



New York Antiquarian Book Fair

April 2025

Terms of Sale

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

A NOTED ABOLITIONIST WRITES ABOUT AN EARLY MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

1. **[Abolition]. Richards, Elias.** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by Abolitionist Elias Richards, to His Abolitionist Wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards in Weymouth, Massachusetts, Describing Pittsburgh and Mentioning an Early Abolitionist Meeting in the City].* Pittsburgh, Pa.: August 2, 1838. [2]pp., on a single folded sheet, integral blank addressed on verso. Original mailing folds, somewhat tender along fold lines, a small panel of integral blank chipped away along fold lines, short tear and small area of loss from removed wax seal to first leaf costing or affecting a few words, top edge bumped. Good.

An informative manuscript letter written by a notable abolitionist during his travels through Pittsburgh in the summer of 1838. Elias Richards (1802-1887) writes from the United States Hotel to his wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards (1804-1892) in Massachusetts while on a trip intending to locate a place he could settle in business. Both Elias and Elizabeth Richards were prominent abolitionists based in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Richards details his travel from Philadelphia through Pennsylvania, mentioning several towns on the road to Pittsburgh. Richards then provides a description of the Steel City: "This is a very busy city, situated on a point of land, between the Monongahela & Allegheny Rivers. I think this is a good place for business, everything seems to be lively, except the Steam Boats, the River being low they cannot run."

Richards then relates his notable activities of the day before: "I called on W.H. Burleigh, yesterday. He invited me to attend an A.S. Slavery meeting at 3 o'clock P.M. which I did. I was introduced to a number of our A.S. Slavery friends. We had a very good meeting indeed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hillin, McLeod, & Burleigh. It seemed almost as if I were at home, being in company with these noble spirits. They seem like old acquaintances." William Henry Burleigh was a Connecticut-based journalist, editor, women's rights and peace activist, Unitarian, and also prominent abolitionist. At the time of the present letter, Burleigh was serving as editor of the *Pittsburgh Temperance Banner*, which afterwards became the *Christian Witness*, the official periodical of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

Richards ends his letter with his indecision on Pittsburgh as a place to center his commercial activities (he was a cobbler and leatherworker by trade), a report of his good health, and well wishes for his wife and children back home. Manuscript material from Elias Richards appears to be quite uncommon, especially mentioning other important abolitionists working in places such as Pittsburgh as early as the 1830s.

(McBRB4237)

\$1,250

IN ELABORATE FRAMES

2. **[African Americana].** *[Pair of Large-Format, Full-Length Photographic Portraits Featuring an African-American Husband and Wife in Elaborate Folk Art Frames].* [N.p.: ca. 1880s]. Two albumen photographs. Sight size of each: 7.5 x 5.5

inches. Each matted and elaborately displayed in ornate decorative frames, each 16 x 14 inches total. Minor wear and some chipping to frames. Very good.

A striking pair of substantially-sized albumen studio portraits featuring a well-to-do African-American couple in the late-19th century. The man is shown in a long coat buttoned at the very top, with his right hand atop a pile of books stacked on a stone pedestal. The woman, presumably his wife, is featured in a fine dress, holding an umbrella in her right hand, and with her left hand posed behind her back. We partially opened the backing on the woman's photograph and did not spy any annotations or studio markings on the verso. The photographs make for a wonderful display for collectors of African-American history and/or photographica, retaining the wonderful original materiality of the frames.

(McBRB5311)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED AFRICAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

3. [African Americana]. [Alabama]. [Lacy, Rev. J.S., editor]. *The Negro's Voice. Volume I Number II.* Vernon, AL.: November 10, 1928. 4pp., text printed in four columns. Folio. Shallow tears and chips along edges with no loss of text, some creasing, uniformly toned with occasional smudging or spotting. Good.

An unrecorded African-American newspaper published out of the Temple Star Baptist Church in Vernon, Alabama. The paper was edited by Rev. John Sylvester Lacy, who served as the church's pastor for fifty-two years. In stating the mission for the newspaper to "speak out for the colored race," the paper writes: "We hope to convey to all who read our paper that the colored men and women are real citizens of this country insofar as they are able. We seek only justice - give us our own and we will stand as other men are standing."

This issue, only the second of an apparent weekly run, is headlined with an Association Report on the 23rd Annual Session of the Davis Creek and Holly Springs Association (held at the Temple Star two weeks earlier), along with general Association notes and a Pastor's Note by Lacy on the death of community member Huston Agnew. Local reports are largely by the pastor's brother Arthur Andrew Lacy, though others come in from contributors in nearby Bibb, Millport, New Hope, and Crews counties. The back page is given over to a striking subscription advertisement for the newspaper, which cost one dollar annually. The ad begins: "YOUR DUTY ~ Because this publication was designed primarily to promulgate the virtues of the colored race, it behooves you as a member of that race, to subscribe." The issue lists its current sixteen subscribers within, and occasionally peppers its community reports with casual plugs, such as referring to Rev. H.P. Young as a "strong young minister" who "paid for a subscription." We found little biographical information about Rev. Lacy beyond a number of brief mentions in other contemporary newspapers, chiefly the *Alabama Citizen*, which mentions his powerful sermons and hospitality. His brother A.A. Lacy owned the first school bus for Black children in Lamar County, and was an active member of local, district, and larger church administration associations. *The Negro's Voice* is not found in OCLC, Danky, Potter, Heinze, Brown, nor in the Lacy family genealogy, titled *The Benjamin and Harriette Lacey Family Genealogy* (1989).

(McBRB5466)

\$2,500

FROM THE LIBRARY OF AN IMPORTANT AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY

4. [African Americana]. Anderson, Osborne P. *A Voice from Harper's Ferry. A Narrative of Events at Harper's Ferry; with Incidents Prior and Subsequent to Its Capture by Captain Brown and His Men.* Boston: Printed for the Author, 1861. 72pp. Original printed wrappers, bound into 20th century buckram. Minor wear and soiling to wrappers, ink gift inscription to front wrapper, later ownership signature to front pastedown, light scattered foxing. Very good.

An important and scarce work, this copy with notable provenance, recounting the events at Harper's Ferry by one of only two surviving participants, Osborne Perry Anderson, a free-born abolitionist who was the only surviving African-American member of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. According to Anderson's text, he was also the

only survivor who had served with Brown throughout the entirety of the raid. Anderson's account is one of the primary sources for the history of the historic raid and the events surrounding it. He states the motives for the publication of the work in the opening line of his Preface: "My sole purpose in publishing the following Narrative is to save from oblivion the facts connected with one of the most important movements of this age, with reference to the overthrow of American slavery."

Osborne Perry Anderson was born in 1830, a free African American, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He attended Oberlin College for awhile, before moving to Chatham, Ontario, where he opened a print shop; he may have also participated in the printing of the current work, which was executed privately. Here, Anderson describes first meeting Brown in Canada in the spring of 1858, the assembling and training of the men who took part in the raid, and the details of the raid itself. When the whole scheme collapsed, and many of the conspirators were killed, Anderson and Albert Hazlett were the only two to escape. They separated, and Hazlett was soon captured and later executed.; Anderson include a chapter on Hazlett's post-raid experiences here. Anderson reached York, Pennsylvania on foot through the assistance of members of the Underground Railroad, and then managed to travel, using various disguises, to Canada by train. He remained there until the beginning of the Civil War. Later he served as a non-commissioned officer in the Union Army, and died of consumption in Washington, D.C. in 1872.

The present copy carries a distinguished provenance, evidenced by the gift inscription on the front wrapper and a later signature on the front pastedown. The gift inscription notes the book was given to "J.W. Cromwell from H. Jackson." John Wesley Cromwell (1846-1927) was born into slavery in Portsmouth, Virginia; his father purchased his freedom in 1851. Cromwell became an important African-American lawyer, teacher, journalist, and civil rights activist in Washington, DC during the latter half of the 19th century. He helped found both the Bethel Literary and Historical Society and the American Negro Academy, as well as periodicals such as the *People's Advocate*. His daughter, Otelia Cromwell was the first African-American graduate of Smith College and a professor who received her Ph.D. from Yale in 1926. Cromwell would often note books given to him in this manner. The present work also contains the later ownership signature of Cromwell's granddaughter, Adelaide Cromwell Hill, also known as Adelaide McGuinn Cromwell on the front pastedown. Adelaide was a noted African-American studies professor at Boston University. In 1974, she was the first African American to be appointed Library Commissioner in Massachusetts. She wrote several important and well-received books on African-American history.

OCLC reports a smattering of copies, but the records are confused by the intermixing of digital copies. In any case, Anderson's account is a very important and rare work, which last appeared at auction at Swann Galleries in 1976, and which rarely appears in the trade.

Library Company Afro-Americana Collection 576.
(McBRB5708)

\$9,500

HARLEM BOOK FAIR

5. [African Americana]. [Book Trade]. [New York]. *The First Annual Lewis H. Michaux Book Fair* [caption title]. [New York: 1976]. Photographically-illustrated poster, 25 x 18.5 inches. Original folds, minor chip at lower left corner, six-inch closed horizontal tear repaired with cello tape, two shorter tape repairs to verso along bottom edge reinforcing two tiny closed tears. Good.

A wonderful poster advertising the first and only Lewis H. Michaux Book Fair, which took place May 21-22, 1976 at the Studio Museum in Harlem. The book fair was spearheaded by legendary Harlem bookseller Lewis H. Michaux, who opened his National Memorial African Bookstore on Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard at 125th Street in 1930, and operated with increasing success for the next forty-four years, during which time the store became a center of African-American literary life in New York City. According to Michaux's obituary, his bookstore hosted book-signing parties for the likes of Joe Louis, Eartha Kitt, Louis Armstrong, and Langston Hughes, and often welcomed luminaries such as Kwame Nkrumah, W.E.B. DuBois, Malcolm X, and Nikki Giovanni as

customers. Michaux was known for his strong Black nationalist beliefs, serving as the leader of African Nationalists in America, and lending his support for Marcus Garvey's back-to-Africa movement. He was also a fierce advocate for reading and self-improvement; the sign over his store read, "Knowledge is power; you need it every hour. Read a book."

The book fair advertised on the present poster occurred two years after Michaux closed his beloved Harlem bookstore. The top half of the poster is a large photograph of an aged Michaux sitting amongst his books and visual material, mostly framed engraved or photographic portraits of notable African Americans such as Phillis Wheatley and Frederick Douglass. The bottom half of the poster includes promotional text including the date, time, and place of the fair, as well as the sponsors for the event, which included Eleanor Franklin Memorial Fund, the New York State Council on the Arts, and Poets and Writers, Inc. The fair included Michaux's own selection of books, photographs, and manuscripts, along with offerings from over fifty small presses, commercial, and academic publishers. Admission to the fair was free. Sadly, this was the only fair of its kind to occur during Michaux's lifetime. He died of cancer three months later, on August 25, 1976.

Michaux's legend lived on. In 2012, he was the subject of an award-winning "documentary novel" entitled *No Crystal Stair*, composed in the form of a scrapbook which is "full of diary-like chronological entries written in the voice of Michaux, his family, and those who frequented the store." The only other copy of this poster that we know of is owned by the biography's author, Vaunda Micheaux Nelson, Lewis Michaux's great niece, and is pictured in the book. We locate no other copies in OCLC, auction history, or currently in the trade.

(McBRB5588)

\$850

WITH HUNDREDS OF BIOGRAPHIES OF "THE BEST PEOPLE OF THE RACE"

6. [African Americana]. Buck, D.D. *The Progression of Race in the United States and Canada: Treating of the Great Advancement of the Colored Race.* Chicago: Atwell Printing and Binding Co., 1907. 540pp., including fifty-six plates. Original maroon cloth stamped in gilt. Minor edge wear and rubbing, top corner of rear cover bumped. Hinges expertly repaired. Better than usually encountered. Very good.

An elaborately-produced compendium of biographical entries of important African-American men and women, short histories of Black-owned businesses and institutions, and brief passages on subjects important to the African-American community in the early 20th century, complemented with over fifty plates of mostly photographic portraits but also images of important African-American institutions. Among the hundreds of men and women featured here are the compiler Reverend D.D. Buck, as well as important historical figures such as Crispus Attucks, William Wells Brown, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Touissant L'Ouverture, Nat Turner, Booker T. Washington, and Phillis Wheatley. The numerous organizations featured include the National Association of Colored Women, the Great Afro-American Publishing House, the Chicago Record-Herald, the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, numerous churches and clubs, and more. The short articles feature focus on subjects such as "The Afro-American in Medical Science," "Higher Wages to Black Workmen," "Historical Facts About Colored People of Chicago," "Kentucky as a Business Center," "Our Leading Colored Citizens," "Petition of the Slaves in Boston," "The Black Soldiers' Efforts at Schooling," and much more. The compiler, Reverend D.D. Buck states that his purpose in publishing the book was "to bring before the public the business people of the race" and hopes "the work will bring about more union between the two races." He also states that his purpose was to focus on the "life of people who have exercised their ability and energy to make the best of life, who but for their strenuous efforts to aid themselves and the progression of the race, are only the average people of the race." The text is complete and continuous but irregularly paginated, with the plates often counting in the pagination but sometimes not. We have never seen this work in this particular binding, which may be a nominally deluxe cloth binding. A scarce and important work of African American uplift.

(McBRB5551)

\$1,750

EIGHTY MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA COLORED TROOPS

7. **[African Americana]. [Civil War].** *[Pair of Muster Rolls Documenting the Officers and Enlisted Men of Company A, 19th Regiment of Colored Troops While Serving in Virginia During the Civil War]*. Chaffins Farm, Va.: 1865. Two partially-printed documents, completed in manuscript. Original folds, a few short tears or separations at crossfolds. Very good.

A rare pair of muster rolls recording details of the service of an African-American infantry company while stationed in Virginia over a two-month period at the outset of the final year of the Civil War. The first of these two muster rolls records details for seven officers, a surgeon, a chaplain, and four sergeants at Chaffin's Farm, Virginia. We assume that the officers, chaplain, and surgeon were white and that the sergeants were likely African Americans. The document includes place and date of enlistment; where, when, and by whom mustered; the last date of pay; and room for comments about the current status of each individual. There are also comments about promotions and demotions, absences due to sickness, detached duty, leave, and more.

The more interesting and detailed muster roll records two months of activity of the 19th Regiment's Company A from December 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865, also at Chaffin's Farm. This muster roll lists three officers, five sergeants, seven corporals, and almost eighty privates, including one deceased soldier (who died of pneumonia in January 1865). The document also includes place and date of enlistment; where, when, and by whom mustered; the last date of pay; and room for comments about the current status of each man. Comments when present include details about promotions and demotions, absences due to sickness, detached duty, leave, and so forth. The enlisted men in the 19th Regiment came mostly from Maryland. The enlisted soldiers here signed up throughout 1864 in various counties throughout Maryland, as well as Accomack County, Virginia and Washington, D.C., for a period of three years, and were recruited by a variety of colonels. The inspection report on the verso appraises the company as "Good" in all six categories evaluated: discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, accoutrements, and clothing.

The 19th Regiment of United States Colored Troops was organized at Camp Stanton, Maryland on Christmas Day 1863, and served over the next four years mainly in Maryland and Virginia, and following the war, in Texas. The regiment saw action at James River, the Wilderness, Petersburg, Richmond, Bermuda Hundred, and were present at the surrender of Lee's Confederacy at Appomattox Court House in April 1865. After further service at Brownsville and the Rio Grande in Texas, the regiment was mustered out on January 25, 1867. The Regiment does not appear to have been involved in any named battles or skirmishes during the two month pay period recorded in the present documents.

(McBRB5581)

\$2,250

PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE BETHUNE-COOKMAN CAMPUS IN 1939-40

8. **[African Americana]. [Education]. [Florida]. [Leggett, Sylvester].** *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Mostly Documenting the Latter College Experience of Miss Sylvester Leggett, an African-American Graduate of Bethune-Cookman College in Jim Crow Florida]*. [Mostly Daytona Beach, Florida: 1939-1940]. [12] leaves, illustrated with forty-six original black-and-white or sepia-toned photographs, many with ink captions in the margins or image areas, most mounted but with some loose images, plus a handful of newspaper clippings. Oblong octavo. Contemporary brown textured cloth, blind and gilt stamped, string tied. Front cover detached but present, noticeable edge wear, rubbing, and some abrasions to covers. Mostly minor wear to images. Good plus.

A wonderful annotated vernacular photograph album featuring Miss Sylvester Leggett of Bethune-Cookman College and numerous college friends of hers in Daytona Beach, Florida in the years just before World War II. The first photograph pictures Leggett as a young graduate of Bethune-Cookman College in May 1940; the image identifies her in the bottom margin, "Sylvester Leggett." In addition to her photograph, the album most likely belonged to her evidenced by an April 1942 U.S. Civil Service typist's report belonging to her, filled out by "Miss Sylvester Leggett," by which time she was living in Jacksonville, Florida. The present album mostly pictures scenes

on the Bethune-Cookman campus, as well as other views in and around Daytona Beach, including several identified African-American men and women, mostly in 1939. Following the portrait of Leggett, subsequent photographs feature young African-American men identified as Robert Kelly (featured in two different photos), Robert Jones, and Beamon Randall; a scene down Second Avenue in Daytona Beach; two women named Alice and Valerie posed outside White Hall on the Bethune-Cookman campus; another scene outside campus buildings labeled as the "Art Building" and a "Cabin;" other images featuring young women named Flora Lyle, Idella Jones, Ernestine Nelson, Lucile, Bonnie, Doretha, and Ruby (likely other Bethune-Cookman students), as well as an image of "Mrs. Hunt" outside the dining room on campus; a few images of a football field labeled "Orlando" (probably a Bethune-Cookman football game); and more. Many of the later pictures feature Leggett posed by herself or with friends, presumably in the years following her graduation. The most informative college-era photograph pictures a group of African-American women captioned, "Cavalette's Club," a well-known campus organization at Bethune-Cookman; the image is particularly valuable for including ink captions for a dozen of the women featured in the group photograph. A valuable primary source for documenting campus life at a notable Florida HBCU during the Jim Crow period.

(McBRB5278)

\$1,750

"NEGRO HOME DESTROYED AT TIME OF RACE RIOT"

9. [African Americana]. [Illinois]. *Mob Violence Springfield Aug - 08 [caption title]*. [Springfield, Il.: 1908]. Real photo postcard, 3.5 x 5.5 inches, with caption title printed in the negative at top left, and manuscript annotations on both sides. Minor edge and surface wear. Very good.

A striking visual record capturing the scene of a "Negro home" razed to the ground during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot in Illinois. The image shows the smoldering ruins of a urban home piled around a pair of narrow brick chimneys. A former owner of the postcard who identifies himself only as "Eli" has written captions on each side. Beneath the image area, he writes, "Negro home destroyed at time of Race Riot," and on the verso has written, "Many negro homes and places of business were either burned or destroyed." The 1908 Springfield Race Riot began like most others ~ with an African American man falsely accused of sexually assaulting a white woman (the accuser would later publicly recant her allegation). The riot developed after the Springfield sheriff removed the accused African American prisoner and another Black suspected of another crime from the jail and sent them to Bloomington, Illinois in an attempt to prevent mob violence. It didn't work. When the local white population heard the accused had been spirited away without their knowledge, they raged for two days. In the process, this white mob comprised of the "best citizens" of Abraham Lincoln's hometown lynched two African American men, injured scores of others, and destroyed about two dozen businesses and three or four dozen homes. The event directly contributed to the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Contemporary photographic relics of the event are exceedingly rare.

(McBRB5497)

\$1,250

DEEP MANUSCRIPT RECORD OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE IN JIM CROW LOUISIANA

10. [African Americana]. [Louisiana]. [*Collection of Manuscript Ledgers and Minutes Books Recording the Activities of Numerous African American Religious and Social Clubs in Jim Crow Louisiana*]. Mostly Shreveport, La.: 1924-1956. Thirteen manuscript ledgers, all quarto or folio, in contemporary cloth, paper, or partially-leather bindings, totaling approximately 650pp. of manuscript content. Condition ranges from fair to very good, with a few detached covers, occasional detached leaves, varying levels of toning and tanning to text, and other wear. Evidence of regular handling and use, as expected. Good.

A highly-informative and unique manuscript record of the activities of several African-American religious and social organizations in the larger Shreveport area of Louisiana over the period of more than three decades beginning in the mid-1920s. These thirteen ledgers mainly record the minutes for organizational meetings, detailing group activities, and also include useful information such as member rolls, monthly dues paid, donations to other organizations, and so forth, for eleven different Black organizations in the Shreveport area, some of whom

are exclusively women's groups. The meeting notes record a legion of activities engaged in by the various groups, often opening with the location, date, and time of the meetings, followed by detailed reporting of activities such as organizational committee and financial reports, scripture readings, vocal performances, the election of new members, and numerous other events. The locations of the meetings sometimes include the homes of various named members. The ledgers present here are as follows, in chronological order:

1) **Diamond Square Lodge #170.** Shreveport, La. 1924-1926. 79pp. Folio. Spine perished, covers detached. A highly-detailed ledger and minutes book with mostly full-page entries recording the activities of the group over a two-year period in the mid-1920s.

2) **Mt. Lebanon Lodge #20.** Shreveport, La. 1925-1940. 132pp. Records an unusually high time frame of activities and membership information for this local Shreveport men's group, with entries recorded over most of a fifteen year period (with no entries for 1930-32). The ledger contains mostly meeting minutes, but some of the latter section is comprised of membership dues lists. Interestingly, many of the pages over the first half of the ledger are crossed out in pencil with a full-page "X," for reasons which are ultimately unclear.

3) **Sunflower Choir Club #7.** Shreveport and Foster, La. 1931-1939. Two volumes: 15; 66pp. of manuscript entries. A co-ed organization with members referred to variously as "Brother" or "Sister." The first volume contains seven double-page manuscript tables recording the member rolls and monthly dues paid between 1931 and 1937. The second volume is a continuation of the group's records beginning with membership rolls for 1938 and 1939. This second volume also includes more than fifty pages of meeting minutes. Interestingly, one page records "Disbursements" made in 1938, which included donations to two other choirs named Shiloh and Stonewall.

4) **Usher Civic Association, and others.** Shreveport, La. 1931-1939. 12pp. of manuscript. The earliest two entries record the minutes of the Usher Civic Association, while some of the later entries pertain to the VFW Glee Club and other usher boards in the area.

5) **Stars Chapel Church.** Hosston, La. Two volumes: 74; 116pp. 1939-1947. An unusually-dense and informative pair of ledgers detailing the meetings, financials, and other activities of this small church in the tiny town of Hosston, Louisiana. Among the information here are lists of donations for church repairs and member rolls for the years 1939 to 1947.

6) **Antioch Baptist Church Usher Board.** Shreveport, La. 1942-1944. 57pp. of manuscript text. Some portions of ledger excised. This ledger is accompanied by a delightful landscape watercolor drawing of the Antioch Baptist Church building, measuring 11 x 16 inches, and signed Paul L. Dutzel. This historic Black church building was constructed in 1903 and still stands precisely as it is rendered in this beautiful piece of artwork.

7) **The Good Samaritan Club.** Shreveport, La. 1942-1943. 60pp. Some leaves detached and worn. Interestingly, the early recorder of this minutes book was not a good speller, often recording some version of the name of the group as "The Good Sirmaraten" or even "Good Surmearic" club.

8) **Lilly Lodge #28.** Shreveport, La. 1951-1952. 50pp. of manuscript. A neatly-kept ledger of meeting notes and membership dues for a local Masonic group, with most of the work comprised of the meeting notes, with detailed membership rolls and corresponding dues amounts from the previous month listed on facing pages. Every meeting for the Lilly Lodge took place at the Union Masonic Hall in Shreveport.

9) **"The Brotherhood."** 1953. 9pp. Likely a partial ledger, which begins on page 55 and only contains notes for a few meetings, along with two double-page tables of membership rolls and dues which are only partially recorded. Still, a good record of the names of this group, identified only as "The Brotherhood" in the early-1950s.

10) **The Elbert Net Social Club.** Bossier City and Shreveport, La. 1955-1956. 30pp. of manuscript. The second entry records the meeting minutes for the El Serepe Social Club, while the remainder of the book relates to the Elbert Net Social Club (likely renamed). In addition to a couple of entries recording meeting minutes, most of the entries for this women's social organization pertain to itemized donations taken up for the birthdays of various members. For example, for Gladis Hamilton's birthday in June 1955, ten different named women contributed a quarter each.

11) **The El Serepe Ebanett Social Club.** Bossier City, La. 1955-1956. 30pp. of manuscript. Peculiar to this volume are several entries recording lists of donations collected for different purposes, including meals (multiple entries for a "Fish Supper"), pictures, corsages, a "special fund," and more. Also contains some entries for meeting notes, member rolls with dues information, and birthday collections.

African American religious, social, and mutual aid societies were and continue to be vital to the Black community. Traditionally, these groups have provided a sense of community, as well as support and assistance to one another through shared funds, especially when facing systemic oppression and limited access to traditional social services, including religious services, access to colleagues in business, government, healthcare, education, and more. These groups were particularly important to the African-American community during the Jim Crow era, when segregation largely kept Black people literally separated from the larger white society in America. Organizations such as those represented in the present collection were essential to the Black community in Louisiana before the legal end of segregation was announced through various court decisions in the mid-20th century, and also helped the Black community organize during the Civil Rights Movement and beyond.

Taken together, the ledgers contain approximately 650 pages of manuscript entries, providing a unique opportunity for not only deep study of the social activities of African Americans in the Shreveport area over the course of thirty years, but also allowing for comparative analysis between the groups with particular regard to the financial information contained herein. An informative and important manuscript record of African American social life in Jim Crow Louisiana, with broad research potential.

(McBRB4349)

\$17,500

"A COLORED SOCIETY"

11. [African Americana]. [National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America]. *Hello, Friends! Don't You Want to Go? Where? Sand Beach. How? On a Hay Ride...Given by National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America. A Colored Society...[caption title].* [Shreveport, La.: ca. 1930s]. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, some tenderness to folds, a few short fold separations, some creasing and edge wear, mild rubbing. Some pencil notations on the verso. With organizational leader's ink stamp at bottom right. Good.

Very likely a unique surviving letterpress broadside advertising a fundraising social event and membership drive for the National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America (NFBSA), a "charitable organization" and mutual aid society based in Shreveport, Louisiana in the first half of the 20th century. The text invites members and friends along for a hay ride leaving from the Shreveport neighborhood of Stoner Hill and bound for Sand Beach, at a cost of twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents per child. The event promises "Plenty Fun for Young and Old - Old Time Ring Plays." The bottom half of the broadside provides details of the NFBSA, listing its headquarters at 1600 Royal Street, referring to the group as a "Charitable Organization" with "Joining Fees" of \$3.50 (or "Join now for \$1.00"), open to both men and women between the ages of 15 and 50. The final portion of the broadside prints the "Offical [sic] Roll" with the names of the ten men and women who served as officers of the NFBSA, including the Honorable W.H. Howard, the National Grand Master of the organization. Just to the right of the roll is an ink stamp belonging to Howard, listing his name, position, and address in Shreveport.

In addition to its content, the broadside is interesting for its typography and design. The printer employed different sizes and types of fonts, sometimes mixing types within words or numbers, using numbers for letters and vice versa,

and using random italic letters throughout. The broadside was quite obviously produced on a press with very limited supplies of type, but the printer made it work despite the challenges. The National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America incorporated in the state of Louisiana on January 25, 1926. We could locate no other information about the organization. According to the 1930 census, the organization's National Grand Master W.H. Howard was born in Texas in 1904 and was working as a trained nurse. Howard was also living near the NFBSA's headquarters on Royal Street. We could locate no items relating to the NFBSA in OCLC or elsewhere. (McBRB4603) \$1,750

SAVING A FREE-BORN AFRICAN AMERICAN FROM IMPRESSMENT INTO SOUTHERN SLAVERY

12. [African Americana]. [New York]. *State of New-York. No. 314. In Senate, February 28, 1857... An Act to Remunerate James Bennett for Expenses Incurred and Services Rendered in Procuring the Release of Anthony Adams, a Colored Citizen of This State, from Imprisonment in the Jail in Edenton, North Carolina, to Prevent Him from Being Sold into Slavery* [caption title]. [Albany]: February 28, 1857. Broadside, 6.5 x 12 inches. Light wear. Near fine.

An exceedingly rare, and likely unique, slip-bill printing of a New York State Senate act reimbursing a lawyer named James Bennett for his work in securing the release of a free-born African American New Yorker captured and in imminent danger of being sold into slavery in antebellum North Carolina. The act authorizes payment of \$268 "for moneys expended in procuring the release of Anthony Adams, a free colored citizen of the town of Deerpark, county of Orange, state of New-York, from the jail of Edenton, North Carolina, where he was confined upon the charge of being a free citizen of the state of New-York."

Anthony Adams was an eighteen-year-old free-born native of Port Jervis, New York. In November 1855 he traveled south on a schooner from New York to Plymouth, North Carolina, working as a deck-hand. While there, Adams grew ill and was forced to spend time in a local hospital. When he recovered and boarded a steamer for Edenton, North Carolina, the captain bound him with rope and had him arrested as a runaway slave. Adams was fined \$500 for coming to North Carolina and was sentenced to be sold into slavery should he not pay the fine. Adams remained in jail in Edenton from June 20, 1856 until January 7, 1857, during which time he wrote to New York attorney James Bennett. The story was also covered in an issue of *The Liberator* in July 1856. His release was accomplished by Bennett, a fellow resident of Deerpark, who collected affidavits of freedom and forwarded them to the clerk in Edenton; the clerk replied that someone would have to identify Adams in person. Bennett appealed to the governor of New York, Myron H. Clark, and then former governor and New York Senator William H. Seward. Governor Clark replied that "the law makes no provision for Adams' rescue by authority of the State." Seward, however, immediately employed Bennett in the cause of securing Adams' freedom and promised to pay the fees to free Adams in North Carolina.

