



RBMS Booksellers' (Virtual) Showcase

June 2022

Terms of Sale

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

NEW YORK CITY STREETBALL, IN PHOTOGRAPHS

1. **[African Americana]. [Basketball]. [Obey, Aasim].** *[Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring the Rollerball Street Basketball Tournament in New York City]*. New York: 1979-1983. 129 photographs, mostly color but also some black-and-white images, organized in laminated sleeves, most images 3.5 x 5 inches, but with five images measuring 5 x 7 inches, and three images measuring 8 x 10 inches. Contemporary plain blue vinyl three-ring binder, with handwritten label affixed to inside front cover, reading "Rollerball 1979 Champions Mean Machine Coach James Brown" and with label to inside rear cover, reading "Photos by Aasim Obey." Images in overall very nice shape. Accompanied by a couple of ephemeral items. Very good.

A unique assemblage of photographs documenting the action at the Rollerball Classic, an important street basketball tournament in the Bronx, in the years between 1979 and 1983. Over 125 photographs here capture the teams of African American players during the competition, as well as in injury breaks, timeouts, set plays, and more. The photographs are credited to Aasim Obey, about which we could locate no information. The early portion of the album pictures basketball games taking place on an outdoor court, which may be the city's famed Rucker Park. Interestingly, the Apollo Theater was a sponsor of the tournament, evidenced by their name at the top of the back of each jersey worn by the players. The preponderance of the images feature basketball games taking place inside the St. Mary's Recreational Center. In these shots, the players wear either the blue "Rollerball Basketball Tournament" jerseys, red jerseys printed with "St. Mary's Rec Center Tournament," jerseys with the red Puma logo, or one team with dark blue jerseys featuring a logo labeled "BMI." A single Polaroid is present on the last page featuring a team called "FEDS" from 1982.

Tucked into the front pocket of the binder are two interesting ephemeral items. The first is a two-page mimeographed or photocopies "Invitation to the Rollerball Classic 1983." It is essentially the rules and entry procedures for registering a team for that year's tournament, which was held at St. Mary's Park in the Mott Haven District of the South Bronx. Entries were payable to Russell Grant or James Brown of the St. Mary's Recreational Center. The latter man, James Brown, also appears on the second ephemeral item here, which is an envelope and one piece of blank stationery for Designers Showcase Unlimited in the Bronx, on which Brown is listed as the contact person. Given these two pieces of ephemera, as well as the label on the inside front cover listing Brown as the coach of the winning team in 1979, the album was most likely compiled by him.

New York City amateur and street basketball games and tournaments have had a profound impact on the sport since the mid-20th century. Players such as Nate Archibald, Connie Hawkins, Earl "The Pearl" Monroe, Julius "Dr. J" Erving, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Bernard King, Chris Mullen, Stephon Marbury, and a host of other eventual professional players honed their skills in legendary outdoor courts, most notably Rucker Park. Less well known are the legions of amateur players who also sharpened their skills on the streets and in the rec centers of New York City, such as Earl "The Goat" Manigult, Joe "The Destroyer" Hammond, Richard "Pee Wee" Kirkland, and so many more. Some of these amateur legends may well indeed

be pictured in the present album. A unique photographic record of New York streetball during an early and important time in its development.

(McBRB3252)

\$1,500

NEIGHBORHOOD DIRECTORIES FOR THE FIRST
AFRICAN-AMERICAN-OWNED SUBDIVISION IN ATLANTA

2. **[African Americana]. [Georgia].** [*Just Us Neighbors Community Club*]. [*Trio of Residential Directories for the Just Us Neighbors Community Club (i.e., "The JUNS"), the Smallest Official Neighborhood, and the First Black-Owned-and-Developed Subdivision, in the History of Atlanta*]. [Atlanta]: [1976 or earlier], 1984, and 1988. Three pamphlets. [9], [15], and [14]pp. Green, blue, and white wrappers, respectively, all stapled. Some foxing and edge wear, substantial manuscript notations throughout. One pamphlet signed, "M.W. Jackson" on front cover. With a mimeographed schematic of the cul-de-sac of Fountain Drive, 8.5 x 11 inches. Folded twice, with short separations along folds. Very good.

Three handmade residential directories for the Just Us Neighbors Community Club, with each resident's name, address, and phone number, plus extensive manuscript emendations by a previous owner. Both of the later examples of the directory have listings of the club's officers and the "Courtesy Committee." The earliest directory is arranged alphabetically by resident name, while the latter two are presented sequentially by each of the two streets comprising the neighborhood. The present directories were very likely owned by one of the residents, Mamie W. Jackson, who is listed on Morris Brown Drive in all three directories and has signed her name to the middle example.

Just Us, Atlanta began in the late 1940s as the Fountain Drive-Morris Brown Drive Community Club, and changed its name to Just Us in the early 1950s. Just Us was the first neighborhood in the city to be developed as a Black-owned subdivision, and consists of only two streets, those in its original name - Fountain Drive and Morris Brown Drive. The neighborhood is bordered on the north by Washington Park, the west by Mozley Park, and the south and east by Ashview Heights. Just Us also encompasses two parks, numbered I and II - the first dedicated to the community's first president Margaret Davis Bowen and the second to President John F. Kennedy; the latter includes an eternal gas-powered torch as well as a monument to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Interestingly, Margaret Davis Bowen is listed in the earliest of the directories here, as "Mrs. John W.E. Bowen (Margaret D.)" on Fountain Drive. Though not dated, this directory must necessarily have been published after 1962 (when John W.E. Bowen died) and 1976 (when Margaret died), as Margaret is listed as living alone. A previous owner of the directory, the aforementioned Mamie Jackson, has noted at a later date that Margaret was now "Dead." In fact, Mrs. Jackson has marked up all three of the present directories with numerous manuscript notes, mostly indicating when residents have died, but also when they have moved, remarried, or changed phone numbers. In a few instances, new residents have been added by hand, along with their address and phone numbers.

Accompanying the directories is a mimeographed schematic titled, "Designated Areas for Jamboree Activities July 7th." The year is not indicated, but it was printed before 1976, as the Bowen residence is noted here. In fact, about thirty residences are shown, with each homeowner's name placed appropriately, and with barricades enclosing the cul-de-sac of Fountain Drive. This was evidently a block party dedicated to an international theme. Various portions of the street are designated for "Europe," "Asia," "South America," and so on, with one part of the street designed for "Floor Show & Dancing."

In addition to the three complete directories and the schematic of the block party, a fourth is also offered here, but not included in the official count, given that we cannot be sure it is complete, it lacks wrappers, and the last leaf is partially torn away, costing two phone numbers. Still, it also emanates from the lifetime of Margaret Davis Bowen, and lists sixty-five residents (practically the same number listed in the earliest example above). It is likely complete and just missing the wrappers.

OCLC is silent on any directories from the Just Us community, not surprising given their ephemeral nature, or any historical material at all, for that matter, from this groundbreaking African-American suburb of Atlanta.

(McBRB3141)

\$1,500

DOCUMENTING THE FALLING OUT OF THE ALREADY UNEASY RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE NAACP AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY

3. [African Americana]. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People]. The NAACP and the Communists [caption title]. New York: NAACP, 1949. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, short separations of crossfolds, minor toning. About very good.

An offprint of an article printed in *The Crisis*, discussing the "old phrases," "name-calling," "angled 'news' stories," "half-truths" and "whole lies" being printed by the Communist Party in their mouthpiece, *The Daily Worker*. The object of this public attack, according to the NAACP, is to "discredit NAACP leadership", "tear the Association apart" and "take it over." This public fight between the NAACP and the Communist Party came in the midst of the Red Menace panic, and just two years after the initial hearings by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Previously, the two organizations had occasionally though somewhat uneasily worked together, most notably in the defense of the Scottsboro Boys in Alabama in the 1930s. Eventually the two groups split along ideological lines, as the NAACP attempted to work within the democratic system to ensure reforms and the Communists were committed to an all-out revolution of the American form of government. OCLC records just three institutional copies, at UC-Davis, Howard, and Northwestern.

(McBRB2772)

\$350

BLACK BOOK HISTORY

4. [African Americana]. [Publishing]. [Materials Collected by Miss M.A. Lincoln on the Subject of African American Suffrage, Including Three Prospectuses for Books by African American Authors]. [Various locations: 1903]. Four single-page typed letters, with transmittal envelopes, and three printed prospectuses, each [4]pp. on a single folded sheet. Old folds. Minor wear and soiling. Very good.

A small collection of four typed letters and three circulars sent to Miss M.A. Lincoln, a student at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, during the early-20th century. Lincoln wrote to libraries and publishing house seeking materials on African-American suffrage; present here are brief typewritten replies from the Boston Public Library; the American Academy of Political & Social Science; Little, Brown, & Company; and the American Publishing Company. Each institution responds that it is unable to supply materials related to the specific subject of suffrage, but the publishing houses at least offer alternate titles on African-American history. The American Publishing Company goes so far as to forward three prospectuses, each illustrated and four pages in length. The books advertised by the circulars are, "The Black Phalanx," by Joseph T. Wilson, an important history of African-American service in the U.S. military, first published in 1888; "From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capitol" (1894), by John M. Langston, an account of the author's journey from Virginia slavery to the House of Representatives; and "Joining the Navy, or Abroad with Uncle Sam" (1895), by Jonathan Paynter, an autobiographical account of a Black man's tour in the Navy, described in the prospectus as the "first race contribution to Navy literature." A scarce record of marketing for late-19th century works by African Americans.

(McBRB3279)

\$1,250

"I WAS FORTY YEAR OLD WHEN 'MANCIPATION COME."

5. [African Americana]. [South Carolina]. [Adams, Charlie]. [Photographically-Illustrated Memoir About South Carolina Former Slave, Charlie Adams]. [N.p., likely South Carolina: ca. 1933]. [2],8,[1]pp. typescript, printed and numbered on rectos only, plus six additional leaves with original tipped-in photographs, some with typed captions, stapled. Tiny remnants of wrappers in the staples, minor edge wear, photographs mildly faded. Good.

A curious and bibliographically interesting biography of Charlie Adams, a former slave in South Carolina who lived to be 108 years old, and who is pictured in all six photographs tipped into the present work. The work was seemingly compiled by Charles S. Clifford, who learned about Adams while visiting Chester, South Carolina in 1928, evidenced by the text of a letter included here. At the time Clifford met him, Adams was 104 years old and a local legend, as he had survived forty years in slavery and over sixty years beyond the clutches of the peculiar institution.

The preponderance of the work contains an eight-page account of the author's first encounter with Charlies Adams, titled "Under Southern Skies." The author first meets Adams' son of the same name while cutting down a tree, and desires to meet the father. Soon after, the author declares his purpose: "to meet this old man, to hear the real stories of old Slavery Days which he was sure to have and to get some characteristic pictures of him." The author relates the story of meeting Adams, his wife "Muh," and numerous grandchildren at Adams' house. He describes Adams' physical appearance as the former slave tells him about the kind of manual labor he still performs, even at his advanced age. The author then describes Adams' "personal charms," his "extremely gentle" manner, his "soft and beautiful" voice, and his possession of "a dignity and a self-confidence that marks him as a Patriarch of his race."

At this point, the tone of Adams' account changes, as the author records Adams' nostalgic longing for the days of slavery, a time when Adams "never had no hard time." The author then inserts his own glistening, idealized, and "hazy" description of "the sun-lit cotton fields of the Old South," punctuated with "the shouts and laughter of many Negroes, their black skins glistening in the sunlight" and "soulful music with the rhythm of care-free and happy hearts." At this point, the author takes leave of Adams, though he stayed in touch with the son for some years afterward. On the last page, the author records in manuscript that Adams died in January 1933 at the age of 108, though the month and year are curiously scratched out. Interestingly, the author records all quotes by Adams or other African Americans in dialect.

The author also mentions within the text that he took pictures of Adams. Indeed six photographs feature Adams sitting by himself, as well as with his wife Muh. According to one of the captions, Charlie and Muh had been married for seventy-five years. Most of the photographs feature Adams weaving a wicker basket while sitting on the porch of his house. Some of the photographs are captioned with exchanges between Adams and his wife in African American dialect.

The present work does not contain a title page, nor does it retain wrappers, though very small remnants of wrappers remain in the binding staples along the spine. We are confident the work is textually complete, as it begins even before page one, appears to carry a complete account of Clifford's visit with Adams, and concludes with several leaves containing photographs. We surmise that the work is perhaps a unique hand-made memoir, or at most was produced in only a few copies, due to the nature of the typescript, the textual emendations within the text, and the presence of the photographs, which would have been expensive to produce for such a vanity project, and the first of which seems very much intended as a frontispiece. In the end, however, we cannot be entirely sure the work is complete, but provide our price for the value of the material that is in fact present here. Internet searches of each name, place, and the title, "Under Southern Skies" produced nothing similar to the present work, and the WPA's efforts to interview former slaves would not come until several years after the present work, when Adams had already passed away.

A mesmerizing and perhaps unique vernacular production memorializing the life of a South Carolina man who far outlived the vile institution of slavery, though the author (no doubt a white man) manages to create here a sly entry in the literature prevalent in the South at the time that contended that African Americans were better off under slavery than with their subsequent freedom.

(McBRB2579)

\$2,250

"COLORED SPEAKERS" REACTING TO THE TENNESSEE CENTRAL RAILROAD IN NASHVILLE

6. [African Americana]. [Tennessee]. *Speaking on the Baxter R.R. Proposition by Prominent Colored Speakers [caption title]*. Nashville: Boylin Printing Co., [ca. 1898]. Printed broadside, 12 x 9 inches. Noticeably tanned and somewhat brittle, closed tear on right edge, slightly chipped. Very good.

A rare broadside advertising a week-long schedule of African American speakers in Nashville. Jere Baxter, a prominent Nashville businessman founded the Tennessee Central Railroad and was installed as president of the company in 1897. The speakers on the present broadside were likely called to react to Baster's proposed use of the city's depot, Union Station. The speakers listed here include Rev. Luke Mason, Horace Storms, Andrew Clarkson, and J.C. Crowley, among others. OCLC records just a single copy, at Temple University.

(McBRB3090)

\$950

CELEBRATING AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

7. [African Americana]. [World War I]. *True Sons of Freedom* [caption title]. Chicago: Charles Gustrine, 1918. Chromolithographed poster, approximately 20 x 16 inches. Minor creasing, a few small chips to edges, one small chip to image area. Framed under tinted glass, not examined outside the frame. Very good.

A notable uplift poster honoring the brave contributions of African-American soldiers who fought during World War I. The preponderance of the poster depicts a fierce battle between a group of African-American infantry soldiers and bearded German troops in spiked helmets; one German soldier lies dead at bottom left and another German soldier raises his hands in surrender. Abraham Lincoln looks down on the fight from above (presumably from Heaven). A short quote from Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" and a facsimile of his signature appear just beneath his image. Lincoln's appearance here effectively juxtaposes the struggle of the Civil War with new struggle for freedom for African-American veterans of the "war to end all wars." A "news item" is quoted at bottom left, reading "Colored Men, The First Americans who Planted the Flag on the Firing Line."

