



THE JOE FAY COMPANY

RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA

IF I WERE EXHIBITING AT RBMS: JUNE 2026

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EACH HEADLINE BELOW HYPERLINKED TO ONLINE LISTINGS WITH INFORMATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

[“I was introduced to a number of our A.S. Slavery friends.”](#)

1. [Abolition]: [Pennsylvania]: Richards, Elias: [Autograph Letter, Signed, by Abolitionist Elias Richards, to His Abolitionist Wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards in Weymouth, Massachusetts, Describing Pittsburgh and Mentioning an Early Abolitionist Meeting in the City]. Pittsburgh, Pa. August 2, 1838. [2]pp., on a single folded sheet, integral blank addressed on verso. Original mailing folds, somewhat tender along fold lines, a small panel of integral blank chipped away along fold lines, short tear and small area of loss from removed wax seal to first leaf costing or affecting a few words, top edge bumped. Good. Item #4237

An informative manuscript letter written by a notable abolitionist during his travels through Pittsburgh in the summer of 1838. Elias Richards (1802-1887) writes from the United States Hotel to his wife Elizabeth Hunt Richards (1804-1892) in Massachusetts while on a trip intending to locate a place he could settle in business. Both Elias and Elizabeth Richards were prominent abolitionists based in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Richards details his travel from Philadelphia through Pennsylvania, mentioning several towns on the road to Pittsburgh. Richards then provides a description of the Steel City: “This is a very busy city, situated on a point of land, between the Monongahela & Allegheny Rivers. I think this is a good place for business, everything seems to be lively, except the Steam Boats, the River being low they cannot run.”

Richards then relates his notable activities of the day before: “I called on W.H. Burleigh, yesterday. He invited me to attend an A.S. Slavery meeting at 3 o’clock P.M. which I did. I was introduced to a number of our A.S. Slavery friends. We had a very good meeting indeed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hillin, McLeod, & Burleigh. It seemed almost as if I were at home, being in company with these noble spirits. They seem like old acquaintances.”

William Henry Burleigh was a Connecticut-based journalist, editor, women’s rights and peace activist, Unitarian, and also prominent abolitionist. At the time of the present letter, Burleigh was serving as editor of the *Pittsburgh Temperance Banner*, which afterwards became the *Christian Witness*, the official periodical of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. Richards ends his letter with his indecision on Pittsburgh as a place to center his commercial activities (he was a cobbler and leatherworker by trade), a report of his good health, and well wishes for his wife and children back home. Manuscript material from Elias Richards appears to be quite uncommon, especially mentioning other important abolitionists working in places such as Pittsburgh as early as the 1830s.

\$650

Black History by a Black Author, Illustrated by a Black Artist

2. [African Americana]: Rogers, J.A.: *Your History from the Beginning of Time to the Present*. Pittsburgh: The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Co., 1940. [96]pp. Quarto. Original orange wrappers, printed and illustrated in black and red. Minor edge wear, creasing, and dust soiling to wrappers, spine ends a bit chipped. Previous owner's signature on front wrapper. Minor foxing, mainly to the last several leaves, and light toning, but mostly clean internally. Very good condition. Item #13054

A rare work of African American graphic history, containing illustrated biographical vignettes for hundreds of Black historical figures, all written by a Black historian, and illustrated by a notable Black artist. The vignettes were authored by Joel Augustus Rogers (1880-1966), a pioneering Jamaican-American historian and journalist whose weekly columns and illustrated features in the *Pittsburgh Courier* were instrumental in documenting and popularizing Black history to a mass audience. Rogers's textual histories in the present work highlight the (generally unheralded) accomplishments of African Americans over the centuries, with numerous well-known notables featured as well, such as Benjamin Banneker, Harriet Tubman, Alain Locke, Nat Turner, Blind Tom, Ignatius Sancho, and Sojourner Truth. There are also several entries for white figures notable in African American history, sometimes not for good reasons; i.e., P.T. Barnum is included in order to point out his employment of blackface minstrel performers. Al Jolson is included for the same reason. George Washington is featured in a patriotic story about the night he shared his warm bed with Timothy Pickering's servant, Primus Hall.

The artist for the present stories was George L. Lee (1906-1999), described in another publication of his as a "well-known race artist of Chicago" who was "the creator of 'Interesting People,' a picture story that is published weekly by many Negro newspapers throughout the nation." Oddly, Lee is only credited here through the signatures in his artwork, and not separately, as Rogers is on the cover and in the Foreword. Still, the present work stands as a compendium of both Rogers' and Lee's early work on a regular column titled "Your History," which appeared in the *Courier* between 1934 and 1971. According to the Foreword, "Each of these pages has appeared in The Pittsburgh Courier over a period of years and is here reproduced as it appeared." This copy sports the ownership signature of Lulu Bell Boswell (later Ridley), a nurse graduate of Wilberforce University whose husband Granville Senior Ridley, a Tuskegee graduate, was an electrical worker at the Tuskegee Army Flying School (see the *Pittsburgh Courier* for July 24, 1943, for the couple's wedding announcement). Also of interest, both sides of the rear wrapper contain advertisements for the *Pittsburgh Courier*, with a photograph of the company's modern printing plant, a description of their printing equipment, and a description of the newspaper as "owned by Negroes and operated by Negroes."

The present work is the first of two anthologies of "Your History" and was not sold separately. It was given away only to current or new subscribers of the *Courier*, which likely explains its small survival rate. OCLC records just seven institutional holdings, at Yale, Howard, Atlanta University, Emory, Louisville Free Public Library, the Heinz History Center, and Penn State.

\$4250

Very Rare African American Work of "Race Uplift"

3. [African Americana]: Somerville, C.C.: *The Colored Boy* [wrapper title]. [N.p., likely Portsmouth, Va. ca. 1929]. [5],25pp. Original pictorial wrappers with photographic portrait of the author as a young man on front wrapper, stapled. Substantial toning and some dust-soiling and pencil math markings to wrappers, moderate chip to bottom corner of rear wrapper. Internally quite clean. Overall about very good. Item #13083

An exceedingly rare work of African American uplift published at the outset of the Great Depression by a notable Virginia preacher. Dr. C.C. Somerville was an active and in-demand traveling preacher based in Portsmouth, Virginia. However, according to contemporary newspaper records, Somerville preached up and down the eastern seaboard from North Carolina to Connecticut in the 1920s and '30s. In his "Publisher's Note" in the present pamphlet, Somerville indicates the work is the "third edition of this brochure," but such a claim might be hyperbole. The work opens with a

small contemporary portrait of the author, followed by his note, then a dedication, two pages of testimonials, and then the main text of the work. Somerville dedicates the work “for hope and inspiration of the colored youth who erstwhile has been held down with many a handicap, but who has the right and ability to rise when shown the way, and who will some day come into his own.” The testimonials come from four pastors from Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Massachusetts, plus the newspaper office of the *Newark Herald*. One pastor commends it “to anyone who is interested in the race uplift.”

The main text begins with a musing on the “circumstances” of “the colored boy” in history, that “he is born in and surrounded with poverty...sees much to discourage and very little to encourage” and so forth. “But,” says Somerville, “the youth must take for his cue that the things worth having must be won by effort and that much of the opposition he meets must be made stepping stones by which he must rise.” Somerville’s text continues in much the same vein, with sections titled, “Use to Which He Should Apply His Talents,” “,” “What Have We A Right to Expect of Him?,” and “Some Specimens,” being a series of short biographical notes on various African American figures of the day. Towards the end of the work, Somerville includes as an Addenda the text of a report from the Commission on Interracial Co-operation titled, “America’s Obligation to the Negro” which includes sections on “Popular Fallacies About Race Relations” and “What Does the Negro Want?” The pamphlet concludes here, with the sentence, “In short, the Negro asks no special privileges, but simply even-handed justice and a fair chance in the struggle for existence.” Being a man of God, Somerville’s narrative is naturally tinged with religion, but he also widens out his thoughts on the history and social situation faced by African Americans.

A very rare work. No copies are reported in OCLC, but we found two holdings through online searches, at the Maryland State Archives (also a stated “third edition”) and the Atlanta University Center’s Robert Woodruff Library.

\$2250

Encouraging Black Patronage of the Library

4. [African Americana]: [American Library Association]: *Get a Head Start at the Library...* [caption title].

[N.p.]: American Library Association / Padgett & Walsh, 1985. Two color-printed, photographically-illustrated posters, each 34 x 22 inches. Minor edge and surface wear, one poster with two small gouges at center of the image area. A vibrant pair. Very good. Item #3937

A pair of promotional posters advertising the American Library Association’s 1985 campaign to “Get a head start at The Library.” Each poster is emblazoned with that title. One of the posters features a young African-American girl sitting on the ground, reading a book titled, *Making the Most of Your First Job* while leaning against her lemonade stand. The caption at the bottom says simply, “Read.” The credit along the left side of the poster notes the photograph was taken by Julie Melton. The second poster depicts champion boxer Sugar Ray Leonard reading *Hansel and Gretel* to his two sons, Ray, Jr. and Jarrell Leonard (the two small gouges in this poster occur in the area of Jarrell’s hair). This photograph was taken by George de Vincent. The caption at the bottom of this poster says, “Read together.” These posters are part of a long-standing promotional program by the American Library Association to encourage reading and visiting the local library. The 1985 campaign also included subjects such as Dan Marino and Lee Iacocca; these posters are among the few up to that time to feature African Americans.

\$650

Benefit Performance by Maya Angelou

5. [African Americana]: [Angelou, Maya]: *Maya Angelou Celebrates the Word In a Performance With Her Son, Oakland Poet Guy Johnson, and Poet Janice Mirikitani* [caption title]. [San Francisco: National Poetry Association (S.F.), 1995]. Small broadside, 8 x 11 inches, printed in brown and black on light tan paper. Light wear. Near fine. Item #13043

A small but striking broadside advertising a September 1995 performance by legendary poet Maya Angelou in Oakland. Angelou performed on this occasion with her son and fellow poet, Guy Johnson, as well as Bay-area poet and activist Janice Mirikitani. This performance was a benefit for the San Francisco chapter of the National Poetry Association and Project Open Hand. The poster features a likeness of Angelou at left, with informational text at right; the latter includes ticketing information, sponsors, and more. Sadly, all three of these literary figures have since passed away.

\$125

Rare Second Edition of Lucille E. Smith's Legendary Box of Recipe Cards

6. [African Americana]: [Cook Books]: [Texas]: Smith, Lucille E.: *Lucille's Treasure Chest of Fine Foods (Second Edition)* [caption title]. Fort Worth, Tx. 1945. 397 printed recipe cards, each measuring 4 x 6 inches, separated by nineteen sectional dividers containing a numbered list of recipes in each section, plus a blank divider at the end. Three preliminary cards contain a Preface, a list of "Abbreviations," and an "Acknowledgement." Lacking only one recipe card in the printed dividers (for Puff Pastry in the Pie section), but with twenty-four extra printed cards not accounted for in the sectional contents cards and perhaps carried over from the first edition. Housed in the original box of very sturdy cardboard covered in marbled paper, with title label mounted inside box top, as issued. Minor wear, rubbing, and a few small closed tears and abrasions. Small tape scar on front, perhaps from removed title label. A few sectional card tabs creased. Title card and recipe cards in generally excellent and clean condition, with price hand-corrected from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Overall a very good example of this rare culinary item. Item #13039

The exceedingly rare second edition of Lucille E. Smith's legendary box of recipe cards, produced in Fort Worth towards the end of the Second World War. On almost 400 cards, Smith details recipes for breads, cakes, egg dishes, meats, poultry, "meat substitutes," salads, pies, sandwiches, sauces, vegetables, "sea foods," and more, arranged by type inside the original box. The original label pasted on the inside of the box top contains the title, as well as a couple of paragraphs in which Smith details her background. The bottom is signed in type by Smith along with her address and the original price of \$3.50 (hand-corrected to \$3.75); the right side of the label contains a delightful photographic portrait of Smith herself. The title label and Preface card includes copyright dates of 1941 and 1945. On the Acknowledgement card, Smith touts various branded flours and meal, which "were used in testing these recipes with perfect results." Smith issued six editions of the present work, in 1941, 1945, 1947, 1960, 1969, and 1972, all of which are rare; the differences among these various editions is as yet unstudied.