Undeterred, Bennett left New York on December 29 and traveled to Edenton to secure Adams' release. On their return north, Bennett and Adams were delayed in Portsmouth, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; and Washington, D.C. due to local regulations. The two eventually arrived safely back in New York in late January. While Seward supplied the fees to free Adams, he did not apparently offer to cover the costs for the lawyer, Bennett. Despite this fact, and also the current governor's complacency in the matter, the New York Senate moved to reimburse Bennett's costs for the rescue mission. The act in the present slip bill was proposed by Adams' Senator, Edward M. Madden of Orange County, introduced by unanimous consent and referred to the committee of the whole. Madden was a merchant who joined the new Republican Party and served as a member of the New York Senate in various terms between 1856 and 1881. An important surviving document emblematic of an obscure moment in American history when a free-born New York African American man was almost sold into slavery in North Carolina in an incident described in a contemporary New York newspaper as a "burning shame." (McBRB5390) \$4,250

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE DOCUMENTING
DISCRIMINATORY REAL ESTATE PRACTICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

13. [African Americana]. [Real Estate]. [South Carolina]. *Hurrah Hurrah This Is the Last Opportunity That a Colored Man Will Have on Earth to Buy a Lot on Smith Street...* [caption title and first part of text]. [Mullins, S.C.: 1908 or 1914]. Broadside, printed in black on green paper stock, 12 x 8.75 inches. Old folds, minor loss to edges and crossfolds, noticeable soiling and staining. Good.

An unrecorded broadside advertising land for sale specifically to African American residents on Smith Street in the city of Mullins, South Carolina in the early-20th century. The broadside was printed at a time of seismic industrial changes in the American South. At the turn of the century even the rural south was experiencing a large migration to urban areas as industries such as textile milling and tobacco mass production became more industrialized with the advent of new technologies. As such, these urban centers attracted cheaper labor for their mills and factories, and drew in more Black agricultural laborers who in turn worked industrial jobs. As more minority workers moved into urban centers, discriminatory real estate practices among the white ruling classes in southern cities began in earnest.

Implicit in the present broadside seems to be the segregationist real estate practice of racially restrictive zoning ordinances, which provided for residential segregation based on race. The broadside implies that only African American men will be able to buy the property on Smith Street. Restrictive zoning ordinances were outlawed by a 1917 Supreme Court decision in the case of *Buchanan v. Warley*. In the present broadside, the real estate company or bank that sponsored the sale of the lots on Smith Street offered eight lots to the highest bidder "near the colored M.E. Church." Aiming the sale of land "near the colored M.E. Church" at "colored" men was likely a signal meant to discourage potential white buyers. The urgency with which the land is offered as a "last opportunity" indicates that land anywhere near B.G. Smith's sawmill would be unavailable in the future to Black buyers. This language may also indicate the practice of blockbusting, another discriminatory real estate practice (and a self-fulfilling prophecy) in which real estate agents would encourage white residents to sell property at below-market prices to encourage them to move away from neighborhoods they were told would soon be overrun by African American residents; these real estate agents would then sell these same properties to African American homebuyers at inflated prices. As such, it may be the latter half of the practice of blockbusting represented in the present broadside, a segregationist real estate practice that proliferated in the 20th century but has largely disappeared through legislation and changes in real estate law. These practices are similar to and were later replaced with exclusionary covenants, blacklisting, and redlining, in which African-Americans were forbidden to own homes or real estate in particular areas of cities, or were discouraged to do so by unfair lending practices.

The land auction advertised here was presided over by a local attorney, Lanneau D. Lide of Marion, South Carolina, who was tasked that the paperwork from the sales was to be "made all O.K." During the early portion of his career, after he began practicing law in 1904, Lide served as deputy court clerk for Marion County. The mill referenced here belonged to B.G. Smith, who passed away in 1918. As such, the date of the present broadside must fall between 1904 and 1918. As the broadside states the sale happened on "Saturday, Sept. 26," the only available dates are 1908 and 1914. We could locate no other copies of this highly-ephemeral broadside in OCLC or in auction records.

(McBRB4078)

\$3,500

UNRECORDED AND EARLY EXAMPLE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN UPLIFT

14. [African Americana]. [Uplift]. *Slavery! Manhood!! Freedom!!!* [caption title]. Boston: Heliotype Publishing Co., [ca. 1880s]. Heliotype print, 20.5 x 13 inches, framed to 23 x 15.25 inches. Lightly tanned, some chipping to interior edge of frame. About very good.

A substantial and seemingly unrecorded heliotype photographic collage celebrating a few key figures in the history of American abolition ~ Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, and John Brown ~ centered around the latter's raid

on the arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Virginia in 1859. Most of the central field of the work is taken up with an elevated bird's-eye view of Harper's Ferry taken from Bolivia Heights, with smaller inset photographs in three of the four corners of the larger image. A photographic reproduction of Thomas Ball's Emancipation Memorial is printed in the top left corner, featuring Abraham Lincoln clutching a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation in his right hand, and freeing an African-American man (modeled on Archer Alexander) at his feet. At the top right corner is a handsome head-and-shoulders photographic portrait of Frederick Douglass. The bottom right corner reproduces the central scene of Thomas Hovenden's oil painting of John Brown's martyrdom, entitled *The Last Moments of John Brown*, in which Brown kisses the head of a slave child on the way to his execution. The bottom margin is emblazoned with the title, "Slavery! Manhood!! Freedom!!!"

The celebratory nature of the work ~ the pride it invokes in abolition and the struggle for emancipation, along with its inclusion of Frederick Douglass's portrait ~ suggests the heliotype was produced for the African American market. It seems to be an early example of what would later be termed "uplift" items. The date is not printed on the item, but it was likely produced in the late-1880s; Hovenden's oil painting was produced in 1882, and the print is framed behind glass with a newspaper extract dated in 1888. Also, the Heliotype Printing Company of Boston was founded in 1885, and was active during this period, producing material until the 1930s; based on the paper and composition, the present work obviously emanates from the company's early years. After an extensive search of OCLC, auction records, and numerous individual library catalogues, we were unable to find any other examples of this striking celebration of African-American freedom from the late-19th century.

(McBRB5800)

\$2,750

AN IMPORTANT VIRGINIA AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COOPERATIVE

15. [African Americana]. [Virginia]. [Holmes, A.W.]. [*Archive of Documents and Related Material Involving the National Ideal Benefit Society*]. [Mainly Richmond and Norfolk, Va.: 1922-1932]. Fifteen documents, two printed publications, one 8-x-10-inch photograph, and a handful of ephemeral items. Varying levels of toning and wear, old folds, minor occasional chipping. Very good.

An informative archive of over thirty items providing a snapshot into the activities of the National Ideal Benefit Society (NIBS) in Richmond, Virginia. The NIBS was a prominent African-American insurance cooperative founded in Richmond in 1912 and very active in the state in the first half of the 20th century, though some incarnation of the organization survives today. The material in the present archive emanates from over the course of a decade in the 1920s and 1930s, and centers around the founder and Supreme Master of the National Ideal Benefit Society, Alexander Watson Holmes. In fact, almost all of the documents are one-page letters and other business correspondence sent to Holmes by various entities, including the Reliable Mutual Aid Insurance Company, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company (concerning organizational travel to their annual convention ~ not overtly but almost certainly related to segregated travel), the *Journal and Guide* (an African-American newspaper in Norfolk), Ellwood D. Downing of the American Tennis Association (the oldest African-American sports organization in the United States), William M. Cooper of the Negro Organization Society, Richmond's Commercial Bank & Trust Company, chapters of the organization regarding membership issues and other business, and more. The documents also include an eight-page folio typed contract from 1931, transferring the membership of another African-American fraternal organization, the Independent Order of St. Luke, to the National Ideal Benefit Society; this document is signed on the last two pages by numerous members of both organizations, including Holmes and the Grand Chief of the Supreme Grand Council of St. Luke, Alice C. Allen. The collection also includes two retained documents authored by Holmes himself.

The collection also includes an 8-x-10 sepia-toned photograph of a group of officers of the National Ideal Benefit Society likely from the 1920s, including A.W. Holmes, as well as two printed publications. The first of these publications is the Supreme Lodge of the National Ideal Benefit Society's *Official Proceedings 1913 to 1921*, which prints the organization's annual convention minuted for those years. The second publication, somewhat incongruously, is titled, *Minutes Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the Supreme Lodge of the National Ideal Benefit Society*

Incorporated from August 1990 (certainly a later incarnation of the organization). The ephemeral items include an invoice from the *Philadelphia Tribune* (an African-American newspaper), three returned checks from the NIBS to various vendors, including the *Richmond Planet*, a long-running African-American newspaper founded by thirteen former Richmond slaves in 1882, eight blank partially-printed membership cards, and a sheet containing four blank partially-printed receipts for the Supreme Lodge of NIBS.

From the University of Virginia's biographical note on the organization: "National Ideal Benefit Society was a very successful African-American owned insurance company. Alexander Watson (A.W.) Holmes was born on 15 June 1861 in Louisa County, Virginia. His parents, Anthony and Martha Holmes, were slaves living on or near a tobacco plantation called Frederick Hall. Following emancipation Holmes attended school as the opportunity arose and began earning wages at fourteen, initially working in a factory. Anthony Holmes eventually purchased a farm, which the younger Holmes inherited. A.W. Holmes spent most of his adult life in Richmond, Virginia. He belonged to or led various African American charitable organizations, including the Twilight Foundation and the True Reformers, and was a member of the deaconry of the First Baptist Church. In 1912 he became the first Supreme Master of the National Ideal Benefit Society, an African American insurance cooperative whose benefits aided the sick and indigent and provided assistance with the burial of the dead. A Junior Department organized by Holmes's wife Mary sought to train children in the principles and benefits of the society. By 1928, NIBS was stated to have almost 40,000 members in chapters in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia. A.W. Holmes died in 1935 after 23 years at the head of the organization."

The present collection offers numerous avenues for research and scholarship that deepens the population of known material from the National Ideal Benefit Society. Currently Notre Dame and the University of Virginia hold collections of records from the NIBS, but the unique nature of most of the present group provides material certainly not present in either institution.

(McBRB5408)

\$2,250

THE WOMEN OF ATLANTA'S CLARK UNIVERSITY IN 1914

16. [African Americana]. [Women]. *Clark University Class of 1914 [caption title].* [Atlanta: 1914]. Portrait photomontage, 19.75 x 15.75 inches, mounted on contemporary board. Minor wear, light dust-soiling, slight marginal discoloration at corners from staining to verso. Very good.

A large-format and absolutely dazzling collage of portraits featuring the thirty-two women of the 1914 graduating class of Atlanta's Clark University, founded in 1869 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church as the first four-year liberal arts college to serve a predominately African-American population. Clark would later merge with Atlanta University (the first HBCU established in the South) and is known today as Clark Atlanta University. The group of thirty-two graduates in the present display are each identified by first initial and last name, followed by their hometown (Atlanta) or home state; logically, the overwhelming percentage of the young women hail from Georgia, with a couple of students from Mississippi and one each from Florida, Tennessee, and Alabama. The central four students are identified as the class officers, namely President A.L. Whitehead, Vice President J.V. Moreland, Treasurer R. Ware, and Secretary M. Sherman. Each of the students is dressed in a white collared shirt with a black tie, and the women sport fairly uniform hair styles (which may have been related to a dress code). A stunning display item with research potential due to the identifying captions for each young woman, and among the earliest and most substantial HBCU class presentations we've ever seen.

(McBRB5430)

\$1,750

A YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN GIRL AND HER CIRCLE IN 1930s MISSOURI

17. [African-American Photographica]. [Johnson, Cassie]. *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Belonging to a Young African American Woman in Missouri].* Columbia, Mo.: [ca. 1935]. [10] leaves, illustrated with thirty-one mounted photographs. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, string tied. Minor wear to edges. Some photographs missing. A nice album. Very good.

A nicely-captioned vernacular photograph album assembled by Cassie Johnson of Columbia, Missouri. Johnson and a few friends have signed the front cover of the album, which is also captioned with "Columbia Mo" and "June 4, 1935." The photographs are also captioned in the same white ink and feature four photographs of young Cassie, along with numerous shots of her family members and friends, all of whom are identified by name. The portraits include two of Mary Jane Johnson, who is another of Cassie's friends who signed the cover of the album. One of the more interesting photographs features a woman named Barbara Johnson posed in her Sunday best but holding a long rifle. An interesting collection of original photos - the type of photographic record that unfortunately does not usually survive - featuring a young African American woman and her friends and family in rural Jim Crow Missouri.

(McBRB3253)

\$1,250

WITH A FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF THE KENAI PENINSULA GOLD RUSH

18. [Alaska]. Wiswell, George E. [*Diary and Correspondence of Alaskan Prospector and Miner George Wiswell, Kept During the 1896 Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush*]. [Cook Inlet, Ak.]: 1896. Pocket diary, [64]pp. of entries; two "Notices of Location" for Wiswell's claims in the Turnagain Arm Mining District, with two related Power of Attorney documents; a manuscript letter addressed to Wiswell at "Hope City, Cook's Inlet, Alaska," and a receipt for Wiswell's return passage to Seattle; all dated "1896." Very good.

A historically-significant collection of materials documenting George E. Wiswell's experiences during the little-known Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush (1895-98), which started a year earlier than the famous Klondike Gold Rush and, in some ways, became its forerunner. Gold had been found in the Kenai River already in 1849, but major interest in the area started only in the 1880s, with more discoveries in the neighboring creeks. The 1894 gold discoveries in the Bear and Palmer Creeks flowing to the Turnagain Arm led to the rush of local prospectors to the Resurrection Creek basin. The major discovery on the Mills Creek in 1895 caused the next year's largest stampede of the time to the easily accessible Kenai Peninsula.

George E. Wiswell joined the 1896 stampede. Originally from East Machias in Maine, he travelled in April 1896 to the Turnagain Arm on board the steamer Utopia from Seattle. Together with another steamer, the Lakme, the Utopia had difficulties with proceeding up the inlet full of floating ice and was stranded for about two weeks, with the rations for the passengers significantly cut. After his arrival at the mouth of Resurrection Creek where a new mining camp named "Hope" had just been established, Wiswell prospected his claims on the Resurrection Creek and its tributary Fox Creek and made two trips to the Canyon and Mills Creeks' basins where he worked on several other claims. His gold prospecting turned out disappointing, and he left for Seattle on board the schooner Sophia Sutherland on August 26. His diary accurately records the events of practically every day from April 4 through September 13, 1896, covering his voyages on the steamships, trips to the Resurrection, Fox, Juneau, Kenai, Mills, Canyon Creeks, and gold prospecting. Concise but full of content, the entries create a captivating picture of the life of an Alaskan gold prospector. Writing with numerous spelling mistakes and abbreviations, Wiswell talks about his gold panning, prospecting with a rocker, building a dam, going on strenuous hikes along rough mountainous trails, accidents and thefts in mining camps, and more. He regularly notes the weather ("plesent," cold, rainy), shooting game for food and the menu of his meals, annoying "misquitos" and "moos flies," other noteworthy events (an earthquake, the first white woman in the camp, a \$42 dollar gold nugget he was shown). His entry for July 4 contains the familiar refrain of an Alaska prospector: "Abandoned the crick at 10 a.m. No good...." His entry for June 11 mentions seventy-five prospectors leaving Hope on a steamer, writing "lotts disgusted & going back." Separate pages of the diary contain Wiswell's list of supplies which included among others "2 cloth bags, 1 hunting knife, knives & forks, 6 pairs socks, cheese cloth, claim bills, buttons, pack straps, rubber goods, 1 tent, 1 pairs overalls...beans, bacon, sugar, salt, peaches, pepper, rice, milk, apples, coffee, tea, flower", and more. The diary also houses several dried and pressed Alaskan flowers inserted between the leaves. One is captioned "picked on the sumitt [sic!] 7.000 feet above sea level, July 26, 1896, Cook's Inlet, Alaska." There is also a ptarmigan feather Wiswell found on a "sumitt" during his hike.

Also included in the archive are two hand-written "Notice of Location" filings, each for acres of placer mining ground in the Turnagain Arm Mining District, and two hand-written notes appointing John Newland to act as Wiswell's "true and lawful attorney to locate and record any placer ground or quartz load that he may see fit so to do." Wiswell's August 26, 1896 receipt for paying the amount of \$27.50 "For passage to Seattle on Schr. S. Sutherland" is also included here, along with a three-page letter to Wiswell from his nephew which was mailed in an envelope addressed to "George E. Wiswell, Hope City, Cook's Inlet, Alaska." This letter reads, in part: "You are certainly up among the polar bears and polar regions! Perhaps you might find the north pole and bring that down when you return! But without joking you are certainly 'roughing it.' We all hope that all the snow about you there will be the peculiar treasure for which you are seeking so persistently. The Republican national Convention has adjoined with a firm platform for gold, and McKinley and Hobart on the presidential ticket. People seem on the whole pleased, and the fight turned out much as was expected. Can't you make a little sketch of your country and show us where you are. Cook's Inlet on the map looks like this: [a small hand-drawn map]. Perhaps you can correct the map if wrong and locate your claim approximately...."

"Several thousand men, some state the number as high as 3,000 are said to have landed at Tyonok en route for Turnagain Arm. This was the banner year on Canyon Creek, 327 men being engaged in mining its gravels during the summer. A second rush into the Turnagain Arm field took place in 1898. This was partly an overflow from the Yukon stampede. A majority of the men who first entered the field (1894-95), as well as a few of those who took part in the stampedes of 1896 and 1898, were experienced miners. On the other hand, most of the later comers were inexperienced in any kind of mining and many were scarcely able to take care of themselves. It is doubtful if there is any other part of Alaska where time and money have been wasted in a more enthusiastically ignorant manner than some places in the Kenai Peninsula. The field did not justify the presence of any such numbers as came, and disappointment was the only result possible for most of them..." (Moffit, F. *Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. Gold Fields of the Turnagain Arm Region* (Washington, 1906), p.9).

Overall a unique private archive with a vivid first-hand account of gold prospecting during the 1896 stampede year of the Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush. Born in East Machias, Maine, in the family of a shipbuilder, George E. Wiswell went to Alaska to seek fortune during the Kenai Peninsula Gold Rush (1895-98) and prospected there from May to September, 1896. Apparently, he never returned east and never married. In the 1900s-1910s, he lived in Washington State (for some period with his nephew Thomas Wiswell, whose letter is a part of the archive), and died in Los Angeles in 1938. Further excerpts from the diary available upon request.

(McBRB3830)

\$6,750

ARRESTED FOR TREASON DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

19. [American Revolution]. [North Carolina]. [Lyon, Elijah]. [*Revolutionary War-Era Manuscript Treason Warrant for Elijah Lyon of North Carolina*]. Rowan County, N.C.: May 21, 1778. [2]pp. Original mailing folds, central horizontal fold partially split and a bit tender. Very good.

An arrest warrant issued in North Carolina in the midst of the Revolutionary War, summoning Captain Elijah Lyon (or Lyons) to be seized and held until the next Superior Court is held in Salisbury. The document reads, in part (with original spelling retained): "It appearing to the Court here by the Depositions of John Clark & James Dickey, that Captain Elija Lyon hath spoke sundry Words amounting to misprision of Treason against this State...therefore in the name of the said State to command you to take the Body of the said Elija Lyon, and him safely keep till he hath intered into Recognizance to this State before some Justices of said County in a sufficient Sum to compell the attendance of said Elija at the reset Sepr. Court of Law to be held at Salisbury....on the 5th day of September next...." The document is signed by Matthew Troy as justice of the peace. The docketing on the verso notes that Captain Lyon was released on his own recognizance for a bond of 100 pounds sterling on the "Condition that Capt. Elijah Lyon make and appear at the next Superior Court...to answer a Charge of misprision of Treason."

Documents from the American Revolution pertaining to treason are rather rare in the open market, and determining the outcome of such cases is difficult. We could not locate any materials documenting the ultimate result of Lyon's treason trial, but he likely fought it successfully. Captain Elijah Lyon is listed in online records as a member of the Rowan County militia during the American Revolution, where he participated in the Battle of Stono Ferry on June 20, 1779. This would indicate he successfully defended himself against misprision of treason the previous year. Captain Lyon lived out the remainder of his life as a plantation owner in Rowan County. He passed away in 1800, leaving the plantation, his four slaves, and all other property to his wife, Nancy, and their children.

(McBRB5821)

\$1,500

FROM SAVANNAH TO CHICKAMAUGA IN 1896, IN PICTURES

20. [American South]. [Photography]. [Civil War]. [*Collection of Late-19th Century Annotated Vernacular Miniature Cabinet Cards Documenting a Trip Through the American South, with a Particular Focus on Civil War Monuments*]. [Mainly Georgia and Tennessee: ca. 1896-1897]. 102 miniature cabinet card photographs, each 1.75 x 2 inches, each mounted on card measuring 2 x 3 inches, all sequentially numbered 1-105 (with no #44, 62, 98, or 100, but with an additional image numbered 51 1/2) and all but five with short manuscript captions on verso identifying at least the location. Occasional minor wear or fading to images. Overall a wonderful group. Very good.

A charming group of annotated vernacular mini-cabinet cards capturing many dozens of scenes in the American Deep South in the last decade of the 19th century. The compiler was likely traveling with a special interest in the Civil War, which had concluded just about thirty years before the present images were taken. Almost half of the images pertain in some way to the War of Southern Independence (as the compiler likely termed it), memorializing battlefields or monuments, with two images capturing cannonball holes ("scars of cannon balls") through trees in Tennessee.

The images are sequentially numbered and begin with a view down Bull Street near the Pulaski Monument in Savannah, Georgia. The second image features the DeSoto Hotel and the Jasper Monument. The third photograph shows the Green Monument at the corner of Bull and Congress, and so forth. The date of the photographs comes from the ninth image, still in Savannah, dated December 6, 1896. The first half of the images also include incredible shots of street and market scenes, buildings, monuments, battle locations, and more in other cities throughout Georgia, such as Waycross, Valdosta, Macon (featuring a "Confederate Monument" among other scenes), Columbus, and Atlanta. Of particular interest are impressive shots of large cotton markets and a "cotton plat farm" in Macon, Georgia, steamboats on the Chattahoochee River in Columbus, as well as local African Americans engaged in various occupations and activities. Image number seventeen features a scene in "Southern Ga." from a train car window in the "negro cabin," and the twenty-first image showcases a "cotton store" in Valdosta.

With image forty-seven, the traveler has arrived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where they visited the downtown area before moving on to Lookout Mountain and the Chickamauga Battlefield. The compiler captured numerous scenes at Chickamauga, where they photographed cannon placements such as Slocum's Louisiana Battery, Battery Hill, and monuments to the Tennessee Cavalry, the 88th Indiana Monument, the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, the Confederate Artillery, the 2nd Minnesota Volunteers, the 18th Ohio Battery, and others, as well as the Kelly, Brotherton, Dyre, and Snodgrass houses, among other sites in and around what is now the Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park. The eightieth image offers a "birds eye view of [the] Battlefield" at Chickamauga. The Tennessee photographs conclude with seven shots around the levee at Memphis. The remaining three images capture a group of buzzards, a scene in the woods, and "Carlisle Station" in Arkansas. We've never seen anything quite like this group of annotated vernacular miniature cabinet cards which provide a phenomenal snapshot of Southern life and scenery near the end of the 19th century, much of it centered around the Civil War, and with much content from the distant past related to the modern argument over the future of Southern war monuments.

(McBRB4449)

\$3,000

EGYPTIAN HEIROGLYPHICS PRESERVED THROUGH THE "SQUEEZE"

21. [Antiquities]. [Printing Techniques]. *Squeezes of Ancient Inscriptions* [manuscript spine title]. [N.p.: likely late-19th or early-20th century] 110 leaves with blind-embossed impressions, fifty measuring around 12 x 9 inches, and sixty measuring approximately 17 x 12 inches, all on an unusual type of laid paper. Minor wear, a few impressions traced in ink. Untrimmed. Housed in a midcentury green paper-covered box with manuscript label and former library shelf mark on spine. Box corners split. Provenance: de-accessioned from the defunct special collections department of the Colgate Rochester Crozer Divinity School. Very good.

An intriguing collection of "squeezes," an obscure technique of direct printing comprised of impressions of stelae and other slabs of antiquity made onto sheets of wet paper that then leave a three-dimensional replica on the sheet. The method has been mainly employed to record and preserve carved inscriptions on items of antiquity, and the present collection is no exception. These squeezes appear to record impressions of numerous Egyptian hieroglyphics whose source is likely discernible, though not by us. The squeezes include full-page impressions on fifty quarto sheets and sixty folio sheets. It is likely that some of the sheets are meant to be joined together to capture an unbroken portion of a wall or monument. A few of them have been traced in ink, and provide a quick snapshot of the content, showing a pair of Egyptian-style human figures, a full-page scarab, and a sheet of smaller illustrations and symbols with a large bird at center. These really should be seen and handled to be fully appreciated.

"Squeeze production was considered an effective and simple means of producing accurate records of carved inscriptions. The legacy of this activity is that surviving squeezes are valuable primary resources of inscriptions and should be treated in the same manner as any other archival resource" - Charlotte Booth, *Excavating Paper Squeezes: Identifying the Value of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Squeezes of Ancient Egyptian Monuments, Through the Collections of Seven UK Archives*, Ph.D. dissertation, 2018, University of Birmingham, p.15.
(McBRB5678) \$2,500

SOUTH AFRICAN "GREEN BOOK"

22. [Apartheid]. [South Africa]. Parks, Shirley. *A Guide to Cape Town for African People*. [Cape Town: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1971]. [4],24,[4]pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor wear, rusting to staples along spine. Very good.

A sobering relic from the era of Apartheid in South Africa, and functionally a take on the American *Negro Motorist Green Book* published for the African community in the city of Cape Town. The guide was produced by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR, and known today as the IRR), who has worked for more than a century "for peace, goodwill, and practical cooperation between the various sections of the people of South Africa; and to initiate, support, assist, and encourage investigations that may lead to greater knowledge and understanding of the racial groups and of the relations that subsist or should subsist between them." According to a notice pasted onto the verso of the contents page, this edition of the work was co-authored by Dr. Oscar Wollheim, Secretary of the Cape Western Region of the SAIRR, who "compiled it largely on the basis of information collected by Mrs. Shirley Parks. The present work is a de facto second edition of Parks's *A Guide to Cape Town for Coloured People*, published two years earlier, in 1969, also by the SAIRR. Interestingly, the 1969 guide is about twice as long, possibly because two years later, there were even fewer destinations and services available to the African community in Cape Town?

The present guide contains sections of places and services available to Africans in Cape Town. The first two sections are titled, "Where to Stay" and "Where to Eat." Subsequent sections define available transport, cinemas, sports and outdoor recreation, indoor amusement and recreation, beaches, public conveniences, medical services, hospitals, advice, education, and general information for visiting Africans. A couple of notes ~ one in the Introduction and another at the opening of the first section ~ paint a sad picture of life in Cape Town for Apartheid-era Africans. The first relates to the accuracy of information in the booklet itself, and a recent reason why: "In these circumstances the Cape Western Regional Committee of the Institute felt that the time had come to produce a

booklet giving as much information about Cape Town especially for Africans as they could find. As this booklet went to Press, however, the only hotel in the City area was closed down because the area had been declared for the White Group and the hotel, therefore, became disqualified. Other changes took place while the book was being written." The note at the head of the opening section is just as stunning: "NOTE ~ Africans are reminded that, unless they are in possession of the necessary documents, they are not allowed to remain in the area of the City of Cape Town or the Cape Divisional Council for longer than 72 hours." Other restrictions and qualifications are peppered throughout the different sections in the remainder of the guide. For example, in the description for the Cape Point Nature Reserve: "There are no restaurant facilities for Africans, so visitors should take their own refreshments with them. There are picnic sites clearly marked for white and non-white people." Only about a dozen copies in the United States per OCLC, with another dozen worldwide. An important survival from the era of fierce racial segregation in South Africa.

(McBRB5573)

\$1,500

A YEAR OF THE OWNER OF THE 1890 PHILLIES

23. [Baseball]. [Philadelphia]. Rogers, John Ignatius. *[Manuscript Journal Kept by Philadelphia Phillies Founding Owner John Ignatius Rogers for the Year 1890, Detailing the Daily Business of Baseball and Other Professional and Personal Matters]*. Philadelphia: 1890. [120]pp. Folio. Contemporary journal bound in black cloth, brown pebbled cloth backstrip, with leather corners, gilt titles on front cover reading: "Excelsior Journal 1890." Signed "John I Rogers" on the inside front cover. Spine ends and corners worn, some dampstaining. Hinges reinforced in later cloth tape, light toning and occasional spotting to text, with small stain in gutter margin of most leaves. About very good.