Approximately 200,000 African American troops fought in the First World War, in segregated units, and were often assigned to the more dangerous jobs on the front. This poster is one of several commissioned by the Committee on Public Information, and is one of the most uncommon uplift posters celebrating, and perhaps recruiting African Americans to Europe. The Library of Virginia states that the poster "specifically references the success of the 369th Infantry Regiment, known as the Harlem Hellfighters, an all-black unit from New York and the first Allied soldiers to engage the Germans...The unit served a total of 191 days in combat, more than any other company. Corporal Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts were the first Americans to receive the Croix de Guerre, awarded by the French in recognition of heroism during wartime. They were 2 of 171 members of the 369th Infantry to receive the award. The musicians in this unit, including James Reese Europe and Noble Sissle, were credited with introducing European audiences to jazz music. After being excluded from the regular parade of troops leaving New York City when they left for Europe, soldiers of the 369th Infantry were given a hero's welcome when they returned home on February 2, 1919." OCLC records just two copies, at the Library of Congress and Texas A&M.

(McBRB3031)

\$1,750

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN COUPLE

8. [African-American Photographica]. [Great Migration], [Blackmon Family]. [*Vernacular Photographic Archive Documenting the Lives of Doshia Mae and William M. Blackmon, an African American Couple Who Moved from Mississippi to Tennessee and Eventually to California*]. [Various locations, including Greenwood, Ms. and Los Angeles, Ca.: ca. 1910s - 1960s]. 174 original photographs, plus four pages of typed documents, and one pair of eyeglasses. Photographs are a combination of cabinet cards, real photo postcards, and photobooth snapshots, with four in color, the balance black and white, including thirty-seven prints mounted to disbound album pages, the balance loose (many of those with remnants of a previous album mounting to backs and corners). Some handwritten captions, mostly to page-mounted prints and real photo postcard versos (with the latter being largely illegible). Some persistent flaking of black album paper and varying degrees of general wear to individual examples from handling and storage. Good.

A substantial archive of African-American vernacular photography spanning about fifty years from the early 1900s to about 1960, documenting the lives of Doshia Mae Thomas Blackmon and William M. Blackmon (each born about 1910),

husband and wife originally of Greenwood, Mississippi and later Los Angeles. A combination of album remnants and loose snapshots (some likely from the same album), the archive provides an intimate and uncommon primary source glimpse into African-American displacement from the Deep South through migration west to California in the middle of the 20th Century.

Census and newspaper records are unclear for either Doshia or William from their formative years in Greenwood, though album notations and printed material within the archive seem to show both of them born and raised there (at the very least Doshia was), moving to Memphis sometime prior to 1940 where the couple married in 1941, Doshia attended Corine Beauty College, and William joined the Army, serving with the Signal Corps in Europe during World War II. Following the war, the couple moved to Los Angeles, where voter registration records report their residence at 435 E. 92nd St. in the Green Meadows neighborhood (south of downtown and just northwest of Watts) until at least 1960. Doshia worked in cosmetology until becoming a nurse and joining the staff of Broadway Hospital in 1957.

The photographs picture Doshia and William along with a legion of their friends and family. Interestingly, or perhaps sadly, the couple did not seem to have raised any children of their own, but plenty of children belonging to their family and friends are pictured here. The album leaves hold some of the earliest pictures, showing numerous named individuals who were likely associates of the Blackmons in Mississippi. A newspaper clipping pasted to the verso of one album leaf provides information on William's military career. The rear cover of the perished album is present here, and holds a handwritten note reading: "School days in 1924 to 1932 Miss D.M. Thomas in Green Wood, Miss."

The loose photographs also picture the Blackmons as well as their friends and family in a variety of settings. At least one photograph shows Doshia posed outside the Corine Beauty College in Memphis, and at least two additional shots are dated in the time the Blackmons were in Memphis or carry a photographer's stamp from a Memphis studio. Some of the images emanate from William's time in the military, showing him in uniform with Doshia and others, and at least one female military figure, as well. Other photographs show the Blackmons at a picnic, as part of a wedding party, posed outside homes, and much more.

Also of note is a group of real photo postcard and card-mounted portraits, likely picturing an earlier generation of Blackmons and friends, some of which seem set in the same sparse studio. Two of these portraits picture "Willie Blackmon," likely William's father (one of which is backstamped from a studio in Chattanooga). Some of these photographs were likely produced in Greenwood, including views of a man in a suit holding a small bouquet of flowers and one of an older woman with her worn hands clasped over a book, both of which are particularly evocative. A few of these and other photographs are annotated on the verso with names, which may assist researchers in placing others in the Blackmons' orbit. The only photographer's stamp present here belongs to the Tupper Studio in Greenwood, which can be seen on the verso of three images.

In addition to the photographs, a three-page typed document on Doshia's life provides ample biographical information. The document was prepared on the occasion of her funeral in 1966 by fellow members of "The Progressive Twelve Charity Club of Los Angeles," a seemingly unrecorded Black mutual aid society founded in Los Angeles in 1947. Doshia served as the longtime business manager of the club. From the first page of her biographical note: "Doshia Blackmon was endowed with a great and increasing capacity for loving, giving, and serving with a willing, courageous and persevering spirit, which inspired others to enrich their own lives by giving of themselves. The Progressive Twelve Charity Club recently received an award from the Stovall Foundation for the Aged in appreciation of their generous gifts and patronage over a period of years. The Club was organized in 1947 and elected Mrs. Blackmon as Business Manager in 1950. She served in that office by acclamation to the President. She is largely responsible for extending the gifts of the organization to include the Junior Blind of Los Angeles, and the city-wide Summer Camp Project for Needy Children." The note also lists Doshia's surviving family, which mentions William, her mother, a sister, and nephews and nieces, but no children. Overall, this archive provides a remarkable surviving photographic record of an African American couple who started in Mississippi and Tennessee and lived out their lives in Los Angeles, part of the Southern diaspora of African Americans known as the Great Migration.

(McBRB3307)

\$3,750

ACROSS THE STATE OF ALABAMA, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY, IN 1895

9. **[Alabama Photographica]. [Clark, Thomas Harvey].** *Scenes in Alabama. Published in Twelve Parts.* Chicago: The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., 1895. Title leaf, twenty-one text leaves (one illustrated with a photograph), plus seventy-one photographic plates (all called-for), most full-page but some with two photographs per sheet, and the wrappers to Part 12 bound in at rear. Folio. 20th-century green buckram. Ex-library, with stamps or call numbers removed from a few leaves and the rear pastedown, call number still present on retained wrapper for Part 12. Good plus.

The cover title of this work reads *Art Work of Scenes in Alabama*, and was issued as part of a monumental series of photographic surveys published by W.H. Parish featuring a vast number of American cities across the United States. The present volume pictures dozens of notable sites across the state of Alabama in the last decade of the 19th century through finely-produced photographs and an accompanying text written by Thomas H. Clark, an Alabama historian who worked as a librarian for the United States Supreme Court. Notable Alabama locations pictured here include the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, the Institute for the Blind in Talladega, Painted Rock on the Tennessee River, the Capitol Building in Montgomery, Jefferson Davis's house, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Auburn (now Auburn University). There are also numerous elevated town views of places such as Woodalls Hill, Decatur, Gadsden, and the business district of Opelika. There are also numerous shots of river scenes, churches, banks, mills, factories, street views, schools (including A.C.F. College in Tuskegee but not the Tuskegee Normal School, i.e. Tuskegee University), and much more.

"The illustrations are beautiful and well executed. The text, prepared by Thomas H. Clark, is general in its character" - Owen. OCLC records just seven copies, mostly in Alabama.

Owen, *A Bibliography of Alabama*, p.863.
(McBRB2739)

\$950

WHEN YOU THINK OF TIMBER, THINK ALABAMA

10. **[Alabama]. [Shide, F.E., photographer].** *[Five Large Albumen Photographs Depicting the Early Years of the Timber Industry in Alabama].* Tuscaloosa: F.E. Shide, [ca. 1890s or early 1900s]. Five albumen prints, each 7.5 x 9.5 inches, each on slightly larger mounts with photographer's blind-embossed studio stamp at bottom right. Mild chipping foxing to some mounts, minor dust-soiling and rubbing to photographs. Very good.

A collection of five striking professional photographs documenting the timber industry in Alabama, the fifth-most forested state in the country. Perhaps surprising to outsiders, Alabama has a higher percentage of forested land than even Washington state. As such, the timber industry has played a vital role in the economy of Alabama since the timber boom of the late-19th century. The present photographs capture the settings and people of the nascent timber industry around Tuscaloosa, Alabama, likely in the 1890s. The photographer, F.E. Shide of Tuscaloosa, was active in the area between 1894 (when he opened a studio in Tuscaloosa) and the early 1920s; there is still a neighborhood in western Tuscaloosa named after him.

Three of the present photographs seem to depict the process of transporting raw timber from the forests around Tuscaloosa to the Black Warrior River or one of its tributaries, via a small, dredged-out railroad track. The riverside area has been clearcut, retaining numerous tree stumps, and lending the scenes a rather desolate appearance. One of these images features a large wooden barge floating on the river, ready to transport timber either across or perhaps down the river. Another image shows six field workers, at least three of whom are African American, posed around a large steam-powered engine. The last image pictures a group of buildings lined up amidst several large stacks of lumber, most likely the work camp housing the employees of the lumber company. Various images feature steam-powered or simple wood-burning machines and wooden wagons, indicating the scenes date before the advent of gasoline-powered machinery.

OCLC reports just two photographs produced by F.E. Shide, both depicting cadets of the University of Alabama. A likely-unique collection of Alabama images picturing one of the state's most important industries.

(McBRB2890)

\$1,200

MOTHER'S TRAVELS IN ARIZONA

11. [Arizona]. [Women]. *Ranch Life in Arizona with Mother* [manuscript cover title]. [Southwest Arizona]: 1937. [17] leaves, with fourteen original photographs, each approximately 4x6 inches, plus photo-illustrated greeting card. Small folio album, ribbon tied, with stiff card covers. Manuscript ink illustrations and verse captions throughout. Photographs in corner mounts. Minor wear to cover edges and some browning to leaves. Very good.

An attractive photo- and hand-illustrated album composed by a Depression-era Arizona woman for her sons in Tucson. The woman, identified only as "Mother" throughout the album, seems to have gone to live on a dude ranch in the Arizona desert with "Uncle Abe" for the duration of the 1937 winter and early spring. The album, addressed to her two sons Johnnie and Georgie (particularly the latter on the occasion of his birthday), contains fourteen original photographs that depict the scenery and Mother's activities around the ranch, with lengthy manuscript verse descriptions of each image. Copious and well-accomplished pen-and-ink illustrations on each leaf depict cowboy, ranch, and desert scenes. A photographic Christmas card on the verso of the final leaf shows Mother and her two sons, with her inscription and an illustration of Abe. An artfully composed record, in several media, of a woman's ranch life in southwest Arizona during the mid-1930s.

(McBRB3263)

\$650

PROSPECTING FOR OIL IN ARKANSAS IN THE ROARING TWENTIES

12. [Arkansas]. *No. 501 Smackover District, Arkansas*. Fort Worth: Oil City Map Co., [ca. 1925]. Blue-line map on drafting linen, 33.75 x 39.5 inches. Old folds, minor dust soiling, a few short tears along folds and at intersections, a small area of discoloration at top left. Very good.

A rare and likely unrecorded cadastral map showing ownership of land and mineral rights, towns, creeks and rivers, etc. There are symbols designating location or drilling, producing wells, gas and dry wells, and abandoned wells. One plot of land is hand colored, and there are a few other markings on the map. Some of the era's biggest oil companies are represented on the present map, including Humble Oil, Texas Oil, and Standard Oil, along with Arkansas businesses such as the Arkansas National Gas Company and the hundreds of individual landowners represented in the plats of land. The Smackover Oil Field was discovered on April 14, 1922. The J.T. Murphy well drilled by Oil Operators Trust, reached the Upper Cretaceous Nacatoch sand at a depth of 2024 feet, part of the Norphlet dome. Within a year, almost 1,000 wells had produced twenty-five million barrels of oil. No copies listed in OCLC.

(McBRB2204)

\$1,500

UNIQUE CUBAN MANUSCRIPT OF A MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE MANIFESTO

13. **Barcena, Manuel de la.** *Manifiesto del Mundo. La Justicia y Necesidad de la Independencia de Nueva España* [manuscript title]. [Havana?]: 1822. [49]pp. Small quarto. Partially sewed, with several loose gatherings. Occasional dust soiling; light tanning and scattered faint foxing. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Very good.

A contemporary manuscript copy of Manuel de la Barcena's scarce call for Mexican Independence, first printed in Puebla in 1821, with a second edition being published in Veracruz the same year. A note on the final page of the present manuscript indicates that this was copied from an extremely rare third edition, printed in Havana in 1822, or that perhaps this manuscript, which is set out like a book, constitutes a third edition.

In the early years of the 19th century, much of the conservative Mexican clergy opposed independence, observing the oath of loyalty to Spain sworn to under the terms of the Church's Patronato Real. Resistance to independence in the quarter dissipated following the Riego Revolt of 1820, and the abandonment by the clergy was one of the significant blows to colonial New Spain that led to the recognition of independence for Mexico in 1821. Manuel de la Barcena (1768-1830) was the Archdeacon of Michoacan through the years of Central and South American independence from Spain. Mirroring

the sentiments of clergymen in New Spain, Barcena initially opposed the insurgent movement but came around to the notion of independence and became sympathetic to the cause of Iturbide and his allies. He was a signatory of the Act of Independence of the Mexican Empire and was appointed a member of the Regency of the Mexican Empire.

Barcena begins by flatly stating that, "The independence of New Spain is absolutely necessary," and notes that, "The flames of discontent have become greater between the years 1817 and 1820, flames fanned by the desires of freedom, liberty, and individuality...." His principal argument against colonial rule is one of logic and geography:

"New Spain cannot exist politically, and depend on the mother country more than 2,000 leagues away.... So much time is wasted in government offices. Sometimes a whole year passes by before we receive a reply to a petition.... Just suppose the Russians cared to land in California, and the Spanish artillery happened to be in the Pyrenees...."

Barcena continues with many moral, philosophical, and religious arguments for independence, and the whole is an impassioned but forceful argument for an independent Mexico that comprises a fascinating reflection of opinion of a powerful faction in Mexican society just before independence was fully realized. The Havana edition contains a foreword from the publishers, noting the importance of its content to politics across the Spanish American colonies and several added footnotes. OCLC notes a single copy of this Havana edition, at DIBAM (Chile), and any edition is extremely scarce on the market ~ the Eberstadts offered the first Puebla edition in 1956 for \$300, and a contemporary Barcelona reprint of the Veracruz edition sold for approximately \$1400 at a Mexican auction in 2016. "Rare and valuable" (Eberstadt), and an important treatise favoring the imminent independence of Mexico, and fascinating evidence of its distribution across the Spanish colonial world.

Eberstadt 138:40 (ref). Medina, Puebla 1883 (ref). Palau 128843 (later ed.).
(McBRB2856)

\$3,750

AROUND THE HORN TO GOLD COUNTRY

14. [California Gold Rush]. Klages, Theodore H. [*Manuscript Account of a Canadian's Voyage Around the Horn to California*]. [Various places, mostly South America & California: 1858]. [26]pp. Narrow quarto journal. Quarter cloth and marbled boards, front board lacking. Leaves loose; minor wear at edges. Moderate toning and dust soiling. Accomplished in a highly legible script. Good.

An engaging manuscript narrative of a California Gold Rush voyage, including a harrowing account of passage through the Strait of Magellan and lively descriptions various ports of call along the route. Theodore Klages left Hamilton, Ontario for California on August 17, 1858. The narrative offered here appears to be a polished version of his journal and was likely written within a year or two of his voyage.