Lucille Elizabeth Bishop Smith (1892-1985) has a well-earned and increasingly-well-documented role in Texas food history and in the history of African-American entrepreneurship. Along with Lena Richard, Helen T. Mahammitt, and a handful of others, she was a trailblazer in her independent and confident rise to professional status in the field of cookery, culinary knowledge, and teaching. After graduation from Huston-Tillotson University and marriage, she moved to Fort Worth and started a catering business. Throughout the years Lucille advocated for the urban poor and organized numerous fundraisers. She was honored with several awards including being named to the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Lucille's legacy continues to this day in the teaching of her work and culinary contributions in college courses. At her namesake restaurant in Houston, Lucille's, her great-grandson, the chef Chris Williams, continues cooking in her honor and also extends her legacy by performing civic work, such as the donating of meals during the Covid-16 pandemic. Interestingly, in early June 2020, Lucille's hosted George Floyd's family and then-candidate Joe Biden in a private dining room that doubles as a shrine to Smith.

"Lucille E. Smith lived productively, embracing a job that was one of the few trades considered 'appropriate' for a woman of color - perfecting her craft for more than forty years before the first edition of this compilation was assembled. During that time, she raised funds for service projects, fought to raise standards in slums, developed culinary vocational programs in Texas, conducted itinerant teacher-training classes, established the Commercial Cooking and Baking Department at Prairie View A&M University (a historically black college near Houston), compiled five manuals for the state Department of Industrial Education, served as food editor for *Sepia* magazine, and brought the first packaged Hot Roll Mix to market" - Toni Tipton-Martin, *The Jemima Code*, p.57.

OCLC records just three copies of this 1945 second edition, at Texas Woman's University, SMU, and Johns Hopkins.

\$3750

Early Test of Desegregation

7. [African Americana]: [Fellowship of Reconciliation]: [Congress of Racial Equality]: Houser, George, and Bayard Rustin: *We Challenged Jim Crow! A Report on the Journey of Reconciliation. April 9-23, 1947.* Newark, NJ: Libertarian Print Shop, 1947. 16pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Uniform toning throughout, head and tail of spine partially split, faint ink stamp to front wrapper, minor chipping to top edge of rear wrapper. Good plus. Item #13074

A scarce report issued in the aftermath of a brave and dangerous experiment by a group of eight African American men and eight white men from the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Congress of Racial Equality in the Jim Crow era. Over the course of two weeks in April 1947, these sixteen men, led by Bayard Rustin and George Houser, traveled through fifteen cities in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky to test the effects of the recent Supreme Court decision in *Morgan v. Virginia*, which essentially struck down segregated interstate travel on buses and trains. Following the introduction, which lays out the basics of their journey, most of the text is comprised of a daily "Account of the Test Trips" (documenting the difficulties faces in each city), an "Account of the Trials" which have resulted from the arrests made during the test trips, and "General Observations," basically lessons learned during the trip. The last few pages includes numbered lists of "Suggestions for Individual Action" and "Suggestions for Group Action," followed by informational passages on the FoC and CORE themselves.

\$850

Unrecorded African American Periodical With "Negro Motorists" Content

8. [African Americana]: [Pennsylvania]: *Beacon Forum. Vol. II, No. 16.* Pittsburgh: The Beacon Publishing Co., 1939. 24pp., likely mimeographed text. Quarto. Original green illustrated wrappers, stapled. Noticeable damp staining along top portion throughout, front wrapper stained, with some chipping along top edge costing some of decorative border but no text, top corner of rear wrapper chipped. Good condition only. Item #13057

A particularly interesting issue of an unrecorded Pittsburgh African American periodical, which bills itself as "America's Only Weekly Negro Magazine." This issue includes features, editorials, local gossip, stories on local politics, cooking and household help, church life, boxing, "Why Pennsylvania Needs a Negro National Guard," and more. Particularly interesting is "An Open Letter to Negro Motorists" on page 6. The letter emanates from the Fidelity Motor Club, a group of lawyers and businessmen who have "been giving serious thought to the problems of the Negro motorist." In essence, the Fidelity Motor Club is offering insurance coverage for African American drivers, "and such benefits for its members as are offered by other automobile clubs." The letter is signed by the secretary of Fidelity, Wister L. Lynch. An application form for the Fidelity Motor Club is printed on page 9. In addition to the text, several advertisements are printed on the wrappers, including Lee's Floral Shoppe, "Pittsburgh's Only Colored Florist." Hard to believe that no other copies of a 20th-century weekly magazine have survived, but we could not locate any records for this work in OCLC, auction history, the trade, or online.

\$850

“This statement is an important guide to all Black people as well as to the American working class -- black, white, and brown.”

9. [African Americana]: [Zedong, Mao]: Bay Area Revolutionary Union: *Victory to the Black People's Struggle!* San Francisco: [ca. 1970]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some sunning around the edges. Very good condition. Item #13024

An uncommon, and perhaps unrecorded, printing of Mao's statement on African American civil rights, promulgated within a larger leaflet from the Bay Area Revolutionary Union. The first page prints the title and an introductory passage about the statement, including four questions to guide the reader. The middle two pages print Mao's April 16, 1968 statement over a background portrait of him in red ink. The last page is a message from the Union focused on the present state of the relationship between the fascist "monopoly capitalists" and their police ("the paid servants of the Rockefellers, the Duponts, and the Fords") on one side and Black people, the Black Panther Party, and the American working class on the other, calling for a movement "against the bosses' entire system."

\$350

The First African-American-Owned Business School

10. [African-Americana]: [Education]: Cortez W. Peters Business School: *Evolution*. Washington, DC: Cortez W. Peters Business School, 1950. [60]pp. Original purple wrappers printed in silver. Some soiling and staining to covers, minor chipping and rubbing. Small unobtrusive stain to fore-edge of text, overall even toning. About very good. Item #5036

A seemingly-unrecorded yearbook from the Washington D.C. branch of the Cortez W. Peters Business School, the first African-American-owned business school in the United States. The co-educational school was founded in 1834 in the Nation's Capital, followed in the next few years by branches in Chicago and Baltimore. The founder, Cortez W. Peters, taught himself to type as a child and went on to become the first African-American champion of the World's Amateur Typing Contest. Peters' school was one of the first to teach typing to Black students while also offering instruction in shorthand and other clerical skills. The present yearbook begins with a message from Peters, which strikes a conciliatory tone in the wake of racial tensions that followed the conclusion of the Second World War: "We naturally resent discrimination, lack of opportunities, oppression...But on the other hand there are many other values to be considered which should make us tolerant and willing to work out these traditional handicaps generally." This is followed by messages from the dean and class president Eva Itene Brown, then portraits of students and faculty, a class history, a class prophecy, class will, class poem, and twelve pages of group photographs, including shots of the men's and women's basketball teams, the coronation ball, and images featuring students in the classroom. Many of the students, both men and women, have included words of advice or stated their personal goals, which are printed beside their portraits ("To be a good typist," "To be a stenographer," and so forth).

OCLC lists a single copy of three similar yearbooks, all under different titles, from other years and branches of the school (Washington D.C. and Chicago in 1948, and an undated yearbook from Baltimore), but not this particular year at the school's home base.

\$850

Unrecorded Arkansas Promotional

11. [Arkansas]: *Blytheville. In the Heart of the St. Francis Valley In the State of Arkansas*. Blytheville, AR: Press of the News for the Business Men's Club, [ca. 1912]. [16]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Photographically illustrated. Minor wear and toning to wrappers, ink ownership signature on front wrapper from local resident. Text block detached but clean. Very good overall. Item #13097

An unrecorded promotional for home seekers in northeastern Arkansas in the early 20th century. Blytheville was founded by Methodist clergyman Henry T. Blythe in 1879. The lumber industry brought sawmills and a rowdy crowd of settlers, as the area became known for its disreputable saloon culture in the 1880s and '90s. After clearing the land through the lumber industry, cotton became a thriving local commodity, encouraged by ongoing levee building and waterway management. The population grew significantly after the turn of the century. The text here contains numerous facts about the town, as well as promotional passages about the town's agriculture, roads, water supply, schools, and so forth. The text is profusely illustrated with photographs on just about every page showing the first Methodist Episcopal Church, numerous agricultural scenes (timber, alfalfa, cotton, corn, and strawberry harvesting), livestock, the local high school, and more. We were unable to locate any holdings in OCLC.

\$450

Production Materials for a John Howell Publication

12. [Book History]: [Howell, John]: [Collection of Original Materials Documenting John Howell's Publication of SKETCHES OF THE SIXTIES by Bret Harte and Mark Twain]. [San Francisco: ca. 1926]. Small collection of page proofs, typescript portions, and other production materials, plus a later letter transmitting the material to a collector. Some expected wear. Overall very good. Item #13096

An assortment of original production materials relating to the publication of *Sketches of the Sixties*, an assemblage of previously uncollected material written by Bret Harte and Mark Twain during their time together at *The Californian* in the 1860s. The work was published by San Francisco bookseller John Howell in 1926, with the title page designed by the legendary Edwin Grabhorn. The present archive includes corrected page proofs of various portions of the work, mainly the preliminary materials and Introduction in loose gatherings, with portions of a couple of later chapters, as well. There are also clippings of various portions of the book, such as the colophon. Some of the typewritten material, executed on legal-sized sheets, likely precedes the corrected page proofs, and includes portions of the contents pages (with numerous pencil corrections), parts of some of the sketches (carrying titles "Just Sixty Years Ago" and "Steamer Day"), and the Introduction (again with some notable pencil corrections). There are also a few proofs of illustrations.

John Howell originally sent the material to Mark Twain collector E.W. Evans, Jr. in Oil City, Pennsylvania, according to a letter dated December 15, 1934 included here. In "going over some papers," Howell thought Evans would like the material "as you have such a fine Mark Twain collection." Howell notes that the material "has no particular value but some of it may be of interest to you." We think it is of interest and some particular value, especially to California book collectors and fans of Howell and Grabhorn.

\$450

San Francisco's Mercantile Library in 1865

13. [California]: Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco: Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Mercantile Library Association of the City and County of San Francisco.... San Francisco: Printed by Charles F. Robbins and Company, 1865. 28pp. Gathered signatures, once stitched, now disbound. Minor edge wear, small chip to upper corner of title leaf, short closed tear and partial separation to one leaf, light toning and dust soiling. Overall still a very good copy. Item #13071

A rare work issued by the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco in 1865, providing its founding and governing documents along with a "Certificate of Re-Incorporation," current statistics, a list of current officers, and more. The pamphlet opens with the Certificate of Re-Incorporation, dated June 12, 1863, followed by the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order, Regulations of the Library, Regulations of Reading and Chess Rooms, a Table of Statistics (noting the library checked out over 40,000 volumes in 1864), and with a list of officers and ex-officers of the library. Similar works

were occasionally published by the association from 1853 onwards. The present work is an interesting, immediate postwar entry, with only three copies in OCLC, at the Bancroft, Boston Public, and the University of Minnesota.

