



## Rare Books L.A., Union Station

October 2024

### Terms of Sale

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

"CONTAINS OVER 5,000 COMPETITIVE BLACK BUSINESSES IN OVER 250 CATEGORIES."

1. [African Americana]. [California]. *Black Business Directory 1971 Winter Edition Los Angeles and Vicinity [wrapper title]*. Los Angeles: Black Business Directory, Inc., 1971. iv,69pp. Square folio. Original illustrated wrappers printed in green and black, stapled. Minor edge wear and rubbing to wrappers. Text toned but clean. Very good.

A rare business directory intended for use by the African-American community of Los Angeles at the end of the outset of the 1970s. The cover touts the directory's series motto: "Most Complete & First of Its Kind." The directory itself contains listings for a wide variety of businesses, presented alphabetically by business type, ranging from "Abortion Counseling" to "Youth Organizations & Centers." As with most other directories, the listings are interspersed with advertisements for a plethora of Black-owned or managed area businesses, including First City Savings, Washington Bakery, Bell's Catering, Maury Wills Stolen Base Cleaners, Los Angeles Weekly Television Guide ("The first & ONLY Black TV Guide"), Operation Breadbasket ("The Economic Arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference"), KJLH FM Stereo 102.3 ("Now the 920,000 Negroes in Los Angeles County have their first and only Negro-Owned radio station"), Soul Courtesy Car, Willie Greene's Travel Service, Soul Brothers Kitchen, Medallion Printers & Lithographers, and numerous others. The advertisements are often illustrated with portraits of the managers or proprietors of the businesses. A small section at the end of the directory is reserved for "white owned companies [who] through their support, have made it possible to print and distribute many additional copies of the Black Business Directory." The last page of text is a full-page ad for the publication itself, which touts its advantages and purpose: "Black Business Directory ~ Contains over 5,000 competitive Black Businesses in over 250 categories. Purpose ~ to stimulate minority employment by exposing minority businesses, services, and products."

All three of the directories that we know of in this series are rare. OCLC reports just three copies of the first volume published for the summer of 1969, at the New York Public Library, the Bancroft Library, and the University of Southern California; and just two copies of the second volume, published in the Winter of 1969-70, at NYPL and the Bancroft. No copies of a Summer 1970, Winter 1970-71, or Summer 1971 edition seem to be reported, if they were produced. For the present work, published in the Winter of 1971, we could locate just two copies in institutional holdings, at the University of Southern California and Yale.

(McBRB5068)

\$950

## 19th-CENTURY BLACK CONGREGANTS

2. **[African Americana]. [California].** *[Photograph of a Black Congregation Seated in the Sanctuary of a San Jose Church].* San Jose: Goldwin Bros., 1890. Albumen photograph, 7.75 x 9.5 inches, on a slightly larger studio mount with an additional manuscript caption on front and gift inscription on verso. Margins of mount chipped, costing a bit of the manuscript and printed captions, short closed tear to bottom of mount, small portion of upper edge of photograph chipped not affecting overall image. Good.

An extraordinary image featuring the parishioners of an African-American church in San Jose, California in 1890. Produced by San Jose photographers the Godwin Brothers, the image captures a few dozen African-American children, women, and men sitting for service, all finely dressed and most looking into the lens or to the right of the lens. A giant chandelier hangs from the ceiling in the middle of the image area. The partial manuscript caption at bottom left was most certainly not written by one of the parishioners, as it reads, "Coon Church ~ Nov '90 ~ San Jose." The partial gift inscription on verso reads, in part: "~ 91 To Fannie Brown." Nineteenth-century images of Black churches in California are exceedingly rare, and the present example offers intriguing research opportunities through its subjects and captions.

(McBRB5189)

\$1,250

## BLACK INSURANCE IN LOS ANGELES

3. **[African Americana]. [California].** *Proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Session of the National Negro Insurance Association.* Los Angeles: 1950. 198pp., plus a folding panoramic photographic plate. Original green printed wrappers. Wrappers lightly soiled, worn, and detached, with about a fourth of the spine perished. Minor thumb-soiling to first several leaves, but otherwise clean. Good plus.

A rare edition of the annual meeting minutes and other proceedings of the National Negro Insurance Association for the year 1950, when the annual meeting was held July 18-21 in Los Angeles, California. The work contains portraits of the officers of the association, lists of officers and committees, rolls of member companies and convention attendees, and more. The preponderance of the work is comprised of a detailed record of the convention proceedings, including the reports, addresses, and more presented in General Sessions, Executive Seminars, and an "Agency Institute." The panoramic photographic plate pictures the attendees of the convention, and is described in the table of contents as "Group Picture of Convention in Los Angeles." OCLC records a smattering of issues at several institutions, but very few record holdings for the present year.

(McBRB5277)

\$550

## PAMPHLET FOR AN EARLY AFRICAN-AMERICAN PLANNED COMMUNITY IN LOS ANGELES

4. **[African Americana]. [California]. Dones, Sydney.** *Eureka Villa [caption title].* [Los Angeles or Chicago: ca. 1926]. Single sheet, 9.25 x 16 inches, folded three times vertically to form a slim 8pp. pamphlet. Light soiling and wear, slight biopredation in gutter margin. About very good.

A very rare, and until recently unrecorded, pamphlet touting the advantages of Eureka Villa, a new real estate development near Los Angeles aimed at African Americans. Sydney Dones was the developer, and head of the Eureka Villa Improvement Association with offices in Los Angeles and Chicago. Eureka Villa was founded on about a thousand acres purchased by Dones and his fellow investors in 1924 near the long-abandoned Mexican mining town of Val Verde. The planned community was envisioned as an affordable and welcoming home and vacation destination for Black folks in southern California, who were otherwise excluded from most public amenities and priced well out of home ownership anywhere near the city.

The present pamphlet or flyer includes a poem about the community by Dones himself, information on how to buy a lot, a short introduction by Dones, but is mostly comprised of a long series of detailed questions and answers about the development. An example of the latter: "Q. What work can we get near Eureka? A. Eureka is just one and a half hours' ride from Hollywood, where a large number of our people are employed, and too, there will be a number of people needed to build Eureka Villa." No copies in OCLC, but a fellow bookseller recently sold one from their African Americana catalogue.

(McBRB5146)

\$1,250

#### CIVIL RIGHTS EPHEMERA

5. [African Americana]. [Congress of Racial Equality]. 1967 CORE National Convention June 30 - July 4, 1967 - Oakland, California. *Black Power: "Blueprint for Survival"* [caption title]. Oakland: 1967. Printed leaflet, 11 x 8.5 inches, with photographic portrait of Muhammad Ali. Minimal edge wear. Very good plus.

A very rare small broadside or handbill promoting the 1967 national convention of the Congress for Racial Equality, held at the Oakland Auditorium in the summer of 1967. The motto of the convention is printed at top: "Black Power: 'Blueprint for Survival.'" A portrait of a smiling Muhammad Ali is printed at right, and the text conveys the location, time, and contact information for the convention, along with a long list of other attendees, including Dick Gregory, Rap Brown, Leroi Jones, Dr. Kenneth Clark, two African ambassadors, and "California's Black Legislators." A detailed listing of the "Workshop Sessions" are listed at right; the workshops focused on building and developing CORE chapters and other civil rights activities, with titles such as "Building Black Political Power," "Improvement of Black Self Image," "Development of Black Leadership," and "Mobilization of Black Consumer Power," among others. We could locate no line item listings for this leaflet in OCLC, though it is likely some survive in larger collections of civil rights and/or CORE material.

(McBRB4897)

\$850

#### VOTE DEMOCRAT!

6. [African Americana]. [Missouri]. *Attention Negro Citizens! Let's Finish the Job!...Democratic Rally...* [caption title]. Kansas City: Democratic Campaign Committee, [ca. 1946]. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Moderate toning and wear, a few small holes from previous display. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded African-American political broadside advertising a "Democratic Rally" for a slate of candidates in Kansas City in the late-1940s. The event included a speech by the Honorable William L. Dawson, "Negro Democratic Representative in Congress, from Chicago's Southside," as well as Enos A. Axtell, Democratic nominee for Congress from Kansas City's Fifth District, who was nominated to Congress and endorsed by President Truman in 1946 (though he lost to Republican Albert L. Reeves, Jr.), and other civic leaders and Democratic candidates. The text implores voters, "To Protect Your Best Interest Vote a Straight Democratic Ballot...By Placing Your X in the Circle Under the Statue of Liberty Election Day." The bottom of the broadside is signed in type by two committeewomen - Elua May McAdams and Anna Brown - as well as the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee's "Negro Division," Lewis W. Clymer. We could locate no other copies of this broadside anywhere.

(McBRB5212)

\$550

#### CLASS PHOTO OF SEGREGATED SCHOOL IN TULSA

7. [African Americana]. [Oklahoma]. *"Class of 1935" Booker T. Washington High School* [caption title]. Tulsa: Randle Studio, 1935. Photographic broadside, 8 x 10 inches. Moderate edge wear, left edge unevenly trimmed, some surface wear and light soiling, short closed tear in right edge. About very good.

A striking photographic collage featuring the 1935 graduating class of Booker T. Washington High School in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The class photo includes small portraits of 116 students, all identified by name in printed captions below each photo. The photo credit at lower right indicates the image was produced by the Randle Studio in Tulsa. Booker T. Washington High School opened in 1913 with a student body of fourteen students taught by a faculty of two. In 1920, the new school building opened in the Greenwood district of Tulsa. Luckily, the school escaped destruction during the 1921 Tulsa Race Riot. In fact, Booker T. served as headquarters for the American Red Cross's relief efforts just after the riot, providing temporary shelter for over 2,000 Tulsans displaced during the conflagration. Despite the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the school was not desegregated until the 1970s. The present group collage photo for the 1935 class of Booker T. Washington High School remains a powerful reminder of African-American education in Jim Crow Oklahoma.

(McBRB5261) \$650

#### 19th-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT MINING REPORT

8. [Arizona]. [Mining]. Hyde, Frederick E. *Report on the Mines of the Bradshaw Gold and Silver Mining Company of Arizona* [manuscript title]. Prescott, A.T.: August 14, 1867. [4]pp. Folio. Approximately 1000 words. Minor wear and soiling, a few stray ink stains. With numerous emendations and revisions throughout. Very good.