Klages departs by train for New York, passing through Niagara Falls and stopping in Albany. He remarks early on that he is about to traverse some 15,000 miles of water and conveys the sense of danger of his coming voyage. He leaves New York on August 22 aboard the steamer Hermann with some 600 passengers. On August 30, they cross the Tropic of Cancer, and the Captain celebrates with a small display of fireworks; by September 10, they have crossed the Equator. Four days later, a quarrel breaks out and a man stabs another man three times, but the victim survives; the aggressor is "manacled & locked up to await his trial in the next Port." On September 18, they arrive in Rio de Janeiro, 26 days after leaving New York. Here Klages offers an extended description of the city, its harbor, mountainous, and tropical surroundings. He takes daily walks through the city; visits several coffee plantations; and during a visit to a cathedral, and sees the Emperor and his wife: "All the people as he passed bowed on their knees and said a short prayer." Klages comments at length on local society and mentions the 7-mile long city aqueduct. Along with several companions he hikes to the summit of a mountain west of the city: "It seemed to me as I stood on that mountain top as though I was looking at a new world.... It appeared like a Paradise, a vast garden of fruits and flowers." After nine days in Rio de Janeiro, the narrative cuts, perhaps because of a missing leaf, to the Strait of Magellan where the ship is beset by "a perfect hurricane":

"We arrived at the mouth. The night was dark as pitch. The sea running high and dashing furiously against the distant rocks resembling the roar of artillery. We had still one dangerous place to pass... a number of rocks known as the Judges & Apostles, many of which are just below the surface of the water while others extend from twenty to 200 feet out of the ocean. Many a poor marine has had to make this place his resting place.... At each lightning flash we could discern the rocks. Showing their fearful sides and expecting momentarily to be dashed against them. They being not more than a hundred yards to our side.... Some of the passengers were praying, some crying, singing and others cursing, the last of which most resorted to. In that moment how many thought of those dear ones whom they had left behind, never to be seen by them again.... At about this time part of our Wheelhouse was carried off by the sea, along with the last of our bulwarks. Our Pilot was thrown twice over the wheel, being unable to hold it. The steamer was beginning to become unmanageable.... Had anything happened to the engine during this gale we all should have been lost. No one would have been saved to have told the tale of our ship wreck.... The storm continued all night, but towards morning it began to abate, so that we were able to make from three to four miles per hour. The whole ocean looked like a sheet of foam, and the waves rolling mountain high and tossing our ship to and fro as though it were but an eggshell. But now we began to breathe more free, our hearts seemed to expand with the thought of being saved and the hope of making our destined harbor safely."

After making it out alive and seemingly against the odds, they pass the Western coast of Patagonia, and reach the small town of Lodi [??] Chile where they procure provisions, cattle, and coal. Most of its inhabitants are "government debtors, forced to work in the coal mines until the sum which they owe had been canceled." Klages observes, "The most become old and decrepit before the sum has been attained for which they are held. The slaves of North America live like princes to what these poor beings have. They wear but little clothing. Their whole habiliments consisting of a shirt extending to the knees."

Next, they steam to Valparaiso, Chile, where they find some 167 vessels in the port. Here Klages comments at length on a wide variety of topics, including the local social structure:

"The people here are comprised of these distinct classes. The peon or half breed form the lowest and are the only persons by whom all low drudge work is performed. Next comes the mechanic and the highest in the scale is the aristocrat or wealthy man. They seldom if ever associate together.... The half breeds are all well built robust men, and some of them are descendants of some of the first Spanish families, but who becoming government debtors and being partly Indians are doomed to drag out a miserable existence."

Other topics covered include the landscape, climate, architecture, languages, and American investment in the region. The steamer leaves Valparaiso on October 26, soon arriving at the Island of Taboga, located just nine miles from Panama. Here the ship's captain leaves the vessel, having been called back to New York by the steamer company. On November 15, they pass four active volcanoes along the coast of El Salvador, one of which is said to have destroyed the old city of Guatemala. Soon after, one of their Quartermasters dies from Panama fever, whereupon Klages witnesses his first sea burial.

On November 27, the Hermann arrives in San Francisco. Klages stays in a hotel where he enjoys a fine meal and promptly makes inquiries in reference to business, which he finds to be dull, prompting him set out for the Southern mines. On the 29th, he takes a steamer to Sacramento, then a stage to Stockton, arriving on the first of December. Proceeding to the mines, Klages and his fellow miners run into a number of "Chinamen" panning for gold without much success, a dispiriting experience for the greenhorns. After several days of prospecting, Klages throws in the towel, calling it "a bad job." He concludes:

"People who have never been in the mines can hardly form an idea thereof. By the most, it is considered a perfect wilderness, where the houses are few and far between. Once it was so, but now wherever gold is found there is also a flourishing village, in many instances built right in the heart of them. The ground in such places has all been washed and in many cases three and four times over. Persons therefore going to the mines stand but a poor chance..."

The Los Angeles Herald records various lands sales involving one Theodore H. Klages from 1895 to 1902; his name likely being uncommon, this evidence would seem to suggest that Klages remained in the state despite his disappointments. A lively record of a Canadian's voyage to California in pursuit of gold.

(McBRB3056)

\$4,750

INDIAN HISTORICAL LINGUISTIC THEORIES OF A SCOTTISH ACADEMIC DILETTANTE

15. Campbell, John. [Indigenous Language]. *The Aymaras of Peru [manuscript cover title].* [Montreal?: ca. 1870s?]. [17]pp. Quarto. Original plain wrappers, bound into contemporary buckram, gilt spine label. Light foxing and wear to buckram. Front hinge cracking, front endpaper detaching. Two chips at fore-edges of final two leaves, not affecting text, otherwise internally clean. Accomplished in a neat, legible hand. About very good.

A fascinating, if somewhat eccentric, manuscript essay on South American linguistic history and its supposed connections to Gaelic languages by a Scottish-Canadian professor at the Presbyterian College of Montreal. John Campbell was principally a professor of church history, but was also a serious student of anthropology, philology, and linguistics, and published numerous articles and monographs on a wide variety of subjects. Campbell was born in Edinburgh, and immigrated to Montreal via London and Toronto in the 1870s, where he was appointed to a professorship in 1873. His wide-ranging publications include scholarly and polemical essays in various academic journals, a volume of children's story sermons, and a novel set in the Muskoka region of Ontario. His most well-known work was a two volume ethnographic study entitled "The Hittites," in which he claimed that the people were descendants of the Japanese, Basques, and Peruvians, among others. "Later critics, with reason, considered him an academic dilettante" - Canadian Dictionary of Biography.

The present work continues such grandiose thinking, and claims a linguistic and genealogical link between the Aymara peoples of Peru and Bolivia and the Celts. Through the comparison of selected words in Aymara, Quechua, Gaelic, and Welsh, complete with several tables and appendices, Campbell argues that, "The large number of words identical in form and meaning in the two languages suffice to establish the common origin of Celts and Aymaras." The essay continues to make additional comparisons with Quechua, and cites the research of Hyde Clark as the inspiration for its line of inquiry.

Campbell likely prepared this essay as one of his many contributions to Canadian academic journals. In an article he published in the journal of the Royal Society of Canada at the turn of the 20th century, he states that, "Some years previous, I pointed out a large Celtic element in the dialects of Peru, and notably in that of the Aymaras." Hyde Clark references Campbell's theories in this area in his own book, "The Khita and Khita-Peruvian Epoch," published in 1877. Nevertheless, we are unable to locate a published version of this essay. A strange, yet enthusiastic work, asserting a tenuous theory of native Peruvian language.

(McBRB530)

\$1,250

"ALL OUR BULLS REPRESENT THE CONCENTRATED STRENGTH OF GREAT COW FAMILIES"

16. [Cattle]. [Illinois]. *[Sales Archive for the Curtiss Breeding Service, with Numerous Photographs and Promotional Works].* [Cary, Ill.: 1960]. Approximately [50]pp. of typescript material, forty original photographs, plus numerous printed ephemera. Housed in a quarto three-ring binding in plastic sleeves. Light tanning. Minor wear at some edges. Very good.

A terrific agricultural service and training manual, which compiles advertisements, forms, service techniques, and instructional documents for "herd technicians" of the Curtiss Breeding Service, founded after World War II and based in Cary, Illinois. "Herd Technician" was a euphemism for traveling salesman and artificial inseminator, whose principal capacities were to obtain orders for Curtiss brand frozen bull semen and to provide breeding services to local farm herds in his area. The company was founded by Otto Schnering, who first owned a large midwestern candy company, but transferred much of his interest to agriculture during World War II. The typed introduction to this manual reads, in part:

"In 1942 Mr. Schnering purchased some farms north of Chicago and proceeded to develop them. He had always been interested in agriculture and moved his family to the farm at once. In 1944 he purchased the two large farms at Cary and moved there. He and Mrs. Schnering remained on the headquarters farm at Cary until his death [in 1953]. At one time Mr. Schnering owned more than 15,000 acres in farms from 400 to 1,000 acre units, in four counties northwest of Chicago. He hired able men and had all breeds of livestock.... From one man in the first Technician Training Class (Monroe Schoessow, Cedarburg, Wisconsin, who is still with us) we have conducted a 2-week training school nearly every month. At present, we have more than 1200 distributors and technicians in 48 states. Our present stud has 143 bulls of 11 breeds, which is the largest in the country."

First among the many outstanding records present is a photo journal of the Curtiss headquarters in Cary, including its offices, bull specimens, and storage facilities, which comprises thirty-six photographs with typed captions. Following this are typed materials for prospective technicians, including a lengthy description of job requirements and expectations, information on frozen semen prices and classifications, and a curriculum for a two-week training course. A second principal section of the manual contains example of illustrated advertising and other sales aids for Curtiss representatives. Two final sections include advice for the best pairing of bulls with cows, information on various cattle breeding awards and medal standards, and several examples of internal newsletters and organizational information. A remarkable reflection of the development of agricultural science and American capitalism in the early 1960s.

(McBRB1521)

\$875

A RARE MEXICAN COOK BOOK, WITH THE UNRECORDED THIRD VOLUME

17. [Cook Books]. [Mexico]. *Nuestro Libro [Primer y Tercero Libro]*. Mexico City & Puebla: 1912, 1918. 120, 145,[1]pp. Slightly later quarter calf and elaborately blindstamped faux leather boards, gilt spine titles. Minor shelf wear to spine leather, light rubbing to corners. Mild foxing and staining to text, even tanning to second work. Very good.

A rare and unusual pair of Mexican cookbooks, being the first and third volumes of a three-volume work published separately under the same title, *Nuestro Libro* between 1912 and 1918. The first of these small-format cookbooks include traditional Mexican recipes organized into thirty menus, with an introductory chapter on table setting and etiquette. A sampling of the recipes includes *sopa de pluma*, *sesos con macarrones*, *Huachinango fresco con salsa italiana*, *Postre de nuez*, *Arroz con pescado*, and *Helado de almendras*, among others. The third volume, "Libro Tercero," was issued six years after the first, with a publisher's note that both the first and second volumes had sold out and the third volume was offered with new recipes. This third volume is devoted to recipes for weddings, baptisms, vegetarian recipes, recipes by colors, bread, drinks, and desserts. The title page of each volume includes a subtitle indicating each was being sold cheaply for the benefit of the Ladies of the Association of Charity of San Vicente de Paul and for the benefit of the poor, respectively.

Each volume is exceedingly rare, with OCLC reporting a single copy of the first volume at the University of California, San Diego (actually the first two volumes bound together), and no copies of the 1918 third volume published in Puebla.

(McBRB2375)

\$3,000

"THIS IS THE WORK OF A SOLDIER'S HANDS,
ON A CLOTH THAT'S SEEN SERVICE IN FOREIGN LANDS..."

18. [Cuba]. [Folk Art]. Loud, Harry W. [*Stunning Trench Art Drawn on a Jacket Fragment by a Sergeant in the United States Military Government in Cuba*]. Havana, Cuba: 1901. Original three-color ink artwork on light brown cloth, 7.25 x 19 inches. Light soiling, minor staining on verso. Very good.

An elaborate piece of Christmas-time trench art created by Harry W. Loud, Sergeant of the 22nd Company of the Coastal Artillery while stationed in Havana, Cuba in the wake of the Spanish American War. According to the central poem hand-printed on the artwork, Loud used a portion of a jacket he wore in Cuba as the canvas on which to create the work. The central poem reads, in full: "This is the work of a soldier's hands, On a cloth that's seen service in foreign lands. It is part

of a coat that covered his back, And it looked quite nice when it was intact. Now it's worn and soiled and out of the game, But the soldier is working just the same. For there is always work for him to do, Though he's found time to work this tidy for you." The poem is decorated on each side with palm trees, dates, locations, "A merry Xmas" and "A happy New Year," as well as both the American and Cuban flags hoisted on flag poles; Loud's composition is well balanced and practically symmetrical. Loud has included his name, rank, and location in Havana below the poem.

Loud most likely created the work during the holidays in 1901, leading into 1902, and perhaps sent it home to his family. At this time, the United States was administering a military government in Cuba during the country's transition from Spanish rule to self rule. The Republic of Cuba elected its first president on December 31, 1901 and the country's constitution took effect on May 20, 1902. The Republic lasted, with various tweaks to its constitution, until Castro's 1959 revolution. One of the more interesting and well-composed pieces of trench art, and certainly the most elaborate Christmas card, we've yet encountered.

(McBRB2796)

\$1,500

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR A 17th-CENTURY GIRL'S SCHOOL IN CUBA

19. [Cuba]. [Women]. [Education]. *Proyecto de Constituciones para Del Colegio de Niñas Educandas de San Francis[is]co de Sales, Presentado a S.E.Y. por el Autor del Espresado Colegio [manuscript caption title].* [Havana]: January 28, 1685. [26]pp. of manuscript on folded folio sheets, gathered signatures. Some foxing, moderate chipping to spine, minor worming in the gutter near the bottom edge, occasionally touching a word but overall unobtrusive. Very good.

An important manuscript document encompassing an early draft of the constitution for Del Colegio de Niñas Educandas de San Francisco de Sales, one of the first women's school in Cuba, established in Havana in 1689. The title of the present manuscript roughly translates to, "Draft Constitution for the College of Female Students at San Fran[is]co de Sales, presented to S.E.Y. by the Authority of the expressed College." This draft is dated on January 28, 1685, four years before the school opened. The constitution is organized into sixteen sections or chapters ("Capitulo"), encompassing 117 articles in total. The chapters and subordinate articles provide the information governing various aspects of the school, such as the purpose and nature of the school ("Del objeto y Naturaleza del Colegio"); the duties of its officials and teachers; the schedule of the school's activities; the guidelines for exams, holidays, meals, and visitors; information on proper confession; and specifics for school uniforms ("Del trage de las Colegialas").

A collection of documents related to the school was published in 1916 as *Historia Documentada del Colegio de Niñas Educandas de San Francisco de Sales de la Habana 1689-1916*. This compilation includes a document titled, "Reglamento para el interior del Colegio de Niñas Educandas de 'San Francisco de Sales...,' which is similar but necessarily differs from the present draft document. Even this 1916 compilation is rare, with only five physical copies in OCLC.