\$450

[Detailing the Disaster of the First Battle of Bull Run and an Early Moment of African American Heroism](#)

14. [Civil War]: [Battle of Bull Run]: [Tillman, William]: *Daily Sentinel Extra...To-Day's Dispatches. The Latest. Union Forces Retreating. Union Loss 3,000.* [Indianapolis, IN]: July 22, 1861. Broadside, 16.75 x 8.5 inches, on newsprint, printed in three columns. Old folds, moderate foxing and toning, some creasing. Overall very good. Item #13110

An informative newspaper extra from Indianapolis printing recent dispatches about very early Civil War activity from Washington D.C., Kansas City, New York, and Baltimore, with some homefront news printed in most of the last column. The most notable news, printed in two separate dispatches "From Washington" on July 21 and 22, details the disastrous Union losses at the First Battle of Bull Run, also known to the Confederates as the First Battle of Manassas. The news begins: "Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington." The news gets worse from there, as the dispatch relates that "the carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful." The report of Bull Run, an event couched here as to "the intensest degree disastrous," comprises about half of the total space on the broadside, frantically recounting the loss of troops and armaments, the state of remaining supplies, the panic of the retreat, and the reinforcement of Washington following the retreat. Other war news is related from Kansas City (regarding the recent skirmish on July 18 at Harrisonville, Missouri), New York (noting the arrival of the schooner S.J. Waring (here identified incorrectly as the "Waiving")), and Baltimore (concerning the arrival of General Dix).

The news of the Waring's arrival in New York is particularly interesting for the heroic backstory of its recent capture and re-capture, described here: "She was captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis, on the night of the 16th. When fifty miles south of Charleston, the steward, Wm. Tolman, colored, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet, and the two others were released on promising to assist in working the vessel." "Wm. Tolman" was actually William Tillman, a free African American working on the Waring as a steward and cook. After capturing the ship, the Confederate prize crew of the Jeff. Davis told Tillman he was now southern property and he would be sold into slavery once the Waring landed in the South. Tillman and other passengers aboard the Waring hatched a plan to re-capture the Waring. Long story short, Tillman killed the captain, master, and first mate, and proclaimed himself master of the ship. His heroism was celebrated at the time and would later be recounted in William Wells Brown's *The Negro in the American Rebellion* (Boston, 1867). Some historians believe Tillman's heroism contributed to Gideon Welles' decision to open enlistment (though admittedly highly restrictive enlistment) for African American sailors in the U.S. Navy two months later, September 1861, a full year before Black soldiers could enlist in the Army.

\$850

[Extraordinary Description of the Battle of New Madrid in 1862](#)

15. [Civil War]: [Missouri]: [*Autograph Letter Signed, from Charles H. Bayles, 43rd Ohio Infantry, Detailing the Violence During the Battle of New Madrid*]. [Near New Madrid], Missouri: March 16, 1862. [4]pp., on patriotic stationery headed "The War for the Union" with a vignette of McClellan on horseback above his quote, "Stand by me, and I'll stand by you." Old folds, a few small tape repairs to folds, minor dust soiling. Overall about very good. Item #13109

An astounding battle content letter from Ohio Private Charles H. Bayles, describing a fierce altercation in Missouri early during the Civil War. Bayles enlisted on December 9, 1861 in Company H, 43rd Ohio Infantry for a term of three years. Private Bayles wrote this letter shortly after the Battle of New Madrid in March 1862. Here, he gives a stark summary of

the artillery duel on March 13 between Pope's army and the Confederate gunners at New Madrid, a duel that lasted most of the day. Meanwhile, Pope's infantry forces were slowly advancing their trenches in the normal pattern for a formal siege, slowly getting closer to the Confederate defensive lines. That night the Confederate defenders of New Madrid abandoned the town and withdrew to Island No. 10. A transcription of Bayles letter is as follows:

"I thought that I would write a few lines today. It is Sunday today. We had a fight at New Madrid the 13th of March. We placed our battery on a ridge about a half of a mile from their fort. Our troops entrenched all night of the 12th and early in the morning of the 13th, our battery commenced firing upon the enemy at day break. Our troops marched down at 2 o'clock at night. At morning it commenced. They commenced firing upon us. The firing was kept up all day long.

The firing was kept up from daylight till dark and then the firing ceased. Our infantry laid back a half a mile from our battery. The cannon balls struck all round us. We was in a small piece of woods. They steered at us. The cannon balls cut trees a foot through right in two. They threw shells at us and balls and canister shot. The ground was covered with cannon balls. Our Lieutenant-Colonel's horse was shot through the body with a piece of shell. The Lieutenant stood holding him by the halter. There was not one of our company hurt at all but the cannon balls whizzed through the air like thunder. They dropped on our right and on our left. A cannon ball struck one of the boys in the company to our right in the breast. It cut him in two. The firing ceased at night. Our company was sent out on picket at night. The next morning we calculated to go into them again but that same night they left the town. Everything was left. About 20 cannons was left in the fort. They had a strong fort.

They killed eight of our army and wounded 8. They cut part of their town down to get range on us. We threw shells into the fort. It is thought that we killed 2 or 3 hundred of the Secesh. They throwed them from the gunboats into the river as fast. We killed them. About one hundred was found in their entrenchments. They had some guns 12 feet long, besides four or five gunboats. I should thought that they would never left such a fort as that. I guess the war is about to a close."

A great content battle letter. Unfortunately his prediction of the imminent end of the war was very, very premature.

\$750

Promoting Immigration to Guatemala

16. [Immigration]: [Guatemala]: *Principales Medios de Fomentar la Inmigracion Estrangera*. Guatemala: Tipografia de, 1877. 18pp. Original blue wrappers printed in back, sewn. Minor soiling and edge wear. Very good. Item #13106

An unrecorded pamphlet printing two articles by noted lawyer Ignacio Gomez that first appeared in *La Sociedad Economica* in 1876, focused on the promotion of foreign immigration to Guatemala. The title literally translates to *Main Means of Promoting Foreign Immigration*. In addition to the main text, the work contains "Articulos Dedicados al Senor Ministro de Fomento Don Manuel M. Herrera." The author, Ignacio Gomez was a lawyer, professor, and economist. Here, in the first paragraph of the first article, he writes about the "extremely high importance of the question of foreign immigration" to assist with national prosperity, improvement, and development.

\$350

Scarce Jewish Immigrant's Guide

17. [Immigration]: [Judaica]: [New York]: Carr, John Foster: *Guide to the United States for the Jewish Immigrant. A Nearly Literal Translation of the Second Yiddish Edition*. New York: Immigrant Publication Society, 1916. 64pp. plus fifteen photographic plates, and two maps (printed on one sheet). Original light green wrappers printed in dark green. Ex-NYPL, with typical discard markings and library remnants. Spine reinforced on spine with cloth tape. Front cover partially

split. Presentation inscription from author on title page. Item #13078

Third edition of a scarce guide for Jewish immigrants entering the United States during the First World War. The work opens with a patriotic invitation, followed by specific regulations for entering the country, helpful groups within the country for immigrants, places to go for work, sources for learning English, attaining citizenship, and so forth. Other chapters cover subjects such as “Some Notes on Jews in Agriculture in the United States,” “The Money Used in the United States,” and “School and Other Educational Advantages in the United States.” One of the more impactful sections is the last, presenting “Special Advice to the Immigrant.” This section warns against swindlers, notaries, strange men with offers of marriage, mining companies, and others, encouraging immigrants to attain citizenship as soon as possible and to “Be proud of your race, your birth and your family, a Jew is all the better an American for being a good Jew.”

The text is illustrated with numerous photographs, with some showing immigrants in the process of naturalization, as well as shots of adults and children in various school classes, patriotic scenes, the Statue of Liberty, and so forth, with one image of schoolchildren repairing an American flag which is captioned, “Little Americans of Ancient Races Mending the Old Flag.” In addition, there are two folding maps of the United States affixed to the rear wrapper (one on each side of the same sheet), with one printed in English and the other in English and Yiddish. This appears to be the third and last edition of Carr’s work, after previous editions published in 1912 and 1913.

\$650

“To: All Staff Members Helping to Prepare Minidoka’s Overall History”

18. [Japanese American Internment]: [War Relocation Authority]: [Idaho]: Rawlings, W.E.: [Memoranda Containing Instructions for Final Reports on the Minidoka Internment Camp Following Its Closure]. Hunt, ID: November 1, 1945. 4pp., mimeographed text on tall folio sheets, stapled at top left. Old folds, light wear, two holes punched in top margin. Very good. Item #13044

An informative document written by W.E. Rawlings, the Project Director at the Minidoka Internment Camp in Idaho, providing guidelines, instructions, pointers, and so forth to staff members preparing final statistical, functional, and personal narrative reports. The camp closed a few days before this memo was written, and final reports were prepared to provide “outside groups, both public and private” about “the unique work of the WRA.” Rawlings’ advice here includes suggestions to refer back to monthly reports, consult the “evacuee newspaper ‘The Minidoka Irrigator,’” confer with longtime employees at the camp, and much more. He also suggests methods for addressing questions such as “If You Aren’t Sure Washington Will Understand About Mistakes,” “If You Are Unsure How Far to Go on Opinion in Personal Narratives,” “If You Wonder How ‘Personal’ Your Personal Narrative Should Be,” and so forth. Rawlings advises staff that reports need not be illustrated with photographs, or they should be kept to a minimum, given that the Denver Photo Unit was overworked at the present moment. In the end, Rawlings stipulates that reports should be “clear, reasonably complete, and factually correct.” A fairly sterile document considering the nature of the experiences on which the staff was reporting.

\$450

Handsome Photograph from a Japanese American Shutterfly in Wyoming

19. [Japanese Americana]: [Wyoming]: Nakaco, Frank Tamaki: [Mounted Albumen Photograph of a Building in Wyoming, Taken by a Noted Local Japanese-American Photographer]. Hanna, WY: Nakaco, [1912-1918]. Silver gelatin photograph, 6.5 x 8.25 inches, on a printed studio mount, 10 x 12 inches, with “Nakaco Hanna, Wyo.” blindstamped at bottom right. Very light wear. Near fine. Item #13049

An evocative photograph of a simple clapboard duplex and an outhouse standing amidst the desolation of the Wyoming

landscape. A poster for the Anderson Amusement Company is mounted in the front left window. The most interesting aspect of the image is the photographer, Frank Tamaki Nakaco (sometimes "Nakako," 1881-1967), who was born in Yamaguchi, Japan in 1881. Nakaco emigrated to the United States in the early-20th century and married in Omaha, Nebraska before moving to Hanna, Wyoming in 1912; he operated a studio in Hanna for six years before settling in Rock Springs, Wyoming in 1918. Most surviving photographs by Nakaco seem to be smaller studio portraits; this is a rare exterior shot by him, and of a substantial size.

