



Rare Books San Francisco

February 2025

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EPHEMERAL PEACE PLEDGES

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

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

(McBRB5491)

\$1,500

FIRST EDITION

2. **[African American Literature]. Fauset, Jessie Redmon.** *There Is Confusion.* New York: Boni and Liveright, 1924. 297pp., plus errata slip following title page. Original orange cloth stamped in black. Minor edge wear and soiling, soft vertical crease to spine, corners a bit bumped. Pencil ownership signature on title page by author Ira D. Cardiff. Internally clean. Very good.

First edition, first issue with the rare errata slip tipped in between the title page and the dedication. Jessie Redmon Fauset (1882-1961) was one of the leading figures of the Harlem Renaissance as a novelist, poet, critic, and as literary editor of *The Crisis*. In the latter role, she brought to public notice numerous other luminaries such as Langston Hughes, Jean Toomer, and Countee Cullen. The present novel is one of her seminal works, and the first of a four-book cycle (including *Plum Bun*, *The Chinaberry Tree*, and *Comedy: American Style*) that revolves around social standing, color, and the phenomenon of "passing." Though she helped numerous writers achieve fame and success, Fauset is still an under-appreciated literary figure herself. "Fauset turned to writing novels in 1922 when she recognized that Black authors should take control of their representation in fiction. Begun in response to white novelist T.S. Stripling's *Birthright* (1922), her first novel, *There Is Confusion* appeared in 1924, the eve of the most productive period of the Harlem or New Negro Renaissance. Both racial identity and racial heritage were central discourses in the cultural movement that gave rise to a new generation of Black artists and intellectuals. Fauset's novel explored both discourses in rendering the lives of three interconnected characters, Joanna Marshall,

Peter Bye, and Maggie Ellersley, who survive racial discrimination and transcend class divisions during the early decades of the twentieth century" - Hine, et al., *Black Women in America: An Historical Encyclopedia*. (McBRB5553) \$3,500

UNRECORDED PROMOTIONAL FOR A SHORT-LIVED AFRICAN-AMERICAN VACATION SPOT

3. [African American Travel]. [California]. *Rest Haven Hacienda Club A Peaceful - Quiet "Home Away From Home"* [caption title]. [N.p., likely Los Angeles: ca. 1949]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet, plus pictorial postcard. Original mailing folds, minor wear. Paper remnants to verso of postcard, likely from removal from a scrapbook. Very good.

A pair of unrecorded and highly ephemeral promotional items touting the amenities of a short-lived African-American vacation destination in southern California in the years after World War II. The Rest Haven Hacienda Club was located about fifty miles from Los Angeles and just twelve miles from Elsinore, in the "Historical Temesdcal Canyon, near the site of the first U.S. Post Office in Riverside County, and surrounded by the Cleveland National Forest, in the shadow of Santiago Peak." The promotional flyer is festooned on the front cover with a full-page monotone photograph picturing an African-American couple posed next to their automobile in the main courtyard of the Rest Haven Hacienda Club. Another full-page photograph inside pictures the dining room, and a full-page map showing the location of the club is printed on the rear cover. The inside front cover contains a full-page of text describing the club, detailing its location, accessibility by car and bus, climate, grounds, water system, buildings, activities, and more. Outdoor activities included horseback riding, swimming, tennis, handball, croquet, horse shoes, ping pong, and hiking. Interestingly, the promotional text of the flyer makes no mention that the club is intended for African Americans; the only clue is the African-American couple in the front cover image. The same goes for the accompanying pictorial postcard ~ the front pictures five African American men and women posed by the club's swimming pool, but contains only general promotional language ("Rest Haven Vacation Resort - For Relaxation - Fun - Recreation").

A general history of the short-lived club can be pieced together from contemporary newspaper records. The club was owned by southern California entrepreneur Carl H. Gipson, but likely not built by him; an article in the January 27, 1949 issue of the African-American newspaper the *California Eagle* mentions that the club is "now owned and operated by Negroes." The club likely opened around this time, in early-1949. According to the February 10, 1949 issue of the *California Eagle* (a notable African-American newspaper printed in L.A.), Gipson was preparing for a "Press Party" intended "to entertain members of the press when they come up for their first visit to the Rest Haven Hacienda Club." Apparently the club was short-lived, as a few issues of the *Los Angeles Tribune* in late-1950 and early-1951 print an advertisement from realtor George G. Smith, offering the club for sale for \$37,500. We could locate nothing about the club in OCLC.

(McBRB5580)

\$1,750

"SEGREGATION IS A TRAGIC EVIL WHICH IS UTTERLY UNCHRISTIAN."

4. [African Americana]. King, Martin Luther, Jr. *Christ, the Church and Race*. Detroit: Dept. of Christian Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of Michigan, [1958]. [2],9,[1]pp. Original printed self wrappers, with all text printed in dark blue, stapled. Light edge wear, minimal rusting to staples. Very good plus.

A very rare pamphlet printing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s fiery keynote address delivered before an audience of about 250 Episcopal priests and laymen attending a conference on "Christ, the Church and Race" in Detroit. Dr. King gave the address on May 16, 1958 at the Veterans Memorial Building. The pamphlet opens with a one-page introduction by Joseph A. Pelham, Executive Director in the Department of Christian Social Relations at the Episcopal Diocese of Michigan. The nine numbered pages of the text are taken up with Dr. King's address, in which he wishes to discuss "the problem of race" and "the role of the Church in facing the nation's chief moral dilemma." Dr. King discusses the lack of racial progress despite advances in technology and science; the evil of

segregation; the "responsibility of the Church" in "making brotherhood a reality;" the need for ministers to "take the lead in strong Christian social action" and "purge its own body of discriminatory practices;" and more. Dr. King has organized his speech in several sections with headings such as "Tragic Dilemma," "Inescapable Must," "Social Action," "Courageous Leadership," "A Citizen of Two Worlds," and so forth. Towards the end of his address, King name-checks Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Jesus of Nazareth, James Russell Lowell, William Cullen Bryant, and begins the ramp-up of his conclusion by quoting the prayer of "an old Negro slave preacher" as follows: "Lord, we ain't what we wanta be; we ain't what we oughta be; we ain't what we're gonna be; but thank God, we ain't what we was." King concludes by adding: "But we've made progress. Let us keep moving toward the goal of justice and freedom for all men and this will be the Great Day of God's Kingdom." OCLC records just two copies of this obscure King address, at Columbia and Stanford.

(McBRB5566)

\$2,250

UNIQUE DOCUMENTATION OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL

5. [African Americana]. [Louisiana]. [Jonesboro Colored High School]. [*Manuscript Ledger from Jonesboro Colored High School in Jim Crow Louisiana*]. [Jonesboro, La.: 1931-1941]. [78]pp. of manuscript entries. Tall folio. Contemporary three-quarter red cloth and brown cloth boards, gilt stamping on spine reading, "Ledger." Moderate edge wear, binding shaken, some scuffing and staining to boards. Scattered staining and soiling to text, hinges cracked throughout with occasional loose leaves. A well-used ledger book. Good.

An informative manuscript ledger documenting student performance and various financial matters within the segregated Jonesboro Colored High School in Jim Crow Louisiana. The first leaf of text is titled, "Record Book of the Jonesboro Colored High School Session 1931-'32," but the compilers continued to use the ledger for several years. The principal of the school is identified as Professor G.L. Hawk, who likely maintained the book along with other administrators and teachers. Jonesboro Colored High School was founded in 1922 at the behest of four local white people who recruited G.L. Hawk from the African-American Dodson Training School, where he was serving as principal. Green Lucillious Hawk was born into slavery in Macon, Georgia in 1864 but later became a noted educator and administrator, as evidenced here. After serving as the founding administrator of the Jonesboro school, Hawk retired in 1937 and passed away in 1953. The school would go through a couple of name changes (Jackson Parish Training School and Jackson High School) before eventually closing in 1970. Hawk Elementary School in Jonesboro was named after the Jonesboro Colored High School's founding principal.

In the present ledger, Hawk and his staff record various aspects of school life during the 1931-32 school year and for other subsequent years. The ledger opens with a list of "Promotions for Session 1932-33" containing the names and academic average of almost thirty students who will be moving on to grades seventh through tenth the next year (apparently Jonesboro didn't graduate a first class of seniors until Hawk's last year in 1937). Two of the students with lower averages are noted as "retained" while three students passed with a grade of 75 and their status is noted as "condition" (likely conditional). The ledger thereafter includes detailed lists of students and their grades in various subjects (sometimes at six-week marking periods), lists of students by grade in 1933-34 and 1934-35, numerous pages recording the "General Expenses" for 1934-35 after the school was renamed Jackson Parish Training School, and so forth. The ledger also records long lists of rents paid by various named individuals who appear to be related to the school, either family of students or perhaps workers at the school, and other financial information, including a short list of money received during a "Drive for New Building" (which would be erected in 1939). The latter portion of the ledger is taken up with long lists of food purchases (and other expenses) made in 1941 by various named individuals; these were either made for the school or the ledger was repurposed that year as a local store ledger (the time period of entries jumps from 1935 to 1941 between pages 72 and 73).

Many of the students and their grades are recorded over at least a two-year period as they progress within the school, offering a chance to study student performance over time, admittedly a short time but nonetheless interesting. In total, the ledger is a phenomenal primary source allowing for the study of the educational issues

and economics of segregated African-American education through a brief period in the life of a Black school in Jim Crow Louisiana.
(McBRB5508) \$2,500

"TO MAKING COFFIN FOR LEVIA CURTIS FREE BLACK WOMAN...."

6. [African Americana]. [Maryland]. *[Manuscript Document Containing Costs for Coffins Made for Five Named Free Black Women]*. St. Mary's County, Md.: April 8, 1853. [1]p., docketed on verso. Fore-edge unevenly trimmed but costing no text, minor wear and foxing. Very good.

A notable document from antebellum Maryland, documenting the costs of coffins made for one white woman and five free African-American women, the latter of whom are each variously described as a "free black woman," "free coloured woman," or a "free black." Most importantly, each woman is named, with three of the women carrying the same last name and appearing to emanate from the same family. The women are, in order as listed on the document: Levia Curtis, Jane Jenkins, Elizabeth Milburn, Henrietta Curtis, and Elizabeth Curtis. The coffins were made for the five African-American women between December 19, 1851 and August 26, 1852; the coffins cost \$3 each. The document is certified at the bottom by Saint Mary's County, Maryland Justice of the Peace Samuel B. Hammett. This is the only such document we have seen documenting economic activities of five free named African-American women before the Civil War.
(McBRB5447) \$1,250

MINUTES OF AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN BENEFIT SOCIETY IN VIRGINIA

7. [African Americana]. National Ideal Benefit Society. *Supreme Lodge National Ideal Benefit Society Incorporated. Minutes of the Following Annual Conventions September 2-4, 1913...September 6-7, 1921.* Richmond, Va.: H.H. Price, 1921. [8],151pp. Original printed wrappers. Light wear and minor even toning. Near fine.

An early publication by an important Virginia African-American insurance cooperative. The present work is a compendium of reports for the annual conventions from 1913 to 1921 for the National Ideal Benefit Society, an African American co-ed fraternal organization created by A.W. Holmes in 1912. The text records the minutes of each annual meeting from the organization's inception, providing a detailed record of the organization's activities throughout the 1910s and into the early-1920s. The text is supplemented with a historical sketch of the organization written by T.C. Erwin, along with a portrait photograph of A.W. Holmes, and two full-page photographic plates ~ one with four photographic portraits of "Deceased Supreme Officers" (two women and two men) and the other capturing the 150 or so "Officers and Delegates of the 9th Annual Session, 1921." Rare, with only five copies in OCLC, at Yale, Duke, the University of Virginia, the Library of Virginia, and the Virginia Historical Society Library.
(McBRB5526) \$850

A LEAGUE OF THEIR NOME

8. [Alaska]. [Women]. *The Lightning Strikers. Winners of the Ladies Indoor Baseball League Trophy, Nome, Alaska, 1914* [caption title]. Nome, Ak.: Lomen Bros., 1914. Platinum print, 6.5 x 9.5 inches on a sheet 10.5 x 13.5 inches. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A splendid photograph of the champion Nome Lightning Strikers women's baseball team. Women's baseball evolved alongside men's leagues beginning in the 1860s, often playing indoors and unrecorded by the historical record. Women's baseball was particularly popular in Minnesota and parts of the Midwest in the early 20th century. The present image bears evidence of the sport's migration to the Alaska Territory, where long winters would have

been conducive to an indoor league. Further evidence of the team is scant, but this image by the Nome firm Lomen Brothers captures a group of poised young women with a confident aura. The Lomen Brothers moved from Minnesota to Alaska at the height of the Nome gold rush in 1903. By 1909, the population of Nome has collapsed from 20,000 souls to nearly a tenth that size. These women would have been among the hearty settlers who stayed in the region. A wonderful image for the history of women in sport and the frontier.
(McBRB5465) \$850

AMERICAN MILITARY NEWS FROM REMOTE ALASKA

9. [Alaska]. [World War II]. [*Small Archive of Printed Items from Adak, Alaska, Including Thirty Issues of The Adakian Newspaper*]. Adak, Ak.: 1945-1946. Thirty issues, each 4pp., some stapled at top left but most simply nested, plus a few partial issues and two Sunday supplements, one issue of the *Adak Tribune*, two holiday menus, a handful of photographs, and numerous cartoon clippings. Minor overall wear. Very good.

A wonderful collection of printed items and photographs from the remote island of Adak, Alaska produced by the United States Army during World War II. The largest portion of the collection is comprised of thirty issues of *The Adakian*, a U.S. Army unit newspaper assembled and printed on Adak during the latter part of the war and just afterwards. The issues here date from April 25, 1945 and February 23, 1946, and include legions of military news from around the world, as well as stateside news, sports reports, and details on local activities such as movies, radio programs available to the troops. The editorial note at the end of each issue states that the newspaper is assembled from the "Associated Press and Army News Service, as well as the facilities of the WXLB Newsroom." It also notes that the *Adakian* is "printed daily and may not be mailed."

In addition to the *Adakian*, the present collection includes one two-page issue of the *Adak Tribune* (possibly a partial). This issue includes a notable story titled, "Negro Troops Take Six Islands," covering news from the Pacific Fleet Headquarters that "six small Marianas islands, stretching 300 miles north of Saipan, are now under U.S. control after two platoons of Negro infantrymen took them over with only the firing of one pistol shot." Other material present here includes the 1945 Thanksgiving and Christmas menus from Adak, a ship's menu for the S.S. Denali, six photographs which appear to emanate from Alaska (but which are not identified), and a grouping of several cartoons clipped from other issues of the *Adakian*.

OCLC records five institutional holdings of various issues of *The Adakian*, at the Alaska State Library, the University of Alaska, Anchorage, the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Denver Public Library, and Yale. Only three institutions hold any issues of the *Adak Tribune*, the Alaska State Library, the University of Alaska, Anchorage, and the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
(McBRB5574) \$1,250

DESCRIBING LIFE IN ARIZONA

10. [Arizona]. [*Three Letters Written by a Woman to Her Family Back in California, Describing Life in Rural Arizona*]. San Simon, Az.: 1915. [8]pp. total, quarto and octavo sheets. Old fold lines, minor wear. With original envelopes. Very good.

Three letters written by an Arizona settler to her family back home in California. Her letters focus on water in the region, as well as her desire for her family to move to the area, providing insights into settlement of a relatively rural portion of the state. San Simon is located in the far southeast corner of the state, due west of Tucson near the New Mexico border. It was a stop on the Butterfield Overland Mail, and in 1880 was connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Initially a fertile and grassy plain, the area suffered from severe erosion around the river caused by settlers, and by 1919 was in need of serious conservation. Today it is a census-designated place with around 150 inhabitants.

Lizzie Carr, the author, writes to her family back in Berkeley. Her first letter, datelined in January, mentions visiting a cienega, or local wetland area: "We drove over to the cinega [sic] Sunday. There seems to be lots of water swamps. Couldn't get near the water holes, because the men didn't take their rubber boots. There was lots of game, duck, snipes, & quail." In her letter from the next month, she writes appreciatively of having received plants and bulbs from home, and again talks about water on her homestead: "Otis & Ardee are building a reservoir from the stump pile to the well on my place. It is 700 ft by 60 ft ~ equal to the Panama Canal. I suppose not, any way Arthur can bring his boat that he had on his way to Klondyke and show us how. We put some rainbow trout in the pond and we can go fishing when you come again and perhaps Otis wouldn't be so busy."

In her final letter, dated August, she is less upbeat about her sister moving to Arizona, writing of the difficulties they've faced. A mere six months later, all that water seems less abundant: "It has been so dry, very little rain and the wells have failed considerable, and now he is installing a pump. Will let you know the results. A couple of neighbors on higher ground are pumping quite successfully and there [sic] wells doesn't flow at all. It looks as though it is going to be a pumping proposition with everyone. ... May we would like for you to come to our country, but we don't like to encourage you to do so, there are lots of ups and downs, and one has to put up with lots of hardships. Unless you have plenty of means. We have no children to educate and yet I feel just awfully discouraged some times and wonder how things will pan out. It takes money every where & Otis has his own machinery stocks & everything but of course if you could get paten[t]ed land, you might hold it for a speculation if you wouldn't care to come. Don't know how long we may stay here. We have a nice neighborhood, all southern people, happy go lucky. Now don't think we are trying to discourage you for my intentions are good, and Otis says he would rather you would wait until we see how the crops such as alfalfa are going to do, & he says land is not advancing in prices. There's no buyers at all, and he thinks in a few yrs you would have just as good a shot at getting land as now. Lots of our apple trees have died, don't know the cause, some of the plums also. And our nicest trees, too, sometimes. Otis thinks they didn't get enough water but the peaches & figs & apricots are doing nicely."

(McBRB4841)

\$850

RARE GUIDE FOR ARMENIAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES

11. [Armenian Americana]. [California]. *For Your Information* [wrapper title]. Los Angeles: Bozart Press, 1961. 20pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Slight discoloration to wrappers, slight bump to top corner throughout. Internally clean. Very good plus.

A scarce guide book intended for "practical use in the daily life of the Armenians of Southern California" at the outset of the 1960s. The guide is printed in both Armenian and English and includes a list of churches, emergency information, freeway driving regulations, a table of postage rates, and more. Particularly interesting is the section listing "compatriotic unions" organized by region (Aintab, Iran, Kessab, Malatia, Vasbouragan, etc.). The work finishes with a section of "other organizations" specifically helpful to the Armenian-American community, including the Armenian Allied Arts Association, the Armenian Cultural Guild of Los Angeles, the Armenian Radio Hour, and so forth. The rear wrapper is printed with an advertisement for the funeral services from Otto G. Bagdasarian, who promises "Our own language, racial and religious sentiments and traditions from any Church, Chapel or Cemetery" to "every Armenian family." The work was printed by the Bozart Press in Los Angeles; whether this press related to the poetry publisher Ernest Hartsock is unknown to us, though this particular press seems to be devoted to printing Armenian-language materials beginning in the 1930s. We could locate no other copies from this fifth year of the guide's publication.

(McBRB5279)

\$750

RARE MEXICAN FIREARMS MANUAL, PRINTED IN NEW YORK

12. Benavides, Rafael. *Practica del Tirador, o sea, Tratado Elemental Sobre la Teoria del Tiro...* Nueva York: Imprenta de "El Correo de Nueva York", 1874. [4],xi,430,[1]pp., plus five plates (three folding). Early-20th century quarter black calf and blue textured cloth, gilt spine titles, by Mexican binder Saul A. Alva with his binder's ink stamp on front free endpaper. Edges and spine ends scuffed, minor soiling to boards, corners bumped. Occasional uneven toning, but internally clean. Very good.

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

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

The text covers a wide variety of topics in great detail, including design and function of different types of firearms, particularly rifles; instructions for shooting from a variety of positions; directions and drills for firing as a unit; and extensive explanations of ballistics. In addition to several in-text illustrations and tables, the work contains five plates (three folding) that depict firing positions, ballistics diagrams, a general diagram of the firing mechanism of a rifle, and the specific method for reloading a Remington rifle. A very scarce Spanish language imprint; we locate only four copies, at the University of Texas, New York Public Library, Columbia, and AAS.

The Benavides manual is bound with another rare work - a mathematical treatise on ballistics entitled *Conferencias sobre teoria del tiro...* by Pedro de Morales y Prieto (Barcelona: Revista Cientifico-Militar y Bibliotec Militar, 1886). 175pp., plus five tables and an errata leaf. OCLC locates just a single copy of this Spanish manual, at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris.

(McBRB4082)

\$2,250

CLAIM JUMPING AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH

13. [California Gold Rush]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from J.C. Martin to A.M. Bell Regarding Mining Claims and Local Events]*. Elk Hill, Ca.: December 17, 1853. [3]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Old folds, light wear and soiling. With original mailing envelope. Very good.

An informative letter sent from a miner in Gold Rush-era California to a friend in Tuolumne County, primarily concerning a mining claim, but also providing many interesting local details. The author writes, "I managed to keep a claim for you which is joining to mine, in this way, it is one that my partner sold to a speculator who laid a land warrant on it." He discusses the process of the land warrants and how he made the man title the claim properly in San Francisco. "This claim was jumped last summer by W.H. Dixon first sheriff of Trinity City who died the day before he intended to occupy the house he built on the claim. He shot himself accidentally and never spoke." The author immediately stepped in and nabbed it for his friend, but it was short-lived. "The claim is cheap at \$2,000 as soon as I made it known that I should not administer, it was jumped by 3 in one day before 9 o'clock.

