



## Rare Books L.A. ~ Pasadena

February 2024

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### CALIFORNIA CHURCH PROGRAM

1. **[African Americana]. [California]. [Zion Hill Baptist Usher Board].** *Annual Usher Day Sunday, Sept. 12, 1948...Souvenir Program [wrapper title]*. Los Angeles: E.W. Kyle Publishing Co., 1948. [12]pp. Folio. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor wear, dust-soiling, and soft wrinkling to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

An unrecorded souvenir program for the annual Usher Day celebration at Zion Hill Baptist Church in Los Angeles in 1948, printed by a local Black-owned print shop. The program includes a Foreword by the Zion Hill Usher Board President Wattie F. Moore, which provides a "Brief History of the Usher Board." The program also prints the program for the day's events, a list of the officers and members of the Zion Hill Usher Board, a list of church patrons, and photographs of prominent ushers, church officials, and church groups. The text is also interspersed throughout with well wishes from other usher boards and church groups and advertisements for local African-American-owned businesses such as Anna Mae's Beauty Salon, Margaret Grace Rhodes' Millinery Studio, and the E.W. Kyle Publishing Company (who also printed the present program). We could locate no material related to Los Angeles-area Usher Day celebrations in OCLC.

(McBRB4600)

\$650

### FAN MAIL FOR STEPIN FETCHIT

2. **[African Americana]. [Fetchit, Stepin].** *[Collection of Manuscript Letters on Postcards Sent to Famed African-American Actor and Performer Stepin Fetchit]*. [Various locations in Alabama: 1937-1938]. Eleven postcards, each 3.25 x 5.5 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Collection of eleven vintage postcards written to Stepin Fetchit, all from various locations in Alabama. The postcards in the collection are all autograph letters signed, in manuscript pencil and ink, from adult and child fans in Alabama, requesting a photograph from the star, with several favorably commenting on his performances with Shirley Temple, likely referring to Fetchit's roles in the Temple vehicles *Helldorado* (1934) and *Stand Up and Cheer!* (1934), and one opining that they had seen Fetchit in "many pictures and '50 Roads to Town' [1937, the year of the postcards on offer here] was the best one."

The first African-American actor to become a millionaire, famed vaudevillian, comedian, and stage and screen actor, Lincoln Theodore Monroe Andrew Perry, best known by the stage name Stepin Fetchit, was also the first African American actor to receive a featured screen credit and have a successful film career in Hollywood. Starring in over sixty screen credits between 1925 and 1976, Fetchit was billed as the "laziest man in the world" during the height of his popularity in the 1930s. By the 1960s, in light of the ongoing Civil Rights movement, Fetchit's persona came under increasing criticism as an anachronistic depiction of negative stereotypes. In recent years, however, Fetchit's character has undergone another re-evaluation, with African-American critic Mel Watkins, arguing in his 2005 book, *Stepin Fetchit: The Life and Times of Lincoln Perry*, that the character was not truly lazy or

simple-minded, but instead a trickster, deliberately conning his white employers so they would do the work instead of him, a technique developed during American slavery as "putting on old massa."  
(McBRB3614) \$750

UNRECORDED WORK ON NEGRO HISTORY WEEK,  
WITH THE FIRST SEPARATE PRINTING OF A LANGSTON HUGHES POEM

3. [African Americana]. [Negro History Week]. [Hughes, Langston]. *Suggestions for Negro History Week Programs* [wrapper title]. Washington, D.C.: Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, [1952]. 16pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor wear and rubbing to outer leaves, else clean. Very good.

An unrecorded pamphlet pertaining to the precursor of Black History Month, Negro History Week, this edition containing the first separate printing of Langston Hughes's poem, "Ballad of Negro History." The poem is a celebration of Black historical figures going back to the "Ancient Pharaohs" and mentions numerous prominent African Americans such as Crispus Attucks, Denmark Vesey, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, James Weldon Johnson, Paul Laurence Dunbar, W.E.B. Du Bois, Carter Woodson, Countee Cullen, Ralph Bunche, and Josephine Baker. Hughes's "Ballad" previously made its very first appearance in the February 1952 edition of *The Negro History Bulletin*; the typescript of the poem at UMass-Amherst states that the poem was written in June 1951. In addition to Hughes's poem, the work contains a detailed suggested daily schedule for a Negro History Week celebration, with each day involving some combination of prayer, songs, readings, lessons on prominent African American historical figures, and so forth. Following the schedule are "Suggested Recitations" that might be used during the week, such as Paul Laurence Dunbar's poems "The Seedling" and "The Lesson," Mavis B. Mixon's "I Am a Negro," a short play by Nerissa Long Milton, two songs by James Weldon Johnson, and the aforementioned poem by Langston Hughes.

Launched in 1926 by Carter Woodson ("The Father of Black History"), Negro History Week was the precursor to Black History Month, renamed to the latter in 1970. Black History Month was officially recognized by President Gerald Ford in 1976, and has grown steadily in celebration and prominence since then. A small pamphlet of 8 pages was published in the early 1940s titled, *Bibliographical Suggestions for Negro History Week*. The present pamphlet of "Suggestions" for observing Negro History Week was first issued in the 1940s in an edition of 14 pages (OCLC reports a single copy at the Wisconsin Historical Society); the present edition is slightly expanded to 16 pages and adds the Hughes poem (we could locate no copies in OCLC). Further expanded editions followed later in the 1950s and beyond, and all are rare.  
(McBRB4593) \$950

FREEDMEN'S SHARECROPPING CONTRACT IN 1868 SOUTH CAROLINA

4. [African Americana]. [Sharecropping]. [South Carolina]. *Articles of Agreement Between Nathan Thomas Agent of J.S. Wilson and the Undersigned Labourers Employed by Him...* [manuscript title]. [Chester District, S.C.]: January 20, 1868. [3]pp., on a single folded folio sheet, docketed on verso of second leaf. Old folds, mild dust-soiling, light edge wear. Very good.

A sobering document relating to the management of various field hands on a South Carolina plantation in the years following the Civil War and deep in the heart of Reconstruction. The document is an executed annual labor contract between Nathan Thomas, an overseer working for John S. Wilson and four "Labourers on the Plantation" belonging to Wilson. According to the text of the contract the Freedmen "agree to employ ourselves as labourers on the plantation of J. S. Wilson from Jan'y 1st 1868 to Jan'y 1st 1869," and promise "to conduct ourselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently; to abide by all the rules made by said J.S. Wilson with the said agent for the government of the plantation."

The Freedmen also agree to refrain from inviting "visitors nor entertain stragglers from that other plantation, nor leave the premises without the permission of said agent and his employer during work hours," "take good care of all tools...and pay for the same out of our share of the crop if injured, lost or destroyed," "to obey" Nathan Thomas as an agent (overseer) of J.S. Wilson, and much more. In return, Wilson and Thomas promise to provide dwellings

"with land sufficient for vegetables and a patch," and four mules, with stipulations on fines (crop share reduction or forfeiture) or dismissal for "willful disobedience," "want of politeness," or "prolonged absence from the premises."

Most interestingly, the contract also stipulates rules for dividing, distributing, and selling the agricultural products of the plantation. The text of the contract states that each laborer "is to receive from said J.S. Wilson in payment of his own and the services of hands under him for distribution on the 1st of Jan'y next between himself and said hands the following portion of the crop raised by his force on said lands - to wit, one third part of the oats, corn fodder, hay and peas gathered and saved and one third part of the lint cotton or the market value thereof deducted therefrom the expenses of baling that portion of the cotton." The parties also agree not to sell any portion of the "agricultural product from the plantation until the end of the term or after the division of the crop without the permission of the said J.S. Wilson." Furthermore, the laborers are divided into three classes, "1/2 hands, 3/4 hands and full hands, and the crop for distribution to be proportioned according to this classification."

At the conclusion of the document, it is signed by Thomas and all four Freedmen, Jacob Moore, Harry Young, John Gill, and Solomon Young. Each laborer signs with an "X," as does Thomas. Each man's classification is also listed by his name, indicating that Jacob Moore and Harry Young are each "1 1/2 hands," Gill is "1 hand," and Young is a three-quarter hand. Oddly, the overseer Nathan Thomas is also designated as "2 1/2 hands," which may indicate that he was also a Freedman working for Wilson as a plantation manager. The document is witnessed by two me and a hand-canceled five-cent revenue stamp is still affixed to the end of the document.

Consistent with the Black Codes that enforced the second-class status of African American Freedmen, this contract illustrates the Plantation South's resistance to the newly freed status of former slaves. Its detailed enumeration of labor relations offers an unrivaled window into early Reconstruction plantation life. Although agents of the Freedmen's Bureau supervised such contracts, the articles grant Wilson a degree of control and power only minimally different from chattel slavery. John Simonton Wilson (1820-1902) was a politically active Carolinian, secessionist, slave owner, and Captain in the 1st South Carolina Cavalry during the Civil War.

(McBRB4767)

\$3,750

#### BY A NOTED AFRICAN-AMERICAN PASTOR IN FLORIDA

**5. [African Americana]. Thomas, Edgar Garfield.** *High Points in the Higher Life*. [Fort Lauderdale, Fl.]: 1943. 77pp. Original green pebbled cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor spotting to boards. Ownership signatures on pastedowns, occasional minor thumb-soiling to text. Very good.

An uncommon work of the nature of the Christian religion by a noted African-American preacher from Florida. In his Preface, Dr. Thomas decries the "maze of flux" inherent in the modern world, and the literati who "have been announcing and flaunting catchy theories of the origin and laws of life and things without demonstrating a single proof of the theories they propound." At the conclusion of his Preface, Dr. Thomas lays out his motive for the present work: "High Points in the Higher Life purports to embrace the outline the salient points in God's whole plan of human development and salvation. By touching only the high points in graphic style and brief scope, we trust we have here a terse compendium of the moral code that may be readily comprehended and easily retained." This is followed by a few pages of laudatory recommendations from Thomas's fellow pastors and religious leaders, one of whom praises Dr. Thomas as "a ripe scholar, able teacher, forceful preacher and a Christian in word and need." Dr. Thomas then writes in learned detail on various aspects of the Christian faith, such as the nature of man, the character of Jesus Christ, the Kingdom of God, the relationship of the "State" to religion, the sanctity of the Sabbath, the will, word, and church of God, and more. In his conclusion, Dr. Thomas stresses the importance of the individual nature of man: "Every man belongs to society and should always be found in the community's mass-actions, yet he must never get lost in society. He must maintain and should magnify his individuality. God never loses sight of him, so he must never lose sight of himself."

Among his many credits, Thomas is identified here as the Pastor of the Piney Grove Baptist Church in Fort Lauderdale. According to the chapter entitled, "Introductory Paragraphs," Thomas was apparently being forced out of this position by "some non-progressive and designing members" who did not appreciate their progressive minister. Earlier in his life, when he lived in Savannah, Georgia, Thomas wrote a book called *The First African*

*Baptist Church in North America*, located in that city. OCLC reports copies at just four institutions: New York Public, Howard, the University of Illinois, and the Library of Congress.  
(McBRB3626) \$850

"...THE SLAVE OF A CENTURY IS ENTITLED TO FINANCIAL RECOGNITION  
BECAUSE OF FORMER WRONGS."

**6. [African Americana]. Vaughan, Walter R.** *Vaughan's "Freedmen's Pension Bill." Being an Appeal in Behalf of Men Released from Slavery. A Plea for American Freedmen and a Rational Proposition to Grant Pensions to Persons of Color Emancipated from Slavery.* Chicago: The Author, 1891. viii,[9]-191,[5]pp. Original blue-green pictorial wrappers. Wrappers detached and a bit chipped and stained. Frontispiece detached, title page partially split along gutter, text somewhat tanned. Good.

The second, expanded, and best edition of Walter R. Vaughan's appeal in support of his own proposition to provide pensions to former slaves. Walter R. Vaughan was a white Democrat, businessman, former mayor of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and son of a slave owner in Virginia, who employed his local Congressman in Omaha to introduce a bill in Congress to provide relief to ex-slaves. Vaughan attempted to couch the "Freedmen's Pension Bill" not as a straight pension but rather a "Southern tax relief bill" that would encourage ex-slaves to spend their money in the South, thereby providing financial relief to the decimated southern economy. The present work was issued in the midst of a grassroots push to provide relief to freedmen well after Reconstruction had failed to do so, and before the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* all but doomed such efforts. The pension movement was largely supported by former slaves, their families and friends, and a small percentage of political figures such as Vaughan. Several organizations sprang up during the 1890s and early-20th century in support of freedmen's pensions, one of which was supported by Vaughan himself ~ the National Ex-Slave Pension Club Association of the United States. An 1891 article in the *Denver News-Letter* describes Vaughan as "the first and only white man in the United States, so far, to suggest a money or pension settlement of the Negro problem."

In the present work, Vaughan argues that the federal government was derelict in their duty in emancipating slaves without also providing for their livelihood after generations of forced, unpaid labor. Vaughan recounts some of the political and legal history of African Americans in the U.S., provides the text of letters relating to his pension bill, a long section reprinting newspaper accounts of Vaughan's efforts, and more. Of particular interest are Vaughan's long chapters providing biographical passages on prominent African American "Men of Merit," as well as a similar chapter of biographies of various members of "The Colored Ministry." He also focuses part of his Addenda on the African American men who are also working in support of freedmen's relief. In addition to the text, the work includes numerous illustrations include facsimiles of correspondence regarding the history of Freedmen's pension efforts, and engraved portraits of prominent African American figures such as Frederick Douglass, Robert Smalls, P.B.S. Pinchback, Rev. Harvey Johnson, Rev. R.B. Vandervall, and others. OCLC records just nine copies of this rare second edition of Vaughan's ill-fated but historically-important effort to provide financial relief to former slaves.

(McBRB4740) \$1,750

A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL IN SKAGWAY, ALASKA IN 1931

**7. [Alaska Photographica]. [Selmer, Pauline].** *[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook of Miss Pauline Selmer, a High School Student in Alaska During the Great Depression].* Skagway: 1931-1932. [35] leaves, illustrated with 205 original vernacular photographs, from thumbnails to 9.5 x 3.5 inches. Oblong folio. Contemporary textured black cloth. Minor soiling and edge wear to covers. Some images missing or slightly worn. Very good.

A rare peek at the high school years of a young Alaskan woman named Pauline Selmer during the early portion of the Great Depression. On the inside front cover, as well as in at least one of the images, Selmer indicates she was attending Skagway High School at the time she compiled the album. Her collection of photographs feature scenes around Skagway, such as the White Pass Hospital, street scenes downtown, the Chilkoot Barracks, a banner leading into town that reads, "Skagway Welcomes You," the school house, the E&R Athletic Hall, Lynn Canal, a glacier near Haines, and the Broadway Theater.

Selmer appears to have been an energetic young woman. She features a trip to Burro Creek with eleven other women in late-May 1931; one of the photographs documenting this trip is a group shot featuring all twelve women, each identified in manuscript around the image. She also apparently played on the Skagway High basketball team. The largest photograph in the album is a full portrait photograph of Selmer kneeling in her uniform, holding a basketball reading, "S.H.S. '31." Selmer also manages to capture some of the scenery around Skagway, most notably the glacier and numerous additional views of Upper Lake Dewey, local waterfalls, a local airfield, and the Skagway waterfront.

Numerous family members and fellow Alaskan residents are pictured and identified in the album, such as Pauline's mother, Raymond Swartz, Leah Ray, numerous others identified by first name, and a Japanese woman named Eiko Tsuijikawa. Tsuijikawa has inscribed the photo "To Pauline Selmer." Selmer is pictured in dozens of photographs with her family and friends, almost always with one female friend or another. She is additionally pictured in the company of visiting Navy men. A unique assemblage of original photographs collected by a Skagway highschooler, featuring the people and places in this still-remote Alaska town, almost a century ago now.

(McBRB2549)

\$2,250

### IMAGES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ALASKA

**8. [Alaska]. [Indigenous People].** [*Group of Cabinet Card Photographs of Native Peoples, Primarily Published in Alaska*]. [Various locations, mostly Alaska: ca. 1890s]. Twenty-one cabinet card images, all around the same size, each on mounts measuring 6.5 x 4.25 inches. Varying levels of wear, staining, soiling, and fading, a few small edge chips, a few with minor scuffing in the image area. Good.

