

New York Antiquarian Book Fair 2020

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AFRICAN-AMERICAN PARATROOPER PHOTO ALBUM

1. **[African-Americana].** [*Extensive Photo Album Depicting African-American Paratroopers in Japan After the Korean War*]. [Japan? ca. 1957]. 126 original photographs, most approximately 3 x 4.5 inches, some larger. Oblong folio album, string tied. Original plastic front board and rear paper cover perished, spine worn. Some chipping to leaves, final leaf heavily worn. Photos in corner mounts, a few laid in loose. A few photos with some creasing and wear, most crisp and clear images. Good.

A fascinating album comprised of over 125 original photographs that depict African-American paratroopers stationed in Japan during the late 1950s. The preponderance of images are vernacular snapshots, with a few larger prints of military press photos interspersed. The images show the troops in training, activities around camp, and men at leisure and on leave in Japan. Overall, the photos are quite lively, and depict the men engaged in combat training, jump training, shooting practice, and PT. Other shots show them relaxing in the barracks, listening to records, reading, and playing music. Many further images show the men off of the base, and two fantastic series of photos shows black troops on dates and at parties drinking with their Japanese girlfriends. The photographs are also notable as the U.S. Army was desegregated after the Korean War, and a good number of the images depict black and white troops in training together and at ease in the barracks. One of the leaves in the album is annotated in manuscript with the years 1957 and 1958, allowing us to date the album as we do. Although otherwise unannotated, the album nevertheless constitutes a fine and engaging record African-American military service overseas at the end of the 1950s.

\$1,250

(McBRB1036)

DEATH SPOILS A HAPPY CELEBRATION FOR THE CAPUCHIN NUNS

2. **Aguirre, Pedro, Antonio de.** *Immortal Aplauso del Triunpho Original de la Immaculada Concepcion de Nuestra Señora la Sacratissima Virgen Maria....* Mexico City: Juan Joseph Guilleno Carrasco, 1697. [11], 10 leaves. Small quarto. Dbd. Very light wear at edges. Small patch of worming at top edge, occasionally affecting text. Partial marca de fuego at bottom edge. Light tanning and foxing. Very good.

Sole edition of this late 17th-century sermon on the subjects of the Virgin Mary and the Immaculate Conception, delivered at the Capuchin women's convent in Mexico City on the feast day of the Immaculate Conception, 8 December, 1696, and published the following year. Aguirre begins by saying that the joy of the occasion has been spoiled by the almost simultaneous deaths of Dr. Bernabe Diaz de Cordova y Murillo who was to have sung the mass and of Fr. Balthasar de Medina, who was to have preached. The overall message of the sermon addresses the relationship of the conception to original sin and death in Catholic thought. With an attractive title-page composed of several different text styles and a handful of woodcut ornaments within a woodcut border. We locate six copies of this rare Mexican imprint ~ at St. Bonaventure, the University of Dayton, Indiana University, NYPL, JCB, and the National Library of Chile.

Medina, Mexico 1660. Palau 3946.

\$1,950

(McBRB980)

SEE ALASKA FIRST VIA "ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

3. [Alaska Steamship Company]. [Archive of Ephemera from a Voyage to Alaska Aboard the Alaska Line, Including Menus and Five Issues of the Shipboard Newspaper, "The Morning Alaskan"]. [At sea. June 1934]. Five issues of The Morning Alaskan, each 4pp. Also, four leaves of manuscript, four mimeo news sheets, two passenger lists, thirteen menus, and related material. Light wear and chipping to edges of newsletters and news sheets, heavier to news sheets. Light wear overall. Very good.

A nice archive of ephemera collected during a voyage from Seattle to Alaska aboard the S.S. Alaska. Founded in 1894, the Alaska Steamship Company ran cargo and passenger service to Alaska from Seattle through the mid-1950s, at which point it became a freight-only company until its demise in 1971. The materials here, likely saved from a voyage in June 1934, provide a glimpse into Alaskan cruise tourism during the height of the Great Depression. There are four daily mimeo "news sheets" titled "Sense and Nonsense," which are filled with one-liner inside jokes about the goings-on about the ship: "Mr Sullivan, his own is still holding against all comers, and how!!" and "Who was the boyfriend in Ketchikan, Rose? The flowers, at least, were beautiful." Additionally, thirteen menus for breakfast, lunch, and dinner meals. The shipboard newspaper, The Morning Alaskan, features ads and a vignette of the ship on the first page, followed by a mixture of news and tidbits from locales across the globe. One issue includes news about the dock strike in San Francisco, the reappearance of a missing Japanese Vice Consul in Shanghai, and sports news. It was a fairly sophisticated production, presumably with the first page pre-printed and then the interior mimeographed aboard ship.

The manuscript leaves contain brief notes about the voyage. Upon leaving Seattle on June 13, the author made the following notes, providing an insight into the other passengers on the ship: "Six mo. truce made. First boat in 6 mo. (why Eng. boats no help to Alaskans.) Heavy cargo, interesting loading - autos, personal, Bride, soldiers, lecturer, natives, Alaskans going home, prospectors (old men going back), missionaries, teachers, natives, contractors for school projects "nails counted." Orchestra, steward. News Daily - ship personals, sight seeing paper. Food, number of meals & type." He notes stops at Juneau and Hawkes Inlet: "Juneau again. Hawkes Inlet at 9:30 p.m. light. Beautiful. Private homes at most canneries, Gov. visiting Hawkes Inlet came on board." Though brief, his notes do provide interesting details about the voyage.

Notably, this archive also highlights possible Chinese migration to Alaska, perhaps for the cannery industry, based on the passenger lists. The northbound passenger list, from Seattle to Skagway on June 14, lists eighty roundtrip passengers, as well as 107 passengers with destinations at various ports along the way, such as Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau, and Skagway. It also lists among the passengers sixty "Orientals" and forty-six passengers traveling "Oriental Steerage." At Hawk Inlet, thirty-one "Orientals" disembarked ~ no white passengers ~ twenty-nine of them traveling steerage.

An interesting group of ephemera, made even more interesting by the addition of the Asian-American component in the passenger lists. \$500
(McBRB1007)

HANDSOME VIEWS OF THE KLONDIKE

4. [Alaska]. *The Gold Fields of the Klondike*. Douglas, Ak. & Brooklyn: The Albertype Co., 1899. [49] leaves. Oblong octavo. Original padded calf, cover elaborately stamped in gilt. Spine ends chipped, corners and edges worn. Front flyleaf chipped at gutter margin. Minor, even toning. Good.

Handsome album of views from the Klondike Gold Rush, comprised of forty-eight albertype plates, some with multiple images. "Illustrating all the incidents that occurred to the many who engaged in the Great Stampede to the Gold Fields of the Klondike, including the interesting scenes at Dawson and the principal mines in operation during the time, upwards of ten million dollars were extracted. Also scenes of the new Atlin District, as photographed by Case and Draper of Skagway." Views include a sweeping scene of Skagway from the harbor, miners on the White Pass Trail, the White Pass Hotel, the first train on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, the Chilkoot Pass, scenes in Dawson, mining on Bonanza at 63 degrees below zero, Skookum Jim's Claim above Bonanza, the 1898 Dawson flood, and more. Of special interest are the photos by William Howard Case and Horace H. Draper of the Atlin, British Columbia Gold Rush in 1898, which saw

nearly 5,000 prospectors flood into Atlin hunting gold along Pine Creek. A much larger format than many of the Albertype Company publications we have previously encountered. \$875
(McBRB1004)

RARE AMERICAN POETRY BROADSIDE

5. [American Verse]. *Death of 2 Young People; &c. A Young Gentleman and Lady, - Drowned at Trenton Falls, in a Shocking Manner / 1831. - A Wonderful Account of the Conversion & Happy Death of Mrs. Sarah Pebbles...* [caption titles]. [New York? 1831?]. Broadsheet, 18 x 9.5 inches. Moderate foxing and soiling, dampstaining to one edge. Roughly cut along each side. Good.

A rare broadsheet of American verse, containing several ballads that recount tales of religious faith, both good and bad, and of tragic death. The verso contains two songs that tell of drownings at Trenton Falls, north of Utica, New York. The first incident printed claimed a young man named Oliver Bill, who died there in August 1830, and the second killed a teenage girl named Eliza Suydam, who met her fate at the falls several years prior, in July 1827. The death of Suydam in particular seems to have inspired several versified commemorations, though we locate no other instance of the one present here printed a full four years after the episode in question. Between these two tragic stories is a column of verse entitled "The Romish Lady," about a Catholic woman who learned to read the Word of God on her own from a Bible, and was therefore scourged and condemned by the Pope.

The verso of the sheet contains a versified account of a religious conversion of another young woman, Sarah Pebbles, also in Upstate New York. The title continues from above, "...A young woman of our acquaintance who died at Rochester, N.Y., aged 24 years, formerly from the city of Albany, N.Y." Printed in three columns, this epic work is comprised of sixty-nine stanzas, each four lines, and focuses on the happiness found in a good Christian's death. We locate only one copy of this broadsheet, at Brown. Not at AAS, Yale, NYPL, or in the broadside ballad collection of the New York State Library.

(McBRB1144)

\$1,250

IMAGES OF FARMING YERBA MATÉ IN ARGENTINA

6. [Argentina]. **Lundin, Al. Lundin, Mary Helen.** *Agricultural & Horticultural Photographs in Zone of Argentine North Eastern Railway* [manuscript title]. [Argentina. 1926-1928]. Thirty-three silver gelatin photographs (approximately 5 x 7 inches) on [25] black card leaves; plus fifty smaller silver gelatin photographs and real photo postcards pasted onto [29] additional leaves at end. Oblong folio album. Original pictorial limp cloth boards; rear cover lacking, spine worn. Later stickers with manuscript title on front cover. Black paper leaves with additional slim quarto leaves added at rear of volume. Light wear and soiling to album, a few leaves lightly chipped, last few leaves more heavily worn. Images crisp and clean, most captioned. About very good.

An interesting album which aggregates an official-looking photographic account of the production of yerba maté in Argentina with an amateur photo-documentary of travel and yerba production. The initial album was compiled by Al Lundin, an agricultural developer working for the British-owned Argentine North Eastern Railway. After the handsomely lettered manuscript title page, images depict workers processing yerba maté, loading oranges on rail cars, and other agricultural scenes. Captions include "Loading Oranges at Corrientes"; "Log Raft at Posadas"; "Maté Time = English "Tea Time" or U.S. "Coffee Break"; "Cutting Yerba" at San Juan, as well as a whole series of captioned images on the processing of yerba maté. The final three images are captioned in ink in a cursive hand presumed to be Al Lundin's on the photos, showing images of "La Centinela, our office," "Our new house is started, La Centinela," and "First ground breaking for citrus, La Centinela." All three are dated 1926.

The second section of the album, added at a later date, was compiled by Al Lundin's daughter, Mary, likely as an adolescent based on the handwritten captions. It starts off with a "Typical Scene in Barbados 1926" and is followed by scenes of Rio de Janeiro and the Pampas of Argentina. The heavily-captioned leaves contain a mixture of photographs, real photo

postcards, and magazine images pasted in. Images of Buenos Aires are followed by a handful of more personal photographs, including one of oranges being loaded at the rail yards, captioned "Oranges are brought to to station by bullock cart and dumped on the ground. They are then picked up in baskets and tossed into a freight car." There is a magazine clipping of La Centinela, the station office for the railway where Mary was born in 1927. The last half of the section is a treatise on the production of yerba maté, with a note by Al Lundin which reads "Prepared by Mary Helen Lundin." This section, entitled Argentina the Story of Yerba Mate" uses original photographs to detail the process from field to cutting to stripping and drying to bagging leaves for market. It is captioned throughout, and like the images in the first section, shows workers and the agricultural process.

An obituary notes that Mary Helen Lundin (1927-2019) was born to Swedish and English parents in Argentina. After her father finished with the Argentine North Eastern Railway, they family moved to California where her father managed an orchard. This album is a fascinating photographic artifact documenting citrus and yerba production in Argentina, seen through the eyes of both the professional and his young daughter. \$850
(McBRB1037)

A YEAR OF CRIME IN ARIZONA TERRITORY

7. [Arizona]. [Crime]. [*Large Manuscript Ledger Documenting Cases Tried in the Recorder's Court of the City of Phoenix in Arizona Territory, Including Several Involving Chinese and Native Americans*]. Phoenix. 1885-1886. [26],450pp. Large folio. Original half calf and cloth, spine gilt. Corners and extremities lightly worn. Contents with minor scattered soiling, but generally quite clean and fresh. In a clear and legible hand. Very good.

An interesting manuscript ledger from the court of Phoenix, Arizona, documenting criminal charges brought before the record from August 1885 to October 1886. The town of Phoenix was founded in the late 1860s, with steady growth through the 1870s and the railroad arriving in the 1880s. The population was about 2,500 souls in 1885, with a mixed demographic which included not only whites and Mexican-Americans, but also Native Americans and some Chinese.

The present ledger includes an initial index, while the main body of the work is comprised of leaves printed with a header which reads, "In the Recorder's Court of the City of Phoenix, Territory of Arizona," with designated spaces for the crime, the accused, and attorneys. The arresting officer is generally also recorded. The entries detail the nature of the crime and the city ordinance which has been violated, whether the defendant was found guilty, and if so what punishment is accorded. The most common charges include those for drunken behavior, such as "Sleeping on a sidewalk in drunken condition" and "Drunk and disorderly"; and those related to inappropriate public behavior such as "Committing nuisance" or "Disturbing the peace," "Fighting," "Using vulgar & obscene language," and "Using opprobrious epithets."

There are, however, other interesting crimes such as an incidence of "Escaping from chain gang," an assault on a Mexican woman, and a complaint about an offensively smelly and unkempt Chinese laundry. There are numerous cases concerning "Keeping an opium joint," such as the charges leveled at "Sin Ling (chinawoman)" on July 3, 1886: "Complaint filed this day by H. Hamilton charging above-named Defendant with having on or about the 2d day of July A.D. 1886 committed a misdemeanor, as follows, to wit: By keeping a place and exhibiting a box, pipe, cups, and apparatus whereby and wherein the smoking and inhaling of opium is carried on n violation of Section 8 Ordinance 32." July 3 was a busy day for crime in Phoenix. Also on that day "Scar-faced Charley" was found guilty of "Fast driving": "By riding a horse through the streets at a greater rate of speed than eight miles an hour in violation of Section 6 Ordinance No. 30." Additionally on the 3rd, a group of nine persons noted as "Indians" were charged with "Remaining in town after sundown." In instances such as those involving Native Americans or the Chinese, the use and name of an interpreter is often noted.

A wonderful peek into city life in territorial Arizona, with insights about demographics, crime statistics, and what activities the good citizens of Phoenix would and would not tolerate in their town. \$4,500
(McBRB1188)

HUGE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SACRAMENTO

8. Baker, George H. *A Birds-Eye View of Sacramento "The City of the Plain"*. Sacramento: George H. Baker, 1857. Large tinted lithograph, 30 x 36.5 inches. Backed with linen. Several repaired closed tears at edges, including a long tear from center right. Pinholes at corners from former display. Moderate dust soiling. Good.

The rare first edition of this large and dynamic bird's-eye view of Sacramento, drawn by California viewmaker George Holbrook Baker in 1857. "In May 1849, George H. Baker arrived in San Francisco as a member of a party to find gold. He was then twenty-two and a former student at the National academy of Design, where he had gone to study art after completing a three-year apprenticeship with a New York City commercial artist.... Baker mined for gold, operated various merchandising businesses, ran an express service, edited and published two periodicals, and drew a series of woodcuts of California scenes. In Sacramento he drew and published several versions of an enormous and very detailed lithograph of that city, which first appeared in 1857" - Repts.

The view, published by Baker in Sacramento but printed by the legendary lithography firm of Britton & Rey in San Francisco, depicts the city from a northwestern vantage point, with the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers at lower left. The Sacramento River sweeps south along the lower edge of the view, and is populated by numerous steam and sail boats. The highly detailed, block-by-block rendering of the city takes up much of the center of the image, with the Sierra Nevada in the distant background. Surrounding the view are thirty-one vignettes of prominent local architecture, including Sutter's Fort, various stores, factories, the city market, and the county courthouse, among others.

OCLC locates only one copy of the present edition, at Berkeley. Repts adds three others, at the California State Library, the California Historical Society, and the Society of California Pioneers. Rare.

Reps 209.
(McBRB1148)

\$9,750

AN OFFICER OF THE WILKES EXPEDITION BEGS FOR A COMMAND

9. Baldwin, A.S. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from A.S. Baldwin to Chester Ashley Asking for a Naval Command during the Mexican-American War*]. Pensacola. Jan. 20, 1847. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light staining and tanning. In a neat, legible hand. Very good.

A.S. Baldwin was a young Lieutenant who served through the entirety of the United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes on three ships of the squadron. Early in the expedition, he duelled with Wilkes Henry, the nephew of the commander. In this letter, dated January 20, 1847, he writes from Pensacola to Senator Chester Ashley of Arkansas, seeking a command in the Gulf Squadron about to depart for the Mexican-American War. He says, in part:

"If you have time and inclination to render me a service, I shall fully appreciate the inclination & prove myself worthy of your assistance should you succeed in obtaining the second idol of my heart ~ I mean a command. You are already aware how earnestly I have sought employment since this Mexican War commenced. After several months closely watching the Gulf Squadron a vacancy appeared and I hastened to Washington... & asked for the vacancy in the 'Princeton Steamer'... and returned to Philadelphia, where in the course of three or four days came my orders but no recommendation to Commodore Connor to order me to the Princeton came with them. I place very great importance upon getting into this vessel during this war and at this time, having reached near that age when a man is a man."

In endorsing himself for a new commission, he relies heavily on his experience gained during the Wilkes expedition, but has little positive to say about Wilkes himself:

"I was for four years in the Exploring Expedition an humble 'worker' all for the honor & glory of Commander Wilkes who - by the by - has less - far less magnanimity - nay! less of that which 'renders unto Caesar the things that are Caesars' than he

should have. I have desired no advantage from those years thus spent - from the government - and the numerous commands now necessarily assigned to officers of my grade methinks might warrant an acknowledgement of my services in that way. I understand several vessels either are already, or are about to be purchased for 'bomb vessels.' They will require commanders! Cannot - my 'dear sir' - the thing be compassed? I know that I should be much gratified and these things are easily accomplished by a Democratic Friend of the President."

An excited and somewhat desperate attempt to gain a naval command by a veteran of the first American expedition for scientific exploration. \$750

(McBRB1165)

FIRST EDITION OF A CLASSIC SLAVE NARRATIVE

10. Ball, Charles. *Slavery in the United States: A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Charles Ball, A Black Man, Who Lived Forty Years in Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia as a Slave Under Various Masters, and Was One Year in the Navy with Commodore Barney During the Late War.* Lewiston, Pa.: John W. Shugert, 1836 400pp. Original full sheep. Spine chipped; light wear to edges; diagonal cut across rear board; light rubbing and staining to boards. Later ownership inscription on front pastedown. Evenly tanned; light dampstaining at lower edge. Good plus.

First edition of this extensive narrative of the life of Charles Ball, who was born a slave in Maryland, and endured a series of sales, escapes, and recaptures before successfully fleeing to Philadelphia in the early 1830s. His story was recorded for publication by Isaac Fisher, a rural Pennsylvania lawyer and early abolitionist, whose involvement led critics to question the veracity of the work. Nevertheless, the detailed descriptions of living conditions, episodes of maltreatment and torture, and other hardships create a striking portrait of southern slave life during the first fifty years of the republic. Ball's narrative was reprinted at least six times before the Civil War, including the wildly popular, but abridged and novelistic "Fifty Years in Chains," published in 1859.

"According to this account, the author was born in Maryland, sent south after his marriage, and purchased by a planter somewhere near Columbia, South Carolina. About 1806 he was sold again and carried to Morgan County, Georgia, from which he escaped and fled back to Maryland about 1813. After living there as a free man until 1830, he was kidnapped by a brother of his former owner and returned to Georgia, near Milledgeville. Escaping a second time, he was caught and sold; but in a third attempt he was successful, fleeing to Savannah where he stowed away on a ship and finally reached Philadelphia" - Clark. "One of the few personal narratives of southern slaves that sounds veracious" - Howes. A good copy in original condition of this classic slave narrative.

American Imprints 35880. Clark III:11. Howes B65. Sabin 2934 (later ed.).

\$1,750

(McBRB1108)

A CUBAN EXILE TRAVELING IN AFRICA

11. Balmaseda, Francisco Javier. *Los Confinados a Fernando Poo e Impresiones de un Viage a Guibea.* Nueva York: Imprenta de la Revolucion, 1869 [i.e., 1870]. 288pp. Original tree calf, spine gilt. Light scuffing to boards, some light edge wear. Small red ink stain on front board. Contemporary ownership inscription on title page. Light, even tanning. A very good copy.

A fascinating and scarce New York Spanish imprint, comprising the African travel narrative of a 19th century Cuban revolutionary exile. Francisco Javier Balmaseda was a writer and journalist in Cuba during the 1860s. Along with approximately 250 other perceived political agitators and undesirables, he was sent to Fernando Po, off the west coast of Africa (now Equatorial Guinea), at the end of the decade in an attempt to stave off revolution by the colonial government. Balmaseda's narrative gives an account of his exile to the island, his year-long experience there, and his subsequent escape to New York, aided by sympathetic European political associates. Upon his arrival in New York, he joined the Cuban pro-independence community, and published this narrative through their principal publishing organ, La Imprenta de la Revolucion. The final section contains a printing of the Guaimaro Constitution, adopted by Cuban rebels near Camaguey

at the outset of the ten-year war for independence on the island in 1869. A handful of institutional copies located on OCLC, but rare on the market, with no copies appearing in archived sales records. \$1,250
(McBRB1200)

FIGHTING INDIANS AND CHASING WOMEN ON THE NUECES RIVER

12. Beggs, William. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, by William Beggs to J.A. Richards Concerning the Soldiering Life, Including Chasing Mexican Women*]. Camp G.W.F. Wood, Texas. October 18, 1857. [3]pp. On a bifolium. Bottom half of second leaf torn away, with no loss of text. Very good.

In this lively letter, William Beggs writes from Camp Wood to an enlisted friend at Fort Duncan, J.A. Richards, about the military experience in "the wilderness of living." The letter, dated October 18, 1857, was written several months after the establishment of the camp on the Nueces River, in the Hill Country between San Antonio and Del Rio, on the site of an abandoned Spanish mission in order to defend against Indian raids farther from settled areas. He writes, in part:

"I hope that in the course of a few weeks, you will be able to 'duty' around as usual, and let Mexican ladies go to Hell; for my part, I think I have got quite enough of such cattle; but still, you are aware that I always had a liking for the 'beauties' while I was in Eagle Pass, and I hope they learned me a lesson which I will not soon forget.... I understand, from good authority, that we are also going to get twenty horses for the use of this post (or camp, as it is called) and I 'calculate' or 'reckon' we will have great times, charging through the bushes after the 'Injuns,' for they say the Indians are plenty about 50 or so miles up above us on Pecos & Nueces Rivers."

Beggs continues in this vein, describing the disposition of the camp and his daily routine with much enthusiasm. An entertaining letter from a remote Texas military outpost just prior to the Civil War. \$450
(McBRB1167)

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN MONTERREY UNDER MAXIMILIAN

13. Bellinger, Les. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from L. Bellinger to His Father in Texas, Concerning the French Purchase of a Local Hotel*]. Monterrey, Mexico. Sept. 5, 1865. [2]pp., on a small folio sheet. Previously folded, with short closed tear near old fold at upper right corner. A few other very minor losses, slightly affecting text. Light tanning, an occasional fox mark. About very good.

An engaging letter from Monterrey dated September 5, 1865, by Les Bellinger, who reports the situation and atmosphere there after the end of the American Civil War to his father in Eagle Pass, Texas. Business was slow and some merchants were looking to sell up, with fears growing of war between the United States and France in Mexico:

"Mr. P is trying to close the hotel and is probable he will do so in a few days. He says that he has given it a fair trial and is satisfied that it will not pay. He and many others feel confident a war with the U.S. is inevitable [sic] and near at hand.... It is a most unfavorable time to close, since it will be so difficult to dispose of the stock on hand. Some French were in the house the other day and spoke as if they intend to take it for a hospital. But as it is not likely that the Government would like to sustain the damages which would incur, therefore they may not take it."

Of his own business, which appears to have been in ranching and agriculture, Bellinger writes:

"I have seen Mr. Brown. He tells me that he and Tumwalt are the sole owners of the Hacienda, [and] that it is not their intention either rent or sell to other parties but they intend to hire peons and work it themselves.... That you are allowed to tend a portion I presume is an exception.... This place is not much of a market for corn meal since the most of the Americans have left. But there are some private houses which would buy some and give a fair price. Lard is selling at 50c per lb by the quantity - bolled flour @ \$9.00."

An interesting perspective of an American expatriate in Mexico, written at a time when the end of the Civil War was allowing the United States to turn its attention to the installation of Maximilian in Mexico by France.

(McBRB1163)

\$450

RARE MEXICAN FIREARMS MANUAL, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

14. Benavides, Rafael. *Practica del Tirador, o sea, Tratado Elemental Sobre la Teoria del Tiro...* Nueva York: Imprenta de "El Correo de Nueva York", 1874. [4],xx,430,[1]pp., plus four plates, of which three folding. Modern half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt lettered and tooled. Short closed tear at gutter margin of two folding plates; one plate slightly trimmed at fore-edge; two later blank labels affixed to blank verso of one plate. Slight offsetting; light, even tanning; occasional light dust soiling. Still very good.

A rare and detailed guide to rifles and their use for the citizens of Mexico, written by Rafael Benavides, a Mexican army general convalescing in New York City. The central inspiration for the manual was Benavides' involvement in the republican effort to retake Mexico from Maximilian and loyalist forces. Benavides was the general in charge of the siege of Veracruz in 1866 and 1867, during the denouement of the conflict which ultimately saw the emperor captured and executed in Queretaro. The general was seriously wounded during the battle, and removed to New York for seven years to recover. He wrote the present work shortly before departing for Mexico to take up his position in the army once more, and in 1877 was involved in skirmishes along the Texas-Mexico border. In his introduction, Benavides discusses how his experience in the "Second French Intervention," demonstrated the necessity of familiarity with firearms and shooting, so that the citizenry might be prepared to fight for its liberty at a moment's notice:

"Un pueblo situado como el nuestro, bajo tan especiales circunstancias, no puede dejar de comprender la importancia de que todos los ciudadanos, ó al ménos la mayor parte, se instruyan en los rudimentos del manejo de las armas, para ponerse en disposicion de tomar parte, desde el p[ri]mer momento y llegado el caso, en defensa de nuestras libertades, nuestras fronteras, y nuestra INDEPENDENCIA."