A manuscript draft of a report from Old West Arizona encapsulating the perils of boom times in the Arizona Territory. Here, Frederick Hyde, an agent for the Bradshaw Gold and Silver Mining Company, composes a report of a visit beginning August 9, 1867 to the company's twelve claims in the Bradshaw District, which were situated about sixty-five miles southeast of the territorial capital of Prescott, Arizona. Hyde's reporting includes information on the development and geological composition of various claims; for example: "The Aztec Lode One outcrop is five feet wide the course North and South. No work has been done on this lode yet. White Swan Lode. This lode is yet undeveloped. The course is N&S has a dip of 50 degrees W. Specimens taken from the outcrop of quartz show carbonate of copper. The width of the outcrop is from three to seven feet. Wigwam Lode. The course of this vein is Northwest & southeast. There is not shaft yet. The specimens were taken from the outcrop where it was seven feet in width in the widest point. The quartz croppings broken open were porous containing oxide of iron."

In the portion of his report from Sunday, August 11, he relates a story of encountering Native Americans: "from forty to forty-five Indians appearing in the District it was deemed advisable to finish our business immediately & leave the place. We started as soon as possible, stopping on the way to examine the Great Eastern & Greenwood Lodes." Regarding these latter claims, Hyde reports that "we were unable to measure on account of the hurried manner in which the examination was made due to the presence of Indians in the vicinity." Hyde closes with an optimistic assessment for developing these claims, commenting on the suitability of the area for harvesting certain natural resources (aimed perhaps at wooing investors), though he makes sure to remark on the potential threat that Native Americans pose to settlers: "A living stream runs through the district on which it is proposed to place the Mill convenient to the mine. There is a large amount of timber about ten miles from the Mill Site suitable for mill or mining purposes. The land in the vicinity is suitable for farming on which the usual farm products could be raised. There is good rock in the district for building material. The Indians are yet very troublesome killing stealing & driving off the stock from the ranches where it is not watched, and at times coming in force enough to attack and kill the herders."

This was no idle threat. According to a report in the August 31, 1867 issue of the Prescott newspaper *Arizona Miner*, Hyde's party left Prescott on August 14 (the date of the present report) on their way west, when James H. Stimpson and eight others in the party took a detour from Beale Spring for the Sacramento District and were "attacked by a large band of Wallapais, and at the first fire Mr. Stimpson, Edward Yonker, and Frank Mesner were killed." The story also notes that "Mr. Hyde, whose horse was also shot, made his escape by taking the fleeing mule belonging to Mr. Mesner, who had just fallen."

The Bradshaw Gold and Silver Mining Company had offices in Philadelphia and New York. A prospectus for investors from 1866 lists the company was under the direction of former U.S. Treasury auditor Green Adams, and would seem to suggest that much of the initial exploration of the claims had been done by George M. "Doc" Willing, Jr., the prospector behind the supposed Peralta Land Grant. Following his adventures in Arizona, Frederick Hyde (1844-1936) went on to graduate in 1874 with a medical degree from Bellevue Hospital and then married an heiress. His obituary in the October 17, 1936 issue of the Boston Globe notes his tenure as a mining company representative in Arizona, where he "was one of five survivors of a party attacked by Hualapi Indians." The preset report, especially with its numerous manuscript edits, provides a window into the inner workings of a western mining agent in the Old West, and contains ample opportunity for studying various aspects of mining history and the hardscrabble life of prospectors in mid-19th century Arizona Territory.  
(McBRB5032) \$1,500

#### EARLY AMATEUR BASEBALL

9. **[Baseball]. [California].** *San Jose Modern Woodmen Baseball Club Oct. 1922 [caption title].* San Jose: Aitken Photo, 1922. Silver gelatin photograph, approximately 7 x 9 inches. Contemporary manuscript annotations, captioned in negative. Two quarter-size spots of overdevelopment at edges. About very good.

A fabulous early-1920s California baseball photo, depicting the team of the San Jose branch of the Modern Woodmen of America. The MWA was founded as a fraternal organization and mutual benefit society by Joseph Cullen Root in Lyons, Iowa, in 1883. It sought to emulate groups such as the Freemasons but also to provide financial security and insurance to its members. In the 21st century, Modern Woodmen continues as a "fraternal financial" group with over 700,000 members. The present photo depicts the twelve players, coach, and equipment boy of the San Jose Woodmen team, and reflects a period when many businesses, societies, and other organizations fielded their own amateur sides. The image is annotated in pencil with the name of each player, and reveals a bit of low-level integration, with a young Hispanic man named Hernandez seated at far left.  
(McBRB5188) \$600

#### A FORTY-NINER LETTER FROM SAN FRANCISCO

10. **[California Gold Rush].** *[Manuscript Letter by a Young Emigrant to California During the Gold Rush, Describing Life in San Francisco, Agricultural Possibilities, and the Gold Rush Economy].* San Francisco: October 29, 1849. [2]pp. Folio. Old folds, some fold line separations, minor toning and edge wear. Good.

A lengthy and informative manuscript letter by a young emigrant to California working in the Gold Rush, sent to his father, describing life in San Francisco in 1849, with some familiar contemporary themes: dropping wages at the mines, transitory business relationships with fellow emigrants, the high cost of locally-produced goods, the agricultural bounty of the Golden State, and more. The author references his home city of "Amsterdam" a couple of times, making it likely that he was originally from one of several towns of that name in the east, perhaps in New York. He signs his name at the end, but the last portion of his signature is indecipherable. At over 800 words, his letter describes activities in and around San Francisco and wider Gold Rush-era life in some detail, and is worth quoting in full, as follows:

"Being once more in the vicinity of a post office, I take the opportunity to prepare a few lines for you, to go by the Steamer which leaves here the first of next month. You will no doubt wonder at my being in San Fran. at this late date, when I should be at the mines picking up the lumps of Yaller. We went up to Stockton about a month ago, as I wrote we should in my last letter, but owing to the weakness of Mr. Nickols & myself, occasioned by having the diarrhea very bad before we left this place. It was thought advisable not to go to the mines until we had gained strength enough to undergo the fatigues of the journey; consequently the well ones looked about & got work in

Stockton. Dr. Sprague is in a mint & getting twelve dollars a day. Mr. Delamater is driving team at two hundred dollars a month & James K. M. chopping wood at six dollars a cord & Mr. N. & myself keep house & cook for them. We are now all as well as usual in most excellent health. I came down here yesterday after a box of tools we accidentally left on the ship, which we find to be very necessary and in fact indispensable. We also wanted from here some things in the cooking & eating line which could be bought at a much better advantage here than up the river. Today is Sunday. I shall, if nothing happens, finish up all my business tomorrow & start back Tuesday. We then shall go directly to the mines & try our luck with the pan, pickaxe & shovel. There are a great many coming from the mines discouraged, but as I wrote before, their expectations were too high, or else being persons not accustomed to work, they could not stand it, gave it up and call it awful hard work & don't pay. We will stop in the mines all winter. We can live there as comfortable there as in town & as cheap, as we shall have nothing to buy after we get there. If we don't do well this winter, we shall in Spring turn our hands to anything that will pay well. Had I farming utensils here and the help of James & Delamater, in the space of three or four years we would be worth more money than the richest man that Amsterdam contains. For instance, oats & barley are the feed for horses, mules & oxen. The oats is put up in two bushel bags & cost fourteen dollars a bag. Barley is put in a bushel & a half bags & sold at the same price. Potatoes are sold for six shillings a pound. Onions are two dollars a pound. Squashes about as large as a man's head are sold for four & five dollars. Fresh beef, twenty five cents a pound. Lambs & sheep are not cut up at all by the butchers, but sold whole. They vary in weight from ten to twenty pounds. The lambs are sold for eight & the sheep for twelve dollars a piece, no matter what size or weight. The soil about Stockton appears to be very rich and is all ready for a person to put a plough right in. Things that are brought from the States are very cheap, but anything that costs labor is very high. Whatever a person buys, he has got to pay a good price for it. Mr. Sprague wrote to you about our company business. He read the letter to me before he sent it. What he said was all true & not the half was yet told. I am sorry that we couldn't stay together according to agreement, but I heartily rejoice that we have got rid of their company. They were rowdies at home & rascals away from it. This is the best I can say of them. But I have nothing more to write that will be interesting to you. Write soon. I have not had a letter from home since the thirteenth of April, with the exception of one from Theodore Van H. & the latest news from Amsterdam is the 25th of June. We hear that Cholera has been raging fearfully and we do not know whether our friends & relations are dead or alive. We have hopes & fears, anxious for letters & still dread them. But write often, write by every steamer which will be once a month. We can't get to the Post Office very often & when we do, we want to get letters & papers. Tell N.M. to be a little more particular in writing interesting news. Now she said in her letter that Julia had an addition to her family in the shape of a young Phil about the time Genl. Arnold died. She did not say when he died. I worked on it by arithmetic & algebra but I couldn't find out how old the young one was. Ask her to work it out & send the answer to me. But no more at present. Yours affectionately, J. M. Vanburar(?)."

A wonderful Gold Rush letter from the fateful year of 1849, with uncommonly detailed content, written by an energetic emigrant to California trying to find gold in them thar hills.  
(McBRB5185) \$1,750

#### A RAMBLING FICTION

11. [California]. *Life in California. The Experience of a Lady. A Series of Original Letters Written by One Who Knows and Dedicated to the Folks at Home* [manuscript title]. Rough and Ready, Ca.: 1854. [24]pp. 24mo. Original black and gilt lettered wrappers. Stitching loosened, but present. Old vertical fold, other minor wear. Very good.

An interesting example of the classic miner's letter book, an ephemeral staple of the California Gold Rush. These small blank books, often with black and gilt advertisements printed on the wrappers as here, were sold as a compact and contained way for gold seekers in the field to write home about their experiences. The present example was produced for an early California stationer and bookseller, Negbaur & Co., which operated shops in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton during the 1850s. The front wrapper promotes the, "Regular Importation of American, French, English, & Fancy Stationery, Blank Books, Pocket Memorandums, &c. &c.; Spanish, French, and English

Dictionaries; Spanish Phrase Books; Latest Novels of the choicest assortment, Wholesale and Retail, Cheap for Cash." The rear advertises "A Large Variety of Fancy Goods," such as chess sets, violin strings, and writing desks.