An enthralling collection of photographs featuring indigenous subjects, mostly in Alaska, and taken by some of the most notable photographers of the late-19th century. Chief among the images is a group of nine studio cards featuring native men, women, and children. The images were taken either by Landerkin & Winter or Winter & Pond, all of whom were active in southeast Alaska in the 1890s. Two of the Landerkin & Winter photographs are captioned on the verso, identifying a man named "Mr. Johnson Williams." The Winter & Pond images are mostly young indigenous Alaskans in single portraits except for one image featuring a pair of native toddlers. Additional images from Alaska studios include a pair of portraits featuring Alaskan women shot by J.M. Blankenburg in Haines and a Case & Draper image of three indigenous men. One of the Blankenburg images is captioned in manuscript on the verso, identifying the subject as Miss Winnie Shotridge. Two other photographs were produced on studio mounts ~ one from Smith in Wilmington, Ohio and the other by Partridge's in Portland, Oregon. The Ohio portrait of a young woman is inscribed on the verso, "Mary C. Moon to Kitty Brown Taken May 4, 1891." The photographers for the remaining seven cabinet cards are not printed on the mounts; the subjects are a mixture of couples, families, and a single portrait (another) captioned on the verso, "Mr. Johnson K. Williams" (same as the captioned two Landerkin & Winter images mentioned above). The collection also includes two partial photographs ~ one from Metlakahtla and another from Juneau ~ not included in the total above. Interestingly, the partial image from Metlakahtla retains enough of the photographer's stamp on the verso to identify the producer as Thomas Eaton, "Native Photogra[pher]. Eaton was a member of the Tsimshian peoples who lived along the Pacific Northwestern coast in British Columbia and in Metlakahtla, Alaska. The unstamped photographs likely picture mostly Alaskan subjects, owing to the presence of the third Williams image among them and for their general subject matter, but we cannot say with absolute certainty, providing another interesting avenue for further research with this grouping.

(McBRB4296)

\$3,250

### DOS NOGALES

**9. [Arizona]. [Photography].** [*Panoramic Photograph of Nogales, Arizona and Mexico, Captioned in the Negative:*] *Nogales, Mexico. La Plaza Inter. N. Bndry. Nogales, Ariz., U.S.A. Los Angeles: Jameson, [ca. 1916].* Panoramic photograph, 8 x 48.5 inches. Rolled. Light creasing and cracking at vertical edges; moderate soiling in upper right corner. A crisp image with good contrast, captioned in the negative. Very good.

An excellent panoramic view of the two towns of Nogales, on the U.S-Mexico international boundary in Arizona and Sonora, taken by a Los Angeles photographer during the Mexican Revolution and Border War. The image was taken with a circuit-view camera and presents a wide-angle view of the Mexican and American settlements centered on the border, then just a road called International Street / Calle International, and the Plaza and City Hall of the Mexican Nogales. To the right of center are the two train stations directly adjacent to one another, straddling the border, with most of American Nogales further to the right and spreading into the background. The photograph was taken from a hill just on the Mexican side of the border, looking slightly northwest; captions in the negative identify the respective sides and the international boundary, as well as the plaza at the center of the image. None of the military buildup around Nogales, which resulted from a skirmish in 1915 and precipitated the Battle of Los Ambos Nogales in 1918, is visible, but another panorama taken by this photographer on the same excursion from a farther vantage point shows American soldiers and army tents that surrounded Nogales during the Border War. OCLC locates no individually catalogued examples of this photograph, though we locate a possible copy in the Southwestern photography archives of the University of Arizona.

(McBRB3187)

\$1,750

#### A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE CUBAN YAM

10. **Bachiller y Morales, Antonio.** *Disquisicion Critico-Historica Sobre el Aje y las Batatas de Cuba*. Habana: Establecimiento Tipografico de la V. de Soler, 1882. 15pp. Later quarter cloth and buckram boards; copious rear endleaves. a Few small nicks and contemporary, personal ink stamp on title page. Some toning and foxing. Good.

An otherwise unrecorded treatise on Cuban yams and potatoes, published locally in Havana during the early 1880s. The author, Antonio Bachiller y Morales, was a well-known Cuban scholar and bibliographer, whose birthday in Cuba is now recognized as National Librarians' Day. He authored numerous works on Cuban colonial and Pre-Columbian history, Cuban printing, and many other topics related to the island, as evidenced by the present work. This pamphlet comprises a response to an essay by a colleague named Alvaro Reynosa, which, according to Bachiller y Morales, is riddled with error in its nomenclature of edible American roots. He goes on to provide an account of writings from Columbus to Humboldt that discuss "el aje," a yam relative, and "la batata," the regular potato, and comes to the conclusion that "el aje" is decidedly, "la boniata," a sweet potato, rather its plainer cousin, "la batata." An idiosyncratic treatment of Cuban root vegetables, by one of the island's foremost 19th-century scholars. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB4690)

\$875

#### "SEE THE VIRGIN DANCE OF VODOO"

11. **[Black Cinema]. Toddy Pictures Company.** *[Set of Four Lobby Cards for a Lost 1940s African-American Film, "Voodoo Devil Drums"]*. [Los Angeles: Toddy Pictures Co., 1944]. Four pictorial lobby cards printed in blue, each 11 x 14 inches. Minor wear, light edge toning. Very good plus.

A visually-arresting collection of four lobby cards advertising a lost African American zombie film starring Eddie Green entitled *Voodoo Devil Drums*. The film is marketed here with taglines such as "Strange Secrets never before revealed!" and "What is a Zombie?" The lobby cards picture such characters as "The High Priest of Voodoo," various zombies, a zombie ceremony, and more. The film was produced by Ted Toddy's Toddy Pictures Company in the 1940s. Toddy was a top independent producer during the decade, specializing in movies starring African American actors. Many of Toddy's catalogue of about thirty films have been lost to history, including *Voodoo Devil Drums*. The present collection of striking lobby cards are a visually-compelling artifact of Toddy's career as well as academically-interesting iconographical relics of a bygone time in African-American cinema.

(McBRB4587)

\$450

#### IN EL PASO AND LAS CRUCES DURING THE MEXICAN BORDER WAR, IN PICTURES

12. **[Border War]. Wohlers, Henry C.** *[A Well-Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Experiences of Henry C. Wohlers, Jr. During the Mexican Border War]*. [Various locations in Texas and New Mexico: ca. 1916-1918]. [25] leaves, illustrated with 116 silver gelatin photographs, almost all 5.75 x 3.5 inches, some slightly smaller.

Contemporary black cloth photograph album. Moderate wear and soiling to album. Numerous leaves detached, some split in two. Photographs in generally sound to nice condition. Good.

A well-captioned and informative annotated vernacular photograph album documenting the military service of Henry C. Wohlers, Jr. of the Second South Carolina Infantry while in training and during service in Texas during the Mexican Border War. Wohlers includes a typed key to the numbered photographs which is pasted to the inside rear cover; his numbered list is not entirely consecutive, with occasional gaps in the numbering, and does not include the last seventeen photographs, though it is not entirely clear why this is the case. The photographs begin while Wohlers was training in Styx, South Carolina, memorialized in the first several photographs. The scene then shifts to Texas, where Wohlers is stationed at Camp Owen Bierne in El Paso. Along the way, Wohlers also provides views of rural Texas settlements such as Del Rio, Pumpville, and Sanderson, as well as views of the Rio Grande. While in El Paso, Wohlers and his unit make camp, climb Mt. Franklin, participate in inspections, and most notably head out on hikes into the borderlands. While on these hikes, Wohlers encounters and pictures a field kitchen, a "dog tent village," an "Adobe hut - Somewhere in New Mexico," "School children of New Mexico," and more. Wohlers also includes photos of his camp at Las Cruces, "The Sheriff of Dona Anna County," a school house in Las Cruces, and numerous scenes of he and his unit digging a trench, on the rifle range, and adventuring into the borderlands. Some of Wohlers' images picture local peoples and their settlements, three of which he has referred to using a pejorative term: "A young Spick learning the manual of arms," "A Spick family," and "A spick village." Numerous other images provide local color and a defined sense of place, with shots of "a swinging bridge over the Rio Grande," "A typical cowboy," "Pontoon bridges," "Some of our lady friends of Texas," a shot of American soldiers posed with a Mexican man labeled "A truce between U.S. and Mexico," and more. The condition of the album is not ideal, and though a small portion of the numbered photographs have gone astray, the present contents provide a more interesting view of the experiences of a soldier in the Border War than usually seen. (McBRB4730) \$1,250

#### COMMEMORATING A NEW CHAPEL

**13. Borruel, Cosme. Bernardez, Joseph.** *La Nueva Espiritual Fortaleza, Erigida en el Mas Eminente Sitio de la Ciudad de Zacatecas, para Su Resguardo, y Custodia. Sermon...* Mexico City: Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1729. 20,[25]pp. Disbound. Lacking final two pages, with three further pages supplied in contemporary manuscript. Some staining and toning, a bit heavier to initial leaves. Good.

An extremely scarce Hogal imprint that publishes a sermon given to celebrate a new church building in Zacatecas in the late 1720s. The Chapel of the Virgin del Patrocinio was completed atop the Cerro del Bufo in 1728, and dedicated by the festivities commemorated here on November 21st of that year. The mountain also contained the lucrative Eden gold and silver mine, which was the reason for the city's foundation in the 16th century. The sermon, given by a Franciscan friar named Cosme Borruel, reflects on passages from Luke and Matthew. Both it and the preliminary dedication, written by Don Joseph Bernardez, Conde de Santiago de la Laguna (who also wrote and published a description of Zacatecas in 1732), celebrate the completion of the chapel and the installation of the image of the Virgin that has remained in situ ever since. The present copy is somewhat wounded, with the final two pages lacking and the penultimate three pages supplied in contemporary manuscript, but the work is extremely scarce. We locate one institutional example, Bernardo Mendel's copy at the Lilly Library, and none in available auction records. (McBRB4188) \$950

#### TALES OF WOE FROM THE GOLD FIELDS

**14. [California Gold Rush].** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Gold Miner to His Wife in New York, Describing Hardships and Financial Troubles]*. San Francisco: December 26, 1850. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A somber and revealing letter from a California gold seeker to his wife back home in Williamsburgh. Billings, a mason by trade, writes that he is sorry that he cannot send money and advises his wife to sell the furniture if necessary. Although he had nothing to show for the past season, he states his intentions to attempt another season

looking for gold, and promises to return home to "work out the rest of my days at mason work," if his luck fails to turn. His letter speaks for so many who went out with gold fever and high hopes and subsequently failed to make good on their gold dust dreams. He writes, in part:

"Dear wife, I left hear [sic] on the 22nd of last February for the mines with the rest of the company, I was six weeks ageting there. I did not stay with Mr. May but about six weeks, we had a falling out he was drunk at the time although he was a temperance man and a minister when we left N York.... I then had scurvy and as soon as I was able to ride a horse over the mountains I left for San Francisco, it cost me all the money I had made...and left me without one cent on arriving at this place.... I should have done well this season had I not taken sick. I had five hundred dollars in gold dust I should have sent you part of it had there been any way to have sent it from the mines...."

(McBRB4790)

\$1,250

#### WITH A MENTION OF SLAVERY IN GOLD RUSH-ERA CALIFORNIA

**15. [California].** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from a California Pioneer Writing About His Lumber Business in the Sierra Nevada].* Sebastopol, Ca.: April 11, 1857. [2]pp. on a folio sheet. Old folds, minor toning, mild browning along fold lines, small rectangular chip out of top margin. Very good.

An informative manuscript letter from Gold Rush-era California from E.C. Gadson, who ended up participating in the lumber business in the state. Three Gadson brothers were drawn to California during the Gold Rush during the 1850s. Two of them ~ E.C. and Hiram ~ remained in California while their brother Monroe returned home to marry their cousin Martha. In the present letter, E.C. Gadson writes to Monroe and describes his life in the Sierra Nevada, dropping in a very rare reference to slave labor in the West. His letter reads, in part: "Tis a white Easter & Hollis & I are invited to a sugaring. Hossins have been making sugar two months and they are competing with slaves in producing sweets. Winter has worn out its welcome long ago, and still it lingers.... We have four new neighbours in town since you were here. Some of them ought to be in the other Sebastopol.... Dear Monroe do you remember the last time we were together I advised you to go home and be married to cousin Martha and take care of the old folks...you have carried it out to the letter, and I know you are much happier than if you were an old bachellar wandering in the bilious west.... I suppose you got the deed I sent you. I am sawing as busy as ever but I cannot sell my lumber for money without taking it to the R.R. and the roads are so bad it cant be hauled at present. I have 150 run stacked in my yard and shall have nearly as much more by fall if I have good luck. They will commence a R.R. four miles south of here this summer if I should keep my lumber till that is built I could get from 15 to 20 per run...."

Despite California's Constitution, which outlawed slavery, African American chattel slavery flourished in the state during the Gold Rush. Most slaves were put to work in the mines, but as evidenced by the present letter, some slaves were used to perform various domestic tasks. The "sugaring" that E.C. mentions refers to the making of syrup by tapping trees. Although sugar maples are not found in California, Big Leaf Maple trees are present, and they can be tapped to produce syrup. The fact that slaves were used to produce "sweets" from maple trees is especially ironic, as abolitionists promoted making syrup as a "free" alternative to the cane sugar that slaves were forced to produce at the plantations of the West Indies and the Deep South.

The railroad that E.C. mentions at the end of his letter was most likely the Sacramento Valley Railroad which was incorporated in 1852 with the intention of linking Sacramento to Marysville in the north and Placerville in the east. By 1856, trains were regularly running between Sacramento and Folsom. Although there were multiple Sebastopols/Sevastopols in California at the time, the present letter likely emanates from the Sebastopol in Nevada County. A notable firsthand account of Gold Rush-era California with a reference to employing slaves despite the political and legal lip service that declared it officially illegal.

(McBRB4277)

\$850

#### TWO NOVELS' WORTH OF DIARIES FROM A YOUNG WOMAN IN MISSOURI AND CALIFORNIA



**16. [California]. Brinckerhoff, Isabel Mildred Myers.** *[Collection of Diaries and Assorted Materials by Isabel Brinckerhoff, Chronicling Her College Years in Missouri and Her Subsequent Life in Los Angeles, Where She Records Her Philosophy, Experiences, Divorce, and Later, Abuse at the Hand of a Subsequent Boyfriend]*. [Missouri and California: 1916-1935]. Eleven manuscript diaries, totaling approximately 1,280 pages and about 165,000 words, recorded in a variety of contemporary quarto notebooks and slightly smaller composition books. Minor to moderate expected wear. Very good.

A fascinating and comprehensive collection of diaries recording almost twenty years in the life of Isabel Brinckerhoff (1898-?) who started her life in Fort Scott, Kansas and Columbia, Missouri, and moved to Hollywood, California in 1919. Brinckerhoff attended Christian College, a boarding school in Columbia, Missouri from 1916 to 1918, where she married Philip Brinckerhoff (whom she often refers to as "Sunny") in July 1918. The couple then moved to Hollywood in 1919, where they appear in the 1920 census, living with Philip's parents (where they are still living at the time of the 1930 census). Isabel's diaries document a young woman's numerous experiences as a precocious boarding school student, young wife and mother, constant reader, aspiring musician, and philosophical soul. Brinckerhoff seems to have been married only once, though she also chronicles two later relationships, the last marred by the man's drunkenness and abuse.

The archive is comprised of eleven handwritten diaries starting in 1916 and running to 1935. The first four diaries document Isabel's college years from 1916 to 1919; the final seven diaries emanate mostly from the Los Angeles area, but Isabel spent 1931 in Reno, Nevada and 1932 and 1933 in Oakland, California before returning to L.A. later in 1933, where she remained through 1935. All but one of the diaries are completely filled with Brinckerhoff's entries in which she records her thoughts and feelings in great detail, though she writes much less during the middle years of the 1920s and at the turn of the decade. The diaries are accompanied by a small group of letters, papers, and other ephemera, and most of the diaries also contain varying amounts of ephemera laid in.