So much for your not coming as I told you I could not keep them off any longer and you would not come if I had." He further mentions that he is digging potatoes, which he deems the finest in the world, discusses issues with the crop, and further talks about new arrivals in the area.
(McBRB4788) \$950

EPHEMERAL PRINTING FROM THE GOLD RUSH

14. [California Gold Rush]. Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company. *[Printed Circular Letter from the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company Regarding Company Stock]*. London: May 19, 1855. [2]pp., on a bifolium. Previously folded. Light wear along top edge; short closed tear at right margin. Scattered faint foxing. With original mailing envelope. About very good.

This two-page printed circular, dated May 19th, 1855, from the Anglo-California Gold Mining Company in London, offers to convert "unissued shares" of company stock into "preference shares." The first page of the circular reads, in part:

"You will observe from the enclosed report [not present] of the adjourned General Meeting, that circumstances have arisen in California rendering it imperative that the Director should immediately have at his command a further sum of £6,600. You will also observe that the Board have power to convert the unissued shares into preference shares, at par, to be offered in the first instance to the present holders of shares. The advantage offered to persons taking those Shares is that they are guaranteed a dividend of 25 per cent per annum before any dividend is paid on the other Shares."

The second leaf of the bifolium prints a blank form for recipients to purchase said preferred shares. During the first years of the California gold rush, approximately 120 companies formed in Great Britain to offer mining shares in the booming goldfields to the public. Many saw these companies as an opportunity to invest in the boom without facing the expense or the danger of traveling to California. Most, however, ended in failure, and investors collectively lost almost £2 million at the time.

The Anglo-California Gold Mining Company, formed by Luke Williams in March 1849, was one of the first and largest of these British ventures, and it sold thousands of ten shilling shares to the public. Williams sent a former Royal Navy Captain, Henry Vere Huntley to the Calaveras River in early 1850 to start the operation. When he failed, Williams arranged a deal with Fremont's Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Company to crush and refine their ore and the ore of smaller ventures. To that end, the company sent two steam-powered crushing mills to California, and when those proved useless to the task, the company failed.
(McBRB5250) \$500

CATTLE IN CALIFORNIA

15. [California Gold Rush]. [Cattle]. *[Manuscript Letter, Signed, from a California Cattleman at the Height of the Gold Rush]*. Cache Creek, Ca.: September 17, 1854. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Folio. Old folds, slight loss and separation at folds. Light soiling. About very good.

A lengthy and informative letter written by a cattleman in frontier California to a friend back home in Missouri. The author, M.R.K. Biggs, corresponds with John C. Whitledge of Frankford, Missouri, relaying details of his cattle operation, the California climate, and the difficulties faced in the territory.

"Our stock is now in the Point between Sac River and Feather River. They are all doing well and beginning to improve. We lost some 81 or 82 head of cattle in all out of 384 though we sold some 18 or 20 that was lame and

with sore feet. Our fattest and best cattle died...when there is from 3 to 8 and as high as 10 head of a man's cattle dies in 24 hours it is a little dishardning [sic]."

He continues, citing the loss of two mules and the general scarcity of stock, and also laments the low prices fetched by the cattle he's raising. "Cattle that would have brought from 55 to 60 doll. here last season the same kind of emigrant cattle is not worth more than 40 dollars. Last season fat cattle is worth from 70 to 80 dollars per head, we was offered \$40 around for our cattle; if beef remains at the present prices which is about 12 1/2 cts on foot our steers in twelve months will bring \$75 or \$80 per head. Emig. cows with young calves is worth from 60 to 80 dollars a piece. Small mules and horses is no higher than in the States."

He goes on to speculate about local raising versus imports from the States, saying it is far more cost effective and the grass good enough to raise stock in California. "In California we can raise cattle here cheaper than they can be raised in the States. The finest grass country in [the] world, no feeding to do. And the finest wheat and barley in the world. Barley can be bought for 1 1/8 to 1 2/8 per pound, wheat is 1 3/4 to 2 cents per pound." He comments on the fur traders he encounters, noting that he has "see[n] plenty of well raised men that had been living on the plains for years. ... Some of them have squaws & others have wives in St. Louis." Regarding California generally, he writes, "I think I shall be well pleased with this country when I become accustomed to the ways of the people & country. We have a fine climate here, now, but the rains has to come. ... I have not been off my horse or mule a day since I left. And I assure you it is no small job to bring a train of cattle across. Our stock was for about 4 months they had a guard around them day & night." He closes with wishes for news of home and future letters. A fine and discursive letter regarding the agricultural side of the California gold rush.

(McBRB4674)

\$2,000

"TOUJOURS DE L'OR!..."

16. [California Gold Rush]. [France]. *Des Millions Pour un Sou! Mines d'Or de la Californie - Nouveaux Détails.* [Paris]: Typ. Schneider, Rue d'Erfurth, 1, [1849]. Broadside, approximately 18 x 13 inches. Matted and framed. A pair of short closed tears, repaired, at lower edge. Even toning and light creasing. Contemporary manuscript annotation under caption title. Very good.

A wonderful, illustrated faux news broadside published in Paris as gold fever coursed through Europe in 1849. The headline promises "nouveaux détails" of the gold mines in California, but the text is in fact a humorous description and light-hearted admonishment of the multitudes thoughtlessly giving up their livelihoods for the hardscrabble life of a gold digger in the California wilderness. The first section runs through a litany of types who are abandoning their lives for adventure and advises them not to consider the difficulties of the journey:

"En route pour les mines d'or de la Californie! Partez! Il n'est pas nécessaire que vous preniez de lourds baggages : une cassette et une bonne pioche vous suffiront. Ne vous laissez pas décourager par la peur d'une navigation de cinq mois... elle sera peut-être périlleuse... mais le résultat est si consolant : de l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importent la colique et les fièvres doublées d'un mal de mer brutal... de l'or!... toujours de l'or!... Qu'importe d'être noir ou jaune en mourant, du moment qu'on se repose dans un linceul d'or pour l'éternité! Partez!"

The remainder of the text somewhat sardonically describes life in California, and warns prospective travelers not long for the comforts of home, but rather to concentrate on their sought-after riches:

"Par exemple, ne vous attendez pas à jouir de toutes les douceurs de la vie... Vous n'y trouverez ni biftecks au beurre d'anchois, ni dinde truffées; car les aliments y sont rares... Mais les racines y sont en grande abondance... Vous vivrez un peu à la manière des anachorètes pour un temps... seulement, vous déterrerez de l'or... ce qu'ils ne faisaient pas, que l'on sache..."

The illustration, which occupies approximately the top third of the broadside, depicts men and women from all walks of life carrying pickaxes on their shoulders and racing for a ship about to depart. The image carries the printed signature of "B. Netter;" a contemporary manuscript note under the caption identifies the publication date as February 17, 1849. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France estimates that as many as 40,000 French men and women made their way to California between 1848 and 1856. The present broadside is an excellent document of California gold fever in France and the pervasive interest in gold rush news in Europe during the mid-19th century. Rare, we locate just four copies, at Berkeley, UCSD, California Historical Society, and the BNF. (McBRB5043) \$4,750

GOLD RUSH DIARY

17. [California Gold Rush]. [Michigan]. Northrup, Enos. *[Manuscript Gold Rush Diary Kept by Enos Northrup of Michigan, Including Particularly Informative Financial Records from the Gold Fields]*. [Various locations, mostly in Michigan, Panama, and California: 1851-1853]. [74]pp. of manuscript text, plus [16]pp. of additional manuscript laid in. 12mo. Contemporary sheep. Binding worn and stained, joints partially split, spine mostly perished. Light overall toning and occasional minor staining to text. Good.

A unique and informative account of a young Michigander's experiences to, in, and back from the California gold fields in the early-1850s. According to his own notations on the first page of text, Enos Northrup hailed from Vevay Township in Ingham County, Michigan and was "Bound for California" on November 18, 1851; he also notes just below that he is "Bound for home" on June 15, 1853. Between these dates, Northrup documents his activities on the way to California, during his time prospecting for gold near Nevada City and Grass Valley, and briefly during his trip back to Michigan.

The preponderance of Northrup's diary is comprised of a "Memorandum" of near-daily activities recorded between November 18, 1851 and July 15, 1853. He begins by setting off for Jackson and then Detroit on his ultimate voyage to California through Panama via the Chagres River and then overland to the Pacific and San Francisco. The first twenty pages of the diary record his steamship voyage on the *Falcon*; interestingly, he notes that while in Panama on December 18, 1851, "some of us finally hired the natives to carry our baggage over." While en route, Northrup details the challenges of the voyage, other passengers bound for California, the economics of steamship travel, some deaths along the way, and more.

Northrup's ship arrived in San Francisco on January 14, 1852: "Ho for California. We arrived at San Francisco at day light." He immediately took a steamer "for Sacramento City 150 miles up the river Sacramento." He provides a brief description of the future capital city of the Golden State: "Sac City very pleasant place much larger than I expected. Splendid fine level country around the city." Northrup continues to Nevada City, first crossing the Bear River, and finds his "first days work in California" in Grass Valley on January 19. His first day was spent "ditching at 6 dollars per day." He spends the next thirty pages of his diary recording brief entries on his work, or on seeking work, in the gold fields around Grass Valley and Nevada City. His entries typify the struggles faced by many prospectors in chronicling occasional bursts of work with periods of inaction and hustling work where he could find it before eventually finding some measure of success.

By May 1852, Northrup notes his work hauling lumber for a sluice and noting a few times that "mining claims don't pay." He also takes work on a ranch during this time. While in the Grass Valley area, Northrup mentions traveling to New Town and Rough and Ready, a mining claim he owned in Indian Springs, and working along the Yuba River, and occasionally drops the names of fellow prospectors in the area, such as John Hubbard, A.E. Hill, W.G. Standish, and Hanna Clemmons. Northrup also occasionally memorializes notable events in camp or the surrounding area. In June 1852, Northrup records a rather curious incident: "Three Indians hung today for murdering a white man." Just below this, he also notes that "Indians burn their dead and make an awful yelling."

Northrup also mentions the activities of Native Americans later in his diary; on July 29, 1852, he notes that "Indians burnt ground over to catch grasshoppers to eat."

Northrup's journal is especially valuable for his inclusion of "money receiv'd in California" and other financial information he includes during his time in the gold fields. Beginning in July 1852, when he apparently found a paying claim, Northrup regularly notes his daily earnings, often also noting work done by his men. For example, on July 9 his entry reads: "3 men work. Wash out in fore noon. Had 130, 77 cents one third mine, \$43.59." He also sometimes notes his earnings for a given week, as well as moments when he sells portions of claims and other business. These almost daily amounts are recorded by Northrup in well over a hundred entries dating from July 1852 through the end of his time in the gold fields about a year later. In addition to his regular entries of earnings, Northrup includes a five-page ledger-style listing of his earnings in California towards the front of his diary, as well as a small sixteen-page makeshift pocket ledger detailing "company accounts" between February 1, 1852 and June 5, 1853. Northrup left California in mid-June 1853, and the final five pages of the journal record his journey home to Michigan, where he arrives a month later.

(McBRB5503)

\$9,500

ACTIVIST POSTER

18. [California]. *Speculators Invading Our Neighborhoods, Our Rents and Property Taxes Soaring, and the International Hotel Threatened ~ to Fight for Decent Housing, for a Decent Life, We Need Unity!* [caption title]. San Francisco: [1977]. Broadside poster on orange cardstock, printed in blue and red, 11 x 28 inches. Light soiling and wear, a few small pin holes from hanging. Very good.

Signage used in the fight to over the preservation of low-income housing in San Francisco's Manilatown district. In November 1968, tenants at the International Hotel, a single-room-occupancy low-income housing building, began an eviction fight that would last for nine years. Most were older Filipino and Chinese, and they staged an intensive protest against gentrification and the encroachment of the city's financial district. Local grassroots activism kept the evictions at bay throughout the period, before the tenants lost their fight and the hotel was demolished. This sign encourages the reader to vote YES on Proposition U, a policy which mandated the city buy the International Hotel and bring it up to code to maintain its use as low-income housing. The Proposition was defeated in November 1977. The efforts of local activists, however, did lead to the creation of more low-income housing on the site where the hotel had once stood.

(McBRB2916)

\$850

BILINGUAL BROADSIDE INVOLVING A NOTED MEXICAN LAND GRANT IN CALIFORNIA

19. [California]. [Cattle]. *Administrator's Sale! Pursuant to an Order of the Probate Court of Santa Clara County...150 Head of Beef Cattle.... Vente del Administrador! En Virtud de una Order de la Corte de Provanza del Condado de Santa Clara...150 Reses Gordas...* [caption title]. San Jose: Tribune Job Printing Office, 1854. Broadside, 16 x 11 inches. Old folds, minor toning and foxing, two contemporary manuscript date corrections. Very good.

An unrecorded early California bilingual broadside announcing the sale of 150 heads of cattle from a Mexican, then Mexican-American ranch in Santa Clara County, California in 1854. The cattle are being sold "at the house of Francisco Alviso, on the Rancho belonging to the estate of Jose Delores Pacheco, deceased, situated in the County of Alameda." The broadside then gives the date and time of the auction, per the instructions of the Public Administrator of Santa Clara County, John Yontz. The text is then repeated in Spanish translation at the bottom of the broadside. In both cases, the date of the sale is overwritten with a strip of white tape and a new manuscript date applied on top of said tape. The broadside was produced at the relatively-short-lived *San Jose Tribune's* Job Printing Office in the year the paper began (it would run until the early-1860s).

The broadside is emblematic of real estate matters in mid-19th-century California, when lands that once belonged to Mexican citizens became United States property. Jose Delores Pacheco was the alcalde of Mexico's Pueblo de San Jose and was given the land referred to here, Rancho Santa Rita by Mexican Governor Juan Alvarado in 1839. Following the U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War, and pursuant to the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Pacheco's grant was honored; upon Pacheco's death, Rancho Santa Rita was sold to Augustin Alviso by Pacheco's heirs, and was eventually broken up, ending up in the hands of several American landholders. The house mentioned in the present broadside, built by Francisco Alviso earlier in 1854 still stands today in the Alviso Adobe Community Park in Pleasanton. We were unable to locate any other copies of this interesting bilingual broadside; in general, early California bilingual printing is very scarce.

(McBRB5375)

\$2,250

RECORDS OF CALIFORNIA CATTLE KINGS

20. [California]. [Cattle]. [Dunphy & Hildreth]. *[Stockman's Ledger Documenting the Commercial Activities of Dunphy & Hildreth, Prominent 19th-Century California Cattle Dealers]*. [San Francisco: 1858-1863]. [23],180pp. Folio. Contemporary suede, leather spine labels, spine title in gilt. Moderate scuffing to boards, corners worn. Minor occasional thumb-soiling to text. Very good.

An informative and useful stockman's ledger containing five years of transactions between California cattle kings Dunphy & Hildreth and their numerous customers in San Francisco just before and during the early years of the Civil War. The ledger begins with an alphabetical listing of the company's customers who appear in the ledger, followed by almost 200 pages of entries recording detailed transactions. The ledger shows primarily beef sales (but also offal, tongues, tallow, and so on) from Dunphy & Hildreth to a wide variety of local and regional firms such as Stockton Street Market, South End Market, San Jose Market, Nevada Market, Broadway Market, the Salsipuedes Ranch, Hensley & Howard, Robin & Gray Metropolitan Market, and more. Some customers are identified by name, such as Herman Hertz, Herman Pope, Joseph Beals, Thomas R. Dean, John Zimmerman, and so forth. Meat sales are shown in pounds, with amounts owed in dollars, and with the right-hand column reserved for monthly payments made by each vendor. The ledger also contains pages recording the company, cash, and expense accounts of both of the partners.

William Dunphy was an Irish immigrant to the United States who engaged in cattle trading along the Mississippi River in his early career. In 1846, during the Mexican-American War, he contracted to furnish the United States Army with beef. Dunphy joined a regiment of Texas Rangers and was actually wounded in several skirmishes. Following the war, Dunphy engaged in the cattle business in Brownsville, Texas, but started for California in the watershed year of 1849. After tiring of gold speculation, Dunphy once again turned his attention to the stock business as rancher and dealer. He became officially associated with Thomas Hildreth in 1855, and over the next three decades the two men headed one of the largest cattle operations in the American West. Dunphy was the more active stockman, owning several large ranches in California and Nevada, and eventually bought out Hildreth in 1881. Hildreth died in San Jose in 1886; Dunphy lasted another six years, and died in San Francisco in 1892 as one of the richest men in California. The present ledger provides insight into half a decade of Dunphy & Hildreth's commercial cattle dealing, as well as a wonderful snapshot of the economics of California stock raising just before and during the first few years of the Civil War.

(McBRB4816)

\$2,250

FILIPINO MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

21. [California]. [Filipinos]. *Handbook. Filipino Federation of America [cover title]*. Los Angeles: 1928. 48pp. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Light soiling to wraps; otherwise, minor wear and even toning. Large pencil ownership inscription to inside rear wrapper. About very good.

An evidently unrecorded edition of this handbook for an early Filipino mutual aid society in California. The group was founded in 1925 by Hilario Camino Moncada, an immigrant from the island of Cebu, to protect and promote the interests of Filipinos coming to the United States. Moncada earned a law degree from USC and won an important case regarding intermarriage of Filipino and Caucasian Americans, and also published a spiritualism-tinged book that asserted the superiority of women over men (that is advertised at the rear of present work). The text of this handbook lays out the organization and principles of the federation, and provides an extensive list of members for all the branches and lodges, including the members of the women's division. We locate neither this edition nor any other in OCLC.

(McBRB5419)

\$850

PROMOTING REAL ESTATE IN OAKLAND

22. [California]. [Jones Tract]. *The Famous Jones Property Situated in the Heart of Beautiful Elmhurst Oakland's Princely Suburb...* [caption title]. San Francisco: A.C. Berthier & Co. General Agents, 1896. [4]pp. on a single large folio sheet. Printed entirely in green ink. Numerous well-executed tape repairs and reinforcements along fold lines and edges. Minor soiling and rubbing. Good.

A decidedly rare real estate promotional for a neighborhood development which now stands in the southernmost portion of Oakland, California. Originally a separate unincorporated town, Elmhurst was annexed by Oakland in 1909, and today is considered part of East Oakland. The present promotional work on Elmhurst includes a variety of text touting the advantages of the subdivision, including "Cement sidewalks laid in front of every lot," "No residence smaller than 10 x 125 feet," and "A Perfect Paradise for Children." The inner two pages of the present promotional fold out to reveal a large plat map of the Andrew Jones subdivision called the "Jones Tract." This neighborhood, surveyed in November 1895 by J. George Smith, is intended to be serviced by both the Vandercook Electric Railroad and the Corral Hollow Coal Mines, which "will pass directly through Elmhurst" and provide residents with coal at half price. Perhaps the principal feature of the present work is the handsome "Bird-Eye View of Elmhurst Alameda County Cal." printed on the fourth page. The view features Elmhurst Park and a number of buildings from the Power House and Elmhurst Supply Company to the School House and Hotel Elmhurst. The bird's-eye view was produced by the San Francisco engravers Glover and Epting. A wonderful California promotional with a rare double feature - a plat map and a bird's-eye view produced specifically for the work at hand. No copies in OCLC under the caption title, but two copies reported under the title of the bird's-eye view, at the Oakland Public Library and the Bancroft Library.

(McBRB2296)

\$1,750

A YOUNG MAN'S UNTIMELY END

23. [California]. [Suicide]. *[Lengthy Autograph Letter, Signed, from a Young Woman Detailing Her Fiance's Suicide]*. Lompoc, Ca.: 1912. 22pp. Octavo sheets. Old fold lines, some minor wear and soiling. Slight loss to final leaf, affecting one word. About very good.

A long and detailed letter from a young woman to her fiance's family, describing his last days, their relationship, and the shock surrounding his death. Miss Alta Upton was not yet nineteen years old when her young man, Kelly, shot himself in the head. Prior to the event, he had told several people that he was going to kill himself and that he might not show up to breakfast, but no one took him seriously, thinking he was only "joshing." Alta is unsure of the reasons behind his untimely death, though she recounts several things that may have contributed. Among these is Kelly's homesickness, though he did not want to go home without "money in his pockets." She writes of him, "Kelly had no bad habits that I know of excepting chewing tobacco. ... He was at work all of the time he was not idle any of the time, he was a boy that made friends no matter where he went and he was a true and honest friend to everybody." About his end, she notes:

"Kelly had half interest in a hay press and he saw that his partners was cheating him and Mr. Belle, so he sold his share out, and he had that mutch money in the morning and he bought him a new suit of clothes, new shoes and hat and tie and shirt, everything new. When they found him he was lying on the bed with his every day coat under his head and it was covered with stains of blood from the wound in his head. He had saved out his clothes that he was to be buried in it seems like, for he put them where they could find them easy."

She continues later, "I can't imagine why he would do that, he must of had this intuition in doing this some time before he done this act. He told the lady at the restaurant where he ate his supper that night if he was not at breakfast by 6:30 in the morning, she would find him dead in his room. And he gave the boys at the candy store his tobacco before he done that and told them to keep that, for he was going to take a long ride that night and he would not need it anymore. and they just thought that he was fooling with them... They said if they had of thought that he would of done any such a thing they would of tried to talked him out of it...."

