



New York Antiquarian Book Fair

May 2026

Terms of Sale

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EPHEMERAL PEACE PLEDGES

1. **[Abolition]. [Texas].** *[Two Unused "Anti-Slavery Peace Pledge" Forms Protesting the Annexation of Texas].* [N.p., but Boston?: 1845]. Two slips, approximately 2x5 and 2.5x5 inches. Minor creasing and awkward trimming, not affecting text. Very good.

Two highly ephemeral slips, intended to be signed in protest of the potential annexation of Texas in 1845. Each bears an "Anti-Slavery Peace Pledge" that was formulated by William Lloyd Garrison in July 1845, several months before the eventual annexation. The text reads "We, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves not to countenance or aid the United States Government in any war which may be occasioned by the annexation of Texas, or in any other war, foreign or domestic, designed to strengthen or perpetuate slavery." Below the pledge are spaces to sign one's name and indicate one's address, before it was presumably returned to the distributor to be delivered en masse to the federal government. Each slip varies in its type and setting, but bears the same text. Excellent ephemeral evidence of the abolitionist opposition to the annexation of Texas.

(McBRB5491)

\$1,500

"UNDERSTAND AND YOU'LL KNOW WHAT TO DO..."

2. **[African Americana].** *The Black Ghetto.* Philadelphia: 1971-1973. Twelve issues, totaling [52]pp. on bifolia. Previously folded. Some minor wear at edges and along old folds. Very good.

"The Black Ghetto was a newsletter created by young black folks in Philadelphia who called themselves the "Groovers." The goal of the newsletter was to bring people from different Philadelphia neighborhoods together in order to address problems facing the entire black community while eliminating gang violence. The Groovers also sought "to educate Black people to a 'Black' point of view." Their newsletters included coverage of current events and issues concerning the black community. As part of this coverage, the Groovers regularly touched upon a number of themes including police brutality, institutional racism, and black identity" ~ Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The twelve issues in the present group date from February 1971 to May 1973. The mission statement of the group that is printed at the head of several issues reads, in part, as follows: "We want you to know, think, and act in a way that help our nation of Black people.... The news we print is either news you call in, write in, it's news we gather. Either way, the interpretation and distribution will be BLACK AND OURS!!!!!!!!!!"

(McBRB6267)

\$1,500

HANDSOME IMAGE OF A BLACK CIVIL WAR VETERAN

3. [African Americana]. [Civil War]. [Miles, John B.]. [*Cabinet Card Portrait of John B. Miles, Veteran of the 43rd U.S. Colored Infantry*]. Thomaston, Me.: Levi Morse, [ca. 1880s-1900]. Cabinet card photograph, 6 x 4 inches, on printed studio card reading, "Photo'd by Levi Morse, Thomaston." Minor dust-soiling and light foxing, signature reading "John B. Niles" in image area, mild overpainting of subject. Very good.

A wonderful photographic portrait of an African-American infantry veteran of the Civil War named John B. Niles (1844-?). Niles was born in Portland, Maine; the Niles family were founding members of Portland's Abyssinian Meetinghouse, and their family home is the oldest remaining house built by African Americans in the city. Niles was a laborer who enlisted with Company B of the 43rd United States Colored Infantry in December 1863 for a period of three years; his service record states that he fought in the Battle of Hatcher's Run in Virginia. The present portrait of Niles was taken by Levi Morse, a noted photographer in Thomaston, Maine, north of Portland. Niles appears to be in his fifties or sixties, and Morse died in 1902, dating the photograph most likely towards the end of Morse's life. We could locate no other examples of Niles' handwriting, so are not sure if the signature in the image area of the photograph belongs to Niles or was simply supplied by another as identification.

(McBRB6069)

\$1,250

FIRST BLACK VP CANDIDATE SPEAKS IN IOWA

4. [African Americana]. [Communism]. *A Voice for Freedom. Hear James W. Ford Communist Candidate for Vice President of the United States...* [caption title]. Des Moines, Ia.: 1932. Broadside, 11.75 x 8.25 inches. On pink paper. Minor soiling. Very good plus.

Unrecorded broadside advertising a Midwestern speaking engagement by Jim Ford, the first Black Vice Presidential nominee. Ford (1893-1957) was a lifelong labor and social justice activist. He began working on the railroad at the young age of thirteen, saw his grandfather lynched in Alabama, graduated from Fisk University, and served in the Great War. His involvement with the Union of Post Office Workers in Chicago after the war propelled him to leadership roles in the labor movement, and by 1928 he was one of the U.S. Communist Party's representatives in Moscow for the Fourth International Congress of labor unions. During his time in Russia he also became invested in the struggles of the Jewish population ~ a concern which is reflected in his choice of the Jewish Community Center as the venue for the advertised speech.

This broadside, which is printed in an interesting array of typefaces, advertises an evening talk which brought together the breadth of Ford's experiences and passions. The text describes Ford as "the first Negro to be nominated by a political party for this office," notes his role in leading delegations to Washington for remuneration due to struggling veterans of the war, and his arrest at a recent labor protest. Amidst the Great Depression, the Communist Party promises here "Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the government and employers," "Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and the banks," and "Equal rights for the Negroes and self determination for the Black Belt." It also swears to stand against "Hoover's wage cutting policy," capitalist terror, and imperialist war. An interesting and rare piece of labor ephemera, highlighting an early and important Black political candidate.

(McBRB6258)

\$2,750

BLACK SEPARATIST MANIFESTO IN CHINESE

5. [African Americana]. Heywood, Harry. *Hei Ren de Jie Fang [Negro Liberation]*. Beijing: 1954. [4],282,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Light soiling and wear, small manuscript spine label, ink stamp on rear cover and half title. Minor toning to text. Very good.

Rare Chinese translation of Harry Haywood's important political work, first published in 1948. Harry Haywood (1898-1985) was an early Black activist in the Communist Party and the first Black student at the Lenin School in

Moscow in 1926. He developed a theory called the "Black belt," which advocated for self-determination of African Americans through the formation of a separate nation. Haywood laid out many of these theories in the present work, in which he frames the struggle of African Americans against colonialism, nationalism, and legal discrimination in the Jim Crow South. Despite his support of the movement, as well as his leadership of the Communist Party's domestic "Negro Department," Haywood's stance on separation of the races led to his estrangement from the Party, and he was expelled in 1959, though he continued to work for the cause for the rest of his life. We locate five copies of this edition in OCLC, with only one of those in North America, at Stanford University.

(McBRB6251)

\$850

JUBILEE COMMEMORATION OF IMPORTANT BLACK UNION

6. [African Americana]. [Labor Unions]. 1925 - 1950 *Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Silver Jubilee Anniversary and 7th Biennial Convention September 10th-15th 1950*. [New York: Hermine Press, 1950]. [200]pp., plus two cabinet-card photos in studio folders. Comb-bound quarto. Original, silver pictorial wrappers. Light creasing and wear to wraps. Light toning internally, otherwise quite clean. Very good plus.

An extensive and profusely illustrated work published for the seventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the organization. The Brotherhood, founded in 1925, was one of the most important African-American labor unions prior to the Civil Rights era and the first Black-led union to be chartered into the American Federation of Labor. The Pullman Sleeping Car Company was one of the largest national employers of African-Americans by the 1920s and the organization of its workers was a significant advancement for the cause of fair pay and rights for Black labor in the United States.

The present commemorative publication contains a wealth of information on chapters and members of the organization across the country in 1950, while noting the history and accomplishments of each. In the foreword, the porters describe themselves as, "The most humble and, withal, noble men of labor," and the following prefatory material comprises letters of commendation from President Harry Truman, New York Governor Thomas Dewey, and others, followed by photographic portraits of the Black men and women leaders of the Brotherhood, including its founder and president Patrick A. Randolph. The text includes a lengthy history of the African-American sleeping car porters and the organization, profiles and photographs of various members, divisions, and ladies' auxiliaries from across the country, and letters of support from other labor organizations. Also featured are numerous advertisements for Black-owned businesses across the country, but many from African-American neighborhoods and entities in New York City. Accompanying this copy are two cabinet card photo portraits in studio presentation folders, each showing a sleeping car porter named Homer, once in full porter's uniform and once in street clothes, with ready-made manuscript inscriptions, "April 1, 1945 Compliments from Homer to...." We locate two copies of this fascinating and informative work, at the NYPL Schomburg Center and the Chicago History Museum.

(McBRB6389)

\$2,250

A PROPOSED BLACK SUBDIVISION IN ASHEVILLE

7. [African Americana]. [North Carolina]. *Lincoln Park. Offering to the Colored People for the First Time, the Finest Home Sites in North Carolina* [caption title]. [Asheville, N.C.: ca. 1948]. Large broadside, measuring 14 x 22 inches, printed on card. Upper left and lower right corners chipping. Some dampstaining, creasing, and mild wear. Good plus.

The years following World War II saw a significant economic expansion in the United States. Part of this expansion was a massive boom in suburban housing development, made possible by federal programs such as the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage financing and the GI Bill. However, these programs' implementation purposefully excluded African Americans; for instance, the FHA would not insure mortgages in and around Black

neighborhoods in a practice known as “redlining,” non-whites were barred from buying homes in many new developments, and attempts to create integrated housing were stymied at every turn. Nonetheless, African Americans were participants in American suburbanization, though their place in it was hard fought, often requiring the financial ability to buy up enough land to create their own neighborhoods.

Offered here is an advertisement for an exclusively African-American housing development called Lincoln Park in Shiloh, a neighborhood of Asheville, North Carolina. Shiloh, which was settled after the Civil War, was originally located in what is now Biltmore Estate, and relocated to its current location in South Asheville in 1889. The poster advertises “Terms as low as \$1.00 per week” for home sites that included “Water - Lights - Telephone” in “A Seclusive Colored Development.” Shiloh started out fairly rural; from the poster’s language it seems as though the property owner, O. E. Roberts, was a farmer who decided to subdivide his land for the development. Unfortunately, it does not seem that Lincoln Park ever came to fruition; the subdivision was platted in 1948 but was only ever partially laid out ~ it is not to be confused with Lincoln Park in Rocky Mount, North Carolina, an African-American postwar suburban community that was completed in 1953 and is now on the National Register of Historic Places. Of interest to historians of segregation and postwar suburbanization.

(McBRB6218)

\$2,250

FREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MAN PAYS TAXES IN NEW YORK IN 1811

8. [African Americana]. [Smith, John]. *[Document, Signed, Indicating Taxes Paid by a Free Black Man in the Seventh Ward of New York City in the Early-19th Century]*. New York: April 18, 1815. Partially-printed document, completed in manuscript, 7.75 x 6.75 inches, docketed on verso. Old folds, with one fold line reinforced on verso and the other fold line almost completely separated. About very good.

A very rare record of the experiences of the lives of free African Americans living in New York City in the early-19th century, even before the War of 1812. Here, a "black or mulatto man" named John Smith attests that he "rents a tenement in a house in Henry street" and "has been assessed in the seventh ward of the said city, and that he paid taxes in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven." Smith has also signed the document with his mark, an interesting swirling "H"-shaped mark unlike the "X" usually seen on historical documents signed by illiterate individuals. The document is also notarized by a New York official. This is the first such document we have encountered.

(McBRB6002)

\$1,250

PHOTO ARCHIVE OF BUSINESS ADVENTURES IN 1900s ALASKA

9. [Alaska]. [Yukon]. Sterling, Joseph S. *[Substantial Photographic Archive Related to Joseph S. Sterling and His Business Dealings in the Yukon Territory and Alaska]*. [Alaska & Yukon Territory]: 1901-1912. 162 photographs in two albums, loose, and mounted on card. Various sizes. First album octavo, black cloth with manuscript paper label on cover; moderate wear, several images clipped throughout (81 photos, captioned in ink, plus newspaper clippings and ephemera; most images 2.5 x 3.5 inches, with a handful both larger and smaller). Second album quarto, black cloth with gilt cover; light wear (53 photos, 3.5 x 5.5 inches, captioned in ink or the negative). Thirteen images mounted on card; cards worn, minor soiling, most images clear but a few grainy (many images 6 x 8 inches with some larger, captioned in ink). Fifteen photos loose, most 5 x 7 inches, captioned in ink. About very good.

A wonderful photographic archive documenting the business dealings of Joseph S. Sterling during his years in central Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Sterling left Trenton, New Jersey for the Yukon Territory in 1901 at the age of twenty-three, during the Gold Rush. He worked as a fur trader and miner before establishing a business partnership with Peter Vachon in 1904. The two established several trading posts and mercantiles, first at Fairbanks, then later at Chena, and Ft. Gibbon, specializing in furs. This partnership lasted until 1914, at which time Vachon moved to Seattle to work in real estate and Sterling began an enterprise raising silver foxes, first in Alaska and then in New York State. The images here document Sterling and Vachon's business efforts, life on the

Alaskan frontier, and the local natives with whom they did business. Most of the images are neatly captioned and dated.

The earliest images are found in the smaller photo album, labeled on the cover: "Book No. I. Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada and Fairbanks, Chena, Fort Gibbon, Alaska and Other Points in Alaska. Joseph S. Sterling." The opening image shows three men inside, two seated with their arms crossed and one standing between them, captioned "Our Cabin at Dawson 1901." Further images of Dawson include the governor's mansion, a street scene, an "Indian tent" as well as local natives, a fire in town, and a self portrait. One of Vachon & Sterling's business cards is among the ephemera in the album, dated in pencil 1904; other pieces include clipped letterheads and newspaper clippings about the men and their enterprise.

The mounted and loose photographs are the largest images present, and some of the most striking. One such shows a group of five native men and three children, as well as a sled dog peeking in at the corner, and is captioned, "Taken when Joseph S. Sterling was 47 days with the Indians. Some of the party at the head of the Tanana River. Alaska, winter 1903-4." Though a bit blurry in spots, the standing men are clearly discernible, as are their bold expressions. Another image from this group shows the store in Chena in 1908, noted as being "26 x 80 - 3 stories - Log." Several people stand on the porch of the storefront, which has handsome plate-glass windows along its first floor fronting and a bow window on the second. Other images show the Chena docks and warehouses of the company, and the barges on the waterfront. Some of the loose photos show the exterior and interior of the Tanana Commercial Company store in Ft. Gibbon, also in 1908. One interior shot is captioned "Downstairs showing fire pump & hose, Dec. 1908," depicting two men in the background holding the fire hose for effect. Blankets, suits of clothing, and other sundry dry goods can be seen in the background, as well. Another is labeled "The grocery side, downstairs, Dec. 1908," presumably representing the other half of the store. The same two men pose again with the first hose, canned goods lining the shelves neatly behind them. The upstairs of the store is also depicted, where pots and pans and other dishware are on display, as well as cafe-style tables. The fire hose again makes an appearance: "Up stairs showing reach of hose. Dec. 1908."

The final album dates to the final years of Sterling's time in Alaska, 1911 to 1914. Highlights include distant vistas of an Indian village on the bank of the Tanana River, as well as a similar shot of Ft. Gibbon. A handsome photograph depicts "Front Street, Cordova, Alaska Aug. 21, 1914", taken by Sterling, with several other images also of Cordova. Others show Sterling's silver fox farm and its operations, with images of the animals and their enclosures. Altogether, this is a wonderful photographic archive of one man's business ventures in Alaska and the Yukon, showing a full range of his progress from trapper to merchant to fox rancher.

(McBRB3733)

\$6,000

SUPPORT FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN EARLY INDEPENDENT MEXICO

10. Andrade, José Antonio de. *Mexicanos: Teneis Derecho Incontestable a Instruiros de los Procederes de un Cuerpo Depositario de Vuestra Confianza y Encargado de la Prosperidad Comun...* [first line of text]. Mexico City: Imprenta Imperial de D. Alejandro Valdes, 1823. 4,[2]pp. Loose sheets, neatly removed from a sammelband. Uneven left edge. Light dust soiling. Very good.

An important and scarce document that seeks to ensure public support for the installation of a federal congress as part of a representative government in independent Mexico. This address to the Mexican people was published at the end of the turbulent reign of Agustin de Iturbide, who was proclaimed emperor and reigned briefly as such following independence from Spain. The text, published on March 6, 1823, urges the adoption of the Plan of Casa Mata, which called for the election of a new federal congress and a declaration that the installation of Iturbide as emperor six months previously be null and void. Throughout, it asserts the basic right of the people to influence the form of the national government, and for that government to reflect their will in a representative manner, while consistently denouncing the emperor and his supporters as the enemies of fundamental rights and liberties. With the support of the provincial governments, to whom the plan promised a degree of political independence,

and republican leaders from the military, such as José Antonio Andrade and the other principal signatories to this document, Iturbide was forced to step down two weeks following the promulgation of this address. The reestablishment of the Mexican National Congress led to the adoption of the Constitution of 1824 and the inauguration of the First Mexican Republic. Rare; OCLC locates only two copies, at Yale and the British Library. (McBRB2380) \$1,500

EXPLAINING MORMONISM TO THE ARMENIANS

11. [Armenian Language]. [Mormons]. Widtsoe, John A. *What Is Mormonism? An Informal Answer*. Beirut: B. Piranian, 1937. [8],85,[1]pp. Title pages in Armenian and English; text in Armenian. Original brown cloth, cover gilt. Light wear and scuffing to binding. Internally clean. Very good.

First and only Armenian edition. The author, John Andreas Widtsoe (1872-1952) was a Norwegian-American scientist, author, and member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints from 1921 until his death in 1952. Widtsoe wrote that this work was designed for people "who look at religion from an angle quite different from that which filled the vision of the people a generation or two ago". It was published in Lebanon by the president of the Palestine-Syrian Headquarters of the LDS church, who himself served as Mission President from 1933 to 1937, and again later from 1947 to 1950. "LDS missionary work in the Middle East began in 1884, when Jacob Spori opened the Turkish Mission in Constantinople. Branches of the Church, consisting mostly of Armenian and European converts, were eventually established in Aintab, Aleppo, and Haifa, but the mission closed in 1896. It reopened in 1897 but closed again in 1909 because of the increasing political turmoil in the Ottoman Empire" ~ Encyclopedia of Mormonism. The mission reopened after World War I, closing in 1928 and reopening in 1933 as the Palestine-Syrian Mission, and closing again in 1939 with the outbreak of the second World War. In 1947 it reopened under Piranian's leadership, but closed in 1950. We locate two copies in OCLC, at Princeton and the University of Utah. (McBRB6335) \$1,750

RARE DEVOTIONAL PUEBLA IMPRINT

12. Asenio y Crespo, Ignacio de. *Exercicio Practico de la Voluntad de Dios. Trabajos Que Corresponden a Cada Grado de Oracion, y Compendio de la Mortificacion...* Puebla: Miguel de Ortega, [1681]. [20],310,[5]pp. 16mo. Contemporary limp vellum, fore-edge ties perished. Title page repaired, with loss at lower left corner affecting decorative border. Minor toning and scattered faint foxing. Good plus.

First Mexican edition of this scarce devotional work. The author, Ignacio de Asenjo y Crespo, was a priest and canon of the Cathedral of Puebla, closely associated with Bishop Manuel Fernández de Santa Cruz, with whom he served as confessor and almoner. The work was occasionally and erroneously attributed to the bishop himself. The content is arranged in three parts: the degrees of fulfilling the will of God; the spiritual labors corresponding to each degree of prayer; and a brief treatise on mortification. This edition of the work lacks a date on the title page, but its preliminaries are dated August and September 1681. It is considered the first Mexican edition, printed in Puebla, and preceded by a Seville edition of 1680. A later edition of 1682 is attributed to the Widow of Bernardo Calderón, whose dating has caused bibliographical confusion. The work is rare, with only four recorded copies in U.S. institutions, at Indiana, Texas A&M, SMU, and the JCB.

Medina, México, 1239 (ref.). Sabin 76777 (ref.). Palau 18313n (ref.). (McBRB6280) \$3,750

19th-CENTURY FICTION BY A SPANISH-CUBAN WOMAN

13. Auber, Virginia Felicia. *Ambarina: Novela Domestica Cubana por Felicia*. Habana: 1915. 227pp. Modern black quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Contemporary pencil ownership notations to title page and second leaf. Title page reinforced at gutter; final two leaves also reinforced in gutter, final leaf with some loss affecting a few words. Toned and foxed, on crude paper. Trimmed roughly in several areas. Good.

Second edition, first published in 1858. Virginia Felicia Auber (1821-1897) was a Spanish woman who lived in Cuba for many years. She often wrote under the name "Felicia," as with the present work. She moved to Cuba as a young woman and spent the next forty years there, authoring several novels, most of which seem to be romances about women in Cuba. We locate a single copy of the first edition of 1858 at the University of Florida's Cuban collection; a single copy of this edition appears to be located at Harvard. A rare work by a 19th-century woman, and an interesting piece of early 20th century Cuban book production.

(McBRB6262)

\$1,250

IMAGES FROM THE SECOND AUTO RACE IN THE U.S. ~ NYC TO ARDSLEY

14. [Automobiles]. [*Two Mounted Photos of an Electric Car Driven by Automotive Pioneer Dr. Carlos Booth*]. [New York: May 30, 1896]. Two mounted albumen photographs, 3.75 x 4.75 inches on cards 4.25 x 5.25 inches. Contemporary ink annotations on mounts, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

Two photographs of one of the vehicles in the second-ever American automobile race, which began in New York City and ended in Westchester County, near our offices. The first race was held on Thanksgiving Day in 1895; this race was run six months later, on May 30, 1896. Six cars participated, five of which were imported from Europe. The sixth car was a DIY affair built by Dr. Carlos Booth, an Ohio physician who disliked horses and had eagerly embraced the new horseless carriage. Thus, these photos would seem to show one of the first-ever American-built cars. Both show the car at the starting point in City Hall Park in Manhattan, one with a view of the front of the car and the other showing the rear of the vehicle. Dr. Booth's car did not win the race, alas, but it did manage to reach the finish line in Ardsley.

(McBRB5889)

\$1,250

FREEDMEN ~ TEACH OR NO TEACH?

15. [Baird, E.T., and William B. Cavanah]. *The Religious Instruction of Our Colored Population. A Pastoral Letter from the Presbytery of Tombeckbee to the Churches and People Under Its Care.* Columbia, S.C.: Steam-Power Press of R.W. Gibbes, 1859. 19pp. Original printed pink wrappers. Moderate dust soiling to wraps; institutional and collector's ink stamps on front and rear. Light toning and dust soiling internally. Still very good.

A rare work, produced on the eve of the Civil War, in which the Presbyterian Church of Mississippi argues in favor of religious instruction for the enslaved in order to save their souls but also for the purpose of keeping them in submission. A printed note on the verso of the title page identified Rev. E.T. Baird and Elder Wm. B. Cavanah as the committee members who wrote this letter. The beginning of the text notes the increasing tension growing out of the sectional crisis over slavery ~ "Our land has been kept in agitation, both in Church and State, by mad politicians and political reformers, there many years; and now we see several of the leading churches of our land rent asunder ~ divided by geographical lines ~ and the pillars of the Republic are made to tremble." The authors note that opinions of Presbyterians on the subject of slavery are divided, and the tone of this text, while not overtly supportive of slavery, is accepting of it. They argue that the scriptural idea of slavery is a patriarchal relationship, and that masters are responsible for the social, physical, and spiritual welfare of their "servants." Religious instruction to the enslaved, therefore, is not only a moral duty to deliver them from "Paganism," but would also strengthen the bonds between masters and slaves ~ "The Negroes are more easily governed where the Gospel exerts its influence on them." Among the measures they advise are slave attendance at church, preaching on plantations, and oral instruction. Not in Work, who does record several other publications on the religious instruction of slaves, from the late 18th century up to and during the Civil War. OCLC locates only four copies, at the Huntington, Michigan, Temple, and the Princeton Theological Seminary. We know of two other copies, at the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Union Presbyterian Seminary, whence the present example was deaccessioned as a duplicate.

LCP Afro-Americana 8759.

(McBRB6387)

\$5,500

AGRICULTURE IN BARBADOS

16. [Barbados]. [*Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies*]. [*Four Early-20th Century Pamphlets on West Indian Agriculture*]. [N.p., likely Bridgetown, Barbados: Issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1910-1916]. Four pamphlets, all in original illustrated wrappers, as detailed below. Very good.

A quartet of rare agricultural pamphlets published in a series of works by the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies in the early-20th century, each focused on a different aspect of agricultural cultivation in the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, and other locations in the West Indies. The pamphlets were issued by the British colonial government in Barbados, and likely printed there. Each work includes detailed reports on resources for agricultural cultivation, methods and challenges to crop production, and other information relative to agriculture on the islands; one of the pamphlets is a promotional work for St. Lucia. The pamphlets are supplemented with tables of information and/or profusely illustrated with photographs picturing various aspects of West Indian agriculture. The works included here are as follows:

1) *Summary of the Results of the Cultivation of Seedling and Other Canes at the Experiment Stations in the Leeward Islands. 1908-09.* Issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Pamphlet Series No. 63. [Barbados]: 1910. [8],100pp. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Mostly comprised of tables on the various types of canes found on Antigua and St. Kitts. OCLC reports just two copies, at McGill University and Cambridge.

2) *Coco-Nut Cultivation in the West Indies.* Pamphlet Series No. 70. [Barbados]: 1911. [2],iv,46pp. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Profusely illustrated with images of coconuts and the sucking, biting, and boring insects who ravage them in the wild. OCLC reports six institutional holdings, at Harvard, McGill, the University of Guelph, Cambridge, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and the Bibliotheque Universitaire de Caen.