The manuscript text that fills the book is interesting, if ultimately an apparent folly. It begins quite legibly, and is titled on the first page, "Life in California. The Experience of a Lady. A Series of Original Letters Written by One Who Knows and Dedicated to the Folks at Home." A brief introduction follows, which reads, "Dear reader (as James would say): It was at the close of the day in the latter part of Dec 1853 that a lady might be seen climbing the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada in the direction of Rough & Ready. A few days later found this lady quietly seated in the house of a friends attempting to comply with the request of friend and [to] write a history of her experience, it being so curious that I fear my friends will not comprehend it..." The main text, however, quickly descends into gibberish and illegibility, punctuated by astronomical numbers ("\$897,856,780"), as if the author began the semblance of a fiction on whim, but quickly grew tired of the exercise and filled the book with nonsense. Nevertheless, the letter book remains a fascinating survival as a promotional for an early California bookseller, a good example of this classic but ephemeral blank book, and a neat demonstration of other ways in which they could be used by their idle purchasers.

(McBRB5145)

\$1,250

#### ALL ABOUT L.A.

12. [California]. *[Manuscript Letter Describing 19th-Century Los Angeles]*. Los Angeles: December 25, 1887. [7] leaves. Loose octavo sheets. Previously folded. Light soiling and wear. About very good.

A lively Christmas letter, written from Los Angeles at the end of 1887 by a recent immigrant to California. Eli Mann seems to have come west from Wisconsin or New York for health reasons, and settled in Southern California for the effects of the climate. His letter paints a vivid portrait of the development of Los Angeles during this period. It reads, in part:

"I do wish you could see the orange groves now loaded with ripening fruit. These groves in the city are now being cut dow[n] and streets laid out & business blocks being built, when one year ago nothing but a beautiful grove of acres & acres of trees from 12 to 25ft high, 8 to 12in in diameter stood. The lodging house where I am stopping is fresh built right in such a grove. Two rows of trees cut away & the building stands between rows of trees bearing thousands of oranges along each side...."

He continues, describing the land situation in the growing city:

"The land is more valuable for business than for orchards. This lot 30 foot on street sold for 400 dollars per front foot, making 12,000 dollars for [the] lot. The real estate craze still continues & the town is full of strangers from every part of the country.- One year ago the po[p]ulation of this city was thought to be about 30 to 35 thousand & to day it is not less than 60 thousand...."

In the final two pages he turns to his health, saying, "I have improved in health every day since coming here & now feel better than for 15 years.- My old & torturing tro[u]ble Eczema has entirely disap[p]eared & I am for the first time in years free from suffering... I have great reason to feel grateful [sic] for coming here." A good letter from a new Angeleno, full of enthusiasm for the booming city of the late 1880s.

(McBRB4915)

\$500

#### SUMMONING A 19th-CENTURY CALIFORNIO TO COURT

13. [California]. **Botello, Narcisco**. *Citation. Estado de California. Condado de Los Angeles. El Pueblo del Estado de California... [caption title]*. Los Angeles: August 24, 1858. Partially-printed form on light blue paper, completed in

manuscript, 6 x 7.75 inches. Old folds, small areas of tape residue at two corners, light wear. Docketed in ink on verso, with an additional manuscript notation. Very good.

An early California document printed in Spanish, instructing Juan Jose Preciado to appear in court in Los Angeles in 1858. The half-sheet form was prepared for the use of Narcisco Botello, a justice of the peace ("Juez de Paz") in Los Angeles County, to compel citizens to appear in his courtroom. The present citation, dated August 24, 1858, is directed to Juan Jose Preciado who is accused of stealing a horse. The horse's owner, Cipriano Gonzalez wanted the horse back or a payment of \$60. The citation is designed to handle unpaid debts or financial disputes, so several phrases are crossed out and replaced with comparable horse-related information.

The citation is noted as "una berdadera copia de su original" ("a true copy of the original") prepared by Jose C. Carrillo, "Contestable Especial" ("Special Constable") and is signed by him. This copy was apparently delivered to the accused, Juan Jose Preciado, who wrote a note on the verso in an attempt to clear up the matter. He writes: "Francisco Duarte tiene un caballo - ballo del fierro del Rancho. Mandame un poder p[ar]a quitarlo. Preciado." The meaning of this passage is a bit difficult to decipher, but Preciado seems to be requesting a power of attorney to either surrender the horse or to compel Francisco Duarte to surrender a horse.

The number of surviving examples of this partially-printed form is difficult to know. Glen Dawson's extensive early-Los Angeles imprint collection contained a handful of Spanish-language imprints from the 1850s, but not this one. We could locate no other copies in OCLC, auction history, or any other sources, and it is certainly rare, though it is likely other examples may reside in larger collections of early California legal material.

(McBRB5202)

\$1,750

#### IT'S ALL GREEK TO ME

**14. [California]. [Greek Theatre].** *Oi Fostires i Ellino - Amerikaniki Komiki Epitheorisis eis Praxeis Treis [The Lights: The Greek American Comic Review in Three Acts]*. San Francisco: Printed by "California" Greek Newspaper, 1925. 111,[17]pp. Original printed wrappers. Light chipping at spine ends, minor creasing and edge wear, corners worn. Overall minor tanning to text, ink stamp from the Spartacus Greek Educational Workers Club on title page and a handful of text leaves. About very good.

A rare Greek-language California imprint, and uncommon example of Greek-American literature from the first quarter of the 20th century. The play appears to be a religious marriage farce with the greatest freedom afforded women in America playing a role. The author of this play, the title of which translates to "The Lights: The Greek-American Comic Review in Three Acts," was Nick Lambropoulos, was a Greek-American journalist who wrote for the theater as a side hustle. Including the present work, copyright entries exist for three plays by Lambropoulos, the other two dated 1918 and 1935. The text of the play is followed by seventeen pages of advertisements, mostly printed in Greek, for Greek-American businesses in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Only one copy appears in OCLC, located at California State - Sacramento.

(McBRB5201)

\$950

#### LATINO TRADE SCHOOL IN L.A.

**15. [California]. [Trade Schools]. [Radio].** *National Schools...Curso Practico-Tecnico de Radio [caption titles]*. Los Angeles: [ca. 1920s]. Twenty-one issues, totaling 330pp. Original self wrappers, string tied together in original textured brown cloth folder with gilt titles on front cover. Minor wear and fading. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded collection of pamphlets issued in Spanish by National Schools, a correspondence technical and trade school founded in Los Angeles in 1905. The present series includes an introductory pamphlet plus twenty consecutively-numbered lessons ("leccion" numbers one through twenty) comprising a "Practical



Technical Radio Course" ("Curso Practico-Tecnico de Radio"). Each issue focuses on a different aspect of radio, beginning with the "Principles of Acoustics" ("Principios de Acustica") and ending with "Dynamic Speakers" ("Las Bocinas Dinamicas"). Other issues focus on the principles of electricity, the intricacies of batteries, the amplification of radio frequencies, and much more. Except for the title of the company, the entirety of the contents are printed in Spanish, obviously designed to appeal to the Latino community in the City of Angels. The issues are profusely illustrated with technical drawings and diagrams of the various aspects of radio, generally several illustrations per issue. OCLC is silent on this early-20th century U.S. Spanish-language imprint focused on technological training in California.

(McBRB5115)

\$950

#### INVOLVING THE FIRST BALLOT MEASURE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

**16. [California]. [Women's Suffrage].** *[Handbill from the Alameda County Political Equality Society Calling for Poll Watchers].* Alameda, Ca.: 1896. Handbill, 8.5 x 5.25 inches. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

An apparently unrecorded resolution involving the first ballot measure calling for women's suffrage in California in the waning years of the 19th century. Here, the Alameda County Political Equality Society calls for two representatives to be present at each polling place in the county to ensure that votes are "properly canvassed and returned." Particularly at issue was Amendment No. 6 in the election, "extending the right to women to vote." A printed note at the bottom of the document states that the resolution was "Passed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, at their regular meeting, November 2nd, 1896." The prospect of calling for representatives to monitor polling places indicates the political unrest brought forth during the suffrage movement. Of particular interest on this handbill are the vote tallies handwritten on the verso, beginning with the county or precinct totals for President and including numerous other state and local races; for example, William McKinley received 116 votes to W.J. Bryan's 34. The handwritten tallies do not include totals for the Women's Suffrage Amendment, but it was ultimately defeated statewide by a healthy margin of about 27,000 votes. The present handbill provides a unique record of a failed attempt in California to secure for women the right to vote at the close of the 19th century. It would take another fifteen years for women to achieve the franchise right, when a similar amendment to the California Constitution narrowly passed (by just over 3,500 votes) in 1911.

(McBRB5088)

\$650

#### UNRECORDED SPANISH-LANGUAGE BROADSIDE FOR AN EARLY CALIFORNIA TELEPHONE COMPANY

**17. [Californios]. [Technology].** *La Compania del Telefono Mexicano del Pacifico...Lista de Suscritores [caption title].* San Francisco: Tipografia de A.L. Bancroft y Ca., [1883]. Letterpress broadside, 14 x 10.5 inches. Printed on cardstock in red and green, with decorative borders and cornerpieces. Old horizontal center fold, couple of short closed tears, moderate soiling, several old tape reinforcements to verso. Very good.

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

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

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

#### WRITTEN BY WILL ROGERS' DAD

18. [Cherokee Nation]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, by Cherokee Leader Clement V. Rogers, Requesting the Appointment of a Cherokee Marshal in Indian Territory*]. Fort Smith, Ar.: February 15, 1895. [1]p. on lined paper. Mailing folds, minor wear and toning. Very good.

A notable letter from Cherokee Nation leader Clement V. Rogers, written to President Grover Cleveland, proposing fellow Democrat and Cherokee Nation member A.E. Ivey for the position of United States Marshal in Indian Territory. Clement "Clem" V. Rogers, the father of famed humorist Will Rogers, writes here in early 1895 as a member of the Intruder Commission, a small body appointed by Cleveland to sort out competing land claims in the Cherokee Nation; the word "intruder" actually referred to white settlers who had in many cases staked illegal claims to land in Indian Territory). Rogers recommends A.E. Ivey to the post of U.S. Marshal, writing that "Mr. Ivey is a Cherokee, a Democrat and was the choice of a great many people for the position of U.S. Marshal at Muskogee I.T. now filled by Mr McAllister." The letter is a rare instance of a Native American recommending another Native American for a position in the U.S. government in the 19th century.  
(McBRB5203) \$650

#### BY A SONOMA PHOTOGRAPHER

19. [Chinese Americana]. [California]. [*Cabinet Card Photograph of a Young Chinese Man*]. Healdsburg, Ca.: Andrew Price, [ca. 1880s]. Cabinet card photograph, 5.25 x 3.75 inches, on a printed studio mount. Minor wear, one small chip to outer edge of photograph. Minor wear to bottom corners of mount. Very good.