\$550

Jewish Youth in Cuba

20. [Judaica]: [Cuba]: *Seccion de Jovenes del Centro Israelita de Cuba, Egido 504....Cambio de Impresiones de los Jovenes Hebreos Para Organizar la Forma en Que la Juventud Hebrea Tomara Parte en los Festejos a la Gran Nacion Norte-Americana en el Dia de Su Independencia el 4 de Julio...* [caption title]. Habana: 1943. Broadside, 8.75 x 6 inches. Minor toning, creasing and foxing, date stamp and pencil markings to upper corner, a few short closed edge tears. Very good. Item #4306

A rare Yiddish language broadside published in Havana, Cuba, announcing a meeting of Jewish youth to be held at the Centro Israelita de Cuba, a Jewish social and cultural center, on June 30, 1943. The broadside invites all the Jewish youth of Havana to the meeting, which was held to discuss plans for an upcoming Fourth of July celebration. The Jewish community of Havana grew throughout the 1920s and '30s as refugees from Eastern Europe settled there, fleeing persecution and unable to immigrate to the United States after passage of the restrictive Immigration Act of 1924. The Centro Israelita de Cuba was the center of Ashkenazi Jewish life in the city during this period. Jewish material from early-20th century Cuba is exceedingly rare in the market.

\$750

Early Portrait of an American Queer Icon by a Prominent English Lithographer

21. [LGBTQIA+]: [Cushman, Charlotte]: *Marvelous Portrait of Early American Stage Phenomenon Charlotte Cushman*. [London]: T.H. Maguire, 1846. Lithograph, 11.25 x 9 inches. Staining to corners from glue on verso, some surface wear and dust soiling, trimmed closely, just touching the flourish in the facsimile signature, paper remnants at corners on verso from previous mounting. Good plus. Item #13089

A rare portrait of the legendary and controversial American stage actress, Charlotte Cushman (1816-1876). Cushman was an international force on the stage, and considered the finest American actress of her age. She had an unusual ability in the 19th century to take on male as well as female roles, while also sporting a voice with a full contralto register. Cushman has become a modern queer icon based on her relationships with and faithful support of other women in her circle. At various times, she was engaged (sometimes openly) in romantic relationships with the artist Rosalie Sully, the writer Anne Hampton Brewster, actress and writer Matilda Hays, and sculptor Emma Stebbins. Cushman and Hays were publicly known as a couple and moved together to Rome in 1852, living in an American expatriate community of other queer artists and writers. Cushman returned to the United States in the 1860s and gave several more prominent stage performances, her last role being Lady Macbeth at the Globe Theatre in Boston in 1875. She died the next year of pneumonia.

In the present portrait, Cushman is seated, turned slightly to her right and looking directly at the viewer. Her right hand is resting on the arm of a chair, with her left holding an open tie at her chest. She is wearing a simple dress, her hair parted at the centre and tied back. Her facsimile signature is printed in the lower margin. At right, the lithographer T.H. Maguire has signed and dated the image in the stone. Thomas Herbert Maguire was a prominent artist and lithographer working in London in the mid-19th century. He specialized in portraits and genre scenes, and served as official lithographer to

Queen Victoria, exhibiting a portrait of her at the Royal Academy in 1855. Maguire's portrait of Cushman testifies to the prominence of the actress on the world stage. The portrait was likely executed during Cushman's time in London in 1845 and 1846, when she was performing in *Romeo and Juliet* with her sister Susan.

“With her forceful stage presence, powerful voice, and not inconsiderable height for the time period (a whole five feet six inches tall!), she dominated the stage on both sides of the Atlantic throughout her multi-decade career. Cushman never married and used this aspect of her life to portray herself in the media as a chaste ‘true woman’ who sacrificed her domestic life out of dedication to supporting her family and her art after the untimely death of her father (who had actually abandoned his family years before). This was a tactic meant to deflect concerns about the reputation of the theater for ‘immoral’ sexual behavior. In reality, Cushman, who was known to surround herself with a circle of female friends and admirers, had a number of romantic relationships with other women throughout her life. The wealth and fame that Cushman earned from her popularity on the stage allowed her a degree of freedom not available to most women of her time. She was known to sometimes don ‘masculine attire’ in public and lived as the head of a household of ‘emancipated women,’ which included several of the female romantic partners that she had throughout her life and a group of unmarried women artists and writers, whose careers she promoted and financially supported” - Bianca Scialabba, “*Miss Cushman Is a Very Dangerous Young Man*”: *The Meteoric Rise and Posthumous Erasure of a 19th Century Celebrity*, Newport Historical Society, June 24, 2024.

\$950

“Great Gay March ‘83. Pride. Joy. Freedom. Join Us! Strengthen Yourself!”

22. [LGBTQIA+]: [Mexico]: *Gran Marcha Gay ‘83. Orgullo Alegria Libertad ¡Unete! ¡Fortalecete!* [Mexico City: 1983]. Lithographic poster, 22.25 x 13.75 inches, printed in black, white, and yellow. Light overall wear and dust soiling. Very good plus. Rolled. Item #13101

A rare poster advertising the “Great Gay March” in Mexico City on June 25, 1983. The march was organized by the Colectivo Sol de la RED LHOCA (Lesbianas, Homosexuales, Organizaciones y Colectivos Autonomos), an important LGBTQIA+ organization, part of whose name was a pun on the word “Loco.” The poster features a few protesters carrying signs printed in a field of yellow and black, with relevant text about the march at top and bottom. The text at top translates roughly to “Great Gay March ‘83. Pride. Joy. Freedom. Join Us! Strengthen Yourself!” OCLC locates just a single institutional copy of this poster at Texas A&M University, whose catalogue note provides excellent background on the event:

“The gathering place was the ‘Monumento a los Niños Héroes’ who fought American invaders in 1847, on the ‘Plaza del Templo Mayor,’ a temple destroyed by Spanish invaders when Mexico City was Aztec Tenochtitlan. In 1978, a group called Frente Homosexual de Acción Revolucionaria (FHAR) started organizing marches affiliated with leftist movements like the Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions. The first demonstration for homosexual rights took place in 1979 which, like the marches in the United States, coincided with the anniversary of the Stonewall riots. FHAR was dissolved in 1981. This caused conflict during the 1983 Gran Marcha Gay, with the parade effectively splitting into two marches because of the political differences of the organizing groups. Both marches began at the Monument a los Niños Héroes; one march was organized in general support of civil and political rights for homosexuals. The other, organized by Red LHOCA (Red De Lesbianas Homosexuales Organizaciones Y Colectivos Autonomos), which primarily consisting of former FHAR members, included trans individuals and ended with a rally denouncing violence against people who were trans as well as calling for the end of government raids.”

An important visual relic of an important moment in the history of queer activism in Mexico.

\$500

Early Directory for the Radical Faeries

23. [LGBTQIA+]: [Radical Faeries]: *Fairie Directory Begun August, 1980 Spiritual Gathering of Radical Fairies* [cover title]. [Fairfax, CA: 1980]. [48]pp. Quarto. Original illustrated wrappers, stapled. Minor rubbing and dust-soiling to rear wrapper. Very good plus. Item #13042

An early directory for the members of the Radical Faeries, founded in 1979 by queer activists seeking alternative paths to spirituality, inclusivity, gender non-conformity, environmentalism, and more. The Faeries often meet in rural environments in order to escape the trappings of urban life and reconnect with nature. At first, the group comprised almost exclusively gay men, though the movement has grown to include all members of the LGBTQIA+ community. The present directory was compiled at one of the Faeries' earliest gatherings, at Denver, Colorado in August 1980. Most of the directory comprises a reprint of the directory's handwritten entries by each participant, including names, contact information, personal mantras or interests, and more. This is followed by a page of advertisements, an alphabetical index of names, a subject index, and a "Geographic & Hospitality Index," listing the participants by home state. The text is peppered with small photographs of participants at the Denver gathering. OCLC records just nine copies in institutions.

\$150

Rare 19th-Century Mexican Juvenile Magazine

24. [Mexico]: *La Enseñanza. Revista Americana De Instrucción Y Recreo Dedicada A La Juventud. Tomo Tercero.* Mexico City: Imprenta del Comercio, de Dublan y Compania, 1876. [4],681,[2]pp. Large folio. Contemporary quarter blue calf over marbled paper-covered boards, spine stamped in gilt. Some chipping to spine ends and along joints, moderate rubbing and edge wear. Light to moderate toning to text, one gathering bound out of order in October 1, 1874 issue. Overall very good condition. Item #13088

A rare Mexican juvenile magazine whose title translates to *Education: An American Magazine of Instruction and Recreation Dedicated to Youth*. Present here is the third and final collected volume, containing forty-three bi-monthly issues published between July 1, 1874 and April 1, 1876, all but the final issue numbering sixteen pages each. The work was also apparently printed in New York in Spanish, though the present issues emanate from Mexico City. The contents offer a wide variety of instructional material for youth, including articles on geography, archaeology, etymology, history, language, zoology, botany, and much more. Each issue also includes a lesson on the English language. The masthead of each issue prints a large engraved scene featuring several children studying in a classroom, and alongside some of the lessons are striking engravings, such as a full-page portrait of Samuel Morse, smaller engravings of botanical specimens, various scenes in nature, and so forth. An impressive production intended for the youth of Mexico in the late-19th century.

\$1250

Unusual Mexican Manuscript Cookbook with Recipes for Beauty Products, Too

25. [Mexico]: [Cook Books]: *Mora, Guadalupe: Recetas de Perfumeria. Recetas de Cocina* [manuscript title]. [Mexico: ca. 1930]. [20],[214]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary three-quarter black cloth over marbled paper-covered boards. Minor edge wear, a few small chips to boards. Internally clean. Very good plus. Item #13050

A wonderful manuscript Mexican cookbook, somewhat unusual for its inclusion of recipes for make-up, perfume, and other beauty products in the first twenty pages. These beauty products include crema de concha nacar, crema de limon, destilado de hamamelis, fruta verde perfume, polvo de ocre, talco de venecia, and so forth. The remainder of the work contains over 200 pages of food recipes for a variety of dishes, such as torta poblanas, chiles chipotles adobados, torta de elote, ternera trappe, sopes con chorizo, babareza de Durango, tacos de crema, empanada de sardina, pastel de cumpleaños, lomo de Maria Severa, ojos de Alcon, conejo estofado, pollo en salsa de nuez, and many more. The work is also notable because the author identifies herself on the manuscript title page, writing "Propiedad de Guadalupe Mora."

\$1500

Unrecorded Mexican Work on Improvement for Young Women

26. [Mexico]: [Women]: *El Libro de Oro de las Señoritas, o, Consejos Utiles de un Padre a su Hija, Escrito en Ingles por M* y Traducido por Juan B. Romero.*** Mexico City: Juan R. Navarro, 1851. 208pp. Contemporary Mexican green morocco, gilt borders to boards, spine stamped in gilt. Minor edge wear, some scuffing to boards, light soiling. Uneven toning to text, occasional minor staining. Overall very good. Item #13052

An apparently unrecorded book of manners supposedly translated from the English language by Juan B. Romero in Mexico in 1851. The title translates roughly to English as *The Golden Book for Young Ladies, or, Useful Advice from a Father to His Daughter*. We were unable to identify any English sources for this work, thereby providing either an excellent research opportunity for a bibliographer to identify its source or as a new and interesting original work for scholars of Mexican literature in the 19th century. The half title indicates the work is part of the Biblioteca de la Semana de las Señoritas; OCLC reports just three other works under this series title, all works of poetry. All of the works in the series were printed by Juan R. Navarro, who also published a women's magazine under a similar title, *La semana de las señoritas mexicanas*. Navarro's magazine was aimed at educating and informing women on cultural events, history, and science in response to the absence of formal schools. The present work presents an ideal of female behavior through advice from a helpful father figure. The chapters cover topics such as friendship, education, reading, manners, conversation, entertainment, interpersonal relationships, marriage, religious sentiments, humility, proper use of time, and more. Somewhat morbidly, the twentieth and final chapter advises young women on "prepararse para la muerte" ("preparing for death").