In the diaries for her college years, Isabel records legions of typical campus experiences ~ course work, dances, parties, lectures (one concerning the League of Nations), and much more. The texts of her diaries are occasionally decorated with drawings or supplemented with cards or other ephemera relating to her college life. A sampling of quotes from her college diaries give a flavor of Isabel's experiences in school, as follows:

1916: "Now let me tell you about last night and yesterday. Yesterday afternoon we went to the game ~ football ~ between Missouri and Washington U. It surely was exciting and Missouri won. 15 Raahs! for Missouri!! When we got home we were so excited we had a mass meeting out on the campus. Eat 'em up Tigers! After dinner we had a long mass meeting.... Being yell-leader I stood up on a bench and led all the yells. About seven o'clock we all assembled on the front porch awaiting arrival of the parade."

1917: "Even though I did feel perfectly dreadful I went to the picture show with the 'Sissies' ~ they are all going to help me keep that date to-morrow nite. O! how I loathe to have people tell me what I can and may do ~ oooooooooooooo! I hope that I never will have to meet another human in the whole world that I hate like I hate the Dean of this college."

1918: "I was married July 9th, 9P.M. - 1918 at Grandma's house - 119 S. Judson - Ft. Scott, Kansas.... I wore white and a veil to please mother. I wore the dress I had worn in the concert at the end of the year and had had such a wonderful ride that nite with Bob. The morning of the day I was married I had a dreadful scene about wedding - picture - wearing white - getting married, etc. After the ceremony I changed clothes dressing in my new blue dress to travel in.... Think of it! On my way to Sunny California married to Phil Brinckerhoff, who I had laughed and laughed about and then accepted him by saying, 'I'll take a chance on it.' Where will a reckless girl like that end? God above alone knows that.... I am back in C.C. ~ teaching, playing for gym work ~ taking a business course and journalism at the University."

January 7, 1919 (mere months into her marriage and before permanently relocating to California): "I am so unsettled, unhappy and as restless as can be. 1919 doesn't feel very good to me ~ and I am wondering just what this year is going to hold for me ~ Goodness! Isn't it strange how people live. They say there is a place for ev'ry one in the whole world. I don't know about that. I feel very strangely as if I have not found my place yet and all the while it seems as if I am on such a futile search ~ seeking, seeking to know why? When? Where? How? am I supposed

to be. I have always been very much in love with ole C.C. and I am yet ~ but somehow this semester things don't seem right. There is something lacking ~ whether it is within me or not...but here lately I feel as if I were undergoing a complete metamorphosis."

Isabel continues her diaries after moving to Los Angeles in the summer of 1919, where she and Philip initially moved in with his parents. Isabel writes of the struggles she and her new husband have living with their in-laws ("think of five people (2 families at that) trying to live in a five-room bungalow ~ why you know the best people in the world couldn't get along under those conditions"). The remaining diaries for the next fifteen years record Isabel's life on the west coast, with Philip and during two subsequent relationships, her existential crises and feelings of restlessness, going to movies and plays, her travels, experiences with her daughter Joyce, and so much more. While in California, Isabel addresses her diary entries to "Betty," who may have been a sister. Once again, short passages from some of her diaries convey the spirit of Isabel's life in California:

1919: "Tonight we are going to the Morosco to see Thurston Hall in 'Civilian Clothes.' Daddy bought the tickets but now that we have moved I 'spect he won't buy us any more. Sat. night show tickets ~ too bad! But I wouldn't take all the show tickets in the world for my freedom. O! the glorious happy feeling I had the first few days I was here ~ to think that I was free once more to do and act as I please ~ it was wonderful! And I'm sure Sunny feels better too... He is so sweet and good to me ~ he makes love to me constantly and such a lover he is, more wonderful than any novel I ever read."

March 23, 1921: "Party was not a success. Fellows I knew but the girls were mostly strangers and such crude girls. I told Eddie if he ever brought one of them (Arduis Weiss by name) to my house again I would surely slap him good and hard. I don't think he ever will. Served sandwiches, olives, potato chips and coffee. Worked as hard for that affair and my house looked beautiful, and then I had a miserable evening. I was so disgusted with those females. Thank Goodness the A. girls were there, they were the only real girls in the party."

June 18, 1923: "Arrived at Chico, Calif. 9:30P.M. Spent last nite at Marysville.... I was a bad girl. Fried, hot, hungry and cross was the combination ~ and I crabbed at poor ole Phil about the room and everything in general. Poor Phil! He catches it when Izzy is out of sorts and I always am ashamed of myself afterwards. In spite of my grouch we went to a drug store for a little food, took a walk and I can't say very much for Marysville. A very small green town in the northern part of California."

June 13, 1924: "I have been practicing my classical music lately and what enjoyment I get from it. I haven't played any 'jazz' for a week. One reason I'm practicing so much is because next week I am going to play at Mrs. Hayes in Culver who is giving a musicale. I'm going to play Polannaise by MacDonnell, one of my favorite recital numbers.... Listen, here is a secret that just you and I will know until after my baby comes; if it's a girl I am to name it and a boy Phil is to name. So I have decided on a girl's name and I haven't told a soul. I read a story not long ago called 'The White Stone' and the white stone in the story meant Peace and the name of the girl in this very interesting narrative was 'Rejoice' but they called her 'Joyce.' And there is my name ~ Joyce! Don't you like it? And I'll call her Joy for short because I have had so much joy having her really."

Following her entries for 1928, there is a gap in Isabel's diaries until 1931. During this interval, Isabel and Phil's marriage dissolved. In fact, Isabel addresses this monumental change in her life in her first diary entry in 1931: "Yes, a good day to talk to blank pages once more. After giving thirteen years of a life to a man in marriage ~ giving yes ~ and still no. The inharmony and discord of the past few years - the lies I have told - the deception I have practiced - evolved themselves then building a most corrupt foundation, into the termination of a divorce in Reno. Yes, I'm about to step further into a new world, and let us hope most sincerely that this tiny small individual world, built in the future upon honesty, sincerity, and faith shall be a small world of Peace. How turbulent I have been - like a high wind with small, short breaks of quiet, then breaking forth in terrifying abandonment...."

Isabel then spends several pages of her 1931 diary writing about the man who would later be her lover, Roy Hall. Isabel writes glowingly about his dependability, generosity, philanthropy, and more. This is, ultimately, sadly ironic because after Isabel and Roy begin their romantic relationship, Roy proves himself to be a raging alcoholic and abusive to both Isabel and her daughter, Joyce. Before she ended up with Roy Hall, however, Isabel spent 1932 and 1933 in a relationship with a man named Virgil, whom she writes about often. An example from 1932: "Virge

said, 'Now the night is beginning to talk' and we looked up at the trees and there found silhouetted against the evening sky a group of small trees which made a perfect French poodle dog ~ with his mouth opening and closing... O it was lovely! The thrill of just being alive! How we love life! How we love each other and how happy we are. Sometimes I feel this intense happiness in my life must be a beautiful fragile soap-bubble that will surely break soon...." Isabel's relationship with Virge would deteriorate over the course of 1933 and by the time she writes late in 1934, Isabel is already deep into an unhappy relationship with Roy Hall. From her first entry in November, 1934: "Roy and I are not in harmony...but it all seems so hopeless. Honestly I'm getting very discouraged ~ for six weeks I have really tried...." This was apparently sometime after Isabel's real trouble had started with Roy. According to a three-page folio typed document dated 1938 present here, Roy first became abusive on Christmas Eve, 1933. Isabel titled this document, "Brief outline of four years with Roy H. Hall." The document includes numerous long and painfully-personal reminiscences, arranged by date, detailing Hall's drunkenness and abuse of Isabel and their daughter Joyce over the course of those four years. The aforementioned first entry reads: "Met R.H. [Roy Hall] and Peterson, a friend of his on Melrose Ave. Both were drunk. Took them to my home in Westwood. Roy struck me so hard against door, couldn't hear for weeks and had to attend physician, Dr. Nerkes, Hollywood. At this time also threw a bowl of water on piano wires, to destroy ~ tone affected ever since." In addition, much of Isabel's 1935 diary is taken up with documenting with her problems with Roy, counter-balanced with the joy she experiences in her relationship with her daughter in numerous entries.

The diaries are supplemented with a grouping of loose letters and documents which include a sheet of typed affirmations, an invitation to Brinckerhoff's 1918 wedding to Philip Brinckerhoff, letters sent to Brinckerhoff in Hollywood beginning in 1920, a typed poem about the "Hell" of abuse, receipts, newspaper clippings, magazine extracts, and assorted ephemera. We have but scratched the very surface of the contents of Brinckerhoff's diaries, which number almost 1,300 pages across almost twenty years, and number as many words as two typical novels. Suffice to say, her diaries provide a wealth of opportunities for deeper discovery regarding Isabel's life and experiences in college, as a young wife and mother, a young divorcee and single mother, a talented pianist, a voracious reader, and abused partner in southern California in the early-20th century.

(McBRB4680)

\$4,500

#### WITH A LIST OF CHINESE RESIDENTS

**17. [California]. [Directories].** *Redlands City Directory 1896*. Los Angeles: American Printing Company, [1895]. 212pp. Lacking one leaf of advertisements within pagination. Original printed boards. Spine perished, with cloth tape repairs at head and foot; hinges cracked. Short closed tear at fore edge of first advertisement leaf, other light toning and minor dust soiling. Good.

A rare 19th-century California directory, one of the earliest printed for the city of Redlands. The present volume is principally composed of an alphabetical list of people and businesses of the town, totaling over 1500 names, followed by a classified list of all trades. The final sections provide information on street locations, town services, cultural organizations, and much more. Most interesting is a list of twenty-four Chinese residents and businesses, printed between the alphabetical and classified lists. The directory also contains numerous advertisements, many photographically and otherwise illustrated, with an index of advertisers at the rear. OCLC notes only one copy of this edition, which appears to be the first published by the American Printing Company of Los Angeles, at the Huntington Library.

(McBRB4526)

\$1,750

#### RARE HISTORY OF AN EARLY JAPANESE-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN LOS ANGELES

**18. [California]. Nanka Nogyo Kumiai [Japanese Farmer's Association of Southern California].** *Warera No Rekishi Nijuichinenshi [Our Twenty-One-Year History]*. Los Angeles [but printed in Japan]: Nanka Nogyo Kumiai, 1932. [2], 20 [i.e. 18, misnumbered as issued], 7, 284, [1]pp., plus [16]pp. of mostly photographic plates and a three-panel, folding, double-sided photographic panorama. Original plain green cloth, gilt spine titles. Spine ends chipped, spine a bit faded, corners worn. Hinges repaired, old tape repair to folding panorama. About very good.

A rare primary source for the history of one of the most important Japanese American agricultural organizations of the early 20th century. The Japanese Farmers' Association of Southern California (Nanka Nogyo Kumiai) played a central role in the formation of Los Angeles's City Market (often called the Ninth Avenue Market by Japanese American residents of Los Angeles), the large, mostly immigrant, produce market founded in 1910. According to the present history, the co-operative's shareholders included ninety-four Japanese, 373 Chinese, and forty-one white Americans who collectively owned eighteen, forty-one, and forty-one percent of the company (pp. 86-88). The book addresses competition with other markets, provides a history for the group, and concludes with short biographies of officers at the time of publication. The plates, mostly halftone photographs, picture prominent members and group gatherings of members in stores, in meetings, at banquets, and so forth. The fold-out, doubled-sided panorama reproduce four earlier panoramic photographs - three of the City Market (1910, 1911, and 1928) and one showing hundreds of well-dressed Japanese American members of the association.

"A history of the Southern California Japanese Agricultural Association and of the Ninth Street Produce Market in Los Angeles. Includes a Who's Who" ~ *A Buried Past II*, 1580. OCLC records just two copies of this foundational work on Japanese American agri-business in California, at Yale and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Japan.

(McBRB4702)

\$2,250

#### ARCHIVE OF AN IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

**19. [California]. [Railroads].** [*Archive of the Mount Lowe Railway in Pasadena, Comprising Numerous Photographs, Printed Works, and Ephemera*]. [Primarily Los Angeles: ca. 1892-1938]. Thirty-four printed items, varying lengths; forty-eight postcards; eighty-four loose photographs, mostly larger formats; string tied, oblong folio album with sixty-six medium and large format images. Some wear, with scattered chipping and closed tears to printed items. Occasional chipping and creasing to photo mounts. A few images beginning to fade, but mostly crisp and clean. Overall, about very good.

An extensive collection of photographs and ephemera related to the Mount Lowe Railway and various hotels and attractions that operated on Echo Mountain at the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains at the turn of the 20th century and the first part of the 1900s. The mountain was the site of a popular funicular that was originally engineered by Professor Thaddeus S.C. Lowe and opened as the Pasadena & Mt. Wilson Railroad Company in 1893. It was the only scenic mountain electric traction railroad ever built in the U.S., and it remained in operation until 1938, although its heyday was primarily the 1890s and the early-20th century. The railway consisted of nearly seven miles of track, beginning in Altadena at a station called Mountain Junction and ending atop Echo Mountain at a magnificent seventy-room Victorian hotel called the Echo Mountain House. Only a few yards away stood the forty-room Echo Chalet, which opened in conjunction with the railway. Other buildings on the peak over the years included an astronomical observatory, car barns, repair facilities, dormitories, a casino, and a dance hall. Mount Lowe's operation was hit by a number of disasters, which brought about a slow and ultimately terminal decline. The first was a kitchen fire that destroyed the Echo Mountain House in 1900. Further fires and floods eventually destroyed all remaining facilities, and the railway was completely abandoned in 1938, after a storm cleared the mountainside and washed away nearly everything that remained.

The collection includes thirty-four railway brochures, pamphlets, and other promotional items; two issues of the promotional Mount Lowe Daily News and a piece of sheet music in honor of the line; a collection of forty-eight postcards; eighty-seven loose photos (mostly large format and mounted images); as well as a photograph album containing another sixty-six mid- to large format photos of this ingenious and precipitous tourist railway. The line was broken into three sections. The first was a fairly straightforward section that traversed the hillside residential sections of Altadena to the upper base of Echo Mountain. In order to reach the peak of Mount Lowe, however, passengers would, have to transfer to a steeply graded and narrow funicular that travelled up 2200 feet on the "Great Incline" to the top of Echo, before transferring again to wind up a further 3.5 miles on trolley cars over sharp switchbacks and curved viaducts with nicknames like "Cape of Good Hope." Because of the repeated setbacks caused by fire and storm, the original owners sold the railroad and its mountain top attractions to Henry Huntington in 1905, after which the line operated as part of the Pacific Electric Railway for another thirty years.

Amongst the printed matter here, highlights include a program from the opening of the railway on August 23, 1893, featuring a portrait of Thaddeus Lowe and an image of the Great Incline; a pair of extremely scarce copies of the illustrated promotional newspaper, the "Mount Lowe Echo," from the early years of operation; three unrecorded broadsides advertising Mount Lowe excursions around the turn of the century; and a detailed and extensively illustrated pamphlet, "Scenes on the Line of the Pasadena Mountain Railway...." Also present are a clutch of nearly a dozen, scarce color- and photo-illustrated brochures from the Pacific Electric era, several illustrated leaflets, including one with a bird's-eye view of Echo Mountain and Mount Lowe, timetables, and other promotional and review materials. The group of over fifty colorized photographic postcards were produced by a variety of publishers, but a great number emanate from the shop of M. Rieder, who produced numerous viewbooks of California towns, in both English and Spanish-language editions, during the early-20th century.

The almost ninety larger format, loose and individually mounted photographs show a variety of scenes depicting the railroad, tourist facilities, and environs across the span of its operation. Most are sized 8"x10", 5"x8", or in the vicinity of said measurements. The first group of photos shows early observation parties and other excursions, including one mounted image by the Hill studio of Pasadena showing Professor Lowe guiding a party during the construction of the railway. The following considerate group comprises about twelve posed photos of children and families engaged in winter activities on Mt Lowe and clearly intended for an advertising campaign for year-round tourism to the peak, and includes an idyllic image of children on a horse-drawn sleigh in the snow, mounted on the card of LA studio Graham & Morill. Other studios represented here include C.B. Waite, Putnam Studios, and George Wharton James. There are also a number of images from the photo department of the Mt. Lowe Railway itself, including numerous photos of the funicular and large souvenir images of tourists riding the open cars on the Great Incline. On the whole, the images are often accompanied by manuscript or typed captions, and in some cases by lengthy printed texts on the versos of card mounts.