3) Edward J. Cameron. *Hints to Settlers in St. Lucia.* Pamphlet Series No. 80. [Barbados]: 1915 [wrapper dated 1916]. [2],28pp., plus a full-page map and ten duotone photographic plates. New and enlarged edition. Noticeable area of loss to top left of front wrapper, bottom corner chipped, wrappers detached. A fairly straightforward promotional touting the infrastructure, health, agricultural and other benefits of the island of St. Lucia. The work was written by the former Administrator of St. Lucia, Edward J. Cameron. The work includes a full-page map of the island, and several duotone photographs picturing the harbor, various buildings, a cacao plant, "Coco-Nut Beach," views of the Experiment Station, and most interestingly a group of indigenous agricultural laborers "Bringing in Limes" on the La Perle Estate. Only one copy in OCLC, at Cambridge.

4) A.J. Brooks. *The Agricultural and Economic Resources of St. Lucia.* Pamphlet Series No. 81. [Barbados]: 1916. [2],42pp. An informative guide to the climate, geology, agricultural products and industries, and more of St. Lucia, written by the Agricultural Superintendent of the island. OCLC reports just two copies, at the University of the West Indies, Mona in Jamaica and Cambridge.

(McBRB4719)

\$1,250

EARLY AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED ABOLITIONIST WORK INTENDED FOR YOUTH

17. Branagan, Thomas. *The Penitential Tyrant; or, Slave Trader Reformed: A Poem in Four Cantos.* New York: Samuel Wood, 1807. xii,[4],290,[10]pp., plus stipple engraved frontispiece, and including several woodcut illustrations scattered throughout. 12mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt ruled with gilt leather label. Light wear to spine ends and hinges, corners bumped, and minor chipping along board edges. Scattered staining and moderate foxing internally. Good plus.

Second, enlarged edition of this anti-slavery literary work printed by early abolitionist and children's literature publisher Samuel Wood. The first edition was published in Philadelphia in two cantos, but the present edition is expanded to four, and also includes the following extracted, shorter abolitionist works : Notes to The penitential tyrant; Messiah: a sacred eclogue, in imitation of Virgil's Pollio [by Alexander Pope]; Buying stolen goods

synonymous with stealing; or, The immorality of using the produce of slavery demonstrated. Addressed to all Christians of all denominations; A subject for conversation and reflection at the tea-table. Originally published in England [by William Cowper]; The method of procuring slaves on the coast of Africa ... Extracted from authentic documents, and exemplified by engravings; Extract from an essay in verse, entitled, Slavery. By Captain Marjoribanks, belonging to a British regiment which was stationed in the West-Indies.

The section titled, "The Method of Procuring Slaves on the Coast of Africa," includes a double-page depiction of the infamous plan of the slave ship Brooks lower deck, a provoking symbol of the abolitionist movement that brought out the horrors of the Middle Passage, and eight other woodcut illustrations, including one full-page of a slave in headframe and mouthpiece. The illustrated title page features an early American use of the kneeling slave image and the "Am I not a Man, and a Brother?" slogan, while the frontispiece engraving depicts a man appealing to a seated Lady Liberty, with bound slaves arriving into harbor in the background. At the rear is a nine-page list of subscribers and a publisher's advertisement for Wood's other offerings. A fascinating and relatively early work of antislavery literature.

Shaw 12202; LCP Afro-Americana 1480; Wegelin 879; Stoddard 838; Sabin 7383.
(McBRB6308)

\$3,250

IMPORTANT IMAGES OF MEXICO BY A NOTED PARISIAN PHOTOGRAPHER

18. Briquet, Abel. *[Album of Handsome Photographs of Mexico by a Noted Photographer]*. [Mexico City: 1896-1897]. Ninety-seven mounted photographs, each circa 7.75 x 5.25 inches. Plus an additional five photographs by Winfield Scott. Oblong folio. Contemporary black cloth with grey card leaves. Images clean and crisp with good contrast and minimal wear. Very good.

Wonderful album featuring Briquet's iconic images of Mexico. 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, and most are dated. Locations featured here include Guanajato, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, Guadalajara, and Mexico City itself.

(McBRB6193)

\$12,500

"GLAD YOU LIKED MY PHOTOS AND MY FIGURE..."

19. [Burlesque]. O'Neill, Lynne. *[Archive of Material Related to Lynne O'Neill, a Burlesque Entrepreneur and Entertainer]*. [Various locations in New York: ca. 1960-1971]. Sixty-five photographs, thirteen pieces of ephemera, and one typed letter. Most items with one or more duplicates. Condition strong, with most items near fine; one flyer rather chipped and worn. Very good plus.

Archive of materials documenting the fabulous career of dancer, model, actress, writer, real estate broker, and lifelong entrepreneur, Lynne O'Neill. O'Neill (1918-2010) was born Elaine Jose Nolan, and she began her performing career during World War II traveling through the Midwest with the United Service Organizations. In the late 1940s, O'Neill began her burlesque career in Chicago clubs. At her mother's suggestion (her mother often accompanied her to shows) O'Neill took her garter off and gave it to an audience member beginning a schtick that eventually earned her the title "The Original Garter Girl." In the mid-1950s, O'Neill moved to New York and worked at various burlesque clubs, including The Original Nut Club, Club Samoa, Heat Wave, Cinderella, and Cafe Paree where she performed multiple shows a day. During this time, O'Neill also modeled for paintings and magazine covers and was photographed by entertainment photographers Maurice Seymour and Bernard of Hollywood, best known for his iconic photos of Marilyn Monroe.

During a challenging time for female performers, when club owners frequently exploited their entertainers in various ways, Lynne O'Neill appeared to seize control of her career and personal brand, hustling and working tirelessly to earn her income beyond the confines of the club circuit. O'Neill found various creative ways to support herself beyond her performances, including selling garters, photo calendars, and pin-up photos, while also encouraging her fans to correspond directly with her. She even established a subscription fan club, complete with a president and secretary. Additionally, she wrote a column chronicling her experiences in the business for the risqué men's magazine *Man to Man*, where she continued to urge fans to write her, and starred in a revealing tell-all film, "Secrets of an Uncover Model," about her life as a burlesque dancer. When burlesque shows waned in the early 1970s, she moved to Nassau County, Long Island with her mother and opened a real estate brokerage firm. There, she lived under her birth name, Elaine Nolan, and became an actively engaged member of the community. Lynne O'Neill's success can be attributed both to her talent and her determination to make it all come together.

The collection includes various marketing materials for her revealing feature film, an array of photographs and photoshoot contact sheets, promotional cards for appearances at burlesque clubs, color photocopies of handwritten letters that were used in her subscription fan club, fan club membership cards signed by the club's president and secretary (who happened to be her mother), a 1971 typed letter from a friend reminding her about "keeping your figure in limbering up shape," a diet booklet, a photographic matchbook, calendars of various sizes featuring O'Neill, and more. In many of the photographs in this collection, O'Neill can be seen in various stages of undress, playfully teasing the viewer with her body. A wonderful snapshot of one woman's successful career as a risqué entertainer and businesswoman.

(McBRB5387)

\$4,750

RARE AMATEUR NEWSPAPER

20. [California]. [Newspapers]. *American Headlight*. Seiad Valley, Ca.: 1887. Three issues, [4]pp. each. Light wear, one issue splitting at center fold. About very good.

A semi-monthly amateur periodical edited and issued by Charles T. Bailey. Present here are issues from Volume Two for 1887, numbers 17, 21, and 23. The periodical seems to be full of the editor's witticisms and opinions, and we note that very often the letter "E" is missing from a wide variety of words. As an exemplar, "It has been discovered that sea-watr may be made drinkabl by the addition to it of citric acid or citrate of silver." Of note is one opinion on the migration of the Chinese to the eastern half of the country, which the author says makes the Californians quite pleased: "There is said to be a gradual xodus of the Chinese from San Francisco to easter cities, where they will be right royally welcomd until their real natures become known. Then and not till then will our neighbors of the east become aware that the Asiatic is not such a desirabl companion as they would now hav us believ. Meanwhile the Californian is enjoying himself with the thought that by xperience shall they gain wisdom." We locate issues at four institutions ~ the American Antiquarian Society, the University of California at Davis, the Newberry Library, and the Huntington.

(McBRB6367)

\$650

PEARL NYE, CANAL BOAT GUY

21. [Canals]. Nye, Pearl. [*Archive of Pearl Nye, a Canal Boat Operator and Chronicler in Ohio*]. [Various locations: 1890-1947]. Oblong album with ninety-eight photographs, mostly 1.5 x 2.5 inches, some larger; [10]pp. manuscript sheet music, plus [61]pp. lyrics; [120]pp. correspondence. Light wear and soiling, some chipping or edge tears. About very good.

Archive of photographs, correspondence, and songs relating to the Ohio and Erie Canal, centered on its chronicler, Pearl Nye. Pearl Robert Nye (1872-1950) was born on a canal boat on the Ohio and Erie Canal. He captained boats on that canal until it was closed in 1913, and spent the rest of his life preserving its music and lore. He lived in Akron, and then in his final years in a ramshackle house by the old canal in Roscoe Village, Ohio.

The Ohio and Erie Canal (not to be confused with its more famous cousin in New York) cut across Ohio from the Kentucky line to Cleveland, giving countless Ohio farmers access to the markets of the Great Lakes.

The photo album contains images as early as the 1890s, with most dating to 1912 and 1913. Most of the photographs are attractively captioned. Many show scenes along the working canal, in Ohio towns including Akron, Boston, and Cleveland. Canal cats and dogs are a favorite topic (and at least one pet chicken). A few are from visits to Washington, D.C.; New York; and Louisville. A lone photo shows a seaman (possibly Nye?) at Camp McKenzie, GA in 1899. Also present here is manuscript sheet music to four of Nye's original songs: "Come Ye Jolly Boatman"; "O Daddy Be Gay (Henpecked)"; "Canal Ball"; and "Whiskers on the Moon (We're Going to Pump Out Lake Erie)." Additionally, a partial typescript carbon of his epic ballad, "The Old Canal," in eighty verses, and more lyrics without musical notation. There are approximately seventy-five letters to Nye, dated 1930-1947 (bulk 1937-1947), plus manuscripts and clippings. The letters are from old canal folks, extended family members, journalists, and historical societies. Several are from Sarah Gertrude Knott of the National Folk Festival, 1941-1946. One personal and heartfelt letter is from renowned ethnomusicologist Alan Lomax of the Library of Congress, undated. Eleven of the letters are from Akron journalist Helen Stocking Waterhouse, 1938-1941, plus a manuscript contract signed by both, regarding a proposed book project. Their contentious relationship is reflected in some of the other manuscript materials, particularly a long manuscript in Nye's hand titled "What 'She' had Done (Briefly Stated) and Not." A collection of Nye's earlier correspondence and Lomax field recordings of his songs is held by the Library of Congress. Overall, a wonderful folk record of the Ohio and Erie Canal, kept by one of its devotees.

(McBRB6244)

\$3,000

RARE CONFEDERATE NASHVILLE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

22. [Carrier's Address]. [Civil War]. *Address of the Carriers to the Patrons of the Republican Banner. December 25th, 1861* [caption title]. [Nashville: 1861]. Small broadside, approximately 11 x 7.25 inches. Creased along lower edge; ink burn causing a dime-size paper loss at upper right, slightly affecting border, plus a few additional stray ink marks. Later, faint pencil annotations on blank verso. Moderate tanning and dust soiling. Good plus.

A scarce Confederate carrier's address, published on Christmas in Nashville during the first year of the Civil War. The *Republican Banner* was formed in 1837 from a merger of two other periodicals, and was the first permanent daily newspaper to serve the Nashville area, as well as the first to operate its presses by steam. Tennessee officially seceded from the Union on June 8, 1861, but Nashville surrendered to Gen. Grant's troops on February 23, 1862, whereupon the *Republican Banner* suspended publication for the remainder of the war. As a result, the present broadside is only carrier's address issued by the paper that is also a Confederate imprint. The text is printed in two columns with in a decorative border, and the title is illustrated with a vignette of a newsboy making a delivery. The verse itself exults in the success of the Confederate rebellion thus far, regaling its reader with the progress of secession and naming the recent battles that were Confederate victories, including Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Bethel, Lexington, Leesburg, Springfield, Oak Hill, and Belmont, due to the supposed righteousness of the Southern cause and its superior fighting spirit:

"'Twas Southern valor won the undying name / Of conqueror, o'er the unconquered till that hour. / And when upon Manassas' awful plain / The Federal hordes fled back aghast in woe, / Not courage only heaped the field with slain, / The majesty of right o'erwhelmed the foe."

The broadside also mentions, somewhat optimistically, England's support of the Confederacy, and names specific figures including Generals Lee, Beauregard, Johnson and President Jefferson Davis, among a number of others, as emerging Confederate heroes. Parrish & Willingham record a single copy, at Vanderbilt, and OCLC adds nothing further. A rare example of a Confederate carrier's address.

Parrish & Willingham 6498.
(McBRB6140)

\$3,250

RELIC OF AN IMPORTANT MEXICAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION IN CALIFORNIA

23. Castillo, Gerardo Lopez de. *Al Publico. Con el Titulo de "Un Abuso" y Bajo el Encabezado de "La Voz de Mexico"...* [caption title and first part of text]. San Francisco: 1863. Broadside, 16 x 11 inches. Old folds, with short fold separations to a few fold lines, moderate staining and soiling, minor toning. About very good.

A large broadside printing a public statement by noted Mexican actor Gerardo Lopez de Castillo, relating to an alarming article in the San Francisco newspaper *La Voz de Mexico*, concerning a session of the board of directors of Las Juntas Patrióticas, a Mexican patriotic group with members all over California beginning in the 1840s and which lasted until the early 20th century. The text of the broadside contains Castillo's complaints about some internal workings of the group, especially with regard to the election of a new Board of Directors, as well as his criticisms of the machinations of the newspaper with regard to some of the group's activities. The broadside is representative of the activities of the Junta Central Directiva of Las Juntas Patrióticas in San Francisco, which like other junta groups around California, provided a framework for raising funds and getting those funds back to Mexico to support republican efforts against enemies foreign and domestic. According to an article about the Mexican juntas in California in the mid-19th century, the juntas also "raised funds to provide medical care for wounded soldiers and support for the widows and orphans of Mexican soldiers killed in battle, to supply swords and medals to especially valorous Mexican commanders, and to enable former prisoners of war to return from captivity in France and rejoin the fight." Spanish-language newspapers around California were especially important for relating the news about the activities of the juntas, with *La Voz de Mexico* serving as a particularly vital avenue for group activities in the early 1860s. Las Juntas Patrióticas was also an important support organization for Mexican citizens living in California, as it provided mutual aid and social linkages to Mexicans and Mexican Americans at a time when American settlers and companies were driving Latinos out of the state or ignoring those who remained. OCLC reports just a single example of the present broadside, at the Bancroft.

Hayes-Bautista, David E., et al. "Empowerment, Expansion, and Engagement: Las Juntas Patrióticas in California, 1848-1869." *California History*, vol.85, no.1, 2007, pp.4-23.
(McBRB4293) \$2,250

SUBSTANTIAL CONFEDERATE ARCHIVE

24. [Civil War]. [Mississippi]. *[Archive of Correspondence Belonging to William H. Tabb, a Soldier in the Confederate 14th Mississippi].* [Various locations: 1861-1865]. Forty letters, approximately [96]pp. Many with original envelopes. Light wear and soiling, old folds. In a legible hand. Together with twelve additional family letters and two military commissions. About very good.

A wonderful archive of correspondence written home from the Confederate lines by William Henry Tabb of the 14th Mississippi Infantry. William Henry Tabb (1837-1864) was the son of a minister at the Choctaw Agency in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. In April 1861, he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Agency Guards, which were soon absorbed as a company in the 14th Mississippi Infantry. He was captured at Fort Donelson, exchanged, reached the rank of captain, and was with his regiment when he suffered a fatal wound in the defense of Atlanta on August 5, 1864.

Tabb begins his letters with optimism. On August 1861, after training in Corinth, Mississippi, the regiment met with a parade in Huntsville, en route to eastern Tennessee: "The women, men and children were down to see us, and a regiment turned out to do us honor.... Such cheering from beautiful young ladies all along our way is enough to make men brave." On October 22, 1861, he recounts the recent death by disease of his brother Thomas Tabb in Marion, Alabama, also of the 14th Mississippi, calling him "my dearest friend on earth."

Tabb was captured at Fort Donelson in February of 1862. Two of these letters were written from the Union prison at Johnson's Island near Sandusky, Ohio. In May 1862, he writes: "We are not allowed to write what nor as much as we please.... I have no friends to work for me, see no indications of a general exchange or parole, and it is almost impossible to escape from this island.... It is amusing to see men one day Confederate officers and the next day,

cooking or around the wash tub. We have no servants.... I am well treated, have a plenty (not a variety) of food, and clothing that we need issued to us." By September 24th he was back with his regiment in Mississippi: "The Yankees stole my shoes, and I am wearing an old pr of boots.... It appears that my conduct at Donelson has been very highly spoken of. Well, I...tried to do my duty, but I am sure I did nothing extra. Indeed, our regt in my opinion fell little short of disgracing itself." He adds a word on the troubled home front situation: "Am sorry to hear that the Negroes have commenced stealing. I would very much like to see all that have behaved themselves, and wd thrash those who have been stealing."

On April 11, 1863 he describes the recent Battle of Ponchatoula, which other companies in his regiment participated in: "Rollins was sent out with ten of the company on our right wing to try to flank them. As soon as he commenced firing on them, we attacked their center, and they broke to run. They were zouaves, red pants, we never could catch them." He lamented the loss of his enslaved servant on June 7th, near Yazoo City: "I expected John to come to me. I have become attached to John and don't know how to get along without him. I look for him every day now." Tabb had some great stories about Grant's efforts to take Jackson, the Mississippi capital, from which Johnston's Confederates performed a stealth evacuation. On the 19th and 20th of July, 1863, he wrote: "All of the boys wanted to stay and fight, but Grant had 80,000 men and we had only 30,000. It is true we were behind breastworks, but they were not good and the place could be easily flanked. Johnson prepared to evacuate the place from the time we got there. The Yankees knew it.... Not a word was spoken, not a command given. The Yankees knew nothing of our leaving. Some of our men did not know we had left, and were left behind, but overtook us.... I hear that the Yankees commenced shelling the town the other morning after we left, and kept it up til 9 o'clock when some of the citizens hoisted the white flag and surrendered the place.... They were vexed to know that we had left them without their knowing anything about it."

Tabb had been away from the regiment for the start of the Atlanta campaign, and on July 9, 1864, he wrote: "I reached the command the evening of the 5th and found my company...8 miles from Atlanta. I found the men dirty and many of them with worn out clothes, and not very good rations, but all in good spirits, and glad to see me.... The people of Atlanta are leaving rapidly. They think the place will be evacuated.... Do not be surprised if you hear it. We will not be whipped if we do leave it." This is Tabb's final letter in the collection. He was shot a month later. The group concludes with nine condolence letters and memorials. An October 1864 memorial (copied in 1894) recounted his death: "At the time he received the fatal shot, he was commanding the brigade skirmishers & was just forming the line to proceed to the front. Though terribly mangled & in great pain, he was calm & collected." He survived long enough to send farewell thoughts to his family, and to regret "that I was not spared to see my country through her troubles." Also included are two of Tabb's military commissions in the Agency Rifles from the State of Mississippi: as Second Lieutenant on 24 April 1861, and as First Lieutenant on 25 December 1861. Both are signed by Governor John J. Pettus. In all, a wonderful archive from a Confederate soldier who saw significant action and imprisonment during the war.

(McBRB6242)

\$17,500

A MISSISSIPPIAN SWEARS LOYALTY TO THE UNION

25. [Civil War]. [Mississippi]. [Kerr, Thomas B.]. *[Manuscript Amnesty Oath from Mississippi Following the Civil War]*. Tishomingo County, Ms.: November 3, 1865. [1]p. of manuscript on a folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A manuscript true copy of a loyalty oath taken by Thomas B. Kerr of Tishomingo County, Mississippi following the end of the Civil War. The oath itself reads: "I do solemnly swear in the presence of almighty God that I will hereafter faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the states thereunder and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the Existing Rebellion with reference to the Emancipation of the Slaves. So help me God." The document is signed by Kerr as well as the Justice of the Peace, James M. Amis, and docketed on the verso, "Thos.

B. Kerr amnesty oath." Amnesty oaths from Mississippi are increasingly more rare in the market, especially those directly referencing the Emancipation Proclamation and the end of slavery.

(McBRB5112)

\$1,250

SPANISH-LANGUAGE COOKERY FROM PARIS

26. [Cook Books]. Rementeria y Fica, Mariano de. *Manual del Cocinero, Cocinera Repostero Pastelero, Confitero y Botillero...* Paris: 1886. 448pp. plus folding plate. 16mo. Modern blue quarter calf and cloth, spine gilt. Minor foxing and soiling; lower corner dampstained throughout, heavier to initial leaves. Plate separating at one fold. Good plus.

A new edition of this popular and interesting cookery work printed in Paris, in Spanish. The volume covers cooking methods, table service, carving techniques, etiquette, and a wide range of recipes organized by dish types, including meats, fish, soups, sauces, confectionery, and beverages, as well as food preservation and notes on wines. The plate shows various animals-turned-meats with vivisection lines for carving. OCLC shows editions of the work as early as the 1830s, though most are located in just a single copy or two. We locate one copy of the present edition at the Bibliotheque Nationale.

(McBRB6281)

\$950

BUILDING CODES FOR HAVANA

27. [Cuba]. *Ordenanzas de Edificios de Madrid, Toledo y Sevilla Acomodadas a los Usos y Costumbres de Esta Ciudad de la Habana...* Habana: Impresas por D. V. de Torres, 1845. 53,[3]pp. Contemporary plain blue wrappers, separated at spine. Stitched, as issued, with additional small stabholes at gutter where previously bound into a sammelband. Light foxing and dust soiling. Good.

A seemingly unrecorded architectural pamphlet that prints the first comprehensive building code for Havana, developed in 1837 by Isidoro Sánchez y Fuentes, the city's Director of Public Works. The text outlines detailed rules for the construction of buildings and related infrastructure to accord to high technical, aesthetic and public health standards, influenced by such regulations as had been imposed in Madrid, Toledo and Seville. Sánchez's code proved highly consequential, and it resulted in significant improvements to the appearance, livability, and safety of many Havana neighborhoods.

In the 18th century, Madrid, Seville, and Toledo suffered from many of the same problems of haphazard urban development as Havana. However, great efforts were made to develop and enforce building codes which cleaned up most of these city's formerly slum-like suburbs, of great benefit to public health, not to mention aesthetics. Teodoro Ardemans, Madrid's Director of Public Works, began the reforms in these Spanish cities, and his 1720 work on the subject was fantastically influential for generations, going through multiple reprints until 1848. Isidoro Sánchez adapted Ardemans' concepts, but updated and improved them to the requirements of the tropical climate and customs of Havana. He thus developed the first comprehensive building code for the Cuban capital, which was one of the most progressive and well-considered in the Americas.

Two preambles begin the work by discussing the importance of taking architectural inspiration from the buildings of classical antiquity and of considering the historical context and significance of reformed Spanish building codes. The bulk of the text takes up a variety of interesting and practical topics ~ erecting urban and suburban buildings; respecting neighbors' rights when building homes, shared alleyways, building ovens in light of nearby homes; creating *ventanas de medianería* (large windows that can open or close depending the temperature and breeze); how garages should open onto public thoroughfares; where building materials should be manufactured; building basements; building balconies, etc. on public streets; drainage systems and sewers; creating wells and other drinking water sources; where to build forges without disturbing neighbors; large windows for basements; building attics; and air circulation. Sánchez presented his proposed code to the City Council on June 10, 1837, and in 1839 it

was approved in full by the Governor, but the printing of the text was only approved in April 1845, according to the introduction. We locate no copies of this significant work in OCLC or available auction records.

(McBRB5182)

\$3,250

RURAL FARMING STATS FOR 1830s CUBA

28. [Cuba]. [Agriculture]. *Estado General de la Industria Agricola de la Jurisdiccion Civil de Sancti Spiritus Formado por los Individuos Que Suscriben Miembros de la Comision Nombrada al Intento por Esta Diputacion Patriotica [caption title].* Sancti Spiritus: 1838. Broadside, measuring 12.5 x 17.5 inches. Previously folded. Light wear to edges and along old fold lines, with a few small chips at edges. Moderate toning and soiling. Good plus.

An unrecorded broadside that prints statistics relating to agricultural production for the region of Sancti Spiritus in central Cuba during the late 1830s. For each municipality, the broadside prints the number of property owners; ranches; land-grant farms; slaves; white employees; animals, including mules, donkeys, cows, and sheep; distances to transport and shipping hubs; and several other figures. In the bottom third of the broadside are printed the census figures from 1836, with the population totaling just over 40,000 people, and split into Black and white groups. Rather pointedly, the figures for the white population are divided by gender while the figures for the Black population are divided by status, free or slave. A very interesting statistical snapshot of a smaller, rural region in colonial Cuba in 1838. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB5957)

\$950

CUBANS ORGANIZE THEIR 19th-CENTURY BASEBALL LEAGUE

29. [Cuba]. [Baseball]. *Estatutos de la Liga General de Base Ball de la Ysla de Cuba [manuscript caption title].* [Havana: November 14, 1889]. 19pp., on ten sheets of sealed paper, each 12½ x 8½ inches. Stitch holes at gutter margin. Uneven toning and staining, scattered worming. Tape reinforcement at edges. Contemporary and later ink stamps. Accomplished in a legible, secretarial script. About very good.