The text covers a wide variety of topics in great detail, including design and function of different types of firearms, particularly rifles; instructions for shooting from a variety of positions; directions and drills for firing as a unit; and extensive explanations of ballistics. In addition to several in-text illustrations and tables, the work contains four plates (three folding), that depict firing positions, ballistics diagrams, a general diagram of the firing mechanism of a rifle, and the specific method for reloading a Remington rifle.

A very scarce Spanish language imprint; we locate only three copies, at the University of Texas, Columbia, and AAS.

(McBRB1201)

\$1,850

MEXICAN MILITARY MANUAL, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

15. Benavides, Rafael. *Tratado de Campamentos y Marchas, Seguido de Una Instruccion para el Servicio Campal de las Tropas Destacadas en las Fronteras Amagadas por los Salvajes.* Nueva York: Imprenta del Novo Mundo y la America Ilustrada, [1874]. [4],142,[1]pp., plus three plates. Original half sheep and marbled boards; edges sprinkled brown. Light wear to spine; boards rubbed; edges worn. Front hinge cracking, but firm. Blind stamp to front free endpaper. Light tanning and an occasional fox mark. About very good.

An introduction to the construction of military encampments and fortifications, and the conduct of army maneuvers by Rafael Benavides, the Mexican general who led the siege of Veracruz in the last days of the reign of Maximilian. Benavides' republican forces broke the loyalist resistance in 1867, but the general was wounded in the battle and was afterwards allowed a long convalescence and sabbatical by the restored government. During a span of seven years, he lived in New York, and traveled widely in the United States and Europe, and authored several military manuals, including this one. In his

introduction to this text, Benavides boasts of his discussion of tribal warfare ("incursiones de los salvajes"), "cuyo carácter especial requiere la aplicación de principios del todo diferentes á los conocidos en la guerra ordinaria." Three plates show the proper arrangement of infantry and cavalry camps, and designs for proper trench work. A rare work, we locate copies in two U.S. institutions, at the University of Texas and UTSA. Not at AAS or NYPL. \$1,500
(McBRB1199)

EARLY PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS LEDGER

16. Birmingham Iron Works. [*Manuscript Ledger Account of the Birmingham Iron Works in Pittsburgh, Recording Workers and Their Wages*]. Pittsburgh. 1836-1841. [48]pp. Large folio. Contemporary half reverse-calf and blue paper boards. Wear to corners and spine ends, boards soiled. Leaves reinforced at gutter margin with tape, some light soiling. In a clear and legible hand. About very good.

This ledger records the register and pay information for approximately thirty-five men who worked at the Birmingham Iron Works from 1836 to 1841. The "Register of Hands That Work by the Ton" records each man's name, his wage, days worked, how much tonnage, and his job description. The Iron Works supported an engineer, a blacksmith, a watchman, refiners, heaters, carters, rollers, puddlers, bricklayers, and some men simply described as laborers. The number of employees varies from year to year, ranging from thirty to forty-five or so, with many men listed as steady employees year after year.

Also tucked in the front of the volume is a slim gathering of sheets labeled in manuscript as "Balance of Property Debts Goods & Chattels of the firm of Hoge & Hartman, Iron Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Jany. 2nd 1840." This lists receivables and debts for that company, which was one of several iron works in the area by 1840.

Located south of the Allegheny near 16th Street, the Birmingham Iron Works was founded in 1836. It had twenty single puddling furnaces, five heating furnaces, and produced bar iron, rounds, hoops, bands, and other forms of iron. There works were active from 1836 to 1871, and averaged 9,000 tons of production per year. This ledger therefore encompasses the first years of its operation, and is an early record not only for the company but for the region in terms of iron production, which would eventually lead to the steel boom that made Pittsburgh prosperous - and Andrew Carnegie insanely wealthy. An excellent source for the labor history of the steel industry in Pittsburgh. \$1,750
(McBRB754)

MILTON BRADLEY'S VIEW OF FORT SMITH

17. Bradley, Milton. *Fort C.F. Smith Garrison & Parade Ground* [caption title]. Springfield, Ma.: Milton Bradley & Co., [ca. 1866]. Lithograph, 14.75 x 20 inches. A few short closed tears at edges, not affecting image. Lower two corners chipped. Light dampstaining along lower edge; light tanning. Good plus.

An extremely rare view of Fort C.F. Smith, built at the end of 1863 in Arlington, Virginia, as part of the defenses for Washington, D.C. The fortifications extended the defensive perimeter to the southern bank of the Potomac River on the western side of the capital, below Georgetown, and helped to protect the Aqueduct Bridge of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The present image depicts three small groups of soldiers performing marching drills in the parade grounds, while a covered wagon arrives up the road to the fort at right. The buildings of the fort provide the principal background, with several structures coming into the foreground at left.

The lithographer of this image was Milton Bradley, who famously determined to give up much of his work in that area of printing after Abraham Lincoln outdated Bradley's 1860 portrait of the candidate by growing his iconic beard. During the Civil War, Bradley produced many small, portable games for the use of soldiers, and made a small series of lithographic views and maps in order to capitalize on interest in the war. This Bradley image is quite rare - we locate two institutional copies, at Yale and AAS; none in auction records. \$3,250
(McBRB787)

UNRECORDED CIVIL WAR BROADSIDE

18. Brewer, Clark K. [*Civil War Broadside with Three Poems by Clark K. Brewer of the 1st Michigan Engineers*]. [Tennessee? 1863?]. Broadside, 7 x 14 inches. Old folds. Minor toning and wear. Very good plus.

Broadside printing of three poems written by Clark K. Brewer of Company G of the 1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. Brewer, a native of Kalamazoo, mustered into the 1st Michigan Engineers in 1861 for a term of three years, surviving to be discharged in 1864. The poems commemorate the Battle of Stones River, fought near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, over New Year's 1863. We surmise that it was printed on a field press, given the nature of the printing and the immediacy felt in its content. The poems are printed next to each other on a single long sheet. The first is entitled "Stone River Battle Field," and it opens with the haunting lines, "Tread lightly o'er the graves where sleep the brave heroes / Who died in defence of our country and its laws, / They met on Stone River our haughty rebel foes, / And laid down their lives for the good of the cause." It is seven stanzas long, each four lines. The second poem is entitled "The Wounded Boy, on Stone River." It is written from the perspective of a wounded soldier, left alone on the field of battle, crying out for his mother. "And in my delirious moments, I see each well known face~ / Father, mother, sisters dear, you'll miss me from my place, / And no one I well remember, that's lovely, kind and true~ / Death! thou art cold and painful-I die, I die, adieu!" The third piece is titled "My Country" and is a lament on the war itself. The author asks when will it all be over, addressing "Southern traitors" firing on Fort Sumter, "vile Northern copperheads," and the death of innocent soldiers. "My country, oh, how changed thou art; each fireside has its gloom ... Where brother strives with brother to take each other's life." Rare and ephemeral. We find no record of this broadside in OCLC. \$750

(McBRB991)

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING TEXAS

19. Bromme, Traugott. *Die Verfassungen der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, der Freistaaten Pennsylvania und Texas, der Königreiche Belgien und Norwegen, die Bundesverfassung der Schweiz und die Englische Staatsverfassung...* Stuttgart. 1848. xiv, 178pp. Original printed wrappers. Spine ends chipped, lower corners of rear wrapper torn away. Book label at upper corner of front wrap; institutional ink stamp on title page. Preliminary gatherings partially unopened. Light wear at edges; light tanning and foxing. About very good.

First edition of this lengthy tract that prints the texts and discusses the various benefits and drawbacks of the constitutions belonging to selected republics and constitutional monarchies, published in Stuttgart in 1848. The author, Traugott Bromme, was an experienced traveler of the United States, who wrote and published several works about his experiences and for the purpose of encouraging German emigration across the Atlantic. The present work was no doubt inspired by the revolutions that roiled Europe in 1848, and seeks to answer whether the republic or the constitutional monarchy is the correct form of government to replace the continent's crumbling dynasties. Of particular interest here are printings of the United States and Texas constitutions, and a comparison of the governing documents of the country and the relatively new state (with the material relating to Texas appearing on pp.53-85).

An attractive copy in original green wrappers. Scarce in trade, with only two copies appearing in auction records, the most recent of which brought \$1,125 at Heritage in 2018. Not in Howes, who lists several other works by Bromme.

Raines, p.31. Sabin 8220 (2nd Ed.).

\$950

(McBRB1178)

GIANT CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR BROADSIDE

20. [California]. [Agriculture]. [Viticulture]. *Twentieth Annual Fair of the California State Agricultural Society! To Commence on the Fifteenth and End on the Twenty-first of September, 1873, at Sacramento City [caption title]*. [Sacramento]: H.S. Crocker & Co., 1873. Large broadside, 38 x 24 inches. Previously folded. A few separations and minor loss along folds at upper third and foot, slightly affecting text. Moderate chipping at top edge. Light tanning and dust soiling. Good.

A rare, large broadside advertisement for the 1873 installment of the annual fair organized by the California state Agricultural Society, held in Sacramento. The promotional lists prizes in hundreds of categories, including livestock, agriculture, manufacturing, and textiles, as well as fine arts and viticulture. The prizes range from \$150 for the best herd of ten or more cattle to a diploma for the best design of a farm gate. In all, the broadside advertises over \$20,000 in premiums for winning entries. The Central Pacific offers to freight all exhibitions to and from the fair free of charge. The poster prints the general rules for the fair, and in a separate section publishes a distinct set of rules governing in the wine, brandy, and viticulture categories. We locate no other copies for this year. \$1,500

(McBRB790)

ENORMOUS ARCHIVE OF CALIFORNIA SHIP BLUEPRINTS

21. [California]. [Ship Building]. [*Massive Blueprint Archive of the Bay Area Moore Shipbuilding Company*]. [San Francisco; Oakland. ca.1907-1929]. 837 small blueprints and cyanotypes, measuring 5x5 to 11x13.5 inches, or which 92 loose and 745 in three riveted leatherette albums; 28 large folding blueprints, varying sizes. Light wear and a few short closed tears along folds. Overall, very good.

A substantial working archive of a leading ship repair and shipbuilding company on the West Coast in the first half of the 20th century. Founded as the Moore & Scott Iron Works at San Francisco's Hunter's Point in 1905, the company moved across the bay in 1909 and became the Moore Shipbuilding Company in 1917. It was renamed the Moore Dry Dock Company in 1922, operating primarily as a repair yard. During the Second World War, the dock was notable for its employment of several thousand African Americans, in both skilled and unskilled positions, at a time when they confronted major racial discrimination on the job. The company ceased operations in 1961.

This archive contains over 850 blueprint designs and charts dating from 1907 to 1929, as well as a scattered number of manuscript drawings and lists, that depict and describe all manner of ship construction and fitting, from large scale drawings of ship hulls to dimensions of pulleys and other shipboard minutiae. Indeed, one of the notebooks present here contains numerous blueprints images of facets of ships' lavatories and bathtubs. More significant are overarching designs and dimensions for dozens of ships, dry docks, and multitudinous aspects of their underlying construction. An accompanying notebook also contains 135 leaves official printed and manuscript materials from the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the U.S. Navy such as certificates of carrying capacity and launching data for the ships built in the dock from 1918 to 1920; one cyanotype therein delineates the ethnicity (White, Chinese, etc.) of the crew list of the recently completed ship S.S. Manchuria. A few of the designs are for aspects of loading docks belonging to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. A large archive with many potential avenues for research into Bay Area ship construction in the first three decades of the 1900s. \$3,250

(McBRB493)

RARE SAN FRANCISCO THEATRE BROADSIDE

22. [California]. [Theatre]. *Wigwam Theatre. Meyer Bros., Proprietors. Monday, March 11, 1889. Read, Reflect and Remember! An Extraordinary Array of Talent!* [caption title]. San Francisco: Theatrical Publishing Co., 1889. Broadside, 17 x 6 inches. Previously folded. Small closed tear at top edge. Even tanning. Very good.

An attractive broadside advertisement for entertainments at a downtown San Francisco theater in 1889. The Wigwam Theater was built in 1884 on the corner of Stockton and Geary Streets as a headquarters and event space for the presidential campaign of the Blaine and Logan Republican ticket. After Blaine lost the election to Grover Cleveland, the Republican party leased the brick and sheet iron building to an Austrian immigrant named Gustav Walter, who operated it first as a beer hall, and then turned it into a venue for variety and vaudeville acts in the late 1880s. The present broadside promotes a slate of acts to be performed on March 11, 1889, that range from vaudevillians and sketch comedians to acrobats and prestidigitators. With three lively woodcuts of actors and printed in a variety of types. We locate a portfolio of promotional material for the Wigwam at the Bancroft Library, but no other records. \$600

(McBRB1212)

IMPROVING THE WEBER CREEK DAM

23. [California]. [Weber Creek Dam]. [Five Large Blueprints of Early Depression-Era Weber Dam Modifications]. Placerville, Ca. 1929. Five blueprints, measuring from approximately 24 x 34 to 29 x 41 inches. Tipped onto modern cardboard backing at left edge, overlaid with brown paper. Light wear, a couple of archival repairs at edges. Contemporary blind stamps. Very good.

A group five large and fascinating blueprints that delineate proposed modifications to the Weber Dam near Placerville, California, that were carried out in 1930. The Dam was originally built in 1922 and 1923 without steel reinforcement, and as a result improvements have been required periodically from its completion up to the present day. The designs present here outline the first set of such improvements, overseen by an engineer named George W. Hawley in 1929 and 1930. These include the construction of new tunnels, outlets, gates, and spillways, and also include detailed topographical charts of the area surrounding the dam. The blueprints, which were intended to accompany an engineer's report on the project, are as follows:

- 1) Contour Map Showing Plan & Section of Dam, and Location of Supply Tunnel & Wasteway.
- 2) Outlet Structures Showing Tunnel and Shaft Control Works & Appurtenances.
- 3) Details of Spillway.
- 4) Details of Tunnel Valves & Controls.
- 5) Contour Map of Borrow Area for Weber Creek Dam.

The dam and the reservoir that it created, managed by the El Dorado Irrigation District, provide vital power and water services to area agriculture. The present plans comprise an important document of the early upkeep and development of the structure.

\$2,000

(McBRB651)

INDIAN HISTORICAL LINGUISTIC THEORIES OF A SCOTTISH ACADEMIC DILETTANTE

24. Campbell, John. [Indian Language]. *The Aymaras of Peru* [manuscript cover title]. [Montreal? ca. 1870s?]. [17]pp. Quarto. Original plain wrappers, bound into contemporary buckram, gilt spine label. Light foxing and wear to buckram. Front hinge cracking, front endpaper detaching. Two chips at fore-edges of final two leaves, not affecting text, otherwise internally clean. Accomplished in a neat, legible hand. About very good.

A fascinating, if somewhat eccentric, manuscript essay on South American linguistic history and its supposed connections to Gaelic languages by a Scottish-Canadian professor at the Presbyterian College of Montreal. John Campbell was principally a professor of church history, but was also a serious student of anthropology, philology, and linguistics, and published numerous articles and monographs on a wide variety of subjects. Campbell was born in Edinburgh, and immigrated to Montreal via London and Toronto in the 1870s, where he was appointed to a professorship in 1873. His wide-ranging publications include scholarly and polemical essays in various academic journals, a volume of children's story sermons, and a novel set in the Muskoka region of Ontario. His most well-known work was a two volume ethnographic study entitled "The Hittites," in which he claimed that the people were descendants of the Japanese, Basques, and Peruvians, among others. "Later critics, with reason, considered him an academic dilettante" - Canadian Dictionary of Biography.

The present work continues such grandiose thinking, and claims a linguistic and genealogical link between the Aymara peoples of Peru and Bolivia and the Celts. Through the comparison of selected words in Aymara, Quechua, Gaelic, and Welsh, complete with several tables and appendices, Campbell argues that, "The large number of words identical in form and meaning in the two languages suffice to establish the common origin of Celts and Aymaras." The essay continues to make additional comparisons with Quechua, and cites the research of Hyde Clark as the inspiration for its line of inquiry.

Campbell likely prepared this essay as one of his many contributions to Canadian academic journals. In an article he published in the journal of the Royal Society of Canada at the turn of the 20th century, he states that, 'Some years previous,

I pointed out a large Celtic element in the dialects of Peru, and notably in that of the Aymaras." Hyde Clark references Campbell's theories in this area in his own book, "The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch," published in 1877. Nevertheless, we are unable to locate a published version of this essay. A strange, yet enthusiastic work, asserting a tenuous theory of native Peruvian language.

\$1,250

(McBRB530)

"THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI"

25. **Canada, J.W., ed.** *El Porvenir* [cover title]. Denver & Omaha: El Porvenir Publishing Company, 1903. [4],64,[4]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Text printed in green ink. Occasional small patches of staining; light tanning. Still very good.

First and perhaps only issue of this self-proclaimed periodical champion for the American West, published in October 1903 in Omaha and Denver. The advertising text and mission statement on the rear wrapper claims that, "The making of farms, gardens, homes, cities in the midst of arid lands,~ Life in the West in all phases ~ find true expression, by word and picture, in its pages.... While offering no apology for its existence, this first number serves only to show the possibilities of such a magazine. Each number will excel its predecessor in reading matter, illustrations, style, all things that go to make up a handsome publication." Articles inside include promotionals for Colorado towns south of Grand Junction such as Paonia, Cedaredge, and Montrose, short stories and poetry by Western authors, as well as several shorter promotional pieces for towns and regions in Wyoming, with numerous reproductions of photographs throughout. We locate no copies of this or any other issue; unrecorded, and perhaps the only issue published.

\$600

(McBRB1040)

CANADIAN ENGINEERS ON HOLIDAY

26. [**Canadian Photographical**]. *Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Pacific Coast Trip, September, 1906* [caption title]. [N.p., but Canada]. 1906. 120 silver gelatin photographs on twenty-six leaves. Oblong octavo. Contemporary half calf and black cloth, cover gilt, string-tied; black card leaves. Spine heavily chipped, corners and hinges heavily worn. Printed list of the group members and the photograph captions on end leaves. Images with some minor wear, but mostly clean with decent contrast. Very good.

An interesting photo album produced to commemorate a holiday trip taken by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in the fall of 1906. The group was comprised of seventy-seven members ~ both men and women (and not all of them wives) ~ who are listed on the front pastedown of the volume, below the caption title. The rear pastedown has a printed sheet bearing captions and locations for the 120 numbered photographs present in the album. The photographs are amateur in nature, and we presume that a member of the party took them, with the intention of producing the present album. Whether it is unique or was produced in a limited number is unknown; we do find a record of a larger album, containing 278 photographs, at Concordia University in Quebec, and suspect that individual members may have made their own albums.

The photographic record here spans from the start of the trip on Lake Superior across the British Columbia, documenting not only scenery, but also sights along the trip which were of interest to the Engineers. There are photographs of railroad elevators at Fort William; the irrigation works around Calgary; glacier and mountain scenery in Banff; the suspension bridge across the Fraser River; interior and exterior shots of the Vancouver Power Company; scenes in Victoria; scenery around Kootenay Lake, including of the West Kootenay Power Company; mines, smelters, and mining works in Phoenix, B.C.; images along the Canadian Pacific Railway, including a rock slide and trestles in addition to the stations; and image 116, which is captioned "Indian baby, Kootenay B.C. and shows a baby in a papoose strapped to a seated woman's back on a dockside.

Altogether a wonderful album of images of Canada at the turn of the century, carefully crafted not only to memorialize the trip, but to do so from the perspective of those interested in the engineering and technology of the sights they visited.
(McBRB1121) \$2,500

BUSINESS CONFLICT WITH MEXICO OVER SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN 1820s PHILADELPHIA

27. [Chew, Samuel]. *Exposicion del Asunto de la Corbeta Tepeyac o Kensington, Construda en Filadelfia*. Filadelfia: Imprenta de Guillermo Staveland, 1830. 59pp. Stitched as issued. Some light soiling and foxing. Very good.

On the 16th of May 1826, Don Pablo Obregón, envoy to the United States on behalf of the Republic of Mexico, signed a contract with Samuel Chew for the construction and outfitting of a war ship tentatively named the Tepeyac at the Kensington shipyard in Philadelphia. The initial agreement called for a payment of 2,500 pesos for the build, with provision for additional costs and unexpected overruns. Nothing went right thereafter, as is chronicled here via copies in Spanish and English of original correspondence. As of publication of the present work, a happy settlement had not been achieved, and Chew threatened the Mexican government with taking the matter public in Europe by printing translations into all of the principal languages of the pertinent correspondence, which he was sure would blacken the Mexican reputation and bring a halt to foreign loans and investment.

Scarce and interesting. Not in American Imprints. We locate only four copies in OCLC, at New-York Historical, AAS, the Library Company, and University of Texas.
(McBRB621) \$750

THE FIRST GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS DEFEND PENSACOLA BETWEEN FORT SUMTER AND FIRST MANASSAS

28. [Civil War]. [Florida]. [Crane, George, W.]. [*Three Autograph Letters About the Confederate Defense of Pensacola in April and May 1861*]. "Camp Georgia," i.e. Warrington, Fl. 1861. Three manuscript letters, [3-4]pp. each, written on bifolia. Previously folded. Small ink stains at lower corner of one leaf, slightly affect text. Very good.

Three manuscript letters, likely by Lt. George W. Crane of the First Georgia Volunteers, written to his brother about events surrounding their dispatch to and defense of Pensacola, Florida after the Union surrender of Fort Sumter. The First Georgia Volunteers were formed in March 1861, and upon the opening of the war were immediately sent to Pensacola to garrison the Navy Yard there and to aid in its defense. In June 1861, they were reassigned to the Army of Northern Virginia, and arrived in time to participate in the First Battle of Manassas, and were an active unit through Appomattox Court House.

The first letter of this group, dated April 28, 1861, speaks to the haste in which the volunteers were sent to Florida. Crane writes, "I have not got the time to fix up my mail.... I simply write to mention a few things for you to put in the box for me. In the first place I would like a meersham pipe like the one I had before I left and two flannel shirts, red. I would like to write you a great deal but I have not got time.... There is no prospects of a fight yet [and] that is for some time."

Despite his initial opinion that they would not see any fighting, the second two letters give a sense of constant action and an ever-present threat of a Union attack. In the first of these, dated May 8, Crane wrote:

"What I intend to write I hope you will keep to yourself for it is something ought not to be known outside of the army. There was great excitement on Monday night we were expecting an attack and was ordered to sleep on our guns.... Also there was great excitement yesterday afternoon. Two steam boats coming in from New Orleans was overhauled and stop[p]ed at [Fort] Pickens. There was three guns fired at our guard boat that accompanied the steam boats but she entered the port without being injured. The boys wanted to go right to work but they did not have any orders to do so..."

In the final letter, dated May 23, Crane is even more anxious for the war to commence in full:

"The U. S. postal organizations will be stopped by the first of June.... We were called yesterday about one o'clock into rank and told to keep ourselves in readiness at a minutes notice, but all for nothing. It is supposed that it will come some time today or tonight, but I wont believe it until I hear the cannon and then I will hardly believe it. We have had so many false alarms....

This final letter is the longest of the group, and contains additional great detail on camp discipline, evening entertainments, food rationing, and the construction of defenses at Pensacola. A fascinating account of a Florida Confederate garrison in the tense period after Fort Sumter. \$1,750

(McBRB100)

AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER'S LIFE DURING WARTIME ON THE MISSISSIPPI

29. [Civil War]. Hayes, Joseph P. [*Civil War Journal of Private Joseph P. Hayes of Hampton, Illinois, with Details of the Western Theater in 1861 and Early 1862*]. [Various places, including Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana. 1861-1862]. [96]pp. Small quarto. Original half sheep and embossed cloth boards. Spine perished, boards detached. Light tanning and faint foxing. Written in a neat, legible script. Accompanied by a typescript transcription. Good plus.

A detailed Civil War journal kept by Pvt. Joseph P. Hayes, from Hampton, Illinois, which records his experience in the 19th Illinois Infantry regiment during the first eight months of the conflict, from the time that he joined up with his regiment in Chicago during June 1861, to the end of January 1862, when he was encamped at Camp Jefferson in Back Creek, Kentucky.

Hayes spent the majority of this period in Kentucky and Missouri, traveling up and down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. After setting out from Camp Long, Chicago, Hayes and his unit crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, first setting up camp in Missouri at Palmyra, then other locations including the St. Louis Arsenal, Cape Girardeau, Birds Point, Camp Fremont, Hog Point, Sulphur Springs, Pilot Knob, Fredericktown, and Jackson. His unit then moved through Kentucky, first along the Ohio River, and then overland, camping at Fort Holt, Camp Nevin, Bacon Creek, and Camp Crittenden.

In September of 1861, Hayes fell ill, and was sent back via Vincennes, Indiana, and Cairo, Illinois, to the Union hospital in St. Louis, where he spent a couple of weeks. After his second stint in Missouri, he returned to his unit in Kentucky in the middle of October 1861, with stops in Cincinnati and Camp Denison in Ohio. Once back in Kentucky, his regiment spent most of their time in Louisville, Elizabethtown, and Camp Jefferson near Bacon Creek, where the diary ends.

There is much discussion of camp life, drilling and target practice, the marches from camp to camp, encounters with other Union units, as well as reports on military actions, skirmishes, and anticipated threats. Hayes keeps excellent track of his movement along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers and on the march, as well as the goings on in camp, as when the 19th Illinois was camped at the St. Louis Arsenal:

"The DA January arrives with the 2nd Iowa Regiment on board. Saw several old acquaintances... They all look well and in good spirits. They came here from St. Joseph, Mo. Got a pass to go to the city. Went to see Joe Crapster but he had gone up the Osage River. Were called out about 6 PM in consequence of some disturbance between the 2nd Iowa and some of the German Reg'ts which was soon quieted.... We were informed by the Col that we would receive new Minnie Muskets which raised our spirits considerable. Word came to the Arsenal that one of the Highland Guard Co E was killed which raised quite an excitement. The men were taken Prisoners and are now confined in the Guard House under strong guard as some of the boys talk of taking the law into their own hands and lynching them but when the case was investigated only one was found to be badly wounded."

He also provides a pithy but detailed account of camp life, as when he records a court martial that took place on August 25, 1861, while the regiment was encamped at Pilot Knob, Missouri:

"The 5 men that were court martialed were brought out under guard in front of the battalion and their sentences read to them. 3 of them their sentences were commuted to begging pardon before the Reg't, loosing [sic] one months pay and were ordered to give up their arms take off their coats, hats & when a large sheet of paper was pinned on their backs with a large W (for worthless) painted on it the Ranks were opened and they were marched through the ranks under guard to the tune of the Rogues March."

While ill in St. Louis, his entries are understandably terse, but they still provide an interesting account of hospital life:

"Felt very bad all night. Could not rest last night. Took medicine several times during the night. The surgeon visits the patients in his ward every day at 8 A.M. Still have Diaherra [sic] very bad but did not vomit so much last night. Several ladies visited today.... There was a man jumped out of the 3rd story window and strange to say come off with only fracturing his thigh. He had a very high fever. There has several died [sic] since we came here.... The doctor does not seem to know what is wrong with me."

