life in Brazil and Argentina. The double-page map of South America shows travel routes through Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Peru, with a smaller inset map showing travel routes from Japan to South America. We could locate no copies in OCLC.

(McBRB4806)

\$1,250

DISILLUSIONED ISSEI AUTHOR PROMOTES SOUTHEAST ASIA DURING WWII

57. **[Japanese in South Asia]. Nagata, Shigeshi.** *Nanpo Shin Tokoho [New Southern Travel Initiative]*. Tokyo: Nihon Rikkokai, 1942. [1],[3],[7],26,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers printed in blue and brown. Moderate foxing and soiling, minor edge wear to wrappers, some scuffing and minor losses to front wrapper. Text somewhat foxed and evenly toned, reflecting wartime book production standards. Very good.

A very rare work encouraging Japanese civilians "of all classes" to emigrate to the Pacific regions now controlled by the Empire of Japan after the outbreak of World War II, namely Thailand, Burma, and the Philippines. There is even one short chapter describing Hawaii, though that was certainly wishful thinking at the time. The book adopts contemporary imperial Japanese expansionist rhetoric, referring in the introduction to Japan's "great global mission...to guide and educate the world's 1.2 billion human beings." The work includes chapters on preparing for overseas travel, etiquette, immigrant hygiene, overseas child education, information on the military, and more. Following the main text is a twenty-six-page section of vocabulary translated from Japanese to Malay.

The author, Shigeshi Nagata was a former Issei (Japanese-born immigrant to the United States) who became disillusioned by the increasing anti-Japanese sentiment in California and started advocating for new Japanese colonies in Brazil (which would become the largest Japanese emigrant community in the New World. Nagata took over the Nihon Rikkokai, a Christian organization that promoted the idea of immigration to the poor in Japan, beginning in 1897. No copies in the United States, and just a single copy in OCLC, at the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB4563)

\$1,500

LARGE IMAGE OF A MANZANAR FUNERAL

58. **[Japanese Internment]. [Manzanar Buddhist Society]. [Ramsey, Allen W.].** *[Original Photograph of a Funeral at the Manzanar Internment Camp]*. Lone Pine, Ca.: Allen W. Ramsey, 1943. Large format silver gelatin photograph, visible area 7.5 x 9.5 inches, matted to overall size of 11 x 13 inches. Manuscript annotation on verso of mat. Some silvering to image, light dust-soiling. Minor edge wear and soiling to mat. Very good.

A somber, sobering, and substantial photograph produced inside the Manzanar War Relocation Center during World War II. The image features a couple hundred Japanese American internees posed during the funeral of a fellow internee, with several children and a handful of large floral arrangements flanking an adult-sized coffin. The familiar barracks-style housing of the Manzanar internment camp is visible in the background. The verso of the mat is captioned in Japanese, reading in English translation: "September 7th, 1943. Manzanar Buddhist Society Funeral Ceremony." The photograph was produced by Allen W. Ramsey, with his studio stamp at the bottom right of the mat. In his later life, Allen Wellbury Ramsey lived near Manzanar, in Lone Pine, California, which is also indicated in his studio stamp. Ramsey was an English-born photographer who lived and worked for some time in New York before settling in California, first in Whittier and then in Lone Pine, where he died the same year this photo was taken. Images produced inside Japanese internment camps are exceedingly rare in the market now, especially those identifying the subjects, time, place, and occasion of the event or events captured in said photographs.

(McBRB4522)

\$2,250

LARGE ARCHIVE OF JEWISH-AMERICAN ACTIVISTS

59. **[Judaica]. Lelyveld, Arthur J.** *[Large Archive of Almost 600 Letters and Documents Relating to the Family, Career, and Social Activism of Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld and His Wife, Dr. Toby Bookholtz Lelyveld, Including 140 Letters Exchanged Between Them, and Over 450 Letters Sent to Them from Their Children, Parents, and Numerous Friends and Associates]*. [Various locations: 1932-1957]. Approximately 570 manuscript and typed letters, signed, postcards, and notes,

about half longer than one page, totaling over 1,000 pages, and approximately 180,000 words, plus one manuscript notebook, a typed article, numerous telegrams, printed programs, and other ephemeral items. Expected wear, and mostly very clean and well preserved. Very good.

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

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

Toby Bookholtz Lelyveld (1912-1997) was also a noted teacher and Shakespeare scholar who earned a bachelor's, master's, and doctorate from Columbia between 1933 and 1951. During her distinguished career, Toby taught at Teachers College at Columbia, the University of Omaha, Western Reserve University, Juilliard, and served for eight years as the director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Hunter College. The couple divorced in 1964 after having three children, one of whom, Joseph Lelyveld rose to executive editor of *The New York Times*.

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

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

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

There is also a sizable correspondence sent from various correspondents to Toby Lelyveld. In a survey of a fraction of these letters, which number around 150 examples, the correspondents write to Toby about her work in the theater, invite her for speaking engagements, inform her of her successful completion of the graduate program at Columbia, and so very much more. Besides her friends and close associates, Toby's correspondents include numerous private citizens as well as members of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, various chapters of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Muscle Shoals Theatres in Florence, Alabama (run by her friend Stanley Rosenbaum), the National Council of Jewish Women, the Federated Jewish Women's Club of Springfield, Ohio, Temple Emmanuel Sisterhood, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and others. In 1948, a friend named Charlotte writes to Toby and informs her that she is "doing a relief of a deceased negro preacher who was quite a character" in Cincinnati. Another friend of Toby's named Elias Newman informs her in 1942 that he has been approved to serve in the Army during the war; he also informs Toby that he is attending a "Zionist convention" in New York. One of the most interesting items in the collection is a faux-leather binder containing over two dozen letters presented to Toby upon her tenth anniversary as director of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Hunter College.

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

Salzberger to Arthur and Toby's son Joseph Lelyveld; Salzberger praises Joseph for his "excellent article on the cigarette industry."

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

(McBRB4733)

\$7,500

UNRECORDED PHRASE BOOK FOR JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FLEEING THE HOLOCAUST

60. [Judaica]. [Cuba]. Jenkins, Harry. *Sprich Amerikanisch*. Havana, Cuba: Juedische Rundschau, 1940. 198pp., printed in German and English in two columns. Quarto. Original pictorial wrappers, paper backstrip. Front wrapper and title page heavily reinforced with masking tape, obstructing some of the text, rear wrapper with single tape reinforcement to panel, spine ends chipped. Minor occasional spotting and light toning. Good.

An unrecorded language guide in the form of a phrase book intended to teach thousands of English expressions to Cuban Jews, particularly German Jews fleeing the Nazis, in the process of emigrating to the United States. According to the Foreword by the compiler Harry Jenkins (translated from his German): "This book is dedicated to the German immigrant to America. I have tried to make the book a practical, easy-to-understand guide for the future German-speaking American. Anyone who has a basic knowledge of English will be able to follow this path to the peculiarities of the American language without any difficulty.... The average American person hardly cares about grammar. The educated American of all backgrounds, however, cultivates his language and, above all, writes it correctly. That is why the author places justifiable importance on the impeccable structure of good American English." The work is divided into relevant sections for particular phrases relating to basic English nouns and verbs to complex phrases concerning places, time, emotions, photography, law, school, entertainment, navigating public spaces, and numerous other ideas and concepts. The guide pays particular attention to teaching English idioms such as "For Heaven's sake," "on the other hand," and "make you feel at home," among many others.

The work was produced by the organ of the Zionist Federation of Germany, *Juedische Rundschau* (*Jewish Review*), an important Jewish periodical published in Berlin between 1902 and 1938, when *Kristallnacht* ceased the work's publication in Germany. Until that moment, *Juedische Rundschau* had the highest circulation of any Jewish weekly publication in the country, concentrating its efforts on reporting on the poor treatment and living conditions of Germany's Jewish population, and also helping its readers emigrate to other countries in the face of growing hostility from Hitler's regime. The present work can be seen as part of this latter effort, and was produced by the *Juedische Rundschau* after the publication splintered across several countries, resurfacing in Paris but then subsequently shut down after the Nazis occupied France. Part of the publishing arm apparently moved to Havana in 1939 (or might have been there earlier), likely in anticipation of Hitler's increasing persecution, and published the review and at least three other publications (including the present one) in Cuba until the 1950s. OCLC reports two institutional holdings of the Cuban edition of the review, two for a publication titled, *Cuba Post und Juedische Rundschau*, and one holding for a 1950s Cuban edition of *Meister-Erzahlungen*, but no records for the present publication at all.

(McBRB4953)

\$2,250

CORRESPONDENCE OF A 19th-CENTURY INDIANA DOCTOR

61. [Medicine]. Coffin, Orlando Shubael. [*Archive of Dr. Orlando Coffin, a Practitioner of Eclectic Medicine in Indiana, Containing Letters and Ephemera from His Life and Career*]. [Mostly Indiana and Ohio: 1876-1886. 103 letters, plus a handful of invitations, postcards, and other assorted ephemera. Many letters with original envelopes. Light soiling and wear, but generally clean and legible. Very good.

Archive of letters and ephemera relating to the life and career of Dr. Orlando S. Coffin. Coffin (1857-1929), a native Hoosier, graduated from the Indiana Eclectic Medical College in Indianapolis in 1883. Practitioners of Eclectic Medicine, a term coined earlier in the century by Rafinesque, utilized herbal and homeopathic remedies and physical therapies, in reaction to the more traditional (and slightly brutal) medical practices of the time. It was a popular mode in the latter half of the 19th century, into the early 20th century. The Indiana Eclectic Medical College operated from 1880 to 1890, and was one of several such in the city. A rival institution, the Beach Medical College, was organized in 1883, though it later merged with IEMC. Coffin served as the president of the state and national organizations for Eclectic Medicine, and was also a prominent Freemason. He is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery.

The collection of letters present here includes correspondence from friends, family, and other physicians, as well as bits of ephemera relating to various local graduations, Coffin's time at the Eclectic Medical College, along with some other bits and pieces. In a lengthy and slightly horrifying letter from "your old chum" J.H. Gray, M.D., the young doctor relates his feelings about the practice of medicine and the differences of being in the real world versus the classroom. He writes graphically about attending female maternity patients:

"One year old in the profession... Oh how weak, & feeble, and what little we know, when we are brought face to face, & hand to hand to fight the monster Disease, or into the parturient chamber to execute our duties as physician, it is here where I have been made to shake & tremble. I realized a vast difference between being up before the class with my finger in a manican [sic], and that of a pregnant woman, & my finger in the vagina trying to find and what end of the fetus is coming. I have been successful so far in this line, and hope it may continue. I have tended on four women in their confinements, one pair of twins, can you beat that? I had a case last fall of ulceration of the cervix & uterus; I had to use the speculum in cauterizing the ulcers, she was the one that got burnt. I had to work some little time before I got the speculum in, it is real laughable sometimes to think of one's first attempts at such things, as also was my experience in applying cups, for suppression of urine, in pneumonia. I burnt my patient, not much, but sufficiently to make him jump."

One frequent correspondent is Dr. R. Newhouse, a dentist friend in Frankfort, Indiana. He writes in May of 1883, describing his getting settled into an office and the associated expenses with establishing his practice. He writes, "I am getting fixed up in style, I tell you. I think I have one of the nicest offices I was ever in... but as I've begun on the strain, I'll keep on and give you some idea of my fixtures." He goes to enumerate expenses for a sofa, tables, mirrors, and an operating chair. He continues, saying, "I don't know how I'll succeed here, but I have no fears. I have rec'd some very strong encouragement ~ in the shape of wind ~ but maybe in the dim misty future some of their teeth will give them the devil and then I'll return the compliment. ... The old dentist I was more lucky in finding. He was busy when I entered his 'shop' (I think that is the proper name for such a place as I found) so I had a good opportunity to take in the surroundings. The first thing and about the only thing that attracted or rather disgusted me, was a lot of his 'damned' 'bottle inequity' ~ A glass gallon can full of teeth which he had yanked setting on the center table. That is all I've got to say concerning him." Another dentist friend, G.W. Ballew, writes a colorful letter about Terre Haute: "Saturday last was a big day for me. Took May & Miss H boating in the evening... After I left the girls I came down on Main St. and heard that a man had just been shot, in the alley that runs through the same block in which our office is situated. I went round and saw him, it was a fearful case, I suppose you read the particulars in the papers. ... This is the infernal town in the state, whatever that means. Forty-five in the station house one morning this week. Most of them 'rapid' young females & young 'bipeds' of the

opposite sex, who were 'associating'; I don't tumble onto the meaning of the term, but I suppose it means 'sumthin' they had 'intent' to do, for the mayor had them to leave \$17.90 in his charge before he would let em do it again."

A letter from Coffin's sister, Emily, notes that he has been unwell, and she provides him with an herbal remedy she hopes will help. "I know how unpleasant it is to have the chills, and deeply sympathize with any who have to have them. I heard a remedy, which I will give you to try. You know everybody wants to give a remedy when anyone is sick. Make a tea out of hops ~ a bitter dose I expect ~ and drink pretty freely of it. They say it tones up the system and is considered a cure for chills." In another letter, Emily writes about the activities of the local limestone quarries, as well as family news. There are several manuscript prescriptions or recipes for cures present, some of them written on the backs of the medical school curriculum schedules. A series of five letters relate to the purchase of an organ from W.A. Bradshaw & Sons in Indianapolis. Two letters are on pictorial letter sheets featuring views of Terre Haute. Overall, it is an interesting glimpse into the life of this Indiana doctor at the end of the 19th century, with wide-ranging correspondence from family, friends, and colleagues.

(McBRB4850)

\$3,750

SCARCE MEXICAN HYGEINE MANUAL

62. [Medicine]. Raspail, Francois-Vincent. *Manual Sanitario, o Medicina y Farmacia Domesticas...* Mexico City: Tipografia de R. Rafael, 1848. 295pp. Contemporary Mexican calf, spine gilt with leather label. Light wear to extremities, heavier to corners; label a bit chipped. Light foxing and wear to text. Very good.

Second edition, after the first of the previous year. A popular manual for hygiene and the diagnosing and curing of diseases. Translated from the French and published in Mexico three subsequent years, the present work provides advice on the means to stay well and prevent disease. Each tidbit of information is helpfully numbered (345 in all), with the opening sections being devoted to health and hygiene with useful suggestions such as avoiding drafts and cold, damp rooms; there follow several sections on various types of diseases with symptoms, causes, and recipes for curatives. The work covers everything from croup in children to heart palpitations to epileptic fits to the flux. The final half of the book is an alphabetical dictionary of afflictions, followed by an index. The author was a French chemist and physician who published several works on domestic medicine, including the original of this text in 1845. It is rare in all its Mexican editions. We locate copies of the first edition of 1847 at the University of Toronto and the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico; one copy of the present edition located at the University Complutense de Madrid; and two copies of the third edition of 1849 found at the University of Texas and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

(McBRB4960)

\$950

MURDERERS IN THE FIRST MEXICAN REPUBLIC

63. [Mexico]. *Lista de los Procesos Conclueiso en el Oficio de Camara Mas Antiguo de Lo Criminal Correpondiente al Primer Semestre de 1828, Remitida por la Escma. Audiencia al Supremo Tribunal de Justicia, de Cuya Orden Se Publica Conforme a la Ley Organica Dada por el Soberano Congreso de Este Estado [caption title].* Tlalpam [sic, Tlalpan]: July 12, 1828. Letterpress broadside, 23.5 x 17 inches, printed on two conjoined sheets. Old folds, with minor wear along fold lines, minor marginal chipping at top center and bottom left corner, with small repair at top center on verso, four pin-sized wormholes in text, several adhesive remnants on verso. Good.