"Elites called out for the education of girls. In most cases, barring private instruction received in the home, the locus of that education was the school. One of the earliest schools in Cuba was the Colegio de Niñas Educandas de San Francisco de Sales which admitted its first pupils in the second half of the seventeenth century. That instruction was concerned mostly with religion, to a lesser degree with reading and writing, and of course with the 'labors appropriate to the sex.' The school was authorized to admit only twelve girls, although that number later rose somewhat. Generally, education for girls in Hispanic America within the convents was open only to the daughters of the richest families with the goal of 'acquiring a solid religious formation, [and] receiving a minimum of instruction in...music (singing and piano), foreign languages, and perhaps a bit of Latin.' Female education was not unknown in eighteenth-century Cuba but it was not systematic until the establishment of the first formal schools for girls at mid-century" - Franklin.

A presumably-unique manuscript containing important and early regulations governing one of the earliest, if not the earliest, young woman's school in Cuba.

Sarah Franklin: *Women and Slavery in Nineteenth-century Colonial Cuba* (Rochester: University of Rochester Press, 2012), p.81.

(McBRB3151)

\$3,500

PRISON MESSAGE OF A BLACK CULT LEADER

20. Divine, Major Jealous. *By Rev. M.J. Divine, Riverhead, L.I., N.Y., Suffolk County Jail, June 20, 1932, about 2:50 P.M. "While Sitting in My Cell- [caption title].* [N.p.]: 1932. Broadside, 9 x 6.25 inches. Minor wear. Near fine.

Father Divine was the most prominent black religious cult leader of the 1930s, believed to be a divine messenger, the messiah, or God himself by tens of thousands of African-Americans and middle-class whites during the Great Depression. In November 1931, Divine and seventy-eight of his followers were arrested for disturbing the peace at the Reverend's property in Sayville, New York, on the south shore of Long Island. Father Divine was tried and found guilty in June 1932. The judge - who, interestingly, died of a heart attack just days later, speaking to Divine's followers of heavenly retribution - called him a fraud and a "menace to society," handing down the maximum sentence of a year in prison. He actually spent only a few weeks in jail before his lawyers secured his release on appeal. This leaflet was probably issued during those weeks at one of the many support rallies held on his behalf throughout the country. When freed, Father Divine moved to Harlem where his "Peace Mission" of social and economic betterment acquired international acclaim.

(McBRB732)

\$300

ADVERTISING "BIRTH OF A NATION"

21. [Film]. [Racism]. *Steinberg's Athol Opera House. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4, 5, 6 ... The American feature Film Co., Louis B. Mayer, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr., Presents W.D. Griffith's Birth of a Nation... [caption title].* [Athol, Ma.: 1916]. Broadside, 16 x 5 inches. Previously folded. A couple of chips and small closed tears at edges. Even tanning. Good plus.

Rare broadside advertisement for a weekend engagement of D.W. Griffith's infamous silent epic *The Birth of a Nation* at Steinberg's Athol Opera House, located in Athol, Massachusetts. The broadside gives dates and times of screenings (November 4-6, 2:10 & 8:10 daily), a list of cast and characters, a lengthy discussion of Griffith's desire for historical accuracy in his work, and a message about "the play's message of peace." To wit, the broadside states that, "If this graphic presentment serves no other purpose, its message of universal peace marks it of great important. Morally and educationally it established the futility of armed conflict.... But for the hatreds engendered in the Civil War, the suffering of the Reconstruction period would never have been known." The film, based on Thomas Dixon's 1905 novel, *The Clansman*, is often cited as the principal inspiration for the revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the 20th century.

(McBRB932)

\$450

RARE PROSPECTUS FOR A GARFIELD MEMORIAL BY A FEMALE AUTHOR

22. [Garfield, James A.]. Brown, Emma E. *Faith and Works. Life and Public Service of President James Abram Garfield, by E.E. Brown, Editor of the "Spare Minutes Series," Author of "From Night to Light," Etc., Etc. [caption title].* Boston: D.L. Guernsey, [1881]. Broadside, 12 x 9 inches. Minor wear and toning. Very good.

A broadside advertising a woman's biography of the late President Garfield, available from four different publishers. The prospectus touts President Garfield's public service, the author's credentials, and gives information on the styles of the book and its various prices. The publisher also advertises here for sales agents, claiming the book has been "in preparation since the shooting" and is "ready to deliver." Incentive is noted, with the broadside claiming the "grandest chance to make quick sales and handsome profits offered for years!!" Though we locate about fifty copies of the book in OCLC, we locate no copies of the present broadside advertisement.

(McBRB633)

\$500

CENTRAL AMERICAN FRENEMIES

23. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. *Tratado de Amistad y Alianza Entre los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos, Deseando Afianzat Sobre Bases Solidas y Estables la Paz y Amistad... [caption title and first line of text].*

Guatemala: 1839. Broadsheet, approximately 12.25 x 8.5 inches. Unevenly trimmed. Small chips at top edge and lower right corner, repaired with tape. Light dampstain across most of sheet. Good plus.

A rare, short-lived treaty of alliance between Guatemala and the short-lived Republic of Los Altos. The nation was created from parts of what are now Chiapas and northwestern Guatemala, and declared its independence on February 2, 1838. The separation arose from political differences between Conservative leaders in the Guatemalan capital and Liberals at the new Los Altos capital Quezaltenango, who were more aligned with the Central American federal government.

This broadsheet treaty declares and prints ten articles of "amistad y alianza," in which Guatemala promises to respect the independence of Los Altos, and was promulgated on December 18, 1838. Nevertheless, the two countries were soon at war, and following a final defeat to the forces of Rafael Carrera, Los Altos was reincorporated in Guatemala in April 1840. We locate only one copy, at the National Library of Chile.

(McBRB2766)

\$1,500

THE PEOPLE, PRODUCTS, AND PLACES OF MID-CENTURY HAITI, IN PHOTOGRAPHS

24. [Haitian Photographica]. Coroneos, Byron. [*Collection of Press Photographs Documenting Mid-20th-Century Haiti, Including Numerous Images of the Working Women of the Country*]. [Various locations in Haiti, mainly Port-au-Prince: ca. 1946-1955]. Thirty-two silver prints, most 7.5 x 9 inches, some slightly smaller. Photographer's credit stamp on verso with attached typed descriptive text, ex-Westport Public Library with ink stamp on verso of each photograph. Minor wear to pictures, occasional minor creasing. Very good.

A collection of beautifully-composed photographs by noted shutterfly Byron Coroneos, memorializing the lives of Haitians during a time of political unrest, just after the Coup d'Etat (or Haitian Revolution) of 1946 and well before the imposition of the Duvalier dictatorship in 1957. The people of the former Republic of Haiti are pictured in their daily lives, at work and at play. The photographs document the agricultural and artisanal industries of Haiti, showing male and female workers in the mills and on the plantations of the country, harvesting major exports such as coffee, corn, and sisal, featuring the largest sisal producer at the time, Plantation Dauphin. One particularly striking photograph depicts a large, spiky sisal plantation against the wide open sky, the horizon dotted with distant hills. Other photographs picture the various goods at bustling marketplaces, mainly the Iron Market in Port-au-Prince but also the Croix-des-Bossales open-air market and the Kenscoff market, with the printed captions on the versos of the photos providing vital information on activities and also prices, revealing that many goods such as sisal woven sandals cost just a fraction of a dollar at this time. Another interesting photograph of a man leading a group of donkeys belonging to "peasant marketwomen from the Cul-de-Sac Plain" carries a revealing caption: "In Haiti men never go to the market to sell produce; this is left up to their women." This is borne out in the present collection, with several photographs showing women at work sorting coffee, preparing sisal handbags, and carrying large bundles of baskets the six miles between their home village of Furcy to the market in Kenscoff.

A handful of the present photographs picture the streets of Port-au-Prince during the annual Mardi Gras Carnival. One image captures "coffee loaders dressed up for Carnival, pranking through the streets of the Haitian capital." Another features "Haitians dressed up as Red Indians during the Carnival" in "multi-colored and most attractive" costumes." Yet another pictures a "merry group of young Haitian market-women carrying baskets filled with fruit, and dancing in the streets during Carnival." In addition to Carnival (which takes place during Lent), the Catholic influence on the island nation can also be seen here in pictures of various buildings, particularly the National Palace and the Port-au-Prince Cathedral. The influence of the Western world can be seen in a shot down the Grand'Rue (Main Street) in Port-au-Prince, where not one but two different buildings are adorned with signs for Coca Cola.

Byron Coroneos was born on January 28, 1921 in Perth, Australia. Coroneos is most well-known for his vibrant color photographs of New York City's glowing nighttime shopfronts in the 1960s. Prior to working in New York, he was present for the Haitian Revolution in 1946, which he documented in photographs from start to finish. He continued to live and work there for a brief time after the Revolution, and many of his color photographs of Haitian landscapes, architecture,

and people still circulate today as popular imagery on postcards. Coroneos passed away on January 12, 2011, in Nedlands, Australia. A vital photographic record of the people and places of Haiti in the mid-20th century, with printed captions providing critical information on the subjects and activities memorialized in the pictures.
(McBRB3283) \$4,500

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE OF A JAPANESE-AMERICAN FAMILY

25. [Japanese Americana]. [*Large Collection of Photographs from a Japanese-American California Family*]. [Various places, mostly San Francisco and other California: ca.1910-1925]. 312 loose photographs, in varying small formats, including some real photo postcards and several multiples. Some wear at edges and fading to images. Occasional heavier wear and abrasion. Good.

A large and absorbing group of over 300 photographs taken and collected by a Japanese family that migrated to the United States in the early 1900s. The present collection contains a letter and several photos addressed to a Mr. (or Dr.) T. Yamanaka; the Yamanakas arrived in California before 1910, and lived on Railroad Avenue in San Francisco before moving to Cottage Grove Avenue in Chicago more than a decade later. The majority of photos depict the Yamanaka family, friends, and greater community in California during the 1910s and 1920s, and include a wide variety of portraits and activities in the Bay Area and elsewhere in California. The collection also includes a number of photos sent to Yamanaka from friends and family in Japan and the rest of the Americas.

One of the more fascinating items in the collection is an image of the infant son of Japanese writer Okina Kyuin, which Okina inscribed and sent to Yamanaka in 1922. Okina came to Seattle from Japan in 1907, and lived for seventeen years in Washington and California, working as a journalist and novelist credited with a number of Japanese-language books about the United States. There are also a number of studio portraits, apparently of Yamanaka family members, taken at the studios of Japanese-American photographers Moriyama and Motoyoshi in San Francisco, and from other photographers in California and Chicago. The family likely had Christian connections, as there are several real photo postcards of the Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland and of a Japanese Methodist Mission Church in Alameda. In addition to the numerous photos from San Francisco, there are also many photos and photo postcards from family excursions to destinations including Yosemite and Niagara Falls, and images of Japanese school children on outings. Two photographic portraits showing a Japanese woman and child emanate from a studio in Sao Paulo, demonstrating the growing diaspora of Japanese emigrants in the early-20th century. In all, an excellent photographic resource for research into the Japanese community and its growth across the United States during the early 1900s.

(McBRB3274)

\$4,250

MASSIVE JAPANESE AMERICAN DIRECTORY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE KENNEDY YEARS

26. [Japanese Americana]. *Nichi-bei shuko hyakunensai kinen Beikoku Nikkeijin hyakunenshi: zai-Bei Nikkeijin hatten jinshiroku.* Los Angeles [i.e., Japan]: Shin Nichi-Bei Shinbunsha, 1961. 23,143,19pp., profusely illustrated with photographs, including several full-page plates after the text. Publisher's limp blue cloth, gilt spine titles. Original cardboard slipcase with black titles. Minor rubbing to spine. Very good.

A gargantuan Japanese American directory and almanac published by the New Japanese American News in Los Angeles, but noted as printed in Japan on the colophon page. The work is in great part a Who's Who of notable Japanese Americans from across the country, primarily in California and the Far West, but also Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska, New York, Florida, Connecticut, Illinois, and more. Many hundreds of biographical entries are often accompanied with portrait photographs of the notable person being described. Numerous advertisements are interspersed throughout the text, touting the goods and services of a wide variety of commercial concerns such as the Mitsubishi Corporation, the Sumitomo Bank, Saito Restaurant, various liner services, and dozens more. Almost all of the text is printed in Japanese, save for an Index printed at the front of the work, which lists most of the Who's-Who in English; most entries also include names and addresses in English. The photographic plates at the end feature a portrait of newly-elected President John F. Kennedy,

scenes from Japanese American social events, commemorations, visits from Japanese officials, and more. OCLC lists eighteen copies of this massive directory that must have been incredibly useful for the Japanese American community at the start of the Kennedy years.

(McBRB2985)

\$1,250

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNEES RENOUNCE THEIR CITIZENSHIP

27. [Japanese-American Internment]. [U.S. Department of Justice - Alien Enemy Control Unit]. *Application for Permission to Renounce United States Nationality [with Unused Cover Letter]*. Newell, Ca.: November, 1944. [1], 3pp., mimeographed forms printed on rectos only. Minor wear, small paper clip rust stains to top edges. Very good.

A cover letter datelined "November [blank], 1944 Newell, California" intended to accompany the attached blank version of the actual application, intended for use by Tule Lake internees wishing to renounce their United States citizenship. The cover letter is pre-addressed to the Attorney General and Edward J. Ennis, the director of the Justice Department's Alien Enemy Control Unit in Washington, D.C. The form letter begins, "I wish to renounce my United States nationality in accordance with the recent government promulgation, so I am enclosing a typewritten copy of this application form, executed by me." A blank copy of the application is included here, numbering three pages. The application includes a renunciation statement intended to be signed by applicants, followed by ten questions pertaining to the applicant's history of birth, residence, last point of entry into the U.S., close relations, education, military service, Selective Service classification, and a declaration that the applicant has given "true and correct" answers, intended to be dated and signed at the end.

Tule Lake became the holding center for Japanese American internees viewed as disloyal after the issuance of the infamous loyalty questionnaire in the summer of 1943. These "disloyal segregees" were sent to Tule Lake, where they suffered ostracization from fellow internees, poorer living conditions, inferior food, and harsher treatment from American military guards, among other indignities. There were even disagreements among the segregated internees, as some of them truly wished for repatriation to Japan and identified as Japanese, while others viewed this group as disloyal and undeserving of assistance or relief. In other words, not only were these internees seen as disloyal by their own government, but also by some of their fellow internees. Their feeling of dislocation ran deep. Eventually, many of these segregees sought to renounce their American citizenship and repatriate to Japan. The present forms were many internees' first step in this process.

(McBRB3153)

\$450

UNRECORDED MASONIC WORK PUBLISHED IN KANSAS

28. [Kansas]. Watkins, S.G. *The Labyrinth*. Topeka, Ks.: S.G. Watkins, [ca. 1905]. 15pp. Original printed blue wrappers. Moderate soiling and wear to wrappers. Very good.

A rare pamphlet designed to foster "an earnest desire to increase interest in the work and knowledge of the Order of Eastern Star." The work was published by and for the Eastern Stars in Topeka, Kansas, and contains instructions for conducting the "Labyrinth," an organization ceremony. The Order of Eastern Star was established in 1850 as an adjunct body to the Freemasons, open to both men and women. The organization's activities were based on the teachings of the Bible, but open to people of all religious beliefs, and regardless of race, though African Americans established a separate organization called the Prince Hall Order of the Eastern Star. The publisher of the present work, S.G. Watkins was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colored Masons in Kansas around the turn of the 20th century, so this publication may relate to the Prince Hall Eastern Star Order. Apparently not recorded in OCLC.

