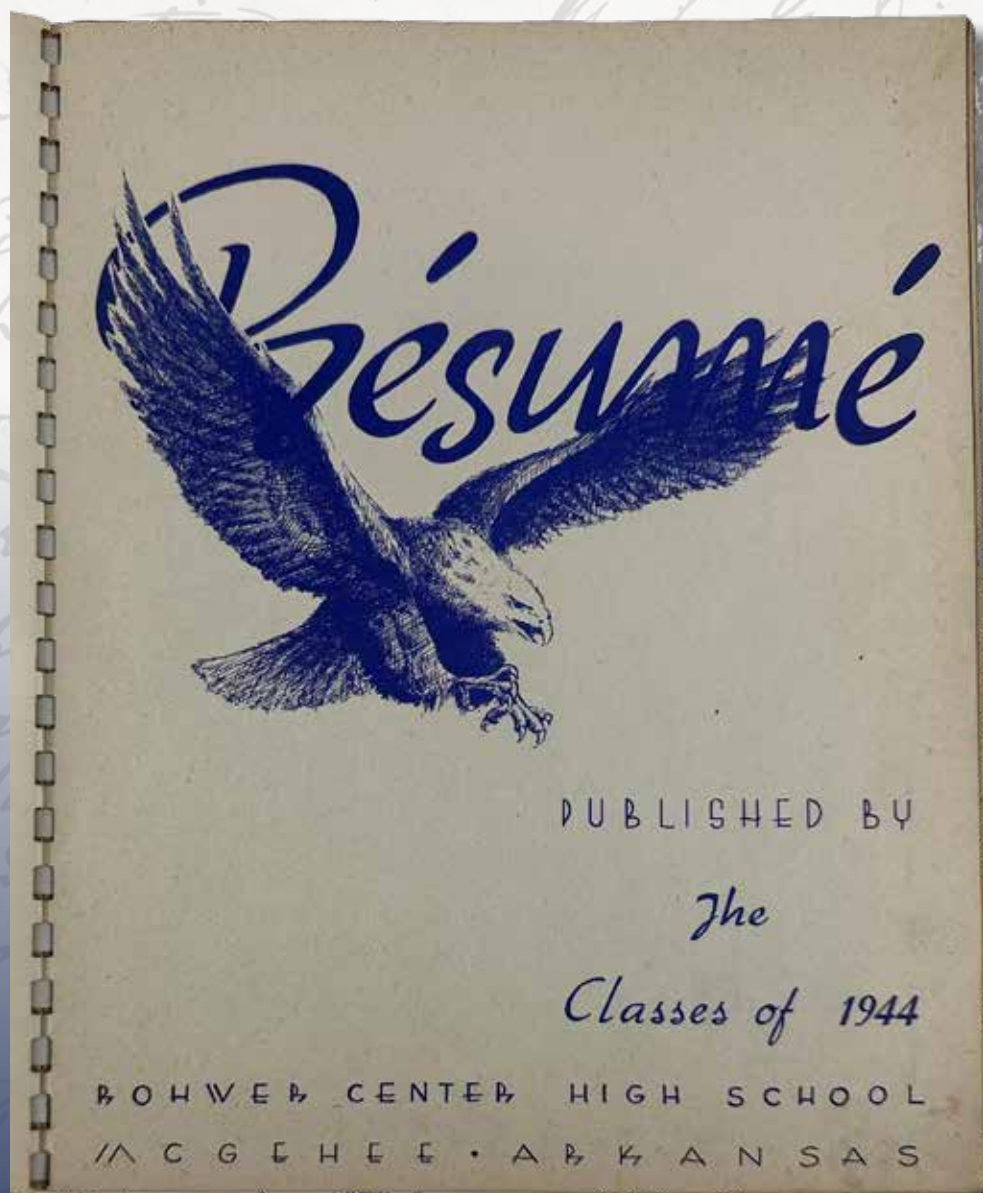


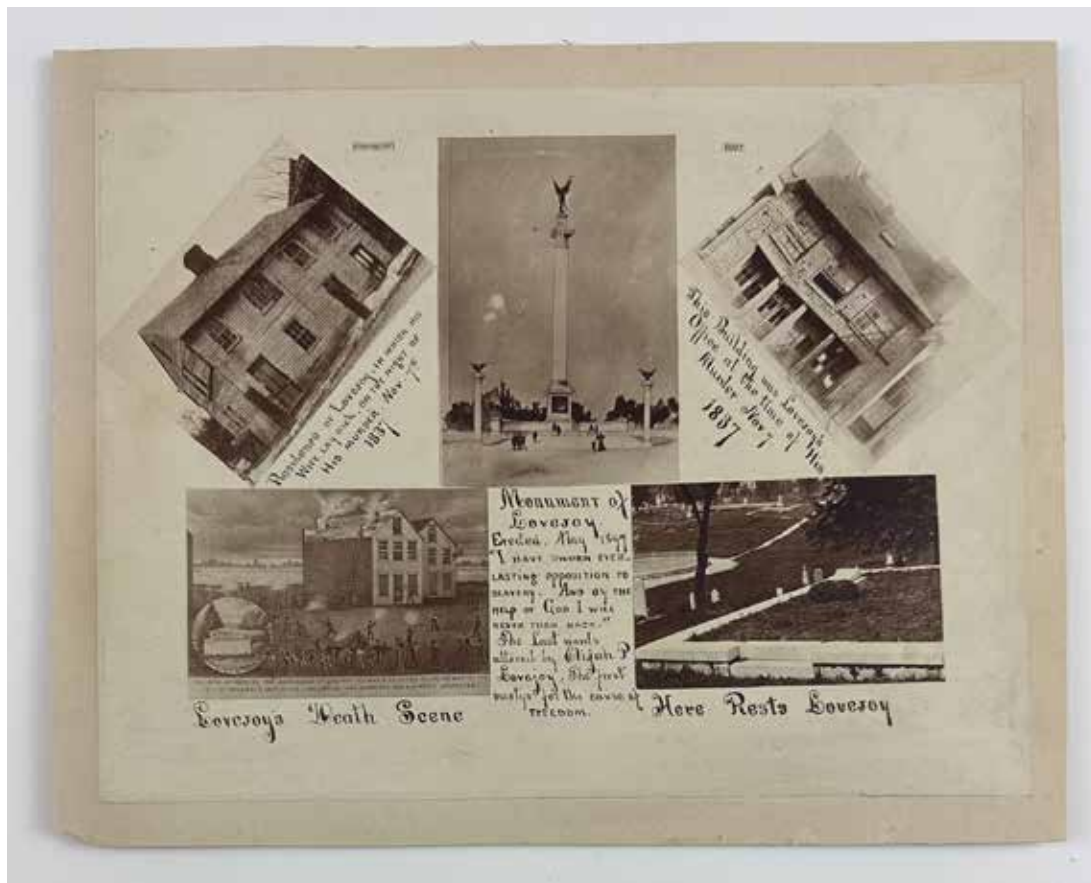


THE JOE FAY COMPANY

RARE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS & ARCHIVES, EPHEMERA



BOOKS IN BOSTON
2025 BOSTON SHADOW FAIR



1. [Abolition]:

[Photographic Collage Memorializing the Life and Death of Elijah Lovejoy, the First Martyr to the Abolitionist Cause].

[N.p., probably either Alton, Chicago, Springfield, or St. Louis]: 1897. Photographic montage comprised of five photographic vignettes with reproduced manuscript captions, 7 x 9.25 inches on a slightly large cardboard mount. Minor dust-soiling, small chip to lower left corner of mount not affecting image, some staining and browning on verso. Very good. Item #5696

A rare photographic collage memorializing the life and death of Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy (1802-1837), a minister, newspaper editor, and abolitionist who is generally considered the first abolitionist killed in the struggle against slavery in the 19th century. Lovejoy, as editor of the *Observer*, an anti-slavery journal, moved his press from St. Louis to Alton, Illinois in July 1836 due to repeated threats. His experiences in Alton were just as injurious. His office was attacked three times in the following year, especially after he called Illinois' first abolitionist convention in Alton in 1837. Less than two weeks after this first antislavery convention, which established the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society, Lovejoy was setting up his press when his office was attacked by a proslavery mob which sparked a riot. During what appeared to be a quiet moment after withdrawal by the mob, Lovejoy opened the door to his office and was shot multiple times. Lovejoy's friend and fellow abolitionist Edward Beecher (brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe) eulogized him the next year in *Narrative of Riots at Alton: in Connection with the Death of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy*, in which Beecher described Lovejoy as "the first martyr in America to the great principles of the freedom of speech and of the press." Much later, in May 1897, the town of Alton erected a memorial to Reverend Lovejoy, which is the impetus for the present collage. The montage consists of five photographic vignettes featuring Reverend Lovejoy's residence, "in which his wife lay sick, on the night of his murder, Nov. 7, 1837;" the building where he was murdered, which housed his press office; his grave, captioned "Here Rests Lovejoy;" a reproduction of an engraving of the night of "Lovejoy's Death Scene;" and the 1897 monument erected in his honor. The caption for the latter includes a quote of the last words of Reverend Lovejoy: "I have sworn everlasting opposition to slavery. And by the help of God I will never turn back." He is described at the end of this quote as "The first martyr for the cause of freedom." Presumably, this montage was issued as a souvenir on the occasion of the 1897 dedication of the Alton monument to his death, a monument which still stands proudly today.

Price: \$650.00



2. [Abolition]: Whipple, George:

[Manuscript Letter from George Whipple to Almira Barnes, Regarding the Activities of Escaped Slave and Educator William P. Newman].

New York: March 2, 1847. Autograph letter, signed, [2]pp., on blue paper. Original mailing folds, very light toning along fold lines. Very good plus. Item #6076

An important manuscript letter by professor and abolitionist George Whipple regarding the activities of escaped slave and educator William P. Newman. Whipple wrote the present letter just after he left his professorship at Oberlin College, and began serving as the Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Society (AMS), a position he would hold until his death in 1876. Whipple signs the present letter, "Geo. Whipple Cor. Sec." His letter focuses on the activities of African-American abolitionist and fugitive slave William P. Newman, a former student of Whipple's at Oberlin, who was then working as an educator among escaped African Americans in Canada. The letter is addressed to Almira Barnes, a fellow abolitionist who herself had close ties to Oberlin College, who had recently sent a donation for Newman to Whipple. The letter focuses not only on Newman's work as an educator but also on the conflict between Newman and Hiram Wilson about whether to devote resources to education or to anti-slavery campaigning. Whipple's substantial content on Newman, which covers the first page-and-a-half of the present letter, practically qualifies his correspondence as a short biography of the important escaped slave and educator.



The letter reads, in large part: "Ten dollars for Rev. Wm. P. Newman reached me this morning and I shall this day forward the money to him. Mr. Newman is a worthy man and truly deserving of aid. His future wants may be supplied, and will be if he enters the Anti Slavery field as a lecturer, as he is advised to do by some of the Oberlin professors. We may possibly give him a commission from our association, to collect funds, to be disposed of by this also for the support of coloured schools in Canada. Mr. Newman is as you perhaps know a coloured man, has been a slave and never has been legally emancipated, though his mistress for many years has exerted no control over him. As an Anti Slavery lecturer, if he would consent to speak of what he and his family have experienced of slavery, he would do good. He is however very sensitive and exceedingly loth to speak of his connection with slavery. It is in his heart to live and die laboring directly with his coloured brethren, and on this account he would prefer our agency. I think the Ex. Com. will give him a commission to collect funds as above referred to. The only objection that occurs to me is

that this course will bring us into conflict (apparently so) with bro Wilson. The great mass of the coloured people in Canada do not approve of his (Wilson's) efforts at Dawn, as they think that it is swallowing up funds which may be or might be better appropriated to common schools; and on this account they have requested Mr. Newman to act for them. I believe Mr. Wilson has the best welfare of the coloured people at heart, but I must say that I think the funds he is expending might better be expended at present for the support of common schools, and their Missionary teachers. Mr. Newman has been laboring in Canada, inadequately supported and has thus run in debt. On this account I avail myself of your permission to direct this sum and shall forward it to him."

Whipple concludes with a paragraph on the challenges of funding so far during his tenure at AMS, namely "for the improvement of the Mission premises in Jamaica." William P. Newman (d. 1866) escaped from slavery in Virginia and was educated at Oberlin College, arriving there in 1839, followed by training as a Baptist minister in the northern United States before the Fugitive Slave Act led to his move to Canada. The conflict with Hiram Wilson referenced here has to do with the British-American Institute of Science and Industry at the Dawn Settlement in Upper Canada, which Wilson co-founded with Josiah Henson to educate and settle those who had escaped from slavery in the United States. The present letter is a unique and informative primary source, from one abolitionist to another, on an important African American figure who lived a substantial portion of his adult life as a fugitive slave.

Price: \$4,500.00



3. [Abolition]: [Massachusetts Abolition Society]:

Massachusetts Abolitionist. Vol. II, No. 53. Whole No. 105

Boston: February 18, 1841. [4]pp., numbered [209]-212, on a single large folio sheet of newsprint, removed from a binding, with some fraying along spine edge. Center horizontal fold, minor foxing. Very good. Item #6124

A rare issue of the Massachusetts Abolitionist, "Published Every Thursday, by J.C. Beman, for the Massachusetts Abolition Society" and edited by Amos A. Phelps. This notable abolitionist periodical was published weekly in Boston by the Massachusetts Abolition Society between 1839 and 1841. The Massachusetts Abolition Society (MAS) was formed as a splinter group by members of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society who disagreed with the radicalism of that group and its leader, William Lloyd Garrison. The group is somewhat out of favor in present times for their active disregard for women's suffrage, as well as their conservative stance against resisting the government in its role in bringing about an end to slavery. The present issue is the last issued by the society, and contains chiefly the text of a long address by Caleb Swan, president of the Bristol County Abolition Society, as well as reports on a convention of ministers at Penn Yann in New York, the activities of relevant actors in Washington, D.C., an article on Gerritt Smith's letters, recently-passed resolutions from the Franklin County Abolition Society, two abolitionist poems, and more. The last page also prints an advertisement for the bookstore run by the MAS.

Price: \$450.00



4. [African American Photographica]: [Anderson, Marian]:

Marian Anderson [manuscript caption title]

[N.p. N.d., likely 1950s or 1960s]. Black-and-white photograph, 12.5 x 9.5 inches, mounted to tan backing board with manuscript title and photographer's credit in pencil at bottom. Minor surface wear to image, moderate foxing to board. Very good. Item #4619

A large-format and striking photograph of legendary African American contralto singer Marian Anderson. The image appears to capture Anderson in middle age, in the midst of talking with someone out of frame, wearing a simple dress and a fancy, feathered hat with a pendant pinned to the left side. The photograph was produced by "E. Marcus," who signs at bottom right, though we are unable to identify them. A wonderful display item, and an image we could not locate online.

Price: \$550.00



5. [African Americana]:

Bronze America. Vol. 1, No. 1

Los Angeles: Colorful Publications, Inc., 1963. 64pp. Original pictorial self wrappers, stapled. Very minor wear and light toning. A sharp and bright copy. Near fine. Item #6099

The rare first issue of a notable African-American periodical edited by Lincoln C. Hilburn, who was also editor of Bronze California in 1963. A passage from the introductory statement provides an idea of the purpose of the work: "Bronze America Magazine is dedicated to the task of projecting in word and picture, the everyday lives of the people of America." This introductory issue includes stories on school integration in Los Angeles (written by the president of the L.A. Board of Education, Georgiana Hardy), profiles on Eddie Machen and Nancy Wilson, and a rumination on "How it feels to be a Negro in the South," among others. OCLC reports a smattering of issues held by just six institutions, NYPL, Syracuse, UCLA, Emory, and the Kalamazoo Public Library.

Price: \$350.00



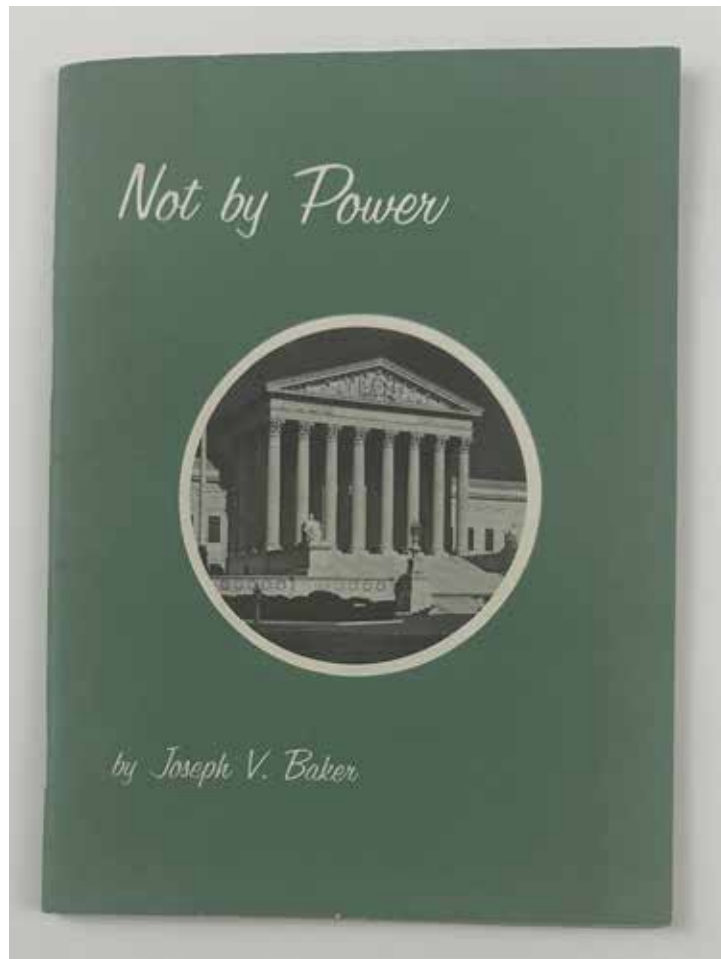
6. [African Americana]:

[Original Photograph Featuring the "Nixonettes," African-American Supporters of Richard Nixon]

[N.p., likely Washington, D.C. ca. 1968]. Black-and-white glossy photograph, 8 x 10 inches. Minor edge wear, small closed tear to bottom right corner reinforced on verso. Very good. Item #6119

A striking photograph showing eleven young African-American men and women and two older African-American men posed in front of a large American flag. Each of the seven young women holds a pom-pom and a small donation bucket, and each is wearing a sash reading, "Nixonette." The Nixonettes were comprised of young women of all kinds who dressed in red, white, and blue (often in matching uniforms) and danced at Nixon campaign events. This is the first example we have seen of young African-American women dressed in Nixonette sashes.

Price: \$275.00



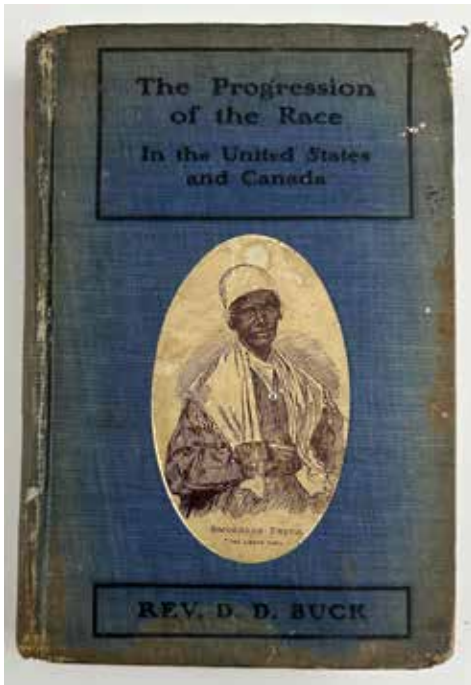
7. [African Americana]: Baker, Joseph V.:

Not by Power

Philadelphia: 1956. 64pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Light wear. Near fine. Item #6121

A rare work highlighting the achievements of dozens of notable African Americans and the larger African-American community in the mid-1950s. The work opens with a prologue which begins: "As the American Negro stood at the gate of 1956, his flag of personal achievement had reached a new high point." The remainder of the work is profusely illustrated with portraits of distinguished men and women working in government, industry, law, the arts, education, and more. Notables featured here include Ralph Bunche, Frank Yerby, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Dr. Grace James, Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall, Jane Morrow Spaulding, J. Ernest Wilkins, among others. The work also includes scenes of African Americans studying in school, working in labs and factories as well as white collar positions, performing on television, serving in government, and so forth. One image of an African American scientist in a bow tie is captioned, "In electronics Negroes moved in at the engineering level." We locate three copies of this work in OCLC, at NYPL, the Hagley Museum, and the College of Charleston.

Price: \$450.00



8. [African Americana]: Buck, D.D.:

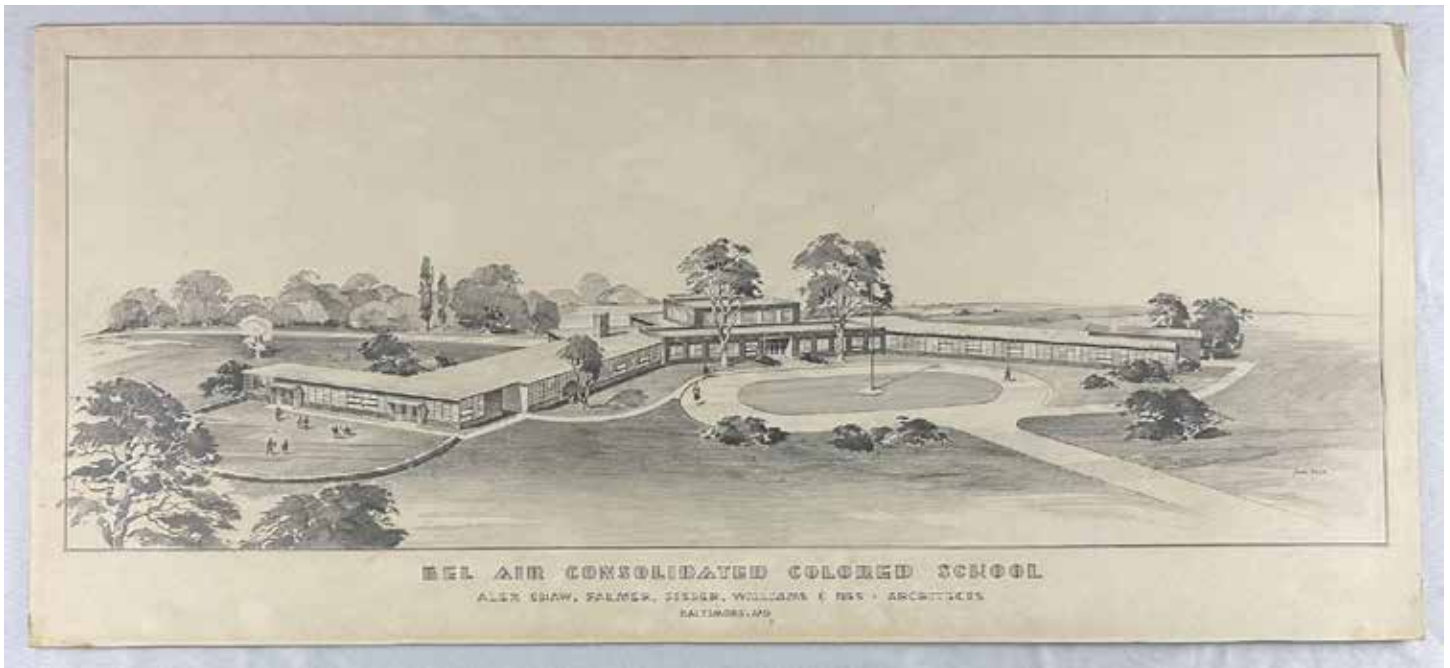
The Progression of Race in the United States and Canada: Treating of the Great Advancement of the Colored Race

Chicago: Atwell Printing and Binding Co., 1907. 540pp., including fifty-six plates. Original blue cloth stamped in black with oval engraved portrait of Sojourner Truth inset on front cover. Edges and corners scuffed, moderate staining and soiling, spine sunned. Front hinge cracked, rear hinge tender, dampstain to fore-edge of first several leaves, light overall toning. Good. Item #4378

An elaborately-produced compendium of biographical entries of important African-American men and women, short histories of Black-owned businesses and institutions, and brief passages on subjects important to the African-American community in the early 20th century, complemented with over fifty plates of mostly photographic portraits but also images of important African-American institutions. Among the hundreds of men and women featured here, including the compiler Reverend D.D. Buck, are important historical figures such as Crispus Attucks, William Wells Brown, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Touissant L'Ouverture, Nat Turner, Booker T. Washington, and Phillis Wheatley. The numerous organizations featured include the National Association of Colored Women, the Great Afro-American Publishing House, the Chicago Record-Herald, the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten, numerous churches and clubs, and more. The short articles feature focus on subjects such as "The Afro-American in Medical Science," "Higher Wages

to Black Workmen," "Historical Facts About Colored People of Chicago," "Kentucky as a Business Center," "Our Leading Colored Citizens," "Petition of the Slaves in Boston," "The Black Soldiers' Efforts at Schooling," and much more. The compiler, Reverend D.D. Buck states that his purpose in publishing the book was "to bring before the public the business people of the race" and hopes "the work will bring about more union between the two races." He also states that his purpose was to focus on the "life of people who have exercised their ability and energy to make the best of life, who but for their strenuous efforts to aid themselves and the progression of the race, are only the average people of the race." The text is complete and continuous but irregularly paginated, with the plates often counting in the pagination but sometimes not. A scarce and important work of African American uplift.

Price: \$850.00



9. [African Americana]: [Education]: [Maryland]:

Bel Air Consolidated Colored School. Alex Shaw, Palmer, Fisher, Williams & Nes Architects

Baltimore: [ca. 1949]. Finished pencil drawing, 18 x 40 inches, on heavy artist board. Very minor edge wear, bump to top right corner. Very good plus. Item #5858

An extraordinary pencil drawing of the Bel Air Consolidated Colored School, built just north of Baltimore in 1950 as part of the last generation of formally segregated schools. The building was designed by Alex Shaw of the local architectural firm of Palmer, Fisher, Williams, & Nes, and drawn by local artist John Baer. Built in Harford County northeast of Baltimore, the school opened as the Central Consolidated School in 1950, with students from kindergarten through high school from across the county. Though desegregation was ordered through the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954, Maryland schools continued the practice until the Civil Rights Act of 1965. At that point, the Bel Air Consolidated Colored School became Hickory Elementary School and remains in use today. The present drawing presents a sprawling elevated view of the school, with a central two-story building, one wing extending diagonally from the left side of the main building and two wings in an "L" shape extending off the right side of the central building. A single driveway leads into a circular driveway directly in front of the main entrance of the school. The handsome style of the building is clearly influenced by the tenets of midcentury modernism.