A sharp studio photograph featuring a young Chinese-American man posed in contemporary pleated jacket, plain pants, and shoes, holding a newspaper. The young man is sitting on a small bench, clutching a newspaper, and leaning on a stack of books on a side table. The photograph was produced by Andrew Price of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California, and printed on his "Russian River Flag" Power Press. The verso of the mount is printed with a listing for a series of photographs by Price called "To, At and From The Geyser Springs, Sonoma County, Cal." The present photograph was not part of said series. The subject of the photograph is not identified, though the photographer was a notable local of Sonoma County. Andrew Price (1843-1919) was an Irish immigrant to the

United States who fought in an Ohio regiment during the Civil War. He moved to California in 1873, where he established himself in business variously as a photographer, real estate speculator, and insurance salesman. He also served as Justice of the Peace in Sonoma County and later as the Forest Supervisor of Inyo County.  
(McBRB5181) \$1,750

#### MANUSCRIPT COOK BOOK

20. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Libreta para Recetas de Cocina Propriedad de Ma. Antonia Reynoso* [manuscript title]. Aguascalientes: 1927. [96]pp. Contemporary quarter green cloth and marbled boards. Heavy wear to corners and spine, hinges cracked. Large stationer's label on front pastedown, another shop's ink stamp on flyleaf. Light wear and soiling to text, in a legible hand. About very good.

Regional manuscript cook book from the central Mexican state of Aguascalientes. The compiler is noted as Antonia Reynoso, and she has written recipes in primarily paragraph form, usually with the listed ingredients followed by *Manera de Hacerse* (How to Make It). Some recipes of note include Chiles Cuatesmenos en Binagre (Lenten Chile Peppers in Vinegar); Pulque Poblano; Sopa Crema de Elote; Dulce Queretano; Pastel Imperial; Tinga Poblana; Tamales de Arroz; Budin de Frijol a la Mexicana; and more.  
(McBRB5354) \$1,250

#### RECIPES AND COMMONPLACE NOTES

21. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Libro de Cocina* [manuscript title]. [Aguascalientes?]: 1935. [132]pp. Quarto. Contemporary half red cloth and marbled boards, stationer's label on front cover; spine perished. Corners heavily worn, boards scuffed. Stationer's label on front pastedown. Moderate soiling and wear. Good.

Interesting manuscript cook book and commonplace book belonging to Luz Pedrozo, presumably of Aguascalientes. The first section of Luz's book contains recipes, written out neatly with ingredient lists preceding the preparation instructions. Dishes include Gorditas de Garbanzo; "Pastel de Mil Hojas"; Pasta para Conchas; Datiles Rellenos; Sopa de Calabaza; Mondigas de Chiles Chipocles; Panque Americano; Sopa de Arroz para 6 Personas; and others. Also included is a recipe for "Pan Luz," which may be a signature bread, mixing together flour, sugar, cream, eggs, "Naranja Royal", milk and a bit of salt. The volume is written in several inks/pencils. The latter portion of the book, however, contains a mixture of information, including what appear to be telephone numbers, expenses, pronunciation and grammar for learning English, and finally a devotional Novena en Honor de San Panuncio. An interesting volume, showing the mixed use of such a volume.  
(McBRB5355) \$1,600

#### BUILDING CODES FOR HAVANA

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

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

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

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

Sánchez presented his proposed code to the City Council on June 10, 1837, and in 1839 it was approved in full by the Governor, but the printing of the text was only approved in April 1845, according to the introduction. We locate no copies of this significant work in OCLC or available auction records.

(McBRB5182)

\$3,250

#### ORIGINAL TRANSLATIONS OF BIOGRAPHIES AND FABLES BY CUBAN MASONS

23. [Cuba]. [Literary Manuscripts]. *Flores Historicas. Extracto de la Obra Francesa de P. Larousse. Traducción de A. Almeida. Copia de J.F. Pellon [manuscript title]*. Habana: 1884. [2],496 [i.e., 498]pp. Quarto. Contemporary calf, gilt, a.e.g.; rebaked with original spine laid down. Corners repaired with later black buckram; boards scuffed, spine chipped. Hinges cracked, repaired with later cloth and renewed endpapers. Minor scattered foxing and toning to text. Accomplished in a neat, highly legible hand. Good plus.

A very attractive manuscript translation into Spanish of Pierre Larousse's well-known work on eminent and historical personages, *Fleurs Historiques des Dames et des Gens du Monde*, in a contemporary Cuban, gilt goatskin binding. The manuscript connects three figures in the upper social echelons of Cuban society. José Fernandez Pellon, the scribe of this volume, is recorded as the Grand Master of Cuba's freemasons lodge, the Gran Logia Unida de Colón y la Isla de Cuba. The translator, Aurelio Almeida, helped to found the organization in 1875, and at this time served as the Lodge Secretary. The initials E.D. gilt at the foot of the spine and the dedicatory inscription "A Eugenia Desvernine" refer to Eugenia Desvernine y Galdós (b. 1865), daughter of the famous Cuban pianist Pablo Desvernine and Carolina Galdós y Echániz. She was also the niece of Benito Pérez Galdós, the Spanish realist novelist, who some authorities consider only second in stature to Cervantes. A contemporary social register remarks that Eugenia was one of the most beautiful women in Cuba, perhaps an inspiration for the painstaking production of this manuscript.

The original work by Larousse was a loose collection of religious parables, classical myths, biographies of ancient and modern historical figures. The title of the manuscript advises that is an extract, and in the brief introduction, Almeida explains his selection process, writing that, "He suprimido algunos articulos sobre cosas muy sabidas de la historia sagrada; y otros sobre la de Francia, que mencionan frases ó personas casi ninca citadas, ó citades solamente por las escritores francesas." He also notes several alterations and additions, more relevant to Spanish

history, saying, "En Cambio, he agregado algunos artículos sobre historia de España, que no están en el original, y he tomado unos pocos de otra obra del mismo Mr. Larousse, y de libros diversos." The result is an original amalgam of biographies, historical episodes, and religious parables. Interestingly, we find no recorded printed editions of Larousse's work in Spanish, so that the present manuscript is also an entirely original work of translation. A fascinating product of the cultural interests and mores of Cuban high society near the end of the Spanish colonial period.

(McBRB1574)

\$1,600

#### HOW TO WRITE AMERICAN

**24. Halsey, George Washington.** *El Pendolista Universal. Obra Original: Que Contiene el Arte de Excribir, Segun Se Enseña en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos...* Nueva York: Por Don Jorge W. Halsey, y Hermanos, 1838. ix,14pp., plus thirty-five engraved plates. Oblong quarto. Original half calf and patterned cloth, spine and front board gilt. Hinges cracking, with some separation at head of front joint; foot of spine chipped. Light wear and soiling to boards. Moderate toning and foxing to plates, lighter to text leaves. Good plus.

An eccentric, but completely absorbing U.S. Spanish-language imprint, which aspires to teach an American style of penmanship to a Spanish-speaking audience. The author, George Washington Halsey, spent three years in Cuba in the 1830s teaching handwriting and drawing. This book grew out of that experience and his belief that the American style of writing was superior to other styles current in the 1830s. Following the introduction, fourteen leaves of printed text provide instruction and directions for various exercises. Thirty-five engraved plates depict examples of cursive, calligraphy, and various type-influenced handwriting styles. The first of these plates is a reproduction of a handwritten introduction by George Halsey, datelined Havana, 1838, and several are also dedicated to decorative drawings and calligraphic designs.

About Halsey, not much else is known; however, both George and his brother, John, had three passions: handwriting, photography, and Spanish-speaking countries. George introduced the daguerreotype to Cuba in 1841 and took the first photograph on the island. John taught handwriting in Mexico and imported the first daguerreotype equipment to that country about the same time. This book on handwriting, though not well represented in bibliographies on the subject, went through three editions. In addition to this 1838 New York edition, there was an 1840 Portuguese translation, and an edition in Spain in 1867. The brothers published several other books on the art of writing in both Spanish and Portuguese. Of the present work, we locate only four copies, at AAS, Columbia, the Newberry, and the Biblioteca de Catalunya. Rare.

(McBRB3301)

\$2,500

#### VERY RARE WORK FROM AN OBSCURE CALIFORNIA JAPANESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

**25. [Japanese Americana]. Watanabe, Tomokazu.** *Nanka Teikoku Zaigo Gunjindan Kiyakusho [Japanese Imperial Military Reservist Association of Southern California Bylaws and Register]*. Los Angeles: 1937. [8],35,[1]pp., plus sixteen leaves of photographic plates. Original quarter green cloth and dark brown silk boards, gilt titles on front cover. Minor wear to spine and edges. Minor toning, dust-soiling, and light scattered foxing. Very good.

First edition of this rare photographically-illustrated work on the Japanese Imperial Military Reservist Association of Southern California, comprised of the region's Issei, Nisei, and Sansei Japanese-American military reservists. The group's original intent was far removed from the Japanese American Citizen's League's attempts to assimilate the Nisei and Sansei generations into everyday American life to forestall the often virulently racist anti-Japanese and anti-immigrant attitudes and legislative efforts in Southern California during the 1920s and '30s. Instead of the tactics urged by Issei organizations which encouraged insular support within the Japanese-American community, the younger generations quickly expanded during this period into more mainstream activities. The present text contains various Japanese edicts, the organization's mission statement and regulations, lists of Japanese

festivals, and more. Of particular interest are the fourteen pages containing names and addresses of group members in Los Angeles County, along with a few examples of the lyrics and music for their Imperialist songs.

The Japanese Imperial Military Reservist Association had welcomed various members of the Japanese royal family in the 1930s, some of which is recorded here in the photographs. The numerous photographic plates open with two images by noted Japanese-American photographer Shigemi Izuo (1900-1946), both group shots featuring members of the organization. Izuo ran his studio on East First Street in Los Angeles. Other photos depict Japanese-American military veterans with American & Japanese flags, a group of young Sansei kendo club students seated before their Nisei parents, parade shots in downtown L.A. (including images of Japanese-American Boy Scouts participating in the festivities), Imperial Japanese military processions, anti-aircraft guns, bombings in Manchukuo, and the Japanese Navy. In Japan, reservists had traditionally maintained certain obligations including the preservation of the dignity of the members, ensuring that none engaged in unethical business activities, maintaining fitness, and encouraging members to work with schools and youth groups to spread military-style values. OCLC reports just a single copy of this notable interwar Japanese-American work, at the Library of Congress.