The terrific album of sixty-six photographs is focused, for the most part, on the early period of the railroad under the operation of Pacific Electric Railway, following its purchase by Huntington in 1905. The professional photographer of these images is unidentified here, but several conform to known photographs by C.C. Pierce, who heavily documented the railway during this period, and the group as a whole is heavily reminiscent of his work. The photos for the most part focus on the operation of the line and its dramatic setting and engineering, with images of deep and narrow cuts along through the mountainside, hairpin turns on precarious looking trestles, the steep incline of the funicular, and the astonishingly unfazed passengers. Mixed in with these are shots of the tourist facilities as they existed at that point and the mechanical and structural plant of the rail line. Similar to the loose photographs in the collection, the album prints are mostly 8"x10", 5"x8" or thereabouts.

In all, a compelling and rich multi-format archive of one of the most interesting and spectacularly engineered tourist railroads of the late-19th and early-20th centuries.  
(McBRB4491) \$8,500

## CURATIVE CUBAN SPRINGS

**20. Caro, Antonio.** *Memoria Sobre el Analisis Quimico y Propiedades Curativas del Agua de la Paila, del Pueblo de Madruga.* Habana: Imprenta del Tiempo, 1860. 31pp. Disbound. Later marbled wrappers, spine perished. Contemporary private library ink stamps on title page and final leaf plus two internal leaves. Light dampstaining to initial and final leaves; some foxing and toning throughout. Good.

An unrecorded, semi-scientific analysis of the properties of the mineral waters at La Paila in Madruga, Cuba, located inland between Havana and Matanzas. The aquifer near Madruga has long been held to have curative powers in Cuba, stemming from the legend of an 18th-century slave who supposedly drank its waters and was cured of his pervasive skin ulcers. Even more recently, the pool was reportedly under development by the Cuban government to be an attraction as a medical spa. The author of the present work, Antonio Caro, was a "doctor of medical sciences" at the island's Royal University. The majority of his treatise comprises a chemical analysis of the water at La Paila and a comparison to other sources in the area. Several lengthy sections and detailed charts tease out the chemical composition of the water, with a particular interest in sulfuric and carbonic acids, as well as several other minerals relevant to medical theories and treatments of the time. The conclusion that La Paila

contains these pertinent acids and minerals in quantities unlike any other local sources leads to the second, more speculative (to the modern reader) section on potential medical benefits of taking the waters in Madrugá. A paragraph each describes the potential benefits of the water for scrofula, psoriasis, other skin afflictions, gout, intestinal and liver diseases, metritis, anemia, diabetes, and syphilis, amongst others. A fascinating product of 19th-century medical beliefs regarding mineral waters and their curative properties. Not in OCLC.  
(McBRB4685) \$1,250

#### WITH THE ENGRAVED FRONTISPIECE

**21. Carochi, Horacio.** *Compendio del Arte de la Lengua Mexicana...* Mexico City: Bibliotheca Mexicana, 1759. [24], 202pp., plus engraved frontispiece. Small quarto. 19th-century quarter calf and embossed paper boards, spine and corners gilt, edges painted red. Some wear to edges and hinges; boards rubbed; foot of spine chipped. 20th-century ink stamps to title page and two internal leaves; recent bookplate on front pastedown. Light foxing and dampstaining, heavier at upper corners of initial leaves. Good plus.

Scarce second edition of this significant Nahuatl grammar. The first edition was published over a century earlier in 1645 by Juan Ruiz and is very rare; a complete copy has not appeared at auction since 1971. Carochi, born in Florence in the late 16th century, was sent to Mexico after joining the Jesuits, and became the foremost authority on Mexican languages of the 17th century. The present work was edited and abridged by the prominent Mexican-born Jesuit scholar Ignacio de Paredes, himself an influential and prolific teacher of native languages in the 18th century. The frontispiece consists of a famed, elaborate engraving of St. Ignatius by Salvador Hernández y Zapata. A good copy of this important work.

García Icazbalceta, *Lenguas* 58. Medina, Mexico 4534. Palau 44871. Pilling 606. Sabin 10954.  
(McBRB4202) \$1,250

#### RARE COOK BOOK FROM GUADALAJARA

**22. [Cook Books]. [Mexico].** *Recetas Practicas para la Señora de Casa Sobre Cocina, Reposteria, Pasteles, Neveria, Etc.* Guadalajara: Imp. del Orfanatorio del Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, 1892. 472pp. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter calf and red cloth boards, gilt spine titles. Moderate scuffing and wear to boards, corners scuffed and a bit rounded. Rear hinge a bit tender, bottom blank portion of Advertencia leaf clipped, occasional ink numbering in text, minor toning and foxing. Very good.

Rare Mexican cook book from Guadalajara, dedicated to the women of the house. The authors have endeavored to simplify and clarify all recipes for use in the home, with recipes designed to be "exclusivamente para familias" rather than for restaurants or public kitchens. It is divided into typical sections such as sopas, carnes, aves, verduras, salsas, etc. OCLC locates a single copy of this work, at Lafayette College, and we know of a copy at the Bancroft.  
(McBRB4655) \$1,250

#### GROUP OF MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOKS

**23. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. [Sanchez de Madrid, Maria Luisa].** *[Set of Four Early 20th-Century Mexican Manuscript Cook Books]*. [Puebla?: ca. 1920-1930s]. Four notebooks. 36; 28; 51; 40pp., with an additional dozen sheets of recipes laid in, mostly with one recipe per page. Contemporary lined school notebooks, each of different manufacture. Moderate wear and soiling to wrappers. A bit faded in spots, but legible; in pencil and pen. One booklet coming apart a bit. Very good.

A collection of four manuscript cook books written in school notebooks, a common practice in Mexico in the early-20th century. Three of the notebooks were published in Puebla, and likely all four emanate from there. One includes the author's name written on the front cover, Maria Luisa Sanchez de Madrid, with her manuscript title, "Recetas de Cocina." Two of the cook books appear to have been written by Sanchez de Madrid in her slightly-sloppy handwriting, while the remaining two books are written in a neater, and likely older, hand. All four likely come from the same family, as it was common for different household members to record recipes in books of this type. The recipes not only include ingredients with measurements, but also detailed preparation instructions, for



a wide variety of dishes such as soups, sandwiches, cakes, pasta, soufflé, asada, bacalao, besito de duque, guisados, frijoles poblanos, and many more.  
(McBRB4659) \$1,500

#### WITH A LIST OF NAMED CHINESE WORKERS BOUND FOR CUBA

24. [Cuba]. [Chinese Labor]. [Manuscript Manifest of Chinese Laborers Bound for Havana]. Macau: April 6, 1867. [6]pp., on large folio partially-printed forms, printed in two columns, completed in manuscript. Old folds with minor losses at a few spots along the horizontal fold. Very good.

Five hundred and fifty Chinese laborers bound for Cuba aboard the Spanish galley "Cervantes" are listed by name, with their age and town or city of origin given. The laborers hail from several different cities in China, and their ages range from 18 to 36, with the majority of the men in their 20s. The end of the document is signed and dated on the final page by José de Aguilar, the Spanish consul at Macau. The left side of the final page contains two separate lists, one with five numbers and the other with four numbers, keyed to the manifest. The list of five names has an "x" next to each number, perhaps noting that these men did not in fact make the trip to Cuba; each "x" could also signal that these men died during the voyage from Macau to Cuba, which was a common-enough occurrence that it is often noted on manifests of this kind.

Chinese indentured servitude in 19th-century Cuba was an insidious practice tantamount to slavery, which flourished in Cuba even after the abolition of the peculiar institution in the British West Indies. With their free source of labor no longer available, plantation owners in Cuba looked elsewhere; and they looked east. From around 1848 to the mid-1870s, over 100,000 Chinese indentured servants made their way to Cuba, often sailing to Cuba in large groups. Once they arrived, Chinese laborers indentured themselves to Cuban masters for terms of at least five years. The treatment of Asian indentured servants in Cuba varied widely, with reports of some particularly ill-treated laborers ending their lives by suicide. "Some contemporaries and later historians...have condemned the servitude of the Asians as a thinly disguised revival of slavery. These critics have pointed to a variety of abuses to which the Asians were subjected, both legally - with severe laws governing absenteeism, vagrancy, and insufficient work - and illegally, in the form of harassment by vicious masters. Yet other observers have defended the system as a boon to the Asian workers. Voluntary reindenture at the end of their terms was common among the migrants, suggesting that many Asians judged the system to be beneficial to them" - Drescher.

Seymour Drescher & Stanley Engerman, eds., *A Historical Guide to World Slavery* (New York, 1998), pp.239-42.  
(McBRB3978) \$4,250

#### CHINESE-HAWAIIAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

25. [Hawaii]. Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu. *Classified Business Directory of the Members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce / Tainxiangshan zhonghuaï zongshanghuiï shanghaing minglu*. Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory: 1947. Title leaf, plus eleven numbered leaves, 8.5 x 11 inches, brad-bound. Corners worn, outer leaves somewhat toned and spotted, edges of first leaf worn and a bit chipped. Very good.

A mimeographed directory of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, listing about 500 Chinese business owners, organized by type of business, with addresses and phone numbers. The title is presented in both English and Chinese. The businesses are organized alphabetically from accountants and amusements to travel service and undertaking parlors. By far the most populated categories in the directory are for dry goods proprietors and grocers. We could locate no other copies or records of this decidedly ephemeral directory.

(McBRB4699) \$750

#### WITH AN INTERNMENT CAMP OWNERSHIP INSCRIPTION

26. [Japanese American Internment]. [Abe, Kujoshi]. Grew, Joseph C. *Report from Tokyo*. New York: Nichi-Bei Minshu Linkai, by permission from Simon and Schuster, 1943. 95,[1]pp. Original pictorial wrappers. Minor wear and soiling to covers. Very good.

An interesting work with an even more interesting provenance. *Report from Tokyo: A Message to the American People* was written by Joseph Grew, the United States Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to 1941. It was first published in English by Simon and Schuster in 1942, and in the next year in the present form - translated into Japanese for the

Nichi-Bei Minshu Linkai, known in English as the Japanese American Committee for Democracy (JACD) in New York. The JACD was an anti-fascist group founded by Issei and Nisei activists and those sympathetic to their cause in New York City. The group was closely aligned with the Communist Party, and its early board members included the Executive Director of the ACLU, Roger Baldwin, and NAACP co-founder John Haynes Holmes. The work itself was written by Ambassador Grew to inform the American public of the seriousness of the threat presented by Japan in the coming war, with chapters such as "The Extent of the Japanese Challenge," "Why We Can No Longer Do Business with Japan," and "Is This a Racial War?" The work also includes President Franklin Roosevelt's famous message to Congress on December 8, 1941 calling for war with Japan (which opened, "Yesterday, December 7, 1941 ~ a date which will live in infamy..."). The title of the book translates from Japanese as *Back from Japan*.

The present copy was owned by Kujoshi Abe, a Japanese American from Monterey, California who was born in 1921 and interned at Poston in Arizona during World War II. Abe's ownership of the book as well as his presence at Poston are confirmed in the ownership inscription written on the back cover of the present work: "Showa 18 (1943), September 10th; at Poston; Owned by Kujoshi Abe." We could locate no other information about Abe readily available in war or ancestry records. This is the first book we've encountered that was owned by a Japanese American internee at the time of their incarceration during the Second World War. OCLC locates just eleven copies of this English translation of Grew's work, but as far as we can tell, none of them were owned by internees. (McBRB4355) \$1,500

#### LOS ANGELES JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

27. **[Japanese Americana].** *Rafu Shimpo*. Los Angeles: 1936. Eleven issues, each 8pp. Large newspaper folio. Folded, with some wear and minor loss along fold lines. Light chipping at edges. Somewhat browned, more heavily along folds and at edges. Good plus.

*Rafu Shimpo*, the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, is one of the oldest Japanese language newspapers in the United States and also the longest running ~ founded in 1903, it continues to be published today. The paper initially was published in Japanese only, but in 1926 began to print a page of news in English in order to cater to second generation Japanese Americans. This scarce group of eleven issues published in October 1936 seems to have been collected by Haruki Takashi, whose articles on Pan-Asianism appear throughout this run of the newspaper. Beyond the writings of Takashi, these issues contain a wide variety of Japanese and international news, much of which is focused on the war and negotiations with China, as well as the evolving diplomatic and political situation between Japan and the United States. Additionally, there is much news concerning the Japanese American community in Los Angeles and Southern California, as well as many notices and advertisements, covering everything from politics to agriculture to sports. In all, a very interesting insight into the Japanese community in Los Angeles during the mid-1930s. (McBRB3273) \$2,000

#### JAPANESE COLONIES IN BRAZIL

28. **[Japanese Americana].** **Tatsuo, Fujikawa.** *Nanbei no Nikkei Koronia [Japanese Colonies in South America]*. Tokyo: 1966. [20],172,[1]pp., plus a small folding map. Text in Japanese. Original orange pictorial wrappers. Minor chipping and creasing to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good.

A rare work on a series of site visits to various Japanese colonies in Brazil, including both urban and rural agricultural colonies. The cover text translates roughly to "A report on a visit to a South American migration site, as seen by the immediate family of an overseas immigrant" and indicates the work was produced by the "Japanese Overseas Migrant Family Association." The cover also includes a reproduced photograph of Japanese migrant workers in Brazil picking crops. The text covers Japanese activities in various cities around Brazil (Sao Paulo, Guatapara, Campo Grande, and others), and is illustrated throughout with almost ninety small monotone photographs featuring notable Japanese Brazilians, their businesses, agricultural fields, family shots and business



group photos, and more. The folding map illustrates the "South American migration site inspection itinerary diagram," with each site on the inspection tour dated. This appears to be the first of three such reports produced between 1966 and 1975; OCLC records just three copies of this first entry, at Cornell, Bancroft Library, and the National Diet Library.  
(McBRB4519) \$1,250

THE FIRST RETURN TO JAPAN FOR FIFTY-THREE JAPANESE CANADIANS,  
IN SIGNATURES AND PICTURES

**29. [Japanese Canadian Photographica].** [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the First Visit by Japanese Canadians to Japan Following World War II*]. [Various locations in Japan: late, 1953]. [12] leaves, illustrated with thirty-eight photographs, almost all vernacular and all in mounting corners, with the first five leaves covered with manuscript signatures and annotations, plus eight family photographs laid in. Contemporary red cloth, gilt titles on front cover, string tied at top of spine (bottom string tie lacking). Minor wear. A few empty mounts, but the overwhelming majority of the photographs present and in great shape. Very good.

A unique annotated vernacular photograph album documenting the first visit to Japan by Japanese Canadians following World War II. A newspaper clipping pasted into the album pictures the members of the trip spread out in front a Canadian Pacific airplane, with the caption reading, in part: "ALL SET TO GO, above, are the fifty-seven members of the first postwar JC tourist group to leave for Japan. The party left Vancouver aboard a chartered CPA plane on Dec. 1st, and arrived at Haneda Airport in Tokyo early Dec. 3rd.... The group is touring Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Hakone, Atami, Ise, Kyoto, Nara, and is scheduled to disband in Osaka on Dec. 13." The group traveled to Japan just a year after American occupation of Japan came to an end, and when the country was returning to self-government and self-determination.

The first eight pages of the album are filled with manuscript signatures and both short and long inscriptions from more than thirty of the members of the traveling party. The inscriptions are written in both English and Japanese, with the English inscriptions coming from men and women across Canada, mostly British Columbia but also Montreal and Toronto. In addition, three of the travelers hailed from Washington in the United States. English signatures include Victor and Lillian Iwata, Mrs. Ika Kato, Mrs. Kazuko Takeshito, Hideo Naeda, Harry Mujimoto, and Yutaka Ikani, among others. The presence of the signatures of so many members of the expedition practically constitutes an autograph book of the trip.