Price: \$1,750.00



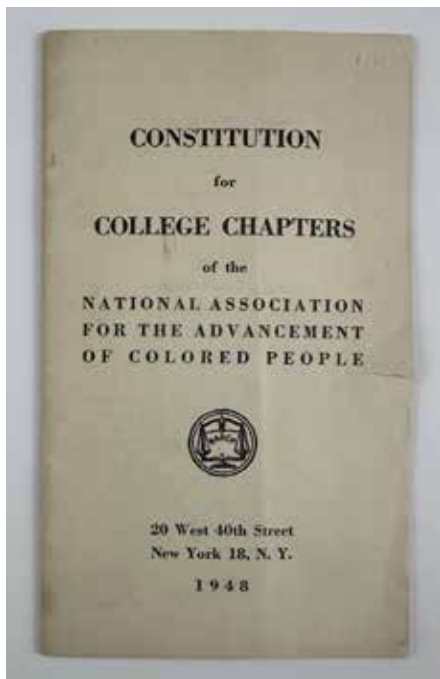
10. [African Americana]: [Missouri]: [Woods, Lillian Reber]:

[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Memory Book Assembled by Reber Woods, Memorializing Her Senior Year at Vashon High School]

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

A wonderful senior-year memory book compiled by Lillian Reber "Snookie" Woods (1915-1982), a young African-American woman graduating from St. Louis's segregated Vashon High School in June 1934. Vashon High School was the second high school built for Black students in St. Louis when it opened in 1927. Woods has filled out a few preliminary pages with information on her school, its colors, the school "yell," her personal motto ("To Thine Ownself Be True" and "Excelsior!"), and the names of the class officers, among other information. Thereafter, the contents comprise over fifty original photographs, friendly inscriptions from classmates and teachers, and various ephemeral items. Almost all of the photographs are small-format portraits of Woods' classmates, almost all of which have been inscribed by each subject, providing critical identifications for other students attending and/or graduating from Vashon in 1934. The inscriptions to Woods are typical of student memory and yearbooks, with teachers and students wishing Woods a happy future, praising her as a student, offering life advice, and so forth. The ephemeral items (both pasted in and laid in) flesh out Woods' school and graduation experience, and include a four-page manuscript "Last Will and Testament" from the senior class, the printed program for the June graduation ceremony, a ticket to a senior-year boat excursion for all St. Louis-area graduates, five of Woods' high school report cards, and a few clippings. An additional autograph book is laid in containing over fifty pages of inscription to Woods from her classmates in 1929-1930. The inscriptions seem to emanate from Woods' final year of her middle school years at the Sampson School. Also laid in are two alumni lists (one listing January 1934 graduates and the other June 1934 graduates) dated in 1971, with addresses for many of the alumni and with some students listed as "deceased." Woods also revisited her graduation program in the present album and noted deceased students on the program. High school memory books for Black women in the Jim Crow years are incredibly rare. Out of the few we've handled, the present example is the most charming, with a wealth of sincere messages contained within the inscriptions and a wealth of information to be gleaned from the inscribed photographic portraits of her fellow students.

Price: \$2,750.00



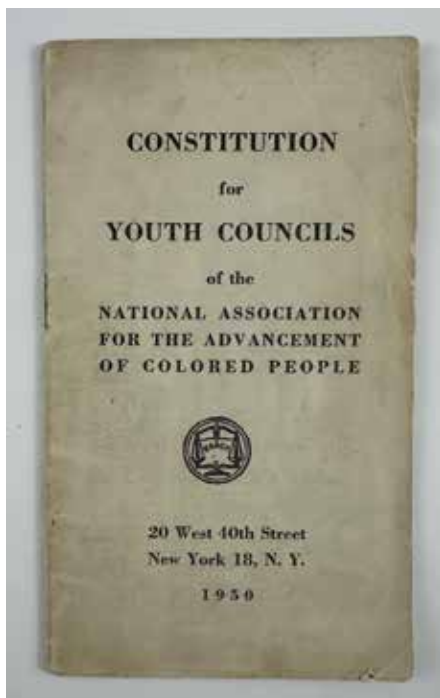
11. [African Americana]: [NAACP]:

Constitution for College Chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People [wrapper title]

New York: 1948. 19pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear, light soiling, small chip to outer edge of first leaf, short closed tear to outer margin throughout. About very good. Item #6041

The very rare 1948 constitution written specifically for college or university chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The constitution's stated objects are delineated in Section 2, the first of which seeks "to inform students of the problems affecting the Negro and other minority groups, to advance the economic, educational, social, and political status of colored people and other minority groups and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples." The college groups are also intended "to stimulate an appreciation of the Negro's contribution to civilization." The constitution is organized into fifteen articles covering the typical areas, but also with campus-specific needs: name, objects, officers, faculty adviser, committees, membership qualifications and dues, meeting rules, order of business, and so forth. The main qualification for membership is defined as "any student regularly enrolled in College or University." We locate no copies of this 1948 constitution in OCLC, though some examples may certainly reside in larger archival collections. A 1978 edition appears in an archival collection at Yale.

Price: \$450.00



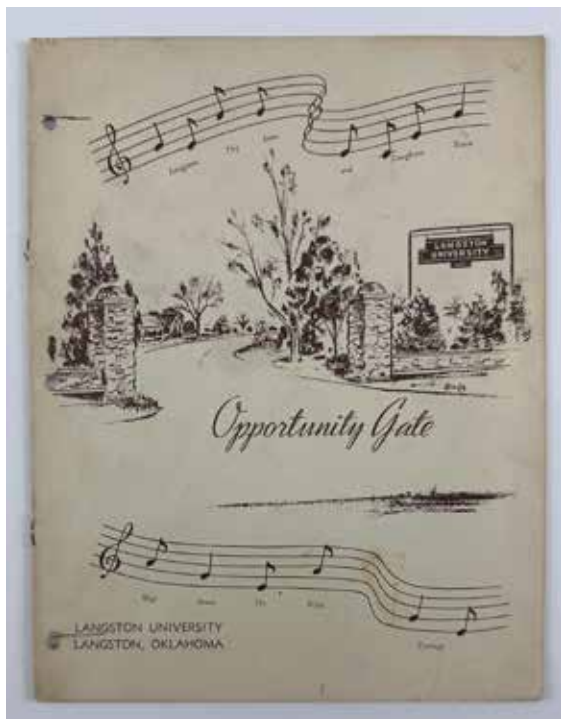
12. [African Americana]: [NAACP]:

Constitution for Youth Councils of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

New York: 1950. 21pp. Original printed self wrappers, stapled. Some edge wear, creasing, and soiling to outer wrappers, small chip to top corner of front wrapper. Occasional manuscript underlinings, annotations, and emendations to text. About very good. Item #6042

The very rare 1950 constitution written specifically for youth chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The Youth Council of the NAACP was limited to any person between twelve and twenty-five years of age. The present constitution's stated objects are delineated in Section 2, the first of which seeks "to inform youth of the problems affecting the Negro; to promote the political, economic, educational, and social betterment of colored people and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples, to stimulate an appreciation of the Negro's contribution to civilization, to develop an intelligent, militant youth leadership through devising, working out and pursuing local youth work programs and to cooperate with and support the national program of the Association." The constitution is organized into seventeen articles covering the typical areas, but also with youth-specific needs: name and object, officers, senior adviser, committees, membership qualifications and dues, meeting rules, order of business, and so forth. The last article is concerned with Junior Councils of the NAACP, which can be carved out of Youth Council chapters with twenty-five members or more under sixteen years of age. Interestingly, one of the provisions of Article IV stipulates that Youth Council members shall form a committee devoted to the sale of *The Crisis* and other NAACP publications. OCLC records copies of the 1954, 1967, and 1973 editions in one or two institutions, but no copies of this 1950 edition.

Price: \$450.00



13. [African Americana]: [Oklahoma]:

Langston University in Cooperation with the State Board of Vocational Education Offers Opportunities in Trade and Industrial Education

[N.p., probably Oklahoma City: Langston University, 1948]. 16pp. Original pictorial wrappers, stapled. Some abrading to the edges, minor soiling, some discoloration to rear wrapper, later three-hole punch throughout. Internally clean. Very good. Item #4435

An informative pamphlet touting the educational opportunities at Oklahoma's first and only HBCU, Langston University. The text opens with lists of Oklahoma's regents, state board for vocational education, and the Langston administrative staff, a letter from Governor Roy Turner praising the school for its Trade & Industrial Education program, and a Foreword by Langston President G.L. Harrison. The preponderance of the pamphlet is comprised of photocollages illustrating the various aspects of academic and campus life at Langston, including various campus buildings, classes on the building trades, brick laying and tile setting, a centerfold of over two dozen photos showing "Constructive Activities at Langston That Go Into the Making of Good Citizens," the auto mechanics shop, the commercial dietetics department, cosmetology, music, sports, and more. The cover of the pamphlet is titled, "Opportunity Gate" and shows an illustration of the front entrance of the school. We could locate no copies of this pamphlet in OCLC.

Price: \$350.00



14. [African Americana]: [Texas]:

[Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook Documenting Life at Wiley College in the Mid-20th Century]

[Mainly Tyler and Marshall, Tx. 1928-1966]. [24] leaves, illustrated with thirty-two original photographs, plus two manuscript letters with original transmittal envelopes, numerous periodical clippings, some printed photographs, programs, and assorted ephemera. Quarto. Contemporary photograph album bound in crimson leatherette, comb-bound, with "Photographs" in white ink on front cover and the words "Wiley College" added in black marker. Minor wear, very well preserved. Very good plus. Item #6111

A delightful assortment of original photographs, letters, and ephemera memorializing university life at Wiley College in Marshall, Texas in the mid-20th century. The material includes over thirty original photographs capturing college-aged men and women in a variety of single and group portraits, along with numerous clippings of photographs taken from college handbooks and other sources featuring officials and employees of Wiley College over the years. Most of the original photographs appear to emanate from as early as the 1920s to the 1940s; a couple of later photographs, perhaps from the 1950s, feature African American servicemen. The photographs are supplemented by a variety of ephemeral items, including additional clippings from handbooks, yearbooks, and programs featuring scenes of the Wiley campus, programs for various African-American events in Texas and Virginia, a few ephemeral items relating to African-American sororities, and clippings of newspaper stories on other African Americans or Black-centered stories, some with ties to Wiley and some without. Among the material mounted in the album are two manuscript letters, both sent to long-time Tyler-area educator Katie Albert Stewart from correspondents at Wiley College.

Katie Albert Stewart was born in Helena, Arkansas in 1901, and passed away in Tyler in 2006 at the age of 104. She graduated from Tyler Colored High School, East Texas Academy, Prairie View A & M (B.A.), and Atlanta University (M.A.). She was a longtime educator in Tyler, teaching at the Emmett J. Scott School, Tyler Junior College, and elsewhere. It is likely that whomever assembled the present album was a friend of Stewart's and asked her for any letters she had received from Wiley over the years. Marshall and Tyler, Texas are just an hour's drive from each other, and Stewart, being an educator, likely knew numerous people associated with Wiley College.

Price: \$1,750.00



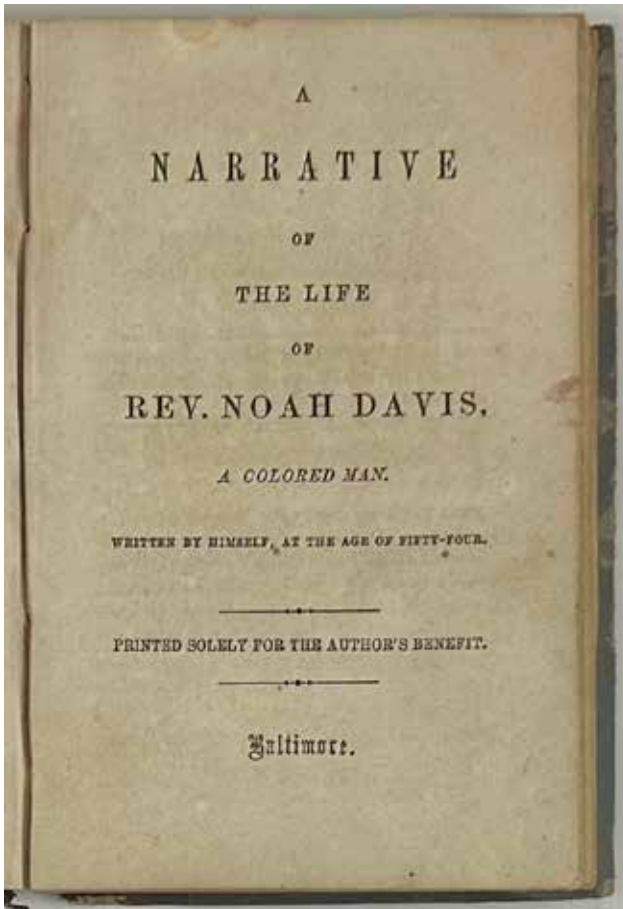
15. [African Americana]: [Washington, D.C.]:

[Five Issues of Nite Life Magazine, a Rare African-American Social Weekly]

Washington DC: Nite Life Publishing Co., 1937-1939. Five issues, each between 16 and 20pp. Illustrated self wrappers. Moderate edge wear, some minor chipping, printed on cheap paper and somewhat fragile. Good. Item #6047

A small but notable collection of five issues of Nite Life, an African-American weekly magazine self-described in the masthead as both "The Weekly Magazine of what's what at your favorite spot" and "The One and Only Official Publication of This Type in the Nation's Capital." The issues present a lively and nicely-produced chronicle of the African American nightclub and social scene in Washington, D.C. in the latter-1930s. The issues present here include the following: Vol. 2, No. 52 (November 19, 1937); Vol. 3, No. 1 (November 26, 1937); Vol. 3, No. 5 (December 24, 1938); Vol. 3, No. 11 (February 4, 1939); and Vol. 3, No. 14 (February 25, 1939). As promised by the title, the issues contain details on social activities in the District, but also include a wealth of advertisements for local Black-owned businesses (as well as those businesses sympathetic to the Black community) and editorial content in the form of "The Observation Post" (a series of short news items at the beginning of each issue) and other articles pertaining to African-American life. Though not as distinct or wide-ranging as the later Negro Motorist Green Book, these issues of Nite Life provided guidance on restaurants, clubs, hotels, and other businesses serving the Black community in Washington, D.C. Rare; only one other example of this ephemeral publication is known to survive (a different issue, at Emory University).

Price: \$1,750.00



16. [African Americana]: Davis, Noah:

Narrative of the Life of Rev. Noah Davis, A Colored Man.

Baltimore: Printed Solely for the Author's Benefit, [1866]. Engraved portrait, wood-cut view of the Saratoga Street African Baptist Church. 100pp. 12mo. Publisher's brown cloth, upper cover blocked in blind and lettered in gilt, minor losses to spine, rubbed at extremities. Toning, minor soiling. Overall very good. Item #12674

The rare second and expanded edition of Noah Davis's autobiography detailing his life which began in bondage. First published in 1859, the author's stated purpose in writing this book was to "raise sufficient means to free his last two children from slavery...." Davis, born enslaved in Madison County, Virginia in 1804, was pastor of the Saratoga Street African Baptist Church in Baltimore, the facade of which is depicted in the frontispiece here; a fine engraved portrait of Davis precedes the frontispiece. Davis's Narrative describes his early life in Virginia, apprenticeship as a shoemaker, religious conversion, marriage, his touring through Baptist churches in the north to raise money to purchase the freedom for himself and his wife (and later five of his children), their move to Baltimore and experiences there, and the founding and development of his church. This second edition, with considerable additions beginning on page 83, recounts the debt and financial hardships of the church in the year following the Civil War. Davis died in 1867.

"Born into slavery in Madison County, Davis learned farming and carpentry and joined the Baptist church in Fredericksburg, which elected him a deacon. In 1847, white Baptists paid for Davis's freedom

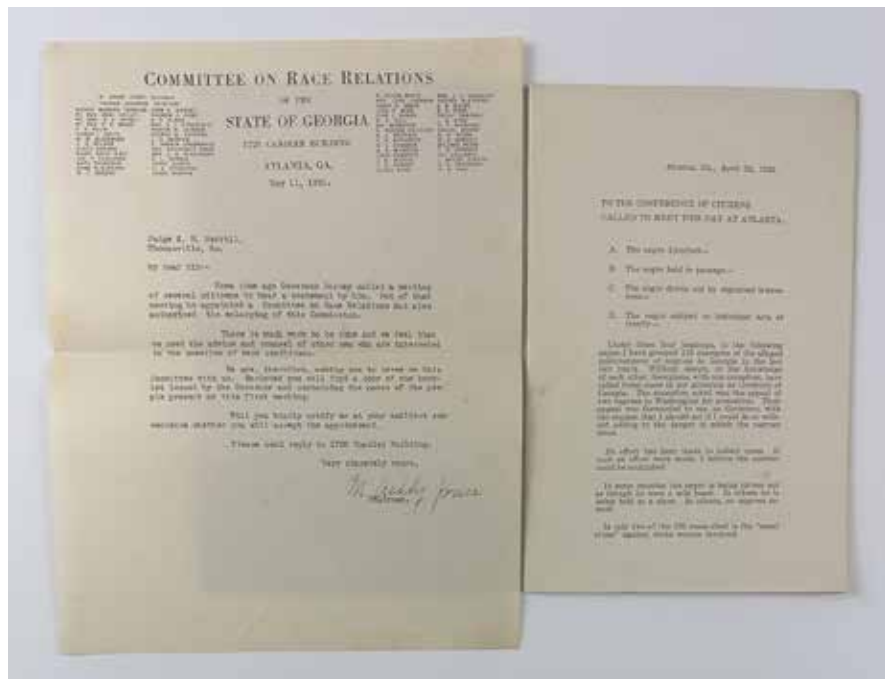
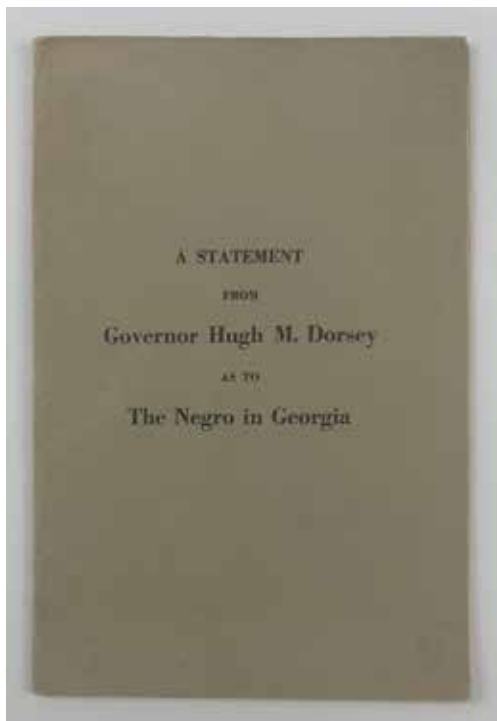
(he had already raised some of the money) and hired him as a missionary to African Americans in Baltimore. The next year he established the Second Colored Baptist Church in that city and over the next decade raised the money to free his family, who were in danger of being sold.... In 1863, Davis attended the American Baptist Missionary Convention in Washington, D.C., and there met with President Abraham Lincoln, requesting he be allowed to preach to African American troops. In 1866, his church united with another, and Davis died the next year, in Baltimore" - Encyclopedia of Virginia.

"Davis's narrative is similar to that of Moses Grandy in its function as a fund-raising device to purchase enslaved family members. Unlike other slave narratives, however, Davis's work is unusual for its conspicuous absence of scenes of violence ... The presence of the concluding sermon also suggests the narrative's function as religious document, in keeping with Davis's position as a Baptist missionary. It has been noted that Davis's account of his conversion experience is reminiscent of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. As such, his work is a notable example of the intersection between spiritual autobiography and the slave narrative" (Julia Sun-Joo Lee, entry in African American National Biography).

This second edition, published for the author's benefit, is scarce and not described by the usual bibliographies. OCLC records examples at Yale, Cornell, AAS, Johns Hopkins and the Enoch Pratt Free Library, with no copies in Virginia.

Work, p. 311 (first edition); Sabin 18870 (first edition); Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 2nd ed. Suppl. 567 (first edition).

Price: \$4,500.00



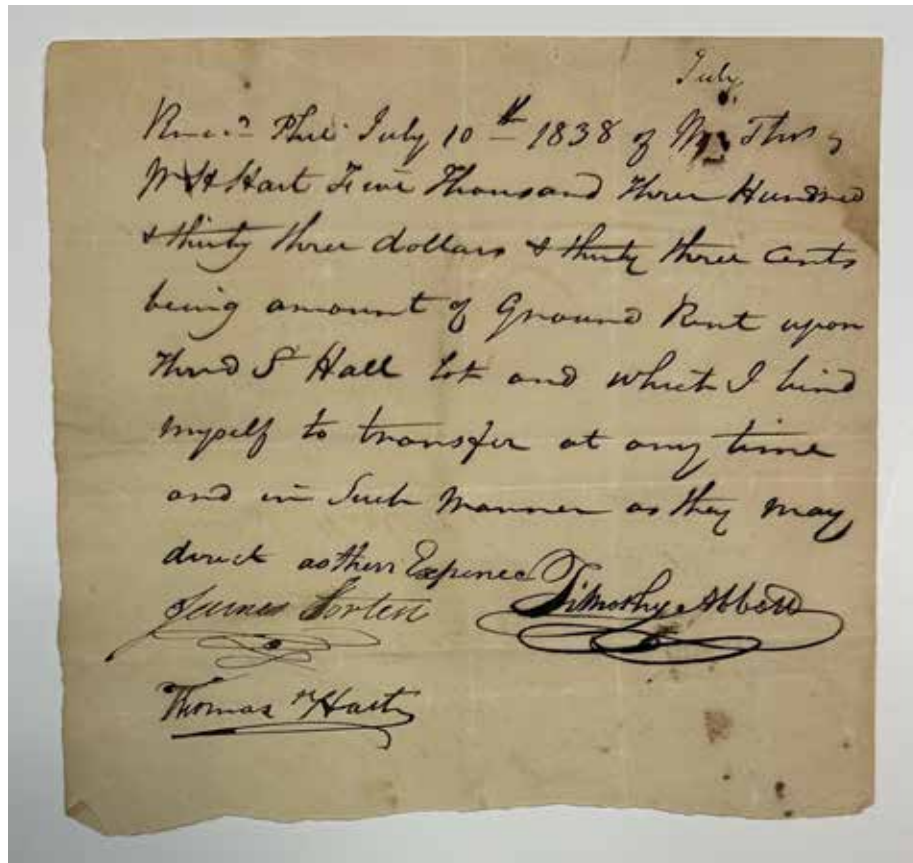
17. [African Americana]: Dorsey, Hugh M.:

A Statement from Governor Hugh M. Dorsey as to the Negro in Georgia.

Atlanta: 1921. [24]pp. Original printed light brown wrappers, stapled. Minor edge wear and dust-soiling. A few marginal fox marks, otherwise internally clean. Accompanied by a typed transmittal letter. Very good. Item #5796

A powerful statement against lynching and peonage by the governor of Georgia at the outset of the Roaring Twenties, which created a storm of controversy upon its publication. The work was issued by the Governor Hugh Dorsey in the aftermath of the discovery of the murders of eleven African American workers on or around the farm of John S. Williams in central Georgia. Several of the barbaric murders involved the drowning of laborers in local rivers. Investigation into the Williams case revealed the murders were carried out because the farm was practicing peonage on a massive scale. The Williams case, along with continuing reports of lynchings across Georgia, spurred Governor Dorsey to action. Governor Dorsey was not only critical of the situation towards African Americans in his state, but particularly at the white population for allowing race relations in Georgia to fester. Dorsey then issued this unassuming pamphlet. Earl Swift, in his recent book *Hell Put to Shame: The 1921 Murder Farm Massacre and the Horror of America's Second Slavery* describes the genesis of the present work in excellent detail: "On the evening of Friday, April 22, Dorsey appeared before a group of prominent white citizens he had invited to the Piedmont Hotel, a slim booklet in hand. Titled *A Statement from Governor Hugh M. Dorsey as to the Negro in Georgia*, it was a clarion call to end the living nightmare endured by a huge share of his state's population. In it, Dorsey laid out 135 allegations of brutality towards Georgia's Black citizens -- all of them, he said, committed within the previous two years, and all of them landing on his desk without solicitation. 'In some counties the Negro is being driven out as though he were a wild beast,' he read aloud from the document. 'In others he is being held as a slave. In others, no Negroes remain. To me it seems that we stand indicted as a people before the world. If the conditions indicated by these charges should continue, both God and man would justly condemn Georgia more severely than man and God have condemned Belgium and Leopold for the Congo atrocities. But worse than that condemnation would be the destruction of our civilization by the continued toleration of such cruelties in Georgia.' Dorsey followed with the 135 charges, divided into four categories." These four categories are "The Negro Lynched," "The Negro Held in Peonage," "The Negro Driven Out by Organized Lawlessness," and "The Negro Subject to Individual Acts of Cruelty." Immediate reaction to Governor Dorsey's statement was positive, especially in the north (including Walter White and James Weldon Johnson, both of the NAACP), but also in his home state. Numerous business leaders in Georgia resolved to support Dorsey's creation of a statewide Committee on Race Relations of the State of Georgia. The present copy of the pamphlet is accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Race Relations, M. Ashby Jones, dated May 11, 1921 (just a few weeks after Dorsey introduced the pamphlet). Here, Jones writes to Judge J.H. Merrill of Thomasville, recruiting him to serve on the committee. The letter is written on the committee's letterhead, which lists the sixty-two members of the committee by name at the top. Ultimately, powerful interests and local press in Georgia turned on Dorsey and vilified him for issuing the present pamphlet, but it remains a courageous act by a conscientious politician trying to improve race relations in his state during the heart of the Jim Crow era.