\$1750

No Copies in U.S. Libraries

27. [Mexico]: [Women]: Catalina del Amo, D. Severo: *La Mujer. Apuntes para un Libro por D. Severo Catalina.* Puebla: Imp. de N. Bassols dirigida por I. Boclar, 1868. 316,[2]pp. Contemporary light green cloth, gilt spine titles. Minor edge wear, light soiling to boards. Sam black ink signature to title page, last page of text, and Index leaf. Very good. Item #13053

The very rare first Mexican edition of a popular Spanish work authored by Don Severo Catalina del Amo (1832-1871), a Spanish professor of Hebrew studies who was admitted to the Royal Spanish Academy in 1861. In his "Notes for a Book" on "The Woman," Severo Catalina expounds on various aspects of the character of women in chapters on education, modesty, pride, "virtue and mysticism," love, marriage, maternity, widowhood, "the religious profession," charity, poverty, social gatherings, and more. The work opens with the 1858 prologue to the first Madrid edition, written by Ramon de Campoamor which begins with a question that seems to go to the heart of the work: "Is this book an apology for women, or a libel against the female sex?" A decade passed before the work appeared in Mexico, interesting for studying the transmission of popular Spanish works to Latin America in the latter half of the 19th century.

Early Spanish editions of *La Mujer* are rare, but this "Primera edicion Mexicana de la Tercera Espanola" is almost unheard of. OCLC reports just a single institutional copy, at the Daniel Cosío Villegas Library of El Colegio de México. This Puebla imprint is a somewhat shaky production, with numerous mistakes in the page numbers, but nonetheless interesting bibliographically.

\$1250

Unrecorded Periodicals from a Mexican Women's Scientific School

28. [Mexico]: [Women]: [Meteorology]: *Boletín Mensual del Observatorio Meteorológico de la Escuela Normal para Profesoras.* Mexico City: Imprenta de Ramon Cueva / Imprenta de Aguilar E. Hijos, 1896-1901. Sixteen issues, each issue between 4 and 8pp., some early issues with supplemental materials or experimental instructions laid in. Fourteen issues

with original illustrated wrappers. Minor fraying to some edges, light overall toning, some wrappers split along spine edge. Overall clean and in very good condition. Item #13047

An informative group of periodicals from a women's school for meteorology in turn-of-the-century Mexico City. The Normal School for Teachers of Mexico City was inaugurated at the end of 1890. The founding of normal schools was a decisive step in the development of Mexican education, since teaching in public schools meant adopting the government's educational programs and working in the designated facilities. This institutionalized the work of women teachers, who joined a professional association, received a salary, and acquired a new social status. The school's Observatorio Meteorológico was founded in 1895 by Luis G. León, meant solely for women. This observatory was one of several meteorological stations operating in Mexico at the end of the nineteenth century collaborating with the Central Meteorological Observatory of Mexico City. Its purpose was linked to the academic and scientific activities of the Normal School for Teachers, fostering the active participation of female students in meteorology.

The present work from the school's students and teachers stands as an outstanding Mexican science journal, of particular interest because its contents were written by women, highly unusual in Mexican science journals of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Each issue lists Luis G. León as the director but also lists four women as "Colaboracion" for the articles. By and large, these collaborators are different in each issue, resulting in due credit for about fifty women over the course of the issues present here. The subjects of the various articles naturally dovetail with meteorology, with passages on the effects of wind, seismology, barometric pressure, comets, thermometric scales, the "geography of storms," and so forth. There are also articles on deeper but related subjects such as photography through opaque objects, notable scientists, natural history, and more. The supplemental materials or experimental instructions laid into the earliest few issues here resemble unfolded proof sheets from pamphlets, and may have been printed as supplemental material for the school or really are parts of larger pamphlets printed for other purposes.

Apparently unrecorded, as far as we can tell.

\$2250

Massachusetts Woman at Santee

29. [Native American Education]: [Nebraska]: Leonard, Edith: *The Adventure of a Massachusetts State Normal School Graduate Among the 'Wild Indians' of Santee* [caption title]. [Santee, NE: ca. 1920]. 8pp., on a long single sheet, folded accordion style, illustrated with monotone photographs. Uniform toning, minor edge wear, short closed tear to bottom of first leaf. Very good. Item #13056

A rare pamphlet printing the "adventure" of a young Massachusetts woman named Edith Leonard while teaching at the Santee Normal Training School in Nebraska in the early-20th century. Straight away, Leonard describes her life at Santee as a "great experience," then proceeds to detail various aspects of the school, including the daily routine, the faculty and staff, the campus itself, various departments and their classes, and her own teaching experiences. Regarding the latter, she writes that "teaching the little ones was very pleasant indeed. Their sober brown faces and keen black eyes, and their shyness and reserve at first made them seem to me like wild little animals, cautious and watchful." She has even fewer kind words for the older students, and other controversial opinions regarding the school; she at one point claims that "one great source of happiness and development to the Indian women has been the church missionary work."

From clues in the text, Leonard taught at the school for many years, perhaps beginning as early as the 1890s, and writes the present work from some time after 1916, which is the latest date referenced in the text. As with most works produced at Santee, the present pamphlet carries a notice at the end indicating that "The printing of this leaflet is, for the most part, the work of Indian pupils at Santee..." The text is illustrated with over a dozen photographs featuring school buildings, officials, and students in the midst of class work in the cooking class, barn yard, and so forth. OCLC reports just four institutional copies, at Yale, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, the University of South Dakota, and the University of Nebraska at Kearney.

\$650

Italian Cardinal Studies Indigenous American Languages

30. [Native American Languages]: Teza, Emilio: *Saggi Inediti di Lingue Americane. Appunti Bibliografici*. Pisa: Dallas Tipografia Nistri, 1868. 91,[1]pp. Original printed wrappers. Minor chipping and partial separations along spine, light edge wear, ownership signature on front wrapper and ink inscription on front flyleaf. Very good. Item #13086

A scarce Italian work on indigenous American linguistics, one of only seventy copies printed “e non sono in commercio.” According to Pilling, the work was taken “From a manuscript of the Cardinal Mezzofanti, with an appendix.... The Notes, without the appendix, were first printed in the *Annali della Università di Pisa*, 1868, vol. 10. Mainly devoted to South American languages, but contains a brief discussion and a few examples of Algonkin and Iroquois.” The latter appear on pages 14-22 beginning with a passage headed, “Grammaire algonquine” and concluding with a discussion of Cardinal Mezzofanti’s experiences learning indigenous California dialects from a manuscript brought to Italy by Catholic missionaries. Mezzofanti was a hyperpolyglot who reportedly knew, or was at least conversant in, at least thirty-eight and perhaps as many as fifty languages. OCLC records just six institutional copies of the present work in the United States, at the Bancroft, Trinity College, Gordon College, the Newberry, Harvard, and Penn. The title translates roughly to *Unpublished Essays on American Language, with Bibliographical Notes*.

Pilau 331258. Pilling 3832. Leclerc 2091. Streit II:23.

\$1250

Eight Native American Songs

31. [Native American Music]: Humphrey, William Brewster: *North American Indian Folklore Music*. New York: The American Indian League, [1911]. 8pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear, short closed edge tear, some sunning to edges. Internally clean. Very good. Item #13095

A stated second edition of this rare work collecting eight Native American songs emanating from a variety of tribes. The lyrics have been translated into English from original songs from the Chippewa, Omaha, Arapaho, Navajo, and Ojibway. The work was prepared by Reverend William Brewster Humphrey, who provides an introduction which opens, “The discovery that the North American Indians had anything that could be classed as music is of very recent date, hardly more than thirty years ago. Only within the last two or three years have these songs attracted public attention, but now the demand for them is rapidly increasing. He provides additional background on the music and credits some notable musicologists for their work in collecting Native American songs. Humphrey also mentions that another pamphlet published by the American Indian League prints an address entitled *Indians Use of Song*, which “tells the stories of the songs and with them makes an interesting one hour program.” Some titles of the present songs include “Manitou Listens to Me,” “Song of the Leader,” “The Canoeist’s Love Song,” and “Death Song.” A rare work, though an exact institutional count of copies held is difficult given the only record in OCLC reports digital copies.

\$250

Uncommon Views of the New York State School for the Blind

32. [New York State School for the Blind]: Dustin, Nita Ford: *New York State School for the Blind...The School, Some Successful Graduates and Characteristic Activities* [manuscript caption title]. Batavia, NY: 1915-1917. [12] leaves, illustrated with nineteen original photographs, most accompanied by a manuscript caption in white pencil. Oblong quarto. Contemporary black cloth, string tied. Minor wear and soiling to boards. Title leaf and last leaf of album detached, minor wear to contents. Overall good plus condition. Item #13069

A small but impactful peek into the lives of the students at the New York State School for the Blind in the early 20th

century, compiled by Nita Ford Dustin, a long-serving teacher in the Literary Department at the school. Here, Dustin documents the school and its students through photographs of the campus, portraits of students engaged in theatrical productions, portraits of students on campus, and so forth. The preponderance of the album is comprised of student portraits noting the success of each person in their professional lives. For example, a young woman named Anne O'Neil is described as "Entirely self supporting as dictaphone operator in New York City." A young man in a track uniform on campus is noted as "now earning \$34 a week tuning in factory." A pair of portraits on one page feature "Two successful osteopaths of Dunkirk, N.Y. and Caro, Michigan." A unique and uncommon view of a school for the blind, mostly celebrating the students for achievements in careers following their time there.

\$850

[This Original Science Fiction Paperback Cover is HOT!](#)

33. [Original Art]: Brillhart, Ralph: [Original Cover Painting for a Seemingly Unproduced Science Fiction Novel, NOT IN OUR STARS]. New York: Monarch Books, [ca. 1964]. Gouache and tempera on art board, 19.5 x 14 inches, total board size 25.75 x 20 inches. With Monarch Books' printed label on verso. Minor edge wear and thumb-soiling to margins, publisher's registration marks framing the edges of the painting. Item #12920

A visually stunning original painting produced as cover art for a seemingly unpublished Monarch Books mass market paperback title in the 1960s. The artist, Ralph Brillhart (1924-2007), painted just over a dozen covers for Monarch in three years. Monarch itself lasted only eight years, publishing lurid pulp fiction and sci-fi between 1958 and 1965. The painting is composed of three creepy green-masked figures in a field of fire at left, next to a field of textured tempera in dark purple, all set above a tranquil scene of a futuristic midcentury home comprised of two clear glass bubbles, radio antennae, and a tall tower with red and white alternating stripes along the length of the pole. After an exhaustive search of the history of Monarch Books online, we simply could not find a record of this novel's publication.