The vernacular photographs in the present album picture numerous members of the traveling party, in many group shots as well as smaller photographs. The men and women are featured in various Japanese cities such as Yokohama, Tokyo, Kiyoto, Kamakura, Atami, Pearl Island, Kegon-no-Taki, Nikko, and Nara. A group photo taken in Tokyo on December 4, 1953 has a printed inscription in Japanese that identifies the subjects as a "Canadian Tourist Group." Printed captions on similar group shots in Kamakura and Kyoto indicate much the same. Some of the images picture Japanese friends and relatives living in Japan, and some images are likely a combination of Japanese citizens and Japanese Canadian visitors. The album cover is printed in Japanese, and translates roughly to "Record of Yasukuni Visit ~ Japanese Transportation Corporation." A wonderful memorial of a return to Japan for many Japanese Canadians following World War II, and a fantastic combination of travelers' signatures and original photographs documenting the visit. We have never seen any material documenting the return of Japanese Canadians to Japan, much less from their very first journey back after the cataclysm that World War II wrought on the homeland.  
(McBRB4404) \$2,750

"GOODBYE TULE-BOUND, HELLO NEWCOMERS"

**30. [Japanese Internment]. [Newspapers].** *The Minidoka Irrigator*, Vol. III, No. 31 [caption title]. Hunt, Id.: 1943. 10pp. Small newspaper folio. Separated at gutter fold, some shorter separations along horizontal fold. Some chipping at edges, not affecting text. Paper rather browned and brittle. Good.

A fascinating issue of the Minidoka Irrigator, the prisoner-produced newspaper of the Hunt, Idaho, concentration camp that held Japanese-Americans from Washington, Oregon, and Alaska during World War II. The issue serves as both a commemorative edition of the paper for the one-year anniversary of the camp opening and as a welcome to 1500 prisoners arriving from the Tule Lake camp in northernmost California in September 1943, who came as part of the segregation process of "loyal" and "disloyal" internees over the course of that year. This was accomplished by means of an obligatory questionnaire that in part sought to determine whether the individual under scrutiny might be willing to renounce their American citizenship. Japanese-Americans found to be disloyal were concentrated at Tule Lake, while those determined to be loyal at Tule were relocated to other camps across the West.

This issue, then, contains several columns of welcome and introduction to the camp. It also attempts to provide some history of the camp and its occupants, while at the same time celebrating their achievements during the first year of its existence. As a result, it describes many of the ongoing projects and employments of the camp, and discusses the services available to prisoners, particularly the relocation office, which aided inhabitants move to eastern states not under the requirements of internment. Finally, there is a double page synopsis of important events from the previous year, and some informational articles about education and employment at the camp. The whole is illustrated by several photographs of campgrounds and its occupants, two maps reproduced from manuscript, and a cartoon, and also contains numerous advertisements from local businesses in Hunt, Twin Falls, and the surrounding area. A significant issue of a scarce internment camp newspaper.

(McBRB2821)

\$1,250

#### HEAVILY ANNOTATED COPY OF A JAPANESE GIRL'S INTERNMENT CAMP YEARBOOK

31. **[Japanese-American Internment]. [Miyata, Marcella].** *Post-Año 1944 [cover title]*. [Poston, Az.]: Desert Printing Company, [1945]. [146]pp. Original red cloth, gilt titles on front cover. Minor wear to extremities, some fading to gilt titles. Occasional light thumb-soiling to text. Profusely annotated with inscriptions throughout. Very good.

A profusely-annotated example of a very rare yearbook memorializing the 1944 academic year at Poston High School, located inside the Poston internment camp during World War II. The yearbook belonged to Marcella Miyata, a junior high student within Poston High; she is pictured among her fellow students in one of the group photos in the "Dukes" section (likely seventh or eighth grade). She also provides an ownership inscription at the top of the inside front cover. The yearbook includes the requisite yearbook information, with class pictures for each year, club and sporting information, messages from faculty and staff, and more. Towards the end of the yearbook, there are several poems and prose pieces written by students for a literary contest. The present example is profusely inscribed to Miyata by faculty, staff, and fellow students from the school with simple signatures, and a mixture of humorous and heartfelt well-wishes for Miyata. Marcella Shoko Miyata was born in Westmoreland, California in 1928 and passed away in San Pedro in 2007. She arrived at Poston in May 1942 and spent over three years in the camp, departing November 12, 1945. OCLC reports just three copies of this rare internment camp yearbook, at California State-Northridge, Denver Public Library, and Yale.

(McBRB4760)

\$3,250

#### JAPANESE PORTRAITS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

32. **[Japanese-American Photographical]. [California].** *[Collection of Photographs Featuring Japanese American Subjects, Mostly Studio Portraits from Several Prominent Japanese-American Photographers in Southern California]*. [Greater Los Angeles Area: 1920s and 1930s]. Thirty loose photographs, mostly studio portraits in original studio folders, 5.5 x 3.5 inches to 11 x 14 inches, with most at least 8 x 10 inches, some captioned in manuscript Japanese on versos or studio mounts, plus six calligraphic certificates in Japanese, all as found, loosely stored in a large folio folder bound in burlap-covered boards, and the whole enclosed inside a large paper wrapper addressed from a Japanese-American in Los Angeles to a resident of Japan. Occasional soiling and moderate wear to photographs, mounting remnants to some images, generally in good to near fine condition. Very good.

An eclectic collection of photographs featuring members of the Japanese-American community in and around Los Angeles in the decade before World War II. The majority of the images are studio portraits produced by various

Japanese-American professional photographers in the area; these include Imada, Ninomiya, Terachi, and Izuo (Los Angeles); Shirao Studio (Hollywood); and M. Akashi (no place printed in the studio credit). There are also a few images from the Inman Company of Long Beach. The subjects of the photographs cover a wide range, including Japanese-American youths (alone and in group shots), a Japanese memorial, a small group of people working in an agricultural field, single portraits (one of which is inscribed by the subject, Fred Kawanami), official portraits of wedding couples, and large group photographs (including families, funerals, a student sports team, a full wedding party, a group inside a Buddhist temple, a large group of members of the Southern California Central Japanese Association, seventeen members of the Japanese Association of Long Beach, and six members of the Southern California Table Tennis Federation). Two of the images capture a pair of Japanese-American youths engaged in Kendo (Japanese wooden sword fighting). Though there are no subjects who appear in all photographs here, one of the young Kendo combatants appears in several images, indicating he and his family are significant to the assembler of the present images. There are a couple of small-format panoramic photographs ~ one picturing the scene of a child's funeral outside Mottell's Mortuary & Chapel in Long Beach and another picturing 1927 certificate ceremony for students at the North American Long Beach Japanese Language School. The largest photograph features another class of Japanese-American youths posed in front of a line of cars with several oil derricks visible in the background. Just a few of the photographs seem to feature subjects and/or settings in Japan. An interesting and wide-ranging collection of Japanese Americans in California engaged in both traditional eastern and western activities and ceremonies.

(McBRB3768)

\$2,250

#### TRYING TO BRING SOCIALISM TO KANSAS

**33. [Kansas]. [Socialism]. Bridwell, Arthur.** *[Small Archive of Original Manuscripts, Including a Draft Platform for the Socialist Party of Kansas in the 1926 Elections]*. [Baldwin, Ks.: ca. 1907-1926]. Five items, either manuscript or typed, totaling approximately [35]pp. Occasional browning, soil and edgewear, but in generally good or better, legible condition; one item possibly incomplete. Very good.

Small but notable collection of papers relating to Arthur Bridwell (ca. 1874-1966), newspaperman, professional photographer, amateur naturalist and prominent socialist of Baldwin City, Kansas. Though born in Indiana, Bridwell appears to have spent nearly his entire life in Baldwin City, and graduated from Baker University around 1900. In the first decade of the 20th century his by-line appears on several articles in the *Baldwin Republican*, but by 1906 he is advertising his services as a photographer of views and portraits. Though apparently never elected, Baldwin was a sometime candidate for statewide political office on the Socialist ticket, running once for the state legislature (1916) and twice for state auditor (1922 and 1924).

Of particular interest here is Bridwell's lengthy and detailed draft platform for the Kansas Socialist Party in the elections of 1926, present in both a rough manuscript draft and in a more finished, typed version. Contemporary newspaper accounts confirm that Bridwell's platform was in fact submitted to the Kansas Secretary of State for that year's elections, along with candidates for nine statewide offices, though there is no mention of Bridwell's position within the party at this time (newspaper articles identify him only as a former faculty member of Baker College).

Bridwell's platform, in twelve points, offers a strident indictment of Capitalism, beginning with a somewhat breathless preamble: "Realizing that the evils of capitalism are inherent and can only be eradicated by the complete socialization of the world, the socialist party calls attention to the break down of capitalism during the World War and the suspension of credit since, which has disorganized society, thrown millions out of employment and created a condition where famine and pestilence stalk the earth and industrial strikes have replaced peaceful production." Specific proposals presented in the platform include the state takeover of agriculture and industry, banking, and insurance; the establishment of a state-run newspaper; establishment of referendum and recall procedures for state officials; a public school system guaranteeing a free education for every citizen "irrespective of age, color, race or sex;" a revised tax code, and a call for an immediate constitutional convention "for the purpose of changing the state constitution which entrenched monetary interests have made practically impossible of amendment."

Other pieces included here include two rather amateurish creative works ~ a brief supernatural tale titled "Prof. Wilkins' Ghost," and the narrative of a fishing trip on horseback to Horseshoe Lake, near Lawrence, which Bridwell describes as "rather a disappointment." Also present is an original signed contract, 1910, for a partnership with

one C.D. Spangler, establishing a photographic business in Baldwin (according to contemporary newspaper accounts, this partnership was dissolved later in the same year, with Bridwell assuming ownership of all fixtures and assets).

A more detailed assessment of each document is as follows:

- 1) "Suggestive Platform by AB." Manuscript draft of the Kansas Socialist Party Platform for 1926. [7]pp. on 6 sheets, in ink and pencil, with many emendations and editorial markings.
- 2) "A Tentative platform written and submitted by Arthur Bridwell, Baldwin." Typed, finished draft of the above document. [4]pp., typed, reproduced by spirit duplication.
- 3) Partnership contract between Arthur Bridwell and C.D. Spangler for the formation of a photographic studio in Baldwin, Kansas. Dated 1910. [2]pp., typed, reproduced by spirit duplication on Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity of Baker University letterhead. Signed in ink by both parties, countersigned by A.M. Gardner and W.H. Hobbs.
- 4) "Prof. Wilkins' Ghost." Manuscript draft of a short story. On nine half-sheets of "Baldwin Republican" letterhead. Substantially complete, but possibly lacking a concluding page or paragraph.
- 5) "A Trip To Horseshoe Lake." Manuscript draft of a travel account. [14]pp. on lined stationery printed with masthead of "Office of the Curio Shop; Arthur Bridwell." Dated 1907, apparently complete.

Together, these documents offer a fascinating glimpse into the rather homespun nature of socialist activism in the agricultural west in the years before the Great Depression. Bridwell, clearly neither a professional politician nor a theorist, and at best an amateur writer, nonetheless appears to have been a major voice in Kansas politics, even defining statewide policy for a (then) major third party. Portions of Bridwell's papers are held at both the Kansas Historical Society and in the Special Collections and Archives at Baker University, but the current documents appear to be unique.

(McBRB4213)

\$1,250

#### INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

**34. Madrazo, Carlos A.** *El "Caso" de los Braceros. Sombria Historia de una Injusticia.* [N.p., likely Mexico City: n.d., but likely 1945]. 47pp. Small quarto. Original printed wrappers. Noticeable wear and abrasions along spine, pressure marks to middle of front wrapper and first few leaves of text. Short closed tear to last leaf of text. Even toning overall. Very good.

A very rare pamphlet focused on the political corruption involved in the early Bracero Program, involving alleged exploitation of Mexican migrant laborers working in the United States. The present copy is inscribed and signed by the author on the title page, "Para el genial comico 'Palillo' con admiracion y afecto. C.A. Madrazo." Carlos Alberto Madrazo Becerra was a reformist politician and eventual governor of Tabasco who was jailed in the early-1940s for allegedly dispersing fraudulent permits to migrant workers under the Bracero Program. The present work is his spirited defense against what many viewed even then as a politically-motivated persecution. Here, Madrazo rails against his false imprisonment for the "monstrous maneuver" perpetrated by his political rivals, and offers his own defense over the first thirty pages of the work. Madrazo makes a clear case against the actual corruption which evolved in Mexico relating to the hiring of braceros, which became big business in the country in the mid-20th century. In the second section of the work, Madrazo directly accuses the Minister of Labor Gutierrez Gurria of managing a mafioso-like circle of criminals who controlled the permits of poor laborers wanting to work in the southwestern United States. As proof, he provides an annotated list of almost a dozen high-ranking officials involved in the scandal. Madrazo ends the work with a section printing two opinions by independent lawyers in the braceros case which has landed him in prison. According to the first line of his introduction, Madrazo wrote and compiled the present work "after more than two months of having been unjustly deprived of my freedom." He signs his defense in April 1945, providing our proposed publication date for the pamphlet. Madrazo published a similarly-titled work, also in 1945, titled, *La Verdad en el "Caso" de los Braceros: Origen de esta Injusticia*, totaling 52pp. OCLC records only five copies of this slightly different work. The present work, five pages shorter and likely issued a bit earlier, is held by just a single institution, the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico.

(McBRB4474)

\$850

## MEXICAN AMERICANS IN THE MIDWEST

35. [Mexican Americana]. [Illinois]. [Michigan]. [*Pair of Annotated Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting a Mexican-American Man and His Family in Midcentury Illinois and Michigan*]. [Various locations including Chicago, Il.; Battle Creek and Grand Rapids, Mi.: 1938-1956]. Two photograph albums, comprised of [41] leaves, illustrated with 200 photographs, all in mounting corners, between 1.75 x 1 inches and 8 x 10 inches, most captioned either on the album leaves or in the margins of the photographs. Oblong folio. Moderate wear and rubbing to bindings, boards of later album detached. Occasional chipping to album leaves, some detached. Good.

A pair of annotated vernacular photograph albums memorializing the Alvarez family of Chicago, Illinois and Battle Creek, Michigan, at home and visiting various family members in Grand Rapids and other locations in Michigan over the course of a couple of decades in the first half of the 20th century. The album opens with several family shots of a "House painting party" in Nashville, Michigan in 1938. The album proceeds to show various members of the Alvarez family and their friends at the St. Philip School in Battle Creek, celebrating Memorial Day at home, a Tulip Festival in Holland, Michigan, coming home from the hospital with newborn children, visiting friends in various Michigan towns, on vacation in San Francisco, at home in the 1950s, and more. The central members of the family are Reyes (Ray), Irene, and their six children, starting with eldest daughter Anita Alvarez. A manuscript listing on the inside rear cover of the earlier album provides a basic genealogy of the Alvarez family, with names, birth dates, and birthplaces, beginning with Reyes Alvarez, who was born in Pueblo Nuevo, Mexico on January 5, 1908. Irene was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1922, and their six children were all born in Chicago. According to his "Petition for Naturalization," Reyes Morales Alvarez was a woodworker (a few images here support that notion) who married Irene in Chicago in 1941. He also served in the Army during World War II (several images here show Ray in his uniform). He passed away in 1990. According to the 1950 census, Irene Miller Alvarez worked as a helper for the woodworking shop managed by her husband; Irene passed away in 1994. The present albums document their lives and those of their children before, during, and after they started their family in midcentury America.

(McBRB4428)

\$1,750

## RULES FOR PIRATES DURING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

36. [Mexican-American War]. *Reglamento para el Corso de Particulares contra los Enemigos de la Nacion* [cover title]. Mexico City: Imprenta del Aguila, 1846. 20pp. Original printed wrappers, Light creasing and dust soiling to wraps, faint dampstaining at lower edge. Even tanning. Very good.