She further recounts the story of Kelly recieving a letter from an old girlfriend, now married to someone else, "and sent him her wedding picture and when he got it he was working for our neighbor boy...and they called him to his breakfast and he didn't come so they went to see what had happened and he would not talk to them and he never ate anything for about 2 weeks. They coaxed him to tell them what was the trouble and he showed them the letter and picture and told them that he had some trouble back east over this girl and that he tried to kill himself by jumping off of a bridge and he said that it proved a failure. And he never seemed just right after he got that letter."

Alta laments that Kelly was buried in the section of the cemetery for those without relations in town. She tells her correspondent that she wrote to his mother, but never received reply, and fears that his family blames her for his death. A harrowing and narrative story, told to grieving friends in substantial detail.

(McBRB5471)

\$950

A PRECOCIOUS YOUNG GIRL IN NOWHERE CALIFORNIA

24. [California]. Thomas, Rosy. *A Young Girl's Diary* [manuscript cover title]. Rio Bravo, Ca.: 1914. [18],30pp. of manuscript on lined paper. Contemporary handmade plain wrappers, stitched. Minor edge wear and light staining to wrappers. Very good.

A holographic diary and short story written by in 1914 by Rosy Thomas, a young California woman in Rio Bravo, a former settlement in Kern County along the Santa Fe Railroad near Bakersfield. The first portion of eighteen pages encompasses Thomas's diary, which begins on January 30 and runs through February 14, 1914. Thomas records her daily activities , including playing with friends, doing odd chores around her house (where she lives with her sister and aunt), and more. A sample entry from February 2 reads: "Monday I got up at seven o'clock. We were hurrying around so as not to be late for school. Then we went out and brushed and harnessed the horse. After breakfast we got ready and went to school. But we were around 10 minutes late. We got home late from school and we had to get in wood and get supper, and we went to bed about half past eight."

Following her diary is a thirty-page story by Thomas, entitled "Rosilie and Her Dog." The story concerns a young girl who becomes lost on her way from home from school and misses her parents and her dog, whose name is Sleipnir, presumably after the eight-legged horse of Odin in Norse mythology. Eight-year-old Rosilie stumbles into a mountain cottage, where she stays for some time with the owner of the cottage. In time, Rosilie is reunited with her dog and parents, who take a liking to George. In the end, the group all moves in together and then later to the city. According to ancestry records, Rosy Thomas was an orphan at the time she wrote her story, which adds special resonance to the concept of the character of Rosilie getting separated from her parents and lost in the woods. A unique record of a young girl's life in fact and fiction in rural California in the early 20th century.

(McBRB3396)

\$850

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODING IN CALIFORNIA

25. [California]. [Water]. *[Manuscript Letter Written by Charles Cornforth, Describing Extensive Flooding in the State]*. Eureka City: January 14, 1862. [2]pp. on a folded sheet. Old folds, minor wear. Very good.

Manuscript letter to folks back home describing heavy rain and flooding around Eureka City. The author writes: "We have had two or three feet of snow at three different times this fall and winter, and each time the snow was carried off by a verry heavy rain which made three several freshets two of which the water was higher than it was ever known to be before by white men." He goes on to discuss the difficulties caused by the flooding: "The high water done a great deal of damage throughout California by carrying off bridges, houses, lumber, fire-wood, &c. There is but verry few bridges left in the state as far as we have heard here. Marysville and Sacramento have been half under water and the flood has washed away many wooden buildings an[d] some brick stores. A large portion of the farmers in the Sacramento Valley and also many other places were damaged considerable by having their land overflowed, some crops washed off, &c. The roads are almost impassable here, we have had but three mails in as many weeks when we usually get one each day."

(McBRB4920)

\$750

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

26. [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

SCARCE BIOGRAPHY OF A BISHOP

27. **Castilla, Miguel de.** *Espejode Exemplares Obispos Trasumpto Moderno de los Antiguos Prelados de la Primitiva Yglesia Historiado, y Discurrido...* Mexico: Por los Herederos de la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1698. [12], 297 pages. 4to, contemporary vellum, moderate wear; lacking endpapers, scattered worming and wear, slightly affecting text; minor dampstaining. Scattered contemporary manuscript annotations; early owner's signature on title page and notes on rear flyleaf. Good.

An extensive biography and tribute to the late Bishop of Guadalajara, Juan de Santiago y León Garabito (1641-1694), who served in that capacity from 1677 until his death in 1694. Prior to his bishopric in central Mexico, he was the Bishop of Puerto Rico. The text comprises a lengthy account of his life, teachings, and good works, as well as numerous pieces of posthumous praise by contemporary figures in both prose and verse. The author of the

biography, Miguel de Castilla, was a Jesuit professor of Church law at the Theological Seminary of St. Peter and St. Paul. We trace just three copies in OCLC, at Loyola Chicago, Indiana, and the University of Texas; Medina and Andrade also had copies, but we do not locate copies in the online catalogues of the JCB, Bancroft, NYPL, and several other likely locations. A rare, late 18th-century Mexican imprint.

Andrade 1096. Medina, Mexico 1690. Palau 47997.
(McBRB5542)

\$2,500

"JUST LOOK AT THAT PAMPHLET THAT MRS. STOWE PUT OUT AGAINST SLAVERY
CALLED UNCLE TOM'S CABIN...A NOTORIOUS PIECE OF RASCALITY AND LIES."

28. [Civil War]. [California]. Kauffman, A.H. [*Manuscript Letter, Signed, Written from California by A.H. Kauffman During the Civil War, Writing Back Home to Pennsylvania, About His Life and Work in California, the State of Religion in America, and Relating His Unvarnished Contempt Against New England Abolitionists, Including Presbyterians, Methodists, Horace Greeley, and Harriet Beecher Stowe*]. Red Bluff, Ca.: February 22, 1865. [6]pp., with original transmittal envelope. Original mailing folds, some wear at crossfolds. Very good.

An evocative correspondence from a California settler named A.H. Kauffman, writing to a "friend" back home in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania also named Kauffman. Chiefly, Kauffman spends much of the letter lambasting "half mad, ultra, red hot Abolitionists" for taking over a local newspaper press (a "Democratic Printing Establishment under the name of the Red Bluff Beacon [sic].") He goes on to excoriate "wild fanatic" New England abolitionists which includes "Presbiterien and Methodists Preachers" and their "mad fanatic hirelings," namely Horace Greeley and Harriet Beecher Stowe. In no uncertain terms, he blames abolitionists for starting the Civil War and causing a rift in the Methodist Church. He also writes about the larger state of religion in the United States, before spending most of the last two pages relating "something concerning things in California." This news of his life in Tehama County, California includes mentions of using mountain streams for irrigation, the high quality of the produce, the expected abundant harvest, the planting of onions, raising lambs, the prices for livestock such as cashmere goats, and more. Kauffman concludes by requesting the "Democratic Paper" in Lancaster be sent to him in California for \$2.50 in gold. His prose is passionate, colorful, and certainly controversial to modern sensibilities, and merits being quoted at length as follows (with original spelling preserved):

"Some of our Abolition Neighbors have thought that you had let down the safety valve rather hard on the Preasant administration. Your letter would certainly have been published had it not been for the following circumstance. Last September the half mad, ultra, red hot Abolitionists took it in their heads to buy out the Democratic Printing Establishments under the name of the (Red Bluff Beacon). Not withstanding the high price that Mr. C.S. Fisher the editor asked for it, the party raised the money and bought it out. It is generally believed by Democrats that the Abolition County officers stole the money from the County to pay for it. I would just ask in the name of all that is righteous cannot this awfull War be brought to an end for onest (or shall the sword devour for ever) or as the Prophet said, is there no Balm in Gilead whereby the slayn of the Dauthter of my peopl can be healed. Now Sir, knowing you to be a man of good understanding and intelligence yet perhaps you would not agree with me if I would tell you that this war took its first start in the popular churches of the New England States, but I do candidly believe it, it seems plane to me as 2 and 2 makes 4. Yes sir, pampered wild fanatic Presbiterien and Methodist Preachers, yes Sir, they picked up the stones, and then had their mad fanatic hirelings to throw them, such as old Horace greely and Hariet Beecher Stowe, & &. Yes Sir, if 20 years ago all those ringleaders of this abominable mad fanaticism had been hung as high as Gilroy hung his baken, and that from old Greely down to Mrs. Stowe and all this troubl would not have been. Yes Sir, just look at that pamphlet that Mrs. Stowe put out against Slavery, called (Uncle Tom's Cabin). What was the sum and substance of it, but a notorious pease of Rascality and Lies. Money sir was at the bottom of it, thousands of dollars made with it, to keep up a notorious set of Black Legts and Swindlers. Now Sir, look at that grate and popular church, the Methodist Episcopal, and behold the great Cecession that took place there in 1844. Their conference met in New York on the first of May 1844. All the Northern Preachers stood up against the South, and took ultra ground that Slaveholding was sinful, and therefore

law or no law, practicable or impracticable, all slaveholders under all circumstances should be expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now Bishop Soules [Joshua Soules] was a Southern man and a slaveholder but he was a man that had some sence. He done all he could in the world to passify those half mad abolitionists but all to no purpose. They continued to abuse the Bishop and all the Southern members until forbearance was no longer a virtue and cecession was the result in this grate Temple the Methodist Church. Now had they just kept this Church cesession to themselves, but no, they had to throw it into the Political erena, and from there it has become a hatred more bitter than wormwood and gall, and firmly, man's inhumanity to man made countless thousands mourn, had the Methodist Church just been in her humble condition, as she was in the years of 1820 and 25. They could not have thrown it into the political scales because they were then a humble and self denying people. But alas the house that should have been a house of prayer, is become a den of thieves. Now for instance, look at that half mad hot headed fanatic preacher viz Parson Brownslow [William Brownlow]. I suppose you have heard the expression which that notorious old bigot has made. He says if he could he would have a Sliding Machine constructed and he would grease it six inches thick with hogs lard, and run the whole Southern Confederacy into the middle of perdition. Pretty talk for a preacher.... Since I am living in California I do not hold to no persuasion or sect, yet we have 5 different denominations in our county town, and I can do just as well by staying at home and reading my Bible as go to Church and hear a mad fanatic of an Abolition Preacher showering down from the pulpit such as Cesech, traitor and Copperhead on a certain Political Party.... What is the reason that we hear no such abominable stuff preached by the Baptists, Dunkards, Mennonites, Deciples, &c. The most of such abominable stuff we get is from the pulpits of that fallen Bable the Methodist Church.... We are commanded to hear preaching that is so, and when I go to hear preaching I want to hear it from a better man than I am myself. The grate cry is that impardonable sin slavery. Well if it is a sin, is this the way to get rid of it, to rush thousands of white men into the jaws of death to get their Darling Nigros Free. The most of those Notorious Abolition Preachers in our State who lift up their holy hands and cry against slavery, would have went south but they were too poor to buy a Nigger Baby."

(McBRB5482)

\$1,750

EMPLOYMENT FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

29. **[Conscientious Objectors]. [World War II].** *[Group of Eight Job Bulletins, Plus Two Additional Reports, Compiled and Circulated by the Interagency Demobilization Committee at the end of World War II].* [Washington DC: 1945-1946]. Eleven items, totaling [56]pp. Previously folded; stapled, with slight oxidization. Minor edge wear. Light toning and dust soiling, heavier in places. Still very good.

A very interesting group of bulletins distributed by the Interagency Demobilization Committee (IDC) in the waning months of and just after World War II that seek to provide employment information to "demobilized" conscientious objectors. The IDC was a subsection of the Society of Friends' National Service Board that sought to address issues relating to objectors being released from prison, returning from work camps, and being discharged from other Civilian Public Service posts. Each bulletin present here lists job opportunities in a variety of areas, with a heavy focus on agriculture, social service, education, and cooperative community work, though positions in many fields are represented. The eight reports included in this group run from February 1945 to May 1946; two additional reports and one supplement discuss the work of local committees of the IDC. A nice group, with an unusual focus on the reintegration of conscientious objectors into daily life.

(McBRB4929)

\$750

EXTENSIVE MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

30. **[Cook Books]. [Mexico].** *[Extensive Manuscript Cook Book Maintained over Several Years, Including Guides to Cooking Methods and Ingredients].* [Mexico: 1921-1958]. [234]pp. Quarto. Contemporary half cloth and boards. Spine perished, corners and edges heavily worn. Minor wear and soiling to contents, written in a legible hand. About very good.

An interesting manuscript cook book which opens with an alphabetical glossary of cooking terms. After sixteen pages on this topic, the book moves into general instructions and tips for cookery, including sections titled "Quien Inbento la Pasta Hojaldrada"; "Condimentos Simples i Conpuestos"; "Historia de los Helados"; and "Cervisio de Mesa." Following this advice, the book dives into recipes, with Hot Cakes, Queso de Puerco, Salsa Tartara, Pescado en Tomate Verde, Perones en Natillas, Tortillas de Elote, and more. The work is composed in a variety of inks, with the later recipes listing out measured ingredients. Internal evidence provides several dates, and we surmise the volume may have been used inter-generationally, or by one cook over the course of her life. A wonderful exemplar of the genre, with the introductory instructional material rendering it far more interesting than many we have handled.

(McBRB5356)

\$1,750

MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

31. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *[Manuscript Cook Book Containing over One Hundred Numbered Recipes]*. [Mexico: ca. 1925]. [62]pp. Quarto. Original card covers, stitched. Wear and soiling to covers, some chipping and loss. Light dampsoiling to first few leaves, some other soiling in text. Good.

Manuscript cook book compiled by an unknown user in Mexico. Recipes start off written in close paragraphs, with some of the later entries in a more standardized ingredients-then-instructions format. Some of the dishes compiled here include Sopa de Cabeza de Carnero; Lomo con Vino; Asado en Vino; Ternera Mechada; Relleno de la Empanadas; Pan de Maizena; Pescado al Horno; Tortilla de huevos a la Mexicana; Hot Cakes; Queso de Puerco, and more. The later few pages of the volume were once used as a book for accounts, now crossed out but still legible, listing different grocery goods with prices.

(McBRB5357)

\$950

INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT COOKBOOK

32. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Resetas de Cosina [manuscript title]*. [Mexico: ca. 1920]. [125]pp. Contemporary half red cloth and marbled boards. Corners and hinges lightly worn, some light soiling. Inner hinges tender. Light soiling and wear to contents. In a legible hand. Very good.

Lovely manuscript cook book containing more than 150 recipes to create a wide variety of dishes. Each is written in a paragraph form, some listing measured ingredients. Of note is a recipe for the traditional Pan de Muerto, the sweet bread baked for the Day of the Dead: "1/2 Litro de leche, 1 pastilla de levadura, 5 huevos, 4 cucharadas de mantequilla, se vate muy bien todo despues se le va agregan do 1 kilo de harina poco a poco despues se vate 15 minutes se deja reposar 6 horas se vuelve a amasar y se ase el pan se barnisa con yema de huevo y se mete al horno con azucar espolvoreada se no hay horno en un sarten con lumbre arriba." Other recipes include Budin de Biscocho, Licor de Guayaba, Pudín de Papas, Chepos de Elote, Flan, Asado de Pulque, Carlota de Chocolate, Bolas de Berlin, Lengua Fria, and an extensive section of soups.

(McBRB5351)

\$1,000

SCARCE MEXICAN COOKBOOK

33. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. **Vicent, J.M.** *Lo Que la Joven Ama de Casa Debe Saber*. Mexico: J.M. Vicent, 1936. 192pp., with ads throughout. On varied paper stocks. Original pictorial wrappers. Ink scribbles to front cover, light chipping and wear, upper corner dampstained throughout. Some light toning, but generally quite clean internally. About very good.

Scarce Mexican cook book, the front cover of which depicts a woman holding a chicken dish ready to go into a modern oven. The work seems to have been a promotional item from the supermercado Puerta del Sol. In addition to the numerous recipes in the book, printed on a different paper stock and interspersed throughout the volume is a price list for the Puerta del Sol. It has prices divided into subjects ~ lists of various kinds of sugar, butter, fishes, juices, liquors, etc. The work is also interspersed with numerous ads for local and imported products, such as Johnny Walker "manteca vegetal," and other sundries. Besides recipes and prices, there are household tips and recipes for cosmetics, laundry fluids, and more. A fun and interesting little book, emblematic of advertising to the burgeoning middle class woman. We locate a single copy in OCLC, at the University of Texas at San Antonio.
(McBRB4656) \$650

HOME REMEDIES AND RECIPES

34. [Cook Books]. [Missouri]. [*Manuscript Cook Book Containing Recipes, Home Remedies, and Southern Cooking Tips*]. [St. Louis?: ca. 1890]. [18],209,[5]pp. Contemporary sheep, stamped in blind and gilt. Front hinge starting, spine heavily worn, corners worn, boards rubbed and worn. Light scattered soiling to contents, written in several inks and hands. Good plus.

A wide-ranging collection of recipes for cookery, farming, and household remedies. Possibly compiled over a period of time, the ledger would appear to emanate from the 1880s, references works published in the 1890s, and we find a date of 1903 near the end. Recipes for food dishes include Indian Pudding; Pork Cake; Fried Cream; Coconut Pie; Cornbread; Curry Powder, Gumbo Soup; Blackberry Jam; and "Jombalayah", among others. Among the medical suggestions there are "Two Cures for Drunkenness" ("Get a bowl of ice water and a raw potato...dip the potato in the ice water and suck it every time you think you must have whiskey"; a variety of liniments; cures for ear ache and warts; "To Treat a Person Sunstruck"; as well as advice on cholera, diphtheria, lockjaw, and small pox. There are also husbandry tips regarding cures for livestock ailments ~ Texas Cattle Fever, scaly chicken legs, laying turkeys, mustang liniment ~ and household tips such as how to alleviate crushed velvet, how to keep one's hair clean, and how to paint a carriage and build an ice box.

The author's identity can be surmised from a list of nephews written in the book. Records indicate they were the sons of John Henry Wyeth (1838-1906) and St. Louis native Elizabeth Anna Rodehaven (1847-1897). The owner of the ledger clearly had both connections to St. Louis and the South, as reflected in the recipes and remedies, and additionally many of the included addresses of friends and family are from Texas and Louisiana. A lovely and rich survival showcasing the breadth and depth of knowledge that a farmer kept on hand at the turn of the century.
(McBRB5464) \$1,750

FORMING A CHINESE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION IN CUBA

35. [Cuba]. [Chinese Immigration]. [*Group of Manuscript Documents Relating to the Late 19th-Century Cuban-Chinese Society, "Recreo Asiatico Español," Established in the Province of Matanzas*]. [Corral Falso de Macuriges: 1884]. Four manuscript documents, totaling [14]pp. Sewn with thin thread; previously bound, with small stabholes at left margin; blank front wrapper, lacking rear. Minor worming, minimally affecting text. Toning and foxing. Accomplished in several legible scripts, with two contemporary Chinese ink stamps. About very good.

A rare and complete manuscript Expediente that documents the formation of a Chinese mutual aid association in rural Cuba during the mid-1880s. "Havana's Chinatown has many Chinese mutual aid associations, or huiguans. Initially, huiguans were established to provide social welfare assistance to Chinese bachelors in Cuba. In the decades following the 1847 arrival of the first Chinese indentured servants, the immigrants were quickly plugged into Cuban society through their affiliation with one or more of these associations, which provided orientation, bureaucratic and legal aid, translation services, help with letter writing, temporary lodging, credit and mutual aid, and emergency funds. Since their inception, the associations have been sources of historical narratives and

genealogies, and sites of Chinese community activity, recreation and education, promoting cultural and festive celebrations of the Chinese lunar calendar" ~ Tsang.

The documents present here are dated 1884 and emanate not from Havana, but from the small village of Corral Falso de Macuriges, now known as Pedro Betancourt, in the center of the province of Matanzas, east of the capital. Three smaller pieces record the process of the local government, and note their receipt of the application to form the society, a portion of the negotiation to receive approval for the association, including a request for a copy of the proposed rules and bylaws, and an acknowledgement of the receipt of those rules. The most significant document is the complete copy of the proposed rules, titled, "Reglamento de la Sociedad de Beneficencia y Recreo Asiatica de Corral Falso de Macuriges Denominanta 'Recreo Asiatico Español,'" that was provided to authorities. These rules are collected into eight sections, the first of which states the purpose and goals of the society, reading, in part:

"Esta Sociedad, denominada Recreo Asiatico Español, es con el objeto de propender al socorro de sus socios necesitados. Asi mismos proporcionales ratos de distraccion y recreo. Tendrá a la vez, casa de recreo y de salud donde serán asistidos los socios enfermos, siendo por cuenta de la sociedad gastos que se curacion demande. Uno de los medicos residentes en el poblado, será el que ha de encargarse de la asistencia, de los que enfermaren el cual será costeadado de los fondos del Instituto. En esta sociedad, no de permitirán otras clases de fuegos [?] que los autoridades por las Leyes de este pais."

Subsequent chapters continue to describe the responsibilities of the association officers, including the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and the duties of its board of directors, as well as the responsibilities of its members. In all, the documents provide a significant record of the cultural and societal organization by Chinese immigrants in Cuba beyond Havana during the later stages of Spanish colonial rule on the island.