(McBRB3087)

\$450

THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN I

29. [Maximilian I]. *Causa de Fernando Maximiliano de Hapsburgo Que Se Ha Titulado Emperador de Mexico y Sus Lamados Generales*. Mexico City: T.F. Neve, 1868. 473pp. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt. Corners worn, spine ends rubbed. Text lightly toned, some minor foxing and soiling. About very good.

Scarce contemporary printing of the trial of Maximilian I and his generals by Juarez and the victorious Liberal Mexican government, "Por delitos contra la independencia y seguridad de la nacion, el órden y la paz pública, el derecho de gentes y las garantías individuales." Their convictions led to swift execution by firing squad on June 19, 1867. The publication of an exhaustive, word-for-word account of the proceedings was intended to provide legitimacy to what amounted to a sham trial and summary execution of Maximilian and his staff following their capture at Queretaro. The text is nevertheless a fascinating document of one of the most notorious episodes in the history of independent Mexico, particularly for the extensive defense of Maximilian and the Loyalist generals mounted by their Mexican attorneys. Given the overwhelming interest in the trial and execution at the time, several Mexico City publishers produced editions of the trial account, but all are quite uncommon both institutionally and on the market.

(McBRB2899)

\$875

WITH A FABULOUS WOODCUT

30. [Mexico]. [Devotionals]. *Fragua de Amor Divino para Ablandar los Hierros del Corazon Humano...* Mexico City: Viuda de D. Joseph Bernardo de Hogal, 1745. [10],264pp. Narrow 12mo. Contemporary vellum. Text block separating but still stable. Title page lightly chipped and soiled, partially detached. Light worming to lower half of volume; text otherwise clean. Contemporary manuscript notations to rear endleaves. About very good.

A book of prayers and devotions, translated from Portuguese, printed here in a slightly unusual format for a Mexican book. The verso of the title page features a full-page woodcut of the Sacred Heart of Christ. Not in Palau. We locate copies at the National Library of Chile and the Instituto Tecnológico in Mexico; none in U.S. libraries.

Medina, Mexico 3727.

(McBRB3170)

\$2,750

MEXICAN EPISCOPALIANS

31. [Mexico]. [Episcopal Church]. *Himnario de la Iglesia Metodista Episcopal*. Mexico City: 1898. [6],[18]-190,[7]pp. 16mo. Original cloth-backed printed boards. Edges and spine ends worn; hinges cracked. Contemporary ownership stamps on front free endpaper, title page, and first leaf recto. Light tanning and dust soiling. Good plus.

Scarce edition of the Episcopal Church Hymnal printed in Mexico. An interesting survivor of non-Catholic Mexican worship in the late-19th century. OCLC returns one copy, at Drew University.

(McBRB2972)

\$250

EXERCISES FOR THE ARTILLERY

32. [Mexico]. [Military]. *Reglamento para el Ejercicio y Maniobras de la Artilleria de Batalla, Expedido por Esta Secretaria...* Mexico City: Gonzalo A. Esteva, 1879-1880. Two volumes. 455,9pp., plus folding plate;477,17,[3]pp. Original printed boards backed with pebbled cloth. Edges and spine ends worn; hinges of first volume cracked and beginning to separate. Short closed tear at gutter edge of folding plate. Contemporary ink stamp and manuscript ownership inscription on one internal leaf of each volume. Light tanning internally. Good plus.

An unrecorded and extensive set of regulations that governed the training and operation of Mexican artillery units in the last part of the 19th century. After Benito Juarez regained power in the 1860s, the new federal government ordered the

military to reassess and to revise its rules and practices in order to improve its poor performance during the country's first few decades of independence. The present work comprises the first complete edition of their efforts to do so for the artillery. The folding plate contains over two dozen geometrical figures relating the firing of projectiles. Each volume also contains sheets of graph paper bound in at the rear for the notes of its contemporary owner. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB2971)

\$500

MANUSCRIPT DECREE FROM NEW SPAIN

33. [Mexico]. [Mining]. [Native Americans]. [*18th-Century Mexican Manuscript Decree Regarding the Private Authority of the Veta Vizcaina Mine in Real del Monte*]. [Pachuca: 1774-1776]. 62pp. Small folio, tax stamped sheets, sewn at gutter. Light dust soiling and wear at edges. Accomplished in multiple Spanish secretarial hands, with varying degrees of legibility. Very good.

A fascinating Mexican manuscript decree and attending manuscript attestations and confirmations that provide extraordinary power and authority to the owners of the Veta Vizcaina mine in Real del Monte, northeast of Pachuca in the state of Hidalgo, during the late-18th century. The town, also known as Mineral del Monte, is located in the region where the Spanish made one of their earliest discoveries of gold and silver following the conquest of the Aztecs in the early 1520s. Real del Monte is particularly rich in silver, and is estimated to have produced over one billion ounces of the precious metal from its mines over the course of the last five hundred years.

Through this lengthy decree, which occupies the first forty-two pages of the present manuscript, the Spanish crown and colonial government of New Spain confer unusual power to the owner of the Veta Vizcaina, Pedro Romero de Ferreros, and his private commissioner, Manuel Rubi de Celis, in order to maximize the profitability of their enterprise. The core dictum of the decree is that the mine and its owners be allowed to operate with "una independencia total" and a mandate directly from the crown. The decree is careful to emphasize that the mine has authority in particular to override the local government in Pachuca, and indeed that such officials should carry out the will of the mine owners when so instructed. The decree itemizes numerous specific power to be wielded by the Veta Vizcaina, but the principal among these are the authority to run their own courts, to conduct their own census (including of native populations), to collect taxes toward the operation of the mine, and to obtain indigenous labor from the surrounding area.

The several manuscript documents that follow the decree comprise acknowledgments of the order from local magistrates in Pachuca and the immediate region and promises to comply with the requests of the mine. In several cases, magistrates seem to promise to send Indian labor as a part of their compliance. Two of the final documents provide lists of tributary taxes from local, municipal governments. In all, a very interesting record of the primacy of wealth and resource generation in colonial New Spain during the 1770s.

(McBRB2249)

\$2,750

VOLUME OF NOVENAS

34. [Mexico]. [Religion]. [*Sammelband of Twenty-Four 19th-Century Mexican Novenas and Other Works of Popular Catholic Devotion*]. [Mexico City: [1824-1876]. Twenty-four pamphlets in one volume, with paginations as noted below. 16mo. Rebound in modern pebbled calf, with original gilt leather spine laid down. Moderate tanning and some dust soiling. Five works lacking title pages. About very good.

An extensive sammelband of nearly twenty-five scarce novenas, triduas, prayer books, and other devotionals printed in Mexico during the 19th century. At least sixteen of the imprints emanate from the presses of the Abadiano y Valdez publishing family, which held a prominent role in the production of popular devotional works across the 1800s. The most prolific of these printers was Luis Abadiano y Valdez, who published a number of educational and political works, but the vast majority of his output was religious, and the present sammelband provides a good representation of some of his scarcer imprints produced in the 1840s and 1850s. Also included in this tract volume are a sizable number of imprints by his successor, Francisco Abadiano, who operated the press in the 1860s and 1870s, only one of which is recorded by OCLC,

as well two earlier scarce imprints produced in the 1820s and 1830s by their predecessor, Alejandro Valdez. In all, a very interesting concatenation of scarce Mexican devotional works from the 19th century. A complete list of imprints contained in the present volume is as follows:

- 1) *Devocionario Para Asistir al Sto. Sacrificio de la Misa...* Mexico: Imprenta de R. Velasco, 1874. 85pp. Not in OCLC.
- 2) *Triduo Devoto Para Disponerse a Celebrar la Fiesta del Corazon Sacratissimo de Jesus....* Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1853. 32pp. Not in OCLC.
- 3) *Triduo Devoto para Invocar los Tres Dias Primeros de Cada Mes, al Patrocinio del Arcangel Señor San Rafael.* Mejico: Reimpresión en la Oficina del C. Alejandro Valdez, 1826. [15]pp., with woodcut on t.p. verso. Not in OCLC.
- 4) [*Devotional with New Year's Prayers*]. [5]-26pp.
- 5) [*Obsequio diario de visitar a la Santísima Virgen, o, Corte de María*]. [Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1849?]. 36pp. Lacking t.p. Two copies in OCLC.
- 6) *Triduo Devoto de las Tiernas Necesidades que Padece María Santísima....* Mexico: Librería de Francisco Abadiano, [1865]. 32pp. Not in OCLC.
- 7) *Indulgencias Anexas los Rosarios, Cruces, y Medallas, que Se Expenden en el Torno de Santa Brígida de México.* Mexico: Imp. Literaria, 1865. 27,[1]pp. Not in OCLC.
- 8) *Oraciones que Se Rezan en la Iglesia de Santo Domingo de México, Cuando Se Practican Algunos Ejercicios Espirituales.* Mexico: Librería de Francisco Abadiano, [ca. 1860]. One copy in OCLC.
- 9) *Rosario de los Siete Dolores* [caption title]. 6pp. Lacking t.p.
- 10) *Novena en Honor de los Dolores de María Santísima.* Mexico: Tip. de Aguilar Ortiz, 1872. 12pp. Not in OCLC.
- 11) *Novena y Seisena, o Seis Domingos de S. Luis Gonzaga....* Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1850. 32pp. with woodcut on t.p. verso. Not in OCLC.
- 12) *Devoto Ejercicio, que en Honor, del Sto. Angel de Guarda, Debe Practicarse el Día Dos de Cada Mes....* Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1837. 10pp. Recorded, but no copies located in OCLC.
- 13) [*Novena for Saint Peter*]. [3]-32pp., lacking t.p.
- 14) *Triduo Doloroso Dedicado al Santo Niño Cautivo....* Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1845. 32pp., with woodcut on t.p. verso. Two copies in OCLC.
- 15) *Novena a María Santísima Bajo el Título Glorioso de Nuestra Señora del Carmen.* Mexico: Imprenta Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1850. 32pp., woodcut on t.p. verso. Two copies in OCLC.
- 16) *Rasgo Histórico Sobre la Renovación del Señor de Santa Teresa....* Mexico: Imprenta del C. Alejandro Valdez, 1833. 30pp. Three copies in OCLC.
- 17) *Día Doce de Cada Mes Consagrado a Nuestra Madre y Señora María Santísima de Guadalupe, en Su Maravillosa Aparición....* Mexico: Librería de Francisco Abadiano, 1874. 32pp., with woodcut on t.p. verso. Not in OCLC.
- 18) [lacking t.p.]
- 19) [*Novena*] del Glorioso Patriarca Señor San José, Padre Putativo de Jesús y Esposo Dignísimo de María.... Mexico: Francisco Abadiano, [1862]. 32pp. One copy in OCLC.
- 20) *Novena a Honor y Culto del Dulcísimo Misterio de la Purísima Concepción de la Reina de los Angeles y Abogada de los Hombres María Santísima.* Mexico: Librería de Francisco Abadiano, 1866. 32pp. One copy in OCLC.
- 21) *Letanias de Nuestra Señora de Lourdes....* Mexico: Imprenta de José Mariano Lara, 1873. 8pp. Not in OCLC.
- 22) *Novena a la Santísima Virgen María de Guadalupe....* Mexico: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1846. 32pp., with woodcut on t.p. verso. Not in OCLC.
- 23) *Novena al Glorioso Apóstol San Judas Tadeo, Que por las Misteriosas Significaciones de Su Nombre, Despuso Su Mas Apasionado y Reconocido Devoto Fray Antonio Obando.* Mexico: Francisco Abadiano, 1871. 24pp. Not in OCLC.
- 24) *Sucinta Explicación de las Tiernas y Santas Ceremonias de la Señal, Sacada de lo Que Latamente Han Escrito Autores Clásicos.* Mexico: Luis Abadiano y Valdez, 1843. [[32]pp., with woodcut on t.p. verso. Two copies in OCLC.

"THE WORLD OPPOSES NEW IDEAS" ... SO DRINK THIS NIGHTSHADE

35. [Missouri]. [Patent Medicine]. *Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co's World's Epileptic Institute [caption title]*. St. Joseph, Mo.: 1882. 8pp. Newspaper folio. Previously folded. Very minor loss at intersection of folds, slightly affecting text. Minor wear at edges. Unopened at top edge. Very good.

A wonderfully illustrated and rare newspaper promotional for S.A. Richmond & Co.'s patent medicine, Samaritan Nervine. Samuel Richmond came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in the late 1870s, and established this "World Epileptic Institute," mostly to sell his elixir, which was in fact diluted nightshade. His elaborate advertisements, of which this is an example, claimed that it not only cured cases of epilepsy, but also treated ill-behaved children and sexually dysfunctional elderly men, and soothed many other maladies of the nerves. Eventually, he was attacked in print by a local newspaper, at which point he promptly shot the editor, and after being found not guilty by reason of insanity, removed to Tuscola, Illinois, where he continued to produce the potion. This newsprint advertisement provides a vigorous defense of Richmond's product, supported by numerous lengthy testimonials. Several illustrations also depict the grounds and offices of his epilepsy institute, including, strangely, though perhaps not surprisingly, the press room. OCLC locates only copy, at the University of Rochester.

(McBRB293)

\$600

THE NORTHERNERS IN THIS PART OF MONTANA
"EVEN AGREE WITH THEIR SOUTHERN FRIENDS ON THE NEGRO QUESTION...."

36. [Montana]. [Georgia]. **Stevens, Helen Howard**. [*Large Archive of Letters Recording the Experiences of a Georgia Woman, Her Husband, and Their Daughter, Who All Settled in Kalispell, Montana in the Early 20th Century, with Interesting Observations on Birth Control, Race Relations, the Flathead Tribal Land Lottery, and Other Notable Issues and Events*]. [Various locations in Montana and Georgia, mainly Kalispell, Mt.: 1902-1939, but mainly 1904-1912]. 115 letters, mostly autograph letters, signed, with a handful of typed letters, signed, and postcard letters, totaling approximately [570]pp., most retaining original mailing envelopes, plus a handful of ephemeral items. Generally well-preserved. Very good.

An information-rich research archive of almost a hundred manuscript letters, largely from three members of the Stevens family while settling in northwestern Montana in the opening decades of the 20th century. A majority of the letters, about sixty of the 115 total, were written by the matriarch of the family, Helen Howard Stevens, a schoolteacher and mother living in Kalispell. Another grouping of about ten letters were written by Helen's husband, Jess H. Stevens, an attorney in the city. The collection also includes a couple of letters written by the Stevens' daughter Dixie, about twenty-five letters written to Dixie from friends and family in Montana and Georgia, and other correspondence from friends and family. Taken together, the letters provide a unique, intimate, and richly-textured picture of life in the American West at a time of profound change.

Helen and Jess's letters were sent to each other, as well as Helen's friends, parents, relatives, and friends back in Georgia. Helen's letters primarily document her experiences in Montana – her move to Kalispell to become a schoolteacher in 1905, her courtship and marriage to Jess, the birth of her children, and domestic life, all before her sudden death in 1912. Many of the letters are quite lengthy, dozens running four to eight pages, and about a dozen numbering at least ten pages; one such letter from Jess to Helen in 1904 is a plea from Jess to accept a teaching job in Kalispell in which he discusses the region's natural beauty and comforting Helen that, as a Southerner, she would indeed fit in with the Montanans, Canadians, and New Englanders living there already. In fact, Jess writes that the Northerners in the area "even agree with their Southern friends on the Negro Question." Jess then launches into a two-and-a-half-page discourse on race relations in the region, offering an anecdote that was apparently meant to be reassuring to a prejudiced Southerner, but has the ring of true horror to modern ears: "[the people of Great Falls] took a Chinaman, put him in a canoe...started the canoe down the river towards the rapids, and he has not been heard from since."