A complete set of rules and regulations for the 19th-century Cuban baseball league, comprising a total of 185 articles. Cuba was the first place to embrace baseball outside of North America, and launched their professional league in 1878. The present document is evidently an effort to formalize and codify the organization. The purpose of the league is given in Article 2 ~ "Estimular la aficion por el juego de Base Ball al estilo norte-americano" (To stimulate the passion for the game of American-style baseball). The same article goes on to state that it will be in charge of enforcing the rules contained herein, of distributing whatever prizes are established, and of protecting the interests of league clubs and players.

As a result, the bulk of the statutes relate to the league's administration, contracts, player eligibility, and similar codiciles affecting organization. The first section of articles, therefore, addresses the duties of league officials, the administration of finances, and the conduction of league meetings. Another central section deals with player contracts and eligibility, as exemplified by Articles 116 & 117 ~ "Todo club participará por escrito à la Liga, cuando haya expulsado à un jugador, los motivos de su resolucìon. El jugador expulsado, podra apelar de esta resolucìon ante de Liga, dentro de los diez dias siguiente" (...The expelled player may appeal this decision to the League within the following ten days). A third large group of regulations near the end of the manuscript expounds on the process for challenging results and protesting games, such as Article 163: "Todo umpire que a la una de la tarde no se encuentre en el lugar donde se celebre el de safio, sin causa justificada sera destituido de su cargo" (Any umpire who is not present at the place where the challenge is being held at one o'clock in the afternoon, without just cause, will be dismissed from his position). These are but three examples from a manuscript rich in detail and extensive in its instruction. In all, fascinating very important document of the codification and development of organized baseball in late 19th-century Cuba.

(McBRB6224)

\$14,500

SLAVES WANT TO PARTY

30. [Cuba]. [Slavery]. [*Manuscript Petition Made by an Association of African Slaves in the Caribbean Requesting Permission to Celebrate a Holiday or Festival*]. [Cuba: 1814]. [9]pp. of manuscript text on folio sheets. Moderate wear, some worming, uneven toning and tanning. Good.

A fascinating and ethnologically significant file of proceedings ("expediente diligencias") regarding a request by African Carabali slaves "of this class," i.e. bozales, who wish to celebrate a traditional holiday with religious ceremonial rituals, festivities, and dancing while being held in bondage in Cuba. Carabali (or Caravali) slaves hailed from what is now the eastern Niger Delta region of Nigeria, and were brought to Cuba as early as 1513. The request made in the present document, on behalf of a "moreno Caraval" (brown slave), is put forward by the local Cabildo, which were African ethnic associations created in Cuba in the late-16th century based on the Spanish *cofradías* (guilds or fraternities). There are a few conflicts, one being whether such festivities should be allowed for people of "this class," referred to as "bozales." On the final page in a clear dark ink, it appears the details of the ritual are outlined, where different individuals are assigned "titles," such as the wife of the "moreno" (brown slave) Rafael "del Rey," who is assigned the title of "reyna madre" (Queen Mother), and to Mana Trinidad Morejon, "viuda del Rey anterior" (widow of the previous King), she is given the title of "Reyna Mosa" (another type of Queen), and Rosario Dominguez is given the title of "princess" and so on for much of a full page. Among the individuals mentioned in the document are "Rafael," a Carabali [African]; "Nicolas Manselino" an "Indian;" Francisco and Fernando are "morenos libres" (freed brown slaves); and more are designated as "Carabali" - all "destined" for a house of the "Cavilde" (or Cabildo, the African Association mentioned previously). An important document typifying the adaptation of African culture to the vicissitudes of lifelong slavery in Cuba.

(McBRB4748)

\$8,750

A NEW YORK STREET PHOTOGRAPHER DOCUMENTS COMMUNIST CUBA

31. [Cuban Photographica]. Rubin, Sy. [*Street Photographs of Cuba by New York Photographer Sy Rubin*]. [Various Places in Cuba, Mostly Havana: 1970s-1990s]. 175 original photographs, including several duplicates, with forty-two measuring 15.75 x 20 inches, ninety-five measuring 11 x 14 inches, and thirty-eight measuring 8 x 10 inches. Minimal wear and slight curling to prints. Scattered contemporary manuscript annotations and ink stamps on blank versos. Very good plus.

A fine and substantial collection of street scenes and portraits taken in Cuba from the 1970s and to the early 1990s by New York City photographer Sy Rubin. Rubin was well-known for his work in the city, having had major exhibitions and published photobooks about life on the Lower East Side, scenes along 14th Street, and the construction of Trump Tower. He was a student of Diane Arbus and other important New York artists, and he helped to curate and to manage the influential Midtown Y Photography Gallery, which was open from 1972 to 1996. Rubin also evidently made numerous trips to Cuba during his career, although under what auspices or by what subterfuge we do not know. He must have been one of a vanishingly few American photographers working there during the late-20th century. The over 175 original photographs present here follow a similar theme to his work in New York ~ scenes of street life, candid and posed portraits of interesting loiterers and passers-by, street-level shop and business activity, and the general cultural and political atmosphere of Havana and its environs during this period. Children eat ice cream and play baseball, couples and families stroll on the beach, young people canoodle in covered entryways, and the elderly and unemployed bask in parks and plazas. One particularly interesting series documents a political protest against the United States and its interference in Panama, likely during its invasion of the country to oust Manuel Noriega. Other photos depict women working in cigar factories and bakeries, schoolchildren in uniform, a shirtless man coddling a large baby while Fidel Castro speaks on television ~ almost every image included here is a fascinating and compelling one. In all, an outstanding photographic archive that documents Cuba during a difficult period of its history and that aggregates the work of a significant New York City photographer well outside of his accustomed environs.

(McBRB6225)

\$12,500

CDVs OF MAXIMILIAN I AND HIS ENTOURAGE

32. [French Intervention in Mexico]. [*Cartes-de-Visite Album Containing Images of Significant Personnages in the French Intervention in Mexico*]. [Various places in Europe & Mexico: ca. 1850-1860s. Twenty-nine cartes-de-visite, two dozen in a slightly later embossed calf album with metal fore-edge clasp, plus five loose images. Album somewhat scuffed, more heavily at spine and edges. Front hinge broken, remnants of bookplate on front free endpaper verso. CDV mount versos with scattered contemporary manuscript annotations, mounts with later marginal pencil notes. Light staining and soiling to images. Good plus.

A substantial concatenation of nearly thirty cartes-de-visite that depict some of the integral figures of the Second French Intervention in Mexico, in which Maximilian of Austria was installed as Emperor of Mexico during the 1860s by conservative monarchists and with the support of the extended royal family of Europe. French ruler Napoleon III sent an army to Mexico in 1862, before prevailing upon Maximilian, the younger brother of Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, to accept the crown and sail to Mexico with his wife Carlotta in April 1864. His brief and ill-fated reign ended with his defeat, capture, and execution by the liberal forces of Benito Juarez in June 1867.

The images present include several portraits of Maximilian and of the Empress Carlotta, as well as two images of the pair together. Several composite images depict Maximilian's wider family, Carlotta dreaming of the moment of her husband's execution, and Maximilian with his two most prominent Mexican generals and fellow executionees, Manuel Miramon and Tomas Mejia. Indeed, there are a number of images of Maximilian's military officers, such as François Bazaine, the French army commander in Mexico, and diplomatic supporters such as Napoleon III and Franz Josef. Also present are three images of Benito Juarez and several of Mexican officers, possibly from both sides. A substantive and representative group of images showing the protagonists of this significant episode in 19th-century Mexico.

(McBRB6188)

\$5,750

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

33. Granja, Juan de la. *Viaje de un Español por el Levante en 1827*. Nueva York: 1833. 254,iii pp. 16mo. Contemporary mottled calf, spine ornately gilt, edges marbled. Minor wear to binding, library ink stamps on edges of text block. Contemporary presentation inscription on front flyleaf. Moderately foxed. About very good.

A scarce Nueva York imprint describing travel through the region in and around the Holy Land. 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 a newspaper 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. The present work is inscribed to a young woman by Granja: "A la Senorita Da. Anna Copcutt, Su mas atento y respetuoso servidor., Juan de la Granja."

American Imprints 19090. Palau 361558.
(McBRB6147)

\$1,250

CENTRAL AMERICAN FRENEMIES

34. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. *Tratado de Amistad y Alianza Entre los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos, Deseando Afianzar Sobre Bases Solidas y Estables la Paz y Amistad...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1839. Broadsheet, approximately 12.25 x 8.5 inches. Unevenly trimmed. Small chips at top edge and lower right corner, repaired with tape. Light dampstain across most of sheet. Good plus.

A rare, short-lived treaty of alliance between Guatemala and the short-lived Republic of Los Altos. The nation was created from parts of what are now Chiapas and northwestern Guatemala, and declared its independence on February 2, 1838. The separation arose from political differences between Conservative leaders in the Guatemalan

capital and Liberals at the new Los Altos capital Quezaltenango, who were more aligned with the Central American federal government. This broadsheet treaty declares and prints ten articles of "amistad y alianza," in which Guatemala promises to respect the independence of Los Altos, and was promulgated on December 18, 1838. Nevertheless, the two countries were soon at war, and following a final defeat to the forces of Rafael Carrera, Los Altos was reincorporated in Guatemala in April 1840. We locate only one copy, at the National Library of Chile. (McBRB2766) \$1,500

PROMOTING JAPANESE-AMERICAN EDUCATION IN HAWAII

35. **[Japanese Americana]**. *Charter and By-Laws of the Fushiminomiya Kinen Shogakkai [wrapper title]*. [Honolulu: 1924]. 6,[2, blank],8pp. Text printed in English and Japanese. Original blue wrappers, stapled, with titles printed in English on front cover and Japanese on rear cover. Slight wear to wrappers, ink initials on rear cover. Very good plus.

An apparently unrecorded pamphlet printing the charter and by-laws of the Prince Fushimi Scholarship Society, an organization founded in 1924 by a group of Japanese Americans in Hawaii and intended "to encourage and promote education among boys and girls, and particularly those of Japanese descent, in the Territory of Hawaii" (Article II). The society was named after Prince Fushimi of Japan, a patron of education who donated funds to the group. In 1936, the society donated 4,000 Japanese volumes to the Hawaii Public Library system, a collection which was dismantled during the frenzy of anti-Asian activity during World War II. Interestingly, the text is printed in a variation of the dos-à-dos format, with the same text printed in English beginning at the front and Japanese beginning at the back, with the conclusions of each portion meeting in the middle. Not in OCLC. (McBRB5592) \$850

JAPANESE MISSIONARIES IN BRAZIL

36. **[Japanese in Brazil]**. **[Missionaries]**. *Tenrikyo Brazil Dendo Shi [History of Tenrikyo in Brazil]*. Sao Paulo: Tenrikyo Brazil Mission, 1958. [52],16,[2],511pp., including [32]pp. of photographically-illustrated plates. Original orange cloth, gilt spine titles, housed in original cardboard slipcase with black spine lettering. Very minor wear, internally clean. Some chipping and toning to slipcase. Very good.

An unrecorded history of the Japanese immigrant Tenrikyo Mission in Brazil, providing valuable information on many Tenrikyo churches across the country. Tenrikyo was a new Japanese religion founded in the 19th century in Japan by Nakayama Miki, and spread to Hawaii, Brazil, and other regions where Japanese immigrants moved over the course of the first few decades of the 20th century. The photographic plates contain portraits of some mission members, views of churches, scenes from church life, and more. The text is almost wholly in Japanese save for occasional listings of Spanish names and other information. Not reported in OCLC. (McBRB5047) \$1,250

"OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF JEROME RELOCATION CENTER"

37. **[Japanese Internment]**. *Communique [with:] Denson Tribune*. Denson, Ar.: 1942-1943. Seventy issues. Mimeographed. Folio, stapled in upper corner. Dampstaining to upper left corner of first few issues, some with slight loss. Toning and light wear and soiling. About very good.

A significant run of the newspaper published by the internees at the Jerome Relocation Center in Denson, Arkansas. The Communiqué ran from October 23, 1942 through February 26, 1943, at which point it was replaced by the Denson Tribune which ran until June 6, 1944. Present here are issues dating from November 13, 1942 (Communiqué No. 7) through July 9, 1943 (Tribune V.1:No.38) ~ lacking just three issues in that span. Camp newspapers were a key piece of daily life, providing both official and social news. Issue No. 7 opens with an announcement of the third baby born in the camp (Dennis Yamamoto), and also discusses the enlistment of many

local Nisei, a local camp election, and a list of electricians in case of emergencies. By the time issue No. 15 was published, each newspaper was also including a supplemental page in Japanese.

Jerome Relocation Center opened in October 1942, and incarcerated about 16,000 Japanese Americans from the West Coast during its short tenure. In fact, Jerome was the shortest-lived Japanese-American internment camp operated by the U.S. government during the Second World War, lasting just 634 days before shutting its doors in June 1944. Unlike the more western internment camps, built mostly in the barren wastelands of the desert in Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and California, Jerome was situated in the marshy swampland of the Mississippi River flood plain in the eastern Arkansas counties of Drew and Chicot. The camp was connected by rail to the other and more well-known Arkansas internment facility, Rohwer Relocation Center. Almost seventy percent of the internees at Jerome were American citizens, and the camp had one of the more active and outspoken youth populations. The camp newspaper provides a look at daily life, with grievances and concerns aired, as well as local celebrations and social events. An important historical source.

(McBRB6401)

\$27,500

RARE COLORADO INTERNMENT CAMP PHONE BOOK

38. [Japanese Internment]. [Colorado]. [*Telephone Directory for Camp Amache at the Granada Relocation Center*]. [Amache, Co.: 1945]. [6],30pp. Folio. Lacks wrappers. Mimeographed, stapled as issued. tape reinforcing spine, closed tear to first leaf, affecting a few letters. Minor wear and soiling else. Good.

A telephone directory from the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colorado, where over 7,000 Japanese Americans were interned during the second World War. The first page is headed "Amache Telephone Service," though we suspect there is a proper title on the wrappers which appear to be lacking. The opening pages provide numbers for emergency services such as the hospital, fire department, and police, as well as the camp administrative staff. The remainder of the text is an alphabetical listing of internees listing each by name with their "apartment" (i.e., barrack number). The first page provides instructions: "Your correct address is ~ Full Name (do not use initials) / Block, Barrack, Apartment / Amache, Colorado." We know of at least one other copy at the Hoover Institute. Rare and ephemeral.

(McBRB6343)

\$2,000

FUTURE TOPAZ INTERN AND COLUMBIA LIBRARIAN PLAYS CHOPIN

39. Kai, Miwa. [Music]. [*Two Broadsides and a Ticket for Recitals in Japan by Important Japanese-American Concert Pianist Miwa Kai*]. [Tokyo: 1939]. Two small broadsides and one printed ticket. Old folds, scattered closed tears. Moderate toning and creasing. Good.

Three ephemeral items relating to Japanese-American concert pianist Miwa Kai and her training and career in Japan during the late 1930s. Kai was born in San Francisco in 1913, but moved to Japan to study and perform in 1927. She returned to the United States in 1940, only to be interned at the Topaz camp from April 1942 through December 1943, before an anthropologist, John Embree, who worked at the War Relocation, secured her release. She found a job at the Columbia University Library as a typist, but when the university acquired the confiscated contents of the Nippon Club Library, she was assigned to catalogue the contents. She performed a similar job for confiscated materials at the Library of Congress, before returning to Columbia and becoming the head of the university's Japanese collection for forty years. The smaller broadside and ticket present here advertise Kai's duet performance with Maxim Schapiro at Gunjin Kaikan, Reservists' Hall, on November 12, 1939, "with a string ensemble conducted by Tadashi Hattori." The second, slightly larger advertisement is printed partially in red, and promotes Kai's show at Tokyo's Seinenkan Hall, presumably the same year. It contains the same portrait of portrait of Kai, and list of pieces to be performed, including Chopin, Liszt, and Beethoven. Fascinating ephemera of an important figure in the history of the Columbia University Library and of Japanese Studies in America.

(McBRB6303)

\$975

A JAPANESE VIEW OF NEW YORK JUST AFTER WORLD WAR I

40. Kuriyagawa, Hakuson [pseudonym of Kuriyagawa, Tatsuo]. *Hokubei Inshoki* [Impressions of North America]. Tokyo: 1920. [4],4,375,[1]pp., plus three photographic plates. 16mo. Original limp black cloth, stamped in gilt, printed spine label. Moderate rubbing and creasing to boards, minor chipping to spine ends. A few leaves partially detached, but text block clean. Very good.

A pocket-sized and abridged version of Kuriyagawa's popular *Inshoki*, a collection of essays written during a two-year visit to the United States, where he mostly explored New York. According to Mitziko Sawada in *Tokyo Life, New York Dreams*, Kuriyaga's book sold through thirteen printings. Tasuo Kuriyagawa (1880-1923) was a Meiji- and Taisho-era literary and cultural critic. The photographic plates in the present work feature Central Park, Wall Street and Trinity Church, and Niagara Falls. OCLC records just three copies, at the National Diet Library, the University of Southern California, and the Bancroft.

(McBRB3705)

\$850

NEWSLETTER FOR CALIFORNIAN UTOPIA

41. [Labor]. [Equalitarians]. *Equalitarian Bulletin*. [California: 1946-1949]. Fifty issues. Quarto. Mimeographed, stapled as issued, on varying paper stocks. Light wear and soiling, chipping to some issues. Very good.

An extensive run of this utopian labor newsletter. The issues start with number 11 and run almost unbroken through issue 64, covering 1946 to 1949; two later issues, 91 and 105, round out the run. The newsletter advocates the formation of a world association of Equalitarians, drawing on theories of technocracy, the International Workers of the World, and Christian economics. Articles discuss reform efforts and utopian movements in various countries, analyze previous efforts such as the Socialist Labor Party, and more. There is also some comparison of the revolution to the arrival of the Messiah, and consideration of such questions as, "Is equality conducive to efficiency?" The publication ran from December 1945 through issue 143 in 1961, and was issued bimonthly, rendering this a substantial portion of its initial years.

(McBRB6390)

\$1,500

WITH LITHOGRAPHS BY VELASCO

42. Landesio, Eugenio. *Excursion a la Caverna de Cacahuamilpa y Ascension al Crater del Popocatepetl*. Mexico: Impr. del Colegio del Tecpam, 1868. ix,58,[2]pp., plus four lithographs on card. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter sheep and paper boards, spine gilt. Moderate scuffing to spine, boards a bit rubbed, light wear to edges and corners. Light tanning and foxing to text; scattered soiling to plates. Good plus.

A most unusual book containing an account of an excursion to the crater of the volcano Popocatepetl and the Caverna de Cacahuamilpa, illustrated with four lithographs on stiff card. The author was a prominent Italian artist who taught at Mexico City's famed San Carlos Academy. Eugenio Landesio (born in Italy 1810, arrived in Mexico 1855, died in Paris 1879), undertook the excursion described in the present work in 1868. He traveled to the grotto of Cacahuamilpa in the state of Morelos and ascended the crater of the Popocatepetl volcano. The text is in Spanish and reflects the artist-author's deep curiosity and scientific interests. The lithographs are based on artwork and drawings from the expedition by Landesio himself, and were executed by the renowned Mexican landscape artist, José Velasco. Velasco studied under Landesio at San Carlos, and developed a keen interest in natural science alongside his artistic skill, that later expressed itself in the most well-known, large-scale landscapes of 19th-century Mexico. He is known to have participated in other scientific expeditions during this period, and made lithographs of another volcano, Ceboruco, in 1870. Popocatepetl became the subject of several famous Velasco works of the late-19th century.

The printing history of the work is also quite interesting. There seem to have been two editions of the text, one with fifty-eight pages and an errata leaf (as here), and a corrected, expanded version with seventy-one pages. Further,

copies were either unillustrated or illustrated, and amongst the illustrated copies, some were supplied with lithographs (as here) and some received mounted photographs of the lithographic images. Palau only describes four plates, but makes no mention whether they are original photographs. The National Union Catalog entry also fails to mention photographs. According to Teresa Matabuena Peláez, who checked ten examples for the early 21st-century reprint of this work, one had lithographs and two were photographically illustrated, with the other seven copies not illustrated at all. The lithographs are captioned as follows:

- 1) Caverna de Cacahuamilpa, tramo nombrado Salon de los Monumentos.
- 2) Tramo Nombrado Salon de Los Organos.
- 3) Popocatepetl, su crater visto desde el labio S. E. Mirando Hacia N.O.
- 4) El Popocatepetl Sacado desde el Cerro de Tlamaca.

OCLC locates five copies of any issue in U.S. institutions, at UCLA, Tulane, Washington State, University of Texas, and Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Of these, only the catalog records for copies at UCLA, WSU, and Wisconsin note the presence of four plates.

Palau 131038 (calling for only 58pp., as here). Teresa Matabuena Peláez (ed.), *Excursion a la Caverna de Cacahuamilpa y Ascensión al Cráter del Popocatepetl* (2007), p.16.

(McBRB6168)

\$5,000

CUBAN POLISH SCI-FI??

43. Lem, Stanislaw. *El "Invencible"*. Havana: Editorial Arte y Literatura, 1988. 231,[6]pp. Original pictorial paper covers. Minor wear. Text toned, some light wear to edges. Very good.

First Cuban edition of this hard sci-fi work by noted Polish author Stanislaw Lem. Lem (1921-2006) was known for his philosophical and futurism bent to his science fiction stories, anticipating the rise of artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, and virtual reality; many of his works deal with the nature of intelligence and have a satirical flare. Lem published his first novel in 1946, and would go on to author numerous works of fiction and nonfiction throughout his life. The first edition of "The Invincible" was published in 1964, and first translated into Spanish in 1975. It saw printings in Buenos Aires, Barcelona, and this Havana edition. Rare, with a single copy located in OCLC in the national library of Poland.

(McBRB6270)

\$450

AN EMIGRE TO NEW ORLEANS WRITES HOME TO NEW ENGLAND

44. [Louisiana]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Abner Phelps to Gilmer Marston, a Friend Back Home in New Hampshire, Describing Life in New Orleans]*. New Orleans: June 30, 1832. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf. Old mailing folds, minor foxing, tiny hole in second leaf from removal of wax seal costing a couple of words, significant fading to text. Good.

An informative and content-rich manuscript letter from Abner Phelps, a transplanted New Englander living in antebellum New Orleans, written to Phelps's school fellow and close friend Gilman Marston, later a Civil War Union General and U.S. Senator from New Hampshire. Abner Phelps is a notable but still somewhat obscure historical figure in the lore of New Orleans and San Francisco. He worked as a lawyer in both cities and served in the Mexican-American War before moving to California during the early Gold Rush. He and his wife built a house in San Francisco in 1850 that retains their name, and is considered to be among the oldest private residences in California. In the present letter, Phelps describes his experiences after moving to New Orleans, first taking a job teaching school "from six in the morning till nine in the evening. Very few of my scholars speak English, but [only] French and Spanish. I have a hard task as they are very ungovernable fellows. I shall however relinquish this employment in the fall and commence the practice of law." The temperature had already risen to ninety-six degrees and "most of the northern merchants have left the city" for the summer, leaving the streets to "appear desolate and

forsaken." He had already suffered from Yellow Fever and comments that "I now consider myself acclimated" to the unhealthy climate, though "I am not without apprehensions for my health."

Phelps then offers a hint about why he would be willing, seventeen years later, to join the Gold Rush to California. He had found "the advantages of traveling...much greater than I had anticipated," having "corrected" some of his opinions and prejudices and "given me a better acquaintance with all the intricacies and varieties of the human character. I have spent some time in Mexico...[a] beautiful and interesting country" which he liked "much better than Louisiana," where the government, left over from Spanish colonial days, persisted in "sheltering despotism."

Despite an abiding interest in the life of Abner Phelps by Judge William Newson - father of the current Governor of California - still little is known about this pioneering New Orleans and San Francisco lawyer. Several Phelps diaries are held by Tulane University, but they do not begin until 1837, after he was settled in New Orleans as a lawyer and became known as a somewhat controversial politician. Interestingly, the Phelps House in San Francisco was supposedly built first in New Orleans and then moved to the West Coast in pieces because Phelps's wife was homesick for Louisiana; this story is perhaps apocryphal, but certainly fits the romantic nature of Phelps's far-flung life. The present letter appears to be the earliest known Phelps epistle, written at the tender age of twenty-seven.
(McBRB4161) \$1,250

RARE ANTEBELLUM LOUISIANA IMPRINT

45. [Louisiana]. *Laws and Resolutions of the Board of Levee Commissioners for the District Composed of the Parishes of Carroll and Madison. September, 1858.* Lake Providence, La.: Printed at the Office of the Herald, 1858. 40pp. Original plain green wrappers. Minor wear, two binding holes punched through inner margin and soft vertical fold throughout. Moderate tanning and occasional foxing to text, signed on page 32 by the secretary of the commission, with his embossed seal. Untrimmed. Very good.