(McBRB3502)

\$8,500

SLAVES WANT TO PARTY

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

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

(McBRB4748)

\$8,750

CUBAN TRANSLATION OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHICAL WORK NOT FOUND IN U.S. LIBRARIES

37. [Cuba]. **Tennemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb.** *Resumen de la Historia de la Filosofia, Estractado del Manual de Mr. Tennemann. Traducido del Frances por J.M.V. Havana: Imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S.M., 1845. 68,[4]pp. Disbound. Some insect damage to gutter of title page, ample staining throughout, mostly minor foxing. Good.*

A very rare mid-19th century Cuban imprint translating into Spanish a work by German philosophical historian, Wilhelm Gottlieb Tennemann, entitled *Manual of the History of Philosophy*. Tennemann originally published the work in 1812 as a much-abridged history of philosophy after authoring a massive multi-volume work on the subject. According to the translator's note at the beginning of the text, the present work was produced in order to provide a text in Spanish for those studying the history of philosophy "at the Royal Academy and in the private schools of the island of Puerto Rico." The translator also notes that the history of philosophy is "one of the subjects....of the general plan of education that must be taught." The work itself is organized as a series of lectures detailing the history of philosophy chronologically from ancient Eastern and Egyptian times through the Greeks (Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), and many others, concluding with modern thinkers such as Descartes, Espinosa, Hume, Kant, Hegel, and others. The work ends with an Index and an Errata page.

"Wilhelm Gottlieb Tennemann (1761-1819), German historian of philosophy, was born at Erfurt. Educated at his native town, he became lecturer on the history of philosophy at Jena in 1788. Ten years later he became professor at the same university, where he remained till 1804. His great work is an eleven-volume history of philosophy, which he began at Jena and finished at Marburg, where he was professor of philosophy from 1804 till his death. He was one of the numerous German philosophers who accepted the Kantian theory as a revelation. In 1812 he published a shorter history of philosophy, which was translated into English in 1852 under the title *Manual of the History of Philosophy*" - Encyclopedia Britannica. No copies located in the United States. Three copies found in OCLC ~ two in Chile and one in Spain.

(McBRB5307)

\$850

MORE TOBACCO FOR CUBAN CIGARS

38. [Cuba]. [Tobacco]. *Real Orden. A los Directores Generales de Rentas Digo con Esta Fecha lo Siguiente ~ Habiendo Dado Cuenta al Rey Nuestro Señor de una Carta del Intendente de la Habana... [caption title and first lines of text]. [Havana: 1818]. Broadside, 11.75 x 8 inches. Heavily tanned. Good.*

An apparently unrecorded Havana imprint, comprising a broadside authorization for increased funding to be extended to the superintendent of Havana so that he can maximize the potential of the island's tobacco plantations. This credit is matched by the superintendent's promise to use the money, "con el preciso destino de comprar y remitir á España las mayores cantidades posibles de este género." The superintendent must also swear to be vigilant and honest in his account-taking reports to Spain, and, "Avisé con toda la anticipacion posible los acopios y compras que verifique á proporcion que tenga de hacerlos y probabilidad en las remesas con seguridad, aprovechando todas las ocasiones que se le presenten para remitir cigarros y hoja de buena calidad á la Peninsula aunque sea con bandera extranjera." Signed in print and rubricated in manuscript by Pedro Carambot, a Cuban official of the late 1810s. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB3189)

\$2,000

THE MEN WHO INITIATED THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

39. [Cuban Revolution]. *Expedición y Desembarco del "Granma".... [Havana: 1960]. [42] leaves, printed rectos only. Oblong 12mo. Original black printed wrappers, string tied. Top corners chipped, moderate edge wear, light soiling. Minor staining to final leaf. Very good.*

A scarce photographic portrait album commemorating the voyage of the yacht "Granma" that transported guerrillas from Mexico to Cuba in late November and early December 1956 and actively launched the Cuban Revolution. The album includes two photographic portraits on each leaf featuring youthful portraits of eighty-one of the revolutionary participants, including Fidel Castro, Raúl Castro, and Ernesto "Che" Guevara. The book begins with twenty-seven pictures of those who died between the time the Granma landed in Cuba and the book's publication, each one noted as a "martir" below his picture; among the martyrs is Camilo Cienfuegos Gorriarán, who disappeared over the Straits of Florida in late-October 1959. This edition of the album was apparently distributed among the surviving members. The backgrounds of the portraits show vignettes of the actual conflict that would lead to the eventual overthrow of Batista's government. The title page indicates that the expedition of the Cuban revolutionaries took off in the *Granma* from Tuxpan, Mexico on November 25, 1956, then arrived on the beaches at "Los Coloradas" in Niquero on December 2. The crossing took seven days, eight hours, and twenty-three minutes. Also imprinted on the title page is a statement that proceeds from this album will go to the building of a vault for the martyrs of the "Granma." OCLC reports just one copy in the UK (Tate Library) and eight in the United States (USC, Florida International, Central Florida, Miami, Notre Dame, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Brown).

(McBRB5568)

\$1,500

PHILADELPHIA PRINTING OF A SLAVIC MAP PUBLISHED BY AN IMMIGRANT

40. [Eastern European Immigration]. [Maps]. *Lemkovina: Map of Lemkovina or West Carpatho-Russia*. Philadelphia: Lemko Press, 1929. Lithographed folding map, approximately 32 x 40 inches, printed in pink and black. Housed in original red wrappers printed in black. Modest wear along folds, a couple of small separations at crossfolds, light marginal toning. Wrappers with minor spine and edge wear. Very good.

An extremely rare map of "Lemkovina," the homeland of the Lemko, an Eastern Slavic people from the Central Carpathian Mountains (where Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine meet in the present day). From the late-19th century to the 1920s, tens of thousands of Lemkos immigrated to the United States and Canada ~ fleeing war, oppression and seeking better economic opportunities. Once in the United States, Lemko intellectuals founded institutions to preserve and promote Lemko culture in the New World and to lobby for sovereignty of the Lemko homeland. The present large-format map is an intriguing artifact of the Lemko-American immigrant experience. The map was drafted by the Lemko-American activist Dmitriy Vislocky and published by the Lemko Press in Philadelphia in 1929; it showcases the areas where the Lemko population prevailed, as well as areas of mixed Lemko-Slovakian and Lemko-Polish demographics; while it does not explicitly define Lemkovina as a sovereign state, its rhetorical direction is nevertheless clear.

The Lemko are an Eastern Slavic people who originate from a large area along both slopes of the Central Carpathian Mountains, in a region traditionally often referred to as "West Carpatho-Russia," located along the eastern stretch of today's border of Poland and Slovakia, and extending slightly east into Ukraine. The Lemko language is akin to Ukrainian and is written in Cyrillic. Traditionally many consider the Lemkos to be a subgroup of Russians or Ukrainians, although many Lemkos have tended to self-identify as a distinct ethnicity. The Lemkos have vibrant and sophisticated cultural traditions, with distinct music, folklore, clothing and customs. Most Lemkos are Eastern rite or Byzantine-rite Catholics, although some have converted to the Eastern Orthodox faith. The period leading up to, during, and after World War I was traumatic for the Lemkos. The group splintered their loyalties, with some supporting the Russians (both Red and White factions), while others were sympathetic to Ukrainian nationalism, and some (either voluntarily or under coercion) were allied with Austria-Hungary. Lemkos caught on the wrong side of events often met with cruel fates. In the aftermath of the war, Lemkos who supported the Red Russians formed the "Lemko-Rusyn People's Republic" (which existed from December 1918 to March 1920), a state that took in part of the northern slope of the Central Carpathians of Lemkovina. Meanwhile, further to the east was the pro-Ukrainian "Eastern Lemko Republic" (November 1918 to January 24, 1919). However, these republics were soon extinguished, with all Lemkovina being divided between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The Lemkos in Poland would have a very difficult time, as the Polish state considered them disloyal. Eventually they were forcibly displaced from their homeland.

Lemkos began to immigrate to the United States and Canada in the late 19th century, in good part due to economic opportunities. The greatest center of activity for Lemko peoples in North America was in Pennsylvania, although large communities could be found across the American Northeast and Midwest, as well as in places such as Toronto, Canada. Many Lemkos found decent jobs, initially in the burgeoning manufacturing industry. Smaller, but still significant Lemko communities developed as far away as Colorado and Alberta, where they were engaged in the ranching and mining industries. Today, hundreds of thousands of North Americans count Lemko ancestry. Lemkos adjusted very well to life across the Atlantic, and generally met with success. The most famous of all Lemko-Americans was the artist Andy Warhol (1928-1987), who was born in Pittsburgh, the son of Lemko immigrant parents. In the 1920s, Lemko intellectuals in America, largely based in Pennsylvania, formed a movement to preserve Lemko culture, while lobbying for the eventual resurrection of an autonomous (if not sovereign) Lemko homeland – Lemkovina. However, there was a great deal of internecine dispute over the nature of this proposed state, as some favored a pro-Ukraine sovereign entity, while others wanted it to be Soviet satellite (yet, the dream of a future sovereign Lemko nation, of any sort, was never to be realized, as powers ranging from the Czechoslovak and Polish governments to Hitler and Stalin would never allow it). Lemko culture flourished in the U.S. and Canada, centered around Lemko halls and churches, and beginning in the 1920s, a handful of small printing presses were established to serve and educate the community, issuing Lemko-language almanacs, primers, newspapers, and pamphlets. One of the most important of these houses was the Lemko Press of Philadelphia, which under the leadership of Dmitriy Vislocky, published the *Lemko Gazette*. The circle of the Lemko Press had a pronounced Ukrainophone allegiance and was at odds with some other Lemko-North American groups.

As a major part of their campaign to define "Lemkovina" and call for its eventual nationhood (presumably as a pro-Ukrainian sovereign state in opposition to both the Soviets and Poland), Dmitriy Vislocky and the Lemko Press produced the present map. As best as we are aware, it is the only large format map of the period to specifically show Lemkovina as a distinct entity, and being published in Philadelphia, it stands as a remarkable feat of Lemko-American immigrant cartography. The large format map, executed to the ample scale of 1:200,000, with text in Cyrillic, and lithographed from a hand-drawn template, shows the Polish-Slovakian frontier region (which today extends east into Ukraine), along the Central Carpathian Mountains, an area traditionally sometimes known as "West Carpatho-Russia." A very rugged and rural area, it is roughly framed by the the Dunajec River in the west, and the San and Uzh Rivers in the east, and with the cities of Nowy Sącz, Poland, to the northwest, and Košice, Slovakia, to the southeast. The map delineates all major rivers, roads and railways and locates cities, towns and villages. The legend below the title explains the color-coding employed to define demographic areas. Territory shaded in bold pink are of majority 'Russian' [meaning Lemko and Rusyn] population (i.e., core Lemkovina), while the areas covered by southwest-northeast hashed lines are of mixed Lemko/Rusyn-Slovakian population and the areas with northwest-southeast hashed lines are of mixed Lemko/Rusyn-Polish population. Beyond are labeled the lands of Poland (to the north), Slovakia (to the south), Eastern Galicia (to the northeast) and Sub-Karpatsky Russia (Ukraine, to the southwest), while the map defines the Polish-Czechoslovak border as it was then internationally recognized. While the map does not explicitly state that Lemkovina is a country, Dmitriy Vislocky's sovereignist direction of travel is nevertheless clear.

The present map is extremely rare. It was likely issued in only a small print run and the survival rate of such fragile, ephemeral American immigrant publications is very low. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the David Rumsey Map Collection at Stanford University. Beyond that we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last twenty-five years.

David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 11153.000.
(McBRB5372)

\$2,250

EXTENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

41. [Filipino American Photographica]. [Acosta Family]. [*Collection of Original Vernacular Photographs Documenting the Life and Family of Rafael and Teresa Acosta, a Filipino-American Family*]. [Various locations in the United States, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and others: 1950-1995]. 290 original vernacular photographs, some with manuscript captions, measuring between 2.5 x 1.75 inches and 8 x 10 inches, plus two partially-printed certificates completed in manuscript. Overall general wear. Very good.

A unique collection of original vernacular photographs documenting the life and family of Rafael (Ralph) and Teresa (Teresing) Acosta, Filipino immigrants to the United States in the mid-20th century. Ralph Sison Acosta (1917-1996) was born in Mangatarem in the Philippines. He is listed as the Filipino Third Mate on the manifest of a ship arriving in New York in 1940, having engaged the ship in Manila; this may represent Rafael's initial arrival in the United States. Later, as evidenced by the present photographs, he served as a personnel officer in the United States Army in the 1950s and beyond. Little is known about his wife Teresa Acosta (1917-2023). Both are buried at the Mount Olivet Catholic Cemetery in Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

The present collection of almost 300 photographs capture Rafael and Teresa, their children, relatives, friends, colleagues, and others in a variety of settings in various locations over the course of several decades. Fifty-five of the images are captioned in ink in the front margins or on the verso; along with signage and other clues within the photographs, the images were taken in Colorado, Oregon, Manila, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Camp Atterbury and Fort Benjamin Harrison (both in Indiana), and likely other locations. The photographs seem to emanate from the various locations where Rafael was stationed during his long career in the Army. Interestingly, among the annotated images, a couple of the captions are written in the Filipino mother tongue of Tagalog. One small portrait of Teresa is inscribed by her to Rafael, "Dearest, Just a reminder that I love you and always will." Other annotated images identify people, places, situations, and more important to the Acostas and their larger circle of family and friends. The other photographs, most of which are not annotated, include portraits of Ralph and his family at various ages, plus images at home, graduations, family vacations, portraits of family friends, funerals, and more. A group of about a dozen photos capture the Acosta family and some colleagues in Puerto Rico in 1956. A great deal of the images picture Ralph at work in the armed forces, showing him as well as his colleagues at work, posed outside barracks and other buildings, and more. A handful of the images from 1967 are stamped on the verso as official photos of the U.S. Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver.

A vein of Catholicism runs through the photographs, with images of churches, church signs, ceremonies, a group shot with a priest, and the like. One image of a ceremony inside a church is captioned: "Picture taken during the blessing ceremony of Sacred Heart of Jesus with all the spouses holding the ribbons from the crown of Jesus." These images stand to reason, as the Acostas were Catholic themselves. In addition to the photographs, the collection includes two certificates of appreciation from the Filipino American Community of Colorado ~ one each given to Rafael and Teresa in 1995. The certificates acknowledge their "commitment and effort to support" the Filipino-American community in Colorado, apparently where the Acostas retired once Rafael's military career was over. An excellent visual primary source collection memorializing the lives of a Filipino-American immigrant family whose patriarch served in the United States military in the decades following the Second World War.

(McBRB4981)

\$1,750

RARE PAMPHLET CELEBRATING AN IMPORTANT FILIPINO HOLIDAY

42. [Filipino Americana]. [Moncado, Hilario Camino]. 1926 *Rizal Day Organization Breaks All the Records of Any Filipino Rizal Day Celebration in America*. Los Angeles: 1926. 62,[1]pp., plus centerfold photographic plate. Original blue cloth stamped in gilt on the front cover. Minor wear and light dust-soiling to boards, modest scuffing to spine and edges. Light even toning to text, but otherwise clean. Very good.

A rare pamphlet memorializing the 1926 celebration of Rizal Day in Los Angeles. Rizal Day is a national holiday in the Philippines commemorating the life and service of Filipino hero José Rizal, who was executed by Spanish colonial authorities in Manila at the end of 1896. The holiday began in 1898 and is celebrated annually on December 30, the anniversary of Rizal's murder. The present work was compiled at the behest of Hilario Camino Moncado, a prominent Filipino-American activist and publisher who founded *Filipino Nation* (a notable Filipino-American magazine) in 1924 and the Filipino Federation of America (a fraternal and mutual aid society) in Los Angeles the following year. Here, Moncado acts as the President of the Rizal Day Celebration, which took place in L.A. on December 20, 1926. The publication includes tributes to José Rizal, the text of a poem written by Rizal shortly before his execution, and an article on Moncado reprinted from the *American Globe*. The preponderance of the work is comprised of personal essays about Rizal Day by twelve contestants in a contest hosted by Moncado's organization (with photo portraits and short biographical notes on the essayists); these essays begin on page 25 and carry through the end of the work. The text is illustrated with photographic portraits of Rizal and Moncado, as well as the aforementioned essay winners, plus a two-page photographic plate as the centerfold. The latter pictures the crowd shot inside the Bovard Auditorium during the Rizal Day Celebration. An insightful work on a very important Filipino holiday, with original essays by a dozen Filipino and Filipino-American youngsters, mostly based in Los Angeles. The work itself is an important representation of the ways in which immigrant communities maintain a connection with the homeland by celebrating locally in the United States. OCLC notes just three copies of this pamphlet, at the Bancroft, UC-Davis, and Cornell.

(McBRB5423)

\$850

UNRECORDED FILIPINO AMERICAN PAMPHLET

43. [Filipino Federation of America, Inc.]. [Hawaii]. Mabalod, Eugenio Yuson. *Hilo Branch No. 12. Filipino Federation of America, Inc...Souvenir.* Hilo, Hi.: 1930. 24pp. Illustrated with several duotone photographs. Original orange printed wrappers, stapled. Minor soiling and creasing to wrappers. Small area of discoloration to top margin throughout. Very good.

An unrecorded pamphlet pertaining to Filipino American immigration in Hawaii, issued by an important support organization for Filipino expatriates and emigrants to the United States. The Filipino Federation of America was founded by Hilario C. Moncado in Los Angeles in 1925 as a fraternal and mutual aid society. At its height, the federation was comprised of over 20,000 members, mostly in California and Hawaii. The present pamphlet emanates from the heyday of the FFA, from the Hilo Branch, which was among the largest chapters of the organization. The work was edited by Eugenio Yuson Mabalod, the manager of the Hilo branch, who is pictured thrice in the pamphlet ~ once as an officer of the Hilo branch, again as a Hilo delegate to the group's third annual convention in L.A. in 1929, and a third time as chairman of the Hilo Branch Executive Committee. The work itself includes the President's Message by Hilario Moncado (delivered at the 1929 annual convention and accompanied by a portrait of the longtime leader of the FFA), a feature titled "President Moncado in Washington," a short history of the Hilo Branch, seven pages of directory listings of FFA chapters in the larger U.S., Hawaii, the Philippines, and a detailed listing of lodges and members comprising the Hilo Branch, a page each honoring Lorenzo Delos Reyes (FFA's "Physical Instructor") and Louisa Cortes ("Secretary of the Women's Division"), and more. The inside of each cover contains a portion of the messages by Moncado and Mabalod, respectively. In his message, President Moncado encouraged Filipino citizens living in the U.S. to continue to fight for freedom in the homeland, but "in the meantime, be loyal to God, to the United States, and its Constitution."

From the website of the organization, which still operates today: "The history of the Filipino Federation of America is intrinsically linked with the early Filipino immigrants who arrived in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s, often referred to as 'Sakadas' or working-class individuals. These pioneers faced harsh discrimination, prejudice, and economic hardships, as they struggled to adapt to life in a foreign land, far from their families and the company of women. Amid these challenges, two organizations, the 'Caballeros de Dimas Alang' and 'Legionarios del Trabajo,' emerged as early support systems for Filipino immigrants, primarily those toiling in the

Hawaiian sugar cane fields. However, the Filipino Federation of America, Inc. and its charismatic founder, Hilario Camino Moncado, competed fiercely for members and played a pivotal role in reshaping the Filipino immigrant experience in America."

No copies of the present publication in OCLC. The University of California, Davis holds the only copy of any edition of this Hilo "Souvenir," for the following year, 1931.

(McBRB5421)

\$950

THE PEOPLE AND PLACES OF WORLD WAR II-ERA GUAM

44. [Guam]. [*Collection of Ninety-five Annotated Vernacular Photographs of Guam and the Marianas Islands*]. Guam: [1945]. Ninety-five black-and-white silver gelatin photographs, each 4 x 5 inches, over seventy with printed or manuscript captions in the margin or verso, eighteen captioned in the negative. Minor overall wear, slight fading to a few images, all removed from photo album, with paper remnants on verso, about ten images with slight corner loss or creases. Very good.

A collection of original photographs showing Guam, local Chamorro people, and the Northern Mariana Islands in 1945. The images were likely taken by photographers serving in the American armed forces. Twenty-three photographs show villages and the environs of Guam. These include Merizo and environs (a farm, highway, and beach); Inarajan (St. Joseph's Church and "native houses"); Umatac (a thatch house and Lamira Root Fountain, dedicated in 1933 and built by the principal of Umatac School, F. Q. Sanchez, alongside others); Agat and Asan, villages that were rebuilt with aid from the U.S. military, and a photograph of the sign for Agat School; a waterfall near Agana, the capital of Guam; and Talofofo Bay.

Most notably, over forty photographs capture portraits of Chamorro people, including women in "hula costume," schoolchildren, families, a pair of siblings enjoying coconuts, and more, several of whom are identified in the captions ("Lourdes S. Torres," "Florence Flores ~ 15 yrs," "Maria Garrido & brother," and others). Other photographs show scenes of children drawing water, women doing laundry, and locals swimming and bathing. Almost twenty photographs, captioned and dated in negative in May 1945, show the coastline and harbors of the Northern Mariana Islands, including Alamagan, the Maug Islands, Pagan, and Sarigan. One photo shows a native bird with webbed feet on the Maug Islands. Overall, an interesting and research-worthy collection of photographs showing Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands during the last months of World War II, with notable portraits of indigenous people.