A unique manuscript record emanating from the first decade of one of professional baseball's oldest franchises, the Philadelphia Phillies, kept by John Ignatius Rogers, lawyer and politician who became a founding partner of the Phillies in 1883, then majority owner from 1899 to 1903. John Ignatius Rogers (1843-1910) got into baseball when a former player and sporting goods magnate, Al Reach, consulted with him about a baseball-related patent. In 1883, they bought the remnants of the Worcester Worcesters and relocated the franchise to Philadelphia. The franchise was officially known as the Quakers, but the nickname "Phillies" was applied to the club from the beginning and eventually stuck. The year they relocated to Philadelphia, Rogers and Reach gained membership for their expansion team in the National League. By the time Rogers kept the present journal, the Phillies were one of the strongest and most important franchises in professional baseball. From the beginning of his involvement in the national past time, Rogers was also involved in creating the reserve clause (which he mentions here), a structure for retaining the rights to a given player even after his contract had expired which remained in place until free agency officially began in 1976. Rogers also served on numerous committees as a representative of the Phillies, but also of the National League itself, and in 1899 bought out Al Reach's shares of the club to become majority owner. Rogers sold the Phillies in 1903.

The present daily journal was maintained by Rogers for the year 1890 and primarily deals with the business of baseball, particularly his activities as owner of the Phillies, as well as other business and personal matters. Rogers records daily entries tracking the progress of the Phillies throughout the year. The entries range from small pieces of team business, to details about trades and acquisitions, contracts between the club and both players and coaches, records of specific game results (with occasional commentary regarding said scores), important meetings and dealings with the team, as well as the structure and activities of the wider league, reminders to himself to communicate with certain baseball officials, and much more. As owner of a professional baseball club, Rogers also deals with nagging issues relating to stadium leases, groundskeeping, refreshments, and so forth.

Rogers records numerous occasions in which he corresponds, meets with, or plans to interact with his own players, many of whom are mentioned by name. Rogers documents "Interviewing [Kid] Gleason as to that Sept. agree't," as well as interactions with Ed Delahanty, Bill Gray, Duke Esper, Al Myers, Sam Thompson, Bob Allen, and others. Particularly noteworthy are Rogers' entries relating to his acquisition of future Hall-of-Famer William Robert "Sliding Billy" Hamilton from the Kansas City Cowboys. Rogers acquired Hamilton on January 7, 1890, an action

which is recorded here by him as follows: "Write to Starkell, Accept Speas' terms 3000 for release of Hamilton." J.W. Speas was president of the Kansas City Cowboys baseball club responsible for selling Hamilton to the Phillies. Later, on August 25, Rogers documents the acquisition of another star player for the Phillies, Billy Sunday, previously captain of the Pittsburgh Alleghenys: "Completed the deal for Sunday...\$1100 for him to Pittsburg." Sunday's time with the Phillies would be brief; he would leave after the 1890 season, in which he played just thirty-one games for Philadelphia, to pursue the career he would become most famous for: Christian evangelist. The journal also includes numerous mentions of Harry Wright, founding player-manager of the Cincinnati Red Stockings who took over in the same position for the Phillies in 1884, as well as Albert Goodwill Spalding, one of the most important figures in early baseball history.

Rogers also traveled to some away games in the summer, evidenced by entries such as July 4: "Arrived in ~~Pittsburg~~ Cincinnati 8AM. Grand Hotel. Out to Ball Park. 1st game Phila 11 Cincin 2. 2nd game Phila 1 Cincin 7. About 11250 present both games." Interestingly, the journal even includes an entry apparently related to an early legal challenge to the reserve clause. On January 28, Rogers writes: "B[ase]B[all] ~ Preliminary injunction refused in NY ~ but our meaning of 'reserve' substantiated by judge." Rogers also records a great deal of information on his personal and legal business; at one point he mentions taking his kids to a bicycle shop for lessons, and he regularly records information related to his other business interests, such as "Silver mining. Saw Cooper Shapley about my invest. in Mexican Mining & Smelting Syndicate" (July 14). For each daily entry, Rogers divides his notes into sections recording information on his legal business (sometimes heading his notes with the name of the court case), commercial enterprises (usually with entries headed by the business name), baseball ("BB"), and so forth.

The journal also comes from the year of the Players' League, which was formed by the Brotherhood of Professional Base Ball Players in November 1889 after a dispute over pay with the National League (NL) and American Association (AA). After being advised by Brotherhood lawyers not to incorporate before each individual team did, the Players' League launched anyway on December 16, 1889, with clubs in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. Rogers devotes considerable space in the present journal to his organizational and legal activities relating to the splinter league. Within the first two months of the journal, he notes activities related to Philadelphia's team in the new league, the Athletics, recording information on "suits for damages by Players Club," the other team's movements on the lease on nearby Forebaugh Park for use by the Athletics (they signed a five-year lease for \$8,000 rent per year), and "preliminary meetings of players...[who] were advised that our contract would not hold them for 1890 - showing full knowledge of our contract rights...[which] they could not deny they were there violating." In February, he also "wrote to Spalding as to salaries for jumpers..." and in subsequent entries mentions one of the Phillies players attempting to jump to the alternate league: "Write to [Joe] Mulvey about rumors of his intended flop back to the Brotherhood" (February 8) and "Long talk with [Joe] Mulvey" regarding negotiations to get him to "play with us" (February 25). Being one of the most prominent executives in baseball by 1890, Rogers served as one of three members of a war committee formed to fight the outlaw Players' League, along with A.G. Spalding and John B. Day of the New York Giants.

A fascinating manuscript record maintained by a genuine early baseball insider, and one of the most important figures in the history of the Philadelphia Phillies organization. The information above just begins to scratch the surface of the wealth of information included here which should illuminate any number of issues relevant to a prominent early baseball club.

(McBRB5187)

\$9,500

19th-CENTURY BERMUDA, IN PICTURES

24. [Bermuda Photographical]. Lusher, N.E. *[Group of Eighteen Large Albumen Views of Bermuda by Noted Local Photographer, N.E. Lusher].* [Bermuda: ca. 1890]. Eighteen thick albumen prints, each about 7¼ x 9 inches. On original plain cardboard mounts, all but two captioned in the negative. Moderate wear and some chipping to mounts, mild occasional wear to images. Very good.

A wonderful collection of eighteen large cabinet cards produced by noted American-Bermudian photographer, Nicholas Ethelbert Lusher (1859-1932). Lusher was Bermuda's leading photographer of the late-19th century whose images remain an important contemporary record of Bermuda and her people. The imperial cabinet cards in the present collection bear no credit line or backmark, as usual with Lusher images, but some such as "Packing Onions" are credited to Lusher elsewhere, and all are clearly part of a series, given the nature of the negative captions and the uniform mounts. The images feature prominent architecture, street scenes, an elevated view of St. George's, coastal views, parks, and a healthy selection of flora and fauna. Some of the images feature local people posed for the scene, including Black laborers and other domestic workers, most notably in the aforementioned "Packing Onions" photograph. A full list of titles is available upon request.

"Pioneer photographer N.E. Lusher captured the essence of Bermuda's people in the late 1800s. It's perhaps just as well that Nicholas Ethelbert Lusher was a photographer. He left behind an invaluable pictorial record of Bermudians at the turn of the twentieth century, yet relatively little is known about the man himself. He appears to have left no documentation or letters about his pictures and few news clippings or articles. And while he is frequently mentioned in historical Bermuda books, most notably *The Bermudian's* own *Celebrating the First 100 Years of Photography in Bermuda*, published in 1989, he has yet to receive the 'coffee table' treatment given to other, perhaps less-gifted photographers.... Perhaps because of the paucity of information available about him, any shows of his work have focused on the subjects, rather than the man himself. Even Lusher's own descendants, who include local art dealer and collector Nicholas Lusher, seems to know little about the man himself other than his photographic legacy. But this much appears to be true: N.E. was an 'adopted' Bermudian, having been born on Turks Island in 1859, the son of Captain and Mrs. James A. Lusher, and died in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, in September 1932. An obituary in *The Royal Gazette* that called him 'a pioneer in the photographic art in Bermuda' reads: 'Unassuming to the last, Mr. Lusher took no active part in local government affairs, though he was always keen and oft-times critical observer. In an unostentatious manner, he performed many charitable works which will long endear him to many.' The same obituary records that after spending his early childhood on Turks Island, the family moved to Belfast, Maine, and it was while in Maine that the family began to make frequent trips to Bermuda. Quite how and when N.E. came to be involved in the relatively new medium of photography is not clear. Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre only published his historic manual on how to permanently reproduce a print on a metal plate 20 years before Lusher was born, and the first known photographs of Bermuda date back to the early 1850s. According to *Celebrating the First 100 Years of Photography in Bermuda*, Lusher was a contemporary and personal friend of George Eastman, who invented the revolutionary Kodak camera in 1888, but Lusher declined Eastman's offer of shares in his fledgling company! By 1880, Lusher had moved permanently to Bermuda and opened his own photographic business, N.E. Lusher & Sun [sic], at 42 Front Street; he also had a studio on Queen Street. The name of the company was not a misspelling but demonstrated Lusher's sense of humour, acknowledging that solar energy was the natural source of light for his work" - "Lusher's Lens," *The Bermudian*, June 2, 2024. (McBRB5557) \$4,000

A WHOLE LOT OF PHOTOS OF BRAZILIAN MINING

25. [Brazil]. [Mining]. [Pair of Extensively Annotated Photo Albums, with Over 450 Images Showing Diamond Mining Activities of the Companhia de Boa Vista in late 19th-Century Brazil]. [Various places, mostly Diamantina, Brazil: 1897-1901. 469 silver gelatin photographs, in two oblong quarto albums with eighty total card stock leaves, most measuring 2.5 x 3.5 inches or 3.25 x 4.25 inches, with several in larger formats. Original sheep and cloth boards. Binding extremities worn, some loss to cloth on one album. Leaf mounts slightly soiled and curled, a few photos mildly faded. Still very good.

Historically significant extensive collection of over 460 original gelatin silver photographs of diamond mining operations near Diamantina (Minas Gerais state of Brazil) in the late 1890s – early 1900s. The albums belonged to one Emile Kablé, a native of Sedan (north-eastern France), who worked for the French mining “Companhia da Boa Vista” near Diamantina. Chronologically, the albums cover Kablé’s work in Brazil between December 1897

and May 1900. In May – October 1900, Kablé visited his family in France and then resumed working in Brazil. In June 1901, he left Bahia for France and apparently didn't come back.

"The French company, Companhia da Boa Vista is considered the first to attempt to use modern methods to mine diamonds in Brazil. The Boa Vista Company was established in Paris in 1899, capitalized at 2 million francs then to engage in diamond mining claims it had acquired about eight miles from Diamantina. The operation was directed by the Cuban-American engineer, Antonio de Lavendeyra with prior experience working on the Panama Canal.... Though it used modern electric dredging equipment, it failed as the price of diamonds was too low and the system of utilizing water pumped from the stream was unsound. Companhia da Boa Vista left the region prior to 1907" - Herold & Rines.

The albums provide a comprehensive visual account of Companhia da Boa Vista's early mining activities near Diamantina. The earliest photos show earthworks at Lagoa Secca, north of the confluence of the Jequitinhonha River and its tributary Caete-Mirim, in late 1897-1898, as the company attempted to divert waters of the Jequitinhonha River. The images show native workers digging at the "Grande Cata" and "Pan de Fructa Cata," washing paydirt for diamonds, installing and using special equipment (boilers, pulsometers, water sluices, mine carts). The overwhelming preponderance of workers in these images are Black (and therefore likely formerly enslaved) or Native. There are also views of the completed water reservoir, houses of the employees, including the compiler's, his personal garden at Lagoa Secca, scenes from a local wedding ceremony, and much more.

A large group of photos in the collection document the company's large-scale operations at Boa Vista, near Bom Sucesso stream west of Diamantina, including excavation works at Bom Sucesso ~ barrage after rupture and during reconstruction, completed water reservoir and pump station, general view of the settlement, Pindahybas ~ construction of a barrage, water reservoir, earthworks, and Tahoá. The other images show the Boa Vista settlement in general, the main office under construction and after completion, houses of the employees (with three large photos of the interior of Kablé's house), warehouses, carpenters' hangar, construction of the washing plant, &c. Images of the company's electric plant at Santa Maria show its exterior and interior, pipe system, water exiting the station, and more. There are also portraits of the company's employees ~ Kablé, general manager "Mr. de Lavendeyra" visiting Lagoa Secca and Boa Vista, "Mr. Buckley, électricien américain," "Mr. Luisi," "Mr. Morelon," "Mr. Belhout," and many others, and native workers washing pay dirt, driving oxen carts with equipment, carrying adobe bricks, waiting for payment, posing with their families, etc.

The albums also include interesting views of Diamantina, including general views of the "upper" and "lower" parts of town, post office, city jail, market square, church of St. Nicolas, the shop of "Antonio Eulalio & Comp.," and other locations in the region ~ Sete Lagoas (railway station, the building of "Juvencio Silva & Cie," warehouses, equestrian competitions), Sopa, Campinas de São Sebastião, and more. Eight photos portray nuns and orphan girls from the Catholic College de Nossa Senhora das Dores in Diamantina. Over twenty photos were taken during Kablé's visit to Rio de Janeiro in September 1898 and show Hotel Villa Moreau in Tijuca, scenes of a military parade on Independence Day (September 7, 1898), Rio harbor and streets, the Naval school, and the Imperial garden. About fifty photos in the second album illustrate Kablé's voyage to France and back in May – October 1900. The images show scenes on board the steamer "Chili" during the outbound voyage, the harbors of Rio de Janeiro and Dakar, streets of Lisbon and Vigo. Another fifty-nine photographs at the rear depict Kablé's time with the family in France in the summer of 1900, showing his hometown of Sedan, nearby Bazeilles and the Belgian city of Bouillon, and beach scenes at Belgian seaside resorts Middelkerke and Ostend. There are also portraits of family and friends, including Kablé's wife Berthe and daughter Madelaine. Overall an important and extensive original visual source on the early history of diamond mining in Brazil, with numerous images of Black and Native Brazilians.

Mark W. Herold & S. Rines. "A half-century monopoly (1880-1930s): the black diamonds (carbonados) of Bahia and Jewish merchants." *Revista Ciências Administrativas*. Universidade de Fortaleza, 2011, Vol. 17, No. 1., p.30. (McBRB5615) \$6,500

FIFTY YEARS IN THE CAREER OF A PROMINENT AMERICAN SEA CAPTAIN AND BUSINESSMAN

26. Briggs, George. [*Substantial Archive of Personal and Professional Papers Documenting the Life and Career of Captain George Briggs, Including His Portable Wooden Nautical Writing Desk*]. [Various locations, mainly New York and various ports: 1838 to 1888]. Over 200 manuscript letters, printed documents, partially-printed documents completed in manuscript, and assorted ephemera, arranged in manila folders and stored in a contemporary portable wooden nautical folding desk. Overall general wear from moderate use. The materials from the archive were found stored in the writing desk. Very good.

A wide-ranging archive documenting the life and career of Captain George Briggs (1807-1890), a noted steamship captain active across the globe during the middle portion of the 19th century, and later the president of the New York Floating Dry Dock Company. Briggs was born in York, Maine, but was based for much of his life in New York. He married twice and fathered nine children. Throughout his nautical career, which spanned from the late-1830s to the 1870s, Briggs worked for the notable firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, the E.K. Collins & Co. line of steamers, and others while commanding ships to faraway ports such as Matanzas, Liverpool, Canton, Calcutta, Rio de Janeiro, and so forth. During the Civil War, Briggs ran into a Confederate raider, and became one of many embroiled in the Alabama Claims, a series of lawsuits by American seafaring entities seeking damages against Great Britain for allowing Confederate ships to be built in British shipyards. Not long after, Briggs dabbled in real estate, mainly in Michigan and New York. He was also the captain of the S.S. Honduras during the 1870s, which was involved with the Panama Rail Road Company. All of these events in Briggs' life are covered in the present archive, which is accompanied by Briggs' own portable wooden nautical writing desk.

Chronologically, the archive begins with an 1838 letter to Briggs from Alexander Brown & Sons, laying out the terms for Briggs' command of the S.S. Powhatan, based in Savannah but with business to be conducted in Europe. Briggs worked for Brown over the next decade or more, evidenced by additional documents relating to his command of the Isabella, also for the Browns. Based in Baltimore, Alexander Brown & Sons was the first investment bank in the United States, opened in 1800 and still going as part of Deutsche Bank. These documents (for Brown as well as the related English firm of Broan Shipley & Co., and other firms in Briggs' later career) include letters from his employers, other seafaring men, and associates, detailed shipping manifests and disbursements with line item dollar values, invoices, and the like. In one such document in 1847 regarding labor costs for the Isabella in Rio de Janeiro, among the line item costs are two interesting entries ~ one mentioning a "Negro hire" to take out ballast and the next noted as "Canoe hire with negroes." Another interesting document from 1850 is a pass written for Briggs to attend the House of Lords in London in the hand of the present Earl Stanhope. Particularly interesting to modern eyes is an 1855 letter from Commodore Matthew Perry, thanking Briggs for "your polite and careful attention to the landing of my wife and daughter and their luggage from the Pacific" and praising Briggs for furthering the reputation of the E.K. Collins line of steamers, with which Perry had a "long interval" of association. Briggs' seafaring career is rounded out with numerous documents pertaining to his command of the ship Honduras in the early-1870s, and its involvement with the Panama Rail Road Company, the country's most important early railway concern which operated track across the isthmus in the mid-to-late-19th century and is today known as the Panama Canal Railway Company.

In addition to the material documenting Briggs' professional life, the archive also includes numerous letters from his family. These includes a dozen letters from his first wife, Elsie Schuyler Crane Briggs (1811-1851), written between 1846 and 1849 and sent to Calcutta and other locations. Not surprisingly, her letters detail her yearning for her husband, as well as the vagaries of home life, reporting on the health of their children and other family members, deaths and weddings, and more. In one letter, she asks Briggs to grow out his beard before returning home. Following Elsie's death, George remarried, and the archive includes two letters written by his second wife, Julia Elizabeth Brewster Briggs, both dated 1861. Other family letters include over a dozen letters from George's siblings or siblings-in-law, including ten by his sister Mary Ann Briggs, one from his brother Charles Marshall Briggs, two from his brother-in-law John Crane, and one by a cousin named Elizabeth Marshall, all written in the 1860s and '70s.

The archive also includes groupings of letters and documents relating to Briggs' later business interests. These include a folder of manuscript and printed documents relating to Captain Briggs' Alabama claims; about twenty-five letters and documents, mostly from banks in Michigan, relating to Briggs' real estate operations in the state in the mid-1860s; about thirty documents concerning Briggs' real estate interests in Chatham, Massachusetts in the 1880s; and about thirty letters and financial documents sent to Briggs during his time as president of the New York Floating Dry Dock Company in the 1870s and '80s.

As with any archive of personal papers, the present collection also includes some material interesting for its deeply personal nature, or for informing the archive outside the normal parameters of business. For instance, present here is a tiny envelope containing a locket of hair from Briggs' son George Isaac Briggs, who passed away as a toddler in 1847; the envelope is inscribed by Briggs, "My dear departed Child's hair George Isaac Briggs died the 31st July 1847." The archive also includes an admittance ticket to the Maritime Association of New York's Maritime Exchange, a few of Briggs' calling cards, several miniature or pocket-sized religious booklets, a wealth of newspaper clippings, and more. Particularly interesting to nautical historians and map enthusiasts is a list of fourteen nautical maps and charts bought by Captain Briggs in Liverpool in 1871. A substantial collection of unique materials documenting fifty years in the life and career of Captain George Briggs, opening opportunities for deeper inquiry and further research in a multitude of areas in 19th-century life and business.

(McBRB5257)

\$8,500

SPLENDID IMAGES OF 19th-CENTURY MEXICO BY A RENOWNED PHOTOGRAPHER

27. Briquet, Abel. *Vistas Mexicanas* [running title]. [Mexico: ca. 1880s]. Fifty-two albumen prints, each approximately 5 x 8 inches. Oblong folio album. Contemporary three-quarter black morocco and black cloth, gilt ruling on spine and boards. Minor wear at spine ends and corners, light rubbing. Occasional minor toning and foxing to mounts and photographs. Very good.

Wonderful collection of photographs taken by French photographer Abel Briquet and published by Claudio Pellandini under the title, *Vistas Mexicanas*, documenting a wide range of scenes throughout Mexico in the 1880s. Abel Briquet (1833-1926) was a Parisian photographer who opened a studio in 1854, closing it in 1865. He subsequently moved to Mexico, where he worked for the railroad on an extensive photographic commission, spending the remainder of his life there. The present album encompasses some of Briquet's work documenting the railroad, but also depicts a wider range of both rural and urban locations, including pastoral scenes, indigenous families, natural wonders, monuments, notable architecture, street and city views, and more. Almost all of the images include printed captions beneath, containing valuable identifying information. Each begins "C. Pellandini, Editor, Mexico VISTAS MEXICANAS" or "A. Briquet, Fot. VISTAS MEXICANAS," followed by image-specific information. Most of the photographs are signed by Briquet in the negative, and the images are numbered randomly, as they appear to be taken from a photographic series produced by Briquet and published by Pellandini. Though some images carry the same captions and feature the same subjects, none of the images are duplicates, but distinct views of those subjects. Collections of Pellandini and Briquet's collaboration under the title *Vistas Mexicanas* are only housed at a few institutions, including the Bancroft (three albums totaling 173 photographs), Stanford (twenty-four photos), and the Hamburg State and University Library in Germany (quantity not reported). A full list of titles is available upon request.

(McBRB5012)

\$19,500

SELLING LIFE INSURANCE IN ASHTABULA FOR THE GOLD RUSH

28. [California Gold Rush]. Fitch, O.H. [Manuscript Letter Discussing the Sale of Life Insurance to an Ohio Group Bound for the California Gold Rush]. Ashtabula, Oh.: January 29, 1849. [1]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light dampstaining and short closed tears along gutter, somewhat affecting first few lines of text but not overall sense. About very good.

An interesting letter from O.H. Field, an aspirational field representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Ashtabula, Ohio, to the company secretary, George R. Phelps, inquiring about a policy for a group of men headed to the Gold Rush in California in January 1849. Connecticut Mutual was founded in Hartford three years prior to the composition of this letter, in 1846. Fitch's missive begins with a report on his efforts to drum up interest in life insurance in his area with pamphlets and other materials sent to him by Phelps:

"Yours of Oct 1 184[9] with blanks, pamphlets, &c, was not received by me until the 25th of Dec. following... I have not had any definitive applications for insurance. It was somewhat new here and the minds of the people had not been called to it. I have however distributed pamphlets, and in other ways called the attention of our citizens to the subject. I think that something yet might be done.

The letter goes on to describe a potential policy for a group soon leaving for the Gold Rush, and requests a favorable rate in order to stimulate interest in policies from additional parties:

"A company is now being formed to head out, about ten men, to work in the gold regions of California. The individuals who furnish the money wish to obtain an insurance for two years on the lives of the several persons who go out, to secure the am[oun]t advanced. The men who propose to go are generally hardy, healthy, & of good habits, & from 25 to 45 years of age. They expect to go by the overland route either from Independence, Missouri, or some more southerly route not south of Vera Cruz. Will you have the goodness to inform me by return mail, if the company will take such risks ~ & if so, the rates of insurance, as near as may be, which you will charge ~ whether you will insure more than the amt. actually advanced & if so how much & any other information you may think proper to give. If I receive a favorably [sic] reply I shall probably send you more proposals soon."

A neat letter concerning the preparations and considerations necessary for a journey to California in the early days of the Gold Rush, and the role and rise of early American insurance companies in the planning of such lengthy and dangerous overland travel.

(McBRB2389)

\$1,250

RARE SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADSIDE

29. [California]. [French Intervention in Mexico]. *A los Mexicanos e Hispano-Americanos. Convocatoria. Por Acuerdo Unanime de la Junta Central Directiva...* [caption title and first line of text]. San Francisco: [La Voz de Mexico?], 1863. Broadside, 7.75 x 10.75 inches. Central vertical fold, minor creasing, light tanning and scattered foxing. Very good.

A very rare broadside calling a combined meeting of the *juntas patrióticas* of San Francisco, community organizations of Californios and Mexican expatriates convened to support Benito Juárez against the French in the war with Napoleon III. The text announces a meeting at San Francisco's Philharmonic Hall on Sunday, November 29, 1863, at 2p.m. *Juntas patrióticas* like this grew out of a tradition of Latino volunteer organizations in California, originally started in 1825 to organize celebrations for Mexican independence. Established in many towns over the following years, they continued to promote Mexican culture and traditions after California was annexed by the United States. This largely apolitical role changed, however, in the face of the twin threats of the Civil War and the French Intervention in Mexico:

"Despite a time lag of four to eight weeks, the newspapers carried stories about the French incursion into Mexico. California's Latinos learned about the landing of the Triple Alliance in Veracruz to collect debts contracted by previous administrations, the agreement of Soledad in which President Benito Juárez pled national bankruptcy and asked for an extension, the withdrawal of the English and Spanish forces on the strength of Juárez's promises, and the menacing French presence, continuing after the Spaniards and English had departed. In May 1862, events took a serious turn when the French broke off diplomatic relations with Mexico, complaining of 'outrages of which the victims have been French subjects' living in Mexico....

"But then, on May 5, 1862, there was a sudden flash of hope ~ the outnumbered, ragtag Mexican army repelled the seemingly inexorable French advance at Puebla, sending the French troops, victors of Crimea, Sebastopol, and the Italian campaign, reeling back to Orizaba to lick their wounds. When the news reached California, the Spanish-language headlines were enthusiastic: 'Hurrah for Mexico!! Hurrah for independence!!...' For California's Latinos, U.S. citizens and immigrants alike, this news was a bracing tonic. Suddenly, they were part of a force to be reckoned with. Their peers at Puebla had taken a daring stance and had emerged victorious against the odds. Spontaneously, Latino residents of the gold country town of Columbia, in Tuolumne County, celebrated 'our triumph against the French' by firing artillery salutes, singing patriotic songs, and toasting Mexico's success.... Dozens of cities responded, and dozens of *juntas* were formed in the next few months to raise funds to help repel the French invaders from Mexico" - Hayes-Bautista.

Funneled through a *Junta Central Directiva* headquartered in San Francisco, *juntas* across California and Nevada raised funds which were sent across the border to the Republican government, usually in excess of \$1000 every two weeks. This flyer was printed by one such *junta* known as the *Sociedad Patriótica Mexicana*, and informs its members that the *Junta Central Directiva* has called a general meeting of all the local *juntas* on November 29, 1863. This was a particularly dark time for the Mexican government in exile - the French had occupied Mexico City in June, officially proclaimed the Second Mexican Empire in July, and Maximilian was offered the throne at the start of October. This document was most likely printed by *La Voz de Méjico*, a tri-weekly Spanish-language paper centered in San Francisco which became the unofficial organ of the regional *juntas*. A pencil note on the verso of this copy reads "Mass meeting called to contradict the lies of paper's enemies and newspaper reports this is what I referred to in my 2 notation." A rare piece of ephemera evidencing the active social and political role played by Mexican-American community organizations in the late-19th century. We locate only two recorded copies, held by the Bancroft Library and UC Santa Barbara.

David E. Hayes-Bautista et al., "Empowerment, Expansion, and Engagement: *Las Juntas Patrióticas* in California, 1848-1869" in *California History* Vol. 85, No. 1 (2007), pp.4-23.

(McBRB5596)

\$5,000

ANNOUNCING CHILEAN INDEPENDENCE

30. [Chile]. *Nuevo Parte del Exmo. Sr. Capitan General de los Andes al Gobierno Supremo...* [caption title]. [Buenos Aires: April, 1818]. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Old fold lines, some slight offsetting. Very good.

Rare and important broadside announcing the grand victory of Chilean independence forces over the Spanish at the Battle of Maipu, essentially ending the colonial war in favor of the revolutionaries. After setbacks in 1815 and 1816, revolutionary leader Bernardo O'Higgins and many of his allies fled to Argentina, which had recently won its independence from Spain under the leadership of Jose de San Martin. O'Higgins and San Martin organized a joint army of Chilean and Argentinian forces, which crossed the Andes to retake Chile from the Spanish in 1817. On April 5, 1818, the Battle of Maipu was fought near Santiago. It was a decisive victory for the patriots, and marked an end to meaningful resistance from royalist forces. Given the joint nature of the victorious force, this celebratory broadside was printed in Buenos Aires by the former official printer of the Spanish viceroy. San Martin declares he has captured 2,500 prisoners, including 170 officers, and that many supplies and artillery pieces were left behind by the fleeing Spaniards, to be reclaimed by the Chileans and Argentinians. Also printed is an excerpt from a letter sent from San Martin to O'Higgins, which states, "It is entirely concluded; there exists no enemy, and I believe, according to the late notices I have received, that Osorio will be here between today and tomorrow. Today, eight hundred American prisoners are leaving for that place, and tomorrow from five to six hundred more: these are very good people, especially the Chilotes." Osorio, in fact, fled rather than submit to capture, fleeing to Peru with all of twelve followers. He subsequently made a handful of feeble attempts to rally the royalist cause, but to no avail. He died of yellow fever in Havana the following year. We locate three copies of this momentous announcement ~ Yale University, the John Carter Brown Library, and the Arquivo Historico do Itamaraty in Brazil.

Zinny, Rio de la Plata, p.216.

(McBRB5595)

\$4,750

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN POSTER FOR THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN IN CONGRESS

31. Chisholm, Shirley. *Bring U.S. Together. Vote Chisholm 1972. Unbought and Unbossed* [caption title]. [New York: N.G. Slater, 1972]. Photographically-illustrated broadside, text printed in red and black. Light wear. Near fine.

A rare presidential campaign poster for trailblazing African-American politician Shirley Chisholm's 1972 run for the White House. In 1968, Chisholm had become the first African-American woman elected to Congress, representing New York's 12th Congressional District, but she swiftly set her sights higher. Four years later, she became the first African-American candidate to seek a major party's nomination for the presidency. Though her effort ultimately failed, the present political poster stands as an important artifact of Chisholm's groundbreaking campaign. The poster features a large portrait of a bespectacled Chisholm speaking and gesticulating at her desk. The catchphrase employed on the present poster, "Unbought and Unbossed" comes from the title of Chisholm's autobiography, published during her first term in Congress in 1970.