A very rare antebellum Louisiana imprint discussing the creation and maintenance of levees along the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of the state, and printed there in 1858. Lake Providence is located on the Mississippi River in the northeast corner of Louisiana, about fifty miles north of Vicksburg, Mississippi. The present work was printed by the city's contemporary newspaper of record, the *Lake Providence Herald*. The work includes the founding documents of the Levee District covering the parishes of Carroll, Madison, and Catahoula, printing the district's laws and legislative resolutions, by-laws governing the commissioners' work in the district, the rules of order for their meetings, the "Boundaries of Wards" for the seventeen wards within the state, and an example contract for the commissioners, engineers, and contractors working on the levees. The work is signed at the conclusion of the by-laws by secretary Charles Robertson Purdy (1833-1863), who later served as captain of the Lake Providence Cadets of the 4th Louisiana Regiment in the Civil War, and died in the Siege of Port Hudson. OCLC reports just a single copy, at Historic New Orleans.
(McBRB5156) \$2,250

"BEFORE BEING TAUGHT THE RELIGION OF ISLAM BY THE HONORABLE ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, I WAS NOTHING..."

46. Malcolm X. *[Typed Letter, Signed, to Peter Goldman, Discussing His Conversion to Islam and Previous Beliefs].* [New York?]: April 14, 1962. 2pp. Previously folded. Tiny chip to upper left of first page. Slight discoloration at edges. Signed clearly. Very good.

A superb letter written by Malcolm X to the journalist Peter Goldman in April 1962, that succinctly encapsulates X's conversion story and the belief of the Nation of Islam in the necessity of separation between the white and black races. Goldman at this time was a journalist at the St. Louis Globe Democrat, and just over a decade later, he would release the first edition of his biography of Malcolm X, *The Death and Life of Malcolm X*, which was revised and republished in several editions. Malcolm X himself, at the time he wrote this letter, had just over two years before he broke with the Nation of Islam, but in the present missive he appears firmly dedicated to the cause

and its beliefs. The letter begins with greetings and a brief explanation of his beliefs before his prison conversion to Islam:

"I received your recent letter and was happy to know that our discussion and the radio program increased your knowledge of Mr. Elijah Muhammed's aims among the American So-Called Negroes. Concerning your request for some background material on me, prior to my becoming a Muslim, I can sum up my pre-Muslim life in one sentence. Before being taught the religion of Islam by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, I was nothing intellectually, morally, and even spiritually. I had my experiences with Christians in and out of the Christian church and with the Negro Clergymen, the Negro preacher who represents Christianity to our people, made me develop from an agnostic into extreme Atheism and it was only after the Honorable Elijah Muhammad restored my faith in the Supreme Being (Allah) that my intellectual, moral, and spiritual outlooks began to function on the plane that it is today."

Goldman mentioned in a later interview that he first became interested in this particular Black social movement and in Malcolm X himself after reading C. Eric Lincoln's *Black Muslims in America*, and must have mentioned the book in his prior letter, as X then addresses it here:

"I can't really comment on Lincoln's so-called biographical sketches of me because I scanned through the book two years ago and never did spend too much time reading what he said about my background. But his speculation concerning my future status [sic] as a follower of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad is strictly his own idea. In my opinion, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad is the only black man in the western hemisphere morally and spiritually qualified in leading our people out of the depths of despair that we find ourselves in here in America. He has been qualified for this divine [sic] leadership role by God Himself. No one else on this earth can fill the shoes that God has created to be worn only by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad."

He then goes on to relate the episode of his quick conversion, and the basis for the restoration of his faith stemming from his instant understanding of the Nation of Islam tenet that the white race constituted a "race of Devils:"

"Concerning my [w]n conversion to the religion of Islam despite the fact that I was an Atheist in the extreme sense of the word, one of my brothers who had been taught by the Honorable Elijah Muhammad was able to convert me in five minutes. Despite my many experiences with whites; the fact that I had grown up with whites and was [e]lared by whites, and I had socialized with whites in every form of their life and even though I was in prison I still respected whites, admired whites, in fact, almost adored whites. It was when my brother told me that God had taught Mr. Elijah Muhammad that the white race was a race of Devils, my eyes came open on the spot. It was this shocking revelation [of the] identity of the white man that opened my eyes and restored my faith in the Supreme Being (Allah). Today in America, Negroes who don't believe in God (Allah) believe in the white man, and those who believe in the white man don't believe in God. Those who believe in God look to God for a solution to their problems. Those who don't believe in God look to the white for a solution to the problem."

X concludes by introducing the Nation of Islam's belief in the need for the separation of the races, and by linking these final ideas to the contemporary civil rights movement, arguing that those who seek to integrate rather than separate are a Godless people looking for help from the white man:

"The followers of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad believe that God can give us a land of our own. Therefore, we seek separation from the white man. But, Negroes who are still in the Christian church have lost their faith in God (Allah) the God of our fathers. Therefore, thinking that they can not stand on their own two feet with the help of God Allah, completely separated from the white man, they choose to integrate with the white man and rely on him to solve their problems. So, the only choice that Negroes have to make today is to accept Gods solution and follow the Honorable Elijah Muhammad into some land of our own where we can solve our own problems, or refuse God and integrate with the white man and wait for the white man to solve these problems."

Interestingly, not long after these letters were exchanged and the recipient Goldman wrote about the Black Muslim population of St. Louis, Malcolm X called personally to arrange a meeting, which took place later that year in St. Louis at a Black Muslim ice cream parlor, the Shabazz Frosty House. A truly fine Malcolm X letter, with great detail on his beliefs and with a clear influence on its recipient's later work.

(McBRB6000)

\$25,000

MISSOURI MANUSCRIPT OF HOME MEDICAL RECIPES

47. [Medicine]. [*Manuscript Recipe Book, Including Cures for Cancer, Means of Dissolving Bodies, Making Alcohol, and Other Inventions*]. [Missouri?: ca. 1847-1857]. [141]pp. plus assorted receipts and ephemera laid in. Narrow folio. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards; spine perished. Boards rubbed, some leaves loose, a few with chipping and wear. Contents legible and mostly clean. Good.

A wonderful commonplace ledger full of medicinal recipes ~ for people and animals ~ as well as useful household receipts. This lengthy volume contains a variety of recipes for cures, as well as passages copied from physick manuals and other sources. Many have identified contributors, either with name or initials. The volume opens with a lengthy treaty on the manufacture of matches, as well as several curatives for spavine or ring bone with prices listed. Several leaves are datelined at St. Louis in 1857, while others are dated earlier. There is what is either a lengthy extract or the start of an original text from *The Physician Assistant* by J.D. Morgan, dated at Louisiana, Missouri 1849 (we find no such title extant). It includes a preface, testimonials, and a table of contents followed by curatives and receipts. In addition to regular cures for fevers, agues, bleeding, rheumatism, cholera, and consumption, the volume includes numerous treatments for cancer ~ this cataloguer's favorite is: "Take a toad put it in a bottle, put in fresh butter, set in the sun untill dissolved, then apply it to the parts affected until cured." One page contains cures for bleeding of the lungs, a recipe for wine bitters, a "corn cure", and a recipe for "Washing Fluid" which has a sidenote that reads "Put this up for sale." The facing page begins with "King of all secrets" ~ a cure for barrenness that includes cannabis sativa as its main ingredient. Additionally the volume includes numerous notations for photographic processes and the creation of daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, as well as mixtures for inks and paints, and a method for dissolving bones and flesh (listed just after how to cure a person who is intoxicated). Laid in are several slips with recipes, as well as clippings and other related items. Altogether, a wonderful record of a homemade medical work, possibly kept by someone who sold medicines or cures, likely in Missouri or the Midwest.

(McBRB6272)

\$2,500

THANKSGIVING FOR THE CALMING OF THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

48. [Medicine]. [Mexico]. *Despedida y Suplicas de Maria Santisima, y Recuerdo de los Mexicanos a Sus Sagrados Dolores* [*caption title*]. Mexico City: 1833. Broadside, 6.25 x 8.5 inches. Very minor soiling and wear. Near fine.

Cholera was a genuine scourge in 19th-century Mexico, and the present work comes out of the epidemic that broke out in August of 1833. According to parish records, it is estimated that a total of five percent of the population of Mexico City died as a result, with the number of deaths causing overcrowding in both hospitals and cemeteries. The present document describes how the image of Our Lady of Sorrows was venerated in the Casa de los Ejercicios de la Profesa and carried in solemn procession to the church of the convent of the nuns of the Lord of Santa Teresa on Saturday, August 17, 1833, only eleven days after the first case of cholera was detected in Mexico City. After the conclusion of the novena held in the Metropolitan Church, the image of the Most Holy Mary was returned to its temple on September 9, 1833; through the supplications made by the faithful to the aforesaid images, the great epidemic of cholera morbus was thereby calmed. An ephemeral piece, not traced in OCLC.

(McBRB6283)

\$1,250

CASTRATIONS ~ "MAIS MELANCOLICAS, E MAIS GRAVES"

49. [Medicine]. [Portuguese]. *Prolegomos de Cirurgia Operatoria, Quod Munus Rei Publicae Affere Maius, Melius Repossumos Didocessus, Atque Condimos Juventutem...* [*manuscript caption title*]. [Brazil?: ca. 1850]. 280pp. In Portuguese.

Small quarto. Contemporary calf, rebacked, with original gilt spine and label laid down. Scattered, minor foxing and staining internally. Accomplished in a neat, legible hand. Still very good.

A detailed manuscript guide to various surgical operations, compiled and accomplished during the mid-19th century. The entries are a gruesome catalogue of invasive and drastic procedures, some of which might have scant chance of success even in the present day. After an introduction that discusses terminology and basic instruments, the first entry is a six-page description of the trepanation procedure, in which the skull is punctured to relieve pressure in the brain cavity (or to reduce madness and release evil spirits). A pair of eye operations follow, one for cataracts and the other for "olho cancrozo" ~ cancerous eye. The manuscript also includes instructions for operations on hernias, abscesses, duct obstructions, polyps, and more. Two sections are given over to various kinds of amputation and to castration, "una de mais melancolicas, e mais graves [operações]." Perhaps most interestingly, the final seventy-five pages are given over to a brief manual on the "Principios Giraes Sobre a Arte Obscristicia," i.e. general principles of obstetrics. This final section is somewhat more perfunctory; nevertheless, it provides explanations of the physical organs involved, details on examination, and instructions for a number of procedures, most of which are involved in the delivery of a baby. A fascinating medical manuscript, and certainly one ripe for further study.

(McBRB5683)

\$3,500

VIOLENT IMAGES OF THE BORDER WAR AND MEXICAN REVOLUTION

50. [Mexican Revolution]. [Border War]. [*Extensive Group of Over One Hundred Real Photo Postcards of the Mexican Revolution and the Border War*]. [Various places in Mexico, Texas, and Arizona: ca. 1913-1921] 106 real photo postcards, including six duplicates. Varying sizes, but most approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Scattered contemporary and later manuscript annotations. Light wear at edges, occasionally a bit heavier. Some scattered damp and dust soiling. Overall, about very good.

A substantial collection of over 100 real photo postcards that depict scenes from the Mexican Revolution and the related border war interventions of the United States Army. The images included here, some quite violent in nature, are dated from 1913 to 1922; most are captioned in the negative. They show ruined buildings, military encampments, injured soldiers, and corpses on both sides of the U.S.-Mexican border and in Veracruz. Also included are identified portraits of individuals such as Francisco Madero, Pancho Villa on his deathbed, and American General John Pershing. Many of the images are by El Paso photographer W.H. Horne, who was one of the most prominent photographers of Border War incidents, captured the Columbus Raid in New Mexico, and photographed skirmishes near his home in El Paso. Also present are a short series of images by Cal Osborn, who documented border incidents near Douglass, Arizona, and a group by William Hadsell, William Hadsell, an American resident of Veracruz who ran a Kodak store and was a prolific recorder of events there. Several Mexican photographers are represented as well. Many of the photos are quite gruesome in nature, and show corpses in various states of decomposition, as well as the aftermath of battles and executions, but in all provide an arresting visual document of the interventions by the United States in Mexico during the 1910s. Powerful images of the Mexican Revolution and the resulting upheaval there and along the border with the United States.

(McBRB6158)

\$9,750

NO MONEY FOR MEXICAN SPIES

51. [Mexican-American War]. [*Manuscript Letter Written by Ramon Adame Warning of the Approach of 10,000 "Perfidious American Enemies" from the North*]. San Luis Potosi: May 8, 1847. [2]pp. Previously folded. Short closed tear and minor loss at edges of old horizontal fold. Small area of light staining. Accomplished in a neat secretarial script. About very good.

A fascinating letter from the governor of San Luis Potosí, Ramon Adame, that relates reports on the northern front of the Mexican-American War, written two months after the Battle of Saltillo and just days after the American invaders had captured Puebla to the south. The letter is addressed to Ignacio de Mora y Villamil, the General-in-

Chief of Mexico's northern army, presumably with the goal of spurring action from his forces with this new information. Adame discusses troop movements and defenses in Real de Catorce and Matehuala to the north, and relates reports from Mexican officers that 10,000 American reinforcements were approaching Saltillo and Monterrey:

"Los referidos Capitanes aseguraron q[ue] la proxima entrante semana hacian sino habian hecho ya movimiento en direccion a estos puntos las fuerzas enemigas en numero de ocho a die mil hombres: que de Agua Nueva al Saltillo hay de cinco a seis mil, y el resto en Monterey. En Matehuala, hoy corre la voz unisona q[ue] dentro de quince, o a los mas, veinte dias deben llegarse por estas villas los enemigos."

He then writes at length concerning the need to improve observation of the nefarious American enemies, in order that news might be received quickly and directly, and inquires as to how to pay for such agents:

"Al vecindario a una finita para acordar medidas salvadores, y principalmente q[ue] por carencia de fondos se espensare a una o dos personas q[ue] observase los moviminetos y direccion de los perfidos enemigos norte americanos, no logre reuniera, y ya la esperiencia acreditada q[ue] no tienen efecto esta clase de emercciones.... Lo que traslado a V.S. para conocimineto del E.S. Gob[er]nador, y con el fin de que se sirva decirme de que fondos puede hacerse el gasto para los agentes vigilan los operaciones del enemigo."

A very interesting snapshot of the lack of resources and organization that led to rapid defeat in the Mexican-American War.
(McBRB5172) \$1,750

THE RARE FIRST EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT PANORAMIC DEPICTION OF MEXICO CITY

52. [Mexico]. Burford, Robert. *Description of a View of the City of Mexico, and Surrounding Country, Now Exhibiting in the Panorama, Leicester-Square. Painted by the Proprietors, J. and R. Burford, from Drawings Taken in the Summer of 1823, Brought to This Country, by Mr. W. Bullock.* London: Printed by J. and C. Adlard, 1825. 12pp., plus large folding plate. Contemporary plain paper wrappers, sewn, with manuscript title on front wrapper reading, "View of Mexico." Front wrapper partially separated, moderate edge wear and soiling to wrappers. Light foxing to text, previous ownership inscription dated in the year of publication on title page. Untrimmed. Very good plus.

The very rare first edition of Robert Burford's interpretation of William Bullock's "View of the City and Valley of Mexico, from Tacubaya in 1822," which Burford adapted as a panoramic exhibited at Leicester Square in London in 1825. Burford's original painting of Mexico City is now lost, but the folding plate, measuring 12.5 x 19 inches, recreates the painting in two sections. The folding plate, titled, "Explanation of a View of the City of Mexico, exhibiting in the Panorama, Leicester Square," memorializes the city from Calles Platoros to the Regina Coeli Convent Church. The scene is keyed to seventy-one locations around the city, printed below the illustration. Burford created his painting of Mexico City from drawings by William Bullock, published as the frontispiece in Bullock's *Six Months Residence and Travel in Mexico*, also published in 1825.

Bullock was a museum owner in London, and a notable showman, lecturer, and traveler. In 1822, he visited Veracruz, Xalapa, Pulque, Puebla, and Cholula before finally arriving in Mexico City, where he spent the remainder of his journey; along the way, he collected artifacts, documents, and illustrations intended for an 1824 exhibition, "Modern Mexico," which he put on at the Egyptian Hall in London. Burford's large-scale painting of Mexico City, inspired by Bullock's work, was one of the very earliest panoramas to depict a Mexican location.

The text accompanying the plate gives a general history of Mexico City and details thirty-two of the keyed locations in the painting. The previous owner's inscription on the title page reads, "Matthew Heath 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, 14th Dec 1825." Heath was very likely a barrister who attended the exhibit of Burford's panorama and brought home this work as a memento. OCLC reports a healthy number of copies of the 1826 edition in

institutions, but only two copies of the present first edition, dated 1825 on the title page, at Yale and the Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey in Mexico. A wonderful artifact of early-19th century, evidence of the artistic interplay between influential artists working to bring the majesty of Mexico City to a larger audience.
(McBRB3098) \$1,950

IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FROM SAN LUIS POTOSI

53. [Mexico]. Cuellar, Jose T. de. *La Ilustracion Potosina. Seminario de Literatura, Poesias, Novelas, Noticias, Descubrimientos, Variedades, Modas y Avisos*. San Luis Potosi: Tipografia de Silverio Maria Velez, 1869. 106,[4],107-338,[5]pp. plus twelve plates. Later calf, gilt with leather labels. Faint ink stamp on front flyleaf, some light rumpling and soiling. Last few leaves with slight worm track in gutter, affecting several lines of text. About very good.

Liberal critic and writer Jose Tomas de Cuellar fled from Mexico City to San Luis Potosi after angering President Benito Juarez. In 1869, he founded *La Ilustracion Potosina*, hoping to bring the literary culture of the Mexican Liberal movement to the provinces. The magazine contains poetry, fiction, and essays, as well as several handsome illustrations. Among the serial's notable achievements during its brief run was the publication of what is considered to be the first graphic novel of the Mexican press. Consisting of four pages with four drawings each, captioned in the lower margins, "Rosa y Federico: Novela Ilustrada Contemporanea" recounts the tragic romance of Rosa and Federico. The work opens with their initial flirtation, followed by their painful separation upon his army conscription, and their subsequent courtship, marriage, and the birth of their first child. Rosa, however, carries on a clandestine relationship with her cousin; when Federico finds out, he threatens suicide. Scarce.
(McBRB6260) \$3,000

THE RULEBOOK FOR INDEPENDENT MEXICO'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODY

54. [Mexico]. [Independence]. *Reglamento para Gobierno Interior de la Soberana Junta Provisional Gubernativa del Imperio Mexicano*. Mexico: D. Alejandro Valdes, 1821. 28pp. Disbound. Light toning, scattered staining. About very good.

An extremely scarce pamphlet that comprises the set of rules governing the meetings and deliberations of the first legislative body established in newly independent Mexico at the end of 1821. As part of the Treaty of Cordoba that granted independence in September 1821, Agustin de Iturbide and Juan O'Donojú, the last viceroy of colonial New Spain, negotiated that Mexico would be ruled by a Regency and a provisional legislative junta until a constitution could be written and approved. Iturbide was head of the Regency, and he controlled most of the thirty-six members appointed to the junta, which eventually voted for him to be crowned Emperor of Mexico in May 1822. Although Iturbide dissolved the body after they came to loggerheads shortly into his brief reign, the junta was nevertheless responsible for passing the first laws of the new Mexican state.

The present work puts forth the operating rules for the Junta Provisional Gubernativa in eleven sections, each with a dedicated topic. The initial sections establish general rules for body meetings ~ sessions from nine to one, no women, etc. ~ before moving on to the duties of the president, vice-president, secretaries, and members. Interestingly, the section concerning the president and vice-president lays out the manner of their first election, to take place on November 28, 1821, and clearly following the publication of these rules. The remaining sections prescribe the manner in which laws can be proposed, how they should be debated, how they can be voted upon, and how they can be approved and passed to the Regency. The final section lays forth various oaths and ceremonies that ought to be performed at certain times, and includes an oath of allegiance for each member to the Treaty of Cordoba and the Plan of Iguala. The ultimate clause notes a publication date of November 14, 1821, less than two months after the Treaty of Cordoba was agreed. A foundational document for the first independent legislative body in Mexico, and rare; OCLC records only one copy in U.S. institutions, at Yale.
(McBRB5207) \$6,750

SCARCE CHOLERA HOME REMEDY PAMPHLET

55. [Mexico]. [Medicine]. *Descripcion del Colera-Morbo Asiatico: Metodo Curativo para el Caso en Que No Pueda Ocurrirse a un Medico Precauciones para Librarse de el en Cuanto Sea Posible*. Querétaro: 1849. [2],10pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Minor wear. Near fine.

A scarce and charming layman's manual for fighting off the cholera when there are no doctors to be found. This friendly and approachable little booklet describes the physical manifestations of the disease in simple if graphic terms, easy to understand. In attempting to describe the initial symptoms of cholera, the author compares them to the side effects of exposure to poisonous mushrooms, such as lethargy and irritation. He goes on to state the progression very plainly (translated): "It seems the whole body is reduced to less volume... The whole face becomes contracted. The temples become thin, the cheeks become depressed, the nose sharpens, the eyes that are the expressions of the soul become withered, sad and dejected, and surrounded by dark aureola, they sink into the depths of their sockets..." He goes on to suggest curatives and treatments, such as the unusual suggestion of eating snow or ice (perhaps difficult to find in rural, central Mexico); drinking acidic beverages in case of vomiting, such as orange juice; and taking either syrup of ratania or eating cooked rice in cases of diarrhea. He follows this with suggestions for containing the disease, suggesting proper hygiene, following government regulations, and eating enough fresh foods and clean water. We locate two copies in OCLC, at the National Library of Medicine and the University of Minnesota.

(McBRB6293)

\$1,750

UNUSUAL NAHUATL CATECHISM

56. [Mexico]. [Native Language]. *Explicacion Clara y Sucinta de los Principales Misterios de Nuestra Santa Fe...* Puebla: Imprenta del Hospital de S. Pedro, 1835. 265,[3]pp., plus engraved frontispiece. Contemporary limp vellum, edges sprinkled blue, with one fore-edge loop closure intact. Some biopredation to vellum, heavier to rear wrapper. Light tanning and scattered foxing internally, with some minor worming in lower gutter margins, not affecting text. Good plus.

An extensive bilingual catechism on the "principal mysteries of our holy faith," one of two editions printed in Puebla in 1835. The question-and-answer text, printed in Spanish and Nahuatl on facing pages provides basic explanations of the central tenets and practices of Catholicism. An engraved frontispiece depicts "La Madre Santissima del Lumen," the Holiest Mother, Mary of the Light, in her usual appearance, holding the baby Jesus and surrounded by Angels.

Palau 85329. Pilling 1251. Sabin 23424.
(McBRB6232)

\$1,750

DRIVING MULES AND CATTLE FROM DURANGO TO MEXICO CITY IN THE 1770s

57. [Mexico]. [Ranching]. *[Mexican Legal Document Authorizing a Cattle Drive and Recording Brands During the Early 1770s in Durango]*. Durango: 1772. [6]pp. Stitched at left edge. Previously folded. Some wear at edges, with one dime-sized chip through top edge, slightly affecting text. Moderate tanning and occasional dust soiling. Accomplished in a fairly legible secretarial script. About very good.

An extremely rare legal document that contains several 18th-century Mexican animal brands and discusses the necessary permissions for a long drive through central Mexico during the early 1770s. The present manuscript comprises the recognition and description of five cattle brands belonging to hacienda owner Pedro Mijanes de Salazar and an authorization of a drive of approximately 1400 of his mules and cattle from Durango to Mexico City and Puebla in 1772. The first section acknowledges his application regarding the impending drive, notes the appearance of five brands used to mark Salazar's animals, and orders that his journey not be impeded by intermediary officials seeking to impose taxes and other monetary impositions. It reads:

"Por quanto Don Pedro Mijanes de Salazar del comercio de esta ciudad y en de jurisdiccion labrador y criador de ganados mayores and menores me ha hecho presente que estando necessitado de extraer de su hacienda partida de mil y quatrocientas mulas mansas y serrerias a que deben agregarse las demas bestias que reuire su conduccion, las unas y las otras marcadas con la letra del margen para transferirlas a las ciudades de Mexico y Puebla en donde se les propor[...]. Je de venta; me sirviesse haverlas por registradas y librarle para el efecto en la forma ordinaria el despacho regular, y exclusivas de las extorciones y molestias que las justicias del derrotero infieren exigiendo d[e]r[ech]os con fito.[?] de vissita por el permiso del pasage y conduccion y deteniendo el transporte hasta que se les bonifican los que indebidamente piden contra disposiciones de d[e]r[ech]o y superiores Providencias que expressamente impiden estas gravosas exacciones perturbativas de la libertad y franco libre passo con que se deben traficar y comerciar los mantenimientos y otros medios como son los vagages en que se facilitan las conducciones..."

Drawings of the five brands appear at the bottom left of the first page of the document. Three of these are P-shaped figures in some fashion, while the other two bear resemblance to stick figures. The remainder of the document continues to proffer legal admonitions against those who might seek halt or to impede the drive, and orders local officials to comply with directives contained in this statement when presented with it:

"Por tanto y en virtud del presente he venido en conceder la licer [...] que pretende para que Don José Cano y Thomas Miramontes con la gente de la auxilio transporten la sobre dela partida de mil y quatrocienta mulas y bestias de el servicioque todo havia y huve por por registrado: y en la concecuencia, ordeno, y mando a los Alcaldes Mayores y Justicias del distrito de esta Gov[er]n por donde transertare la partida, y a los S[en]ores Corregidores, Alcaldes maiores y ordinarios sus ju[...]tes y demas juez[es] y justicias de las ciudades, villas, pueblos, y lugares de el intermedio ante quines este mi despacho fuere presentado y pedido su cumplimiento de parte de [este?] exhorto y requiero y de la mia ruego y encargo que en conformidad de la Le del Reyno que es la 16., lib. 5., jito. 2., de la recopilacion del thenos siguiente ~ 'En la vissita que hicieren los Gobernadores y Corregidores no veven salarios ni d[e]r[ech]os ningunos por esta razon a los espanoles ni Indios aunque sea en poca cantidad pues toca a la obligacion de sus oficios hacerlasin otros intereses. Y mandamos que si los que contravinieren se les haga cargo en sus residencias..."

