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RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA

DALLAS ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR 2026

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EACH HEADLINE BELOW HYPERLINKED TO ONLINE LISTINGS WITH INFORMATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

[African American Medical Student Writes to Her Friend in Tyler, Texas](#)

1. [African Americana]: Williams, Georgia Blakemore: [Autograph Letter, Signed, from Georgia Blakemore Williams, a Pioneering African-American Pharmacist, While Still a Student at Meharry Medical School, to Rev. A.T. Stewart of Tyler, Texas]. Nashville: February 29, 1920. 6pp., on plain paper, with original transmittal envelope. Original mailing folds, light wear. Very good plus. Item #5516

A friendly and informative correspondence written by Georgia Blakemore (later Georgia Blakemore Williams), while studying at the famed Meharry Medical College in Nashville. Georgia Blakemore Williams was born in Tennessee in 1883. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute at the turn of the century, and worked as a teacher in the East Texas Baptist Academy and in the public schools around Tyler, Texas in her early career. Georgia graduated from Meharry two years after the present letter was written, and opened her own pharmacy in Tyler in 1923 called the People's Pharmacy. By 1930, Georgia married a laborer named E.Z. Williams; she was noted in the 1930 census as the owner/manager of a retail drug store. Her correspondent in the present letter was Rev. A.T. Stewart, a distinguished pastor, educator, and author in Tyler in the first half of the 20th century, who was apparently a mentor to Georgia.

In the present letter, Georgia reports on her life at Meharry in Nashville. She details the harsh winter weather ("I am 'snow bound' as Whittier wrote"), her recent illness ("I had a dreadful cold and cough but have rid myself of both"), missing a local public lecture but avoiding disease ("I'm sorry as I wanted to hear Dr. Ellington at Ryman auditorium this P.M. on his famous annual sermon 'The Prodigal Son' but the flu and pneumonia are raging and I am taking no chances"), joining a church ("You speak about the minister and the church I joined. It is exactly the one on Spruce & Cedar below the capital"), reporting on visitors ("Prof. A.M. Moore was here Xmas visiting his sons in Rodger Williams"), and more. In her most interesting passage, Georgia reports on her studies and the atmosphere at Meharry: "I went over the top in one exam in pharmaceutical arith[metic]. Made 100%, does that sound like I'm working? I hope so. The passing mark is 80 and so one has to work hard to even make that as these old instructors are so hard, expect so much and explain so little." She reiterates that "I don't go out so much. Have to study too hard. Went to the theater once this year to see the Smarter set. Everybody here dances. My dept. will give a big ball in March, but that leaves me out.... I just go to school and back home." A rare letter from an important and hard-working African-American pharmacy student in the years before she worked in this monumentally challenging field, especially for a Black woman in Jim Crow Texas.

Georgia's letter is accompanied by a typed letter of recommendation from Reverend Stewart dated September 28, 1919. In his recommendation, Stewart describes Blakemore as "a young woman of sterling worth" who has "as a student, distinguished herself for her diligence, accuracy, integrity, and conscientious discharge of every duty." Stewart closes by writing: "I hereby cordially recommend her to all good people every where, and especially to those to whom she may offer her service."

A unique correspondence from an educated African-American woman getting even more professional education for her pharmacy career at the outset of the Roaring Twenties.

\$850

Young African American Woman Documenting Life at St. Louis's Segregated Vashon High School

2. [African Americana]: [Missouri]: [Woods, Lillian Reber]: [Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Memory Book Assembled by Reber Woods, Memorializing Her Senior Year at Vashon High School]. [St. Louis: 1934]. [34] leaves, illustrated with fifty-one mounted photographs (most inscribed), with 4 loose photographs laid in, plus numerous pages containing manuscript messages by fellow students, various ephemeral items pasted in throughout, and with some ephemera laid in. Original pre-printed Girl Graduate's Journal published by Reilly & Lee of Chicago, bound in light blue cloth with decorative stamping in gilt and white on front cover, string tied. Noticeable wear and soiling to covers. Some leaves detached, some lightly chipped. With additional autograph book laid in, numbering fifty-five pages, dated 1929-1930. Original blue cloth, spine tied with bow. Half of front cover chipped away, heavy crease to rear cover. Minor dust-soiling and toning to text. Good. Item #6080

A wonderful senior-year memory book compiled by Lillian Reber "Snookie" Woods (1915-1982), a young African-American woman graduating from St. Louis's segregated Vashon High School in June 1934. Vashon High School was the second high school built for Black students in St. Louis when it opened in 1927. Woods has filled out a few preliminary pages with information on her school, its colors, the school "yell," her personal motto ("To Thine Ownself Be True" and "Excelsior!"), and the names of the class officers, among other information. Thereafter, the contents comprise over fifty original photographs, friendly inscriptions from classmates and teachers, and various ephemeral items. Almost all of the photographs are small-format portraits of Woods' classmates, almost all of which have been inscribed by each subject, providing critical identifications for other students attending and/or graduating from Vashon in 1934. The inscriptions to Woods are typical of student memory and yearbooks, with teachers and students wishing Woods a happy future, praising her as a student, offering life advice, and so forth. The ephemeral items (both pasted in and laid in) flesh out Woods' school and graduation experience, and include a four-page manuscript "Last Will and Testament" from the senior class, the printed program for the June graduation ceremony, a ticket to a senior-year boat excursion for all St. Louis-area graduates, five of Woods' high school report cards, and a few clippings.

An additional autograph book is laid in containing over fifty pages of inscription to Woods from her classmates in 1929-1930. The inscriptions seem to emanate from Woods' final year of her middle school years at the Sampson School. Also laid in are two alumni lists (one listing January 1934 graduates and the other June 1934 graduates) dated in 1971, with addresses for many of the alumni and with some students listed as "deceased." Woods also revisited her graduation program in the present album and noted deceased students on the program. High school memory books for Black women in the Jim Crow years are incredibly rare. Out of the few we've handled, the present example is the most charming, with a wealth of sincere messages contained within the inscriptions and a wealth of information to be gleaned from the inscribed photographic portraits of her fellow students.

\$2250

"A Colored Society" in Louisiana

3. [African Americana]: [National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America]: *Hello, Friends! Don't You Want to Go? Where? Sand Beach. How? On a Hay Ride...Given by National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America. A Colored Society...* [caption title]. [Shreveport, La. ca. 1930s]. Broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, some tenderness to folds, a few short fold separations, some creasing and edge wear, mild rubbing. Some pencil notations on the verso. With organizational leader's ink stamp at bottom right. Good. Item #4603

Very likely a unique surviving letterpress broadside advertising a fundraising social event and membership drive for the National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America (NFBSA), a "charitable organization" and mutual aid society based in Shreveport, Louisiana in the first half of the 20th century. The text invites members and friends along for a hay ride leaving from the Shreveport neighborhood of Stoner Hill and bound for Sand Beach, at a cost of twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents per child. The event promises "Plenty Fun for Young and Old - Old Time Ring Plays." The bottom half of the broadside provides details of the NFBSA, listing its headquarters at 1600 Royal Street, referring to the group as a "Charitable Organization" with "Joining Fees" of \$3.50 (or "Join now for \$1.00"), open to both men and women between the ages of 15 and 50. The final portion of the broadside prints the "Offical [sic] Roll" with the names of the ten men and women who served as officers of the NFBSA, including the Honorable W.H. Howard, the National Grand Master of the organization. Just to the right of the roll is an ink stamp belonging to Howard, listing his name, position, and address in Shreveport.

In addition to its content, the broadside is interesting for its typography and design. The printer employed different sizes and types of fonts, sometimes mixing types within words or numbers, using numbers for letters and vice versa, and using random italic letters throughout. The broadside was quite obviously produced on a press with very limited supplies of type, but the printer made it work despite the challenges. The National Fraternal Brothers and Sisters of America incorporated in the state of Louisiana on January 25, 1926. We could locate no other information about the organization. According to the 1930 census, the organization's National Grand Master W.H. Howard was born in Texas in 1904 and was working as a trained nurse. Howard was also living near the NFBSA's headquarters on Royal Street. We could locate no items relating to the NFBSA in OCLC or elsewhere.

\$1250

Unrecorded African American Health Brochure from Jim Crow Texas

4. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Aims [sic], Activities and Accomplishments of THREA the Texas Health, Recreation and Encampment Association*. Houston: ca. 1950-1955]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some creasing, light foxing and edge wear. Very good. Item #5511

An unrecorded and humbly-produced brochure on the aims, activities, and accomplishments of the Texas Health, Recreation and Encampment Association (THREA), an organization created to assist African Americans in Jim Crow Texas find better health and recreational resources. At the time this work was published, the group's president was Dr. S.E. Warren, a professor at Texas Southern University; the names and positions of the other five officers of the group are printed on the fourth page here. Interestingly, the work also states that the "Executive Committee and Other Committees to be Announced Later." The work itself is organized into the three sections indicated in the title -- the group's aims, activities, and accomplishments. The six aims include helping local groups survey their health and recreational needs, promoting exhibits, films, lectures, and other activities to spread healthy habits, assisting efforts to get more facilities and services, and more. The activities of the group are organized into three main types -- Research and Investigation, Presentation of Health and Recreational Facts, and Directed Programs -- each of which have more specific activities listed beneath them. The nine accomplishments of THREA listed here include inspiring health workers to work with youth, fostering surveys, developing a clinic at Madisonville, operating the Madison County Clinic, sponsoring an encampment (camp) for teenagers with help from leaders at Wiley, Bishop, and Paul Quinn colleges.

The organization is all but lost to history at the present time. Searches of newspaper records find just a few notices of the group in Houston papers in the 1950s. One such mention in the February 28, 1954 issue of The Houston Post advertises a benefit concert for THREA at Phillis Wheatley High School, where "All proceeds will go to finance the associations's activities, which are devoted to health and recreational improvements in Texas." We could locate no other works by this organization anywhere.

\$850

Etta Moten Performs at a Tiny East Texas HBCU

5. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Hear Etta Moten. Artist of Concert - Stage - Radio - Screen...In a Presentation of Song Texas College Auditorium* [caption title]. [Tyler, Tx. Texas College, 1937]. Pictorial handbill, 8 x 5 inches. Small marginal losses at top edge and bottom left corner, small puncture not costing any text, minor staining, paper remnants on verso likely from removal from a scrapbook. About very good. Item #3392

A seemingly-unrecorded promotional flyer advertising an April 23, 1937 performance by noted African American actress and contralto vocalist Etta Moten at a small HBCU in Tyler, Texas. In addition to the specifics of her performance, the flyer includes a nice duotone portrait of Moten resting her head on her folded arms. Moten's success as a soloist with the historic Eva Jessye Choir in the early 1930s led to her being cast in leading roles on both the stage and screen, with star turns in the 1933 films *Gold Diggers of 1933* and *Flying Down to Rio* (both films are referenced on the present flyer). Moten's performances defied the then-prevalent stereotypes of African American characters as maids and nannies. Moten is perhaps best remembered for her highly-regarded performance as Bess in the 1942 Broadway revival of *Porgy and Bess*, a role Gershwin originally wrote with Moten in mind. Moten's appearance at Texas College in Tyler was sponsored by the Utopia Club and its president, Mrs. B.L. Duckenfield. Established in 1894 by ministers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Texas College still operates today, offering four-year degrees in a number of areas to around a thousand students. An ephemeral piece of Texas African Americana, with no copies listed in OCLC.

\$450

Unrecorded Texas African American Church Program

6. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Program of the Second Annual Session of the East Texas Baptist Sunday School and B.T.U. Congress* [wrapper title]. [N.p., probably Tyler, TX: 1940]. 8pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers toned and worn, with minor insect damage to top margin. Minor toning to text. Overall good condition. Item #13126

The detailed, and apparently unrecorded, program for the July 1940 meeting of the East Texas Baptist Sunday School at the Sweet Union Baptist Church in tiny Jacksonville, Texas. The group was an auxiliary to the obscure East Texas Baptist Association, based in Tyler. The group states its "1940 Emphasis" on the front wrapper, "In Social Change," and its main purpose at the top of the first page: "Butler College, our objective, is beckoning for our financial aid as never before. Our obligations are many, and for this special reason, we are asking that you do your best in a financial way at this session." The first few pages include information on the session's classes, music, a dedication to "the Christian youth of today" and "America," the lyrics to two songs, and so forth. The preponderance of the work (the last five pages) detail the "General Program" for the session, starting with its overall theme: "Reconstructive Resources of the Christian Religion." Thereafter the schedule is provided by morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, and includes devotionals, addresses, readings, music performances, and more. No copies in OCLC.

\$650

Unrecorded Wiley College Pamphlet

7. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Summer School Bulletin 1954 Wiley College Marshall, Texas.* [Marshall, TX: 1954]. 15pp. Illustrated. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Faint old damp stain throughout, minor wear. Good condition. [with:] Five related ephemeral items. Item #13125

An unrecorded pamphlet communicating the relevant information for the summer school session at Wiley College, an important Texas HBCU. The Foreword states that it "is designed to give prospective students information concerning the opportunities offered by the College for summer study." The work also includes a registration calendar, lists of administrators, admission requirements, fees, and more, with information on housing, social life, the library, scholarships, and much more. The last five pages print the courses available to summer school students in one of five schools within the college, including the "Library Service." The two-page centerfold of the work contains four photographs featuring a Wiley dance troupe, five members of the school's varsity basketball team, a campus scene outside the women's dormitory, and eight members of the Wiley school newspaper staff hard at work.

A handful of ephemeral items are laid in, including a registration card for the College of Arts and Sciences, a "Cashier's Fee Card," schedule cards for a regular quarter session and the summer quarter, and a two-page mimeographed class schedule for the 1954 summer session. We could locate no other copies in OCLC or elsewhere.

\$500

Unrecorded African-American Flyer from Texas

8. [African Americana]: [Texas]: *Third Call to Prairie View Leadership Training Institute* [caption title]. [Prairie View or Dallas: 1953]. Mimeographed broadside, 8.5 x 11 inches. Old folds, minor wear and toning. Very good. Item #5510

An attractive flyer announcing the call for attendees for the Prairie View Leadership Training Institute, held over three days in December 1953 at Prairie View A&M College in Prairie View, Texas. The flyer invites Hi-Y, Tri-Hi-Y officers and members, club advisers, school officials, and YMCA Secretaries to attend the training program "for increased opportunities and leadership in community participation" and to improve Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y practices. The event was sponsored by the Southwest Area Council YMCAs based in Dallas; as such, the flyer could have been printed in Dallas. The flyer also discusses the theme of the institute ("Peace in a Troubled World"), the available leadership, expenses for the event, "What to Bring," and also lists the keynote speaker, Dr. Frank Theodore Wilson, Dean of the School of Religion at Howard University. The bottom three lines constitute a form to return for registration to the institute. No other copies for any year of this likely unique surviving example from an obscure African-American YMCA leadership training institute in Jim Crow Texas.

\$850

African-American Life as Presented at the 1936 Texas Centennial

9. [African Americana]: [Texas]: Hall, Charles E.: *Progress of the Negro in Texas.* [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Government Printing Office, [1936]. 8pp. Original printed self wrappers, 8 x 5 inches, printed as a ten-panel, fold-out booklet. Moderate staining and soiling, minor edge wear, short closed tear to bottom edge throughout. Good plus. Item #12698

A scarce pamphlet published to educate the attendees of the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition on African-American life. The work was compiled by Charles E. Hall, touted here as a "Specialist" in "Negro Statistics" on behalf of the U.S Department of Commerce. The publication features demographic data regarding the African-American population in Texas, with detailed statistics on population (with a table of census data back to 1850), birth rates, "marital condition," family size, home ownership, illiteracy, school attendance, occupations, prison populations, religion, agricultural employment ("Texas Colored Farmers"), retail store ownership, "Negro Market Areas," and "Negro Religious Bodies." The last page presents a complete list of the African American population in 1930 by county, and the penultimate page prints an advertisement for a new publication on "Negro Progress" titled *Negroes in the United States 1920- 1932*. According to his introduction, Hall compiled the work to highlight the contributions of African Americans, who are now "celebrating, with other citizens, the Centennial of their native or adopted State." The present pamphlet appears to be one of three works on African-American life in Texas specially produced for the 1936 Centennial Exposition, along with W.E.B. Du Bois's *What the Negro Has Done for the United States and Texas* and the Commerce Department's *A Selected List of Books By and About the Negro*.