Accompanied by a draft typescript transcription of the diary, with manuscript corrections. A fascinating account of the early Civil War in the Western theater and along the Mississippi. \$3,500
(McBRB179)

SOUVENIRS OF THE CCC

30. [Civilian Conservation Corps]. *Memories of Company 3217 CCC, Camp Elgin, P-229 Summer 1940* [with]: [C.C.C. Company 3217 Photo Album Compiled by Alphonse M. Tacilauskas]. [Elgin, Or.] 1940. [22]pp. plus seven photographic plates and three photographs tipped in at rear. Original green pictorial card covers, metal ring binding. Light chipping and wear to covers, some light soiling. Minor soiling internally. With a page of autographs and information from the other members of the camp. [with]: Photo album: [4]pp. of autographs, [11] leaves containing forty-six silver gelatin photographs, most approximately 3 x 4 inches. Oblong octavo. Original pictorial covers, string-tied. Wear to covers. Light staining to first two leaves. A few images with faint silver mirroring. Generally clean. Very good.

A small archive compiled by Alphonse M. Tacilauskas of Brooklyn documenting his service at Camp Elgin in northeastern Oregon with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The two pieces ~ a lovely mimeograph, real-photo yearbook and a photographic scrapbook ~ provide a detailed and attractive record of service in the forestry-oriented Camp manned by a group of recruits originally organized at Fort Dix, New Jersey and composed primarily of New Jersey and New York natives. Tacilauskas was the son of first generation Lithuanian immigrants, and it is almost certain that many of his fellow corpsmen were, as well. He served as a truck driver, and many of the autographs from his fellow campers praise his skilled and careful driving. Many of the snapshots capture him standing next to the heavy duty trucks utilized in camp work. Camp Elgin was part of the Boise District of the CCC, and its myriad projects included construction of a truss bridge over the Wallowa River near Minam (part of Oregon Highway 82), as well as construction of a truck trail and permanent living quarters at a fire guard station in La Grande. A rich primary record of CCC service in the Pacific Northwest. \$1,250
(McBRB909)

"WE HAVE DISCOVERED THE BEST ROUTE WHICH DOES EXIST ACROSS THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA"

31. [Clark, William]. *The Literary Magazine and American Register. For 1806. From July to December Inclusive.... Vol. VI.* Philadelphia: J. Conrad & Co., 1806. [8],480pp. Contemporary sprinkled calf, spine gilt, leather labels. Light scuffing to boards, light wear at edges and spine ends. Light tanning, occasional faint foxing. Very good.

The sixth volume of this relatively short-lived Philadelphia periodical, which includes an early printing of William Clark's famous letter to his brother in Louisville, Kentucky, informing him of the return of the Corps of Discovery. Written on September 23, 1806, from St. Louis, the letter begins:

"Dear Brother, We arrived at this place at 12 o'clock today, from the Pacific Ocean, where we remained during the last winter, near the entrance of the Columbia River. This station we left on the 27th of March last, and should have reached St. Louis in early August, had we not been detained by snow, which barred our passage across the Rocky Mountains until the 24th of June. In returning through those mountains, we divided ourselves into several parties, digressing from the route by which we went out, in order more effectually to explore the country, and discover the most practicable route which does exist across the continent by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers: in this we were completely successful, and have therefore no hesitation in declaring, that, such as nature has permitted, we have discovered the best route which does exist across the continent of North America in that direction."

The letter goes on to describe the path of their return journey and to provide a brief encapsulation of their expedition as a whole. "This letter was the first substantive account of the Lewis and Clark expedition to reach the American public, and, for many months thereafter, the most complete" - Wagner-Camp.

Clark's missive was first published in the Frankfort Palladium on October 6, 1806, and afterwards in a handful of newspapers across the country that were eager to furnish news of the voyage. It then appeared at the end of 1806 in two Philadelphia periodicals, the Evening Fire-Side and the present December issue of the Literary Magazine. It is likely, therefore, that the periodical printings represent the only feasibly obtainable early copies of this first announcement of Lewis and Clark's successful return. A copy of the Evening Fire-Side volumes that carried the letter sold for \$3250 at a Christie's sale in 2007. No copies of the present Literary Magazine printing appear in archived sales records since a 1954 Parke Bernet sale.

Sabin 41490. Shaw & Shoemaker 4531. Wagner-Camp 4 (note).
(McBRB1249)

\$3,750

CUBAN SLAVE CENSUS

32. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [Manuscript Census of Slaves in Cuba, Taken in 1853 and 1854]. [Havana. 1854]. [16]pp., on folio leaves. Previously stitched. Some wear at gutter margin. Old horizontal folds. Occasional iron-gall ink burn. Evenly tanned. Good plus.

An outstanding manuscript that provides a detailed enumeration of slaves in Cuba in 1854, organized by region and town. The gathering of data was apparently commissioned by the "Comision de Estadistica" of the Cuban colonial government, whose letterhead appears on the first leaf of the manuscript. This first leaf provides a brief account of jurisdictions that have not supplied their data. The following seven leaves provide a region-by-region account of the number of slaves in Cuba, beginning with Havana and its neighborhoods, which apparently held 17,460 in 1854. In all, well over 100,000 slaves are accounted for in these pages. A very interesting document.

(McBRB1213)

\$1,500

FIRST CUBAN PHARMACOLOGICAL PERIODICAL

33. [Cuba]. [Medical Periodicals]. *La Emulacion. Periodico Mensual de Farmacia, Quimica e Historia Natural Medicas y Toxicologia*. Havana: Viuda de Barcina y Comp., 1863-1864. Twenty-three issues, each approximately 32pp. No. 11 with folding chart, lacks pp.25-32. No. 13 lacking last few leaves. With title page and half title at start of each volume. Original quarter calf and boards, spine gilt. Spine ends chipped and worn, some crude glue residue; hinges solid. Boards heavily worn. Light toning and wear to text, light scattered worming throughout. Good.

A rare run of the first two years of the first Cuban pharmacological magazine, and one of the island's earliest medical periodicals. *La Emulacion* was published from 1863 through 1867, with the present sammelband containing all issues published in 1863 and 1864, a total of twenty-three issues. Their mission statement that heads the first issue here, reads, in part:

"Animados del deseo de ser útiles al país ~ en cuanto nuestras fuerzas lo permitan,~ hemos resuelto dar à luz en esta ciudad un periódico que, ocupándose preferentemente de todo lo relativo à la Farmacia, no descuide por eso la química é historia natural médicas, y la toxicología, ciencias de que no pueden prescindir ni los Médicos, ni los Farmacéuticos, y cuya importancia en el día pocos podrán desconocer.... Procurarémos, pues, que en nuestro periódico hallen cabida las producciones originales de los que en Cuba cultivan la Farmacia, la química é historia natural médicas y la toxicología; mas no olvidarémos por eso que léjos de nuestro suelo existen los mas célebres y laboriosos de los cultivadores de esas ciencias, y que La Emulacion no llenaría la mision que nos proponemos, si no hiciéramos figurar en ella lo que se dé à luz en Europa y merezca la sancion de las personas ilustradas."

The resulting publication contains numerous original articles by Cuban pharmacists, doctors, and scientists, as well as important work published outside of Cuba. Additionally, the issues include biographies of significant figures in the field, accounts of local scientific societies, including the Real Academica de Ciencias de la Habana, and publication of new pharmacological formulas discovered in Cuba or "adapted for the needs of the country." As a result, the periodical forms an important record of medical and pharmacological developments and thought on the island in the mid-19th century. We locate only one run of this pioneering periodical, at the National Library of Cuba, with only the present set of issues appearing in auction records. Bound between Volumes I and II is a pamphlet by Fernando Paez, "Manual de farmacia practica" (Havana, 1864), possibly incomplete at 8 pages; no examples of this pamphlet appear in OCLC.

(McBRB981)

\$4,750

UNRECORDED CUBAN BROADSIDE

34. [Cuba]. [Newspapers]. [Disease]. *Adicion al Correo de Trinidad. Lunes 27 de Octubre de 1834 [caption title].* Trinidad, Cuba: Cristobal Murtra e Hijos, 1834. Broadside, 10.5 x 6.5 inches. Previously folded, with light darkening along old fold lines in places; one small patch of staining at upper left; faint, scattered foxing. Very good.

An unrecorded broadside newspaper extra that prints an optimistic proclamation concerning the first documented cholera epidemic in Cuba. The announcement from Juan Bautista de Sarria, the mayor of Trinidad de Cuba, is dated October 27, 1834, and proclaims an abatement and a rapidly approaching "liberation" from the outbreak of disease that ravaged the city in the summer and early fall of that year. Trinidad, located on the southern coast of the island between the larger cities of Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus, was an important center for the sugar trade on the island during the Spanish colonial era. Cholera first appeared in Cuba in Havana during early 1833, and spread to Trinidad by May 1834. In this supplemental broadside, de Sarria happily reports a great decrease in the number of dead in the city, with only four burials in the city cemetery during the previous several days, and none reported in the countryside:

"El Gobierno Politico cumple hoy con una de sus obligaciones mas benéficas anunciando con la mahyor satisfaccion, que parcere se aproxima el momento en que la Divina Providencia quiere libertarnos de los estragos de la epidemia del Colera-morbo. Asi se lo persuade por la rápida declinacion que se ha observado de tres dias á esta parte, reducido el número de los enterrados ayer y antes de ayer en el cementerio general, á solo quatro cadáveres. Los avisos de los campos principalmente de las haciendas mas proximas á la ciudad, son del mismo modo satisfactorias por haber cesado la mortandad y disminuidose los enfermos condiserablemente."

Nevertheless, he also states that inhabitants who fled the city because of the outbreak should still stay away until another announcement is made, according to the directives of the island's medical council:

"Las familias que desde el principio se retiraron al campo comprometerian inocentemente su propia seguridad y la de sus convecinos que casi han pasado felizmente el riesgo, si regresasen ahora à la ciudad, pues deben tener en memoria que la primera autoridad de la isla y la Junta superior de Medicina residente en la Habana, aconsejaron cuando aquella capital se hallaba en igual caso, que no lo hiciesen hasta que se les permitiera, como deseo y confío que lo observarán los de esta

apreciable ciudad, sujetándose al segundo anuncio que se dictará con la prudencia y debida calificación dentro de pocos días."

The Correo was founded by local printer Cristobal Murtra in 1820, was continued by his sons after his death in 1846, and was ultimately published through 1869. Despite this lengthy publication life, the periodical is quite rare, as is all regional Cuban printing of the early 19th century, particularly newspapers. No issues or supplements of this paper appear in archived sales records, and we locate only two institutional holdings of any issues ~ a group of eight issues spanning 1835 to 1844 at the American Antiquarian Society, and a larger, but undeterminable run at the National Library of Cuba. A rare piece of early 19th-century Cuban periodical printing, with significant medical content. \$1,750

(McBRB1186)

REGULATING SLAVE SALES IN CUBA

35. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Manuscript Rules for 1860s Slave Auctions in Santiago de Cuba*]. Santiago de Cuba. 1864. [4]pp., on two disbound folio leaves. Stab holes at gutter margins of leaves, light wear at edges. Light tanning and foxing. Very good.

A fascinating set of manuscript regulations that dictated procedures for holding and documenting slave auctions the Deposito General de Esclavos in Santiago de Cuba during the mid-1860s. The first leaf lists eight regulations, which stipulate that the auctioneer must be qualified and registered as such, and that he must keep a log for the day of the auction, in which the names of slaves, owners, sellers, and purchasers must be recorded. The record of the auction must be deposited with the economic board that oversees the house. Moreover, it is also emphasized that the auctioneer does not have any rights regarding discounts or compensation. The second leaf contains legal affirmations, signed by relevant parties, that the rules have been confirmed, delivered, and accepted. The two documents are dated September 26, 1864, and are agreed to be valid and in force for two years, beginning on January 5th, 1865. Very interesting documentation of the bureaucracy of Cuban slave sales in the mid-19th century. \$975

(McBRB973)

MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN, IN THE '30s

36. Edmonson, Robert Edward. [*Large Archive of 1930s Anti-Semitic, Anti-New Deal, Pro-German Broadsides and Handbills Distributed by One of the Most Prominent "America First" Political Provocateurs*]. New York: Edmonson Economic Service, 1934-1940. Approximately 375 broadsheets and handbills. Folio. Minor wear and soiling. Very good plus.

An extensive archive of approximately 375 propaganda handbills, broadsides, flyers, and newsletters primarily written by Robert Edmonson and published in New York that promote an anti-Semitic, anti-New Deal, "America First" agenda during the 1930s. Edmonson was a respected reporter for many years, beginning his career at the Cincinnati Post. He later covered economic issues for the New York Mail and Express and the New York Herald. At some point while writing for these papers, Edmonson became convinced of the existence of an organized Jewish cabal with ties to Bolshevik Russia, which he believed was manipulating the U.S. economy and controlling the press. In the spring of 1934, he launched the Edmonson Economic Service in order to publish information and opinions that he would have been unable to print in the mainstream newspapers of the time. In addition to his "Anti-Jew" broadsides, he vociferously attacked President Roosevelt, the New Deal, and Roosevelt allies ~ especially those who were Jewish, like Bernard Baruch, Felix Frankfurter, Louis Brandeis, Henry Morgenthau, Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, Rabbi Samuel Wise, Samuel Untermyer, and Walter Lippmann, as well as those he suspected of being Jewish, such as newspaperwoman Dorothy Thompson and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. As Adolf Hitler began his rise to power in Germany, Edmonson became an associate of the pro-Nazi publisher Ulrich Fleischhauer, and his writing took on a distinctly pro-Nazi tone.

In the summer of 1936, Fiorella LaGuardia saw an opportunity and brought Edmonson before a grand jury where he was indicted for "libeling all persons of the Jewish Religion." Edmonson made it clear that he would not go down quietly, and announced that at his trial he would call prominent Jews to the stand and grill them unmercifully about their business and

political associations. After he subpoenaed Baruch, Morgenthau, Wise, Untermyer, LaGuardia, Lippmann, and others, the American Jewish Committee ~ in order to avoid the publicity that would have surrounded their testimony - quickly petitioned the court to drop all charges, and in May 1938 the presiding judge closed the case. With the U.S. entry into World War II, Edmonson curtailed his pamphleteering and eventually moved to Grass Valley, California, where he continued to crusade against such things as water fluoridation, which he saw as a Soviet attempt to undermine public health.

The archive is neatly organized by date. The majority of the broadsheets (nearly 300) are written and signed in print by Edmonson as part of his basic propaganda service, alternately named American Vigilante; Special Defense; Defense Series; and Jew Exposure Patriotic Bulletins. Thirty-six of them are written by Edmonson or his wife Marian, for other Edmonson Economic Service publications including Freedom and Edmonson's Weekly X-Ray; a further twenty are reprints by Edmonson of "America First" and other anti-New Deal essays. Interestingly, there are also several lists of Edmonson publications in which the items in this collection are listed: "Edmonson Jew-Exposure Patriotic Bulletins," "Jewish Problem Pamphlets," "Jewish Problem Pamphlets of Truth," and "Jewish Question Book." Despite Edmonson's popularity at the time, the ephemeral nature of the material seems to have led to a low survival rate, and an archive such as this is a rare gem for the study of the subject. We locate one substantial institutional holding of such materials, at Yale.

Altogether, an extensive and fascinating look into the isolationist, anti-Semitic political viewpoint of the 1930s, which eerily mirrors disturbing elements of the mainstream political sentiment of the current times. \$9,750

(McBRB1197)

FRONTIER ALASKA IN THE 1940s

37. Espland, Sam. [*Large Archive of Letters Documenting the Life of a Trapper and Miner in Mid-Century Alaska*]. [Various places in Alaska]. 1946-1950. Eighty-five letters, approximately [340]pp. total, plus twelve photographs. Quarto sheets, old fold lines, some minor soiling. With original envelopes. In a highly legible hand. Very good.

Lengthy archive of correspondence written by Sam Espland to his sweetheart, Selma Lowick, while making a living in the wilds of Alaska. Over the course of the four years documented here, Sam works as a trapper and gold miner, sometimes for himself and sometimes for a larger outfit. Letters are sent from locations such as Boundary, Caribou Creek, Fairbanks, Oumalik Camp, Barrow, and Rex Station. His fondness for the rugged outdoor life is apparent, as is his independent spirit, and he describes life on the frontier in detail. His letters touch on a wide array of topics concerning the region: camp life, hunting expeditions, shooting moose, the economic conditions in Alaska, working a mining drill for a mining company, traveling through the wilderness, transporting goods and equipment across frozen rivers, and trapping for furs. The accompanying photographs show Inuit, heavy equipment in the snow, and rural Alaskan towns.

Sam's first letter, dated June 12, 1946 at Boundary, Alaska, is clearly early in their correspondence. He writes of his love for Alaska, mentions his service with the Army during World War II, hints at his Norwegian heritage, and sincerely hopes that Selma will reply and send a photo along. "Sorry that I was not at home when your letter [of April 22] came as I was out on a prospecting trip and I also moved from Fairbanks out in to the Forty Mile mining trip. And I believe I'll stay out here for good now. This place is about 250 miles from Fairbanks about four miles from the Canadian line. And I sure do like it out here yes Selma I sure do like Alaska a lot. I think Alaska is a great country and a real good place to live in. ... Oh by the way I got out of the Army last October after putting in three years of it. Oh boy was I glad to get out of the service... I am sure glad to hear from a Norwegian girl and just the right age. ... I have spent just about twenty years in Alaska and the last time I was back in the States I could not get back to Alaska fast enough for the suit of me. I was back to New York and Chicago and down to Mexico for a while. But I'll take Alaska for my part. I do like to hunt and fish and trap and go out riding with my dog team in the winter."

The difficulty of long-distance dating is also evident, as Sam relates in one letter that he's just received four letters since he last wrote, owing to snow so bad that no plane could land at the airfield. Writing from Caribou Creek in May 1948 he says, "I know that you are getting tired of waiting for me. But if you are willing to wait [until Christmas] I will promise you for

sure unless I die before then." He goes on to relate details of his personal mining endeavors, and the struggles faced by independent miners: "I went to work for wages this spring for a mining company, and will work this summer for this outfit if everything goes O.K. You asked what we did with our outfit that we had last summer we still got it. And this spring my partner went over there and moved it up to another creek. The one I told you about that I got 10 claims on, that is 2 1/2 miles long. And I don't know just how good it is, as I have not done very much prospecting on that creek. I did find some nuggets on it tho one \$180.00 dollar and one 223.00 dollar piece. So I do know there is gold on it and I found quite a few smaller ones too. But we decided to wait untill next year. As things are so awfull high in here now that there is very little profit in mining that is for the little guy." He also laments the low income from trapping. "But the prices are not very good this spring. It was the poorest winter I ever put in on the trapline."

The problem of whether to work for wages or to follow the entrepreneurial spirit is a theme that runs through Sam's letters. He writes at one point that he prefers not to work for wages, as he can earn better money trapping or mining. But neither of those things provided consistent income. He writes from Barrow, in the Arctic Circle, in August 1949, where he is working with the shipping industry. "It took us six days to get the boats all empty of cargo. The whole beach for 3 miles was all covered with stuff of all kinds. ... Yes jobs are scarce but I don't think I would have any trouble finding another one if I wanted one. While I was in town I was offered several jobs, but they don't pay the money that I make here. ... So I don't think I will do any trapping this winter. I love to trap but on the other hand I don't like to do it if there is not much money in it. It's alright if a person can make from \$5000.00 to \$10,000.00 during the winter, but the way the prices are right now it would take a whole ship's cargo to make ten thousand in a winter. So I guess a person are better off working for wages right now."

Espland's letters provide an interesting look into life on the Alaskan frontier in the mid-20th century, highlighting the desire for an independent existence in confluence with the financial needs and dependencies of the modern world. An archive worthy of further exploration.

\$1,750

(McBRB1060)

LETTERS FROM THE FEMALE TREASURER OF THE WASHINGTON FARMERS' ALLIANCE

38. Halley, Lizzie J. [*Four Manuscript Letters Describing Pioneer Life in Whitman County, Washington, and Involvement with the Adventist Church and the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union*]. Whitman County, W.T. 1881-1891. Four letters, totaling [15]pp. Primarily octavo sheets. Light wear and soiling. Highly legible. Very good.

An interesting group of letters written by Washington Territory pioneer Lizzie J. Haley to her sister, Susie B. Savage, at the end of the 19th century. These well-written letters are of particular interest because of Haley's involvement in two social movements that were gaining steam in Washington during the late-19th century ~ Seventh-Day Adventism and farmer's unions. The first letter present here, written on Boxing Day 1881, predates these activities, but provides good detail of life in the Territory, including a report on Christmas dinner (pig's feet, chicken, canned peaches, and pickled vegetables), a dance to be held later that day (proper footwear was at a premium), and the farming situation ("Wheat does not sell for much here now and it pays better to hogs with it").

In her October 1884 letter, Haley provides an account of her attendance at an Adventist meeting for two weeks in August at Colfax, Washington, and further meetings at Garfield for six weeks prior to her letter. She reports that the two preachers holding the meetings have come from Walla Walla, and that, "I have been camping with them ever since they came up here to Garfield.... I have been attending church almost every night for two months and three times a day on Saturday and Sunday. They have a large round tent like a circus that they hold a meeting in, and another long family tent that they live in." After describing tent living in some detail, she states that, "I am going home with them to Walla Walla to stay a year. At their annual camp meeting... I was elected State Secretary of the Tract and Missionary Society.... The more I am with the Adventist people the better I like them. They are the best preachers I ever heard preach."

Nevertheless, by the time she wrote the last two letters present here in 1891, she had turned her focus from Adventism to the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, writing that, "We are having big Alliance meetings and speakings all the time

this winter. I enjoy it more than anything.... John [husband?] spent three months this summer over in the west side of the state organizing the Farmers Alliance," and that he was also travelling to Idaho and Oregon for the same purpose. On October 28th, "The State was organized at Colfax. It was a grand affair, We had a big meeting in the new court house, people there from different parts of the state, had a big lecturer from the States to address the people.... John was elected Vice-President and I was elected Treasurer."

Interesting insight into social life and the growth and organization of social movements in Washington at the end of the 19th century. \$750
(McBRB1221)

HAMILTON ESTABLISHES TRUTH AS A DEFENSE AGAINST LIBEL

39. Hamilton, Alexander. *The Speeches at Full Length of Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Caines, the Attorney-General, Mr. Harrison, and General Hamilton, in the Great Cause of the People, Against Harry Crosswell, on an Indictment for a Libel on Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.* New York: G. & R. Waite, 1804. 78pp. Dbd. Trimmed close at lower edge, occasionally affecting last line of text; light damage at lower edge of initial two leaves. Light tanning and foxing. Good plus.

An important record of speeches before an upstate New York court in a landmark First Amendment case in 1803 that pitted Thomas Jefferson against Alexander Hamilton one more time before Hamilton's death the following year. Then case arose out of attempts by Jefferson to use the Sedition Law against Federalist publishers that attacked the policies of the Republican administration. In the present case, the government charged Harry Crosswell, publisher of the political periodical *The Wasp*, with criminal libel for publishing articles stating that Jefferson hired James Callender to publish unfounded accusations of crimes committed by Washington and Adams during their administrations, particularly in the infamous tract, *The Prospect Before Us*. Hamilton, and the other lawyers defending Crosswell, argued that the freedom of the press necessarily included the freedom to print the truth, no matter how poorly it reflected on its subjects (a direct refutation of English libel law). The present work also includes another strong argument along the same lines by William Van Ness, who served as Hamilton's second in the fatal duel with Aaron Burr. The acquittal of Crosswell established truth as a defense against libel in New York and eventually at the Federal level, and granted Hamilton his last political victory over Jefferson.

Cohen 13322. Ford, *Hamiltoniana* 90. Sabin 17677. \$1,250
(McBRB1128)

PLANNING A HONDURAN LAND GRANT

40. [Honduras Company]. *Testimony about the Perry Land Grant in Honduras Owned by the Honduras Company, Owings Building, 215 to 219 Dearborn Street, Chicago.* [Chicago]. 1891. 88,[8]pp.; with a map titled "Town of Perry 100 Hectares," 16 x 11 inches. 12mo. Original green printed wrappers. Minor wear and soiling, contemporary ink stamp on front cover. Internally clean. Map with old folds, minor wear. Very good plus.

A testimonial work promoting the Perry Land Grant, organized under the auspices of the Honduras Company in 1890. Edward W. Perry served as the company's first president, in addition to being one of its directors and Governor of La Mosquitia, a tropical rainforest region where the town of Perry was laid out. The land grant was located "...900 miles south of New Orleans, and is nearer to Chicago than are the fruit fields of California." Perry's agreement with the government of Honduras allowed the purchase in exchange for making "...extensive public works which will prove of inestimable value to the entire eastern half of the republic." Improvements were to include roads, telegraph lines, and a canal. Testimony about the Perry Land Grant in Honduras includes descriptions of the geography and climate as well as information on its agricultural prospects and expected outlays for emigrants or investors, and notes on crops and the legal situation. Numerous testimonials are included (one concerning gold mining) as well as travel directions and information concerning land surveys.

Laid in ~ and apparently unrecorded ~ is a plat map of the proposed settlement located on the Patuca River in northeastern Honduras. The plat map shows the 100 hectare Town of Perry with its residential districts of "Wood Lawn" and "Morton Park," a wharf, and river-side plantations. The map indicates that purchasers of the plantations are entitled to town plots, as well: "Every 25 hectares of land entitles the purchaser to a town lot, front E. or W. Alternate lots reserved by the Company." Morton Park is possibly named for one A.H. Morton, a likely agent of The Honduras Company, whose name is stamped on the upper cover.

Rare and interesting. We locate three copies in OCLC, at the Newberry, University of Kansas, and University of Missouri.
(McBRB1113) \$850

EXPLOITING RESOURCES IN HONDURAS

41. [Honduras]. *Prospectus. The Omoa Company, Honduras Central America [cover title].* Macon, Ga.: Burke's Printery, [1902]. 31pp. Narrow octavo. Original tan printed wrappers, stapled. Light soiling and wear to covers. Small portion of final leaf margin torn away, not affecting text. Internally clean. Very good.