The document is therefore not only an authorization, but also a form of passport that indicates the ability of the drive to move freely through the intervening jurisdictions between Durango and Mexico City, and make use of necessary facilities and resources without hindrance. The final passages make this even more explicit, threatening a fine of fifty pesos for, "Las referidas ilegales exacciones dexen pasar sin ellar libremente la esta partida sin hacer cargo, ni detenerla con jit[...]o de d[e]r[ech]os, ni permitir el que por ning[un]a persona de sus respectivas Jurisdicciones se la ponga embarazo en el usso franco de los caminos, aguas, pastos, leña y viveres que los conductores huvieren menester." In all, a fascinating document of ranching, trade, and the legalities surrounding the execution of a long-distance animal drive in 18th-century colonial Mexico, and a very early example of the use of brands in New Spain.

(McBRB2814)

\$5,000

MEXICAN DEVOTIONAL SAMMELBAND

58. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [Volume of 19th-Century Novenas, Mostly from San Luis Potosi]. San Luis Potosi & Mexico: 1816-1859. Seventeen works, enumerated below. 16mo. Contemporary calf, spine renewed. Rear cover worn, corners heavily so. Light soiling and wear, some leaves trimmed a bit close. Good.

A solid little volume of devotional works, including nine with imprints from San Luis Potosi and one from Queretaro. Several have lovely woodcuts or title page vignettes; three lack title pages, while one is more noticeably incomplete.

1) [Lacks title page]. Decimas a Marai Santisima. [N.p., N.d.] 3-32pp.

2) [Incomplete]. 9-32pp.

- 3) Valdes, Jose Francisco: *Dia Veinte y Dos de Cada Mes Consagrado al Culto de Santa Maria Magdalena*. Mexico: 1816. 28pp., including a handsome woodcut.
 - 4) *Oracion la Sagrada Llagra del Costado de la Milagrosa Imagen del Señor de Burgos del Sausito, para Pedirle Misericordia en la Presente Calamidad*. San Luis Potosi: Imprenta de S. Velez, 1850. [8]pp. including woodcut.
 - 5) *Invocacion a la Inmaculada Concepcion de Maria, Pidiendole Nos Salve de la Peste*. San Luis Potosi: 1850. 7pp. including woodcut.
 - 6) [Lacking title page]. *Acto de Contricion...* 3-16pp.
 - 7) *Dia Diez y Nueve, Que Veneran los Devotos en Cada Uno de los Doce Meses del Año, a Honra de Su Gloriosísimo Protector el Patriarca Señor San Jose, para Celebrar Su Dia, y en el Implorar la Proteccion del Santo*. Mexico: 1843. 31,[1]pp. including woodcut.
 - 8) *Util Devocion para Implorar Diariamente el Patrocinio de la Madre Santísima de la Luz*. Mexico: 1855. 28pp.
 - 9) *Triduo Que en Obsequio del Castísimo Patriarca Señor San Jose, le Dedicamos el Mas Humilde de Sus Devotos*. San Luis Potosi: 1856. 16pp.
 - 10) *Devocion a la Alma Santísima de la Virgen Maria...* San Luis Potosi: 1857. 14,[1]pp.
 - 11) *Ofrecimiento del Rosario de Maria Santísima, Impetrando Su Divino Favor y Ayuda para el Artículo de la Muerte*. San Luis Potosi: 1845. 32pp.
 - 12) [Lacking title page.] *Dictamen del Sr. Lic. D. Bernardo Garate*. [Mexico: 1835]. [14]pp.
 - 13) *Preces a Nuestro Serafico Padre S. Francisco de Asis*. San Luis Potosi: 1859. [4],10,[1]pp.
 - 14) *Triduo Devoto al Glorioso Príncipe Señor San Miguel...* San Luis Potosi: 1853. 16pp.
 - 15) *Oracion a Maria Santísima de Guadalupe. Para Que Nos Libre de la Peste, o Sea el Mejor Preservativo Contra Toda Calamidad....* San Luis Potosi: 1850. 11pp.
 - 16) *Dia Primero de Cada Mes a la Divina Providencia o para Todos los Dias*. San Luis Potosi: 1843. 50pp. [incomplete].
 - 17) *Vista a Maria Santísima en el Mes de Mayo*. Queretaro: 1873. 7pp.
- (McBRB6181) \$1,750

SCARCE ENGRAVED BROADSIDE

59. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [Gordillo, Francisco]. *Ligerísimo Bosquejo de la Vida de Francisco* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1807. Letterpress broadside illustrated with large engraving, 12 x 8.25 inches. Minor wear and foxing, engraving printed slightly off register. Very good.

An evocative and rare Mexican broadside relating the story of Italian Jesuit Francesco de Geronimo (1642-1716). The portrait was executed by Francisco Gordillo, also the chief assayer of the Mexico City mint. This broadside was produced the year following Francesco's beatification in 1806; he was later canonized as a saint in 1839. This "Very Light Sketch of the Life of Francisco" includes a biographical history of Geronimo, as well as a physical description and information on his beatification and burial.

"St. Francis wanted to be sent to preach in the Far East but the Jesuit authorities wanted him to stay in Naples, which was the centre of his apostolic labours. He worked through the 'Oratorio delle Missioni,' an organization of working men which functioned as a sickness benefit and funeral society. His preaching was famous: sometimes he would bring a skull to the pulpit, at others scourge his bare shoulders with an iron chain until they bled. He established hostels for reformed prostitutes and their children. His beatification, postponed by the suppression of the Jesuit order, finally took place in 1806, and his canonisation in 1839" - *New Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Rare at auction, and with only five copies in OCLC, at the California State Library, Boston College, University of Pennsylvania, the JCB (Mathes copy), and the Wellcome Library.

(McBRB4567) \$950

FRENCH NARRATIVE OF THE SLAVE TRADE

60. Michiels, Alfred. *Le Capitaine Firmin ou La Vie des Negres en Afrique.* Paris: 1853. 357,[1]pp. 12mo. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label. Corners lightly rubbed. Light scattered foxing to text. Very good.

First edition of this historical novel by the Franco-Belgian historian and author Alfred Michiels (1813-1892), who also produced a French translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852). Set in Africa, the focus of the narrative is on the slave trade there, the central character being Captain Firmin Rozoy. Chapter headings include: "La côte d'Afrique ... Un blanc esclave en Afrique ... La chasse aux esclaves ... La capture ... La marche à la côte ... Le vaisseau négrier ... Une révolte à bord ..." A rare example of a European novel concerning the transatlantic slave trade with an African setting. Interestingly, the rear wrapper of this work includes an advertisement for Michiels' translation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Scarce. A handful of copies in OCLC.

Hogg 4379.
(McBRB5952)

\$1,500

WITH IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIONS OF DAKOTA LIFE AND RELATIONS THROUGHOUT

61. [Minnesota]. [Missionary Press]. *Missionary Paper. By the Associate Mission for Minnesota [& by Bishop Seabury Mission, Nos. 1-15, 20-30, 32-34, 37, 39, 41, & Extra].* Faribault, Mn.: 1859-1868. Thirty-three issues in one, with varying paginations. Later library buckram with gilt spine title. Library shelf label at foot of spine; institutional bookplate on front pastedown. Institutional perforation stamp to title page of first issue, other scattered internal library marks and annotations. Some edge wear and toning; a few short, closed tears. Still very good.

An extraordinary sammelband of missionary newspapers issued by the Associate Mission of Minnesota, or the Bishop Seabury Mission, with much on the Sioux Massacre, relations with Native Americans, conversion efforts amongst the tribes, appeals on their behalf, and much more. The institution was established at Faribault, Minnesota, fifty miles south of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in 1858 by Rev. James Lloyd Breck, and was renamed the Bishop Seabury Mission in 1860 after it came into the sphere of the first Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, noted religious reformer and Indian advocate, Henry Whipple. The first issue of the *Missionary Paper* offers an introduction to the Associate Mission thus:

"That which will remain to the Associate Mission will be the central school and educational establishment at Faribalt [sic]. It will be deeply interesting to the friends of the Mission abroad to know, also, how far this feature of our work has progressed. Within the wooden walls of a few Mission houses, have been drawn together ten young men who seek the ministry. Three of these, along with two female teachers, instruct a day school of nearly one hundred pupils.... With an increase of quarters, it is believed that the number of pupils will be, by another year, one hundred and fifty. The school is also normal in its character. From these features, united strongly in one central organization, it may readily be gathered what its future is to be in the Northwest."

Present here are thirty-three issues of their *Missionary Paper*, the bulk dating from 1859 to 1864 and comprising thirty of the first thirty-five editions, which served as a newsletter and fundraising appeal to benefactors, donors, church authorities, and other interested parties. In addition to describing the organization and the setup of the mission, the first issue also reports activities and occurrences there, such as the participation of members of multiple tribes in their services:

"The good Bishop, at the end of morning prayer, delivered the gospel charge in his happiest style, animated ~ as we all were ~ with the representatives of two nations before him, which had hitherto made so continual war upon each other... After the customary services, holy hands were laid upon the head of our red brother, and he humbly received the commission in the 'name of Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.' En-megah-bowh now arose from his knees, and delivered the gospel in a modest but distinct voice. The Bishop added a few more deeply impressive and prayerful words, when the Eucharistic service began. The Christian chief participated in this

with his new pastor. Several nations were now represented around the table of the Lord, and we felt that it was good to be here."

The issues continually describe the efforts of the mission amongst local tribes, including the Dakota, Chippewa, and Ojibwa, the activities and speeches of native visitors, and the progress of the religious and training schools at the mission. Some examples of native language printing are scattered throughout, such as versions of the Lord's Prayer in Chippewa and Ojibwa. The reports take a turn following the outbreak of the Dakota Uprising in 1862 and the resultant killing of hundreds of frontier settlers. In the first issue after the massacre has occurred, the causes and effects of the armed conflict are explained through the missionary lens, and the U.S. government in fact receives a good deal of the blame:

"The border for 200 miles was desolated and cruelties perpetrated to appall the stoutest heart. Neither age nor sex was spared. Even those who saw the fruit of this in the wounded brought to hospitals will never forget it to their dying day.... We do feel that a fearful responsibility rests on the Government which has so blindly fostered a system which has always brought a harvest of blood. It comes because we have refused to recognize that the Providence of God has made these men our wards. We have left an unprotected population to suffer the blow of savage warfare, and given these innocent Indians nothing to control or change savage life. This lesson is written in so sharp and hard a school of sorrow ought to teach us to reform this wrong system and to throw such safeguards around the frontier as will forever prevent the recurrence of another Indian massacre."

The following issue prints "An Appeal for the Red Man," which presents even more stark criticism of the treatment of Native Americans in Minnesota:

"There is not to-day an old citizen of Minnesota who will not shrug his shoulders as he speaks of the dishonesty which accompanied the purchase of the lands of the Sioux. It left in savage minds a deep sense of injustice. There followed ten years of savage life, unchecked by law, and uninfluenced by good example. They were taught by white men that lying was no disgrace, adultery no sin, and theft no crime. Their hunting grounds were gone, and the onward march of civilization crowded them on every side. The only possible hope of being saved from starvation was the fidelity with which a great nation fulfilled in plighted faith, which before God and man it had pledged to its heathen wards. The people here on the border, and the rulers at Washington know how that faith has been broken."

A vital and rare document of Native American relations on the Upper Midwestern frontier during the Civil War, and with much information from a local viewpoint on one of the most important and bloody episodes in the history of those relations, the Dakota War and the mass execution of the Sioux at Fort Snelling, still the largest such event to take place in the United States. We locate a strong run of these papers at the Minnesota Historical Society, but otherwise only scattered issues among a handful of other institutions. A full list of issues is available.
(McBRB6300) \$12,500

SUBSTANTIAL WORK ON A MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM PROJECT

62. [Mississippi River]. [Hydroelectricity]. *Electric Power from the Mississippi River Bulletin No.1* [10]. Keokuk, Ia.: Mississippi River Power Company, 1911-1913. Ten volumes, complete. Profusely illustrated. Oblong folio. Each issue measuring 9 x 12 inches, in original pictorial wrappers, two holes punched along spines and bound together in a later gray cloth Tatum-style Y binder with leather corners. Minor edge wear and staining to boards. Light edge wear to contents. A couple of panoramic photographs detached but present. Very good.

A complete run of bulletins tracking the progress of construction on the Keokuk Dam & Power Plant, which was then the longest monolithic concrete dam in the world and a pioneering effort in large-scale, low-head hydroelectric power. Still in operation today, the dame served as a prototype for many future power plants, harnessing the power of the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa and Hamilton, Illinois, generating clean, low cost, and reliable

energy, enough to power 75,000 homes. The present bulletins are chock full of facts, figures, photographs, renderings, and progress reports intended to familiarize the public with the project by illustrating the methods employed in its construction from beginning to completion. The bulletins are about equal parts text and photographs, providing an easy-to-follow format for learning about the Keokuk project. Some of the issues also have folding maps or larger-format photographs, which provide further visual accompaniment to the explanatory text. Known as a "run-of-river" plant, the Keokuk Dam uses the natural energy of falling water to generate electricity. The power of this part of the river was identified by none other than Robert E. Lee in 1836 when he was serving as a surveyor for the U.S. War Department. Lee called attention to the turbulent waters, but found no way to control it. In 1899, a group of leaders from Keokuk and Hamilton teamed up, raised the backing funds, received governmental approval for the dam, and hired Hugh L. Cooper to oversee the project. Cooper had previously engineered construction of a hydroelectric plant at Niagara Falls. Interestingly, an observation tower was also built on both sides of the river to allow the public to watch the progress of the Keokuk project, then the largest privately-funded construction effort in the world. In addition to the dam, a powerhouse and a new lock and dry system to accommodate river traffic were also built. The final bulletin includes comments from the chief engineer who noted that in the first bulletin it was stated that the project would be completed by July 1, 1913. He remarks: "It is naturally a source of great satisfaction to all concerned with construction to see this prediction fulfilled." An informative and substantial production relating to a major construction project on the Mississippi River in the early-20th century. OCLC records a smattering of institutional holdings, but complete runs appear to be rather rare.

(McBRB5027)

\$1,750

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE DAKOTA UPRISING

63. [Native Americans]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, from Missionary Frederick Philip Pond, Describing the Aftermath of the Dakota Uprising*]. Shabapee, Mn.: December 13, 1862. [4]pp. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

An interesting and rare letter providing an eye-witness account of the aftermath of the Dakota Uprising of 1862. Frederick Pond (1819-1891) was a member of a missionary family from Connecticut, all of whom moved to Minnesota in the 1830s to preach the gospel to the Native Americans in the area. The present letter, written to his friend David L. Bull, presents a relatively sympathetic viewpoint of the Indians involved in the uprising, likely due to Pond's time among them as a missionary. He writes about a visit he plans to make to Fort Snelling, as well as the prisoners awaiting trial, the deployment of soldiers in the aftermath, and sundry family news. Pond writes, in part:

"Very naturally you would like to know something of the Indians in this State but I cannot tell you much of them. We now have on the river above us at a place called South Bend from three to five hundred that have been found to be participants in the late outrages and all wish they might be hanged but cannot tell what the decision of the general government may be, but it is certain that the inhabitants of the state left free to act in the matter would soon put an end to them. There was of late been an attempt on the part of the citizens to get at them and destroy them and was only prevented by the soldiers arresting the citizens. At Fort Snelling as near there are at this time about fifteen hundred who were not thought to be guilty. I think these are to be left there until spring. I think I shall pay them a visit the coming week and should like your company but as it is I shall have to go alone and if you answer this soon I think I shall in my next be able to tell you more about them. I suppose that Ancient Woodbury is not the place of actual war like Minnesota here could be seen from our window almost constantly men of all characters hurrying on to the deadly strife. I think I may safely say thousands of men have passed, and thousands of tons of freight of all kinds, and who can tell when the strife will cease and what the end will be of the whole matter. We have seen many running for their lives leaving all or nearly all behind, but we should be thankful quiet is again restored."

(McBRB6255)

\$1,750

NOTES FROM CHEROKEE SELF-EDUCATION

64. [Native Americans]. *[Collection of Thirteen Manuscript Notebooks Related to Cherokee and Native American History].* [Oakland?: ca. 1970s]. Thirteen notebooks, most 80pp. lined paper, in various states of completion. Light wear, dust soiling, and toning. In a neat, legible hand. Generally very good.

A substantial collection of blank school books containing extensive writing and notes on Native American, particularly Cherokee, history and publications. The compiler was a man named or going by Jani Sudalidihi ("John Six Killer") in Oakland, according to several ownership inscriptions in several of the notebooks. Most of the notes are in English, though there is some writing in the Cherokee syllabary scattered throughout. The notes appear to emanate from the compiler's self-education concerning Native American culture, language, history, and relations with whites. One small, hardbound notebook is packed with information under headings such as "The People," "Names / Places," "Designs," "After the Trail of Tears," "Communal System of Landowning," "Status of Former Cherokee Slaves," and much more. Twelve larger, school-type blank books contain further information gleaned from various readings and publications, organized by subject, such as "Oklahoma Cherokees and Texas Cherokees," "The Education of Little Tree," "The Sequoyah Myth," "Tawali - Tsagali - Tasgigi," and others. While some information is identified as taken from specific sources, the writing often appears gleaned from the compiler's knowledge and thoughts. Some clippings, images, and drawings are scattered throughout, and facets of Indian history addressed go back to the 18th century. In all, a fascinating delineation of one self-identified Cherokee man's personal education on his own history, and certainly worthy of further research.
(McBRB6380) \$1,250

SELLING OFF OKLAHOMA INDIAN LANDS

65. [Native Americans]. *December Sale of Indian Lands. Public Auction - Time Payments Under Supervision of U.S. Government. The Following Allotted Land Will Be Offered for Sale at the Place and Time Indicated Below... [caption title].* Muskogee, Ok.: October 18, 1912. Broadside, measuring approximately 19.75 x 12 inches. Previously folded. A few small chips at edges. Some wear along old folds, including a couple of minor losses. Tanned. Good plus.

Unrecorded documentation and promotion for auctions of Indian lands in Oklahoma in December 1912, two years prior to the conclusion of the Dawes Commission, which oversaw enrollment into the "Five Civilized" and other Oklahoma tribes and allotment of land to individuals admitted to the final rolls thereafter as a part of the 1898 Curtis Act. Initially, the government reserved millions of acres containing valuable timber and coal deposits, land which was sold at auction in the 1910s during and soon after the conclusion of the allotment process. The sales advertised in the present broadside are for parcels of lands in Haskell and LaFlore Counties actually allotted to Native Americans who made it onto the official rolls of their tribes. In many cases after the allotment, individuals found that they could not use or could not afford to keep their land, and chose to sell. The nearly two dozen lots offered herein provide the name, tribe, and roll number of the seller, followed by a brief description of the size, scope, and current or potential uses of the plots. Represented amongst the sellers are members of the Choctaw tribe. The sales proceeded by county at the post offices in the county seats on December 17 & 18, 1912. Not in OCLC.
(McBRB6172) \$2,500

INDIAN HEALTH AND WELLNESS PERIODICAL

66. [Native Americans]. *Listening Post. A Periodical of the Mental Health Programs Indian Health Services [cover title].* [Albuquerque]: 1982. [1],45,[1]pp. Folio. Stapled sheets, pictorial cover. Light wear and minor soiling. Very good.

Scarce periodical devoted to Native American health. The present work, Volume IV, No. 2, focuses primarily on the issues facing Native women, including rape, sexual abuse, and alcoholism. One is entitled "The Single Indian Mother in the Urban Environment." Several of the authors are Native women themselves. The editorial note for this number reads, in part: "This edition of the Listening Post primarily is given to the concerns of Indian women,

who, in varied degree are coping with stresses in the modern world in ways that often are unique to them. It is neither our intent to present a particular viewpoint nor to stir up any overt or latent feminist reformism among Indian people. Rather, the Listening Post presents a series of papers devoted (1) to the often hidden strengths of Indian women; (2) to the common and specialized problems faced by many Indian women; and (3) to the acknowledgement of some ways in which these strengths and problems can be understood better as suggested by our contributors." We locate scattered issues at just four institutions.

(McBRB6219)

\$850

REMINISCENCES OF AN INDIAN SCHOOL TEACHER

67. [Native Americans]. [Education]. [*Archive of Photographs Belonging to a Young Teacher at the Crow Creek Agency and the Tomah, Wisconsin, Indian School*]. [Various locations: ca. 1910-1960]. Oblong folio album. [42] leaves containing circa 500 photographs (varying but many circa 4 x 2.25 inches); as well as postcards, clippings, and other ephemera. With a handful of later letters and ephemera. Album spine heavily worn, boards worn, leaves loose with chipping and light wear. Many images with ink annotations. Good.

Archive of photographs and correspondence belonging to Mildred Lucinda Reynolds, a young teacher who worked at two different Indian agencies, Crow Creek Reservation in South Dakota and Tomah, Wisconsin. Reynolds (1890-1968) was born in Westville, Indiana, and spent her early life there before taking her first teaching job in Onkama, Michigan. (In one image she is pictured in her classroom with her students.) She pursued a career as a teacher, working in the Indian schools in the first decades of the 20th century. In 1924, she left her job due to poor health, and indeed some of the letters here reveal that she suffered from mental health issues and was treated with electroshock therapy. She later worked for several railways and settled in Pacific Grove, California. The correspondence here all relates to Reynolds' later life, but nearly 300 of the photographs are from her time at the Indian schools with many bearing identifying ink notations. The remaining photographs show early views of her life in Indiana and Michigan, as well as several later vacations to California and New York City. There are also several ephemeral pieces related to her time working for the railways.

The images from the Crow Creek Agency ~ some of which are captioned in the negative, others of which have manuscript captions ~ show the school buildings, the agency office, and buildings in the wider area. They also show Reynolds posed by herself and with her students. Notably, many of the Native Americans are identified in what we assume is Reynolds' hand. There are numerous images of individuals, groups of students, natives in traditional dress, and teepees. Some scenes depict traditional Sioux ceremonies, others show horse riding competitions, Sioux people out for an excursion in cars, and one shows the branding of cattle. Some also show Native Americans in military uniform, ready to go off to the war in Europe. Several images depict Reynolds in various interactions with the Indians ~ on horseback, dressed in a traditional Native American outfit, helping a native family move their belongings, and more. Around 1920, Reynolds moved to Tomah, as evidenced by one photograph here of General King at Camp Douglas, dated 1920. The images from Tomah include views of the buildings and students, Native American soldiers both in posed groups and actively drilling, school sports teams, and other student activities. Altogether, this is a wonderful archive demonstrating one woman's career in the Indian agency schools, with identified individuals and plenty of action. Worthy of further research.

(McBRB6372)

\$7,500

OTHERWISE UNKNOWN MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

68. Nicetto, Juan. Fortet, Pierre Paille, trans. *Briefue Relacion de Ce Qu'il y a de Plus Remarquable dans la Grande Chine...* [*manuscript caption title*]. [Mexique: November 20, 1708]. [13]pp. Small quarto. 19th-century marbled boards. Later bookplate on front pastedown. Leaves with light staining and old fold lines. Manuscript accomplished in ink, in a neat contemporary hand. In a quarter calf and cloth clamshell box, spine gilt ruled and lettered. Very good.

A discursive, unpublished contemporary account of the Spanish Augustinian missionary Juan Nicetto's recent voyage to China, translated into French in Mexico City by fellow Augustinian Pierre Paullé Fortet in 1708. It contains Nicetto's commentary on Chinese culture and topography, and includes a discussion of the missionary practice of adopting and baptizing abandoned children. The manuscript reads as both a report on the experiences and activities of missionaries and as an attempt at fundraising for the continuance of the mission's efforts in the Far East. Ironically, in the same year that Fortet translated this missive in Mexico City, the Augustinians were expelled from China for their rejection of the "Chinese Rights," that is, the Confucian practices including ancestral veneration. We are not able to trace any other biography or mention of the author, Nicetto, or the translator, Fortet.

Nicetto begins his account with a short description of the voyage taken by the missionaries, with one contingent each traveling by the eastern and western routes from Europe. Upon his arrival, he is overawed by the size and population of China:

"Le premiere chose des plus admirables de la grande Chines, est le nombre presque infiny de monde qui habite ce grande Empire puisque la pantié des habitateurs en est si nombreuse, qu'on peut la comparer aux grains de sable des vivages de la mer. Ce vaste Empire ne continent que quinze Provinces, mais chacune d'elles peut former un des plus grand Royaumes de l'Europe en pays et en monde! Il y a plusieurs Villes quie chacune renferme plus de l'ames que toute l'Espagne ensemble...."

Later, he comments on an attitude of hard and constant work that he perceives (and approves of even in the extreme) throughout the Chinese culture:

"Il y a tant des garcons des toutes sortes d'arts et metiers, qu'ils se louent les uns avec les autres pour travailler toute la journée pour le tien, ou le quart d'un real qui est deux ou troix sols de France, et il faut que se maintiennent et nourrissent avec cela eux t leurs familles. Le femmes travaillent sans cesse et sans relache, et elles ne regardent jamais par les fenestres, parce que dans la Chine on ne leur permet point de demeurer vers la rue, ni ne se mettent jamais devant les portes de leurs maisons, par la rigoreuse coûtume qu'il y a de les tenir renfermées...."