(McBRB5236)

\$2,250

#### COME TO BRAZIL!

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

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

(McBRB4802)

\$1,750

#### JAPANESE MISSIONARIES IN HAWAII

27. **[Japanese in Hawaii]**. **[Missionaries]**. *Tenrikyo Hawaii Dendo Shi [History of Tenrikyo in Hawaii]*. Honolulu: Tenrikyo Hawaii Mission, 1957. 16,[32],365pp. including [32]pp. of photographically-illustrated plates, errata slip laid in. Original orange cloth, gilt spine titles, housed on the original cardboard slipcase with black spine lettering. Very minor wear to boards, internally clean. Small puncture and some wear to spine of slipcase. Very good.

A rare history of the Tenrikyo Mission in Hawaii, beginning with the founding of its first church in Honolulu in 1929. Tenrikyo was a new Japanese religion founded in the 19th century in Japan by Nakayama Miki. The present work also includes information on many other churches on the islands, including the Hilo Church, Kauai Church, the Maui Church, and more. The photographic plates contain portraits of some mission members, views of churches, scenes from church life, and more. The text is mostly in Japanese save for a fifteen-page section printing

a series of English-language lectures on the Tenrikyo religion by members of the Hawaiian mission. OCLC records just a single physical copy of this rare Japanese-American work, at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.  
(McBRB5046) \$1,250

#### REPARATIONS FOR INTERNMENT

28. [**Japanese-American Internment**]. *National Coalition for Reparations / Redress. Justice Now! Reparations Now! Attend the Commission Hearings...* [caption title]. [N.p., but likely Los Angeles, Ca.]: "Designed & Printed at J&M '81", 1981. Two-color screen printed poster, 17.5 x 11.5 inches. Minor wear and soiling, pinholes at top corners. Very good.

A striking and apparently unrecorded poster encouraging the Japanese-American community in Los Angeles to attend and participate in local hearings held at the California State Building by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in the early-1980s. The commission was studying the feasibility of reparations for Japanese Americans forcibly imprisoned by their own government during World War II. The present poster features a row of internment camp cabins at top and text in both English and Japanese. Two added labels, one in English and another in Japanese, are affixed to the middle portion of the poster, announcing three meetings in and around the State Building in downtown Los Angeles scheduled in early August 1981. The meetings were comprised of an educational program, a dinner & rally, and a concluding program. The reparations movement gained solid momentum throughout the 1980s, culminating in 1988 with a formal apology by President Ronald Reagan accompanied by a \$20,000 payment to each surviving Japanese American who had suffered the indignity of internment. We could locate no other copies of this notable poster in OCLC or elsewhere.  
(McBRB5197) \$850

#### WITH IMAGES OF AN INDIAN SCHOOL

29. [**Kansas**]. [*Archive of the Markley Family of Belle Plain, Kansas, Containing Photographs Sent Home from a Montana Indian School*]. [Various locations in Kansas: 1876-1915]. Twenty-two letters, totaling [80]pp., plus forty-nine photographs, a handful of receipts, assorted calling cards and other ephemera. Minor wear and soiling, but condition generally strong with letters written in a legible hand. Later captions have been added to the photo mounts. Very good.

An informative collection of original photographs, letters, and a large assortment of ephemera documenting the Markley family of Kansas in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Of chief interest in the collection is a series of twenty-three original annotated photographs taken at Wolf Point Seminary around 1910 by Elsie Pauline Markley Pipkin, who is pictured here above a manuscript caption reading, "went to teach at Wolf Point and made these photographs into a book (with comment in quotations) to send home." Wolf Point Mission Boarding and Day School was a federal Agency Indian Boarding School situated on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, founded by the Presbyterian Church in 1895. The school indoctrinated members of the Dakota-Lakota-Nakota (Sioux) and Dakota (Assiniboine) Nations, some of whom are pictured here. The subjects of these photographs include "Matthew," "Mervin," "Redfish," "Emerson Killspotted," "Sherman Bigleggins," "Henry Bearcub," and "Susie Bearcub," the latter featured in two separate shots ~ "Before" and "After" ~ presumably before and after her "civilizing" by the school. Native Americans are also featured in a few group shots of students posed outside and a couple of portraits of Native woman wearing "a little papoose." One image of three students is captioned, "They don't look like Indians but they really are. (Some of them look like 'colored boys' but they're just plain Indians.)" Other photographs feature the tribal "Council Tent," the seminary building, landscapes, and more documenting the school and its environment. Other photographs present here include several tintypes, CDVs (including one featuring Abner Doubleday), real photo postcards, and other images featuring other Markley family members and other friends and associates. Some of the tintypes reportedly feature members of the Cattron family of Illinois, related by marriage to the Markley family.

The letters were written by a variety of Markley family members, as well as some letters written to the Markley family between the 1880s and 1915. The Markley family correspondents include Lewis Cass "L.C." Markley, Ruth Foster Markley (wife of Conrad Markley), Glenn Markley, Raymond Markley, Joshua Markley, Wilbur Markley, and Bessie Markley. The collection also includes a handful of letters written to Markley family members by friends. The letters generally report on the typical subjects of rural correspondence in the late-19th and early-20th centuries: family matters, including health news, the movements and activities of various family members, family estate matters, and so forth, as well as reports on school work, job prospects, and regional travels, among other subjects. The letters are written mostly from Kansas, and to L.C. and Sallie Markley in Belle Plain, but they also come from correspondents in Illinois and Oklahoma. L.C. and Sallie Markley were married in Illinois around 1870, according to a pencil notation on the verso of a portrait of the couple, and they seem to be the central figures involved in the present archive. The photographs and letters are supplemented with numerous ephemeral items, including dozens of calling cards (for both Markley family members and others) and business cards, two teaching certificates earned by Lewis Markley in the early 1870s, a small handbill program for the commencement exercises of Belle Plain High School in 1904 (mentioning Wilbur Markley), Glenn Markley's Belle Plain High School diploma from 1917, and a couple of family invoices and receipts.

(McBRB4282) \$2,250

"THE SLAVES HAVE BEEN SOLD UNDER AN ORDER FROM COURT...."

**30. [Louisiana]. [Slavery]. [Gloyd, Spencer].** [*Manuscript Document Regarding the New Orleans Estate of Spencer Gloyd, Including the Value and Sale of Slaves and the Disposition of the House, Currently Occupied by a "Coloured" Servant*]. New Orleans: 1853. [2]pp. Folio. Moderate edge wear, some areas of discoloration, previously separated along horizontal fold lines, expertly repaired with clear tape on verso along fold lines. Good.

A fascinating document regarding the Louisiana estate of Spencer Gloyd (1797-1850), including the sale of slaves, and the continued occupancy in the home by his former "coloured" servant. Gloyd died on May 25, 1850 on board the steamboat St. Charles, on his way to Mississippi City. According to his obituary: "His decease was instantaneous. While sitting with a few of his friends, without a moment's pain, or a word of complaint, he sank back a corpse!" (*The Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, May 28, 1850). *The New Orleans Crescent* obituary noted that he was the "former landlord of the St. Charles Hotel, and a gentleman long and favorably known in this city." It seems that his sudden death left his holdings in a state of confusion; an 1851 trial document in parish records regarding the secession of Gloyd's property notes that if a last will and testament existed, it was lost or mislaid, despite a thorough search for it.

The present document was written nearly three years after Gloyd's death, and seeks to address the lingering issues regarding his property, noting that "a curator was appointed to administer the estate." Regarding the current condition of the estate, said curator found that "The property is all unimproved, yielding no revenue, and at an expense, except the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Gloyd during his life time, which is situated above the city of New Orleans, in a neighborhood not the most agreeable, and where rent could not be had over ten dollars per month.... The premises are now occupied by the coloured woman, with whom Mr. Gloyd lived, who with her children seem to claim the privilege of residing there free of rent, the curator not being disposed to exact any from her. If however I am properly authorized I shall compel a rendition of an account, and hold the curator responsible for rent during the entire time of his administration." The author goes on to include an inventory of the property: "real estate \$5350.00, slaves \$2550, movable property \$30.85," as well as the debts of the estate, "exclusive of costs of court, commissions, interest and Cleverly's claim, \$2568.56. Since then, taxes, necessary repairs, insurance and incidental expenses have swelled the amount to upwards of three thousand dolls. The slaves have been sold under an order from court, obtained by the curator."

A manuscript petition in the Jefferson Parish records (not included here), was entered by "John Henry a free man of color," in which he seeks payment of \$94.80 with interest as he "furnished and supplied Spencer Gloyd deceased



and his Colored Servant Mary Sullivan, at the request of deceased, with meats for and during sixteen successive months prior to the death of said deceased." Said Mary Sullivan is almost certainly the same "coloured servant" mentioned in the present document, who still occupied the Gloyd home in 1853. A Mary F. Sullivan is enumerated as a mulatto in the 1850 Federal Census, lived in Municipality 1, Ward 1 - likely the residence in question. An informative document relating the complexities of estate probate in antebellum Louisiana, particularly when it involved slaves and "coloured" servants.

(McBRB5103)

\$1,750

#### NO MONEY FOR MEXICAN SPIES

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

A fascinating letter from the governor of San Luis Potosi, Ramon Adame, that relates reports on the northern front of the Mexican-American War, written two months after the Battle of Saltillo and just days after the American invaders had captured Puebla to the south. The letter is addressed to Ignacio de Mora y Villamil, the General-in-Chief of Mexico's northern army, presumably with the goal of spurring action from his forces with this new information. Adame discusses troop movements and defenses in Real de Catorce and Matehuala to the north, and relates reports from Mexican officers that 10,000 American reinforcements were approaching Saltillo and Monterrey:

"Los referidos Capitanes aseguraron q[ue] la proxima entrante semana hacian sino habian hecho ya movimiento en direccion a estos puntos las fuerzas enemigas en numero de ocho a die mil hombres: que de Agua Nueva al Saltillo hay de cinco a seis mil, y el resto en Monterey. En Matehuala, hoy corre la voz unisona q[ue] dentro de quince, o a los mas, veinte dias deben llegarse por estas villas los enemigos." He then writes at length concerning the need to improve observation of the nefarious American enemies, in order that news might be received quickly and directly, and inquires as to how to pay for such agents:

"Al vecindario a una finita para acordar medidas salvadores, y principalmente q[ue] por carencia de fondos se espensare a una o dos personas q[ue] observase los moviminetos y direccion de los perfidos enemigos norte americanos, no logre reuniera, y ya la esperiencia acreditada q[ue] no tienen efecto esta clase de emercciones.... Lo que traslado a V.S. para conocimineto del E.S. Gob[erna]dor, y con el fin de que se sirva decirme de que fondos puede hacerse el gasto para los agentes vigilan los operaciones del enemigo." A very interesting snapshot of the lack of resources and organization that led to rapid defeat in the Mexican-American War.