A large, unusual, and apparently unrecorded broadside from the First Mexican Republic listing the names, legal cases, and dispositions of twenty-nine Mexican men, most of whom were accused of murder in the past few years throughout Mexico. Each of the cases lists out the name, age, location of residence, occupation, marital status, and other details, as well as the crime for which they are accused. For example: "Andres Reyes, a native of Tehuilotepc, mining operator, 35 years old, was arrested on July 21, 1826 in Tasco, for the murder in a fight of Jose Maria Pineda." Reyes was pardoned without delay. Other accused men here worked as carpenters, bakers, farmers, "cattle

slaughterers," and so forth, and were brought up on charges of theft, desertion, and assault, but mostly murder. One case involves two Filipino men accused of murder in Acapulco. At the conclusion of the text, a chart at bottom right indicates how many cases and how many prisoners are held at various locations in Mexico, such as Tasco, Texcoco, Acapulco, and Toluca, among others. Signed in type by secretary Manuel Torres, with his manuscript paraph. No copies in OCLC, and we could locate no copies from other sources.

(McBRB4360)

\$1,250

EXCOMMUNICATING THE LIQUOR MAKERS OF PUEBLA

64. [Mexico]. [Alcohol]. *Nos D. Pedro de Nogales da Vila del Orden de Alcantara, por la Divina Gracia, y de la Santa Sede Apostolica Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles de el Consejo de Su Magestad &c.... [caption title].* Puebla: 1710. Broadside, 17 x 12 inches. Chipping and closed tears at edges, entering text area and causing small losses not affecting sense. One small section at left margin torn away but present, affecting the initial words of several lines. Previously folded, with interior separation and closed tear along central vertical fold. Wax remnants at left edge from an ill-conceived attempt at preservation. Contemporary ink signatures. Light toning and dust soiling. Good only.

A very rare and early prohibition emanating from the Archdiocese of Puebla during the early-18th century concerning the production and sales of strong liquor in Mexico. In this broadside, dated July 28, 1710, Bishop Pedro Nogales Davila of Puebla notes the increase in disorderly behavior, lawbreaking, and criminal activity in the town that had coincided with the increase in production of alcoholic beverages such as Aguardiente, Tepache, and Guarapo. As such, he adds the penalty of excommunication to the earthly laws against the production and sale of such drinks, stating:

"Mandamos que ninguna persona de qualquier estado, calidad, condicion, ó preheminiencia que sea, no haga venda, si consienta hacer, ni vendar dichas bebidas de Aguardiente de la tierra; Tepache; Guarapo y Vingui, que se favrican, y confecionan de Miel, ò zumo de cañas de mais, cevada podrida, y de los zumos mayormente acidos de las frutas.... Y asi mismos prohibimos debajo de las mismas penas otras qualesquier bebidas, que se hagan, fabriquen, y confecionen de simples, è ingredientes fermejantes à los expressados, y que puedan ocasionar los efectos referidos, con pretexto, motivo, ni causa alguna, con apercevimiento que declararemos, y mandaremos declarar, y publicar por incursos en dichas penas de Excomunion mayor, y pecunaria à los que contrabiniereen à ello, ademas de proceder contra ellos por todo rigor de derecho."

In need of some conservation, but an extremely rare and early example of printed restrictions on alcohol production in provincial Colonial Mexico. Not in OCLC; Medina located one copy, at the Archive of the Indies in Seville.

Medina, Puebla 265.

(McBRB4779)

\$3,750

MEXICAN RELIGIOUS CALENDAR AND HOROSCOPE FOR 1771

65. [Mexico]. [Calendars]. *Kalendario Dispuesto por D. Phelipe de Zuñiga, y Ontiveros, Philo-Mathematico de Esta Corte, y Agrimensor Titulado por S.M. (Q. Dios G.) de Tierras, Aguas, y Minas de Todo el Reyno, para el Año del Señor de 1771 Tercero Despues de Bissexto [caption title].* Mexico City: 1771. Broadside, approximately 16x12 inches. Previously folded. Two closed tears, a pair of small wormholes, and corners repaired with tissue. Corners dampstained and browned where previously posted. Otherwise light toning and an occasional fox mark. Good plus.

An 18th-century Mexican broadside, comprising an interesting combination of horoscope and religious calendar for 1771. The calendar, which covers the first six months of the year, notes major holidays, saints' days, and feast days in one vertical column for each month. A margin to the right of each column notes the most significant

occasions in italics for emphasis, and prints small woodcuts of an anthropomorphized moon to indicate the lunar phases. At the head of each column is a small paragraph giving a brief horoscope and weather predictions for that month, accompanied by a small woodcut illustration representing the relevant astrological sign. An example, for January, reads, "Mercurio y Venus dominaran el més haziendolo mui frio, con vientos constipantes, interpolando nebulosidades humedas, que en tierras montuosas liquiden nieve, à la Anciandad convondra mucho el reignardo posible. Las enfermedades que anuncian son: fluxiones, dolores de cerebro, costado, y pulmon. El dia 19. entra el Sol en Aquario." The type was evidently reset from year to year to account for fluctuations in dates and other necessary adjustments. Medina notes an edition of this broadside for the previous year; OCLC records one copy of the present edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

(McBRB4935)

\$1,250

THE PEOPLE REACT TO THE LIBERAL MEXICAN CONSTITUTION OF 1857

66. [Mexico]. [Catholicism]. *Representacion Que los Habitantes de Zamora Dirigen al Soberano Congreso Constituyente, Pidiendole Que No Se Permita en la Republica la Libertad de Cultos Que Establece el Articulo 15 del Proyecto de Constitucion, Presentado por la Comision Respectiva el Dia 16 de Junio de 1856.* Mexico City: Imprenta de M. Murguia, 1856. 28pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Paper reinforcement on blank verso of front wrapper. Some edge wear; moderate dust soiling and toning. Good plus.

Scarce plea by the inhabitants of Zamora, directed to the Constituent Congress, asking it not to allow in the Republic the freedom of worship proposed mid-1850s revision of the Mexican Constitution. The liberal constitution re-established a parliamentary federal government, and formally enshrined the abolition of slavery and important civil rights, but it also ended Catholicism as the official religion of Mexico, and sought to remove much of the Church's power by establishing secular public education, forcing the sale of church property, and ending its legal privileges under the guise of freedom of religion. The petition, which was written in response to the appearance of the proposed reform in a local newspaper, begs the congress to preserve "la religion de sus padres," and recites a veritable litany of historical, societal, and cultural contributions of the Catholic Church to Mexico. The document is signed in print by hundreds of Zamora residents. Tensions over the role of Catholicism in Mexico and many other reforms effected by the Constitution of 1857 eventually led to the outbreak of the Reform War in 1858. Published in attractive printed wrappers; we locate an example only at the Bibliotheca Nacional de España.

(McBRB4156)

\$875

RARE MEXICAN CONFRATERNITY PATENT

67. [Mexico]. [Confraternities]. *Patente de la Cofradia, y Hermandad de la Espiracion de Christo Señor Nuestro, Fundada en la Yglesia Parrochial, y Doctrina de Naturales de el Señor San Sebastian de Esta Ciudad de Mexico [caption title].* [Mexico: ca.1740]. Broadside, approximately 12 x 8.5 inches. Completed in manuscript, with lengthy manuscript docketing on blank verso; original paper seal at lower left corner of recto. Previously folded. Some edge wear and scattered soiling. Very good.

An attractively printed and scarce confraternity patent for La Hermandad de la Espiracion de Christo in the San Sebastian parish of mid-18th-century Mexico City. The present broadside contains an accomplished woodcut illustration of Jesus on the cross and half a page of text explaining the rules and benefits of the confraternity, all set within a border of detailed printers' ornaments. The patent is completed in manuscript for Pedro de los Reyes, signed by two officers of the group, Leonardo de Saldaña and Pedro Bamdember, and dated June 14, 1742. The text states that in exchange for a small annual fee, the member shall upon death receive fifteen pesos for burial costs and twelve and one half pesos for a Franciscan habit in which to be buried, as well as four masses recited at the altar of the confraternity. A manuscript note on the blank verso states that the recipient of this patent died on June 29, 1749, just two weeks after it was issued, and a lengthier annotation beneath it records the contributions

of the confraternity towards his burial. OCLC locates three copies, at the JCB, University of Chicago, and the Newberry Library.

(McBRB4693)

\$950

FIRSTHAND VIEWS OF MEXICO IN THE 1860s

68. [Mexico]. Linieres, Eduardo Maximilien Desportes de. Gaspar Berthault. *Souvenir du Mexique: Dessins de M. de Linieres Chef de Bataillon au 51e de Ligne, Mort a Orizaba, le 12 Janvier 1867.* [N.p.: ca. 1870]. Printed title leaf, plus fifty-two photographs, each about 4 x 6 inches on individual cardstock leaves. Oblong folio. Custom half red calf and marbled boards, elaborately stamped and titled in gilt on spine, rebacked with original spine laid down. Modern reproduced marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Minor scuffing to edges, light rubbing to boards. Corners of first two leaves repaired, not affecting content, sporadic foxing and soiling throughout, mostly to the margins. Most images still quite clean. Very good.

A very rare album comprised of fifty-two original photographs, fifty of which reproduce original black-and-white drawings and etchings made during the Second French Intervention in Mexico by French Commander Edouard Maximilien Desportes de Linieres (1822-1867). All images are captioned in print underneath, identifying the landscapes, town and city views, mines, churches, and haciendas drawn by Linieres while serving in Mexico. Few of Linieres' drawings include human subjects interrupting the majesty of the landscapes, and only a single scene includes a soldier fishing; otherwise, there is no indication of the French presence in Mexico in these drawings. Close inspection of the corners of most images reveal the date and location of the drawings, with the dates ranging between 1863 and 1866. The additional two photographs are a portrait of Linieres (which opens the album) and a composite image of Linieres and fifty-two other officers who served during the campaign (final plate). The photographs are attributed on the title leaf to French photographer Gaspar Berthault. Linieres did not survive the campaign and died due to fatigue-related illness in Orizaba, where he is buried, in 1867.

The plates feature a wide variety of locations and bucolic settings across mid-19th century Mexico, including Orizaba, Buenavista, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Zamora, and more. The contents are housed in a sumptuous custom binding, stamped at the tail of the spine, "Buhot-Launay." This indicates the binding was produced for French military officer Prosper Arsene Laurent Buhot-Launay, of the noted Buhot-Launay family of Brittany. Buhot-Launay took part in the Second French intervention in Mexico, among other military campaigns. OCLC reports just three holdings of this fabulous work, one of which is incomplete ~ at the Getty, Stanford, and Toronto's Fisher Library (seemingly lacking the beginning and concluding portraits but including Linieres' fifty drawings). A full listing of the images is available upon request.

(McBRB4826)

\$17,500

EXTENSIVE MANUSCRIPT OF INDIGENOUS MEXICAN BAPTISMS

69. [Mexico]. [Native Americans]. *Libro Parrochial En Que Se Sientan las Partidas y Baptismos de Indios de el Pueblo de Sn. Vicente Chimalhuacan, Sus Auxiliares Sn. Miguel Atlautlan, y Sn. Estevan Tepetlixpan, y Sus Anexos Santiago Mamalhuatzocan, Sn. Juan Tepecocolo, y Sn. Andres Tlalamac...* [manuscript title]. [Mexico: 1790-1794]. [1],199 [i.e.,198] leaves. Disbound; stitching extant, but first and final gatherings loose. Light edge wear; minor dust soiling and toning. Accomplished in several, highly legible scripts. Still very good.

A fascinating and lengthy manuscript volume that records the baptism of over one thousand native Mexicans from the towns and missions to the east of Mexico City during the last decade of the 18th century. In all the manuscript documents 1,058 baptisms from May 1790 to November 1794, a period of four and one half years. The ceremonies were carried out in the parish church at Chimalhuacan, a town now on the very northeast edge of Mexico City, though natives came to be baptized from other outlying towns, including Atlautla, Tepetlixpa, Santiago Mamalhuazuca, San Juan Tepecocolco, San Andres Tlalamac, and others. Each entry gives the baptized name of

the child, its age, its home, its parents, and its godparents, and is signed by the parish priest, Juan Antonio Adonaegui, and often a second, varying officiant. A note at the end of the volume summarizes its contents thusly:

"Este libro queda concluido en el dia que expresa la anterior partida y se contienen en las 199 [folias] de q[ue] consta ~ 1058 partidas de bautismos de los Naturales de esta Jurisd[icci]n en el espacio de quatro años y siets meses y once dias. Fue visitado en el año de 93, por el Exmo. é Illmo. Sr. Dn. Alonzo Nuñez de Haro y Peralta Caballero gran Cruz Prelado de la R. y disinguida Orn. Española de Carlos Tercero. Dignisimo Arzobispo de Mexico y firmé esta razon..."

A typical entry, in this case the very first of the manuscript, dated May 21, 1970, reads:

"En la Ayuda de Parrochia San Miguel Atlautlan, en veinte y uno de Mayo de mil seteciento noventa. Yo el Br. Dn. José Gomez (V.P.) Baptize solemnmente à una criatura que nació, el dia diez y nueve de [esto?] mes á quien puse por nombre Maria de la Luz, hija lexitima de José Thoribio y de Basilia Catherina Indios de barrio de esto Domingo. Fueron Padrinos Ildefonzo Thimotheo y Martina Anastasia á quienes adverti su obligacion y parentesco espiritual: y lo firmé...."

The whole is an engrossing document of the Spanish Catholic church's efforts to record its proselytization amongst the Mexican Indians in the late colonial period, but principally it is an important and extensive repository of indigenous Mexican names, families, and lives, as well as of the rituals of their Christian conversion, which would otherwise certainly be lost.

(McBRB4358)

\$9,750

RARE SATIRICAL MEXICAN PERIODICAL

70. [Mexico]. [Periodicals]. *El Valedor*. Mexico City: Lucas el Brincón, 1884-1886. 58 issues, each 4pp., separately paginated. Contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards; original Mexican binder's ticket on front pastedown. About very good.

A rare, complete 58-issue run of this semi-comic political weekly published in Mexico City during the mid-1880s. The present set includes the very scarce five issues of volume two, and is comprised of almost entirely first issues with the original text and layout, which was changed for the more commonly seen bound collection of volume one only. Most of the small number of institutional copies recorded seem to be this bound re-issue of volume one, with "segunda edicion" printed in the masthead. The typesetting and content usually varies between editions as well ~ the second edition issues, for example, typically have an advertisement inserted at the foot of the final page, whereas the original issues mostly do not have ads. Often the differences are even more significant ~ in the second edition of issue seven, much of the content has been cut from the final page and placed into issue eight.