\$950

The Student Body of a Noted HBCU in Jim Crow Texas

10. [African Americana]: [Texas]: Jones, Sarah: [*Manuscript Autograph Book Compiled by Tillotson College Student Sarah Jones*]. Austin, TX: 1940. [93]pp. Contemporary school memory book, 4.5 x 6.25 inches, bound in marbled paper-covered boards, string tied. Front cover detached. Item #13208

A wonderful manuscript record of a year in the school life of Sarah Jones while attending Tillotson College in Austin in 1940. The autograph book opens with a short listing of Jones's teachers and a list of names and addresses of Jones's friends. The remainder of the book is comprised of inscriptions to Jones from dozens of her fellow classmates, all executed near the end of the Spring term. Practically every page is filled out, with only a few blank pages in the book, with friendly, inspirational, and/or humorous full-page inscriptions by Tillotson students. Naturally, most of the students hail from various towns in Texas, with a few from Oklahoma and at least one student from as far away as Boston. Almost all of the inscriptions are written in English, but there are also two inscriptions in French and three in Spanish; one of the latter inscriptions is ranged over two pages.

"Tillotson College was chartered in 1877 and named for George Jeffrey Tillotson, who planned the school, selected the site, and raised \$16,000 for its establishment. Called Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute, it opened on January 17, 1881, with 250 students, chiefly in the lower grades.... In 1925 the school was recognized as a junior college. It became a woman's college in 1926, and enrollment dropped to 130 in 1930. In 1931 the high school was dropped, and senior college standing was achieved. Coeducation was restored in 1935, and in 1943 the college was granted an 'A' rating by the Southern Association of Colleges.... On October 24, 1952, Tillotson College officially merged with Samuel Huston College to form Huston-Tillotson College" - *Handbook of Texas*.

\$850

First African-American Directory of Big D, in the Rare Pictorial Boards

11. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Scott, T.P., editor]: *Dallas, Texas Negro City Directory 1941-1942*. [Dallas]: Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, [1941]. lxxx, 448pp., including illustrations and advertisements. Text printed in double columns. Original blue cloth boards with titles and illustrations stamped in black. Spine sunned, moderate soiling, edge wear, and some unobtrusive staining. Ownership inscription on inside front cover reading, "Desk Copy [illegible] Chamber of Commerce." Various gradations of toning throughout, bump to edges of a few text leaves, binding occasionally shaken but overall holding strong. An unusually nice copy, easily handled. Very good. Item #12841

A very rare and insightful city guide for the African-American citizens of Dallas in the mid-20th century, and the first such directory printed in Big D. This first appearance of an African-American-centric Dallas city directory was edited by T.P. Scott and sponsored by the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce. It was followed six years later by a similar directory edited by Don Gilbert. The present directory is profusely illustrated with photographs of local business leaders, educators, schools, churches, libraries, and businesses, with a long, illustrated section on Bishop College, and numerous advertisements for other educational institutions, like the Tyler Barber College, Coleman Beauty School, Texas College, and Langston University, stressing the importance in the black community of acquiring a trade. Other advertisements feature diners, insurance agents, the Powell Hotel, The Log Cabin Night Spot, the South Dallas Funeral Home featuring the "Singing Chapel on Wheels," a dental surgeon named Dr. W.T. Burke, the Boy Scouts of America, The Dallas Express ("The South's Oldest Negro Newspaper"), the Negro Unions Council, and more. The running header throughout the text reads, "Drink Southern Select Beer."

The majority of the directory is comprised of a 393pp. alphabetical listing of the African-American citizens of Dallas, often with home addresses and occupations listed beside the names, and occasionally phone numbers. This is followed by a twenty-page listing of businesses alphabetized by type, including accountants, barber shops, clinics, clubs, grocers, hotels, photographers, record shops, taverns, teachers, and wood dealers. A numerical listing of phone numbers and a section of advertisements round out the directory. Over 170 pages longer than the Dallas Negro Directory issued six years later (and much more uncommon), this is truly one of the most comprehensive city directories for African-Americans for any city in the United States, created in a deeply-racially-divided southern city just before the outbreak of the Second World War.

OCLC reports six copies, at NYPL, Chicago Public, Princeton, SMU, the University of Texas at Arlington, and the University of Texas at Permian Basin. There are also copies at Baylor and Duke. Decidedly rarer than the later edition, this is only the third copy I've handled, and the first in hardcover.

Junne, *Blacks in the American West*, p.516.

\$5500

Periodical Devoted to the African-American Community in Texas

12. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Smith, Mason]: *Justice and Tranquillity. The Texas Interracial Review. Vol. II, No. 3*. Austin: November, 1942. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet of newsprint. Uneven toning along spine fold, overall light tanning, a few short closed tears and small chip to edges. Very good. Item #2215

The November 1942 issue of *The Texas Interracial Review*, a semi-monthly devoted to the African-American community in Texas that was published in Waco, then Austin from 1940 to 1969. The paper then merged with the *Capital City Argus* to form the *Capital*

City Argus and Interracial Review. The present issue emanates from the second year of the paper's existence, when it had already moved production to Austin. A couple of the articles here focus on wartime issues relating to the African-American community in Texas, including the second half of an article from the last issue on "Transportation as a Source of Wartime Friction in Texas" about segregated travel. The paper was edited by Mason Smith, with one of the articles relating to Smith's service as a member of the Texas Negro People's Wartime Committee. OCLC reports various holdings of issues at just six institutions, Thousand Oaks Public Library, Austin Public Library, Baylor, the Texas Newspaper Project, UT-Austin, and Wisconsin Historical Society. Danky 5823.

\$350

San Antonio HBCU

13. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [St. Philip's College]: *The Echo*. 1952. San Antonio: 1952. [76]pp. Original textured tan cloth over smooth blue cloth with stylized title on front board in tan. Moderate soiling and minor wear to boards. Two manuscript ownership signatures (one in cursive and one in block capitals) on inside front cover. Very good. Item #12813

The 1952 annual for St. Philip's College, an historically-Black community college in San Antonio, Texas that is still in operation today, currently serving over 20,000 students in seventy disciplines. Interestingly, the text states that the yearbook was issued by the Freshman and Sophomore classes at the school, and is the fourth such edition of the annual. The yearbook contains the traditional assortment of administration, faculty, and student photographs, as well as information on the school's organizations, sports teams, and other activities. Surprisingly, we find no copies of any editions of any annuals from St. Philip's College in OCLC.

"St. Philip's College, a junior college in the Alamo Community College District on the east side of San Antonio, was founded in 1898 by James Steptoe Johnston, bishop of the Western Texas Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was initially known as St. Philip's Normal and Industrial School. At first the school was a weekend sewing class for six Black girls held by a Miss Cowan in an old adobe house at what is now 502 La Villita. From 1900 to 1902 the school was directed by Perry G. Walker. In September 1902 Artemisia Bowden joined the school as administrator and teacher. Under her supervision the school grew from an industrial school for girls into a high school and later a junior college. During this period the institution was known as Bowden's School. In 1917 the school moved from La Villita to its present location. In September 1927, after several building additions, St. Philip's became a junior college for the Black community of San Antonio and vicinity. It remained a private Episcopal school until 1942, when it became a municipal junior college affiliated with San Antonio College under the auspices of the San Antonio Independent School District.... St. Philip's College had 601 faculty members and 10,828 students in the fall of 2010. Adena Williams Loston was president" - *Handbook of Texas* online.

\$250

African American Women's Health Organization in Jim Crow Texas

14. [African Americana]: [Texas]: [Women]: [*Two Programs for Annual Sessions of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association*]. [N.p., likely Houston, Tx. 1944, 1946]. [4]; [4]pp. Both in original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor overall wear. Very good. Item #12633

A pair of very rare, if not unrecorded, pamphlets printing the events which took place at two different annual meetings of the Women's Auxiliary of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, a vitally important African-American health organization in Jim Crow Texas. The earlier of the two publications covers the June 6-8, 1944 session held at Jarvis College in Hawkins, Texas; the latter session was held at Charlton-Pollard High School in Beaumont. Both pamphlets print the schedule of events for the sessions along with a "Social Calendar" and a list of officers. The events included musical performances, addresses, devotionals, readings of minutes, and so forth. Interestingly, the opening song of the 1946 session is listed as the "Negro National Anthem," also known as James Weldon Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing." We are unable to find any holdings of these two pamphlets explicitly in OCLC, but a couple of institutions hold collections of papers from various health professionals who were members of the organization, which may include these two publications.

"The Lone Star State Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association, an organization of African Americans in the health field, came into existence on August 25, 1886, in Galveston. J. H. and L. M. Wilkins, brothers and Galveston doctors, with J. S. Cameron, a San Antonio pharmacist, and twelve men from nine towns met to establish the association, the second organization of Black professionals in the medical field in the nation.... The founders had approached the Texas Medical Association concerning participation, but it refused to admit them. After sporadic activities in the 1880s and 1890s, the association revived in 1901 through the efforts of six members who held a meeting in Austin. Thereafter it grew steadily to attain a membership of almost 300 by 1928. Its members—physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses—selected their first female president, A. E. Hughes, in 1934. Throughout its history the association emphasized discussion of medical practice and public-health education. It also reviewed hospitals and schools for nurses to provide information on standards. During the 1930s leaders successfully urged the establishment of a state-supported tuberculosis sanatorium for Blacks at Kerrville.... After the TMA was opened to Blacks in 1955, the organization, which had been retitled the Lone

Star Medical Association, remained active but declined from 250 members in 1959 to eighty in 1985, after a decision allowing dentists and pharmacists to form their own groups” - *Handbook of Texas* online.

\$1000

“As on the banks of Rio Grande The future slave of Texas stands...”

15. [Carriers Address]: [Maine]: [Texas]: *New Year's Address to the Patrons of The Union. Sent by the Carrier Boy* [contained on page 4 of THE UNION, Vol. 1, No. 49]. Saco, ME: January 7, 1846. [4]pp. on a single large folio sheet of newsprint. Old folds, minor foxing, disbound from larger volume with tell-tale chips along binding edge. Still, very good condition. Item #13085

An unusual appearance of a carrier's address, printed on most of the back page of the January 7, 1846 issue of *The Union* newspaper, published in Saco, Maine. The address itself is printed in three columns and contains typical news of the day, particularly the imminent statehood of Texas and Oregon, the election of Polk, and Liberty Party presidential candidate James Birney (former slave owner turned abolitionist), and with several lines decrying the issue of slavery. An example of the latter from the middle column reads: “But change we now a while our verse, Disunion threatens with its curse The land, the great and good have blest With pure example, wise behest, And slavery rears her hideous head Among the sons of Freedom's dead. Was it t'enslave dark Afric's race, Our country braved a tyrant base? Unloosed our chains from England's Throne, To rivet them on those at home? How false the cry for Freedom dear From those who've strove from year to year T'extend to lands, which should be free, The blight of endless slavery!”

There is also a passage concerning both Texas AND slavery, also involving Birney: “As on the banks of Rio Grande The future slave of Texas stands And sees his children from him torn To bear the wrongs which he has borne, Hie eyes, suffused with bitter tears, Glance up the long vista of years Among the sufferings of his race, In hopes their author's name to trace; How does he start and heave a groan, Birney he sees stands out alone!” The address is also interesting for the elaborate ornamental border composed of printer's ornaments, including floral elements and patriotic symbols. This is the first time we have seen a carriers address integrated into the newspaper itself.

\$950

“...Black men com from whare the rebel army is and thay say that the rebils...did calqulate to atack us but thay shard that we had got some more men and thay did not atack us.”

16. [Civil War]: Cluxton, William: [Extensive Archive of Civil War Letters by William Cluxton, 112th New York Volunteer Infantry]. [Various locations, mostly Suffolk VA: 1862-1863]. Fifty-five letters, generally two to four pages each. Minor overall wear. Very good. Item #13195

An extensive archive consisting of fifty-five letters (with four unsigned), including fifty Civil War-date letters from Cluxton to his wife Julia, dating between August 4, 1862 and March 31, 1863. William A. Cluxton, from Westfield, New York, enlisted in the 112th New York Volunteer Infantry there on August 11, 1862, to serve for a term of three years. He was mustered in as a private, in Company E, on August 14, 1862. Cluxton was discharged at Suffolk, Virginia, on March 27, 1863, due to inflammation of the lungs.

Cluxton's letters, varying in length and sent from various locations, mention battles and skirmishes, encounters with contrabands and southerners, camp life, his health, the weather, military news, and more. After spending most of August 1862 in camp in Jamestown, New York, Cluxton's regiment moved to Washington, DC, on its way to Suffolk, Virginia. Writing from Washington to his wife Julia on September 10, Cluxton attempts to calm his wife's fears for his safety, by stating that she “must feel proud of your man and think that he is not a coward and is willing to spend his life for his country.”

While at Camp Morgan in Suffolk, Virginia, Cluxton wrote to his wife on September 21 that escaped slaves provided information on nearby Confederate troops: “The offisers thought that we should halve a battle but we have not had any batle yet but thay black men com from whare the rebel army is and thay say that the rebils...did calqulate to atack us but thay shard that we had got some more men and thay did not atack us.” He also criticized men in his own regiment who claimed sickness when they heard a battle might ensue.

In a letter to his wife, dated October 6, Cluxton writes about his thoughts on the war and his role in its outcome (retaining his original spelling): “The South has got about sick of fighting and the north is not very antius [anxious] to fight. I do not believe if they dont settle this up you will hear about some of the hardest fighting that you ever did hear of for they say if the south does not settle or lay down thare arms that thay ar a goin to march right throu and cut and slash every thing that thay come to and if thay do thay will spill a good deal of blud...if it is my lot to fall you must think that that is for the best...if we fall fighting for our liberty it wont be any more for us than it was for our fore fathers.”

On October 18, he wrote to his wife about being sick and being treated by a camp physician: “The doctors when I was sick they give

me more stuff than what I had taken for 15 years and I hope that I shall not have to take as much in fifteen years more for such stuff as they give is enough to kill any man." Several days later, on October 22, Cluxton wrote to his wife about numerous men in camp being sick and some dying from illness: "Julia I tell you that it is a hard place to be sick...if a man is very sick here he is likely to die before he ever sees home again. It is hard to stand by a soldier and see them breathe their last when they have always been so rude and reckless that they will profane the name of God to the last and O such shrieks before death."

At the end of October 1862, Cluxton prepared a list of his activities during the month. On October 18, he wrote of his participation in a skirmish with Confederate troops: "[That morning] we heard the canons roar and then we were formed in line of battle and stayed and waited for the rebels and the officers found out that they were getting on the back side of us and then we started back and marched until noon and there our men had a little skirmish with the rebels. We were formed in line of battle once more and the canons were roaring on both sides but I was so tired that I went to sleep when we lay in the line of battle and then we were marched down near where the rebels were and formed another line of battle. The shells flew over our head and the cannon balls but we did not get a chance to shoot our little pop guns at them."

Cluxton saw action again in December 1862. In a December 14 letter to his wife, he describes a skirmish with Confederate troops: "I see as much of the war as I want to see. I see a number of our men that were killed and some that were very badly wounded. One lieutenant was shot through the heart and I see one man that was shot through the leg....Our men took 30 rebels and I don't know how many rebels we did kill. The rebels are hard looking men and they fight harder than I want for fight for as sure as the rebels come where the Yankees are then they will some one have to fall....I thought that it was a pretty close for me. The shell or piece of the shell struck within three ft. of me and that is as close as I want to have it." In a December 21 letter, Cluxton admits to his wife that the Union army cannot defeat the Confederates. With the Union defeat at Fredericksburg on December 13, Cluxton decided "that we cannot never whip the South...our men cannot do any better nor they never will do any better as long as they do as they do now." By the end of December, Cluxton was hospitalized with a case of typhoid fever.

The year 1863 began with Cluxton's regiment still in Suffolk, Virginia, and he in the hospital recovering from typhoid fever, which would prevent him from camp duties for the duration of his time in the service. On January 1 he wrote his wife that "the 112 Reg is reduced as low as it is 300 men is all that can be mustered for duty. Some have got the fevers and some have got the measles and some are laid and...some has died." In a January 11, 1863 letter, Cluxton writes his wife that he is determined to leave the army when his time is up, no matter what: "I can get my discharge by giving fifty dollars but I am going to try to stand it until spring then if I cannot get out any other way I will do something for I will not stay here next summer. You must not let any one see this...[or] ...say anything about it for if you do it will make a stir."