(McBRB5172)

\$1,750

#### DEFENDING AGAINST THE BARBARIAN HORDES

**32. [Mexico].** [*Manuscript Document Detailing the Citizens in a Small Frontier Settlement Capable of Taking Up Arms Against "los Indios Barvaros"*]. Valle de Santa Rosa, Mx.: November 29, 1837. [2]pp. of manuscript on a single folio sheet. Old central horizontal fold, minor edge wear and marginal staining, light chipping to one edge, just touching a few letters of text. Very good.

A unique manuscript document produced in a small northern Mexican town during the mid-1830s, addressing the ever-present issue of Native American depredations. The town, Valle de Santa Rosa was located in Coahuila on Mexico's northern frontier; it is now known as Santa Rosa de Múzquiz or Melchor Múzquiz after its most famous citizen. The present document is a table listing twenty-seven named individuals who are noted as possessing firearms ("Armas"), a saddle (or mount, "Mont."), and a horse ("Cavl."), all of whom could participate in the town's

defense. The text of the document is headed: "Lista que manifiesta los ciudadanos existentes en el capaces de tomar las armas para atender á la defenza de las hostilidades de los indios barbaros que afliten en este pan, en concepto del encargado de otro barrio que se suscribe y en cumplimiento de orden para el efecto del Juez de pas de este valle, con exprecion de los que tienen armas monturay y cabayos." This translates in English to a "List of the citizens capable of taking up arms to defend against the hostilities of the barbarian Indians that afflict this area, as the commander from another neighborhood subscribes, and in compliance with the order of the justice of the peace of this valley, noting those who have saddles and horses." An unusual entry in the study of the relationship between indigenous peoples and northern Mexican citizens during the country's early national period.

(McBRB5171)

\$2,750

#### TREATING CHOLERA IN MEXICO DURING THE MID-19th CENTURY

33. [Mexico]. Duck, William Ward. *Metodo Curativo Racional para el Cholera Morbus Asiatico*. Mexico City: R. Rafael, 1850. 16pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Minor wear, light creasing to rear wrapper, otherwise a very well-preserved copy. Very good plus.

A scarce work on cholera, published in the wake of the Mexican-American War. The author identifies himself as a retired medical doctor, and he proceeds to explain how to diagnose cholera, his "rational" method for curing it, and suggestions for easing a patient's recuperation. At the end of the work he provides recipes for the various medicines and tonics he prescribes, noting that he would not profit on human suffering like some others. Cholera became a serious problem in Mexico City and several other locales following the Mexican-American War. A scarce work, not in Palau. We locate just a handful of copies in OCLC.

Sutro 858.

(McBRB5065)

\$950

#### PROCLAIMING THE FREE MEXICAN REPUBLIC

34. [Mexico]. [Gordoa, José Miguel]. *Manifiesto Que el Soberano Congreso Constituyente Hizo a los Pueblos, en los Momentos de Publicarse el Acta Constitutiva de la Federacion*. Mexico: Imprenta del Supremo Gobierno, en Palacio, 1824. [2],xvi pp. Folio. Original printed wrappers. Stab holes at gutter margin from prior stitching. Very small dampstain at lower edge. Light tanning and dust soiling. Very good.

A celebratory manifesto from the newly independent Mexican Congress that announces the completion of the Acta Constitutiva to form a republican government, accompanied by a solemn warning to the people to protect the new republic. After achieving independence from Spain, Agustín de Iturbide briefly ruled as head of the First Mexican Empire, but was overthrown and exiled in March 1823. A constituent congress was eventually convened to decide on a new direction for the fledgling nation, and they ratified the Acta Constitutiva on January 31, 1824. The Acta declared Mexico a federal republic of sovereign states (deliberately modeled after the United States) and provided for an interim government while a permanent constitution was debated. That constitution was created and ratified with minimal adjustments in October of the same year.

The present manifesto, signed in type by five members of the Congress with José Miguel Gordoa at their head, describes the recent history of the revolution, why a federation of states is the best a freest government for Mexico, and emphasizes the duty of the people to uphold and support its tenets. "Here is the fruit of the revolution," it begins, "That glorious revolution so unique in its traits and comparison to others, and which now calls the attention of the political world to the singular character of the Mexican people" [our translation]. Now that such attention has been cast upon them, however, it was the duty of the people to live up to expectations and to avoid the pitfalls of other revolutions of the recent past.

The authors also spare a moment to mention Iturbide, the "Hero of Iguala," who, "When the day came...to fulfill the solemn promises to which his word was linked...and submit to the body to the body that represented national sovereignty, his heart changed direction." Monarchists and detractors of republicanism still lingered within their ranks, the Congress warned, "But all their arguments can be vanquished with a single point ~ show them the United States to the North." They close with a mixture of pride and apprehension, pointing to the mercurial tides of the revolution and succeeding empire:

"Yes the revolution is over...[but] here, Mexican people, is the crisis where you now find yourself, the evils that can befall you, and the extremes to which you can be driven. Understand that a people does not find itself in the position you are in more than once ~ with your hands you will choose life or death, glory or ignominy, prosperity or destitution, slavery or liberty." A rare and important piece of Mexican history, officially announcing the end of the revolution and the beginning of a free republic. We locate only five copies in U.S. institutions, at the Bancroft, the Lilly, the American Philosophical Society, University of Virginia, and Library of Congress.  
(McBRB4858) \$5,750

#### THE RULEBOOK FOR INDEPENDENT MEXICO'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODY

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

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

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

#### AN AMERICAN TYCOON'S MEXICAN MEATPACKING OPERATION

**36. [Mexico]. [Mexican National Packing Company].** *Some Photographs Taken at Inauguration of the Uruapan Packing Plant. 18th January 1908. Mexican National Packing Co. [cover title].* Uruapan, Michoacán, Mx.: 1908. Twenty-four silver gelatin photographs, each 4.75 x 6.75 inches and captioned in the negative, each affixed to the recto of thick cardboard mounts attached to cloth stubs. Oblong quarto. Original black cloth, string tied, with gilt titles on front

cover. Some bowing throughout. Minor wear and soiling to covers. Minor silvering and light wear to some photographs. Very good.

Likely a presentation album containing two dozen substantial and informative photographs produced during the opening of a Mexican meat-packing plant owned by an eccentric American tycoon in January 1908. The factory was launched by American entrepreneur John Wesley De Kay (1872-1938), who moved from South Dakota to Mexico in 1899 and launched the Mexican National Packing Company; he is sometimes called the "Sausage King of Mexico." The present album shows his company's refrigerated railway cars, the attendees of the inaugural banquet (including a band hired for the occasion), exterior and interior views of the plant (including one of the killing room and another showing sides of beef hanging in cold storage), and much more. Each photograph includes an informative caption written in the negative, providing ample identification of each photograph's contents. In one image, Mexico's Vice President Ramón Corral (whose traveling party is featured in more than one photo) presses a ceremonial button to launch the plant's operation, while the rather bohemian-looking De Kay stands behind him. A couple of shots feature the soldiers of Vice President Corral's military guard, identified as the "Rurales." The year after this album was produced, De Kay tried his hand as a playwright. His 1909 Broadway production *Judas* starred Sarah Bernhardt, but was regarded as blasphemous and bombed. During the chaotic years of the Mexican Revolution, he helped buy weaponry for the Huerta regime, and sold his meat-packing empire to the government in 1914. No listings in OCLC for any other copies of this wonderful album exemplifying commercial diplomacy between the United States and Mexico in the first decade of the 20th century.

(McBRB5163)

\$1,750

#### IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGE OF PUEBLA

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

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

(McBRB5209)

\$1,250

#### "DIVERSIONES...SOLO PARA HOMBRES" IN 1930s MEXICO CITY

38. [Mexico]. [Nightlife]. *Guia de Noche de la Ciudad de Mexico. Solo para Hombres...* [Mexico City]: imp. Varona, [1930s]. 78,[2]pp. 16mo. Original color illustrated wrappers, stapled. Light wear and dustsoiling to wraps. Toned internally. About very good.

A fabulous and scarce guide to some of the more risque attractions of Mexico City during the 1930s. In addition to the usual sights written up in typical guide books, the present work provides lists of "Cabarets y Dancings," Cantinas, Hotels, and other establishments that cater to male enjoyment. The introduction comprises a brief screed concerning the importance of erotic pleasure as the "primum movens' de nuestro fondo mental" and urges readers, "¡¡¡Diviértase usted y será feliz!!!" Beyond public establishments, at the rear is a list of "Casas Recomendables," which gives the names of sixty-five sex workers and their addresses, with a note that prices at these "mejores casas"

varies from ten to twenty-five pesos. Following is a paragraph concerning the more general "Zona de Tolerancia," which describes the bounds and character of the red light district, and notes that prices there generally range from two to five pesos. A striking front wrapper depicts a woman lasciviously clutching a cocktail, and there are several illustrated ads for cabarets, restaurants, and doctors specializing in venereal disease scattered throughout. We locate one copy, at the Newberry Library.

(McBRB5214)

\$1,000

#### MEXICAN CONGRESS ADDRESSES THE NATION AFTER SAN JACINTO

39. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Manifiesto del Congreso General en el Presente Año*. Mexico City: Impreso por J.MF. de Lara, 1836. 20pp. Original tan printed wrappers. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A substantial address by the president of the Mexican congress to the country's people in response to their losses in the Texas Revolution. Meaning to calm the country after the loss at San Jacinto and Santa-Anna's subsequent capture, Congress assures the nation that the army shall lack for nothing and that victory is certain. The Congress further warns against U.S. ambitions, which they say seek to destroy Mexico from within and without by fomenting internal dissent and extending sovereignty over the entirety of North America. The Texans, meanwhile, are described as nothing more than amoral adventurers ~ "Unos hombres sin fé, sin pátria, sin mas unidad que de ambicion."

"Many pages are devoted to extolling the lofty traditions of Mexico and to calls on all Mexicans to unite in quelling the revolt of the Texans. The treaties signed by Santa Anna in Texas are said to have no effect and final victory over Texas is said to be certain" ~ Streeter.

Eberstadt 162:619. Palau 148995. Streeter Texas 859.  
(McBRB1843)

\$975

#### FINANCING SANTA ANNA AGAINST THE TEXAS REVOLUTIONARIES

40. [Mexico]. [Texas]. [Vallejo, Antonio]. *Secretaria de Hacienda. Seccion 1a. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servida Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue. ... "El Gobierno Solo Podra Disponer Hasta de la Mitad de las Rentas de los Departamentos, Mientras Subsista la Guerra Provocada por los Colonos de Tejas..."* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: January 9, 1836. Broadside, 11.5 x 8.25 inches. Old fold lines, minor creasing. Very good.