Helen writes a series of letters to Jess in 1905 and 1906 in which she records her experiences as a schoolteacher in Kalispell, as well as their courtship. The two were married in 1907, and Helen had her first child shortly thereafter. Her letters sent

between 1907 and 1912 provide a detailed picture of domestic and family life: pregnancy; the birth and growth of children; nursing; decorating, furnishing, and keeping up their five-room cottage; and Jess's long absences due to his legal work. Helen discusses her own health issues after her doctor encouraged her to "steer clear of conception" for a while, reporting that they talked about different forms of birth control. The doctor advised abstinence, as "nearly all of them [methods of contraception] are injurious, and none completely safe." In addition to her health, it is rather clear from her letters that Helen remained a traditional Southern woman in many respects, focusing mainly on family and domestic life, ordering china, paintings, and books, gossiping about life back home in Georgia, giving her daughter the nickname "Dixie," and attempting to teach the child manners, remarking that "I think we shall succeed in making a little Southerner out of her." The family evidently made several trips back to Georgia; Helen reports that her kids replay these trips in their imaginations "every day."

Interestingly, several of Helen's letters include detailed descriptions of the allotment of Flathead tribal lands and the subsequent land lottery of 1910, which opened 1,600 tracts of land to white settlers. Helen begged her relatives to travel west and register for the lottery. During this time her husband Jess was "so busy now that he is almost jumping sideways...thousands of homeseekers from all over the country are here to register for a chance in the land drawing...you see the Indians on the Reservation have all received their allotments and are well provided for by Uncle Sam...Jess hasn't been home to dinner since the reservation opened."

Helen died in late 1912. A note on one of her letters from September of that year reads: "Helens last letter to papa & mama She can't come to us but we can go to her." In a letter sent three months later, Jess expresses his grief about his dearly departed wife: "It is hard to think that a just God would take little childrens' mothers away from them." He suggests gathering a collection of letters Helen sent to family and friends as a memorial to her life; this likely explains how this grouping, a collection of letters sent to a diverse array of recipients, exists together today.

In addition to Helen and Jess's letters, the collection also includes two letters from their daughter Dixie from Montana to Georgia in the 1920s; ten letters sent to Dixie from a friend in Shelby, Montana in the 1930s; fifteen letters sent to Dixie from Georgia during the same time period; and others. Many of these letters relate to Dixie's membership in the Order of the Eastern Star and were sent to and from sister members. In addition to the letters, the archive includes a few ephemeral items, namely an original photograph of the Steamship Klondike on Flathead Lake near Kalispell, ca. 1910 inscribed by Jess and Dixie Stevens; a finely printed "Souvenir Program Dedication of the Masonic Temple Kalispell, Montana" (1905); multiple examples of a Masonic business card from Kalispell; greeting cards; and newspaper clippings.

A deep and engrossing collection of correspondence that sheds light on any number of important issues in the American West and general American life - women's issues, race relations, the differences between life in the North and South, treatment of Chinese laborers and Native Americans, and much more - ripe for further research.

(McBRB2867)

\$4,500

WITH AN ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONCERT

37. [Montana]. [Job Printing]. [*Group of Thirteen Broadside Advertisements and Flyers Printed in and Around Helena, Montana.*] [Helena & Philipsburg, Mt.: 1896-1905]. Thirteen small broadsides and broadsheets, measuring from 8 x 4.5 to 11 x 7.5 inches. Light wear and old folds to a couple of examples. Otherwise, even toning, scattered contemporary ink stamps and annotations. Very good, overall.

A very interesting group of thirteen broadside and broadsheet advertisements and programs, comprising examples of newspaper press job printing from late 19th- and early 20th-century Montana, in Helena and the surrounding area. Included are ads for several upcoming speeches and events, programs for performances in local theaters, political campaign and election reminders, and promotionals for area businesses. The most notable item present is a broadside advertisement for a "Grand Cake Walk Concert & Ball," to be held April 6, 1899, organized by an African-American chapter of the Knights of Pythias - "Under the auspices of 'Pride of Montana' Lodge K. of P. (Colored)." Another flyer promotes a lecture on

December 28th, 1898, by F.W. Parker, a leader of the progressive education movement of the late-19th century and the director of the Chicago Normal School, one of the largest and most significant African-American institutions of higher education during the 1800s (and today's HBCU Chicago State University). Also present are two broadsides of socialist and labor interest. The first is a handbill announcing that a lecture by Eugene V. Debs has been postponed to Friday February 12, 1897, with tickets still available at the Reeves' music shop (next door to the Helena theater). The latest broadside in the group promotes a June 14, 1905, address by labor leader and founder of the International Workers of the World, Mother Jones. An interesting cross-section of southwestern Montana social, cultural, and political activities at the through the lens of local job printing.

(McBRB3016)

\$3,500

STUDYING THE TRAFFIC IN SOUTH AMERICA

38. Montgomery, Mal. T. [*Archive of Notes and Ephemera Relating to the Traffic and Transit of Lima and Santiago*]. [Various places]: 1925-1932. Seventy-five items, plus six small notebooks and one folio scrapbook. Some wear and soiling to a few items, but condition generally clean and quite good. Very good.

Extensive archive of transit information for the cities of Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile, compiled by traffic expert M.T. Montgomery of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Based near Lima, Montgomery gathered information on bus, rail, chauffeur, and rail-less trolley travel. Included here are manuscript notes and recommendations, typed reports, his pocket notebooks, travel ephemera, printed tracts and booklets, and more. A repurposed ledger serves as a scrapbook, holding 120 pages of Spanish-language newspaper clippings documenting traffic conditions and issues. The archive contains about thirty-five pieces of travel-related ephemera ~ bus tickets, calling cards, transit passes ~ from Montgomery's time in South America. There is a large broadsheet advertising the fiestas for Carnival, complete with a map of the festivities on the back. . Also present is a blueprint plan of Lima showing the omnibus service routes in 1927, and a mimeographed study on the bus service between Santiago and San Bernardo.

In his work, Montgomery points out the traffic chaos in the region and the associated difficulty of making profit under the current rate for fares. He provides a list of recommendations for ameliorating the situation, including "All taxis until further notice will work only 20 days per month which will reduce the vehicles on the streets $\frac{1}{3}$." Other memos include "High Spots of Improvements Made in Tramway Service in Cordoba - Mendoza - Santa Fe - Tucuman & Parana"; "Personal Views Regarding Points Discussed at Tramway Managers Meeting"; and "A Few Facts about Schedules: One Man's Opinion." He also recommends that businesses building factories in South America not hire Latin American managers, lest they lose control of their customer base. Montgomery appears to have been worried about the threat of Communism, as well, as there are a handful of manuscripts and pamphlets documenting the dangers of that political bent.

A wonderful trove of information on an unusual subject, giving the perspective of an American specialist on the issues of traffic and transportation in South America.

(McBRB91)

\$675

NOTES FOR A THESIS ON INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

39. [Native American Languages]. Booth, Curtis G. Munro, Pamela. [*Collection of Three Volumes of Manuscript Notes on the Shoshoni and Kawaiisu Languages, Assembled by Curtis G. Booth and Pamela Munro, in Preparation for a Master's Thesis and a Published Book, Together with a Copy of the Thesis*]. [Various locations in Nevada and California: mainly 1972-1977]. Three volumes of manuscript notes: [192]; [299]; and [93]pp.; plus printed thesis, v,59pp. Manuscript notes bound in matching maroon cloth lined journals, gilt ruling on front cover and spine. Slight edge wear to boards and mild soiling, small closed tear to rear joint of one volume. Bindings tight and textblocks clean, with ink manuscript clearly legible. All three volumes have Booth's name stamped on first page. Manuscript volumes accompanied by a copy of Booth's Master's thesis, entitled *A Shoshoni Primer*, bound in red buckram, white titles stamped on front cover and spine. Mild rubbing to boards. All four volumes quarto. Very good plus.

A collection of original Native American language research assembled by Curtis G. Booth and Pamela Munro in the field in the 1970s. Curtis G. Booth (1945-2020) was born and raised in Utah. He attended the University of Utah, where he completed a B.S. in Linguistics in 1970. Booth then undertook graduate field research into the Shoshoni language in Fallon and Owyhee, Nevada. Booth titled the first volume of this set of notes, "A Shoshoni Miscellany," which contains English sentences, phrases, and words translated into Shoshoni, recorded during his time in Nevada. The Table of Contents breaks down the miscellany into several sections, such as "Sentences from Fallon (Reese River)," "Disease terms (Fallon)," and "Useful phrases (Owyhee)," among others. A typical entry for a sentence reads, "Suten piante tainkwa ukku wende / That man standing over there is tall."

The volume also includes smaller sections with notes on the Hopi and Mojave languages. A bit over two-thirds of this volume is filled with Booth's field notes. The included thesis, titled *A Shoshoni Primer*, almost certainly drew on these notes, and was submitted to the Department of Languages at the University of Utah in June 1972.

In 1972, having completed his Master's degree, Booth enrolled in a doctoral program in linguistics at the University of California, San Diego. While there, Curtis did extensive field research into the Kawaiisu language, which culminated in a co-authored book focused on Kawaiisu grammar and texts and included a dictionary documenting the language. The book, *Kawaiisu: A Grammar and Dictionary with Texts*, acknowledges Booth's contributions based on his work with Lida Girado of Tehachapi, a native Kawaiisu speaker. The book was co-authored by Booth, Maurice L. Zigmond, and Pamela Munro, edited by the latter, and published in 1990.

The other two volumes of field notes present here contain Booth's notes on Kawaiisu, or perhaps a combination of notes made by Booth and his colleague and co-author Pamela Munro. At one point early in the first volume, the handwriting changes after a notation reading, "Pam's notes." The first volume on Kawaiisu is practically full of notes dated from 1974 to 1977, almost all of which seem to emanate from regularly dated sessions with Lida Girado (i.e., "Lida 3-5-75 Tehachapi"). The second volume on Kawaiisu continues with over fifty pages of Booth's or Munro's notes for sessions with Lida in 1977, including a few pages of informative biographical notes on her. These are followed by additional notes on the Kawaiisu language from consultations made with other native speakers between the years 2000 and 2004. Taken together, both volumes constitute a treasure trove of Native American linguistic research. A fascinating set of field research notes recording work with Native American speakers which resulted in at least two publications in the latter half of the 20th century.

(McBRB2817)

\$3,500

FROM THE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL

40. [Native American Photographica]. [*Carte-de-Visite of Two Native American Women*]. Winona, Mn.: Hoard & Tenney, [ca. 1880]. Carte-de-visite. Imprint on verso and recto. Pencil numbers at top of image; otherwise clean and fresh. Very good.

A striking cabinet card photograph of two young Native American women, taken and sold by the Minnesota firm of Hoard & Tenney. The printed verso of the card markets the Hoard & Tenney Art Gallery in Winona, in southeast Minnesota on the western bank of the Mississippi River, where Charles A. Tenney worked from 1875 through the 1880s. The two American Indian girls are clad all in white, with one seated and the other standing; the girl sitting balances a Bible on her left leg. They were likely "attendees" of an Indian Boarding School in the region, the closest of which to Winona at the time of this photograph were the Vermillion Lake Indian School, ninety miles up the Mississippi toward St. Paul, which held people of the Bosi Forte and Ojibwe tribes, and the Tomah Indian School, forty miles due east in Wisconsin, which held people of the Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) tribe. A brief but determined search revealed few images related to either school from this early period of their histories.

(McBRB3208)

\$550

CHRISTIANIZING NATIVE AMERICANS IN OKLAHOMA

41. [Native Americans]. [Oklahoma]. *Oklahoma Indian Baptist Association. Held with the First Cheyenne Indian Baptist Church, in Session at Fighting Bull's Home, Eight Miles Southwest of Kingfisher, Okla. [caption title].* [Watonga, Ok.?]: 1916. Printed broadside, 15.5 x 6 inches. Three horizontal folds, with short separations, moderately tanned, two cello tape repairs on verso. A fragile but important broadside. Good.

A seemingly-unrecorded broadside relating to the assembly of the Oklahoma Indian Baptist Association at the home of Cheyenne leader Fighting Bull in the summer of 1916. The text lays out "Information Regarding Transportation and Camp Regulations" as well as general information on the purpose of the assembly. The former instructs attendees on the date, time, and cost of transportation (including a timetable for trains along the Rock Island Railroad), as well as what to bring (tents, bedding, bowls, plates, cutlery, and more). Attendees are encouraged to contact noted missionary Rev. George L. Gibbs with the numbers of their traveling parties as well as their arrival times.

The purpose of the gathering is summed up here as follows: "This great camp of Indians is here for a specific purpose. It is not an exhibition of Indian religions or old time customs; neither is it a celebration of a national holiday, but a gathering of Christian Indians and missionary workers, with those who favor Christian teachings, for the purpose of worshipping God, and transacting business relative to the several churches represented here." In order to help ensure orderly and effective worship, the organizers forbid "intoxicating liquors, all gambling or any other evil" from the grounds of the camp, and request that "there be NO SMOKING in or near the barn, or the house, or near any of the assembly tents." The gathering was limited to "INDIANS ONLY," with separate areas for "WHITE FRIENDS." No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB2468)

\$1,250

WORLDWIDE ADVENTURES OF THE USS MILWAUKEE

42. [Naval Photographica]. *[Vernacular Photo Album with Almost 220 Images Chronicling the 1920s Cruises of the USS Milwaukee].* [Various places, including Hawaii, Pacific Islands, Central America, & Greenland: 1923-1928]. 216 original photographs, plus approximately sixty commercial prints and photo postcards, with [14]pp. manuscript log tipped in. Most images measuring 2.5 x 4.25 or 3.5 x 5.75 inches. Oblong quarto album, limp leatherette covers, string-tied. Photographs in corner mounts, with manuscript captions on album leaves or in negatives. Some wear and scuffing to covers. A couple of photos removed or with tears and light wear. Overall, very good.

An interesting and extensive album of well over 200 original photographs and sixty commercial images that documents the tours of the USS Milwaukee during the mid-1920s, compiled by Edward Hoffman, one of its crew members. The ship was a light cruiser ordered by the U.S. Government during World War I and commissioned in 1923. The first part of this album records its "shakedown cruise" from San Francisco to Honolulu to Sydney, by way of Fiji and Samoa, arriving to Australia in time to be displayed at the Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress.

During its return voyage across the Pacific in 1924, the Milwaukee was called to Honduras as a part of an effort to protect "American interests" during a violent internal power struggle that killed fifty Americans among hundreds of Honduran casualties and rampant destruction and looting in Tegucigalpa. Sailors from the Milwaukee were part of the landing party that went inland to the Honduran capital, and there is an extensive series of images from this episode of political crisis in Central America. The negotiations that eventually ended the conflict were held aboard the Milwaukee while anchored at Amapala in April 1924.

Following this involvement in Honduras, the Milwaukee travelled through the Panama Canal and stopped in the Canal Zone, of which there are several images, before steaming to Greenland in July 1924 to meet and to resupply the Army Air Service pilots making the first around-the-world flight. This shorter series of photographs also includes several images and portraits of Greenland natives. The photographs that document these three principal experiences in the first two years of the Milwaukee's activity are augmented by numerous photographs of the ship under sail and otherwise in service and of the crew both at work and at leisure.