"Born in Brooklyn, New York, on November 30, 1924, Chisholm was the oldest of four daughters to immigrant parents Charles St. Hill, a factory worker from Guyana, and Ruby Seale St. Hill, a seamstress from Barbados. She graduated from Brooklyn Girls' High in 1942 and from Brooklyn College cum laude in 1946, where she won prizes on the debate team. Although professors encouraged her to consider a political career, she replied that she faced a 'double handicap' as both Black and female.... Ever aware of racial and gender inequality, she joined local chapters of the League of Women Voters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, as well as the Democratic Party club in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. In 1964, Chisholm ran for and became the second African American in the New York State Legislature. After court-ordered redistricting created a new, heavily Democratic, district in her neighborhood, in 1968 Chisholm sought ~ and won ~ a seat in Congress. There, 'Fighting Shirley' introduced more than 50 pieces of legislation and championed racial and gender equality, the plight of the poor, and ending the Vietnam War.... Discrimination followed Chisholm's quest for the 1972 Democratic Party presidential nomination. She was blocked from participating in televised primary debates, and after taking legal action, was permitted to make just one speech. Still, students, women, and minorities followed the 'Chisholm Trail.' She entered 12 primaries and garnered 152 of the delegates' votes (10% of the total) ~ despite an under-financed campaign and contentiousness from the predominantly male Congressional Black Caucus" - National Women's History Museum.
(McBRB5388)

\$2,500

ALLOWING FOR SLAVES TO SERVE IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

32. [Civil War]. [Confederate States of America]. [Slavery]. *Amendment to the Negro Soldier Bill* [caption title]. [Richmond, Va.: February 14, 1865]. Broadside, 9.25 x 6.25 inches. Moderate toning and minor edge wear, faint ink stamp from the Rebel Archives at top, short blue pencil notation in bottom margin. Very good.

A rare slip-bill printing of a Confederate Congressional amendment designed to allow slaveholders to approve "free negroes and slaves" to serve in the Confederate Army and certain other provisions. This amendment further defined "An Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Army by Employing Free Negroes and Slaves in Certain Capacities," passed almost a year before this amendment, on February 17, 1864. This amendment invested the Confederate General-in-Chief (Robert E. Lee) "with the full and complete power to call into service of the Confederate States, to perform any duty which he may assign them, so many of the able-bodied slaves within the Confederate States, as his judgment the exigencies of the public service may require." The amendment also provided for "compensation, clothing and rations...while said slaves are so employed, whether voluntarily offered for service by their owners or impressed in conformity to any existing or future law" in the Confederate military. As stated in the former act, slave service in the Confederacy was designed "to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain cases." The Confederacy's capitulation to slave military service was too little, too late; the war ended less than two months from the date of this slip bill without any significant slave service in the south and without the formation of a single African-American company in the Confederacy.

Between OCLC and Parrish & Willingham, the exact count of authentic copies of this bill is confused with reports of digital and microfilm copies.

Parrish & Willingham 811. Crandall 541.
(McBRB5572)

\$1,500

MASSACHUSETTS PRIVATE AMONG THE "CONTRABANDS"

33. [Civil War]. Stone, William H. *[Archive of Manuscript Letters Written During the Civil War by William H. Stone, Private in Co. B, 27th Massachusetts Infantry]*. [Various locations, mainly North Carolina: 1862-1863]. Fifteen letters, two fragments, and a small bifolium of drawings, totaling [73]pp., and approximately 8,000 words. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear and occasional soiling. Very good.

An illuminating collection of manuscript letters documenting the Civil War service of Private William H. Stone while serving in North Carolina in the early years of the conflict. William H. Stone hailed from Wendell, Massachusetts, and enlisted in the Union Army on April 9, 1862 at the tender age of nineteen. The first letter present here was written by Stone from Cambridge on his day of enlistment, sending news that he would likely be transferred to Springfield for training. Thirteen of the letters were sent from the field in North Carolina - eight from New Bern and five from Washington. The last letter was sent from Newport News, Virginia. Stone sent the letters in the present collection to his cousin Wesley Strong in Grouts Corner, Massachusetts, and other relatives, informing them of a number of actions involving his regiment, documenting camp life, campaigns, skirmishes, and including keen observations of Army life during the war. Interestingly, Stone also includes several mentions of and encounters with African American "contrabands" in his letters. Stone served almost three years in the Army during the Civil War before being discharged at New Bern on February 2, 1865.

A selection of passages from the letters below provide a flavor of Stone's life and military service in eastern North Carolina, primarily during the siege of Washington and campaigns out of New Bern ("Newberne") before the regiment moved to the Virginia campaigns of 1864.

New Bern, July 11, 1862: "Early on the morning of the 4th we formed a line and began our march. It was tremendous hot...two days rations and forty round hung heavy.... We were accompanied with other regts of infantry and Angers battery of six pieces, 3 inch rifle cannon.... We bivouacked for dinner on the banks of a beautiful creek near Pollocksville.... [Near Trenton] our company was ordered down the road on picket.... We hear some firing on the road ahead of us, heard that rebs were trying to cut off our cavalry that was coming. Toward night the cavalry came in. The rebs had tried to stop them but a few shells from our battery had driven them back and our cavalry came in safe."

Washington, January 20, 1863: "I have now led the lazy life of a soldier to my satisfaction, yes, I have got tired of lounging around with nothing to do.... Runaway Negroes or white deserters come in from the country occasionally, and I would like to have you hear them tell their long and pleasing adventures and how their masters use them, and all about their getting away from their masters and how they hid themselves in the daytime and traveled by night.... It now looks as though the rebels are fast gaining their independence and it seems that our head officers at Congress are trying to have them whipped and if things do not change before next June, it is thought that there will be a rebellion among the soldiers."

Washington, January 28, 1863: "We have good exercise at ball playing.... Mr. Price's [plantation] is the most splendid, I think. He lives in a magnificent mansion surrounded by an extensive garden in which are numerous green arbors...and stately trees and withal seems like some fairey land. Mr. Price has got some slaves and pretends to be a Union man, but is strong Secesh at heart.... On the 27th a Negro came down the river in a canoe & said that Gen. Foster was advancing into the country with his force & that the rebels had met him and were fighting right smart. The Negro said when they began to fight, he thought he would run away from his master and come into our lines, so he grabbed a double barreled gun and made his escape.... It is said that there is a right smart lot

of rebels on the opposite side of the river from us and some think that they are preparing to attack this place, but I guess there is no danger at present if Gen. Foster is stirring them up at White Hall and Kingston."

Washington, March 28, 1863: "The contrabands have been throwing up in earthworks between No. 1 and 2 block house, so if the rebs should attack us, and take possession of either block house, those in the other might fall behind it with safety.... Two rebel deserters came in last night...they said they had been sent out on picket, and soon as they got a chance leaned for our lines.... They said a great many of their boys would like to desert, but it seems that they are pretty narrowly watched. Today the contrabands are filling up an old ditch not far from our lines, which would make a grand breastwork."

Washington, April 19, 1863: "Everything is now quiet. The 17 day siege at Washington has blown over, the rebs have turned and fled after pouring their shower of lead and iron down upon us for 11 long days and nights.... The faces of officers and men which had so long looked gloomy now bore smiles of exultation.... We wanted they should bomb away at us a few days until Gen. Foster got back from Newberne with fresh troops so we could give them a good whipping.... There was one narrow escape in our squad on the last day of the siege.... One shell burst very near us, and a piece of it flew and struck our quarters about six inches from the door.... One fine morning the rebs had a new battery planted on the opposite side of the river intending to riddle our gunboats, but they had not fired but a few shots when we opened on them."

Washington, April 23, 1863: "Incidents of the 17 day siege.... It comes mighty natural for a feller to dodge when he hears them shells flying around him, but we have a darkey in our company that never knew to dodge, but one day he was standing up watching to see where the shells struck so he could pick them up when they had done firing. Instanter a shell burst very near us and some of the pieces come comfortably near Billy's head. Billy dodged that time. Ha ha ha."

New Bern, July 22, 1863: "We took aboard the gun boat Bomshell and crossed the Neuse, over to Fort Anderson.... On the morning of the 18th we prepared for battle...our company was thrown ahead as skirmishers.... When we came around the bend the rebel breastworks came in full view and were in sight of Swift Creek Village. Just then, our advance was fired upon, they immediately returned fire.... This was on the bank of a swift creek, and the rebs were on the opposite bank when they fired.... As we came up they moved and fired and skedaddled.... The copperheads will suffer when the soldiers get home.... Actions have done more good to the rebs than a hundred thousand fresh men."

The letters are accompanied by a small bifolium with wartime sketches by Stone on three pages, all signed by him. The drawings depict "Skirmishers" (guards at a house by a lake), "Deploy Skirmishers" (soldiers guarding a grove beneath a castle), and an untitled page of depictions of an entrenchment, a barricade, and various types and sizes of cannon shells and cartridges. Stone has labeled many of the drawings on this last page and written a note at the bottom, reading, "I will send you a drawing of our blockhouse and its surroundings."

New Bern, August 19, 1863: "We have good news from Richmond, also good news from home. We hear that the people are almost scared to death up North, I don't see what they are afraid of. The soldiers that are right among the Rebels don't concern us much."

Newport News, September 21, 1863: "Here I am in old Virginia, at the great central starting point of expeditions; here is where Gen. McClellan, Butler, and Burnside formed their grand expeditions; here is where the Cumberland was sunk; here is where the great naval engagement took place between the Merrimack and Monitor."

A wonderfully-evocative collection of Civil War letters written by a young Massachusetts man serving mostly in North Carolina during a critical Union campaign.

(McBRB5477)

\$4,750

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF COLOMBIA

34. [Colombia]. *Constitucion Politica para los Estados UU. de Colombia, Sancionada el Dia 8 de Mayo de 1863.* Cali: Imprenta de Nicolas Hurtado, 1863. 50pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Untrimmed. Contemporary and later ownership inscriptions on front wrap; later private library stamp on first two leaves of text. Light wear at edges. A few scattered, small stains; even toning. Very good.

The political pendulum swung to the Liberals in Colombia in 1863, and a new constitution was promulgated at Rionegro, which was to last until 1886. It renamed the nation the United States of Colombia, gave too the states all powers not reserved to the central government, contained fully defined individual liberties and guarantees, and guaranteed Colombians full religious freedom. This printing was authorized in Cali shortly after the document's approval and official printing in Bogotá in May 1863. A contemporary ownership inscription of "B. Nuñez" on the front wrapper notes his purchase date as August 11, 1863. OCLC notes two copies of the Bogotá imprint and one copy of a Medellin imprint, but none of the present issue from Cali.

(McBRB5640)

\$975

WITH AN EYEWITNESS DESCRIPTION OF A LYNCHING IN 1886 DENVER

35. [Colorado]. Conrad, Charles M. [*Collection of Manuscript Letters Written by C.M. Conrad, Detailing Life in Late-19th Century Denver, Including His Work on the Union Pacific Railroad and with an Eyewitness Account of a Lynching.*] [Denver, Co. and surrounding areas: July 24 to November 11, 1886]. Fifteen autograph letters, signed, written on singled folded sheets of lined paper, totaling [55]pp., and approximately 3,800 words. Minor wear, original mailing folds. Very good.

An informative group of eleven letters written by Charles M. Conrad to his parents and brother in Houtzdale, Pennsylvania while settling into life in "Denver City," Colorado in the Summer and Fall of 1886. Sadly, Conrad would only survive a little over two months in Denver before suddenly dying from complications related to typhoid fever, and the final four letters here are written by A.C. Berry, a friend and work associate who is helping Conrad's parents settle his affairs in Colorado following his death. In his earliest letter, Charley Conrad describes the farms, cowboys, and terrain he sees on his trip out west to Colorado. Once in Denver, Conrad details the city and the surrounding area, plus various activities such as horse racing, baseball games, the downtown saloons, and more. In his efforts to find work, he asks his father for funds to help start a business, but was apparently denied. Conrad's father seems to have worried that Conrad would use any loan money to buy a saloon or similar place for loafing. Interestingly, Conrad includes a manuscript temperance pledge (present here) in one of the letters back to his father. He also discusses the possibility of obtaining a teaching position, describes meeting General John Logan when the Grand Army passed through Denver on their way to San Francisco, touts the "elegant fishing" at Gunnison, and much more.

The most striking passage in any of Conrad's letters occurs in his correspondence of July 27, 1886: "This afternoon I went to see a colored man by the name of Green hung. It was public and fully 30 thousand people witnessed it. I do not care to see any more men hung. That was enough for me. The sight was terrible. He confesses his guilt before he was hung. He killed a street car driver in cold blood without any cause but robbery. I will send you papers giving full particulars of his life, crime, and hanging."

Eventually, Conrad takes a surveying course and starts working for the Union Pacific Railroad in the Engineering Corps. He describes traveling up the mountains to help construct new rail lines. He relates much information on traveling to new towns as part of the railroad crew, life on the road building rail lines and depots, details the areas he visits, the camp life of a railroad employee, and more. One of Conrad's letters emanates from the Union Pacific hospital in Denver, where Conrad was recovering from typhoid fever. Interestingly, Conrad mentions working in Leadville and Fort Collins, and an excerpt regarding the latter provides a flavor of Conrad's correspondence: "I was up at Fort Collins. Went up last Tuesday and stayed until Friday night. We had a tent and camped out alongside of a water melon patch. But we did not eat any melons - as you know I don't like them. But we did have

a good time. We did our own cooking and at night wrapped ourselves up in a blanket and layed down on the soft side of the ground to sleep." Conrad died in early October 1886. The last four letters here were written by Conrad's friend and U.P.R.R. associate A.C. Berry to Conrad's parents, detailing the circumstances around Conrad's death and the settlement of his belongings and accounts in Denver. An informative collection of letters beginning with a great deal of hope in a new life in the American West that was quickly cut short and ended in tragedy two months later.

(McBRB4716)

\$1,750

SECOND EDITION

36. [Cook Books]. [Carillo, Antonia]. *Nuevo y Sencillo Arte de Cocina, Reposteria y Refrescos, Dispuesto por una Mexicana y Experimentado por Personas Inteligentes Antes de Darse a la Prensa*. Mexico City: Imprenta de Vicente Garcia Torres, 1842. Two volumes in one. [4],488,[20]pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with leather label. Spine ends and extremities worn, top edge more heavily. Text lightly toned; final few leaves worn and loosening, modern ink scribble to two pages of the index. About very good.

Scarce, second edition of the first cook book by a woman to be published in Mexico. The first edition was printed in 1836, and a third edition followed in 1865. The present work contains hundreds of recipes for traditional Mexican dishes, desserts, and drinks, contains an extensive index. Recipes in each section are numbered and written in paragraph form. Scarce, with three copies located in OCLC ~ University of Iowa, UC San Diego, and the National Library of Mexico.

(McBRB5771)

\$3,250

TINY COOK BOOK

37. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Manual [sic] del Cocinero, Dedicado a las Señoritas Mexicanas...* Mexico City: 1856. 188,[4],30pp. Contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Binding rubbed, corners worn. Light toning and foxing. Very good.

A charming, pocket-sized cook book dedicated to all the Mexican ladies. The work is divided into two parts, together with a brief index and an appendix with further recipes "Propiedad del Editor." Each recipe is a petite paragraph, with sections such as sopas, asados, salsas, etc. Exemplar dishes include Calabacitas Rellenas; Chicha en 24 Horas; Buñuelos de Viento; Empanadas de Pescado; Tirso o Turco de Oajaca; Fricase; and Alfajoritos, among others. The type face tends to vary throughout the headers, rendering it an interesting printing specimen in addition to being a record of Mexican cuisine. We locate just four copies in OCLC, at Los Angeles Public Library, UC San Diego, Indiana University, and UT San Antonio. A splendid little book.

(McBRB5772)

\$1,750

THE FIRST PRINTED MEXICAN COOKBOOK?

38. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [Blanquel, Simon]. *Novisimo Arte de Cocina, ó Esceleste Coleccion de las Mejores Recetas...* Mexico: Manuel N. de la Vega, 1845. 312pp. plus two plates. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Corners heavily worn, boards bowed. Dampstaining to first and last few leaves, text toned, several leaves loosening, particularly in the index. Good.

The second edition of this important cook book, first printed in 1831. Blanquel's work was likely the first of the genre printed in Mexico, and it contains hundreds of recipes for a wide range of dishes. Eight extensive sections plus a lengthy supplement contain instructions for soups, salads, meat, fish, baked goods, desserts, and candies. The recipes are not exclusively Mexican ~ also included are a selection of dishes from French, Italian, and English cuisines ~ but many recipes feature distinctly Mexican ingredients and preparations, such as aguacates rellenos, mole poblano, and quesadillas. The two wood-engraved illustrations are adapted from the 1826 meat-carving pamphlet "Arte de Trinchar y Servir las Viandas," the text of which is included here as pp.231-245. This copy shows

signs of extensive use in the kitchen. We locate four copies in OCLC, at UC San Diego, Library of Congress, Indiana University, and Duke.

Cagle 1198.
(McBRB5773)

\$2,750

CHINESE LABORERS IN CUBA

39. [Cuba]. [Indentured Servitude]. *[Group of Sixteen Indenture Contract Renewals for Chinese Laborers in Cuba].* [Various places in Cuba, including Bejucal, Havana, Matanzas, & Sagua la Grande: 1862-1869]. Sixteen broadside, broadsheet, and bifolium forms, completed in manuscript. Previously folded, with some short separations along old folds; one longer closed tear from lower left corner of one form. Some chipping and wear at edges, not affecting text. Contemporary ink stamps. Varying degrees of tanning and foxing. Good plus.

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

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

The present group, dating from 1862 to 1869, includes five renewals from Havana; four from Matanzas; three from Colon; two from Guanabacoa; and one apiece from the towns of Sancti Spiritus and Sagua la Grande. Each form gives the adopted Spanish name of the laborer, his age, place of birth, the new and old masters (in some cases the same), and the duration of the new indenture, from six months to two years. The forms also state that the laborers are signing fresh contracts in compliance with the law of 1860, and give the terms for worker and employer, including daily hours to be worked, amount of food provided weekly, shelter (if any), and meager salaries, amongst other stipulations. One contract is signed in Chinese, but the preponderance are signed by "witnesses" or "interpreters" for the workers. Fascinating primary documents of the exploitative Chinese labor system in Cuba during the mid-19th century.

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

(McBRB5608)

\$7,500

FROM SANCTI SPIRITUS TO THE COAST BY RAIL

40. [Cuba]. [Railroads]. *Informe Sobre el Proyecto de Ferro-Carril de Santu Espiritu al Puerto de las Tunas* [bound with:] *Reglamento para el Regimen y Gobierno de la Sociedad Anonima Titulada Compania del Ferro-Carril de las Tunas Sancti-Spiritus*. Havana: 1858; 1862. 21pp. plus folding map; 15pp. Contemporary half sheep and marbled boards, spine gilt. Later quarter sheep and marbled boards, with decorative endpapers. Spine chipped, light edge wear to boards. Front hinge cracked, but solid. Some smoke residue. Toned, moderate foxing. A few short separations along fold lines of map. Good.

A pair of scarce pamphlets concerning the branch railroad from Sancti Spiritus to the port of Tunas de Zaza, located on the central southern coast of Cuba. The first pamphlet contains an outline of the prospective project, the projected route, and its potential costs. At the rear is finely detailed map of the region that delineated the path of the line and its stops. The second pamphlet here was published after the completion of the project, and comprises the rules and regulations for the organization of the company. The line was important not just for the

transportation of freight from the coastal port to the interior and the junction with the main line at Sancti Spiritus, but also as a route for passengers. Indeed, passenger service is still operational on the line as of 2025. The first work is evidently unrecorded and not in OCLC; we locate two copies of the second work, in the national libraries of Spain and Cuba.

(McBRB4689)

\$1,500

ADVERTISING CUBAN THEATER

41. [Cuba]. [Theatre]. *[Collection of Playbills from the Gran Teatro Payret in Cuba]*. [Havana]: Moises V. Codina, 1908. Seven broadsides, each approximately 22 x 7.25 inches, plus one double bill, measuring about 22 x 15 inches. One broadside printed in red and black. Previously folded. Scattered, shallow tears from edges, not affecting text, with some tape repairs on blank versos. Good plus.

A group of eight playbills spanning eight consecutive days in July 1908 that advertise performances and events at the Gran Teatro Payret in Havana. The theater was built by its namesake, Joaquin Payret in 1877 on a corner across from the Villanueva Railway Station (now the Capitolio Nacional de la Habana), and initially focused on opera and high-class performing arts to compete directly with other established theaters in the Cuban capital. The building had five floors and a capacity of 2,300, but the upper balconies collapsed in 1882, after which the theater changed hands and began to showcase more varied, popular offerings.

These playbills publicize an array of performers, including the ballet dancer Millas; a cabaret artist, Eline Oreó; a magician and telepath, Sidney Richards; Troupe Montrose, a group of acrobats, an Italian dance troupe, Les Casettas; two clowns named Pito and Chocolate; and many others. Notably, the programming also includes a heavy rotation of short and feature films, such as *La Electricidad Liquidada* (1907); *El Inagarrables Pick Pocket* (1908); *Victima de la Ciencia* (1907); *En Chine: Voyage sur le Canal Impérial* (1908); and *Venganza del Dervich* (1907). The playbill for Thursday, July 16, with its headline and date in red, proclaims the debut of Troupe Merodia, a seven-person group of acrobats and cyclists, as well as the Cuban premiere of a film titled *La Caza de Oso* (The Bear Hunt). The theater was closed by hurricane damage in 1926, but reopened as a cinema in 1935, and in the following years became known as the "Cathedral of Spanish Cinema." The building again fell into disuse and disrepair in the decades following the Cuban Revolution, but was restored in 2008. A very interesting group that gives a great sense of day-to-day operations at one of Cuba's most important and historic theaters.

(McBRB5578)

\$1,750

A UNIQUE 19th-CENTURY PHOTOBOOK ALONG THE RAILROADS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS

42. Davison, E.J. [photographer]. *Sunlight Sketches in Missouri and Arkansas. Being Photographs of Kansas City and Along the Line of Kansas City, Pittsburgh, & Gulf R.R.* Kansas City, Mo.: June, 1895. Title leaf, plus twenty-four leaves of cardstock illustrated with forty-nine sepia-toned photographs of varying sizes, each captioned in manuscript below the image. Cardstock leaves hinged on cloth. Oblong folio. Contemporary crimson three-quarter leather and matching textured cloth, "Photographs" stamped in gilt on front cover. Moderate soiling, rubbing, and edge wear to boards, spine ends chipped, corners worn. Top edge of title page soiled, corners toned. Uneven scattered foxing throughout. Very good.

A seemingly unique collection of images in Missouri and Arkansas along the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad, taken by the company's official photographer, E.J. Davison. The Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad began in the 1890s and ran from Kansas City, south through Missouri, Arkansas, far-western Louisiana, and terminated at Port Arthur, Texas. The images included in the present work constitute a wide range of scenes along the KC, P & G railway lines, and in Kansas City, especially Fairmount Park, which constitutes almost half of the total number of pictures. There are also images along the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad (an early type of commuter railroad), the Union Terminal Railway, and at a few locations in Arkansas, mainly Siloam Springs. E.J. Davison is a rather obscure Kansas City-area photographer active at the end of the 19th century and the early-20th century. According to a small collection of his work at the University of Kansas, Davison produced cabinet card

photographs and board-mounted images (as here) featuring Kansas City floods and the annual picnics of the Kansas City Passenger Agents (another railroad-related subject). Newspaper records are also sparse for Davison; the most relevant newspaper account, from the *Kansas City Star* in 1912, reports an exhibit of photographs organized by Davison at the Fine Arts Institute. He also delivered a lecture at that event entitled, "Early History of Photography," followed by an explanation of color photography, illustrated by lantern slides, also delivered by Davison. The present work was likely designed by Davison as a promotional for the railroad, or himself, or perhaps as one of an intended edition of Davison's work which was ultimately not produced. OCLC is silent on this title. A full list of images is available upon request.

(McBRB3862)

\$7,500

BEAUTIFUL CONTEMPORARY MEXICAN BINDING

43. [Fernandez de Otanez, Andres]. *Formulario Manual de las Ceremonias Que Se Practican para Recibir el Abito de la Inclita Militar Orden de Calatrava...* Puebla: En la Oficina de Pedro de la Rosa, 1783. [20], 119pp., plus engraved frontispiece portrait. 16mo. Contemporary gilt calf, all edges gilt, decorative endpapers. Small printed owner's label on front pastedown. Light rubbing and scuffing to boards; headbands possibly refreshed. Quite clean internally. Very good plus.

A rare, late 18th-century Puebla imprint in a fantastic, contemporary Mexican binding. The text comprises a manual for the ceremonies of a local military order, La Orden Militar de Caltrava. The group's patron was Carlos III, King of Spain, whose portrait is present as engraved frontispiece. The text is handsomely printed, with numerous headpieces, tailpieces, and decorative ornaments, as well as six examples of military insignia printed in red and green that each occupy half a page. The binding is composed of varied fillets and tools, with small, folial centerpieces on both boards, with decorative, green endpapers printed in black, white, and purple. With the often lacking frontispiece, and the book label of famed Mexican imprint collector J.M. Andrade. OCLC locates a handful of copies; the work is scarce, but the real attraction is the excellent printing and beautiful Mexican binding.

(McBRB5600)

\$8,500

FIRST APPEARANCE OF A SLAVE NARRATIVE

44. Foster, Gustavus Lemuel. [Harrison, Johnson]. *Niff and His Dogs. Containing Niff and His Dogs, The young Soldier, Uncle Johnson.* Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1866. 84pp. 12mo. Original embossed publisher's cloth, spine gilt lettered. Light wear to corners and spine ends. Scattered foxing and dust soiling internally, heavier to initial leaves. Contemporary gift inscription on front free endpaper. Very good.

The third tract in this slim volume, "Uncle Johnson: The Pilgrim of Six Score Years," is the first appearance of the Reverend Gustavus Foster's biographical account of the former slave Uncle Johnson. An early footnote clarifies that Johnson, "was purely of African descent. His full name was Johnson Harrison ~ the Harrison, as he said, being his master's name in Virginia, and the Johnson his own. For this he preferred to be called Johnson." Johnson was born into slavery during colonial times and given freedom in his old age in the mid-19th century. He relayed the events of his life to his neighbor Foster over the years before his death ~ his enslaver marking Johnson's birthdate in his Bible (1745, thus improbably making him 120 years old at the time of his passing); General Washington making frequent visits to the plantation; celebrations of the Declaration of Independence; and more. Foster continues in his own vein to describe Johnson as a good and pious neighbor. The two tracts preceding the account of Johnson are reprints of writing by English preacher John Ashworth. The narrative of Johnson's life went on to be published the next year separately under the title, "Uncle Johnson: A Pilgrimage of Six Score Years." We locate three copies of the present edition, at the Princeton Theological Seminary, the University of Utah, and the Presbyterian Historical Society. Scarce.

(McBRB5585)

\$2,500

UNIQUE PEEK INTO A GERMAN-CUBAN FAMILY

45. [German Experience in Cuba]. [Coyula y Moeller, Gerardo]. *[An Important Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Life of Gerardo Coyula y Moeller and His German-Cuban Family, Including Their Ties to Nazi Germany and Documenting a Friend Lost at Dachau].* [Various locations in Cuba, Europe, and the United States: 1923-1962]. [113] leaves of scrapbook cardstock, illustrated with 388 photographs, chiefly silver gelatin photographs, several colored or in color, in mounting corners. Most captioned in Spanish. Square folio. Contemporary brown cloth, spring-loaded spine, front cover stamped, "CUBA." Joints split but holding well, moderate rubbing and dust-soiling. Light foxing, handful of images lacking, some images slightly browned or with mild edge wear. Very good.

An extensively-annotated vernacular family photograph album centering on the German-Cuban Coyula-Moeller family, picturing their lives, family members, travels, and more in Cuba, the United States, Germany, and other locations in Europe, mainly during the 1920s and '30s. The album was likely compiled by Gerardo Coyula y Moeller, who was born in the early-1920s and attended Aloisiuskolleg in Bad Godesberg in the late-1930s. The album includes numerous pictures of Coyula y Moeller as a toddler, young man, and teenager traveling with his mother and various family members, attending school, and more, with numerous photographs featuring the family and their environs in Cuba and Germany. The caption to a family photograph indicates that the Coyula family were shareholders in the German Club ("Club Aleman") in Havana from 1939 to 1960. Other family members identified through the profuse captions include Aunt Merci, Aunt Hortensia, Uncle Gustavo, Estela, grandfather Enrique Moeller, grandmother Rosa Gelpi, and others.

The album also contains several photographs relating to the Nazi Party in Germany before the war, as well as two photographs with captions poignantly noting one young man who would die in a concentration camp in Germany. One of the latter examples pictures a young man named Gerd Wolf, with the Spanish caption translated as "Rabbi Fidellis eating bananas - He was with the Resistance and died in the Dachau concentration camp." The Coyula y Moeller family were apparently shareholders in a German casino in Cuba. Notably, an antecedent of the family was apparently friends with a German individual who is documented as later helping usher Hitler into power, and the album records two additional Nazi individuals who "visited grandfather's house" and "fled to Brazil" to escape the consequences of their war crimes. Yet another family photograph shows a group of adults posed in a garden with the caption reading: "Nuestro amigo: Resulto ser Himmler" ["Our friend: turned out to be Himmler"]. Indeed the image shows the man third from right is clearly Heinrich Himmler.