Price: \$1,250.00



18. [African Americana]: Forten, James:

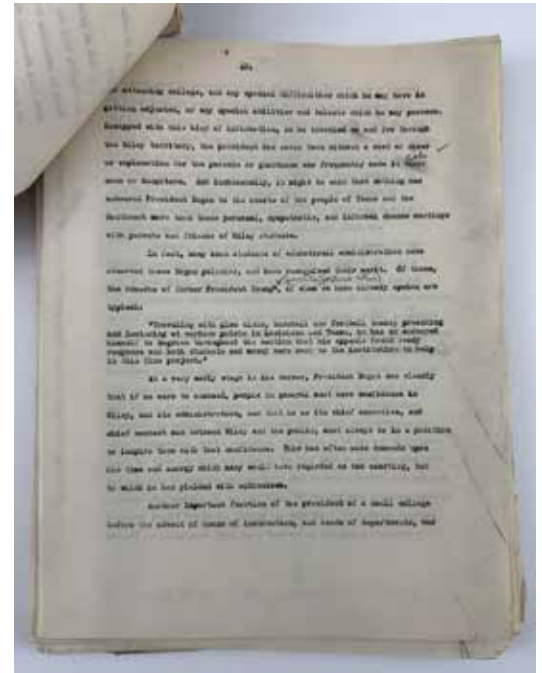
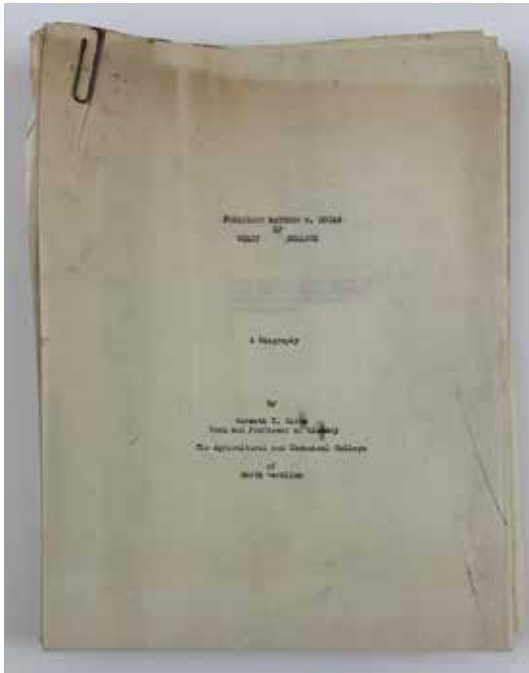
[Manuscript Business Document Signed by Three Philadelphia Speculators, Including Noted Early African-American Abolitionist and Real Estate Investor, James Forten].

Philadelphia: July 10, 1838. One page, 7.25 x 7.5 inches, briefly docketed on verso. Old folds, minor staining and toning. Very good. Item #12640

An early American business document made between Thomas Hart and Timothy Abbott (both white Philadelphia businessmen) for over five thousand dollars in "ground rent" for a lot at Third Street Hall in Philadelphia. The most notable aspect of the document is that it is signed by a third man, James Forten, an important African-American abolitionist and businessman. James Forten (1766-1842) was born free in Philadelphia, found success as a sailmaker, and served briefly as a privateer during the American Revolution on a ship commanded by Stephen Decatur. After his ship was captured by the British Navy, Forten refused to switch sides, remarking that "I have been taken prisoner for the liberties of my country, and never will prove a traitor to her interest." In postcolonial times, Forten worked diligently for total abolition of slavery and civil rights for Black Americans, though he did not support colonization or resettlement efforts. His 1813 pamphlet entitled *Letters From a Man of Colour* is an important early work written by an African American.

Third Street Hall was prominently located at the corner of Third and Willow streets in Philadelphia, adjoining the Eastern & Western Railroad Depot. The present document could have been signed by Forten as a witness for Hart and Abbott's transaction for space in the hall, but he could also have been involved in the transaction. Forten was well-known as a real estate speculator, especially for investing in ground rents, the central aspect of the present document. Despite his relative wealth and prominence in Philadelphia, documents signed by Forten are exceedingly rare, with no auction results in Rare Book Hub or ABPC. This is the first example of a document signed by Forten that we have encountered.

Price: \$3,500.00



19. [African Americana]: Gibbs, Warmoth T.:

President Matthew W. Dogan President of Wiley College. A Biography.

[Greensboro, NC: ca. 1939]. Corrected typescript on rectos only: [3],iv,[2],123pp. Occasional minor edge wear, varying levels of toning or tanning and dust-soiling throughout, some marginal chipping to a few leaves, all chapters except the first chapter individually gathered together with original paper clips, now somewhat rusted. Numerous edits and emendations throughout in pencil. About very good. Item #6083

The original corrected typescript for Warmoth T. Gibbs' rare biographical treatment of longtime Wiley College President Matthew W. Dogan. The work was originally published in 1939 in Marshall, Texas under the title as presented here, *President Matthew W. Dogan President of Wiley College. A Biography*. Dr. Matthew Winifred Dogan (1863-1947) was born into poverty in Pontotoc, Mississippi during the Civil War. He worked as a shoe shiner and saved enough money to attend Rust University in Holly Springs, where he earned an A.B. at the top of his class in 1886. Rust College awarded Dogan an honorary Ph.D. in 1904, and he received two other honorary doctorates during his career, from Walden College (formerly Central Tennessee College, where he had taught) and Howard University. The pivotal moment in Dogan's career was his assumption of the presidency of Wiley College in Marshall, Texas in 1896. Wiley College (now Wiley University) is the oldest historically Black college west of the Mississippi River. Dogan spent forty-six years of his life as president of Wiley University, where according to an encyclopedia entry of Dogan, Wiley College "grew in size, enrollment, and stature with the addition of many new buildings and programs, including a library funded by the Carnegie Foundation. With Dogan's great planning and care, Wiley became a respected institution of higher learning for African Americans." Dogan was the second Black president of Wiley after Isaiah Scott's brief tenure from 1892 to 1896. Dogan continued and expanded Scott's practice of hiring Black faculty and administrators, and soon after Wiley's leaders and teachers were mostly African-American. The educational offerings at Wiley were also expanded by Dogan, who instituted classes in science, athletics, education, and music. Dogan was also an active participant in regional and national organizations devoted to African-American higher learning and a local civic leader, as well. After a long and distinguished career, Dogan retired from Wiley in 1942 and spent the remaining five years of his life in Marshall. At the time of the present biography's publication, Dogan was still president of Wiley College and would remain so for the next few years.

The author of the present work was at least as notable as the subject he writes about here. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1892-1993) was born in Louisiana, and educated at Wiley College (during the time Dogan was president) where he earned his first A.B., and then Harvard, where he earned a second Bachelor's degree and a Masters of Education. Gibbs then served as one of the first commissioned officers in the United States Army during World War I, as a second lieutenant with the segregated 92nd Division Expeditionary Force. In 1926, Gibbs began his teaching career at The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina (an HBCU founded in 1891 as the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, now known as North Carolina A&T State University). In 1955, Gibbs mirrored Dogan when he became the president of North Carolina A&T College, a position he held for the next five years.

The Greensboro sit-ins occurred during Gibbs' term as A&T president, and he later wrote a history of the college published in 1966. Gibbs wrote the present biography while serving as Dean and Professor of History at North Carolina A&T. The text begins with an Introduction in which the author recounts hearing a talk by Dogan at his local church in Louisiana. The early encounter between the two men led Gibbs to change his previous plans to attend New Orleans College, and instead enroll at Wiley College the following fall. Gibbs also writes that going to Wiley started his "hero worship period as a student" mainly because the "students of Wiley were blessed with a leader of unusual ability" -- President Dogan. As such, the motivation for Gibbs' taking on Dogan as the subject of a biography is clear from the start. Also in his Introduction, Gibbs defines the scope and motivation for the present work: "This is not, and is not intended to be, a complete story of the life and works of President Dogan. It is merely a brief account of the writer's impressions, made while a student, which he hopes will encourage or aid in the later production of an adequate and suitable history of the life of this great man." Gibbs' modesty is well-intended, but his biography of Dogan is first rate.

The biography of Dogan comprises ten numbered chapters, starting with "The Beginnings" of Wiley College and Dogan's early life, and ending with chapters on the current state of the school. In other chapters, Gibbs focuses on "The Dogan Ideals in Education, Church, and State," "Dogan, the College Administrator," "The Dogan Leadership," "What Others Say About Dogan," and so forth. There is also an unnumbered chapter present here entitled "Dogan, the Church and the Problem of Citizenship." This chapter was included in the third chapter, "The Dogan Ideals" in the final published edition of the work. There are slight differences in the wording of the chapters in the Table of Contents of the published version, but after a direct comparison of the text of the typescript with the published version, the chapter headings and the text of both versions appear to be very close. The present typescript is especially interesting, though, for more than a hundred editorial markings in the text. These are mostly spelling or punctuation corrections, but also include a few insertions or short emendations. As such, we posit that this corrected typescript was likely intended for the printers at Firmin-Greer in Marshall who printed the one and only edition of the finished book. This is almost certainly the only surviving preliminary version of this reverent biography of an esteemed African-American educator in Texas written by another esteemed African-American educator who was inspired to attend college in the Lone Star State by the very subject of the biography.

Gibbs' respect for Dogan is present everywhere, but perhaps not moreso than in the final line of the book: "Dogan is the man, and Wiley is the shadow, lengthened and still lengthening." Gibbs and Dogan are inextricably linked in the annals of African-American education, and this understudied biography is the strongest and most lasting connection between them. The printed biography is rare in and of itself, with only a dozen institutional holdings in OCLC; the present corrected typescript is, of course, unique.

Price: \$9,500.00

With Forty Pages Detailing the "Condition of the Freedmen" Across the South in 1864

20. [African Americana]: New England Freedmen's Aid Society:

Second Annual Report of the New England Freedmen's Aid Society (Educational Commission). Presented to the Society, April 24, 1864.

Boston: Published at the Office of the Society, 1864. 86pp. Original printed wrappers bound into modern quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt spine titles. Light chipping and soiling to wrappers. Contemporary notation to header of title, else internally clean. Very good plus. Item #12679

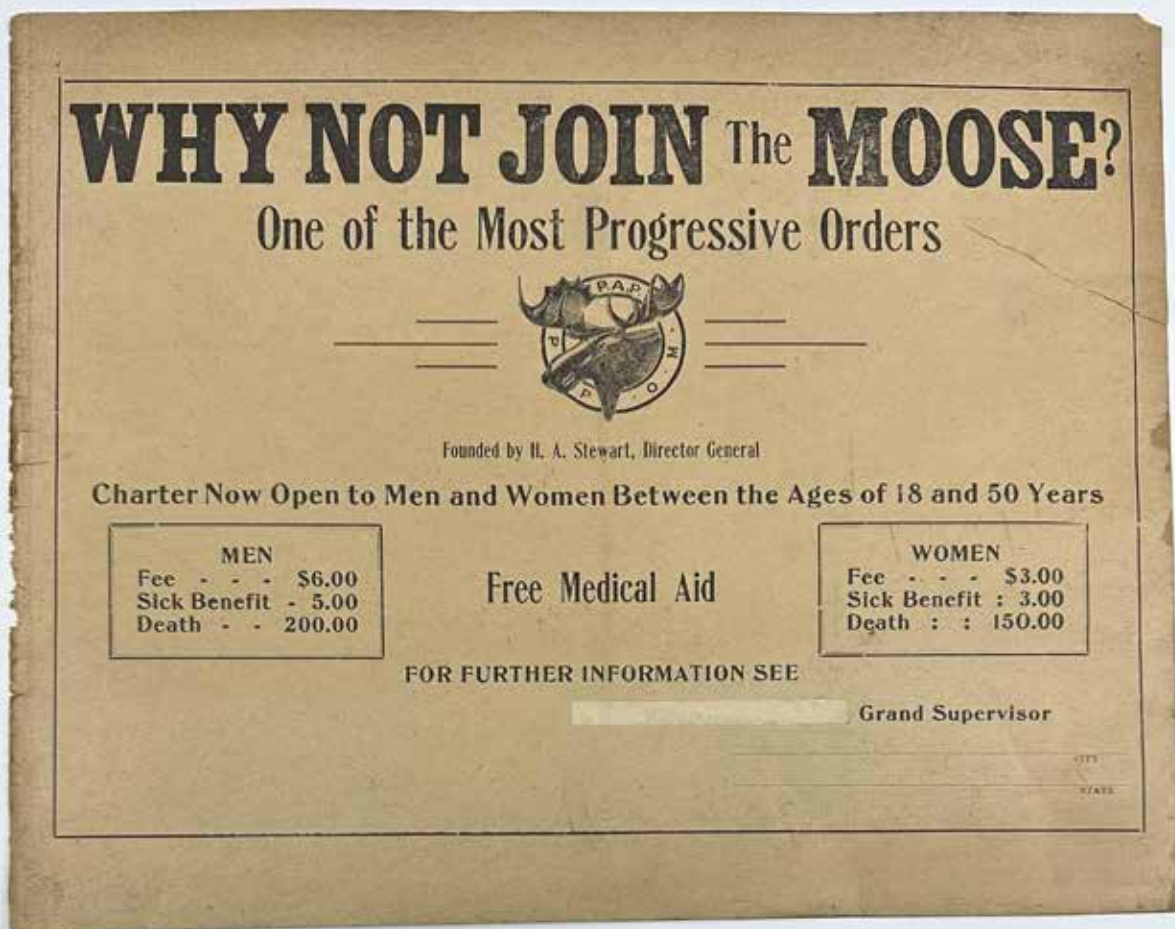
An account of the second year of the activities of the New England Freedmen's Aid Society (NEFAS), an activist group formed to assist emancipated Black Americans in many aspects of life, especially with gaining academic and practical educations following the Civil War. The present work is especially important for the long section titled, "Condition of the Freedmen" which occupies pages 11 to 51 (about half of the total work). This section details the population, state of education, labor and industry opportunities, general condition, and more of free African Americans in several regions of the country, namely the Military Department of the South, Key West and the Tortugas, Military Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the District of Columbia, the Mississippi Valley, Middle Tennessee, Western Arkansas, and Louisiana. Interestingly, a substantial subsection of the section on the Department of the South is devoted to a discussion of arable lands available to freed slaves around Beaufort and Port Royal, known to modern audiences as "Forty Acres and a Mule." Regarding the land in this area, the report states that "It was a matter of course that the lands should all be taken, for those blacks who did not wish to turn cultivators were perfectly aware that they could sell their 40 acres for many times the government price."

The organization was also notable for its mission, specifically aimed at education, and for the critical role women played in its work. "The New England Freedmen's Aid Society was founded in Boston in 1862, in response to an appeal...on behalf of 8,000 formerly enslaved people at Port Royal, SC. Originally named the Educational Commission, its mission was to provide teachers and other aid for 'the industrial, social, intellectual, moral, and religious' advantage of freedmen" (Massachusetts Historical Society). As was the case with many abolition and aid groups, women were in the vanguard of the NEFAS. They recruited, trained, and even served as educators in the program. For much of the twentieth century, if historians wrote about the first teachers among freed people at all, they characterized them as foolish, even dangerous, women...who bore a heavy responsibility for the racial tension after the Civil War and whose work caused Southern educators to avoid Black education" (The Freedmen's Teacher Project). Yet scholars in the 1960s and after -- particularly women and Black researchers -- have returned to the documents of the Society to uncover the serious and often intersectional work being done by both white and Black activists in Port Royal, reframing "the freedmen's education movement as not primarily a gift of northern largess...but as autonomous actions of hundreds of Black communities across the South demanding access to literacy and numeracy" (The Freedmen's Teacher Project). In this sense, those "dangerous" women were troubling because they heard the call of Black peoples, took their needs seriously, and reacted accordingly. The movement was thus "largely Black-inspired, abetted by female missionary teachers" whose shared goals were to prepare "former slaves for lives of freedom in a democratic America" (The Freedmen's Teacher Project).

The present Annual Report shows the early efforts of this Society including fundraising, allocation of funds, educational programs and educational gains, and future goals. Included in the list of Officers are eleven white women in leadership roles; indeed, women were the majority in the Committee on Teachers and the Committee on Clothing and Supplies. Among them are more well-known activists who appear in American Abolitionists and Antislavery Activists, i.e. Ednah Cheney and Sarah Barrett Cabot, who had raised her daughter to become a leader in the movement. Most, however, are lesser or unknown, denoted largely by their husbands' names rather than their own. Even less visible but even more important were the unlisted Black women who were members of the group and contributors to the grassroots work. "Nearly one-fifth of the Northern teachers were Black...Black teachers were fifteen times more likely to give a few years of their lives to Southern Black education...the rest of the recruited teachers were native to the South; many had been enslaved, while others were Southern free Black women and other men of color" (The Freedmen's Teacher Project). The accomplishments in the report -- fundraising, equipment, educational gains -- can largely be attributed to their efforts.

The report for the first year of the organization is exceedingly rare, with only one example listed in OCLC; twelve copies of the present report appear in OCLC, though no copies have appeared in modern auction records, and no other copies are currently in trade. An important and scarce historical document preserving the accomplishments of a fairly short-lived intersectional activist group with vital reports on the activities of freed slaves throughout the southern part of the country

Price: \$2,750.00



Praise the Moose!

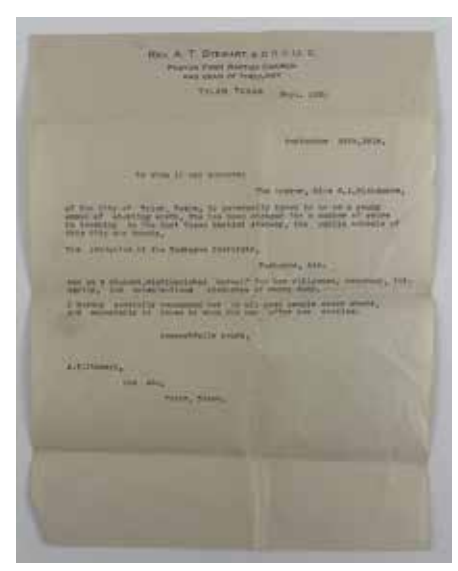
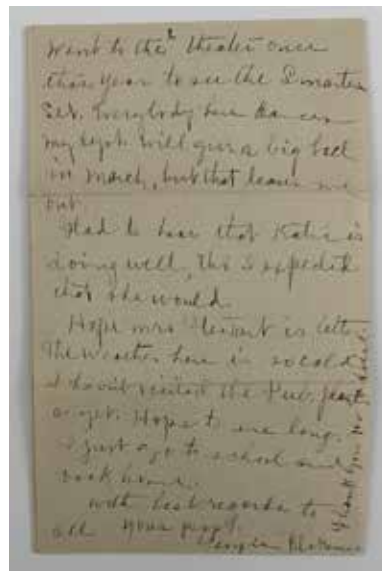
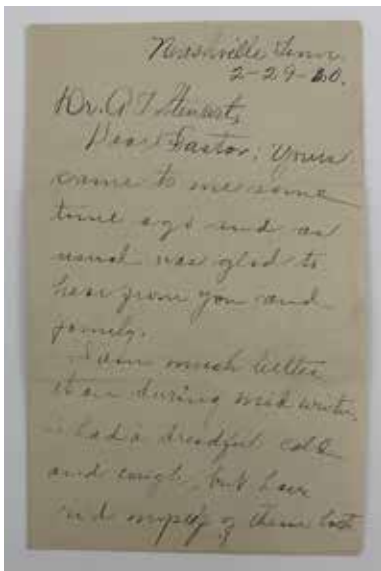
21. [African Americana]: Paramount Progressive Order of Moose:

Why Not Join the Moose? One of the Most Progressive Orders Founded by H.A. Stewart, Director General [caption title].

[St. Louis: ca. 1922]. Broadside, 11.25 x 14.25 inches. Tanned, short closed diagonal tear on right edge, left edge a bit frayed, tiny hip to top right corner, otherwise minor edge wear. Fragile, but in good condition. Item #12673

An unrecorded promotional broadside recruiting membership in the short-lived Paramount Progressive Order of Moose (PPOM), an African-American fraternal organization founded in the early-1920s by H.A. Stewart of St. Louis. The organization was created to serve the needs of the African-American community after the Loyal Order of Moose refused to admit Black members. The PPOM was gone by the 1930s following lawsuits from the Loyal Order of Moose, who claimed infringement due to the PPOM's use of similar imagery. Still, the PPOM offered members a number of benefits during its operations. According to the present broadside, which asks "WHY NOT JOIN THE MOOSE?" and touts itself as "One of the Most Progressive Orders" above the moose-centric logo at upper center, the PPOM was "Now Open to Men and Women Between the Ages of 18 and 50 Years." Members could enjoy "Free Medical Aid" as well as sick and death benefits. Membership was \$6 for men and half that for women, with women receiving \$3 sick benefits (as opposed to \$5 for men) and \$150 death benefit (men received \$200). Potential members are asked to contact the Grad Supervisor, but the name, city, and state for said person is not filled in. A wonderful and evocative promotional broadside for an important, though short-lived St. Louis-based African-American mutual aid society, with no copies reported in OCLC.

Price: \$500.00



22. [African Americana]: Williams, Georgia Blakemore:

[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Georgia Blakemore Williams, a Pioneering African-American Pharmacist, While Still a Student at Meharry Medical School, to Rev. A.T. Stewart of Tyler, Texas].

Nashville: February 29, 1920. 6pp., on plain paper, with original transmittal envelope. Original mailing folds, light wear. Very good plus. Item #5516

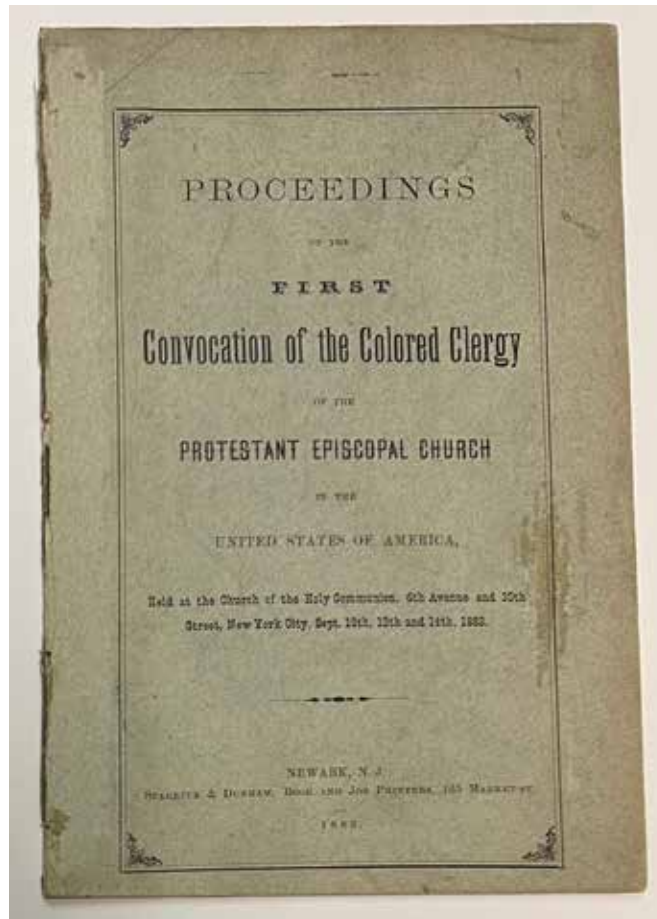
A friendly and informative correspondence written by Georgia Blakemore (later Georgia Blakemore Williams), while studying at the famed Meharry Medical College in Nashville. Georgia Blakemore Williams was born in Tennessee in 1883. She graduated from Tuskegee Institute at the turn of the century, and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

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

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

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

Price: \$850.00



Monumental Meeting of Black Clergy in NYC in 1883

23. [African Americana]: [Colored Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church]:

Proceedings of the First Convocation of the Colored Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Avenue and 20th Street, New York City, Sept. 12th, 13th, and 14th 1883.

Newark: Starbuck & Dunham, Book and Job Printers, 1883. 24pp. Octavo. Original printed wrappers. Moderate wear and soiling, some tape residue along spine of upper wrapper, spine chipped. Ex-General Theological Library, with small ink stamp in upper margin on verso of title page. Overall, still very good. Item #12658

Following swiftly on the heels of the Suwanee Convention of Southern Bishops in late July 1883, a large gathering of clergy and laymen met in New York City to organize the work of the Afro-American clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was a historic moment, and "of the forty-two Colored Clergy of the United States only four had responded to the call in the negative, and three others had failed to respond." A Committee was formed, chaired by Alexander Crummell, to draft a statement to the Church in America. Here, the Committee calls attention "to the moral disasters which have come to our race through slavery — how family life, parental authority, and marriage integrity have been broken down by servitude," and issues a call for "an extraordinary effort for the erection of Churches throughout the South," especially in the large urban centers. In addition to the proceedings, the work includes a "Sermon on Church Work by the Colored People" by Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, the Bishop of Northern New Jersey, a brief Finance Committee Report, and concludes with the "Regulations of the Women's Auxiliary of the Convocation of the Colored Clergy." The latter is comprised of five articles and an addendum, plus a listing of twenty women belonging to the New York and Newark branches of the organization. A scarce work, with just over a dozen institutional copies. Not in Blockson.

Library Company, Afro-Americana 8507A.