On February 4, Cluxton wrote to his wife that he fought a soldier who had made a negative comment about her, "it made me so mad that if they had not been for the boys I would run the bayonet through him. I had my gun in my hand and the bayonet was on for I had just come off from guard. It was a good thing that stopped me." He also mentioned a skirmish some of his regiment had with Confederate troops: "Our men had a fight with the rebels. The rebels come in within 8 miles of our camp. Our men went out and met the rebels. They fought for about 7 hours and the rebels run. Our men had about 100 killed and wounded and our men don't know how many rebels they did kill but they think a good many more than of our men."

Four days later (February 8), Cluxton wrote of an embarrassing moment during an inspection, which was caused by the aftereffects of the typhoid fever: "I stood in the ranks about half an hour and when the officers [officers] came round to inspect our guns...we have to throw up the gun with our right hand and catch it in our left hand. When he came along to me I tried to throw up my gun the first time that I tried I threw it up part way and I thought that I was strong enough to throw up a gun with one hand and catch it in the other so I tried it again and the next time I did worse than the first. I threw it up part way up and tried to catch it in my left hand and I could not hold it and it tipped over and took the major on the head. He looked at me and he said that I had no business in the ranks."

By the middle of February 1863, Cluxton was again sick with a persistent cough and weakness in his limbs. He would soon be back in a hospital. As a result, he was not required to take on the usual responsibilities, such as picket duty. His bunkmate referred to him as his "old woman." In a February 29 letter home, Cluxton writes, "My old man has gone after some wood. He is a good fellow. We have good times...we don't have any swearing nor any bragging nor don't talk about fighting. Everything is pleasant. Maybe you would like to know...his name Horace Edwards. He calls me his old woman because I stay in the shanty and wash the dishes and make the bed and do all the work in the shanty."

Cluxton was hoping to get a furlough as a result of his continuing illness, and was prepared to use a ruse to get one, including asking his wife to fake sickness. In a March 6 letter to his wife he asked her "to play up sick and if you write to me you write and say to me or get some one else to write for you and say that you are sick and want that I should come as soon as I can. If I want to see you and then I guess I can get a furlough you can tell that you are sick and you can tell the truth for you are sick of having me in the hospital."

Cluxton was discharged for his illness on March 27, 1863. In a letter to his wife, written from Baltimore on March 31, Cluxton claimed

that when he went to collect his pay he discovered that his papers were incorrect: "I could not get my money and I thought that I would stay and see if I could not get my papers... I sent them back to the captain....I have not heard from them yet....They are trying to cheat me out of my money that I have worked hard for." Presumably, he received his back pay, since he was home by June 1863. In letters written in June, after he returned home, he was still quite sick. In addition to Cluxton's Civil War letters to his wife, the archive includes five letters, dating from June 22, 1863 to February 5, [1865?] from Cluxton and other family members.

The 112th New York Infantry was organized at Jamestown, New York, and mustered in for three years' service on September 11, 1862 under the command of Colonel Jeremiah C. Drake. The regiment participated in a number of engagements, including the Siege of Suffolk, Virginia, and the Battles of Drewry's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Chaffin's Farm, Fair Oaks & Darbytown Road, and Carolinas campaign. The 112th New York Infantry mustered out of service June 13, 1865.

\$9500

"Since that adjournment have been riding about with Provost Marshall trying to secure justice for half dozen negroes who have been dispossessed of their lands."

17. [Civil War]: [Wilson, Samuel Douglas]: Dodge, Joshua Giddings: [Archive of Civil War-Date Letters and Other Business Correspondence from Businessman and Abolitionist Joshua Giddings Dodge, with Important Content on Dodge's Freedmen's Bureau Activities]. [Mainly South Carolina, but also Massachusetts and Florida: 1863-1865]. Fifteen autograph letters, signed, totaling approximately fifty-six pages, and about 7,000 words. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear. Very good. Item #6112

An insightful collection of original correspondence from Joshua Giddings Dodge, written to his brother-in-law Samuel Douglas Wilson, with information on family business matters in the South, Civil War news, his postwar life in Iowa, and most importantly, Dodge's work with the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina. Joshua Giddings Dodge (1813-1904) was born and raised in Massachusetts, worked as a farmer in Illinois for awhile, then returned to Massachusetts to work as a gilder and dealer in fine art. At the age of just 19, Dodge met William Lloyd Garrison and shortly thereafter became an important figure in the Boston abolitionist movement, serving in leadership positions for the Middlesex, New England, and Massachusetts anti-slavery societies, as well as the Boston Vigilance Committee. During the Civil War, Dodge served as a superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina and Florida, where he was also appointed as supervisor of Mitchelville, a town built for former slaves on Hilton Head Island. Following the war, Dodge farmed in Iowa for a while before returning to Massachusetts to live out his remaining years.

Dodge's critical work for African Americans in South Carolina is covered in some depth in five letters in the present collection, which also reveal his opportunistic business dealings in South Carolina and Florida. His earliest letter is dated November 8, 1863 from the Graham Plantation on Hilton Head. Here, Dodge discusses possible investment for himself and Wilson on Hilton Head should they wish to purchase the plantations for sale on the island. Dodge informs Wilson that "the Graham plantation contains 2000 acres appraised 4000 dolls & will be sold if no more than 2000 is bid, but not less." He also discusses the value of buildings and "pine land." Dodge then details a long selection of items he wants Wilson to send to him, noting that he "can always sell to the negroes what I don't want although the gov't does not allow me to make money out of them."

Dodge's next South Carolina letter here comes later on February 17, 1865. In fact, the final four of Dodge's South Carolina letters are dated between February 17 and April 21, 1865 and contain critical information on his work with the Freedmen's Bureau and his business activities in the South. His February 17 letter is datelined from Atwood on Hilton Head; here, Dodge discusses the fact that he has recently returned from Florida, as he worked for the Freedmen's Bureau there, too, during this period. He also advises against opening a family business in Savannah in light of the impact of General Sherman's activities there: "Sherman's Army has left, in consequence that market is shattered & many are now suffering serious losses. Good land can be purchased for less there than here." Dodge discusses much about his business activities, namely land purchases recently made in Florida. He notes that "Negroes are now at work in our cotton field to which I shall turn my attention for a little." Dodge's letter of March 13 is the shortest here at two pages, and the first of two datelined "Office Supt. Freedmen;" in it, he follows up with Wilson on expected shipments to him on Hilton Head and again mentions Sherman: "Business grows dark here as Sherman with his great army recedes & the Sect. of War is changed. Think business in my office is more lively perhaps than in any other."

Dodge's last two letters from South Carolina are easily the most important and content-rich letters present here. His penultimate letter, dated March 27, is again datelined from the Freedmen's Bureau's Superintendent's Office. Dodge opens with detailed information on some sent letters that were apparently lost in the mails, noting that he had written previously to Wilson about various matters including a meeting with General Rufus Saxton in Savannah and "His offer of an Island on which to colonize negroes," as well as another letter where Dodge informed Wilson of the sale of their cotton plantation and "my appointment as Gen'l Superintendent of Freedmen."

Dodge writes that he has his hands full with superintendent duties, and mentions that General Saxton has issued him a "free pass throughout the 'department of the South'" which he hopes to use more. Dodge concludes the letter with an important notice: "Today

have been to Beaufort with Gen. Littlefield to see Saxton & get things fixed to our minds allowing me to be supervisor of Mitchelville as well as Superintendent of Hilton Head Is[land]." Mitchelville was a town created in 1862 for former slaves. Residents of Mitchelville supported themselves largely through manual labor for the Union Army, and eventually died out after northern authorities left during Reconstruction.

Dodge's final letter from South Carolina is dated April 21, 1865, and contains the most content regarding his duties for the Freedmen's Bureau. He writes: "My hands are full of various matters. The care of the negroes here & at Mitchelville requires much time. Held court for them at the latter place today calling to my aid as associate judges two of the negroes.... Since that adjournment have been riding about with Provost Marshall trying to secure justice for half dozen negroes who have been dispossessed of their lands." He also notes that he "purchased an entire island for 250 dolls" and deems it a great bargain; whether the island was purchased for personal enrichment or for the Freedmen's Bureau is unclear. Dodge then proceeds to discuss the "mixture of terribly sad & gloriously good news" received lately, namely the assassination of President Lincoln, the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and the capture of Mobile. He wishes that "For the latter, let us thank the Lord & Gen. Sherman. For the former invoke the wrath of the Almighty on the head of the Confederacy."

The present collection also includes further letters from Florida detailed on our website by clicking the headline above.

An excellent archive containing vital information on Dodge's business activities (some might call them profiteering) amid his work for the Freedmen's Bureau in the South during the Civil War, with much to mine for further researchers.

\$5500

[Manuscript Survey for a Confederate Texas Manufacturing Company](#)

18. [Confederate Texas]: [Brazos Manufacturing Company]: *Field Notes of a Survey Made for the Brazos Manufacturing Company...* [manuscript title]. Brazos, Tx. May 12, 1864. [1]p. of manuscript text on a folio sheet of blue lined paper, with small manuscript map at top left. Old folds, a few tiny holes along horizontal fold touching a few letters. Very good. Item #5060

Manuscript field notes and a small map detailing a late-Confederate attempt to start a flour and textile factory to manufacture Confederate uniforms and other products for the army in Texas. Most of the text defines the parameters of the proposed site of land, which the surveyor, J.S. Grant estimates to total 1,067 acres. Major points of interest mentioned in the survey include the Manchaca Grant, Wheelock Road, and the Franklin Trail, among others. Each of these points is featured on the small manuscript map which details the location of the land survey, which is located near a site identified here as "Lockett." This almost certainly refers to Thomas F. Lockett, a cotton merchant who was involved, and might have owned the Brazos Manufacturing Company. The Texas Historical Commission states on their historical marker that the Brazos Manufacturing Company was started in 1863, though records indicate it did not begin operations until well into 1864. Records at Rice University indicate that the BMC agreed to a contract with the Texas Military Board on April 16, 1864, which would have certainly provided impetus for the present field notes to a land survey less than a month later.

The text of the historical marker in Hearne, Robertson County, Texas for the Brazos Manufacturing Company reads as follows: "Established in 1863 on a Brazos River tributary. Intended to make flour and cloth of cotton and wool. Chartered by 9th Texas Legislature in all-out effort to supply the goods necessary to Confederate victory in the Civil War. Up to now Texas had not had factories because she could more economically trade agricultural products for manufactured goods. Wartime imports, however, were limited to small shipments run in through Federal coastal blockades. To finance its purchases of machinery, materials and labor, Brazos Manufacturing Company received cotton from Texas planters, especially in this area. Subscription of a bale of cotton gave a planter the right to export one bale for his own benefit. Since neither factory nor farm had any other way to pay running expenses than by cotton sales, much cotton was donated to the corporation. This corporation met the fate of many chartered by Texas during the Civil War: paper mills, bridge and ferry companies, iron works, railroads, foundries, cotton cards plants and others. Although Brazos Manufacturing Company did help to clothe army and civilians, its production was small and was achieved too late in the war."

\$750

["Illegally Restrained in His Liberty"](#)

19. [Confederate Texas]: [Civil War]: [Law]: McGinnis, A.D.: *[Manuscript Document Involving a Writ of Habeas Corpus in Late-Confederate Texas]*. March 14, 1865. [2]pp. on a folio sheet. Old folds, some abrading in the margins, minor edge wear. Very good. Item #5062

A Confederate Texas legal document in which Judge A.D. McGinnis of the "2nd Judicial District" orders those parties holding William L. Carter to report to court for a hearing on a matter "on a writ of habeas corpus." A month before the end of the Civil War, Carter alleges that he was "illegally restrained in his liberty" by Lt. Robert Burton of "Alexander Cowan's Company of the Reserve Corps of

Caldwell County, of the Confederate States of America.” Judge McGinnis states that Carter is now apparently being held by another officer of Cowan’s Company, and orders that said officer “is hereby commanded to produce the person of said Carter before the district court of said county...and there to show cause why he is held in custody and under restraint.” Confederate habeas corpus documents are quite uncommon in the market.

\$550

Texas Wants Slavery to Continue in 1865

20. [Confederate Texas]: [Slavery]: House of Representatives, Jan. 19, 1865 -- Laid on the Table, and Ordered to Be Printed. Resolutions of the State of Texas, Concerning Peace, Reconstruction, and Independence [caption title]. [Richmond, Va.]: January 19, 1865. 3pp., printed on a single folded sheet. Minor toning and wear. Very good. Item #4902

A defiant screed issued by the Confederate House of Representative in January 1865, printing eight resolutions by the Texas Legislature passed in November 1864 to be presented to the President of the Confederate States should a “re-union” between the Confederacy and the Union occur at the end of the Civil War. Paramount among the Texas House’s concerns is their insistence that an amendment be made to the U.S. Constitution that “will forever guarantee the institution of African slavery in the States in this Confederacy.” The third resolution prints a familiar refrain in which the Texas House argues that their secession from the Union was not motivated “upon any questions such as the mere preservation of the slave property of their citizens,” but rather in order to “preserve their freedom and their sovereignty” (i.e., state’s rights). Further, in this same resolution, the Texas legislature warns that they “are still unwavering in their resolution to preserve their freedom and their sovereignty, without which all else is valueless.”

Other resolutions cover trade with foreign powers, the South’s unfavorable opinion of Abraham Lincoln (“a Chief Magistrate with the purpose that he should destroy our liberties in disregard to the Constitution”), the South’s inability to accept reconciliation with the North, and proposes that any end to the Civil War must begin with the U.S. government “making their proposition to the Government of the Confederate States, which alone can entertain it.” Resolution five contains fiery language cataloguing the “inhumanities of this war,” which concludes with an unsurprising but nonetheless eye-opening accusation: “Lying to themselves and pretending to the rest of the world that they are fighting the battle of freedom for four millions of happy and contented negroes, they are attempting the enslavement of eight millions of freedmen. With devilish mockery of philanthropy. they have deluded and dragged these negroes from their comfortable homes to use them as screens from our weapons in the day of battle, and they have sent them by thousands to painful death by neglect, exposure and starvation.”

\$650

The Emancipation Proclamation in New Orleans

21. [Emancipation Proclamation]: Banks, Nathaniel: General Orders No. 116. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, December 24, 1862...To the People of Louisiana: In Order to Correct Public Misapprehension and Misrepresentation; for the Instruction of the Troops of this Department, and the Information of All Parties in Interest, Official Publication Is Herewith Made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, Relating to the Subject of Emancipation... [caption title]. [New Orleans: ca. December 24, 1862]. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet. Minor creasing, a couple of short closed edge tears, light fraying and chipping to bottom edge, three small tape repairs to inner fold. Very good. Item #3349

An extraordinary document issued by General Nathaniel Banks in New Orleans on Christmas Eve, 1862, in which he announces the intentions of the forthcoming Emancipation Proclamation, provides instructions to the people of Louisiana for its implementation, and prints the text of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation -- perhaps the first government printing of any part of the Emancipation Proclamation west of the Mississippi River, about a week before the issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.

General Nathaniel Banks arrived in New Orleans in mid-December 1862 to relieve the command of controversial General Benjamin Butler. One of his first official acts is encapsulated in the present document, in which he provides almost two pages of instructions and clarifications on the impending issuance of the Final Emancipation Proclamation and the impact and importance in winning the Civil War. Banks writes that he issued the present order “to correct public misapprehension and misinterpretations” and for the instruction of his troops through “official publication...of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of Emancipation.” Banks makes four initial observations regarding the Proclamation: it a “declaration of purpose only;” states acting in “good faith” are not considered “in rebellion against the United States;” the State of Louisiana has not been “designated by the President as in rebellion;” and that one of the “chief recommendations” of the Proclamation is compensation (“pecuniary aid”) for states not in rebellion that would provide for “immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere,” and reimbursement for lost slaves.

Banks reminds his troops and the people of Louisiana that the present version of the Proclamation is not intended to take effect

on January 1 or at any known time, but cautions against overreactions to the Proclamation. He also counsels local slaves on their behavior in light of the impending issuance of the document: "I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure."

At this point, Banks writes about the "Act of Congress cited in the Proclamation, which forbids the return of fugitives by officers of the army." He then comments on the fundamental conundrum of the measure: "No encouragement will be given to laborers to desert their employers, but no authority exists to compel them to return." He then suggests a sharecropping relationship between the planters and former slaves: "It is suggested to planters that some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year...be set apart and reserved for the support and compensation of labor."