The text itself comprises a liberal satire of Mexican politics under the Porfiriato during the 1880s. The introduction to the first issue states the publication's political stance, which is support of the liberal 1857 Mexican constitution. Each issue opens with the publication's main rule, "Pagarlo antes de leerlo", or "Pay before reading," then follows an essay stating El Valedor's views on a topic, sometimes as a satirical reframing of an article in another periodical. The remaining pages of each four-page issue are given over to political poems, comic dialogues, and quips on various subjects. Typical of its era, the language is slangy, filled with nicknames and allusions to politicians, and it assumes a lot of knowledge of mid-1880s Mexican politics and newspapers. Porfirio Díaz, Romero Rubio, and Manuel González are among the politicians mentioned, and the editor (writing under a pseudonym that might translate as Lucas the Leaper) did not think much of them, referring to Díaz as "el Perfirito". A rare anti-Díaz periodical from the midst of his reign near the end of the 19th century.

(McBRB3893)

\$2,750

RARE MEMBERSHIP PATENT FOR AN 18th-CENTURY MEXICAN CONVENT

71. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Patente de la Congregacion Fundada en la Parrochia del Inclyto Martyr S. Sebastian de Mexico...* [caption title]. [Mexico: ca.1760]. [3]pp., on a bifolium, completed in manuscript. Contemporary ink signatures and original paper seal at bottom left of first leaf recto; extensive manuscript notations on second leaf. Previously folded; light edge wear and creasing. Minor tanning and soiling. Very good plus.

An attractively illustrated and scarce example of a confraternity patent for a religious order in mid-18th century Mexico. This bifolium confers membership to and lists the benefits for those inducted into the congregation of the Parish of San Sebastian, and was filled out and given to a woman, Teresa Ruiz, on October 25, 1761. The first leaf recto is attractively printed, containing a skillful engraved illustration of the Virgin Mary accompanied by St. Joseph and St. Sebastian on each side, with Jesus holding the Eucharist in a cloud over head, and decorated with numerous detailed printers' ornaments. The text on this page prints the principal benefits of membership, which include assistance with all burial rites upon death, twenty-five pesos paid to surviving family following the same, and inclusion in all masses said for the congregation as well as in all graces and indulgences received by it. The interior two pages print a list of sixteen indulgences conferred upon the congregation by Pope Benedict XIV. Most interestingly, three manuscript notes, each dated September 1807, record that the female recipient of the patent passed away earlier that month in the Convento de Jesus Maria, that she received burial rites in accordance with her membership, and that twenty-five pesos was paid out by the treasury of the congregation. Scarce, we locate one other copy of this patent, at the University of Pennsylvania; the Newberry hold a copy of a later edition with a different illustration. A very interesting document of popular piety and local religious organization in 18-century Mexico.

(McBRB4694)

\$1,250

ANNOUNCING THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA TO NUEVO LEON

72. [Mexico]. [Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de]. *Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza y Evia, Gobernador del Departamento de Nuevo Leon a Sus Conciudadanos. Nuevoleoneses: una Corta Seccion de Nuestro Ejercito Que andaba en Persona el Benemerito de la Patria...* [caption title and first line of text]. Monterrey: June 4, 1836. Printed broadside, approximately 8.5 x 8.5 inches. Trimmed at lower edge, with no loss of text. Shallow, one-inch section torn away at lower edge, also not affecting text. Contemporary manuscript rubric. Light tanning and creasing. About very good.

A scarce broadside dated June 4, 1836, in which the Governor of Nuevo Leon, Juan Nepomuceno de la Garza, announces the capture of Santa Anna by the Texans to his citizens. "Though [the first] announcement of Santa Anna's capture was made on May 19, it was known to the Mexican government at least as early as May 15, on which day Tornel wrote to Filisola acknowledging the latter's despatch of April 25 giving the news" ~ Streeter. Thus, word of developments first traveled to Mexico City and then emanated to the states, with the result that this broadside did not announce the fate of Santa Anna until over a month after the fact, even though the state practically borders Texas. In his terse announcement, Nepomuceno states that Santa Anna had been captured "near Harrisburg," a former town between Houston and San Jacinto, in what should have been the "crowning glory" of the Mexican campaign against Texas:

"Nuevoleonenses: Una corta seccion de nuestro ejército que mandaba en persona el benemerito de la Pátria, el General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, hà sido sorprendida á las inmediaciones de Harrisbourg y preso su ilustre Gefe. Una sèrie de triunfos gloriosos orlaba las sienes del soldado mejicano, y Harrisbourg era el ultimo punto que debía coronar tan heroicos esfuerzos; dispúsolo de otra suerte el árbitro de las Naciones. ¿Quien puede enmendar sus obras?"

He continues, telling his citizens that fresh sacrifices will be required to achieve the return of Santa Anna and to avoid "abjection and ignominy:"

"Conciudadanos: el honor y la justicia á la lid. El Congreso y el Gobierno general toman ya medidas enérgicas y fuertes para reparar este pequeño golpe y conseguir la libertad del benemérito de la Pátria Santa Anna: un furor santo enciende los pechos de los mejicanos: vosotros lo sois, y os habeis sacrificando en esta guerra sagrada: nuevos sacrificios escige la Pátria. ¿Y quien puede economizar los intereses ni la vida misma por obtener en cambio la abyeccion y la ignominia?"

This proclamation is not a reprint or a bando of the federal announcements of Santa Anna's capture, but an original message from the Governor of Nuevo Leon to its inhabitants, printed and issued in Monterrey on June 4, 1836. We locate only two other copies of this broadside, in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library and at Yale. Streeter lists examples of state announcements of the capture known to him, but the present broadside is not among them.

Streeter Texas 884 (ref).
(McBRB3328)

\$2,500

INITIAL PROPOSAL FOR CENTALIZED POWER UNDER SANTA ANNA

73. [Mexico]. [Seven Laws]. *Proyectos de Ley Presentados al Congreso General en las Sesiones de 24 y 25 de Setiembre de 835 [sic] por la Comision Respectiva sobre Reorganizacion de la Republica*. Mexico City: J.M. Fernandez de Lara, 1835. 10pp. Original self-wrappers, stitched. Some minor creasing and edge wear. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A rare, first preliminary publication of the "Seven Laws," the first Mexican constitution of centralist and conservative order. The seven laws, which would be officially promulgated on October 23, 1835 as the "Basis Law for the New Constitution", concentrated power in the figure of the President of the Republic. This fundamentally altered the organizational structure of Mexico, away from the federal structure established by the Constitution of 1824, thus ending the First Mexican Republic and creating a unitary republic, the Centralist Republic of Mexico. Formalized under President Antonio López de Santa Anna on December 15, 1835, they were enacted in 1836. The aim of the previous constitution was to create a political system that would emulate the success of the United States, but after a decade of political turmoil, economic stagnation, and threats and actual foreign invasion, conservatives concluded that a better path for Mexico was centralized power.

The text printed here begins with a dire warning concerning the "estado...verdaderamente peligroso" and justifies the need for constitutional reform, before offering two series of five and fourteen numbered points that make up the "bases de reorginazacion" of the government. Among the immediate consequences of the proposed reforms were the revolts and uprisings in Zacatecas, Texas, California and other territories. In Texas specifically, the anticipation of these reforms were resulting contemporaneously in the first open hostilities of the Revolution, including the Battle of Gonzales on October 2, 1835, and in the November 7, 1835, Declaration of the People of Texas, which prefigured the Texas Declaration of Independence. We locate only four copies in OCLC, at Yale, NYPL, the Bancroft, and the National Library of Mexico.

(McBRB3811)

\$3,750

PRINTED BY TEENAGERS IN PRISON

74. [Mexico]. [Tobacco]. *Ordenanza de la Renta del Tabaco, Mandada Observar por Suprema Orden de 24 de Agosto de 1846*. Mexico City: Impresa en la Casa de Correccion de Jovenes, 1846. 90,[22]pp. Later marbled wrappers, edges sprinkled blue. A few small patches of staining to title page; otherwise, light, even tanning. Very good.

An important and scarce book of regulations for the officials and workers in the Mexican tobacco industry just prior to the Mexican-American War, with provisions regarding the storage and processing of tobacco, and instructions for the destruction of illegal plants and contraband. The parties addressed in this book of ordinances

are the general director; the general accountant; the general treasurer; the "faithful administrator" of the general stores; the bookkeeper of the general stores; the main administrators; political administrators; functionaries; third party sellers and tobacconists; factory administrators; factory accountants; tobacco leaf buyers and sellers; and safety wardens. The final leaves comprise an extensive subject and title index. According to the imprint, this book was printed in a correctional facility for teenagers, "Casa de Correccion de Jóvenes." Interestingly, the quires are made up of small bifolia, which would have made the job of composing and setting the type before printing much easier. The whole is in fact quite handsomely printed, with a varied use of typefaces and ornaments. OCLC locates four copies, at Columbia Law, Duke, Berkeley, and the University of Alaska.
(McBRB2833) \$1,750

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES ACROSS JAPAN

75. [Missionaries]. [Japan]. [*Large Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting Early 20th-Century American Episcopal Missionaries at Home and in Japan, with Excellent Images of Contemporary Japanese Religious Groups*]. [Various places in Japan: 1900-1930]. [50] leaves, illustrated with 536 photographs pasted in, most with ink captions. Oblong folio. Contemporary half calf and green silk cloth. About half of spine perished, joints scuffed, edges and corners worn. Internally clean and well organized. Very good.

A wonderful annotated vernacular photograph album containing hundreds of photographs relating to American missionaries in Japan in the first few decades of the 20th century. The album is practically split between family photographs of the missionaries at home in the states and in numerous locations in Japan. The homeward photographs picture identified men, women, and children and their friends in various locations in the U.S., mostly Illinois (the campus of the University of Illinois, along with various scenes in Urbana, Champaign, Dixon, and more), Wisconsin (Lake Geneva), and Michigan (Hoskins House in Detroit, the Smith house in White Lake, and a picnic in Manistec). The more interesting half of the album, however, is comprised of detailed images related to missionary work in several locations in Japan. Many of the missionaries are identified by name, including various members of the Draper, Smith, Nicodemus, and Rotzel families, among others.

The missionaries are pictured at home in Japanese places such as Hakodate (celebrating a children's party) and Karuizawa (in various years until 1927), as well as visiting the Besshi Mine and other nearby sites, meeting at a teacher's conference in Iwakuni in 1913, assembled for various conferences in Myogi between 1912 and 1914, meeting at a women's conference in Myogi in 1915 (over a dozen pictures), a Bible Class in Kanazawa, an "Open Air Communion Service" at the Hokuriku Workers Camp in 1925, having a picnic in Kamogawa, and more. One shot pictures American youth in class at Yamada Middle School. The photographs also capture numerous Japanese people and families including four young men in Tsu, the Endo family in Karuizawa, Kataoka San and his family in 1930, and others identified in one or more images. Most of the photographs are small format portraits or scenes around Japan, but there are also a healthy number of organizational group shots which measure around 8 x 20 inches. Many of these larger photographs picture combinations of American and Japanese groups meeting in Wakayama (1912), Toba ("Shuyo Kai," 1915), Kanazawa ("Kyoto Doicesan," 1915), again in Wakayama ("Shuyo Kai," 1917), another in Toba (again for "Shuyo Kai" in 1924), and two different large group shots of a "Mission Meeting" in Tokyo in 1927. A series of four smaller group photographs picture the Hokuriku Kukai, the Hokuriku Jakutan, and the St. Agnes Choir in 1926-27. The present album, with its combination of identified missionaries and locations in Japan, along with detailed information on when these various scenes occurred, provide an excellent opportunity for research into the lives and travels of American missionaries in Japan in the first quarter of the 20th century, as well as providing the names and faces of Japanese people involved in this mission work during the same time.
(McBRB4589) \$2,250

MOTORCYCLE CLUB FULL OF RACISTS AND SOCIALISTS

76. [Missouri]. [Ozark Motorcycle Club]. [*Significant Archive on the Early Workings of the Ozark Motorcycle Club, with Photographs, Manuscript Minutes, Ephemera, and More, Documenting the Club's Activities, Its Racist Membership Policies, and Its Support of Organized Labor*]. St. Louis: 1926-1940. Three binders (one modern, two contemporary) comprised of meeting minutes, club documents, correspondence, flyers, photographs, and assorted ephemera. Occasional toning and wear, some paper items with more significant wear, one larger photograph split in the middle, but contents in generally nice condition. Some noticeable wear and tear to both older binders. Good.

A unique assemblage of material related to the Ozark Motorcycle Club, an early motorcycle social club and organizer of races and other motorcycle-related activities in St. Louis, Missouri. The contents of the present archive include meeting minutes, the club's constitution and by-laws, signed membership agreements, correspondence from other motorcycle organizations such as the American Motorcycle Association, flyers, newsletters, photographs, certificates for competitions, and more. The archive also includes several personal items belonging to early club members named Joseph, Herman, and Michael "Spud" Verderber, club members and brothers, one of whom very likely retained the present collection. On a letter written on Ozark Motorcycle Club stationery, in the masthead, Mike Verderber is listed as the secretary of the club while Joe Verderber is identified as the Ride Captain of the organization.

The Ozark Motorcycle Club was founded in May 1927 in St. Louis, Missouri, with twelve charter members. The club was reorganized in August 1935. At the head of the applicant and member agreement for the reorganized club, the purpose is stated as follows: "The Ozark Motorcycle Club is, and was, organized to promote Good-Fellowship among motorcycle riders and good-will with the Public to elevate motorcycling to a level equal to that of other sports and organizations, to promote motorcycle activities and social gatherings and to acquire such properties as may best serve the interests of all concerned." The meeting minutes present here document gatherings in 1928, 1929, and later in 1937, with scattered minutes for meetings into 1940. The archive does not record any reasoning for why activities seem to have ceased for a time in the early 1930s, if they in fact did.

Outside the present archive, little is known about the Ozark Motorcycle Club, but the club was probably like other motorcycle clubs throughout the United States - a mostly social, all white, male-oriented club with a common interest in motorcycles. The earliest motorcycle clubs formed in the first decade of the 20th century, but it was not until after World War II that clubs proliferated in the United States. Despite the social aspect of the Ozark club (picnics, group rides, dances, etc.) the archive reveals an underlying tension among the riders. Minutes show they debated whether gambling should be allowed in their clubhouse ("don't want to have the club get a bad name because the naborhood [sic] is taking a bit of interest in the club). There are also complaints of "outlaw" hill rides affecting their membership in the American Motorcycle Association and a move to create the Mid-West Motorcycle Association - "A Real 100% Riders' Association," in 1937 which would sanction "Outlaw" activities.

There is also real evidence that the club was led by active pro-labor forces and even perhaps socialist members. An undated (but most likely 1938) letter on club stationery is sent to the Conference for Peace and Unity between the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O with the lead, "Dear Comrads" [sic], going on to accuse the A.F. of L. of turning its backs on 'the real labor movement.' Another letter from Joseph Verderber is addressed to President Roosevelt in March 1942 with the subject line: "Will certain individuals in Congress (agents of fascism and selfish interests) be allowed to sabotage labor gains, and jeopardize democracy and the war effort?" There is also a scathing letter from Mike Vanderber (Joseph's brother?) arguing for stronger unions and that the working class needs to learn that the real enemies are capitalism (fascism or democratic). On a different note, telling but not surprising, is Article 2 of the club's constitution, which begins "Prospects for membership, and active members shall be White-Male riders and owners of motorcycles, - they may bring their wives or such persons as they see fit to club affairs." This latter evidence falls more in line with traditional motorcycle clubs in early-to-midcentury America, whose membership was composed mainly of white, male, racist, misogynistic, self-proclaimed freedom lovers. The unusual aspect, at least by modern standards, is their support of organized labor.