In addition to pictures of the family at home in Cuba, the album captures them in various locations in Germany, mainly Bonn, Hamburg, and the aforementioned Bad Godesberg. The family also traveled to New York in the United States and Southampton, England, among other places, with several photographs documenting their travels in each location. The album is also replete with identified photographs of a legion of family friends and acquaintances, providing ample opportunity for deeper research into the connections within the family, but also to the family's larger community. According to a previous owner, the album came out of the noted Weber family in Cuba. An exceptional and well-preserved collection presenting the lives of this noted German-Cuban family.

(McBRB4785)

\$4,500

PROMOTING JAPANESE COLONIZATION OF COLOMBIA

46. [Japanese Americana]. [Mexico]. *Iminchi Jijo 14: Nanbei Koronbia Koku Ishokumin Jijo Shisatsu Hokoku [Immigration Affairs, vol. 14: Inspection Report on Japanese Immigrants in Colombia, South America].* Tokyo: Gaimusho Tsushokyoku [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], 1927. [2], 7, 247pp., plus four photographic plates (each printed with two photographs), two printed plates, three folding tables, two folding plans, and a folding map. Original printed wrappers. Moderate wear, library stamps to front cover, including a withdrawn stamp. Last leaf of text and rear wrapper almost completely separated. Internally clean. About very good.

A rare and deeply informative overview of Colombia as a possible destination for Japanese settlers. Chapters cover geography, culture, infrastructure, agriculture, trade, and immigration laws. The final sections cover existing Japanese colonies and their potential. The text is supplemented with eight photographs on four plates showing Japanese settlers already in the country, a substantial folding map of Colombia, and a plan showing the Buenaventura colony, among detailed tables and other informative elements. Part of a series of Japanese governmental publications on colonization held at just two institutions per OCLC, Stanford and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB5537)

\$2,250

ENCOURAGING JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO MEXICO

47. [Japanese Americana]. [Mexico]. *Iminchi Jijo 22: Mekishiko Jijo [Immigration Affairs #22: Mexican Affairs]*. Tokyo: Gaimusho Tsushokuyoku [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], 1929. [2], 2,74pp., plus three photographic plates and a large folding map. Original printed wrappers. Small quarter-sized hole in front wrapper, old paper clip stains to rear wrappers, else minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good.

A rare overview of Mexico authored by the Japanese consulate, promoting potential emigration to Mexico for Japanese business prospects, farmers, and the like. The text includes chapters detailing the topography, climate, population, racial composition, historical background, language and customs, religion, education, political and financial affairs, newspapers and magazines, banks, industry, foreign trade, transportation, important cities, and more. Notable chapters focus on the situation of Japanese nationals in Mexico, as well as "foreigners" already there and the state of travel to the country. The text is supplemented with three photographic plates and a large folding map of Mexico. The plates feature an overhead view of Mexico City, a shot outside Chapultepec, Mexican monuments, and two portraits of Mexican women (a "Mexican native flower seller" and a Mexican dancer). The large folding map measures approximately 29.5 x 38 inches, and features the whole of Mexico, with all of the text printed in Spanish. Titled simply "Mapa General de la Republica Mexicana" and dated "1928 Mexico," the map features each Mexican state printed in a different color. The top and bottom of the map also show parts of the southern United States borderlands and the northern extreme of Honduras, respectively. The map seems to be adapted from a similar one in the *Official Guide of Railway and Steamships of the Mexican Republic*; various shipping lines are drawn through the Gulf of Mexico and an inset at bottom left details railway lines through Mexico City and surrounding areas. The work is part of a series of Japanese governmental publications on colonization held at just two institutions per OCLC, Stanford and the Library of Congress, though the OCLC record does not list this particular number in the series of volumes held by them, and neither institution's website listed them either.

(McBRB5532)

\$2,750

UNRECORDED JAPANESE PROMOTIONAL WORK FOR PANAMA

48. [Japanese Americana]. [Panama]. *Panama Kyowakoku Chosa Hokoku-sho [Republic of Panama Inspection Report]*. Kobe: Kobe Zeikan [Kobe Customs House], 1905. [2], 9,5,263pp., plus portrait frontispiece, twenty-four tables (ten folding), and folding map. Original wrappers printed in yellow, black, red, white, and blue. Old library stamps, shelf label on spine, moderate toning, wear, and dust-soiling, small tear and some darkening to spine, spine partially separated. Occasional light foxing to text. Good plus.

A dense and detailed introduction to the history and geography of Panama, with a long section on the Panama Canal and its potential effects on Japan (the canal eventually opened nine years later, in 1914). The work is one of a growing genre of Japanese promotional works published in the first half of the 20th century and intended to increase investment and immigration from Japan to Latin America (mainly Brazil). The text includes chapters on the country's history, coinage and immigration laws, geography, population, cities, infrastructure, and so forth. The text is supplemented with numerous tables containing lists of imports and exports, weights, shipping manifests, railway cargo lists, and more. A large folding map of Panama, with two insets related to the Panama Canal is mounted to the inside rear wrapper. This is the first work we have encountered dealing with 20th-century

Japanese interest in Panama, and suspect any such works are decidedly rare. We could locate no other copies of this work in OCLC or elsewhere.

(McBRB5536)

\$2,750

JAPANESE-AMERICAN ARCHIVE

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

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

Hideo's tone to Sachiko is often controlling. He constantly complains that Sachiko is not writing back to him enough, at one point noting that "Nobody can understand why you don't write even a short note, and everybody is uneasy about you." He also attempts to direct her travel and movements, determine her wardrobe, and often insults her (in more than one letter, he refers to Sachiko as an animal, i.e., "I think you are animal wiser than dog. I hope you are a human being, a sensible human being.... What kind of animal you are: you have no human thoughtfulness"). An example of his controlling nature appears in his November 2, 1957 letter: "Cut short your trip! Ask Kuroyanagi to cable me your arrival flight immediately. Take PAA or NWA in case JAL unavailable.... Skip visit to Hawaii. I don't want you to have your own memories about Hawaii when we take trip together." In another letter, he comments that "You don't have to listen to anyone except me." And in two instances, Hideo expresses that he is more interested in what Sachiko is thinking than what she is doing.

Hideo also writes about his business activities, visits with mutual acquaintances, his sightseeing, world events, and more. In one early letter, Hideo mentions a Japanese travel guide that Sachiko was supposed to be writing. Throughout the course of his correspondence Hideo comments on Sputnik, criticizes American involvement in the Vietnam War, harps on the importance of education, and more. Hideo writes mostly in English, but occasionally writes portions of his letters in Japanese. In one case, Hideo sends Sachiko an original poem. In one letter in 1967, Hideo finally addresses the state of his marriage, which seems to be colored by his relationship with Sachiko: "I have not yet had any chance to talk to my wife. Serious problem. I know I am avoiding such chance consciously or unconsciously...and my wife, too, is avoiding such a chance."

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

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

(McBRB4169)

\$3,500

18th-CENTURY MEXIMINI!

50. [Jesuits]. [Mexico]. *Reglas de la Compañía de Jesus*. Puebla: Los Herederos de Capitan Juan de Villa, 1698. [2],187,[5]pp. 16mo. Modern speckled calf, gilt ruled. Trimmed close, occasion and only slightly affecting printed marginalia. Light dampstaining at top edge of initial leaves. A couple of small abrasions to title page. Light wear and toning. About very good.

An attractively printed and scarce Mexican miniature book that comprises rules and regulations for the Jesuit order and some of their subgroups and individual positions. The manual was printed at the behest of the Colegio del Espiritu Santo in Puebla at the end of the 18th century by the heirs of Juan de Villareal, who were operational for just a handful of years, from 1697 to 1702, but seem to have produced the lion's share of printed material in the city during that time, according to Medina. The printing is actually rather elaborate for the small format, with numerous woodcut initials, ornaments, and printed marginalia. OCLC locates four copies in U.S. institutions, at Boston College, Georgetown, the Autry Museum, and the San Jacinto Museum of History. A handy Jesuit manual in pocket-size, an unusual format for Mexican books of this period.

Medina, Puebla 195. Palau 256412.

(McBRB5654)

\$2,000

"I DON'T KNOW WHETHER MR. CLAY WILL BE PRESIDENT OR NOT
BUT HE DESERVES TO BE AND I THINK NO MAN WOULD MAKE A BETTER ONE."

51. [Kentucky]. Douglas, J. M. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, by J.M. Douglas, a Student from Vermont Studying in Kentucky, Written to His Family Back Home, Reporting on Churches, the Local African American Community, His Personal Impressions of Henry Clay, and More]*. Lexington: July 23, 1843. [4]pp., on a single folio sheet, totaling approximately 1,600 words of closely-written text, including some in the margins of two pages, addressed in middle of last page and folded for mailing. Minor toning and wear. Very good.

An informative and unique communication from a young Vermont teacher working in Kentucky in 1843, with interesting observations on numerous aspects of his life in the Bluegrass State, written in a neat hand on every square inch of a large folio sheet (save for the part used as an envelope). From contextual clues in the letter, Douglas was a young man of faith, a former student (perhaps a graduate) of Middlebury College currently studying in Kentucky (perhaps at Transylvania University). He is living and studying in the slave South perhaps because of the ready availability of teaching positions, as there was well-paid demand for educators for the children of wealthy farmers. Here, Douglas writes about social and religious activities among the local African American community without a hint of racism while reporting glowingly on Henry Clay. Known as the Great Compromiser, Clay's moderate stance on slavery angered Dixie diehards as well as northern Abolitionists. Douglas also describes the services of the Methodist Church, notes that he normally attends the Episcopal Church because he is "boarding with an Episcopal family," reports on his health, local crop yields, asks about several friends at home, and more. The following long excerpt gathers the most impactful content in Douglas's long and absorbing letter:

"Well, the bell has rung - the evening services have commenced. Mr. Bushnell is preaching a right, good, common sense, practical sermon. Soon the congregation is dismissed and scatter in every direction. At length someone who has been left at home to prepare a good supper sees the wagon coming and hastens to have it ready. After supper comes the conference meeting, then milking and chores and thus the day is past. Not exactly so in Kentucky. They

do not keep the Sabbath quite so strict here. In the city everything is quiet except now and then a fight among some of the rabble but if you walk out you will see crowds of negroes chatting about the corners of the streets or gallanting their sweethearts and clubs of whites too assembled about the livery stables and such places talking over the news of the day or politics or something of the kind. At nine o'clock they have Sunday schools in all the churches which are pretty well attended. At eleven they have preaching and usually at candlelighting. The negroes have two large churches here with negro preachers. In the country they have snug brick churches. They have but one sermon and usually spend the rest of the day in visiting.... I have a very good school and live very pleasantly, though I would like it if I had more time for reading and study. My school keeps me pretty much confined.... I think I shall take my books and go out in the country to some of the wealthy old farmers and study most of the time. I would like very well to have the degree of Master of Arts conferred at Middlebury at the commencement. I wish Carlisle or some of you would attend to it.... I did intend to have it conferred here at Transylvania University. They had their commencement last week. I called to see one of the professors about it but did not find him at home. I then delayed calling till the day before commencement and found I was too late. The Trustees had had their meeting and conferred the degrees so that I cannot have it conferred before here before another year.... I suppose you had a backward spring as we did here but the crops look very well. We have had new potatoes three weeks and now have roast corn."

Douglas closes his letter with a long description of his experiences seeing Henry Clay: "I will conclude this letter with a few words about Mr. Clay as I suppose you are all good Clay men - if you are not you ought to be. He is the greatest man in these regions. I see him very often. He usually attends at Episcopal church. He is a farmer and takes great pride in raising fine stock. He was formerly a lawyer and had resumed the practice again with one of his sons who has just finished his studies but I suppose it is more to get his son into practice than anything else. He comes into the city to his office about nine o'clock and stays until about one. He is a tall and rather slender built man. He is very plain in his looks and dress - has a very large mouth. There are painters here frequently taking portraits of him. There was [one] last winter hired by the Philadelphians to take a full length portrait of him. I think they gave the painter 500 dollars. There has been one here this summer from N.Y. who has taken the best miniature likeness of him I have ever seen. I have one of his grandsons in my school. He lives at Mr. Clay's and walks in every morning about a mile and a quarter. I don't know whether Mr. Clay will be President or not, but he deserves to be and I think no man would make a better one."

(McBRB5569)

\$1,250

UNUSUAL EDITION OF AN ENGLISH GOTHIC NOVEL

52. Lee, Sophia. *El Subterraneo o La Matilde. Novela Compuesta en Ingles por Mistress Lee, Traducida al Castellano.* Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda e Hijo Marin, 1795. Three volumes. [8],359; [2],237; [2],342pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt with leather label. Light wear to spine ends and corners. Contemporary ownership inscriptions on front endpapers. Faint dampstaining to first and second volumes, moderate to heavy in the third. Good.

First Spanish edition of an Englishwoman's early gothic novel, *The Recess; or, A Tale of Other Times*, first published in 1783-1785. The author, Sophia Lee (1750-1824) was an author and educator, and the present title is considered a pioneering work of historical fiction. The story centers on the fictional daughters of Mary Queen of Scots, dealing with political intrigue. The work was apparently quite popular, going through several English, Irish, and French editions in the first ten years of publication, as well as one in Germany. An edition was published in Mexico City the same year as this first Spanish edition was published in Madrid. We locate one copy of this edition in U.S. institutions, at the University of Michigan; four in Spanish libraries. The present copy has two contemporary ownership inscriptions belonging to women, both written in English.

(McBRB5645)

\$2,000

"¡PRODUCIR PARA LA VICTORIA!"

53. Mao, Zedong. [Civil Rights]. *La Nueva Democracia*. Santiago: Talleres Gráficas "Lautero", [1952]. 204,[1]pp. Small quarto. Original pictorial wrappers. Spine ends and edges of wrappers chipping; front wrapper beginning to separate from foot. Browned, but not brittle, internally. Small, contemporary bookseller's stamp on half-title verso. Good plus.

A scarce translation into Spanish of selections from the writing and speeches of Mao Tse Tung, the primogenitor of the Chinese Communist Party. The book was printed in Santiago in the early 1950s, a decade during which the Communist Party was almost entirely banned in Chile by a 1948 law. The selections published here therefore serve as a sort of primer in Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse Tung thought for the underground Chilean proletariat, whose unhappiness with social, economic, and political conditions in their country ultimately brought about the election of Marxist Salvador Allende in 1970. Mao's work is preceded by a long poem titled, "A China," by Chile's literary master Pablo Neruda, and the book is bound in attractive pictorial wrappers that depict a young Chinese Communist work waving a red scarf in front of throngs of Chinese laborers and streaming Chinese flags. Actually quite rare; OCLC locates no copies in U.S. institutions.

(McBRB5598)

\$950

AUTHORIZING EMERGENCY WAR POWERS

54. [Mexican-American War]. *Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores y Exteriores. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Sustituto, Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue: "Pedro Maria Anaya, Presidente Sustituto ... El Soberano Congreso Constituyente, en Uso de los Plenos Poderes con Que el Pueblo de la Republica Lo Inviestio para el Sagrado Objeto de Salvar Su Nacionalidad..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: April 20, 1847. [2]pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Light soiling and small tears in gutter margin. About very good.

A rare decree from acting President of Mexico, Pedro María Anaya, authorizing the government to use emergency powers during the Mexican-American War, "para dictar las providencias necesarias á fin de llevar adelante la guerra, defender la nacionalidad de la República y salvar la forma de gobierno republicano, popular federal, bajo lo cual está constituida la nacion." At the same time, the text explicitly forbids any peace negotiations with the United States and promises to treat anyone who does so as a traitor to the country. This decree was issued roughly fifteen days after General Winfield Scott captured Veracruz, the first in a series of major conquests that led to the fall of Mexico City by Scott in September of 1847. Signed in print by Manuel Baranda, the Minister of Internal and Foreign Affairs. None in OCLC.

(McBRB3503)

\$2,250

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW TO RUN A HOUSEHOLD

55. [Mexico]. [Domestic Economy]. Navarro, Juan R., editor. *Enciclopedia Domestica. Coleccion de Procedimientos y de Recetas Concernientes a las Artes y Oficios, Economia Rural y Domestica...* Mejico: 1853-1854. Two volumes. [4],758; [2],616pp. Printed in two columns. Folio. Contemporary quarter calf and boards, spines gilt with leather labels. Spines with some chipping and wear, hinges tender, corners lightly worn, extremities rubbed. Title pages lightly tanned, first volume with repaired closed tear not affecting text. Text lightly tanned. Good plus.

A scarce and extensive work on "domestic economy." The title page goes on to elaborate on the contents, citing articles on "La Casa Rustica, a Tratado completo de agricultura, del arte veterinario, del vaquero, de la caza y de la pesca, puesta al alcance de toda clase de personas. La Verdadera Medicina sin Medico. Coleccion de remedios que pueden aplicarse sin el socorro del medico, y cuyo buen exito esta generalmente probado. La Quimica para Todos, reducida a procedimientos de facil ejecucion. El Arte de Cocina, de la tocineria, de la pasteleria ordinaria y fina, reposteria y de la conservacion de las sustancias alimenticias. El Arte del Destilador, del confitero y del de hacer y disponer los vinos, y Secretos de Artes y Oficios. Obra desembarzada de todos los procedimientos dispendiosos o que no estan en uso y extractada de los mejores autores Franceses." The work therefore includes articles on a wide

array of topics, from bees, to cotton, to beer, to meats, to cholera, to daguerreotypes, to dye removal, to tobacco, to the electric telegraph. Each volume includes an alphabetical index. We locate four copies in OCLC, at the Los Angeles Public Library, University of Texas, UC Berkeley, and the national library of Mexico. A handy guide for all things home.

(McBRB5780)

\$2,500

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE OF PUEBLA

56. [Mexico]. [Native Language]. *Cartilla de la Doctrina Cristiana en Totonaco...* Puebla: Tip. de "La Misericordia Cristiana", 1900. 64pp. Small octavo. Original printed paper boards, cloth spine. Some fading and minor staining to boards. Moderate, even toning internally. Very good.

Scarce primer of Catholic rites and prayers for speakers of the Central Mexican native language called Totonac, published in Puebla at the turn of the 20th century. The dialects that make up the Totonacan language group are today considered endangered languages, but are still spoken by approximately 250,000 indigenous people, mostly in the Mexican states of Puebla, Hidalgo, and Veracruz. The present text is printed almost entirely in Totonac, save for Spanish headings and a smattering of items printed in bilingual double columns. The work begins with standards such as the Lord's Prayer, Ave Maria, and Nicene Creed, before branching out into more esoteric areas of Catholic devotion. Given the regionality of the language even in the 18th and 19th centuries, publications in Totonac were quite infrequent and today are rather scarce; OCLC locates a small handful of copies. A nice copy, with the original printed purple paper boards in quite good condition.

(McBRB5209)

\$1,250

GROUP OF SEVEN UNUSUAL IMPRINTS

57. [Mexico]. [Politics]. *[Group of Seven Scarce 19th-Century San Luis Potosi Imprints].* San Luis Potosi: Imprenta del Estado, 1828-1834. Seven pamphlets, plus one duplicate, with varying paginations as listed below. Four works stitched as issued; three removed from a sammelband. Stab holes, and scattered wear to disbound pamphlets. Otherwise, light tanning. Overall, very good.

A group of seven scarce San Luis Potosi imprints on political topics during the late 1820s and early 1830s. Included here are several celebratory addresses in honor of the Cry of Dolores, which initiated the war for independence in Mexico, and one more contemporaneous in honor of the Mexican victory over the Spanish at Tampico in 1829. Also present are two laws, one governing municipal governments in the state and the other regarding rules for the national guard, and an 1834 "state of the state" report from the governor to the legislature. All are quite attractively printed, with bordered title pages and ornaments scattered throughout, and are also relatively early for San Luis Potosi printing, which began in 1821. A full list of imprints is available upon request.

(McBRB5328)

\$3,500

RARE NOVENAS

58. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *[Handsome Volume of Eight Novenas and Devotionals].* [Mexico: 1791-1820]. Various paginations, detailed below. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt. Corners worn, boards rubbed. Vernacular stitching to spine. Light foxing and toning to text. Several leaves of manuscript notes inserted. About very good.

Handsome contemporary volume of novenas and devotional works, including an engraved pictorial handbill, primarily printed in Mexico. Two of the works are reprinted in Cadiz from the Mexican originals, and several have either engraved plates or woodcut illustrations. Titles are detailed below, and all are quite scarce or unrecorded. In a lovely contemporary binding with an interesting vernacular stitching repair apparent on the spine. A full list of imprints is available upon request.

(McBRB5362)

\$2,000

HANDSOME HANDBILL FOR MEXICAN STAGECOACH LINE

59. [Mexico]. [Stagecoaches]. *Aviso. Postas de Diligencias. Los Socios Empresarios de Establecimiento de Diligencias, Conocido Bajo el Nombre Linea Union Mexicana...* [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: Imprenta del C. José Maria Campos, 1833. Small broadside, approximately 10.5 x 7 inches. Trimmed close. Previously folded; tiny losses at fold points, not affecting text. Light soiling and foxing. Contemporary manuscript docketing on blank verso. About very good.

An attractive Pueblan handbill carrying advertisement and information for early Mexican stagecoach lines. The notice states that due to recent events, the company ~ Linea Union Mexicana ~ has reduced ticket prices, but assures customers that the accustomed level of security during their stage journey remains high. As such, new prices are listed for journeys from Puebla to Mexico City, Jalapa, and Veracruz, and the notice promises riders new, "buenas posadas" at stops along their route. The handbill concludes, however, with a warning regarding the limits of the company's responsibility, and advises customers to buy their tickets in advance and arrive on-time for departure. "Las ocurrencias publicas," to which the advertisement refers, is likely the Battle of Puebla, which occurred in early October 1832 when the city garrison led by Santa Anna rose up against the Centralist government and captured the city. Little or no information regarding the advertised company is readily available, though they seem to have a government contract to carry mail in 1835. Quite attractively printed, with a woodcut vignette of a stagecoach and a decorative, folial border. Unsurprisingly, not in OCLC.

(McBRB5594)

\$1,750

SCARCE AFRICAN-AMERICAN WORK

60. Miller, Nolan. *Sarah Belle Luella Mae*. Detroit: Lotus Press, 1929. 56pp. Black cloth, red dust jacket printed in black and gold. Minor wear at jacket extremities; some sunning, heavier to spine. Light, even tanning. Contemporary author's inscription on front free endpaper. Very good, in a very good jacket.

Rare first publication by African American author Nolan Miller. Miller was a graduate of Wayne State in Detroit and then a faculty member at Antioch College in Ohio, where he was fiction editor of the school literary magazine, the *Antioch Review*. The book comprises two short stories, the first about a woman named Sarah Belle and the second about a baby named Luella Mae. Handsomely printed, inscribed by the author, and in original jacket. OCLC locates only five copies, all in Michigan.

(McBRB5620)

\$950

"NO, WE DON'T EAT MONKEY MEAT ~ WEAK JAWS!"

61. [Missionaries]. [Colombia]. [Photography]. *Welcome to Wacará* [manuscript cover title]. [Colombia: 1967]. [22]pp., with manuscript text and one vernacular black-and-white photograph on each recto, with a long manuscript message on the inside rear cover. Original plain cardboard covers, string tied with red ribbon, manuscript title and small feather on front cover. Typed letter, signed laid in. Light wear. Very good plus.

A delightful, handmade, photographically-illustrated account relating the author's experiences among the indigenous Wacará community of Colombia. The author, identified only as "Marilyn," assembled the work for her parents as a Christmas gift in 1967, according to the inscription on the rear inside cover and the typed letter, signed laid in. Each page includes handwritten text in blue ink and one photograph, almost all of which feature indigenous men, women, children, or housing. Marilyn often includes the names of the people pictured, providing ample opportunity for modern identification. She identifies various Wacarán people named Marta, Emi, Margarita, Eugenio, Sonia, Elena, Manuel, Alfredo, and Aquileo while reading, using a Viewmaster, puttering around their huts, grating yucca, cooking casabe, hand-making a dart quiver and a basket, getting a haircut, fermenting chicha in a hollowed-out log, and chopping trees. Marilyn's inscription and letter report on her activities, as well as those going on within the "tribe" in Colombia. She writes about meat and pineapples, local

edible vegetation such as poke and pupuna, working out an alphabet, dental work performed on the locals, and more. A wonderful snapshot of indigenous life in Colombia intersecting with American missionaries in the 1960s. (McBRB5705) \$1,250

THE FIRST BISHOP OF ST. LOUIS SENDS MISSIONARIES TO THE KANSAS

62. [Missionaries]. [Native Americans]. [Missouri]. Rosati, Joseph. *[Manuscript Letter Regarding Missionary Work Among the Kaw Indians Written by the Catholic Bishop of St. Louis]*. Perryville, Perry County, Mo.: August 24, 1828. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on the verso of the second leaf and folded for mailing. Original wax seal remnant, with corresponding paper scar, costing parts of a few words. Light toning and dust-soiling. Very good.

Manuscript letter sent by Joseph Rosati, then serving as Bishop of Saint Louis, regarding the recruitment of missionaries to work among the Kaw ("les Kansas") and sent to a colleague in Lyon, France. The letter was sent from the recently established seminary of St. Mary in Perryville, Missouri. Rosati writes in part: "Je viens d'ecrire a M. l' Abbe Pelagaud pour lui donner un petit appercu de nos Missions. Sans vous repeter ici les meme, chose je vous dirai seulement que je crens de faire partir un jeune pretre allemand pour la Mission des Sauvages appellees les Kansas. Il ne pourra pas y rester seul. Ce n'est pas meme prudent. Notre Seigneur envoyait ses disciples binos ante faciem suam in guemquemque locum upse esset venturas. Je n'ai pas pu imiter son exemple. Nous n'avons pas assez d'ouvriers, et si les circonstances n'eussent absolument enige que j'envoyasse sans differer d'avantage ce jeune Missionaire au moins pour examiner ce qu'il y a a faire; j'aurai attendu jusqu'a ne que j'eusse pu lui donner un confrer. Mais periculum erat it mora. Les Missionares protestans nous eussent prevenu, quoique contre le desir des chef des Kansas, et de l' Agent des Gouvernement. N'y avait-il pas a Lyon un pretre zele qui vouluir se devouer a cette bonn oeuvre? et s'il en avait quelqu'un les Superieurs lui refuseraient-il les permissions necessaires? Je ne le crois pas. Le clerge de Lyon qui a peuple de pretres nos Missions ne vous abandonnera pas Corsque nous sommes sur le point de commencer cennte bonne oeuvre qui a ete l'objet principal qui nous a tous engages a quitter notre pays et passer en Amerique."

The Italian-born Bishop Rosati (1789-1843) was a major figure in the history of Catholicism in Missouri and the early western United States following the Louisiana Purchase. He helped to found the historic seat of the American branch of the Vincentians, St. Mary's of the Barrens Catholic Church in 1818, and has been titled a Servant of God, the first step in the process of canonization. Regarding his work during the time period around the present letter, Frederick John Easterly's biography of Rosati, *The Life of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, C.M., First Bishop of St. Louis, 1789-1843*, is instructive, providing further context to the content of the letter: "The year following Bishop Rosati's appointment to the see of St. Louis was marked by signal advances in all the activities of the diocese. His journeys had provided him with a thorough knowledge of the needs of the diocese. With this knowledge, he set about to furnish his diocese with the priestly ministrations, which had been impossible for so long a time because of the lack of priests. In 1828, however, the diocese numbered seven diocesan priests, six Vincentian and eight Jesuits, making a total of twenty-one priests. With twenty-five seminarians preparing for the priesthood he was able to begin a program of development, which was to have a lasting effect upon St. Louis. For the first time since the early twenties, priests were sent to the Indian missions, where they succeeded in enlivening among the natives the spirit of faith which had almost died during the long years that they were without a priest among them. After repeated requests, the Bishop consented to allow father Joseph Lutz to undertake the mission to the Kansas Indians along the Kansas river. General Clark, the Indian agent at St. Louis, though not a Catholic, strongly urged these missions because he had already sent a Protestant minister to the Kansas tribe and the Indians rejected him. On July 23, 1828, Father Lutz left for this great mission. His efforts were not productive of much lasting success, although his correspondence furnished bishop Rosati with valuable information for future missionary activities." (McBRB5711) \$2,250

SCARCE ORPHANAGE NEWSLETTER

63. [Missionaries]. [Orphans]. *Echoes from the Valley of Blessing* [Vol. III, No. 1 - Vol. VI, No. 5]. College Point, N.Y.: 1896-1899. 136; 144; 144; 60pp. plus two supplementary leaves laid in. Contemporary black half morocco and

cloth, gilt. Corners and spine ends rubbed. Front hinge tender, minor worming to board. Internally clean. Very good.

The present work is the newsletter of the Berachah Orphanage, an institution connected with the Christian and Missionary Alliance founded by A.B. Simpson. The orphanage was established in 1888 at College Point, on Long Island, and later moved to Nyack. The newsletter was edited by the Rev. D.Y. Schultz, and included scripture lessons, notes from activities at the orphanage, and updates on other missionary works carried out by the Alliance. Interestingly, some of these missionary activities were directed at the nearby town of Flushing, in Queens. The two "supplements" laid in are simple pictorial slips depicting children, presumably orphans or the newly adopted. We find no copies in OCLC, though there appears to be a run of some length at the Schwenkfelder Library & Heritage Center in Pennsylvania. Yale holds a partial run of the orphanage's Annual Report.