A rare example of this official rulebook for Mexican privateers, issued at the outbreak of the Mexican-American War. Approved by the Secretary of War and Marine, José Maria Tornel y Mendevid, these 110 regulations notably include the provision that foreigners who secured commissions were to be considered Mexican nationals. The privateers were intended to operate along the Gulf Coast and California to attack commercial shipping as well as the U.S. Navy.

"The Mexican invocation of the traditional method for weak nations to contest the power of stronger ones upon the sea came as no surprise to American authorities.... Mexico lacked the more than a small handful of vessels adequate for conversion into privateers and was too short of experienced deep-water sailors to mount any significant campaign from her own resources.... Despite frequent rumors of privateers, only two Spanish vessels were actually outfitted" ~ Bauer.

The United States nevertheless protested, with President Polk calling these regulations an open invitation for freebooters to plunder American trade ship, and vowed that Mexican letters of marque might only be considered valid if ships were officially commissioned by the Mexican government and therefore subject to its control. A very nice copy of this scarce pamphlet.

(McBRB2879)

\$2,850

## PULQUE, BABY

37. [Mexico]. [Alcohol]. [*Manuscript Title Transfer for an 18th-Century Pulqueria in Zempoala, Mexico*]. Mexico City: 1773. Manuscript broadside, approximately 12 x 7.75 inches. Light edge wear, minor foxing and staining. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

An attractive manuscript transfer of title for a pulqueria in 18th-century Zempoala, northeast of Mexico City and south of Pachuca. Zempoala was the heartland for production of the traditional Aztec fermented beverage, though at the beginning of the 21st century there remained only one producer in the area. The present document transfers ownership of the Hacienda de Tecajete and its Pulqueria de Arbol from Antonio Garcia to his neighbor, Diego Alvares Garcia. The hacienda was established east of Zempoala in the late 16th century, and its grounds and buildings were developed over the next three hundred years until it was one of the country's largest producers of pulque during the Porfiriato (and was owned by one of Diaz's generals). Although the estate is no longer a producer, it is designated a Mexican heritage site for its history and architecture. The text here reads:

"Mexico, Año de 1773. Título de la Hazienda de Tecaxete y Pulqueria del Arbol que en Jurisdiccion de Zempuala, la dicha Haz[iend]a y en esta Ciudad la referida Pulqueria, quedaron por Bienes de Dn. Antonio Garcia, y se le remataron a Dn. Diego Albares Garcia, vecino, y del comercio de esta Ciudad."

The document is illustrated by an anthropomorphized, smiling sun and several manuscript flourishes at the foot of the sheet. Overall, a very interesting manuscript broadside for a significant hacienda and pulqueria of 18th-century Mexico.

(McBRB4718)

\$1,500

## EPHEMERAL CARTOONS FOR CHILDREN

38. [Mexico]. [Children's Literature]. [*Group of Eleven Broadside Cartoons*]. Mexico: Maucci Hermanos, [ca. 1900]. Eleven large broadsides, each about 17.5 x 13 inches. Printed on thin, variously colored paper. Previously folded. Some chipping and closed tears at edges; occasional larger tears entering printed area. Some discoloration along old folds. Light dust soiling and toning. Good.

A highly ephemeral group of eleven illustrated broadsides for children from the genre known as "aleluyas," published at the turn of the 20th century by the Transatlantic Spanish-Mexican publishing firm of the Maucci brothers. The aleluya features many small vignette illustrations accompanied by short captions that often tell a religious or didactic story (hence the name). The topics often, as in the present group, branch out into literary, magical, and folkloric themes. The Maucci brothers were well known for their children's material, and in 1900-1901 published an entire library of children's chapbooks of tales from Mexican history illustrated by Jose Guadalupe Posada. The broadsides here are assembled under the name "Depósito de Aleluyas y Romances," and feature anywhere from twenty-four to forty-eight vignettes, and mostly tell simplified versions of classic literary stories and folk tales. They are titled as follows:

- 1) Aventuras del Caballero del Pan Prigado [No.] 6
- 2) Lotería para los Niños [No.] 16
- 3) El País de los Gigantes [No.] 24
- 4) Aventuras del Baron de la Castaña [No.] 28
- 5) Don Tembleque y la Bruja Narigona [No.] 30
- 6) Historia del Feo Cabezotas [No.] 33

- 7) Historia del Gran Turco Mustafa [No.] 33
- 8) La Tia Marizapalos ó La Reina de las Brujas [No.] 45
- 9) Historia de Perico el Tonto [No.] 48
- 10) Vida del Gran Sancho Panza [No.] 55
- 11) Un Cesante en Noche-Buena [No.] 84

The erratic numbering of these titles indicates that many were published, but we locate almost no single or collected examples of the Maucci aleluyas as published in Mexico. Owing to the cheap quality of the production and the intended children's audience, they obviously survived very poorly. A fascinating and extremely ephemeral group of broadside Mexican children's literature.

(McBRB4557)

\$3,750

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE BORDERLANDS

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

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

Some of the entries are short, and simply record the communication received, when and by whom, such as, "Una circular del Supremo Gov[er]n[o] de la Federacion, su fecha 5 de Julio del presente año, referente à que no deine [?] el espiritu publico, co la lectura del folleto titulado, 'Noticia Extraordinaria de la Derrota a loas Tropas del Gov[er]n[o]o.' = Allende Julio 22 de 1830 = José Sanchez =." Others contain lengthy responses, such as the following airing of grievances and an enumeration of difficulties that evidently prevent the town from fulfilling its fiscal and trade obligations as requested on October 29, 1830, which includes descriptions of attacks by Native Americans:

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

In all, the manuscript provides a valuable record of local governance and municipal issues in an isolated and evidently somewhat downtrodden region of Northern Mexico that would soon become the borderlands of an independent Texas.

(McBRB2117)

\$6,500

## SCARCE ENGRAVED BROADSIDE

40. [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

#### LEVYING ASSESSMENTS TO PAY FOR THE WAR WITH TEXAS

**41. [Mexico]. [Texas].** *Secretaria del Departamento de Mexico. Circular. Por la Secretaria de Hacienda Se Comunica al Gobierno de Este Departamento con Fecha 28 de Noviembre Proximo Anterior la Superior Orden Siguiende...* [caption title and first line of text]. Mexico City: 1835. [3]pp., on two octavo sheets. Contemporary ink annotations. Very light tanning and foxing. Very good.

An unrecorded Mexican circular dated December 7, 1835, that demands monetary contributions from its citizens to prosecute the coming war with the Tejanos. The text of the document begins:

"Por la Secretaría de Hacienda se comunica al gobierno de este Departamento con fecha 28 de Noviembre [1835] prócimo anterior la superior orden siguiente. Exmo Sr.- Las críticas circunstancias á que se vé hoy reducida la república, con motivo de la sublevacion de los ingratos colonos de Tejas, y la suma escasez de recursos para acudir á los precisos é indispensables gastos que demanda la guerra, que es de necesidad emprender para reprimir la osadia de los que intentan la desmembracion del territorio Nacional, hán obligado al Exmo Presidente interino á recurrir a medida prontas y eficaces para poder activar la marcha y sostenimiento de las tropas que ván á defender la integridad y honor de la republica."

In short, the national government lacks the resources to put down the rebellious, ungrateful Texas and to protect the integrity of the national territory; as a result, every Mexican needs to contribute monetarily to the cause. This circular promulgated the present decree in Toluca, which is ordered to generate 15,000 pesos for the war effort. It further requests that the local and state governments designate specific amounts to inhabitants capable of paying, collect the funds, and turn them over to the army and General Santa Anna; It is signed in print and manuscript by the secretary of the state of Mexico, of which Toluca is the capital.

This circular is an ephemeral and unassuming document, but also a rare and important one, as it plainly demonstrates the dire financial circumstances facing the Mexican government as it attempted to maintain control of Texas. Streeter had a copy, now at Yale, of a similar document that promulgated these orders in the state of San Luis Potosi, which was asked to raise 30,000 pesos. No additional copies of that decree, the present circular, or orders issued to other Mexican states are recorded.

Streeter Texas 837 (ref).  
(McBRB1583) \$3,000

#### ADDRESSING THE "CALIFORNIA PROBLEM"

**42. Nakagawa, Takezo.** *Kashu Mondai No Shinso [The Truth About California]*. Tokyo: Min'yusha, 1920. [2],4,3,152,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor wear and soiling to wrappers, short closed tear to spine. Internally clean. Very good.

A very rare survey of anti-Japanese legislation in California, concluding with the additional restrictions proposed to be placed on Japanese immigrants by the 1920 Alien Land Law ballot measure, which passed overwhelmingly a few weeks after this book was published. California's Alien Land Laws allowed immigrants eligible for naturalization to own land and enter into long-term leases. Japanese (and Chinese) residents of the state were denied American citizenship and therefore could not purchase property or enter into leases for commercial spaces or agricultural land. In his introduction, the publisher, Tokutomi Iichiro cites the "California problem" as an existential one for the Japanese because to accept the anti-Japanese measures enacted by Californians would be to accept that the Japanese were inferior to the white race. In the following year (1921), Tokutomi would publish his own book, translated into in English as *Japanese-American Relations*, with chapters on the Alien Land Law and other anti-Japanese measures. It seems likely that the present work greatly influenced Tokutomi. An important work, with just a single holding worldwide in OCLC, at the National Diet Library.



(McBRB4701)

\$1,750

#### LARGE COLLECTION OF SOUTHWEST NATIVE AMERICAN IMAGES

**43. [Native American Photographica]. Frasher, Burton.** [*Large Collection of Over 160 Real Photo Postcards Depicting Southwestern Native Americans by Burton Frasher*]. Pomona, Ca.: Frasher's Fotos, [ca. 1930s]. 163 real photo postcards, each approximately 3.5 x 5.5 inches. Numerous card versos filled out, stamped, and cancelled. Minor dust soiling. Near fine.

A substantial collection of nearly 165 real photo postcards of Native Americans in Arizona and New Mexico by Burton Frasher, one of the most prolific western photographers during the first half of the 20th century. "Burton Frasher Sr. (1888-1955) began his commercial photography business in Lordsburg (now LaVerne) California in 1914. In 1921, he moved his studio to Pomona, California, where he began to sell his own increasingly popular picture postcard views of the Southwest. By the end of the 1920's, what had begun as a sideline became Frasher's main business focus. He traveled extensively through California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, ranging up through Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and down through Baja, California and Sonora, Mexico, taking pictures of whatever subjects he thought would prove commercially viable on his postcards. During the Depression and pre-war years, the business expanded to the point that Frasher could hire photographers who doubled as salesmen to travel the Southwest taking new views and selling postcards.... By the time of his death in 1955, Burton Frasher was considered the Southwest's most prolific photographer" ~ Pomona Public Library.

The present images feature more than ten southwestern Native American tribes in New Mexico and Arizona, with many photos depicting the Navajo and Taos Pueblo peoples. Other groups represented include the Zuni, Apache, Hopi, and Cochiti tribes, as well as members of the Santa Clara, San Juan, San Ildefonso, Acoma, and Tesuque Pueblos. In addition to somewhat stylized portraits of men and women in elaborate native dress, there are many images of Native Americans working at home, making food, and engaging in trades such as silversmithing, rug weaving, pottery making, and painting. Beyond these prepared scenes, there are many more candid portraits of people in the course of their daily lives and engaging in group activities, such as a series of images from the Inter Tribal Indian Ceremonies held at Gallup, New Mexico and several examples documenting Sun and Deer Dances. The group is particularly evocative of the scenery and environments in which these tribes lived during this period, and show many pueblo dwellings, reservation buildings, and campsites, as well as some of the more ancient monuments of southwestern Native American culture such as cliff dwellings and petroglyphs. Together, these images comprise a sizable and significant visual record of the lives and livelihoods of southwestern Indian tribes in Depression-era America.

The estate of Burton Frasher donated his prints and negatives to the Pomona Public Library, in the family's home town. Despite the popularity of his images, large aggregations of his work beyond his personal archive are relatively few and far between, particularly those that contain an appreciable number of photographs depicting Native American subjects. We locate only one collection in western U.S. institutions (according to the Online Archive of California, Archives West, Arizona Archives Online, and searches of various New Mexico archival institutions) of any comparable size and scope to the present one, at Utah State.

(McBRB3469)

\$8,750

#### LIKELY FROM THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL

**44. [Native Americans]. [Photography].** [*Vernacular Photograph Album Compiled by an Unnamed Native American, Including a Group Photo of the 1898 Class of the Carlisle Indian School*]. [Carlisle, Pa., and other locations: ca. 1900]. [9] leaves, illustrated with twenty-five mounted photographs, between 1.75 x 1.25 inches and 4 x 5 inches. Contemporary suede covers, 4.5 x 7.25 inches, sewn in thick suede thread. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Occasional surface wear to photographs but mostly clean internally. Very good.

An endearing collection of photographs almost certainly compiled by an assimilated Native American young man who likely attended the Carlisle Indian School. The great majority of the photographs feature Native American subjects, including portraits of finely-dressed men, women, and children posing for the camera and engaged in a

variety of tasks: ceremonies (sometimes in traditional dress), posed with long rifles, riding bicycles, and more. One image of a pair of women was taken in an unnamed photography studio in Santa Monica Beach. A few of the photographs include manuscript marks or numbering of the subjects in the image area, likely keyed to identifying manuscript captions on the verso of the pasted-in photographs. The most intriguing handful of photographs come near the end of the album, very likely featuring students at work and at play at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. The most informative photograph in the album is a class group picture captioned, "Class of 1898. Indian School. Carlisle, Pa." A handful of the other images before and after this class photo also have the appearance of those taken while at school, and may feature additional students and student groups at Carlisle. A few of the smaller portraits feature the same Native American young man in suit and bow tie, who might be the compiler of the present album, or perhaps related to the compiler. After much time spent attempting to photo match him to one of the students on the Carlisle Indian School website, we were unsuccessful. An intriguing collection of photographs depicting Native Americans in both traditional and assimilated clothing, with a wealth of potential research value.

(McBRB4353)

\$800

#### WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARIZONA GOLD RUSH

**45. [New Mexico]. [Santa Fe Trail].** [*Autograph Letter from a Soldier at Fort Union, New Mexico, Describing His Time Stationed There Defending the Santa Fe Trail and the Arizona Gold Rush*]. Fort Union, N.M.: November 8, 1863. [4]pp. on a folded quarto sheet. Old folds, slight separation and wear. Light soiling. About very good.

Letter written by an unidentified soldier stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, detailing a recent bout of poor health, and the start of the gold rush in Arizona, including a mention of Kit Carson driving Navajo Indians from their land in search of gold. Fort Union was an important military outpost in New Mexico Territory, vital to guarding the trade route along the Santa Fe Trail. Kit Carson used it as a base to carry out raids on the Navajo as the government pushed them further and further off their ancestral lands. The post was of key import at this time, during the Civil War.

The author writes, in part: "I have no conveniences for writing now, and you must wait till I get to Santa Fe for a good long letter. ... We had a very severe snow storm while encamped at Ft. Lyon and I took cold, and the result was, I had an attack of pleurisy...the weather was very cold with four inches of snow on the ground and we had to shovel off a place to sleep at night. We lost one or two mules and five or six horses, but continued on our march without a halt, as we were very anxious to get through the mountains. The Raton Mountains are very high, and are apt to be impassable at this season of the year. ... Gov. Arny of New Mexico gave me a place in his ambulance while I was sick, and arranged his blankets and robes so that I could lie down.... The weather is now mild and pleasant and I feel almost as good as new, and am now doing my usual camp duty, and devouring an enormous amount of provisions...."

"The news we have from Arizona is almost fabulous and if the accounts are half true, the mines are richer than those of California in 1848. The rush there will be very great in the Spring. ... It is said that gold can be found four inches from the surface, and can be dug with a butcher knife. Gov. Arny took with him to Washington some specimens of gold and also gold bullets which he procured from the Navajo (Navaho) Indians. The Indian was sharp, and would not tell him where the gold was to be found, but a military expedition into their country revealed the location of the mines and the Navajos are now being drove out by Kit Carson."