(McBRB5446)

\$1,750

FROM COLONIAL GUATEMALA

45. [Guatemala]. *Memorias del Secretario con Cuya Lectura Se Abren Anualmente las Sesiones de la Junta de Gobierno. Quaderno I. Contiene la de 99., y un Extracto de las Anteriores Desde la Ereccion.* [with:] *Memoria Que para Abrir las Sesiones de la Junta de Gobierno Escribiò y Leyò Su Secretario D. Luis Pedro de Aguirre. Quaderno II [& III]. Contiene la del Año de 1800 [& 1801].* Nueva Guatemala: Por D. Ignacio Beteta, [1799-1801]. 24;15;17pp. Disbound, earlier stitching present. Contemporary manuscript annotation on two title pages. Moderate tanning, scattered foxing and staining. About very good.

An apparently unrecorded trio of pamphlets comprising the legislative reflections and agenda of the secretary of the colonial government in Guatemala at the turn of the 19th century. These speeches were given at the annual opening of the legislative sessions of the government, and set out aims and objectives for the body going forward. The first issue, published in 1799, contains not only the secretary's address from the year, but summaries of his memorias going back to 1795. The second address, from 1800, frets over the lack of decent infrastructure and transportation, as well as the over-dependence of agriculture on the production of indigo. Most interestingly, the

third and final address from 1801 discusses the treatment, enumeration, and classification of the native populations in Guatemala. Each title page bears an engraving of the seal of Guatemala's Consul. Not in OCLC.
(McBRB5233) \$1,250

FROM THE ILLINOIS FRONTIER

46. [Illinois]. [*Autograph Letter, Signed, with Mention of the Indian Activities in Illinois During the Black Hawk War*]. Indiana; Illinois: 1827; 1832. [1]; [1]pp. Folio. First letter with old folds, tanned, silked. Second letter with old folds and light soiling, slight loss to lower edge affecting a few lines of text. Good.

A pair of letters written by John Speakes to his brother, John B. Logan of Kentucky. Both are sent from the frontier Midwest, the first written from Washington County, Indiana, just northwest of Louisville. The second is datelined Maysville, Illinois, in Pike County in the west-central part of the state. The first letter is rather crudely written and contains family news. But the second, written during the Black Hawk War, provides glimpses into local life during that conflict. In April 1832, Black Hawk and a group of Native Americans known as the "British Band" crossed into Illinois from the Iowa Indian Territory. His aim seems to have been to reclaim disputed territory, and the result was a series of skirmishes in western Illinois and into Wisconsin. The war lasted only four months, resulting in the death or capture of most of the Native Americans involved. It also served as a further impetus for the U.S. policy of Indian removal.

In his letter of July 8, 1832, Speakes writes, with spelling and punctuation corrected:

"Times is very hard indeed. Grain is scarce throughout the state and [so we?] must suffer. And the present crops are very sorry except flax is good. The present crops are very sorry except flax is good. Some not planted for want of seed and some not tended on account of the Indians.. I hardly expect to raise my seed, the hand that was hired just got the corn planted...received pay for three months work, done about half and was gone before I got out. Money is scarce and hard to get for labor in this country except on the railroad. Hands are worth from twelve to fifteen dollars a month. ... I am obliged to stay until the boys get back which will be about the first of September. We have no certain account of them since the month of June, on that day they started for the four lakes, where the Indians was said to be forted in a swamp almost surrounded by water. We have had several small brushes but very few men killed yet. Our army is between five and seven thousand men strong, the Indians do not exceed two thousand...."

(McBRB5565)

\$1,500

FIRST EXHIBITION ON THE HEROIC JAPANESE 442nd REGIMENT

47. [Japanese American Internment]. *The Presidio Army Museum Presents Go for Broke: An Exhibit Honoring the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team - The "Most Decorated Unit of World War II..."* [caption title]. San Francisco: The Presidio Army Museum, [1981]. Photographically-illustrated poster, 16 x 21 inches, printed in red and light blue. Very minor wear. Very good plus.

A rare poster issued to promote "the first major exhibit on the history of the Japanese American soldier in World War II." The members of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team fought with distinction in Europe, eventually receiving more than 18,000 service decorations, including over 9,000 Purple Hearts. These brave soldiers committed themselves to fighting for a country that was, at the time, imprisoning their own families and, in most cases, themselves. The 442nd Regiment was comprised of thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent who actually left internment camps to join the United States Army. The exhibition advertised here was held at San Francisco's Presidio Army Museum over the course of a calendar year beginning on March 7, 1981. According to the text of the poster, the exhibit included an "amazingly realistic diorama of the Battle of Bruyeres" which "fell to the 442nd after three grueling days of assault," a slide show, and a documentary

film, as well as "a collection of photographs, uniforms, standards, weapons" and other artifacts from their wartime service. A large portion of the poster is comprised of a photograph of a line of Japanese-American soldiers in Europe marching past the camera. Not in OCLC, which records institutional records for a similarly-titled twenty-two-page booklet published for the exhibition, and a two-page flyer, but not this poster.

(McBRB5338)

\$950

UNRECORDED: A JAPANESE MAN IN CANADA AND ALASKA JUST AFTER WWI

48. [Japanese Americana]. [Alaska]. Tsukamoto, Keijuro. *Kyokko wo Tadzunete [Chasing the Aurora Borealis]*. Tokyo: 1921. [2],3,8,397,[18]pp., plus fourteen halftone images on seven plates and a folding map. Publisher's green cloth backstrip and light blue paper-covered boards with titles printed in red on front cover and gilt on spine. Ex-library copy with remnants of shelf label on spine, noticeable wear and soiling to binding, small tear on front cover near spine. Moderate toning and occasional thumb-soiling to text, library stamps and empty card pocket on rear endpaper, hinges a bit tender. Good.

The exceedingly rare first edition of a young Japanese adventurer's six-month excursion from Seattle to northern Canada, through Alaska, and back while chasing the aurora borealis in 1919. The author, Keijuro Tsukamoto claims no scientific credentials, but merely a spirit of adventure and a desire to wander. He wrote the present work during the trip and the Introduction, dated 1920, is datelined from Seattle. Tsukamoto's narrative is enhanced by fourteen halftone images printed on seven plates, including a photographic portrait of the author, several sketches by him picturing the aurora borealis (or "Polar light" as he calls it), some featuring a "Polar eclipse," and more. The work also includes a folding map of the region of Canada and Alaska through which Tsukamoto traveled, with his path traced in red from Seattle, up the Canadian and Alaskan coasts, down to the Aleutian Islands, and back. In addition, the work includes eighteen pages of publisher's advertisements at the end, interesting for containing promotions mainly for other mystery and adventure stories (chiefly novels).

This first edition is not accounted for in OCLC (including the National Diet Library). OCLC records only the second edition, published in 1943 under the title *Arasuka Yori Aryushan e (From Alaska to the Aleutian Islands)*. This particular marketing of the second edition is interesting given the time period. The Japanese Army invaded the Aleutian Islands in 1942 before the United States Army reclaimed the territory the next year. This military activity may have motivated the publishers to issue the second edition to capitalize on the real-world activities. In any case, the present work stands as a truly rare firsthand account of the territory of Alaska by an intrepid Japanese explorer (we hesitate to call it unique but probably could).

(McBRB5459)

\$3,250

JAPANESE-MEXICAN OIL COMPANIES

49. [Japanese Americana]. [Mexico]. Mekishiko Jijo (*Yubonaru Hojin Shoyu no Yuden*) [*The Mexican Situation (Promising Oil Fields Owned by Japanese)*]. Tokyo: Nihon gaiko kyokai [Japanese Association for Foreign Relations], 1938. [105]pp. Original printed wrappers. Stitching perished, spine sympathetically reinforced. Light wear at edges, even toning. Small contemporary ink stamp to front wrapper. About very good.

A rare, mimeographed report on the history of Mexico and its economy, with a section about Japanese owned oil facilities in the country. In 1938, the date of publication for this work, Mexican president Lazaro Cardenas nationalized the oil industry and expropriated the assets of foreign oil companies. At the same time, Japan had additional need for oil in order to pursue the war against China. The present report must be a product at least in part of these ongoing tensions. We were not able to locate another copy in OCLC.

(McBRB5533)

\$1,250

UNRECORDED JAPANESE PROMOTIONAL FOR PANAMA BEFORE THE CANAL WAS FINISHED

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

A dense and detailed introduction to the history and geography of Panama, with a long section on the Panama Canal and its potential effects on Japan (the canal eventually opened nine years later, in 1914). The work is one of a growing genre of Japanese promotional works published in the first half of the 20th century and intended to increase investment and immigration from Japan to Latin America (mainly Brazil). The text includes chapters on the country's history, coinage and immigration laws, geography, population, cities, infrastructure, and so forth. The text is supplemented with numerous tables containing lists of imports and exports, weights, shipping manifests, railway cargo lists, and more. A large folding map of Panama, with two insets related to the Panama Canal is mounted to the inside rear wrapper. This is the first work we have encountered dealing with 20th-century Japanese interest in Panama, and suspect any such works are decidedly rare. We could locate no other copies of this work in OCLC or elsewhere.

(McBRB5536)

\$2,750

SETTLING PARAGUAY

51. **[Japanese Americana]. [Paraguay].** *Paraguai Iju Dokuhan [Paraguay Immigration Guide]*. [Tokyo]: Taku tsutomu sho taku tsutomu-kyoku [Bureau of Colonial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs], [1939]. 16pp. Original printed wrappers. Even toning, minor dust soiling. Very good.

A short, but dense and illustrated guide to a Japanese agricultural colony founded in Paraguay during the 1930s. The settlement, called "La Colmena," was established outside Asuncion by a Japanese land company in 1936, after Brazil all but halted immigration by Japanese to their own country in 1934. The community was small and did not consist of more than a thousand people by the full onset of World War II. In addition to containing vital information concerning the operation of this small Japanese settlement, the present work is illustrated by a number of photographic reproductions of residents at work and in the community. We could not locate a copy in OCLC.

(McBRB5528)

\$1,500

UNRECORDED PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR JAPANESE EMIGRANTS TO PARAGUAY

52. **[Japanese Americana]. [Paraguay].** *Paraguai Jisakuno Iju Annai [Paraguay: A Guide to Migration for Homesteaders]*. [Tokyo: Overseas Migration Association, ca. 1936]. Ten-panel brochure, folded. Illustrated with monotone photographs and a two-panel map. Three tiny marginal holes, minor foxing and toning. Very good.

A delightful promotional brochure encouraging hardy Japanese agricultural workers to emigrate to the Japanese colony of La Colmena in Paraguay. Japanese emigrants had previously resettled mainly in Brazil until the country curtailed Asian immigration in 1934. Paraguay became an alternative destination for Japanese emigres, and La Colmena was the very first Japanese colony established in Paraguay in 1936 when a hundred families populated the settlement. The text of the present brochure invites potential emigrants to contact authorities in their prefecture, and includes information on the application process, qualifications for applicants, stipulates that La Colmena is a family settlement, explains the agricultural properties of the land, and much more under numerous FAQ-style section headings. The two-panel map pictures the whole of Paraguay, and the monotone photographs feature La Colmena settlers, colonists at work, and a Paraguay river transport ship. Material relating to Japanese

immigration to Paraguay is exceedingly rare. We were unable to locate any other copies of the present pamphlet anywhere.

(McBRB5529)

\$1,250

THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

53. [Japanese Americana]. [Washington State]. *Hokubei Nenkan* [in Japanese characters]. *The North American Times*. 1936 Edition Year Book. [Seattle: 1935]. [2],[84],3,113,[4],324,[12]pp. Text mostly in Japanese. Original dark green limp leatherette, titles stamped in gilt on front cover, in original plain cardboard slipcase with black spine titles. Very minor wear to binding. Modest wear and light soiling to slipcase. Internally clean. Near fine.

The last edition of the scarce yearbooks (previously issued sporadically beginning in 1910) issued by *The North American Times*, the largest and oldest Japanese-American daily newspaper in the Pacific Northwest. The NAT began in 1902 and was halted by the internment of its staff (and most of its readership) in 1942. After World War II, the newspaper was restarted as *The North American Post*, and is still published today. The bulk of the present volume is a directory of Japanese-American businesses and Japanese-American residents primarily in Washington, but also Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Wyoming, Utah, the territory of Alaska, Illinois, New York, and Canada. The names are given in Japanese characters, but the street addresses are provided in English. The California list is surprisingly small, and there is no mention of Hawaii, likely because there was an annual directory published for the Hawaiian islands by the Nippu Jiji Company. The present work is also chock full of illustrated advertisements interspersed throughout, almost all of which pertain to businesses in Seattle. The work opens with a lengthy photographically-illustrated section featuring scenes in the Japanese community, with group photographs of various Japanese organizations, clubs, sports teams, and the like. There are also several pages featuring portraits of Japanese-American business and community leaders, family portraits, the interiors and exteriors of Japanese-owned businesses, farm and nursery scenes, church and school groups, and more. A scarce Japanese-American directory, with only a baker's dozen copies reported in OCLC ~ six in a separate record for the 1936 edition, with copies at Yale, Lewis & Clark College, Tacoma Public Library, Seattle Public Library, the Bancroft, and UCLA, plus seven copies in a serial record, at Columbia, Stanford, Harvard, the Library of Congress, the University of Oregon, the University of Washington, and the University of British Columbia.

(McBRB4838)

\$1,750

PROPAGANDIZING FOR LIBERTAD

54. [Latin America]. [World War II]. [Propaganda]. *Libertad de Palabra. Una de las Cuatro Libertades por las Que Luchan los Aliados* [caption title]. Washington DC: El Coordinador de Asuntos Interamericanos, 1942. Pictorial lithograph, 20 x 14.25 inches, printed in red, gray, yellow, and black. Minor surface wear, mild creasing, light dust-soiling, a few pinholes. Very good.

A rare poster issued by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (CIAA) during World War II, attempting to sway public opinion in Latin America to the Allied side. The CIAA was established by executive order in July 1941 in order to distribute news, advertising, film reels, and more to and from Latin America to counter Italian and German propaganda campaigns in the region. The text of the present poster translates from the Spanish as "Freedom of Speech. One of the four freedoms for which the Allies are fighting." The central image features an open-mouthed face breaking open a large swastika which is itself on fire. A mildly subtle message that free speech destroys fascism. The poster was designed by noted Russian-American graphic designer and photographer Alexey Brodovitch, whose printed credit appears at top right; Brodovitch is most well-known for his art direction of *Harper's Bazaar* from 1934 to 1958. A powerful visual display, with only one copy reported in OCLC, at MOMA, though we also find two other institutional holdings, at the United States Holocaust Museum and the Hoover Institute.

(McBRB4754)

\$1,750

MAO SUPPORTS CIVIL RIGHTS

55. Mao, Zedong. [Civil Rights]. *[Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression in Cyrillic].* [Peking: 1968]. [2], 6pp. In Cyrillic. Original wrappers printed with an image of Mao on the front cover. Ink stamp on title page. Minor wear. Very good.

A rare pocket-sized pamphlet in which Mao Zedong, President of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, expresses his support for the American Civil Rights Movement against the "repression of violence" by the United States government. The work was issued in several languages about twelve days after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., which is referenced in the first sentence: "Some days ago, Martin Luther King, the African-American clergyman, was suddenly assassinated by the U.S. imperialists". African Americans, especially those with experience in labor unions, had a long history with the Communist Party in the United States; the two groups often found themselves on the same side of various issues related to workplace discrimination, and often worked and protested together.

(McBRB4094)

\$500

SIGNED BY TWO WOMEN AND NUMEROUS NOTABLE TEXANS

56. [Mexican Texas]. Blount, Stephen William. *[Manuscript Document Recording a Land Sale in Mexican Texas, Signed by the Two Women Who Sold the Land, and Others, Including Stephen William Blount, Signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence].* San Augustine, Tx.: November 11, 1834. [4]pp. on two folio sheets, the first sheet on official "Sello Tercero" paper with the printed seal of Coahuila y Tejas at middle. Old folds, minor chipping along two fold lines costing a handful of words in the second leaf, several archival tape repairs to closed tears, moderate foxing and toning. Good.

An interesting manuscript land deed documenting the sale of a tract of land in San Augustine, Texas by a mother and daughter named Mary Concesion Sims and Marguerite Latham in 1834. The tract of land is described in detail, situated "on the West side of the Act Bayou having half a mile & five chains front on the Laid Bayou and running backwards three miles and bounded on the North by the lower line of the land sold by Jose Lewis(?) to A.C. Allen, and on the South by the land belonging to Athanase Cerda...." The two women sold the land for \$100, and because they could not write, they each signed the document with an "X." The document is also signed by two assisting witnesses, Chichester Chaplin and George English. Both men were notable early Anglo-Texans. Chaplin served in the Fredonian Rebellion and held various legal capacities in Jefferson and San Augustine counties; English was the first sheriff of the Ayish Bayou District (near San Augustine) under Mexican rule in 1827 and was still serving in that capacity when the present document was signed. He later served with distinction at the Siege of Bexar in 1835 and later in the Mexican-American War and for the Texas Confederacy during the Civil War (the latter in his mid-to-late 50s). In addition to the original signers of the deed, the document contains additional docketing and subsequent transfer statements from various officials, including the original docketing in 1834, and additional notations in 1835, 1837, and 1839. The latter date relates to an attestation statement recorded by Stephen William Blount on January 28, 1839, while serving as county clerk. Blount was a major figure in Texas history - a county official, soldier in the Texas Revolutionary Army, delegate to the Convention of 1836 at Washington-on-the-Brazos, and signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. An unusual early Texas land document, signed by two women landowners and several notable Texas Revolutionary-era figures.

(McBRB3480)

\$1,850

DECREE FROM THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

57. **[Mexican-American War]**. *Gobierno del Estado de Durango. Pedro de Ochoa, Gobernador del Estado de Durango, a Sus Habitantes, Sabed: Que por el Ministerio de Relaciones Interiores y Exteriores Se Me Ha Dirigido el Decreto Siguiente...* [caption title and first line of text]. Victoria de Durango: April 28, 1847. [2]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Near fine.

A rare decree sent promulgated by acting President of Mexico, Pedro María Anaya, and delivered to Pedro de Ochoa, Governor of the state of Durango for dissemination. At this time in the Mexican-American war, General Winfield Scott of the United States had recently taken over Veracruz. This was the first of a series of major conquests that led to the fall of Mexico City in September of 1847. This decree was issued to prepare leaders of state for any need of immediate change of power during these turbulent times. "In the event that the present congress is unable to continue its sessions, a permanent commission shall be established immediately, composed of the most senior member of each deputation who is present." (Para el caso de que el actual congreso se vea en la imposibilidad de continuar sus sesiones, se instalará desde luego una comision permanente, compuesta del mas antiguo de los individuos de cada diputacion que se hallare presente.) This appointment would not be authorized to make peace with the United States upon threat of being declared a traitor to the United States of Mexico. The decree concludes with the statement that "The powers conferred on the government by this decree shall cease as soon as the war is over." (Las facultades que confiere al gobierno el presente decreto cesarán luego que concluya la guerra). Signed in print by Pedro de Ochoa, the Governor of the State of Durango and Ramon Salcido, Mayor of Durango. None in OCLC.

(McBRB3329)

\$1,000

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR FIELD PRINTING

58. **[Mexican-American War]**. **[Miles, Dixon Stansbury]**. *Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, February 4, 1848. General Orders - No. 45. Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry Convened at Tacubaya, Mexico, by Virtue of the Following Order... To Examine into the Facts and Circumstances Connected with the Loss of Certain Pack Mules on the 4th Inst. While Under the Escort of a Column of Troops Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Miles...* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1848. 3pp. Printed on a single folded sheet. Disbound. Old vertical fold, minor foxing. Very good.

A rare United States Army field printing pertaining to a notable incident that occurred during the Mexican-American War. In early January 1848, Lt. Col. Miles was ordered by Brig. Gen. Twiggs to take command of a wagon train and a small cadre of troops and then conduct them from northern Mexico to Mexico City. Mexican merchants availed themselves of the escort for safe conduct of their merchandise to the capital city and other destinations in the interior of the country. The wagon train consisted of 316 government wagons which stretched to three miles in length, with 1,700 pack mules adding another nine miles to the procession. Col. Miles had 1,300 troops under his command, but only 150 of them were cavalry. Mexican guerillas, under the command of Zenobia attacked the train between Santa Fe and Rio San Juan, resulting in the loss of 300 pack mules along with the goods belonging to the Mexican merchants. Col. Miles was then brought up on charges in a military Court of Inquiry at Tacubaya, Mexico, the details and results of which are recorded in the present work. In short, Col. Miles was exonerated of any misconduct, especially considering that he only had "a small number of troops" at his command. The heart of the judgement states that "Lieut. Col. Miles exercised unusual prudence and foresight in his precautionary measures, and that his entire arrangements upon the march were most judicious and officer-like, and that instead of meriting censure or even animadversion, the conduct of Lieut. Col. Miles entitles him to high commendation."

The incident was described in a contemporary account recorded by American soldier Orlando B. Wilcox: "July 19. New acquaintance named Clark, a sutler, who was at Buena Vista...saw Zenobia's attack on Col. Miles' train. The Mexican merchants &c. whose pack mules the escort was protecting stood on a hill & saw Walker whipt & gave no assistance, though they were numerous, together & well armed. Zenobia made a dash at the pack mules. Clark was driven along with the crowd. Saw a volunteer try to cut the girth to save his pack; a lancer cut his head off at

a clip. Zenobia left Clark [as a prisoner] charge of two men, to 'whip the yankees.' Charge in deep files, cavalry toward Walker's, whose forty men dismounted. Walker was at their head; they gave way. Mex's dashed forward & on coming up, wheeled to right & left" - Willcox.