Price: \$2,250.00

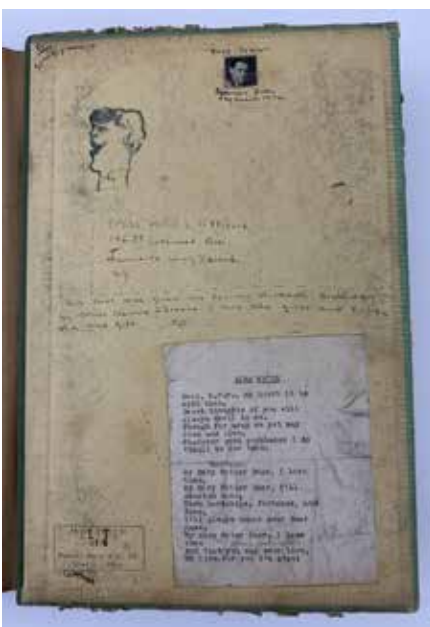
**24. [African Americana]: [Education]: [North Carolina]: Pettiford, Willia Lucille:
[Scrapbook Assembled by Willia Lucille Pettiford, an African-American Student at the Mary Potter School].**

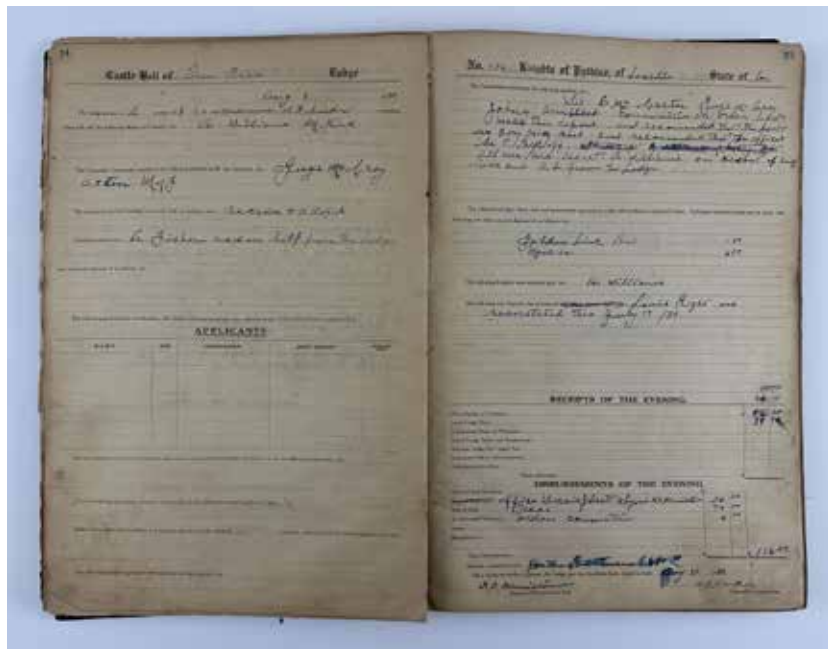
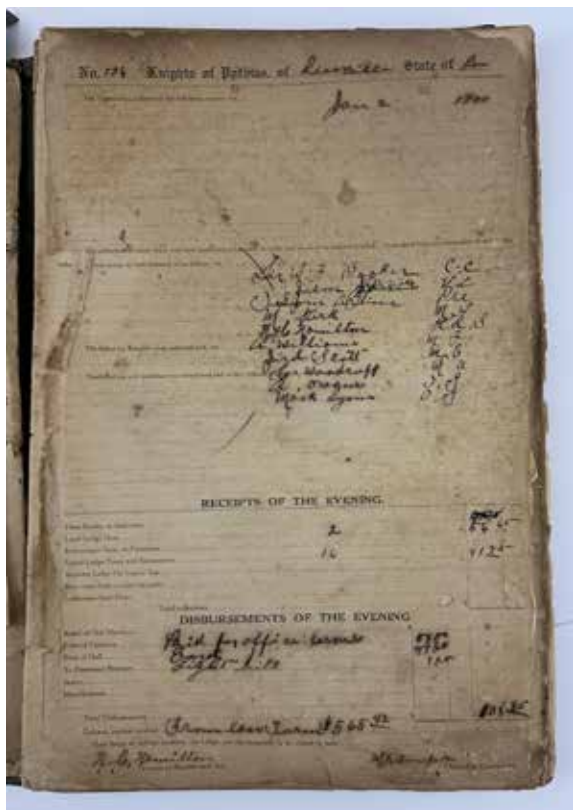
[Oxford, N.C. 1937-1939]. [32] leaves, illustrated with many dozens of ephemeral items, mostly school-related printed materials, newspaper clippings, and greeting cards pasted in or laid in. Folio. Contemporary dark green cloth backstrip, light green boards with floral illustration inset into front cover, string tied. Moderate scuffing and edge wear to boards. Very good. Item #5499

An intriguing scrapbook assembled by a young Black woman named Willia Lucille Pettiford of Jamaica, Long Island while attending the African-American Mary Potter Academy in Oxford, North Carolina in the late-1930s. The scrapbook is populated with dozens of newspaper and magazine clippings of notable African Americans, as well as famous performers, a combination of Black and white stars of the stage and silver screen. Willia pasted in excerpts about W.E.B. Du Bois, Ella Fitzgerald, Gladys Bentley, Florence R. Beatty, Mary McLeod Bethune, Paul Robeson, and others. Willia also included several printed event programs, invitations, and notices from the school, including a hand-made program for the Mary Potter Athletic Banquet on April 25, 1938; a May 3 violin recital sponsored by the Oxford Music Lovers' Club; a May 13, 1938 "Oratorical Contest" at the school; an April 17, 1939 performance of the "Oxford Music Lovers' Club;" a May 13, 1939 meeting of the Young People's League of the Cape Fear Presbytery; and the Mary Potter School's baccalaureate exercises for both 1938 and 1939. She also cut out portions of the school newsletter or yearbook and used them in the scrapbook.

"Mary Potter Academy was launched in 1889 with George Clayton Shaw as principal, a post he held until 1936. Shaw was born to slaves in Louisburg in 1863. His mother, Mary Penn Shaw, had been provided what he described as 'a fairly good education' and she instilled the importance of education in her six children, all of whom became educators. George Shaw graduated from Lincoln University (in Pennsylvania) in 1886. He studied at Princeton Theological Seminary before completing studies at Auburn Theological Seminary (New York) in 1890. While in New York, Shaw met Mary Potter, secretary to the Presbyterian Freedmen's Board and benefactor of the educational improvement of freedmen. Potter provided funding to establish the first school for African Americans in Granville County (Oxford), where in 1888 he founded Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church. Called Timothy Darling (for Shaw's teacher) until 1892, the school was funded by the Board of Missions for Freedmen, New York Synodical Society, and Albany Presbytery. It would later serve as a private boarding school, until the 1950s, then as a public high school until 1969. In 1970 Mary Potter became an integrated middle school" - NC.gov.

Price: \$750.00





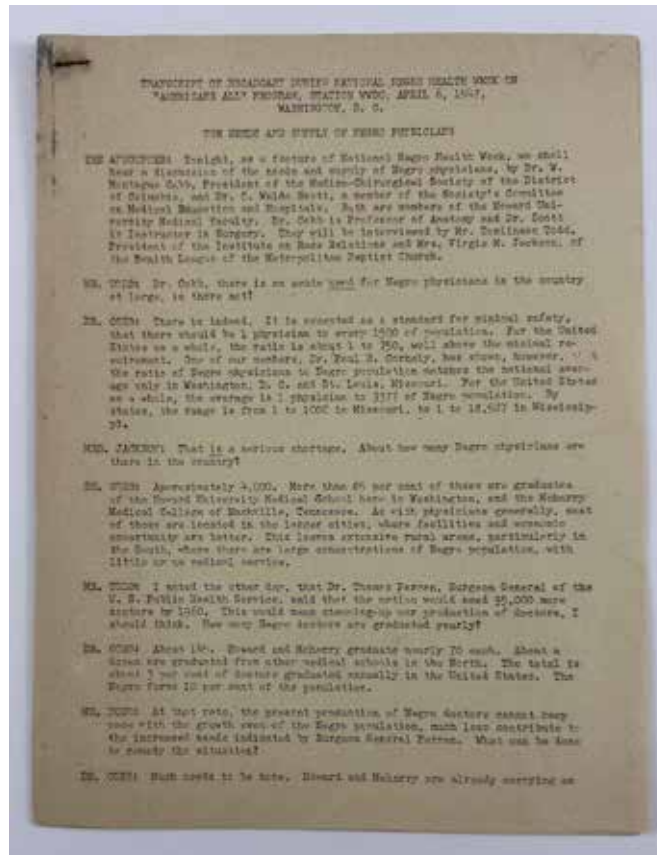
25. [African Americana]: [Louisiana]: [Knights of Pythias]:

[Manuscript Ledger Book Recording Three Years of Meetings for the Pine Tree Lodge of the Leesville, Louisiana Knights of Pythias]

Leesville, La: 1930-1933. 135pp. Folio. Contemporary partially-printed ledger book, bound in half black cloth over maroon cloth boards, completed to various degrees in ink manuscript. Significant wear, dust-soiling, abrading, and staining to binding, with front joint partially split. Text block separated from spine, with a few leaves detached but otherwise intact in gatherings. Varying levels of toning and dust-soiling to text, but highly readable nonetheless. Fair condition. Item #4182

A unique and informative manuscript record book recording the activities of a local lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Louisiana during the Great Depression. Leesville, Louisiana is still a very small town located in Vernon Parish, not far from the Texas border (about fifty miles from Jasper, Texas). The present ledger records meeting times and dates, appointments and elections, occasional committee reports, and notes on meeting activities, including communications, dues paid, suspensions and reinstatements of members, disbursements made by the lodge, and more, in varying levels of detail throughout the book. As an example, the September 18, 1930 meeting records (with original spelling retained) that the committee "a pointed on claning off the graves Sir Jem Davis" and five others; the "unfinished business" portion records that "Some of the members of the Lodge was dissatisfied with their endetness to the Lodge which was tabled untill the next R.M. which will be Oct 2nd;" and new business included "Sir RJ Jefferson CC of Silver Star Lodge No. 110 of Slagle La visited Pine Tree Lodge on Sept 18 and md short talk on the good of the order," followed by a listing of four other members of the Slagle lodge who accompanied Jefferson. Naturally, numerous other members of the Pine Tree Lodge and others are named throughout the activities recorded in the book, providing a written record of an African-American organization struggling to maintain social standing and provide mutual aid to its members in a harrowing time in American history.

Price: \$1,250.00



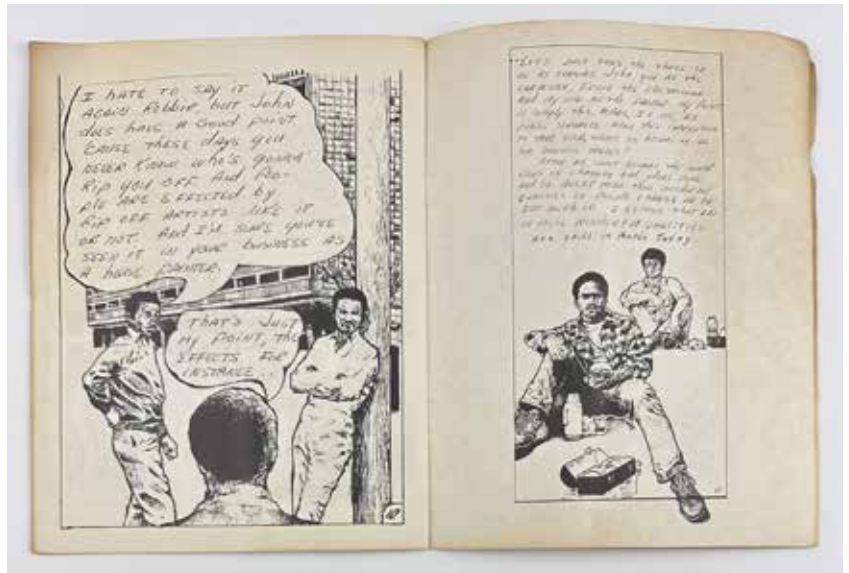
26. [African Americana]: [Medicine]:

Transcript of Broadcast During National Negro Health Week on "Americans All" Program, Station WWDC, April 6, 1947, Washington D.C. [caption title].

Washington DC: 1947. [6]pp. Letter-sized sheets, stapled at upper left. Some oxidation to staple and immediate area. Otherwise, minor edge wear and light dust soiling. Very good. Item #5489

A transcription of a radio interview conducted with two African American physicians in Washington DC just after World War II on the occasion of Negro National Health Week in April 1947. Charles Waldo Scott was an instructor in surgery at Howard University and William Montague Cobb was a doctor and professor there as well. Cobb was a leader of the National Medical Association, which sought advancement for Black doctors, and a prominent member of the NAACP, later becoming its president, as well as a prominent professor of physical anthropology. In this interview, the pair discuss the "needs and supply of Negro physicians" in the region of the U.S. capital, and their lack of admittance or privilege at the preponderance of area hospitals. According to Scott, African American doctors were permitted to practice only at the Freedmen's Hospital, which was also the teaching hospital for Howard, and were denied privileges at all other local hospitals, including those such a Gallinger Hospital where Black patients were by far the majority. Cobb notes that in Mississippi the ratio of Black doctors to Black patients in 1:18,527, over ten times below the accepted standard for minimal safety. The "Americans All" radio program, which conducted the present interview, ran in Washington DC from 1946 to 1962 and sought to promote racial harmony and understanding. A very interesting and detailed assessment of the state of medicine in the African-American community during the late 1940s.

Price: \$550.00



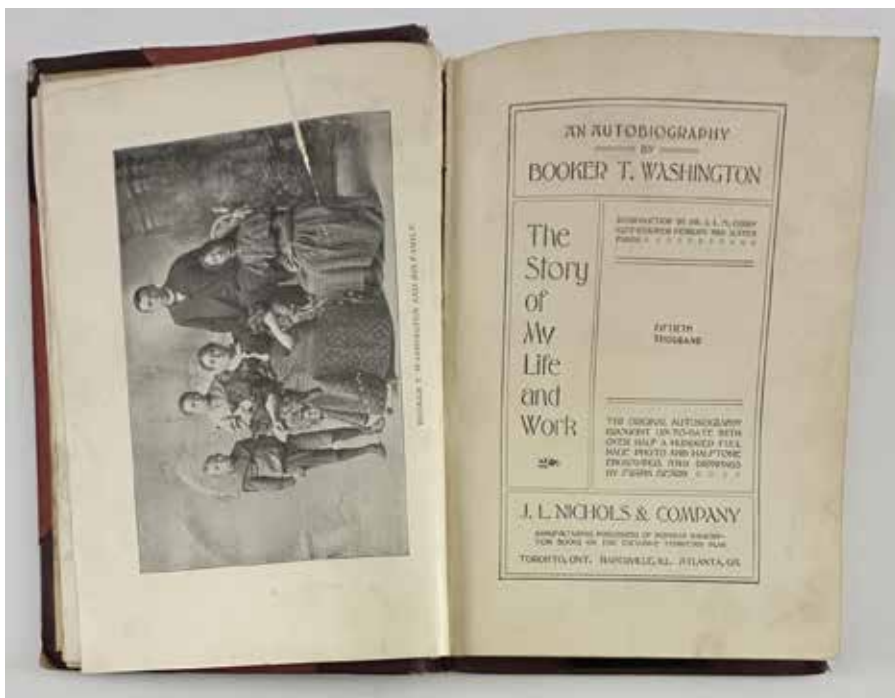
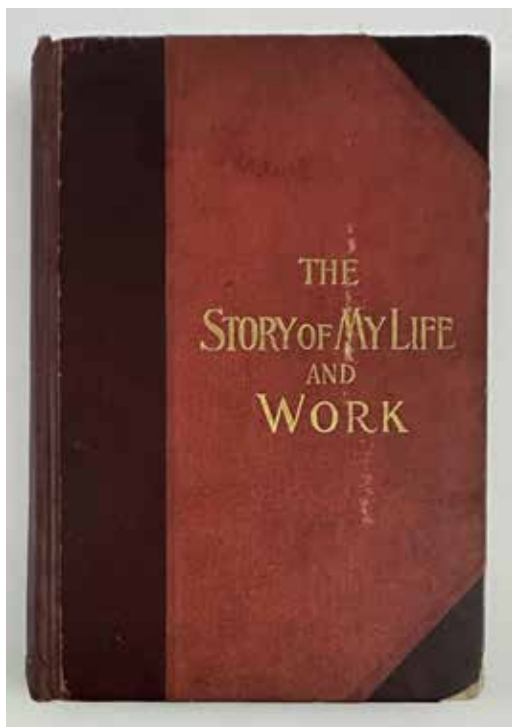
27. [African Americana]: [Ohio]: [Advertising]: [Comics]:

Hi Friend, There's an Interesting Conversation Going on Inside... [cover title]

[Cleveland, Oh.]: Robinson Painting Co., 1973. [2], 12, [2]pp. Original illustrated self wrappers, stapled. Moderate wear and uneven toning, final leaf tanned, a few short tears. About very good. Item #5564

An extraordinary handmade printed booklet advertising an African-American-owned house painting company in Cleveland, presented in the style of a graphic novel or short comic book. This lively and clever advertisement appears to be printed from original and well-composed drawings, with an unusual narrative presented throughout in speech bubbles, mainly through the lens of three central characters. The narrative centers around a trio of working-class African-American tradesmen -- a house painter, a carpenter, and an electrician. The men sit with their lunch pails and talk about how the world has changed, about how you can't trust contractors anymore, and generally bemoan the state of customer service in American life. For example: "I still remember the good ol' days when a man gave his word of honor and you could bank on it." The conversation broadens into other societal topics, which the conversing men fold into their critique of professionalism. For example: "strolling through the park on a starlit summer's night with that one special someone was as appreciated by all as it was safe, you know, no fear of being attacked or molested." Also: "That's right, and you could even rest peacefully at night with only front and back screen doors latched in an effort to catch that sweet summer breeze...blowing through the house...silently during the night." The point of view then shifts to "Robbie," the aforementioned house painter who clearly represents the real company being advertised here, the Robinson Painting Company. Robbie issues a call to arms to defend good, honest work and features some portrait drawings of his sales representatives, who are apparently going house-to-house and knocking on doors as a sales tactic, as Robbie notes that "All our solicitors are registered with the local police." On the verso of the rear wrapper, in smaller type than the rest of the work, is a lengthy sales pitch for would-be customers, offering early-bird discounts over the winter for house painting work to be done in the spring, as long as some payment is made in advance. The date for the booklet comes from a sentence on this last page: "Naturally no exterior work would be done before spring of 1974." Scholars will likely find much to contemplate in the conjuring of a peaceful bygone past, as articulated by an African-American business owner, who no doubt lived through the era of racial segregation and the Civil Rights Movement, two phenomena highly relevant to the topic under discussion, but which are conspicuously absent here. The brochure really needs to be seen in person to be appreciated. It is a fantastic, highly ephemeral example of original and creative African-American business marketing during the 1970s. We found scant mention of the Robinson Painting Company in contemporary Cleveland newspaper, and absolutely no other copies of this booklet anywhere.

Price: \$650.00



Rare Salesman's Sample Book of Booker T. Washington's Autobiography

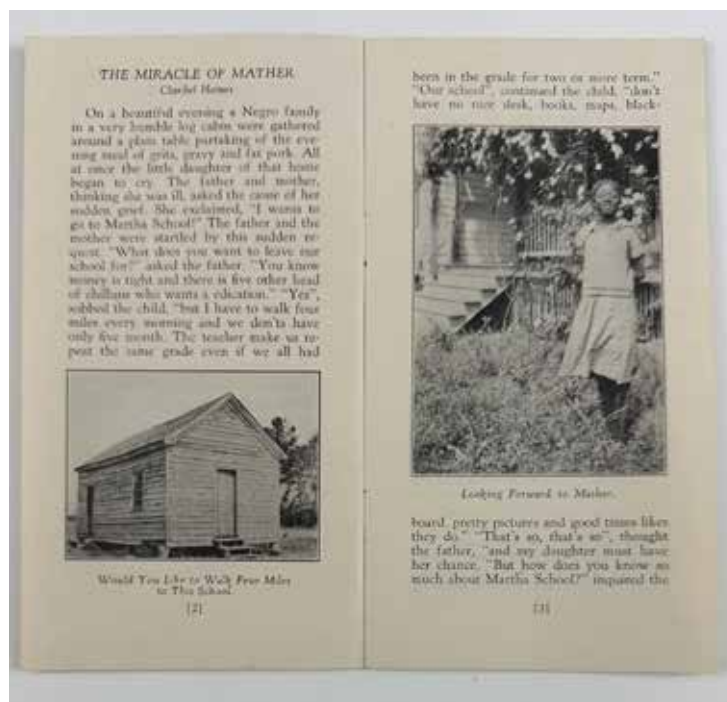
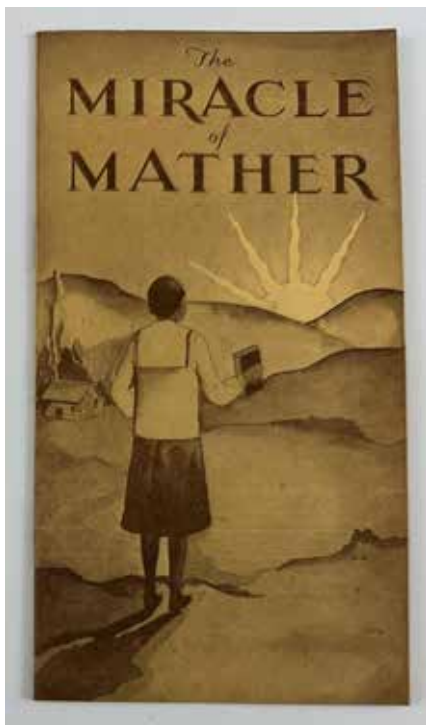
28. [African Americana]: [Salesman's Sample]: [Washington, Booker T.]:

An Autobiography by Booker T. Washington. The Story of My Life and Work [salesman's dummy].

Toronto, et al: J.L. Nichols & Company, [1901]. [16]pp. of plates, [64]pp. of text, interspersed with [22]pp. of additional plates, plus four leaves of lined paper in rear (not filled out). Original three-quarter crimson cloth and red pebbled cloth front board lettered in gilt, crimson cloth rear board lettered in black, simple crimson cloth spine, gilt-lettered leather spine sample affixed to inside rear cover. Substantial edge wear, rubbing, and soiling to boards. Numerous cello tape repairs to gutters, front free endpaper lacking, tape repairs to a few page of plates, over-opened at title page, scattered, mostly minor thumb-soiling to text. Good. Item #12630

A salesman's sample or dummy for Booker T. Washington's influential autobiography, this edition "brought up-to-date with over half a hundred full page photo and halftone engravings and drawings by Frank Beard." The copyright page states that this edition was "Sold only by Subscription, and not to be had in book stores. Any one desiring a copy should address the Publishers." As with similar salesman's dummies, the present work is bound in two different binding options, with the optional leather spine affixed to the inside rear cover, and shows a healthy number of illustrations and a sampling of text. The notice just before the subscriber blanks at the end of the work provides further details on this edition, including the prices for different binding styles, and characterizes the work as "an autobiography of the greatest living colored American. He is not only a representative of his race, but a man among men." OCLC lists four copies of this rare publisher's dummy, at the Hagley Museum, the University of Minnesota, the University of Georgia, and BYU, reporting between thirty and forty pages of plates; the present copy contains thirty-eight total pages of plates.

Price: \$650.00



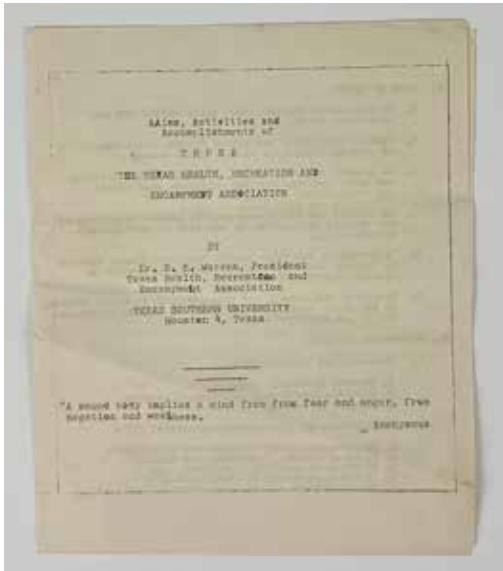
29. [African Americana]: [South Carolina]: [Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society]:

The Miracle of Mather [cover title]

New York: Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1931. 16pp. Photographically illustrated. Original yellow pictorial wrappers, stapled, 6.25 x 3.5 inches. Light wear and minor dust-soiling to wrappers. Internally clean. Very good. Item #3369

An unrecorded promotional pamphlet detailing the opportunities afforded young African American women at the Mather School in Beaufort, South Carolina. Mather School, which opened in 1868 to educate formerly enslaved children, was by this time operated solely by the Woman's American Baptist Mission Society. The present work opens with a poem called "Monday Morning in Alice B. Coleman Hall" by a seventh-grade student named Marie Smith, and contains a one-page history entitled, "The Beginnings of Mather School." The remainder of the work is comprised of a thirteen-page section entitled, "The Miracle of Mather" by Claribel Haines, who may have been a student. Her story is told through the eyes of a representative new student excited to go to Mather, and continues with her arrival at the school, the experiences of a new student, further experiences on campus, and so forth, peppered throughout with quotes attributed to students touting the advantages of the school. Haines concludes that "Mather School has been and is now an 'Open Door of Opportunity' to many Negro girls of the Southland. Starting from the small beginning with one building and a few students, today it has nine buildings with over a hundred students.... A student entering Mather School has the privilege not only of fine intellectual, but also Christian training as the Bible is taught in all the grades throughout the entire school. When a girl leaves here she has had the advantages of mental, physical, moral and spiritual development which fits her for life and service to the world." The pamphlet is illustrated throughout with ten monotone photographs picturing students engaged in various activities, the campus, a young woman described as "A Mather School Graduate," and more. The photos show students washing dishes, lined up outside Alice B. Coleman Hall for dinner, preparing to cook, working in a garden, and playing baseball. "After the Civil War, the American Missionary Association operated more than five hundred schools for formerly enslaved people throughout the South. One such school was the Mather School, established in Beaufort, South Carolina. Rachel Crane Mather went to Beaufort in 1867 as an AMA teacher, with the intention of creating a 'normal school' to train teachers. However, she quickly realized that there was a great need for general education, especially for women. So in 1868, she started the school that would come to bear her name. Mather purchased approximately twenty acres of land just to the southwest of Downtown Beaufort overlooking the Beaufort River. Early classes focused on household skills, reading, and math. The Reconstruction era ended around 1900, but the mission of the Mather School carried on. Eventually, it became a coeducational institution, and continued to educate the African American citizens of Beaufort until 1968, a century after it was first established" -- National Park Service website.