The collection also contains about thirty snapshots showing hill climbs, track racing, hare and hound chases, and several classic images of Indian motorcycles, many of them annotated in ink. One of the more informative photographs shows the Ozark club in October 1926, posed together outside the Ivory Cycle Shop, with each member of the club identified in ink within the image. The annotated images depict the club itself and its activities, but also includes an earlier image of the Verderber boys posed with their mother, further cementing the assertion that the present archive was preserved by a member of that family. In addition to the smaller photographs, there are several larger format photos, a series of negatives, duplicate flyers for a Motorcycle Rodeo at Sylvan Beach near St. Louis sponsored by the club, tickets for dances, business cards, two pit passes for a 1937 hill climb, two newsletters, paperwork from the American Motorcycle Association, and more. An outstanding collection of archival material documenting a long-lost, pre-World War II St. Louis motorcycle club with a somewhat surprising and certainly unusual socialistic perspective.

(McBRB3718)

\$4,500

"FULL BLOOD INDIANS OF THE CREEK TRIBE"

77. [Oklahoma]. [Oil]. [Native Americans]. [*Collection of Legal Documents Related to Land Ownership and Land Matters Within the Tiger Family of Creek Indians in Oklahoma*]. [Creek County, Ok.: 1901-1902, 1911-1914]. Thirty-five documents, most partially-printed and completed in manuscript, with some typed or ribbon copies. Original folds, minor wear. Very good.

A deeply informative collection of deeds, mortgages, leases, quit claims, proofs of heirship, affidavits, and other estate documents involving land sales, leases, oil and mineral rights, and other business relating to former Creek Reservation lands originally obtained by a single family comprised of full members of the Euchee tribe within the Creek Nation. The original Creek Reservation land at issue here was first granted to Goody Tiger and his wife, Ah-co-con-ney Tiger. Besides Goody and Ah-co-con-ney Tiger, the documents concern lands passed to their children Jim Goody, Pa-sah-ta Tiger, Ke-e-co-con-ney Tiger, and Sak-co-ta Staley, as well as Pa-sah-ta's husband Robert Fulsom, Sak-co-ta's husband John Staley, and Chicken Dixon, Goody Tiger's brother.

The documents begin with two Creek rolls pertaining to Goody and Ah-co-con-ney Tiger's children, Pa-sak-ta and Ke-e-co-ka-ney Tiger. These documents are dated 1901 and 1902, respectively, and provide tribal enrollment for the two Native Americans as full-blooded members of the Creek Nation. A few of the documents, including an "Affidavit of Heirship" by Chicken Dixon provides detailed genealogical information on the Tiger family and their heirs, all of whom were "full blood Indians of the Creek Tribe." Another affidavit by Sam N. Brown in 1914 further details the family history. Brown's testimony states, sadly, that almost all of the Tiger family was dead by the time of the Creek land allotment of 1902; the only two survivors at the time were Sak-co-ta Staley (and by marriage, John Staley) and Robert Fulsom. Another master document details the movement of deeds from the Tiger family to various other parties between 1907 and 1909. Most of the documents, naturally, include detailed descriptions of the parcels of land at issue, providing ample opportunity to track the location and quantity of land changing hands in the various transactions.

The date of the documents then jumps to 1911 and thereafter the documents record land ownership and heirship issues relating to the Tiger land allotments. The three 1911 documents are quit claim deeds by Sak-co-ta Staley and Chicken Dixon selling rights and titles to three different plots of land inherited from Goody Tiger, his wife, and their son, Jim Goody. The biggest percentage of the documents, a total of seventeen, emanate from 1912. These documents include further quit claim deeds by the Tiger heirs, nine estate documents and petitions filed by Robert Fulsom (Pa-sah-ta Tiger's husband), and two affidavits on his behalf (one by another member of the Euchee tribe) testifying to Fulsom's relationship with Pa-sah-ta. One of the affidavits for Fulsom involves an "Application of Robert Fulsom for Approval of an Oil and Gas Lease on the Allotment of Goody Tiger." Another of the more informative documents from 1912 is a seven-page typed court transcript involving Tiger family land heirship.

The 1913 documents include further quit claim deeds "To Heirs at law" of the Tiger family and a handful of documents, including two petitions labeled "Order Approving Sale of Land of Full Blood Indian Heirs," filed by Sak-co-ta Staley. Among the latest documents are three titled, "Proof of Heirship," two filed by Sak-co-ta Staley and one by Robert Fulsom; these documents provide a detailed family history which helps cement the Tiger family lineage. Another 1914 document involves another oil and gas mining lease involving Robert Fulsom. The present documents were filed largely through the law firm of Odell & Wright in the Creek County seat of Sepulpa, Oklahoma, include notary information, and are often signed by the marks or thumb prints of the involved parties, many of whom could not read. Altogether, the present archive provides deep and detailed information on Native American land ownership and inheritance during a particularly challenging time for the practice in Oklahoma. The present documents date from the same general period time period when Native American land ownership and mineral rights were central issues behind the explosive violence in Osage County.

(McBRB4843)

\$9,500

PAINES RIGHTS OF MAN PRINTED IN FILADELPHIA

78. Paine, Thomas. *El Derecho de Hombre, para el Uso y Provecho del Genero Humano.* Filadelfia: Imprenta de Matias Carey e Hijos, 1821. xii,[13]-168pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf and drab paper-covered boards, spine stamped in gilt. Some chipping to spine, boards scuffed, rubbed, and stained. Two leaves detached, uneven toning and foxing throughout. Good.

An early and very rare Spanish-language edition of Thomas Paine's controversial *The Rights of Man, for the Use and Benefit of the Human Race*, printed by Matthew Carey in "Filadelfia." The work was translated into Spanish by Santiago Felipe Puglia. Paine moved to France in 1790, and would publish his seminal *Rights of Man* in 1791, in full-throated support of the French Revolution. *Rights of Man* was another successful attack by Paine on the institution of monarchy, in which Paine argued that political revolution was permissible in a nation whose government failed to safeguard the natural rights of its citizens. As a result, Paine was a hero to the revolutionaries in France, though he would fall in and out of favor with various regimes in Paris until he left France for good in 1802. The work had been banned in England in the early 1790s. Paine also ran into trouble in France for the present work. During this volatile time in French politics, Paine would be arrested later in 1793 as a political prisoner and held until the fall of Robespierre in late July 1794.

Interestingly, this edition was printed by Matthew Carey's firm in the same year as Vicente Rocafuerte's *Ideas Necesarias a Todo Pueblo Americano Independiente, Que Quiera Ser Libre*, a collection of important and foundational documents from the American Revolutionary period which included another work by Paine, *Common Sense*. Rocafuerte published his collection at a critical moment in the history of New Spain in order to combat the monarchical rule of Spain's colonialist governments in South America. This was indicative of a wider dissemination of Paine's revolutionary ideas in Europe and European colonies in the opening decades of the 19th century. It also stands testament to the increased demand for Spanish-language books in the United States and Latin America at the time - a demand met with vigor by Matthew Carey and his sons in the City of Brotherly Love. All of these factors are discussed in some detail in Rodrigo Lazo's *Letters from Filadelfia: Early Latino Literature and the Trans-American Elite*. OCLC reports just a single copy of the present work, at Indiana University.

(McBRB4734)

\$5,000

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR; WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MARTÍ

79. Palomino, Rafael de C. *Cuentos de Hoy y Mañana. Cuadros Politicos y Sociales.* New York: Imprenta y Libreria de N. Ponce de Leon, 1883. vii,53pp. Modern quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Inscribed by the author on verso of title page. Manuscript pencil numbering to top corner of each page. Minor foxing. Very good.

One of the most important and intriguing 19th century Cuban-American imprints, featuring two Socialist ‘mortality tales’ that while lauding the quest for social and economic equality, also decry the risks posed by human nature and totalitarianism upon the practical application of Marxism. It was written by the prominent Cuban émigré Rafael de Castro Palomino, and features a famous prologue by his close friend and colleague, José Martí. From the 1870s to 1890s, New York City was the heart of the Cuban community in exile. During the Ten Years’ War (1868-1878), a wave of Cuban dissidents, many being highly educated and with financial resources, arrived in New York, forming a vibrant and politically active community. There they had almost unfettered freedom to publish, raise money, and buy arms to support the struggle in the homeland (especially at the U.S. Government hoped to exploit instability in Cuba for its own imperialistic advantage). From 1881 until 1895, José Martí (1853-1895), the brilliant author, philosopher, poet and journalist, who was the ‘Apostle of Cuban Independence’, often made New York his home.

Upon Martí’s arrival in New York, in 1881, he was greatly assisted by Rafael de Castro Palomino, a long-established Cuban resident of the city. Palomino was a prominent Socialist writer and journalist, being the author of numerous articles and short books. Even though his name comes up frequently, much of Palomino’s biography remains hazy. We do know that he was considerably older than Martí, hailed from an affluent Havana family and had been educated in France. Like Martí, he was deeply concerned about the potential excesses and pitfalls of Marxism as applied on the real world. Notably, Martí and Palomino were close friends of Néstor Ponce de León y de la Guardia (1837-1899). An exiled Cuban lawyer and bibliophile, he founded the Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León in the early 1870s, a Spanish-language printing house and bookstore that became the intellectual center of the New York Cuban émigré community. As an interesting side note, he possessed the largest Spanish language private library in New York, featuring more than 1,700 titles, which he made openly available to his colleagues such as Martí and Palomino. The work is relatively rare, and particularly so in commerce. We locate four copies in OCLC, at the University of Florida’s Cuban collection, Harvard, Yale, and the University of Chicago. An important work from the Cuban exile community.

(McBRB4665)

\$6,500

DIGGING ONE OF PITTSBURGH'S LARGEST HOLES

80. [Pennsylvania]. [Water]. *[Archive of Photographs Documenting the Construction of the Lanpher Reservoir to Provide Water to Pittsburgh].* [Allegheny County: 1913-1914]. 222 photographs, each measuring 6.25 x 8.25 inches. Intermittent minor wear and slight chipping at edges. A few images with small losses at corners, not seriously affecting images. Photos generally clear and sharp. About very good.

An extensive collection of nearly 225 professional engineering photographs that document the construction of the 151-million-gallon Lanpher Reservoir during 1913 and 1914. The reservoir was built over a three-year period from 1911 to 1914 on the north side of the Allegheny River, almost directly across the water from the grounds of the Allegheny Arsenal, and upon completion became the largest of Pittsburgh’s water works. In 1930, the reservoir was named after its managing engineer, Erwin Eugene Lanpher (1875-1930), a former surveyor on the Panama Canal. The present set of images comprise a monthly photographic chronicle of progress at the construction site, running from April 23, 1913, to May 4, 1914. Every photograph is captioned and marked with date and image number within the negative. The photos depict all facets of construction, including the massive excavation required to create the reservoir, the large retaining walls needed to maintain the structural integrity of the project, and the extensive network of new distribution pipes, as well as outbuildings, temporary workmen’s buildings and other infrastructure such as a dedicated railroad needed for the completion of the project. They also impart an excellent sense of the size and scope of the project, and the slow progress made over the course of more than one year, and overall comprise a fascinating and detailed photo archive of this major water engineering project in World War I-era Pittsburgh.

(McBRB1508)

\$1,500

CAPTURING THE IMPACT OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

81. [Philippines]. [*Photograph Album of Large Images Depicting Life in the Philippines and Various Scenes from the Philippine Revolution and the Spanish-American War, Including Stunning Images of Indigenous Peoples, Spanish Executions of Filipino Leaders, and the Human Cost of War*]. [Mainly the Philippines, but also Japan: 1896-1899]. [23] leaves, illustrated with eighty-three photographs, between 2 x 3 inches and 8.25 x 10.5 inches, most with printed captions in the images or manuscript annotations on the mounts. Oblong quarto. Contemporary three-quarter leather and black cloth, gilt title on front cover. Spine perished, boards worn and stained. Binding tender, but holding, scattered thumb staining and foxing. Good.

A captivating collection of professional and vernacular photographs featuring various people and places in the Philippines in the last few years of the 19th century. Many of the images document scenes during the Philippine Revolution, which took place between 1896 and 1898, during which the Filipino people shook off Spanish colonial rule and achieved independence. Some images also feature American military units such as the First Colorado Infantry and Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry during their service in Manila and other locations during the Spanish-American War in 1898-99. One of these images features Colonel John M. Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Infantry on horseback; he is noted as "Killed near Malolos" and indeed was while leading his regiment in action near Quinga on April 23, 1899. Another image here shows the "20th Kansas under fire at Malabon." One somber image depicts the "Graves of American soldiers in Paco Cemetery."

The larger images include wonderful views of a tea plantation, "Native women working in cigar factory," "Petty Sultans of the 'Moass' Island of Mindanou [Mindanao]," "A Military execution on the Luneta, Manila," "A waterway or canal in the suburbs of Manila," "Natives of Marivales [Mariveles] Province, Luzon Island, called 'Actas,'" "The execution of Jose Risal Dec. 30th 1896," a handsome portrait of "Emilio Aguinaldo - Leader of the Philippines Insurgents," "Execution of Insurgents by Spanish soldiers on the 'Luneta' - Manila," a celebration of "Independence Day at Mololos," "A native flower girl - Manila," "A group of insurgent leaders," "Wounded Insurgent Captain and prisoners," "Insurgents in their trenches south of Manila," "Battle field at San Juan del Monte," street views in Manila, views along various rivers, notable buildings, and more. Several images depict the horrible aftermath of war, showing dead "insurgents" littering the countryside after "the advance on Mololos," after the "burning of Tondo," and other battles. A handful of images capture Nagasaki, Japan and brief scenes in Japan, perhaps as the compiler traveled to or from the Philippines. An excellent assemblage of photographs capturing uncommon scenes during the Philippine Revolution and the Spanish-American War, documenting the experiences of indigenous Filipinos and also American participants in the conflict.

(McBRB4545)

\$6,000

PICKERING SENDS JOB WORK TO RHODE ISLAND'S PREMIER PRINTER

82. Pickering, Timothy. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Secretary of State Timothy Pickering, to Noted American Printer John Carter, Jr., Discussing the Publication of United States Laws in the Providence Gazette*]. "Department of State," Philadelphia: April 2, 1799. [2]pp., totaling approximately 375 words, on a single quarto sheet, docketed on verso of integral blank leaf. Original folds, a few tiny bits of loss along folds costing jus a few letters, early unobtrusive staining. Very good.