After his lengthy description of Chinese culture, he goes on to recount the missionary efforts of his Augustinian ensemble, and the apparent receptiveness of Chinese people from all strati of society, including the Emperor himself, to their message. He estimates that the mission has made 50,000 converts:

"Il est vray aussi que plusieurs Chinois (avec l'ayde de Dieu) ont été convertis, et se convertissent peu à peu à notre Ste. Roy Cattolique. Le nombera de ces fidelles serviteurs montera environ à ciquante mille personnes qui frequentent les sacremens, mais en comparaison de tant d'innummerables millions d'infidelles, ces petites fourmies paroissent comme dans une plaine fort etenduée.... Graces à Dieu, il n'y a aucun embarras pour les eglises publiques, ny pour ceux qui sont connus pour Chretiens, car l'Empereur, quoy qu'il ne soit pas Chretien, donne entiere liberte à ceux qui le veulent être...."

The final pages are comprised of Nicetto's testament to the importance of Christian conversion and baptism in China, with a particular interest in orphans and abandoned children, "les pauvres petits enfants." He concludes:

"Les pauvres petits innocents qui furent jetter, et abandonner dan les chaps, et qui en suite furent souvés, ne cesseront de benir et louer le seigneur pouron toujours, aussi bien que leurs bienfacteurs qui seront la cause de leur felicité; esperant que le tout sera pour le service, et la plus grande gloire de Dieu, et de la tres Ste. Mere La Vierge Marie protectrice, et mere de ces pauvres petits enfans de la grande Chine."

The final leaf is signed, "A Mexique ce 20e. Gbre. 1708. Fort fidèlement traduit par Pierre Paullé Fortet, de present dans cette ville, Capitale de Roye. de la Nouvelle Espagne dans les Indes Occidentales de l'Amerique." In all, a

fascinating and otherwise unknown account of the Augustinian mission in China in the early 18th century, just prior to their expulsions penned and translated by two similarly otherwise unknown figures.
(McBRB6325) \$15,000

THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE IN LOS ANGELES

69. Niisato Kan'ichi. *Iminchi Aiwa [Sad Tales at Migrants' Destinations]*. Tokyo: 1936-1937. Three volumes. 164; 181; [12], 165pp. plus two plates in each volume. Original printed pictorial wrappers. Spines lightly worn with some chipping to ends. First volume stamped with the compliments of the author. Light occasional foxing in text, wrappers browned and a little soiled, some chips on spines. About very good.

Niisato Kan'ichi was a Japanese Christian pastor active in Los Angeles during the 1920s and 1930s. He was blind and partially deaf, yet despite these disabilities he devoted himself to missionary work among Japanese-American communities. This three-volume series presents a wide range of immigrant experiences and personal stories following migration to the United States. The volumes are titled, *The Second Generation*; *Family Tragedies*; and *Harbingers*. Scarce. No library appears to hold a complete set.
(McBRB6333) \$2,500

EARLY VERACRUZ IMPRINT

70. Otero, Raymundo. *Oratio In Funere Mariae Elisabethae Franciscæ a Braganza Hispaniarum, Indiarumque Praeclarissimæ Reginae Catholicae in Sua Aula Regia Matritensi e Vivis Summo Amnium Hispanorum Moerore Sublatae...* [Veracruz]: Typographia Veracruzensi, 1819. 12pp. Small quarto. Removed from a sammelband, with small stab holes and light adhesive residue at gutter margin. Otherwise, scattered faint foxing. Very good.

A rare and early Veracruz imprint, comprising a Latin funeral oration by Raymundo Otero for Maria Isabel of Braganza, the short-lived Queen of Spain. Maria Isabel suffered a brutal death at the age of twenty-one when, having had her fetus die in the womb, doctors performed a caesarian to remove it, thinking that she too had died while trying to give birth. She was in fact still alive, and the operation killed her. In life, she was avid art enthusiast, so much so that despite her early death, her collection became the foundation of the museum that would become the Prado in Madrid. Printing in Veracruz was spotty in the first quarter of the 19th century ~ Medina notes the present oration as only the twenty-fourth work produced there, even though printing began in the city in 1794. Not in OCLC; Medina notes a copy at the Bibliotheca Palafoxiana.

Medina, Veracruz 24.
(McBRB5271) \$1,750

PANAMA SHIPBOARD PRINTING

71. [Panama]. [Theater]. *Theatre. On Board the U.S. Steam Frigate Wabash.... Great Attraction! Fun for the Million! Laugh and Grow Fat! The Nearest Theatre to the Panama Railroad, and the Oldest Establishment in the Country!* Aspinwall, New Granada: August, 1857. Broadside, 10 x 7.75 inches. Quarto, on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, address docketing on verso of blank leaf. Minor wear. Very good.

An unrecorded shipboard playbill, printed on the U.S.S. Wabash while off the coast of Panama. The evening's performances opened with "Charles XII, or The Battle of Stralsund," followed by "a grand Negro Breakdown and Plantation Dance, after which a Bone Solo by Mr. Jas. Carroll." The evening concluded with a farce entitled "State Secrets." The actors with their roles are listed for each production. The U.S.S. Wabash, launched the previous year in 1856, served as the flagship of Commodore Paulding. It was dispatched to the Caribbean largely to thwart the activities of American filibuster William Walker in Nicaragua. Walker surrendered to Paulding in December 1857. A wonderful piece of ephemeral printing.
(McBRB6299) \$1,500

PERU AT WAR WITH GRAN COLOMBIA

72. [Peru]. [Military]. [*Small Archive of Seven Peruvian Imprints Relating to the 1829 War with Gran Colombia*]. [Various places in Peru: 1829-1830]. Seven broadsides and bifolia, totaling [14]pp., with each sheet measuring approximately 11.5 x 7.5 inches. Previously bound, with stabholes and residue at left margin. Moderate worming, affecting some text but not sense. Minor tanning and soiling. Good.

A group of seven highly ephemeral, and seemingly unrecorded, military broadsides and bifolia reports from Peru, dating to the country's war with Gran Colombia from 1828 to 1829 and just after. The conflict stemmed from a border dispute after independence was gained in 1820 and 1821 with the boundary left relatively undefined. The Armistice of Piura, formally agreed in September 1829, recognized Guayaquil and its surrounding area as a part of Gran Colombia and accorded Peru recognition of its modern-day northern provinces. The documents present here include an exhortation by Peruvian President Agustin Gamarra to support the prospective peace, a report on the state of the Peruvian treasury in Trujillo during the midst of the conflict, a bulletin concerning military developments in April 1829 addressed to the armed forces, a patriotic broadside printed in Arequipa, and a congratulatory address to the army printed on the day of armistice. The titles of these works, none of which are individually recorded in OCLC, are as follows:

- 1) Gamarra, Agustin. *El Presidente Provisoria del Peru a los Pueblos de la Republica*. Lima: September 1, 1829.
 - 2) *Estado Que Manifiesta las Cantidades Acopiadas....* Trujillo: June 20, 1829.
 - 3) Bermudez, Pedro. *Ejercito Peruano. Boletin No. IV*. Piura: April 1, 1829.
 - 4) Gamarra, Agustin. *El Presidente de la Republica a los Pueblos*. Lima: September 5, 1830.
 - 5) *Queja, Que Interpone ante el Respetable Tribunal de la Opinion Pública, el Ciudadano Evaristo Encina Capitan Graduado de Ejercito, Cóntra José Policarpos Hernandes....* Trujillo: Imprenta de la Municipalidad, 1829.
 - 6) *Gratis. Desahogo Patriotico*. Arequipa: Imprenta Libre, 1829.
 - 7) Cerdeña, Blas. *El Comandante en Jefe al Ejercito*. Piura: September 9, 1829.
- (McBRB5862) \$2,750

"DIJO EL CUERVO, 'NUNCA MAS!'"

73. Poe, Edgar Allen. Bonalde Perez, J.A., translator. *El Cuervo*. New York: "La America" Publishing Co., 1887. [30]pp. plus two plates. Small quarto. Original green publisher's cloth, cover gilt, a.e.g. Corners lightly worn, front hinge tender. Title page loosening, text block slightly cracked, minor soiling and foxing. Good.

First Spanish-language edition of Poe's "The Raven," one of the most famous poems ever written. Translated in 1887 by Pérez Bonalde, a Venezuelan romantic poet, this translation is said to be the best version of the much-praised poem, always preserving Poe's full meter. The frontispiece is a portrait of the translator, and the volume opens with an introductory essay to Poe's master work written by Santiago Perez Triana. OCLC notes a small handful of copies; not in the catalogues of the New York Public Library or AAS, nor in available sales records. Scarce.

(McBRB6307) \$3,750

INSTANT POSADA COLLECTION

74. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [*Substantial Group of Thirteen Chapbook Covers and Twenty-Five Broadsheets Illustrated by Posada*]. [Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, ca. 1880-1910]. Thirty-eight total items, varying sizes, with broadsheets each measuring approximately 12 x 8 inches. Mostly minor edge wear and toning. A small number of items with heavier chipping, short closed tears, or light dampstaining. Overall, very good.

An excellent group of twenty-five popular broadsheets and thirteen chapbook covers for works published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, with numerous illustrations by pioneering Mexican artist Jose Guadalupe Posada. The chapbook covers include a number of quite colorful examples for small songbooks and children's fables, and several

comprise instances of Posada's earliest work with Arroyo during the 1880s. The larger broadsheet prints present in this collection amply demonstrate the themes with which Posada worked across his career ~ national and political news (including the Mexican Revolution), sensational and disastrous events, crimes and banditry, religion and devotion, everyday life, and Mexican culture. They also provide a sizable sample of the work generated by the collaboration of Posada and Arroyo in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Included here is the first issue of *El Cancionero Popular*, a serial broadsheet that Arroyo published for several years around 1910 that printed contemporary popular songs and paired their verse lyrics with Posada woodcuts and vignettes. Of the remaining twenty-four broadsheets, nine are news sheets that relate their stories in prose and generally contain one or two larger woodcut illustrations, while the rest treat their topics in verse. Two broadsheets treat the same subject, the execution of famed Mexican bandit Jesus Negrete, which interestingly demonstrates the way in which the subjects that proved more popular were often revisited. In all, a substantial collection of striking Posada illustrations, with numerous examples suitable for exhibition or teaching. A full list of broadsheet titles is available.

(McBRB4547)

\$6,500

PRINTED AT THE POOR HOSPITAL OF VALLADOLID

75. [Printing History]. *Reglamento para el Regimen Interior de la Imprenta y Encuadernacion del Hospicio Provincial de Valladolid [cover title]*. Valladolid: 1885. 28pp. plus folding table. Original grey printed wrappers. Wrappers with two moderate losses at fore edge; slight tear at fore edge, into the text. Minor wear else. About very good.

Extremely rare first edition of the founding statutes of a printing house employing inmates of the Hospital for the Poor in Valencia. The regulations outline every facet of the new operation and include over a dozen model forms for use in the Escuela de Tipografica. The printing establishment employed both permanent and temporary workers and was housed in the Palace of the Provincial Council due to "lack of suitable premises in the Hospital." Temporary workers included assistant typesetters and servant boys, employed as volume demanded; twelve workers were to be sourced from the hospital itself to learn typesetting and bookbinding. The text explains that the purpose of the creation of the School of Typography and Bookbinding at the hospital is to give "artistic-professional education to those residents who wish it". Training was to last three years and be comprised of three groups. The first to learn typesetting and exercises in composing; the second group to learn correction and imposition on plates and with the press; and the third, pagination techniques for monographs and periodicals, the study of presses and machines, and other "theoretical and practical elements of bookbinding and publishing." Further chapters detail pay rates, individual responsibilities of each staff member, and procurement of materials. We find no copies in OCLC, though one copy is located at the private Fundacion Universitaria Española in Madrid.

(McBRB6213)

\$1,500

"NO TO PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION!"

76. [Quakers]. [Conscientious Objectors]. *[Substantial Group of Publications from the American Friends Service Committee on Its Civilian Public Service Operations and Anti-Conscription Efforts During and After World War II]*. Philadelphia: 1940-1945; 1954. Thirty-five printed and typescript items, approximately [150]pp. total. Some staples, old folds. Scattered contemporary ink stamps. Light toning and minor wear, heavier in places. Scattered chipping and occasional short edge tears. About very good.

A fascinating and scarce group of newsletters, pamphlets, and ephemera published by the American Friends Service Committee during and after World War II, comprising thirty-five printed and typescript items. The Committee administered roughly one third of the camps in the Civilian Public Service system, which was established to provide a means of non-military service to religious conscientious objectors during the war, and also played a significant role in the anti-draft, anti-conscription movement. The first group of material present here includes seven issues of the Civilian Public Service Friends Newsletter. These provide a detailed, contemporary account of the overall state of the camps, including camp populations, incoming "campers," camp openings and closures, and the financial situation. The newsletters also include news relating to the administration of the camps and developments regarding their operation and the activities of the interned objectors. Included as well are a

promotional report issued on the two-year anniversary of the Service's inception and an elaborate four-page solicitation for donations to the CPS, both also issued by the American Friends Service Committee. The issues of the newsletters present are: No. 5 (October 30th, 1942); No. 6 (December 21, 1942); No. 8 (February 25, 1943); No. 9 (March 15, 1943); No. 10 (April 21, 1943); No. 12 (July 12, 1943); No. 13 (August 23, 1943). A substantial run of a scarce and short-lived newsletter. We locate individually catalogued groups of these reports only at Bethel College and the University of Oregon, and not in the Swarthmore Peace Collection.

A second group of newsletters contains three issues of a weekly periodical, *Information*, and eleven issues of its monthly offshoot, *Information Digest*, dating December 1943 to July 1945, with two issues from later in 1946. These issues document the administration process of the CPS camps, and contain reports on various facets of their operation, including finances, fundraising, working and social conditions, religious life, and legal issues. Amongst these are reports on internal efforts and negotiations to fund the camps, both within the Society of Friends and in partnership with other pacifist religious sects such as the Mennonites who were involved in camp operations. The December 2, 1943 issue of *Information*, for example, contains a detailed narrative of the negotiation to fund the camps in 1944. The newsletters also contain a wealth of information on developments, initiatives, and daily life at the camps, which include some particularly interesting reports on mental health among internees and on civil rights, as the issue related to conscientious objectors but also to racial equality in the United States during the war era. OCLC locates holdings of this periodical at just a small handful of institutions.

The third group of material comprises four scarce, typed reports prepared and distributed by the AFSC during the war regarding the rights of conscientious objectors and their status. Three of the reports address the Selective Service Act and continued amendments thereto, concentrating on the portions of the law that applied to religious objectors to military service and changes that affected objectors during the early years of the war. The first these, issued in March 1942, first outlines the changes made to the draft law during December 1941, in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the declaration of war on the Axis powers, and then provides an extensive, step-by-step procedure for the application process to become a conscientious objector. Two further, lengthy "memoranda" explain the rights of conscientious objectors as of December 1942 and March 1943, when each report was produced, and gives advice for completing the objector application as well as for preparing supplementary documents and written statements. The other report in this group, dated September 1941, gives an outline of the finances and disposition of the Civilian Public Service (the system of labor camps for conscientious objectors) on the eve of the war, including lists of camps already in operation, their capacities, and statistical charts of objectors already registered and camp populations and assignments. These reports are quite striking as first-hand evidence of the role played by the Society of Friends administration in counseling their members to become conscientious objectors.

Finally, there is an interesting group of Quaker anti-conscription ephemera from World War II, consisting of nine pamphlets that outline the pacifist views of the Society of Friends and the reasons behind them. The works go on to detail how these beliefs necessitate the Quakers' refusal to be conscripted into the American armed forces and defend this stance. Two pamphlets deal specifically with the opposition to peacetime conscription, which became a political issue towards the end of the war. The individual titles are as follows:

- 1) *"Why They Cannot Go to War...."* Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1940.
- 2) *"Why We Oppose Conscription."* Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941.
- 3) *"United States of America vs. Arle Brooks."* Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1941. (Two copies).
- 4) Royden, A. Maude. *"An Unarmed State."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, N.d.].
- 5) Muste, A.J. *"Conscription and Conscience."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944].
- 6) *"Peace Time Conscription...A Problem for Americans."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1944].
- 7) *"Permanent Conscription."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 8) *"No! To Peacetime Conscription."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1945].
- 9) *"Advices on Conscription and War."* [Philadelphia: American Friends Service Committee, 1954].

(McBRB4307)

\$2,500

ATTRACTIVE RAILROAD PHOTO ADVERTISING

77. [Railroads]. [*Collection of Nine Original Large Format Photographs Advertising Railway Travel Through Arkansas and Missouri*]. [St. Louis: ca. 1900]. Photographs approximately 9.5 x 7.5 inches, mounted onto boards measuring 15 x 12.5 inches. Lightly scuffed, toned, and worn, mostly on the mounts, with a couple of photos rubbed in the image area. About very good.

Collection of nine vintage, large-format photographs portraying locations in Missouri and Arkansas along two St. Louis-based railroads. Five of the images are from along the Iron Mountain Route and four from along the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Railways and locations are identified in neatly brushed hand-lettered painted captions along the bottom margins of each board, identifying two locations in Arkansas ("On the St. Frances River") and seven in Missouri ("Big River Bluffs, Near Desoto," "Lumber Camp on the St. Francis River," "Current River at Doniphan," "Boating Scene, Fairmount Park, Kansas City," "A County Ford, Carthage," "The River Drive, Sweet Springs," and "On the Meramec River Near Valley Park"). Adhesive residue on the versos suggests the photographs were used in some promotional capacity, possibly in a ticket office or train station.

(McBRB4812)

\$1,250

DIARY OF A TENNESSEE PLANTER DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF RECONSTRUCTION

78. [Reconstruction]. [*Manuscript Diary Kept by Cotton Magnate Edward L. Topp in the First Year of Reconstruction*]. [Mississippi; Memphis]: 1866. [53]pp. plus [13]pp. of additional notations and one tine type. Contemporary purple leather pocket diary. Light wear and soiling to exterior. Text block starting to separate at bottom; light soiling to contents, but generally clean and legible. About very good.

Diary kept by Edward L. Topp for the first half of 1866, detailing his efforts to run his father's plantation in Reconstruction-era Mississippi with paid labor. Topp, a young man from Memphis, unsuccessfully attempted to hire free Black and local white labor. When that failed, he hired a gang of German immigrants, then had them arrested when they ran away. Our author would appear to be Edward Ledcreigh Topp (1838-1888); he mentions several times his Uncle Samuel Vance (1823-1868) of Memphis; Vance had only one sister who survived to adulthood, Elizabeth L. Vance Topp, and Edward L. Topp was her only son. Edward acted as an agent for his wealthy father as described in this diary. An April 1873 legal case described in "Tennessee Reports" describes the case of Topp v. White, in which Edward Topp filed papers as agent for his father on March 13, 1866. The diary describes filing "a bill against White" on March 15th. A draft receipt on the rear pastedown reads "Received of Edward L. Topp five hundred dollars on account of his father." Edward's obituary describes him as "one of the largest cotton factors in the South."

The diary opens on what seems to be a positive note, with the entry for January 1 reading, "Opened the year with two plows running to break up land for oats. Put all the women to cleaning fence corners and preparing to burn off the fields, and the men to repairing the stake fence. All at work with good will." His father writes that he should sell the farms in Kemper County, which he doesn't wish to do, but obliges nonetheless. Some days later, he writes of leasing out the family's plantation in Lawrence County to a Yankee, selling all cattle and supplies: "The Negroes will stay with him on the same terms that I made with them, that is for one third net proceeds" (16 January). The next step was to figure out a labor force for the family's remaining plantations in Kemper County, in time to get the cotton planted for the spring. From 10 to 15 February, he fretted over a labor dispute: "Making calculations and counting the cost of planting with free labor." The next day, he "went over to Fox Prairie today to give the Negroes their copy of the contract," but found that "the Negroes...were quite troublesome in their inquiries about the contract. One of the foremen Daniel Gankins was almost insolent. Bad sign.... Mr. Carnathan came in and told me his Negroes had quit work. I immediately went over with him, called up the Negroes, told them they most instantly go to work, or leave the plantation. 3 left." The following day, two "asked to be taken back. I allowed them to return to work."

Our diarist then pursued a variety of plans to find more labor. On February 26, "came to Gainesville today to hire hands, but find none." On March 6, "went to DeKalb today to see if we could hire white labor, found it out of the question, and gave it up." On April 13, he contracted with a group of German immigrants to work one plantation: "Dutchmen came last night and I went to the station and sent them out here, 16 in number, and have installed them in the John Jones houses. They are good-looking fellows." They apparently chafed at being treated like slaves. The next day, "Germans not quite satisfied with their rations and bedding, want many articles." On April 18th: "Seven of the Dutchmen ran off this morning without cause." They were found the next day, having contracted to work at a sawmill in Gainesville. These seven were treated approximately like runaway slaves: "Took out warrants to arrest the Germans who ran off"; "We arrested three of the runaway Germans and also a fourth at the junction." Those that remained seemed to work out well: "Dutch working with Jack, and on willing terms. They seem to mix well with Negroes". These sixteen Germans are listed on a memorandum page, with seven marked with an x for "gone off." Topp leaves off his daily record in early June, leaving the second half of the volume blank. The tin type found in the wallet of the diary identifies the two men, neither of them as Topp. Altogether, an interesting record of trying to manage agricultural production without slave labor in the year after the Civil War, before Reconstruction ended and things went back to nearly the way they were before the war.
(McBRB6234) \$3,750

FIRST MEXICAN EDITION OF RIPALDA'S CATECHISM

79. Ripalda, Geronimo. *Catecismo y Exposicion Breve de la Doctrina Christiana*. Puebla: Pedro de la Rosa, 1784. [28], 188pp., plus two leaves of plates. Small quarto. Contemporary tree calf, gilt tooled. Light wear and scuffing to boards. Remains of small leather label on front pastedown. Occasional light foxing. Very good.

A later, but evidently first Mexican, edition of the Catholic catechism and exposition of Christian doctrine by the Spanish Jesuit scholar of the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Geronimo Ripalda. The text contains the basic Catholic beliefs and prayers, Ripalda's catechism, and a calendar of feast day, as well as several other small pieces. This edition, executed in Puebla, is quite interesting for its printing in large, clear type; the inclusion of numerous small engraved vignettes and other decorative ornaments; and a full-page engraving of Jesus under the fig tree with his followers by renowned Pueblan engraver José de Nava. The present copy also contains an extra engraving, not called for in the book's standard collation, comprising a portrait of Ripalda that was also apparently a local production. Scarce, with OCLC noting a handful of copies; further, we find only one copy in available auction records over the past half century.

Medina, Puebla 1092. Palau 268737.
(McBRB5652)

\$2,500

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF THE FREEDMEN

80. Rust, Richard S. *The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church*. [Cincinnati: Western Methodist Book Concern, ca. 1878]. 16pp. 16mo. Original tan printed wrappers. Light wear. Very good.

Society tract No. 2. A charming survival that demonstrates the ongoing work of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the aftermath of Reconstruction. Founded in 1859, the Society aimed to send teachers from the North to educate freedmen and their children in the South, where literacy was often outlawed for enslaved laborers. Methodist preacher Richard Rust (1815-1906) was both the secretary of the Freedmen's Bureau and the founder of the Freedmen's Aid Society. In this wee tract, Rust extols the continued work of the Society and its achievements. Having founded nearly 500 schools in Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the Society needed to raise around \$125,000 annually to support their work. The rear wrapper of the present pamphlet provides information about donating and assistance. These appeals from the Society were printed as an occasional series, and OCLC locates several copies of issue #6, but none of the present issue.

(McBRB6297)

\$1,750

IN UNSOPHISTICATED CONDITION, WITH WRAPPERS

81. Saxton, Charles. *The Oregonian, or, History of the Oregon Territory Containing the Laws of Oregon...* Washington, D.C.: Ward and Son; Oregon City, O.T.: George Abernathy, 1846. 48pp. Original printed wrappers. Wrappers heavily worn and tanned, rear cover detached. Contemporary notations to wrappers. Presentation inscription by the author on dedication page. Minor foxing, soiling, and wear. In a custom slipcase. Very good.

A scarce and early tract presenting the laws of the Oregon Territory and an argument for its inclusion in the United States. At the time, the territory was hotly contested ground between the United States and England. The author, Charles Saxton, traveled overland with the Independent Oregon Company in 1844, returning the following year and then publishing this pamphlet. In it he lays out the territorial laws and the political situation there; he also includes the text of an 1840 petition by Oregonians for the protection of the United States, as well as the minutes of the meetings held at Champoig to establish the first territorial government. Though a map is called for on the title page, none was ever issued. Thomas Streeter's copy sold for \$950 in 1969; the last copy to sell at auction, in 2023, lacked the wrappers but was also inscribed by the author, a fact the auction house noted as remarkable. The present copy is inscribed by the author to the editor of the Boston Times. Quite rare on the market, with only one other copy appearing in auction records since the 1980s. This copy is particularly desirable with both the original wrappers and an inscription by the author. "Charles Saxton arrived in Oregon in 1844 and served briefly as a printer at Lapwai. In the early part of 1845, he joined Dr. Elijah White's exploring party that attempted to locate a possible wagon route across the Cascade Mountains into the upper Willamette Valley. Later in the year, he accompanied Dr. White on a return journey to Independence and subsequently became an Oregon Propagandist" ~ Wagner-Camp.