Price: \$550.00



30. [African Americana]: [Texas]:

Aims [sic], Activities and Accomplishments of THREA the Texas Health, Recreation and Encampment Association

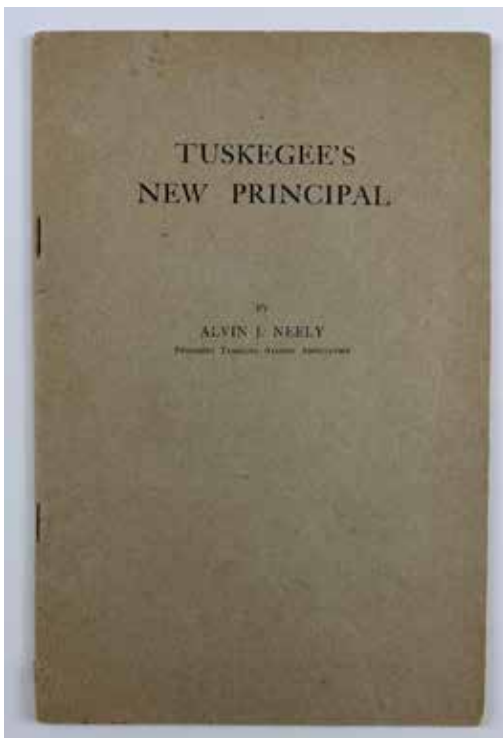
Houston: ca. 1950-1955]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some creasing, light foxing and edge wear. Very good. Item #5511

An unrecorded and humbly-produced brochure on the aims, activities, and accomplishments of the Texas Health, Recreation and Encampment Association (THREA), an organization created to assist African Americans in Jim Crow Texas find better health and recreational resources. At the time this work was published, the group's president was Dr. S.E. Warren, a professor at Texas Southern University; the names and positions of the other five officers of the group are printed on the fourth page here. Interestingly, the work also states that the "Executive Committee and Other Committees to be Announced Later." The work itself is organized into the three sections indicated in the title -- the group's aims, activities, and accomplishments. The six aims include helping local groups survey their health and recreational needs, promoting exhibits, films, lectures, and

other activities to spread healthy habits, assisting efforts to get more facilities and services, and more. The activities of the group are organized into three main types -- Research and Investigation, Presentation of Health and Recreational Facts, and Directed Programs -- each of which have more specific activities listed beneath them. The nine accomplishments of THREA listed here include inspiring health workers to work with youth, fostering surveys, developing a clinic at Madisonville, operating the Madison County Clinic, sponsoring an encampment (camp) for teenagers with help from leaders at Wiley, Bishop, and Paul Quinn colleges.

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

Price: \$850.00



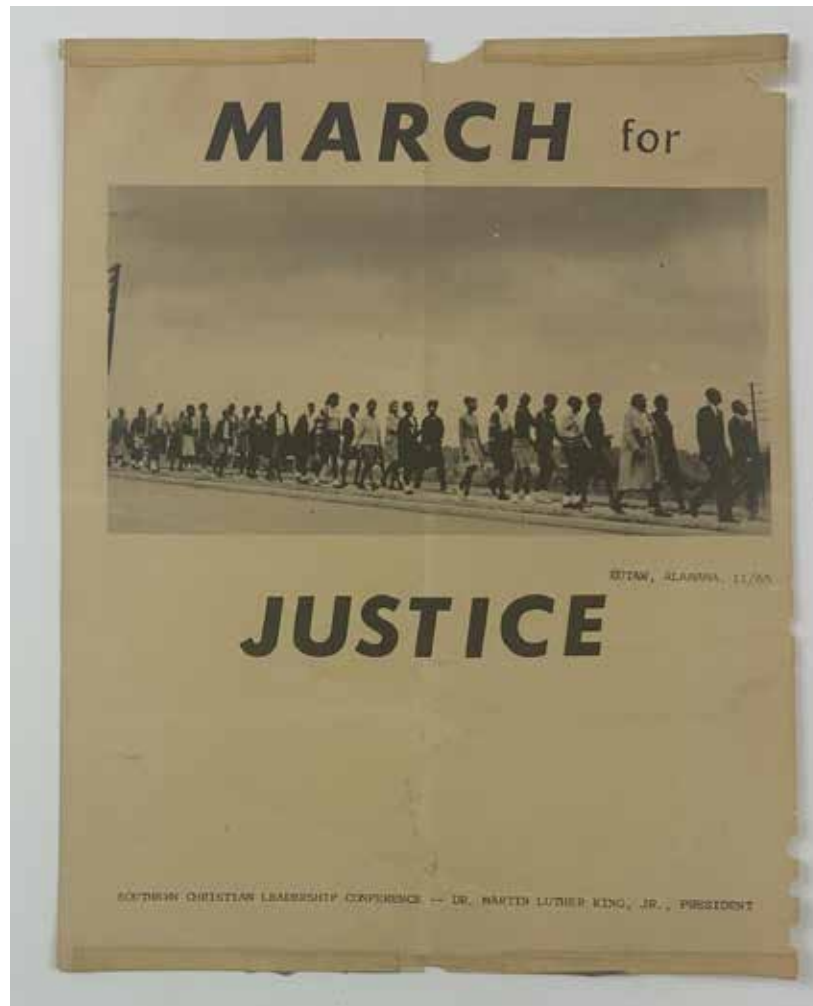
31. [Alabama]: Neely, Alvin J.:

The First Six Years of the New Principal of Tuskegee Institute. Reprinted from the Tuskegee Alumni Bulletin for April 1922.

Tuskegee, Al: Tuskegee Institute, [1922]. [6], 17pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Minor even toning. Small tape repair to lower edge of first text leaf. Very good. Item #12670

A scarce work issued by the Tuskegee Institute's Board of Trustees in answer to "what progress the school has made since Dr. Washington's death and how Dr. Molton is succeeding in the difficult task which he has undertaken. The "task" at hand is serving as the second head of the Tuskegee Institute following the legendary Booker T. Washington. The author, Alvin J. Neely, was president of the Tuskegee Alumni Association at the time, and here presents a favorable review of Dr. Molton's activities thus far, highlighting some of Molton's changes, improvements, reorganizations, and so forth. OCLC records just six institutional holdings: Penn, Balch Institute, North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Ohio State, Western Reserve Historical, and UT-Austin.

Price: \$450.00



32. [Civil Rights]:

March for Justice [caption title]

[Eutaw, Al. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1965]. Photo-illustrated broadside, 11 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, old cello tape repairs along top and bottom edges, minor chipping to right edge, moderate even toning. About very good. Item #5996

A highly-ephemeral and likely unique surviving example of this broadside handbill issued by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Eutaw, Alabama in the heat of the Civil Rights Movement. A central photograph picturing a large group of African American activists on the march occupies about a third of the broadside, with the words "March for Justice" emblazoned above and below the photograph. Added by typewriter are the words, "Eutaw, Alabama. 11/65" and "Southern Christian Leadership Conference -- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President." The present handbill may have been disseminated in Eutaw in November 1965 to support voting opportunities by African Americans following passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 just a few months earlier. Another possibility for the handbill is more likely. As with most other places in the South, Eutaw, Alabama was deeply segregated, especially in the school system. In November 1965, SCLC leader Hosea Williams organized a group of Black activists in Eutaw to march from the First Baptist Church in Eutaw to the Green County courthouse. The goal of the demonstration was to integrate the Green County school system. Other demonstrations had also occurred in Eutaw in 1965 surrounding the assault of a young Black woman by local police, as well as the beating of future sheriff Reverend Thomas Gilmore after he tried to file a complaint about the assault to the district attorney. Thomas Gilmore would make history the next year by becoming the first African-American sheriff of Greene County. Suffice to say, Eutaw was a hotbed of civil rights activity in 1965, and the present flyer stands testament to local action. After a thorough search online, in auction records, and in institutional holdings, we were unable to find any other copies or mentions of the present handbill anywhere.

Price: \$850.00



33. [Civil Rights]: [Photography]:

[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the 1967 National Conference on New Politics, With Five Unpublished Images of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and H. Rap Brown in New Orleans During His Weapons Trial]

[Chicago and New Orleans]: September, 1967. [21] leaves, illustrated with ninety-nine photographs, mostly black-and-white but some in color. All ninety-nine images with a printed caption in the margin reading, "Sep 67." Square folio. Contemporary red leatherette, stamped in gilt on front cover, string tied. Minor wear, some images loose. Very good. Item #5899

An important photographic record of a notable moment in the interplay between the Civil Rights Movement, the Black Power Movement, and 1960s white liberalism, documenting the 1967 National Conference on New Politics (NCNP) in Chicago. Simon Hall, in his 2003 article in *Journal of American Studies* entitled "On the Trail of the Panther: Black Power and the 1967 Convention of the National Conference for New Politics," described the event as "one of the most ambitious attempts to forge a broad political alliance of antiwar organizations, New Left insurgents, and the radical wing of the Civil Rights Movement in 1960s America." The album is captioned on the inside front cover: "The National Conference on New Politics Aug. 31 - Sept. 4, 1967 Palmer House, Chicago." Seventy-five images document the conference, many captioned on the album leaves, identifying speakers, attendees, and settings, or providing commentary.

Chief among the delegates to the conference was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. who delivered the keynote address on the first night. The title of the speech was "The Three Evils of Society," which King defined as "the sickness of racism, excessive materialism, and militarism." The present album includes five candid shots of King from that night. These include four shots of King at the microphones during his keynote address, three with captions that read "There are no communists at this conference," "I am not a member of 60

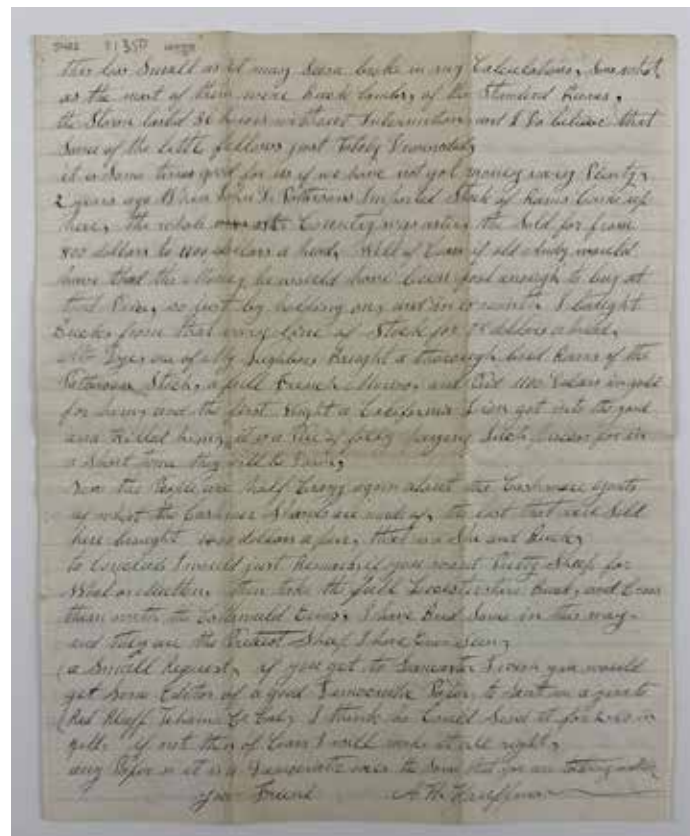
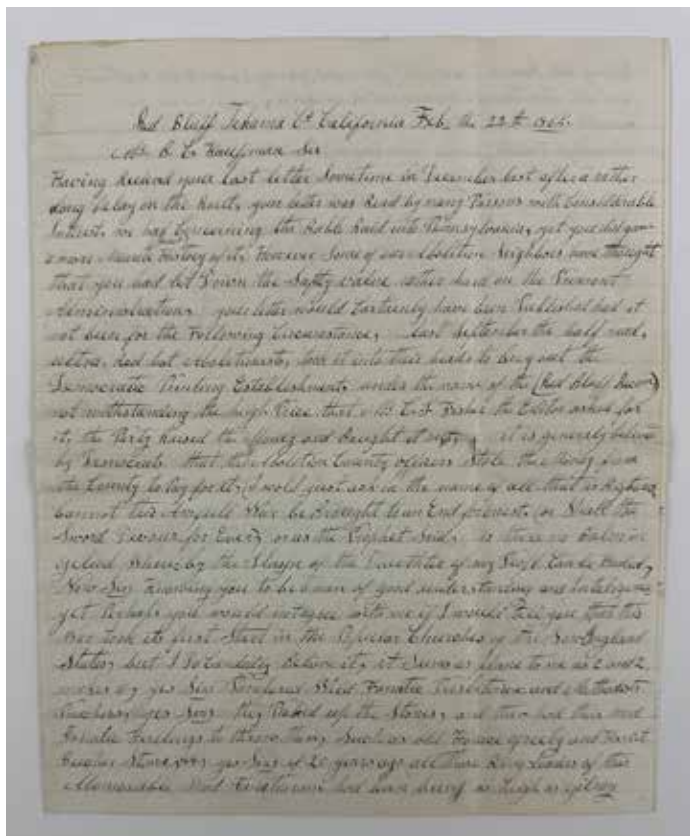
communist fronts," and "We do not believe in violence but rather civil disobedience on a vaster scale than ever before," respectively. The fourth photograph of King shows him sitting with Ralph Abernathy and Michael Wood, this image captioned, "Center: Michael Wood of the Nat'l Student Assn who blew the whistle on the CIA."

In addition to the photographs of Dr. King, the album includes dozens of candid shots of conference participants that reads like a who's-who of civil rights and Black Power activists of the moment, including members of SCLC, SNCC, CORE, and the Black Panthers. These portraits memorialize the conference participation of Julian Bond, Dick Gregory, Ralph Abernathy (one of which catches him sleeping during King's speech and is humorously captioned, "The alert audience of ML King"), Hunter Pitts "Jack" O'Dell, Floyd McKissick, James Foreman, Lois Allen, Vietnam War protester Private Ronald Lockman, and a woman from the "Miss[issipp] Freedom Demo[cra]tic Party" who appears to be Victoria Jackson Gray Adams. The album also pictures white members of the New Left or sympathetic supporters of the civil rights movement, such as Dr. Benjamin Spock, Dr. Donna Allen (Women's Strike for Peace), Simon Casady (influential California Democrat), William Pepper (Executive Secretary of NCNP), Clark Kissinger (National Secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society), and Robert Scheer (publisher of the radical Ramparts magazine). The album also includes some shots of other unnamed notables and additional attendees, views from the main conference floor, a display of posters featuring "Heroes of the National Liberation Movement" such as Che Guevara, Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael, and book displays by vendors such as the Progressive Labor Party, Marxist publisher Lou Diskin, CADRE (Chicago Area Draft Resisters), and the Student Mobilization Committee.

An additional twenty-four color images picture H. Rap Brown (Jamil Abdulla al-Amin) and various scenes in New Orleans during Brown's trial for weapons charges in September 1967. Brown was a fiery activist who was that time serving as the fifth chairman of SNCC, a post he held from May 1967 to June 1968. Incongruously, Brown was a controversial head of SNCC for his constant calls for violent political action, and even served a dual role as the head of SNCC and as Minister of Justice for the Black Panther Party in 1968. The first page of images featuring Brown in the present album is captioned: "Rap Brown in New Orleans. Arraigned on carrying a weapon in interstate while under criminal indictment in Maryland for inciting to riot & arson" (referring to the riot in Cambridge, Maryland earlier that summer). Seventeen of these images show Brown and his lawyers talking to reporters outside the courthouse, then continuing to do so as Brown walks down the street and gets into a car. Seven of the images show various street scenes around New Orleans. Brown's trial was going on at the same time as the National Conference in Chicago. As such, a handful of the latter images show James Foreman of SNCC who, according to the manuscript caption, "spoke for H. Rap Brown" at the conference. At the time, Foreman was the International Affairs Director for SNCC. The conference was an odd combination of white liberals, Civil Rights legends, and Black Power advocates which, according to a contemporary source "brought black militants and much of the white left into occasional dialogue and frequent chaos."

A retrospective "This Week in History" piece in the Chicago Sun Times in 2021 set the scene of the conference and detailed Dr. King's keynote speech: "A haven for liberal politicians and supporters, the National Conference for New Politics took place over Labor Day weekend in 1967. The Chicago Sun-Times extensively covered the conference where politicians, activists and anti-war advocates mixed and mingled to excite their base and prepare for the upcoming election season. The highlight of the convention came on Aug. 31 when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. took to the stage to deliver the keynote address to 4,000 people at the Chicago Coliseum. 'The promise of a Great Society has been shipwrecked off the coast of Asia on the dreadful pinnacle of Vietnam,' he told conference-goers. The war, he said, 'has torn up the Geneva agreement, seriously impaired the United Nations, exacerbated the hatreds between continents and worse still between races: it has frustrated our development at home....If the will of the people continues to be unheeded, all men of good will must create a situation in which the 1967-68 elections are made a referendum on the war,' he said. 'The American people must have an opportunity to vote into oblivion those who cannot detach themselves from militarism.' King's speech touched on more than the Vietnam War. He called for a national employment agency, noting that capitalism 'was built on the exploitation and suffering of Black slaves and continues to thrive on the exploitation of the poor -- both Black and white -- both here and abroad.' The activist referred to racism as 'that corrosive evil that will bring down the curtain on Western civilization.' King received a standing ovation after his speech."

Price: \$7,500.00



"Just Look at That Pamphlet That Mrs. Stowe Put Out Against Slavery Called Uncle Tom's Cabin...A Notorious Piece of Rascality and Lies."

34. [Civil War]: [California]: Kauffman, A.H.:

[Manuscript Letter, Signed, Written from California by A.H. Kauffman During the Civil War, Writing Back Home to Pennsylvania, About His Life and Work in California, the State of Religion in America, and Relating His Unvarnished Contempt Against New England Abolitionists, Including Presbyterians, Methodists, Horace Greeley, and Harriet Beecher Stowe].

Red Bluff, Ca: February 22, 1865. [6]pp., with original transmittal envelope. Original mailing folds, some wear at crossfolds. Very good. Item #5482

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

His prose is passionate, colorful, and certainly controversial to modern sensibilities, and merits being quoted at length as follows (with original spelling preserved): "Some of our Abolition Neighbors have thought that you had let down the safety valve rather hard on the Preasant administration. Your letter would certainly have been published had it not been for the following circumstance. Last September the half mad, ultra, red hot Abolitionists took it in their heads to buy out the Democratic Printing Establishments under the name of the (Red Bluff Beacon). Not withstanding the high price that Mr. C.S. Fisher the editor asked for it, the party raised the money and bought it out. It is generally believed by Democrats that the Abolition County officers stole the money from the County to pay

for it. I would just ask in the name of all that is righteous cannot this awfull War be brought to an end for onest (or shall the sword devour for ever) or as the Prophet said, is there no Balm in Gilead whereby the slayn of the Dauthter of my peopl can be healed. Now Sir, knowing you to be a man of good understanding and intelligence yet perhaps you would not agree with me if I would tell you that this war took its first start in the popular churches of the New England States, but I do candidly believe it, it seems plane to me as 2 and 2 makes 4. Yes sir, pampered wild fanatic Presbiterien and Methodist Preachers, yes Sir, they picked up the stones, and then had their mad fanatic hirelings to throw them, such as old Horace greely and Hariet Beecher Stowe, & &. Yes Sir, if 20 years ago all those ringleaders of this abominable mad fanaticism had been hung as high as Gilroy hung his baken, and that from old Greeley down to Mrs. Stowe and all this troubl would not have been. Yes Sir, just look at that pamphlet that Mrs. Stowe put out against Slavery, called (Uncle Tom's Cabin). What was the sum and substance of it, but a notorious pease of Rascality and Lies. Money sir was at the bottom of it, thousands of dollars made with it, to keep up a notorious set of Black Legts and Swindlers. Now Sir, look at that grate and popular church, the Methodist Episcopal, and behold the great Cession that took place there in 1844. Their conference met in New York on the first of May 1844. All the Northern Preachers stood up against the South, and took ultra ground that Slaveholding was sinful, and therefore law or no law, practicable or impracticable, all slaveholders under all circumstances should be expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now Bishop Soules [Joshua Soules] was a Southern man and a slaveholder but he was a man that had some sence. He done all he could in the world to passify those half mad abolitionists but all to no purpose. They continued to abuse the Bishop and all the Southern members until forbearance was no longer a virtue and cession was the result in this grate Temple the Methodist Church. Now had they just kept this Church cesession to themselves, but no, they had to throw it into the Political arena, and from there it has become a hatred more bitter than wormwood and gall, and firmly, man's inhumanity to man made countless thousands mourn, had the Methodist Church just been in her humble condition, as she was in the years of 1820 and 25. They could not have thrown it into the political scales because they were then a humble and self denying people. But alas the house that should have been a house of prayer, is become a den of thieves. Now for instance, look at that half mad hot headed fanatic preacher viz Parson Brownslow [William Brownlow]. I suppose you have heard the expression which that notorious old bigot has made. He says if he could he would have a Sliding Machine constructed and he would grease it six inches thick with hogs lard, and run the whole Southern Confederacy into the middle of perdition. Pretty talk for a preacher.... Since I am living in California I do not hold to no persuasion or sect, yet we have 5 different denominations in our county town, and I can do just as well by staying at home and reading my Bible as go to Church and hear a mad fanatic of an Abolition Preacher showering down from the pulpit such as Cesech, traitor and Copperhead on a certain Political Party.... What is the reason that we hear no such abominable stuff preached by the Baptists, Dunkards, Mennonites, Deciples, &c. The most of such abominable stuff we get is from the pulpits of that fallen Bable the Methodist Church.... We are commanded to hear preaching that is so, and when I go to hear preaching I want to hear it from a better man than I am myself. The grate cry is that impardonable sin slavery. Well if it is a sin, is this the way to get rid of it, to rush thousands of white men into the jaws of death to get their Darling Nigros Free. The most of those Notorious Abolition Preachers in our State who lift up their holy hands and cry against slavery, would have went south but they were too poor to buy a Nigger Baby."

Price: \$1,350.00



"When they got to our camp, we took the darkey away from them and sent him home, and told the slave catchers to make themselves scarce."

35. [Civil War]: [Louisiana]: Rufus M. Graham:

[Small Archive of Detailed Manuscript Letters Written by Rufus M. Graham, a Massachusetts Soldier Serving in Louisiana During the Civil War, With Content on Encounters With Freed Slaves & Colored Troops, and a Firsthand Account of the Assault on Port Hudson].

[Baton Rouge or Port Hudson, La. March to May 1863]. Six Autograph Letters Signed to his parents and siblings in Haverhill, Ma., totaling thirty-two pages and approximately 5,000 words, plus several postal covers and a group of ephemeral items. Moderate expected wear. Overall very good. Item #12682

An impactful collection of a half-dozen Civil War-date letters written from Louisiana by Rufus M. Graham, a Massachusetts soldier serving in the Trans-Mississippi West at the midpoint of the war. The letters contain notable encounters with African Americans in the region, much detail on the practices of typical military life during the war, vivid descriptions of the horrors of wartime injuries, and more, most notably a stark description of the Union siege of Port Hudson on May 27, 1863. The letters range between three and eight pages, providing a level of unusual detail for actions during this period. Rufus Melvin Graham (1845-1922) worked at a shoe factory in Bradford, Massachusetts before enlisting as a drummer in the nine-month 50th Massachusetts Infantry in 1863. The regiment's first posting was on guard duty near Baton Rouge, where his first first letters were written. His final letter is written "1 1/2 miles from Port Hudson" three days after the famous siege.

Shortly after his arrival on the banks of the Mississippi on March 22, Graham writes: "Last week Saturday we left the Quarantine and crossed the river and went into camp. Were at quarantine 43 days and Battled every disease you can think of. We expect to go up the river soon. The other day a party of slave hunters passed our camp on horse back. They all had knives and revolvers, and they were a hard looking set of fellows. In a little while they came back with [a] Negro in tow. When they got to our camp, we took the darkey away from them and sent him home, and told the Slave catchers to make themselves scarce. Our guard have loaded muskets now. The other night...there was a man in Co. B 50th shot. He was shot in the thigh accidentally. It was an awful wound. It shattered his thigh bone all to pieces. He had his leg taken off and he died in an hour after the operation. His name was Adrian Holbrook. We carried him across the river and buried him beside of the other Boys that died. The rest of our Reg. are guarding a railroad. The folks all around here are Rank secesh."

In his April 3 letter, Graham writes more about his movements around Baton Rouge, mentioning that his regiment "saw the rebel general Johnson's plantations. It is a splendid place. He used to keep a 1000 n*gg*rs, but it is deserted now." He also writes of seeing "two N*gg*r Regs." near the river at Baton Rouge, which is now "well fortified" with "Breast Works thrown up all around the city and Rifle Pits." Graham's April 12 letter again contains much detail on regular soldiering as well as the horrors of service during the

war: "We have a brigade inspection. The whole brigade comes out on the parade ground and is inspected by Gen. Dudley. We have to stand around there in the sun and dust for two hours and they take us and march all around the city till noon. It is awful hot and dusty... They sent out an exhibition the other morning of 200 infantry, 200 cavalries and 10 pieces of artillery to burn a bridge and came back in good order. They didn't find but a few Rebs and they were cavalry. There is a large force encamped about 8 miles from us. Our boys capture one every day or so. The guerillas are running around through the woods and shooting our pickets.... We had a picket shot the other night. They shot him and carried him off his horse. Came in all bloody. There was a lieut. of the cavalry shot the other day by these guerillas. He was shot in the thigh.... One of the pickets shot himself the other night right through the heart. He was tired of soldiering. There was a large government stable burned the other night — 25 horses.... At the inspection this afternoon, the sentences were read for 23 fellows, some of them for desertion, some for disobeying orders, and some for sleeping at their post. I pitied the poor fellows. Some of them got five years at Ship Island with a 40 lb ball to the leg and some of them less of it." On April 29, he again mentions the formation of African-American military units: "The're raising nigger reg's here fast as they can. They can drill as well and are just as good soldiers as whites. The're as proud as peacocks to get a uniform on."

On May 8, Graham reports on further activities: "We are still at the city, camped near the state prison. On the 2nd May, we had a lively time here. The 6th and 7th Cavalry came here all the way through enemies.... They brought with them about 60 prisoners.... These men own their own horses and when their horses got tired, they captured them. They captured and brought in about 1000 horses and 800 Negroes came in with them to ride the horses.... The Rebel cavalry they brought in...were dressed in Secesh uniforms...and some in citizens dress and armed with shotguns and old swords.... This is the same cavalry that has been firing on our pickets lately.... The women would speak to their husbands as they passed along. One woman cheered for Jeff Davis...."

Most importantly, Graham's final letter, dated May 30 was written shortly after the regiment's first combat, their May 27 assault on Port Hudson, Louisiana. Union troops had surrounded the fort over the previous five days, and an assault on the fort's northern defenses had failed that morning. Graham was part of Dudley's brigade, which made an assault on the eastern defenses that afternoon. Graham writes in stark detail: "The battle commenced at half past one and lasted till dark, killing 75 and wounding 250.... The artillery was most deafening. We didn't succeed in taking the fort, but got whipped. The 116 N.Y. and 30 Mass lost most. It is miraculous how our reg. came out so lucky. Our major came near being killed twice. He was leading the men onto the field when a solid shot struck at his feet, covering him all over dirt and most knocking him down, and a shell burst over his head but didn't hurt him." After that, the Union forces dug in for a siege: "On the morning of the 28th, some Rebs came out of the fort on a scout and our folks took them, 75 of them and captains and a col. They were a hard-looking set of fellows.... Contrabands come in every day.... I went down to the hospital (if you can call it a hospital) to see the wounded. They lay there on the ground under the trees, wounded in every place imaginable. Doctor Cogswell does all the amputating. Yesterday, they buried 14 legs and 11 arms that was taken off."