An informative correspondence concerning official printing of Congressional laws by the U.S. government during the Federal Era, sent by the United States Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering (1745-1829) to important Providence printer John Carter, Jr (1745-1814). At the time he sent this letter, Pickering was serving under President John Adams, and John Carter, who had been a printing apprentice to Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, was the publisher of the *Providence Gazette*. Pickering's correspondence mentions the impetus for his contact with Carter, lays out a very specific method for publishing the laws in Carter's newspaper, and touches upon compensation for the job work. In addition, Pickering makes several mentions of Gershom Craft, the

publisher of *The Federalist: New-Jersey Gazette* in Trenton, New Jersey. A fascinating Federal-era letter wholly concerned with early American print work which reads, in full:

"Sir, An act passed in the last session of Congress directs me to publish the laws of the United States & beginning with the laws of that session, in at least one news-paper in each of the States. I have chosen yours for their promulgation in the State of Rhode Island. To render the publication in the newspapers more useful, by providing for the preservation of the laws, in a convenient form, I have determined on the mode which the inclosed Trenton paper exhibits. By devoting one half sheet weekly to the publication of the laws, disposed in octavo pages, each of your subscribers will, with the current news, receive a complete copy of the laws of the United States, in a form to be folded into a pamphlet, unmixed with any other matter, by their separating the half sheets of the laws from the other half sheets of your news-papers. Presuming that it will be agreeable to you to make this publication in Rhode-Island, I have enclosed the first half sheet of Mr. Craft's Trenton paper [not present], which begins with the first laws of the last Session of Congress. To shew your authority to print the laws, you will print on the back of the title page your appointment in the words prescribed to Mr. Craft, inserting your own name instead of his. For want of sufficient information, I have not yet fixed the compensation for the publication of the laws in this new form: but Mr. Craft tells me there will be little difference between this and printing them in common news-paper columns. Whatever others receive I shall allow to you. If not too inconvenient, I would recommend your printing the laws page for page with Mr. Craft's edition. While you are printing the laws, be pleased to send me your newspapers containing them under a coarse but closed cover. I am Sir, your most obt. servant, Timothy Pickering."

(McBRB4810)

\$4,500

"THE CALIFORNIA POETESS," A STAUNCH ANTI-CATHOLIC

83. Pittsinger, Eliza A. *Bugle Peals or Songs of Warning for the American People*. [San Francisco]: 1894. 72pp. plus portrait. Contemporary pictorial card covers with linen spine. Covers lightly chipped, spine ends slightly frayed, minor soiling. Later ink notations to front flyleaf and table of contents, otherwise generally clean. About very good.

Second edition, significantly expanded, of this rare work by "the California Poetess," Eliza A. Pittsinger (1837-1908). Pittsinger was born in Massachusetts and emigrated to California in 1854, where she began publishing her work in various literary journals and newspapers. Her work centered on patriotism and glory with a religious bent. The present work has a distinctly anti-Catholic tone, with a dedicatory poem exhorting freedom and liberty and "The papal curse to overthrow!". Poems include "Rouse, Ye Americans"; "Ye Cannot Serve Rome and America"; "Kissing the Pope's Toe"; and "Down with the Convent." Also included in this edition are "Lincoln Anniversary Poem," "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation," and "Welcome to Grant." Surprisingly rare ~ we find four copies of the first edition of 1882, but only one of the 1894, at Brown University.

(McBRB4875)

\$1,500

ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF BROADSIDES ILLUSTRATED BY POSADA

84. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Collection of Nearly Thirty Broadsheet and Broadside Songsheets Illustrated by Jose Guadalupe Posada*. Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1895-1920]. Twenty-eight broadsheets, each approximately 12 x 8 inches, a few trimmed closer. Scattered chipping and closed tears at edges. A couple of prints with light dampstaining. Moderate toning throughout. Good.

An excellent and substantial group of twenty-eight popular, penny press broadsheets published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, with numerous illustrations by pioneering Mexican artist Jose Guadalupe Posada. The prints present in this collection amply demonstrate the themes with which Posada worked across his career ~ national and political news, sensational and disastrous events, crimes and banditry, religion and devotion, everyday life, and Mexican culture. They also provide a sizable sample of the work generated by the collaboration of Posada and Arroyo in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Present are two issues of *El Cancionero Popular*, a serial

broadsheet that Arroyo published for several years around 1910 that collected and printed contemporary popular songs, and paired their verse lyrics with Posada woodcuts and vignettes. Of the remaining twenty-six broadsheets, two are newsheets that relate their stories in prose and generally contain one or two larger woodcut illustrations, while the rest treat their topics in verse. One print is present in multiple editions, which interestingly demonstrates the life cycle of these ephemeral items and the way in which more the sheets that proved more popular were recomposed and reissued. A full list of titles is available upon request.

(McBRB4550)

\$5,750

CHAPBOOK COVERS WITH POSADA ILLUSTRATIONS

85. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [*Large Group of Over Fifty Chapbook and Pamphlet Covers, the Preponderance Featuring Posada Artwork*]. Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1890-1920]. Fifty-one items, including three duplicates, most measuring from approximately 4.5 x 6.5 inches to 6 x 8 inches; plus two small printed cards, each about 4 x 2.5 inches. Occasional light chipping and wear at edges; two examples with heavier edge wear. Even toning and light dust soiling. About very good.

A substantial collection of illustrations by noted Mexican engraver Jose Guadalupe Posada (1852-1913). Posada is best known for his calavera (skull) broadsides, but he began his career as a political cartoonist and book illustrator. He worked for a number of periodicals and newspapers before moving to Mexico City and allying himself with the press of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. His work spans more than forty years, more than half of it with Arroyo, who continued to use Posada's engravings even after his death.

This group of materials comprises fifty-one illustrated covers of chapbooks and similar, smaller works published by Arroyo and utilizing Posada's artwork. Included are several wrappers from the series "Coleccion de Cartas Amorasas," which printed melodramatic romances and love songs, a number of covers from the series "Coleccion de Canciones Modernas," a serial publication of popular songs, and various other examples of similar ephemeral Mexican songbooks from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Also present are covers from a number of chapbooks for children's stories, religious parables, and the "Teatro Infantil" series. In all, an excellent assemblage of Posada's cover illustration work from the last twenty years of his career and beyond.

(McBRB4777)

\$4,500

UNRECORDED, EARLY FRENCH LITHOGRAPH OF UNCLE TOM AND LITTLE EVA

86. [Stowe, Harriet Beecher]. Félon, Joseph. *L'Oncle Tom et Eva* [caption title]. Paris: Auguste Bry, [n.d., but 1853]. Handcolored lithograph, 18.5 x 13.75 inches, highlighted with gum arabic. Minor foxing and light wear, but overall a vibrant and colorful lithograph. Very good.

An unrecorded, attractive, and large depiction of Uncle Tom and Eva St. Clare by French artist Joseph Félon, a highly regarded Parisian artist who consistently exhibited at the Salon. Félon made this print to take advantage of the phenomenon that broke out when Harriet Beecher Stowe's story reached France in 1852. Many artists did the same, but Félon's version is certainly artistically one of the best depictions of Uncle Tom made during the early period of the book's publication. Félon has depicted Tom when he tries to write to his family but fails due to his illiteracy and Little Eva tries to help him. Tom is shown as a deeply emotional and religious person, finely dressed, left hand to his eye as if to catch a tear, sitting at a desk upon which lies a Bible and probably a prayer book, with a painting of Jesus heading to the Crucifixion above him. The most popular depictions of Uncle Tom were those in which he was accompanied by the young white girl, Eva St. Clare, and this is one of the finest examples of the scene. Representations of the companionship between Uncle Tom and Eva conveyed a message of racial bonding and celebrated the characters' shared Christian faith. Another aspect of the print that likely grabbed the attention of 19th-century audiences is the juxtaposition of a young white girl alone in the company of a mature black man. We were unable to find another copy in OCLC, any major collection, on the market, or in auction records.

However, a reference to this print in the 1853 edition of the annual *Bibliographie de la France* (no. 915), provides a date of creation for the lithograph. A striking depiction of Stowe's greatest creation.

(McBRB4494)

\$8,750

WITH INVENTORIES OF SLAVES IN TENNESSEE

87. [Tennessee]. [Slavery]. *[Manuscript "Notebook" Recording Three Inventories of Slaves, Listing Name, Value, and Age of Each Enslaved Person].* [Hardeman County, Tn.: ca. 1846-1847]. [8] leaves. 12mo. Loose leaves, previously stitched, written on rectos only. Light toning and wear. About very good.

Small notebook containing inventories of enslaved people, as well as the contents of an estate. Though there are three listings of enslaved people, they seem to all relate to each other, with some names appearing on all three lists, sometimes with varying valuations. The first list includes twenty-three names, including four unnamed children. The highest valuations are placed on the young men (aged eighteen to thirty-six) and on the women of childbearing years (aged fifteen to twenty-seven, a seventeen year-old noted as having an infant). The oldest people listed are in their sixties. The other two lists have nineteen and fourteen names respectively, again with values and ages listed. A fourth listing of names does not include ages or values, and would seem to be of white men, since several have last names. The other three pages of the notebook concern the estate of William Palmer [?] to J.J. Polk. It lists the cost of recording the will, as well as the cash paid out to various persons and the contents including three wagons, 6000 pounds of pork, one buggy, and eighteen head of cattle. There is also a brief accounting of the estate of C.T. Howard from 1847. The compiler of the notebook is thought to be John Jackson Polk of Hardeman County, Tennessee. Whether this is an inventory of his own slaves, an appraisal, or part of the estate previously discussed is not known. John Jackson Polk owned and operated a cotton plantation in Hickory Valley in Hardeman County, conducting other business in Memphis and New Orleans. He was the first cousin of President James K. Polk. John himself owned many slaves, reporting 102 and 100 slaves on the federal slave schedules for 1850 and 1860.

(McBRB4757)

\$2,000

"RALPH MURILLO: A MAN WHO OVERCOMES OBSTACLES"

88. [Texas]. [LULAC]. Murillo, Rafael A. *[Archive of Materials Documenting and Celebrating the Life and Work of Ralph A. Murillo, Jr., a Prominent Handicapped Mexican-American Activist in Texas].* [Mainly El Paso, Tx.: 1966-1977]. 110 photographs, most 8 x 10 inches, many arranged in two albums, but with some loose images, plus a few dozen typed letters, numerous programs, pamphlets, and printed documents, dozens of newspapers and newspaper clippings, and other ephemeral items. Occasional wear, soiling, and staining. Very good.

A unique collection of photographs, letters, and printed publications documenting over a decade of life and work by Rafael "Ralph" Murillo, Jr., a young handicapped Mexican-American political figure in El Paso in the 1960s and '70s. Ralph Murillo (1944-2001) graduated from the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) in 1970, became Minority Enterprise Representative for El Paso office of the Small Business Administration the same year, and then served as an active leader of the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), for whom he served as El Paso district director for at least two terms, and was active in the Republican Party of Texas. Murillo also suffered polio in childhood that left him technically a quadriplegic with mobility challenges in all four limbs, but he was able to walk and move; Murillo's active nature despite his handicap earned him various civic and professional honors throughout his life, which the present archive helps to document. In fact, much of the present collection centers around Murillo's successes and awards during his career in the 1970s.

The present collection begins with two albums ~ one containing photographs only and the other employed as more of a traditional photographic scrapbook. The former album collects over twenty mostly 8-x-10-inch photographs of Murillo with various subjects. Several of these photographs picture Murillo at a ceremony where he received a special honor from Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, who named Murillo as one of the nation's top handicapped

federal employees in 1974. The album also includes a photo inscribed to Murillo from Thomas S. Kleppe, head of the Small Business Administration and therefore Murillo's boss at the time. Many of the photographs in the album picture Murillo receiving various awards from other organizations.

Murillo's photographic scrapbook is the most informative and interesting item in the collection. The work is a mixture of photographs, congratulatory letters sent to Murillo by various prominent figures, LULAC and related programs, and newspaper extracts which present a positive portrait of Murillo and his work. The photographs picture Murillo at various awards functions, with a handful featuring Murillo receiving an award and the key to the city from El Paso's Mayor Pro-Temp. The letters were sent to Murillo from several civic, governmental, and public figures and colleagues, mostly congratulating Murillo for his Rockefeller award. Another letter from Memo Acosta of LULAC announces Murillo as "Man of the Year" for District 4 in 1976, and a couple of items document a Jaycees award given to Murillo. No less a figure than Senator Lloyd Bentsen sends a letter to Murillo congratulating him for his recognition as "one of the ten National Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employees of the Year 1974." The newspaper extracts are a mixture of clippings documenting LULAC and Murillo's personal honors. The collection also contains over sixty loose photographs picturing Murillo in many of the same settings as above, namely the awards ceremony with Nelson Rockefeller (where Murillo is pictured with the other handicapped award recipients) and receiving an award from an unidentified African-American figure. About a dozen photographs also feature Murillo with various family members at private functions.

The collection also includes numerous letters sent to Murillo that are not mounted in the scrapbook. Some of these letters are also congratulatory, but some of them pertain to personal matters or relate to Murillo's work with LULAC (such as a letter to him communicating details on LULAC's Project Amistad). One of the more interesting personal letters came to Murillo on April 23, 1976 from El Paso Mayor Don Henderson. In the letter, Mayor Henderson writes highly of Murillo, who was at that time working for the Small Business Administration: "In my opinion, Ralph Murillo is TOPS, a good man...And LULAC, SBA or any other organization you choose to associate yourself with is better off for having had you come their way." The collection includes a "Governor's Citation" signed by Texas Governor Preston Smith, issued by Smith's Governor's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped, honoring Murillo for "Outstanding Service Rendered in the Interest of the Handicapped" in 1971. Several letters of congratulations from other friends and colleagues are also present here.

Politically, Murillo was an active member of the Republican Party, and the present collection includes a healthy amount of material related to Murillo's political life. Murillo worked in several roles in the El Paso County Republican Party. He was apparently a big supporter of Barry Goldwater, evidenced by numerous paper items here, as well as a Goldwater campaign sticker on a small satchel or briefcase. Murillo was also a supporter of Texas Senator John Tower; the collection includes two letters sent to Murillo by Tower, thanking him for his support and work during a rally during the 1966 midterm elections. The collection also includes Republican political pamphlets providing instructions for voting, a precinct manager's manual, a typed "Resolution on Viet Nam" by the El Paso County Republican Party issued in 1968, the "Rules for the Republican State Convention" dated June 11, 1968, material from state and local candidates and Republican clubs, and more, all complemented by Murillo's name tags and ribbons when he served as an El Paso County delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1968, as well as a membership card recognizing him as "a Charter Member of Youth for Nixon" the same year.

In addition to the photographs, letters, and other material, the collection also includes a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets, newspaper clippings related to Murillo and his work with LULAC and the Republican Party, newspapers (mostly issues of *The Summer Prospector* published by the University of Texas at El Paso), greeting cards sent to Murillo, and more. The pamphlets are largely political in nature. The collection also includes several programs and periodicals featuring Murillo; examples include a discussion of him in an article in *El Mestizo*; copy of the October/November 1975 issue of *LULAC News* featuring an illustrated article about the aforementioned recognition of Murillo by Vice President Rockefeller; and ten programs for LULAC national, state, or district annual conventions, beauty pageants, and balls. Most if not all of these programs mention Murillo or feature him

as the District 4 Director; in the 1977 District 4 Convention program, Murillo has even written out two pages worth of a speech and instructions to be given out when he swears in the next round of LULAC officers.

The present collection of material provides a unique opportunity to document and study the early career and accomplishments of a noted Mexican-American governmental administrator and leader of LULAC in El Paso, Texas. It also records a snapshot picture of the treatment of handicapped figures in the early-1970s and offers ample opportunity to study how one young man from southwest Texas served his community and was celebrated for his efforts.