At the rear of the album is a fourteen-page log that records data and points of interest relating to the cruises of the Milwaukee through 1928, including the ones documented here. The commercial prints also collected in this album mainly depict California, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone. All together, a fascinating photographic chronicle of this American cruiser in the 1920s.

(McBRB1878)

\$950

ENCOURAGING WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE VOTE IN NEW YORK

43. [New York State Woman Suffrage Party]. *You Will Wish to Hear the Famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader Mrs. Flora McD. Dennison...at the Final Suffrage Mass Meeting in the Common Council Chamber City Hall... [caption title].* Watervliet, NY: Century Printing Co., [1917]. Broadside, 8.5 x 6 inches. Evenly toned, a couple of shallow edge chips. Very good.

A rare surviving flyer advertising a series of speeches at "The Final Mass Meeting" of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party before voting takes place for "Woman Suffrage Amendment No. 1" in 1917. The speakers include Mrs. Flora McDonald Dennison, billed as "The Famous Canadian Woman Suffrage Leader," Frank Durham ("Formerly of Colorado"), and "The Liberty Loan Speaker Rev. Dr. J. Ellenwood." The meeting was presided over by E.J. Foley, mayor of the New York town of Watervliet, located near Troy and Albany. Flora Dennison was the leader of the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association; she spent two years on a lecture tour for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, as evidenced here. The speakers encourage people to vote for the woman's suffrage amendment, which did indeed pass on the November 6, 1917 ballot in New York. The vote was close, with supporters outnumbering detractors 703,129 to 600,776. Passage of New York Women's Suffrage Amendment 1 predated ratification of the 19th Amendment by almost three years. OCLC records just five physical copies, with another held in the noted suffrage collection of Ann Lewis.

(McBRB3183)

\$850

ARCHIVE DOCUMENTING OIL CLAIMS IN INDIAN TERRITORY

44. [Oklahoma]. [Native Americans]. *[Archive of Documents Relating to the Wellsville Oil Company and the Ownership of Claims and Leases in Oklahoma on Lands Held by the Five Civilized Tribes].* Muskogee, Ok.: [1909, 1914-1919]. Twenty-two documents, [27]pp. Folio sheets, typed on recto only. Typescript documents, some with manuscript signatures or notations. Some light wear and soiling. Very good.

Group of documents concerning oil leases for the Wellsville Oil Company on lands owned by the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Most of the documents are from the desk of Gabe E. Parker, the Superintendent for the Tribes. The contents concern royalties, leases, inheritance issues on leased, and requests for delinquent reports from Wellsville. Several documents name specific tribal land holders or mention legal issues surrounding the owner and the oil company. An example of the legal issues herein reads, "There is herewith returned, for correction, division order between your company, as lessee, and Job Thomas, as lessor, Royalty No. 1586. It will be necessary to eliminate from this division order the NE4 of the NE4 and the SE4 of the NW4 of the NE4 of Section 20, Township 24 North, Range 17 East, being surplus allotment of Job Thomas, and, as he is dead, supervision over this land has been relinquished by the Department." One document concerns the price of oil, and reads: "This office is directed by the Secretary of the Interior...to require leases under the supervision of the Department at not less than the minimum price basis heretofore fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, pending full investigation by the Department of the market price of oil. If, after investigation, it is ascertained this price is too high, adjustment will be made with lessees in accordance with the findings of the Secretary of the Interior."

Oil production in Oklahoma took off in 1907, making it the leading producer of oil in the country. When oil was found in California, the two states competed for the title of "Biggest Producer" for the next two decades. Given that prior to statehood Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory, much of the oil was on tribal land. This resulted in a rush to swindle the Native Americans. The present archive provides a peek into the workings of the oil boom as it relates to the interchange of the federal government, the oil companies, and the Five Civilized Tribes.

(McBRB2480)

\$2,750

IMPORTANT BORDERLANDS HISTORY, PUBLISHED IN SALTILLO

45. Portillo, Esteban L. *Apuntes para la Historia Antigua de Coahuila y Texas*. Saltillo: Severo Fernandez, 1886. 482,[1]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards, spine gilt. Extremities moderately worn; contemporary binder's ticket on front pastedown. Title page separating from text block, contemporary ink stamp at head of page. Text lightly and evenly tanned, some faint dampstaining at edges, light scattered foxing and soiling. A few small edge tears. Good plus.

First edition of the first publication of documents from the Bosque-Larios expedition of 1675, which contains extremely early accounts of Spanish expansion, native Coahuilans, the early missionaries, and colonial Texas. "The Bosque-Larios expedition was the product of the orders of Antonio Balcarcel Riva de Neira Sotomayor, alcalde mayor of Coahuila, who dispatched these individuals across the Rio Grande to learn about the Indians in Texas. The expedition entered Texas in the neighborhood of Eagle Pass and penetrated possibly as far as the headwaters of the Guadalupe River" ~ Clark.

In addition to the early exploration narratives, some of which are printed here for the first time, this work is valuable for its early histories of Borderland missions and towns, many of which had vanished by the time this book was published. Among the missions he discusses are San Antonio de Bejar, Nacogdoches, San Bernardino, San Juan Bautista, and San Buenaventura. Also discussed are the histories of many local towns, including Monclova, Viesca, Cuatro Cienegas, and Saltillo. The work was derived almost exclusively from the Coahuila state archives in Saltillo, which according to the introduction (in translation), "remain forgotten until now, and are not within the reach of the people, who so much need to know their local history." An important Mexico-Texas Borderlands history, with much content on the Native American tribes of the late-17th century; the present copy is in a pleasingly original and local binding, with the ticket of the Saltillo binder tipped onto the front pastedown.

Basic Texas Books 19n. Clark I:3. Eberstadt 113:422. Howes P492, "aa." Palau 233502. Rader 2696.
(McBRB2785)

\$2,350

FAMOUS CALAVERA IMAGE

46. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *Panteon de Menudencias* [caption title]. Mexico City: 1919. Large broadside, approximately 23.5 x 16 inches. Previously folded. Light wear and minor chipping at edges. A pair of conjugate wormholes, slightly affecting text. Somewhat browned, though not brittle. Good plus.

A fantastic and scarce broadside "newspaper" published by Antonio Vanegas Arroyo just after World War I. The supposed periodical, *El Panteon de Menudencias* ("The Pantheon of Minutiae"), seems intended as an imitation of a low-brow gossip rag, and the text and small illustrations comprise vignettes and verse about famous Mexico City characters. The striking central image is variously attributed to Posada or to another of Arroyo's illustrators, but in any event it was certainly a re-use of the illustration after Posada's death. The large engraving depicts a six-legged insect with human hands, a worm's tail, and a calavera head, grasping a human skull and leg bone in its forelegs, and is amongst the most famous of the calaveras attributed to Posada. Although printed in the style of a broadside newspaper, with this issue being "Vol. 1, No. 8," no other issues beyond the present one are recorded; OCLC locates only five copies.

(McBRB3104)

\$950

"THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE IS ONE OF THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT..."

47. [Reconstruction]. [Education]. *A Bill to Establish a System of National Education...* [caption title]. Washington DC: February 2, 1871. 11,[1]pp. Self wrappers, sewn, two holes punched along left margin but roughly pulled through, likely removed from a two-ring binder, resulting in noticeable chipping around the rings but with no loss to text in the gutters. Minor toning. Good.

An interesting slip-bill printing of an effort by Reconstructionist Republicans to create universal education for all American children without regard to race, and for those "heretofore excluded" by establishing "national schools" organized into districts within each state. Under the provisions of this law, the Commissioner of Education would oversee national schools, provide them funding for school buildings and textbooks, and generally ensure that "there shall be opportunity afforded to every child dwelling therein between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school for at least six months in each year, subject to such regulations and restrictions as shall be necessary for the discipline of the schools." According to the bill, these national schools were tasked with instilling in "the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred regard for the truth, love of their country, of liberty, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation, and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornaments of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded...."

The bill was sponsored by Congressman George Hoar of Massachusetts, whose Republican Party sought to maintain relevance and power by repositioning their successful antislavery efforts before, during, and after the Civil War into support for the country's increasing diversity and attempting to assist a more inclusive American polity during Reconstruction. These Republican attempts spurred an acrimonious debate for decades to come about the role of the federal government in education, a debate that still rages today. The present bill ultimately failed, as did any real effort at national school administration by the federal government at any point since. No copies in OCLC.

(McBRB3103)

\$1,250

MEXICAN POLYMATH

48. Rivera, Agustin. [*Sammelband of Eight Varied Works by Mexican Polymath Agustin Rivera*]. Lagos: 1892-1893. Eight works in one, varying paginations (see below). Contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards, spine gilt. Moderate wear to spine and edges, boards rubbed. Occasional underlining in red pencil. Moderate tanning. Good plus.

A neat sammelband of seven short works and one longer essay by Agustin Rivera, a Mexican polymath and prolific author of the late-19th century. Rivera was a priest, historian, theologian, philosopher, and grammarian, amongst other pastimes, and published nearly two hundred works during his career on a smorgasbord of subjects. He perhaps singlehandedly sustained the career of the local printer in Lagos de Moreno, Rivera's home town; the body of work in OCLC published by Ausencio Lopez Arce, who printed all the works present here, consists almost exclusively of writings by Rivera. The lengthiest piece included here is an extended essay that ponders the use of philosophy to the uneducated classes ~ in this case, women, natives, everyday businessmen, and artisans. The other seven works address a mix of religious, artistic, philosophical, and pedagogical topics. A full list is as follows:

- 1) *Discurso Pronunciado por Agustin Rivera en la Funcion de Distribucion de Premios a los Alumnos de los Liceos del Padre Guerra....* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1892. [4],17pp.
- 2) *Entretenimientos de un Enfermo. Descripcion de una Manta de Tlaxcala.* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1892. [4],34,[2]pp.
- 3) *La Oracion del Arzobispo Alarcon en el Congreso de Higienistas el Dia 29 de Noviembre de 1892....* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1893. [2],23pp.
- 4) *El Joven Teologo Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla [caption title].* [Lagos de Moreno: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1892]. 4pp.
- 5) *Entreteniminetos de un Enfermo. Quatro Cosas.* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1892. [2],11pp.
- 6) *La Pobre Humanidad a Traves de la Purpura, el Cetro, el Libro, el Laurel i el Crucifijo....* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1893. [2],31pp.
- 7) *La Vocacion de Simon Bar Jona....* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1892. [2],50,[2]pp.
- 8) *iDe Que Sirve la Filosofia a la Mujer, los Comerciantes, los Artesanos, i los Indios?...* Lagos [de Moreno]: Ausencio Lopez Arce, 1893. [2],133,[1]pp.

(McBRB2843)

\$850

EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED

49. Roux de Rochelle, M. *El Universo Pintoresco, o Historia y Descripcion de Todos los Pueblos, de Sus Religiones, Costumbres, Usos, Industria, Etc. ... Estados Unidos de Norte America.* Mexico City: 1841. 389,[4]pp., plus folding map and ninety-six plates. Half title. Quarter sheep and mottled paper boards, spine gilt. Moderate spine wear; boards scuffed and front; paper detaching from front board; hinges cracked but solid. Light tanning and scattered foxing. Good plus.

An unusual Mexican edition of the *Univers Pittoresque*, an attempted world history and encyclopedia first published in Paris in 1837. This "Segunda Parte" of the *Universo Pintoresco* gives a history and description of the United States that includes politics, geography, natural history, and much more. At the rear are a folding map and nearly 100 plates that depict Native Americans, American revolutionary figures and important events, plants and animals, views and points of geographic significance, and maps. The plates are captioned in French and Spanish, and were apparently sent from France for publication in Mexico ~ an interesting bit of publishing history. The text itself seems to be the only part of the whole work that was meaningfully distributed anywhere ~ OCLC locates copies of volumes one and three only at the national libraries of Spain and Israel; we locate a half dozen copies of the present volume.

(McBRB2845)

\$375

FASCINATING VOLUME OF SHORTHAND NOTES FROM THE 18th CENTURY

50. [Shorthand]. [Theology]. *[Lengthy Manuscript Volume of 18th-Century University Theology Lectures, Written in Shorthand].* [Princeton?: 1796]. [25],[419]pp. Modern calf, gilt leather label. Some chipping and wear to a few leaves, light scattered foxing. Very good.

Manuscript volume of eighty-three 18th-century university theology lectures written in Taylor shorthand. Picking up at the start of the semester in January 1796, the book contains lecture notes through late February, with lectures numbered 75 to 158. The volume begins with an extensive table of contents written mostly in English, followed by over 400 pages of manuscript notes written out primarily in Taylor shorthand. Taylor shorthand was developed in 1786 by Samuel Taylor in Britain, and is comprised of nineteen simplified geometric characters. Though principally written out in shorthand, the text is interspersed with words in English, Latin, and Greek.

Lecture 94, dated January 22, mentions Dr. Smith and Jersey College, potentially linking this volume to Princeton University. Samuel Stanhope Smith was a Presbyterian minister and president of Jersey College (later Princeton) from 1795 to 1812. Smith taught at Princeton from 1779 onward, first as a professor of moral philosophy and later as a professor of theology; he also served on the board of trustees. He was married to Ann Witherspoon, daughter of the previous president of the college, John Witherspoon, and was elected to the presidency upon Witherspoon's death. An unusual and fascinating artifact of 18th-century higher education.

(McBRB102)

\$2,500

LARGE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA

51. [South America]. [Railroads]. *Philips' Commercial & Railway Map of South America.* New York: C.S. Hammond & Co., [1930]. Folding map, 40.25 x 27.75 inches. Printed in color with manuscript delineations. In card covers, folded to 7 x 5 inches; linen backed. Minor wear and toning. Very good.

A large and detailed map of South America highlighting the continent's railways. The railroads have been delineated by hand in red, the preponderance of them sprawling out from Buenos Aires across Argentina. Topography is identified on land, and paths of shipping routes with distances and underwater telegraph cables have been noted in the oceans. We locate an issue of this title published in London in 1921, but find only one other copy of this 1930 New York edition in OCLC, at UC Santa Cruz.

(McBRB2153)

\$650

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN FOR THE PORTUGUESE AUDIENCE IN 1853

52. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *A Cabana do Tio Thomaz ou A Vida dos Negros na America por Mistress Harriet Beecher Stowe.* Lisboa: Typographia Urbanense, 1853. 271pp., text printed in two columns. Large octavo. Original wrapper bound into later quarter calf and marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Minor rubbing to edges. Moderate soiling to wrapper, previous ownership signature on title page with another previous ownership signature erased, blank outer margin of title page and introductory leaf renewed. scattered minor foxing to text. Very good.

The very rare second Portuguese edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's seminal work, issued the same year as the first and one of a handful of translations produced in Portugal that year, with no priority as yet established. Other Portuguese translations included Francisco Ladislau Alvares de Andrada's effort in Paris and the anonymous Lisbon translation which began *A cabana do Pai Thomé*, both published the same year as the present work. Interestingly, this edition includes a two-page introduction by the publisher and translator, António Urbano Pereira de Castro, who was also known to have published political works and literature translated from French to Portuguese in the mid-19th century. Evidenced by the retained front wrapper in this copy, this translation was published by Urbano Pereira de Castro as part of a series called "Galeria Litteraria - Parte Romantica." The wrapper also indicates the work is the second edition; the first two editions seem to be equally rare.