In addition to the letters, the collection includes a handful of interesting ephemeral items kept by Graham during his service time, or from shortly thereafter. These include a stamped and cancelled postal cover with an illustration of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in Philadelphia; an illustrated folding card to advertise the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon; the program for a "Complimentary Dinner to the Fiftieth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia" at the Refreshment Saloon, on January 1, 1863 (the effective date of the Emancipation Proclamation); a program card for a "Grand Complimentary Ball to Mr. R.K. Graham" (Graham's father), undated; a carte-de-visite of an unidentified young man; a few additional postal covers; and a pair of 1856 deeds involving Graham's father.

An unusually-detailed collection of letters documenting a Massachusetts soldier's experiences in Louisiana in the critical Spring of 1863, with valuable information on military life, encounters with freed Blacks shortly after the Emancipation Proclamation went into effect, vivid descriptions of war injuries, and more.

Price: \$5,500.00



36. [Civil War]: [Wilson, Samuel Douglas]: Dodge, Joshua Giddings:

[Archive of Civil War-Date Letters and Other Business Correspondence from Businessman and Abolitionist Joshua Giddings Dodge, with Important Content on Dodge's Freedmen's Bureau Activities]

[Mainly South Carolina, but also Massachusetts and Florida: 1863-1865]. Fifteen autograph letters, signed, totaling approximately fifty-six pages, and about 7,000 words. Original mailing folds, minor overall wear. Very good. Item #6112

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

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

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

Dodge's last two letters from South Carolina are easily the most important and content-rich letters present here. His penultimate letter, dated March 27, is again datelined from the Freedmen's Bureau's Superintendent's Office. Dodge opens with detailed information on some sent letters that were apparently lost in the mails, noting that he had written previously to Wilson about various matters including a meeting with General Rufus Saxton in Savannah and "His offer of an Island on which to colonize negroes," as well as another letter where Dodge informed Wilson of the sale of their cotton plantation and "my appointment as Gen'l Superintendent of Freedmen." Dodge writes that he has his hands full with superintendent duties, and mentions that General Saxton has issued him a "free pass throughout the 'department of the South'" which he hopes to use more. Dodge concludes the letter with an important notice: "Today have been to Beaufort with Gen. Littlefield to see Saxton & get things fixed to our minds allowing me to be supervisor of Mitchelville as well as Superintendent of Hilton Head Is[land]." Mitchelville was a town created in 1862 for former slaves. Residents of Mitchelville supported themselves largely through manual labor for the Union Army, and eventually died out after northern authorities left during Reconstruction.

Dodge's final letter from South Carolina is dated April 21, 1865, and contains the most content regarding his duties for the

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

The present collection also includes two war-date letters from Dodge written from Florida during his brief sojourns there while working for the Freedmen's Bureau, but also pursuing his own business interests. His first letter is datelined from Fernandine, Florida on December 28, 1864, with an additional letter written in pink ink between the lines of the earlier letter and dated December 30. In this letter, Dodge relates to Wilson his attempts to purchase land in Florida for himself or the Atwood plantation. He also remarks on Fernandine: "It is a pretty town, built on an ls. & considered a healthy location. The winter weather here is charming. Much like what we had in N.Y. in Sept. Gardens here look green & flourishing. Some are planting while others are gathering the fruit of their planting in the fall. Green peas are now being picked from some & notice peach trees in blossom. Flowers also of various kinds are not scarce. Water fowl of different kinds are abundant & birds are met with wheresoever we journey." He thereafter provides a detailed description of Dungeoness [Dungeness] Castle on Cumberland Island, Georgia, which he had recently visited. One of the aspects of the castle he describes are "a long row of brick chimneys marking the spot where the slaves were quartered" and he also mentions the Butler Plantation: "But little distance from Cumberland is the island on which was situated the cotton plantation of Pierce Butler made famous a few years since by the Tribune's account of the auction sale of the slaves & still more so since by the published letters of his wife Fanny Kemble Butler." Dodge's December 30 letter, beginning on the third page here and written between the lines of the December 28 letter relates his reception of war news including Sherman's capture of Savannah, the "glorious victory" at Nashville, and the supposed death of Jefferson Davis.

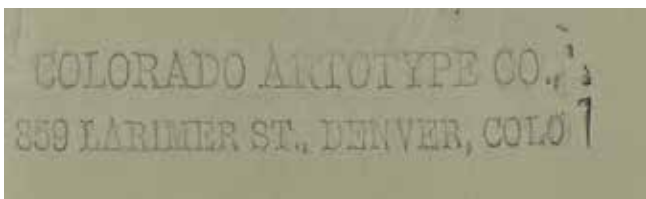
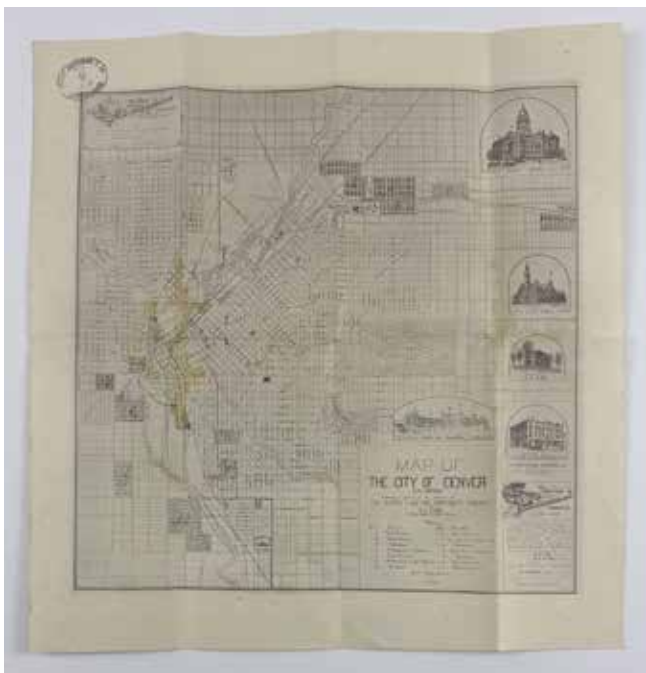
Dodge's second letter from Florida emanates from St. Augustine about a month later, on January 20, 1865. He spends a great deal of the initial part of the letter expressing his sympathies and offering advice regarding a disastrous fire that happened at Wilson's premises in New York. He then swiftly turns to his recent experiences in St. Augustine, describing the area thusly: "The house is a very good one. Comfortable & pretty but not extravagant. The grounds surrounding however are charmingly beautiful. Within reach of my hand at the window where I sit hang large golden oranges which barrels of them may be seen hanging on the trees in various parts of the grounds. Other fruit bearing trees are in reach of my eyes such as lime lemon citron olive date pomegranate guava fig grape peach banana plum & others while flowering shrubs add beauty to the picture & fragrance to the atmosphere."

The collection also includes five earlier letters written between August 9 and September 13, 1863 when Dodge was still living in West Cambridge, Massachusetts. These letters provide fuller context and greater detail regarding the family's mercantile business in the South. Notably, in his first letter of August 27, 1863, Dodge comments on his later position in South Carolina: "Am expecting letter this morning from a Boston Committee assigning me a position as servant to the darkies in S.C. Probably superintendent of plantations. Shall keep you fully advised." In his next letter, Dodge comments on the impact of their business based on "whether Charleston is taken or not." In his last three letters, Dodge writes about the family turpentine business, Indian rubber, "Boston spirits," and other goods, commenting in his last letter that he plans to take to South Carolina "a lot of various trinkets, cheap kinds for the darky children which may be distributed from time to time to my advantage." He then remarks that his "mission south is of course but an experiment & may soon reach a termination...."

The final three letters in the archive were written by Dodge during his brief years as a farmer in Iowa. The first two letters are addressed from Dodge's residence in Grinnell, Iowa and written to Wilson in the summer of 1868. He writes about personal finance matters, harvesting "some 16 or 18 acres" of wheat, local railroad matters, his investments in South Carolina, and more. His final letter is also written from Grinnell, but addressed to Wilson's wife (and his own sister) Susan Wilson Dodge in December 1869. He discusses various family health, education, and business matters, and most notably mentions a recent situation regarding a family member's flirtation with women's suffrage: "Am greatly pleased at what you say of Auntie in relation to the Women's Rights meeting. Hope she will become a confirmed convert & identify herself with the movement, make acquaintance with its advocates & labors in its behalf."

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

Price: \$5,500.00



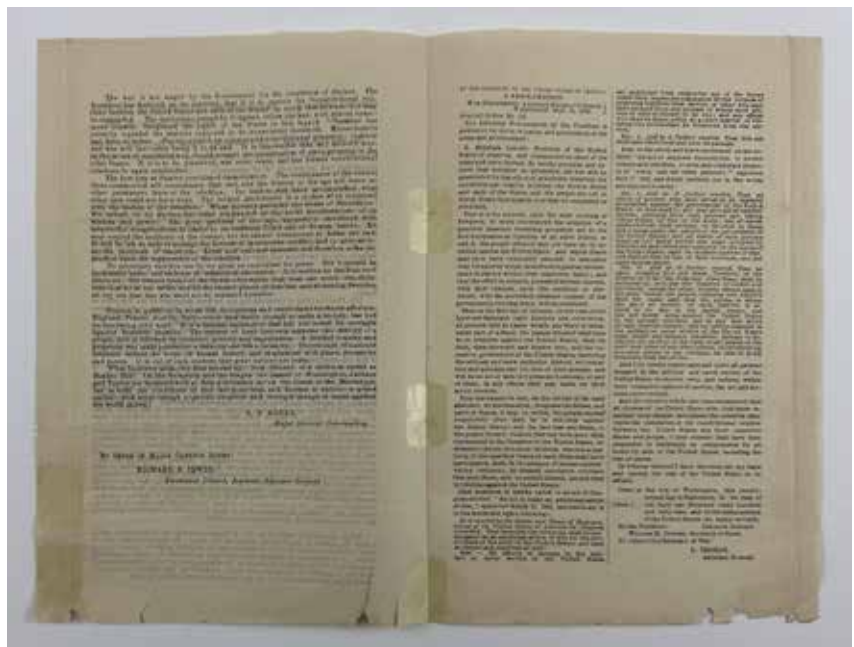
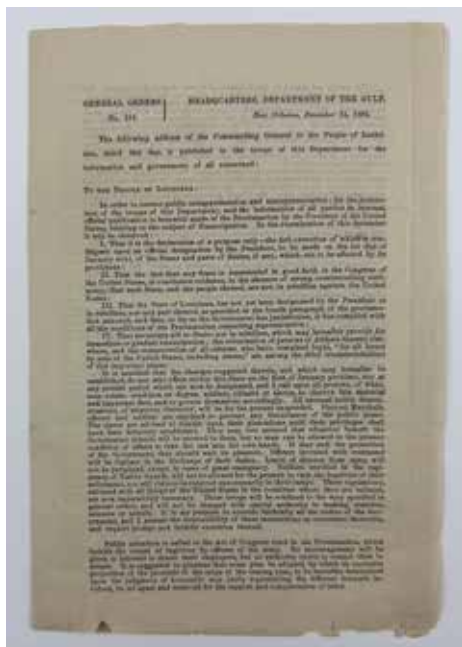
37. [Colorado]:

Map of the City of Denver Colorado. Locating a Portion of the Property of the Denver Land and Improvement Company and A.C. Fisk

Denver: Colorado Artotype Co., 1882. Collotype cadastral map, 14.5 x 14 inches, with printed advertisements at top left and along right margin. Old folds, minor staining, a few lots noted with numbers in red ink. Small oval ink stamp from Woods, Sherwood & Co. of Lowell, Massachusetts, dated July 10, 1882, at upper left. Very good. Item #5950

A possibly unique surviving collotype printing of an unrecorded early plat map of Denver, produced by A.C. Fisk's Denver Land and Improvement Company in 1882. The map shows the city of Denver platted out, with sixteen separate plots of available land keyed to a list below the title, from the first grouping, Elyria, to the sixteenth, South Fairview. A previous owner, perhaps someone working for Fisk, has numbered in red ink fourteen plots of land in the seventh plot, the "1st Addition to East Swansea." The upper left corner and right margin of the map are almost completely devoted to advertisements for businesses owned by A.C. Fisk, including the Denver Fire Insurance Company, the Denver Land and Improvement Company, and including the building housing both of these businesses as well as Fisk home residence. Other buildings pictured here include the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, City Hall, and the Court House. We could locate no other examples of this printing of the map, nor any examples of the original map from which this collotype was taken. OCLC only lists a single copy of a map with the same title, held at the Denver Public Library, but the digital copy of this map reveals it to be a different version, and probably later, given it has additional information on subdivisions owned by the Denver Circle Real Estate Company, as well as a directory at bottom right not printed on the present map. The map held by Denver Public is also not dated, unlike the present example.

Price: \$1,350.00



38. [Emancipation Proclamation]: Banks, Nathaniel:

General Orders No. 116. Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, December 24, 1862...To the People of Louisiana: In Order to Correct Public Misapprehension and Misrepresentation; for the Instruction of the Troops of this Department, and the Information of All Parties in Interest, Official Publication Is Herewith Made of the Proclamation by the President of the United States, Relating to the Subject of Emancipation... [captain title]

[New Orleans: ca. December 24, 1862]. [3]pp. on a single folded sheet. Minor creasing, a couple of short closed edge tears, light fraying and chipping to bottom edge, three small tape repairs to inner fold. Very good. Item #3349

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

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

Banks reminds his troops and the people of Louisiana that the present version of the Proclamation is not intended to take effect on January 1 or at any known time, but cautions against overreactions to the Proclamation. He also counsels local slaves on their behavior in light of the impending issuance of the document: "I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost Marshals, officers and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure."

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

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

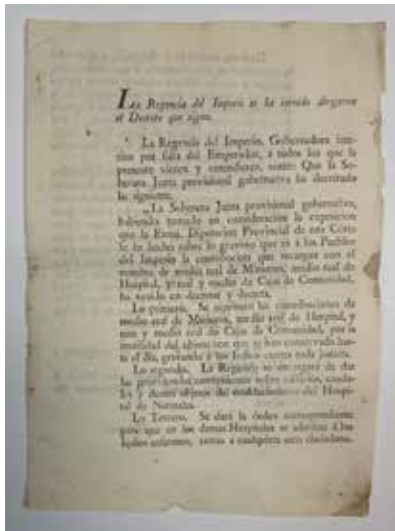
Banks concludes his text with a passionate plea arguing that both local and national interests are "dependent upon the suppression of the rebellion" and that the war must result in a "permanent peace." He then proceeds to state that "every land fertile enough to make a history has had its desolating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

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

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

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

Price: \$8,000.00



39. [Indigenous Peoples]: [Mexico]: Agustín de Iturbide, et al.:

[Decree of the Regency of the Mexican Empire on the Grant of Rights to Indigenous Peoples and Extinction of Fiscal Burdens].

Mexico: March 6, 1822. [2]pp., on a single folded folio sheet, with integral blank. A few spots of foxing and minor marginal stains, sewing holes and one small chip along spine fold. Very good. Item #12638

An apparently unrecorded decree issued by the Regency of the Mexican Empire less than a year after Mexican Independence and two months before Iturbide's coronation as Emperor. The decree constitutes an important measure of fiscal and social justice in the early years of independent Mexico related to Native Americans. The Regency, acting in the absence of the Emperor (though with Iturbide as president) and on behalf of the Sovereign Provisional Governing Board, abolishes various tax burdens imposed on indigenous peoples, including the "half royal of Ministers," the "half royal of Hospital," and the "half royal and a half of Community Funds." These contributions, considered unfair and without proven utility, were viewed as a heavy burden on indigenous peoples. The decree also provides that the Regency will take the necessary measures for the adequate maintenance of native hospitals, focusing on buildings, funds, and other elements of the establishment. Likewise, it explicitly mandates that sick indigenous people be admitted to the country's other hospitals under the same conditions as any other citizen, marking a step toward equitable access to health services. This document was signed by prominent members of the provisional government, including Iturbide, José María Fagoaga, José Ignacio García Illueca, and other members and secretaries. The work is significant for its reformist tone and for its explicit recognition of the injustice of the taxes inherited from the colonial order, as well as for its integrative and humanitarian intentions toward the indigenous population, in a context of transition toward a new model of an independent nation. OCLC reports no holdings.

Price: \$2,250.00



With Ownership Inscriptions from a Japanese American Internee

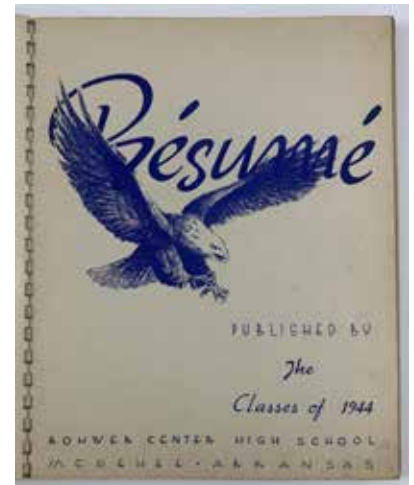
40. [Japanese American Internment]: Tsurumi Yusuke:

Ko.

Tokyo: Dai Nihon Yubenkai Kodansha, 1933. 11, 651 pp. Publisher's tan cloth with title and floral design printed in black on front cover. Noticeable soiling and some staining to boards, minor wear to extremities. Some penciled doodles on endpapers, but otherwise clean internally. Very good. Item #12646

An otherwise-unremarkable second printing of a Japanese-language novel but for the fact that this example was kept by Richard T. Nomura in 1942 when he was detained at the Tanforan Assembly Center in San Bruno, California. Ink ownership inscriptions on each free endpaper, as well as a paper label affixed to the front cover, provide Nomura's temporary address at Tanforan indicated by block number. Two inscriptions read "Richard T. Nomura. 37-2. Tanforan." The inscription on the rear endpaper is a bit more detailed: "Richard T. Nomura. 37-2. Tanforan Assembly Center San Bruno Calif." The Tanforan Assembly Center operated for about six months at the beginning of the internment process as a center from which detainees were transferred to internment camps elsewhere.

Price: \$450.00



With Over 130 Images Inside the Rohwer and Tule Lake Internment Camps and a Rohwer High School Yearbook

41. [Japanese American Internment]: [Arkansas]: [Yoshiko Nakao]:

[Substantial Archive of Vernacular Photographs and Related Ephemera Documenting the Life of Yoshiko Higashi Nakao, Including Her Experiences While Interned at Both the Rohwer War Relocation Center and Tule Lake Segregation Center].

[Various locations in California and Arkansas: ca. 1940-1980]. Eight photograph albums, containing approximately 950 photographs and numerous ephemeral items. Albums bound in a variety of binding types and colors. Minor overall wear. Very good. [with:] *Résumé* 1944. Published by the Classes of 1944. McGehee, Ar.: Rohwer Center High School, [1944]. 57pp. Quarto. Original textured blue wrappers stamped in blind and gilt, comb-bound spine. Minor wear and dust-soiling. Very good. [and with:] Three small panoramic photographs. All folded, with minor wear. Good. Item #12680

A meticulously-organized and research-worthy collection of photographs documenting the life of Yoshiko "Nancy" Nakao, née Higashi, from the early 1940s to the 1980s. Yoshiko "Yo" Nakao was born to Kazematsu and Kima Higsashi in San Joaquin County, California on June 9, 1926 and spent almost her entire life in the Golden State, where she passed away in El Cerrito on September 12, 1996. A healthy portion of the earliest album here relates to Yoshiko's incarceration at the Rohwer War Relocation Center in McGehee, Arkansas, as well as her time spent at the Tule Lake War Relocation Center, later the Tule Lake Segregation Center. According to internment camp records, Yoshiko was first interned at Rohwer, but was transferred to Tule Lake on May 21, 1944. She would spend the remainder of the war years at Tule Lake, from which she was released on March 11, 1946. The present collection includes two small-format panoramic photographs documenting Yoshiko's interest in the Northern California Young Buddhist League in 1946 and '47, but largely picks up after her marriage. According to her wedding album and wedding memory book, both included here, Yoshiko Higashi of Stockton, California married Saichi Nakao of Richmond, California at the Buddhist Church of Oakland on November 6, 1955. The couple raised a daughter named Koko Nakao, who graduated from high school in Berkeley, California in 1976. A couple of the later photograph albums here memorialize Koko, other younger members of Yoshiko's family, and school friends of Koko's. As documented here, following Koko's graduation from Berkeley High School, Yoshiko worked as a Telemarketing Supervisor for the Oakland Daily Tribune into the 1980s.

The earliest few pages of the earliest photograph album here emanate from Yoshiko's younger school career before swiftly turning to documenting Yoshiko's experiences at the Rohwer and Tule Lake internment camps. The section of this earliest album pertaining to Yoshiko's internment camp experiences numbers twenty leaves illustrated with 137 black-and-white images. The Rohwer internment camp photographs cover the first twelve leaves and include numerous portraits of Yoshiko and her friends and classmates, with many of the photographs inscribed to her. A couple of photographs feature Yoshiko in graduation cap and gown. Many of the images capture scenes around the camp, with internees posed in front of various barracks-style buildings or in group shots.

The final eight leaves of the internment camp portion of the album document Yoshiko's time at Tule Lake. These begin with several shots of internees being put onto trains, no doubt part of the forced relocation of internees following the infamous and highly controversial loyalty questionnaire distributed by the U.S. government in early 1944. Thereafter, the photographs include several

wider aerial or ground-level views of the camp in both summer and winter conditions, presenting a scene of utter desolation. Other photographs from Tule Lake feature Yoshiko with her parents in a series of somber images, as well as shots of Yoshiko and friends posed around the camp, in front of barracks and vehicles, in group shots, and in front of the Welfare Discussion Center. Among the final images from Tule Lake are five that capture the Tri-State High School gym fire, which destroyed the camp school on December 31, 1945. The fact that Yoshiko and her parents were transferred by train from Rohwer to Tule Lake in May 1944 must indicate that they were deemed disloyal by the U.S government. As such, this is the first photographic documentation we've seen of an internee who was transferred from Rohwer to Tule Lake, and documented it themselves.

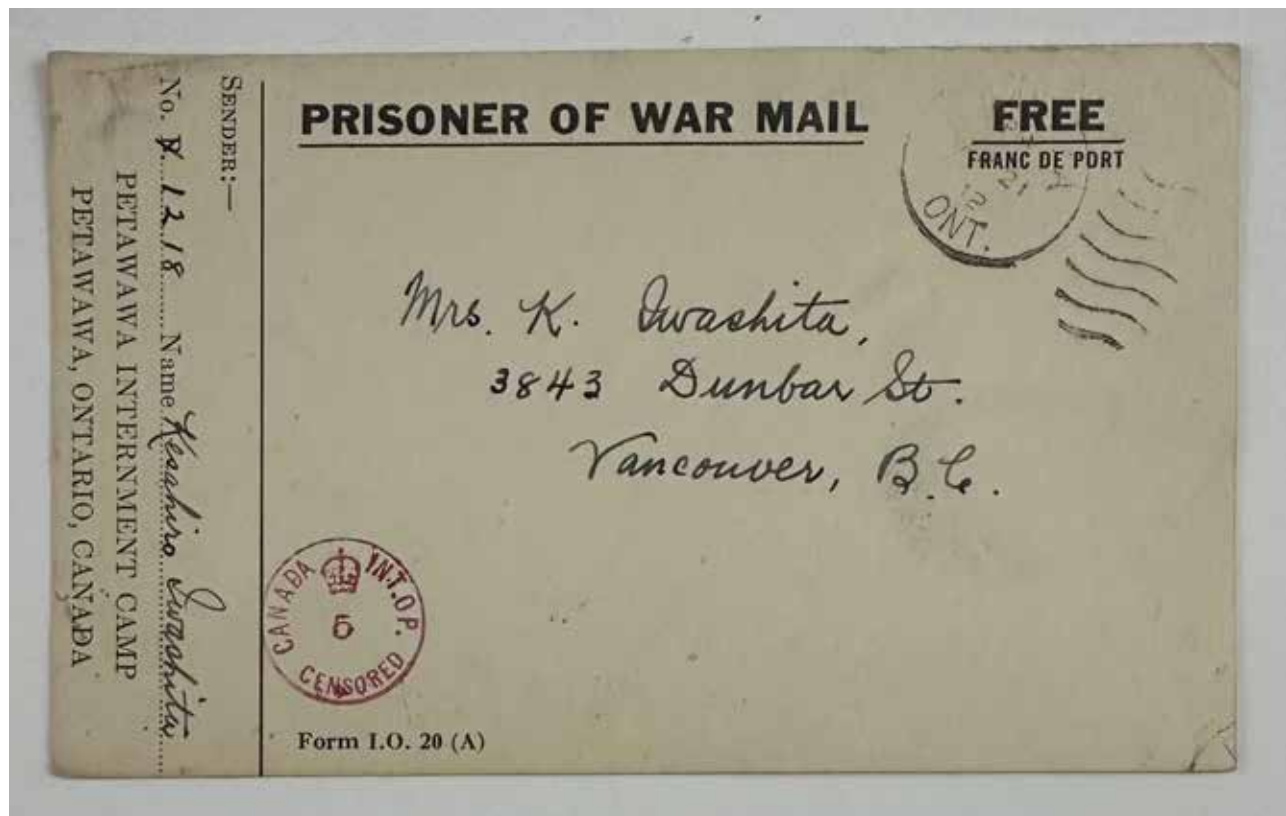
The issue of the loyalty questionnaire is succinctly described by Peter Irons, in his 1983 book *Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese American Internment Cases*, as follows: "As part of the process by which volunteers for the Nisei combat unit [442nd Regimental Combat Team] were screened for loyalty, Captain John M. Hall of McCoy's staff drafted a questionnaire that all camp residents were required to complete. Questions 27 and 28 on this form asked every interned Japanese American, citizens and aliens alike, and women as well as men, to affirm their willingness 'to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty' and to 'forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor....' The wording of Hall's questions, and the WRA's decision that all camp residents be required to answer them, understandably created confusion and chaos. Men over draft age, and women in general, shrank from answering yes to Question 27 in fear that they would be impressed into the Army. Aliens felt that a yes answer to Question 28 would strip them of Japanese citizenship and make them stateless persons, while native-born Japanese Americans considered the question a trap designed to elicit an admission of an alliance to Japan they never held. Despite these fears, close to 90 percent of the camp residents affirmed their loyalty and willingness to serve in the Army. Some 7,600 of those forced to answer, however, either checked off a no response to one or both of the questions or qualified their answers to WRA officials in such a way as to brand them as disloyal. The resulting uproar in the internment camps fueled the growing pressures on Stimson to segregate the 'disloyal' Japanese Americans from those willing to affirm their loyalty. In bowing to this pressure by transferring to the Tule Lake internment camp members of the so-called No-No group, Stimson also caved in to DeWitt's demand that the War Department reject the WRA's proposal to permit the return of the 'loyal' majority to the West Coast."