Unrecorded prospectus for the Omoa Company, headquartered in Macon, Georgia, and founded with the goal of harvesting the various resources of Honduras in the early 20th century. The company was focused primarily on the cultivation of bananas and the exploitation of timber around Omoa, Puerto Cortez, and Tela, in the northwest corner of the country. The text includes a description of the extant banana industry in the region, and how it may be improved with the construction of a railroad proposed by the company; a detailed listing of the types of trees found in the region, and the various best uses for each; and testimonial reports from supposed experts concerning the soundness of the venture. "The projectors of this enterprise are thoroughly convinced that as soon as the road is constructed from Omoa to the Uloa River, that gross earning from bananas, timber and passenger traffic will not be less than two hundred thousand dollars gold per annum, or five thousand dollars per mile." An interesting prospectus, published at the beginning of the boom in banana exports from Honduras to the United States at the turn of the 20th century, but before major concessions were made to large American fruit companies by the Honduran government in the early 1910s. We find nor further information concerning this company or its proposed enterprises, nor do we locate any copies of this work in OCLC.

(McBRB878) \$500

WILLIAM P. FESSENDEN'S COPY

42. Hurd, John C. *Topics of Jurisprudence Connected with Conditions of Freedom and Bondage.* New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1856. ix,113pp. Original plain brown wrappers. Very light wear to spine and edges; light dust soiling to wraps. Author's presentation inscription on front wrap. Light tanning internally. Very good plus.

A significant exploration of American and international laws on slavery, written in the wake of the Dred Scott decision, and an important precursor to the author John C. Hurd's later, much expanded work, which Howes called, "The most profound legalistic treatise on slavery." In this work, Hurd first attempted to analyze the issues raised by the decision in the Dred Scott case, and began to develop his theory of what constituted a legal person and property. This copy is inscribed by Hurd to William P. Fessenden, a Republican Senator from Maine at the time of this work's publication, and later Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury. "As a leading Republican in the Senate, Fessenden was in the forefront of the struggle to make Kansas a free state, and in the process he became Stephen Douglas's nemesis, forever challenging him in debate. Indeed, Douglas was forced to concede that, among the great orators of the mid-nineteenth century, such as Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Webster, Fessenden was the readiest and ablest debater" - ANB. Quite uncommon on the market, and with an excellent association.

ANB (online). Howes H829 (ref.). Sabin 33989. Work, p.343.
(McBRB1247) \$1,250

ICELANDIC CANADIANS

43. [Hymns in Icelandic]. *Salmar og Adrir Söngvar Bandalaganna og Sunnudagsskólanna.* Winnipeg. 1905. 112pp. 12mo. Original green cloth, cover stamped in black. Light wear, corners rubbed. Minor soiling and wear internally. Very good.

A Lutheran hymnal printed in Icelandic for the immigrant community in and around Manitoba, the title of this work translates as, "Hymns and Other Songs of the Community and Sunday Schools." Canada has the largest Icelandic population outside of Iceland, established in 1875 when a group of immigrants fled a volcanic eruption and settled in Winnipeg. This work is rare, with only five copies located in OCLC, at Cornell, University of Minnesota, North Dakota State Library, University of Victoria in B.C., and Library and Archives Canada. \$650

(McBRB1008)

SCOTTISH MINER-TURNED-MINISTER

44. Hynd, A.C. *From the Mines to the Pulpit.* Buffalo. 1902. 199pp. plus plates. Original grey cloth, stamped in black. Light wear to corners and spine ends, cloth lightly soiled; remnants of label on spine. Internally clean and fresh. About very good.

Biography of a Scotsman who emigrates to Pennsylvania, where he works in the coal mines and eventually has a conversion and becomes a preacher. His biography serves as a record of his life and also a cautionary tale, preaching against the evils of drink and poverty. Hynd settled in the town of Carbon Run, near Towanda, in northeastern Pennsylvania, eventually moving to Brockwayville in the western half of the state. He began his evangelical work in the mines, eventually taking up the work full time. Illustrated throughout with portraits of the author and his family. Scarce and unusual ~ we locate four copies in OCLC, at Emory, Drew University, Emmaus Bible College, and a copy in Hong Kong. \$450

(McBRB1161)

19th-CENTURY INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

45. [Illinois]. [Industrial Photographica]. *[Fourteen Boudoir Card Photographs Depicting the Aurora Iron Works and Its Workers].* [Aurora, Ill. ca. 1890]. Fourteen albumen photographs, each approximately 4.5 x 7.5 inches mounted on cards 5.25 x 8.5 inches. Light soiling and wear. Images crisp and clean, with sharp details. Most captioned on verso. Very good.

A nice group of images showing the Aurora Iron Works in substantial detail. Nearly all the photographs here are captioned on the verso in a contemporary hand, and they show a full range of locations inside the works, as well as three photos taken outside and one which is presumed to be a group shot of the employees. Two of the interior images also include workers. The images are quite detailed, and most have good contrast. The Aurora Iron Works, properly called the Chicago & Aurora Smelting & Refining Company, was established on the banks of the Fox River in Aurora, Illinois, in 1882. A history of Kane County notes that the company prospered for "twelve or fifteen years" before selling out to a larger company who closed the works. The site was later purchased and reopened by the Love Brothers in 1907.

The images present here are captioned as follows:

- 1) [View of the Aurora Iron Works from the opposite bank of the river]
- 2) "Blast Furnace buildings at the Aurora Works."
- 3) "Up Fox River from the dump of Blast Furnace No. 2."
- 4) [Group shot of fifty-one men on the grounds of the works, presumably the employees]
- 5) "Retort room at the Aurora Works."
- 6) "Charging door of Blast Furnace."
- 7) "Tapping lead from the Softening Furnace No. 2."
- 8) "Fire box and fusion hearth of Roast Furnace."
- 9) "A portion of sampling floor; showing on the right, a sample ready to be coned, and on the left, a sample from which two quarters have been taken."

- 10) "Blast furnace of the Aurora Works. View taken at the tapping level."
- 11) "General view in Roast Furnace Building showing back part of furnaces."
- 12) "Tapping lead at the Softening Furnace No. 1."
- 13) "View in the Cupelling Room at aurora Works."
- 14) "View of Kettles at Aurora Works."

A handsome and interesting set of photographs illuminating the interior operations of an iron smelting works in the late-19th century. \$1,500
 (McBRB1170)

RARE INDIANA ALMANAC

46. [Indiana]. [Moran, Thomas]. *The DeKalb County Republican Almanac for the Year 1880. Illustrated by Darley, Davis, Moran, Hous, Woodward, and Other Celebrated Artists.* Auburn, In.: George W. Weamer, 1880. [56]pp. plus frontispiece. Original grey printed wrappers. Light wear and soiling, contemporary ownership inscription on front cover. Faint dampstain to lower corner, otherwise internally clean. Very good.

Lovely copy of this illustrated almanac, which combines art, the calendar, and odd facts and prose pieces. In fact, the calendar would seem to be a standard byproduct of the almanac format, with illustration as the main focus of the publication. The work includes numerous wood engravings ~ nearly one on every page and some a full page in size ~ by Thomas Moran, John S. Davis, F.B. Schell, J.D. Woodward, and others. We find one copy in OCLC, at the Indiana State Library. Given the dearth of records, and that the other recorded copy extant is also for 1880, we surmise this was a short-lived venture, and that this may be the only year published. \$600
 (McBRB923)

EXTENSIVE RECORDS FROM AN IOWA GENERAL STORE

47. [Iowa]. M.A. & W.F. Meyer. *[Two Manuscript Letter Books of Correspondence from the M.A. & W.F. Meyer General Store in Garnavillo, Iowa].* [Garnavillo. 1893-1895, 1900-1902]. Two volumes, totaling approximately [994]pp. Quarto. Original half calf and cloth. Hinges cracked, corners heavily worn; one spine perished, the other heavily chipped. First volume clean internally with light wear. Second volume with some dampstaining around the edges, heavier to outer leaves; first few leaves chipped and crumbly. Letters legible throughout both volumes. Good.

Two letter books containing four years' worth of correspondence from the general store of M.A. & W.F. Meyer located in the northeastern Iowa town of Garnavillo. The Dietrich and Margaret Meyer emigrated to Iowa from Ohio in the 1850s, founding a general store and establishing themselves as solid members of the community. After Dietrich's death in 1871, his widow continued the business with her son, William F. Meyer ~ forming M.A. & W.F. Meyer. Margaret died in 1893, though the thriving business was carried forward under the same name until about 1915 ~ it is located in directories for Garnavillo in 1914 but not in 1916. William also helped found and was president of the local savings bank, and, by the age of sixty, may have decided to focus his energies on that enterprise instead. A history of Clayton County, Iowa, describes the store as "a well-established general merchandise store," noting that W.F. Meyer maintained "a high reputation for effective service and for fair and honorable dealings, so that its trade is drawn from all parts of the prosperous territory normally tributary to Garnavillo." The town of Garnavillo had about 350 souls at the time, and is not much larger than that today. The wider county area, however, comprised approximately 27,000 inhabitants, providing an ample customer base.

The records present here bear that statement out, indicating a thriving business ordering a wide array of goods from Chicago and elsewhere, maintaining extensive correspondence with Marshall Field & Co., as well as Carson, Pirie, Scott, and others: McFadden Coffee & Spice Co. of Dubuque; Beals & Torrey Shoe Co. of Milwaukee; Pitkin & Brooke of Chicago (ordering glassware as customer Christmas gifts); Strauss, Eisenroth & Co. of Chicago; Schroeder, Kleine Grocer Company in

Dubuque; L.J. Petit Salt Co. of Milwaukee, and many others. Correspondence includes detailed orders for a variety of goods, payment of accounts, collection of accounts, and the occasional letter relating to customer services. Additionally, letters to Aetna Insurance on Omaha and the Clayton County Bank in nearby Guttenberg, Iowa.

A letter of July 15, 1901 written to Kuh Nathan Fischer Company of Chicago, a men's suiting company, asks for advertising to be sent to a list of customers six pages long, most located in Garnavillo and the surrounding county. Another letter, written May 13, 1894, to one Eugene Cary of Chicago discusses the installment of a payphone at the store: "Dear Sir, The Iowa Union Telephone Co. has placed one of their Phones in our store, appointed us their Agents and made our store a Toll Station, which we understand does not increase the Insurance Risk any, as they have a ground wire (Lightning Arrester) is this satisfactory? Please let us know." The universality of the store can be seen in order for goods placed, which in one letter to Marshall Field range from "Carpet, pattern 2417 Color 2 to fit room 12 ft x 14 ft 3 inches" to "4 doz Ladies sleeveless vests" to "one #69 3/8 Full Bound Duck journal 600 pages."

Together these two ledgers, with four years of detailed business transactions, provide an insight into a prosperous and long-standing general goods store in a small Iowa town, servicing a wide population throughout the county.

(McBRB711)

\$950

SCARCE MAMMOTH PLATE PHOTOGRAPH

48. Jackson, William Henry. 1133. *Church of Guadalupe [Mammoth plate albumen photograph]*. Denver. ca. 1885. 43 x 53 cm. Mounted on card 53.5 x 63.5 cm. Archivaly matted. Light foxing to right side of image, primarily in the sky. Some minor toning and fading. Good.

A handsome view of the Church of Guadalupe in Mexico City, photographed by William Henry Jackson (1843-1942). Jackson, a native of New York, opened his first photography studio in Omaha, Nebraska in 1867. He created photographs for the Union Pacific Railroad, worked with the U.S. Geological Survey in Yellowstone, and spent substantial time photographing Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, establishing a studio in Denver in 1879. This image derives from a series he created in the mid-1880s, when he was hired by the Mexican Central Railway to document its inaugural journey and the completion of the line. The front facade of the cathedral dominates the left two-thirds of the image, looming large and majestic. The lower portion of the church sweeps off into the left third of the photo, where two figures can be seen lounging in adjacent doorways and a horse is tied to a tree in the foreground. Searches turn up several copies of the view of the church's altar (No. 1134), but this image is far less common, and does not appear in auction records. We locate one copy of this print, at Yale, and have not found one in other major institutional collections of Jackson photography. A later plate negative at the Library of Congress, made by the Detroit Photographic Company in the late 1890s, is damaged, perhaps a contributing factor to the scarcity of this image. An impressive and attractive photograph.

(McBRB6)

\$1,250

ATTEMPTING TO IMMIGRATE TO HAWAII

49. [Japanese Americana]. Sunouchi, Kazunobu. *Before the Commissioner General of Immigration, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Commerce and Labor. In the Matter of the Application of Sunouchi Kazunobu, a Japanese Alien for Admission into the United States... [caption title]*. Honolulu. 1912. [11] mimeographed typescript leaves. Folio. Duplicated on thin paper. Previously folded; some oxidization at upper corners of first and final leaves where formerly paper clipped. Contemporary docketing on blank verso of final leaf. Minor loss to final two leaves, slightly affecting text. Moderate, even tanning. About very good.

A mimeograph copy of a legal appeal relating to the 1912 immigration application of Kazunobu Sunouchi, a Japanese paper dealer and brother-in-law of a noted Honolulu merchant and real estate developer, Uichi Yamane. Sunouchi's application was initially denied, but this statement of facts in the appeal shows the willful ignorance and prejudice of the immigration officer who processed his entry. The officer, one Inspector Farmar, repeatedly questions the offer of initial work and

residence that Sunouchi received from his sister and brother-in-law, confusing this offer with Sunouchi's stated eventual goal of opening his own store in Hawaii, with the predictable result that the inspector not only thought that he was being lied to, but also believed, in the words of the lawyers for the appellant, that, "The dignity of the United States officer was being impeached by a trifling miserable Japanese storekeeper and in the colloquial of the street told him not to get 'fresh.'" The appeal was ultimately successful, arguing that while the recent immigration law of 1910 prohibited contract laborers with unconfirmed offers or promises of work being admitted to the country, Sunouchi was not a contract laborer and furthermore had a decidedly firm job offer from his family. After being admitted to the country, Sunouchi operated the General Merchandise Dry Goods store in King Street in Honolulu for many years, and his sons served honorably in World War II. A fascinating document of the legal bureaucracy surrounding Pacific immigration in the early 20th century.

(McBRB1196)

\$850

FROM THE LAST MONTH OF PUBLICATION BEFORE INTERNMENT

50. [**Japanese-American**]. *The North American Times*. Seattle. 1942. Four issues, [8]pp. each. Large folio newspaper. Light chipping and wear at edges and along central horizontal folds; a few short closed tears at edges. Evenly tanned. Good plus.

A remarkable series of four issues of the *North American Times*, the Japanese-American newspaper of Seattle, published in February 1942, one month before the paper closed due to the internment of its staff and readership during World War II. The *North American Times* was founded in 1902, and was the first Japanese-language paper in the Pacific Northwest. The paper was shuttered in March 1942, reopened in 1946 as the *North American Post*, and is still published twice weekly. The front page of each paper is printed in English and the rest in Japanese, with the issues reading right to left in Japanese style. The editorials of each issue present here warn the community to prepare for internment, but the paper remains significantly pro-government in its tone. From February 14:

"Best to Prepare for the Worst ~ The immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage and all others, aliens and citizens alike from various areas along the West Coast, has been recommended by the Pacific Coast congressional committee.... Many Japanese ~ and these include citizens of Japanese extraction ~ will probably voice strong protest against this movement, if put into effect, although the possibility of such action in this state is quite remote at this time. Those who were born and reared and educated here have every right in the world to stand up on their constitutional rights, but even in a democracy, especially in wartime, strict restrictions must be enforced with sacrifices to make on the part of all."

And from the February 17 issue:

"Go East, Young Man!" New Cry ~ Long before the first shooting occurred in the Civil War of 1861-1865, immigrants of European extraction were beckoned to the wild woods of the West by two newspapermen.... This time the government through wartime necessity, will order out of this region the Japanese nationals and perhaps citizens of Japanese extraction, along with German and Italian nationals. They will be leaving places which they called homes most of their lives. Theirs will be a persuasive, 'Go East, Young Man, Go East, but Not too Far East!' Too far East, might mean another evacuation inland. Too far East, we believe, would include the Atlantic coast which also is of military importance. The enemy aliens and their children, in all probability, will migrate East of the Cascade mountains, and into the rolling, ever-spanning hills and plains of the Middle West where, perhaps, white people never before saw a Japanese, or knew the difference between a Japanese, a Chinese, a Filipino, or a Korean."

Striking contemporary opinion on internment, with much other news of the period from this rare Japanese-American periodical. We locate no copies of any date in archived sales records; only the University of Washington records show holdings from just prior to the paper's wartime closure.

\$1,875

(McBRB1016)

RARE KANSAS LETTERSHEET, WITH A LETTER FROM A COLORED REGIMENT SURGEON

51. [Kansas]. *Description of Fort Scott and Bourbon County [caption title]. [with:] [Autograph Letter, Signed, by U.S. Colored Regiment Surgeon Numon N. Horton, Describing Town and Army Life].* Fort Scott, Ks. ca. 1867. [1]p., printed on a bifolium, with [3]pp. accompanying manuscript letter. Previously folded. Light tanning. In a neat, legible hand. Very good.

A rare promotional letter sheet that advertises the benefits of settlement in Fort Scott, Kansas, and surrounding Bourbon County, printed just after the end of the Civil War. The text promotes Fort Scott as, "The largest city in Southern Kansas.... It is the centre of trade for a large part of Kansas and Missouri.... Was a Government post, at which Government expended a quarter of a million of dollars in buildings." These include Churches and schools, mills, a wool factory, and a machine shop, and they emphasize numerous postal routes and new or planned railroads that connect the town to the wider world. This copy is filled out with a letter from Numon N. Horton, a Columbia graduate and surgeon for the 47th U.S. Colored Troops during the Civil War, to his former Captain, telling something of life in the town. He writes, in part, "I am not "woman struck" nor "courting" but something is going on almost every night and I am enjoying myself well this winter.... The best farm lands near town sell for from ten to twenty dollars per acre and [are] going up. It has advanced a considerable [rate] since I have been here. Town lots fifty by one hundred & twenty ft. are held at from one to two hundred dollars and advancing.... We are expecting a large immigration to this section of country this spring." A rare and ephemeral Kansas promotional; OCLC locates only one copy, at Yale.

\$675

(McBRB990)

ARSON, INTRIGUE, AND "FAMILY DIFFICULTY" ON THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BORDER

52. [Kansas]. *To the Voters of Washington County [caption title].* Washington, Ks. 1871. Broadside, 16 x 10 inches. Previously folded, with a couple of very minor losses at fold points, slightly affecting text. Light wear and chipping at edges. Light tanning and foxing. Good plus.

A remarkable and unrecorded 1871 Kansas broadside, in which the Washington County Treasurer, one Jonathan Snider, demands a change of venue for his arson trial, in which he stood accused of burning down the county courthouse in the spring of 1870. The broadside, which prints the statement of Snider and his lawyers as well as several affidavits in his support, claims that the pool of potential jurors for the case was irrevocably prejudiced against the defendant, and that the county sheriff was effectively rigging the trial for a conviction because of personal animus. Among other extenuating circumstances, Snider argued that:

"In the month of April, after the alleged burning, and before the finding of said indictment, the said county commissioners held a secret meeting, caused the sheriff of said county to subpoena witnesses before said commissioners to testify in relation to the alleged burning of said court and records, that said commissioners thus constituted themselves an inquisitorial body for the purpose of creating a prejudice against this defendant.... This defendant further shows that the present acting sheriff of Washington County, C.M. Murdock, is so prejudiced against this defendant, that he has been talking and conversing with the people of said county and expressing an opinion of the guilt of this defendant to voters of said county, that said Murdock is a personal and political enemy of this defendant and has been using the power of his office to injure and prejudice the minds of the inhabitants of said Washington county."

An affidavit from A.J. Lavering, an acquaintance of Snider and Murdock, that follows this initial statement, sheds more light on the ill will between the two men:

"Just before the November election in said county for the year A.D. 1869. the said Murdock said to this affiant, that he (said Murdock) and said Snider were enemies to each other and that 'I' (meaning said Murdock) 'will do everything I can against him' (meaning Snider).... The ill feeling between said Murdock and said Snider is of long standing, and originated in what is known as a family difficulty between the father of said Snider and the mother of said Murdock, which feeling is intensified and influenced by a separation of said father and mother, who were married to each other, and is now like the feuds of romance taken up and personally espoused by the children of the original contending parties."

Snider was also charged with embezzlement, so that the indictment for arson undoubtedly stemmed from the supposition that he burned the courthouse in order to destroy the county records that held evidence of his monetary crimes. Snider's protests were apparently effective, as he was eventually acquitted on both charges. A fabulous record of arson, theft, as well as political and family feuding in an extremely rural and isolated northern Kansas county during the early 1870s.

(McBRB1211)

\$1,875

RARE VIEWS OF RURAL KANSAS

53. [Kansas]. *Views of Burlington, Kansas.* 1897. Burlington: Phototype View Co., 1897. [58] leaves. Oblong 12mo. Original dark red cloth album, front board stamped in silver, string-tied. Light wear to binding. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Light dampstaining to top edge and lower corner of last few leaves, slightly affecting five images. Good plus.

Rare and wonderful photographic view book of the little town of Burlington, Kansas, located about halfway between Wichita and Kansas City. Each leaf contains a photographic print (some with several images, but mostly one to a page), depicting the businesses and residences of Burlington. Each is captioned in print below the image, identifying each business in the photograph. These include two hotels, a milliner, druggists, dry goods stores, restaurants, the undertaker, the Standard Oil plant, and several lovely Victorian residences belonging to the town's prominent citizens. We locate three copies of this work in OCLC, at Kansas State, the University of Kansas, and SMU. We locate two copies of an 1898 edition, at Yale and Wichita State.

\$950

(McBRB875)

FAMOUS INDIAN CAPTIVITY

54. [Lewis, Hannah]. *Narrative of the Captivity and Providential Escape of Mrs. Jane Lewis, (Wife of James Lewis,) Who, with a Son and Daughter...Were Made Prisoners Within a Few Miles of Indian Creek, by a Party of Indians of the Tribes of Sacs and Foxes, Commanded by Blackhawk.* [New York]. 1834. 24pp., including frontispiece. Original pictorial wrappers, later stitching. Wrappers worn and soiled with chips, tears, and small losses; repaired on verso. Text lightly foxed and worn. Good.

"This is a very garbled reprint of the narrative of Mrs. Hannah Lewis, with some additional matter relating to Black Hawk and the Sac and Fox Indians, both at the beginning and at the end of Mrs. Lewis' narrative. In the earlier edition the name of the tribe or leader capturing Mrs. Lewis is not given" ~ Ayer. Howes likewise notes: "Cf. a similar title under Lewis, Mrs. Hannah, of which this is probably a garbled version; the date of capture is advanced seven years to take advantage of current interest in Black Hawk's activities." Relatively scarce institutionally and in commerce. The pictorial front cover mimics the title page which shows a man about to be tomahawked and another Indian stealing Mrs. Lewis' baby, while the rear cover depicts Sac and Fox Indians burning a man at the stake.

Howes L316. American Imprints 25329. Ayer 185 (ref).

\$1,250

(McBRB1129)

CUBAN IMAGES FROM THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

55. Long, J. T. *[Album of Photographs of Cuba from Just Prior to the Spanish-American War].* Des Moines: J.T. Long & Son, [1898]. Twenty-one mounted photographs on twenty leaves; five more loose and unsigned. All but one photo approximately 6 x 8 inches; first photo 4.75 x 4 inches. Loose images approximately 3.75 x 2.75 inches. Oblong quarto. Original green cloth boards, cover gilt; tied with new string. Boards lightly worn at extremities. Printed card mounts with albumen photographs. Mounts a bit chipped; one image defaced, otherwise generally clean. Very good.

Wonderful album of photographs taken in Cuba at the beginning of 1898, just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The opening image is the wreck of the U.S.S. Maine, which exploded unexpectedly in Havana harbor on February 15th, killing nearly all her crew. The Maine was in Cuba protecting American interests in the area during the Cuban revolt for independence, and the sinking of the Maine sparked the start of the Spanish-American War. There is also

a photo of the cemetery containing the dead of the Maine. There are also scenes of cathedrals, the city of Matanzas, and military forts. Most of the images, however, depict life in rural Cuba at the turn of the century. One photograph shows a tobacco wagon with farmers; another shows workers building a dam at San Antonio; several others show the countryside. One fascinating image shows a “street scene” in San Antonio, which is little more than a dirt track between two rows of palm-thatched huts; several men lean against the houses, enjoying the shade.

Three images are specifically captioned as being “reconcentrados.” These were ordinary Cuban citizens who were held in centralized locations by the government in order to prevent aid being given to guerillas and revolutionaries who were in revolt against the government. In essence, early internment camps. Two of the images show groups of people – primarily women and children – around palm-thatched huts. The first of these is only loosely posed, and seems to have been captured in the midst of a disruption caused by one of the children. The third photo of “reconcentrados” depicts a single woman smiling and looking off-camera at someone on the left. The mounted images are as follows:

“Wreck of Maine Havana, Cuba”
“Entrance to Yumari Valley” on a leaf with
“Harbor of Matanzas or Matanzas Bay”
“City of Matanzas, Cuba”
“Dam at San Antonio, Cuba”
“Entrance to Christobal Colon Cemetery - Havana” (image defaced by washing)
“Scene in Yumari Valley - Matanzas, Cuba”
“Church of Montserrat - Yumari Valley Matanzas”
“Grave of Victims of Maine”
“El Morro - Havana, Cuba”
“Tobacco Wagon and Tobacco - San Antonio, Cuba”
“Cactus Hedge - Cerro”
“Ruins of Ten Years War - Alacazar, Cuba”
“Reconcentrados of Matanzas Cuba”
“Cathedral of Havana - Havana, Cuba”
“Railroad Bridge at Alacazar, Cuba”
“Reconcentrados of Matanzas, Cuba”
“San Antonio, Cuba”
“Reconcentrado - Matanzas, Cuba”
“Residence of Matanzas, Cuba”
“Street of San Antonio, Cuba”

The five loose images depict U.S. Troops and their encampment, a harbor and fort, some ruins, and a funeral procession carrying a coffin. They are unsigned, but are also presumed to be Long’s handiwork.

J.T. Long of Des Moines remains a bit of a mystery. Though the search has not been exhaustive, we have not been able to find out anything about Long through standard searching or enquiries made at several institutions. Photographic directories list a J.D. Long in Sanborn, Iowa, in the far northwest corner of the state, active at the beginning of the 20th century, but no clear link can be found to a Long in Des Moines. Given that the images are on printed mounts, one assumes that Long may have run a studio in Des Moines, though we were unable to confirm this. Though it seems strange to find an Iowa photographer in Cuba, the images he has captured reasonably well-composed and capture Cuba at a turning point in its tumultuous history. \$3,750

(McBRB280)

MAXIMILIAN'S DECREES IN NAHUATL

56. Maximilian I. *Reglamento para las Audiencias Publicas* | *Tlatecpanaliztli itech pani Tlacaquiliztli* [caption title in Spanish and Nahuatl]. Mexico City. 1866. 13pp. Folio. Original plain wrappers, stitched as issued. Wraps split along lower half of spine.