Stowe's monumental novel of the American South was summed up perfectly in the publisher's note to a recent edition: "*Uncle Tom's Cabin* brought the evils of slavery to the consciences and hearts of the American people by its moving portrayal of slave experience. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows us in scenes of great dramatic power the human effects of a system in which slaves were property: the breakup of families, the struggles for freedom, and the horrors of plantation labour. She brings into fiction the different voices of the emerging American nation; the Southern slave-owning classes, Northern abolitionists, the sorrow songs and dialect of slaves, as well as the language of political debate and religious zeal. The novel was, and is, controversial and abrasive in its demand for change."

Rare, with only four copies in OCLC, at New York Public, the University of Chicago, the Ohio History Center, and the University of Virginia, being a mixture of first and second editions. One of only a handful of known copies of the Portuguese translation of the great American novel of the 19th century, published just a year after its first publication, and emblematic of its immediate worldwide appeal.

Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 7526.*
(McBRB2546)

\$1,250

PAINTING DE SOTO

53. Stuart, Henri L. *William H. Powell's Historical Picture of the Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, A.D. 1541, Painted by Order of the United States Government, for the Rotunda of the National Capitol at Washington...* New York: Baker, Godwin & Co., 1853. 16pp. Original printed wrappers, rear cover lacking. Contemporary ownership inscription on front cover. Lightly creased, some light foxing and soiling. About very good.

Description of William H. Powell's famous painting of De Soto from the U.S. Capitol Rotunda, published in conjunction with the completion of the painting. The painting ~ begun in 1848, completed in 1853, and placed in the capitol in 1855 ~ depicts the Spanish conquistador riding boldly into a camp of Indians on the banks of the Mississippi River, seated atop a white horse and clad in Renaissance finery. He is followed by a host of men clad in armor. The Indians watch from their teepees on the riverbank, holding a peace pipe. In the foreground, missionaries raise a large cross and soldiers drag a canon forward, highlighting the traditional God and glory elements of the Spanish conquest of America. Powell's work was the last piece commissioned for the Capitol.

This pamphlet is dated 1853, the year the painting was finished, and includes a description of the work, together with reviews from various newspapers. We locate two copies of this work in OCLC, at Harvard and the Smithsonian, and one copy of a later edition dated 1855, at the American Antiquarian Society.

(McBRB268)

\$375

INFIDELITY, DIVORCE, AND THE MURDER OF A TEXAS RANGER IN 1851
~ IT'S ALL THE WIFE'S FAULT

54. [Texas]. [Law]. [*Manuscript Document Regarding a Deadly Divorce Case in New Braunfels, Texas in 1851*]. [New Braunfels, Tx.: 1851]. [2]pp., on a single folio sheet. Substantial staining and some chipping, costing or affecting several words. Good.

An attorney's summary of a court case from Texas in 1851 involving infidelity, divorce, and eventually murder, with misguided commentary blaming the wife for the murder of her new husband by her old husband, and bemoaning "the ways of criminal woman." Finding themselves "somewhat dissatisfied" after a long marriage and eleven children, Levi and Matilda Jane Burleson English found themselves in court in New Braunfels to petition for divorce. The divorce was expedited after Matilda was allegedly "seduced by a man named Ross Byars [i.e., Byers], a very plausible, shrewd fellow." Byers was a major in the Texas Rangers.

After initial testimony, a divorce could not be granted for lack of a judge, so the venue was changed to New Braunfels. Eventually, the court petitioned for the male children to be awarded to Levi and the female children to their mother, Matilda, with all "property" going to Levi. A divorce was granted, though under what final terms the document does not state. Very shortly thereafter, Major Byers and the very-recently-divorced Matilda were married. Three weeks later, real tragedy struck: "Levi English went to see Byars, and while the latter was turning some calves out of a pen, he shot him with a pistol, the ball entering and passing through the left arm and heart, thro' the whole chest, and through the right arm, lodging under the skin on the outside [of] that arm. Byars ran forward a few steps, and fell at the feet of his wife, who stood by and saw it, begging English not to shoot again, as he had already killed him. It was a terrible tragedy and what must be her feelings, who caused all this? Deserted by every friend, even her own mother, and not a child to solace her. Sad are the ways of criminal woman!"

"Levi English, pioneer, cattleman, and one of the first settlers of Dimmit County, was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on August 25, 1817.... Family tradition says that English served as a scout for the Texas Rangers after leaving the Comanches and participated in several battles against Indians.... Levi married Matilda Jane Burleson on February 22, 1839, and the couple had eleven children. In May 1851, he divorced his wife for suspected infidelity and a few days later she married Major Ross Byers. On May 28, English shot and killed Major Ross Byers in Lockhart..." - *Handbook of Texas* online.

The attorney's account of the English case covers the entire first page here. On the verso, he records brief details of three other cases in which he was involved, concerned with assault & battery, larceny, and debt, respectively. Like with the English case, he includes interesting commentary on these cases, and makes sure to note his fees.

A fascinating account of a family tragedy played out in frontier Texas involving a murder for which the assailant (and spurned husband) apparently suffered no legal consequences. In fact, according to the attorney who wrote the present document, the murder wasn't the husband's fault at all; rather, the responsibility lay with the cheating wife. Suffice to say, an eye-opening example of the gender politics at play in the Wild West in the 1850s.

(McBRB2988)

\$750

A PEEK INTO THE LIFE OF A SAN ANTONIO TEENAGER IN 1925

55. [Texas]. [Mull, Genevieve E.]. [*Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook Kept by Movie-Crazed San Antonio Teenager, Genevieve E. Mull*]. [San Antonio: 1925-1926]. [32] leaves, illustrated with thirty-five photographs and a healthy amount of assorted ephemera. Oblong folio. Contemporary limp suede covers, title on front cover stamped in gilt, string tied (though string has snapped). Minor chipping to spine ends and corners, light rubbing to front cover, crescent-shaped portion of suede on rear cover perished. Small dampstain to first leaf, otherwise clean internally. Good plus.

A charming vernacular photo album and scrapbook assembled by Genevieve E. Mull of San Antonio, Texas in the midst of the Roaring Twenties. Mull was intensely interested in attending movie theaters, and the present album includes a good amount of ephemera related to mid-1920s San Antonio movie theater culture. This includes numerous movie theater ticket

stubs from places like the Princess Theatre, the Majestic, the Plaza, the Empire Theatre, and the Texas Theatre preserved on two entire pages of the album. Additional newspaper clippings relating to the Texas and Empire theaters are preserved on three additional pages, focusing on the proprietors and managers of the two theaters. Other ephemera throughout the album includes garment tags from the Landa Park Ball Room and other items from New Braunfels, swatches of lace presumably given to her by various suitors, about a dozen postal cancels cut from envelopes, dance cards, pressed flowers, greeting cards, notes, drink labels, and more.

The great majority of the photographs here picture Mull posing with her friends, all of whom are identified by name. A few of the photographs feature Genevieve and her "gang" standing in front of Mull Drug Company, most likely owned by Genevieve's parents. Records show the pharmacy was short-lived, operating for only three years between 1923 and 1926, just after the present scrapbook album concludes (Mull has dated the first leaf July 5, 1925, likely when she received it or began to use it). A single source online holds a record for Genevieve Mull born in Corsicana in 1911; this would make Mull fourteen or fifteen at the time she compiled the present album. An interesting and unique snapshot of one San Antonio girl's life over a two year period in the mid 1920s.

(McBRB2712)

\$650

A YOUNG TEXAS WOMAN'S DIARY

56. [Texas]. [Women]. [Education]. Sandlin, Velma. *[Diary and Scrapbook of a Young Woman at Sam Houston Normal School]*. Huntsville, Tx.: 1921. [96]pp., comprised of [61]pp. of manuscript diary entries (approximately 8,000 words) plus fifty-seven items of ephemera pasted in, one photograph pasted to the inside of the front wrapper, and thirty-three small trimmed portrait photographs pasted to the inside rear wrapper. Contemporary plain green wrappers. Considerable wear and soiling to wrappers, bottom of spine chipped, newspaper clippings on rear wrapper. Small chips to lower edge of first few leaves costing a few words, a few small stains and some dust-soiling to text. Good.

A wonderful illustrated diary kept by Velma Sandlin, a student at the Sam Houston Normal Institute (SHNI) in Huntsville, Texas at the outset of the Roaring Twenties. Sandlin's writing style is quite evocative, reflecting the moods and whims of a creative young woman and providing insight into the day-to-day activities of students at the first state-funded public school to train teachers in Texas. Velma Sandlin and her sister Levy, from Kosse, Texas, both attended the 1921 summer session of the SHNI, and Velma went on to teach in Port Arthur. A charming photograph adorning the inside front cover features Velma and her friend Rosa Dodson, who is mentioned several times throughout the diary as part of a core group of six (later four) friends at school.

Sandlin's diary entries mention her classes and workload, but she mostly writes about her social and personal life over the summer, including her leisure activities: napping, shopping, dating, and pining for an admirer in Reagan, Texas whose letters she reads. Events and activities at SHNI are often listed, as well, with many mentions of plays, musical performances, and movies. She and her friends also often travel to town to visit the library, go to church, read and write letters, dancing, singing songs, and to dabble in photography. Though the diary frequently includes mundane details like the weather, sleeping and eating, Velma's humorous writing style makes her diary a warm and entertaining read, enhanced with poems, drawings, and pasted-in ephemera.

Among Velma's ephemera are stamps, bits of received letters, candy wrappers, newspaper clippings, portions of postcards, a poem written for Velma by a schoolmate, her sketches of boys, and programs of events attended while at school, such as one for "The Passing Show," which featured "Negro Impersonators" and an "Apache Dance." The diary concludes with a pasted-in copy of the "S.H.N.I. Song," and the inside rear cover is decorated with tiny trimmed and captioned photographs of the young women of "Clark House," including the Sandlin sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, their daughter Jane, and almost thirty others. A charming and unique record of a Texas woman's foray into young adulthood and the "real world" of teacher training.

(McBRB2877)

\$850

ENORMOUS PANORAMA OF CAMP BOWIE, FORT WORTH

57. [Texas]. [World War I]. *Bird's Eye View. Camp Bowie, Fort Worth Tex. October 1917*. Chicago: Mayhart Studio, 1917. Large panoramic photograph, 8 x 90.5 inches. Rolled. Light wear at edges, with a couple of small chips and very short closed tears along top edge. minor dust soiling and toning. Very good.

A fabulous and extremely long panoramic photograph, measuring approximately 7.5 feet in length, that depicts Camp Bowie in Fort Worth during October 1917. At this time, the camp was still under construction but also housed an entire infantry division in training for World War I. Ongoing construction efforts are clearly evident, as piles of lumber in various states of organization occupy the field in the center foreground. Already completed barracks and other out buildings occupy the right of the image, and thousands of army tents sweep into the background of the center and left portions of the image. A group of standard houses, likely for officers and their families, is located at the lower left of the image. The photographers, Mayhart Studio of Chicago, were responsible for a number of military and patriotic views during the United States' involvement in the Great War, including the well-known "Living Flag" image of thousands of servicemen composing an American flag.

"Construction of Camp Bowie began on July 18, 1917. The camp, in the Arlington Heights neighborhood about three miles west of downtown Fort Worth, was established by the United States War Department to give training to the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division. Local officials expected financial gain and urged that the camp be located at Fort Worth. Including the adjacent rifle range and trench system, the site encompassed 2,186 acres.... Camp Bowie's greatest average monthly strength was recorded in October 1917 as 30,901. For about five months after the departure of the Thirty-sixth for France in July 1918, the camp functioned as an infantry replacement and training facility, with monthly population ranging from 4,164 to 10,527.... Shortly after the Armistice on November 11, 1918, Camp Bowie was designated a demobilization center. By May 31, 1919, it had discharged 31,584 men. The heaviest traffic occurred in June, when it processed thousands of combat veterans of the Thirty-sixth and Ninetieth Texas-Oklahoma divisions. The demobilization having been concluded, Camp Bowie was closed on August 15, 1919" ~ Handbook of Texas Online.

A quite remarkable photographic document of this short-lived, World War I-era army camp in Fort Worth, whose grounds and surrounding neighborhood are now touted by the municipal tourism office as "the city's premier commerce corridor." We locate no other examples of this excellent and large panorama.
(McBRB1993) \$2,000

NEXT STOP, ZANZIBAR!

58. [Travel]. *[Official 19th-Century U.S. State Department Passport for Zanzibar]*. [Washington, D.C.: 1893]. [1]p., on a large bifolium. Printed form, completed in manuscript; large, decorative watermark. Previously folded, with separations along old folds. A couple of chips and minor losses to blank second leaf. Scattered soiling and light toning.

An official, late 19th-century passport issued by the U.S. Department of State, designed and executed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing. This example was completed and signed in July 1893 by C.W. Dow as the U.S. Consul in Zanzibar for one Henry H. Morry, an American visitor to the island Sultanate. The passport dates to the period just after Zanzibar was made a British protectorate by the 1890 Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty. A giant watermark of the State Department underlies almost the entire sheet. Interesting official documentation of a path much less taken by the 19th century American traveler ~ Zanzibar!

(McBRB2244)

\$300

WORLD WAR II NAVAL HOSPITAL

59. [United States Navy]. *Souvenir of Base Hospital Fifteen [cover title]*. [Papua New Guinea?]: 1945. [24]pp. Folio. Original printed pictorial card covers, stapled. Printed in multiple colors throughout. Some light wear, corners bumped. Very good.

Rare commemorative brochure for the first year anniversary of Base Hospital Fifteen, an American naval hospital in Papua New Guinea, in the Admiralty Islands, during World War II. The hospital served as a staging point for Allied casualties during the Philippines Campaign of 1944-1945. "Our first year has been an eventful one. The wounded of battles fought all the way from New Guinea to Okinawa have passed through here in large numbers. Hospital ships have been frequent visitors and planes have brought us many human cargoes. Australians, English and others of our allies have been treated here as well as some of the natives." The souvenir contains numerous images of life at the base, including the wards, the laboratory, storehouses, kitchens, library and recreation areas, and the soldiers' quarters. It also includes a list of officers who have been stationed there, as well as the enlisted men. It is a wonderful snapshot of this base hospital and its operations. OCLC locates one institutional copy, at the San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park.
(McBRB342) \$600

WITH THE TITLE PATRIALLY PRINTED IN GILT

60. Villagomez y Lorenzana, Gregorio Alfonso. *Prima Oratio Habita in Regio ac Pontificio Angelopolitano Seminario Sanct. Apost. Petri & Joann. In Laudem Angelici Doctoris D. Thomas Aquinatis...* [Puebla: 1770]. [2], 23pp., plus frontispiece engraving. Small quarto. Contemporary stenciled wrappers, in three colors. Title printed in red and black, with gilt overlay. Light soiling and minor wear at edges. One very small wormhole through center of text. Internally quite clean. Very good plus.

A very scarce and beautifully printed Latin oration on St. Thomas Aquinas, published in Puebla during 1770. The author and speaker, Gregorio Alfonso Villagomez y Lorenzana, was a doctoral candidate in theology at the Pontifical Seminary in Puebla. The work includes a terrifically baroque frontispiece engraving that depicts Aquinas on a chariot riding over various devils, and the saint's name on the title page is printed with gilt foil. According to Medina, not all copies contain this extra-gilt title page. The whole is tipped into attractive contemporary stenciled wrappers. OCLC locates a half dozen copies in U.S. institutions, and only the present copy is noted in available auction records. Rare, particularly with the gilt title.

Medina, Puebla 868. Palau 366647.
(McBRB3169)

\$2,250