General Banks then expounds upon the nature of the relationship between slavery and the present Civil War, and the role of the soldier: "The war is not waged by the Government for the overthrow of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the 'constitutional relationships between the United States and each of the States' in which the relation is or may be suspended.... Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established. The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion."

Banks concludes his text with a passionate plea arguing that both local and national interests are "dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion" and that the war must result in a "permanent peace." He then proceeds to state that "every land fertile enough to make a history has had its desolating civil wars," which eventually "widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power." He equates New Orleans with Bunker Hill and ends on a patriotic note: "Let us fulfill the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation - a grand nation - with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!"

The present work is a clear attempt by Banks to maintain order in Louisiana following the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, and clearly anticipates the public furor amongst a portion of the people of Louisiana that would greet the landmark document when it was issued on New Year's Day. The third page of the present document is entirely taken up with a printing of President Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This printing of the document is not mentioned in Eberstadt's bibliography of the Emancipation, and must be considered among the first and only printings of Lincoln's preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation in the American West.

The tenets of the Emancipation had a particular effect on Louisiana. The Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863. Its main provision - the freeing of all slaves - only applied to states considered to be in rebellion against the United States, except for certain areas of Virginia and Louisiana. The Proclamation did not free slaves in a dozen parishes, including the City of New Orleans, because those parishes were not in rebellion against the United States government. This added to the confusion and complexity of the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in the Bayou State, and speaks to the issues addressed by Banks in the present document.

General orders from the western theater of the Civil War are decidedly rarer than those issued in the eastern and southern regions of the war. The present order is also an obscure and decidedly understudied document relating to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in Louisiana, with much information to be mined relating to the relationship of Louisiana to the issue of slavery at the time the Emancipation Proclamation was issued.

\$8000

Rare Mexican Devotional

22. Garcia, Francisco: Nadasio, Juan: *Devocion a Señor San Joseph, Primera y Segunda Parte.* [Mexico]: Reimpresso en la Imprenta del Real, y Mas Antiguo Colegio S. Ildefonso, 1757. [6],296pp. 16mo. Contemporary limp vellum, faded manuscript spine title. Three contemporary marcas de fuego to wrappers. Perished fore-edge ties, short closed tear from top edge of front wrap; light wear and staining. Remnants of 20th-century bookplate on front pastedown; later, simple shelfmarks; scattered manuscript ownership inscriptions from several periods, including contemporary and slightly later; occasional slightly later, very neat highlighting and underlining in red pencil. Light dampstaining and foxing internally, occasionally heavier. Good. Item #5075

Second edition of this scarce but substantial devotional work for the worship of Jesus' father, Joseph, compiled by two Jesuit priests and printed at the Real y Mäs Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso. The first section comprises a long essay on the importance and the various manners for the veneration of Joseph; it concludes with several specific prayers and instructions for proper devotion. The second part contains a detailed, prescribed set of prayers, exercises, thoughts, and orations for a full and dedicated week of veneration. OCLC traces four examples of this edition, at the University of New Mexico, NYPL, the JCB, and the National Library of Chile (Medina's copy); we find only one copy of the 1732 Hogal edition, also from Medina's collection. An interesting copy that carries three contemporary marcas de fuego on its vellum wrappers, two of Jesuit origin and one that is composed of a cypher-like monogram "MA" topped with a crown.

Medina, Mexico 4409.

\$750

Internment Camp Yearbooks from Gila River

23. [Japanese American Internment]: [Arizona]: [Pair of YEAR'S FLIGHT Yearbooks from Butte High School, Gila River Internment Camp, Both Owned by and Inscribed to Student Ben Mura]. Rivers, AZ: 1943-1944. 1) *1943 Year's Flight*. Rivers, Az.: Associated Students of Butte High School, 1943. [122]pp., profusely illustrated. Quarto. Original padded tan buckram decoratively stamped in blue. Moderate edge wear and soiling. Hinges tender but stable, minor dampstaining along upper margin, rear endpaper detached but present. Good condition.

2) *1944 Year's Flight*. Rivers, Az.: Associated Students of Butte High School, 1944. [148]pp., profusely illustrated. Quarto. Original padded cream buckram decoratively stamped in black. Minor edge wear and dust-soiling. Very good. Item #13119

A nice pair of annotated yearbooks documenting the high school years of Japanese American students attending Butte High School in Rivers, Arizona, during their internment at the Gila River Internment Center. *Year's Flight* is among the scarcest Japanese internment camp yearbooks in the market. Butte High School was located in one of two camps at Gila River, located on the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona. Internees began to arrive at Butte Camp on August 21, 1942. The population of 8,301 was at its peak on March 21, 1943. The majority of internees were from central Los Angeles and the southern coastal regions of California.

This pair of the first two yearbooks issued at Gila River belonged to young Ben Mura, a 1944 graduate of Butte High School, who has signed his name to the top of each free endpaper. In addition, his name is stenciled in gilt on the front cover of the 1943 yearbook. Mura was possibly the son of Shigeko Mura, a Japanese immigrant from California who was interned at Gila River. Ben Mura contributed a poem entitled "Clouds" to his school's publication, *Cactus Blossoms* 1945, where he reflected on his desire to escape confinement. The present yearbooks are profusely signed and/or inscribed to Mura by some faculty and staff members, as well as legions of his fellow students. The signatures and inscriptions appear on the rear endpapers and some interior pages of each book. Interestingly, Mura's fellow students have inscribed messages to him in both English and Japanese. While the majority of the inscriptions celebrate Mura's success or reflect on his friendship, some also share the sombre tone of his poem. One example: "Best of luck in the future as you deserve it. I hope you will someday be able to relocate and maybe graduate from some college with high honors, Always, Hideo Itabashi."

High school yearbooks are a vital primary source on life inside the various Japanese-American internment camps throughout the Second World War. Photographs in the yearbook show typical student portraits and activities such as taking part in a school play and a variety of sports, as well as Armistice Day. Amidst the student portraits and images of classroom and school functions, sport & club activities, and other extracurricular pursuits are glimpses of housing blocks, wire fences, and the desolate landscapes faced by internees and which defined the existence of nearly 120,000 Japanese Americans relocated and incarcerated during World War II. The yearbooks were edited and published by the students themselves.

One or more editions of *Year's Flight* reside in only nine institutions according to OCLC. A rare opportunity to acquire a pair of them, both owned by the same interned student.

\$7500

Almost 300 Pages of Mexican Food

24. [Mexico]: [Cook Books]: [Manuscript Cook Book Containing Hundreds of Recipes for Various Mexican Dishes]. [Likely Puebla, Mexico: 1940]. [288]pp. of handwritten entries in Spanish. Small quarto. Contemporary blue-lined notebook bound in three-quarter tan cloth and marbled paper-covered boards. Minor wear and scuffing to boards. Internally quite clean. Very good. Store label affixed to rear pastedown. Item #13147

A veritable feast of Mexican recipes recorded in a clear hand beginning in 1940 according to the date written next to the first recipe

here, for Molletes para desayuno Cantidades (basically a breakfast sandwich). The author of the recipes does not identify himself or herself, nor do they record their location; however, the Mexican store label affixed to the rear pastedown emanates from a stationery store called La Ilustracion in Puebla. The book contains almost 300 pages of detailed recipes with the components (“Cantidades”) and instructions (“manera de hacerse”) for producing a myriad of dishes, including soups, otro rellenos, torta de papa and other tortas, consome, chiles en vinagre, puddings, cakes (such as “Pastel Italia”), empanadas, rollo de salmon, gelatins, fondant de chocolate, savory pies, fish dishes, chorizo, flan, sandwiches, tamales, and a legion of others.

\$1250

Charming Mexican Manuscript Cookbook

25. [Mexico]: [Cook Books]: Hefferan, Angela van de: *Recetas de Cocina. Pertenec a Angela V. de Hefferan* [manuscript title]. [Likely Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico: ca. 1930s]. [76],[9]pp. handwritten in Spanish. Contemporary blue-lined notebook bound in brown wrappers, red cloth backstrip. Manuscript title on front wrapper and first page of text. Minor overall wear. Some leaves extracted near back of notebook. Overall very good condition. Item #13146

A delightful pocket-sized notebook containing about a hundred recipes from a Mexican woman named Angela van de Hefferan in the early decades of the 20th century. The handwritten recipes include instructions for numerous soups, as well as pork and chicken dishes, enchiladas, beef tongue with pineapple, creams, gorditas, chiles rellenos, flan, sangria, gelatins, and much more. An additional nine pages written in the rear of the notebook record more recipes for creams, strawberry juice, “mentolatum,” a drying ointment, and more. Though the author does not indicate her location, the notebook itself was produced in Guadalajara, where we assumed she lived; of course, she may have recorded the recipe book from anywhere in Mexico.

\$950

Among the Recipes are “Rostbeef” and “Asado Colorado”

26. [Mexico]: [Cook Books]: [Pedraz, Fala G. de]: *[Manuscript Cook Book Compiled by a Culinary Student in Mexico City During World War II]*. Mexico City: 1944. [78]pp. of manuscript entries. Small quarto. Contemporary school notebook bound in light red printed wrappers, with grid-patterned pages. Moderate wear and chipping to wrappers, some dust soiling. Text block detached, pages toned but overall clean. Good condition. Item #13164

An interesting manuscript Mexican cookbook compiled by Fala G. de Pedraz presumably while a culinary student in Mexico City. The notebook in which Pedraz enters the recipes and cooking instructions is a school notebook (“Libreta Escolar”) and the detail in which the material is recorded is unusual for a seasoned cook. The recipes towards the rear of the book become less detailed, perhaps after the student has learned to streamline processes. The recipes include ingredients and detailed cooking instructions for a variety of sumptuous dishes including Huevos con crema, Pollos en salsade chicharos, Tacos Mexicanos, Corona de Frijoles, Barbacoa con salsa Borracha, Ensalada de Pollo, Masa, Porta de queso, Relleno, Tamales de dulces, Mole verde, Lengua almendrada, and legions more. Some of the dishes reflect international influences in Mexican cooking during the period, such as Pollo la Francesa, Hamburguesas con Ensalada de Papa, Rostbeef, Asado Colorado, and so forth. Interestingly, the last page records the names and addresses of a few other people who were perhaps in class with Pedraz.

\$850

Viva Mexico in Pictures

27. [Mexico]: [Mexican Revolution]: *[Vernacular Photograph Album Featuring Local Scenes of Armed Soldiers and Villagers in Northern Mexico During the Mexican Revolution]*. [Likely northern Mexico: ca. 1910-1915]. [32] leaves, illustrated with sixty-three original silver gelatin photographs, all mounted in corner slits cut into the ledger pages, on rectos only. Square quarto. Contemporary ledger book repurposed as a vernacular photograph album and mounted into brown paper-covered boards with tan cloth backstrip. Minor wear and staining to boards. Bottom corner of ledger pages stained, occasional foxing. Overall very good. Item #13191

An amazing collection of photographs capturing the activities of numerous revolutionaries in a mountainous Mexican village during the Mexican Revolution, perhaps a rural compound intended to provide safety to the soldiers. A few of the photographs picture the buildings comprising the compound, with one image capturing a wider shot of perhaps the entire setting. Numerous photographs feature armed Mexican military figures dressed in bandoliers and sombreros, similar to other images of revolutionaries of the period. The photos include large and small groups of men holding rifles amid scenes of workers, families, children, horses, other village scenes and some landscapes featuring mountainous areas. In one image, a group of men collectively point their guns directly into the camera. In another scene, a Mexican soldier either lies dead in front of a large group of villagers, or plays at it. A couple of the images appear to capture rurales, or rural police, or perhaps auxiliary forces.

A handful of photographs feature the same Anglo subject who appears comfortable in the setting, and perhaps lives in the village compound; he is probably an American expatriate and likely composed the album. A portion of an earlier gift inscription can be seen on the back cover of the ledger; reading, "With love to Uncle Joe From Stella Thummel Mar. 5, 1904."

A cohesive and highly atmospheric homemade vernacular photograph album picturing unique scenes during the Mexican Revolution, and ripe for further research.

\$2250

Unrecorded 1887 Report from the Mexican Telephone Company

28. [Mexico]: [Technology]: Report. Mexican Telephone Co. March 1st, 1887. Boston: Stanley & Usher, Printers, 1887. 12pp. Original printed self wrappers, sewn. Minor dust-soiling and edge wear. Soft vertical crease throughout. Internally clean. Very good. [with:] *Annual Report of the Mexican Telephone Company. 1890-1891*. Boston: E.W.S. Jones, Stationer and Printer, [1891]. 11pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Wrappers somewhat toned, small chip at each corner, short vertical closed tear and some discoloration to front wrapper. Soft vertical crease throughout. Internally clean. Very good. Item #4321

An informative pair of rare and early reports from the Mexican Telephone Company, a subsidiary of American Bell Telephone Company that sought to establish a national telephone network across Mexico during the 1880s. The Mexican Telephone Company began operations in 1882 using equipment from Western Electric and other supplies harvested from local Mexican markets, specifically Mexican trees for telephone poles. At first, the company met with success, but over the course of the next two decades the company's work was eroded by a combination of increasing competition, unsound workmanship, the volatility of the Mexican financial markets, and the restructuring and merging of telephone companies around the turn of the century. By 1905, the Mexican Telephone Company was sold or transferred to the Boston Telephone Company. Renamed the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, the branch continued to operate in Mexico, contributing to the construction of an underground cable network.

The present pamphlets provide interesting insight into the early years of the company's operations in Mexico. The first pamphlet opens with a letter to stockholders from J.D. Sargent, the company's president. Sargent informs the investors of recent mismanagement of funds by the company's treasurer, with which the company is dealing. He also reports on the company's takeover of the Puebla Telephone and Telegraph Company, the infringement of the company's territorial rights by rival companies, the hopeful outlook for completion of a railroad to Guadalajara which will likely result in "a decided improvement in business there for the future," and other news vital to the company's operations in Mexico. The following four pages are comprised of a detailed financial report to Sargent and the company directors by the general manager of the company, M.L. Guiraud. Rounding out the first work is a two-page Treasurer's Report by the Treasurer, pro tem., A.E. Denison.

The later report indicates some volatility in the company's ranks, as the opening letter from the president of the company is delivered by a new president, Robert Colgate. Early in his letter, Colgate mentions that he has been head of the company for two years, and was part of a new regime put in place to curtail expenses, liquidate outstanding obligations, and "settle all outstanding claims, with the view of putting the Company on a strong financial basis." Much of the remainder of Colgate's letter addresses lawsuits, claims, and other business which have now brought the health of the company to a "very satisfactory condition." The remainder of this annual report is a Treasurer's Report from yet another new treasurer, W. French Smith.

OCLC reports just a single copy of the later report, at the University of Michigan. There are no holdings reported for the earlier report from 1887.

\$650

Regulating Tobacco in Mexico in 1765

29. [Mexico]: [Tobacco]: Montserrat, Joachin de: [Broadside Detailing Regulations of Tobacco in Colonial Mexico]. Mexico City: June, 1765. Broadside, in Spanish, 21.25 x 12 inches. Old folds, minor foxing and toning. Two tax stamps for Charles III of Spain on verso slightly bleeding through to front. Overall very good. Untrimmed.. Item #13121

A substantial broadside proclamation issued by Joachin Monserrat as Viceroy of Mexico and signed by his secretary, Joseph de Gonnaciz. The proclamation, in twenty paragraphs, deals with the regulation of tobacco production in Mexico which had been instituted by the Spanish government in 1764. The proclamation specifically deals with leasing tobacco to the bishoprics in Puebla, Oaxaca, Guadalajara, Valladolid, and Durango, relevant costs and pricing based on three classes of quality, stipulations for collecting revenue from private tobacco production, and so forth.

The extensive nature of the twenty regulations indicate the importance of tobacco production in colonial Mexico. During Spanish rule, the mother country had a monopoly over tobacco in New Spain, introduced around the time of the present proclamation in

order to replenish the bankrupt treasury after the Seven Years' War. As seen in the present document, Spain controlled every aspect of tobacco production and sales. Later, following the Mexican Revolution, tobacco became an important source of revenue for the new government, as well.