(McBRB5602)

\$1,250

MEMORIALIZING AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

64. [Missionaries]. [Peru]. [Winans, Esther Carson]. *[Annotated Scrapbook and Vernacular Photograph Album Recording the Experiences of Esther Carson Winans and Her Family While Serving as Missionaries in Peru, With Numerous Original Photographs of Peruvian Indigenous People].* [Various locations in Peru: 1920-1934]. [49] leaves, illustrated throughout with over ninety original vernacular photographs (most annotated), several photographs clipped from periodicals, numerous magazine excerpts, and with a handful of manuscript or typed documents laid in. Square quarto. Contemporary black textured cloth, gilt titles on front cover, string tied. Minor wear. Very good.

An important record of American missionary service in early-20th-century Peru, likely assembled by a family member related to Esther Evangeline Carson Winans (1891-1928), a noted Church of Nazarene missionary. Along with her husband Roger, Esther Winans served as a missionary to the indigenous Aguaruna peoples of the Peruvian Amazon-Andes divide between 1920 and 1928. According to ancestry records, Esther Winans "died at the Sunsunta Mission station on the west bank of the Marañon river, about 50 miles northeast of Jaen, Peru on November 6, 1928 at 1:20 pm due to childbirth complications. Her mother, Mrs. Frank W. 'Anne' Carson attended the birthing. She is buried on the grounds of the station." Esther was also a poet, evidenced by a manuscript poem and numerous typed poems within the scrapbook, one of which appears to be excerpted from a published work. The story of the Winans' missionary work was dramatized in a 1985 film titled, *The Calling: The True Story of Roger and Esther Carson Winans*; the film was told through Esther's diary entries from her time in Peru.

The scrapbook / photograph album contains material dated between 1920 and 1934. The work opens, on the inside front cover, with a wonderful portrait photograph of Esther. The first forty-nine pages are almost exclusively taken up with periodical excerpts of the "Life Story of Esther Carson Winans" presented in Amy N. Hinshaw's "The Trail of the Aguaruna." The biographical account was serialized in 1931 before full publication by the Nazarene Publishing Company in 1935. The biographical text is occasionally supplemented in the present scrapbook with original photographs, clipped photographs, and typed poems authored by Esther.

Following the biography, the remainder of the work is comprised of annotated vernacular photographs memorializing the experiences of the Winans' while in Peru. These begin with a few town and street views of Pacasmayo, picturing the market and water system, as well as more than half a dozen images of Mosefu, including a town view, the railroad station, various street peddlers, the missionary residence, the indigenous congregation at La Mina, and much more. About fifteen photographs in this section capture indigenous members of the Winans' assembly (as well as the Bible School of other missionaries). The album then proceeds with a couple of images in San Miguel and across the Andes Mountains before the Winans arrive among the Aguaruna in Pomara. The photos here picture numerous indigenous Aguaruna, including two images of Jamarin (identified as the royal Curaca), "Wild Aguarunas," a few images of "Aguaruna school boys" and other groups of young indigenous children, and more. Other images capture the village of Pomara and various sites around the area, a few views of a "general purpose house," the site of the Winans' home, the Winans family in 1926 (including Esther's mother),

and several more images documenting the area and people in and around the Sunsuntsa Mission. In addition to the manuscript captions on the album pages, sixty-five photographs are keyed to a typed list of captions identifying the subjects and locations of the images, almost certainly produced by the compiler of the album. Most of these images appear somewhere in the album, though the two images of "Esther's Grave" do not appear to have made the final cut for inclusion into the album. The album concludes with several slightly later photographs of the Winans family.

Several interesting documents are laid into the album. In addition to the two-page typed key to the photographs, the typed documents include a six-page account of the Andes town of Jaen titled "Mountain Peak Missions;" a six-page document titled, "Supplement to The Trail of the Aguaruna. Progress of the Aguaruna Mission" (likely by Amy Winshaw); another "Supplement to The Trail of Aguaruna" on "Samarin the Curaca" (two pages); and a three-page typed letter signed by Roger Winans to "Brother McHenry," dated from Pomara on December 7, 1928. Roger's letter is dated just under a month after Esther's death, but focuses exclusively on reporting on his missionary work with the Aguaruna, detailing some background activities, language work, and updates on the activities of various locals and missionaries, including Mrs. Carson (Esther's mother), who "gives a great deal of her time to caring for the baby and it is doing remarkable well." There is also a three-page carbon copy of a manuscript poem titled, "The Andes" by Esther Winans, dated at San Miguel, Peru on January 10, 1922. From the nature of the scrapbook and the laid-in documents, it is possible that the whole was retained and/or compiled by Roger Winans, or at least a close adult relative. An intriguing and research-worthy primary source ripe for deeper scholarly attention.

(McBRB5706)

\$2,250

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE ON THE DANGERS OF REPEALING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

65. [Missouri Compromise]. Miner, Charles. *From the Record of the Times. Third Letter by Charles Miner. On the Repeal of The Missouri Compromise. Respectfully Addressed to the People of Luzerne.* [Luzerne County, Pa.: April, 1854]. Broadside, printed in six columns, approximately 24 x 18 inches. Old folds, minor wear and foxing, some creasing, minor printer's error near the top of the last four columns (paper was creased on the press) resulting in minor loss of text on two lines of each column. Closed tear at one fold. Contemporary docketing in ink on verso, reading, "Missouri Compromise." Untrimmed. About very good.

An unrecorded broadside printing of a long treatise warning of the dangers of repealing the Missouri Compromise and opening the territories of the American West to slavery. The text seems to have appeared first in a newspaper in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania called *The Record of the Times, and Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, which ran from 1853 to 1865. The author of the present treatise, Charles Miner, appears to have owned and operated the paper along with his brothers William P. and Joseph W. Miner. Miner's text calls immediate attention to the "proposition before Congress to admit Slavery throughout all our vast western territory" because, as he also notes, "within the last fifty years many thousand inhabitants of Luzerne have emigrated to the West and have greatly bettered their condition." As such, it is the best interests of any more western emigrants that slavery not be allowed in the west because "Experience has shown that the existence of Slavery is to degrade the white labourer, repress enterprise, and produce a cheerless and deadening influence all over the country where it prevails."

Miner goes on to discuss the "first principles" of the constitutional aspects of slavery, the economic history behind slavery's institutionalization in the new United States, the legislative history of slavery, and more, all in an effort to support his central proposition, "That the Statesman who framed, and the people who ratified the Constitution, regarded Slavery as an evil ~ to be dealt with prudently to be sure, but to be circumscribed within the narrowest possible limits, its growth to be arrested, and finally to be extirpated from the land." To further support his argument, Miner quotes liberally from the writings of the Founding Fathers and some founding documents, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, the Northwest Ordinance, the Constitution itself, and others. Sadly, though Miner authored this impassioned plea against the further spread of the peculiar institution, the Missouri Compromise was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act on May 30, 1854, the month after this broadside was printed; the Civil War began just seven years later. Charles Miner also authored a second,

similar and related, broadside entitled, *Letter on the Nebraska Question, (Respectfully Addressed to the Delegation in Congress, from Pennsylvania)*, for which OCLC locates a single example, at the Library of Congress. Presumably Miner authored a first letter, as well, though it seems to be thus far lost to history. The present broadside printing of Miner's third letter appears unrecorded, too, with no copies in OCLC, at AAS, nor in the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection, Work, Blockson, or any other sources we consulted.
(McBRB5059) \$2,000

IMAGES FROM AN INDIAN SCHOOL

66. [Native Americans]. [*Collection of Vernacular Photographs Depicting Students at the Federal Indian School in Tomah, Wisconsin*]. [Tomah, Wi.: ca. 1931]. Forty-two photographs (including seventeen real photo postcards) and four commercially-produced picture postcards, between 3 x 5 inches and 5 x 7 inches. Mostly minor wear, minor chipping to a few photos, some with paper remnants on verso from removal from an album. Very good.

An evocative collection of photographs picturing the students, campus, and in one case, the alumni from the Federal Indian School in Tomah, Wisconsin in the early half of the 20th century. Many of the photographs picture whole class groups, including separate class photos of the young Native American men and women at the school. Other photographs picture individual or small groups of students, with about a dozen of these images presenting the students in costumes representing various cultures around the world (South Seas, Scotland, Greece, Japan, Spain, as well as American Pilgrims). One of these images features nine young indigenous women dressed ostensibly in Native American garb, but likely not representing the students' indigenous clothing heritage, but rather the dominant popular image of Native Americans prevalent in American culture ~ headband with feather, paired with both a tasseled leather shirt and skirt. In addition to the photos of the students, the collection includes a few shots of the campus, with the commercial postcards featuring a few other locations around Tomah.

The dating of the photographs come from an ink stamp on the verso of three of the images, which reads, "This is a Genuine Moen Tone Print Feb 25, 1931." The general look of the other photographs generally agree with this time period, and were possibly collected by someone at the school. The only studio portrait present here pictures a young woman who has inscribed the photo, "With love, Lillie." This photograph was produced by Leon's studio in Tomah. The only two photographs which do not seem to picture people and places in Tomah are two real photo postcards picturing Chippewa children and young women in Onamia, Minnesota. Other than a much later press photograph of the Tomah school after it was abandoned, this collection represents the first images we have encountered from the Tomah Indian School. The content of the images support the Wisconsin Historical Society's assessment of the aims of the school in the following quote: "Opened in 1893, the Tomah Indian Industrial School was intended to teach Indian children how to shed their cultural background and to become more like white, middle-class Americans. Funded primarily by the federal government, Indian boarding schools were established throughout the United States in an attempt to acculturate Indians to 'American' ways of thinking and living. The children's time was carefully monitored, with boys receiving instruction in agriculture or trade and girls in the domestic arts."
(McBRB5487) \$4,500

STRIKING IMAGE OF A NATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN

67. [Native Americans]. [Women]. [*Cabinet Card of Amy Dolphus, a Student at the Carlisle Indian School*]. [Carlisle, Pa.: ca. 1900]. Ovular-shaped photograph, 5.25 x 2.75 at apex points, mounted on a larger cardboard studio mount from Hertzler of Carlisle. Minor dust-soiling and rubbing, corners scuffed. Ink inscription on verso. Very good.

An attractive three-quarter portrait cabinet card of Amy Dolphus, a Sioux Nation student at the Carlisle Indian School, with her gift inscription to the reverse. Dolphus's inscription reads: "To sister 'Phillips' from sister 'Beaver.' Remember the day this was taken." In another hand in pencil the recipient has identified the subject as "Amy Dolphus." Amy Dolphus (1878-1938) was born along the Cheyenne River as a member of the Sioux Nation in present day South Dakota. She enrolled at the Carlisle Indian School in 1895 and left in 1903 to return to South

Dakota. While at Carlisle she contributed to the student magazine, *The Red Man and Helper*, with her 1901 article "The Bone Ghost ~ An Indian Myth" being listed on page 38 in *A Bibliography of Native American Writers 1772-1924: A Supplement*. The recipient of the present photograph, Sister Phillips, most likely corresponds to one of two Mohawk students, Mary or Martha Phillips, whose time at Carlisle overlapped with Dolphus's. While photographs of Carlisle students are often collected as ethnographic souvenirs, inscribed photographs shared between two female students are far more unusual.

(McBRB5710)

\$950

THE BUSINESS OF PLEASURE

68. [New York]. Fagan, Philip. [*Collection of Fine Art Photographs Documenting a New York City Brothel in Reagan's America*]. [New York City: 1987-1991]. Fifty black-and-white fine photographic prints, some glossy, some matte finish, each 8 x 10 inches, each signed on the verso by the photographer. Very minor wear. Housed in an archival box. Near fine.

A unique photographic record of sex workers living inside a brothel in late-Reagan-era New York City, taken by noted bohemian artist and performer Philip Norman Fagan. Artist, actor, and photographer Philip Fagan was a mainstay at Andy Warhol's "Factory" in Manhattan during the 1960s, where he has been variously described as Warhol's first boyfriend, muse, lover, intimate companion, roommate, and studio assistant. Fagan generally led a life worthy of the most bohemian of bohemians, traveling and living across the globe (sometimes as a sailor), winning international motorcycle races, and counting among his friends and collaborators Alejandro Jodorowsky, Allen Ginsberg, William Burroughs, Brion Gysin, and Jonas Mekas. He spent almost four years amassing the present collection of photographs, featuring about a dozen women from a wide variety of racial and ethnic backgrounds. The women are captured in various states of dress and are often aware of the camera's eye while posed on beds, couches, at a dressing table, and with a couple featuring women sitting outdoors in a recliner on the roof. These images are not a record of sex, but rather unique and beautifully-composed portraits and mostly interior scenes capturing the personality, humanity, and camaraderie of the various women Fagan befriended and with whom he spent time in candid but controlled moments. The photographs were exhibited as *The Business of Pleasure: New York City Brothels 1987-1991* at the DRKRM Gallery in Los Angeles from September 8-29, 2007. DRKRM describes itself as "an exhibition space specializing in documentary and photo-journalistic work, cutting edge and alternative photographic processes, fine art photography and the display and survey of popular cultural images contemporary or historic."

From Anthony Friedkin's promotional text from the online listing of the 2007 exhibition on drkrm.com: "Of his many life journeys, from India to Afghanistan, it was Philip Fagan's stint as a manager working for a chain of New York City brothels in the 1980s that provided him with the unique opportunity to visually document a hidden taboo of American life. Philip Fagan spent eleven years on Manhattan's East side in 'the business of pleasure.' Extraordinarily rare access enabled him to befriend and photograph many of the women who earned their living in the sex trade. 'I did not photograph the girls as an essay, or as an exploitive study of girls in a lowly profession,' Fagan explains. 'I photographed the girls because I spent all my time, almost 24-7, with them.' Reviewing the images after these many years, Fagan says, 'I hope with all my heart that the women survived and have found something fulfilling so they never think about going back.' This unique exhibition of stark, gritty and surprisingly touching black and white images reveals the everyday world of working girls. Rarely does Fagan's camera intrude; it is merely a voyeur or even a welcome partner. These candid and straight forward portraits are reminiscent of Diane Arbus' pictures of people on the fringes of society crossed with Ernest J. Bellocq's *Storyville Photographs* taken in the Red Light District of New Orleans in the 1900s. Like the past photographic greats, Brassi, and Bellocq who understood the life of prostitutes and paid homage to them by photographing their presence in the houses of 'ill repute' so has Phillip Fagan added sensitive documentation to this way of life. His photographs record an existence in the brothels most people will never understand or be eye witnesses to. These are real women, with real stories and real lives. Not only are many of Phillip's photographs elegantly seen, and reveal deeper truths about the world of prostitution but they are as much about him as they are about the women he chose to honor in his pictures."

Excerpts from Philip Fagan's "Artist Statement" from the same exhibit, *The Business of Pleasure: New York City Brothels 1987-1991*: "After graduating high school, I attended the actors theater run by a guy named Rudy Solari. I worked briefly with Stella Adler who seemed more interested in me getting a haircut than helping me with my acting abilities or lack thereof. I did plays, worked a little in TV. Went to NY and learned to smoke pot. Studied film editing and film production. But the best part of my later teens was meeting, falling in love and marrying Ann Gerchick.... In fact I'd like to dedicate this show to Ann. She thought my photographs showed beauty, and at the same time sorrow in a business that is constantly condemned but never understood. Ann said she could never do what these girls did for a living but respected them and admired their courage to work under a dark cloud of persecution, exploitation and danger.... My most productive time was in New York. If I was not inside photographing the girls I was outside photographing the homeless guys or street objects in the cracks of the city.... Please do not try to engage in the moralities of prostitution or the exploitation of girls in an immoral business. For me it is like arguing with a fundamentalist who has a bomb strapped to his body whether there are 'virgins in heaven.' The only virgins I know of are in a brothel somewhere and they are not angels ~ they are *Calico Snakes*."

A stunning collection of Philip Fagan's little-seen photographs of New York City sex workers, documenting their lives in the waning years of the 1980s and into the early '90s.

(McBRB5726)

\$4,500

FIRST SPANISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER IN NEW YORK

69. [New York]. [Mexican Americana]. *Noticioso de Ambos Mundos: Dedicado á las Artes Comercio, Agricultura, Política y Bellas Letras*. Nueva York: 1835-1845. Seven volumes (of nine), comprising issues 1-105, 158-313, 367-487. Lacks Años 3 and 7. Folio. Modern polished calf, spines gilt. First two volumes with original wrappers bound in. Light foxing to some issues, heavier in later volumes. Very good.

Nearly complete run of this important Spanish-language periodical ~ the first such newspaper to be printed in New York. Founded by Juan de la Granja, the newspaper defended the interests of Spanish-speaking society in a context where it was misunderstood and attacked by the American press. The paper, which was published weekly, was firmly against the Monroe Doctrine and the expansionist pretensions of the United States. It provided useful advice to newcomers to the country, and alerted the Mexican government about North American plans in its territory, especially in regions like Texas. Later issues focus more on literary endeavors over the political, though the publication still stands out for its critical point of view on the events of the time. Juan de la Granja (1785-1853) was a Spaniard who emigrated to Mexico in 1814, fleeing to New York in 1827, after Mexico had gained its independence and Spanish citizens were somewhat out of favor in the country. He founded the *Noticioso* and established a cultural community for Mexican expats; he was eventually made Consul General of Mexico and subsequently returned to Mexico at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. He is best known in his adopted country for founding the first telegraph line in Mexico. OCLC seems to indicate four locations for this work, though one of these is a record for a single issue. The most complete run is at the New York Public Library, which appears to have volumes 1-8 (lacking 1844-1845); Boston Public has an indeterminate run based on its catalog record, though it starts in 1836 and thus lacks at least 1835. The Biblioteca Nacional de España seems to have 1835-1839. We also find a record for an indeterminate run at the Library of Congress. All told, this is a relatively complete run of this rare periodical, and highly desirable in such lovely condition, with numerous original wrappers present. A must for any collection devoted to the Latin American immigrant story in New York specifically and the United States in general.

(McBRB5042)

\$19,500

UNRECORDED BROADSIDE FOR A NEW YORK PUBLISHING CONCERN

70. [New York]. [Printing]. New York Protestant Episcopal Church. *Circular. The Trustees of the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, Having Completed the Necessary Preparatory Measures, Have Opened Their Printing and Binding Establishment, Sake Depository, and Office...* [caption title and first line of text]. New York: [New York Protestant

Episcopal Press], 1829. Broadside, 10.5 x 9 inches. Old folds, foxing, creasing, and toning, with substantial but irregularly-trimmed margins. Very good.

An unrecorded New York broadside advertising the opening of the New York Protestant Episcopal Press (NYPEP) and related activities at No. 46 Lumber Street in New York City in 1829. The text states that "PRINTING of every description will be executed for Churches, Bible and Common Prayer-Book Societies, Tract Societies, Missionary or Education Societies, and all other religious institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the lowest rates, and in the best manner" and that the new establishment will "also be the publication office of The Family Visiter and Sunday School Magazine; and of The Children's Magazine." The text also includes notes about the business of the organization, as well as notices to "Booksellers who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church" and "secretaries of religious and charitable associations." In addition to their printing and binding work, the broadside states that the NYPEP will take charge of the depositories of five New York institutions ~ the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday Union, the New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, the Auxiliary New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, the New York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, and the New York Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society. The bottom half of the broadside is taken up with a listing of the organization's Board of Trustees, "Other Managers," the general agent, book-keeper, printer (William Van Norden), and binder (Christian Brown), along with a postscript with details on various forthcoming publications by the press. William Van Norden was a prolific printer in New York in the first half of the 19th century, producing more than just religious works. He printed the collected works of Benjamin Franklin, Hannah Moore's memoir, and the *Proceedings* of the New York Historical Society, among many other works, and later helped produce *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*. We could locate no other copies of this broadside anywhere. (McBRB5234) \$1,500

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SURVIVING PANAMANIAN IMPRINTS

71. [Panama]. Aymerich, Melchor. *Addicion. Al Manifiesto de la Intendencia del Istmo Sobre la Conducta de España y Colombia Consecuente a las Capitulaciones de Pasto y Quito* [caption title]. Panama: Jose Maria Goytia, 1823. Broadsheet handbill, 8.5 x 6 inches. Minor creasing. Faint dampstaining at right edge. Very good plus.

An extremely rare statement by Spanish general Melchor Aymerich following his final defeat in Ecuador by Antonio José Sucre and following flight to Panama in 1822. Aymerich, the "Mariscal de Campo de los Ejercitos Españoles" and "Jeneral en Jefe de las Armas Españolas," states that he and his family traveled, lodged, and ate at their own expense following his defeat at Pichincha by Sucre and subsequent capitulation. No money or provision of any kind was provided to them by the Republic of Gran Colombia. He continues to declare that they traveled from Quito to Guayaquil, and thence to Panama, and would soon be departing for Havana. While in Panama, he was the guest of the Commandant of the Isthmus, Col. José Maria Carreno, and he thanks the Colonel and his family for their generosity and assistance. Although the caption title of this broadsheet states that it is an "Addicion" to a lengthier "Manifiesto," this prior work does not seem to have survived.

The present handbill is a very early Panamanian imprint. There is no evidence of there having been printing in Panama during its colonial period, and exactly when the first press was introduced there is unclear. OCLC locates a single copy of a call for independence in New Spain published the present printer, José Maria Goytia in 1821, and vanishingly few issues of two newspapers established in 1822. Medina traces an 1822 sermon as printed in Panama, and we locate a smattering of other imprints from this period, including the present handbill, of which OCLC notes a single copy, at the JCB. (McBRB5754) \$3,750

SPANISH-LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN PRISONS IN 1853

72. Paz Soldan, Mariano Felipe. *Examen de las Penitenciarías de los Estados Unidos. Informe que presenta al supremo gobierno del Perú su comisionado...* Nueva York: S.W. Benedict, 1853. [4],180pp., plus five folding diagrams. Quarto.

Contemporary coarse-grained red morocco, gilt extra. Minor wear to extremities. Occasional toning, foxing, and offsetting to text, long closed repaired tear in last folding diagram. Later bookplate on front pastedown. Very good.

A scarce U.S. Spanish-language imprint focused on an evaluation of the prison system in the United States. The author, Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan (1821-1888) was a minister and politician responsible for prison reform in his home country of Peru. Paz Soldan opens the work with some historical background on the American prison system. He then analyzes numerous penitentiaries and "houses of refuge" in the eastern region of the United States, particularly Washington, D.C, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts. In the latter portion of the work, Paz Soldan reports on prisons in Peru and compares the penal systems in the two countries. The text is enhanced by five folding diagrams picturing floor plans of specific prisons, namely the Maryland State Penitentiary in Baltimore, the Albany County Penitentiary in New York, the Boston Jail in Massachusetts, the Philadelphia Penitentiary in Pennsylvania, and a proposed penitentiary project by Paz Soldan himself in New York (this plan dated November 13, 1853). OCLC makes it difficult to discern the true number of physical copies of the present work in institutions, but this is a particularly handsome copy which should appeal to institutions and collectors alike.

(McBRB5650)

\$2,500

FIVE YEARS IN PHILADELPHIA. ALSO RUTABAGAS.

73. [Pennsylvania]. Willits, Samuel C. *[Manuscript Day Book of a Gentleman Quaker Farmer in Pennsylvania During the Reconstruction Era]*. [Philadelphia: 1867-1871]. [185]pp. Folio. Contemporary marbled boards, new cloth spine and corners. Lightly toned, some minor scattered foxing. Very good.

A densely written and detailed ledger kept by Samuel C. Willits, a Philadelphia gentleman and practicing Quaker. Willits (1819-1885) was educated in Quaker schools and went on to become an active member of the Philadelphia community in both politics and business. After a furniture business he owned was destroyed by fire in 1857, he devoted himself to the running of his farm and grain mill at Holmesburg. Willits also served on the Common Council of Philadelphia and was a member of the commission for the House of Corrections. The present manuscript covers the years 1867 to 1871. Willits meticulously records his daily business affairs, keeping close records of the income and expenses related to the operation of his farm, which produced mainly root crops, as well as hay and some livestock. Alongside these business records, he also makes note of his political activities, important news items, and daily observations.

Willits served on the Common Council through the Civil War until the close of this volume. As part of his duties, he was part of the reception committee for Lincoln's funeral procession in Philadelphia: "His body was brought to Phila. and laid in state in Independence Hall. I was on the committee for the reception of his body, the greatest man and crowd I ever saw was for 36 hours about the state house to see his honored remains. Since then I have been on many important committees and many of the most important transactions in connection with the history and progress of the city have come under my immediate observation and action..." He goes on to list many of these projects, including creating a paid fire department, building a bridge over the Schuylkill at Penrose Ferry, extending the waterworks, and building several new schools, among others. In addition to local events and undertakings, Willits notes a wide array of events including the death of Maximilian I of Mexico; President Johnson's impeachment; the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment; General Grant's inauguration; news of the opening of the Suez Canal; the miner's strike and riot at Scranton in 1871; and much more. All this in addition to substantial detail on crops, weather, local doings, and an accounting of expenses. The ledger is a gold mine for the period and region, written by an active participant in local affairs and government.

(McBRB5799)

\$4,250

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES RAILS AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

74. [Philippine-American War]. Aguinaldo, Emilio. *Al Pueblo Filipino / Sa Bayang Filipinas [caption titles]*. Tarlak: Z. Fajardo, August 31, 1899. Broadsheet, 16.75 x 11.25 inches, same text printed in two columns, in Spanish on

recto and Tagalog on verso. Old central horizontal fold, minor edge wear, small blue circular ink stamp from "Republica Filipina Presidencia" on each side. Very good plus.

An extraordinarily-rare broadsheet printing a passionate message by Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine Revolution and first president of the Philippines, issued during the First Philippine Republic, and reacting to the recent imperialist invasion by the United States. Following the end of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired the Philippines from Spain under the terms of the 1898 Treaty of Paris. In January 1899, nationalists in the Philippines, led by Aguinaldo, declared the First Philippine Republic as a separate authority not subject to the will of the United States. Naturally, the U.S. refused to recognize the authority of the nationalists, and war broke out by the next month at the Battle of Manila. By June, Aguinaldo's forces had officially declared war on the United States. Fighting continued for the next two years until Aguinaldo's capture on March 23, 1901, though guerrillas continued to engage in skirmishes with the occupying American forces for several years.

For patriotic Filipinos in 1899, new occupation by the United States was no more welcome than previous colonial Spanish control. In the present message, sent out in the midst of the first year of the Philippine-American War, President Aguinaldo speaks to his people, expressing frustrations with the new occupiers of his homeland, promising to fight to the end, extolling the virtues of his people, and so forth. He implores those outside the military to stay in their respective towns, "even if they are occupied by the enemy" and "observe the utmost neutrality." He promises that "the Army will not rest in the fight as long as there are foreigners trying to enslave the Filipino people" and they will "sustain the fight against the invader as long as it has a breath of life left." He also rails against the new occupiers for wanting "to impose new uses and customs on us such as their language, which to learn it we must return to childhood." Aguinaldo then claims the war is good for his people: "On the one hand, this war we are waging against the imperialists is beneficial to us, because it enlightens the people, cultivates and refines all the virtues, makes them love their neighbor, and the more victims of our beloved brothers succumb to the murderous blows of the invader, the more patriotic love develops and consolidated in the hearts of all."

President Aguinaldo then rails against the United States by name, writing that "we must not forget that once the Filipino people are independent, we must be careful not to make any promises that we cannot fulfill, in the manner of those made by the Americans upon their arrival on these shores, assuring us that they had come to defend and help the oppressed peoples so that they might be free and independent, and establish their own government with a flag that distinguishes the new nationality from the others, a living promise in the conscience of those same people and of the great nations that have witnessed from Manila Bay the triumphant events of our glorious revolution." Aguinaldo couches the present conflict not as war against a bitter American enemy, but as a fight for independence and recognition for his country, in a passage quoting Filipino fighters who have taken American prisoners: "We do not want or wage war with the United States. The children of this powerful nation are our friends, our brothers. We defend only our re-conquered independence from the imperialists and demand its recognition. Let us, therefore, return to the United States its children who have fallen into our power, because brothers and friends cannot be our prisoners." Aguinaldo notes he then released those American prisoners.

President Aguinaldo spends much of the second column extolling the virtues and bravery of his troops. One passage reads: "Oh, how rich and beautiful you are, my homeland!... Because of some Americans' excessive covetousness of the beautiful Philippines, much blood has already been shed, and countless lives have been sacrificed; many calumnies have been invented to try to obtain it, and thanks to the good sons of the Philippines who, in defending it, despise riches and even their own lives, as is just and fitting for our national honor; and let it be known to all that our entire Army has asked our government that while the Philippines are facing the enemy, not only should they not receive any assets, but that they even place everything they possess at his disposal."