Dixon Stansbury Miles (1804-1862) served a wide-ranging career in the American Army. He fought in the Indian Wars, the Seminole Wars, and with particular distinction during the Mexican-American War, before losing his life early in the Civil War. While commander of the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry in 1862, a time in his career when he had been censured by the Army for drunkenness, he was mortally wounded while surrendering to Stonewall Jackson's forces during the Confederate invasion of Maryland.

Willcox, Orlando B. *Forgotten Valor: The Memoirs, Journals, & Civil War Letters of Orlando B. Willcox*, (Kent, Ohio & London: Kent State University, 1999), p.117.

(McBRB2272)

\$950

SECOND-KNOWN COPY OF AN EARLY PUEBLAN BROADSIDE

59. [Mexico]. *El Dr. y Maestro Don Carlos Lopez Torrija Abogado de la Real Audiencia de Mexico de Esta Nueva España... Hago Saver a Todos los Fieles Christianos de Qualquier Estado o Condicion Que Sean Dueños de Haziendas de Labor...* [caption title and first line of text]. Puebla: May 27, 1687. Broadside, 17 x 12 inches. Central horizontal fold, light foxing, minor edge wear. Untrimmed. Very good plus.

An early and quite striking letterpress broadside from the first half-century of printing in Puebla, Mexico, pertaining to specific dealings with the local indigenous population. The broadside is essentially an edict on the tithes or taxes which must be paid on property sold, rented, or leased to indigenous peoples. The title is given in the lower margin as "Edicto mandando a los Espanoles duenos de Haziendas de Labor, Ranchos, Tierras Laborias y pebujales que hazen Arrendamientos donacion o venta a Indios, o personas priuilegiadas nolas hagan sin la carga y obligacion de pagar los diez mos los quales comparezcan ante los Collectores a declarar con juramento las personas, tiempos y Tierras que assi tienen contractado o permitido, pena de excomunion mayor y de cincuenta pessos de oro cummu a los Espanoles y de veinticinco a los que no loson."

The main body of the text begins "Hago saber á todos los fieles Christianos de qualquier estado ó condicion que sean dueños de Haziendas de Labor" and thereafter states that although certain landowners had previously forgiven tithes of corn and other crops from indigenous peoples who cultivated their land through lease or rent, the landowners still owe said tithe to the Catholic Church. The authorities here also point out that said lands were provided to landowners and indigenous peoples "with lesser burden and obligation" than before, and that the responsibility for tithing cannot be "sold, donated, leased" or otherwise avoided. The authorities conclude that it is the responsibility of the farm and ranch owners "to appear before the said Collectors of the said Holy Church to declare with all distinction and clarity, and with no hidden purpose" the tithes owed the Church. According to the aforementioned title, penalty for avoiding payment of taxes or tithes include excommunication and a fine of fifty pesos.

The Abogado de la Real Audiencia de Mexico (i.e., one of the chief lawyers for the royal court in New Spain), Carlos Lopez Torrija, here seeks to rectify a quirk in the law concerning collection of the tithe ("diezmo") taxes being exploited by the hacienda owners of Puebla. Indians and certain others were allowed to raise corn and other crops on land that was lent or otherwise made available to them without having to pay the tax on their sales to the Church. Now, according to Torrija, all such arrangements must be approved by the Church. Reading between the lines, it is evident that landowners in Puebla were handing over fields to indigenous farmers for cultivation and then taking all or the overwhelming preponderance of revenue from crop sales, thereby avoiding the payment of the tithe. An early Pueblan work relating to the economics of New Spanish relationships with indigenous groups. OCLC records just a single institutional holding, at the John Carter Brown Library.

(McBRB5400)

\$4,000

DANCE INSTRUCTION

60. [Mexico]. [Dance]. *Coleccion de Cuadrillas. Segunda Edicion. Que Comprende Doce Figurados*. Mexico City: Oficina de la Testamentaria de Valdes, a cargo de Jose Maria Gallegos, 1835. 55pp. Gathered signatures, stitched. Small bump to bottom spine portion of title page, minor soiling to outer leaves. Small dampstain to lower portion of last few leaves. Good plus.

An intensely detailed instruction manual for performing the Mexican Cuadrilla dance, printed in Mexico City in 1835. The cuadrilla, or quadrille, is a traditional dance popular in the late-18th and early-19th centuries, and similar to the American square dance. The text of the present work opens with a couple of pages of general rules, and is afterwards organized into twelve parts, each of which details a different permutation of the cuadrilla. The names of these different types include the "Francesas" (French style), "Contra Francesas" (Anti-French style), "Lanceros" (Lancers), "Inconstancia" (Inconstancy), "El Carnabal" (The Carnival) and so forth. Each part also includes a note following the dance instructions for the music which should be used for each dance. Though designated as the second edition, this is the only work under this title listed in OCLC. Additionally, the only two listings in OCLC are described as microfilm copies.

(McBRB5365)

\$1,250

STANDING ARMY = BAD

61. [Mexico]. [Independence]. *Carta Cuentos a Mi Amigo el Publico [caption title]*. Mexico City: Mariano Ontiveros, 1821. [4]pp., on a half-sheet bifolium. Disbound from a sammelband. Minor dampstaining and wear at edges. Very good.

A brief series of parables on the dangers of a large standing army, and the dangers that its existence might bring about during periods of political instability. Cranes, rats, and cheese; a Gypsy, and horse, and a cat; and a convent of mixed religious orders are all invoked to argue that the size and heterogeneous command of the Mexican army that grew out the independence movement ought to be reduced. Anonymous, but signed "Wagcinton Napoleon" [sic] above the colophon. An interesting example of pamphleteering in Mexico in the period immediately after independence, and the exchange of thought in print concerning the organization and operation of the new government. Scarce; OCLC locates only two copies in U.S. institutions, at Yale and Texas A&M.

(McBRB2753)

\$750

THE RULEBOOK FOR INDEPENDENT MEXICO'S FIRST LEGISLATIVE BODY

62. [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

MEXICAN FAMILY LINEAGE

63. [Mexico]. [Law]. *[Manuscripts Documenting Baptisms and Marriages Relating to the Faxardo Family of Xochimilco].* [Mostly Xochimilco and Valle de Atrisco: 1638-1700]. [26] leaves. Upper edges dampstained and smoke-darkened, chipped and worn. Occasional chipping on other edges as well (loss of some text but sense still clear), occasional wormholes, ink government stamp for six reales dated 1699/1700. About good.

An interesting collection of 17th-century Mexican legal documents that shows the history and lineage of the Faxardo family of Xochimilco, an area south of Mexico City that was eventually annexed to the capital in the 1920s. The documents present, which begin in 1638, are for baptisms, marriages, and statements of legitimate births. Many names appear as these are all legal documents signed by lawyers, notaries, and Catholic churchmen, but the most consistent names are those of Nicolas de Jenis Faxardo (both father and son have the same name) and the names of Nicolas the younger's mother (Raymunda Alfonso de Reinoso) and his wife, Lusía Ana de Meneses. One of the principal points of contention, and indeed, perhaps the reason for the creation of this file, seems to have responsibility for and payment of Lusía Ana's dowry. The manuscript is therefore intriguing not only as a document of 17th-century law and genealogy but also of social history in colonial Mexico during this period. Interestingly, in the paperwork signed by Fray Juan Maldonado, it is stated clearly that Maldonado has the clearance to baptize "Españoles, Meztizos, Mulatos, y Negros." Xochimilco was largely populated by evangelized indigenous people and Spaniards or people of Spanish descent during the time when these documents were written.
(McBRB3783) \$3,750

RULES FOR MEXICAN FRANCISCAN NOVICES - HENRY WARD POOLE'S COPY

64. [Mexico]. [Religion]. *Cartilla, y Doctrina Espiritual, para la Crianza, y Educacion de los Novicios, Que Tomaren el Habito en la Orden de N.P.S. Francisco...* Mexico City: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuniga y Ontiveros, 1775. [6], 118pp. Contemporary limp vellum. Fore-edges binding and text block darkened by smoke, with markings creeping into margins of several leaves including title page. Light dampstaining along lower edge, somewhat heavier on final leaves. About very good.

An unusual Mexican religious primer, with teachings based on the doctrines of St. Bonaventure but adapted to the practices of the Franciscan Order. The work was created for Franciscan novices, and sets forth rules and orders for various offices, duties, and other responsibilities, as well as standard beliefs and practices for the order. This is the second edition, with the first having been printed over fifty years earlier in 1721. Both were likely printed in small numbers, being intended for the rather limited audience of Franciscan novices. The present copy belonged to Henry Ward Poole, the noted American engineer and collector of Mexicana, with his manuscript initials and shelf number on the front pastedown. Scarce on the market, with only one copy appearing in available sales records in the past thirty years, and a fairly nice example with good provenance.
(McBRB2487) \$1,250

EARLY AND UNRECORDED

65. [Mexico]. [Tariffs]. *Tarifa para el Cobro del Derecho de Consulado*. Veracruz: Por Don Manuel Lopez Bueno, Impresor Real Tribunal del Consulado, 1803. [16]pp. Small quarto. Stitched, as issued. Contemporary plain rear wrapper, front lacking. Scattered faint foxing and minor dust soiling. Very good plus.

An unrecorded imprint by the first printer in Veracruz, Manuel Lopez Bueno, and one of the earliest works printed in the Mexican port city. The text comprises a tariff book for goods arriving into the port, with products listed alphabetically and the measure by which they are to be taxed printed in a second column. The listings run the gamut, and include food, spices, precious metals, paper, clothing, and much more. The work is not only fascinating as a document of what kinds of goods the colonial government expected through the port, but also whence they might arrive, as in many cases the tariff for the same product coming from distinct origins is noted and differentiated. Thus olive oil from Seville is taxed by the "botija," but oil from Almendras is charged by the "libra." According to Beristain, the printer Lopez Bueno was born and educated in Veracruz, but neither he nor Medina add any detail on the origin of the press on which he began printing in 1793. Even as the "Impresor del Real Tribunal del Consulado," he printed less than an item per year until he began in to publish the "Jornal de Veracruz." As a result, the present pamphlet is easily placed within the first ten works printed in Veracruz. Not in Medina Veracruz, Palau, or OCLC. Rare.

Beristain II, p.147.

(McBRB5221)

\$2,500

COLONIZING TEXAS

66. [Mexico]. [Texas]. *Ministerio de Lo Interior. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue...El Gobierno, de Acuerdo con el Consejo, Procedera a Hacer Efectiva la Colonizacion de los Terrenos Que Sean y Deban Se de Propiedad de la Republica...* [caption title and first lines of text]. Mexico City: April 4, 1837. Broadside, 12.25 x 8.75 inches. Old folds, minor creasing, small marginal tears and one marginal tear along fold with tape repair, not affecting text, other signs of tape repairs to verso, bookplate of Alejandro Ainslie Font-Réaulx' Colección Monclau mounted on verso. About very good.

A rare 1837 Mexican decree in which the acting President of Mexico, José Justo Corro, announces that anyone colonizing lands in Texas, "Which are or ought to be property of the [Mexican] Republic," Shall pay no less than ten reales per acre for the land and that these monies will go towards payment of the national debt incurred in fighting the Texas rebellion. Meanwhile, it also allocates funds "for the fulfillment of what was promised to the military who cooperated in the independence, and for the prizes and concessions that the Congress decrees in favor of the indigenous tribes or nations, and of those who cooperated in the reestablishment of Texas" ("Para cumplimiento de lo prometido á los militares que cooperaron á la independencia, y para los premios y concesiones que decreta el Congreso á favor de las tribus ó naciones indígenas, y de los cooperadores al restablecimiento de Tejas"). It is unclear how such a tax on Texas lands might have been enforced; however, the decree does evince Mexico's optimism that Texas would not remain separate for long. OCLC reports just two copies at the Huntington Library and the DeGolyer Library.

(McBRB3697)

\$1,500

SCOTTISH MISSIONARIES IN INDIA

67. [Missionaries]. [India]. *[Three Manuscript Letters from Missionaries in India]*. Beawar, Rajasthan: 1880-1881. Three letters, totaling [12]pp. Old folds with a few minor separations. Some toning. Good plus.

A group of three interesting letters that reflect the work of Scottish missionary Williamson Shoolbred and local convert Chaukas Ram in Beawar, Rajasthan. Shoolbred was sent to India in 1858 by the Mission Board of the

United Churches of Scotland, and opened a school in Beawar in early 1860. The yearly letters, each two pages in Hindi, are from Ram, who became Shoolbred's fellow teacher, and are both translated into English by Shoolbred on the following two pages of the bifolium. Ram's letters from 1880 and 1881 report on his experience converting to Christianity, discuss his teaching at the school, detail his life in Rajasthan, talks about the hardships of rural farming, etc., and are addressed to the teachers and children of the Sydney Place Sabbath School in Glasgow. Shoolbred's standalone letter, dated November 28, 1881, is addressed to the superintendent at the school, and offers more detail about their conversion efforts and encourages more responses from the children to Ram's letters. With great details on this otherwise little known missionary outpost in western India.

(McBRB5494)

\$750

LARGE COLLECTION OF SOUTHWEST NATIVE AMERICAN IMAGES

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

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

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

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

(McBRB3469)

\$8,750

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS

69. [Native Americans]. [*Cabinet Card of Two Young Native American Women in Non-Native Dress*]. Villisca, Ia.: Roggen, [ca. 1895]. Cabinet card photograph. Minor soiling and wear. Contemporary pencil notation on verso. Very good.

Handsome photograph depicting two young Native American women, one seated and the other standing. The young woman who is seated is older, hands folded demurely in her lap. The second girl is younger, with skirts above her ankle and a dress of a more youthful cut. She stands behind an ornate table, her hand on a book as if she is about to open it or has just closed it to hold her place for the photo. The image is on a studio mount with a caption on the verso which reads "Bertha Clouds pupils, Indian girls." Bertha Cloud appears to have been a local teacher in Villisca in the late 1890s and early 1900s.

(McBRB5460)

\$750

TRIBAL CELEBRATIONS

70. [Native Americans]. *Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Dances - Crafts - Parades - Sports* [caption title]. [Santa Fe, N.M.: 1968]. Serigraph poster, printed in five colors on heavy cardstock, 22 x 14 inches. Light rubbing, dust-soiling, bumping, and edge wear. Bright and attractive. Very good plus.

Rare serigraph poster by Louie Ewing advertising an "Inter-tribal Indian Ceremonial" celebration in "The Indian Capital" of Gallup, New Mexico over the course of four days in August 1968. The central image of the poster shows a Navajo in traditional dress astride a yellow horse in a desert setting. Louie H. Ewing (1908-1983) utilized serigraphy in much of his art and developed a style uniquely his own and instantly recognizable. He designed and printed the poster for the Gallup Inter-Tribal Ceremonial for over thirty years. First launched in 1922, the annual Gallup Inter-Tribal Ceremonial continues today; it is one of the longest-running celebrations of Native American culture and art in the country. Ewing's papers are held at the Smithsonian Institution, which seems to be the only repository for any of his work.

(McBRB5175)

\$950

UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IMPRINT

71. [Native Americans]. [*Two Studio Cabinet Cards of Native Americans*]. Wetumka, I.T.: Maynard, [ca. 1890]. Two cabinet cards. Light wear and soiling, images a bit scuffed. Very good.

A handsome pair of cabinet cards depicting Native Americans in Indian Territory. The first shows two women, one of whom has an infant peeking out over her shoulder. Posed against a studio backdrop, they each wear floor-length dresses and are wrapped in plaid shawls, staring frankly into the camera. This photo is either developed poorly or scuffed, as parts of the shawls are vividly clear while other portions of the photo are far less sharp. The second photograph shows two men standing side by side, also posed against the same studio backdrop. One holds a hat in front of him, while the other has a blanket wrapped around his waist. The man on the left has a slight smile and wears a cross-shaped earring, while the man on the right seems a bit stunned by the experience. Both images are on printed mounts that read "Maynard, Wetumka, Ind. Ter." Wetumka was on the Creek Nation; at the time of statehood in 1907, it had a population of about 300 souls. An unusual imprint from an obscure photographer on the frontiers of Indian Territory.

(McBRB5481)

\$1,750

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CHEYENNE RESERVATION

72. [Native Americans]. Cowles, Seneca R. [*Three Lengthy, Descriptive Letters by Seneca Cowles, a Civilian Employee of the Cheyenne Agency*]. Cheyenne River Indian Agency, DT: 1871. Three letters, totaling [8]pp., plus about [30]pp. additional related material. Previously folded, with short separations at folds. Minor wear and staining. Good plus.

Seneca Roe Cowles (1828-1901) was raised in western New York and served as a major during the Civil War. After the war he went west to work as a civilian engineer with the Cheyenne River Indian Agency in South Dakota. Present here are three letters and a speech by Cowles describing his experiences with and knowledge of Native American tribes.

A July 23, 1871, letter describes the scene not long after the inauguration of the reservation era. "The Indians at the agencies as a general thing I think are disposed to be all right, and anyone connected with the agency is perfectly safe with a reasonable distance of camp. But if found far outside I would not warrant anyone's safety. There is two kind of Indians, although both belong to the Sioux nation. One kind are those that remain around the agencies and the other that stay out on the Plains and hunt for their living. The former are called friendly and the latter hostile." The friendlies "walk around camp from morning till night . . . while the hostiles are away on the hunt for what they eat, drink & wear. . . . The bucks have a dance every day, and sometimes in the evening. No squaws take any part except three or four who act as waiters in handing out water or something to eat. Their dancing is very different than ours. They have a sort of a drum that is hung on four stick drive into the ground, the head up. Around this drum sit perhaps eight or ten bucks, with each a sort of bat that they ply on the drum, and at the same time sing some kind of jargon that the party dance by. Their dancing is a kind of gymnasium performance."

Later, on October 16, 1871, he describes a white man named Fielder who "has lived among the Indians since he was 9 years old" and is "to all intents and purposes an Indian. . . . He has seen many a white man shot down in cold blood by the Indian and he utterly helpless to render the white any aid or assistance."

His final letter, written on December 30, 1871, letter describes a large Christmas dance held, "about five miles above here on the river" by a "half-breed French & Indian" where, "the whiskey had commenced to take effect and things began to look rather squally," and, "a young half breed who had lost his cap thought he could whip any man in the house, at the same time having a revolver slung to his side." Cowles describes to his daughter dancing with Indian women all evening and arriving home at 7 the next morning.

Also present a twenty-five-page manuscript historical essay titled "Sketch of all the Indians Tribes that Inhabited this Continent at the Commencement of the Settlement of it by the White Man" in Cowles' hand. It is undated, but its general subject is the description of Indian tribes in what became U.S. territory up to 1800, and various depredations committed against them by white colonists and early Americans. The whole is somewhat, but not overly sympathetic in tone to the mistreatment of Native American tribes, and provides further insight into the writer's attitudes and experiences while at the Cheyenne River Indian Agency.

(McBRB5550)

\$2,250

MISTREATING INDIANS IN MICHIGAN

73. [Native Americans]. [Michigan]. [*Letters from an Indian Agent Concerning Treatment of Native Americans in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan*]. [Sault Ste. Marie, MI & Washington D.C.: 1871]. Three manuscript documents, totaling [7]pp. Previously folded. Light, even toning. Very good plus.

Major John J. Knox (1835 - 1877) was a teacher in Meridian, Mississippi while the Civil War was brewing. He was expelled from Mississippi for his Union sentiments, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D of the Fifth Michigan Infantry. Knox was shot through the neck and left for dead at the Battle of Fair Oaks. He survived, but was unfit for battle, and served instead as Provost Marshal in New York and Pennsylvania. After the war, he returned to the

South to serve with the Freedmen's Bureau, primarily working alongside the American Missionary Association to get teachers into African-American schools. He also supported African-American suffrage. Following this, Knox worked for the Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, ensuring enforcement of governmental treaties with Indigenous tribes. He then worked in Washington, D.C., in the pension office, and died in 1877 from ongoing complications from his war wound.

Offered here are three manuscript documents relating to Major Knox. The first piece of writing is an undated speech by Knox, in which he describes the mistreatment of Indigenous people. The later two are letters to his brother and sister, the first from 1871 while he was in Michigan with the Department of the Interior and the second, undated, sent from Washington D.C. His earlier writing is forceful in its denunciation of Native American mistreatment:

"With few exceptions I cannot believe Mr Chairman that our forefathers were justifiable in dispossessing the Indians of this continent in the way they did take their lands from them. [...] The Indians always manifested a strong friendship for the Whites until they received unjust cruel and treacherous treatment from them. One of my opponents has said that the Indians were the first aggressors, but [...] I can prove by any history of the U.S. or any Encyclopaedia that the whites were the first aggressors. They took their lands from them – they drove them from their hunting grounds yes sir they compelled them to go back at the point of the Bayonet."

In it, he describes two extremely violent incidents:

"You all recollect how they at one time near Jamestowne loaded a cannon with grape shot and got some forty Indians to draw it when they had started with it it was fired and killed the last one of them. Was that right? No Sir. At another time you recollect where the White man was splitting rails he got 12 Indians to assist him in this way he got six on each side of the log and after driving the first wedge enough for them to get in their fingers he told them to get hold and pull well sir while they were pulling he knocked out the wedge and the poor fellows found themselves fast He then knocked out their brains with his ax – Was that right? No Sir."