\$1500

Extraordinary Photographic Record of Plains Indians

30. [Native American Photographica]: [Great Plains]: [Large Group of Rare Albumen Photographs, Mounted on Linen, Many Captioned, Featuring Native Americans of the Western Plains]. [Various locations, mostly Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska: ca. 1880s and 1890s]. 127 albumen photographs, measuring between 3.75 x 2.75 inches and 8 x 5 inches, most around 5.5 x 4 inches, all but two affixed to original linen mounts, about half captioned in pencil on the mounts, a handful captioned in the negative. A well-worn collection of images, with occasional fading, and all of the images exhibiting varying levels of dust-soiling and staining to the images and mounts, about twenty-five exhibiting mostly minor chipping, a dozen with significant chipping partially obstructing the subjects, and another dozen with mostly minor chipping or flaking of the emulsion within the image area. Most of the mounts exhibit some level of chipping, which is also mostly minor. Good. Item #3790

A remarkable collection of original photographs featuring Native American subjects in modern-day Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, taken by a variety of notable photographers devoted to documenting Native American peoples of the American plains. The nature of the images, emanating from different photographers, being mounted on linen, with occasional penciled numbers on the mounts, suggest they were likely carried by an itinerant photographer or were retained by a studio as salesman samples or mounted on a post in a point-of-sale sample book to be reproduced as orders were made; this is evidenced by tiny slits in the linen mounts where they may have been mounted. Another possibility is that the images were collected, mounted on linen, and then bound into an album by a collector or owner interested in Native American photography, but this does not explain the numbering system unless they relate to a personal inventory. If the photographs were employed by a studio, photographer, or photographer's agent, this would help explain the condition in which the photographs exist today, as they were likely handled frequently. In fact, some of the loss to the top edges, which is seen in numerous photographs here, may have resulted from handling wear to the point where the images were ripped off their post or string or similar binding material.

After deep research in which we spent several hours searching online collections and in print resources, we have located examples of numerous images in the present collection, but not remotely all of them. In addition, with penciled captions to many examples identifying the subjects, it is possible that some percentage of previously-unknown indigenous subjects could be identified by the captions included here. We are reasonably comfortable in saying that the present collection is likely comprised of some unique or certainly exceedingly-rare and certainly-uncommon photographs of Plains Indians. This challenge is typified by two slightly different images of an Osage War Dance, likely taken seconds apart from each other; the pencil caption of one image is partially readable - "after the Osage gohst [sic, ghost dance]" and the other is uncaptioned but features the same subjects. We located similar examples of this image by George W. Parsons, but none that exactly fit the particular composition of either example present here. In addition to Parsons, the photographers represented here include Tom M. Concannon, William S. Prettyman, Edric L. Eaton, Carl Moon, Oscar Drum, and most likely others, providing a broad range of photographic points of view.

The subjects of the photographs hail from various nations, including the Osage, Delaware, Pawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne, and perhaps others. The images capture these indigenous subjects in studio settings, and feature them individually, in pairs, in family groups, and a few in full family groups or parents with children. The overwhelming majority of the images feature the men, women, and children in traditional dress, including patterned shirts, vests, pants, and dresses, as well as blankets, animal pelts, beadwork and other jewelry, and a variety of traditional hair styles, head wear, neck wear, and foot wear. The men are seen occasionally holding fans, pipes, walking sticks, and various edged weapons. Without exception, the subjects display stoic facial expressions, often staring blankly directly into the camera. Particularly interesting is a photograph taken indoors of a Native American man with his arms crossed in front of his waist. The caption in the negative, scratched sideways over the blanket wrapped around him reads, "Chief of the Osages" with the date "1892" captioned in the negative at lower left. The man is a ringer for Osage Chief Hard Rope, though he passed away in Indian Territory in 1883. The image may have been printed later, with the caption added to honor the long-deceased Osage chieftain.

Other uncaptioned photographs for which we can supply identifications include Osage Hun-kah-hop-py, Little Squirrel, and Bacon Rind. The latter subject is one of several who appear in multiple images here, such as Hard Rope, Albert Penn, Big Hill, Laban Miles (notable Osage Indian agent), Black Bird, and possibly the Osage warrior Perry King. In addition to the portraits, there is one image featuring a cabin and a small graveyard. Another image features a white man, who may be a young Morris Robacker, Osage chief of police, posed with three of his Native American agents. The pencil caption of one image featuring a Native American subject with a large lone feather stop his head is partially discernible, reading "Indian Police." Yet more images include manuscript captions, but are difficult to read, yet would perhaps be discernible to the more-trained eyes of scholarly researchers. A handful of the images are captioned in the negative, identifying subjects such as Mary Landrum (Osage); Osage twins in a papoose; "Lone Wolf" (probably Lone

Wolf the Younger), “Bacon Rind,” and “Red Eagle & Wife Osage Indians.”

More than fifty of the images are captioned, many in pencil on the linen backings on which they are mounted, identifying numerous subjects. About twenty-five are easily read, including “Bull Bear & Son;” “Bull Bear’s daughters;” Moon Shine; “Medicine Bear Sioux;” an image of a Native American man and two young children (captioned “Billy & daughters;”); two separate images of White Antelope’s daughters; an elderly man dressed in a U.S. military jacket (captioned “Old [illegible] Gen Custers Scout”); “Black Bird Gra-she-lu-sak;” an Osage named “Bro-ki-he-kah Big Hill;” “Cho-sha-wat-sah,” also known as Good Man, indicated as “3d god” of the Osage in the present pencil caption; Red Wolf, a Sioux chief; “Red Wolf’s daughter;” “Mrs. Pinkney Miles Big Hills;” “Theo. M Harvey Ah-Mah-hurta;” “Chief Mahmanit;” “Red Eagle Ches-oken-kah;” “Hum pah ah grah Geo. Summers;” “White antelope” (not the chief who died at the Sand Creek Massacre but perhaps a descendant); Cheyenne Chief Wolf Robe posed with four other Native Americans, at least one of whom was also described as a chief of the Sioux; “Wah tsa wah ha Big Hill;” “Reginald Webster & brother;” “Hugh Miller” posed with an adolescent Native American; “Eme-op-pe & wife;” “Baron Ry ni and wife;” “Mrs Ongla Morra Ponikwa;” Osage “Peh tsa mon” with his family; “The Chiefs Family En-ses-tah-wah-ti-auck;” a pair of men posed with small tomahawks captioned “Delaware Ind[ians];” “Lone Bull & family;” “Mah-shah-ka-tah Lieut Governor;” and others.

Overall, the present photographs constitute an outstanding collection of images with a clear emphasis on Plains Indians and with an enigmatic back story regarding why they were created and how they were used. Combined with the clues provided by names and captions of subjects, this is an unparalleled opportunity to document many Osage families, while putting names to many indigenous faces, all with the potential to uncover an important element to the story of the business of Native American photography considering the materiality of the way they were retained. Unlike any collection of Native American images we’ve ever encountered, which should be seen to be fully appreciated.

\$32,500

Mennonite Missions to Native Americans in the Interwar Period

31. [Native Americans]: [Mennonite Missions]: *Am. Indian Mission Fields. General Conference of Mennonites* [caption title].

[N.p. ca. 1930]. Blueprint map, 35.75 x 24 inches. Edges roughly worn, with numerous closed tears and small chips, corners slightly chipped, a few small marginal holes. A well-used map in fair to good condition overall. Item #13207

A singular and highly informative blueprint map issued by the General Conference of Mennonites (GCM) in the late 1920s or early 1930s, likely created as an institutional planning and promotional tool rather than a conventional geographic survey. The map shows roads, towns, GCM fields, and GCM missions in three states: Arizona, Montana, and Oklahoma. An inset map of the United States shows the relative locations of the GCM missions within the United States. Tribes and reservations located on the map include the Hopi, Leupp, Cheyenne, the Cheyenne Arapaho, and Navajo. The map translates complex Indigenous homelands into legible service areas, emphasizing responsibility, access, and administration. What it includes, and what it leaves out, reflects the priorities of the organization that produced it, revealing how Native American lands were visually redefined to support religious outreach and oversight rather than Indigenous sovereignty.

The map is organized around highways, including the newly established U.S. numbered routes of the late 1920s, transforming Native space into a network of reachable points connected by automobile travel. Roads function here not simply as transportation features but as the map’s underlying logic, normalizing mobility, circulation, and regular visitation. In doing so, the map aligns missionary work with the broader integration of Native regions into national systems of movement and administration during the Route 66 era.

The Arizona panel sharpens this reading through its inclusion of roadside attractions such as Meteor Crater, Cliff Dwellings, and the Painted Desert. These sites, popularized through automobile tourism, are presented alongside mission stations and reservation boundaries, creating a quiet but telling contrast. Indigenous history is framed as archaeological and fixed in the past, while living Native communities appear as subjects of contemporary reform. This visual separation reflects a widespread interwar tendency to treat Native culture as something that had ended, even as Native people themselves were being actively reshaped through institutions and policy.

We could locate no other copies in OCLC, auction history, or elsewhere.

\$950

Planning Train Depots in the Far West

32. [Nevada]: [Western Pacific Railroad]: *Three Blueprints for the Standard Western Pacific Railroad Depot in the Nevada Desert*. San Francisco: Chief Engineer’s Office, 1907. Three blueprints, each about 18 x 24 inches. Old folds, noticeable chipping to edges occasionally costing minor content near the margins. Good condition. Item #13196

A trio of blueprints detailing the Western Pacific Railroad's standard 20-x-32-foot Desert Depot structure. This standard building plan was created for the depots between San Francisco and Salt Lake City in the Nevada Desert. The blueprints include side views of the building, plain views, floor plans, details of footings, overall foundation construction, details of prominent structural support, and so forth. The layout of the office reveals that each would have a telegraph office at front and center, a conductors room at the right of the building, three bedrooms, and a kitchen. A wonderful relic of the western railroad.

\$1250

Utopia in New Mexico

33. [New Mexico]: [Utopian Communities]: Kezar, Ron: [Survey Plat Map of Part of Catron County, New Mexico with Manuscript Additions Laying Out a Proposed Utopian Community]. Safford, AZ: Stratton Land Surveying, 1976. Blueline map, 18 x 24 inches, with substantial manuscript annotations in brown ink and pencil. Old folds, minor wear, light toning along folds. Overall very good. Item #13189

A unique New Mexico survey map with numerous manuscript annotations including a long inscription to Earth First! cofounder and grassroots activist Ron Kezar. In addition to Kezar, several other prominent ecologists and radicals are mentioned in the manuscript notations. For example, another cofounder of Earth First!, Dave Foreman, is referred to here ("Foreman Building Site"). In addition, prominent biologist and ornithologist Lowell Sumner (1907-1989) is mentioned ("Good guy, will get an award from Sierra Club this yr.").

Lowell Sumner, whose land is pointed out on the map, established a homestead in Catron County, New Mexico, after he had retired. The "Tollesfrud" annotations may refer to Philip B. Tollesfrud, who was a leading proponent of Open Space who was instrumental in the effort to preserve the Elena Gallegos Land Grant. Sadly, Tollesfrud passed in the year that this plat survey was produced.

The notations on the map represent what appears to be a plan sketched out by a group of radicals who want to carve out this section of land in the hope of creating a Utopian society -- a plan that was never realized. A long inscription to Kezar from the annotator, identified only as "CWL," covers the reasoning behind the layout, and reads in part, as follows:

"Ron -- the land as it is now subdivided. It was done this way so that each party would have an above-the-concrete irrigation canal building site. All have a fair share of farm land; and part of the bosque / river natural area. All of us took some good and some bad. For example, we (CWL) took the road down into the property and all of Holt Gulch (bad), but we got good building sites (good).... Hurry down so we can get on with it! CWL."

\$650

Selling Off Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands in Oklahoma

34. [Oklahoma]: [Native Americans]: [Curtis Act of 1898]: Adams Brothers, et al.: [Three Documents Concerning the Sale of Native American Lands in Oklahoma by the Federal Government]. Oklahoma: 1911. Three documents (two printed broadsides and one typed letter): 12 x 6; 11 x 8.5; and 12 x 8.5 inches. Folded, with slight scuffing to some edges; one with notes in pencil. Otherwise excellent. Item #12725

Three documents concerning the United States government's auction of appropriated Indigenous land in Oklahoma following the 1898 Curtis Act. The Curtis Act was an amendment to the 1887 Dawes Act that extended its authority to the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). These acts were essentially land grabs that also allowed the state to break up tribal governmental and social structures. Among other provisions, they allotted households or individuals in the tribe plots of land, and the surplus land was sold at auction by the government.

The present group includes two broadsides and a letter concerning the auction of Choctaw and Chickasaw land in 1911. The earlier broadside is dated August 1, 1911, and was issued from Muskogee by J.G. Wright, the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes. Here, Wright provides the date and location of auctions in each county for "unallotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations" to be sold at "public auction," and information about the terms of the auction. A previous owner of the broadside, perhaps a participant in the auction, has added numerous notes in pencil regarding population in various counties and other information.

The slightly later broadside was issued by the Adams Brothers in Ardmore. They provide terms for the auction sale, noting land is being sold at a minimum of \$8 per acre and that such lands are "considered as agricultural land for the purpose of this sale." Drilling for oil or minerals will not be allowed on any tract until "the full purchase price has been paid." In addition, the Adams Brothers remind potential buyers that both small and large tracts of land are available, to satisfy a range of needs (grazing, timber, farming, and more). The broadside also advertises services to prospective buyers, both in showing locations and in bidding on behalf of clients. It promises that if clients purchase land and improve on it they "will soon wake up to the realization that you are worth some money you can hardly account for."

The letter comes from A. Hilton, passenger agent with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. It advises A. M. Sawyer of Fort Recovery, Ohio, about the railroad's "Homeseekers tickets," which seem to have been tickets out to areas where these sorts of land auctions were happening.

An interesting trio of documents encapsulating 20th-century efforts towards cultural assimilation of Indigenous Americans in Oklahoma, and spreading the wealth of the mineral richness of lands in Indian Territory, by dispersing their lands to the highest bidder.
\$1250

"I think this is a very favorable time to bring Goods to Texas. Negro men here from \$200 to \$300. Women from \$100 to \$200."

35. [Republic of Texas]: Gant, William Washington: [Autograph Letter Signed, from Early Texas Legislator and Publisher William Washington Gant to His Brother John Gant, Reporting on Business and Mail Conditions, "Savage Indians," the Price of Slaves, Republic of Texas Diplomacy and Currency, and More]. February 8, 1838. [3]pp., on a single folded sheet, addressed on verso of second leaf, with two ink postal marks and remnants of wax seal. Original mailing folds, minor toning, a few small instances of ink burn resulting in mostly unobtrusive loss of a few words and letters, removal of wax seal costing a few letters. Still, a highly readable letter in about very good condition. Item #13128

A unique correspondence sent from Washington-on-the-Brazos by Texian legislator and publisher William Washington Gant (1809-1840). Gant was born in Tennessee but arrived in Texas in 1835. He was a co-founder and publisher of *Texas Reporter*, one of the first newspapers in Texas, printed in Washington-on-the-Brazos in 1836. He then fought at the Battle of San Jacinto and served as a representative for Washington County in the first, second, and fourth Congresses of the Republic of Texas. He was also apparently close enough to J. Pinckney Henderson, who was serving as Minister to England and France for the Republic of Texas at the time, to receive a letter regarding ongoing diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain.

In the present letter, Gant reports on a variety of subjects in the early years of the Republic of Texas. He covers the difficulty with the mails exacerbated by a drunk postal carrier, murders of Texas settlers by local Native Americans, the operation of the Land Office, the price of numerous goods (including the price of both male and female slaves), the state of diplomacy and currency, and more. Gant then notes that he has received a letter from Texas diplomat J. Pinckney Henderson regarding difficulty caused by slavery in attempting to achieve diplomatic recognition for Texas by Great Britain. Gant's letter was sent to his brother John Gant in Columbia, Tennessee. The letter provides numerous insights for researchers of early Texas history, and reads, in large part:

"I have not received a letter from Tennessee for more than a month. I can however account for this in part -- about four weeks since, the mail carrier between this place and Houston was thrown from his horse in the night (drunk, I suppose). The horse ran off and the mail bags were lost, and have not been found. And when about two weeks since I was at Houston, Col. Barr (P[ost]. master at that place) informed me that in that mail were several letters and papers for me from the States.