Towards the end of his message, Aguinaldo hopes that American "imperialism yields in its mad attempt to subjugate" his people, and criticizes the current conflict as a "clearly unequal war" that "is nothing other than true murder." In the penultimate paragraph, Aguinaldo calls on the "good sense of good Americans who remain consistent with the upright principles of justice they inherited from their illustrious ancestors, the founders of the

Republic of the United States" to "desert their camp and join us so as not to be supportive of this war, described by the illustrious American Mr. Ackinson [sic, Atkinson] as a criminal aggression." This latter mention refers to an anti-imperialist pamphlet critical of the American occupation of the Philippines sent out by Edward Atkinson of Boston titled *Criminal Aggression: By Whom?* which got the author in serious trouble in 1899. American authorities banned the work's importation into the Philippines, and seriously considered sedition and treason charges against Atkinson. The last, brief paragraph of Aguinaldo's message merits quoting in full: "I conclude by repeating to my compatriots that they should try to hide the beauty of the Philippines and the wealth it possesses, so that the greedy imperialists will give us nothing more to do, and we will enjoy unalterable peace. Long live independence! Long live the Republic! Long live the liberating Army! Long live the unity of the Filipinos!" The decree is datelined from Tarlak (Tarlac City), the capital of the First Republic, and was printed by Zacarias Fajardo, an important local printer of Aguinaldo's works during this time. The document is exceedingly rare; we could only locate one other example, at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

(McBRB5847)

\$8,500

OMAHA BOY'S SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES

75. [Philippine-American War]. Swartzlander, Louis C. [*Manuscript Archive of Over 100 Letters Written by and to Louis C. Swartzlander While Serving as a Private in the 4th U.S. Cavalry in the Philippines During the Aguinaldo Insurrection*]. [San Francisco and various locations in the Philippine Islands: 1899-1901]. 101 manuscript letters, totaling approximately 360 pages, and around 38,000 words, plus an assortment of related correspondence and documents. All letters and documents sleeved in chronological order in two modern three-ring binders. Original mailing folds, general overall wear, with a few letters closely trimmed and four of the letters incomplete. Very good.

An important archive documenting the experiences of a young soldier from Omaha, Nebraska named Louis C. Swartzlander during his time in training in California and at war in the Philippines at the turn of the 20th century. After graduation from Omaha High School, seventeen-year-old Louis Carver Swartzlander (1882-1922) lied about his age to enlist for three years in an Omaha cavalry troop recruited to suppress the Aguinaldo Insurrection, also known as the Philippine-American War following U.S. colonial occupation of the Philippines in 1898. Sixty-five of the present letters were written by Private Swartzlander to his family, including over twenty from the Presidio in San Francisco while awaiting transport to the Philippines, and over forty from military posts during his time in Manila, Balinag, Bayambang, Dagupan, and other locations on Luzon before, during, and after combat against the Aguinaldo insurgents. All of the letters were written during the heart of the conflict, between May 17, 1899 and September 15, 1901. Swartzlander's letters ultimately shed light on this controversial though obscure episode of the United States's imperialist activities in the Philippines, as well as Louis's other military and battle experiences, his impressions of Philippine life, culture, and internal politics, his racial attitudes, and much more. In one letter on June 15, 1900, Louis mentions the burning of the insurgent town of Dasal, Luzon by the 25th Colored Infantry, a notable but still-obscure moment in African-American military history. In another letter, Louis mentions to his brother that he plans to send him a patch of cloth from a dead insurgent soldier; the collection includes a small rectangular swatch of cloth with the following inscription: "Dead Filipino cut off by Swartzlander 4th Cav."

The archive also includes over thirty letters written to Louis from his father, Dr. Frederick Swartzlander, his mother, and brother; many of these letters concern their efforts to have Louis discharged from service before his enlistment had ended so that he might join his brother, a medical student, at Stanford University, which the family ultimately accomplished. Following Louis's final letter here on September 15, 1901 is a printed special order granting his discharge. Louis then traveled to Palo Alto where he enrolled at Stanford, though he apparently did not graduate from there; his obituary in 1922 states that he obtained a medical degree from Creighton University before dying unexpectedly from a short illness.

The following excerpts from two of Louis's letters provide an overall picture of his writing style and the content of his letters. We also have a forty-three-page printed document of excerpts from the letters prepared by a previous

owner of the archive that we can share upon request, providing much more information on the composition of both Louis's and his family's correspondence during this time.

Louis Swartzlander to his parents, Manila, P.I., July 28, 1899: "Well, here we are at Manilla all well and healthy. We had an excellent voyage with a peaceful ocean. I saw lots of small flying fish, sea gulls, sharks, etc. We left San Francisco June 24 at 6 o'clock and arrived at Honolulu July 2nd. Most of the boys succeeded in going ashore but I could not.... We arrived at Manilla July 25th. When about 10 days out after leaving Honolulu we saw an active volcano in the Ladrone Islands. We are stationed about 2 miles from the heart of Manilla. We are stationed in large bamboo barracks each of which will hold about 25. I was in the old walled city and it is a queer place. It is composed mostly of immense cathedrals. The city walls are about 10 feet thick and 15 high but are beginning to crumble as they were built before this century. All stone used in this country is made of cement. There seems to be lots of good fishing here.... Yesterday I went out to the famous bone pile that you read about in Omaha. It is a terrible sight with bones piled up and skulls lining the walls, but these people don't seem to care for their dead at all. If the deceased has money he can have a vault if not he goes to the bone pile.... It is not so very hot here.... At a guess I would say it is about 100 in the sun and 90 in the shade.... Tobacco is very cheap here. I can buy a box of good 10 ct cigars for 50 cts American money. I have seen the Pasig river. It separates old Manilla from new Manilla. It is a muddy stream about 200 feet wide with almost no current. This country is covered with palms, banana trees etc. All the banana trees are covered with green bananas but none are good to eat as they are too green. The native horses here are about like Shetland ponies and it looks queer to see a troop of the 4th Cavalry mounted on such small horses. We are having the best of eating, the best I have had since I enlisted...."

Louis Swartzlander to his parents, Bayambang, P.I., October 31, 1900: "Well the 17th Infantry had another scrap last night at a small town beyond Camaling. I do not as yet know just where it took place but I am told about 20 miles from here. It seems that there were just sixteen American soldiers in the town and when the goo-goos opened up they grabbed their guns and rushed outside their quarters.... They then returned the fire hot and heavy for about 5 minutes when they saw that the goo-goos were advancing. At once the command 'fill magazines' was given and then charge. With a yell they were after the goo-goos firing as they charged. Well now, no goo-goo can face a hot fire and worse of all the Americans yell and they broke and ran every goo-goo for himself.... Our boys could not get close to them as they can run like a deer but when the thing was over 5 dead goo-goos lay dead with holes in them while on our side only one man had been hurt and he only slightly - a Mauser ball had passed through his arm including between the elbow and wrist. He was sent to the Dongupan hospital today. It is estimated that there were 200 bolo men and 25 rifle men and so you can see how easy it is for us to put largely superior numbers to flight. It has been rumored here that after the presidential election is over that the U.S. soldiers are going to make a grand cleaning up of this island and its goo-goos. That will mean that we will show them no mercy and every time we see a goo-goo we will 'soak it to him' (you know that that means), but I have great doubts as to whether or not they will do any such thing as that would end their trouble too quickly and some of those muck a mucks in Manila would lose a good job. If they wanted to end this trouble all they would have to do is turn the soldiers loose and we wouldn't do a thing to them. As it is we are not allowed to lay a hand on them or to touch a hair of their heads. We will capture 50 or so of them then our officers turn around and put them on confinement for 3 or 4 days and then turn them loose. How are we ever going to end this war when they do that way. I would like to know. But such is the case and I have seen it done several. In all probability, if we should capture Aggie they would take him to Manila and give him some good government position. They finally captured Genl. Del Pilar and what did they do, turned around and told him if he would take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. that they would turn him loose. Of course, he did so for what do these people care for the oath of allegiance and today he is again with the insurgents. I tell you that the people in the U.S. have the wool pulled over their eyes in regards to this matter on Luzon and they will learn after a few thousand more of our boys are killed or die of sickness. This whole thing could have been ended in less than six months at the start but the officers had too good a thing of it and the longer it lasts the better it suits them. When I started to write this I did not intend to criticize the authorities and so will quit writing on this subject. Be sure and do not print in a newspaper what I have here written as I might get into serious trouble."

Louis's letters, as well as his family's, are generally long and detailed, with all but five of them totaling at least two pages and almost half of the letters clocking in at four pages or more. As such, this correspondence constitutes a deep and intensely researchable collection documenting Louis's military activities and experiences in the Philippines during an important time in the history of U.S.-Filipino relations, as well as how his family dealt with his service on the home front. A wonderful archive, with outstanding research potential.

(McBRB5206)

\$17,500

SUBSTANTIAL GROUP OF POSADA SONGSHEETS

76. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *[Fifteen Issues of El Cancionero Popular, Containing Numerous Woodcuts by Posada].* Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1909-1913. Fifteen broadsheets, each approximately 11 x 8 inches. Even toning and light wear, with scattered short tears at margins not affecting text. Some moderate soiling, a bit heavy in places. Still very good, overall.

A substantial group of fifteen issues of this popular songsheet series issued by the print shop of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo and featuring the iconic woodcut illustrations of Jose Guadalupe Posada. Each issue includes a sampling of three to six popular songs, many relating to current events, imaginatively laid out in different typefaces within varying typographical borders. Posada was responsible for illustrating almost all of the issues present here, and also provided the decorative masthead for each issue.

Highlights include the inaugural issue, with its splendid, full-length woodcut portrait of a rather sallow-looking musician with his guitar in hand and mouth open mid-song. The collection also includes issues #2 and #5, which celebrate two historical figures, the bandit Jesus Negrete (the "Tiger of Santa Julia") and bullfighter Rodolfo Gaona, who had been recently gored in Puebla in late 1908. One of the most lively images is printed in issue #18 for the "Cancion del Pulquero," a ballad dedicated to the barkeeps of pulque drinking establishments. The woodcut there depicts a fellow in sombrero and kerchief, holding a mug in one hand and a bottle with funnel in the other. A good group that amply demonstrates Posada's artistry, Arroyo's presswork, and the Mexican popular press of the early-20th century.

(McBRB5587)

\$3,750

SCARCE POSADA BROADSHEET

77. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *El Jefe de la Policia de Morelia Jura Matar Catolicos... [caption title].* [Mexico City: ca. 1921]. Large broadside, approximately 23.5 x 15.75 inches. Printed in red and black. Previously folded. A couple of small chips at edges, short interior closed tears, and one dime-sized area of loss, slightly affecting text. Even tanning. Good plus.

A scarce, and large, broadside news sheet published by the heirs of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo that prints news, rumors, and sensational stories during the latter stages of the Mexican Revolution. The elder Arroyo died in 1917, and his two sons, Antonio and Blas, inherited his publishing business, and they attempted to continue in the style of "popular press," as evidenced by the present work. This news sheet prints four headlines, two of which raise the specter of Bolshevik violence and influence in Mexico. The first article, following the headline, "El Jefe de la Policia de Morelia Jura Matar Catolicos" is a sensationalist piece reporting that in response to violence and persecution against Communists in Morelia, the chief of police there vowed during a funeral speech to kill two Catholics a day. The second article, under the headline, "Los Diputados Bolcheviques Consignados al Grad Jurado," discusses the indictment of two Bolshevik representatives in the federal legislature for their roles in the violent interruption of its proceedings. The final major article printed here concerns the arrest of a band of automobile thieves in Mexico City, which is illustrated by a Posada woodcut depicting a shootout between a car and several men on foot. The continued, posthumous reuse of Posada's woodcuts, even to illustrate wholly unrelated publications, demonstrates the enduring attraction of his images even ten years after his death. In all, a fascinating, late Revolution-era concatenation of the popular press, in the tradition of Arroyo and Posada.

(McBRB5525)

\$1,250

FIRST PART OF A RARE WORK FOCUSED ON LOUISIANA QUADROON WOMEN

78. Raymond, Louise [pseudonym of **Sidonie de La Houssaye**]. *Les Quarteronnes de la Nouvelle-Orleans. Par Louise Raymond. Première Partie. Octavia la Quarteronne*. Bonnet Carre, La.: 1894. [6], 67pp., printed in two columns. Original printed wrappers. Tanned, short vertical tear to front wrapper, spine with old paper repairs or reinforcements along spine and edges, three pinholes near spine. Text a bit tanned, small marginal loss at bottom of one leaf. Good.

A scarce and intriguing literary work on Louisiana quadroon women in Louisiana written by a white French-speaking Creole woman from the Bayou State named Sidonie de La Houssaye, here writing under the pseudonym Louise Raymond. This volume was one of four "Quatronne" (Quadroon in English) volumes, each of which told the story of a different woman – Octavia, Violetta, Gina, and Dahlia. In her dissertation on La Houssaye's work, Christine Koch Harris refers to the collective tetralogy as "the stories of several women who are involved either directly or tangentially in the plaçage system of concubinage in New Orleans." The publishing history of these stories is a bit complicated. The present entry on Octavia was published as a stand-alone work and apparently not serialized in *Le Méchacébé*, a French-language newspaper in Louisiana which also printed this volume. The second entry was published in the same manner. The third and fourth volumes were only serialized in the newspaper and apparently in incomplete form. This first entry in the Quateronnes tetralogy was controversial upon publication for its subject matter, which included interracial sex, a scene involving a murder/suicide, madness, pedophilia, incest, and other criminal behavior. Octavia's story also delves deeply into the issues around her passing as white, and is notable for her pursuit of a particularly cruel revenge against an ex-lover involving his own daughter. OCLC records about a dozen copies, including nine in Louisiana institutions, as well as copies at the Ransom Center, Texas Southern, and Duke. An interesting and controversial entry in the history of American literature involving women and issues of race.

(McBRB5462)

\$3,750

EULOGIZING THE REPUBLICANS AS "THE GREAT NEGRO PARTY" IN 1867

79. [Reconstruction]. [Republican Party]. [Pennsylvania]. *The Salt River Gazette - Extra. Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1867* [caption title]. [Philadelphia: 1867]. Broadside, 12.5 x 9.25 inches, illustrated with several woodcuts. Old folds and creases, some scuffing and minor chipping to edges, rectangular-shaped portion of left margin cut away, not costing any of the printed area. About very good.

A very rare political cartoon lambasting the Republican Party for its continued support of the African American community following the Civil War. This biting political cartoon announces the death of the "Great Negro Party" (i.e., the Republican Party) as a result of the defeat of several Republican candidates to Democrats in the Philadelphia local elections of 1867. The broadside depicts a series of racist vignettes and caricatures with equally derisive captions. The eight separate vignettes picture a well-dressed African American caricature with dialect caption reading, "Golly! Dis child make 'em sick dis time;" a scene of a Black caricature resting while white people work to pay their taxes behind him, captioned "The Work of Congress repudiated by the People" and with additional references to "white women," "idleness," "whiskey," "Freedom," "Uncle Sam," and more; an elderly African American man with a cane, with the caption reading, "De old man has a heap of trouble on his head dis morning," a proposed statue of an elderly Black woman sitting on a ragged donkey "to be erected in front of the Union League House;" a scene of potential miscegenation "at the Broad Street League House" in which the minister marrying a Black man to a white woman complains, "Marriage is a contract. I must do this or be fined;" a young Black man in winter wear observing his shadow, captioned, "A Big Thing on Ice, by the Tribune's 'Low Dutch';" and finally a striking illustration of the head of an African American man above a coffin, with the caption reading, "The Great Negro Party--Born, 1856--Died, Oct. 8, 1867." The implication of the latter is clear: the Republican Party is dead in Philadelphia, and African Americans are to blame for it. Though the broadside carries no imprint, the references to Broad Street, the Philadelphia *Tribune*, and the Union League House make the location obvious. The employment of the term "Salt River" in the title of the "Gazette" is no accident. Beginning in the 1840s, and

continuing throughout the latter half of the 19th century, "Salt River" became a popular term and visual metaphor for the political defeat of candidates and their parties.

According to the Library Company of Philadelphia's cataloguing note: "The African American dandy caricature originally appeared as an illustration titled 'S.S. Sanford in One of his Great Delineations of Ethiopian Character' in 'Our Day,' an 1860 circular that advertised his Sanford Opera House. The statue caricature originally appeared in the 'Original Comicalities' section of the June 1854 edition of 'Graham's Magazine' and was titled 'Woolly Equestrian Statue of the late Mrs. Joyce Heth.' Mrs. Heth, an early attraction of P.T. Barnum from 1835 until 1836, claimed that she was over 100 years old and a nanny to George Washington."

A searing political cartoon highly critical of the Republican Party, and typifying anti-African American sentiment that began almost immediately following the Civil War, and continued throughout Reconstruction and beyond. The anonymous publishers of this work apparently issued it on both October 9 and 10, 1867. Both versions are exceedingly rare. OCLC records just four copies of this October 9 issue, at AAS, the Library of Congress, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Osher Map Library in Maine. Frank Weitenkamp's bibliography on political cartoons records only a version dated October 10 with the only copy noted at the New York Historical Society (OCLC also lists one at Northwestern).

Weitenkamp, *Political Caricature in the United States in Separately Published Cartoons*, p.154 (ref).
(McBRB5694)

\$1,750

RARE OATH TO THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

80. [Republic of Texas]. *Republic of Texas. County of [Shelby]. I [Edward Wallis] Do Solemnly Swear, That I Was a Resident Citizen of Texas, at the Date of the Declaration of Independence...[caption title and manuscript additions].* Shelby County, Tx. [but likely printed in Houston]: January 13, 1838. Partially-printed form, completed in manuscript, 5 x 7.75 inches. Minor wear, foxing, and soiling, old horizontal fold, right edge roughly trimmed. Still, a handsome piece. Very good.

A rare proto-loyalty oath promised to the early Republic of Texas by a contemporary settler in Shelby County, as a prerequisite for acquiring an additional land grant, tying into language in the founding Constitution of Texas. Edward Wallis declares he was a resident of the Republic of Texas in 1836, and that he "did not leave the country during the campaign of the Spring of 1836 to avoid a participation in the struggle, that I did not refuse to participate in the War, that I did not aid or assist the enemy; that I have not previously received a title for my quantum of land, and that I conceive myself to be justly entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to the quantity of land, for which I now apply." Wallis was applying for his quantum of land by rights of his said residency, as allowed under the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Texas. The document is signed by Wallis, and witnessed by G.V. Lusk, Chief Justice and Notary Public of the county. Three other names appear in ink on the verso: Wm. Daniel, F.L. Green, and Jordan Smith.

The Republic of Texas declared itself to be an independent, sovereign state on March 2, 1836. Delegates to the 1836 convention quickly drafted a Constitution which included a provision (Section 10) whereby all citizens residing in the state at the time of independence [African Americans and Native Americans excepted] could receive a portion of land in the state "in like manner as colonists...every head of a family shall be entitled to one league and labor of land, and every single man of the age of seventeen and upwards, shall be entitled to the third part of one league of land." Any citizen who left the Republic "for the purpose of evading a participation in the present struggle" would forfeit his rights of citizenship and land. This language is echoed in the present document. The convention also required their male citizens ages 17 to 50 to serve in the military, offering land bounties of 320 to 1280 acres as incentives.

OCLC records just two examples of this form held by institutions. Texas A&M houses an example filled out in San Augustine, and Yale's copy was executed in Nacogdoches. Given the proximity of these locations, and that the

capital of the early Republic was located in Houston when this form was produced, it is logical to assume the form was printed there. A rare and important early Texas document.

(McBRB5837)

\$4,750

A MOST OBSCURE MEXICAN NOVEL SET IN POST-CIVIL-WAR NEW YORK CITY

81. Rivera y Rio, Jose. *Los Dramas de Nueva-York. Novela Original de Jose Riviera y Rio. Adornada con Estampas Litograficas.* Mexico City: 1869. Two volumes: 326,[1]; 320pp., plus twelve lithographic plates (six per volume, with artist noted as "Rivera y hijo"), two folding. Later autograph letter, signed, bound in with Capitulo V of first volume. Original printed wrappers (all twenty-two installments) bound in at rear of each volume (twelve pairs or front wrappers in each volume, with wrappers for the third installment bound after page 64 of first volume). Modern quarter red leather, marbled boards and endpapers. Occasional toning and light foxing. Very good.

A complete set of this rare serialized Mexican novel set in New York City in the late-1860s. When Napoleon III invaded Mexico in 1862, liberals and intellectuals from Mexico City fled north to New York, where some of the new arrivals formed the Mexican Club of New York in 1864. Among them was novelist José Rivera y Río who found himself enchanted by the imperial city. In his estimation, New York had received all manner of scoundrels and refugees, yet "in revenge, New York has seen its streets and its theaters filled with the illustrious banished from all the world's peoples: it pompously received Lafayette in 1824; it took Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots to its breast in '51; the Spaniards in 1830; Garibaldi and many of his comrades; the Mexican deportees or emigres in 1864; the Polish a few months later. In sum, all the men whom the revolutionary tempest has swept away to await better days on the banks of the Hudson, whose melancholic mists have brought forth our best canticles."

During his stay in New York City, Rivera y Rio wrote the present work, which was published upon his return to Mexico in 1869, replete with naive but dramatic illustrations of New York life and city views. These illustrations feature characters and interior scenes from the novel, a street scene on Broadway, revelers inside a Music Hall, a bustling scene outside a "Hotel de la 5a Avenue," and more. Though he rarely commented on works in his bibliography, Sabin noted that the "views and plates are very curious" in this work. The present set also features the scarce original wrappers for each of the twenty-two serialized chapters bound in, mostly at the end of each volume. Most of the wrappers carry the title of the work as mirrored on the title pages, but the final two front wrappers double as a "Prospecto" for Rivera y Rio's next novel, *Esqueletos Sociales*, published the next year in Mexico City. The wrappers also feature descriptive text and subscription information for the present work, noting its publication frequency, that it is "embellished with perfectly lithographed prints," and printed with "types entirely new" on "paper of the best from national factories." OCLC records just a handful of institutional copies of this scarce first edition.

Sabin 71635.

(McBRB5389)

\$3,750

VERY RARE BOOK OF POETRY BY AN OBSCURE AFRICAN-AMERICAN AUTHOR

82. Russell, Paul Lindsay. *A Few Selections from the Writings of Paul Lindsay Russell Lake Forest Ill.* [Lake Forest, IL.: The Author, 1910]. 44pp. Original plain black cloth. Minor wear and light soiling. Ink ownership inscription on inside front cover, "Purchased August 1910 Mr. Pickard Kennedy." Occasional spotting, minor toning, a few leaves creased. Very good.

An uncommon book of poetry by an obscure African American author named Paul Lindsay Russell. According to the introduction of the author here, Russell was born in "a little hamlet in the State of South Carolina in 1890." Also according to the introduction, Russell did not enjoy the privilege of an education, and "his knowledge of reading was picked up at odd times, often under the most trying conditions." However, this did not deter Russell from becoming an author: "Mr. Russell from his earliest infancy was a dreamer, and as soon as he learned to read, he had the peculiar ability of writing poetry in his own way." This Introduction is printed opposite a photographic portrait of Russell. The text prints thirty-nine poems by Russell, mostly on religion, love, dreams, and time (or

some combination of these subjects), but also other subjects such as Santa Claus, "Hontoon's Bakery Shop," and "Hog Killin' Day." A handful of the poems are written in Black dialect, but most are not. This is the only title in OCLC for Russell, and it is not listed in Work, Blockson, the Library Company's Afro-Americana Collection, French's *Afro-American Poetry and Drama, 1760-1975*, nor any other sources we consulted. OCLC locates just three copies, at Lake Forest Library, Brown, and the Chicago History Museum.
(McBRB4511) \$1,250

WITH NAMES AND ORIGINS

83. [Slavery]. [Cuba]. *[Manifest of over 130 African Slaves Bound for Various Locations in Cuba].* [Havana?: July 10, 1866]. [3]pp. on a bifolium. Separated at fold. Some wear to edge of first leaf, cause some minor loss to text. A few scattered tape repairs and reattachments. Some offsetting. Good.

A colonial Spanish manuscript slave manifest for the steamship Cristobal Colon, carrying dozens of enslaved Africans from Bailen to Partido del Cano, both in Cuba. The text at the head reads as follows:

"Nomina de los Africano bozales que conduc[ten] el vapor Cristobol Colon embarcado hoy a las siete de la [ma]ñana por el muelle de Bailen con destino al Partido del Cano unos de la propiedad de D. José Rafael Diaz y otros de D. José García, y por encargo de sus dueños los custodia D. Juan Antonio Sanchez Bustamante y este individuo tiene biencia annal del Partido de Consolacion del Sur."

Bailen is on the southern coast of Cuba, north of the Isle of Pines; "El Cano" seems to have been a plantation outside of Havana, while Consolacion del Sur is coastal town in the Pinar del Rio region of Cuba. The manifest lists 133 "Africanos bozales," that is, slaves who could not speak Spanish, in two or three columns, separated between men, "varones," and women, "hembras" - their assigned names are given, generally of Christian origin but with some range, e.g. "Ciforiana," "Liborio," and "Dionisia." Their ages are given, one as young as nine, several in their late thirties, but most in their teens to early thirties. An additional leaf, signed from Manila and dated July 10, 1866 notes that although 133 people were sent, only 115 survived the journey and lists the names of those who perished.
(McBRB4747) \$7,500

IMPRENTA EN SACRAMENTO

84. Stanford, Leland. *Segundo Mensaje Anual del Señor Leland Stanford, Gobernador del Estado de California, Presentado en la Sesión Decimaquinta de la Legislatura.* Sacramento: O.M. Clayes, 1864. 46pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor loss along spine; light soiling to wraps. Light tanning and scattered faint foxing internally. Very good plus.

Rare Spanish-language translation of California Governor Leland Stanford's annual message at the end of 1863. Being of a Civil-War vintage, the message contains much interesting information on military activities and preparedness in the state, as well as a lengthy passage concerning relations with the federal government. Other significant sections are devoted to the transcontinental railroad, Indian relations, public state institutions, and the construction of the state capitol. Spanish translations of the governor's message and other important state publications were required in the first years after the United States took possession of California from Mexico, but were printed in quite few copies, thus making them very unusual survivors. In addition, this Spanish-language edition of Stanford's message contains an extensive appendix of pardons, commutations, and other grants to California citizens issued by the governor not present in the standard English-language issue. A nice copy in original green wrappers, and quite scarce, with OCLC noting only two copies, at the Huntington and the California State Library.
(McBRB5593) \$1,750

UNRECORDED DOCUMENTS OF A LAWSUIT
BETWEEN TWO SPANISH-LANGUAGE PRINTERS

85. [Stewart, William George]. *[U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]. Copias Extractas, Palabra por Palabra, de Todas las Cartas del Sr. Dn. Juan de la Granja al Soe. Dn. Wm. Geo. Stewart...* Nueva York: 1852. 206pp. Printed self-wrappers, stitched. Light wear at edges, lower corner bumped. Some tanning and dust soiling, scattered dampstaining and foxing. Good plus.

A rare Nueva York imprint regarding joint business ventures in Mexico and their devolution between two diplomats during the period of the Mexican-American War. Before the war, Juan de la Granja (1785-1853) was the Mexican consul in New York, and the American William George Stewart was his vice-consul. Beyond his diplomatic service, De la Granja was a quite interesting figure and an important one in the history of Spanish-language printing in New York. Upon his arrival in the city he established a press and a bookstore for Spanish-language imprints, and he also published the first newspaper in Spanish in the United States, "El Noticioso de Ambos Mundos." He and Stewart collaborated together on industrial projects in Mexico, most notably a telegraph line between Mexico City and Veracruz, over which Granja secured control in 1849. "However, according to Stewart, he had been the one to come up with the idea and the two men were supposed to share the privilege (Box 6, Folder 9). As the construction of the telegraph line from Veracruz to Mexico progressed, Stewart and De la Granja ran into disputes over finances and the fact that Stewart had no legal right to the privilege. When De la Granja died in 1853, the privilege for the telegraph went to Hermenegildo de Villa y Cosio. Over the course of the next few years, Stewart went to court in order to receive the right to the privilege which he eventually did win back in 1855" ~ New-York Historical Society. Stewart was also a printer by trade who was heavily involved in the market for Spanish-language material, and it seems likely that he printed this the present work to further his legal case in Mexico. This volume contains the business correspondence of Stewart and De la Granja from 1846 to 1851, mostly in Spanish but with some in English. A brief section of "extractas" concerning the telegraph line is printed at the rear under a separate title page but with continuous pagination. A very interesting confluence of Mexican-American diplomacy, international business between Mexico and the United States, and the Spanish-language book trade in New York during a time of crisis between the two countries. Seemingly unrecorded, with no other examples traced at auction, in OCLC, or elsewhere.

(McBRB5166)

\$2,750

FIRST BARCELONA EDITION

86. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Cabaña del Tio Tom: Novela Escrita en Ingles.* Barcelona: Por Juan Oliveres, 1853. 322,[2]pp. Contemporary marbled paper boards, leather spine label. Spine paper partially stripped away, edges worn, light rubbing to boards. Scattered faint foxing, but mostly clean internally. About very good.

First Barcelona edition of Stowe's seminal work, issued the year after the original publication. The first Spanish edition was published in Madrid in 1852. The title page notes that it was "Traducica al Castellano por A.A. Orihuela." We locate five copies in U.S. institutions, none of them the usual suspects. Scarce.

(McBRB5589)

\$950

UNUSUAL EDITION OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

87. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Cabaña del Tio Tom: Novela Escrita en Ingles.* Paris: Libreria Espanola y Americana de D. Ignacio Boix y Compania, 1852. 322,[2]pp. plus frontispiece. Contemporary green leather, stamped in gilt and blind. Spine ends chipped, extremities worn, hinges tender. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Foxed. Good.

An unusual Spanish-language French edition of Stowe's seminal work, issued the same year as the original publication. The title page notes that it was "Traducica al Castellano por A.A. Orihuela." Institutionally scarce.

(McBRB5560)

\$1,750

EARLY POPULAR EDITION

88. **Stowe, Harriet Beecher.** *Uncle Tom's Cabin: or, Life Among the Lowly.* Boston & Cleveland: Jewett, 1852. 166,[2]pp. Original printed wrappers. Light wear at spine ends and along hinges. Moderate foxing to wrappers and edges. Light foxing and dampstaining to initial leaves, otherwise fairly clean internally. Still very good.