Howes S134, "c." Streeter Sale 3362. Sabin 77349. Wagner-Camp 123a.
(McBRB6065)

\$35,000

UFOs, DOG-O-NAUTS, AND SPACE CONSPIRACIES!

82. [Science Fiction]. [Juvenalia]. *[Unique Manuscript Journal of UFO Conspiracies, Wild Space Program Conjecture, and Science Fiction].* [Pennsylvania?: 1957]. [76]pp. Quarto. Quarter cloth and paper wrappers. Spine perishing, corners chipped. Moderate wear, short edge tears to wraps. Toning and dust soiling, scattered staining internally. Accomplished in a competent, legible script. Good.

A fabulous handmade, manuscript journal, densely filled with Cold War-era space-race "clippings" copied out by hand ~ headlines, summaries, and quoted fragments ~ interleaved with enthusiastic UFO speculation, "maverick" moon observations, and two recurring strands of pulp-style fiction. Throughout, the anonymous compiler moves fluidly between news-as-evidence, homegrown theory, and imaginative narrative, creating a self-contained time capsule of mid-century American space anxiety and wonder. The "research" pages cite (and argue with) contemporary coverage from Associated Press, UPI, Sky & Telescope, and the New York Times, including material on Sputnik II and the dog-o-naut Laika ("Mutttnik"), alleged objects in the sky over Japan, and popular claims about radio signals, moon lights, and various conspiracies concerning "evidence" the public wasn't being told. One page is headed "BOYERTOWN'S FLASH FLOOD in SEPT. 1956" with additional local notations, giving the notebook a lived-in, diaristic anchor amid the cosmic preoccupations.

Interspersed with the text are lively pencil sketches ~ robots, spacecraft, a long-legged "machine," a bus labeled "1935 IMPORTED BLIMP-TYPE BUS," cartoon figures, and a full-page caricature labeled "Zsa-Zsa." The compiler also keeps lists of "Space & Satellite Experts" with phone numbers, "space center questions," rhyming-word lists, and other working notes that make the book feel like an active, personal dossier rather than a passive scrapbook. A few loose manuscript notes are laid in. In addition, two fictional narratives appear in serialized bursts ~ "The Fiendish Machine," a space-opera episode featuring Joyce of Earth ("graceful Queen of astral fields") locked in combat with an otherworldly robot-machine, and a separate tale of "Valora," who encounters danger in the wild, including a tense sequence involving a baboon, which was evidently inspired by a period news item about a "white

girl attacked by a vicious baboon." A singular artifact of mid-century amateur ufology and space-race obsessiveness ~ part scrapbook, part argument, part pulp serial ~ rich with period texture and wonderful drawings.
(McBRB6266) \$2,000

IN A HANDSOME AMERICAN BINDING

83. Smith, Elizabeth Oakes. *Stories for Real Children. The Dandelion.* Auburn, N.Y.: Derby, Miller & Co., 1849. 157pp. Illustrated. 16mo. Original red patterned cloth, stamped in blind and gilt. Minor wear. Contemporary ownership inscription on front flyleaf, bleeding through. Some light scattered foxing. Very good.

Fourth edition of this children's story by American author, educator, and women's rights activist Elizabeth Oakes Smith (1806-1893). The series title page notes that these are "Stories not for good children, nor bad children, but for real children." Married at a very young age to fellow author and satirist Seba Smith, Oakes Smith eventually gained a literary reputation in her own right, publishing regularly in Godey's Lady's Book and the Literary Companion. Her full-length works, such as the present one, were popular enough to go through many editions. This title is especially elusive, being both a jolly story about a dog while also providing "Common rules for children who have no one to give them rules", such as "Take a bit of old muslin and rub your tongue and gums well; then brush your teeth with charcoal and water" and "Make up your mind to be cheerful." We find no copies of the present edition in OCLC, though we do find editions in 1845, 1846, and a stated sixth edition published in Buffalo, also in 1849. Rare, and in a wonderful American publisher's cloth binding.
(McBRB6277) \$1,250

IMPORTANT SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR ARCHIVE

84. [Spanish-American War]. *[Archive of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, with Significant Official and Personal Correspondence from the Spanish-American War].* [Various locations: 1898-1906]. 108 letters and documents, totaling [314]pp. Mostly quarto sheets. Old fold lines, some minor wear, but condition generally strong. Very good.

Significant archive of letters and documents written by Seaton Schroeder, including sixty-four letters written in 1898 from aboard the USS Massachusetts; forty-six orders, appointments, and Naval documents; Schroeder's twenty-one-page contingency plan for the invasion of Cuba, submitted in 1906; and his 1921 notes for the Limitations of Armaments convention, among other naval and family material. Schroeder (1849-1922) started his career in 1869 with the Pacific Fleet, served as a hydrographer, and developed the Driggs-Schroeder naval gun with fellow officer William H. Driggs. He served as executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish-American War and was subsequently appointed Naval Governor of Guam. He became Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy and was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1908, following which he took command of the Atlantic Fleet. He retired in 1911, though he would be recalled to active duty several times before his death in 1922.

Schroeder wrote almost daily and at length to his wife, Maria Wainwright, about his activities aboard the Massachusetts, providing detailed commentary on the events leading up to the war, preparations for combat, and the naval battles against Spanish forces, as well as chronicling conflicts with his superiors. On February 27, 1898, he writes of the sinking of the USS Maine:

"There is little doubt that a mine was detonated under the Maine's bottom. I do not for an instant believe that the government or higher officers had any knowledge or took any part in it; but it must have been fired by some officer or other person familiar with the firing station; and in not removing the mine or taking other efficient precautions against such a possibility, the Spanish authorities were criminally negligent and are responsible to the extent of trying the guilty person for murder, apologizing, paying the full value of the ship and proper indemnities. If there is any great delay in doing this it will be hard to avert war. War is about the last recourse of Spain now to cover her retreat from Cuba and may also be necessary in order to prevent a revolution."

Following the declaration of war with Spain in April, 1898, Schroeder travels with the Massachusetts from the Florida Keys to the coast of Cuba. In his letter of June 3, he describes the strategic sinking of the USS Merrimac in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, which Schroeder details alongside his conflicts with Admiral Winfield Schley:

"The work of sinking the big collier Merrimac in the entrance to the harbor was gallantly done last night; but I am afraid all the heroic little band perished; none have returned so far. For reasons unknown to any of us Comd'r Miller was detached from his command yesterday and ordered north by the first conveyance, and strangely enough the young Naval Constructor Hobson finally prevailed upon the Admiral to let him take her in. It appears that he conceived the idea, and prepared the vessel, and on those grounds insisted that he should be given command. The thing was to have been done night before last, but the collier could not be gotten ready; some think that is the reason that Miller was detached, but I think that is all wrong; many think he was breaking down & had to be relieved. ... Hobson started in between 3 and 4 this morning, and got quite near the entrance before he was discovered, then one big gun banged at him, after a while a couple more, and in a few minutes there was one incessant blaze and rattle, hundreds of muskets apparently lining the shore besides several automatic Maxim one-pounders apparently... We can see the masts upright in the water now, a little farther in the harbor than I would have selected, but apparently across the channel. ... All this, honey dear, is of course in the most sacred confidence."

Schroeder is blunt in explaining to his wife his conflicts with Naval leadership, and his vivid descriptions of naval engagements include his own commentary on Schley's leadership. In his letter of June 6, he writes:

"We silenced the enemy but most of their guns are still there, and they are hard at work repairing traverses etc. You see, all we have to aim at is the individual guns, and unless we hit them they can repair between them whatever damage we may do to the earthwork. We landed 6 heavy shells right there and the men cheered as the clouds of earth and dust blew up; but no serious damage was done. ... Owing to delay of two vessels of the other squadron in taking position we did not open fire until ¼ to 8. And then for some time, owing partly to Schley's great disregard of orders concerning the direction and range to be observed, and partly to the L.S.'s pitiable ignorance of how to handle the ship so as to facilitate accuracy and rapidity of fire, and nervous contradiction of orders &c., this ship was about as useful as if she had been in New York. When it was imperative that the range should remain as constant as possible so we could correct the fire, he kept moving the ship about at varying speeds, and twisting her about so the batteries would bear first in one direction and then in another distorting the aim completely. ... I finally fled, and told him the regulation ordered that I should be where I could best look after the general working of the armament, and therefore I could sometimes do that best at one end of the ship and sometimes at the other. Then the poor orderlies were kept chasing me with a multitude of ridiculous and contradictory orders."

He is especially incensed by the notion, following the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, that Schley could be considered by any means a hero, writing on July 7:

"It is dreadful to see how some of the papers are trying to make a hero of Schley. Not only did he have absolutely no influence in the result of the fight, but the Colon was lost to us as a prize by his timidity and delay in having her boarded, which was not done for 3 ¾ hours after her surrender, during which time she floated off from the beach, and the Spaniards dishonorable opened their valves during that time to sink her. It is absurd to try to make any capital out of the fact that the Admiral had gone Eastward for a conference with the army and did not reach the scene of action until after the Colon had been forced to surrender by the Oregon... Schley did not make a single signal. The ships had been individually assigned to certain stations to watch that entrance, being ordered even to keep headed towards the entrance; they were all there like terriers watching a rat-hole, and it was a notorious feat commented upon by everyone that the Brooklyn (Schley's ship) was always miles away from her post, ~ "off pouting by herself" as it was universally described. ... It is nauseating."

Of the 1898 letters, two are drafts of battle reports, dated June 16 and July 7 and totaling three pages; fifty-one are letters to his wife, dating between January 23 and August 13 and totaling approximately 172 pages; and eleven letters to other family, dating between February 6 and July 11 and totaling approximately thirty-eight pages. These

describe engagements, inform his family of his whereabouts, and candidly discuss his resentment of both Schley and the Captain of the Massachusetts, Charles J. Train. The battle reports provide listings of the ships involved in combat and the number, timing, and caliber of shots fired. Also included in this archive are Schroeder's contingency plans for an invasion of Cuba, written in 1906. This report lists two plans, A and B: Plan A is for "defense of the city [i.e., Havana] against imminent attack by the insurgents from the west", and Plan B is for "preserving order and protecting property within the city in case of riot." He lists the ships present, their commanding officers, companies, gunners, and medical personnel. In Plan A, he describes decisions about points of attack:

"On account of the flatness of the country at Marianao affording no points of vantage for defense, and of the inadvisability of taking measures leading to street fighting, and of the extended front that would be involved, it was decided not to try to cover Marianao, but to hold a line at the Almendares river, or Chorrera, and a series of heights extending from it to the eastward and thence northward to the head of the harbor." He lists where each brigade should be and describes each position; for instance: "Position 'A' is at the Electric Railway Bridge near the mouth of the river. There is a new wood and coral blockhouse there well able to resist the small arm fire of the insurgents ... From 'A' to 'B' the ground is high and firm." He also makes suggestions about the specific buildings or facilities to be attacked and notes people who are sympathetic to the American cause: "Position No. 6 (The Palatino) is the property of Senora Abreu, a lady of strong American sympathies and over whose house an American flag always flies." Plan B mainly consists of suggestions for where to quarter troops, especially "having in view the existence of yellow fever," and out of the way in order not to "cause undesirable irritation" among Havana's residents. These materials are accompanied by Schroeder's naval orders and appointments from 1869 to 1911; with other material including an invitation to the 1910 launch of the battleship Florida and a copy of a booklet Schroeder authored titled *A Personal Error in Estimating the Direction of a Sound*; and letters by other family members, including a 1902 letter describing an earthquake in Guam while Schroeder was its governor. There is also included a 1921 draft of Schroeder's response to a request for comment on a number of disarmament proposals for the Washington Naval Conference. An extensive and significant archive of correspondence from a commander during the Spanish-American War.

(McBRB6074)

\$12,500

SHIPBOARD PRINTING IN CUBA DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

85. [Spanish-American War]. [Shipboard Printing]. *Squadron Bulletin*. U.S. Flagship *New York* [June 23 & July 21, 1898]. Santiago de Cuba & Guantanamo Bay: June 23, July 21-22, 1898. Two broadsides, each about 8 x 5 inches. Old folds, minor wear, unevenly trimmed, likely at time of production. Very good.

A pair of unit bulletins produced aboard the U.S. Flagship *New York* while anchored off the coast of Cuba during two slightly different moments of the Spanish-American War. The earlier bulletin is dated June 23, 1898 and the second follows almost a month later; the Battle of Santiago took place between these dates, during which the *New York* played a major role. The ship served as the flagship of Admiral Sampson of the combined "North Atlantic" and "Flying" squadrons, dedicated to destroying Spanish naval vessels in the Caribbean. The present bulletins were prepared by the squad's captain, French E. Chadwick and report on numerous movements of American military forces, mainly of other ships, as well as other war news. The earlier bulletin also reports on the recent landing of 7,000 soldiers at Santiago de Cuba, advancing towards Ensenada de los Altares. These bulletins are rare survivals of wartime printing, and also even rarer examples of wartime printing aboard an American seagoing vessel. They also serve as a valuable record of the reporting of events and strategies employed by the American military during this period. The bulletins were apparently reprinted not long after the war ended, but were greatly augmented; the present examples offer the opportunity to read the original content printed on board the *New York* during the conflict. Institutional holdings of the original bulletins are rare, with scattered quantities reported at five places ~ the Library of Congress, Newberry, Harvard, the Pennsylvania Office of Commonwealth Libraries, and the Huntington.

(McBRB5013)

\$1,500

SUPREMELY RARE TEXAS SECESSION ORDINANCE, PRINTED ON SILK

86. [Texas]. [Civil War]. *Declaration of the Causes Which Impel the State of Texas to Secede from the Federal Union ~ Also the Ordinance of Secession [caption title].* [Austin]: February 2, 1861. Broadside on silk, 19.5 x 14 inches. Expertly cleaned and restored. Previously folded, with some creasing still visible. Moderate staining and a few small holes and separations aided by conservation. Scattered contemporary manuscript notations. Good.

An exceptionally rare Texas secession broadside, executed on silk satin in Austin in 1861. Printed in five columns with an ornamental border, the broadside features both the Ordinance of Secession and the Declaration of Causes, two of the three principal documents drafted by the Texas Secession Convention, along with a list of delegates. According to the colophon, "These sheets on Fine Satin may be had at the Herald Office for \$1, or on fine Book Paper at 10 cents each." The present broadside belonged to Cyrus Halbert Randolph (1817-1889), who was the Texas State Treasurer at the time of secession. Randolph arrived in Texas in March 1838 and quickly became established as an attorney and politician. A member of the Snively Expedition in 1843, he served in several political roles in Houston County, including justice of the peace (1840), chief justice of the county (circa 1843), and sheriff (1847). He also represented the county in the Texas Legislature in two terms between November 1851 and November 1857. Randolph was elected state treasurer 1859, and won re-election in 1860. Notably, small pencil notations are next to the names of several delegates in the list, perhaps associates of Randolph. Other known copies have connections to delegates, and it seems likely that the sheets printed "on Fine Satin" were ideal souvenirs for prominent Texas politicians.

After South Carolina's secession in December 1860, Texas was not far behind in joining them. The Constitutional Convention was organized on February 1, 1861, and voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession. The ordinance was ratified by popular vote on February 23rd. The document begins with the Declaration of Causes, a fiery assertion of Texas's rights, which highlights her unique history as an independent country and leaves no doubt as to the core issue at stake: "Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the Confederate States to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquility and secure more substantially the blessings of peace and liberty to her people. ... She was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery ~ the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits ~ a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and other slave-holding States of the confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slave-holding States, since our connection with them?"

Continuing in scathing language, the authors accuse the North of interfering directly as they "encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves;" "invaded Southern soil and murdered reoffending citizens;" "sent seditious pamphlets and papers among us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our fireside;" "sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves;" and, "finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen free or non-slave-holding States, they have elected as President and Vice President of the whole Confederacy, two men whose chief claims to such high positions, is their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slaveholding States."

What follows is a list of the 168 delegates ending with Philip A. Work, distinguishing this copy as a first edition. Noted bibliographer and Texas historian Everett C. Wilkie, Jr. made a detailed study of the Texas secession documents in *The 1861 Printings of the Ordinance of Secession* (Dallas, 2011), and identifies three separate editions of the broadside, essentially differentiated by the list of delegates. The first edition (Wilkie 23) was almost certainly printed in February 1861 and ends the delegate list with Philip A. Work. The later editions (Wilkie 24 & 25) were printed in early and mid-March, respectively, with additional delegates added to the list. The present edition is also the only one to include six lines naming the delegates who voted against secession.

Printed in the right-hand column is the Ordinance of Secession, stating the Texas is once again "a separate sovereign state." The preamble encapsulates the grievances of the state, "Whereas the action of the Northern States of the Union is violative of the compact between the States and the guarantees of the Constitution, and whereas the recent developments in Federal affairs make it evident that the power of the Federal Government is sought to be made a weapon with which to strike down the interests and prosperity of the people of Texas and her sister slave-holding states; instead of permitting it to be, as was intended, our shield against outrage and aggression; therefore...."

Parrish & Willingham note three institutional copies: University of North Carolina, University of Texas, and Baylor University. The Baylor, copy, however, is actually a 7-page pamphlet edition (Parrish & Willingham 4150). The UNC and Texas are therefore the only other known copies of the first edition. A unique opportunity to acquire one of the most significant broadsides in Texas history, in the first edition and on silk.

Crandall 2153. Parrish & Willingham 4151. Wilkie 23. Winkler & Friend 171.

(McBRB6200)

\$75,000

LATE MEXICAN TEXAS LAND DEAL

87. [Texas]. [Real Estate]. [*Manuscript Document Regarding Sale of Land East of Nacogdoches in Late 1835*]. [Nacogdoches: September 21, 1835]. [3]pp., on a bifolium, plus docketing. Previously folded. Light wear and staining along old folds. Minor edge wear and slight loss at center fold point. Spanish secretarial script, but quite legible. About very good.

"En la villa de Nacogdoches y a los veinte y un dias del mes de Septiembre del año de mil ochocientos treinta y cinco ante mi el ciudadano Luis Rueg, Juez de primera Ynstancia de ella dicha villa... companieron en este mi Jugada y por mi propias personas los Ciudadanos William Clark, J.K. Allen, y W. Galagan, y el primero dixo... que olorga y da en venta real y publica por Jura de heredad para siempre a los segundos la mitad del ferrenoque se halla atuada al Norte del sitio de tierra... entre el Rio Sabinas y el Arroyo de Adams"

This deed, ink-stamped with the seal of the Free State of Coahuila and Tejas, documents the sale and transfer of land between William Clark as seller, and J. K. Allen and W. G. Logan as buyers. The sale and this document were accomplished just five months before Texas declared independence and became the Republic of Texas on March 2, 1836. The sale concerns "half of the land located north of the site of land granted between the Sabinas River and Adams Creek... for the price and amount of fifty pesos."

Very interesting documentation of a land deal done during the last months of the Mexican Texas era.

(McBRB6284)

\$1,750

EARLY THAI-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER

88. [Thai Language]. [Newspapers]. [*Royal Gazette*]. [Bangkok: Royal Publishing House, ca. 1874-1876]. Two volumes. 448; 442pp. Large quarto. First volume in contemporary quarter sheep and pebbled boards; second volume in later library buckram. Even tanning, heavier to second volume. Scattered chipping, small closed tears, worming, and moisture damage to second volume. Together, good plus.

A substantial and complete two-year run of the Royal Gazette, a rare, landmark Thai newspaper. "The Royal Gazette was first published in 1858 during the reign of King Rama IV. It was launched because 'the traditional practice of manually copying various announcements was slow'. The content included government announcements, legal regulations, and statements that countered misinformation in relation to government news, as well as notifications of births and deaths. It was distributed to various ministries and provinces, coming to be regarded as the first newspaper published by the Thai people" ~ Suveeranont.

The first version of the gazette lasted for about a year before it was discontinued, but the paper was revived in 1874 by King Rama V, also known as King Chulalongkorn. The present volumes represent the first two years of this second incarnation of the Royal Gazette, complete with forty-eight issues each.
(McBRB5677) \$3,750

THE MANY GUISES OF CHARLES P. FLOCKTON

89. [Theater]. *With Compliments of C.P. Flockton, of Wallack's Theatre, New York, and Prince of Wales's, Olympic, Adelphi Theatres, London. Permanent Address, Lambs' Club, New York [cover title].* New York: Olliver, Photographer, [ca. 1875]. Thirteen photographs, most approximately 7.25 x 4.5 inches, on seven leaves of stiff card stock. Quarto, string-tied. Card stock somewhat waved, with some browning to initial cards. Images fine, directly mounted to cards. About very good.

A charming photo book and promotional for stage actor Charles P. Flockton, a well-known figure of the Victorian-era theater in the United States. Flockton was, what we would call today, a character actor, and evidently a highly estimated one in his time. It is said that Oscar Wilde wanted Flockton to be in the debut of his first play, "Vera; or, The Nihilists," and the actor appeared as a mainstay of the company at Wallack's Theater in New York in many significant and popular productions of the 1870s and 1880s. The present photo book is an advertisement for Flockton, and the images show him in costume and character of some of his admired roles, with one initial image showing a portrait of him in street dress. Each photograph is captioned in print at the lower margin of its card. This copy is inscribed by Flockton to a "J. Alex. Brown Esq." on the cover. A rare and fascinating document of the theater and the self-promotion of actors in New York and London at the height of the Victorian age. OCLC locates only one copy, at the Huntington, which ascribes the date as 1875.
(McBRB6253) \$2,250

UNUSUALLY-DETAILED LISTING OF DESTRUCTION COMMITTED BY TEXAS RANGERS

90. [U.S.-Mexico Relations]. [Borderlands]. Patino, Nonato. *A la Comision Mista de la Republica Mejicana y de los Estados Unidos de America, en la ciudad de Washington, Distrito de Columbia [and] To the Honorable American and Mexican Joint Commission, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia [caption titles].* Washington, D.C.: 1870. 4,4pp. Gathered signatures. Even toning, short closed tears to fore edge. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded memorial, printed first in Spanish and followed by an English version, written by Nonato Patino, seeking recompense for a controversial incident on the Texas-Mexico border involving the Texas Rangers during what became known as the Callahan Expedition. According to the first few lines of the English translation of de Patino's memorial, which was submitted to the Claims Commission of 1868: "That in the month of October, A.D. 1855, an armed force of more than two hundred Americans, under the command of Captains Callahan and Henry, having crossed the Rio Grande from Texas in the United States, entered and took possession of the town of Piedras Negras in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, and by force of arms disarmed all the inhabitants of the town, and with many insults, threats and cruelties, drove them from their houses and caused them to flee from the town to the woods. After having pillaged them of all their most valuable and easily transported contents, the said forces set all the houses on fire, reducing the town to ruins and ashes, and then returned with the booty to the opposite side of the river, by the public ferry."

The author of the memorial, Nonato Patino was a resident of Piedras Negras at the time of the 1855 raid, "with his family, four in number, and had there of his own sole and exclusive property, one house constructed of lumber, and all the other things set forth in an account hereto annexed, marked Exhibit 'A'" which was "pillaged and burned" by the American forces. In addition to the property damage, Patino points out that he and his family were forced to flee to the woods, "where he wandered for three days, exposed to death under the tomahawk of the barbarous Indians, who frequented the said woods at that time, suffering from hunger and thirst in a degree almost insupportable, whereby they caused him great injury in his person and that of his family, damaging him in the full sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars, gold." The line-item listing of Patino's damaged property consists of sixteen

lines, valuing each item separately; these items include his house, clothing, furniture, jewelry, food, livestock, saddles, a gun, and more. From the commission convened in Washington, Patino requests a total amount of \$41,651, and submitted his memorial through his attorney-in-fact, Bethel Coopwood.

"The Callahan Expedition occurred in October 1855, when James Hughes Callahan led a force of 111 men into Mexico near Piedras Negras, Coahuila. The announced purpose of the unauthorized invasion was to punish Lipan Apache Indians who reportedly had raided along the Texas frontier during the summer and fall of 1855, then returned to Mexico, where they were protected by the authorities. In fact, the expedition likely was an attempt by Texas slaveholders to regain fugitive slaves who had fled to northern Mexico and to prevent Mexican authorities from permitting runaway slaves to settle in their midst.... Callahan crossed the swollen Rio Grande on October 1-3. Marching westward on October 3, the Texans encountered a Mexican detachment at the Río Escondido, about twenty-two miles from Piedras Negras. In the skirmish that followed, the Mexicans under Col. Emilio (Edvard Emil) Langberg reported a loss of four dead and three wounded, and Callahan reported four killed and seven wounded. The next morning, Callahan retreated to Piedras Negras and took possession of the town. As the Mexican force approached the town on October 5, Callahan ordered his men to set fire to houses to cover their retreat, and on the evening of October 6 Maj. Sidney Burbank, commander of the American forces across the river at Fort Duncan, turned four cannons to cover the Texans as they recrossed the river.... The claims originating with this invasion of Mexico were not officially settled until 1876, when the Claims Commission of 1868 finished its work. The commission awarded approximately 150 Mexican citizens a total of \$50,000 in damages" - *Handbook of Texas* online.

OCLC locates two nearly identical memorials presented by Julian Rodriguez (Texas Tech only) and Octaviano Cervero (SMU only), but the present work is not recorded.