These savage Indians, I have just heard, have murdered five of our citizens on the Colorado -- I see no other remedy than to cut them from the face of the Earth. Things are otherwise moving on smoothly here. I do not anticipate an invasion from Mexico. The land offices are now in operation, and the people are generally well employed, either in locating their lands or preparing for planting. Provisions are remarkably high -- Pork \$12 per cut -- Bacon, 30 cents per pound -- Corn, \$3.00 per bushel -- Flour \$30 per barrel -- Sugar 30 cents per pound. Shoes from \$4 to \$10. Boots from \$8 to \$16. Powder \$2.00 per pound. Dry goods nearly as high in proportion.

These prices will continue for some time, for Emigrants will continue to come in; and they are necessarily compelled to purchase the whole of their provisions and Goods for the first year, and our Merchants are generally interested in the locating of lands, and have directed their time and means in that way. I think this is a very favorable time to bring Goods to Texas. Negro men here from \$200 to \$300. Women from \$100 to \$200....

I received a letter from J. Pinckney Henderson, our Minister at the Court of Great Britain, a few days since; his account is pretty favourable for a recognition of us by that Power. Slavery he says will be the greatest obstacle; and upon this subject I regret to see so much excitement in the United States Congress. I also regret to see the Administration of your Government becoming so unpopular for its policy I generally approve of. I have read with pleasure J.C. Calhoun's speech on the subject of rechartering a U. States Bank -- the positions he assumes are certainly correct, and I hope the American People will sustain them. We have adopted a policy in regard to the currency of the Country pretty similar to the one he recommends; and our own Government issues are now as current here and considered (as they are) as good as any paper money in the United States; and before the adoption of this policy (receiving only our own paper in payment of public dues) our Government Notes were not worth more than 25 cents in the dollar. I will start tomorrow west for the Guadalupe River about 100 miles from this place to make some locations...."

\$2500

With a Signed, Handwritten Note by a Signer of Both the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Republic of Texas Constitution

36. [Republic of Texas]: Kinikin, Thomas: [Partially Printed Form, Completed in Manuscript, Entitling Land to a Settler in the Republic of Texas]. Sabine County, Tx: April 13, 1838. Partially-printed document, completed in manuscript, 10 x 8 inches, with lengthy manuscript annotations on verso. Old folds, minor edge wear, a few smudges. Good plus. Item #12759

A handsome document certifying the rights of Thomas Kinikin, an early Texas settler, to “one league and labor” of land in Sabine County, Republic of Texas. The document reads, in part, with handwritten portions in brackets: “Republic of Texas, Sabine County. This is to certify that [Thomas Kinikin] has appeared before us, the Board of Land Commissioners for the County of [Sabine], and proved according to law, that he arrived in this country [in 1838] and that [he] is a [married] man, and entitled to [one league and labor] of Land, upon the condition of paying at the rate of [\$3.50 cents] for every labor of Irrigable Land, [\$2.50 cents] for every labor of Temporal or Arable Land, [\$1.20 cents] for every labor of Pasture Land, which may be containf int he survey secured to [him] by this Certificate.” The grant is noted at top as “No. 599.”

The document is signed by John H. McRae, President, as well as M.D. White as Clerk and William H. Harris as witness. The verso is completely taken up with a manuscript deed of sale from Kinikin to C. Thompson, assigning his rights for \$500, issued at San Augustine County on May 19, 1838. The deed was witnessed by R.C. McDaniel and attested to before E.O. LeGrand, county judge and notary public. Edwin Oswald LeGrand (1803-1861) was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence in 1836. As a member of San Augustine’s delegation to the convention, he also signed the Constitution of the Republic, and later served as the county’s Chief Justice from 1836-1838. The Republic of Texas declared itself to be an independent, sovereign state on March 2, 1836. The convention which established the Republic also required their male citizens ages 17 to 50 to serve in the military, offering land bounties of 320 to 1280 acres as incentives. Late-arriving emigrants such as Kinikin found a less friendly atmosphere for land acquisition. Sabine County had only been formed a few months before the present document was executed, in December 1837.

OCLC notes a similar item at SMU, dated April 24, 1838, involving land in San Augustine transferred from “Thos Kinch(?)n” (very likely Thomas Kinikin) and assigned his rights to another land grant (“No. 587”) to Samuel Stivers.

\$1500

Figuring Out the Status of a Woman’s Land in Early Texas

37. [Republic of Texas]: [Elizabeth Green]: Green, James: [Manuscript Document Signed by James Green, Petitioning the Fayette County Court for Land Belonging to His Deceased Family Member, Elizabeth Green]. Fayette County, Republic of Texas: January 24, 1838. [1]p., docketed on verso. Old folds, small chip to top corner costing just a few letters, moderate toning. Good condition. Item #13190

An interesting Republic of Texas probate court document involving the potential transfer of land that rightly belonged to a deceased woman named Elizabeth Green in Fayette County in the Republic of Texas. James Green argues that Elizabeth was “in her lifetime intituled to a head right of land under the colonization laws of Texas.” And since James is Elizabeth’s “nearest legal heir” (sibling?), he asks the court to “grant unto him general letters of administration on said succession.” James Green was granted a league and one labor of land in Fayette County in 1838, and then a second one, perhaps through this proceeding. An unusual instance of female land ownership in early Texas.

\$350

Unrecorded Pamphlet on Sharecropping

38. [Sharecropping]: *The Farm Workers: America’s Disinherited* [cover title]. New York: [ca. 1940s]. Eight-panel brochure, folds out to overall size of 9 x 15 inches. Minor wear and toning. Very good plus. Item #4910

A sobering and informative informational brochure on the plight of sharecroppers and their families, issued by the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc. (NSF) founded in the mid-1930s to provide financial assistance and information on government aid programs to organizations dedicated to improving living conditions for the rural poor. The present brochure is profusely illustrated with photographs of sharecroppers performing back-breaking work, the unsanitary conditions under which they and their children work and live, their rickety housing, and more. The text informs the reader on “How American Farm Workers are Disinherited” (no minimum wage, no maximum work hours, no Social Security, etc.), the plight of their children (child labor, little or no schooling, etc.), and how the reader can help through supporting the work of the National Sharecroppers Fund. The last panel includes a list of the National Board members of the organization, which includes Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles S. Johnson, Fay Bennett, and about twenty others. No copies reported in OCLC, though it is logical to assume others exist in larger collections of materials on sharecropping and the NSF.

\$350

Unrecorded Report on a Long-Gone Missouri Sharecropping Cooperative

39. [Sharecropping]: [Missouri]: American Friends Service Committee: *Report on Cropperville by the 1941 Summer Work Camp of the American Friends Service Committee at the Sharecropper Camp near Harviell, Missouri. Confidential* [cover title]. [N.p., probably New York]: 1941. [2], 21 pp. of typed or mimeographed sheets. Quarto. Original yellow printed wrappers, stapled, with three-ring punch holes. Minor wear and dust soiling to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good plus. Item #13192

An unrecorded report issued by the American Friends Service Committee about the self-governing, racially integrated cooperative community established by evicted sharecroppers and the Rev. Owen Whitfield in "Swamp East Missouri." The report opens with a background passage on the camp, followed by chapters on present conditions in the community, work camp activities, future plans, and conclusions, each with separately prepared articles by a variety of named authors. The various articles describe conditions within the community and the AFSC's efforts to support the sharecroppers; a sampling of articles within the report include "Comparative Study of Living Standards of Two Cropperville Families," "Sanitation and Health," "The Women's Club," "Inter-Community Relations," "Farm Security Administration Plans," "Future of the Community," and "Future Camps."

According to the introductory background passage, Cropperville was started in 1939 when African-American minister, Rev. Owen H. Whitfield brought 1,700 families ("sixty percent colored, forty percent white") to an eighty-mile area of public land along Highway 61. These were largely sharecroppers protesting against the New Deal government's Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Upon arrival in Missouri, the tenant farmers were "carried in state highway trucks back away from the arterial highway to hastily-thrown-up camps behind the levee, to tiny churches, to abandoned buildings where they were overcrowded and had no sanitation facilities." The group was then moved to land closer to Poplar Bluff, where they had to clear the land and build their community amid attacks from "local vigilante groups who hoped to drive out the unwanted newcomers." After some early success, the Cropperville experiment failed and the area is now a ghost town.

We could locate no other copies of this informative report on Cropperville anywhere.

\$650

Halliburton at Work on the Gulf Coast

40. [Texas Photographica]: [Halliburton, Erle P.]: *Pair of Vernacular Photograph Albums Documenting the Construction of the Tex-Mex Cement Company Plant on the Gulf Coast of Texas*. Corpus Christi: 1948-1949. Two contemporary "Fotofolio" flip-style photograph albums, illustrated with 385 black-and-white photographs, all measuring about 4 x 5 inches, all hinged along the top edge and mostly arranged sequentially. Most of the images are annotated with the date in ink or with a printed date in the margin, and sometimes carry a letter-number code printed in the margin, as well. Some chipping to album spines, some splits along the joints, moderate rubbing and edge wear. A few photos creased, three leaves in second album detached. Very good. Item #3661

A large collection of photographs documenting a large-scale construction project along the Texas Gulf Coast in the mid-20th century by one of the state's most notable companies. The photographs date from October 11, 1948 to July 29, 1949, and picture the construction of the Tex-Mex Cement Company Plant in Corpus Christi. The photos were likely made for a architect, contractor, or construction supervisor building the plant. The Tex-Mex Cement Company was a subsidiary of the Erle P. Halliburton Company, today one of the most well-known multinational corporations in the energy industry. The company's plant in Corpus Christi began construction in the summer of 1948 and was designed to make "Portland cement" from oyster shells and clay dredged from Nueces Bay. The plant was estimated to cost \$6 million, and included its own power plant, shipping facilities, sales offices, and more. Following construction of the plant, the Tex-Mex Cement Company's franchise was transferred to the Halliburton Portland Cement Company. By March 1950, the company's new Corpus Christi plant was at full production capacity, churning out 4,000 barrels of Portland cement per day. Interestingly, Halliburton began as an oil well cementing company and still makes Portland cement for the oil and fracking industry, among its many products and services.

The present collection of photographs document almost two years of the construction of the Tex-Mex Company Cement Plant. Four of the earliest photographs are annotated in ink on the verso, identifying the project and providing some general observations on the content of those specific images. These annotated images, all taken from the roof of the west end shop on the grounds of the project, picture the "Piling Cutoff - 175' Slurry Thickener & Tank Farm," "Clinker Silos...Power House & Raw Grind," "Kiln Piers, Kiln Feed End, Slurry Tanks," and "Forms for Clinker Silos...Piling for Finish Grind...Nearly complete Piling in Cement, storage...[and] left side ready for excavation & cutoff." Ranging over the next nineteen months, the photographs capture the plant as construction moves along apace, showing human workers in the field, construction of pilings and the smokestacks of the power plant, truck beds full of supplies, several shots of crane work, closeups of the plant's machinery and infrastructure, the setting in place of drainage pipes, buildings being constructed, some of the railway lines and rail cars to be employed at the plant, and numerous other aspects of the massive project. In one shot, a truck from the South Texas Materials Company is clearly visible. Some of the photographs are back-stamped from the studio of John F. Maxwell, while others were developed by Culli's Custom Prints, both Corpus Christi-area photography shops during this time.

A healthy collection of photographs memorializing construction of a major cement plant on the Gulf Coast of Texas by one of the state's and the nation's most visible and successful energy companies.

\$950

The White Hats in 1920

41. [Texas Rangers]: [Five Early-20th-Century Press Photographs of Texas Rangers, Including Frank Hamer]. New York: Underwood & Underwood, March 1920. Five photographs, each measuring 7.25 x 9.5 inches. Typed captions affixed to each verso, also with Underwood & Underwood stamps to each verso. One photo with substantial tear at corner, costing a bit of the background image. Otherwise very good or better. Item #13178

An instant collection of vintage Texas Rangers photographs. The Texas Rangers, now a statewide investigative law enforcement agency, was formed in 1823 to protect Euro-American settlers in Mexican Texas, and was officially established in 1835. Throughout the 19th century, the Rangers, as an irregular military, defended Texans from attacks by Indigenous people as they expelled the Indigenous populations from their homelands, and engaged in conflicts including the Mexican-American and Texas-Indian wars. During this time they also became known for their harsh tactics, including extrajudicial killings. The force became more organized into the 20th century, though the tactics were slow to become more humane, particularly during the Mexican Revolution.

Offered here are five press photographs of the Texas Rangers from 1920. The photographs picture the Rangers in or around El Paso, "On the Banks of the Rio Grande" or "Near Ysleta, Texas." The Rangers are shown posing with their horses or on horseback -- in one, a Ranger shakes hands with a "Mexican Fiscal Captain," also on horseback -- and posing with an infant and its family. Two of the Rangers are identified in the captions as Captain Charles Stephens and Sergeant Hamer. Stevens (1868-1929) became captain of Ranger Company B in 1910; in 1929 he was killed in an ambush while working as a Federal Prohibition Agent. Hamer (1884-1955) was an on-again, off-again Ranger best known for his role in the posse that killed Bonnie and Clyde in 1934. He was played by Kevin Costner in the recent Netflix limited series about Hamer's hunt for Bonnie and Clyde, *The Highwaymen*.

\$1500

Hiring Texas Rangers as Mexican War Scouts

42. [Texas Rangers]: [Mexican-American War]: Kearny, Stephen W.: [Autograph Letter Signed from Commander Stephen W. Kearny, to Capt. Henry L. Scott, Requesting the Permanent Attachment of Two Former Texas Rangers as Guides During the Mexican War]. Jalapa [Xalapa]: May 17, 1847. [1]p., on thin paper. Old folds, some toning, small archival tape repairs to verso, small chip to lower left corner, trimmed close on bottom edge. Very good overall. Item #13139

An extraordinary correspondence from esteemed American military commander Stephen W. Kearny, written from Jalapa during the American occupation of central Mexico. The document concerns the potential employment of two former Texas Rangers as guides and scouts for the United States Army. In singing the praises of two former Texas Rangers, Kearny reflects the importance attached by regular Army officers to the Rangers' frontier experience and familiarity with conditions in the southwest and Mexico. Addressed to Captain Henry Lee Scott, aide-de-camp to his father-in-law General Winfield Scott, Kearny's letter reads, in most part:

"Sir, I would respectfully request to have two individuals, late Texas Rangers, engaged & permanently attached to my troop, as guides. The payment to be given to them, at the rate of the pay & allowance heretofore granted to the Texas Rangers. These men are recommended for their skill & knowledge as backwoodsmen & acquaintance with Mexican military habits. I am, Sir, Respectfully, Your Obt. Servt. S.W. Kearny."

At the time of writing the present letter, Stephen Kearny stood as one of the most important military figures of the war. Having led the Army of the West in conquest of New Mexico and then played a central role in the American acquisition of California, Kearny served with General Winfield Scott's forces in Mexico. Written from Jalapa only weeks after the capture of Veracruz and during the advance toward Mexico City, Kearny's letter illustrates the continuing reliance of regular army officers upon the skills of irregular frontier forces such as the Texas Rangers. An attractive Mexican War document connecting Stephen W. Kearny, Henry Lee Scott, the American campaign in Mexico, and the Texas Rangers.

\$2,750

The Last Survivors of the Texas Revolution

43. [Texas Revolution]: [Photography]: [Large-Format Photograph Picturing the Last Reunion of the Final Five Survivors of the Battle of San Jacinto, Posed with Colonel Fannin's Goliad Cannon and a Large Texas State Flag]. Houston: Nelson Art Studio, [ca. 1906]. Albumen photograph, 9.25 x 7.25 inches, on a printed studio mount measuring 14 x 11 inches. Substantial rubbing and soiling

to printed mount, with some loss of printed text, top two corners chipped, right corner chip costing a few words of text. Extremities of photograph worn and a bit chipped, with some soiling to the image area. Overall, a battered but charming survivor. About good. Item #5502

A stunning original photograph of the final five survivors of the crescendo of the Texas Revolution, the Battle of San Jacinto, on a detailed printed mount which provides important information on the subjects. These five Texian veterans are all identified in the printed caption at the bottom. From left to right, they are: William Physick Zuber of Austin, John Washington Darling of Taylor, Stephen Franklin Sparks of Rockport, Levi T. Lawlor (or Lawler) of Florence, and Alfonso (or Alphonso) Steele of Mexia. Each man's age is listed, as well. The latter man, Alfonso Steele, was the last surviving participant in the battle when he died in 1911. Zuber stretches the Texas flag out from the flag staff while the other four men sit or stand at right, facing the camera. One of the veterans sits on the cannon used by Colonel James Fannin at Goliad. The photograph was taken at the final annual meeting of the Texas Veterans Association on April 21, 1906, the seventieth anniversary of the battle.