Previously folded, with light wear and minor creasing. Contemporary pencil ownership inscription Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

A rare bilingual imprint in Spanish and Nahuatl that publishes the text of several decrees by the Emperor Maximilian I from 1864 to 1866. The proclamations address a number of policies clearly aimed at increasing support for the Emperor amongst the poor and native populations, such as the establishment of primary education, the abolition of feudal peonage, the limitation of child labor, the ban of corporal punishment for laborers, and the reinstatement of common ownership of land. Many of these policies that sought to ameliorate working conditions and life for the poor led him to lose favor amongst the wealthy, conservative Mexican class. Without their support, or the assistance of the French and other European governments, Maximilian was inevitably defeated by Republican forces and Benito Juarez, the exiled Mexican President.

This copy bears the ownership inscription of Julius A. Skilton, a prominent American supporter of Juarez, who accompanied the president upon his return to Mexico from New Orleans after the defeat of Maximilian's forces, and who was later appointed the United States Consul General in Mexico. Skilton was a surgeon during the Civil War, and Juarez asked that he examine the body of Maximilian before it was returned to Austria. A rare work with a fascinating association; OCLC locates only four copies, at BYU, Wisconsin, the Smithsonian, and Berkeley. \$2,500
(McBRB927)

BUSINESS IN MEXICO IN 1832

57. McCalmont, Hugh. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Hugh McCalmont to His Father, Reporting on Their Business Affairs in Mexico During the Early 1830s*]. Mexico City. Feb. 15, 1832. [4]pp., on a quarto bifolium. Previously folded. Short split at head of gutter fold. Light tanning. Very good.

A fascinating autograph letter that discusses business prospects in Mexico during the Revolt of 1832, which ultimately led to downfall of Bustamante and the First Mexican Republic, and the first election of Santa Anna as President. Hugh McCalmont, Jr., a wealthy British-Irish merchant banker, writes to his father on July 15, 1832, to inform him of developments in Mexico and their effect on their affairs. He writes, in part:

"The Revolution has not been terminated as I then supposed it would be ~ in fact since I have been here it has scarcely assumed a different aspect. Santana [sic] is still at the head of affairs in V.Cruz ~ A considerable number of troops are at Puente threatening an attack but nothing has yet been done.... In business I am sorry I cannot note any change since my last, considering the times, however, really we should not complain... for we have a good deal of money, but the ex[change?] is very bad."

McCalmont also relates an interesting anecdote about a proposed trip through Mexico:

"Dr. Beales (who married Mrs. Exter) having some business in the North ~ about some Grant, I believe, was looking for a companion, & Mr. Graves proposed the opportunity to me as a very good one of visiting the interior & recommended me strongly to avail of it, as such another might not occur. The Dr. is a very decent fellow indeed ~ understands well the manners of travelling ~ customs of the country."

He goes on to describe their proposed route through the interior of Mexico as far as San Blas and Tepic, and states that he intends to be away for at least two months. Beales was certainly an intriguing character ~ an Englishman who competed with Moses Austin for land grants in Texas, and secured the rights to millions of acres north of the Rio Grande in 1832, the year of this letter. Though he never succeeded in founding a colony for himself with his grants, from 1832 to 1836 he sold his rights to several of the individuals and land companies that did.

In the last section of the letter, McCalmont touches on the 1831 Baptist War in Jamaica, the terrible cholera outbreak in Europe, and the state of English politics. A detailed letter that that addresses a number of salient topics during this critical period of Mexican and Texas history. \$850

(McBRB1166)

PHOTOS OF DRIVING ACROSS MEXICO

58. **[Mexican Photographica]**. [*Annotated Photo Album of an Automobile Trip Through Mexico at the Turn of the Century*]. [Mexico]. 1906. Forty-eight silver gelatin photographs on fourteen leaves, most approximately 4.5 x 6.5 inches. Captioned throughout. Oblong quarto album. Original black cloth with black paper leaves. Fasteners lacking, covers frayed and worn, lightly soiled. Leaves lightly chipped, captions in white ink. Images clean, some with light silver mirroring. Very good.

Photo album documenting a road trip across Mexico, with images originating at San Luis Potosi and documenting the route to Mexico City and beyond. A contemporary notation on the front pastedown of the album identifies this as "W.C. White's pictures - Mexican trip, April 1906." The images here capture local scenery, inhabitants, the railway, sights in Mexico City, and the general ambiance of life in Mexico at the turn of the century. Opening images show a "burro train" and men gathering water at a cistern. These are followed by "Typical station scene" showing a train at the rail depot surrounded by Mexican onlookers, and a nice photograph of a woman seated outside a small house which is captioned "Typical section house, Mexican National Railway. Notice wicker bird cage, woman washing, and pig." The photographer then proceeds through the countryside to Toluca and the Hacienda Santa Rosa, documents street scenes in Lerma, and captures a birds-eye view of the town of Ocoyoacac as seen from the road above the town. There are images of the Castle of Chapultapec, the Church of the Virgin, the President's Palace, and the monastery El Desierto in Mexico City. The final image in the album is of three Mexican men with a shovel standing next to a mound of dirt, two of whom look into the camera. The caption reads, "Mexicans at work. They have one basket and take turns filling it up and carrying it. Some day, if they live long enough, they will get the dirt moved." It is a charming album, made more interesting by extensive captioning throughout. \$1,750

(McBRB961)

IMAGES OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

59. **[Mexican Revolution]**. **[Border War]**. [*Large Collection of Nearly 175 Real Photo Postcards, Depicting Episodes from the Border War and the Occupation of Veracruz During the Mexican Revolution*]. [Veracruz; El Paso; other locations in Mexico and Texas. ca. 1914-1916]. 172 real photo postcards, most approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. The preponderance of images crisp and clean, with only some light edge wear to cards. A few cards with more moderate wear or remnants of previous mounting on rear. A number of postcards filled out in a variety of hands. Many images captioned in the negative. Very good.

An extensive and affecting collection of over one hundred seventy photo postcards that document episodes of American involvement in the Mexican Revolution of the 1910s. The majority of the cards present here depict scenes from the occupation of Veracruz by the United States, which took place from April to November 1914. The group includes many images from the early stages of the invasion, including the raising of the first American flag in Veracruz, the first army train, and the first marine landing party dated "Apr. 21" in the negative. The set also includes numerous postcards documenting Mexican resistance to U.S. forces, most notably casualties of war and architectural damage. Several postcards show the devastation to both the exterior and interior of the Veracruz Naval Academy, the site of the so-called "Battle of Veracruz," where the Americans were temporarily stymied by Mexican cadets who had barricaded themselves inside. U.S. battleships intervened by shelling the building with their long guns, and U.S. forces were then able to take control of the city. Among the related scenes of note are the seizure of the local police station by the American army and a team from the USS Louisiana removing explosives from Veracruz's Bastion of Santiago. Other subjects include prominent landmarks, such as the political prison San Juan de Ulúa; Admiral Frank Fletcher, Victoriano Huerta, and other key players in the conflict; grounded military airplanes; and U.S. sailors and soldiers on ships or encamped throughout the city.

Twelve of the cards are signed in the negative by William Hadsell, an American resident of Veracruz who ran a Kodak store, who was a prolific recorder of events there. Several more are not signed by him, but include his characteristic captioning. Also present are a short series of images by Cal Osbon, who documented border incidents near Douglass, Arizona, and a group by W.H. Horne who captured the aftermath of the Columbus Raid in New Mexico and photographed skirmishes near his home in El Paso. Several Mexican photographers are represented as well. Many of the photos are quite gruesome

in nature, and show corpses in various states of decomposition, but in all provide an arresting visual document of the interventions by the United States in Mexico during the 1910s. \$3,500
(McBRB1184)

RARE MEXICAN STATE CONSTITUTION

60. [Mexico]. *Constitucion Politica del Estado de Sinaloa, Reformada por Su Congreso Constituyente, en 21 de Enero de 1852.* Mazatlan: Tipografia de R. Carreon, dirigida por E. Gonzalez, 1852. 33,[3]pp. 12mo. Original green printed wrappers. Minor chipping to spine, minor wear and soiling. Internally clean. Very good plus.

An unrecorded printing of the 1852 Sinaloa state constitution. Francisco de la Vega came to power as governor of the state at the beginning of 1852 with the intention of instituting large-scale fiscal and administrative reforms, of which this constitution was a part. The attempts to improve the state control and collection of taxes led to a revolt in Mazatlan, where this pamphlet was published, and forces under the command of Pedro Valdes defeated Vega near Culiacan and sacked the city in October of the same year, before compelling his final surrender in March 1853. Other examples of this short-lived Mexican state constitution are not located in OCLC. \$950
(McBRB657)

LARGE COLLECTION OF MEXICAN FOLK SONGS

61. [Mexico]. [Music & Folklore]. *[Collection of over 470 Mexican and Chicano Corridos Collected by Folklorist Merle Simmons].* [Bloomington, In.? ca. 1960s-1970s]. [602] typed and manuscript leaves, most double-sided. In a contemporary think buckram binder. Several additional leaves and pamphlet laid in. Very minor rubbing to boards. Occasional light wear and tanning to contents. Very good.

A giant collection of over 470 Mexican and Mexican-American folk ballads, known as corridos, put together Merle Simmons, an eminent Professor of Spanish and Folklore at Indiana University beginning in the early 1960s, during the course of his traveling work and research. Simmons published a number of articles and longer works, including a study of the corrido as a source for the interpretation of Mexican culture and a bibliography of "the romance and other forms in Spanish America." According to a later critic, his work, "Delineated the corrido's historical journey from romance to its present form. Simmons found that traditional Spanish ballads approximating the structure and thematic matter of the existed through the colonial period in the years preceding the resurgence of these songs [in the late-19th and 20th centuries]" - Herrera-Sobek.

The corridos in this assemblage were collected from a wide variety of sources that included institutional visits across Mexico; interactions with artists, enthusiasts, and other scholars in the United States; and Simmons' own academic readings. The lyrics were compiled in the mid-20th century, with some of the sources dating back to the first part of the 1900s, and many include manuscript and typed annotations, comprising facts gathered by Simmons at the time of transcription or his later notes. It seems likely that this bound collection served not only as a record of his travels and research, but also as a source book for his writings on the subject.

In its form, the corrido is primarily a narrative folk ballad, usually sung in a local vernacular and taking as its topics important historical events, issues of social injustice and reform, and the struggles of daily life, economic, religious, and amorous. The extensive group here provides numerous examples of each of these types from many different regions and periods, and addresses topics that range from well-known events in Mexican and American history to hyperlocal romances and folk tales. The songs were gathered by Simmons primarily in cities and institutions in Northern Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Several examples also seem to have been collected from Mexican-American communities in the Chicagoland / Northern Indiana region. One particularly interesting theme that runs through many of the examples present, especially in corridos from borderland areas, is the issue of immigration in the United States, with

all of its attendant trials and difficulties. A fascinating resource, and of great value for the study of Mexican-American cultural history.

Maria Herrera-Sobek, "Chicano Folklore," Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press (2006). p. 33.
(McBRB1140)

\$2,750

A MEXICAN RAILWAY CONCESSION FOR GENERAL W.S. ROSECRANS

62. [Mexico]. [Railroads]. *Decreto Original y Alteraciones al Mismo, de la Concesion del Ferrocarril y Telegrafo de Tuxpan [cover title].* Mexico City. 1872. 33,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Tanning and foxing to wraps; a few small ships at wrap edges. Contemporary annotations throughout, with two sheet of manuscript notes laid in. Light tanning internally. Good plus.

A scarce imprint that details a concession granted by the Mexican government for the construction of cross-country railroad and telegraph lines from a point near Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, to a point between San Blas and Zacatulca, both on the Pacific Ocean. The concession was first granted in 1870 to three businessmen, Antonio D. Richards, Santiago Smith, and Jose Brennan, but was then altered in 1872 to give the rights to Civil War General W. S. Rosecrans. The present work interestingly prints the original concession and the edited version on facing pages.

Rosecrans, briefly appointed a diplomat in Mexico by Grant after the Civil War, seems to have been involved in the effort from the beginning, and then taken over the principal interest in the concession when the original investors bowed out:

"In 1868 President Johnson appointed Rosecrans to be Minister to Mexico. Five months later, President Grant terminated the appointment. His brief diplomatic career convinced him that a prosperous Mexico would need peace, immigration, and railways, and he applied for a concession to build a narrow-gauge railway and telegraph line from Tampico to the Coast. The record of toil and travel, scheming, waiting on rich men and politicians, and of the final collapse of his Mexican dreams, forms a wearying chapter of the frustrating years from 1869 through 1873. Yet he was almost the first, and perhaps the most important, in a long line of Yankee railroad promoters in Mexico" - Lamers.

The present copy contains numerous, contemporary manuscript notes and edits, and comprises a significant, early example of attempted American investment in Mexican railroads. We locate only three copies in OCLC, at UT Austin, the St. Louis Mercantile Library, and the American Philosophical Society.

William Lamers, "Edge of Glory: A Biography of General William S. Rosecrans," Baton Rouge: LSU Press, p.441.
(McBRB1185)

\$875

REAL PHOTO POSTCARDS OF DAM CONSTRUCTION

63. [Missouri Photographica]. *[Large Collection of Real Photo Postcards Depicting the Construction of Bagnell Dam in Missouri].* [Bagnell, Mo. ca. 1929]. 140 silver print black and white photographs, most in real photo postcard format, measuring 3.5 x 5.5 inches, with six smaller snapshots. Images often identified in the negative. Scattered contemporary ink stamps, versos mostly blank. Mild curling at edges; very light wear at corners. Very good.

A large and captivating group of nearly 150 real photo postcards and several original photographs that document the construction of the Bagnell Dam on Missouri's Osage River during the beginning of the Great Depression. The project, headed by the Union Electric Company of St. Louis, is broadly captured in this rich assembly of typically clear and well executed views focused primarily on construction methods and equipment, with several views also featuring labor and one series showing the ramshackle "Main Street" of an upstart worker village dubbed Damsite, Missouri.

Six vernacular snapshots bear verso stamps of the Kilgore Studio of nearby Eldon, Missouri and several more are marked Haarstick Photo of Damsite, a real photo postcard studio that appears to have set up shop in the worker camps specifically to sell commercial images of the project. With the onset of the Depression shortly after construction began, it seems

plausible worker outlays for souvenir photographs may have been less liberal than an enterprising photographer would have expected. Perhaps as a result, photographs of the dam's construction, particularly anything nearing the volume of the present collection, are quite uncommon, with only the Missouri State Historical Society seeming to record any substantial visual record of the dam's construction, a modest eighteen prints in its Frank Reynolds photograph collection (including several with the Haarstick mark).

When completed, the dam's hydroelectric power plant produced much needed power for nearby Kansas City and created the Lake of the Ozarks, one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Midwest, but practically ended transportation on the Osage River to the Mississippi. The construction of the dam created 1,000 miles of new lake coast line in Central Missouri, which profoundly changed the environmental, social, and economic fabric of the region, and also employed thousands of workers during the bitter, early years of the Depression. In all, a striking collection of images that documents one of the most significant dam projects undertaken in the American Midwest. \$1,500

(McBRB1061)

OIL MAP OF NEW MEXICO

64. [New Mexico]. [Oil]. *Oil and Gas Map of State of New Mexico "The Last Great Oil Frontier"*. Los Angeles: Brooks Bros., [ca. 1936]. Blueprint map, 21.5 x 18.25 inches. Old fold lines, minor wear. A few pencil annotations. Very good plus.

An interesting and quite attractive blueprint map that shows the oil and gas fields of New Mexico, where oil was first discovered in 1924. The map was compiled and drawn by Fabius and Sam Brooks, Los Angeles publishers, and was based on a 1931 map by Dean Winchester, and "corrected to date," likely in the mid-1930s. The map shows the locations of oil and gas fields across the state, and delineates sites of oil drilling, their proprietors, and the depths at which they hit oil or gas. Also included are the routes of major gas and oil pipelines. At the lower left corner of the map is a list of principal lease holders in New Mexico broken into tiers by acreage, with Standard Oil holding over a million acres and the next group holding 100,000 to 500,000 each, down to 5,000 individuals and small companies who hold anywhere from 40 to 5,000 acres. We locate a handful of copies of the Winchester map, and one copy of a later, dated Brooks map with a different title, but none of the present issue. A highly attractive and informative New Mexico oil map.

(McBRB1182)

\$1,650

REGULATING THE MAD HOUSE

65. New York Hospital. *Charter of the Society of the New-York Hospital, and the Laws Relating Thereto, with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Institution, and Those for the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane*. New York: Mahlon Day, 1838. 89pp. Original printed boards, morocco spine. Spine mostly perished; boards rubbed and lightly soiled. Lightly foxed; contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Good plus.

Charter and governance for the New York Hospital, with specific sections relating to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. The New York Hospital was established in 1771, under a charter from King George III. In the first decades of the 19th century it established a specific branch of the hospital to deal with mental patients, officially opening the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in 1821 in Morningside Heights, the present-day site of Columbia University. At the time of its opening, the Bloomingdale Asylum was the only hospital of its kind, specifically designed for the treatment of the mentally ill. We locate seven copies of this work in OCLC ~ at New-York Historical, the Boston Athenaeum, Boston Public, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the National Library of Medicine, and Marshall University in West Virginia. \$500

(McBRB1075)

DEPRESSION-ERA MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE ATLAS

66. [New York]. *Land Book of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Desk and Library Edition*. New York: G.W. Bromley, 1930. [13],191pp. plus index sheet laid in. Oblong folio. Later black buckram, cover and spine stamped in gilt. Some light wear. Minor soiling internally. Maps hand colored, most with at least one pasted overlay amendment. Very good.

A handsome and detailed atlas of Manhattan real estate at the outset of the Great Depression. Such atlases were used for insurance or land deals, recording owners and property lines in significant detail. The publisher, G.W. Bromley, provided corrections and updates periodically to these maps, and a pencil notation on the verso of the title page indicates that these were updated four times between February 1931 and March 1932. The 191 maps show detailed lot plans for the entire island of Manhattan, keyed to an index and grid system. Notably, on map 60, the Empire State Building, completed in 1931, is included as a pasted-in correction. Such atlases are useful in tracing the history of real estate in the area, in addition to being fascinating historical artifacts. Map 163 shows the current premises of McBride Rare Books as an undeveloped lot along Riverside Drive. The present atlas is noted as having been the property of Robert I. Randall of Pease & Elliman Inc., a residential real estate firm located on Madison Avenue. \$2,500

(McBRB750)

RARE NEW YORK NEWSPAPER PROSPECTUS

67. [New York]. [Newspapers]. *Prospectus of a Commercial Paper, on a New Plan, to Be Established in New-York, and Called the New Universal Index Advertiser* [caption title]. New York. [ca. 1860?]. Broadside, 15.75 x 9.75 inches. Old folds, some minor loss and chipping. Very good.

Rare broadside prospectus for the New Universal Index Advertiser, a business newspaper in New York. The Universal Index Advertiser promoted itself as a paper that focused on the interests of business above all else, without “those great names which have so violently agitated the American world.” The prospectus touts a novel new order of arrangement in which organization would follow the plan of “dictionaries, indexes, concordances...” and would classify its contents like such and organize its listing of commodities alphabetically by the commodity and then the name of the seller, rather than the other way around as had been done. Intended to be published daily, the paper would cost \$12 a year; the bottom of the sheet is left blank for subscriber information.

Despite its grand claims to revolutionize the format of the newspaper, we can find no evidence that the Advertiser ever went to press. We do find a single copy of the broadside at the New-York Historical Society. \$1,250

(McBRB550)

RARE MAP OF OIL FIELDS IN WESTERN NEW YORK

68. [New York]. [Oil]. *Map of the Allegany County Oil Field from Actual Surveys by J.A. Seymour...* [caption title]. Bradford, Pa.: J.A. Seymour, [1870]. Folding map, 28.5 x 39 inches. Original cloth boards, gilt lettered. Light rubbing and wear to boards. Map detached from boards. Contemporary hand coloring and manuscript annotations. Scattered light foxing. Very good.

A rare folding map of Allegany County, in Western New York, depicting property ownership, oil fields, and associated wells there, published by J.A. Seymour of Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1870. The map presents a detailed view of land ownership that is concentrated in the central and southern portion of the county, with each parcel delineated in print and labeled with the name of the owner, or with the plat numbers in the case of unowned lands. The central area as well as several smaller sections are hand colored in a pale yellow wash to depict the county oil fields. Within these hand colors areas, additional manuscript notations in both pencil and ink indicate producing, drilling and dry wells. Folds into brown cloth covers with gilt title on the front cover. OCLC locates only two copies of this map, at Stanford and Penn State.

(McBRB686)

\$850

HOMEOPATHY FOR PEOPLE AND ANIMALS

69. Niesz, John. *The Family Guide to Health and Husbandry: Containing Essays on Homeopathic and Other Preparations for the Cure of Diseases of Men, Horses, Cattle and Sheep...* Canton, Oh.: Daniel Shell, 1851. 19,[1],376,pp. plus three plates and five leaves of labels at the end. 18mo. Contemporary half calf and cloth; neatly rebacked with most of the original spine laid down. Corners rubbed, cloth lightly soiled. Some light foxing. Very good.

An interesting all-in-one guide for use on the homestead, combining veterinary and medical home remedies in a single handy volume. The three initial plates depict a horse, a cow, and a sheep, and the text treats the subjects in that order. With a separate title page for the main body of the work which reads, "A Short Treatise on the Use of Arnica, and a Few Other Useful Homeopathic Preparations." The text includes a guide to the preparation of homeopathic medicines, as well as a glossary of technical terms. As with the text, the index is divided into sections relating to persons, horses, cattle, and sheep. Five leaves at the end contain labels which seem to be designed to cut out and paste on various bottles in one's medicine chest. This is the Midland Books copy, offered in a 1965 catalog ~ the only copy to appear in sales records. We locate four institutional copies, at Texas A&M, Kent State, Ohio History, and the National Library of Medicine. Rare and interesting. \$950

(McBRB1109)

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED

70. [Northern Pacific Railroad]. 1882. *Summer Saunterings over the Lines of the Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. and Northern Pacific Railroad, Pacific Division.* Portland, Or.: George H. Himes, 1882. 32,[8]pp., plus photograph frontispiece. Original printed wrappers. Spine ends chipped; some light dust soiling and wear to wraps. Slight fading to frontispiece photo, but a clear image. Light even tanning internally; three leaves with small patches of damp staining. About very good.

A scarce 1882 promotional for potential excursions from Portland, Oregon, published in conjunction by the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The work is illustrated with a real photograph of the Multnomah Falls, east of the city on the Columbia River. The text prints itineraries for ten trips from Portland in the Pacific Northwest, to the Cascades, the Dalles, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Ilwaco, and even Alaska, almost all via the steamers of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The final four leaves of text contain numerous illustrated advertisements for Portland businesses. The frontispiece photograph of the Multnomah Falls is credited in print to Issac Grundy Davidson. "One of the Northwest's premier photographers, Davidson published an extensive series of scenic photographs covering many aspects of life and scenes throughout Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. He operated portrait studios, a traveling gallery, and contracted with the Northern Pacific Railroad.... A keen businessman who produced the finest photographic record of Oregon during the 1870s-80s" - Mautz. An excellent example of the collaboration between a pre-eminent photographer of the Pacific Northwest and the Northern Pacific Railroad, as well as an unusual and scarce specimen of a rail and river travel promotional illustrated with a real photographic print. \$1,650

(McBRB1204)

"RADICAL INSTRUCTOR FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY"

71. [Ohio]. [Periodicals]. *Prospectus of the West and South. Published Weekly at Cincinnati, Ohio. First Issue September 26, 1865 [caption title].* Cincinnati. 1865. Small broadside, approximately 11 x 5.5 inches. Previously folded. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Light dust soiling and stray ink at head and hoot. About very good.

An unrecorded prospectus for a white supremacist business periodical, which began publication in the wake of the Civil War in Cincinnati, under the editorship of William Munnell. The prospectus describes the aims of the paper thus:

"We believe white supremacy and negro subordination to be the true relation of the two races. We oppose the degradation of our white laborers and producers by black soldiers and black suffrage; nor are we willing that Western and Southern society shall be sunk under the weight of a race incapable of self-government. Every measure not inconsistent with the foregoing principles which is calculated to build up and unite the West and South in business, social and political pursuits will receive the hearty co-operatson [sic] of this paper, without regard to who may first advance it. The West and South will give a weekly report of the Cincinnati Markets."

The periodical published weekly issues from late 1865 through 1868. In addition to describing its editorial brief, the lower quarter of the broadside provides a blank table for the collection of subscriptions. OCLC locates scattered issues of the

paper itself in a dozen institutions, with only Duke and the Public Library of Cincinnati holding issues from its initial year of publication and this prospectus being unknown. \$975
(McBRB454)

WHO HAD A PHONE IN McALESTER, OKLAHOMA, IN 1920

72. [Oklahoma]. *Telephone Directory McAlester, Okla. Fall and Winter, 1920*. [Oklahoma City?]: Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 1920. [36]pp. Original printed card covers, stapled. Light wear and soiling, especially to lower corner. Small tape reinforcement to rear lower corner. Some minor foxing to contents. Very good.

An early telephone directory for the little Oklahoma town of McAlester ~ the largest town inside the Choctaw Nation ~ published little more than a decade after Oklahoma statehood. The directory provides a single alphabetical listing of residences and businesses, noting address as well as phone number. Residences are denoted as such, and interestingly numbers outside of town are also indicated as “rural,” with addresses such as “NW of city.” With numerous advertisements for local businesses, including an ad for a local company bottling spring water (delightfully described as “absolutely sanitary”). We locate two serial records in OCLC, at the Mid-Continent Public Library in Missouri and at Stillwater Public Library in Kansas ~ neither has any directories from before the 1950s. Rare. \$950
(McBRB864)

OKLAHOMA OIL MAP

73. [Oklahoma]. [Oil]. *Map of Oil and Gas Fields State of Oklahoma*. Oklahoma City: Commercial Oil Map Co., 1938. Sheet map, 22 x 32 inches. Previously folded. Upper left corner trimmed, not affecting map area. One short split along old fold and a couple of areas of minor worming. Light tanning. About very good.

A rare and detailed map of oil and gas development in Oklahoma near the end of the Great Depression, published in 1937 and 1938 by the apparently obscure Commercial Oil Map Co. of Oklahoma City. The map was compiled from information collected by the Oklahoma Geological Survey, the U.S. Geological Survey, and several consulting geologists. It identifies numerous oil and gas pools, fields, wells, and wildcat locations across the state, and includes a complete index to oil and gas fields, keyed to platted map locations. The panhandle is shown in an inset on the same scale at bottom left. Little information about the publishing firm is available, and only one other map by them, of oil fields in Kansas printed in 1937, is recorded. OCLC locates only one copy of the present work, at the University of Oklahoma, and none of any 1937 edition. \$850
(McBRB1151)

RARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF NATIVE AMERICANS IN MONTANA

74. Ormsby, S. W. [*Set of Fifteen Original Photographs of the Sioux and Assiniboine People by a Montana Photographer*]. Montana and South Dakota. [ca. 1900]. Fifteen silver prints, 4.5” x 7.5” to 8.25” x 6.25”. All photos matted. Generally good, fading or uneven tones to some images; one image printed from a cracked plate. Very good.