An exceedingly rare Mexican decree concerned with financing the Mexican Army during the early months of the Texas Revolution. Essentially, the decree called for slashing the budgets of other departments (or states) within the Mexican government to help ensure funding for Santa Anna and his troops while "subsista la guerra provocada por los colonos de Tejas" [the war brought on by the Texas colonists continues]. The decree was issued just about halfway between two of the most important events of the Texas Revolution - the Battle of Goliad in September 1835 and the passage of the Texas Declaration of Independence in early March 1836. The Battle of the Alamo also occurred around the time of the latter, less than two months after this decree was promulgated. It was likely through the present decree that Santa Anna was able to raise enough troops to steamroll the Texans in San Antonio, as the Mexican economy was stretched thin beforehand.

"The series of alarming events of rebellion in Texas, culminating with the Siege of Bexar in late 1835, prompted authorities in Mexico to issue this decree to raise the funds needed to underwrite Santa Anna and his army of about five thousand ill-provisioned green recruits who were enduring the frightful ordeal of marching six hundred miles from San Luis Potosí to San Antonio in the dead of winter across the desert to punish the Texans. Santa Anna had energy and nerve, but not a cent in his war chest. The same might be said of the Texans" - Sloan.

"Decree authorizing the government to dispose of half of the income of the departments while the war brought on by the Texas colonists continues" - Streeter.

Streeter had not located a copy at the time of publication of his *Bibliography of Texas* and took his information from a provincial printing of the decree issued in Arizpe that was located at the Bancroft Library. Streeter subsequently acquired one, presumably from the Eberstadts, which is now at Yale. OCLC shows just three copies of the Mexico City printing, at Yale, Baylor, and the University of Texas at Austin. Yale also holds the single copy of the Chihuahua printing. The Mexico City printing came first, and the decree was then promulgated through several states, with copies known from Arizpe, Chihuahua, Guadalajara, Toluca, and Zacatecas.

Streeter *Texas* 871. Streeter, *The Only Located Copies of One Hundred Forty Texas Pamphlets and Broadside* 83. Eberstadt 162:868. Dorothy Sloan Auction 6, lot 53.

(McBRB5227)

\$2,500

#### THE VICEROY RAILS AGAINST REVOLUTION

**41. [Mexico]. Venegas de Saavedra, Francisco Xavier.** *Don Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra...Habiendo Tenido los Rebeldes Cura Don Jose Maria Cos y Prebendado Don Francisco Velasco et Atrevimiento de Dirigir a Esta Superioridad y a Algunos Cuerpos Respetables...[caption title and beginning of text]*. Mexico City: April 7, 1812. Letterpress broadside, 16.75 x 12.25 inches, signed by Venegas with his mark below his printed name, and signed by his secretary at bottom right. Stamped on verso with the arms of Ferdinand VII, dated 1812-13. Old folds, a few small wormholes, minor edge wear. Untrimmed. Very good.

A rare broadside issued by the Viceroy of New Spain, Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra, in colonial Mexico at the outset of the second phase of the revolution against Spain. Venegas calls for the burning of "seditious papers" and "scandalous propositions" by the revolutionary leaders Cos and Velasco. Venegas castigates the rebels as "insurgents...permeated with the same criminal feelings as the perfidious Cura de Delores [i.e., Father Miguel Hidalgo]" and catalogues the "wrongs" committed by Cos and Velasco against the Spanish people, military, and the Sovereign Congress of the General and Extraordinary Cortes.

Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra (1754-1838) was a notable Spanish military leader who served as viceroy of New Spain from 1810 to 1813. He was replaced after being accused of going soft on the Mexican insurgents who would later win their freedom a year into the next decade. Venegas' term as viceroy seemed doomed from the start. Two days after he took office, insurgents under Father Miguel Hidalgo began the rebellion, taking control of a number of Mexican cities in about a month. Royalist troops soon responded, and took the upper hand and by early 1811 had regained all lost territory, executing the leaders of the rebellion. Political disputes over the 1812 Spanish Constitution sparked the embers of revolutionary spirit in Mexico, and Venegas was replaced in 1813 for "arbitrary measures that impeded the pacification of the country...[and] a lack of energy in suppressing the rebellion." OCLC reports just two institutional copies, at the JCB and the Lilly Library.

Sabin 98852.

(McBRB5067)

\$2,250

#### INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR; WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY MARTÍ

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

One of the most important and intriguing 19th century Cuban-American imprints, featuring two Socialist 'molality tales' that while lauding the quest for social and economic equality, also decry the risks posed by human nature and totalitarianism upon the practical application of Marxism. It was written by the prominent Cuban émigré Rafael

de Castro Palomino, and features a famous prologue by his close friend and colleague, José Martí. From the 1870s to 1890s, New York City was the heart of the Cuban community in exile. During the Ten Years' War (1868-1878), a wave of Cuban dissidents, many being highly educated and with financial resources, arrived in New York, forming a vibrant and politically active community. There they had almost unfettered freedom to publish, raise money, and buy arms to support the struggle in the homeland (especially at the U.S. Government hoped to exploit instability in Cuba for its own imperialistic advantage). From 1881 until 1895, José Martí (1853-1895), the brilliant author, philosopher, poet and journalist, who was the 'Apostle of Cuban Independence', often made New York his home.

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

(McBRB4665)

\$6,500

#### ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF BROADSIDES ILLUSTRATED BY POSADA

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

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

(McBRB4550)

\$5,750

#### AN ARGENTINE OIL ENGINEER IN LOS ANGELES

**44. Roth, Pedro.** [*Manuscript Reports and Correspondence of an Argentine Oil Engineer's Experience of the Industry in the United States During the 1910s*]. [Various places, including Los Angeles & Buenos Aires: 1914-1930]. [68] leaves, manuscript and typescript material in varying sizes and formats. Toning. Some wear and chipping at edges to several items. Good plus.

An interesting file of manuscript and typescript documents relating to the work of Pedro Roth, an Argentine oil engineer resident in Los Angeles during the 1910s and 1920s. Roth registered several patents for refining techniques during this period, and acted as a liaison to the Argentine government and national oil companies as a purchaser of petroleum and refining products and as a reporter on developments in the oil business and its practices in the United States. Several of the documents here comprise correspondence relating to Roth's efforts to register his techniques with the American patent office, and also present is a complete copy of the patent he received in Argentina in 1918 for his method. One of the principal items contained here is a sixteen-page manuscript report from 1914 to Alberto Schneidewind, the head oil engineer in Comodoro Rivadavia, a coastal Patagonian city where oil was discovered in 1907 and a place still known as the National Oil Capital of Argentina. This document reports on the methods of drilling, extraction, and refining in use by American companies in and around Los Angeles and provides recommendations for developing the industry in Comodoro. A second group of manuscript letters, dated 1914 to 1915 and addressed to Schneidewind and Horario Calderon, the national Minister of Agriculture, report on Roth's travels throughout the United States, his tours of oil company operations (including those of Standard Oil), and his interviews with American petroleum magnates.

Roth was apparently sent to the United States on a fact finding mission by the Argentine government and reported back to several interested parties during the first years of his stay, before turning his experience towards his own business ventures and the facilitation of oil commerce between the two countries. The present documents provide a fascinating record of the perhaps unexpected relationship between these two countries in the development of the nascent international oil industry during the early 20th century.

(McBRB2136)

\$875

UNRECORDED DOCUMENTS OF A LAWSUIT  
BETWEEN TWO NEW YORK SPANISH-LANGUAGE PRINTERS

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

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



language book trade in New York during a time of crisis between the two countries. Seemingly unrecorded, with no other examples traced at auction, in OCLC, or elsewhere.

(McBRB5166)

\$2,750

#### 19th-CENTURY TEJANO CATTLE RANCHING DOCUMENT

**46. [Texas]. [Cattle]. Garcia, Toribio.** *[Manuscript Authorization, in Spanish, to Move Cattle in Texas]*. Starr County, Tx.: September 15, 1874. [1]p. of manuscript on lined paper, signed and dated on verso. Old folds, partial separation along one fold, minor toning and edge wear. Very good.

A rare 19th-century Tejano manuscript in Spanish authorizing ranch hands to move cattle from Starr County to the Lucero and Buenavista ranches in Hidalgo County, in the Rio Grande River valley of Texas. This document essentially serves as a pass in case the Texas Rangers accused the vaqueros of rustling cattle. It is a fair copy, with an original signature of Toribio García, of an affidavit filed with Starr County explaining that García and his brother, José María García Villarreal, owned the cattle with particular ear-marks (señales) or brands (fierros), four of which are illustrated with drawings of both. The García brothers' brands are cited by the scholar Armando Alonzo as an example of the Mexican-American practice of registering ownership markings in more than one county (see *Tejano Legacy: Rancheros and Settlers in South Texas, 1734–1900*, p. 187). According to Alonzo, García Villarreal lived in San Antonio and his brother resided just across the border in Camargo, Mexico. According to the present document, Toribio had power of attorney over his brother's cattle and apparently managed the ranches on his behalf. The ranch hands authorized to move the cattle are named here ~ Juan José Tijerina and Santos Dimas from the Buenavista Rancho. Nineteenth-century material in Spanish documenting the lives of Mexican Americans in Texas is very scarce on the market.

(McBRB5204)

\$2,250

#### NOT IN STREETER TEXAS

**47. [Texas]. [Mexico].** *Gobierno del Estado Libre de San Luis Potosi. Circular. El E. Sr. Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Se Ha Servido Remitirme el Decreto Siguiente...Para que los Estrangeros Puedan Introducirse y Transitar por el Territorio Mexicano, es Necesario que Obtengan Pasaporte del Gobierno General...* [caption title and first portions of text]. San Luis Potosi: March 22, 1828. Broadsheet, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Central horizontal fold, light foxing. Untrimmed. Very good plus.

An important and seemingly unrecorded territorial printing of an important law issued by the Mexican Congress and disseminated in this case to the state of San Luis Potosi, regarding the issuance of passports while also stipulating certain regulations pertaining to colonization and foreign land ownership in Mexico. This March 1828 law was one of the last attempts by the Mexican Congress to control the influx of foreign speculators into Texas and other parts of Mexico, which naturally affected contemporary American settlers in Texas and New Mexico. The present work ordered the deportation of foreigners without passports, forbid the holding of rural land by all but naturalized citizens of Mexico, and reaffirmed the colonization law of August 18, 1824, which was the basis of all colonization contracts affecting Texas except Austin's first contract. The decree also allowed foreigners to gain title to land that was at least twenty leagues from the border of another country or at least ten leagues of the coast, and detailed other provisions relating to the issue of land sales to foreigners in Mexico.