(McBRB4735)

\$1,000

#### POSADA'S BULLFIGHTER CALAVERA

**46. Posada, José Guadalupe.** *La Calavera Taurina* [caption title]. Mexico: Tip. A. Vanegas Arroyo, [1900]. Broadside, 15 x 11 inches. A couple of small chips at edges; two small losses at upper right, slightly affecting border. Light dust soiling, heavier at foot. About very good.

Attractive and quite scarce calavera broadside, illustrated by José Guadalupe Posada and published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. This broadside, on the subject of bullfighting, prints a large calavera of a matador, clad in the

traditional cap and surrounded by the accoutrements of a bullfighter ~ sword, cape, and lances. The remainder of the sheet contains a lengthy verse on the many famous matadors who met their fate in the rings of Mexico, as well as several smaller calaveras surrounding the text. This is the first such broadside, printed in about 1900, to use Posada's matador calavera; a broadsheet printed in 1908 also uses this woodcut, but with a different text and additional material on the verso. Of the present work OCLC locates only two copies, at Notre Dame and the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. A very good, and unusual, example of the Posada-Arroyo collaboration. (McBRB2986) \$1,250

#### POSADA'S DON JUAN CALAVERA

47. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *La Calavera de Don Juan Tenorio* [caption title]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1913]. Broadside, approximately 16 x 12 inches. A few small nicks at edges; short closed tear near upper left corner. Light toning and dust soiling. Very good.

A classic and scarce Posada calavera broadside that relates the famous tale of Don Juan and his battle with death. The Mexican version of the story was crystalized in the 1844 drama *Don Juan Tenorio* by José Zorilla, which was often performed on the Day of the Dead, and whose conclusion involves a dramatic duel and cemetery scene depicted in the present illustration. "The broadside shows a graveyard in which two skeletons are fencing each other, while another lies on the ground dead, and a fourth peeks from behind a tombstone. There are two small skulls, a small bird creature, and a small angel by a tomb used as decoration" - Library of Congress. The text is a versification of the confrontation between Don Juan and his rival, headlined by the derisive quip, "Aquí está don Juan Tenorio / De valor siempre notorio; / Pues aunque hoy es calavera / No lo babosea cualquiera." An essential example of the genre. (McBRB2411) \$1,500

#### INSTANT POSADA COLLECTION

48. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *[Large Collection of Almost Forty-Five Songsheets and Newssheets Featuring the Illustrations of Jose Guadalupe Posada]*. Mexico: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1900-1910]. Forty-four broadsheets, most about 12 x 8 inches, a few trimmed slightly smaller. Scattered chips and closed tears and edges, a few with heavier wear, almost all not entering printed area. Light toning and dust soiling throughout; a small number with moderate dampstaining. Good plus.

An excellent and substantial group of forty-four popular, penny press broadsheets published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, with numerous illustrations by pioneering Mexican artist Jose Guadalupe Posada. The prints present in this collection amply demonstrate the themes with which Posada worked across his career ~ national and political news, sensational and disastrous events, crimes and banditry, religion and devotion, everyday life, and Mexican culture. They also provide a sizable sample of the work generated by the collaboration of Posada and Arroyo in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The largest subgroup here comprises sixteen issues of *El Cancionero Popular*, a serial broadsheet that Arroyo published for several years around 1910 that collected and printed contemporary popular songs, and paired their verse lyrics with Posada woodcuts and vignettes. Of the remaining twenty-eight broadsheets, five are newssheets that relate their stories in prose and generally contain one or two larger woodcut illustrations, while the rest treat their topics in verse. Three prints are present in multiple editions, which interestingly demonstrates the life cycle of these ephemeral items and the way in which more the sheets that proved more popular were recomposed and reissued. A full list of titles is as follows:

- 1) El Cancionero Popular 1. [Noche Perpetua]
- 2) El Cancionero Popular Num. 2 [Jesus Negrete]
- 3) El Cancionero Popular Num. 3 [Tiburcia]
- 4) El Cancionero Popular Num. 4 [Muerte del Bandillero Alredo Romero]
- 5) El Cancionero Popular Num. 5 [Amor Cuando Muere]
- 6) El Cancionero Popular Num. 7 [Cuando el Amor Renace]
- 7) El Cancionero Popular Num. 8 [La Cajita]
- 8) El Cancionero Popular Num. 14 [El Serape Nacional]

- 9) El Cancionero Popular Num. 15 [Suspires de los Angeles]
- 10) El Cancionero Popular Num. 17 [El Destierro]
- 11) El Cancionero Popular Num. 20 [La Corte de Faraon]
- 12) El Cancionero Popular Num. 21 [El Encanto de un Vals]
- 13) El Cancionero Popular Num. 22 [Nuevos Couplets del Chumbale...]
- 14) El Cancionero Popular 25. [La Jota Navarra]
- 15) El Cancionero Popular 27. [Sobre las Olas]
- 16) El Cancionero Popular Num. 28 [Recuerdo a Uruapam]
- 17) Coplas de Don Simon
- 18) Triste y Dolorosa Noticia. Espantoso Acontecimiento de la Profanación...
- 19) La Ejecucion de Arnulfo Villegas
- 20) Llanto Triste y Lamentable de una Pobre Huerfanita
- 21) El Valiente Costeño
- 22) Loa Dicha por el Dr. Merolico en Honor de Ntra. Sra. De Guadalupe
- 23) El Valiente Costeño [another edition]
- 24) Los Terremotos del 26 de Marzo de 1908 en México
- 25) El Valiente Costeño [another edition]
- 26) ¡Los Recuerdos del Pasado con Lagrimas del Dolor!
- 27) El Gran Descarrilamiento del Ferrocarril Central en Zacatecas...
- 28) ¡¡Espantosisimo Crimen!! Dos Niños Extrangulados...
- 29) Una Trista Despedida a Macaria Mi Querida...
- 30) Triste Fin Que Tuvo en Mexico, Pues Fue Presto Fusilado, Don Gustavo el Fatidico...
- 31) Llanto Triste y Lamentable de una Pobre Huerfanita [another edition]
- 32) El Manton de Manila
- 33) Ayes Dolor Profundo Que Da un Huerfano Afligado...
- 34) La Prision de Rodolfo Gaona
- 35) La Ultima Nota. Triste Cancion
- 36) Mi Grandota. Nuevas y Divertidas Decimas para Reir y Pasar el Rato
- 37) Con las Suegras Poco y Bueno Si No Tendrán un Infierno
- 38) Las Tristes Reminisencias Que en Mexico Quedan Ya del Mas Antiguo Relox...
- 39) Con las Suegras Poco y Bueno Si No Tendrán un Infierno [another edition]
- 40) Loa Dicha por un Petatero y una Tortillera en Honor del Señor de las Maravillas
- 41) Tristimas Lamentaciones de un Enganchado para el Valle Nacional
- 42) Señora, Su Conejito Ya No le Gusta el Zacate...
- 43) Legitimos Versos de Lino Zamora. Traidos del Real de Zacatecas.
- 44) Moderno Corrido de Rafael Tagle

An appealing "instant collection" of representative and scarce surviving works from the masters of the Mexican penny press at the turn of the 20th century.

(McBRB4778)

\$8,500

#### CRIMINAL CALAVERA

49. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [Manilla, Manuel]. *Calavera de la Penitenciaría* [caption title]. Mexico: Imprenta de Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, 1910. Broadside, approximately 15.75 x 11.75 inches. Some edge wear and minor losses at lower edge, not affecting text. Light toning and dust soiling. About very good.

Scarce calavera broadside published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo in 1910. This work features a large woodcut illustration of a structure vaguely reminiscent of the Eiffel Tower, but composed of skulls and bones rather than iron. Institutions variously give credit for the artwork to Jose Guadalupe Posada or to his influential predecessor Manuel Manilla, thus demonstrating the stylistic similarity between the two Mexican illustrators as well as the

influence that Manilla had on Posada; however, both Ron Tyler in his bibliography of Posada and the Metropolitan Museum of Art attribute this work to Manilla. The text, as one might gather from the title, is a verse catalog of the numerous criminal skeletons incarcerated in the calavera prison and their various trespasses. An unusual iteration of the calavera broadside genre; we locate six institutional copies.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico, p.124.  
(McBRB4663)

\$975

#### HANDSOME CALAVERA

50. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [Manilla, Manuel]. *Calavera Tapatia* [caption title]. Mexico City: Antonio Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1892]. Printed broadsheet, approximately 16 x 12 inches. Matted. Light toning and dust soiling. Faint dampstain along upper right edge. Still very good.

A striking example of calavera broadside genre, published by popular printer Antonio Vanegas Arroyo in the early 1890s. The principal image depicts a sombreroed skeleton smoking a cigarillo and drinking tequila, while a smaller skeleton looks over his shoulder, and has been variously credited to José Guadalupe Posada and to his mentor and predecessor, Manuel Manilla. "Posada's style, once he arrived in Mexico City, was greatly influenced by Vanegas Arroyo and Manuel Manilla, the artist who had been engraving popular prints for the unlettered peasants and poor city dwellers for years. Posada first copied Manilla's style, then, with his mastery of engraving and zinc etching, a highly unusual form of printing, exceeded it. The similarity between Posada's early Mexico City work and Manilla's has led many people to credit Posada with virtually all of the Vanegas Arroyo broadsides.... Another good example is the *Calavera Tapatia*" - Tyler. The text, printed in four columns and punctuated by five smaller skull ornaments, celebrates the indefatigability of the calaveras of Guadalajara (i.e., "Tapatias") in numerous arenas, including tequila drinking. The present example is a variant of the example cited in Ron Tyler's bibliography, with different skull ornaments and a pronounced border between text columns.

Tyler, Posada's Mexico 234 (ref).  
(McBRB4558)

\$975

#### SCARCE SOCIALIST NEWSLETTER

51. [Socialists]. [Conscientious Objectors]. *Demos. A Journal of Democratic Socialism* [May 1944 / June-July 1944]. North Fork, Ca.: 1944. Two issues, 7pp. & 9pp., respectively. Stapled. Printed mailing self-wrappers on verso of final page, addressed, stamped, and cancelled. Previously folded. Minor wear and dust soiling. Very good.

Two issues of an extremely scarce pacifist, socialist newsletter, printed and distributed by inmates at Civilian Public Service Camp #35 in North Fork, California, during World War II. The issues contain various articles relating to politics, the war, and pacifism, but both lead with passionate diatribes for "revolutionary socialism" and "system of slavery" brought about by the incarceration of conscientious objectors in work camps. In the headline articles for the June-July 1944 issue present here, the editorialist opines:

"The remarkable thing about the Civilian Public Service program is this incredible amount of work which is accomplished minus the pecuniary incentives which, we are told, are so vital to the functioning of our 'free enterprise' system. Obviously less tangible incentives are at play, and these vary according to the individual.... Yet the work gets done, and for the same rate of pay for everyone ~ no pay at all. It gets done, on the whole, as thoroughly and efficiently as would be the case in private industry."

Other articles include submissions from inmates at other camps concerning the prospect of peace, the end of the war and future pacifist political action; a lengthy piece concerning the legal cases being brought against Japanese internment; book reviews; a promotion of food campaigns for European children and war refugees; and several advertisements for socialist political meetings and other pacifist publications. Extremely interesting material and quite scarce; we locate only three issues of this publication and the University of Michigan, and one in the Peace Collection at Swarthmore.

(McBRB4504)

\$750

## VERNACULAR SPECTACULAR

52. [Texas]. [*Homemade Photograph Album Documenting the Notorious Industrial Explosion in Texas City*]. [Texas City: 1947]. [50] leaves, illustrated with 103 press photographs, each with a typed caption, most around 8 x 10 inches, but a handful a bit smaller. Contemporary cardboard covers, tied with shoe strings, with collages of newspaper clippings on covers. Substantial chipping to collage elements on front and rear cover, internal covers mostly intact. Moderate edge wear. Minor wear to some photos, some waving to most photos, but the images remain vibrant and in very nice shape. Very good.

A striking handmade photograph album providing a stark visual record of the devastation wrought by the 1947 Texas City Disaster, still the largest and deadliest industrial accident in American history, involving massive fires that resulted in two large explosions in the Gulf town of Texas City. The album contains over a hundred well-composed press photographs from the *Houston Press* newspaper. According to a label affixed to the first leaf, the album was created by or given to Eric Stephens in New York. The managing editor of the *Houston Press* at the time of the Texas City industrial accident was Boyd Stephens; Eric Stephens was most likely a relative of Boyd's. The first leaf also contains a stamp at the bottom reading, "Houston Press Staff Photos Reproduction Forbidden Without Credit Line."

The Texas City Disaster began on the morning of April 16, 1947. A ship docked in the Texas City harbor called the *Grandcamp* was holding a large amount of ammonium nitrate fertilizer, reportedly about 2,300 tons. A small fire broke out in the hold, which quickly raged out of control, sparking an explosion that obliterated everything within 2,000 feet and produced a fifteen-foot tsunami in the harbor that leveled hundreds of buildings. The blast unmoored the ship next to the *Grandcamp*, the *High Flyer*, and set its cargo ablaze. Sixteen hours later, the *High Flyer* exploded, as well, and the two explosions set off a chain of fires and explosions in nearby oil-storage tanks. By the end of the disaster, almost 600 people were dead, 5,000 people were injured, more than 500 homes were destroyed, and the property damage exceeded \$100 million in 1947 dollars (almost \$1 billion today).

The photographs capture the breadth of the impact of the disaster, picturing the smoldering hulk of the *Grandcamp*, refineries before and at various intervals after the explosions, wrecked cars and buildings (including houses, a church, and a "chicken house"), burned-out oil tanks, a closeup of the Monsanto plant engulfed in smoke, damaged cement towers, a "Ruined Home," the wreckage of a plane "blown out of the sky," various chemical plants on fire, a shot of dozens of rescue workers on a large pile of wreckage "hunting for bodies" (and other shots of rescue workers during and after their rescue attempts), and various shots of a smoke-filled vista along the waterfront of Texas City and other destroyed areas in the city. The most impactful image in the album is simply captioned "Morgue" and shows hundreds of victims' bodies lined in rows in a school gymnasium.

There are also images of the *Grandcamp* before the explosion, aerial views of Texas City (one with numerous captions in the negative showing the major points of interest regarding the disaster), firemen at work, an "Injured Policeman," a shot of an area staged with dozens of "bunks for rescue workers," the administration of first aid and various shots of victims being treated in the hospital, a priest administering "Last Rites" on a victim in the street, a large group of "newspapermen at work," hundreds of people standing "outside the morgue," pictures showing repair work to buildings, and much more. A diverse collection of images capturing the true devastation and wide-ranging impact of the 1947 Texas City Disaster.

(McBRB4534)

\$2,000

## TUSKEGEE TEACHING MATERIALS

53. [Tuskegee Institute]. [*Folder of Teaching Materials and Coursework from a Tuskegee Institute Basic Skills Workshop in the Summer of 1965*]. [Tuskegee, Al.: ca. 1965]. Contemporary two-pocket folder, containing three booklets or pamphlets, a newspaper, and numerous pages of handwritten or typed coursework. Minor wear to folder. Contents sound. Very good.

A unique and informative collection of materials from the teachers and some of their students involved in a Basic Skills Workshop in the summer of 1965 to assist Black seniors at Tuskegee's high school planning on attending

Tuskegee Institute as collegians. The material is housed in a Tuskegee Institute two-pocket folder with the seal of the school on the front cover and a photographic campus scene on the rear cover. According to some of the forms, the class took place from June 14 to July 16, and was taught by Dr. Charles Shapiro, a Professor of English at Briarcliff College in New York and Mrs. Grace Hooks of Tuskegee. The workshop was co-sponsored by the Cultural Enrichment Committee of the East Alabama Chapter of the Council on Human Relations and the Commission on Race and Equality of the American Ethical Union. The date of 1965 is supplied through some of the coursework, which is dated in that year, and many of the students are identified by name through the coursework and forms here.