This earliest photo album is accompanied by Yoshiko's own personal copy of her high school yearbook from Rohwer Center High School, *Résumé*, with her ownership signature at front reading, "Yoshiko Higashi." The yearbook is heavily annotated with inscriptions from Yoshiko's administrators, teachers, and a legion of her fellow classmates. Interestingly, some of Yoshiko's classmates pictured in the yearbook can also be seen in the earliest photograph album, i.e. Mary Noma. Along with the yearbook, there is also a small-format panoramic photograph, measuring about 3.5 x 14 inches, clearly taken inside one of the two internment camps, most likely Rohwer, as it probably pictures the student body at Yoshiko's school.

The collection picks up with a couple more small-format panoramic photographs featuring the attendees of the 1946 and 1947 Northern California Young Buddhist League's conferences, held in Sacramento and Stockton, respectively. The latter is signed on the verso, "Nancy Higashi;" a few of the portraits throughout the early albums are also inscribed to Nancy, an Americanized name Yoshiko seems to have used sparingly. Chronologically, the collection then proceeds to a pair of wedding albums assembled by Yoshiko for her nuptials to Saichi in 1955. This is accompanied by another album containing wedding photographs, often inscribed to Yoshiko, from a variety of friends between 1944 and 1954. The next album contains dozens of family photographs from Yoshiko's early married life, pictures of Koko as a baby and young child, numerous shots celebrating Christmas, and more, with most of the images likely dating in the late-1950s and 1960s, with a handful of later shots. Two of the later albums feature Yoshiko's daughter Koko as a middle school student at Martin Luther King Middle School in Berkeley in the early-1970s (with three school ID cards from 1970-1972), along with numerous other shots of her and other friends and Higashi family members from this period. The collection is rounded out with an album of photos from Yoshiko's later working life between 1978 and the early-1980s. During this period, Yoshiko worked at the Oakland Daily Tribune, where she was the Employee of the Year and Person of the Year in Telephone Sales in 1980. Most of this last album pictures Yoshiko and her office mates at work; this album also includes numerous greeting cards and other ephemeral items from the office.

Yoshiko's photograph albums and wedding albums, containing a wealth of photographs inscribed to her throughout the photo albums, as well as lists of guests at her wedding, provide a detailed record of her network of family, friends, and associates from her early life to her later years. There are also a number of connections to be made between Yoshiko and her fellow internees at Rohwer that should interest historians of the internment period. All in all, the present collection provides a wide range of opportunities for research into the life of an active Japanese-American woman from California who survived internment in Arkansas, got married, raised a daughter, and continued a career in sales into the 1980s.

Price: \$15,000.00



"There is no particular reason for transferring us to this camp except that this is the proper camp for the civilian Internees arrested in Canada."

42. [Japanese-Canadian Internment]: Iwashita, Kesahiro:

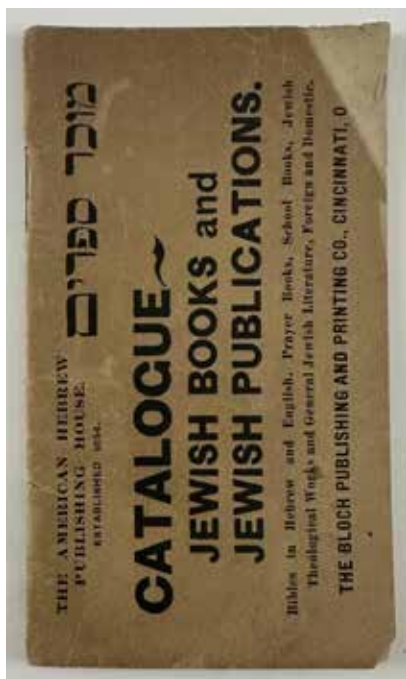
[Autograph Letter Signed by Kesahiro Iwashita While Imprisoned at the Petawawa Internment Camp in Ontario During World War II].

Petawawa, Ontario, Canada: April 20, 1942. Autograph Letter Signed, [1]p., on pre-printed "Prisoner of War Mail" postcard, addressed in manuscript on verso. Light dust-soiling, minor wear. Very good. Item #12684

A sobering letter sent by Kesahiro Iwashita while incarcerated inside the Petawawa Internment Camp in Ontario in the early period of the Second World War. Here, Iwashita writes to his wife and three daughters still at home in Vancouver, addressing the postcard to his wife, Fumiko, as "Mrs. K. Iwashita." The text of the letter is rather heartbreaking, but oddly positive, and merits quoting in full: "Dearest Fumiko, Tomiye, Yoshiyo & Eiko, Rec'd yesterday yours of 13th, & glad to hear you are all well. I am in best of my health and utilizing my enforced leisure to the best advantage. Though this camp is further from home, I like it better than Seebe in many respects. There is no particular reason for transferring us to this camp except that this is the proper camp for the civilian Internees arrested in Canada. So, don't worry about it. Let us be sensible and courageous and await the happy day of our reunion which I believe will come very soon. Tell mama not to worry anything & take care of her health. Just rec'd your letter of 14th. Affectionately yours, K. Iwashita." Next to Iwashita's signature is a small ink "Censored" stamp.

Kesahiro is probably putting on a brave face for his family here, and does an admirable job. Interestingly, he mentions moving to Petawawa from Camp Seebe (also known as Camp 130 and Kananaskis Camp), the first internment camp built for Japanese-Canadian "prisoners of war." Civilian internees at Seebe were transferred to Petawawa and other camps in July 1941. Internment records record that Fumiko and her three Iwashita daughters were forcibly removed from Vancouver in 1942 and moved to Edmonton, Alberta. As he indicates in the present letter, Kesahiro was hopeful that he would rejoin his family soon, and in fact he did. He was given a conditional release in November 1942 and joined his family in Edmonton. Sadly, all of the family's possessions in Vancouver, including their home, general store, and a thirty-acre farm, were taken away from them during the war. The present letter stands as a sad reminder of a tragic period in the history of people of Japanese descent in Canada.

Price: \$550.00



43. [Judaica]: [Bloch Publishing and Printing Company]:

Catalogue Jewish Books and Jewish Publications [cover title].

Cincinnati: The Bloch Publishing and Printing Co, [late 1899 or early 1900]. 43,[2] [i.e., 48]pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled, 5.25 x 3 inches. Minor wear and toning, small chip to three corners, larger chip to top corner of front wrapper, costing a couple of letters. Light foxing, otherwise clean internally. Very good. Item #5515

An informative and seemingly unrecorded catalogue of Jewish books and publications issued by the Bloch Publishing and Printing Company of Cincinnati, the oldest Jewish publishing firm in the United States, just before the turn of the 20th century. The company was founded by Edward H. Bloch in 1854, and quickly grew into the leading publisher of Jewish material. The present work was published just a couple of years before the founder's son Charles H. Bloch moved the company to New York City and rebranded as The Jewish Book Concern, operating the largest Jewish bookstore in the country. The present catalogue provides a clear picture of the breadth of the publishing house's offerings, containing brief descriptions and prices for a large selection of Bibles, prayer books, primers, catechisms, grammars, histories, theological and philosophical texts, lectures and sermons, works in German, novels, juveniles, music books, and so forth. The proposed date for the publication comes from an advertisement on the rear wrapper for the Hebrew Almanac For the Year 5659. From Sept. 17, 1898, To Sept. 5, 1899. We couldn't find any listings in OCLC for this particular year of Bloch's catalogues.

Price: \$550.00



44. [Lebanese-American Photographica]: [Habib Family]:

[Elaborate Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting the Experiences of Lebanese-American James Habib and His Family While Serving in the U.S. Military in Germany].

[Germany: 1956-1963]. [24] leaves, illustrated with 192 tissue-guarded photographs, including over a dozen large-format images, with the first 112 photos captioned in ink manuscript in the margins, and a few scattered captions thereafter. Oblong large folio. Contemporary presentation photograph album bound in cream leather, with leather belt-strap on spine, with gilt titles on front board reading, "Germany 1956-1959 Kaiserslautern Mannheim Memories of Europe The Habib Family." Minor soiling to boards. Light occasional soiling to album leaves. A handsome album, in very good condition. Item #12677



An extraordinary annotated vernacular photograph album recording the experiences of James "Jim" Habib, his wife Mae, their son Paul, and James's mother Rose while James served in the 533rd Ordnance Company at the American military bases at Kaiserslautern and Mannheim, Germany in the Eisenhower years. Both Jim and Mae Habib were second-generation Lebanese Americans, born to immigrant parents in Fall River and Boston, Massachusetts, respectively. The album records a wide variety of activities on base, centering on family and community life, including images of the Vogelweh Housing Area in Kaiserslautern, the company Christmas party given for military children (at which Jim, a Christian, dressed up as Santa Claus), the company bowling team, volunteer work at the local "Kinderheim" (orphanage), weddings, parties, sightseeing around Germany, and so forth. The final eighty-or-so images reflect more intimate family settings for the Habibs, with numerous images of newborn Vanessa Habib. Laid-into the album is a color portrait of Jim Habib in his olive green utility uniform. A captivating peek into the lives of a Lebanese-American family serving faithfully in the U.S. Army in midcentury Germany.

Price: \$1,750.00 46



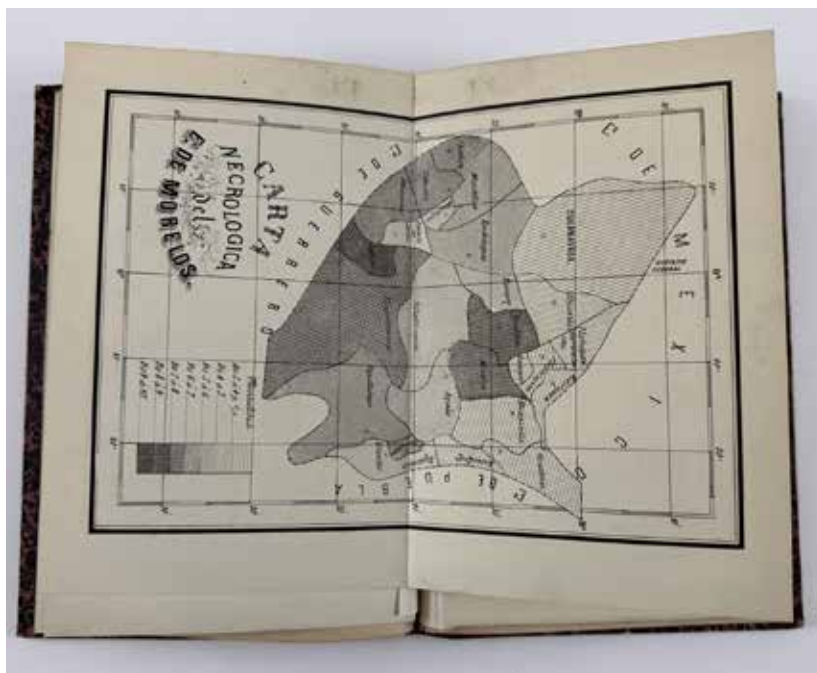
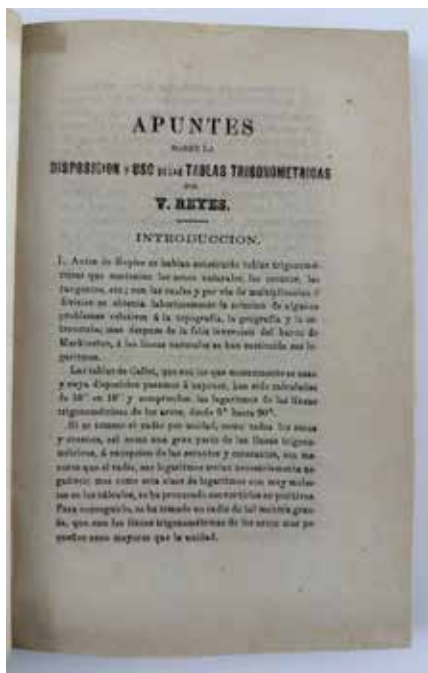
45. [Malcolm X]: [Michaux, Lewis H.]:

A Tribute in Loving Memory of the Late Malcolm X... [caption title]

[N.p., likely Harlem: ca. 1965]. Photo-illustrated broadside, 11 x 7.25 inches, printed in black and red on glossy paper. Minor surface wear, light diagonal crease, some unobtrusive indented writing. Very good. Item #6015

A wonderful tribute to African-American leader Malcolm X following his assassination in 1965, authored by a friend of his, Lewis H. Michaux, a legendary Harlem bookseller. Lewis H. Michaux (1895-1976) opened his National Memorial African Bookstore on Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard at 125th Street in 1930, and operated with increasing success for the next forty-four years, during which time the store became a center of African-American literary life in New York City. According to Michaux's obituary, his bookstore hosted book-signing parties for the likes of Joe Louis, Eartha Kitt, Louis Armstrong, and Langston Hughes, and often welcomed luminaries such as Kwame Nkrumah, W.E.B. DuBois, Nikki Giovanni, and Malcolm X as customers. Michaux was known for his strong Black nationalist beliefs, serving as the leader of African Nationalists in America, and lending his support for Marcus Garvey's back-to-Africa movement. He was also a fierce advocate for reading and self-improvement; the sign over his store read, "Knowledge is power; you need it every hour. Read a book." Michaux's legend lives on long after his death. In 2012, he was the subject of an award-winning "documentary novel" entitled *No Crystal Stair*, composed in the form of a scrapbook which is "full of diary-like chronological entries written in the voice of Michaux, his family, and those who frequented the store." In the present work, Michaux authors an acrostic poem honoring his late friend and customer Malcolm X. The poem is printed in the lower half, below the title and a striking photographic portrait of Malcolm. The poem begins, "M. Emits his magnitude the message he left behind" and ends with "X. Projects the xray vision beyond the sands of time." Other parts describe Malcolm as courageous, adroit, a bold leader, and a martyr. As far as we know, this is the only memorial of Malcolm X from a bookseller following his assassination, and given that Michaux and Malcolm were friends, the text carries additional impact. OCLC records just a single copy of this broadside, at Temple.

Price: \$850.00



46. [Mexico]: Reyes, Vicente:

[Sammelband of Six Works by Mexican Civil Engineer, Meteorologist, and Statistician Vicente Reyes].

[Mexico: 1877-1880]. Contemporary red quarter cloth and marbled paper-covered boards, gilt spine titles. Moderate wear and rubbing to boards, edges and spine ends scuffed. Very good. Item #4110

A wonderful collection of six Mexican scientific works by Vicente Reyes, three of which appear unrecorded, all bound together in chronological order around the time of publication of the latter works. Vicente Reyes was a civil engineer, architect, and member of the Observatorio Meteorológico Central and other scholarly organizations. The contents of each work ranges from technical or instructional pamphlets to more analytical reports that used data and statistics, especially in relation to climate studies, as a tool for social progress. Further details on each work are as follows:

- 1) *Apuntes Sobre la Disposicion y Uso de los Tablas Trigonometricas*. [N.p., n.d.]. 12pp. A primer on Napier's trigonometric tables. No copies reported in OCLC.
- 2) *Instrucciones Especiales para Hacer las Observaciones Internacionales Simultaneas*. Mexico: Imprenta y Litografia de Ireneo Paz, 1877. 47pp., plus twenty-five tables, and one blank folding chart for recording meteorological observations. Also includes instructions to meteorologists for conducting observations in alignment with international standards. Just three copies in OCLC.
- 3) *Datos Altimetricos. Memoria Presentada a la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica*. [Mexico, 1878]. 29pp. The work concerns the use of barometric measuring statistics to determine the altitudes of Mexican cities. Only one copy in OCLC, at the American Philosophical Society.
- 4) *Ensayo Estadistico-Geografico Sobre la Mortalidad en el Estado de Morelos*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1879. 25pp., plus six color folding maps illustrating mortality rates in the state of Morelos; one map is headed, "Carta Necrologia." Includes a statistical breakdown of mortality rates and causes in the state. None in OCLC.
- 5) *Memoria Sobre el Departamento Magnetico del Observatorio Meteorologico Central de Mexico*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1880. 60pp., plus nine plates of technical figures. A history of the Mexican Meteorological Observatory and a technical description of its equipment. About ten physical copies in OCLC.
- 6) *Datos Meteorologicos; Resument de las Observaciones Practicadas en Varios Lugares de la Republica Durante el Ano de 1879*. Mexico: Imprenta de Francisco Diaz de Leon, 1880. 24pp., plus folding table. A summary of national climate statistics for 1879. No copies in OCLC.

Price: \$1,200.00



Both a Newspaper...and a Pamphlet?

47. [Mexico]: [Newspapers]: [Printing Oddities]:

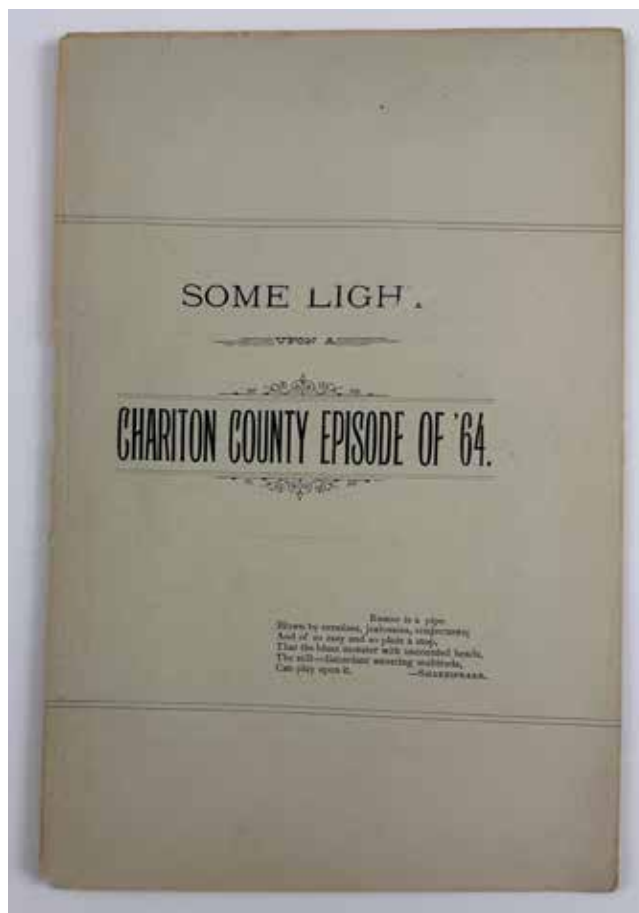
La Sombra de Zaragoza. Periodico Oficial del Estado. Tomo VI. Num. 570.

San Luis Potosí, Mx: May 26, 1872. 2,[2]pp. on a folded folio sheet. Item #12672

An intriguing issue of the San Luis Potosí state newspaper, *La Sombra de Zaragoza*, produced in the late-Spring of 1872. The paper was issued at irregular intervals at the time, but was most frequently issued as a four-page paper printed on a single large folio sheet. Such is not the case in the present issue. Most of the first two pages of the paper print regulations for brokers working in the plaza of San Luis Potosí, including new prohibitions and tariffs. The last part of the last column prints a public notice of an estate auction and an advertisement for the sale of the Velez Printing House. Page two ends with "Imp. del Gobierno."

The second leaf is entirely comprised of eight forms of type imposed in quarto format indicating pages 129-136 of some larger work. Further research reveals that this second leaf prints one gathering of a larger pamphlet, which appears on the second leaf of several issues in the full run of *La Sombra de Zaragoza* consulted at the Beinecke Library. The pamphlet is entitled *Arancel de Aduanas Maritimas y Fronterizas de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos*, published by the authorities of the state of San Luis Potosí. In an instance of historical echo in present times, the pamphlet pertains to maritime and border customs tariffs imposed by the Mexican government. The presence of one quarto sheet of a larger pamphlet tacked onto the second leaf of the state newspaper seems to indicate that the Mexican government in San Luis Potosí in the mid-19th century sometimes pre-empted the work of the printers at *La Sombra de Zaragoza* to produce larger government publications. As such, the present issue is, at one and the same time, an original periodical produced by the press in San Luis Potosí and a handsome example of mid-19th-century Mexican job printing.

Price: \$550.00



48. [Missouri]: [Civil War]: Benecke, Louis:

Some Light Upon a Chariton County Episode of '64 [wrapper title].

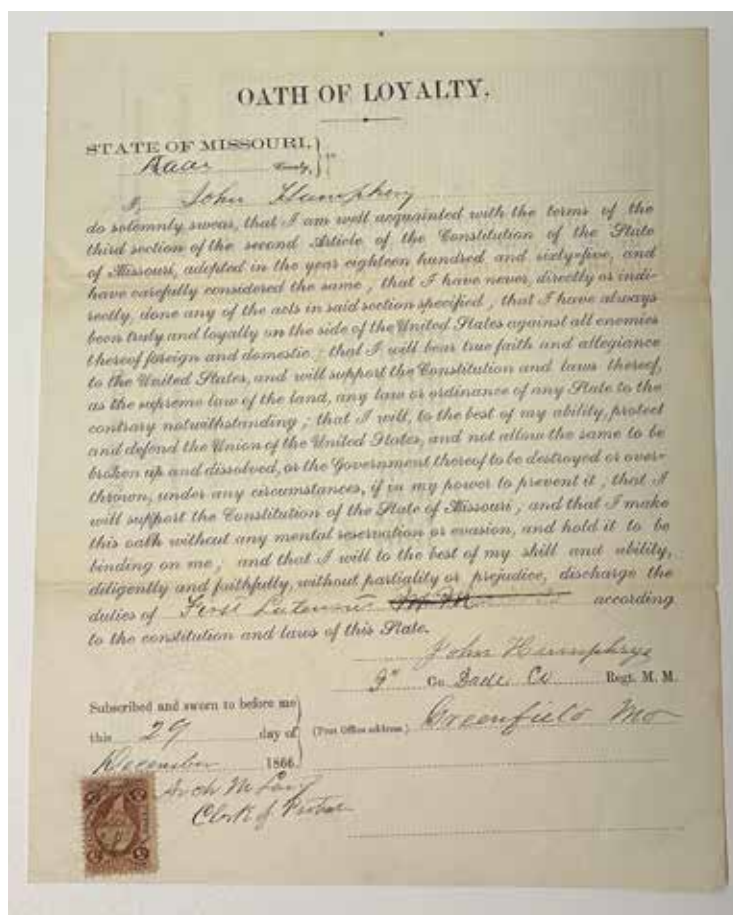
[N.p., but likely Brunswick, Mo: n.d., likely 1892]. 13pp. Original printed wrappers, sewn. Minor rubbing to title, minor edge wear. Small ownership label on inside front wrapper. Very good. Item #12675

Louis Benecke's defense against accusations involving the murder of a Missouri Bushwhacker during the Civil War. On August 8, 1864, William Carter, a Union soldier visiting his mother at the family farm near Kaytesville, Missouri, "was taken prisoner by Bushwhacker Jim Jackson's gang, stripped naked, tied to a tree in the yard and shot at by the gang till his body was riddled with over thirty bullets, and he was then left for dead, still tied to the tree." The author of the present work, Louis Benecke, captain of Company I of the 49th Missouri Volunteers, was rumored to have retaliated by killing "one of the participants in that murder." Here, Benecke defends his good name against such slanders through contemporary orders, affidavits, and other material that refute the notion that he was involved. Benecke writes that "I was a mere boy when placed in responsible positions, surrounded by intense partisan feeling, hatred, revenge, and all that helped to bring about the unfortunate condition of things as they were in 1864-65." Most of the affidavits come from Missouri, with one from Ohio and another from Texas.

"Reciting the events surrounding the death of William Carter of the 35th Regiment E. M. M. at the hands of Bushwhacker Jim Jackson's Gang, and the killing of J. W. Leonard, of the gang, in retaliation; Benecke then in command at Brunswick, Mo., now a politician, finds himself under attack as one of those who had killed the bushwacker, Leonard. In refutation he herein publishes a number of affidavits, shedding much light on guerilla activities in Chariton County, Missouri, during the days of bushwackers" - Midland Notes 87:117.

Not in Dornbusch, Nevins, Nicholson, or Eberstadt. Due to the lack of an imprint in the work, results from OCLC are a bit muddled, with over a dozen copies reported with publication dates between 1892 and 1895.

Price: \$650.00



49. [Missouri]: [Reconstruction]:

Oath of Loyalty. State of Missouri [caption title].

Greenfield, Mo. December 29, 1866. Partially-printed broadsheet, completed in manuscript, 10 x 8 inches. Original folds, minor wear. Very good. Item #12662

An interesting Missouri loyalty oath taken by First Lieutenant John Humphrys of the Missouri Militia in the year after the Civil War ended. Among other promises, Humphrys first vows to adhere to the terms of section three of the second Article of the 1865 Constitution of the State of Missouri. This particular part of the Missouri constitution is printed on one panel of the verso, and among other stipulations, specifically outlaws "guerilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as 'bushwhacking.'" Even though more than a year had passed since the end of the Civil War, there were still incidents of bushwhacking and unofficial skirmishes occurring in the state. As a result, the Missouri Militia was called into service; Humphrys served as first lieutenant in Company I of the Dade County Regiment of the Missouri Militia when he signed the present document. Loyalty oaths were often employed as a matter of course following the war; this uncommon example was newly instituted for soldiers fighting bushwhackers in Missouri.

Price: \$450.00



50. [National Peace Jubilee]:

[Collection of Materials from the National Peace Jubilee].