(McBRB4375)

\$7,500

STRIKING VAUDEVILLE PRESS PHOTOS

89. [Theatre]. [Ruth Sisters]. [*Archive of Seventy-seven Photos Documenting the Career of the Ruth Sisters, a Vaudeville Sensation*]. [Various locations: 1919-1924]. Seventy-seven silver gelatin photographs, most 8 x 10 inches. Minor wear and soiling, several images inscribed, some annotated on verso. Very good.

A wonderful archive of press photos for the vaudeville act the Ruth Sisters and their touring company and companions. The Ruth Sisters toured the theatre circuit as a dance act from circa 1919 to at least 1929. Contemporary newspaper reviews note that they not only toured on stage, but also danced in Hollywood films and trained other dancers to do so. One review refers to them as "a cyclonic dance sensation." Images here identify the tours for the photos with the acts named on the versos ~ "Something New in a Dance Review" and "Class, Pep, Comedy." They also toured a show called "Dancing Around." The photos were primarily taken in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, with a handful of outliers such as an image from San Antonio and one from San Francisco. They feature the sisters posed in a variety of scenes, sometimes together and sometimes with the greater company, always in full makeup and costumes. Several show the duo with Carl Moore, identifying the sitters as Mary, Ann, and Carl on the verso. Some of the group photos are taken on elaborate sets, such as one of a harem scene, while others were shot outdoors or on blank backgrounds. Other identified members of the touring group pictured include Carl Moore and Mildred Horn. About a third of the images are annotated on the verso or inscribed on the front ~ a full length image of Mildred Horn is inscribed to "Ruth": "As we've traveled the world together / In all kinds and sorts of weather / So shall we / You and me / Be the best of friends Forever." A wonderful group of images from a bygone era of entertainment.

(McBRB4852)

\$2,250

DE TOQUEVILLE, EN ESPAÑOL

90. Tocqueville, Alexis de. *De la Democracia en la America del Norte*. Mexico City: Imprenta de Ignacio Cumplido, 1855. Two volumes. 440; 518pp. Contemporary red Mexican quarter calf and boards, spine gilt. Spine ends and corners lightly worn, some chipping and wear to hinges of second volume. Minor foxing to first and last few leaves, some contemporary pencil annotations. Very good.

First Mexican edition of Tocqueville's seminal work on American politics and society. First published in Spanish in Paris in 1837, the present edition credits Antonio Sanchez de Bustamente as translator, as in the Paris edition. "In 1831 Tocqueville and his friend, Gustave de Beaumont, sought and were eventually granted a commission from the French government to study the penal system in the United States as a possible guide for French prison reform. Arriving in New York in May 1831, Tocqueville and Beaumont crisscrossed America for nine months; they returned to France in February 1832. Their visits to many of the most important prisons in America resulted in their coauthored report, *On the Penitentiary System in the United States and Its Application in France* (1833). This research for the French government, however, did not interfere with their primary interest and grander scheme: investigating democracy and its cornerstone principle, equality, in their American incarnation. The trip provided Tocqueville with the material and inspiration for his greatest achievement, the two-volume *Democracy*

in America (1835-1840)" ~ ANB (online). Tocqueville's work is a foundational piece of Americana, considered one of the first works of political science, as well as an early study in sociology. We locate four copies in OCLC ~ Library of Congress, University of New Mexico, Swarthmore, and the Biblioteca Nacional de España. Scarce.

Sabin 96068 (ref).

(McBRB4932)

\$2,750

U.S. SPANISH-LANGUAGE IMPRINT IN SUMPTUOUS PRESENTATION BINDING

91. [Tornel, Jose Maria]. Joutel, Henri. *Diario Historico del Ultimo Viaje Que Hizo M. de la Sale para Descubrir el Desembocadero y Curso del Missisipi... Traducio al Espanol por el Coronel Jose Maria Tornel, Ministro de Mejico en los Estados Unidos.* Nueva York: Jose Desnoues, 1831. 156pp. 12mo. Contemporary full calf presentation binding by C. Brown of New York (binder's ticket at top of front pastedown), spine gilt extra, boards bordered in gilt, gilt inner dentelles, marbled edges and endpapers, presentation inscription on front board reading, "El Ciudadano Jose M. Tornel al Ciudadano Rafael Mangino." Minor wear and light scuffing to extremities. Substantial foxing throughout. Very good.

First Spanish edition of Joutel's landmark *Journal Historique de Dernier Voyage Que Feu M. la Sale Fit dans le Golf de Mexique* (Paris, 1713), translated for the Mexican market by Jose Maria Tornel, veteran of Mexico's war of independence and former secretary to Santa Anna. This copy was presented by Tornel to his relative and fellow Mexican government official Rafael Mangino y Mendivil, president of the congress who crowned Iturbide in 1822 and who later served as chancellor of the exchequer. Joutel's original work was praised by Howes as the "most reliable eye-witness account of la Salle's two year's wanderings in Texas." Sabin states that "this edition, though printed in New York, was put forth for the Mexican market" with a preface and valuable notes provided by Tornel. Peter Decker relates a more specific and timely reason for the translation: "This expedition of Joutel was ordered printed in New York by the Mexican Ambassador for the purpose of bolstering the Mexican government's dispute with the United States over priority rights on the lower Mississippi." A striking association copy of a scarce U.S.-Spanish-language imprint in a sumptuous presentation binding executed by a noted though somewhat obscure early-19th-century New York binder.

Howes J266 (ref). Basic Texas Books 114D. Sabin 36761. American Imprints 7778.

(McBRB3859)

\$2,750

GEORGE WASHINGTON AUTHORIZES A PAYMENT RELATING TO ESCAPED SLAVES

92. Washington, George. *[Document Signed by George Washington as President of the Potomac Company, Authorizing Payments to Return Escaped Slaves].* Alexandria, Va.: November 1, 1787. 8.75 x 6.75 inches, framed to 25 x 17 inches. Old fold lines, very light spotting, signatures slightly faded. Very good.

A fascinating and rare signed manuscript document that links George Washington to the use of slave labor in the construction projects of the Potomac Company and the retrieval of enslaved people attempting to escape captivity. In the present manuscript document, dated October 1787, Washington adds his signature as president of the Potomac Company to a list of expenses for the return of Hugh Taylor, a fugitive slave, from Alexandria upriver to Great Falls.

After the Revolutionary War, George Washington and various Virginia and Maryland-based politicians believed that making the Potomac River navigable would facilitate trade between the East and West and strengthen the Union. With this aim in mind, Washington and others founded the Potomac Company in 1785, and Washington was named president of the Company. The Company's progress was slow, as it suffered from labor shortages and financial difficulties. In 1789, Washington was elected president of the United States and stepped away from the Potomac Company, with future Supreme Court Justice Thomas Johnson taking his place. The company ceased operations in 1828 after it gave its charter rights to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Potomac

Company stands as one of the first major early infrastructure projects in the U.S, and an important predecessor to canal systems, wagon road turnpikes, railroad systems, and other ambitious inland transportation ventures.

In order to make the Potomac navigable, the Potomac Company sought cheap labor to clear rocks and debris and construct locks. "During the life of the [Company], workers included a mixture of hired hands, indentured servants, and enslaved people. The work was dangerous and many of the men were inexperienced in the use of explosives; several were injured and some died. Often workers' rations and their acquisition of basic equipment were delayed because contracts were not fulfilled" - Mount Vernon (online). In April 1787, Washington, Gilpin, and Fitzgerald approved a payment, docketed for "expenses after runaways" (i.e. enslaved people), which included "The bringing of Corn McCarthy & Hugh Taylor from the town of Alexandria to the Great Falls." This document, which concerns the same Hugh Taylor, is transcribed as follows:

"October 26, 1787. / the Potomok Company. / To Jacob Moore. / to taken Hugh Taler £3.0.0. / to fining of him five weeks provisens} 2 0 0 / to his passgs from Norfolk to Alexandra} 1 8 0 / £6 - 8 0." In another hand: "Alexandria October 27th 1787. Received Six pounds Eight Shillings for amt of the above acct." signed "Jacob Moore." Perpendicular to this bill and receipt is docketed in unknown hand "Jacob Moore / for taking up H. Taylor / £6.8 pd Octr. 27th 1787." And "Pass'd Novemr. 1st 1787" below which Washington, Gilpin, and Fitzgerald signed. Potomac Company co-directors John Fitzgerald (1740-1799) and George Gilpin (1740-1813) were both wartime aids for Washington during the Revolutionary War. Fitzgerald was elected president of the Potomac Company in 1793 and held the position for three years. Gilpin was one of George Washington's pallbearers. Material firmly associating Washington with the institution of slavery and its practices is quite rare on the market.
(McBRB4959) \$30,000

"THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE NEGROES UNDER THE THIRTEENTH,
FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS CANNOT BE DIVORCED..."

93. Westbrook, Richard E.; Dickerson, Earl B. *The Disastrous Import of the Smith Act on the Negro People. A Memorandum to the U.S. Supreme Court Urging Reversal of the Smith Act Convictions [caption title].* [Chicago?: 1951]. 8pp. Gathered signatures. Some discoloration along top edge, minor wear. Very good.

A rare amicus brief intended for submission to the United States Supreme Court relating to the decision in *Dennis v. United States*, which upheld convictions against eleven Communist Party leaders for advocating the forceful overthrow of the U.S. government under the Smith Act. The Alien Registration Act (or Smith Act) of 1940 required all adult non-citizens in the U.S. to register with the federal government and also set penalties for advocating for the overthrow of said government. The 1951 *Dennis* decision had a chilling effect on the rights of protest guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, particularly for marginalized groups such as African Americans.

The authors of the present brief, Richard E. Westbrook and Earl B. Dickerson, describe themselves as "Negro citizens, each a member of the bar of the State of Illinois and also of this Court," who filed this document as an *amicus curiae* in support of the pending petition for a rehearing of the Smith Act case (*Dennis v. United States*) or for its reversal altogether. The authors felt the *Dennis* decision had "a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation." As they argue, the right to protest is of vital concern to African Americans ("a specially persecuted minority group in our body politic") who are "peculiarly dependent upon the exercise of the fundamental rights involved in political expression." The authors wrap their argument in patriotic language as well as they can: "Negro citizens are vitally concerned over the Court's decision, both because they regard the right of political expression as a basic democratic right and because history has taught them that liberty is indivisible. The constitutional rights of the Negroes under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments cannot be divorced from the free enjoyment by all of our people of the protections of the Bill of

Rights. The decision in weakening a basic liberty places in jeopardy the special rights written into the Constitution to assure democratic protections of Negroes."

Sadly, the Dennis case was never scheduled for a rehearing, but was effectively overturned by the 1969 decision in *Brandenburg v. Ohio*, though obviously much too late for those involved in the original case. The Brandenburg decision limited the scope of protest to speech "directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless action and is likely to incite or produce such action." The present brief stands as a signpost in the continuing struggle for free expression for Communists, African Americans, and other marginalized groups seeking to exercise First Amendment rights under their own Constitution. OCLC records nine copies, at San Francisco State, Stanford, the Bancroft, UC-Davis, Yale Law School, the University of Illinois, Frostburg State University, the University of Michigan, and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

(McBRB4061)

\$850

"ALL ADULT CITIZENS EXCEPT IDIOTS AND THE INSANE
SHALL EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AT THEIR PLEASURE...."

94. [Women's Suffrage]. Woodhull, Victoria C. *A New Constitution for the United States of the World Proposed by Victoria C. Woodhull. For the Consideration of the Constructors of Our Future Government.* New York: Woodhull, Claflin & Co., 1872. 29pp. Disbound. Soft vertical crease throughout, minor toning and occasional spotting. Very good.

A very rare pamphlet containing a radically new version of the United States Constitution written by Victoria C. Woodhull, legendary suffragist, journalist, spiritual medium, and financial wizard. Victoria Claflin Woodhull (1838-1927) was a force of nature in 19th-century American politics, journalism, finance, and society. Woodhull was the first woman to testify in front of a Congressional committee (arguing that the 14th and 15th Amendments already entitled women to vote), the first woman to be nominated for President (of the Equal Rights Party, with her proposed running mate, Frederick Douglass), the first woman to head a Wall Street brokerage firm (after befriending and then learning investing from the feet of Cornelius Vanderbilt), and much more. Along with her sister Tennessee "Tennie" Claflin, Woodhull owned and edited a weekly newspaper, *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* beginning in 1870. The newspaper printed articles in favor of women's suffrage, spiritualism, communism (the weekly published the first English-language edition of Karl Marx's *The Communist Manifesto*), free love, equal rights, and other important progressive issues. Though Woodhull's popularity would decline in the late-1870s due to the radical nature of her views and an obscenity charge stemming from publication of a story about an affair between Henry Ward Beecher and one of his congregants, she continued to work in support of women's suffrage and publish periodicals, even after relocating to England. She lived out her elderly years in the English countryside, where she died in 1927.

Woodhull authored the present work in the same year as her ill-fated run for President. Here, Woodhull essentially rewrites the United States Constitution, echoing the language of the original founding document but greatly reworking and expanding the document to broaden the rights and protections for a greater percentage of the populace. To begin with, Woodhull expands the Preamble to the Constitution beyond "to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." Woodhull's opening reads, in full: "We, the people of the United States ~ a National Union ~ and of the several States as its component parts, proceeding upon the Natural Right inherent in humanity, and in order to secure a perfect and enduring Union; to establish equality as a birth-right; to administer common justice; to secure peace, tranquility and prosperity; to provide for the common defense; to promote the general welfare; to secure the blessings of freedom, and protection for the exercise of individual capacities to ourselves and our posterity; and to erect a government which shall be the center around which the nations may aggregate, until ours shall become a Universal Republic, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of the World; which shall be the Supreme Law wherever it shall have, or acquire, jurisdiction." In addition to this expanded Preamble, which Woodhull labels a "Declaration of

Purpose," she also includes four more preliminary sections before Article I, titled, "Declaration of Interdependence," "Declaration of the Rights of Persons," "Declaration of the Rights of the Community, and "Declaration of the Sphere of Government." Woodhull's Declaration of Interdependence directly echoes the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, but with Woodhull's particular spin on the language: "All persons are born free and equal, in a political sense (in every sense except heredity), and are entitled to the right to life, which is inalienable; and to liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and these shall be absolutely unabridged, except when limited in the individual for the security of the community against crime or other human diseases."

The main text of the Constitution is also greatly reworked; we could spend reams of pages enumerating all the differences and blending between the two documents. A prime example of Woodhull's reworking of specific provisions of the Constitution, on the central issue of suffrage, Woodhull proposes almost universal rights, according to Article XIII, Section 1, Clause 5: "All adult citizens except Idiots and the Insane shall exercise the Elective Franchise at their pleasure, for all purposes" as long as they are eighteen years of age and have not been convicted of a crime. Otherwise, "the elective franchise shall be absolutely unabridged." Other interesting ideas here include dividing Congress into five Congressional Districts (the first comprised of Maine, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Nevada, and Texas), and tasking Congress to "maintain the equality of all citizens before the laws," "secure the equal right to the exercise of all common rights," "provide for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences" (not tied to patents), "inaugurate a system of surveillance over, and care for, the destitute classes," and so much more relating to a wider percentage of the American population.