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

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

The present photograph is decidedly rare, but not completely unknown. The only other version of the image we can locate measures roughly the same size, but includes a sixth Texas veteran named Asa Collinsworth Hill (who holds the flag staff but was not part of Houston's forces during the Revolution), and is affixed to a different printed mount, with identifying captions for the veterans, but with a simple title reading, "Veterans of the Mexican War -- 1836" above two lines of poetry. This other version contains a photo credit and copyright notice from C.A. Major of Goliad, who apparently took the original photograph at the reunion.

The present example pictures only the five surviving veterans of San Jacinto, is affixed to a much more verbose printed mount, with a blindstamp in the center of the bottom margin credited to Nelson Art Studio in Houston. Curiously, Asa Hill may have been removed from the middle of this version of the photograph through photographic development methods. In any case, these are the only two versions of this photograph we can find. We locate examples of the six-man version on the simpler mount at the Bee County Historical Commission in Beeville (with an image hosted by the University of North Texas's Portal to Texas History), the Texas State Library, and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library (which may own more than one copy). We have been unable to locate any other examples of the present photograph on the same printed mount as seen here. This somehow appropriately-wounded photographic relic featuring the heroes of the Texas Revolution should positively sing to collectors of Texas history.

\$6000

Dallas in 1922

44. [Texas]: *Dallas from A to Z* [wrapper title]. Dallas: Dallas Chamber of Commerce, 1922. 24pp. Tall thin octavo. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Minor dust-soiling, light edge wear. Internally clean. Very good. Item #12614

A useful guide to the great city of Dallas at the outset of the Roaring Twenties. An Introductory Note is followed by passages touting various aspects of life in Dallas in alphabetical order, from "Amusements" to "Wholesale and Jobbing." Other notable subjects describe Dallas as a notable center for agriculture, the cotton market, foreign corporations, labor, music & art, newspapers and publishing, the State Fair of Texas, trade, and so forth. Interestingly, regarding the latter, the city promotes itself as "the principal gateway to Mexican commerce." The text is illustrated with numerous monotone photographs of notable buildings in Dallas, including the "Facade of Southern Methodist University," the Dallas Federal Reserve, Dallas Public Library, various country clubs, and more. OCLC indicates just two institutional copies, at SMU and the University of Texas at Austin.

\$350

Dallas is "One of the Principal Gateways to Commerce with Mexico."

45. [Texas]: *Dallas from A to Z* [wrapper title]. Dallas: Dallas Chamber of Commerce, 1923. 24pp. Tall thin octavo. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Moderate dust-soiling, some soiling and rubbing to wrappers, minor edge wear. Internally clean. Very good. Item #12615

A useful guide to Big D in the early-1920s. An Introductory Note is followed by passages touting various aspects of life in Dallas in alphabetical order, from "Amusements" to "Wholesale and Jobbing." Other notable subjects describe Dallas as a notable center for agriculture, the cotton market, foreign corporations, fire protection, insurance, labor, music & art, newspapers and publishing, oil, the State Fair of Texas, trade, and so forth. Regarding trade, the Chamber of Commerce city promotes Dallas as "one of the principal gateways to commerce with Mexico." The text is illustrated with numerous monotone photographs of notable buildings in Dallas, including the "Facade of Southern Methodist University," schools, Dallas Public Library, the entrance to the State Fair of Texas, and more. The centerfold of the work is a two-page aerial view of downtown Dallas with an inset of the same location in 1873, highlighting the growth and development of the city over fifty years. OCLC indicates just four institutional copies, at SMU, Dallas Public Library, Baylor, and Oberlin College.

\$300

Hand-Drawn Map of a Formerly Sleepy Outer Suburb of Austin

46. [Texas]: [*Manuscript Cadastral Map of Bastrop, Texas*]. [N.p. ca. 1910]. Manuscript map on drafting paper, 13.75 x 17.75 inches. Some insect damage, mostly marginal, but with a few very small areas of loss in the field of the map and to the title. Good. Item #4366

A handsome and informative plat map of the city of Bastrop, Texas in the late-19th century, likely produced by a real estate speculator offering plots of land in the town. The map consists of almost 170 individually-numbered plots -- smaller plots near the city center and larger plots farther out -- all bounded on the south by the Colorado River. At top right are several larger plots of land named according to the current owner, some of whom had been in town since at least the 1850s, such as P.O. Elzner and T.A. Hasler. It is this information which has assisted us in proposing the date for the present map as some time around 1910; it could be from slightly earlier, as both Elzner and Hasler had owned land prior to said date, but P.O. Elzner is known to have bought the Klockman home in 1910. The "City Park" is also defined. The section of plots near the town center include most street names, with one section running from Farm to Austin streets and another section running from Water to Railroad. For most of its lifespan, Bastrop has been a small, sleepy outer suburb of Austin, but in recent years, Elon Musk and Tesla have established a battery factory there, and plan to relocate the headquarters of social media platform X (formerly Twitter) in the town, as well.

\$650

Selling Land in Texas in 1852

47. [Texas]: [*Manuscript Land Patent in Antebellum Texas*]. Grayson County, Tx. 1852. [2]pp., on a single folded folio sheet, docketed on verso of integral blank leaf. Original folds, minor wear, light spotting. Very good. Item #5822

An 1852 Texas land transfer patent from James Strong to P.T. Andrews in Grayson County. The document reads, in part: "For \$250... James Strong does sell, release and convey to P.T. Andrews...land in Grayson County, on the East side of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Red River, known and described as follows being a part of Susannah Hortons headright, and secured to me the said Strong by virtue of deed from John D. Back and bounded as follows...." The document then defines the boundaries of the land, situated somewhat west of present-day Cambridge, Texas. Signed by Strong, attested by two others, and certified by S. Bostick, clerk of the county on November 1, 1853.

\$350

Unrecorded Plat Map of a Tiny Panhandle Texas Town

48. [Texas]: *Plat of Stinnett Located in Section 22 Block M-23 T. C. Ry. Co. Survey, Hutchinson County Texas*. [N.p., probably Fort Worth: ca. 1940s]. Blueline map, 28.75 x X inches. Rolled. A few short closed tears, minor edge wear, some uneven toning. Overall good plus condition. Item #13144

A seemingly unrecorded plat map of Stinnett, Texas, located just north of Amarillo in the middle of the Panhandle. Stinnett was founded in 1926 to serve as a stop along the Chicago, Rock Island, and Gulf Railway. In the middle of the 20th century, when the present map was produced, the town served as a hub for the railroad but also the oil and gas business. The present plat map of Stinnett shows the layout of the town ranged to the west of the Rock Island Railroad line and depot. The town was comprised of almost 140 block sections, each with thirty-two or fewer individual parcels. Many of the parcels on the map are colored in either

red or blue pencil. A small handwritten key in the right margin notes that plots colored in red denote "Property Deeded" and those shaded in blue represent "Property held for Drilling."

\$650

Unrecorded Plat Map of an Early Texas Land Tract

49. [Texas]: *Plat of the H. Austin Hacienda Containing 22,140 Acres of Land in Colorado and Fayette Counties, Texas.* [N.p., perhaps Austin: late 19th-century]. Blueprint map, 16.25 x 26.5 inches. Old folds, minor wear, faint staining, numerous unobtrusive tape repairs to verso. Overall, still in very good condition. Item #13098

A striking blueprint plat map depicting the former hacienda once owned by Stephen F. Austin's cousin (and Mary Austin Holley's brother) Henry Austin, located about twelve miles northwest of Columbus, heading towards LaGrange in south-central Texas. The map is printed with numerous plots of land, represented by small drawings of dwellings, identified with the names of the landowners, and with the date of acquisition of each plat scattered across the grounds. The Colorado River is the eastern boundary of the land, showing where Harvey's Creek runs into it southeast of the Pettus League. Most of the land acquisitions are dated in the 1850s and '60s, after Henry Austin died in 1852. He had previously owned a plantation called Bolivar in Brazoria County, but lost it by 1839 and had to relocate to the land seen here.

\$950

Seeking a Political Appointment in Texas on the Eve of Garfield's Inauguration

50. [Texas]: Huston, William Henry Harrison: [*Manuscript Letter Seeking a Political Appointment in Texas, Accompanied By Two Letters of Introduction*]. San Antonio: February 4, 1881. Three autograph letters, signed, totaling six pages, with two original transmittal envelopes. Original mailing folds, but otherwise clearly legible and in excellent shape. Near fine. Item #2524

A four-page holographic letter written by William Henry Harrison Huston (1841-1907), an attorney in San Antonio, Texas to his brother, Arthur Brown Huston (1834-1909) of Columbus, Ohio. William is intent on leveraging personal relationships to obtain an unspecified federal appointment from then President-elect James A. Garfield. Huston's letter comes during the period of the spoils system, which prevailed since the 1828 election of Andrew Jackson until the adoption of the Pendleton Act in 1883 introduced civil service reform. Competition for federal offices was often fierce, as Huston alludes to in his letter:

"I expect there will be two or three applicants for the position, some of them with considerable political influence outside of this State, but none who can bring as strong a local influence as I can.... San Antonio is a city of over Twenty Thousand inhabitants, with a larger republican vote than any other city in the State and about as large as that of most southern cities of its size; yet we have not one single representative of our city among the federal appointments in this State. The circuit judge, the U.S. dist atty, the clerk & all his deputies, the Marshall & all his deputies, the Int. Rev. Coll. and all his deputies - even the one for this city - a Treasury agt and even our Post-Master & - part of his clerks - are all, every one of them, from other cities, and part of them from other States. This too, while we have republicans, citizens of this city, who have served in the Army of the Union during the rebellion, who have suffered for their adherence to the cause of the Union, and their party, who are equally well qualified to fill the positions, and in some instances far better qualified than the present incumbents, and who would be far more acceptable to the citizens of our city, both democrats & republicans."

Both Huston brothers served in the Union Army during the Civil War, as did George W. Clement (or Clemment), who was known to Arthur and whose endorsement William valued. He writes: "Tell me if Garfield and Mr. Clemment are intimate friends, and if you think Clemment has any influence with him. Your letters have been very encouraging, and I feel almost certain of the appointment.... On the 31st of Dec. I was made the happy father of another boy (No 5)...I have not yet christened the last one, and am waiting the result of my application, to determine whether I shall call him James A. Garfield or not."

The above letter is accompanied by two letters of introduction written by William, one addressed to Clement and the other to Christopher C. Upson, the U.S. representative who represented the district including San Antonio from 1879 to 1883. In his letter to Clement, William also makes introductions for two fellow San Antonio citizens, P.G. Bowman and Leonardo Garza, who were traveling to Washington, D.C. for the inauguration ceremonies, which took place on March 4, 1881. Similarly, he asks Upson to extend any available courtesies to Clement during the festivities. Both letters appear to have been intended for Clement and are accompanied by the original mailing envelope, which is addressed to the House of Representatives in Columbus, Ohio. Huston's main letter is also accompanied by the original mailing envelope, which is addressed to Arthur care of Hower and Higbee in Cleveland.

An interesting letter and supporting communications from a man seeking political appointment in Reconstruction Texas, with passages imbued with a typical viewpoint held by most Texans at any one time throughout history: there are too many outsiders here.

\$650

The Contents of a Texas Tavern at the Outset of the Civil War

51. [Texas]: [Civil War]: [Manuscript Document Listing Goods from a Tavern Stored in Brenham, Texas During the Early Portion of the Civil War]. Austin: January 28, 1862. [1]p., docketed on verso. Old folds, some toning, backed on linen. Very good. Item #13150

A fascinating document from early Confederate Texas memorializing the inventory of a Texas tavern or bar owned by W.R. Lount. The document, dated at the top November 22, 1861, is an invoice for goods stored at Baker & Lockett in Brenham, apparently for the safekeeping of the owner's inventory of spirits and related items, and then sold two months later. The list includes four barrels of "Old Bourbon Whiskey," a barrel of gin, a half barrel of "Santa Cruz Rum," a keg of "Jamaica Rum," a keg of "Old Port Wine," a cask of "French Brandy," plus thirty chairs, five tables, and assorted supplies.

The second half of the document records the sale of the inventory on January 28, 1862 to M.M. Young, also of Brenham, minus the safe and \$25, which were to be retained by Lount. The total cost of the inventory in 1862 came to \$1230. The document is interesting evidence of wartime economic conditions, indicating that Lount may have fallen on hard times quickly following the outbreak of the conflict and had to sell the contents of his business. Brenham is located about halfway between Austin and Houston and is best known now as the home of Blue Bell Ice Cream.

\$550

Czech-Texan Fraternity

52. [Texas]: [Czech Catholic Union of Texas]: *Protokol. XXII. Gen. Sjezdu K.J.T.* Flatonina, Tx. 1938. 64pp. 16mo. Original green printed wrappers, stapled. Front cover torn at top edge, some loss to spine at lower edge. Slight biopredation to lower portion of last few leaves. Light soiling and wear. Good plus. Item #3769

Protocol guidelines for the Katolická Jednotá Texaská, a Czech-Texan organization founded in 1889. According to its website, the Czech Catholic Union of Texas, is a "non-profit fraternal benefit insurance society that operates under the lodge system." The current publication provides both names and financial information about the group. We find no copies of this or any other issue in OCLC.

\$350

With a Small Rudimentary Plat Map of a Parcel of Texas Land

53. [Texas]: [David Ervin Lawhon]: [Correspondence Relating to The Protection of Land Under Threat From Squatters Belonging to the Descendants of a Noted Republic of Texas Newspaperman]. [Various locations in Texas: 1889-1908]. Five handwritten letters, totalling 8pp., together with a very simple hand drawn plat map. Folding creases and toning, map torn, creased, foxed and chipped, with old tape repairs and areas of loss. Overall about very good. Item #13187

A small but notable archive relating to Texas land issues in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The letters belonged to the descendants of Texas pioneer and printer David Ervin Lawhon, known for publishing one of the first newspapers in the Republic of Texas, and relate to the many land holdings these descendants inherited from Lawhon that were then under threat from squatters. The first three letters date from 1889 and 1890, and were sent to Mrs. Oneida I. Price of Schulenberg, and Mrs. S.B. Horton of Osceola, from attorney George F. Gatling of San Augustine. In these letters, Gatling begs the two heiresses to send him original deeds and proper maps of the land so that he may file suit to protect it from individuals claiming squatters' rights. He writes, in part:

"Your father purchased a great many lots from the original shareholders...for years no one has claimed them or paid taxes on them some of them have been enclosed and used but not quite long enough to hold them by limitation some of them have been held long enough these my object for wanting the Power is to be able to quiet the title...."

Gatling also critiques one of the maps sent to him as not sufficiently detailed enough to support their case (similar to the map included here): "I regret to say that it is not full enough it doesn't give any field notes -- what is needed most is a plan or map showing where the Town commences on the Bayou and the length of the lines bearing S & E so that the town could be surveyed this is only a map of the in. lots."

The 1908 letter was sent to another descendant, Mrs. S.B. Horton of Runge, Texas, from Attorney G.W. Key of Pleasanton, discussing an incident in which Horton was defrauded of her land: "If the man Watson made the same representation to you that he made to Mrs. Hines he misrepresented the matter to you and overreached you thereby defrauding when he obtained transfers of your interest.... We were disposed to wait until you and your brother decided whether or not you intended to make an effort to recover what you have been 'buncoed out of'.... I would want to see him and find out what representations were made to him in other words

what he would testify to...so if you desire myself and colleagues to work for you, you must manifest some interest and exercise some diligence....”

The plat map is a simply survey drawing of a plot of land belonging to Lawhon, with measurements on each side. The plot is identified as “Sitio de la penitencia [some words lost in chipped area] John C. Lawhon.”