A rare and captivating set of photographs by a little-documented western photographer who worked among the Assiniboine and Sioux, comprising eight striking studio portraits of chiefs and braves, as well as one full-length portrait and six group shots taken in the field.

S. W. Ormsby (American, active c. 1900) maintained a photography studio at the Wolf Point Agency at the Fort Peck Assiniboine Reservation in Montana. His work is seldom encountered and at present little is known of his life and activities apart from the evidence of the relatively few photographs that have come to light. We have been unable to locate any substantive institutional holdings of Ormsby’s work. The Alaska State Library records some examples in the William R. Norton Photograph Collection (which consists mainly of Alaska images, with some peripheral photographs). Various

individual images seem to be scattered about, mostly cabinet card photographs taken outdoors. Illustrations reproducing two of Ormsby's photographs appeared in *Home Mission Monthly* (Feb. 1900). One of these, entitled *Assiniboine Peace Signal*, illustrates Abbie L. Miller's article "The Hohé Indians." The other, captioned *Completed Teepees Occupied by Indian Families*, illustrates Julia Baskervill's article "In the Land of the Dakotas." An example of *Assiniboine Peace Signal*—a full-length outdoor portrait of a man holding his hand up to his forehead—is included in the collection offered here.

Most of Ormsby's photos seem to have been taken in the field, making the studio portraits in the present group quite unusual. Six of the eight are shoulder-length images and two are full-length. At an average of 6" x 8" all are intimate shots, rich in detail and character. Three of the eight are identified Sioux subjects. One of these is a full-length portrait of the Sioux warrior Bear's Nose showing him in war paint with wrapped and feathered hair, wearing a bear claw necklace and straps with bells, while holding a rifle across his abdomen. Among the outdoor shots one of the more intriguing shows a Sioux or Assiniboine family group seated under a teepee frame on what must be a hot day. Lying shirtless behind them are two men who seem to have arrived on the Moline wagon in the background, on which their hats are hung or set. Their boots and shirts are piled on the ground nearby. This could be a staged piece intended to amuse (are these supposed to be white men who've joined the family for a midday nap?) or a scene the photographer more or less came upon as he traveled about seeking subjects for his lens.

A full list with actual and supplied titles follows:

- 1) Bear's Nose, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 2) Listening Dog, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900 by Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 3) [Tribal elder in headdress with horns and feathers]
- 4) Two Hawk, Sioux. Titled in negative, upper left; "Copyright 1900. Ormsby" in negative, lower right
- 5) [Younger man in horns and feather]
- 6) [Same man in single feather headdress]
- 7) [Man with single feather headdress and kerchief]
- 8) [Bear's Nose With Rifle and Chief in Feathered Headdress]
- 9) [Assiniboine Peace Signal]
- 10) Sioux Dance Costumes [Group of Sioux Men]
- 11) [Group With Men in Feathered Headdresses]
- 12) [Group With Men on Horseback]
- 13) [Family Camp Scene With Wagon and Two Sleeping Men]
- 14) Sioux Medicine Lodge. Titled in the negative, center bottom.
- 15) [Family group with tepee]

An excellent representation of the work of this scarce and interesting photographer of the Assiniboine and Sioux people.

Mautz, Carl. *Biographies of Western Photographers*. Nevada City, CA, 2018, p. 370; *Home Mission Monthly*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Feb. 1900, pp. 75 and 77. \$19,500

(McBRB1250)

19th-CENTURY TEXAS FAMILY ARCHIVE

75. Parsons, Mary Louisa Patton. [*Archive of Correspondence Written to Mary Louisa Patton Parsons, with Additional Family Papers and Photographs*]. [Various locations, mostly in Texas. 1861-1912]. Sixty-five letters, most 2pp. Together with other family papers and photographs. Primarily quarto sheets. Old folds and light wear and soiling, a few letters with minor loss and heavier wear. Generally legible and clean. Very good.

A wonderful archive of correspondence kept by Mary Patton Parsons (often called Mollie), recording the interactions of an extended family clan in late-19th century Texas. Mollie (1844-1928) was the daughter of Edwin Leroy and Louisa Scott Patton; her father was Chief Justice of Robertson County. She married William Gaston Parsons, a Presbyterian minister who served as chaplain with Bass' Texas Cavalry on the Confederate side of the Civil War, and most of the letters are

addressed to her at Weatherford, a few miles west of Fort Worth. Most of the letters here date to the 1860s and 1870s, and were sent from locations in Texas ~ primarily Cotton Gin and Weatherford, but also Dallas, Bridgeport, Madison City, Kemp, Rockwall, and others. There are letters from Mollie's parents, her sisters and brothers ~ both blood and by marriage ~ cousins, and friends. Content is comprised of some news of the Civil War, mentions of encounters with local Indians, updates on family and friends, local weather and farming conditions, and much more.

On February 17, 1865, Lila, Mollie's sister, writes from her home in the tiny town of Cotton Gin, Texas. After some discussion and news of friends and mutual acquaintances, Lila moves on to news of the Civil War. She writes, "I'm now very busy making William a suit of mixed. I will try to get him a uniform coat as he has requested it, and if I cannot he will have to take the homespun which I think looks well." She continues with news of the Battle of Franklin, which she has received from a friend's letter:

"At Franklin, the enemy had two rows of heavy breast-works, and a great quantity of men, the county around being level and [?] cultivation they could see and destroy the least object. Our men was formed in line of battle. (The Texas brigade and an Arkansas Brigade) formed in about two miles of the first-line of breast-works, and ordered to charge the works without stopping. They advanced slowly till in about two hundred yards of the works, when the enemy opened a deathly fire on them. The Texas Brigade raised the yell and charged with all their might, d[r]ove the enemy from the first lines and pursued them with all speed, loading their guns as they went."

She also relates some further news of individuals and officers in the Texas brigades. One of her brothers, W.W. Patton, writes from Weathersfield, Texas, on March 10, 1867, opening with news of the family's ill health. He also indicates their Confederate sympathies, writing, "Mrs. Dobbs gave birth to another daughter about two weeks ago, calls it General Lee." He continues, relating news of Indian encounters (some punctuation added for clarity):

"No other local news at present. As for general news, we have the Indians were upon Walnut last Sunday, they ran a man to a church on the other side of Springtown. Seven men jumped on their horses and gave them chase, overtook them near Salt Creek. There being nine Indians the[y] stopped to fight. Three of the whites doen [sic], as they generally do on Walnut, ran off and left four to do the fighting. Three of the four got wounded and were forced to retreat, one of the wounded, whose name was Sanders has since died. I have not heard the nature of the wounds. Of the other two men I have heard no other Indian news yet."

W.W. relates that the winter has been hard and cold with quite a bit of snow, resulting in the death of several of their cows (many of which he lists by name). He resumes his missive at a later date, noting that their mother is well enough to cook again, and expressing concern for his parents, particularly his mother, giving voice to an interesting reflection on the frontier woman's lot in life which turns into a brooding soliloquy on death and judgment:

"Sister, Mary, we all long for you to return, but would not deprive you of your pleasures. It is a melancholy thing for me to think of our old mother having to remain in the house all day; and day after day by her self, she must be very lonely, no one to talk to, or to assist her in any thing and nothing to chide her, save the thought of her labors, which is too much for her in her old days. It is also a trouble to me to see my old parents, laboring and toiling so hard in their old days. I know that in a few more days that I must attend their funeral, if God spares me to live as we consider long...."

In January 1868, W.W. writes to Mollie mentioning a plague of grasshoppers and the resulting expense of flour: "I was sorry to hear that the grass hopper destroyed so much in your county. They extended into this part of the state also, though they did not destroy a great deal they did not remain long enough to hurt anything except a few turnip patches. Flour is very high in this part, is worth 7 to 8 cents and from the way you write it will still [get] worse than it is at the present time."

A letter from another brother, G.R. Patton, dated at Cotton Gin in August 1868, relates family news, as well as a full summer fruit harvest and a church meeting, as well as trouble between the whites and Negroes in the area: "Well I have a fine time eating peaches, figs, and pears, there is not many apples this year but the watermelons suffer. Some fellows come and leave water melons here for us to sell and I tell them that I will eat them if I cannot sell them." He continues, "There

has been a big meeting going on at Oaks' land but no revivals. It lasted from Thursday till Monday night, and one began here at the Methodist church last night which will continue for some time if the excitement does not interfere which I am afraid [it] will. The excitement is about some fussing that has taken place between the Negroes and the citizens. There was a squad of soldiers here this morning to try to settle it and to arrest the reported whites which I think very doubtful about their finding them. I think some of them at any rate have left the country but I do not know whether they have or not." All in all, it is an extensive group of letters which is worthy of further excavation. \$3,750

(McBRB759)

IN A BEAUTIFUL CONTEMPORARY BINDING

76. Paulding, James Kirke. *The Backwoodsman*. Philadelphia: M. Thomas, 1818. [4], 198pp. Contemporary red morocco, ornately tooled in gilt with owner's name on front cover; sympathetically rebaced with original spine laid down. Front hinge cracked, corners lightly worn. Light scattered foxing. About very good.

First edition of James Kirke Paulding's romance of the frontier in a handsome early American bespoke binding. Paulding is perhaps most remembered for his collaboration with his friend Washington Irving on the satirical periodical *Salmagundi* (1807-1808). He was also, however, a prolific writer of fiction, poetry, drama, travel, and biography, and he served as Secretary of the Navy from 1838 to 1841. The present work is intended to inspire a sort of nativism in the reader, drawing on "the rich poetic resources with which [this country] abounds." *The Backwoodsman* is thus an extended lyrical treatment of the American landscape, punctuated by stirring speeches of Native Americans threatening settlers with scalping.

This copy is bound in contemporary red morocco, tooled on the boards with a double border of Greek key pattern, with delicate florets in the compartments of the spine. The cover bears the ownership tooling of "Miss Mary Whittle." Miss Whittle was obviously a bibliophile of discerning taste, as the book is handsomely bound. A nice example of American binding from this period on the text of an aspiring American epic.

Shaw & Shoemaker 45217. BAL 15694 (State A). Wegelin 1081. Stoddard 1200.

\$850

(McBRB1187)

RAFINESQUE ON OHIO BIVALVES, WITH THE FRONTISPIECE

77. Rafinesque, C.S. *A Monograph on the Fluvial Bivalve Shells of the River Ohio, Containing Twelve Genera & Sixty-eight Species*. Philadelphia: J. Dobson, 1832. 72pp., plus frontispiece plate. Sympathetically rebound to style in half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt ruled with leather label, edges sprinkled red. Text interleaved with blanks for notes, several of which contain contemporary ink annotations. Title page with patch of light dampstaining and repaired closed tear from fore-edge. Light tanning throughout. Frontispiece uncolored. About very good.

The scarce, first American edition of this work on midwestern bivalves by the important French-American natural scientist Constantine Rafinesque. The paper provides detailed description of nearly seventy types of mollusk found in the Ohio River, recorded by Rafinesque during his time as a professor at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. A contemporary and acquaintance of Audubon, Rafinesque was a significant figure in the field of natural science during the early years of the republic; he was responsible for the chronicling and classification of much plant and animal life in the United States, and produced several significant works in that vein.

"In the spring of 1818 Rafinesque made a collecting trip down the Ohio River that produced *Ichthyologia Ohiensis* (1820), the earliest attempt to describe all the fishes of the Ohio, and a series of papers on the mollusks of the river. In all, the trip was so fruitful in new species that his work was excluded from the *American Journal of Science* because its editor, Benjamin Silliman, feared he would fill its pages all by himself. Having also run afoul of the publications committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia for submitting to it an article whose substance he had published already elsewhere, he turned increasingly to self-publication and publication in Europe" - ANB.

Accordingly, this work was first published in a Brussels scientific journal, *Les Annales Générale des Sciences Physiques*, in 1820, and was only translated to English and published in America twelve years later in the present form. Scarce on the market, only one copy has appeared at auction in the past fifty years.

Sabin 67640. ANB (online).
(McBRB849)

\$3,750

SIGNED BY T.R.

78. Roosevelt, Theodore. *Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905. xi,369pp. plus plates. Original half calf and paper boards, blind-tooled leather label on spine. Some light scuffing and wear. Light scattered foxing, heavier to first and last few leaves. Untrimmed. About very good.

Copy number 96 of an edition limited to 260 copies, signed by Roosevelt and printed on Ruisdael paper by the De Vinne Press. A handsome limited edition of this work by prolific writer, avid outdoorsman, and 26th President of the United States, Teddy Roosevelt. Extensively illustrated with photogravures.

(McBRB1123)

\$3,250

GROLIER CLUB FINE PRESS PUBLICATION

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

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

(McBRB1124)

\$950

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

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

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

(McBRB1198)

\$1,500

RARE NATIVE LANGUAGE PERIODICAL

81. [Seneca Language]. *Ne Jaguh Nigoages Wathah Gaya. 1. Deg. 15. / The Mental Elevator Vol 1. No. 15*. Cattaraugus Reservation: Mission Press, 1848. [8]pp. Previously stitched. Contemporary pencil annotations. Light tanning and a few small fox marks. Untrimmed. Good plus.

An 1848 issue of this scarce periodical printed on a mission press at the Buffalo Creek Reservation and then the Cattaraugus Reservation, whence the Buffalo Creek Seneca were removed in 1846. Over the course of the 1840s, nineteen issues in all were produced, of which the present issue is the fifteenth, published on November 9, 1848. This issue prints council resolutions regarding logging on the reservation in Seneca and English, as well as two religious songs only in Seneca. "Sabin knew of only 'fourteen or more numbers'... Ayer and De Puy, Bishop Hurst, Orsamus H. Marshall and James C. Pilling all possessed incomplete sets" - Siebert Sale.

Ayer, Seneca 19. Gilcrease-Hargrett, p.347. Pilling, Iroquoian, p.175-176. Sabin 105556. Siebert Sale 511.

(McBRB1222)

\$450

CONSTRUCTION OF A PACIFIC COAST LUMBER FREIGHTER

82. [Ship Building]. [*Over Sixty Photographs Documenting the Construction of the Pacific Coast Lumber Steamer "Francis Hanify" in Wilmington*]. Wilmington, De. 1913-1914. Sixty-two original photographs, most measuring approximately 4.5 x 6.5 inches, a few smaller. Most numbered in manuscript at lower left corner. Crisp, clean images, with minimal wear at corners. Very good.

A fine photographic record of ship building in Wilmington, Delaware, just prior to World War I, comprising nearly sixty-five original photographs that depict the construction of the shipping steamer "Francis Hanify" by the Harlan & Hollingsworth company. The ship was launched at the end of 1913, and by 1914 was in service hauling lumber, coal, and other cargos on the Pacific Coast, and was one of the first ships to be able to fill entire hold sections with water ballast in order to improve stability during empty trips. The Francis Hanify was built for lumber magnate John R. Hanify, who came to California in 1876 and began his career as a lumber company office boy. By 1893, he operated his own sales agency for Pacific lumber, and by the turn of the 20th century, the firm J.R. Hanify & Co. had its own large-scale lumber manufacturing and shipping concerns up and down the Pacific Coast. The size of Hanify's operations, which included lumber forests and mills in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California, necessitated the construction of their own freighters, of which the Francis Hanify was one of the largest. The photos present here depict numerous aspects of the ship's construction from framing to launch, and comprise an excellent document of the fabrication of a freighter that spent significant time in the service of early 20th-century industry on the Pacific Coast.

\$800

(McBRB1034)

FASCINATING VOLUME OF SHORTHAND NOTES FROM THE 18th CENTURY

83. [Shorthand]. [Theology]. [*Lengthy Manuscript Volume of 18th-Century University Theology Lectures, Written in Shorthand*]. [Princeton? 1796]. [25],[419]pp. Modern calf, gilt leather label. Some chipping and wear to a few leaves, light scattered foxing. Very good.

Manuscript volume of eighty-three 18th-century university theology lectures written in Taylor shorthand. Picking up at the start of the semester in January 1796, the book contains lecture notes through late February, with lectures numbered 75 to 158. The volume begins with an extensive table of contents written mostly in English, followed by over 400 pages of manuscript notes written out primarily in Taylor shorthand. Taylor shorthand was developed in 1786 by Samuel Taylor in Britain, and is comprised of nineteen simplified geometric characters. Though principally written out in shorthand, the text is interspersed with words in English, Latin, and Greek.

Lecture 94, dated January 22, mentions Dr. Smith and Jersey College, potentially linking this volume to Princeton University. Samuel Stanhope Smith was a Presbyterian minister and president of Jersey College (later Princeton) from 1795 to 1812. Smith taught at Princeton from 1779 onward, first as a professor of moral philosophy and later as a professor of theology; he also served on the board of trustees. He was married to Ann Witherspoon, daughter of the previous president of the college, John Witherspoon, and was elected to the presidency upon Witherspoon's death. An unusual and fascinating artifact of 18th-century higher education.

\$3,250

(McBRB102)

TRADING ON THE MISSISSIPPI DURING RECONSTRUCTION, WITH FREEDMAN LABOR

84. Simmons, J.O. [*Giant Archive Documenting the Life and Career of J.O. Simmons, Mississippi River Businessman and Dakota Territory Lawyer During Reconstruction and Post-Reconstruction Eras*]. [Various places, mostly Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, and the Dakota Territory. 1840-1889]. 366 manuscript letters; twelve account books; approximately 600 printed and manuscript documents. Light wear. Overall very good.

A truly exceptional archive, consisting of over 350 letters, twelve account books, and approximately 600 documents, invoices, receipts, and other printed materials that chronicle the life and various careers of Jonathan Oscar Simmons and his family in Minnesota, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Dakota Territory. Simmons was a farmer, merchant, carpetbagger, hotel operator, surveyor, Justice of the Peace, attorney, essayist, and orator, and even a homeopathic doctor. The major components of the collection relate to his enterprises in cotton farming, storekeeping, and provisioning businesses along the Mississippi River at the end of the Civil War and during Reconstruction from 1865 to about 1872, in which he engaged new Freedmen to work his crops in Mississippi and Louisiana, and his time in Dakota Territory during the mid- to late-1870s, where he acted as an attorney for settlers who were in dispute with the Northern Pacific Railroad over ownership of land that would become the town site of Bismarck. A third group of material documents several interspersed segments of his life during which he lived and worked in Little Falls, Minnesota, also on the Mississippi River. The trove of correspondence present here includes letters between Simmons and his wife and children, other relatives, and business associates regarding his business dealings, operations, and day-to-day life working on the Mississippi during a fraught period of American history. Also included in the collection are a vast array of documents relating to his time in the Deep South and the Dakota Territory, including store licenses in Louisiana and Mississippi; Freedmen labor agreements; oaths of allegiance; military permits to cross the Mississippi River and to ship supplies into insurrectionary states and districts; other legal documents and forms; several circulars and broadsides; account books; inventories; invoices and receipts; handwritten essays; and other miscellaneous papers relating to J.O. Simmons' myriad undertakings and careers.

Simmons was born in Westfield, Ohio, in 1821. He spent the first part of his life there before moving to Little Falls, Minnesota, in the mid-1850s, where he spent several years as a merchant and hotel owner. After being employed in various capacities by the railroads and the federal government during the first years of the Civil War, he found his way in early 1865 to Mississippi, where he entered into a shipping and provisioning enterprise, first with his brother-in-law and soon on his own. On August 2, 1865, he was granted a United States Internal Revenue License to "carry on the business or occupation of a Supply Store" at Skipworths Landing, Mississippi, and under the provisions of the license was permitted "to sell General Merchandise, including Spirituous Liquors, to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 for the year" ending May 1st, 1866. On October 27, 1865, a manuscript note on that license notes that the license was transferred from Skipworths Landing, Mississippi, to Wilsons Landing in Carroll Parish, Louisiana. In November of that same year, Simmons paid \$15 to the State of Louisiana's Auditor's Office for taxes associated with a license "to pursue and follow the occupation of Retail Merchant" for the remainder of 1865. The following year he acquired another license to follow the occupation of Dry Goods Merchant. The collection also contains another license issued by the Parish of Carroll, Louisiana in 1866 to Simmons allowing him to "Keep a Store for the Sale of Dry Goods & Groceries at Wilson Point."

Another document, signed by the Lieutenant and Provost Marshal of Freedmen for the District of Vicksburg, Stuart Eldridge, and dated May 25, 1865, grants permission to J.O. Simmons of "Island 93 woodyard" to "visit Camps of Freedmen in this District and to hire from said camps or from those unemployed in towns or on plantations fifty (50) working hands.... The Freedmen hired as above will not be taken to aforesaid woodyard until sufficient protection is furnished by the military authorities, and a copy of the regulation contract between employer and employee has been filed in this office."

The archive contains twelve account books and numerous receipts from the late 1860s that contain names of Freedmen and their family members, and indicate the nature of dry goods and food stuffs they were buying on credit against their wages. Since Simmons was using Freedmen to work his cotton fields and had control of the nearby store, his workers were essentially working for free once they paid off their living expenses.

By 1868, Simmons had expanded his shipping and agricultural endeavors, and was leasing 300 acres from the Amy Plantation in Louisiana. By this time, he was employing numerous Freedmen, whose manuscript contracts are represented in this archive. One example, signed by eight Freedmen with their X mark along with their names, is as follows:

"Amy Plantation, Carroll Parish, LA / March 20th 1869 / This agreement by & between J.O. Simmons and the undersigned witnesses: That the undersigned parties to contract with J.O. Simmons... to raise cotton & corn on said Amy plantation this season 1869, do hereby agree to let said J.O. Simmons have the selling of our respective shares of cotton as per said contract, the said Simmons to have the same shipped in our respective names for and on our account except that we hereby transfer our interests to him on the same to the amount that we severally owe to him on account of supplies, goods or stock furnished by him or his agt during this year 1869 or any other indebtedness that he holds against us. The balance over said indebtedness to be subject to our further order. As witness our hands this 20th day of March AD 1869 / Witness P.D. Quays / [signed, all with their X marks] Frank Nelson (Senior), Frank Nelson (Jr), Carson Harris, Fleming Jones, Elijah Watson, Hamp Owens, Charley Watson [and] Archee Nelson."

A small sampling of letters in the archive from Simmons' tenure in Mississippi and Louisiana provides a representative glimpse of the news and information, both family and business, contained within them. Shortly after arriving in Mississippi, for example, Simmons wrote to his wife and family in Minnesota:

"Skipworths Landing Feb 22 / 65 / ... I write you this morning in good health. I have been quite poorly all the time since I came here until yesterday. I have had a hard diarrhea, have just recovered from it, and now feel like myself... I subsisted on eggs & crackers for nearly a week... The dispatch boat came along the 15th but nothing for me... I am in a fine country of land, but a hard country. Some very fine people, but the country is infested with the worst Gorrilla [sic] bands that there is in the Southern States - bands of from 10 to 50 men that live by murder & plunder. We had a call on the Island from 6 Gorrillas [sic] about daylight on yesterday. They came within about 300 yards of our shanty and fired, and then fled in hot haste. They killed one Black man in their flight. They shot him with two shots in the head and killed him instantly."

Throughout his time in the South, Simmons' letters home continue to be full of optimistic business news and to discuss his relationships with Freedmen. On February 7, 1866 he writes:

"I am just completing arrangements to have a $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in 800 acres of cotton & $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in the store at Wilsons Point... I feel encouraged in my efforts. I am regarded favorably among the planters I think - and the Darkies think (or seem to) that I am their friend. Certain[ly] I think I am entitled to their confidence for I have always advised them candidly & dealt with them fairly - I am more plain in my talk to them than any Southern man dare be, & yet they will listen to my counsel to them. Power is dangerous unless in safe hands. I believe I could bring to bear controlling influence over more than a thousand darkies that are living within 10 miles of me."

Simmons nevertheless took a strongly critical view of the relationship between Northerners, despite being one himself, and Freedmen, particularly of their treatment and exploitation by Radical Republican carpetbaggers. In one of a series of essays present in the archive, written at the end of the 1860s, that treat his politics, business, and biography, Simmons writes:

"In 1865 I centered my business transaction in one of the most densely populated Negro districts of Louisiana, where I now am closing up preparatory to a return to my family in Minnesota. I shall therefore speak what I believe and what I do know concerning the Negro and the relative position he occupies in this community... The Negro is made the hobby for power by the radical. He pampers, fondles, and professes to love him. The Negro is delighted with this. The idea of having the lands of his former Master confiscated and divided up in 40 acre cuts and given to him, and also a nice mule given him to work his land, etc, & so on, is very nice as he naturally concludes... The Southern man, he who owns the soil, is the only one that has any true feeling for the colored man of kindness. There are many reasons for this. First, he has a natural sympathy for his former slaves. Especially those who were kind and obedient. He knows the nature and disposition, and has a charity for them, that one not acquainted with them does not possess, and it is manifest to those circumstances to observe the treatment practiced with them since the War. That nine out of ten, now employed in the cotton field are better cared for, and better paid, with more feeling of humanity showed them by the former slave owners than by the Northern

man who is in most instances a renter of the soil and whose idea is to realize money from his present efforts, and who does not truly care a fig for Mr. Negro farther than to make his present money – not so, with the Southern man – he knows that the Negro when he occupies his true position, is a necessary element to his present & future prosperity...”

After the death of his wife Harriet in 1869, Simmons left his eldest son, also Jonathan O. Simmons, to run his business in the South. Simmons returned to Little Falls for a short period before heading west to the Dakota Territory. Correspondence between J.O. and son Jonathan continues for several years until the younger Simmons settled their business interests in Louisiana and headed back north to Little Falls. The younger Simmons became a successful businessman in Little Falls and was eventually elected a Minnesota senator. Around 1870, the elder Simmons left Little Falls for the Dakota Territory and occupied land on what became the site of Bismarck.

After his arrival, he became involved in a dispute between the Northern Pacific Railroad and Dakota settlers over ownership of land that the Northern Pacific wanted to claim from Bismarck, near where the railroad was planning to build a bridge across the Missouri River. That location, originally called Edwinton (for Edwin Ferry Johnson, a chief engineer for the railroad), had been reached by the railroad in 1872, but both the railroad and earlier settlers laid claim to the site. Simmons, who had legal experience, represented the settlers against the powerful railroad interests. The case went on for several years before a settlement was reached, which divided the disputed land between the original settlers and the Northern Pacific. In the meantime, Bismarck became the primary supply community for the Black Hills gold rush in 1874, and Simmons' legal work in the case against the Northern Pacific was a significant episode in Dakota's early history. The collection contains fifty-six documents dating between 1872 and 1876 concerning the lawsuit, as well as four original issues of the Bismarck Tribune from May and June, 1875, that summarize the case.