(McBRB4772)

\$1,750

URUGUAY AND GREAT BRITAIN AGREE TO OUTLAW THE SLAVE TRADE

91. [Uruguay]. [Slave Trade]. *Treaty Between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, for the Abolition of the Traffick in Slaves, Signed at Monte-Video, July 13, 1839.* London: T.R. Harrison, 1842. 38pp. stitched. Very minor bumps to top edge of first leaf, light dust-soiling to outer leaves. Near fine.

A very rare treaty between Queen Victoria's Britain and the "Oriental Republic of the Uruguay," printed in both English and Spanish in two parallel columns throughout. According to the text, the parties were "mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the utter extinction of the barbarous Traffick in Slaves...for the special purpose of immediately attaining this object, so far as relates to the total and final abolition of the Slave Trade of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay." The treaty is comprised of fourteen original articles, plus three annexes totaling forty-six additional articles, and four additional articles at the end, covering a host of issues pertaining to the suppression of the slave trade. These issues included enforcement procedures, the establishment of "Mixed Courts of Justice," "Regulations in respect to treatments of liberated negroes," and much more. With regard to slaves found on international vessels, the two nations hoped for "permanent good treatment, and a full and complete emancipation, according to the humane intentions of the Parties of the Treaty." The present treaty was part of a larger effort by the British Crown to put an end to the transatlantic slave trade in the first half of the 19th century; at this same time, Britain had reached terms on a similar treaty with the Republic of Texas and other nations. The document is signed at the end in type by J.H. Mandeville and Jose Ellauri, representatives of the two countries, who originally signed the treaty at Montevideo on July 13, 1839; the present work was "Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty" in 1842, likely due to bureaucratic delays. Uruguay would have been an important ally for Great Britain in monitoring the seas against the transatlantic slave trade given its position opposite the South Atlantic Ocean from West Africa. OCLC records just a single physical copy of this treaty, at the University of Arizona.

Cundall 2854.

(McBRB6316)

\$2,750

THE PEASANTS WILL SMILE AS YOU TRAMPLE THEM

92. [Villalobos y Lara, Cristobal]. [Patents of Nobility]. *Executoria de Nobleza de Don Xpoual de Villalobos y Lara* [manuscript cover title]. Lima: [1626]. 62 [i.e. 61] leaves. Folio. Limp vellum, ruled and lettered in ink; edges sprinkled red and black. Some creasing and staining to vellum. Small tissue repair to first leaf of text. Occasional dampstaining and foxing. Accomplished in a highly legible hand. Still very good.

An outstanding and minutely-detailed colonial Spanish patent of nobility, accomplished in Lima in the early part of the 17th century and illustrated with two full-page coats of arms. This patent was commissioned by one Cristóbal de Villalobos y Lara, corregidor or mayor of the Province of Yampares, a province in Bolivia in the Department of Chuquisaca. The office of corregidor was a municipal position, although the office holder was also required to assist the army in times of war. Among the many duties of this position were to promote and to carry out all manner of public works, maintain health standards and the police force, verify weights and measures, avoid contraband and prohibited merchandise and, in general, observe and impose commercial standards. The patent of nobility was a highly formal, official document, which not only confirmed the noble rank of the recipient but also could grant certain privileges commensurate with rank. As a result, the form was highly stylized, structured, and often quite lengthy – the text of the present example runs to nearly 120 pages and traces the lineage of Villalobos y Lara for generations, generously assessing his claims to nobility. The outstanding features of the document are the two full-page illustrations of the new nobles' coats of arms on the initial two leaves, accomplished in gouache and gilt. Each shield features differing emblems in four quarters, lies on a folial background, and is headed by a knight's helmet. The second illustration also features a depiction of St. Sebastian and a knight on horseback, who is trampling what appear to be smiling peasants. Patents of nobility from colonial Spanish America from this early date are very rare on the market, and the present example has survived in fine condition.

(McBRB5681)

\$12,500

RADICAL FEMINIST FICTION OF THE 1890s

93. Waisbrooker, Lois. *Perfect Motherhood; or, Mabel Raymond's Resolve*. New York: Murray Hill Publishing Co., 1891. 345,[2]pp. plus frontispiece. Contemporary green publisher's cloth, stamped in gilt and blind. Light wear to extremities, corners slightly bumped. Internally clean. Very good.

Second printing of this early work of radical feminist fiction. In her novel, *Perfect Motherhood*, Waisbrooker condemns the social, economic, and religious orders that lead women and their children to degradation, despair, and death. Be it the church, the school, or the financial systems of the day (an entire chapter is given over to the sad college-loan-related death of Helen Peck), Waisbrooker shows the myriad ways in which society prevents women from achieving “perfect motherhood,” and outlines the social costs, chiefly crime and poverty. At the time of its publication, the present work led to a robust discussion in the radical Kansas newspaper, *Lucifer, Light Bringer*, with many praising the author's insight and bravery. One reader went so far as to comment, “Men who today are brutal to their wives might have been helped much could they have had such reading when thirteen or fourteen years of age.” A scarce work by this feminist author and radical publisher – we locate fewer than ten copies in OCLC of the first edition, and a single copy of this second printing, at Duke University.

(McBRB6259)

\$2,000

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON PLEADS AGAINST DISENFRANCHISEMENT BY CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

94. Washington, Booker T. [Autograph Draft Letter by Booker T. Washington, Addressed to Hon. John Knox, Pertaining to the "Grandfather Clause" and Other Issues Limiting African-American Suffrage Being Discussed During the Alabama State Constitutional Convention of 1901]. [Tuskegee, AL]: July 23, 1901. [2]pp. on plain paper. Minor wear and creasing. Very good.

An unsigned and apparently unsent letter draft by Booker T. Washington expressing his disapproval of the Alabama Constitutional Convention's consideration of a "grandfather clause" and the employment of county "board of registrars" which sought to severely limit voting rights of the African-American population. Washington's draft was written in the midst of the convention, which took place between May and September of 1901. Washington has addressed the draft to the Honorable John Knox, who was serving as the president of the convention. Knox is notorious today for asking in his opening address at the 1901 convention: "And what is it that we want to do? Why, it is, within the limits imposed by the Federal Constitution, to establish white supremacy in this State." The grandfather clause and the county board of registrars went a long way to accomplishing this goal.

The full text of the present draft by Washington reads, with relevant emendations: "Hon. John Knox. Sir: Since I talked with you yesterday I have taken some pains to get the sentiments of some of the best colored people and I find that there is a pretty strong and definite feeling, to the effect that while the colored people feel grateful to the committee for putting into its report so much that will have an incentive to our people to improve themselves, at the same time there is an earnest desire among us that what is called the 'grand father' clause and the plan for the board of registrars be omitted or modified. Discussion and explanation of those two features on the floor may change the present attitude feelings of our people, but I thought it in the interest of frankness, and in justice to you that I let you know the feelings of my race as I think it most of the representative men of my race. I have told Judge Coleman practically the same thing."

Sadly, both of the specific provisions mentioned by Washington ~ the grandfather clause and the board of registrars ~ were codified into law by the Alabama State Constitutional Convention. In brief, and according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, the grandfather clause provided that "those who had enjoyed the right to vote prior to 1866 or 1867, and their lineal descendants, would be exempt from recently enacted educational, property, or tax requirements for voting." This automatically excluded all African American men, who were not granted the right to vote until 1870 after passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Further, the establishment of boards of registrars in each Alabama county allowed for those local officials to drag their feet, arbitrarily deny voter registration applications, reject applicants for perceived "suspicious" character, and more. Some of the legal tenets codified in Alabama's 1901 constitution have never been fully expunged, and have affected African American voting rights from 1901, through the Civil Rights Movement, and even to the present day. Ironically, it is another Coleman in Alabama who has, in modern times, sought to rectify the racism inherent in the 1901 constitution. Alabama House Representative Merika Coleman, Democrat of Pleasant Grove, has worked as recently as 2022 to remove racist language from the 1901 constitution.

This draft letter was not the first communication Washington made to the convention. In late-May of 1901, Washington and twenty-three additional Black leaders signed their names to a five-page address sent to the state constitutional convention, basically reminding the delegates of the state of Black life in Alabama, and noting that most African Americans were hard-working, law-abiding citizens devoted to the state. The authors of the address also asked that "The Negro...since he is taxed, works for the roads, is punished for crime, is called upon to defend his country, that he have some humble share in choosing those who rule over him, especially when he has proven his worthiness by becoming a taxpayer and a worthy reliable citizen." The convention all but ignored this plea from the most prominent African-American citizens in Alabama. Interestingly, the present draft letter was written the same year as the publication of Washington's autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, and three months before Washington dined with President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House. The latter sparked controversy from the usual suspects, as this was generally considered the first time a Black man met publicly with the president on equal terms. A unique communication from a legendary African-American leader in Alabama, as relevant today for fighting racist codification of the law as when it was written in 1901. Interestingly, the letter is accompanied by an invoice from noted autograph dealer Walter R. Benjamin, who notes that "This is the first handwritten item by B.T.W. I have ever seen. Very scarce."

(McBRB5997)

\$2,500

WITH A NEW FOREWORD BY THE AUTHOR, UNIQUE TO THIS EDITION

95. Washington, Booker T. *Saliendo de la Esclavitud...Prologo Escrito Expresamente para Esta Edicion Espanola, por su Autor.* Barcelona: Libreria Cientifico-Literaria, Toledano Lopez y Ca., 1905. 276,[1]pp., plus photographic portrait frontispiece. Slightly later three-quarter blue buckram and marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Minor soiling and scuffing to boards. Even toning to text block, short closed tear to bottom edge of one leaf, former owner's library ink stamp on front blank, gift inscription on half title. Very good.

A nice copy of the rare first Spanish edition of Booker T. Washington's seminal autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, most notable for containing a new foreword by the author unique to this edition. Washington's autobiography was first published in serial form beginning in 1900, and in book form the following year. The work documents Washington's experiences as a slave, his education at the Hampton Institute, his work establishing schools culminating in the prestigious Tuskegee Institute, and more. The work became an essential African-American autobiography, and a bellwether of the "uplift" movement among African Americans in the early-20th century. The present edition testifies to the global influence of Washington's work, being published in Spain within four years of its initial publication. The author's new foreword ("prologo") to the present edition is dated in July 1904 from Tuskegee, and provides context to Washington's hopes for the work's impact. It reads, translated back into English from the Spanish: "With great satisfaction, I grant the necessary permission for the translation into Spanish of my book 'Up from Slavery.' And I grant it, hoping that my personal struggles and experiences may be beneficial to others who seek to reach the Light. If these experiences and struggles provide any good to Spanish students or teachers, I will be the one who will be most grateful. It is greatly encouraging to see that all races and nations are reaching that pedagogical moment in which it is clear that education is not limited to the brain alone and that everything that makes learning something possible, dignifying work, is education, in the highest sense of the word." The text is also preceded by a thirty-page introduction by the translator, Eduardo Marquina. An essential edition of Washington's landmark autobiographical work for any institution or collector. OCLC reports just six institutional holdings, at the Virginia Historical Society Library, Northwestern, Portland State, one in Mexico, and two in Spain.

(McBRB4753)

\$1,250

A BLACK OFFICER IN WWI

96. Williams, John R. *"A Trench Letter" [cover title].* [Baltimore?: W.B. Hamer?, 1918]. [16]pp. Printed self-wrappers, stapled. Old vertical fold. Some wear and scattered, small chips to first two leaves, otherwise, light tanning. Contemporary ownership inscription on front wrap. Good.

An unusual and scarce printing of a lengthy letter by an African-American Sergeant in the Allied Expeditionary Force that describes his experience and participation in World War as a part of the 351st Field Artillery Regiment, 167th Field Artillery Brigade, 92nd Division. A June 1919 issue of the Brown Alumni Newsletter identifies Sergeant John Williams as "ex-1919" and as author of "Trench Letter...a sketch of France it now appears and America's participation in the war. Williams also appears in the 1948 edition of "Negro Who's Who in California," where is described as field supervisor for the Pacific edition of the Pittsburgh Courier and as having held several other positions at California newspapers.

"The 167th Field Artillery Brigade, formed in November 1917 as a component of the 92nd Division, was the first brigade of Black artillery regiments of ever organized. It consisted of two regiments of light artillery (the 349th and the 350th) and one regiment of heavy artillery, the 351st. The 351st Field Artillery was trained at Camp Meade, Maryland, and in June 1918, it sailed with the rest of the 167th Brigade from Hoboken, New Jersey to Brest, France, where the troops received additional artillery training. As part of the U.S. 2nd Army's drive toward Metz, France in November 1918, the 351st attacked six towns within a week. In February and March 1919, the 351st returned to the United States" ~ NYPL. A small archive relating to the 351st's experience of field conditions during their deployment is held by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. The present copy belonged to Colonel Wade H. Carpenter, commander of the 351st Field Artillery, whose general order for a service

commendation to the regiment is printed on the back page. We locate only three copies of this interesting pamphlet, at the US War College, the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, and Howard University.
(McBRB5495) \$1,750

THE AUTHOR OF PSYCHO INVENTS THE BALLOON DROP

97. [Wisconsin]. Bloch, Robert & Harold Gauer. *We Made a Mayor, A Political History. The Story of the Zeidler for Mayor Campaign, 1939-40* [manuscript cover title]. [Milwaukee: 1940]. 203 leaves, plus manuscript title page and chapter sheets. Small folio. Brad-bound black card covers, manuscript cover title with original photograph. Covers with chips and splits, heavier to front. Leaves toned with scattered edge wear and short, closed tears. Contemporary manuscript corrections throughout. Later newsprint article and two contemporary press photos laid in. Good.

Robert Bloch, author of *Psycho* and other horror classics, once worked in politics and helped to revolutionize political campaigning in the United States, helping the unknown Carl Zeidler win the 1940 Milwaukee mayoral election over six-term incumbent Dan Hoan, in one of the biggest electoral upsets of the era. Bloch accomplished this feat with his early writing partner and lifelong friend Harold Gauer despite the fact that they were young and had almost no political experience. The present typescript presents a highly detailed, day-by-day account of their unprecedented and novel campaign, which brought victory to thirty-two-year-old Carl Zeidler in his first try for elected office. In the first portion of the text, Bloch and Gauer recount how they were recruited to the cause by Jim Doolittle, a local radio announcer and personality who had in turn been asked by Zeidler to manage his events:

"Doolittle immediately got his tongue out and told this fellow he would be pleased to act as a 'production manager' of a political campaign. He would handle radio broadcasts, music, public meetings, and make the whole affair 'colorful' and different.' Such was James Doolittle's report to Bloch and Gauer, and he followed it up with a plea for help and suggestions. 'Help? Suggestions?' It was the work of a few hours to sell Doolittle and the authors both that between them they could handle not only the production end, but the entire campaign.... Why in addition to Doolittle's services, Gauer and Bloch ~ writers and newly coined political masterminds ~ might write speeches for the candidate, and booklets, and literature, and devise new methods of blah, blah, blah.... By the end of the third blah, Doolittle was calling the City Hall, talking to this man [Zeidler], and arranging a meeting."

The preponderance of the script describes the daily events and antics of the campaign, through the announcement of Zeidler's surprise victory, including his famous opening rally, which inaugurated a number of now familiar American campaign tropes:

"The orchestra struck up, the accordions blared, and more than a thousand people rushed in from nowhere and began to scrape seats, cough, applaud, and stare at the stage. Standing room only. Policemen guarded.... From then on it was a riot. There was a man in the audience with a cowbell. He also had a rolled up American flag. There was ample opportunity to use both. This character, named Otto Krueger, blended into the melee perfectly. The houselights went out, as rehearsed.... Then, as the biggest flag in Sommerville's stock was lowered as a backdrop, and the spotlight shot up, Carl F. Zeidler stepped forward, and opening his personable mouth, went root-toot-toot through his speech. It went over. Zeidler didn't read so well, but his points were well taken by the hysterical audience. The idea of putting out the house lights and focusing spotlights on the golden head was something new. The girl accordionists were novel. The booklets and return post cards were well received, and so were the glamor girls in evening gowns who passed them out. At the end of the show, or maybe just a little before, Gauer and Bloch, hanging onto strings, pulled down 1,000 balloons from the ceiling, and they fell on the heads of the audience, busting all over the damned place. It was a riot. The press blew flash-bulbs wildly. Carl Zeidler came down to shake hands, standing like a human bone amidst the airdales on the floor. Yes, the show had started indeed."

The balloon drop is now practically *de rigeur* at a major political rally. Other antics included jarring locomotive whistle blasts during a speech about a unbuilt railroad station; the feather dusting of a model City Hall to

demonstrate its inaction; fist-smashing empty cardboard boxes labeled "TAXES"; and speeches in darkly mood-lit rooms that harped on the administration's "house of mystery" and "secrets behind locked doors." Zeidler ended up winning the election by 12,000 votes, though the ending wasn't exactly a happy one for the authors who, as Bloch charges in his autobiography, were immediately dropped following the end of the campaign and stiffed on their remaining salaries. Carl Zeidler served two years as mayor before joining the Navy in 1942, and he was lost at sea in November of that year when his merchant marine ship was torpedoed by a German U-boat off the coast of South Africa. His victory and subsequent status as a local hero paved the way for his brother Frank Zeidler to be elected mayor in Milwaukee as a socialist in 1948. He served three terms and is the last candidate of the Socialist Party to hold the mayorship of a large American city. A unique typescript account of a precedent-making American election, orchestrated and here recounted by one of the most important horror writers of the 20th century. (McBRB5612) \$3,500

DIVORCE ON THE BORDER

98. [Women]. [Coahuila y Tejas]. [*Manuscript Request, Denial, and Report for a Divorce in Mexican Texas at the Beginning of the 19th Century*]. [Monclova: May 12, 1800]. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Light edge wear and staining. Some moderate offsetting. In a neat, legible hand. Good plus.

A very interesting manuscript record of a colonial Mexican marriage dispute in 1800, which includes a request for separation by Maria Josefa Pruneda from her husband, a report on her "illicit friendship" with another man, and an official warning concerning her behavior from the judiciary. The manuscript copies Maria Josefa Pruneda's petition to the governor of Coahuila y Tejas to separate from her husband, Miguel Maldonado, claiming he neglected her. The document begins, "Con respecto al informe que el señor gobernador me pide en remitir en presentacion que hiso ante su señoria Maria Teresa Pruneda, alegando que su marido ademas el no haverla assistido desde que se caso con ella, se ha mudado aun Rancho Yermo Nombrado Sn. Andres distante de mariado de poblado donde esta mui espuesta al Riergo de los Enemigos...."

However, in the following report, The intendant of Santa Rosa states that Maria Josefa refused to live with her husband due to her father's influence and because of her "illicit friendship" with a young man named Thomas Zaralsa. The report notes that Miguel Maldonado was a hardworking man, while the petitioner enjoyed her husband's absences. The governor, Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, ordered the Justice of the Villa de Monclova to ensure she cohabited with her husband and warned her father to cease influencing her. A final report states that Maria Josefa was warned but disobeyed and left the town, saying, "No cumplio pues se fue, sin presentarse, a el tiempo de su salida loge. partisipo a Vm. porque en su inteligencia lede, el debido cumplimiento segun sed ordena." A fascinating delineation of the process for seeking divorce and the difficulties of doing so in late colonial Mexico.

(McBRB6287)

\$2,500

VIRGINIA WOMAN'S COMMONPLACE BOOK

99. [Women]. [Virginia]. [*Manuscript Volume Kept by Penelope Woolrych, Containing Receipts and Family Reminiscences*]. [Virginia: ca. 1845]. [20]pp. Folio. Contemporary linen covers. Binding slightly stained, spine separated and worn. Minor wear and soiling internally. Very good.

Manuscript commonplace book kept by Penelope Woolrych, the first portion of which contains several pages of recipes and the second section of which contains an account of her family. The receipts included here include those for "Roman Cement"; to make cocoa in the pot; to make Ham Toast; to stew pears; to make gingerbread; little tea cakes; tamarind tea; orange whey for fevers; and several others. The second segment of the volume, accessed by flipping the book over, begins, "I well remember how my lively grandmother used to relate the story of her landing in America whither she was sent to be placed under the care of her brother...." Penelope described her grandmother marrying for love and without consent and emigrating to Richmond, where they lived until the outbreak of the Revolution. She then describes the siege of Richmond and the plight of her family. "The two men

who were in greatest jeopardy were the Lord Dunmore, the governor and Mr. Michell who for so many years, had transferred the rich harvest of American taxation from his iron exchequer room (where he sat daily with locked door and a brace of loaded pistols on the table) to the safer custody of the vessel appointed to bear it to England. His wont was to have my mother (then a young girl) with him in this terrible strong room to help him separate and count the contents of each iron chest....." She describes her mother's writing desk being thrown out a window and scooped up by a ship captain who "read the copies of her letters to Congress & of her private correspondence and replied that if he could ever have the opportunity to offer her his hand. When three or four years after an exchange of prisoners took place...the captain returned the long lost desk and with it offered himself ~ he was (courteously) declined!" Her fantastical story continues with Lafayette liberating her family as paroled prisoners and returning their carriage, and the family history continues for the remainder of the volume. An unusual family accounting of one Loyalist family in Virginia told by a descendant.

(McBRB6350)

\$850

AN OREGONIAN MIDSHIPMAN IN SIBERIA

100. [World War I]. [American Expeditionary Force, Siberia]. Soden, Lester W. *[Archive of Annotated Real Photo Postcards, Picture Postcards, and Photographs Amounting to a Narrative of an American Serviceman's Experiences in Russia During the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, As Well As Several Other Locations Around the World].* [Vladivostok, Russia; China; Japan; Philippines; Cuba; Panama; and Egypt: 1918-1922]. Ninety-six real photo postcards, postcards, and photographs, each about 3.5 x 5.5 inches or slightly smaller. Very good plus.

An informative and ultimately unique collection of mostly annotated images documenting the military exploits of Lester W. Soden of Portland, Oregon, a Navy Midshipman serving in important locations in Asia and elsewhere in the years immediately following World War I. Soden sent the postcards and photographs home to various family members and friends in Portland, Oregon. On the verso of the great majority of the postcards and photographs, Soden has added vital typed or handwritten captions describing the subject, location, or other important information for each image, as well as occasionally adding a personal note about them. Most of the images do not exhibit postmarks, so were likely sent along by Soden with letters.

Most important among Soden's experiences here, and encompassing almost half of the images (forty-seven, in fact) was his time in Vladivostok, Russia in 1918-1920 as part of the American Expeditionary Force, Siberia. All but four of the postcards and photographs from Russia have typed captions on the verso, providing critical background information on Soden's experiences. Soden's captions run from one line ("Street scene in Vladie") to a couple of lines ("View of Vladivostok, Siberia, showing section of the city along the tracks of the Siberian railroad, and one of the fine Russian churches in the back ground. This was taken but a week ago") to detailed, much longer efforts, for example: "Since coming to Siberia I have not seen a single saw mill where modern machinery, such as power driven saws and etc was used. Here is a picture I took the other day in Vladivostok, showing the Asiatic method of making lumber. The Chinamen do the work, two men to a saw, one on top of the framework that serves for a work bench, the other stands on the ground, and away they saw on logs, turning out lumber of various thicknesses. When first I witnessed such ancient methods, it seemed as tho I had stepped into a land of long ago, but time has accustomed me to such sights in Siberia."

Soden's other images provide a deep picture of the Vladivostok area at a crucial time in its history, picturing street scenes, the funeral of "a deceased shipmate who died at Vladivostok," the Bay of the Golden Horn, Japanese headquarters and a Japanese market in the city, troops and ships from other Allied countries, a YMCA train car serving coffee to soldiers, a Bolshevik armored car stuck in the mud, a portrait of Czech leader General Radola Gajda (here spelled Gaida), two images of Gajda's armored train car which he used in a failed attempt to occupy Vladivostok in 1918, and much more. Part of the Allied mission in Vladivostok involved protecting and providing passage for Czech troops who had fought for their own freedom against Lenin and the Russian revolutionaries. One of Soden's captions concern these freedom fighters: "Czech troops along the trans-Siberian R.R. coming into Vladivostok. They have some sort of decorations on the cars. You will notice the odd style of cars used, with single

axeled wheels, that are not solid steel like the car wheels we have in the States, where only double tracks are used. The cars here are very short, tho once in a while one notices standard sized cars with double tracks, identical to the ones used in the States, in fact they were built there."

In addition to his time in Siberia, Soden also served in China, Japan, Manchuria, the Philippines, Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. Seventeen postcards document his experiences in China, as well as sixteen in Japan and Manchuria, eight in the Philippines, and the remainder from Egypt, Panama, and Cuba. Most of these images are also captioned on the verso, picturing street scenes, a Peking sawmill, the city of Shanghai, Tartar Wall, Hankow, a Dragon Festival in Hong Kong, the Nanking Road, and more in China. Most of the Japanese images show the celebrations in Tokyo for the return of Hirohito from a tour of Europe, but also temples in Nikko, the American fleet in Yokohama, and two street views of Dairen City, Manchuria. Other images depict a child's funeral ("The other day I was lucky enough to see a native funeral, one of the strangest sights I've ever seen. You would think it's a parade"), and a Manila river scene in the Philippines; Guantanamo Bay in Cuba; the United Fruit Company's offices in Panama; and more. The only non-visual item included with the postcards and photographs is a black ribbon, reading "U.S.S. Scorpion," presumably Soden's ship.

(McBRB3734)

\$5,000