\$650

[Candid Shots on the 1960 Presidential Campaign Trail](#)

34. [Presidents]: [Election of 1960]: *Election 1960* [cover title]. [Various locations in and around Chicago, Il. likely early November, 1960]. Title leaf, plus [25] leaves, illustrated with forty-seven silver gelatin photographs, pasted one per leaf or page, all about 5.5 x 7.5 inches, plus five loose images (two duplicates and three other images not pasted in). Square quarto. Contemporary tan cloth custom photograph album, metal-hinged spine, front cover printed with title reading, "ELECTION 1960." Minor wear and soiling to album. Light occasional thumb-soiling to album leaves, ownership signature reading, "G. Robert Hillman" on title leaf. Photographs in excellent condition. Very good plus. Item #4337

An utterly charming vernacular photograph album assembled during the seminal Presidential Election of 1960, one of the closest presidential elections in United States history, which pitted Vice President Richard Nixon against the junior Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy. The album features about fifty original photographs on the campaign trail in Illinois, beginning with about a dozen-and-a-half images of Richard Nixon and his local supporters. The photographs capture various angles of Nixon during his stump speech, a young boy waving an "I'm for Nixon" handmade sign, another young boy with a Nixon button on his coat, crowd scenes, a large campaign sign for Nixon-Lodge outside a local store, and more. One image featuring a mixed crowd of Nixon and Kennedy supporters transitions into the next section of photographs, which concentrates on JFK's campaign. The first image in this section is a closeup of a "Kennedy for President" hat, followed by four images of JFK's campaign manager Robert Kennedy making a speech, three images of Eleanor Roosevelt stumping for Kennedy, five images of Lyndon Johnson and his airplane, numerous shots of Kennedy supporters, and crowd shots outside Chicago Blackhawks stadium. The photographs then feature the inside of Chicago Auditorium, where the first three images depict John F. Kennedy - the first shaking hands with Chicago's longtime Mayor Richard Daley and two during his speech (likely his speech of November 4, 1960 - just four days before Election Day). The final three images show supporters of both candidates.

The 1960 United States Presidential Election was a watershed moment for the campaign politics of the country. Senator Kennedy won the election with a clear Electoral College margin of 303 to 219. However, Vice President Nixon won three more states than Kennedy, and lost the popular vote only by about 110,000 votes out of more than 68 million votes cast. The election set the course for most of the remainder of the 1960s, but left Nixon soured and suspicious that the election had been stolen from him - a feeling he never let go, and one with ominous echoes today. As indicated in the present album, the 1960 presidential election was passionate on both sides, with each candidate drawing large, enthusiastic crowds for their appearances.

The signature on the title leaf of the present album likely identifies the compiler. G. Robert Hillman is a Senior Editor for Politico. Hillman was born in Peoria and grew up on a farm near Flanagan, Illinois, about a hundred miles from Chicago. He went to college at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and began his career at Chicago Today and the Chicago Sun-Times. Hillman would have been in middle school during the 1960 election campaign, not too precocious for a young man obsessed with politics, especially during one of the most heated and media-intensive campaigns of the 20th century.

\$950

Buying a Slave in Civil War-Era Florida

35. [Slavery]: [Florida]: [Manuscript Receipt Documenting the Sale of a Young Slave in Florida During the Civil War]. Quincy, FL: January 1, 1864. [1]p. of manuscript, docketed on verso. Old crease, minor staining. Very good. Item #13103

A short but impactful and somewhat unusual document memorializing the inheritance of a young slave named “Anderson aged about twenty years” from a Florida estate in the penultimate year of the Civil War. Anderson was formerly owned by Daniel Love of Gadsden County, and is here inherited by “John Shaw for Margaret E. Shaw” by Love’s executor (and likely brother) Edward Love. The document is dated New Year’s Day, 1864. An unusual occurrence of a Florida slave being transmitted to a woman through inheritance.

\$450

Sale of Maryland Slave Woman

36. [Slavery]: [Maryland]: [Women]: [Manuscript Document from 18th-Century Maryland, Recording the Sale of a Thirty-Year-Old Slave Woman Named Torry]. Frederick County, Md. March 7, 1788. [1]p., folio, docketed on verso. Old folds, short splits along a couple of fold lines, minor toning. About very good. Item #4111

An impactful manuscript document from the early national period in Maryland, formalizing the sale of a slave woman in Frederick County. The sale was made by Robertson Eastburn, whose family emigrated from England to Maryland in the early 18th century. The document reads, in part: “In consideration of the sum of forty six pounds in Gold and Silver to me in hand and paid by Frederic Strombol...I do hereby Acknowledge, have Bargain’d Sold and Delivered and by these presents doth Bargain Sell and Deliver Unto the said Frederic Strombol One Negro Woman named Torry about thirty years of age To Have and to hold the said Bargained Negro woman unto the said Frederic Strombol....”

Slavery in Maryland lasted over 200 years, from its beginnings in 1642 when the first Africans were brought as slaves to St. Mary’s City, to its end following the Civil War. In 1664, under the governorship of Charles Calvert, 3rd Baron Baltimore, the Assembly ruled that all enslaved people should be held in slavery for life, and that children of enslaved mothers should also be held to the same standard of law. 19th-century American slave sale documents are growing increasingly scarce in the market.

\$650

Mississippi Woman Buys Slave Family in 1842

37. [Slavery]: [Mississippi]: [Women]: [Manuscript Legal Document Formalizing the Sale of a Family of Five Enslaved Persons to Lois G. Adams of Mississippi]. Madison County, MS: November 12, 1842. [1]p. Old folds, minor foxing and toning. Very good. Item #13104

A somber document memorializing the sale of an entire slave family to a Mississippi woman in 1842. Here, local official Hugh A. Lawson documents Lois G. Adams's purchase of "the following named slaves to wit -- Paul & his wife Letsy and their three children Monroe Simon & Halsett Alford." The document seems to document the family's last name as "Alford," perhaps providing a better-than-usual opportunity for genealogical research into the family's descendants. Adams paid \$750 for five people. Also somewhat unusual, Lawson indicates the transaction occurred "by virtue of a purchase of said slaves at Sheriff sale."

\$550

Uncommon Slave Document

38. [Slavery]: [North Carolina]: Barnett, J.C.: [Letter from a Cotton Planter in North Carolina, Discussing the Use of Slaves as Collateral]. Roxboro, N.C. January 15, 1860. [2]pp. Wrinkled, previously folded. A few minor losses at folds, not affecting text. Two half-inch closed tears from edges. Light toning and foxing. Good. Item #5563

After arriving in Roxboro, North Carolina, in mid-January 1860, planter J.C. Barnett writes to his friend and business partner, a Colonel Henry, to complain about the tight money situation in the state, which has forced him essentially to pawn a slave in order to raise cash: "I found monetary matters distressingly stringent in the City, and was entirely unable to use the Graham bond at all. I had hoped to get it off at 8 per cent per annum but could not do it at double that amount, the consequence was that after making the last payment on my land which was due 1st Jan 61 with the 3 thousand dollar draft, [I] did not have enough left to pay expenses home and had to deposit a negro to get money to leave the city. So you can judge my situation." Furthermore, he has other unpaid debts that he hopes to settle with future cotton sales: "I gave R.H. Williams a draft for 93 dollars, also Messrs Lea & Cheatham of Louisville, one for 111 dollars, [and] owing to the circumstances just mentioned was unable to meet them. You will do me a favor, when you see these gentlemen to explain the reason. When you sell my cotton, after paying Mr. Batt and yourself the expenses, if there is a remainder please apply it to my Louisville and Williams debt. Also Mr. Gratiot has a claim of an hundred dollars. I will write to these gentlemen and tell to apply to you when you sell my cotton." Interesting detail on economic difficulties in the south just prior to the Civil War.

\$450

Unrecorded Promotional Plat Map and Business Directory of a Tiny South Dakota Town

39. [South Dakota]: [Canova Commercial Club]: Canova Commercial Club. Canova's Trade Territory [caption title]. Red Oak, IA: T.D.M. Co., 1929. Color-printed plat wall map, 26.5 x 30.25 inches, with metal strips at top and bottom edges, and two metal loops at top for hanging. Unevenly rolled, with several soft horizontal creases. Moderate foxing, a few small nicks, tiny puncture near middle-left portion of map. Overall very good. Item #13070

A striking color-printed plat map of Canova, South Dakota, and the surrounding towns, touting the area's "trade territory," and intended for display. Canova and each of the smaller towns are presented in highly-detailed plat maps, with each block noting from one to several landowners. Canova is at center, with each town shaded in a different color. A tinted photograph is printed at each of the four corners of the plat map, featuring Canova businesses, namely the Canova Hospital, the Security State Bank of Canova, the Canova Implement Company, and the Canova Creamery. A table near the bottom prints information on twenty local businesses who have sponsored the map's production. The tinted photographs and the table at bottom provide significant information on local businesses in Canova, tantamount to a

proto-business directory of a very small town in deeply rural South Dakota at the outset of the Great Depression.

The date attributed to the work comes from a small notice printed at the top, just beneath the title: "Names of property owners to February 1st, 1929." Near this notice is a credit, noting that the map was "Compiled and Drawn by H.H. Schueller in Canova." The Key to the map denotes railroads, gravel roads, county roads, schools, churches, and cemeteries. The map was produced by the Thomas D. Murphy Company in Red Oak, Iowa, specialist calendar printers who began operations in 1888. We could locate no other examples of this interesting Western commercial wall map anywhere.

\$850

[The First Major Engagement of the Spanish-American War](#)

40. [Spanish-American War]: [Philippines]: [Rear Admiral George Dewey]: *The Battle of Manila. Fought May 1st by Rear Admiral Dewey. Spanish Loss: 11 Ships, 150 Killed, 250 Wounded. American Loss: None* [caption title]. New York: Muller, Luchsinger & Co., 1898. Color chromolithograph, 16 x 20 inches, printed on thick, glossy paper. Corners a bit chipped, several short closed edge tears, minor surface wear. Image area still vibrant and clean. Very good overall. Item #13092

A striking and very rare lithograph capturing an important moment during the Spanish-American War, specifically the American Navy's assault on Manila Bay in the Philippines in 1898. In the present scene, three U.S. warships from the Asiatic Squadron in the left and middle, including Admiral Dewey's flagship the U.S.S. Olympia, fire their guns toward a few retreating ships flying the Spanish flag. A Spanish ship at middle right is almost completely sunken, with just a portion of the flag peaking above the water. The scene depicts the first major engagement of the Spanish-American War, a decisive victory for the American Navy that stands as one of the most lop-sided naval battles in history. During the course of the encounter, the Spanish Pacific Squadron was destroyed and effectively ended Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines. The bombardment was commanded by Rear Admiral George Dewey (1837-1917), whose head-and-shoulders portrait appears in the bottom left corner.

The work was accomplished by the New York firm of Muller, Luchsinger & Company, a prolific but still somewhat obscure producer of prints, lithographs, and chromolithographs in the latter-19th and early-20th centuries. OCLC records just two institutional copies, at the Library of Congress and the Clements Library. A dynamic and patriotic American naval scene picturing the United States Navy's obliteration of the Spanish Navy in Manila.

\$650

[Scarce Historical Photobook / Catalogue for a Chattanooga Photography Studio](#)

41. [Spanish-American War]: [Tennessee]: [Georgia]: *The "Boys" in Camp Thomas. Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia* [wrapper title]. Chattanooga, TN: Sidebottom & Kerr, 1898. [48]pp. Slim oblong octavo. Original orange-tan wrappers printed in black, stapled. Wrappers soiled, creased, and chipped, with contemporary ownership inscription on front wrapper. First and last leaves detached from text block, text block itself detached from wrappers. Good only. Item #13100

A scarce historical photobook that doubles as a catalogue for a Chattanooga photography studio at the outset of the Spanish-American War. Named after Union General George H. Thomas, Camp Thomas was a massive, temporary military training facility established at the Chickamauga Battlefield in Georgia during the Spanish-American War. The camp hosted up to 70,000 troops but became a national scandal after deadly disease outbreaks. The work features seventy total monotone photographs, from third-page to full-page, with brief printed captions and plate sizes, memorializing various scenes at Camp Thomas in 1898. The subjects of the photographs include military structures, scenes on the

training ground, soldiers from various state units in small and large groups, soldiers hosting local visitors, the large corral of horses at the camp, monuments inside the camp / national park, views of the natural scenery, and more. According to explanatory text on the inside front wrapper, “the main idea is to show by photograph such scenes of every day occurrence; routine work, both on and off duty, as will give nearest a correct idea of what the life of a soldier in camp is made of, or as you would see him, were you on the grounds in person.”