Most importantly, this decree, in articles ten and eleven, imposed restrictions on foreign colonization, including a new rule that one-fourth of all colonizers must be Mexican citizens. Also, non-naturalized citizens were forbidden from buying land in excess of sixteen leagues and were required to sell said land after twelve years. Beyond that, land sales to un-naturalized citizens were regarded as fraudulent and the land could be claimed by any Mexican who brought it to the attention of the authorities. The decree is signed in print by Jose Eulogio de Esnaurrizar, mayor of San Luis Potosi, and his secretary. The present regulations were a notable entry in a continuing series of

laws issued by the Mexican government in an attempt to control foreign travel, immigration, and colonization in Mexico. No copies in OCLC, no similar documents in Kimball, and not in Streeter Texas (though Streeter 733 seems to also relate to the issuance of passport regulations, but does not attempt to regulate foreign land ownership). We know of only one copy of the Mexico City printing of this decree, which resides at Yale.

(McBRB5343)

\$4,500

#### ON THE ROAD, BUT NOT WITH KEROUAC

48. [Travel]. [Automobiles]. Hubbard, John M. *U.S. Circumference Tour. July 10 - August 20, 1948. Traveled by John M. Hubbard and Brad Randall Jr. [caption title].* [New York?]: 1948. 23pp. of typescript on rectos only. Minor wear, inner margins punched with two holes for storage in an album or folder. Very good.

"The purpose of this Tour around the United States was to fulfill a suppressed desire to see our country while we were still young and free." So begins this original typescript of a 1948 trip around the country by two young Connecticut men, John M. Hubbard and Brad Randall, Jr. in a 1938 Plymouth sedan with 97,130 miles "on the speedometer to start with." The text was written by Hubbard, who often references Brad within the narrative. The trip took the two young men from New York City to Florida and then across the Southwest to California, then eastward again, over the course of just over a month in the Summer of 1948. The men mostly camped out in hammocks set up near their car. On their first day, they attempted to make it to Cape Charles, Maryland, though they fell twenty miles short, instead spending the night in a trailer park near "a squalid negro section with tumbled down houses." Their trip continues down the eastern seaboard, partly by ferry, to North Carolina. They spend a few days swimming, fishing, and staying with Brad's family in Fort Myers, Florida before turning westward.

Along their way westward through the "southland" of Tallahassee, Mobile, and New Orleans, they encountered "a colored porter" at a motor lodge, passed by "an occasional plantation framed in giant oaks covered with spanish moss," described the area between Mobile and New Orleans as "the Riviera of the U.S.," and more. Next, they visited various Texas locales on the Gulf Coast including Beaumont, Houston, and Galveston, where they spent time golfing at River Oaks Country Club and took dates to Galveston's Turf Athletic Club, "a very swanky gambling club [that] the Texas Rangers have been trying to raid for months." They then continued west through Texas, visiting San Antonio, Marfa, and El Paso on their way to Tucson and Yuma, Arizona.

The two men reached El Centro, California on July 31. They spent almost two weeks in California, visiting San Diego, Coronado Island, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Sacramento, and Lake Tahoe (while passing through many other named cities along the way). Hubbard often provides wonderful descriptions of their various stops, as well as interesting observations on locals, landscapes, wildlife, their meals and experiences at country clubs, their visits with friends, and more. They also mention at least twice their attendance at the movies, watching *Key Largo* in Houston, *Foreign Affairs* in San Diego, and an unspecified movie at Grauman's Chinese Theatre, "where the movies first make their appearance...and where the stars put there [sic] initials and hand and foot prints on the sidewalk." While in California they also attended car races, went fishing, saw the world's biggest bowling alley, and spent at least one day "job hunting."

By mid-August, Hubbard and Randall turn for home, visiting a few towns in Nevada (Carson City, Virginia City, and Reno) and Utah (Salt Lake City) before visiting the Continental Divide at Berthoud Pass, Colorado and proceeding thence to Denver. They then raced for home through Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York before Hubbard took a train to Hartford, Connecticut. His mother planned to meet him there for the final leg to his home in Pomfret, Connecticut.

1948 was a banner year for intrepid travelers heading out on the open highways of America ~ the same year Jack Kerouac began work on his seminal Beat novel *On the Road*, which was based on his own adventures on the American open road between 1947 and 1950. The present travel account has echoes of the freedom of Beat

literature in its descriptions. Hubbard also mentions that they visited a "war buddy of Brad's" in Columbus, Ohio; cross-country travel was a particular feature of the lives of war veterans in the late-1940s and 1950s, as returning soldiers sought to see the country they fought so hard to defend in Europe and the South Pacific. The present travel narrative is a brief, but albeit descriptive and interesting account of a cross-country jaunt by two well-to-do Connecticuters who saw a great deal of the United States in just over a month in 1948.

(McBRB4877)

\$950

#### A NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL IN UTAH

**49. [Utah]. [Native American Boarding Schools].** [*Small Collection of Original Materials from the Intermountain Indian School (Intermountain Inter-Tribal School) in Utah*]. [Brigham City, Ut.: 1961-1975]. Two mimeographed documents, totaling fourteen pages, plus seven black & white vernacular photographs. Minor wear. Near fine.

A pair of administrative documents and a small collection of photographs documenting the Intermountain Inter-Tribal School once located in Brigham City, Utah. The Intermountain School was an important Native American boarding school, founded just after the Second World War, mainly to educate Navajo children. The pair of documents present here are both dated in August 1961. The first document is a two-page memorandum from the head girls counselor at the school, Cleo K. Sumter, regarding enrollment and many other matters at the school in 1961. Sumter details arrival procedures for the incoming students, dispersal to dormitories, physical inspection of the students, house meetings, and more. Each "Housemother" is tasked with supervision of "bathing, taking care of any unusual conditions such as skin infections, athlete's foot, abrasions, deformities, and especial care should be given to inspecting the hair and scalps of each girl." The second document is much longer and provides minute details on the "Junior Physical Fitness Tests" and an "Organized Playground Activities Workshop" to be carried out in June 1961. The physical fitness test begins with a "Walk and Run" and "Sit-Ups" and ends with a 50-yard dash. The workshop comprises most of the document, detailing over thirty activities and games, each described in detail and often with rudimentary diagrams of gameplay set up. The games include "Cat and Mouse," "Bombing the Center," "Marching Bear Chase," and many others.

In addition to the two documents, the present collection includes seven photographs produced at the school. The photographs emanate from slightly later than the aforementioned documents, with one dated in 1963 and another which must have been taken after the school was renamed in 1974. The latter features an unnamed teacher or administrator at the school who clutched a yearbook from the Intermountain Inter-Tribal School (the school's name beginning in 1974). Most of the photographs likely emanate from 1963 or thereabouts, and show indigenous students performing in a theatrical setting, playing music, and visiting with Santa Claus.

"Following WWII, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) converted the Bushnell Army Hospital ~ a multi-million dollar military facility ~ into a federally operated Indian Boarding School. Nestled up against the Wasatch Mountains in Brigham City, Utah, the Intermountain Indian School (IIS) became home to an annual 2,150 students, ages six to twenty-two, 600 of which spoke no English upon arrival. The IIS quickly became the largest of the remaining nineteen off-reservation boarding schools operated by the BIA in both size and number of students. As with past models, the IIS emphasized English and other academic and vocational skills and prescribed the age-old practice of assimilating Indians into mainstream America ~ a type of education for extinction. In 1951, IIS superintendent George Boyce, in hopes of permanently removing Navajo children from their Indigenous cultures and communities, proudly announced that the IIS would approach assimilation of 'these backward groups' through 'a more informed attack' in order to Americanize the Navajo children that attended the school. In the fall of 1974, they renamed the school the Intermountain Inter-Tribal School, choosing to enroll students from twenty-six other tribes from across the nation. Because of tribal animosities, riots erupted in February 1975, during which three police officers were injured and several police cars destroyed. Further, operating under conflict of constitutional and federal treaty requirements, the IIS was charged with numerous civil-rights lawsuits that described a number of personal abuses and violations of human rights. On May 17, 1984, the Intermountain

Indian School closed its doors, ending over a century of federally-instituted American Indian boarding school programs" - Terence Wride, "The Intermountain Indian School," intermountainhistories.org.

Institutional holdings of material from the school are rare, with apparently the most substantial collection located at Utah State University. The present collection offers a peek into the inner workings of the school before the major controversies which consumed the school in the later-1970s.

(McBRB4989)

\$950

"THE FULL ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IS WITHHELD FROM WOMEN."

50. [Women]. [Washington State]. *An Abstract of the Laws of the State of Washington Affecting the Rights and Property of Women* [wrapper title]. [Seattle: Seattle Bar for the Woman's Century Club of Seattle, 1898]. 28pp. 5 x 3.5 inches. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Some offsetting and soiling to wrappers, mild shelf wear. Clean internally. Very good.

A very rare pocket-sized collection of legal abstracts intended to educate the women of Washington State about their "rights and duties." The work was compiled for the Woman's Century Club of Seattle by Howard B. Slauson of the Seattle Bar, who wrote the introduction. According to Slauson, "The aim of the following pages is to give an abstract of the statutory law, in si far as it specifically relates to the rights and duties of women." Categories of the law that apply to women begin with "Political Rights," which itself begins with the dominant issue of the day: "The full elective franchise is withheld from women. They are given, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote at any school election, general or special." Incongruously, though the women of Washington are forbidden to vote for any laws or the representatives who make said laws, "Women are admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law in all the courts of the state." Abstracts for other categories of the law cover Civil Rights, Domestic Relations, Divorce, Care and Custody of Children, Property Rights, Wills, Descent, Estate Administration, Homestead Laws, Criminal and Quasi-Criminal Statutes, Bastardy, and Drunkenness. Keeping a house of ill-fame is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Adultery brings a prison sentence not exceeding five years. Women are not allowed to work in a saloon, but are empowered to bring suit against any saloon deemed responsible for providing liquor to any "intoxicated person" who injures them. A rare pamphlet pertaining to women's rights in the American West in the final years of the 19th century. OCLC records a single institutional holding, at Yale.

(McBRB5267)

\$1,750