Knox concludes the speech by asking, "Mr Chairman how would you like to have any one or any set of men come and drive you from your home[?]"

However, his tone has shifted by the time he writes the 1871 letter, sent from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. He writes that, "I have nothing to do for an hour unless interrupted by the cussed Ingins" and that "I never was so sick of anything as I am of this Indian business – I wish they were all dead" (October 6, 1871). In general, he now finds Michigan a "dogs misery," where he endures, "many lonely hours – many days of extreme pain and anguish" in the "bleak and barren" country. A glimpse of shifting attitudes towards Native Americans from an Upper Peninsula Indian Agent. Also with a clipping of his obituary from the Pontiac Gazette.

(McBRB5485)

\$675

FROM TWO WOMEN ON THE NEBRASKA FRONTIER

74. [Nebraska]. [Women]. *[Double Autograph Letter, Signed, Written by Women in Nebraska, Discussing the Civil War, Life on the Frontier, and More].* Nebraska: October 31 and November 6, 1864. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Original mailing folds, minor wear. Very good.

Densely written double-letter from the Nebraska prairie written by two women relaying family news and discussing the Civil War plus disturbing community news including the death of a soldier killed nearby by an indigenous person. The first letter, penned by "Abbie," opens with family news and relates an amusing (no one was injured) story of falling off a pony which she keeps on a "lairiette" out on the prairie. Her thoughts quickly shift to death and the war:

"Dear Cousin Eddie.... Don't be alarmed about the Indians for I have no fears whatever. Frank Brenner a young man from here who went out with the company is now dead, shot by an Indian. He was thought a great deal of. His Mother and friends live in Pa. His body has been sent for and it is going to be sent 'home.' He was in the war two years and never wounded and it seems too bad to leave him killed by a 'Savage.' He was first Lieut. It was on 'Elk River.' I don't know exactly how far it is from here. Two of Jennie's scholars are there and one at Richmond. Well I'm sorry we can't agree, but I suppose each has a right to his own opinion has he not? Though I think with you that this war has lasted long enough but I don't think McClellan is the one to end it. I like him as a man very much and have nothing against him. But 'Old Abe' is the man for the next four years and he will be so I think. Now I've given for my opinion. Thank you for yours. I like to have folks tell just what they think. Tell me when you think this war will end. How many more must fall. I don't suppose you can answer that very easily nor any one else. Well! Well!! Well!!!"

Abbie's thought next turns to more practical concerns, like food:

"I envy you for your nuts almost. We are not wholly destitute of them here. There are the 'Black Walnut' (not a very good substitute for Butternuts, though some pronounce them equally as good.) Next is the 'Hazel-nuts' which are good if they were not so small, and that is about all, though there are a very few 'Hickory-nuts.' They are quite scarce though. Well they are a great deal better than none. We have neglected to gather any this year. Turnips are our substitute for 'Apples' (not a very good one you think.) I think so too. But I hope we shall soon have all these things here. It will be a long while to wait.... I am yours aff'ctly, Abbie"

Added to the final page is a second, unsigned letter, in another hand, which contributes additional information to the Nebraska family narrative and sheds light on their activities there. Of particular interest is news of a school and some immigrants coming West:

"My dear Sister Frances.... I have taken my pen to converse for a few moments with my dear sister so far from me...tell me all about your own family and my dear friends in that region. Does Lucy Watson and family live in Philadelphia? Luella it seems is not a great ways from us, if she is in St. Louis. She might easily take a trip to Nebraska. I hope mother will be able to take a journey home before she returns to Hartford. I want he to come as early in the Spring as navigation is good on our river.... How glad I should be if you & sister C. could come with her. I know you would like this part of Nebraska. It is very pleasant in the Spring & Summer. People are coming in this fall & buying homes here & a still greater immigration is expected in the Spring. I suppose Wm. E. will come here in the Spring. If he can get lumber this winter he will probably build near us a small house. George Adams, Sophia's brother, has returned from his school. Will go in to some kind of business in the Spring at Nebraska City.... Jennie was home last night; George took her back this morning. The school has increased in number of late until they have about 100 scholars & Miss B. has employed another teacher to assist Jennie. She has built quite an addition to her house. I want Jimmie to go up to school as soon as he can. [Both Jimmie and Jennie are mentioned in first letter.] He has been earning one dol. pr. day of late husking corn for Mr. Harman.... Mr. Meadville had some gloves to make for the neighbors. His wife could not make them for her babe was sick and is now dead. So he come and plead to have me make them so I let my work go and went to work at his gloves, I earned 7 dols. & 50 cts last week.... They start one week from here to go east with the body of Frank Brenner to his friends in Pa." An informative pair of letters from Civil War-time frontier Nebraska written days apart on the same sheet.

(McBRB5394)

\$650

THE BLACK RACE IN AMERICA

75. Nelson, William S. *La Race Noire dans la Democratie Americaine*. Paris: 1922. x,84,[2]pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Minor toning, partially unopened. Very good plus.

An early work by noted theologian and Civil Rights activist, William Stuart Nelson. Nelson (1895-1977) was a native of Kentucky who served in World War I. He would go on to work as an university president, teaching at Howard University before becoming the first Black president of Shaw University, and later filling that office at Dillard University. He was a noted advocate of non-violence who worked with both Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi. He graduated from Howard University in 1920 and then attended schools in Europe before attaining his BD from Yale in 1924. The present work was published during his time in Europe. In the present work, he discusses the history of African Americans in the United States, from slavery to the present moment. Two map charts show the distribution of the Black population in America in 1910 and the number of lynchings from 1889 to 1922. A very nice copy of this relatively scarce work.

(McBRB5474)

\$2,250

OKLAHOMA LAND FRAUD

76. [Oklahoma]. [Land]. *Special Map of Pushmataha County, Oklahoma [with two additional plat maps].* McAlester, Ok.: McAlester Real Estate Exchange, [ca. 1910]. Three folded maps, one measuring approximately 11 x 14 inches and two measuring 13.75 x 8.5 inches, plus one 3.5 x 5.5 photograph. Light toning; a bit of minor edge wear. Very good plus.

A trio of ephemeral promotional maps from the McAlester Real Estate Exchange, offering two plots of 156 acres each for sale in central Pushmataha County, Oklahoma. The first map delineates the plat of the entire southeastern Oklahoma county, with towns, rivers, and railroads added, and is annotated to point out the location of the two properties. The additional two maps each delineate a close-up of the specific township section, with the land in question shaded in yellow and pink, and bear captions recommending the best use for the land. The first map depicts a plot located eight miles southeast of the town of Standley, with, "Good grazing and timber land covered with blue stem grass and good commercial pine and oak timber; good orchard, vineyard, and berry land, adapted to Bermuda and sweet clover." The second parcel, located five miles southwest of Pickens boasts, "Good grazing land covered with blue stem grass and commercial timber," as well as, "Good tillable land adapted to all farm products." Stapled to the top edge of this map is a photograph purporting to be a sample view of the land in question. At the foot of each map is a promotional text completed in type with further blandishments concerning the land in question and supposedly recent appraisal values and sale prices.

These claims, however, were likely fraudulent. The McAlester Real Estate Exchange was established soon after Oklahoma gained statehood by Roy Van Tress, who promised to obtain for his customers the rights to Indian Lands being sold by the federal government sight-unseen and without requirements of occupation or homesteading. From headquarters in Cincinnati and McAlester, as well as from mobile railcar offices, salesmen of the firm offered land that they often had no right to sell or was devoid of the bounty of natural resources and rich soil promised in the present advertisements. Van Tress himself was dogged by investigation into his business, and was eventually convicted of fraud in 1919 but managed to escape jail time. We locate no institutional copies of promotional maps for this long-running and noted Oklahoma land fraud.

(McBRB2085)

\$1,350

PHILIPPINE INTERNMENT ARCHIVE

77. [Philippines]. [American Internment]. *[Archive from the Santo Tomas Internment Camp].* [The Philippines: 1945-1947]. Thirteen documents, totaling [17]pp., plus three original photographs and a real photo postcard. Minor overall wear and some staining. Very good.

A small but notable archive of documents and photographs saved by Mary Ellen Oftedahl, a young woman interned at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp in the Philippines during World War II. The most notable document is a scarce copy of "General Rules of Santo Tomas Internment Camp," with Oftedahl's name penciled lightly to the

first page, plus material documenting her efforts to return to the Philippines following two years of schooling in the United States after liberation. The "General Rules of Santo Tomas Internment Camp" is a five-page document issued by the camp's Executive Committee containing "a revision of the rules and regulations which have been announced from time to time covering the life of the camp. Most of these rules have been the result of instructions from the Japanese authorities, while the remainder have, in many cases, been suggested by Internees through their Monitors at Monitors' meetings in order to protect the welfare of the majority." The rules are divided into sections covering room monitors, floor monitors, internees (the longest section, with subsections for hallways, grounds, and patios), and "special rules," which include everything from public displays of affection to a prohibition on the possession of flashlights, liquor or weapons of any kind. A map of the camp is printed on the fifth page, showing areas for shanty waste, package line, sports field, walking area, hospital, outdoor shower baths, and so forth.

The camp document is accompanied by three photographs and one real photo postcard retained by Oftedahl. Of these, only the RPPC appears directly related to the internment camp, as it is captioned in the plate, "Liberated American internees and G.Is at Santo Tomas Internment Camp 2-3-45." The image captures a crowd of former internees and soldiers with guns standing outside one of the main buildings on campus. Two of the other photographs are of small children at what appears to be a zoo of some sort (one is captioned, "Bobby watching the kangaroos"), and another is of a fortress wall; these likely picture Oftedahl's family.

The legal documents included here primarily act as a source of provenance for the "General Rules," but also serve to demonstrate the difficulties of American citizens returning to the Philippines after the end of the war. Mary Ellen Oftedahl was born in the Philippines and lived at the same address in Manila with her family until they were all interned during the war. After liberation, she was a student in the U.S. for two years. The documents here are mainly affidavits from people confirming these facts, so that she can return to Manila in 1947.

The Hoover Institute holds a four-volume set of "Internee Executive Committee Issuances," and we find an article by a Stanford Ph.D. candidate citing a document from that set named "General Rules..."; we assume that ours is probably included in the set, even if it is not the same version as the one cited in the paper ("Legitimate Collaboration: The Administration of Santo Tomás Internment Camp and Its Histories, 1942–2003," by James Mace Ward [Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 77, No. 2, pp. 159-201]). All in all, a small but remarkable collection centered on a document retained by an internee during and after her internment in the Philippines during the war.

(McBRB5431)

\$1,250

THE REVOLUTION AND TEXAS

78. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. [Mexican Revolution]. *El Gral. Lucio Blanco Fue Capturado en Texas...* [caption title]. [Mexico City: 1918?]. Large broadside, 23.5 x 15.75 inches. Printed in red and black. Previously folded. A few minor nicks at edges, even tanning. Very good.

A scarce, and large, broadside news sheet published by the heirs of Antonio Vanegas Arroyo that prints news, rumors, and sensational stories during the latter stages of the Mexican Revolution. The elder Arroyo died in 1917, and his two sons, Antonio and Blas, inherited his publishing business, and they attempted to continue in the style of "popular press," as evidenced by the present work. This news sheet prints four headlines. The first, printed in red, announces a rumor that General Lucio Blanco, a major military figure in the struggle for power, had been arrested in Texas for violation of neutrality after seeking exile in Laredo in late 1917. The second heading accuses the forces of another significant general, Guadalupe Sanchez, of pillaging the countryside surrounding Veracruz. It reads, rather editorially, "Las Fuerzas del Gnrl. Guadalupe Sanchez Roban Saquen y Asaltan. ¿Esas Son las Decantadas Garatias del Gobierno?" The main body of the text is devoted to the movements and engagements of Sanchez's troops around Veracruz, as well as accusations of various depredations. The final section of text discusses the rumor of an invasion from West Texas by forces newly raised by Pablso Gonzalez under the headline, "P.

Gonzalez Con Gente Armada Penetra a Territorio Nacional...." The broadside is illustrated by a reused and wholly unrelated woodcut by Jose Guadalupe Posada, which depicts a man being garroted on a platform while a priest and a mob look on. A headline for the illustration reads, "Angustiosa Agonia de un Ahorcado." The continued, posthumous use of Posada's woodcuts, even to illustrate wholly unrelated publications, demonstrates the enduring attraction of his images. In all, a fascinating Revolution-era concatenation of the popular press, in the tradition of Arroyo and Posada.

(McBRB5524)

\$950

HISTORICAL NOVEL OF THE NEW WORLD

79. Pusalgas, Ygnacio. *El Sacerdote Blanco*. Barcelona: Libreria de Indar, 1839. Two volumes. 198,[1]; 266 [i.e., 166],[1]pp., plus engraved title page and frontispiece in each volume. Contemporary Spanish tree calf, spines gilt with leather labels. Extremities rubbed, minor wear. Scattered foxing. About very good.

Lone edition of this early attempt at an historical novel, following in the footsteps of the wildly-popular Sir Walter Scott. The author, Ignacio Pulsagas (1790-1874), had lived in Cuba from 1817 to 1821. He situates his novel on that island during the very first encounters between its indigenous inhabitants and Columbus. In Pulsagas' tale, the natives live in underground caves and engage in human sacrifice. Both plates depict the native inhabitants and their "savagery," that of the second volume showing one man holding a kneeling woman by the hair with an axe raised over her head. Scarce, with a handful of copies in OCLC, primarily in European libraries.

(McBRB5463)

\$1,750

TRADE MAGAZINE FOR THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY

80. [Railroads]. *Railroad Record. And Journal of Commerce, Banking, Manufactures, and Statistics* [caption title]. Cincinnati: 1856. Five issues, each [20]pp. Quarto. Some light to moderate tanning and soiling. Spine edge reinforced with later paper and staples. Good plus.

Five loose issues of this railroad periodical, containing relevant articles as well as a plethora of advertisements for related sundries and industries. Issues here range from January to August. Content includes articles on steam boiler experiments, railroad stocks, sugar production and consumption, the physical geography of America, and more. Notably, the issue for January 10 includes a report from the Secretary of War's on the Pacific Railroad, giving the project a favorable review. Ads include Hall's Patent Concrete Fire Proof Safe, Lee & Leavitt's Steel Works, Lane & Bodley's Power Mortising Machine, and many many more. A wonderful snapshot of the industrial era in the mid-19th century.

(McBRB3192)

\$850

FIRST PART OF A RARE LITERARY WORK FOCUSED ON QUADROON WOMEN

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

A scarce and intriguing literary work on Louisiana quadroon women in Louisiana written by a white French-speaking Creole woman from the Bayou State named Sidonie de La Houssaye, here writing under the pseudonym Louise Raymond. This volume was one of four "Quatronne" (Quadroon in English) volumes, each of which told the story of a different woman ~ Octavia, Violetta, Gina, and Dahlia. In her dissertation on La Houssaye's work,

Christine Koch Harris refers to the collective tetralogy as "the stories of several women who are involved either directly or tangentially in the plaçage system of concubinage in New Orleans." The publishing history of these stories is a bit complicated. The present entry on Octavia was published as a stand-alone work and apparently not serialized in *Le Méchacébé*, a French-language newspaper in Louisiana which also printed this volume. The second entry was published in the same manner. The third and fourth volumes were only serialized in the newspaper and apparently in incomplete form. This first entry in the Quateronnes tetralogy was controversial upon publication for its subject matter, which included interracial sex, a scene involving a murder/suicide, madness, pedophilia, incest, and other criminal behavior. Octavia's story also delves deeply into the issues around her passing as white, and is notable for her pursuit of a particularly cruel revenge against an ex-lover involving his own daughter. OCLC records about a dozen copies, including nine in Louisiana institutions, as well as copies at the Ransom Center, Texas Southern, and Duke. An interesting and controversial entry in the history of American literature involving women and issues of race.

(McBRB5462)

\$3,750

A RETURNING ENGLISH EMIGRANT ENDORSES MAILLARD'S
"VITRIOLIC DENUNCIATION" AGAINST "THE SLAVE HOLDERS OF TEXAS"

82. [Republic of Texas]. [Emigration]. *Texas Emigration. Caution [manuscript caption title]*. London: June 16, 1842. [4]pp., totaling approximately 1,250 words, on a single folded quarto sheet. Browned and somewhat brittle around the edges, with several small chips resulting in minor loss of a few letters. Good.

An anonymous and vitriolic manuscript diatribe arguing against emigration to the Republic of Texas, repeating many of the complaints heaped upon the newly-independent nation by N. Doran Maillard in his *The History of the Republic of Texas* (published this same year). The author describes himself as "one of three survivors out of 97 Englishmen who were induced to emigrate to the inhospitable swamp called Texas in 1841." The author proceeds to warn potential future emigrants against falling for promotional pitches by "a base set of Yankee Texan Land Sharks," asserting that "certain sickness, if not death, awaits those who may be tempted to emigrate to that land of fevers and disease of all kinds." Most of the message repeats or echoes stories found in Maillard's work, which John Jenkins describes in *Basic Texas Books* as "the most vitriolic denunciation of the Republic of Texas, written with absolutely no regard for the truth."

The author of the present manuscript certainly adds his own flair to his denunciation of Texas emigration, lambasting Texas as a destination, and decrying the efforts of "Texas land jobbers" for encouraging emigration. The manuscript reads in part: "The country is open but at the same time desolate, being thinly peopled and most unhealthy. In the winter season the whole of that portion of the country now in possession of the Texans (which comprises only the low swamps on the sea coast) is under water, and in summer the power of the Sun renders the climate sickly, and consequently labor impossible. The pasturage is as coarse and worthless as the 'sattings' on our English marshes.... The prospect of the Emigrant in Texas is war with the Mexicans & the savage Indians, and a revolt on the part of the African Slaves who will take advantage of the first opportunity offered them to rid themselves of the cruel bondage in which they are now held. Let the public beware of this scheme! Let them but read with moderate caution the tempting baits held out to them and they will at once detect that the Texan Emigration Scheme is too good to be true, but should any poor Englishman fall into the Texan trap, let him not forget this caution from a returned Emigrant."

Railing against the notion that the soil of Texas is fit for European cultivation and that horses and cows can be acquired cheaply, the author uses the same word each time: "false!" He further complains that "the wild horses of the country are nothing but worthless ponies" before pointing out that the danger of the many "venomous Insects, which together with Rattlesnakes, Scorpions, & many other Reptiles whose poison is mortal to the human race, renders every moment of a man's life insecure." He further points out that Texas land speculators "not only want to sell the land, which they, the slave holders of Texas have stolen from the Republic of Mexico, but they want to

gt Englishmen into the country in the war now raging in Texas between the Republicans of Mexico and the slave holders of Texas." The author then makes perhaps his most damning assertion: "The object of this war on the part of the Texans is not to fo away with a system of despotism & to establish a form of Government better suited to the advance of civilization & civil & religious freedom. No, the object of the Texans is to murder the natives of the country in order to possess themselves of their lands and to force Slavery in its worst form, on the Republicans of Mexico in order to secure cultivation! This design the Texans cannot execute of themselves, and therefore they want Englishment to do it for them."

The author of the message refers to Maillard's book several times, closing with a promotional pitch of his own: "Those who want historical & general information on Texas can obtain it in almost every Coffee Shop & at any circulating library, by asking for Maillards History of Texas. Many copies of which work have recently been distributed gratuitously by the author for the benefit of the working classes." By employing such language, the author also positions the present manuscript as a de facto book promotional as well as an interesting entry in the history of book promotionals relating to early Texas. It is also interesting to note that the present manuscript was written at the height of the British debate over the recognition of the new Republic of Texas. As such, the present text may have been intended to be printed as a broadside arguing against such recognition, though we are unable to find the text of the work in any known source. Regardless, the British government formally recognized the Republic of Texas on June 28, 1842, less than two weeks after the date on this manuscript. A unique, immediate, and passionate reaction to the prospect of early emigration to the Republic of Texas

(McBRB5475)

\$6,500

STANDARDIZING CUBAN SPANISH

83. Reyes, Juan Justo. *Manual de Prosodia y Ortografia, Compuesto, en Obsequio de las Personas Que Se Dedicar al Noble Ejercicio de la Pluma...* Habana: Imprenta de R. Oliva, 1838. 109pp. Original green wrappers; front wrapper lacking. Wear and soiling to title page, including some loss at the edges, gouging to subtitle. First few leaves with torn corners. Some light foxing and faint dampstaining to edges. Good.

Rare first edition. Reyes, a writer and intellectual, authored several works on grammar and public education. This appears to be the first work on orthography, one of Reyes' efforts to standardize Cuban Spanish. He died in 1854 by suicide, hanging himself while imprisoned for embezzlement of public lottery funds. OCLC locates but a single copy of the book, at the University of Florida's Cuban collections. A rare survivor and a relatively early imprint for the islands.

(McBRB5506)

\$2,000

THE FIRST MEXICAN UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

84. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *La Cabaña del Tio Tomas.* Mexico: Imprenta de Andres Boix, 1853. Two volumes. 365,[1]; 287,[1]pp. A married set. Quarter calf and marbled boards, spines gilt. First volume heavily foxed and dampstained; binding rubbed, corners worn; contemporary ink stamps on first page and final blanks; title page detached. Second volume binding rubbed, corners of front board heavily worn; text block moderately foxed. About good.