A slim paperback version of Stowe's most famous work, advertised on the front cover as "An edition for the million!" This popular edition was printed in the same year and by the same publisher as the first edition due to the explosive appeal of Stowe's landmark anti-slavery novel. The work was originally published in serial form in *The National Era* beginning on June 5, 1851. According to the wrapper text on the present copy, "183,000 copies already published in America." A very nice copy of an edition difficult to find in good condition.

BAL 19524.
(McBRB5461)

\$2,000

A NOTABLE SURINAMESE, SLAVE-BORN ENTREPRENEUR

89. **[Suriname]. [American Exploitation Company].** *[Manuscript Day Book Recording Operating Expenses of the American Exploitation Company's Rubber Exporting Business in Suriname].* [Paramaribo, Suriname: 1896-1897]. [192]pp. Oblong slim folio. Contemporary three-quarter speckled calf and marbled paper boards, manuscript label affixed to front cover. Moderate wear, heavy rubbing, some fraying to extremities, short splits to joints, corners noticeably worn. Very good.

An informative day book relating to the harvesting and exporting of balata latex by the American Exploitation Company in the Dutch colony of Suriname over the course of almost a year in the 1890s. From June 15, 1896 through March 12, 1897, the ledger records daily expenditures by the general commercial division of the AEC (which included the Balata Department); from March 13 onward, the book specifically pertains to the Balata division's purchasing and exporting of latex tapped from balata trees in the northwest coastal district of Nickerie, Suriname. The expenditures record purchases of a legion of products and services such as mosquito nets, food, clothing, tobacco, advertising, oil, lanterns, stationery, the hiring of mules, and so much more. Some of the more interesting expenditures were made to "Savanah Mine Promoters," a "Military Garrison," the "Col[onial] Government," and the Nickerie Exploitation Company, with occasional transfers and other business transacted with the AEC's "New York Office." The purchases are listed by the specific employee making the purchases, perhaps made from a company store or through purchases or imports made by the company.

Interestingly, some of the salary-related expenditures in the second half of the ledger pertain to two principal managers: Wilfrid A. Joubert (1867-1940), a white man from Boston who spent twenty years in the rubber and banana industries in Mexico and Suriname, and Charles Douglas (1853-1943), born into slavery in Suriname to a house slave named Dasiana and a Scottish plantation owner named James Douglas. Not surprisingly, though both Joubert and Douglas earned good salaries, the ledger documents in stark detail the earnings disparity between the two men. Monthly entries show that Joubert earned 925 guilders per month while Douglas took home two-thirds of that amount at 616.67 guilders. Converting to U.S. currency, Joubert earned \$4440 annually, and Douglas \$2960. Though uneven, both of these salaries were healthy for the late-1890s, when a United States Congressman earned \$5000 a year, and high school principals in Baltimore made \$2400. It is also interesting to note that the first part of the day book records purchases made by both Joubert and Douglas (and numerous other employees) for food, supplies, and other products during their time harvesting balata. Among these employees are also a few Chinese workers named Wong Lun Hing, Li A. Hing, and Pang A. Sing.

Charles Douglas was manumitted in 1855 along with his mother and sister, and earned a respectful place among Surinamese society through his business efforts, photography, and books. Following the time represented in the present ledger, Douglas remained active in the balata industry and engaged in other entrepreneurial activities throughout his later life. He also became known for his photographic cityscapes of Suriname and for his authorship of several small books on the history and culture of the country in the early-20th century. The present day book

provides a unique snapshot of the economics involved in the extraction of South American rubber in the last decade of the 19th century by an American company literally exploiting the natural resources of Suriname.
(McBRB5707) \$1,850

A DOCTOR WITH MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO

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

Szenger was a Hungarian doctor serving in the Medical Corps of Maximilian I's army in Mexico. He witnessed first-hand, therefore, the French intervention in Mexico, including Maximilian's execution. The present work is his account of his travels in Mexico. The title roughly translates as "The Highland of Mexico in Respect to Physiology and Pathology," which, in addition to being an interesting and unusual travel narrative, serves as an odd sort of medical work. Rare on the market and especially uncommon in American institutions. We locate copies at Yale Medical, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Arizona, as well as several copies in Hungary. An important eyewitness account of Maximilian's brief career as the Emperor of Mexico.
(McBRB2359) \$1,750

"THE FREED NEGROES HERE DO NOT WORK TO SUIT ME..."

91. [Texas]. Burkhalter, P. H. *[Detailed Manuscript Letter from Texas Corn and Cotton Farmer P.H. Burkhalter to "Mr. Currie," Regarding the Sorry State of Farming Conditions, Due in Large Part to the Impact of "Freed Negroes," Just After the End of the Civil War].* Centreville, Tx.: June 30, 1866. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet of lined paper. Minor discoloration, mild wear. Very good.

An interesting view of immediate-post-Civil-War rural Texas, specifically Centreville in Leon County. Centreville became the county seat of Leon County in 1850, and was the home of numerous members of the Burkhalter family. Nine Burkalters are buried in Leon County's Concord Cemetery, but P.H. Burkhalter is not among them. In the present letter, P.H. Burkhalter reports to a friend on the challenging state of farming in the area, referencing the impact of freed slaves on Texas agriculture three times: "Mr Currie, I have nothing of an interesting character to communicate. The crops in Leon are sorry, we have the sorryest prospect that we ever had since we have been in the State. I think it was partly owing to bad management, and great floods of rain. I have never experienced such a spring in life to farm. Last spring was nothing to compare with this, and you know it was bad enough. I have 100 acres in corn and another 40 in cotton. I have no negroes except a part of those we formally owned. The people of Texas seem to be working with more energy than ever was known though they have had quite a disheartening time to farm this spring."

Burkhalter then speaks of his marriage prospects: "Well I am not married but want to very bad. Mr. Proctor has the son by law but I have not the honor of being the one. Jessy McClendon married Miss Proctor, the one you said was my sweet heart. Perhaps you were acquainted with him, I know you was with part of the family, something about old wash, he came back to Leon again and came very near loosing his life. All he liked was the crowd never found him, when in search of him and some white men...I think it more probable that your brother had a hand in it..."

Burkhalter returns to his scathing view of the emancipated slaves within his sphere: "The freed negroes here do not work to suit me, they move around like they are hobeled. I have often wished they were in bondage a little while and that you had hold of them. Though I thought if they had not been free I could have got the hobels off myself."

He then reports in greater detail on the state of farming and crop values, with another mention of the changes wrought by the freeing of the slaves in Texas, and his low spirits due to the challenges of farming now without free

labor: "Provisions are tolerably high here. Corn is worth \$1.50 a bushel. Bacon from 12 to 15 cents per lbs, Wheat is worth 50 cts per bushel in the wheat region, I am told, but I do not think it will remain at that price long. I think it will rise, for all the farms both on the Trinity and Brasos are ruined for this season, that is they will not be able to make any corn, hardly at all, perhaps they make a little cotton if the season is favorable. Mr. Moore is farming and merchandising, both on a small scale. The Lehman's are each farming on a little larger scale than before the liberation of the negroes.... I must acknowledge that I am in low spirits, and do not know what to go at to make money fast. I do not believe I can make freed laborers pay...." Burkhalter ends his letter with some family news and good wishes to Mr. Currie.

The present letter highlights the challenges faced by agricultural producers who employed slave labor before and during the Civil War. It is not surprising that Burkhalter now found it difficult to cultivate his land in a profitable manner without the benefit of slaves to do the work for free. This was a challenge faced by thousands of farmers across the South after the Civil War who had a tough time making "freed laborers" work profitably, if at all. This is the rare instance in which a young farmer from Texas actually admits to the challenges of bringing in crops without slave labor.

(McBRB3491)

\$1,450

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE TEXAN SANTA FÉ EXPEDITION

92. [Texas]. [Santa Fé Expedition]. *Secretaria de la Comandancia General del Departamento de Durango. Por Comunicacion oficial Que Acaba de Recibir el Sr. Comandante General de Esta Departamento...* "Cuartel General de Operaciones Sobre los Rebeldes Tejanos..." [caption title and first lines of text]. Victoria de Durango: Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Manuel Gonzalez, 1841. Broadsheet, approximately 13 x 9 inches. Printed in two columns. Old horizontal fold; small chip at upper left edge. Otherwise, only minor edge wear and very light toning. In a custom cloth slipcase and chemise. Very good plus.

An extremely rare broadside that provides an account of the initial capture of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition in New Mexico to the citizens of Durango by Manuel Armijo, the military commander of the Mexican state. The expedition was an overly optimistic endeavor whose goal was to establish a trade route through Texas to New Mexico and, if possible, to establish Texas jurisdiction over Santa Fé, a right that had been claimed since the revolution. To this end, a motley group of 321 traders, merchants, soldiers, and politicians, the "Santa Fé Pioneers," were assembled and departed Austin in June 1841. The party struggled through the deserts of west Texas and New Mexico for several months before being captured en masse by provincial Mexican forces at the beginning of October.

"The Texans had expected to be welcomed by the citizens of New Mexico and certainly had not anticipated armed resistance, but Governor Manuel Armijo of New Mexico had learned of the expedition and had detachments out awaiting the arrival of the Texans. Capt. William G. Lewis, one of the first of the advance party to reach the settlements, turned traitor and persuaded his comrades to lay down their arms on September 17. He was again used by the New Mexicans in securing the surrender of the main force, which had crossed the Llano Estacado and was encamped at Laguna Colorada near present Tucumcari, New Mexico, on October 5. Thus without the firing of a single shot, the entire expedition passed into Mexican hands" - Handbook of Texas.

The account printed here, dated September 22, 1841, gives an extensive and detailed report from Manuel Armijo on the events surrounding his capture of the first hundred men of the expedition. The entire letter is a dynamic and fascinating composition, but the most salient passage reads as follows:

"Con estas noticias que provocan a ecsasperacion al mas insensible mexicano, activé mis providencias en términos que en menos de cuarenta y ocho horas tuve fuerzas regulares para poner en temor al enemigo, el cual se introdujo en la primera poblacion de la frontera de este Departamento S. Miguel del Vado, en el punto llamado Antonchico á cuya plaza plaza entraron sin ser sentidos, dos de los tres comisionados del gobierno de Tejas y su secretario, cuya

mision es la de darnos sus leyes y agregar la parte Este del Rio del Norte y sus habitantes al territorio y gobierno que usurparon sus predecesores. Estos comisionados trageron hasta el punto de Antonchico una escolta de cien dragones de caballeria al mando del coronel Cooke, capitanes y officials subalternos, los cuales se rindieron á discrecion ya sitiados por las partidas volantes que anticipé tan luego como se me dió parte de su llegada á Antonchico, el dia 17 del corriente mes á la una de la tarde; despojándoseles en seguida de quedar desarmados, de su remonta, montura, equipaje y algunos vestidos que traian en maletas y cantinas, valioso en mas de quatro mil pesos; cuyo botin hice repartir á los individuos que compusieron el sitio, escepto los veteranos, y de cuyos pormenores daré el detall correspondiente...."

A much shorter announcement of the capture to the people of Chihuahua by its military commander, José María Elias Gonzales, dated September 28, and a brief address by an official in Durango celebrating the victory, dated October 8, follow the printing of Armijo's report. "This is the earliest printing which has survived of the account by Armijo of his capture of the vanguard of the Texas Santa Fé Expedition" ~ Streeter. Streeter knew only of his own copy, now at Yale; OCLC concurs, and does not add any further institutional copies to this count, nor is there any new information in the second edition of Streeter Texas. Very rare, and one of the few contemporary Mexican printed documents relating to the Texan Santa Fé Expedition.

Streeter Texas 964.
(McBRB3675)

\$22,500

THE FIRST THAI GRAMMAR PRINTED IN THAILAND

93. [Thailand]. Pallegoix, Jean Baptiste. *Grammatica Linguae Thai*. Bangkok: Ex typographian collegii Assumptionis B.M.V., 1850. [2],241,[1]pp. Quarto. Contemporary quarter dark green calf and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles. Marbled endpapers. Minor wear to extremities. Title leaf skillfully repaired along gutter, scattered minor foxing, some ink impressions on final leaf. Very good.

A nice copy of what appears to be the first Thai grammar printed in Thailand. The work was authored by the Bishop of Mallos, Jean Baptiste Pallegoix (1805-1862), a French-born priest of the Societe des Missions Etrangeres, an organization that dates from the middle of the 17th century and is comprised of secular priests and lay persons dedicated to missionary work in foreign lands. From 1838 until September 1941 Pallegoix was the Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of Siam and thereafter the vicar apostolic of Eastern Siam. Despite his published criticism of King Mongkut and his rule, he and the King were on good terms; as such, Pallegoix was able to devote his energies to the publication of the present grammar.

Grammatica Linguae Thai is a bilingual production, printed in both Thai and Latin, and was issued from one of the country's early presses at Assumption College (the other famous press being Dan Beach Bradley's A.B.C.F.M. Mission Press). According to Michael Winship in his informative *Crossroads* article "Early Thai Printing: The Beginning to 1851" (in addition to the grammar sections, the present work "contains a wealth of material on the history and customs of Thailand and Buddhism, and some text printed in Thai characters with type acquired from the American Protestant missionaries." The work is printed on native paper and displays interesting typographical layouts on various pages and in several sections. A delightful and scarce Thai grammar.

(McBRB5665)

\$3,000

JAPANESE VIEW OF AMERICAN BUSINESS

94. Tozo, Fukamachi. *Beikoku Shoka Jikkenroku [American Merchant House Practices]*. Tokyo: Hakubunkan, 1892. [2],6,8,354,[6]pp., plus folding plate. Original printed wrappers. Somewhat worn and dust-soiled, minor staining. Some toning to title page and last leaf, but otherwise clean internally. Very good.

A highly-detailed report containing seemingly everything the author learned about the internal operations of a large American mercantile house during a six-year stay in the United States beginning in the mid-1880s. The work contains numerous data tables, floor plans, a bank distribution analysis, and other information useful to Japanese

businesses both in Asia and for those companies planning to operate in the U.S. The folding plate is an elaborate ring chart (or concentric circle chart) involving various aspects of business, values, money, and other factors. A very rare work, with only one copy anywhere in OCLC, at the National Diet Library.
(McBRB4700) \$1,250

"CANTON IS NOT NEW YORK IN MANY RESPECTS."

95. [Travel]. [China]. Green, John Plimpton. [*Manuscript Account of a New England Doctor's Voyage to China*]. [New York, Java, and China: 1843]. [36]pp. of manuscript text on folio sheets, totaling approximately 7,000 words. Old horizontal folds, occasional mild foxing. Very good.

A rich and informative manuscript travel journal kept by Dr. John Plimpton Green (1819-1892), a physician and missionary while traveling from New York to Hong Kong and China to practice both medicine and evangelism between April 22 and September 25, 1843. Dr. Green was born to a prominent family in Worcester, Massachusetts and studied at Jefferson Medical College before establishing himself first at Whampoa, China and then later in Copaiipo, Chile. His account takes place over the course of about five months, the first three of which find him aboard ship to Java and then he spends another few weeks traveling through the "China Sea," where he arrives at Victoria, Hong Kong and then Canton, China in early September. It is fairly obvious that Green is attempting to set up a medical practice in China, given that a few of the later entries concern his search for a business partner.

Green's account opens with the Barque Ronaldson setting out from the Pike Slip in New York City, continues with shipboard descriptions of the crew's activities, the state of the ship and its supplies of food and water, his reading habits, both medical treatments and religious ceremonies conducted by Green, marine flora and fauna, the weather, and more, as well as descriptions of flora and fauna encountered at subsequent landing points, the description and disposition of native peoples in Java, observations on local culinary options, and so forth. Along the way, Green often records the coordinates of the ship, providing an opportunity to the modern scholar to track its movements. Green also records his arrival first at Java and then at China, noting his reception at each port of call. The account closes with Green's daily activities in China, which included attending Chinese religious services, treating locals for various maladies, conversing with other missionaries from the West, shopping at local Chinese establishments, and more. In addition to the journal entries, Green includes a list of the ship's crew (in some cases with their state of origin), and most notably several drawings and diagrams picturing the Master Attendant's house and garden at Java, a banyan tree, a trading vessel, and a machine for hulling coffee beans. A brief selection of quotes illustrate the flavor of Green's travel account, as follows:

1) April 23, aboard ship in New York harbor: "This morning, all hands were mustered aft, and received instructions from the Capt., much to the following effect: 'We are now about to take a long voyage. I shall endeavor to do all in my power to teach and assist you, and I wish you to obey officers and strive to assist one another. It is my intention to have divine service on Sundays as also every evening. I should be pleased to have as many as are able attend.' I was pleased to see that the invitation was so generally accepted. Mark the difference of an invitation given in this manner and one of an opposite nature. With faces beaming with pleasure quite a number made their appearance and seem to enter into the forms and solemnities of the service. Spent the day in reading, conversing with the Sailors, &c. Was pleased to find that several of them are possessed of the finer parts of human nature, although it is necessary to arrive at it with some tact, such in fact as but few possess."

2) May 26, aboard ship, en route to Java: "Weather warm. Trouble about servant, in which place the old adage of 'a place for everything and everything in its place' is perhaps not inappropriate. Although I am not antirepublican, I disapprove of an equality of the African and American races. School progressing finely."

3) August 9, Java: "Came to anchor this morning at Anjer off the island of Java, which island is in possession of the Dutch, where they evidently prove themselves to be the tyrants they are generally represented in whatsoever sphere they move. Went ashore with the Capt. where we had a fine time. We went to the master attendant's where

we were treated very kindly. Looked around his garden, which of its kind was very fine, a view of which I shall now endeavor to give you from memory." Green then takes up the bottom fifth of the page with a few detailed drawings of the attendant's house and gardens. He spends the entirety of the following two pages detailing his experiences while in Java on August 9-10, including descriptions of "native Java boats" and the food and supplies they carry, local animals and birds, the methods of Javanese sailors, the functioning of a local coffee hulling machine (along with a drawing of it), a "sedan chair," and finally some indigenous peoples themselves, which Green notes are an "indolent, inoffensive, and ignorant race, Mahometans in religion."

4) September 5, Victoria, Hong Kong: "Was walking around the town of Victoria, visiting Chinese shops, which are said to be quite inferior compared with those in Canton and vicinity in regard to which I hope I shall be able to satisfy myself in a few days. Was accompanied by Mr. Adams from Worcester, whom I should have mentioned I saw on the day of my arrival, who was quite glad to receive his parcel from home. Went with Dr. MacGowan to visit Rev. Mr. Brown (Mrs. Austin's cousin) who has quite a flourishing school of boys. Took tea, chatted, and walked home distance of two miles in company with Rev. Dr. Bridgman. Much troubled with mosquitoes. Police not as vigilant as is necessary for a place composed of the dregs of society as regards the lower classes."

5) September 10-11, Canton: "Had divine service in the morning at Dr. Vs. From 8 to 16 in attendance. Also had a sociable meeting in the evening. Dined at Russell & Co. in company with several gentlemen. Course upon course with fruits, custard, apples, pears, plantains, guavas, &c. Did not like the idea of dining out on Sunday, but on the whole thought it best. Called on several gentlemen this morning with Dr. Parker, found some quite agreeable. Was at the hospital, a large number of patients some much afflicted. I abominate the survival state in which the Chinese are held."

Interestingly from a paleographical viewpoint is Green's numbering of the present account. The first leaf is noted as "No. 1 - improperly - 4," which seems to indicate that Green used paper from a previously-numbered series of blank sheets. The sequence of numbers runs consecutively through "21." An additional lettering sequence runs from "A" on the first page through "R." The sheets were probably removed from a larger bound journal, as the left edges occasionally trim letters or portions of words. A fascinating travel narrative detailing the journey of a New England physician from New York to China, with useful observations on shipboard life, Java, Hong Kong, China, and more in the mid-19th century.

(McBRB5663)

\$3,750

THE FIRST HISTORY OF THE YUCATAN AND THE MAYA

96. Villagutierre Sotomayor, Juan de. *Historia de la Conquista de la Provincia de el Itza, Redencion, y Progressos de la de el Lacandon, y Otras Naciones de Indios Barbaros...* Madrid: En la Imprenta de Lucas Antonio de Bedmar y Narvaez, 1701. [64],660,[36]pp., plus engraved frontispiece. Small folio. 19th-century tree calf, spine gilt ruled with leather title label. Light dampstain to fore-edge of text block, heavier to boards. Title page frayed at fore-edge, with minor loss not entering printed area. Light foxing and toning. Good plus.

The first edition, first issue of the first book dedicated solely to the history of the Yucatán, the Maya, and the Spanish conquest of the peninsula. The author, Juan de Villagutierre Sotomayor, never set foot in the New World, but held a high position in the Consejo de Indias and other royal councils that gave him access to much important documentation in the Archivo de las Indias for the writing of this important history of the Itza Maya and the attempted conquest of the Lacandón Indians during the last decades of the 17th century. "The conquest of Petén and the misadventures of Roque de Soberanis y Senteno and Martín de Urzúa, two governors of the Yucatán, make for very exciting reading" - Szewczyk.

The printer Bedmar y Narvaez produced the title page in red and black; although this volume is there touted as the "primera parte," the history is in fact complete and all published. The present copy contains both the engraved

frontispiece and the often lacking colophon leaf. An important work, with much information on Yucatan indigenous populations.

European Americana 701/262. Field, p.407. Leclerc 1546. Medina, BHA 2051. Palau 366681. Sabin 99463.
(McBRB5660) \$15,000

DECLARING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

97. [Women's Suffrage]. Hooker, Isabella Beecher. *Declaration and Pledge of the Women of the United States, Informally Proposed and Adopted by the Women's Suffrage Convention, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1871.* New York: Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, 1871. 4pp., on a small bifolium. Light wear to edges; minor gust soiling. Very good plus.

A scarce copy of this printing of the "Declaration and Pledge of the Women of the United States," dated January 21, 1871, and thus preceding by nearly three months its more well-known appearance in *An Appeal to the Women of the United States by the National Woman Suffrage and Educational Committee* (dated April 19, 1871). It is unclear if the Declaration appeared in newspapers before this, but it would seem to be the first separate printing.

The Declaration was the first salvo in the "New Departure" strategy devised by the National Woman Suffrage Association, which asserted that women were already granted citizenship and the right to vote under the 14th and 15th Amendments. Consequently, women were encouraged to go to the polls, get arrested, and thereby challenge the courts to side with them. Although this attempt to perform an end-run around the legislative branch ultimately failed, and deepened the split between the National Woman Suffrage Association, headed by Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and the American Woman Suffrage Association, headed by Lucy Stone, it was nevertheless a radical call to arms for the women's suffrage movement.

This version of the Declaration is addressed to the editor of *The Independent* newspaper in New York, and is structured as if it was printed from the text as it appeared in full in that paper, although we have been unable to locate it in online newspaper records. It explains the genesis of the National Woman Suffrage Convention, held in Washington, D.C., on January 12, 1871, and details the presentations before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the days prior by Victoria Woodhull, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and Susan B. Anthony. Noting that, "[w]e cannot venture to predict precisely when or how we shall be enfranchised but that the day is at hand, and much nearer than we have ever before dared to hope," Hooker presents the NWSA's newly adopted Declaration of Independence, and explains their plan to move forward. This included, "Invit[ing] autograph signatures from every woman in the land who proposes to exercise her right of franchise so soon as her legal disabilities are removed," and asks that women who can afford to send in one dollar for the organization to put toward further printing costs. This request for funds extends to readers of *The Independent*: "Mr. Editor, permit me to invite every reader of this article to send one dollar to our fund by early mail, and as much more as shall seem best to himself or herself. Can money be better invested than in this family education in political economy? ... Friends, give us the funds, and we will guarantee the beginning of a new era in politics -- a higher order of statesmanship. Henceforth Political Economy and Domestic Economy shall walk hand in hand." A significant document in the fight for women's suffrage in the United States, and quite scarce. OCLC locates six holdings of this first separate edition, at the University of Rochester, the University of Oregon, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Penn State, Monash University, and the Connecticut Museum of Culture and History.
(McBRB5590) \$4,500

TOURIST MAP FOR BLACK SOLDIERS

98. [World War II]. [African Americana]. *Service Men's Map of Washington. Full Information on Service Clubs, Entertainment and Sightseeing [caption title].* Washington DC: War Hospitality Committee, [1945]. Color-coded folding map on one side, keyed to numbered text on verso, 15 x 16 inches, folded to 7.25 x 4 inches. Faint toning to front and rear panels, minor rubbing. Very good.

A rare tourist map and guide of Washington, D.C. issued to American servicemen visiting the Nation's Capital during the Second World War. The map is keyed to text on the verso detailing places to sleep, sightseeing opportunities, entertainment, churches, and more available to U.S. servicemen. Most interestingly, as the U.S. military was still segregated, the map indicates localities and activities friendly to African American service men and women. Among the many clubs, canteens, churches, and other recreational sites for men and women in uniform are a dozen specifically designated "Negro" next to their description. These include a separate USO bus terminal, two [Benjamin] "Banneker Service Clubs;" a YMCA branch, a dual YMCA-YWCA location, and the "Phyllis Wheatley YWCA;" Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Congregational churches; USOs in Alexandria, Virginia and Annapolis, Maryland; and one for the Negro Women's Battalion No. 2. Along the same lines, the map also features a "Hotel for Americans of Japanese Ancestry." This map was issued in 1943, 1944, and 1945. All are decidedly rare, with OCLC locating only one copy of each of them; the 1945 printing is present only at the Newberry Library. A stark reminder of American institutional racism and bigotry that doesn't seem so long ago these days.

(McBRB5567)

\$950

"TWO JIMA'S FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER"

99. [World War II]. [Shipboard Printing]. Braun, E.C., ed. Auburn Press. *Iwo Jima's First American Newspaper*. [At sea]: U.S.S. Auburn, 1945. Six mimeographed issues, each 8 or 10pp., one loose sheets, stapled, plus a one-page postwar review. Mostly minor edge wear or light chipping, original soft horizontal folds, moderate even toning. Very good.

A group of uncommon World War II-era newspapers printed by the American Navy aboard the U.S.S. Auburn while stationed just off Iwo Jima and then Nagasaki, Japan. The paper was published by and for the personnel of the Auburn under the supervision of the ship's Communications Office. The circulation is stated at 700, which would have served the full complement of the Auburn's crew, which numbered 686 servicemen. The U.S.S. Auburn was an amphibious force command ship that had only launched in October 1943, was commissioned in July 1944, and arrived at Pearl Harbor towards the end of September 1944. By early February 1945, she reached Tinian in the Marianas, where she began final drills for the assault on Iwo Jima. The Auburn was present off Iwo Jima when the United States first invaded the island on February 19. During the operation, the Auburn coordinated and directed the movements of several hundred ships attached to Amphibious Group 2. The Auburn remained off Iwo Jima until March 27, then headed to Pearl Harbor for rest and repairs. After spending some time in Hawaii and the Philippines throughout the summer of 1945, the Auburn was once again stationed off the coast of Japan by late September.

The first four issues present here were produced during the Auburn's time off Iwo Jima. These issues were published on March 4, 16, 17, and 19, 1945. The final two issues here were printed during the Auburn's service near Nagasaki in September; these two issues were published September 15 and 21, respectively. The *Auburn Press* included war news from various theaters, including Burma, China, the Philippines, Okinawa, and so forth. There are also editorials from various state-side newspapers such as the *New York Herald Tribune*, *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, as well as sports news, occasional poetry, reports on ship-board activities, and more. Some titles of articles provide a flavor of the content: "Jap Suicides Becoming Popular," "U.S. Enters Coblenz," "Big Offensive Begins," "30th Straight Air Raid on Reich," and "Iwo Secured." The byline for the March 4 issue states that the Auburn Press was "Iwo Jima's First American Newspaper." The March 16 issue states that "This one-time enemy bastion officially became American Territory on the 14th of March with the formal unfurling of the stars and stripes and the delivery of a proclamation issued by fleet admiral Chester W. Nimitz." Issues also usually contained a humorous item or comic panel, as well as a full-page crossword puzzle on the verso of the final sheet. The paper received Camp Newspaper Service material and was a member of the Ship's Editorial Association (SEA). A rare American wartime shipboard newspaper. OCLC reports just a single holding at the Wisconsin Veterans Museum Research Center.

(McBRB5575)

\$1,750

RARE MEXICAN SPIRITUALIST PERIODICAL

100. [Yucatan]. *La Ley de Amor. Periodico del Circulo Espirita "Peralta" [caption title].* Merida: 1876. Twenty-four full issues, plus supplements. 198,[201-202]pp. Lacks final leaf of issue 24. Disbound, lightly stitched with leaves loose. Heavy wear and chipping to first and last few leaves, with some textual loss to lower corners of first and last leaf. Lightly toned, paper slightly fragile. Good.

A rare periodical from the Yucatan promoting Spiritualism. Below the masthead are the conditions for pricing and subscription, indicating the work would be published every fifteen days at eight pages for twelve reales a year. The present copy comprises most of the first year of publication; it would go on for three years. The opening article gives an introduction to the aims of the magazine, providing a list of six reasons for the periodical's creation. These included faith in the practice and goodness of Spiritualism; that the number of followers of Spiritualism in the Yucatan has increased significantly of late; and to provide warnings and guidance to those who would practice Spiritualism in an inappropriately frivolous or dilettante fashion. Rare ~ we locate issues at the New York Public Library, Tulane, University of Texas, and the National Library of Mexico. A slightly wounded but nonetheless substantial run of the first year of this interesting rarity.

(McBRB5361)

\$2,750