Chief among the material are thirty pages of handwritten student essays and creative writing (much on the black experience as a youngster in the south), four partially-printed application forms completed by students (all 16 years of age) with some basic demographic information and the answers to two questions about their motivation for going to Tuskegee Institute, and five carbon copies of "Basic Skills Workshop - Diagnostic Test 1," where students had to correct errors on a short essay, with numerous ink edits and emendations. In addition to the coursework and related documents, the folder also houses the May 1965 issue of *Tribune: A Magazine of Report, Opinion, and Interpretation*, published in Los Angeles by Almena Lomax, a Black civil rights activist (six records in OCLC, with only one explicitly reporting this issue); *The Activist*, vol. I, no. 1 (June 1965) published by the Tuskegee Institute's Advancement League and including work by Samuel Younge (no copies in OCLC); *The Southern Courier* newspaper, vol. I, no. 1, Friday, July 16, 1965 (a Black newspaper published by the Southern Educational Conference in Montgomery, Alabama but with business offices in Atlanta until 1968, with OCLC recording no actual copies); and Carter, Doner and Green's *The Writing Laboratory, 25 Lessons in Basic Grammar* ~ a quarto softcover textbook. These latter materials were very likely used in class as part of the workshop. A wonderful assortment of teaching materials and original classwork produced by eager Tuskegee students during the heat of the Civil Rights Movement, with much to explore for further research.

(McBRB4678)

\$2,250

#### UNITARIAN PACIFIST NEWSLETTER

**54. [Unitarians]. [World War II].** *The Unitarian Pacifist* [Vol. I, Nos. 1-2; Vol II., Nos. 1-5; Vol. III, No. 1]. Chicago: Unitarian Pacifist Fellowship, 1942-1944. Eight issues, plus one duplicate, one typed report, and four pieces of typed ephemera, totaling [37]pp. A few staples and old folds. Light toning and minor wear. Very good.

A substantial run of eight issues of this rare and irregularly published newsletter for the pacifist wing of the Unitarian Church, with all issues and attendant ephemera printed during World War II. The periodical documents the foundation and acceptance of the Pacifist Fellowship with the church, and goes on to transmit the religious, social, and legal actions undertaken by the fellowship to protect Unitarian conscientious objectors during the war and to relate news of fellow Unitarian pacifists and their circumstances across the country.

The very first issue, present here, records the organization of the national fellowship administration, provides information on local / regional associations, and gives news concerning Unitarians interned in the Civilian Public Service camps. Most interesting, the issue prints a letter from the President of the church, Frederick M. Eliot, that fully endorses the pacifist position of some Unitarians:

"I am glad the pacifist group within our denominational fellowship is definitely organized and proposes to take seriously the responsibility of providing mutual reinforcement in their deep convictions during the days of war.... At the present moment, when the great majority of Unitarians are following with courage and fortitude the line of duty that involves the utmost participation in the national effort to win the war and win the peace, the majority among us have special obligations to respect the minority who, with equal courage and fortitude follow the line of duty which their consciences dictate."

A later issue is dedicated almost entirely to the case of Howard Penley, a Unitarian who claimed conscientious objector status on the basis of religion without pacifism being the official position of his church. Attached to this issue are two flyers regarding the case and a four-page typed essay that lays out the stakes, explains the arguments, and calls for financial contributions to the defense. Also included are a financial report for 1943-1944, a news

memo dated March 16, 1943, a blank membership application, and basic set of meeting rules for the group. We locate war-dated issues of this scarce newsletter only at the Hoover Institute and Swarthmore College; Harvard reports holdings of some postwar issues.  
(McBRB4505) \$950

#### VERNACULAR IMAGES OF A UFWA RALLY

**55. [United Farm Workers]. [Photography].** *[Group of Over Fifty Vernacular Snapshots of a United Farm Workers of America Rally in San Francisco and Additional Scenes in California and Mexico].* [Various places in California and Mexico: late 1960s to early 1970s]. Fifty-three original black-and-white photographs, each 3x5 inches, accompanied by negatives. Very good.

An interesting and unique collection of thirty-one photographs showing speakers and musicians on stage at a rally for the United Farm Workers of America. Several of the photographs feature the banner which hangs behind the speakers and performers, which is emblazoned with the UFWA logo as well as the slogan, "Si Se Puede - Boycott Lettuce and Grapes." Among the half dozen or so speakers, one appears to be Cesar Chavez and another Dolores Huerta, the leaders of the UFWA and its grape boycott in California, which lasted for more than a decade between 1965 and 1978. In addition to the speakers, a banjo player is featured in several photographs who is likely Pete Seeger. The rally photographs are accompanied by twenty-two images featuring street scenes, murals, city views, and more in Mexico and California. A handful of these photographs appear to picture Joan Baez, also an ally of organized labor and other political causes; in one of these pictures, Baez is reading George Orwell's *A Clergyman's Daughter*. An eclectic but research-worthy collection of vernacular images documenting a singular moment in the struggle for labor rights in California.  
(McBRB4671) \$550

#### RADIO SCRIPTS FOR THE FIRST WOMAN TO TRAVEL FASTER THAN SOUND

**56. [United States Air Force]. Wheeldon, DelVina.** *[Complete Run of Twenty-Five Scripts, Plus Two Ephemeral Items, from the Notable Air Force-Related Episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's Groundbreaking Radio Show, "It's a Woman's World"].* Colorado Springs: 1956-1957. Twenty-five scripts, totaling 335 pages, each between seven and twenty-three pages, each with a pictorial title leaf, all stapled, plus two ephemeral items, totaling nine pages. Minor edge wear and light toning. Ephemeral items folded. Near fine.

A complete run of transcripts for all twenty-five episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's landmark radio show about the United States Air Force, broadcast in Cincinnati during the middle years of the Eisenhower era. DelVina Wheeldon (also identified variously as Delvina or Del Vina) hosted a popular weekly radio show called, "It's a Woman's World" on Cincinnati radio station WCKY, where she also served as the Women's Programming Director. She earned a fair bit of fame after a series of shows on the U.S. Air Force which were designed to demystify jet flying and its supposed dangers. Her credibility on the subject was secured after she, according to one of the ephemeral items included here, "strapped herself into an Air Force jet and was flown at 830 miles an hour over Lake Erie at an altitude of 48,000 feet, then was dropped through the sonic barrier when the plane went into a dive." As a result of the flight, Wheeldon became the first woman to break the sound barrier as a passenger in a jet plane on May 12, 1956; she described breaking the sound barrier as no more dangerous than jumping a horse. Wheeldon used the experience as the basis of a series of radio shows touting the safety of jet flight and encouraging more Air Force recruits and their families to commit to service in the armed forces. She earned numerous citations and awards from the U.S. government, most notably the Air Force Association's Citation of Honor, its highest civilian award. She later assisted the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with a syndicated radio series called "Face to the Future."

The show scripts, each titled *Delvina and Air Defense*, and each with a distinct episode title and number, were printed by the Air Force in the wake of the show's success to use as recruiting tools for prospective Air Force pilots and their families. The eclectic array of subjects of the various episodes includes "How an air division protects your



home," "The atomic umbrella over your home," "Your civil defense role in your survival," "How toleration of jet noise contributes to our security," "The woman's angle...wife or mother...and an Air Force career," and "There are no atheists in cockpits." Over the course of the twenty-five episodes, Wheeldon interviews Colonel Dean Hess about his career and his upcoming biopic *Battle Hymn*, discusses the Continental Air Defense with Colonel Barney Oldfield, witnesses a warning test of the Civil Air Defense System, and much more. In the ninth episode, Wheeldon details her famous flight in which she broke the sound barrier as a passenger on Babylon One. Wheeldon's contemporary view of womanhood can be seen in comments such as "There is nothing in the military service as close to the housewife as our air defense because it protects her homes, her family, her town...." There is also much to be mined for the gender roles and relationships between Wheeldon and the cast of military personnel she interviews. Wheeldon also peppers in references to the Soviet Union in her shows, providing comparisons or context to similar activities by the American military, providing an interesting contemporary case study of home front Cold War propaganda by a noted American female radio host.

The two ephemeral items are promotional pieces involving DelVina Wheeldon. The first is a large five-page promotional pamphlet for a program called "A Look into the Future. The U.S. Air Force" presented by the American Woman Radio & Television's 6th Annual Convention in St. Louis in 1957; Wheeldon is featured in two of the many photographs illustrating the convention, where she was awarded the Golden Mike for Women in Radio & Television for Outstanding Public Service. The second ephemeral piece is a four-page supplement from McCall's magazine, also touting the winners of the Golden Mike; the last page of this supplement includes a long biography of Wheeldon.

No copies of any of the scripts in OCLC. A fascinating collection of midcentury radio scripts by a woman touting the effectiveness of the Air Force in the jet age, with much research potential.  
(McBRB2830) \$5,000

#### EXTENSIVE RUN

**57. [War Resisters League].** *The Conscientious Objector*. New York: War Resisters League, 1940-1945. Fifty-two issues, plus editor's circular letter. Each regular issue 8pp., on newsprint, folded, as issued. Minor even toning overall, occasional minor edge wear or chipping. Very good.

Significant collection of *The Conscientious Objector*, a monthly newspaper issued throughout the period of the Second World War by the War Resisters League, the oldest secular pacifist organization in the United States. A legion of issues are covered in the pages of these newspapers, including the military draft, reports on the treatment of conscientious objectors around the country, legal cases involving pacifists, reports on Japanese conscientious objectors, articles on women draft resisters, and much, much more. Many of the articles concern conscientious objectors living at a variety of Civilian Public Service (CPS) camps established during World War II, camps that interned citizens who claimed the right to refuse to perform military service on the grounds of freedom of thought, conscience, or religion. During these years, the League was heavily involved in attempts to achieve the release of all conscientious objectors from works camps and imprisonment and to obtain amnesty for those found guilty of violating the Selective Service Act. One of the more interesting articles in the present collection, published in the September 1942 issue, is headlined, "Indian Movement an Inspiration for Negro Aims in America." The editor's circular which accompanies the issues here details some of the work of the WRL, and asks for subscriptions. The following issues are offered here:

Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.

Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Vol. V, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, plus a single broadside extra dated August 6, 1943.

Vol. VI, Nos. 1-12 (complete year).

Vol. VII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-5.

(McBRB4497)

\$1,750

#### TOURING MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

58. [Western Photographica]. [*Vernacular Album of a Trip to Mexico and California*]. [Various locations: 1906-1908]. 179 silver gelatin and sepia photographs, measuring 3 x 3.5 to 5 x 9.5 inches. Oblong large octavo album; photographs affixed directly to album leaves, with manuscript captions and several captions in negative. Spine ends and corners bumped; boards slightly warped. Minor fading to a few scattered images. Very good.

A young couple's travel album featuring photographs from around the United States and Mexico between 1906 and 1908. The album begins with the couple at Spartanburg station waiting for the train. There are pictures of them getting their shoes shined and of young African-American street performers captioned, "Young darks singing for pennies." The couple visits various places in California such as the Redlands, Santa Monica, and Pasadena as well as several cities in Mexico, including Mexico City, Puebla, and Chapultepec. Many of the photographs are of the landscape seen on the travels, spanning from cityscape to desert. The city pictures most often include posed shots of the couple together and traveling with a larger group. Several images show the group exploring old sanitariums around California, and there are pictures of giant aloe vera plants, shots of bull racing, and bands playing in the streets of Mexico. The last few pages are of the couple and group visiting an old red tree in California; the entire group is holding hands and forming a circle around the trunk. There are also hand-cut group photos of the traveling party. An interesting photo album following a young couple traveling around California and Mexico in the 1910s.

(McBRB3537)

\$1,500

"THE GREATEST OBJECT TO BE ACHIEVED, SO FAR AS WOMEN ARE CONCERNED,  
IS TO BRING THEM INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP."

59. [Women's Suffrage]. Riddle, Albert Gallatin. *The Right of Women to Exercise the Elective Franchise Under the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution. Speech of A.G. Riddle, in the Suffrage Convention at Washington, January 11, 1871.* Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, 1871. 16pp. Disbound. Soft vertical crease throughout, foxing and soiling to outer leaves. Very good.

A scarce pamphlet printing the transcript of an address delivered by A.G. Riddle at the 1871 Women's Suffrage Convention in Washington, D.C. Albert Gallatin Riddle was an Ohio Congressman who was working in private law practice at the time he made the present speech in favor of a woman's right to vote based on the protections of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Riddle states at the beginning that he was delivering his speech following one by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and builds on Stanton's premise "that the women of these United States are full and complete citizens." Riddle makes his argument based on the natural rights doctrine, stating that women have the right to vote based on their natural right to self government. He argues that the "exclusive male principle" explicitly stated in the Constitution which gives the right to vote to men only must be fixed; he prefers the terms "person" or "citizen." In fact, Riddle further locks down his argument for women's suffrage based on the 14th Amendment by pointing out rather brilliantly that the remainder of the four sections of the amendment use the terms "person" or "citizen," most notably in the critically-important first section, which offers equal "privileges or immunities" to each U.S. citizen under the Equal Protections Clause. Riddle then cites a number of documents and precedents to support his position that the "privileges and immunities" extend to all people, such as the Articles of Confederation, Federalist Paper #42, and Bushrod Washington's decision in *Corfield v. Coryell*, the latter of which explicitly states that all citizens should enjoy the "right to exercise the elective franchise."

Riddle also spends some time during the latter portion of his speech detailing how the 15th Amendment does not alter the rights enumerated in the 14th Amendment, but simply states that the right to vote is "especially" conferred by the amendment. According to Riddle, the first portion of the 15th Amendment's language ("The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State") "recognizes a right already conferred." Riddle goes on to address the state of marriage from the standpoint of the 14th and 15th Amendments, with brief interjections by both Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In the end, Riddle concludes that securing the right to vote for women does not need a "16th Amendment" but rather court challenges decided by "intelligent, firm, decisive, and reasonably brave courts." Riddle ends his speech by claiming that the 14th Amendment provides an argument for women's suffrage that is "perfectly invincible."

A passage printed near the bottom of the title page reads: "The argument was made in support of the Woodhull Memorial, before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and reproduced in the Convention."

This statement is in reference to the groundbreaking testimony by suffragist Victoria Woodhull, whose appearance before the Judiciary Committee on January 11, 1871 constituted the very first time a woman was allowed to testify before a Congressional committee. Woodhull's testimony and Riddle's speech were delivered in Washington, D.C. on the same day. The present pamphlet is somewhat commonly held in institutions, but rarely appears on the market, with only one sales record in Rare Book Hub and no copies currently in the trade.

(McBRB4711)

\$1,250

#### RELIEF FOR POWS IN THE PHILIPPINES

**60. [World War II]. [Philippines].** *Relief for American War Prisoners in the Philippines* [caption title]. [New York: 1943-1945]. Seven issues, totaling [34]pp. Legal-size sheets, stapled. Previously folded. Light wear and toning. Very good.

A collection of seven newsletters by a New York-based aid group, Relief for Americans in the Philippines. Included here are issues 14 through 17, 23, 27, and 28, the final issue, which were published between 1943 and 1945. The organization was devoted to the support of Americans who were imprisoned at San Tomas, Gabuio, and other camps after Japan occupied the Philippines during World War II. At the outset of the war, the Philippines were a commonwealth of the United States, but within three weeks of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese seized control. The 20,000 American and 80,000 Filipino troops on the ground departed and any remaining American or British citizens were rounded up in Manila and transferred to the University of Santo Tomas, where they were left to fend for themselves. The only exceptions were a 7:30 pm roll call each night and the use of room monitors. The background of the captives varied wildly, from business executives and retired soldiers to prostitutes. At the end of the war, the total number of prisoners liberated was 3,785, 2,870 of which were American.

Issue 14 remarks on the first anniversary of the non-profit organization: "On May 8th, 1942, just a year ago and two days after the fall of Corregidor, our organization came into being for furthering plans for the shipment of food, medical supplies and other necessities for the internees and also to serve as a clearing house and point of dissemination for information concerning the welfare of these internees." The monthly newsletter prints news and developments from the camps in the Pacific, and documents the efforts of the organization to provide aid to the prisoners there. The issues also print a running list of all those believed to be in the Philippines, "solely for the purpose of obtaining names and addresses of the nearest relatives of who we have no record." A scarce record of this little-known relief effort during World War II.

(McBRB4668)

\$2,500