First Mexican edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin ~ one of two published in 1853, for which no priority has been established. This edition was published in two volumes, while the other, printed by Vicente Segura Arguelles, was published in a single volume ~ an example of the global enthusiasm for the work after it was first released. Scarce in either form, with fewer than ten copies of the two volume edition located in OCLC. A decent copy of this important rarity.

(McBRB5505)

\$1,500

THE LAST KNOWN SURVIVORS OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

85. [Texas Revolution]. [Photography]. [*Large-Format Photograph Picturing the Last Reunion of the Final Five Survivors of the Battle of San Jacinto, Posed with Colonel Fannin's Goliad Cannon and a Large Texas State Flag*]. Houston: Nelson Art Studio, [ca. 1906]. Albumen photograph, 9.25 x 7.25 inches, on a printed studio mount measuring 14 x 11 inches. Substantial rubbing and soiling to printed mount, with some loss of printed text, top two corners chipped, right corner chip costing a few words of text. Extremities of photograph worn and a bit chipped, with some soiling to the image area. Overall, a battered but charming survivor. About good.

A stunning original photograph of the final five survivors of the crescendo of the Texas Revolution, the Battle of San Jacinto, on a detailed printed mount which provides important information on the subjects. These five Texian veterans are all identified in the printed caption at the bottom. From left to right, they are: William Physick Zuber of Austin, John Washington Darling of Taylor, Stephen Franklin Sparks of Rockport, Levi T. Lawlor (or Lawler) of Florence, and Alfonso (or Alphonso) Steele of Mexia. Each man's age is listed, as well. The latter man, Alfonso Steele, was the last surviving participant in the battle when he died in 1911. Zuber stretches the Texas flag out from the flag staff while the other four men sit or stand at right, facing the camera. One of the veterans sits on the cannon used by Colonel James Fannin at Goliad.

The photograph was taken at the final annual meeting of the Texas Veterans Association on April 21, 1906, the seventieth anniversary of the battle. According to the online Portal to Texas History: "The Texas Veterans Association, an organization of those who had served prior to, during, and immediately after the Texas Revolution, held its first convention in Houston on May 13-15, 1873, with about seventy-five veterans present. After 1876 the annual meetings, held in some seventeen different Texas cities, always took place in the week including April 21, San Jacinto Day.... The association dissolved in Austin on April 19, 1907, during its thirty-fifth annual convention. With its dissolution its work was taken over by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas."

The present card mount containing the photograph is printed with important information on all four sides, though some of the information at the top has been chipped away. We would prefer to know the handful of missing words, but we cannot find another example of this photograph on the same mount for comparison. Still, the heading of the photograph identifies the subjects as survivors of General Sam Houston's Army from the Battle of San Jacinto, fought April 21, 1836. The caption in the left margin states that "This Picture Was Taken at Their Last Reunion. They Have Resolved Never to Meet Again, Being Too Old to Travel. This Picture Can Be Had for One Dollar. Address, V.C Terry, Houston, Texas, General Delivery." A few words in the right margin are obscured but can be easily inferred: "These are the Remnant of General Houston's Army. Five Living Out of Six Hundred and Eighty-Six Who Captured Santa Ana and His Murderers, Twenty Miles Below Houston." The last portion of text below the identifying captions at bottom addresses the other Texas war relic in the photograph: "This is Colonel Fannin's Cannon at the Massacre, near Goliad, where Two Hundred and Eighty Men Were Shot Next Day, Two Weeks After the Fall of the Alamo."

The present photograph is decidedly rare, but not completely unknown. The only other version of the image we can locate measures roughly the same size, but includes a sixth Texas veteran named Asa Collinsworth Hill (who holds the flag staff but was not part of Houston's forces during the Revolution), and is affixed to a different printed mount, with identifying captions for the veterans, but with a simple title reading, "Veterans of the Mexican War - 1836" above two lines of poetry. This other version contains a photo credit and copyright notice from C.A. Major of Goliad, who apparently took the original photograph at the reunion. The present example pictures only the five surviving veterans of San Jacinto, is affixed to a much more verbose printed mount, with a blindstamp in the center of the bottom margin credited to Nelson Art Studio in Houston. Curiously, Asa Hill may have been removed from the middle of this version of the photograph through photographic development methods. In any case, these are the only two versions of this photograph we can find. We locate examples of the six-man version on the simpler mount at the Bee County Historical Commission in Beeville (with an image hosted by the University of North Texas's Portal to Texas History), the Texas State Library, and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library (which

may own more than one copy). We have been unable to locate any other examples of the present photograph on the same printed mount as seen here. This somehow appropriately-wounded photographic relic featuring the heroes of the Texas Revolution should positively sing to collectors of Texas history.
(McBRB5502) \$7,500

HOUSTON TITLE ABSTRACT

86. [Texas]. [Land]. *Abstract of Title to the Empire Addition to the City of Houston*. Harris County, Texas. Orange, Tx.: Rein Litho., [1901]. 49pp., plus frontispiece map. Original printed wrappers, stitched. Light wear and chipping at wrapper edges, with two tape repairs along top edge. Even toning and light dust soiling. Scattered, contemporary ink stamps; contemporary manuscript annotation on frontispiece map. About very good.

Rare printed abstract of title for Houston's Empire Addition, bounded roughly by San Jacinto, Alabama, Cleburne, and Crawford Streets, southwest of Downtown in what is now the Midtown area of the megalopolis. The text prints all legal documents relating to ownership of the land and its sale or transfer from 1893 to 1901, and the work also contains a survey map of the area, which measures approximately sixteen square blocks. There is an ink notation on the map, "Partly in Smith & Holman Svys," and the stamps of the contemporary Harris County Abstract Co. to front and rear wrappers as well as on the back of the map. A valuable work on the growth of Houston in the early 20th century as it overtook Galveston and began to reflect the development of the oil business in East Texas. Not in OCLC.
(McBRB2198) \$875

EARLY AND UNUSUAL GERMAN-TEXAS IMPRINT

87. [Texas]. [Law]. *Allgemeine Gesetze des Staates Texas*. Galveston: Galveston-Zeitungs-Office, bei C. H. Büchner, 1849. 255pp. Contemporary quarter cloth over marbled paper boards, spine gilt. Corners bumped, minor wear to boards. Scattered light foxing, minor toning to title page only. Ink German library stamp and withdrawal stamp on title page, with early library tag on backstrip. About very good.

A decidedly rare German translation of the laws issued by the first two legislatures of the new state of Texas. The work was translated into German by Handl W. Wagner, compiled from the English versions published separately in Austin and Houston in 1846 and 1848, respectively. The work contains the Texas Constitution, followed by a short section containing regulations relating to annexation and statehood, the session laws (comprising most of the book), and ending with the table of contents. The work was printed at the offices of the *Galveston Zeitung* newspaper by C.H. Büchner, the first German printer in Texas. "This volume contains selections from the laws of the 1st and 2d Legislatures. It is printed in German type" - Winkler. Additional editions printing further Texas state legislative session laws were printed in German in subsequent years, but this omnibus volume of the first two legislative sessions is naturally the earliest. A very rare German-language Galveston imprint from early Texas statehood, with just two copies reported in OCLC, at the Rosenberg Library and UT-Austin.

Winkler, Texas Imprints 116.
(McBRB5534) \$1,750

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S MEMOIRS

88. [Texas]. Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastian. *Memorias Ineditas de Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada. Tomo I [and Tomo III]*. San Diego, Tx.: Tipografia de "La Libertad", 1905. 89; 118pp., plus frontispiece portrait. Somewhat later red cloth, gilt spine titles. Noticeable wear and scuffing to edges and corners, some soiling to covers. Hinges tender, even toning to text, occasional marginal ownership signatures in pen or pencil. Four needle-sized wormholes through boards and text throughout. Good.

A rare edition of former Mexican President Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada's "Unpublished Memoirs." Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada (1827-1889) worked as a professor of jurisprudence before joining with Benito Juarez during the French Intervention and serving as the head of the Supreme Court and vice president in the 1860s. Lerdo de Tejada then served five controversial years as president of Mexico upon Juarez's death in 1872. Disliked by provincial chieftains, the church, and progressives (all for their own reasons), Lerdo de Tejada was forced out in 1877 in an uprising led by Porfirio Diaz. Lerdo de Tejada was exiled to the United States and spent his remaining years in New York City, where he died. The present work opens with Lerdo de Tejada situated in his "comfortable studio at Lenox House on Fifth Avenue" in January 1880. He then proceeds to recount his political life in a series of colorful vignettes and highly readable short chapters with titles such as (in English translation) "Copper People," "The Hero and the Bandit," "He Went, They Saw Him and Captured Him," and so forth. The present edition of Lerdo de Tejada's memoir was printed in San Diego, Texas, at the offices of *La Libertad* newspaper. The title page also offers a pamphlet titled "The Real Porfirio Diaz." San Diego is a tiny town in far-south Texas, about fifty miles inland from Corpus Christi and 120 miles north of McAllen. According to institutional holdings, editions of Lerdo de Tejada's memoir were first published in Texas in Brownsville in 1889, 1893, and 1898, and one edition was published in San Antonio after the present edition, in 1911. OCLC records just five institutional copies of the current 1905 work, at the University of Arizona, Tulane (two copies), TCU, and the University of Texas at Austin.

(McBRB5111) \$850

STRIKING VAUDEVILLE PRESS PHOTOS

89. [Theatre]. [Ruth Sisters]. [*Archive of Seventy-six Photos Documenting the Career of the Ruth Sisters, a Vaudeville Sensation*]. [Various locations: 1919-1924]. Seventy-six silver gelatin photographs, most 8 x 10 inches. Minor wear and soiling, several images inscribed, some annotated on verso. Very good.

A wonderful archive of press photos for the vaudeville act the Ruth Sisters and their touring company and companions. The Ruth Sisters toured the theatre circuit as a dance act from circa 1919 to at least 1929. Contemporary newspaper reviews note that they not only toured on stage, but also danced in Hollywood films and trained other dancers to do so. One review refers to them as "a cyclonic dance sensation." Images here identify the tours for the photos with the acts named on the versos ~ "Something New in a Dance Review" and "Class, Pep, Comedy." They also toured a show called "Dancing Around." The photos were primarily taken in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, with a handful of outliers such as an image from San Antonio and one from San Francisco. They feature the sisters posed in a variety of scenes, sometimes together and sometimes with the greater company, always in full makeup and costumes. Several show the duo with Carl Moore, identifying the sitters as Mary, Ann, and Carl on the verso. Some of the group photos are taken on elaborate sets, such as one of a harem scene, while others were shot outdoors or on blank backgrounds. Other identified members of the touring group pictured include Carl Moore and Mildred Horn. About a third of the images are annotated on the verso or inscribed on the front ~ a full length image of Mildred Horn is inscribed to "Ruth": "As we've traveled the world together / In all kinds and sorts of weather / So shall we / You and me / Be the best of friends Forever." A wonderful group of images from a bygone era of entertainment.

(McBRB4852) \$2,250

WITH RARE IMAGES OF CHINATOWN

90. Tyler, William B. [*Handsome Photograph Album of California Scenes, Including Images of San Francisco's Chinatown*]. San Francisco: 1889. Twenty-seven original photographs, approximately 3.5 x 5.75 inches. Small quarto album. Contemporary pebbled cloth, boards blind stamped. Light wear to spine, boards with minor scuffing, corners bumped. Two album leaves loose, several more beginning to separate at gutter. Photos mounted directly to leaves, with contemporary manuscript captions. Occasional minor soiling and wear to prints, including one short, closed tear and one tear at corner mounting; album leaves evenly tanned. About very good.

A well composed album of twenty-seven original images of San Francisco by W.B. Tyler, the late 19th-century California photographer. The photographs present here include a selection of that highlight Tyler's areas of focus, the San Francisco missions and Chinatown. The album contains eight images of Chinatown and its environs, including a short series of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant at 629 Jackson Street, as well as four images of the Mission Dolores and its surroundings. Other small series include several images of the Golden Gate and three photos of Yosemite. Also included are street scenes and hilltop views of San Francisco, and images of California architecture such as the Central Pacific Ferry Terminal and the Golden Gate Park Conservatory. A complete list of images as captioned is as follows:

- 1) The Ferry Landing S.F.
- 2) The Mission Dolores Church.
- 3) Churchyard. Mission Dolores.
- 4) Interior of the Church [at Mission Dolores].
- 5) Adobe. Mission Dolores.
- 6) Clay St. From Van Ness Ave.
- 7) View from Telegraph Hill.
- 8) Big Tree. Yosemite (28 Feet in Diameter).
- 9) Looking Down California St.
- 10) The Bank of California.
- 11) "Barbary Coast." A Bit of Old San Francisco.
- 12) In Chinatown. San Francisco.
- 13) Chinese Children.
- 14) A Chinese Restaurant.
- 15) A Chinese Restaurant.
- 16) Interior of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant.
- 17) Interior of the Bun Sun Low Restaurant.
- 18) The Bun Sun Low Restaurant [Interior].
- 19) The Bun Sun Low Restaurant [Exterior].
- 20) The Conservatory. Golden Gate Park.
- 21) Entrance to the Golden Gate.
- 22) The Pacific. Entrance to the Golden Gate.
- 23) The Seal Rocks.
- 24) The Wake of the Oakland Ferry Boat.
- 25) Ship's Boat.
- 26) Bridal Veil Fall. Yosemite.
- 27) Bridal Veil Fall and Face of Pohono [Pohono?].

This album was presented by a T. McSweeney to Thomas Bours in February 1889; an auction catalog of Tyler's inventory and equipment two years later seem to signal the end of his career in photography. Tyler published a book of Chinatown photographs in 1889 entitled *The Festival of the Great Dragon*, which contained not his own work but images by Samuel Cheney Partridge, as well as a photobook of the California missions. His own images are much harder to come by and sparsely held institutionally, nor is he listed in Mautz's guide to Western photographers. Overall, a very appealing album of San Francisco images from the late 1880s, by one of its lesser known photographers.

(McBRB2895)

\$3,000

COMMEMORATIVE ALBUM

91. [Western Travel]. [Railroads]. *Memories of the Trip and of Associates on the Red Special [cover title].* [Various locations in the American Southwest, West Coast, and Pacific Northwest: 1925]. [30] leaves, illustrated with 270

photographs of various sizes, including two multi-panel panoramic photographs, each leaf with a single printed caption identifying the subjects or location. Contemporary red leather, gilt titles on front cover. Oblong folio. Some scuffing and abrading to covers, a few short edge tears. Internally clean. Very good.

A handsome annotated photograph album produced to commemorate a railroad trip by a well-to-do party of travelers from Kansas City through New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, and up the West Coast to British Columbia and Alberta in 1925. The first photograph in the album is a panorama of a large group of well-dressed men and women at the Mission Hills Country Club in Kansas City, captioned in the negative, indicating the traveling party emanated from Kansas City as part of the "N.E.L.A. Red Special Delegation to San Francisco Convention" who were "Guests of K.C.P and L Co," presumably the Kansas City Power & Light Company. The second and much larger panoramic photograph is comprised of fifteen 5-x-8-inch photographs picturing the travelers posed outside the numerous Pullman cars that comprise the Red Special. The preponderance of the photographs are organized by location, generally five or six photographs per page, with a single printed caption per page, mostly indicating the location. The body of photographs begins with facing pages of images featuring the travelers and some scenery in Colorado Springs and Garden of the Gods in Colorado. A sampling of subsequent groups of photographs feature the travelers at Pike's Peak, Albuquerque, the Grand Canyon, San Bernardino, Redlands, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Yosemite Valley, Glacier Point, Mariposa Grove, San Francisco, Shasta, the Columbia River, Victoria, Vancouver, Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise, Lake Agnes, Moraine Lake, Johnson's Canyon, Banff, and other locations. The album closes with four pages of photos picturing "Fellow Travelers Here and There" and a group photo of "The Train Crew." The latter photograph is the only one featuring African Americans, who were likely working as Pullman porters on the Red Special. A wide-ranging series of photographs featuring much of the American and Canadian West before the Great Depression.

(McBRB4849)

\$1,250

A BLACK OFFICER IN WWI

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

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

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

(McBRB5495)

\$1,750

IN A WONDERFUL VERNACULAR BINDING

93. [Women]. [Ohio]. *[Manuscript of Mourning Poetry Written by a Woman in Frontier Ohio]*. 1838-1845. [28]pp. Small quarto. Original patterned wrappers, crudely stitched. Wrappers heavily worn, spine perished. Text moderately soiled and toned. In a legible hand. Good.

A vernacular manuscript collection of tragic verse written by Mary Ann Clark. The first poem, "A Mournful Song," relates the tale of a husband whose wife and infant daughter perish after being thrown out of the family carriage while crossing a frozen river. Yet another melancholy poem is written from the perspective of a recently-deceased young woman: "From the board I am conveyed / And in the coffin softly laid...". The author, Mary Ann Clark (1820-1899) is buried in Monroe County, Ohio, and the events of the Battle of Pelee Island on Lake Erie in 1838 inspired another of her dolorous verses, about young James Bird who goes off to fight and is executed for his role in the hostilities. The final poem before the author marks her marriage to Robert Gatchell in 1840 tells the tragic tale of a young "Romish lady," who discovers the Bible only to be betrayed by her mother. Brought before the Pope, he orders her burned at the stake. The final poem in the collection, written on different paper bound at the end of the volume, describes not an invented tragedy, but the actual death of her infant daughter. A wonderful example of amateur women's writing, in a charming and possibly hand-made book.

(McBRB5467)

\$1,500

"THE BLACK PURITANS OF THE SOUTH."

94. [Woodworth, C.L.]. *The Church of the Pilgrims ~ South. Lost But Found*. Boston: South Boston Inquirer Press, 1875. 13pp. Original printed self wrappers, sewn. Minor edge wear, light toning, long pencil notation on title page. Very good.

A scarce work about the history and future of Old Midway Church, a pre-Civil War white Congregational church in Liberty County, Georgia, a county which had voted against secession. The work was written by Rev. Charles L. Woodworth, a Congregationalist minister from Boston, according to a manuscript note on another copy as noted in OCLC. The Old Midway Church was first populated by Congregationalists from Massachusetts, where the present work was written and published. According to Woodworth, Midway eventually became a Congregational church attended predominately by African Americans. The work opens with the author stating his two objectives: "one to illustrate the vitality and beneficence of the Congregational Polity, and the other to show its adaptability to be planted and propagated among the colored people." The text then proceeds to deliver a history of the church's development from the 17th century to the present time, when the church was continued and expanded by the African-American population of Liberty County, largely by the propagation of Black land ownership in other parts of Georgia at this time. The author refers to this population as "the black Puritans of the South." The pamphlet ends with a plea for donations for buildings and other support of the African-American Congregationalists in Georgia.

The long pencil notations on the title page offer a curious coda to the work; a former owner has written a long and interesting observation echoing attitudes prevalent during Reconstruction which reads, "Under Southern civilization & influences Liberty Co. was as it appeared at the advent of Sherman's Puritans ~ Under Northern civilization & influences, Liberty Co. is as it appears now. The Puritan lost but the negro found. 'Blood is said to be thicker than water,' but the Yankee puritan loves the negro more than he does those whom he affects to believe are of his own race. The fact is the settlers of Midway did not stay long enough in Yankee land to receive any of the local taint if indeed there was any to be communicated. At that early time, there were no 'New England ideas.' All prevailing ideas were those brought from Old England."

(McBRB5122)

\$750

SNAPSHOTS OF FORT RUSSELL, WYOMING

95. [Wyoming]. [*Western Photographica*]. [*Group of Vernacular Mounted Photographs Depicting Activities at Fort D.A. Russell*]. [Wyoming: ca. 1897]. Fourteen albumen photographs, 3.75 x 4.75 inches; mounted to cards 5.5 x 6.5 inches. Images clean, some minor fading. Light wear to some mounts, several images captioned on verso. Very good.

A handsome grouping of vernacular photographs documenting life at Fort D.A. Russell in southeastern Wyoming. Fort D.A. Russell was established in 1867 to protect workers on the Union Pacific Railroad; it became a permanent base twenty years later and was home to several regiments of Black soldiers in the late 19th century. It was one of the largest cavalry bases in the country at the turn of the century. The images here show life among the tents, scattered throughout the valley, together with soldiers working wagon trains and more personal scenes. One photo shows a soldier standing by a bicycle with a mail bag attached ~ possibly a member of the 25th Infantry Bicycle Corps, a short-lived Buffalo Soldier unit which experimented with mail delivery across great distances from 1896 to 1898. Another depicts two soldiers holding freshly killed rabbit and turkeys; yet others show soldiers lounging in and around tents, and gathered for what appears to be mealtime.

The images were taken by Henry C. Langdon, presumably during a visit to his nephew at the Fort. Langdon, (1847-1930) was a Nebraska railroad engineer and uncle of young Lieutenant Russell Creamer Langdon (1873-1962), a recent West Point graduate who eventually gained the rank of Brigadier General. Four of the photographs have manuscript captions on the verso, three of which identify the scene as Fort D.A. Russell, and the other reading "Officer's Quarters . . . Ft. D.A. Russell, Wyo. Photo taken by Mr. Henry C. Langdon, Sept. 18 1897. Prof. J.O. Churchill of Cheyenne and his two children are standing on the sidewalk, Lieut. R.C. Langdon, 8th Inf. standing on their right. They are all in front of Quarters No. 27 occupied by Lt. Langdon." Altogether an interesting group of "tourist" photos at a military fort in the frontier West.

(McBRB2055)

\$1,250