In all, the present archive provides an extraordinarily comprehensive account of Simmons' life, his career, and the relationships with his family and associates during a formative period of United States history, during which he lived and traveled up, down, and across the Mississippi River, north to Minnesota, south to Mississippi and Louisiana, west to the Dakota Territory, and eventually back to Minnesota. The correspondence, business records, and documents here comprise a wonderful distillation of his career. They provide a detailed account of the Southern and Trans-Mississippi economy during the Civil War and Reconstruction, including river commerce, the use of Freedman labor, political tensions between locals and carpetbaggers, and much more, covering almost half a century.

A lengthier description and a folder-level inventory of the collection are available upon request.
(McBRB1126)

\$32,500

WONDERFUL VERNACULAR IMAGES OF A TOUR THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA

85. [South America]. [Travel]. [*Extensive Annotated Scrapbook of Travel in Central and South America, Illustrated with Numerous Photographs*]. [Various locations in Latin America]. 1938. [50] leaves, illustrated with 230 photographs (114 vernacular, 116 commercial), as well as postcards, maps, menus, and other trip ephemera. Thick folio. Contemporary boards, string-tied. Covers scuffed and worn. Several leaves loose, moderate chipping and wear at edges. Images clean and crisp, annotations highly legible. Good plus.

A wonderful scrapbook documenting the travels of six friends on a trip to Mexico, Panama, and various points in South America, including Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. One of the opening leaves has four photographs of the participants, consisting of two couples and two single women, captioned, "Rogues to the Pampas!" The voyage began January 20, 1938 at 7 P.M., aboard the Japanese NYK Liner S.S. Bokuyo Maru. There are numerous menus from the trip, as well as other ephemera from the ship. Throughout, there are numerous photographs of the locals in native dress, as well as images of the scenery and city streets. All of this is accompanied by color commentary and descriptive captions.

The first photographs depict Manzanillo, Mexico a week later, captioned with such quotes as, "Worst city we ever saw, says the man from Capetown, South Africa, who has been around the world," and "Sid Thompson says, 'I bet if these Mexicans had a good hot bath they'd find a suit of underwear they didn't know they had!'" On February 5 they stop at Buenaventura,

Colombia, where they experienced an earthquake and their first sight of the Andes. There are several photographs of the city and the locals, including on of "natives" fishing, accompanied by commentary on the locals: "The natives have plenty of fish which they catch in nets thrown by hand ~ plenty of bananas and fruits and cocoanuts and will not work enough to buy anything but a little clothing, rice and coffee. There are no public schools in Colombia ~ a few religious schools inland. All education for boys and girls of better class is in U.S. or Europe. ... U.S. buys 85% of Colombia's coffee. Population 80% negroes on coast."

They proceed to tour Lima, Peru, with photographs of cultural sights in the city, a llama, and images of "guano birds" along the shoreline. They didn't think much of Mollendo, Peru ("Mollendo is a dirty town"), but did love llamas. They proceed from Peru to Chile, then by train to Argentina. From Buenos Aires, they travel on to Brazil, documenting coffee production, cattle, and other agriculture, as well as cities and architectural features. There are also images of Amazonian Indians and their huts. A photograph of a group of Amazonians is captioned, "More Indians ~ these are some of the most primitive people living." Another image taken in the city in Brazil shows a black woman with a bundle on her head walking through the street, captioned, "Nigger mammy in pink dress and head load ~ and was she furious when I took her picture! If looks could kill I'd be buried in Brazil." They rejoin their cruise in Brazil, boarding the Rio de Janeiro Maru, and finish their journey at the end of April. All told, a wonderful and lengthy travel account, extensively illustrated and annotated.

(McBRB1202)

\$1,750

CHEAP MORTGAGES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

86. [South Dakota]. *Real Estate Mortgages. 7% Semi-Annual Interest Guaranteed. Negotiated by the Dakota Loan and Trust Company, of Pierre, Dakota.* Chicago: Pettibone, Wells & Co., [ca. 1886]. 32pp., including three illustrations, plus double-sided folding map, 14 x 13.75 inches. Original red textured wrappers printed in gold, stapled. Some minor wear, light chipping to lower corner of rear cover. Internally clean. Very good.

Promotional pamphlet advertising mortgages sold by the Dakota Loan and Trust Company. The first half is devoted to information about the company, its glowing reputation, and excellent rates. The second half provides information about Dakota and reasons for desiring to settle there, including excellent schools, burgeoning railroad development, and a healthful climate. The three illustrations show industrious and prosperous farmers at work. The map in the back is entitled "Map of South Dakota and Northern Nebraska Showing Territory Occupied by Dakota Loan and Trust Company", while on the verso is a "Map of the Northern States" which depicts the upper Midwest. We locate two copies in OCLC, at Yale and Trinity College.

(McBRB776)

\$750

ORPHANS OF JAPAN

87. Tassinari, Renato C. *Japan's Vagrant Youth.* Tokyo: Salesian Orphanage, 1949. 84pp. Original pictorial printed wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Second edition. Written by a Catholic priest, this work reports on the efforts of the Church and others to assist with the orphans and other wandering persons, particularly children, displaced in the wake of World War II. It particularly highlights the work of the Salesian Orphanage, where it was printed. The work is illustrated with images of the orphans, their caretakers, and the various facilities of the orphanage. This second edition includes a section on the inauguration of the new orphanage building and the continued rise in vagrant children on the streets of Tokyo. One copy of a 64pp. edition published in 1948, presumably the first, located at Columbia University. We find no copies of this lengthier, second edition.

(McBRB1011)

\$750

TEXAS ANNEXATION IN NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS

88. [Texas]. Carter, A.G. *To the Free-Holders of Rowan & Davie Counties [caption title]*. [Salisbury, N.C. 1844]. Small broadside, 12.5 x 7.75 inches. Several minor chips at edges. Light, even tanning. Very good.

A rare campaign broadside for a State Senate candidate in North Carolina, A.G. Carter, which discusses his position on the annexation of Texas. Carter had held his seat representing Rowan and Davie counties for twelve years before this campaign, and although "the Legislature has at any time but little to do with National politics," he states that:

"A new question of great importance has lately sprung up amongst us;- I mean, the annexation of Texas in this country. Texas is a large and fertile region adjoining the State of Louisiana, settled almost entirely by citizens from the United States;- it was purchased from France in in 1803, and improperly sold to Spain in 1820 by the Treaty of Florida. If we can now reacquire this valuable possession by Treaty in an honorable way and on right terms, I think it would be a great acquisition, and contribute much to the prosperity, advantages, and security of the country."

Carter goes to state that he opposes the Distribution Law, which addressed the ability of Congress to sell public lands and was another hot button issue of the day, as many feared that the resulting revenue would be used to favor certain states over others. A fascinating document of the grip that the Texas annexation question held even on state politics. We locate only four copies, at UNC, Wake Forest, Virginia, and the State Library of North Carolina. Not in Streeter.

American Imprints 44-1231. Thornton 1892.
(McBRB1153)

\$750

ZAVALA SUBSCRIBES TO HIS OWN LAND COMPANY

89. [Texas]. De Zavala, Lorenzo. *Galveston Bay & Texas Land Company. No. 11500 177 136/1000 Acres. This Certifies That the Subscribers as the Trustees and Attorneys of Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Vehlein, and David G. Burnet Have Given and Do Hereby Give... [caption title]*. New York. 1830. Broadside form, approximately 12.5 x 8.25 inches. Formerly mounted, with some adhesive remnants at top edge. Light creasing at lower edge. Faint foxing. Very good.

A subscription form for the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company, which sought to attract colonists to land granted to Lorenzo de Zavala, Joseph Vehlein, and David G. Burnet in southeast Texas in the early 1830s. The present form is completed for one of the principal land owners in the scheme, Lorenzo de Zavala, and is signed by him on the verso. Zavala went on to play a major role in the Texas Revolution and became the first Vice President of the Republic of Texas.

"The Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company was founded in New York on October 16, 1830, for the purpose of colonizing the lands assigned to the empresarios Joseph Vehlein, David G. Burnet, and Lorenzo de Zavala. The colonization contracts covered an area in East Texas lying east of the San Jacinto River and south of a line running twenty leagues north of Nacogdoches (3,743,163 acres). The company, a real-estate promotion firm with agents, land counselors, surveyors, and salesmen, did not own land itself but sold scrip that allowed the settlers simply to move into the area allotted to the three empresarios. There the settlers had to complete all requirements of the Mexican colonization law before they could obtain title to land" - Texas State Handbook Online.

"The certificate lists by date the four grants (there were two grants to Vehlein) to the three empresarios and gives the boundaries of the resulting tract. At the end is a provision that the location of the land is to be under the supervision of the agent 'residing on the land' of the Trustees, who on surrender of the scrip reports to the Commissioner appointed by the Government, who issues titles 'Subject to the payments required by the Laws of the State'" - Streeter.

An excellent association copy of this early Texas land promotion document.

Streeter Sale 304. Streeter Texas 1117.
(McBRB636)

\$1,875

POLICING GERMAN POWS IN EAST TEXAS DURING WORLD WAR II

90. [Texas]. LaRoche, Normand Louis. [*Large Archive of Norman Louis LaRoche, Military Policeman Who Guarded German Prisoners of War at Camp Fannin, Texas, During World War II*]. [Winona & Tyler, Texas; also various places in Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. 1943-1946 [601] leaves typed and manuscript reports; three scrapbooks with original photographs, clippings, and other printed materials; about a dozen printed books and pamphlet; three small manuscript notebooks. Some expected wear to loose report leaves, particularly at edges. Other minor wear to overall contents. Housed in the subject's original suitcase. Overall very good.

An extensive and varied collection of material from the service of Sgt. Normand Louis LaRoche (1916-1970) of the 370th Military Police Escort Guard, who spent much of his service time during World War II guarding German prisoners of war at several camps in Texas. His time was spent mostly at Camp Milam, on the Texas border with Louisiana, near what is now the Toledo Bend Reservoir, and at Camp Fannin, which was located outside of Winona, Texas, near Tyler, and which was in operation from 1943 to 1946. The two primary functions of Camp Fannin were as an infantry replacement training center and a prisoner of war camp, but it also served as an Air Corps replacement center and at the end of the war as a separation center for soldiers about to be discharged. Camp Milam was established as an auxiliary prison camp to Camp Fannin, which at its peak held nearly 1200 German POWs, including a significant number from Rommel's Afrika Corps, many of whom were employed in local agriculture and industry in order to offset labor shortages caused by the war.

"Texas had approximately twice as many POW camps as any other state, first because of the available space, and second, curiously, because of the climate. The Geneva Convention of 1929 requires that prisoners of war be moved to a climate similar to that where they are captured; apparently it was thought that the climate of Texas is similar to that of North Africa. In August 1943 there were already twelve main camps in Texas, and by June 1, 1944, there were thirty-three. At the end of the war Texas held 78,982 enemy prisoners, mainly Germans, at fourteen military installations" - Texas State Handbook Online.

This archive contains a group of approximately 275 leaves of reports and records from Camp Fannin dated between September 29 and December 20, 1944, including camp regulations, lists of protected personnel, lists of German prisoners attached to work details, medical records, notices of prisoner transfers, and more. Other material present here includes a further 325 leaves of reports from Camp Milam and orders from Camp Fannin relating to operations there, also dating to late 1944, which likewise comprise a wealth of data and information on German prisoners, daily work production, type of work performed, a breakdown of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men working, lists of prisoners present on work details, or transferred to other camps around Texas including those at Huntsville, Clairborne, and Fort Crockett.

In August 1945, LaRoche was deployed to Bayeux, France, and then to Germany to police American occupation troops. Several scrapbooks relating to his time in Europe are present in this archive, and include fascinating details, such as notes on how cases of venereal disease in American groups were treated ("Cases will be hospitalized for a minimum of 10 days, during which time they will all be examined by Capt Hoffman 'VD' officer for N.B.S.") and on matters that required policing, such as theft from shops in Wangen, Germany, by American GIs. The scrapbooks also contain approximately seventy original photographs of LaRoche in Germany and Belgium; programs and tickets from events he attended; mimeographed copies of his order and other official documents; and various clippings, menus, and other souvenirs from his European experiences.

Many other pieces of printed material and realia are included with this archive, including LaRoche's copies of the Basic Field Manual, Infantry Drill Regulations, a Thompson Submachine Gun guide, M1 and BAR target practice score books, his wallet, two of his wool MP armbands, and a copy of a novel by Spencer Bayne, *Murder Recalls Van Kill*, which is inscribed, "Read this in Berlin standing on Adolph's face." The entirety of the archive is housed in LaRoche's wartime-era leather suitcase.

A phenomenal record of World War II prison camp duties in Texas and of German POW experience and activity there, and overall a wonderful encapsulation of one man's service in the Military Police during and just after the war.

(McBRB1209)

\$7,500

TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA ~ "THE NATURAL LINE FOR A RAILROAD"

91. [Texas]. [Railroads]. *Supplement. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad [caption title]*. [Cincinnati. 1855]. Broadsheet, 11 x 8.5 inches. Three pinholes at left edge. Light tanning and dust soiling. Very good.

An unrecorded newspaper broadsheet extra published in late 1855 that prints arguments in favor of a railroad route to California through Texas and the lands in New Mexico and Arizona recently acquired via the Gadsden Purchase. The first section prints an endorsement of a line running from San Diego to Fort Yuma, on the Gila River at the western border of the Gadsden Purchase lands. The second section prints encouragement from El Paso, which states that, "It appears absolutely certain that there can be no road made with the same economy or facility as on from San Antonio, Texas, to here, and hence to San Diego or Los Angeles, California. It is the natural line for a railroad, as no mountain chain exist [sic] on this part of the continent, and the land is a gentle and gradual elevation from eastern Texas to the Rio Grande Valley." The final section comprises an encapsulation and analysis of the projected costs of construction of a line between the Texas-Louisiana border and the Pacific Coast, arriving at an estimate of just under \$45 million. Despite these initial enthusiasms, a Southern Pacific route to Los Angeles through El Paso approximately the plans proposed here was not completed until 1883. No copies in archived auction or sales records since a 1946 Midland Notes catalog (also the present copy). \$975

(McBRB1220)

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF KLAN INTIMIDATION IN 1869 WACO

92. [Texas]. [Reconstruction]. *[Small Archive of Six Documents Relating to the 1869 Election in Falls County, Texas]*. Marlin, Tx.; Austin. 1869. Six printed and manuscript documents. Old folds, light wear and tanning. Very good.

A small group of documents relating to the fraught election of 1869 in Texas, in which the state voted on approval of a new state constitution which, among other things, incorporated the terms of readmission to the Union under Reconstruction and decided on a new governor. "Texans began preparing for an election in the spring of 1869, though the election was not held until the following December. The two Republican factions ran opposing tickets. The radicals selected the man who had led them in the convention, Edmund J. Davis, and the moderates chose A. J. Hamilton. Hamilton actively pursued support among the former Democratic leadership in the subsequent campaign.... On January 11, 1870, General Reynolds declared that the new constitution had been ratified and that Edmund J. Davis had received an 800-vote majority" - Texas State Historical Association Online.

Davis won despite attempts at voter intimidation and violence by supporters of the antebellum Democratic party. The most interesting document here is a copy of a letter from one of the candidates in Falls County, an A.M. Attwood, that describes the scenes on voting day in this rural area near Waco. It reads, in part:

"The Davis ticket was beat here by 230 votes, we made a very good run the first day up to noon, when Shields, Evans, and all the forces they could raise went to work to stop the Col[ore]d voters from voting the Davis ticket, and our military not interfering, let them control the remainder of the Col'd vote by just taking possession of the Court Yard, and by threats of Rebels, Ku Klux and murderous word and threats of driving them from the farms &c just frightened them and scared them and forced them to the polls with the Hamilton ticket and made them vote it, and a great many thro' fear left for home and did not vote at all.... I never saw such a scene in all my life."

Also included in this group are a scarce printing of General Orders from the federal military headquarters in Austin, naming the appointments of Registrars to revise voter lists and generally oversee the election in each Texas county, as well as an apparently unrecorded broadside extra from the Waco Examiner dated December 6. This news sheet provides partial election results, including those for Falls County discussed in the letter. A printed form, completed in manuscript, comprising an official military receipt for a voter registration book, a record book of received loyalty oaths, which had to

be signed in order for former Confederates to vote, lists of rejected voter applicants, nearly one thousand ballot, and official returns, all related to the election in Falls County. Finally, also present are two manuscript copies of "Special Orders No. 157," dated November 9, which arms and dispatches four officers and eight privates of the 4th U.S. Cavalry to Falls County to monitor the election. Fascinating documents of an unstable period in Texas history. \$1,750
(McBRB178)

RARE WACO IMPRINT

93. [Texas]. Weaver, Flave J. *Six Years in Bondage and Freedom at Last. A Tale of Prison Life.* Waco: Huff Show Print, [1896?]. 24pp. Stitching perished. Wear and chipping to edges, heavier in upper gutter corner. Toned. Good.

The story of Flave J. Weaver and his tale of life behind bars. Born in Fulton County, Illinois in 1867, Weaver was raised in Washington County, Kansas by decent parents. He became entangled with the wrong crowd as a young man, spending the next few years in and out of prison. He concludes with a conversion to Christianity and a return to his parents as a new man in Christ. OCLC locates a single copy of a Pine Bluff, Arkansas printing; a single copy of a Kansas City printing; and three copies of an unidentified printing, all from 1896; we locate two copies of this undated Waco printing, presumably from the same year, at Yale and SMU. \$750
(McBRB1152)

"I SPENT MOST OF THE DAY TRIMMING MY YOSEMITE HAT." ~ A SOCIALITE'S ARCHIVE OF TRAVEL AND DAILY LIFE

94. Thompson, Emma Lukens Hall. *[Extensive Diary Archive of an East Coast Socialite in the 19th and early 20th Centuries, Covering Nearly Sixty Years, with Content Relating to the Civil War, Travel, Housekeeping, Celebrities, Politics, and Much More].* [Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and various other locations. 1855-1914]. Twenty-six diaries, comprised of [6,817]pp. Mostly quarto volumes, a few folios. Several with boards either loose or lacking; wear to bindings. Some light wear and soiling to contents, but generally clean and highly legible. Numerous clippings either pasted or pinned into text. About very good.

A large archive of twenty-six diaries, comprising nearly seven thousand pages, written by Brooklyn and Philadelphia socialite Emma Lukens Hall Thompson, that cover the entirety of her life from girlhood through two marriages, childbirth, numerous travel excursions, meetings with celebrities and important figures of the day, and more. Thompson (1840-1926) was born in Philadelphia to a Quaker doctor and his wife. In 1861, at the age of twenty-one, she married Isaac Hall, a Brooklyn widower with four children; together, they had three children, only one of whom survived into adulthood. Hall was the director of the Union Ferry Company in Brooklyn, as well as the owner of a shipping supply company and several other business interests. Emma was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an active participant in the women's suffrage movement, and a frequent traveler both in America and abroad. Isaac died in 1883, and Emma eventually remarried, this time to Philadelphia businessman Samuel Swayne Thompson (b.1832) in 1891. Samuel ~ who began in the grocery business, founded a bank, was a director of the North East Pennsylvania Railroad, and a trustee of the state insane asylum ~ was already twice widowed. Samuel and Emma had been friends, and their union seems to have been a happy one. They owned at least three residences ~ a house on Spruce Street in downtown Philadelphia, a place in the Poconos, and "Brooklawn Farm" in Chester County, Pennsylvania. A devout Quaker, Emma took up various causes throughout her life, such as abolition, Unionist sentiments during the Civil War, women's rights, and numerous charitable and missionary efforts.

The first volume present here is an amalgamation of five years' worth of diaries, stitched in paper wrappers. It begins in 1855, when Emma was fifteen years old, and documents her teenage years before her marriage to Isaac Hall. Her entries are relatively brief, noting the day's weather and detailing visitors to the house and any outings attended. These occasions often involved several friends, and included boating trips, visits to musicals or other productions, attending museums, and social gatherings. The entry for August 11, 1855 is full of excitement, relating the "kidnap" marriage of her relation, Ann:

“Aug. 11th clear and warm. Harry was here at breakfast and left about 8 ½ o’clock. About 9 o’clock Ann came home and said she was married. She said when she went from here she went to see a friend, and there was her beau, waiting in a carriage for her. He told her to get in, and she thought he was going to take her riding, but instead of that he drove first to the Bishop’s and got a liscence [sic] and then to St. Augustine’s and was married by a Priest. She said she screamed but they told her to be quiet. But she seems now perfectly resigned to her fate and very happy. She is not going away from our house for a month or two yet. Amos Knight and Sam Fox spent the evening here, and Dave Stackhouse.”

In addition to relating her social activities and pastimes, she also writes about learning domestic tasks, including making quince preserves, writing about it in some detail in September 1855:

“In the morning Mother wanted me to learn how to preserve, so she made me come down in the kitchen and see how she first washed them off very nicely after they have been pared and boils them for 15 minutes then lets them stand over night so they will get perfectly dry. The next morning she takes the water they were boiled in, and puts as much sugar as will go in and lets it boil. Then she boils the seeds of the quince, and strains them through a sieve very fine, and puts it with the water that is boiling. This is for the juice. She puts the white of an egg in to clear it, and then puts in quinces, and if the fire is good they will be done in 15 minutes. She afterward boils the pearings for marmalade, when it is strained and sweetened.”

In the fall of 1855 she mentions having her daguerreotype made, and she notes a recurrence of this event in March 1860, writing, “I went around to 8th & Spring Garden and had my daguerreotype taken for a friend.” Through her initial diaries, one can chart the progress and life of a young woman readying herself for marriage and entry into middle-class society in the 1850s. Though they begin briefly, Emma’s entries grow as her confidence increases with age, so that by the time her next diary begins in October 1860, entries are lengthier and more detailed, and also begin to express her opinions rather than simple facts.

In October 1860, the family relocated to Brooklyn. She made new friends of the neighbors and of other members of their Quaker Meeting, and easily established herself in the social circles of her neighborhood in Brooklyn. Emma writes in November 1860 about the election of Abraham Lincoln, saying, “Election Day, but a very quiet one, oweing [sic] to the influence of the Republican party. Abraham Lincoln was elected by an immense majority over other candidates for the Presidency.” Near the end of March 1861 she writes, “Hal and I went over to N.Y. shopping and to see the Spring fashion. In the afternoon I received a newspaper called the Liberator, and edited by Loyd Garrison (a violent Abolitionist) from Silas Underhill at Cambridge.” Ever literate and in style, she also notes that she is reading Nicholas Nickleby by Dickens.

On April 15, 1861, she first mentions news of the Civil War, writing “Yesterday the Orthodox Meeting commenced in Philadelphia, and today every body is wild with excitement about the news from the South, viz. The surrender of Fort Sumter, etc.” She continues this thread several days later: “Excitement is increasing here in regard to the war in the South, and numbers of young friends are joining military companies ~ notwithstanding the Discipline [i.e., Quakerism] is so in opposition to it. I am very anxious to offer my services as nurse for the wounded, and if possible will do so, as the little in my power is at the service of my country. (I am so patriotic that I would willingly fight if it was not unmaidenly).” The excitement begins to wear off, however, as the realities of military life hit home. In June she details a visit from a friend who has enlisted, who relates his camp experiences and also the fact that he has enlisted because of her and her opinions on the war:

“...who should step forth but Aaron Brown. He had just arrived from Washington, came on business for the Regiment and can only stay two weeks in Brooklyn. He is much changed ~ more erect, taller, and better looking. Brought me two buttons taken from off Secessionists coats. He only staid about an hour, saying he had not yet seen his Father, asked my permission to come here tomorrow evening to tell me all about his life at Washington. ... Aaron Brown spent the evening here. His account of camp life was quite entertaining and interesting, but his experience was sufficiently long to make him heartily sick of it, and as the term for which he enlisted (3 months) is nearly expired, I very much doubt his returning to Washington City at all. He fairly frightened me by saying that the only earthly cause of his enlisting in the first place was a conversation he had with me, when I expressed such strong Union sentiments, and an equal abhorrence to Secessionists, that it fired

his blood. The next day he joined the 7th Regiment, and in two days started South. The mystery to me is how I could influence him to the extent of leaving all his comforts and friends to work hard, subject himself to exposure and even loss of life with scarcely prospect of obtaining any glory, and the change all effected in one evening, as before that his sentiments were strongly those of a Secessionist. Also said he was afraid to come bid me good by, as his strong resolve would waver if he again saw me (making me out quite irresistable [sic]).”

Brown was wounded several months later. News of the war continues, scattered throughout the diaries during those years.

Isaac Hall seems to make his first appearance around Christmas time in 1861. Emma met him at church, and writes, “I had quite a talk with Isaac Hall after Meeting.” After that, skating with Isaac and his daughter, Louisa, becomes a regular winter feature, as do visits to the house and gifts of oranges. Their courtship lasted several months, and the two were married in late July 1862. Emma writes with great detail about all of the hubbub surrounding the wedding, including sewing her dress “the skirt of which is so elaborate that it takes a monstrous long time to make it,” and all the delights of the reception. They honeymooned at the Cozzens Hotel in West Point. While there, she meets former President Fillmore and his wife, writing, “I was introduced to Ex-President Fillmore & wife, had a long talk, and became quite well acquainted.” Throughout, Isaac showers her with gifts, and you can see her giddy and glowing through her prose.

Emma’s union with the older and well-established Mr. Hall was certainly a brilliant financial match. The two lived in high style, and travelled frequently, as detailed herein. In November 1868 she writes, “This evening Isaac presented me with a pair of diamond earrings valued at \$500.00. Five hundred dollars, they are the most magnificent ones I ever saw, now my diamond sett is complete.” Isaac proceeds to pierce her ears, as well, to accommodate the diamonds: “This evening Isaac armed himself with a large needle, white silk and a cork and commenced butchering my ears. He first ran the needle in the wrong place and had to make another hole, but I bore it until the two ears were pierced half ashamed that I had given up to such uncivilized vanity. The operation made Isaac so nervous that he could not go out as he intended to call on Louisa & Joe.”

Emma meticulously recorded the details of her daily life ~ how much paid for hats for her and the children, who came for dinner, outings to the city and elsewhere. Among these details are her interactions with her hired help and the running of the household. On September 30, 1868, she fires the cook, writing, “I discharged Catherine (the cook), paid her \$7 for two weeks service, and to my astonishment she turned around and said she would not leave the house without a month’s wages in advance, and I could not make her. I told her she had more than her earnings and I would not give her another cent. So I sent over for Isaac to come home and put her out, as she sat till ½ past 12. But she hearing me say a policeman would come with Mr. Hall started and Anna a new comer took her place.” Throughout the entire span of the diaries, Emma relates her experiences with the servants, both good and bad.