Needless to say, Woodhull's "New Constitution" did not gain a foothold in American politics, though it certainly represents her commitment to the fight for equal rights during her one and only presidential run. The work also remains a sorely under-studied aspect of Woodhull's own career, especially for the way the document stands on the foundation laid by the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, then expands the breadth and reach of each document. This lack of attention is perhaps due, at least in part, to the fact that the original work is rather rare. OCLC reports just four copies of this historically important pamphlet, at the Ohio History Connection, St. Mary's University, Harvard, and the Bibliothek der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Germany. It is also vital to note that the work was printed by Woodhull's own publishing firm in New York City. Not listed in Krichmar.

(McBRB4709)

\$8,500

LA JOLLA WOMAN IN THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II

95. [Women]. [American Foreign Service]. Jennings, Mary J. [*Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook, Plus an Archive of Letters and Documents Relating to the Foreign Service Career of Mary J. Jennings*]. [Various locations in the United States, Mexico, Europe, and Cuba: 1942-1949]. [33] leaves, illustrated with forty-two original photographs, numerous photographic postcards, original letters and documents, newspaper and magazine extracts, and more. Oblong folio. Contemporary blindstamped limp leather, string tied. Minor rubbing to spine, light wear to covers. Plus ninety-five letters and documents, mostly typed, housed in a manila folder. Very good.

A vernacular photograph album & scrapbook, plus a collection of letters and documents memorializing the foreign service career of Mary J. "Peggy" Jennings (1922-1995). Mary Jennings was born in Illinois but later moved to California with her family. She graduated from La Jolla High School in 1940 before attending college in San Diego and Arizona over the course of the next two years. She then worked various roles as a clerk and specialist for the American Foreign Service from 1942 to 1946. During her foreign service career, Jennings served at consulates and embassies in Mexico, England, Belgium, and Cuba, all of which are documented to some degree in the present collection. Following her time in the foreign service, which she was forced to leave in order to care for her ill mother, Jennings moved to Sacramento to teach adult education and language school before returning to La Jolla to open her own secretarial services firm, where she also taught Spanish and English as a Second Language to local Mexican immigrants during weeknights.

The collection begins with Jennings' personally compiled vernacular photograph album and scrapbook chronologically documenting the breadth of her four-year foreign service career during the 1940s. The album opens with newspaper extracts relating to the State Department and American relations with Mexico, where Jennings began her foreign service career as an Immigration Clerk and Interpreter/Translator. This section also includes original letters sent to Jennings regarding her consulate work in Tijuana, as well as fifteen original photographs featuring Jennings, some of her associates, and various settings around Mexico; one group photograph is captioned in ink, "Am. Consulate Staff of Tijuana, Mex 1942." The next two sections of Jennings' album relate to her brief stints in Washington, D.C. and London, England after her service in Mexico. The latter section includes magazine extracts picturing the bombings in London, a pamphlet guide to Great Britain, and Jennings' Allied Expeditionary Force Permit. The next section of the album includes material relating to Jennings' time in Belgium, where she spent a month in Brussels and six months in Antwerp as a "Citizenship Specialist." In addition to the usual magazine extracts, this section is populated with about fifteen original photographs of Jennings and her associates, as well as a few consular documents and a thirteen-page, single-spaced typed memoir of Belgium in March and July 1945 by George Gregg Fuller, detailing his experiences in the foreign service. The final section of the album contains material from Jennings' final post in the foreign service, as a Citizenship Specialist in Havana, Cuba; this section includes a few extracts along with over a dozen photographs, mostly featuring Jennings' living quarters in Havana.

The letters and documents present here include Jennings' detailed resume, retained copies of several of her letters to the American Foreign Service regarding financial matters, her resignation, and possible reappointment, among other matters; a clutch of letters documenting Jennings' hiring and early employment in the foreign service; internal letters from the AFS and the State Department regarding Mary's past and potential future employment in the foreign service; letters from foreign service personnel regarding Jennings finding employment in the foreign service; letters relating to Jennings' temporary leave from the foreign service in Mexico due to an inflamed appendix; a letter informing Jennings of her appointment to Belgium; leave requests from Jennings to take care of her ill mother, which first led to her resignation; recommendation letters on Jennings' behalf; and more. A handful of Jennings' letters from her time in Mexico and Cuba are executed by her in Spanish. There is also a grouping of foreign service serials and other documents pertaining to nationality, immigration, and naturalization cases in Mexico, as well as a February 1945 document from an American woman who married a German citizen and now seeks to have him join her in New Jersey. The document states explicitly that the German husband "has never been and is not now in sympathy with the Nazi movement in Germany." In one retained copy of a letter in 1949, Jennings writes to a recruitment officer with the U.S. Foreign Service in Los Angeles, Jennings concludes that she is "forced to conclude in all honesty that I am no longer suitable material for the Foreign Service."

According to the 1950 census, Jennings was still in the San Diego area and likely never returned to the foreign service. The present collection stands as a unique record of her time serving her country during the Second World War, where she spent time in Mexico, Europe, and Cuba working on immigration and citizenship issues for the American government. The collection offers a special opportunity to study Jennings' career from multiple standpoints ~ as a language and immigration specialist, single professional woman, and displaced but adventurous American working in foreign lands during one of the world's most impactful wars.

(McBRB4345)

\$2,500

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

96. [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

LETTERS TO A YOUNG WEST VIRGINIA WOMAN AT THE TURN OF THE 20th CENTURY

97. [Women]. [West Virginia]. Bender, Annie M. [*Twenty-Year Collection of Manuscript Letters Belonging to Annie M. Bender, a West Virginia Teacher*]. [Various locations in West Virginia: 1896-1916]. Sixty autograph letters, signed, all in original mailing envelopes, totaling about 230 pages. Minor overall wear. Very good.

An informative collection of manuscript letters sent to a young West Virginia teacher over the course of about twenty years in the early-20th century. Anna Bender received the letters while living in Chapel, Buckhannon, Little Otter, Williamson, and Gassaway, West Virginia. Her correspondents include an apparent suitor who signs as "J.M.W.," her parents, sisters Ora and Evelyn, friends, officials from various school districts, and others. Most of the letters number more than one page (and as many as fourteen pages) and report a wealth of information to Bender on the activities of her correspondents and the legion of people they mention in their letters, reporting, often in great detail, on work, church, visits, family news, crop yields, literary events, the purchase or making of new clothing, and so forth.

Several of the letters relate to Bender's career as a school teacher. A 1903 letter informs Bender she has been selected as a "3rd Asst." at the public school in Sutton, West Virginia. In another letter from 1906, a correspondent relates to Bender the difficulty in working with another teacher in Chapel. One of Bender's friends, B.B. Ritchie details a situation where she was offered a job teaching older children, to which one of the male teachers at the

school reacted negatively: "He was disappointed & said it did not look right for a man not to have the head room;" this male teacher then quit the school. In a subsequent letter, Ritchie informs Bender that this male teacher was "had a petition protesting against his losing his place, to which he was soliciting signers." In 1907, the superintendent of schools in Huntington, West Virginia invites Bender to come to Williamson to teach, though he "can not yet inform you definitely as to the grade you will have." Another letter from the Florida Board of Public Instruction in 1912 informs Bender that she would not be able to teach in the state without a Florida teacher's certification. The next year, Bender was informed by the Gassaway school district that she was "elected to the primary department of the Gassaway School."

A few of the letters were written to Bender during her brief times in Ohio or California, but the overwhelming majority of the letters find Bender in West Virginia. Though the letters are all received by Bender, they provide insight into various elements of Bender's life, her career as a teacher, her relationships throughout West Virginia, and more through passages written to her about these subjects from her various correspondents. In a handful of cases, Bender's original letters are preserved when correspondents include them in their replies to her, including a few of her letters to her father from California. A wonderful collection of primary source material concerning a young West Virginia woman.

(McBRB4423)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED ALEUTIAN ISLANDS BATTLE MEMOIR

98. [World War II]. Doerflinger, Oscar M. *Attu. A Personal Narrative*. [N.p.: after 1943]. [1],40pp. Custom maroon leatherette, gilt titles on front cover. Marbled endpapers. Some scuffing to edges, front fore-edge frayed, minor staining and soiling to boards. Outer margin of first few and last few leaves stained, but otherwise clean internally. Good plus.

An unrecorded self-published memoir by U.S. Army Captain Oscar M. Doerflinger, recounting his experiences during the Battle of Attu Island, the only land battle during the Second World War fought between American and Japanese soldiers in North America. Doerflinger's "personal narrative" begins on the morning of April 7, 1943 in California at his initial stop on Angel Island and runs through the conclusion of the Battle of Attu on May 31. Doerflinger recounts his experiences around the Bay Area while waiting for transport to the Aleutian Islands, and then onboard the U.S.S. Fillmore on the way north. A passage while aboard the Fillmore relating to Sunday religious services provides a flavor of Doerflinger's prose: "On Sundays Padre Habetz, a congenial Cajun who enjoyed imitating railroad whistles, held mass in the troop mess and at another hour Major Peterson of the engineers, a keenwitted, penetrating young scapegrace handled services for the Protestants." His other shipboard activities included playing cards, reading (with a long paragraph about he and his fellow soldiers' reading matter), and shipboard training.

While anchored in Kodiak on the way, Doerflinger provides a detailed description of the Alaskan outpost: "Kodiak stood crowded between the mountains and the harbour, one foot in the mud and one on piles. It was a frontier town of water-proof shacks, dominated by a Russian Orthodox Church with its miniature wooden minarette. The streets were sloughs and we thanked the Q.M. for our high Alaskan boots. Stores for the most part were high-priced and junky, featuring flash goods for army and navy consumption. Two rickety movie theatres seemed to be doing prospering business and, in their limited open hours, bars boomed. At intervals their doors would burst open as a particularly obstreperous customer was propelled out into the mud...." He also provides equally compelling descriptions of Dutch Harbour, Unalaska, and Adak while also reporting on his military activities and preparations for the coming battle before arriving at Attu April 21.

Once on Attu Island, Doerflinger continues to detail his surroundings while reporting on his movements and eventually recounting in great detail the battles in which he participates. Very soon after arriving, Doerflinger sets up in a foxhole and engages the enemy for the first time: "Presently a party of Japs appeared moving out from the

end of Lake Cories and I had my first opportunity to fire artillery for pay. Working through fire direction by forward observer methods I was able to place fire on the target area with pretty fair speed and the Japs vanished." In the subsequent days, Doerflinger details the forward advance of the American troops, notes casualties he encounters, makes regular mentions of the enemy ("That day Major Harrison was on hand and we had an interesting time picking up Nip centers of resistance and blasting them. The little devils really were tenacious, coming back to heavily shelled areas time after time"), describes the arrival of air support, and more.

Doerflinger writes rather dispassionately about the horrors of the battle, but provides astonishing detail. A representative passage reads, as follows: "Our mortar firing was more accurate than I would have believed possible. By degrees the Nips were being blasted out of their strongpoints. Individuals and small groups broke and ran for the snow trench with our machine guns after them like hounds. Most of the Nips didn't make it. Those that reached the snow trench were fairly safe until they reached the far end where they faced the final frozen slope to Chichagof Pass. No one could run that without stopping. The fugitives would dash as far as their wind lasted and then fall face down in the snow. After a short breather came a fresh sprint. One of them had very nearly reached the pass when a rifleman hit one of the hand grenades in his pocket. He fell forward and bounced back up in the air as though projected from a spring. When the rocks seemed fairly clear of machine guns our rifle companies started forward. Some men worked from rock to rock covering the advance; others moved straight up the open slope. It was precarious climbing. When a man was hit he would slide clear to the bottom leaving a long red smear in his wake. That assault required the utmost in nerve, skill and stamina. The doughboys executed it perfectly and the crest was carried."

Doerflinger's narrative continues much in the same manner until the American forces "took Chichagof" on the morning of May 31, when he takes one more opportunity to describe the grisliness of war: "On the slope one Jap lay with his face completely scooped out, brains laid neatly on one side and scalp hanging down his back.... Most of the buildings were filled with dead. Several of the huts had been used as hospitals and in these large numbers of wounded had committed suicide with hand grenades while others were euthanesthetized with overdoses of morphine." The Army then set fire to the buildings housing Japanese dead. While in Chichagof near the end of his narrative, Doerflinger notes that "Of the old Aleut village nothing remained" and that all around were "heaps of rubble." Doerflinger concludes: "That Noon we built a communal fire in the midst of the debris and celebrated the end of the battle with hot coffee and little crackers from a white cotton sack. They at least didn't smell Japanese."

The published work is accompanied by a printed map of Attu entitled, "Topographic Study of Eastern Attu," as well as a photograph of a U.S. Navy Rear Admiral inscribed to Doerflinger in 1964." We could locate no other copies of this highly-readable and unflinching personal memoir from an erudite Army captain with a real literary flair to his prose, pulling no punches in his unvarnished account of a grisly North American battle during World War II.

(McBRB4923)

\$1,250

MINING IN WYOMING AT THE TURN OF THE 20th CENTURY

99. [Wyoming]. [Mining]. Law, Benedict W. [*Archive of Fifteen Letters from Benedict W. Law and His Family and Associates, Related to Placer Mining in Wyoming and Colorado, Life in the American West, Various Family Matters, and More*]. Various locations, mostly Colorado and Wyoming]: 1897-1902. Fifteen manuscript letters, totaling [43] pages, and approximately 7,500 words, most retaining original transmittal envelopes. Minor overall wear, occasional fading, but mostly a highly readable group.

A small but interesting collection of letters documenting the western mining exploits and family life of Benedict W. Law, his wife, Rhodocia "Docia" Emma Willett Law (1852-1921), and some of their children and associates. Benedict and Docia married in 1879, and the couple raised two children, one of whom, Harry C. Law, is involved in the present letters. The Law family seems to have split their time between Wyoming, New York, and Havana,

Cuba, with Benedict stationed at various locations in the west while pursuing business opportunities. At the time of the 1900 census, amidst the time period involving the present letters, Benedict W. Law (1851-1924) was working in Dixon and Baggs, Wyoming and Fourmile, Colorado, where he is listed in the census as "Proprietor of Placer Mine."

Benedict's letters emanate from his time in Dixon and Baggs, Wyoming, where various members of the Law and Willett families lived and worked at times. Almost half of the letters were written by Benedict to his wife ranging over the course of five years. In these letters, Law reports on business and mining matters, discusses local events, and reports on various family matters, among other issues. In some of the more interesting passages, he details how the river rushes past Dixon in Wyoming, describes a woman returning "as the head of her own establishment again" in Dixon after apparently being abused by her husband, reports plans to better manage his dredgers in Colorado, and more. Benedict's most informative letter to Docia comes from March 1902 in which he details the workings of his dredge and a "water-tight sluice" while at his mining camp in Baggs. He describes "caulking today around the edge of the sluice...and afterwards in a second feed water tank we are building up on the hurricane deck. The sluice is this shape:" Benedict then draws a diagram of the sluice, and thereafter further describes how it works. Benedict also discusses the dredge in his next two letters to Docia, reporting on the repairs and alterations needed to make the dredge operate properly.