The rear wrapper reveals an additional motivation for the publication of the work in the form of instructions for ordering any of the photographs featured within. Such is the reasoning behind the plate sizes listed by each example. The Chattanooga studio, Sidebottom & Kerr, states that “Every Plate in this Book was made expressly for it, and having the negative, can furnish upon short notice, photograph of any plate.” The company offers to send the catalogue free of charge to anyone east of the Rocky Mountains. A scarce and unusual photobook that does double duty as a Tennessee photographic studio’s order book. OCLC reports just eight total institutional holdings.

\$650

Guatemalan American World Traveler

42. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]: Letona, J. Moises DeLeon: *Por Tierras Santas y Por Tierras Profanas... Impresiones de un Guatemalteco en su Viaje Aldredor del Mundo Durante los Anos de 1922 a 1924.* Los Angeles: Vincent Printing Co., [1926]. 350,[1]pp., plus one color plate. Illustrated with photographs throughout. Original maroon limp cloth decoratively stamped in dark green. Moderate wear and rubbing to boards. Hinges starting, staining to gutter of first several leaves. Good condition. Item #13075

A wide-ranging travel narrative by a Guatemalan American, published in Los Angeles during the Roaring Twenties. The author, Jose Moises DeLeon Letona, arrived in California in 1925, lived in Los Angeles, and worked as an accountant, according to his 1927 naturalization document. He was a member of the Science League of America, the American Insurance Union, and the Hispanic-American Alliance. Before he settled in California, Letona traipsed through the United States and then around the world, chronicling his experiences in the present work. The first three chapters cover Letona’s journey from Guatemala to New Orleans, his travels through the American northeast, a visit to Niagara Falls, and his border crossing into Canada. Then the book covers his travels throughout Europe, to the Holy Land, and to Egypt. Finally, in the course of his return, the author covers Cuba and Mexico.

Throughout, Letona provides his impressions of the societies he visits, listing statistics, describing social norms and family structures, and providing comparisons to his native Guatemala. A chapter towards the end is dedicated to comparisons of the various countries he visited. Letona wrote for a Central American audience, in order to expose his countrymen to the wider world and inspire within them dreams of travel. Letona writes in his introduction that “If all my countrymen who leave their native land and return to their homes put their own impressions on the pages of a book...[it] would not only give the sensation of things outside, but would also be a stimulus to induce the Central American to be less shy and seek in the lives of other peoples, means that adapt to his own life.” He adds in his conclusion that “One of the objectives of this book is to awaken in you the idea of traveling. You, the parents who have resources, send your sons and daughters to study, to work abroad.” The book is infused with patriotic sentiment for Guatemala, and includes a poetic ode to the country, as well as a color plate depicting the national bird, the Quetzal. The text is interspersed throughout with numerous photographs illustrating points of interest along Letona’s path of travel. A scarce work, with just a dozen copies reported in OCLC.

\$550

Early History of Cuba by a Cuban-Born Author

43. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]: [Cuba]: Pezuela, Don Jacobo de la: *Ensayo Historico de la Isla de Cuba....*

Nueva York: Imprenta Espanola de R. Rafael, 1842. viii,631pp. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled-paper boards, spine gilt. Moderate edge wear and rubbing to boards, front joint partially split. Free endpapers excised. Varying levels of toning and foxing throughout. About very good. Item #13073

A scarce historical work on Cuba by a Cuban-born, Spain-and-France-educated soldier and historian. Jacobo de la Pezuela (1812-1884) was born in Havana, went to school in Valladolid and Montpellier, then returned to Cuba in his thirties to serve at various army posts and also record the history of his native country. He published several works and later became a member of Spain's esteemed Real Academia de la Historia. In the present work, which translates to *Historical Essay on the Island of Cuba*, Pezuela begins at the beginning with Columbus's arrival on the island and continues to almost the present moment, concluding with an appraisal of the governorship of Miguel Tacon. In the last chapter, Pezuela also includes a section on "Negros emancipados" ("Emancipated Blacks"). A dense history of Cuba by a Cuban-born historian, published in Spanish in New York in 1842.

Sabin 61329.

\$550

Unrecorded 19th-Century Chicago Voting Guide

44. [Voting]: [Illinois]: *Home Guide for Voters. Wards 23-24* [wrapper title]. [Chicago: 1892]. [32]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor staining and soiling to wrappers. Light soiling to last few leaves, otherwise clean internally. Very good. Item #13077

An unrecorded voting guide / directory issued for Chicagoans in Wards 23 and 24 ahead of the 1892 elections. The work alternates between advertisements on the versos and information on voting procedures, polling places, regulations for illiterate voters, employer's liability, electioneering at the polls, and more, printed on the rectos. The latter few leaves include statistics on the U.S. population, a breakdown of the popular and electoral votes in the previous election in 1888, city populations, and information on local theaters, railway depots, express companies, and public parks. The 1892 election in Chicago occurred just one year before the famous 1893 Colombian Exposition. The advertisers here include an inordinate number of liquor stores, cigar dealers, and saloons. No copies in OCLC.

\$550

Unrecorded Western Americana

45. [Washington State]: Rogers, John Rankin: *Rogers' Envelope Series. No. 1. Free Land* [wrapper title]. [Portland, OR: Rogers Printing Co., 1896]. 16pp. Original printed wrappers, sewn. Toning to most of front wrapper, minor edge wear, old staining to rear wrapper. Small ink stamps dated "Dec 26 1896" to front cover and both sides of rear wrapper, two small pin holes throughout. About very good. Item #13076

The unrecorded first edition of a populist tract from Washington State Governor John Rankin Rogers during the first year of his governorship. The tract focuses on the concept of free land for every Anglo-Saxon American, beginning with a discussion of free land given to local Native Americans near Rogers' home in Puyallup, Washington and then asserting that "It would appear that white heads of families should be at least as well provided for as are Indians." Rogers also discusses access to land as it relates to poor people, U.S. homestead laws, the rights of citizens to the soil, and more. He even offers a Constitutional amendment stipulating that land should be free of taxation, offering it to state governments to adopt; Rogers states firmly that this is "a matter for the state and not the national government to consider."

We could locate no copies of this edition of Rogers' work. The cover title indicates it was the first in an "Envelope Series," but we could locate no other entries in the series. The work is known in an edition published the next year by the *Tacoma*

Morning Union under the revised title, *Free Land: The Remedy for Involuntary Poverty, Social Unrest, and the Woes of Labor*. A notice on the front wrapper indicates this pamphlet was “For Sale By the Author, Puyallup, Washington.” We surmised the printer and location from the notice on page 16 from the Rogers Printing Company in Portland, Oregon, and the date from the ink stamps on the work, dated the day after Christmas in 1896. The following is the relevant part of Rogers’ biography from the catalogue record of his papers at Washington State:

“In 1890, John R. Rogers moved to the state of Washington, where he settled in Puyallup and operated a drug store. Rogers also served as a leader of the Populist party in Washington. In 1895, he was elected to the state legislature as a Populist. While a lawmaker, Rogers drafted and secured passage of the ‘barefoot schoolboy bill.’ The new law made cities bear part of the expense of funding country schools, with the idea of giving equal educational opportunities to all children in the state. John R. Rogers was elected Washington’s one and only Populist governor in 1896. His victory was the product of a fusion of support among Populists, silver Republicans, and Bryan Democrats that pushed Rogers to a victory over his closest opponent, Republican P. B. Sullivan, by over 12,000 votes. As governor, Rogers continued to support state education reform. In addition, he promoted government efficiency and prison system reform. Throughout the 1890s, Rogers authored many volumes with populist themes.”

\$850

Extraordinary Vernacular Photographically Illustrated Western Travel Account

46. [Western Photographica]: [Travel]: [Railroads]: *Wanderlust* [caption title]. [Various locations in the American Southwest and West: 1923]. Two oblong folio photograph albums bound in brown pebbled leather, each titled in gilt on front cover, “WANDERLUST,” containing a total of 266 full-page vernacular and professional photographs. First albums: [146] leaves, illustrated with 128 full-page landscape photographs, each around 6 x 8 inches or slightly larger, and occasional manuscript or hand-fashioned sectional title pages and maps. Second volume: [148] leaves, illustrated with 138 photographs and occasional manuscript or hand-fashioned sectional title pages. All contents mounted one per page to recto of each leaf. Spines perished, but holding strong, boards worn, scuffed, and soiled. Contents noticeably curled, with minor to moderate dust-soiling throughout. A studio photograph of a young man is laid-in to the first album, likely the compiler of the albums but sadly unidentified. About very good. Item #5280

An elaborately-produced pair of vernacular photograph albums documenting an epic cross-country train excursion in 1923 by a well-to-do but anonymous traveler from New York, comprised of over 260 full-page photographs. The photographs are a mixture of silver gelatin images, printing out paper prints, handcolored photographs, and a handful of cyanotypes. Most of the images appear to be taken by the traveler en route, but some images may have been bought along the way. The images largely picture the landscape or architecture seen along the way, with a healthy number of images showing the railroad and the railcars themselves, with many images taken at train depots. The occasional manuscript sectional title pages denote the regions of travel, as the compiler moved west to California and then eventually back east towards home.

The first album begins with a manuscript title leaf quoting the text of Gerald Gould’s poem “Wanderlust,” supplemented by two small drawings and two thumbnail photographs. A map on the second leaf traces the voyage from New York, down through the American South and Southwest to California and back to New York through Arizona, Colorado, and the Midwest. Thereafter, the album is comprised mostly of full-page photographs grouped together by location, with anywhere from a few to several images per section. The first section in the first album shows the first major stop on the trip -- Washington, D.C. and Mount Vernon; this section contains photographs of the Capitol, the Lincoln Monument, other D.C. buildings, and several on the grounds of George Washington’s home at Mount Vernon. The album then includes sections featuring New Orleans (six photographs); the route between New Orleans and El Paso (five images, including the train depot at Langtry, Texas); El Paso (five shots featuring the city and street views); Juarez, Mexico (eight shots, mostly either street scenes or a bullfight); “Thru New Mexico and Arizona” (four images); The Apache Trail in Arizona (nineteen shots, mostly desert landscapes but with some buildings along the trail); and onward through the Carriso Gorge (seven photos) to California beginning at Coronado Beach (eight photographs). The remainder of the first album features California locations, namely San Diego (sixteen images, mostly missions); Pasadena (ten photos mostly

featuring gardens); Catalina Island (eight shots of the island scenery or the bay); Los Angeles (eight views in Santa Monica, Venice, and Ocean Park); and ending with fourteen images featuring missions and other notable structures in Santa Barbara.