As wealthy people of some prominence, the Halls (and later, the Thompsons) were able to travel widely across both America and Europe. In 1869 they family traveled to the South, visiting the Carolinas and Virginia. While on the trip, Emma provides commentary on the African-Americans she encounters, none of it very polite: “We were quite amused at the colored policemen, they assume so much dignity, and look in the face more like monkeys.” In 1874, they travelled to California by train, departing on April 10 and arriving about two weeks later. Emma provides details of which lines, the trains themselves, and anything she finds interesting about her surroundings. Upon her arrival in Nebraska, she writes, “We have passed through the state of Missouri and are now in Nebraska. Here at the different stations we see Indians selling beads, begging, handing petitions written by Government Officers, saying they are good to the whites.” They continued westward, encountering new novelties along the way. “At Cheyenne City got dinner and were waited upon by Chinese men, very effectively. We are now in Wyoming Territory.” When they arrived in Salt Lake City, they took rooms in a downtown hotel, but Emma caught cold from the weather. She nevertheless describes the scene: “Salt Lake City lays in a valley entirely surrounded by the Wahsatch [sic] Mts on which snow is always visible. The streets are wide, and along each side is a clear, cold stream of water from the river Jordan. The Mormon houses are generally one storied, with a door for each wife.” Unfortunately, she is silent on the subject of polygamy, but she and Isaac do, however, tour the Tabernacle and drive past Brigham Young’s houses.

They arrived in San Francisco, relieved by the balmy California air after the chill and snow of the mountains around Salt Lake. With a keen eye for detail, she describes the friends they visited, the meals they ate, and the unusual flora and fauna of the area. She and Isaac tour the "principal buildings," including the market, which is full of a wide variety of curious fruits and vegetables, "a feast for the eye," and Emma buys some "Chinese curiosities to take home." She describes a trip to the Cliff House, as well as a trip to a Chinese Mission School: "In the evening, the party took us to a Chinese Mission School. They learn very readily, and answer questions about the hymns, old and young, male and female, all with their long pig tail or que[ue] down their backs." She also describes a day out to Woodward's Gardens in the Mission District ~ an amusement park of sorts which operated from 1866 to 1891 ~ where they enjoyed the museums and aquarium and watched the feeding of the seals. They attended plays and the opera, had sumptuous dinners, and as was the fashion, they visited a Chinese temple and, perhaps less usually, also an opium den:

"We saw the different Gods that they pray to ~ one for shipwreck, one for gambling, one for merchantmen, &c., and their incense sticks. [We went] Next to a Chop House or Restaurant and last to an Opium Den where the Chinese men were sitting and laying and smoking their opium pipes, some just going off in a sleepy state, while many were just commencing, and the men well crowded in little compartments not 6 feet wide or high. They economize their space so. The smell was overpowering so as soon as we understood the principle, we backed out."

The following day, Emma prepares for a trip to Yosemite, writing, "May 2nd. A lovely day. I spent most of the day trimming my Yosemite hat." They made day trips out of San Francisco the next several days, seeing canyons and ranches, geyser springs, and provisioning themselves for the tour of Yosemite. On May 7th while wandering about San Francisco she writes, "We were interested in watching a steamer from China unload 600 six hundred Chinese just arrived."

They then journeyed to Cloverdale and Calistoga in order to visit the geysers, sulphur springs, and the petrified forests, sometimes travelling on unsafe roads:

"The road was almost 16 miles long and frightfully dangerous, right through rivers and along the edge of mountains hundreds of feet high and in many places 2 to 3 thousand feet of descent ~ we just on the ledge with only a foot distance from destruction. Isaac was sick and dizzy, he could not look down, but would hold me in and look up at the tops of the Mts."

They pushed on to Yosemite on May 13th, and Emma writes:

"We rode all day at Mariposa. I had a glass of peach ale here...there is an Indian village and a rich mining country. The whole open country is ditched and dyked in search of gold. We pass some very rich claims. At 7 o'clock we arrive at the Skeltons having ridden 54 miles. Here we are at a little rough country house built of unpainted boards and such a big party they could not accommodate us all under the roof covers. So we ~ Isaac and Wm, Jeune and I, all slept in a Bar Room outside. They put up beds, then took a clothesline and suspended our travelling shawls, and here we slept."

She continues the following day:

"They never drive here but start from Skelton's horseback. About 10 o'clock we all mounted our horses. ... It was a very pretty sight the whole party all mounted and in single file winding around the mountains, and of all dangerous roads I ever was over this exceeded my wildest dreams. ...along a narrow ledge just wide enough for the horse to step upon. Mountains and ledges of rocks towering thousands of feet above us, and ravines and precipices on the other side hundreds of feet below. So we moved along each one for himself, dreading every moment we would be hurled down to destruction, and at one of the most dangerous points on the road, a square turn, just as a turned and was leading the party...my horse bawlked [sic], turned twice around and stood with his feet over the precipice. Isaac was so frightened he hollered out jump off, so I sprang off, but the horse would not budge. Then Isaac got off and took his bridle, gave him a kick, and led his own horse ahead. This started my horse so we all moved on."

Emma travelled to Europe in the mid-1880s, after Isaac's death in 1883, and continued to keep up her diaries throughout her years as a widow just as diligently. In 1891 she remarried and relocated, finding a new mate in wealthy Philadelphia businessman Samuel S. Thompson. The two travelled west in 1896, visiting South Dakota and the Black Hills. A newspaper clipping pasted into her diary in April 1896 reads, "Mr. and Mrs. S.S. Thompson of Philadelphia are about to visit Edgemont, South Dakota, in company with a party of prominent capitalists." They take the train via Pittsburgh and Chicago to Omaha, riding in the company of the former Governor of Pennsylvania and his wife. Another longer clipping from the Omaha papers details the party and its destinations. On April 16 they arrive in Edgemont, a small town in the southwest corner of South Dakota, about eighty miles due south of Deadwood. In 1900, the population of Edgemont was about 475 souls (today it is around 750). Emma writes:

"All the four seated conveyances Mr. Grable could procure ~ among them an original Deadwood stage driven by four horses which used to carry the mail across country ~ were drawn up alongside our car, and we were driven 15 miles out through gulches, canyons and along mountain sides to a spot where they are making a small reservoir for use along and to Edgemont. In the afternoon we returned around 4 o'clock...and about 5 o'clock a delicious dinner was served, then we walked over to a little hotel where all our trunks had been deposited and we ladies dressed for a reception given for us by the people of Edgemont at the Club house. We paraded in headed by Governor Pattison, and were warmly welcomed by the Mayor of the town and his officials and their wives and sweethearts. We met there an old outlaw who had been in prison for 10 years; one of Buffalo Bill's bareback riders, by name D. Middleton, who is living peacefully at Edgemont. We shook hands with him."

The following day they made a trip to a grindstone mill and then set out for Deadwood, arriving around 7pm. They attend the theatre, "...and they did very credibly for a small house. We were crowded like sheep in a pen, and wriggled considerably through the evening." The next day they set off in carriages for a visit to a mine: "We drive along five miles through gulches and canyons, along roads only used by four horse teams to draw ore, some places so narrow and precipitous we were frightened, but they make turn outs and wait for coming carriages." Afterward they picnicked beneath cottonwoods, and Emma describes their luncheon and meeting an old miner, "by name Fagin who has lived in a log cabin here 18 years." They visited one of George Hearst's mines, then headed to Custer and enjoyed the mineral springs nearby. She mentions "a troop of colored soldiers are stationed to guard against Indian raids" at Fort Robinson, and they eventually arrive back at Edgemont. Thence they departed for Denver, arriving on April 30th. Emma notes that on the train, "George and Charles are the colored waiters who serve us well," and near the end of the journey "each gentleman presented our colored men with \$5.00 apiece."

As many people across the nation did, Emma travels to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition in 1894. In 1899, Emma and Samuel tour Europe, visiting Italy, followed by Vienna, Paris, London, before embarking for Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and a trip through the Arctic Circle. She writes on December 28, 1908: "I was made Life Member of the Woman Suffrage Society of Phila." In 1912, she writes about the tragic sinking of the Titanic, and she laments the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Throughout her diaries, she keeps meticulous records of her social life, from menus to Christmas gifts to interactions with people in her everyday life, as well as the celebrities of the day. She notes each lecture she attends, each charitable meeting, and numerous details about her children. It is impossible to elaborate on all of the material present, due to its depth and scope, but Emma's diaries are a wonderful resource for research as a comprehensive document of one upper class woman's rich and varied experience of American life in the second half of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, spanning nearly her entire adult life. \$18,500

(McBRB783)

PEACE TREATY CLOSING THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

95. [Treaty of Paris, 1763]. *Preliminary Articles of Peace, Between His Most Britannick Majesty, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King. Signed at Fontainebleau, the 3d Day of November, 1762.* London: Printed by E. Owen and T. Harrison, 1762. 23pp., printed in French and English, in two columns. Quarto. 19th-century half calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Minor wear to corners and edges. Old bookseller's description laid in. A few pencil marks, light tanning. Very good plus.

The rare preliminary edition of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which ended the global Seven Years' War between France, Great Britain, and Spain (the French and Indian War in North America), and which set the conditions for the American Revolution. The three sides had been exhausted and deeply indebted by the war when they came to the negotiating table in late 1762, but Britain had made the most territorial gain and therefore had the most bargaining power over the peace terms. The articles contained here are printed in two columns, in French and English. They conform largely to the final, definitive version of the treaty, which was approved several months later in February 1763.

"The first publication in English of one of the most far-reaching and significant peace treaties relating to North America.... By the terms of the treaty, major shifts in the North American balance of power fell into place. The French were entirely expelled from mainland North America, as their Canadian possessions and all lands east of the Mississippi went to the British. The remainder of Louisiana, including New Orleans, went to the Spanish. The Spanish gave up their claim on Florida to the British, who also received the Grenadines and Dominica. The French only gained the return of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and several smaller Caribbean islands, as well as fishing rights on the Grand Banks. The new balance of power set the stage for the American Revolution and the rise of the United States" - Reese & Osborn.

The present copy is printed on a rather thick paper stock, though no such issue is noted in the relevant bibliographies. An excellent copy of a rare and important treaty.

Reese & Osborn, *Struggle for North America* 56. ESTC T98518. Howes P569. Sabin 65044. Servies 423.

(McBRB52)

\$3,750

WORLD WAR II NAVAL HOSPITAL

96. [United States Navy]. *Souvenir of Base Hospital Fifteen [cover title]*. [Papua New Guinea?]. 1945. [24]pp. Folio. Original printed pictorial card covers, stapled. Printed in multiple colors throughout. Some light wear, corners bumped. Very good.

Rare commemorative brochure for the first year anniversary of Base Hospital Fifteen, an American naval hospital in Papua New Guinea, in the Admiralty Islands, during World War II. The hospital served as a staging point for Allied casualties during the Philippines Campaign of 1944-1945. "Our first year has been an eventful one. The wounded of battles fought all the way from New Guinea to Okinawa have passed through here in large numbers. Hospital ships have been frequent visitors and planes have brought us many human cargoes. Australians, English and others of our allies have been treated here as well as some of the natives." The souvenir contains numerous images of life at the base, including the wards, the laboratory, storehouses, kitchens, library and recreation areas, and the soldiers' quarters. It also includes a list of officers who have been stationed there, as well as the enlisted men. It is a wonderful snapshot of this base hospital and its operations. OCLC locates one institutional copy, at the San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park.

(McBRB342)

\$750

TEXACO DEVELOPS THE VENEZUELAN OIL INDUSTRY DURING WORLD WAR II

97. [Venezuela]. [Oil]. *"Oil to the Sea." Picture Story of the Mercedes Pipeline. Photographs Taken During Construction*. [Venezuela. 1943]. 48 original photographs, each 8 x 10 inches. Quarto. Plain leather boards, twin-bolt binding. Some photos detached from mounts, some wear to covers, but images generally fine, with typed captions affixed beneath each photo. Very good.

A rare photographic document of Venezuelan oil production in the early 20th century. This album contains nearly fifty large-format original images that depict the construction of a 157-mile crude oil pipeline from Las Mercedes Del Llano, Guanico, to a deep-sea terminal at Pamatacual in 1943 by the Sociedad Anonima Petrolera las Mercedes, owned jointly by the Texas Company (later Texaco) and British-controlled Caracas Petroleum S. A.

Venezuelan oil reserves attracted foreign investment as early as 1908: "In 1908 General Juan Vicente Gomez took power to become the strongest dictator of the 20th century with 27 years in office. He opened the gate to foreign oil investors...World War I was the trigger introducing Venezuela into the world oil market. After 1919, the investment and

the exportation of Venezuelan oil increased tremendously. By 1922, Venezuela became an important supplier of oil in the world, and biggest reserves of oil were discovered in the Lake of Maracaibo. During World War II Venezuela was the most secure provider of oil to the United States." ~ Johannes Alvarez and James Fiorito, *Venezuelan Oil Unifying Latin-America*. Venezuela increased its production 42 percent in 1943 and 1944 to satisfy the Allied demand for wartime oil.

The images contained in the present album show various features of the pipeline, oil wells, and storage facilities at the inland stations, as well as the path of the pipeline through the jungle to the sea. Several photos depict groups of men at work on the line in several locations. Another series of images depict views of the terminal station and the construction of its structures, as well as its shipping facilities and the operations surrounding the loading of tankers there. From a research perspective, this album is a fascinating look into the development of the now-critical oil industry in a lesser known region of mid-20th century Venezuela, the involvement of American, in this case Texan, companies in South American industrial growth, as well as the importance of South American resources to the United States war effort during World War II.

We were unable to find any examples of large format photographs from the Venezuelan oil industry from this period in auction records or on the market. Photographs of Venezuelan oil production from outside of the Lake Maracaibo region, where the bulk of early oil development occurred, are equally difficult to locate. The printed title page suggests that more than one of these albums was produced, but we are unable to uncover another example in OCLC or archived sales records.
(McBRB540) \$2,750

IMAGES OF OIL COUNTRY

98. [Western Photographica]. *[Early-20th Century Photo Album of Oil Drilling in Texas and Kansas]*. [Various places in Kansas and Texas. ca. 1919]. 275 original photographs, most measuring 3 x 4.75 inches. Oblong octavo. Original leatherette covers, string tied; photos in corner mounts. Light wear to covers. A few photos removed or excised. Scattered ink annotations. Photos generally crisp and clear. Good plus.

A striking album of nearly 300 photographs that depict life for oil workers and their families in Kansas and Texas during the early 20th century. Contains images of men working at oil sites in various town in south central Kansas such as Caney, Hutchinson, Winfield, Moline, and Severy, for a number of different companies, including the Kansas Cooperative Refining Co., Solvay Process Co., and American Glycerine Co. A brief series of images depicts a stint of work in North Texas. A crisp and evocative set of images.
(McBRB1032) \$750

RARE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RED HOOK

99. Whitefield, Edwin. *View of Atlantic Dock and Vicinity, Port of New York [caption title]*. New York: F. Michelin, [ca. 1846]. Large, color-tinted lithograph, measuring 24 x 37.5 inches. Matted, and archivally backed, with repairs to several internal and edge tears. Two patches of very light dampstaining at upper left margin; light dust soiling. Good plus.

A large, early color lithograph of a plan for the Atlantic Basin in Red Hook, Brooklyn, as it was being constructed by the Atlantic Dock Company during the 1840s. "The Atlantic Dock Company was the brain-child of Daniel Richards, who in 1839 began to develop the Brooklyn harbor shoreline by erecting a contained set of docks, warehouses, and a basin for deep water ships in the area presently known as Red Hook and South Brooklyn. The Atlantic Dock Company was chartered by New York State on May 6, 1840 and began excavation and construction, capitalized at one million dollars" - Brooklyn Historical Society. The project was completed in 1847, and when finished could provide safe harbor for over one hundred ships within its forty acre basin area, and also included three miles of wharves and twenty acres of warehousing. Indeed, the small amount of promotional text here boasts that, "The Basin contains a water surface of 41 acres and is capable of accommodating the largest class vessels."

The view shows the basin and Red Hook from the perspective of Governor's Island to the northeast, with Hamilton Avenue (now the conduit for the Brooklyn Queens Expressway), sweeping diagonally toward Greenwood Cemetery and South Brooklyn in the background, with the Hamilton Ferry dock at lower left. The lithographer, Edwin Whitefield, produced a number of well known landscapes and views during the mid-19th century. His career in lithographic views began with the publication of a large bird's-eye vista of Troy, in upstate New York, in 1845. The present view therefore represents one of his earliest works in the genre, and is quite rare. We locate only one copy, at the Brooklyn Historical Society. Not in Repts.

(McBRB1179)

\$2,750

CIVIL WAR REGIMENTAL HISTORY

100. Wilkie, Francis B. *The Iowa First. Letters from the War.* Dubuque: Herald Book & Job, 1861. 114pp. Original pink printed wrappers. Spine and covers lightly chipped, some light soiling. Minor foxing and soiling, minor wear to contents. Very good.

Collected letters written by Francis Wilkie, a newspaperman who became the correspondent with the First Iowa Infantry at the start of the Civil War. His letters from the front shared the hardships endured by the Iowa First, and were full of camp news reflecting the excitement of the day, while recording the difficult truths of war. This work combines a series of reports sent back to the Dubuque Herald as the Iowa First traveled from Keokuk to the battles of Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek in August 1861. Relatively scarce, both institutionally and on the market, with fewer than ten copies in OCLC. A handsome copy in original and unsophisticated condition.

Howes W422, "aa."

\$2,500

(McBRB1119)

DIARY OF LIFE IN IOWA IN 1898

101. Wilson, Orpheus W. [*Diary of Orpheus W. Wilson Documenting His Activities for 1898 in Nevada County, Iowa*]. [Nevada County, Ia. 1898]. 452pp. 12mo. Original wallet-style limp calf. Light staining and wear to covers. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on front and rear pastedowns. Light, even tanning; a bit of dust soiling along top edge. In a neat, legible hand. Very good.

Orpheus Wilson lived near the small town of Nevada, Iowa, east of Ames in Story County, and sold trees, fruit, and other plants on a traveling basis across the state. To supplement his income further, he also seems to have sold insurance occasionally. Although Wilson had some property around his home on which he grew trees and did some farming, he obtained his inventory from larger seed and nursery companies to sell to local and regional customers. The present diary provides a detailed account of his work and life for the year 1898, with daily entries completed in a legible cursive hand. He had a wife named Amelia, and two sons names Ernest and Jay, whose activities are also mentioned frequently.

Many entries recount his interactions with customers, the difficulties he encounters, his eventual sales numbers, and his combination of farming and sales duties. On January 18, for example he writes, "Drove over to Iowa Center. Sold a bill of trees to James Price 4.60 Bowden. Then I was at P Goodnows... I did not sell him any but he wants a few plums and S Whitaker wants evergreens. He was hauling tile and did not have time. I drove over with the butter and stopped at Goldens and got a 12 pound pail of honey." Likewise on May 3, he writes, "Jay cultivated the fall plowing. Ernest and self were down to Coles and got the strawberries as follows 250 each of Bedin Wood and Warfield & Brandywine & a few Glen Mary & a quantity of Worden grapes. We got back home & Ernest began to set out the stock & also in P.M. I drove down to Iowa Center & wrote up Jane & James B. Pizer \$800 for 20. Took a note due May 1st 1899. Mailed to S. Whitaker about trees, also Maggs about evergreens." The final twenty-four pages contain a running tally of his accounts for the year.

The difficulty of Wilson's mode of life comes through in many of his entries. He is often ill, and his sons are in and out of trouble at school and with the law. Many of his sales travels come to nothing, or he receives orders on credit and is extremely happy when he can in fact collect payment. Moreover, he is constantly attempting to balance his business as a salesman and

his farming duties. Despite these difficulties, he maintains orders with numerous seed and plant companies, conducts business across a large portion of Iowa and into Kansas, and mentions contacts as far away as Seattle, Washington.

A neat and detailed diary that documents a year in the life of a farmer and traveling salesman in rural Iowa at the end of the 19th century. \$750

(McBRB1159)

DRUG TRAFFICKING IN BOLIVIA

102. [Women in Prison]. [Bolivia]. [*Collection of Correspondence and Documents Relating to the Case of Michelle Fryer, an American Woman Imprisoned on Drug Charges in Bolivia in the 1970s*]. [Bolivia. 1976-1978]. Approximately 140 letters, each several pages in length, together with numerous legal documents and receipts. Totals approximately one linear foot of archival material. Normal wear and creases from folding; all letters in legible condition with slightly musty odor. A few of the letters on thermal paper have faded due to the paper. The majority of the collection is written in English, with a few documents in Spanish. Very good.

An archive of letters and correspondence relating to the incarceration of an American woman in Bolivia on drug charges in the mid-1970s. Michelle Fryer (b.1957) of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, was held for 11 months in a Bolivian jail on illegal drug possession charges and trafficking while she was vacationing in La Paz. She was imprisoned and detained at the Carcel de Mujeres in the Zona de Obrajes for possession of cocaine on June 22, 1976 and eventually released on May 14, 1977 "due to lack of evidence." Fryer was 21 years old and visiting La Paz with her fiancé Daniel Sullivan (1944-1986), who was also jailed along with 32 other Americans on drug trafficking charges. Throughout her incarceration, her parents, Robert and Lorraine Fryer, were deeply involved in an effort to secure the release all of the incarcerated Americans. The handwritten letters in this collection are from multiple parties, including Michelle, other prisoners, lawyers, and friends and family.

While previously a welcoming tourist country, in December of 1973, Bolivia enacted a comprehensive narcotics law intended to eradicate drug smuggling and usage. The law, which was implemented with aid from the U.S. Department of Justice and the Drug Enforcement Administration, was especially harsh on visiting tourists. Violators were liable to sentences of 10 or more years regardless of possession amount and furthermore, those cases related to narcotics arrests took months before being brought to trial. To put the reasoning into perspective, in 1972, Bolivia produced an estimated 4,200 metric tons of coca (cocaine), of which one-third went to the drug trade. By 1978, the numbers climbed to 30,000 to 35,000 metric tons, with 80 percent going to the illicit drug trade market. Despite efforts by both countries, the laws had minimal effect on the flow of cocaine entering the States during the 1970s and '80s.

On September 17, 1976, Michelle wrote to her parents about her reluctance to tell them about her arrest. "I know that your love is always very strong for me and I also had a feeling that you would probably pick up the vibrations that something was wrong. But no matter what anyone told me to write and tell you the truth from the beginning, I couldn't bring myself to do it. I did not want to be the biggest disappointment in your life. Every time I even thought about telling you, I could feel the heart break and disappointment I have brought into your life and tears would start of form in my eyes."

Her mother Lorraine leaped into action, forming the Committee of Concerned Parents and lobbying members of Congress for a prisoner exchange treaty, which ultimately resulted in Michelle's release and that of many other Americans imprisoned in Bolivia. There is correspondence in the collection related to her efforts. The family also had contact with former Americans from a church group in La Paz, Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en Bolivia, which explained the extreme recourse of drugs in Bolivia, but also relayed news of Michelle's well-being.

These American missionaries served as translators in court, brought the prisoners food and kept loved ones up to date on health, court appeals and the general political situation in the country. Among those was Ruth Ann Robinson, who wrote in an October 1997 letter to Lorraine that she felt Michelle's potential release was unlikely to come from Bolivian officials, who are under pressure from the U.S. government to produce drug arrests and are not too particular about who is taken.

“I think the pressure needs to come from senators, etc., on the Drug Enforcement Agency’s policies. Not that I don’t think drug traffic should be stopped, but most of the young people that are in jail are there because there were offered cocaine and decided to experiment. Twenty to 25 years in jail for one silly mistake is rather ridiculous or some had a marijuana cigarette. Others, I admit, did come down to buy 5 or 10 pounds of cocaine to take back to the states to make money selling at tremendous profits...”

Michelle was supplied with paper and pen and wrote lengthy letters to her parents. Initially, she described her situation in optimistic terms, but as the months wore on with no official hearings, she fell further into depression “waiting for some small justice to come out.” She wrote of her health failing, her skin “being red and blotchy” and “her hair turning gray.” On March 25, 1977, she wrote that she was sedated after “my entire body started shaking and I began involuntarily laughing and cry at the same time. I had no control over myself and this really scared me.”

Michelle also requested many supplies and payments for legal expenses which were numerous. There is evidence of this in the form of receipts and bank transfers included in this collection. On October 22, 1976, she wrote that prison officials took her shopping privileges away, “so I must ask the sister of one of the ladies here to cook me a meal each day and deliver it. This comes to \$65 a month. They took away my freedom and all of those I love. Now they are taking away my food and health, so it is important that I receive money to pay for my meals as soon as possible.”

By 1977, the tone of her letters changed to reflect even more frustration and hopelessness at the road blocks in the trial and being the victim of “drug enforcement propaganda.” She was able to send and receive letters through the American Embassy in Bolivia, and eventually received medical care. She complained of cold temperatures, loneliness, and boredom. She also spoke of the conditions of the other American prisoners, more so the men whose conditions were far worse, from bribery to torture, and whose sentences were more rigid especially under the new laws for possession of any illicit drugs, not just cocaine. Many of the letters also have summary notes written on the outside of the original envelopes.

Beyond the letters from Michelle Fryer and other imprisoned Americans, there is correspondence from U.S. Senators and Ambassadors who were contacted for assistance. This includes typed letters on U.S. Senate stationery with signatures from Senators Walter Mondale (MN), Hubert Humphrey (MN), John Tower (TX), and John Heinz (PA), who was particularly concerned with the lack of due process for Americans under Bolivian law. Much of the correspondence surrounding U.S. government involvement often referred to privacy issues and the legality of diplomatic involvement in South American drug enforcement policies. One letter from Henry Meyer of the Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (United Nations) states that the Declaration of Human Rights is a “universal concept also endorsed by Bolivia,” but that the treatment of the Americans remained under question.

Following her release, Michelle was outspoken in the press and attended hearings in Washington, D.C. testifying about the mistreatment of prisoners. Her fiancé Danny faced trial and was given four years. A note from missionary Bill Boteler to Michelle’s mother in February 1978 provides an update on him. “As you can imagine, Danny was put down by the sentence of four years. He has perked up some from then as he awaits the possibility of the superior court reducing it to at least two. Last night I saw the embassy lawyer, Mr. Quintanilla, and he hints of a definite change in favor of Danny...We got Danny a spit-fried chicken for Christmas and another one when we heard of the sentences. Your support is oh so necessary, but it really requires a superhuman effort to live humanely inside those four walls.”

Danny was released, along with other prisoners, in July 1978 under a U.S./Bolivian prisoner exchange program. He and Michelle never married.

This collection of letters is a fascinating glimpse into the Bolivian justice system pertaining to anti-narcotic enforcement of the 1970s, but also puts into perspective the differences between American and Bolivian prisons, crime/cultural statistics, and punishment. The letters from Michelle Fryer are especially detailed about her case, including Bolivian drug policies and legal appeals, but also reflect her own personal narrative and serve as a psychological record of an incarcerated woman.