The earliest letter from Benedict is a familial correspondence to his son, Harry Law, in which Benedict playfully discusses "snow fleas" in some detail. He also writes another letter to Harry in which he extolls Harry to experience the West, encouraging him to "see all the curious little things that are so different here from what they are in our country back there." He also describes a river flood in Baggs that drowned all the foot-high ant hills in the area. There are also four letters from Grace Willett, Docia's sister and Benedict's sister-in-law, written from either Dixon or Fourmile, and sent to their mother Sylvia Willett back in Erie County, New York. Highlights of Grace's letters include her relating an incident in Dixon when "the town was shot up by two drunken cowboys [who] fired several shots as they ran their ponies through the streets," getting sick from canned tomatoes, opening a new store in Colorado, and other various activities of her and her family in the West. The collection also includes a few letters from Benedict's associates in Wyoming and California. Altogether, the letters in the present grouping provide an interesting view of life in the American West at the turn of the 20th century, with good details on the difficulties of mining in Wyoming.

(McBRB4732)

\$1,750

HITHERTO UNKNOWN ARCHIVE DOCUMENTING
THE PROMINENT YTURRI FAMILY OF SAN ANTONIO

100. [Yturri y Castillo, Manuel]. [Texas]. [*Archive of Manuscript Diaries, Manuscript Letters, Land Documents, Plat Maps, Photographs, and Supporting Material Documenting the Life and Business Activities of Manuel Yturri y Castillo of San Antonio, Texas, and His Family and Heirs*]. [Mostly San Antonio, but also other locations in Texas and Mexico: 1857-1977]. Sixteen manuscript diaries, totaling approximately 2,925pp., and around 175,000 words, conservatively. Mostly wallet-style daily entry diaries bound in a variety of leathers, with many including Yturri's ownership inscription on the front or rear pastedown. Also includes approximately 102 manuscript letters, totaling approximately 170pp., around 13,000 words; forty-five land and estate documents, either manuscript or partially-printed documents completed in manuscript; two manuscript diagrams or maps; one blueprint map; thirty-five photographs; about 120 photographic negatives; a partial manuscript cookbook; and related material. Diaries with minor to heavy usage wear, with some flaps or covers heavily worn or detached. Letters with original folds and minor wear. Minor to moderate wear to photographs. Some detached leaves and chipping to cookbook. Very good.

A deep, informative, and content-rich archive of diaries, letters, documents, maps, and more documenting the life and work of Manuel Rodríguez Yturri y Castillo (1838-1913) and his family over the course of more than a century in Texas and Mexico, mostly in and around San Antonio. The material dates as early as 1857 and as late as the

1970s, but the great majority of the material emanates from the 1860s to about 1930. Manuel Rodriguez Yturri y Castillo's father, also named Manuel Yturri y Castillo (1790-1842) was a Spanish-born merchant and farmer who settled in San Antonio de Bexar in 1817 and became one of the most important early Tejanos in San Antonio. Yturri y Castillo served as alcalde of San Antonio in 1823 and raised a family there with his wife Maria Josefa Isabel Rodriguez (whose family roots in San Antonio date to around 1730). Yturri y Castillo bought several properties around the Mexican Texas settlement of San Antonio, most notably around 150 acres southeast of the present-day city of San Antonio, northwest of the San Antonio River in the fields of the Mission Concepcion which is known today as the Yturri-Edmunds Historic Site and House Museum. Yturri y Castillo met some friction and even brief exile during the Mexican period of control in Texas, but later found renewed success, respect, and involvement with the Republic of Texas until his death in 1842.

The present archive centers on Yturri y Castillo's son, Manuel Rodriguez Yturri y Castillo (1838-1913), far and away the main contributor of the material in the present collection. Like his notable father, Manuel Rodriguez Yturri y Castillo (hereafter referred to as simply Manuel or Yturri) was an important rancher and businessman in San Antonio and northern Mexico, with business interests in San Luis Potosi and other locations in Mexico. Yturri also served as a captain in the Confederate Army's Third Texas Infantry (Walker's Division) during the Civil War. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, but was a lifelong resident of San Antonio. Yturri's Civil War letters were published in 2011 in *Tejanos In Gray: Civil War Letters of Captains Joseph Rafael de la Garza & Manuel Yturri* (College Station, Texas A&M University Press). In his introduction, editor Jerry Thompson comments on the uncertainty of the loyalties within the Tejano community at the outset of the war: "there was a pronounced Unionist sentiment [in San Antonio] that emanated, in part, from its large German population.... The Tejano community, including the...de la Garza...and Yturri families also inclined toward Unionism and hesitated at the idea of secession.... In time a majority of the Bexareno Tejanos came to embrace the spirit of rebellion."

The chief appeal of the present archive lies in the vast amount of information contained in sixteen manuscript diaries documenting Yturri's business activities, travel, family life, and so much more between 1867 and 1913. The vast majority of the content of these diaries document Yturri's life in San Antonio. Yturri's earliest diary begins on July 1, 1867 and runs through the end of the year. Yturri fills all 110 pages of this diary, and even writes notes and additional entries on the endpapers. In the entry for the first day, Yturri records going to the courthouse to take an oath, as he was beginning his service as an alderman in the city. Two days later he buys "a fancy six shooter, ivory handle" from a local associate named Rafael Aldrete (Yturri records the serial number for the pistol on the front pastedown here). The next day, Independence Day, Yturri spends part of the day at San Pedro Springs and then attends a Fireman's Ball at the Menger Hotel. Over the course of the next six months, Yturri records informative entries on his work, leisure activities such as camping, fishing, and hunting pigeons, attending mass and weddings, traveling around Central and South Texas, the process of contracting and constructing a well at his home in San Antonio, attending meetings at "The Lodge," and so much more. He drops dozens of names for the people he interacts with, travels with, or about whom he hears or reports news. A sampling of names in the first diary includes Wenceslao Ximenes, Ygnacio Sandoval, Jason Wood, George Frazer, R.C. Daly, Mariano Perez, Ramon Duran, Guadalupe Galvan, Nestor Carrillo, Manuel Lopez, Agustin Rivas, Eugenio Navarro, and others, sometimes mentioned only by last name.

Much of the summer and into October of 1867 is spent camping, hunting, and fishing along the railroad outside San Antonio and then down to the Mexican border. In the course of his diary entries, Yturri mentions traveling to the Trueheart Ranch and through Leon Creek, "Camo near Castroville," Uvalde, "Camp near Turkey Creek," Fort Clark, Piedras Pintas, San Felipe, "California Springs," Devil's River, Howard's Springs, "Uvas Creek, 11 miles from Fort Lancaster - near the Pecos River," Fort Stockton, the Rio Grande, Presidio del Norte, Spencer's Ranch, Villa de Ojinaga, and other locations. Most of the entries are written in English but Yturri records a few days in Spanish. On a two-page spread in the midst of his summer travel narrative, Yturri records distances from San Antonio to Fort Davis, listing over two dozen locations, many of which he passes through along the way. Other than hunting and fishing, the purpose of the trip for Yturri and his traveling party is not explicitly stated. However, while stopped in the border town of Ojinaga, Yturri mentions a couple of times that members of his traveling party

cross the border into Chihuahua to bring back goods. Yturri also documents the journey back from the border, arriving in San Antonio on October 9. He spends most of the remainder of the year discussing management of a bar and pool hall he owns called the "Bar Room." In late December, Yturri attends a circus after the "Kentucky Giant and the Alviro girls" show up at the bar. The remaining diaries pick up in 1882 and also document Yturri's work and life in 1883, 1886, 1887, 1890, 1891-92, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1911, with just two pages filled in by one of Yturri's children in 1913; among the entries in the last diary is a notice of Yturri's death: "Father was taken sick 22 or 23 at night. He died at Feb 25." Yturri's use of the diaries ranges from occasional in a few years, to a few examples where he wrote entries for around half of the year or so, and for several years he practically fills the diary for each day or week. He also often records additional useful information in the memoranda and cash accounts sections following the diary entries, and in a few cases, portions of a year are written in the back of diaries otherwise devoted to the year before. Altogether the diaries total almost 3,000 pages of content on Yturri's work, life, family, and more over most of the course of thirty years. As such, the diaries record in detail his daily activities around San Antonio, managing his retail businesses, as well as his management at "the Ranch," where he mentions planting cotton and corn, selling plums, and raising livestock, among legions of other activities. Among his other activities, he serves as a special constable, on a grand jury, and as an alderman in San Antonio.

In addition to the vast amount of information on the Yturri family and business activity contained in the diaries, the present collection is further buttressed by an archive of over a hundred manuscript letters. This includes a healthy group of letters sent within the Yturri family, and a slightly larger collection of letters sent by various business associates to Manuel himself. The business correspondents include associates in Texas, Chihuahua, and San Luis Potosi. By far the greatest percentage of letters to Manuel present here were written to him from one of his business partners, Dr. Frank Paschal. Yturri and Paschal were partners along with Scott James in two mines in Chihuahua and San Luis Potosi, and according to their letterhead (upon which a few of the letters here are written), the company engaged in "Comerciantes en Harinas de Trigo de Todas Clases" ["Traders in Wheat Flour of All Kinds"]. In addition to engaging in business, Dr. Paschal was a noted physician and surgeon in San Antonio and Chihuahua who also served as the Chief Surgeon of the Mexican Central Railroad, also evidenced by some of his letterhead here. In his twenty-two letters written to Yturri between 1891 and 1895, Dr. Paschal writes to Yturri about land acquisitions, activities at their mills and mines, financial and accounting matters, issues among their other partners, and other mostly business-related content. There are also a few letters here written to Yturri from two other Paschal brothers, Edward and George, who seem to have worked for the firm of Yturri, James y Paschal in Mexico. The letters are rounded out by a handful written to associates of Yturri concerning business matters that were likely forwarded to him for his information. The Yturri family correspondence includes over thirty letters written between Yturri's children. These letters largely concern Yturri family business interests on the family farm in San Antonio and occasionally in San Luis Potosi.

The archive also includes almost fifty warranty deeds, abstracts, estate papers, loan forms, and other real estate and banking documents, mostly from the 1890s and early 1900s relating to Yturri family land holdings in Bexar County and Mexico. The documents record land transactions both within the family and between other families in the San Antonio area that likely relate to Yturri holdings or in which the Yturri family had some interest then or later. The earliest land documents relate to land transactions between members of the Ramon and Granado families. The 19th-century documents relate to transactions between the De la Garza, Trueheart, Chaves, Dittmar, Zavala, and other families. Some of the documents stand testament to the interrelated nature of the families of Manuel Yturri and his old friend and war buddy, Jose Rafael de la Garza, whose letters are memorialized in the aforementioned *Tejanos in Gray*. These financial documents involve Manuel Yturri, his wife Elena (Jose de la Garza's sister), Carolina Angela (Jose's other sister), and Bartholomew DeWitt, a San Antonio sutler and merchant who married Carolina. Other items document the business connections between the Yturri, James, Trueheart, and Paschal families which started with Manuel and lasted through at least the middle of the 20th century, as well as documenting other Bexar County land transactions pertaining to other notable early San Antonio residents, and some which pertain to the family ranch and the Yturri family's interest in the Alamo Cement Company. One survey document regarding the latter, and docketed as "Description of Flores St Property" owned by Erasmo Chavez

includes a manuscript plat map of part of San Antonio centering on the Chaves property which abuts property owned by the Alamo Cement Company. On the subject of maps, the land documents are accompanied by three plat maps or plans that provide a visual companion to the Yturri family land holdings. The first map is actually a most informative and valuable diagram of the Yturri family farm. Though undated, the map, which measures about 15 x 24 inches and is executed in pencil on onionskin paper, features two residences and numerous farm buildings. The houses belong to Fred P. Yturri and Edward H. Yturri, respectively, most likely after their father Manuel had passed away in 1913, and perhaps after their mother Elena died in 1925. Other buildings scattered across the diagram include the "Big Barn," a dairy barn, "Corn Crib," feed room, oil room, garages, the places of two barns destroyed by fire and a tornado, respectively, and other structures. The second of the plat maps, measuring 18 x 23.5 inches, is titled "Plat of Land Belonging to the Heirs of B.J. DeWitt on the San Antonio River." The map, naturally, centers on the DeWitt family land south of San Antonio. The land is bordered on the south by the Yturri farm, as well as lands owned by the Truehearts, Crawfords, and others; the land on the map is bounded on the left by Corpus Christi Road and on the right by the San Antonio River from Minitt Creek to the point where the river merges with Salado Creek. The third map, and only blueprint map here, shows the "Hacienda de 'El Cabezón'" in Ameca, Jalisco, Mexico, centered on the "Puquena Propiedad de Manuel C. Canedo." This area may have been related to Yturri business interests in Mexico.

The collection also includes thirty-five photographs featuring various members of the Yturri family, some presumably showing locations on the farm, some apparently featuring a crumbling structure in Mexico, and more. The earliest images include a tintype of three women and five cabinet card images of various sizes featuring Manuel and Elena's children; only two of these are identified with captions ~ a small image of Evelyn and a larger image of Fred Yturri. A few of the other images are also captioned in manuscript, identifying later family members born in the early-20th century such as Henrietta, Manuel (the grandson), Robert, and John Yturri. The negatives feature members of the Yturri family at home and during various travels, with shots of the former appearing to show the family farm. The collection is rounded out by a small collection of additional material documenting Manuel Yturri's heirs into the 1970s. These include property tax and estate documents belonging to Manuel, his wife, and his children, with a warranty deed involving five Yturri children selling family land to Edward in 1938; pocket account books; correspondence sent to the Yturri Farm dating to as late as 1977; a business card for the Yturri Farm when it was managed by the aforementioned Robert and John Yturri, likely in the 1960s; and other ephemeral items. One of the neater items from the later period of Yturri material is a partial manuscript cookbook, totaling thirty pages, with numerous interesting recipes for dishes such as "Cheese Straws," "Massachusetts Fruit Cake," "Mostaza Francesa" (the only recipe in Spanish), "Pickled Peaches," "Pecan Brittle," "Potato Spice Cake," and more. One of the more informative documents from this later period is dated in 1938, and provides a partial family history of the Yturri family delineated in a "Proof of Heirship" document.

The present archive is, as far as we can tell, the largest collection of material by and about Manuel Yturri and his family extant. Material from the Yturri family is very rare in the market, in any case. Previously, this firm sold a collection of manuscript ledgers related to Manuel and Elena's son Edward Yturri's management of Mexican farms owned by the family in San Luis Potosi, but that is, as far as we know, the extent of original Yturri family material. The diaries deeply document not only Yturri's activities, but through his entries, those of numerous other San Antonians during this period, including a Who's Who of contemporary Tejanos. The diaries document details on agricultural economics with substantial content related to crop prices, labor costs for workers on the Yturri farm, the challenges of livestock raising, and much more. In one specific way, the diaries speak to the transition period of personal travel and technology, as Yturri writes about traveling by train, horse, or mule-drawn carriages for years, but by the end, he is going to town in an automobile, and in a couple of cases to see "the moving pictures" (January 8, 1911). Additionally, the letters contain detailed records of the Yturri family business, as well as a wealth of information on the relationships of the Yturri children as they navigate the world following their parents' deaths, and continue the Yturri legacy deeper into the 20th century. In total, the archive provides an unusually deep picture of life in San Antonio during the late-19th and early-20th centuries from the perspective of an important Mexican-American family.

(McBRB4374)

\$60,000