\$450

Prominent San Antonio Artist

54. [Texas]: [Gonzales, Leopoldo]: [Archive of Mexican-American Artist Leopoldo Gonzales]. [Mainly San Antonio, Tx. 1950s-1960s]. Approximately thirty-five separate items, including typed letters, postcards, fliers, programs, and similar items. Overall general wear, occasional minor toning. Very good. Item #4323

A nice archive of material documenting the career of Leopoldo Gonzalez, Jr., a notable, award-winning Mexican-American artist who made his home in San Antonio. Leopoldo Gonzalez, Jr. (1921-1998) was born in Monterey, Mexico and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1929, by which time he and his family were living in San Antonio. Gonzalez served in the United States Army for about two years during World War II, and later achieved some measure of local and statewide fame for his midcentury oil paintings. He studied art at the Little House School of Art and the Art Center, where he studied with Cecil Casebier. Gonzalez was also associated with the Texas Watercolor Society and the Men of Art Guild gallery in San Antonio, and the San Antonio Art League recognized Gonzalez as artist of the year in 1970. Gonzalez participated in numerous exhibitions around Texas from 1958 onward, at venues such as the Beaumont Art Museum, the Texas Annual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, Sun Carnival Exhibition in El Paso, Amarillo's Tri-State Art Exhibition, Corpus Christi's Centennial Museum, and so forth.

The present archive includes a handful of items documenting Gonzalez's public art career, as well as an assortment of correspondence, some advertising fliers announcing exhibitions or inviting submissions, and more. The most impactful item is an illustrated ten-panel brochure advertising a 1970 sole exhibition at the Witte Memorial Museum to honor Gonzalez as the Artist of the Year; the program includes reproductions of four of Gonzalez's paintings, a biographical note, and a catalogue of the ninety paintings and sketches on display during the exhibition. Another notable item is a pair of printed cards celebrating Gonzalez's March 1960 honor as the Artist of the Month by the San Antonio Junior League (with a detailed biographical notice that includes some additional typed notes at the bottom). The collection also includes a rejection letter from the jury of the Sixth Annual Ecclesiastical Arts Exhibition in Dallas, accompanied by the small matted photograph submitted by Gonzalez of his large painting, “Crucifixion.”

Other material related to Gonzalez's career include a handful of invitations to submit artwork to various contests and museums, response cards and letters pertaining to some of Gonzalez's submissions, a letter from the Centennial Art Museum regarding two pieces by Gonzalez that were rented by them, a 1964 letter from the Executive Director of the Laguna Gloria Museum in Austin soliciting a piece by Gonzalez for rent (with a handwritten note at the bottom identifying the piece as Gonzalez's “Virgin”), and a printed catalogue for 1962 Men of Art Guild exhibition (which pictures Gonzalez along with one of his paintings). Some additional material includes a few advertising mailers from museums, postcard mailers advertising exhibitions by fellow artists of the Men of Art Guild, and more.

A small but important peek into the business of an obscure but working Mexican-American artist in midcentury Texas.

\$850

With Four Personal Labor Ledgers from 1870s Texas

55. [Texas]: [Illinois]: [Civil War]: Chace, Gardner L.: [Archive of 19th-Century Manuscript Pocket Diaries / Work Ledgers Kept by Gardner L. Chace of Illinois and Texas, Recording His Brief Civil War Service, Everyday Activities at Home, and Detailing His Manual Labor]. [Various locations in Illinois and Texas: 1861-1868; 1876-1879]. Eight manuscript diaries, most with ownership inscriptions, and three tintypes. Minor to moderate expected wear to diaries and images. Overall very good. Item #13209

A collection of manuscript diaries kept by Gardner L. Chace, a young man from Illinois who later moved to Texas in the 1870s. Chace was born in Rhode Island, lived much of his younger life in Illinois, moved to Texas in the mid-1870s, and spent his later years in Georgia and Florida. The present collection includes four diaries from his time in Illinois written in 1861, 1862, 1867, and 1868; four diaries from Texas between 1876 and 1879; and one diary from Florida dated 1888. Chace served briefly in the Civil War; he mustered into the 104th Illinois Infantry at Tonica in August 1862 and was home less than a year later, discharged at Camp Douglas on April 28, 1863 due to disability. Gardner married Sarah Curtis in 1869 and the couple had two children.

Chace's diaries contain both full and partial entries, mostly the latter over the course of the diaries. Chace writes of farming, socializing, the weather and more. His entries mostly include accounts of daily labor, the name of the person for whom he works, the

nature of his work, and sometimes wages and expenses. During his years in Illinois, Chace inscribes the diaries from Eagle Township, LaSalle County and Rosemond, Christian County, Illinois; Lawrence, Kaufman County, Texas; and Jacksonville, Florida.

Interestingly, Chace's 1862 diary records his enlistment and some brief early activities during his service in the Civil War. On August 11, 1862, the entry reads, "Enlisted in the Tonica company." About a month later, after very few entries in the interim, Chace records, "Left Ottawa about noon for the South in the 104 Reg Ills vol." In the half dozen or so entries he made in the remaining months, Chace notes his movements down the Ohio River, passing through Camp Joe Holt in Jeffersonville, Camp Gilbert near Jeffersonville, into camp at Louisville, then Shelbyville before arriving at Frankfort, Kentucky on October 10.

Another unusual aspect of Chace's diaries occurs in the 1868 Illinois example, where it appears that his wife, Sarah Chace reconstituted empty pages in the front of the diary in order to record some recipes during the time the couple lived in Texas. The first sixteen pages of this diary contain recipes for milk paint, scrapbook paste, neatsfoot oil, cookies, Lincoln cake, cream pie, various cakes, corn vinegar, "Magic Oil," a "Small Pox Remedy," and more. Laid into the rear pocket of the earliest Illinois diary are three small tintype portraits featuring two young men and one young woman. We assume that both Gardner and Sarah Chace are among the subjects, but we cannot be sure at this time.

During Chace's time in Texas, he records more detailed information on his work activities and wages, and the costs involved with the products he moves and the products he purchases. His Texas diaries are much more akin to account books. On a given day, he will open an entry with the work he performed and the costs and wages, followed by a listing of the material he purchases. Cumulatively, Chace's Texas diaries provide an important snapshot in time regarding the costs of labor and goods in 1870s Kaufman County. Laid into Chace's 1879 diary is a court document memorializing land sold by his father in Lawrence. The 1888 Florida diary is sparse and not included in the total.

A neat collection of manuscript diaries with multiple avenues for potential research.

\$2250

Unrecorded Texas Labor Unrest Broadside

56. [Texas]: [Labor]: [Rangel-Cline Defense Committee]: *Shall Texas Hang These Workers?* [caption title]. Los Angeles: Citizen Print Shop, [ca. 1914]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet, 5.5 x 7 inches. Even toning, old horizontal fold. Very good. Item #12625

An unrecorded brochure pertaining to the legal fight of a group of labor activists accused of murder in Texas in the early-20th century. The fourteen men, most either labor activists for the International Workers of the World, socialists, or anarchists (or all three) were on their way to Mexico in 1913 to organize Mexican laborers when they were ambushed by a posse. After one of the group was killed, they took two of the posse as hostages, and shot one who fought them in his effort to escape. The two most prominent members of the group — Charles Cline and Jesus M. Rangel — were members of Ricardo Flores Magon's Liberal Party, and were also reportedly traveling to Mexico to take part in the Mexican Revolution.

The present pamphlet presents the defendants as conscientious labor organizers, "trying to teach labor its rights and...organize the Mexican unskilled laborers who as underbidders are a menace to the standard of the American worker." The defendants "believe in the necessity for economic emancipation and taught that the workers should have what they produce." The work then includes biographical passages of Cline and Rangel, along with more details on the case. Cline is characterized as such an effective speaker and organizer that "he is regarded as a very dangerous character by the lumber barons of Louisiana and Texas." Upon discussing the notion that authorities in Texas are seeking the death penalty for Cline and Rangel, the author asks: "Will the workers of America allow the master class to pick off their most valuable men, one by one? Let a million voices of labor answer no!" The brochure was issued by the Rangel-Cline Defense Committee, which prints a call to action on the final page, along with various endorsements, including that of Eugene V. Debs. The work ends with an optimistic cry: "Things are coming our way and with YOUR HELP, pulling all together, we will WIN THIS BATTLE!" Cline and Rangel were each given 99 years in prison and most of the other defendants were put in jail for at least ten years, whether or not they had anything to do with the crime. The case is widely regarded as a miscarriage of justice motivated by business interests in Texas with an absolute dependence on cheap, and unorganized, labor.

\$500

On the Border at Ruidosa, Texas

57. [Texas]: [Mexican Border War]: *[Vernacular Photograph Album Kept by D. Watson of the 8th United States Cavalry During the Texas Border War]*. [Various locations in Texas: 1917-1918]. Fifteen leaves, illustrated with fifty-five mounted photographs, and a few ephemeral clippings identifying locations. Oblong octavo. Contemporary black cloth, string-tied. Light soiling to covers. Minor wear to some photographs, but overall a handsome selection. Very good. Item #2322

A unique collection of vernacular photographs collected by a soldier in the 8th U.S. Cavalry identified simply as D. Watson, serving in southwest Texas during the Mexican Border War. The first two pictures emanate from Quartermaster Training Camp in Jacksonville, Florida. This is followed by one photo from Barron Field in Everman, Texas. The remaining photographs document Watson's time in Ruidosa, Texas, an unincorporated Texas-Mexico border town in Presidio County, about a hundred miles from Terlingua. Here, Watson includes photographs of himself and other soldiers and their horses posed in front of old stone structures, in orange groves, amongst canyons, in front of an automobile, and more, with images of Mexican adobes, a wagon advertising an "electric light company," the cavalry preparing their horses, scenes of the wilds of southwest Texas, and the E.H. Carlton company store. E.H. Carlton was also a principal in the Carlton Van Loan Company, an oil speculation firm active in the 1920s. An eclectic and intriguing selection of Texas-Mexico border images from an important period in history.

\$1350

Army Life on the Texas Border and Later Family Life Farther West

58. [Texas]: [Military]: *[Vernacular Family Photograph Album Featuring Numerous Images of Troops and Military Life During the Early-20th Century Border War in Texas and New Mexico]*. [Various locations including Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico: 1905-1920]. [40] leaves, illustrated with 256 black-and-white, sepia-toned images, cyanotypes, real photo postcards, cabinet cards, and other photographic formats, both studio-produced and vernacular, ranging from 1.75 x 2.75 inches to 8.5 x 6.5 inches, pasted in or mounted in corners, many with manuscript captions. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth photograph album, string-tied. Modest edge wear and dust-soiling to the album. A few leaves detached, two leaves cut in half, one leaf partially torn costing part of a caption, minor wear to some photos, but overall a very nice group. Very good. Item #2600

A fascinating collection of photographs likely compiled by a soldier identified only as "Jack," possibly a member of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between 1905 and 1920. Many of the images emanate from military camps in Texas and New Mexico during the time of the Mexican Revolution and the border war activities such as the Punitive Expedition, with some of the captions identifying the soldiers as members of various engineering companies. The military images are interspersed throughout the first two-thirds of the album and include the compiler and his tent at Mescalero, army tents at a camp in the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico, the Rio Grande and Mt. Franklin at El Paso, numerous images at Camp Stewart, at least one at Camp Baker, various members of the Army cavalry, a tank-like vehicle in El Paso, an Army aeroplane on the New Mexico border, and more. One of the more interesting but culturally-insensitive images is a shot of the compiler and four of his Army buddies posed for the camera, with the caption reading, "An Englishman, Scotchman, Wap, Jew and Irishman."

There is also a wealth of non-military imagery, comprised of photographic portraits of family members and friends, trips to California and Colorado (including Insmont, Platte Canyon, the Platte River, and Cripple Creek), with scenes of fishing and playing sports. Some of the most interesting images document a train wreck at Platte Canyon. Others show western missions, Native American teepees, and other rural western settings. The rear of the album contains several large studio cabinet card images and a handful of later photographs of the soldier-compiler. Most of the studio portraits, some featuring the compiler, carry Pennsylvania studio marks, from where the compiler likely hailed.

A unique photographic record of Army service along the Texas border, with numerous additional images of the Far West.

\$750

Rare Texas Land and Oil Map

59. [Texas]: [Oil]: *Map of Reeves County Texas*. Fort Worth: Logan Map Company, [ca. 1930s]. Folded map, 23 x 17.75 inches. Old folds, minor wear, a few closed tears along folds repaired with tape on verso, bottom left marginal section a bit munched up. Good condition. Item #13064

A scarce and detailed plat map for Reeves County, Texas, in the crook of West Texas between Fort Stockton and New Mexico. This gridded county map provides numerous details on land ownership, oil leases, railroad lands, and other claims; a number of the major oil companies, including Humble, Texas, California, Marland, and Atlantic were active in the county at this time. A key is printed in the margin locating various types of oil and gas wells. The middle portion of the map is overprinted in large red letters, "Elliot & Waldron Title Companies," who provided information to prospective land buyers in Reeves and several surrounding West Texas counties at this time.

"In the early 1920s Pecos became the focus of Delaware Basin oil exploration and received substantial publicity, though little oil and gas were found in paying quantities. By 1930, however, oil excitement had brought a larger and more diversified population to the county" -- *Handbook of Texas* online. We find records for about twenty Logan Map Company maps, all recorded in single copies.

\$850

The Inventor of the Cowboy Hat

60. [Trade Card]: John B. Stetson & Company: Centennial Exhibition. John B. Stetson & Co. Manufacturers & Modelers of Fine Fur Hats... [caption title]. [Philadelphia: 1876]. Chromolithographed trade card, 3 x 6.5 inches. Minor wear, paper and adhesive remnants on verso from removal from scrapbook or similar album. Overall very good. Item #13129

A bright and colorful trade card advertising one of Philadelphia's most successful businesses at the time of the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in that city. John B. Stetson (1830-1906) was the son of a successful New Jersey hatter. After being diagnosed with tuberculosis, and told he didn't have long to live, Stetson traveled west to Colorado for the dry mountain air. Near Pike's Peak, sometime in the early 1860s, Stetson invented the cowboy hat -- lightweight, wide-brimmed, waterproof, and made out of animal felt (usually beaver or rabbit skins). Because it sat easily atop the head, offered good protection from the sun, could be used to fan the flames of open-air fires, and could even carry water, Stetson's "Boss of the Plains" style became the most popular hat in the American West. Stetson returned to Philadelphia in 1865 and set up a factory that would turn out millions of hats in the next century and a half. The present trade card emanates from the 1876 Centennial Exhibition celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence. An illustration of two women and three men show them all wearing Stetson's trademark hats; his address at the time was 1748 to 1754 North 4th Street; his factory would eventually grow to encompass over nine acres and produce over two million hats a year. By 1886, Stetson was the most prolific hat maker in the world.

\$550

Funding the Suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion

61. [Whiskey Rebellion]: [Washington, George]: [Randolph, Edmund]: Third Congress of the United States...An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Establishment for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Five; And for the Expenses of the Militia Lately Called Into the Service of the United States [caption title]. Philadelphia: 1795. Broadside, 12 x 8 inches. Minor wear, light toning, tipped to stub on verso along left edge. Very good plus. Item #13034

A rare Act passed by the Third Congress appropriating funds for the military, and in particular, those troops sent to Western Pennsylvania to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. The Act stipulates specifically how much money is being appropriated to the militias of each state for "pay, subsistence, and forage" in "their late expedition to the western counties of Pennsylvania." Additional expenditures are approved for "artificers and drivers of ordnance," the Virginia cavalry, clothing, "camp-equipage," "hospital stores," and other departments within the various militias. The second section of the Act provides up to half a million dollars "towards defraying the expense of the military establishment," and the third section defines how Congress is going to pay for all of the above.

George Washington's presidential message of November 22, 1792 advocated a tax on distilled spirits, and Alexander Hamilton was a strong proponent of the whiskey excise tax, which was part of his overall plan for putting the federal government on a sound fiscal basis. As with many of his other proposals, it aroused bitter opposition in some quarters. Some objected that it laid federal taxes which properly belong to the states, while frontier representatives considered themselves singled out for an onerous tax. The impact of the whiskey revenue took several years to take full effect while the system of collectors was installed. Growing resistance to the tax continued to develop through the summer of 1794, when the Whiskey Rebellion really began. Congress repealed the excise tax on distilled spirits in March 1797, effectively ending the cause of the revolt.

"Approved, thirty first Decr. 1794" and signed in print by Speaker of the House Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Vice President John Adams, and President George Washington. Two states of this imprint are noted. One, Evans 29689, includes a statement of deposition: "Deposited among the rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State. Secretary of State," and is signed by Secretary of State Edmund Randolph. The other, Bristol B9365, is without this statement. This is the latter. NAIP locates four copies in all, but does not distinguish between the two states. Rare in either format.

BRISTOL B9365. NAIP w010750.

\$3500