The second volume picks up the excursion in Del Monte, California, featuring fifteen scenes in Carmel by the Sea and Monterey. The photographic journey of California then continues to Santa Cruz and the Big Trees (five shots); San Francisco (eleven views around the city and in the Japanese gardens); Mt. Tamalpais (a dozen shots of elevated vistas, big trees, and forests); Yosemite National Park (twenty park views); Mariposa Big Trees (seven shots); and ends with the Glenwood Mission Inn in Riverside (twenty-two images of the hotel grounds and other local scenery and missions around Riverside). The remainder of the album features photographs from the Grand Canyon in Arizona (twenty-six images, mostly landscapes but with a few featuring Native American ceremonies) and Colorado Springs (twenty landscapes and other views of the city, surrounding desert, Pikes Peak, and so forth). Concerned mostly with scenery of the American South, Southwest, and West Coast, the compiler did not see fit to record photographs of the remainder of his trip back home to New York. In addition to the information contained in the photographs here, the elaborate materiality (custom matching albums with matching gilt titles to the front board, handcrafted sectional title pages, the hand-drawn and traced map) and the nature of the organization of the albums (arranged in the order of travel from east to west and back east again) speaks volumes about the importance the compiler placed on the trip.

Substantially documented western travel albums are growing rare in the market, and the present example is one of the most carefully-assembled examples we have ever seen.

\$3000

[Militia Member Fighting the Whiskey Rebellion Fined for Selling Unlicensed Whiskey](#)

47. [Whiskey Rebellion]: Cable, Jacob: [*Autograph Document Signed from Jacob Cable, Whiskey Rebellion Militia Member, to Maryland Governor John Hoskins Stone, Asking for Relief from a Fine Imposed on Him for Selling Liquor Without a License*]. [N.p., likely Maryland]: January 20, 1795. [2]pp., with integral leaf addressed and docketed. Old mailing folds, minor unobtrusive chipping to edges, some old tape repairs, some toning. Margins of address leaf reinforced with later sheet. Overall good condition. Item #13033

A document of almost pure irony, in which a Maryland militia member who served for the government during the Whiskey Rebellion petitions the governor of Maryland for relief from a fine of 600 pounds of tobacco levied on him and his wife for...selling whiskey without a license. Apparently, during the time in which Cable “was drafted to go against the insurgents and during his absence,” Cable’s wife “sold liquor for the support of her family to wit 3 small children.” Upon his return from service, and during the January 1795 term of the Baltimore County court, Cable “was presented for selling liquors without license and was fined 600 lbs of Toba for said offence.” Here, Cable asks Governor Stone and the “Home Council” for forgiveness of the fine.

It worked. According to a note on the verso signed by three “Justices of Baltimore County Court,” they found “compassion” for Cable “in remitting the fine imposed as stated in the within Petition.” Though the central issue of the Whiskey Rebellion was the 1791 excise tax on whiskey, which angered farmers in western Pennsylvania enough to violently resist it, it is some level of irony that Cable asks for mercy from the court for selling liquor without a license incurred while he was fighting the farmers resisting the whiskey tax.

\$2250

[Abolitionist Tract Published by an Early Philadelphia Women’s Anti-Slavery Society](#)

48. [Women]: [Abolition]: [Philadelphia Ladies’ Anti-Slavery Society]: [Heyrick, Elizabeth]: *Immediate, Not Gradual Abolition; or, an Inquiry Into the Shortest, Safest, and Most Effectual Means of Getting Rid of West Indian*

Slavery. Philadelphia: Published by the Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. Printed by Merrihew and Gunn, 1836. 24pp. Disbound. Ex-Vermont State Library, with embossed blindstamp and remnants of shelf label on title page and small numbered ink stamp on first page of text. Remnants of original wrappers along outer gutters, mostly minor foxing throughout. Good. Item #4768

A rare Philadelphia edition of an early abolitionist tract by Elizabeth Heyrick, an English Quaker. The work was first published in Great Britain in 1824 and reprinted several times in both England and the United States. The present work is just the second edition published in Philadelphia and the only edition sponsored by the Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, which formed in 1833. The Philadelphia Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society was created in the same year as the American Anti-Slavery Society by a group of Pennsylvania women, both White and Black, including Lucretia Mott. The organization is credited with being among the first and only racially integrated abolitionist societies in antebellum America. Heyrick's work was essentially focused on immediate and total abolition at a time when most abolitionists hoped the end of the slave trade would result in a gradual end to the peculiar institution. Heyrick's central argument calls for a boycott of West Indian sugar as a way to force a faster end to "the hydra-headed monster of slavery."

Interestingly, the present work includes a one-page introduction not present in other editions, written expressly by someone in the PLASS. The introduction emphasized the impact of the work upon initial publication, noting that "it proved greatly advantageous to the cause of Emancipation in the British West Indies." It also claims the work was so influential to the general cause of abolition that it convinced no less than William Wilberforce "and other leading abolitionists" to transition as "gradualists" to those calling for an end to slavery "immediately." The conclusion of the introduction continues to praise the work's impact: "It is commended to the attentive, serious perusal of the reader, as the same principles and duties that apply to slavery in the West Indies are equally applicable to that which exists in the United States."

\$650

Unrecorded, Large-Format Clara Barton Lecture Broadside

49. [Women]: [Civil War]: Barton, Clara: *Y.M.L.A. Miss Clara Barton. This Celebrated Woman Will Deliver Her Famous Lecture, Work and Incidents of Army Life, Before the Young Mens' Literary Association at Morrison...* [caption title]. [Morrison, WI: ca. January 26, 1867]. Broadside, 26.75 x 20.25 inches, printed on thin paper. Old folds, some creasing, edges occasionally a bit frayed with a few small nicks or tears, a couple of minor losses along folds. Overall very good condition. Item #13090

A striking and seemingly unique surviving broadside advertising a January 26, 1867 lecture by Clara Barton entitled "War & Incidents of Army Life," part of a popular post-Civil War lecture series she delivered across the United States. Barton spent two years touring and recounting her battlefield experiences, which helped popularize her and fund her subsequent efforts to locate missing soldiers. The present lecture was delivered to the Young Men's Literary Association of Morrison, Wisconsin at the local Concert Hall. In addition to the bold title containing the relevant information on the lecture, and the information on obtaining tickets at the bottom, much of the lower portion of the broadside prints several laudatory "Recommendations" from various entities in Indiana and other locations in Wisconsin, including a January 7, 1867 review from *The Milwaukee Sentinel*. Noted temperance lecturer John B. Gough also praises Barton's lecture, stating that "I never heard anything more touching, more thrilling, in my life."

Typographically, the broadside is interesting for employing several sizes of fonts, likely wooden type, especially near the bottom of the Recommendations section, where the printers needed to reduce the size of the font to fit in the entirety of a quote from *The Daily Wisconsin*, as well as a line in the smallest font from the Concert Hall promoter, noting that the foregoing group of recommendations is "enough" and praising Barton for her "noble character, which she has won by her efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of our sick and disabled soldiers."

Clara Barton (1821-1912) was a noted educator and humanitarian who helped distribute needed supplies to the Union Army during the Civil War and later founded the American Red Cross. Barton garnered nationwide recognition for her efforts during the war, and quickly became known as the "Angel of the Battlefield." After the war, Barton's lecture tour

brought her in contact with other notables of the day, including Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and also Frederick Douglass, who involved her in the suffrage and civil rights movements, respectively. In the Fall of 1866, Barton began to lecture on her Civil War experiences in lyceum halls, churches, town halls, and schools. Though she never felt comfortable in front of an audience, wherever she spoke Barton was well received. Her contemporary biographer Percy Epler wrote that “a tear-stained multitude thronged everywhere to hear her,” as she had made it her mission to show not “the glories of conquering armies but the mischief and misery they strew in their tracks; and how, while they march on... some one must follow closely in their steps, crouching to the earth, faces bathed in tears and hands in blood. This is the side which history never shows.”

From 1866 through 1868, Barton delivered over 200 lectures throughout the northeast and midwest regarding her Civil War experiences. She shared platforms with other prominent figures including the aforementioned Douglass, as well as Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Lloyd Garrison, and Mark Twain. She often earned \$75 to \$100 per lecture. Original broadsides advertising her lectures, especially of this size, are exceedingly rare, to say the least. We could locate just a single result in auction records, of a much smaller example, and OCLC reports just one institutional holding of any Barton lecture broadside (again, much smaller), for an 1867 event in New Haven, located at the Library of Congress.

\$7500

Cincinnati Woman's Radio Show About the U.S. Air Force

50. [Women]: [United States Air Force]: Wheeldon, DelVina: [*Complete Run of Twenty-Five Scripts, Plus Two Ephemeral Items, from the Notable Air Force-Related Episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's Groundbreaking Radio Show, "It's a Woman's World"*]. Colorado Springs: 1956-1957. Twenty-five scripts, totaling 335 pages, each between seven and twenty-three pages, each with a pictorial title leaf, all stapled, plus two ephemeral items, totaling nine pages. Minor edge wear and light toning. Ephemeral items folded. Near fine. Item #2830

A complete run of transcripts for all twenty-five episodes of DelVina Wheeldon's landmark radio show about the United States Air Force, broadcast in Cincinnati during the middle years of the Eisenhower era. DelVina Wheeldon (also identified variously as Delvina or Del Vina) hosted a popular weekly radio show called, “It's a Woman's World” on Cincinnati radio station WCKY, where she also served as the Women's Programming Director. She earned a fair bit of fame after a series of shows on the U.S. Air Force which were designed to demystify jet flying and its supposed dangers. Her credibility on the subject was secured after she, according to one of the ephemeral items included here, “strapped herself into an Air Force jet and was flown at 830 miles an hour over Lake Erie at an altitude of 48,000 feet, then was dropped through the sonic barrier when the plane went into a dive.” As a result of the flight, Wheeldon became the first woman to break the sound barrier as a passenger in a jet plane on May 12, 1956; she described breaking the sound barrier as no more dangerous than jumping a horse.

Wheeldon used the experience as the basis of a series of radio shows touting the safety of jet flight and encouraging more Air Force recruits and their families to commit to service in the armed forces. She earned numerous citations and awards from the U.S. government, most notably the Air Force Association's Citation of Honor, its highest civilian award. She later assisted the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with a syndicated radio series called “Face to the Future.”

The show scripts, each titled *Delvina and Air Defense*, and each with a distinct episode title and number, were printed by the Air Force in the wake of the show's success to use as recruiting tools for prospective Air Force pilots and their families. The eclectic array of subjects of the various episodes includes “How an air division protects your home,” “The atomic umbrella over your home,” “Your civil defense role in your survival,” “How toleration of jet noise contributes to our security,” “The woman's angle...wife or mother...and an Air Force career,” and “There are no atheists in cockpits.” Over the course of the twenty-five episodes, Wheeldon interviews Colonel Dean Hess about his career and his upcoming biopic Battle Hymn, discusses the Continental Air Defense with Colonel Barney Oldfield, witnesses a warning test of the Civil Air Defense System, and much more. In the ninth episode, Wheeldon details her famous flight in which she broke the sound barrier as a passenger on Babylon One. Wheeldon's contemporary view of womanhood can be seen in comments such as “There is nothing in the military service as close to the housewife as our air defense because it protects her homes, her

family, her town....”

There is also much to be mined for the gender roles and relationships between Wheeldon and the cast of military personnel she interviews. Wheeldon also peppers in references to the Soviet Union in her shows, providing comparisons or context to similar activities by the American military, providing an interesting contemporary case study of home front Cold War propaganda by a noted American female radio host.

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

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

\$2850