Boston: 1869-1872. One hardcover book, two pamphlets, three programs, one circular, two silk ribbons, a small illustrated card, a calling card, and seven tickets. Condition detailed in each item description below. Mostly a well-preserved collection. Very good. Item #6062

A wonderful collection of original materials documenting both the 1869 National Peace Jubilee and Music Festival and the 1872 World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival, both held in Boston. Patrick Gilmore, a noted band leader of the era, organized both events, and his work for these festivals garnered him international fame. The first National Peace Jubilee took place June 15-19, 1869 as a celebration of restored peace four years after the end of the Civil War. The event was composed of over 11,000 musicians, which included a hundred choral groups totaling 10,926 singers, a large orchestra of over 500 performers, and a slightly smaller wind band of 486 musicians. The follow-up

event occurred between June 17 and July 4, 1872, and was put on to celebrate the end of the Franco-Prussian War. The World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival strived to be even larger than its predecessor, employing international musicians including Johann Strauss to perform. The 1872 jubilee is perhaps most notable for performances by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers (documented here), generally considered to be the first time an African-American musical group was included in such a large event. Preparations for both epic events resulted in the construction of large coliseums meant to accommodate 50,000 spectators. The National Peace Jubilee and Music Festival in 1869 is represented by the following items:

1) Music to Be Performed at the Grand National Peace Jubilee! To Be Held in Boston, June, 1869. Boston: Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., [1869]. 88,24pp. Original printed paper-covered boards, cloth backstrip. Some staining to boards, minor rubbing and edge wear. A book of sheet music for the 1869 festival, notably including "A Hymn for Peace," written expressly for the festival by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes "to the Music of Keller's American Hymn." The sheet music for this appears in the Appendix at page 9.

2) Official Monthly Bulletin of the Great National Celebration of Peace and Music Festival...No. 5 May and June, 1869. Boston: Published by George Coolidge, [1869]. 74pp., interspersed throughout with advertisements and a business directory not included in the pagination. Original pictorial wrappers. Some loss to spine, partially split, some dust-soiling and rubbing to wrappers. Work includes a wealth of information on the event, plus a business directory of advertisers.

3) [Subscription Book for Season Tickets to the National Peace Jubilee]. [Boston: 1869]. [16]pp. Original limp pebbled cloth, printed paper label on front cover. Some dampstaining to binding, blue soiling to rear cover. Contains a four-page prospectus of the program for the 1869 jubilee, followed by twelve partially-printed pages designed to record subscriber names and amounts for season tickets to the jubilee.

4) [Silk Ribbon Reading, "National Peace Jubilee. Boston, June, 1869"]. Green silk printed in black, 1.75 x 5.5 inches. Some staining and soiling, minor wear.

5) National Peace Jubilee. Chorus Rules. Boston: June 15, 1869. Broadsheet, 7.75 x 4.75 inches. A detailed listing of the rules to be followed by the chorus singers, issued by E. Tourjee, the Superintendent of the Chorus. A notice on the back informs chorus members that the festival does not have enough seats for all the chorus members.

6) [Small Illustrated Card Showing a "View of the Great Coliseum for the National Peace Jubilee, Boston"]. [N.p., presumably Boston, n.d., likely 1869]. Lithograph on card, 2.25 x 3.5 inches. A handsome view of the 1869 jubilee coliseum.

7) [Pair of Tickets for the National Peace Jubilee]. Boston: 1869. Includes an attendee's ticket for the north balcony on the fourth day of the festival and a chorus ticket printed on yellow cardstock.

Items from the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival in 1872 are as follows:

1) World's Peace Jubilee and International Music Festival. Sixth Day...Russian Day [wrapper title]. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, [1869]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some uneven toning and minor wear. Chiefly of interest in this program for June 22, 1872 is the third song in Part II of the day's performances. This hymn, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord" was "Sung by a choir of 150 Colored Singers, including the Hyer Sisters and the Jubilee Singers, from Nashville, Tenn., with Grand Chorus...."

2) World's Peace Jubilee and International Music Festival. Official Programme, Tuesday, June 25, 1872 [wrapper title]. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, [1869]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some uneven toning and minor wear. Chiefly of interest in this program are an additional performance of "Selections" by "The Jubilee Singers from Nashville, Tenn.", as well as a performance of the "Star Spangled Banner" with a solo by Julia Houston West.

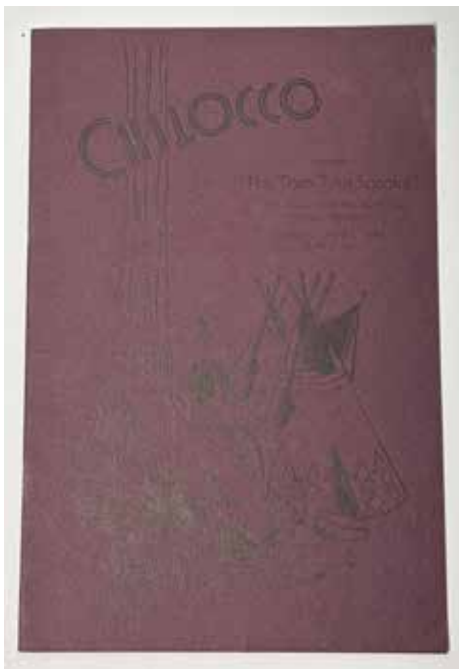
3) World's Peace Jubilee and International Music Festival. Afternoon Concert...Official Programme [wrapper title]. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, [1869]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Some uneven toning and minor wear, couple of tiny edge chips. Chiefly of interest in this program for the afternoon concert on July 3 is a "Concert Waltz" conducted by the "Waltz King," Johann Strauss.

4) [Five Lithographed Tickets for Various Performances During the World's Peace Jubilee]. [Boston: 1872]. A variety of printed tickets for both attendees and chorus members, all beautifully lithographed.

The collection also includes a calling card for a woman named Addie M. Peabody and a decorative ribbon reading, "Present at the Peace Jubilee 1869 and International Music Festival 1919." A woman named Addie Peabody lived in Middleton in Essex County, Massachusetts at the time of both festivals. The ribbon refers to the 50th Anniversary Peace Jubilee that took place in Boston in February 1919 to celebrate the end of the First World War. Newspaper stories from the 1919 event reference numerous performers who performed at both events, and were perhaps the impetus for this ribbon.

An instant collection of original materials from two important 19th-century civic-minded music festivals, with two program listings of an important and early African-American choral ensemble.

Price: \$1,750.00



51. [Native American Education]: [Oklahoma]:

Chilocco Presents "The Tom-Tom Speaks" [wrapper title].

Chilocco, Ok. Printing Department, Chilocco Agricultural School, 1946. Original printed wrappers. Minimal wear. Near fine. Item #12660

A seemingly-unrecorded program for a patriotic "Pageant" performed by the students at the Chilocco Agricultural School in Oklahoma, put on "in memory and recognition of the splendid record made by all of our men as well as women who entered the various branches of the armed forces during World War II." The program was intended to honor specifically "the 180th Infantry, 45th Division, which was an old Oklahoma National Guard Unit composed solely of Chilocco present and past students." The pageant consisted of five themed episodes with narration by a junior year student, songs, a pipe smoking ceremony, "Indian Dances," other types of dances, scenes depicting the flag raising on Iwo Jima and other events, and so forth. The performance concluded with "The Star Spangled Banner." We could locate no other copies of this interesting program from Chilocco celebrating victory in World War II just the year after the war ended.

Price: \$350.00



Episcopal Missionary Teaching at a South Dakota Indian School

52. [Native American Education]:
[Photography]: [Helen Voerge]:

***[Vernacular Photograph Album
Compiled by Helen Voerge,
Memorializing Her Varied Career with
the Red Cross and Episcopal Church,
with Over a Hundred Photographs
Documenting Her Time as a Home
Missionary to the Sioux at the Cheyenne
River Reservation].***

[Various locations, including New York, Washington, D.C., North Africa, Europe, and South Dakota: 1935-1963]. [28] plastic sleeves, containing approximately 225 photographs, from thumbnails to 4 x 6 inches, with two images and two snapshot albums taped to inside rear wrapper.

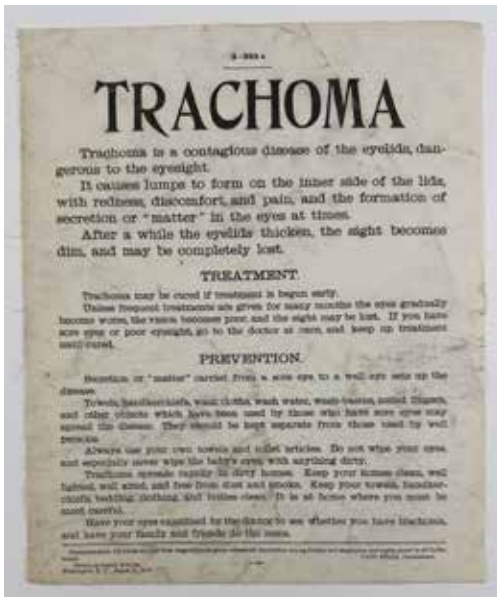
Oblong slim folio. Contemporary vinyl photograph album, ring-bound. Minor edge wear to album. Photographs generally well-preserved, with a few later images trimmed. Overall very good. Item #12683

A unique and wonderful collection of original photographs, many annotated on the verso, memorializing the work of Helen Voerge, an educator and Episcopal home missionary who practiced various jobs on four continents. Helen Voerge, nee Corley was born in Augusta, Georgia in 1905, and grew up in Richmond County. Throughout a career which she herself described as "checkered," she worked with the Red Cross in Europe during the Second World War, as director of religious education at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Chicago, and as a representative of St. John's Episcopal Church in Kenner, Louisiana. Most impactful on her, Voerge worked as an Episcopal home missionary with the Sioux Indians at the Cheyenne River Reservation. The present album documents Voerge's work with the Red Cross in Europe and, most notably, her time in South Dakota.

The present album begins in New York and Washington, D.C., but shifts swiftly to Voerge's Red Cross years, with numerous photographs taken in North Africa, France, and war-torn Germany during and just after the end of World War II. Voerge is often pictured with administrative colleagues and military figures with whom she worked for the Red Cross, and some of the images capture the destruction of the war in Bremerhaven. Beginning in about the middle of the album, and extending to just about the end of the album, over a hundred photographs document Voerge's work with the Sioux, first at the St. Mary's Episcopal School for Girls in Springfield, South Dakota beginning in 1955. According to a 1956 article in the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, Voerge was a "missionary employed by the church at Dupree, working among the Indians of the western part of the Cheyenne River mission." Various photographs here are identified as St. Mary's, Red Scaffold, Cherry Creek, Dupree, and Camp Remington, all small or unincorporated communities around the Cheyenne River mission. Some of the pictures include another vehicle, identified as belonging to the "Cheyenne River Indian Mission Episcopal." The present photographs picture Voerge in a school vehicle, with various students, and also include group photos of the students, students playing baseball, individual school portraits of students and staff, and more. One such portrait features a young girl named Violet Faye Iron Bird; the verso of this image contains vital biographical information on her, including her birth at the Cheyenne Agency Hospital in 1945. Other images from Voerge's work in South Dakota capture Sioux children at church services, playing indoors with a raccoon and a housecat, camping, observing Holy Week, and participating in Halloween. The handful of images affixed to the rear inside cover of the album seem to relate to Voerge's time in South Dakota, as well. A copy of an article on Voerge in the August 9, 1960 issue of The Macon News accompanies the album, and provides valuable insight into Voerge's work in South Dakota, which she describes as her "favorite job."

A truly unique and informative vernacular photograph album documenting Helen Voerge's career in Europe and with Sioux children in South Dakota.

Price: \$3,250.00



53. [Native Americans]: [Health]:

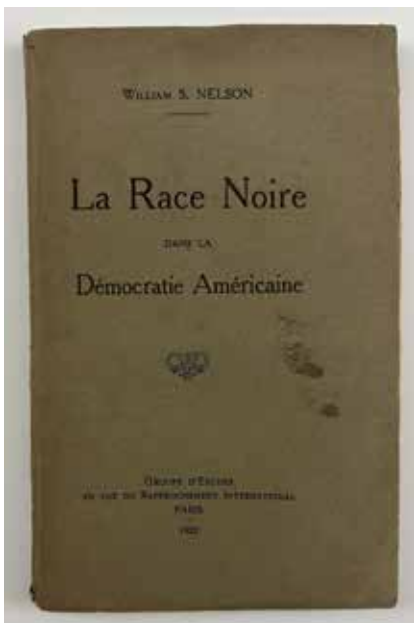
Trachoma [caption title]

Washington, D.C. Office of Indian Affairs, August 15, 1913. Broadside, printed on silk, 11.5 x 9.25 inches. Old creases, some dust-soiling, minor edge wear. Item #12632

An impactful broadside issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs attempting to inform their own staff members and the Native American community of the dangers of trachoma, "a contagious disease of the eyelids, dangerous to the eyesight" that "causes lumps to form on the inner side of the lids" and other painful symptoms. The broadside includes guidelines for both treatment and prevention of the disease. The latter includes a warning not to use towels or similar articles used by people with sore eyes, as well as an assertion that "Trachoma spreads rapidly in dirty homes." So, "Keep your homes clean, well lighted, well aired, and free from dust and smoke." A notice at the bottom of the broadside, authored by Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reads: "Superintendents will please see that suggestions are given widespread distribution among Indians and employees, and copies placed in all Indian homes."

The abstract to a paper in the September-October 2002 issue of Survey of Ophthalmology titled, "The Trachoma 'Menace' in the United States, 1897-1960," by Drs. Shannen Allen and Richard Semba provides an excellent snapshot of the threat of trachoma at the time this broadside was printed: "Although largely considered a problem of developing countries today, trachoma was once extremely common in parts of the United States and accounted for a large proportion of blindness. Under an act signed by President Woodrow Wilson in June 1913, a substantial part of the U.S. Public Health Service budget was earmarked to fight trachoma. Numerous trachoma surveys revealed the presence of a 'trachoma belt' across the mid United States, and the prevalence of trachoma reached as high as 50-90% among school children on some Indian reservations. Crowding, poverty, and lack of clean water and hygiene were identified as risk factors for trachoma. Measures taken to combat trachoma included isolation schools for infected children, special government trachoma hospitals and field clinics, screening of immigrants to the U.S., improvements in hygiene and sanitation, and antibiotic therapy. The Indian Health Service utilized radical eyelid surgery with reportedly disastrous consequences. Prevalence surveys show a clear decline in trachoma in the U.S. during the twentieth century."

Price: \$1,250.00



An Intimate of MLK on the Black Race in America

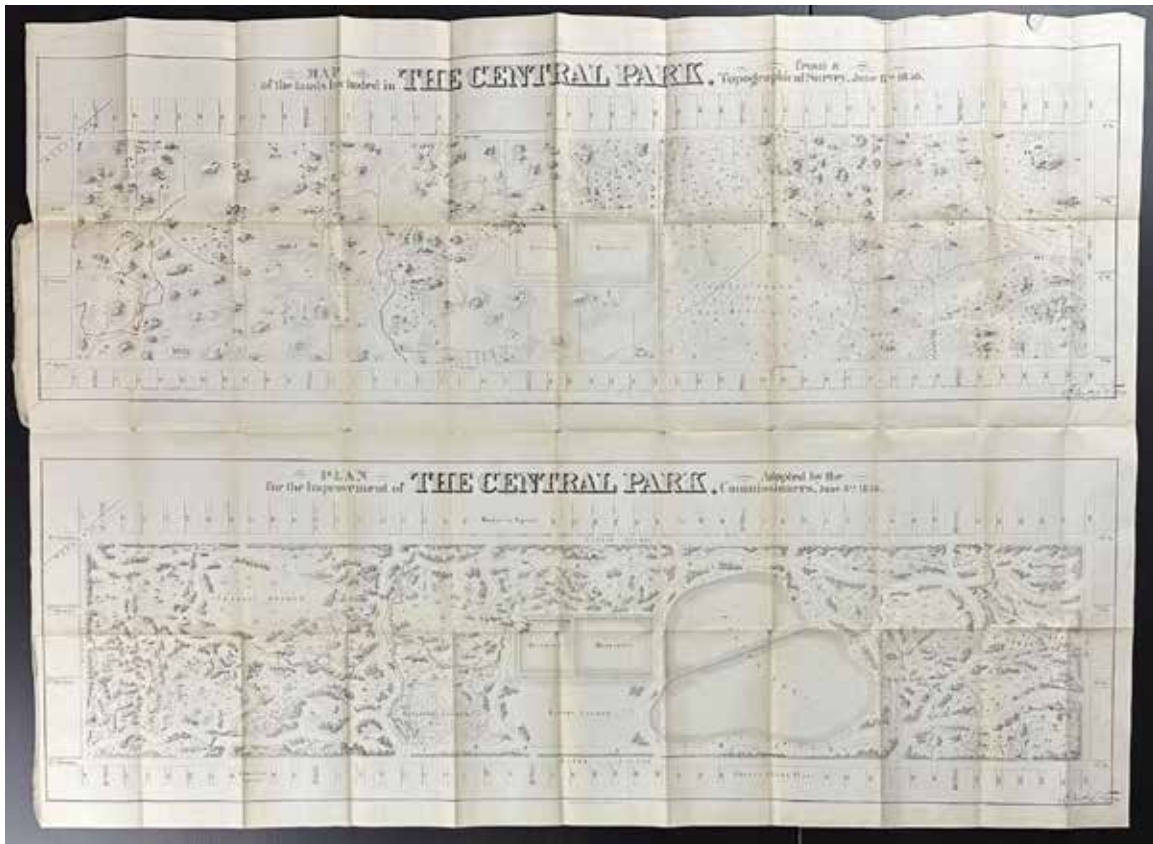
54. Nelson, William S.:

La Race Noire dans la Democratie Americaine.

Paris: 1922. x,84,[2]pp. Original grey printed wrappers. Minor toning, partially unopened. Very good plus. Item #5474

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

Price: \$1,750.00



Includes the First Actual Plan for Central Park

55. [New York City]: [Central Park]: Viele, Egbert L.:

Map of the Lands Included in The Central Park, from a Topographical Survey, June 17th 1856. Plan for the Improvement of The Central Park, Adopted by the Commissioners, June 3rd 1856.

[New York: 1856]. Two maps on one sheet, each about 14 x 44 inches, total measurement of sheet 32.75 x 45.25 inches. Folded, tipped onto original purple rear wrapper. Small closed tear to top margin, slight separations at some crossfolds, light toning and dust-soiling. Very good. Item #12669

An important pair of large-format maps printed on the same sheet, the second of which represents the first attempt at a plan for New York City's Central Park. The maps were created by Egbert Ludovicus Viele, the park project's first engineer-in-chief, a year before the design by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux was submitted and eventually won the competition. The maps feature Central Park as Viele intended it, extending from 59th St. to 106th St., and bounded by 5th Ave. and 8th Ave. The maps show structures, park roads and paths, and natural features such as rock outcroppings, reservoirs, streams, and landforms, with "improvements" in the second map such as a cricket ground, parade grounds, and Croton Lake. The relief is shown pictorially and by hachures, and the map is oriented with north to the right. Viele's printed signature appears at the bottom right of each map. The work was apparently produced to illustrate the First Annual Improvement on the Improvement of the Central Park, published by Baker in New York on January 1, 1857. Perhaps understandably, the map is often separated from the larger work, as here.

Price: \$1,500.00



56. [Panama Canal]: Foote, William C.:

[Collection of Original Photographs Documenting Construction of the Panama Canal, with Later Military Documents Related to Major William C. Foote's Service with the Coast Artillery Corps].

[Balboa, Panama Canal Zone: 1914-1936]. Eighty-four black-and-white or sepia-toned photographs, each about 8 x 10 inches, many with typed or manuscript captions on verso, plus thirty-two typed documents, some signed. Moderate edge wear, occasional minor marginal chipping to photographs. Mostly minor wear to documents. Very good. Item #5953

A striking collection of photographs picturing construction of the Panama Canal during the years of the First World War. Many of the photographs are dated between 1914 and 1916, and almost all capture construction of the Panama Canal, mainly around Dry Dock #1 at the Balboa and Pacific Terminals. Many of the photographs are captioned either typed or in manuscript on the verso, providing valuable information on the settings of these images. Most of the images were taken from an elevated viewpoint, from area towers, offering unusual detail of the construction sites in the Balboa area "before flooding" of the canal, with some images showing the canal "ready to be flooded;" the images taken at ground level also exhibit the sheer size and depth of the project, with human figures dwarfed by the canal walls.

A healthy number of images feature local workers of African descent engaged in manual labor on the walls and in the flat bottom of the canal. These workers are managed by a coterie of white subjects. In fact, one of the more striking images speaks volumes about the literal separation between the managers and laborers in the Canal Zone. The photograph is a group shot featuring seventeen white managers standing in the foreground in front of a group of twenty-two Black workers.

A sampling of the settings and activity revealed in the captions for the photographs include "Dry Dock #1 -- Entrance," "Placing granite in the hollow quoin -- Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa," "General view of Dry Dock #1 -- from the boom of Unloader Tower," "Progress of concrete in south wall as of Oct. 20, 1914," "Head wall of Dry Dock #1," "Reinforcing around the suction chamber Dry Dock #1," "Dry Dock looking from the head wall west towards the sea," "D.D. excavation looking eastward toward headwall of the dock from the Cofferdam," "Reinforcement in and around cross culverts at the west end of Dry Dock #1," "Dry Dock #1 one month after commencing concrete work in the south wall," "Dry Dock No. 1 Pumping Plant -- Erecting 54-inch Check Valves -- Looking west," "General view of construction progress around pump well and discharge culvert -- Dry Dock," "Dry Dock Gate -- South Leaf -- Heel casting after wedges have been placed and rivets driven," "Reinforced concrete pontoons -- Preparing to pour concrete in No. 2 pontoon," and "Placing the last girder on dock gate, Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa."

The photographs are accompanied by a group of more than thirty military documents relating to the service of Major William C. Foote in the mid-1930s. Most of the documents concern Major Foote's assignment to the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Amador in the Canal Zone in Balboa. Both the photographs and documents were found in a large envelope marked "Personal File Major William C. Foote." Finding the Panama Canal photographs along with Major Foote's later paperwork indicate that he probably acquired the photographs while serving in the Canal Zone and the material stayed together all these years.



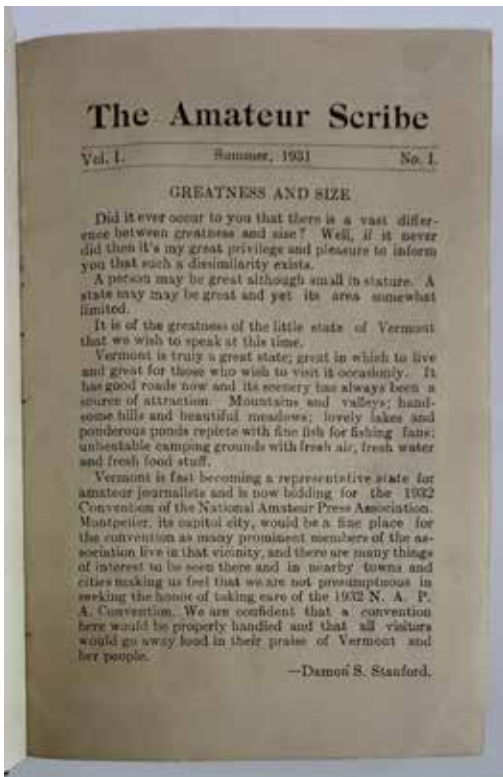
57. [Philippine-American War]: [Theater]:

Teatro Libertad. Calzada de Bilibid Frente al Zorrilla. Compania de Zarzuela Ratia. Funcion de Aguinaldo... [caption title]

[N.p., but Manila]: Imp. 'La Democracia, 1899. Broadside, 11.5 x 5.25 inches, printed on thin purple paper. Old folds, creases, edge chips, and a few short tears, light soiling, old tape remnant to top margin. Good. Item #5851

An unrecorded broadside advertising a Christmas Day theatrical performance put on in Manila in the midst of the Philippine-American War. The performance of the zarzuela (a Spanish-language musical theater format mixing spoken and sung dialogue within scenes) included two parts; the first, "La Cola del Diablo" ("The Devil's Tail") consisted of a cast of fourteen players, all of whom are identified here. The second portion of the program was a performance of "Un Capitan de Lanceros" ("A Captain of Lancers"), a one-act zarzuela with an orchestra. The broadside also lists the various prices for tickets and a special notice at the bottom regarding an upcoming "surprise summary performance" encompassing works from the company's repertoire. The performances were staged at Teatro Libertad, a famous theater in Manila whose plays often reflected the nationalist sentiments of Filipinos struggling against colonial rule.

Price: \$1,250.00



58. Shattuck, Charles A., editor:

[Sammelband of Amateur Journalism Publications Mostly Edited and Published by Charles A. Shattuck].

New York: 1934-1954. Various paginations. Contemporary red cloth, black spine titles reading, "Amateur Scribe and other titles 1931 to 1954 Shattuck." Minor rubbing and edge wear to boards. Internally clean. Very good. Item #12644

A sammelband containing a smattering of little magazines of amateur journalism from the mid-20th century. The volume begins with the first issue of The Amateur Scribe from the Summer of 1931, edited by Oliver Lindros in Brantwood, Wisconsin but printed in Ontario, California. This is followed by eighteen issues of a new version of The Amateur Scribe beginning in 1946, and edited by Charles A. Shattuck, then the first two issues of The Scrap Book from July and October 1947, the first issue of The American Scribe (volume 1 number 1, 1949), two issues of The National Critic (January and May 1949), and the first issue of Copy: An Amateur Journal (June 1953), all of which were edited and published by Shattuck. The work is rounded out with an issue of Berkshire Breeze (Volume 1, number 15, March 1949) which is largely concerned with Shattuck's work in the amateur journalism field, and the program for the 76th National Amateur Press Association conference, held in Philadelphia in 1951. Charles Shattuck was an important figure in 20th century amateur journalism who served as the President of the National Amateur Press Association.

Price: \$350.00



A Free Family of Color Sues to Retain Their Freedom in Virginia in 1820

59. [Slavery]: [West Virginia]: [Virginia]: [Caesar Freeman]:

[Collection of Manuscript Legal Documents Involving a Monumental Court Case in Which Caesar Freeman, a Manumitted Slave, and His Family Sued to Re-Establish Their Long-Held Freedom in Early-19th-Century Virginia].

[Virginia and Alabama: 1819-1820]. Eight manuscript documents, totaling sixteen pages. Typical mailing folds and handling wear. Very good. Item #12624

Manuscript records from an extraordinary court case in modern-day West Virginia, in which a free person of color named Caesar Freeman (also known as Ceasar, Cesar, or Black Cesar) and his family defended themselves and then sued to re-establish their own freedom over twenty years after being manumitted by their owner, who had attempted to use them as collateral for a loan after their manumission. The case took place in Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties in West Virginia. Pocahontas County is located on the Virginia-West Virginia border, and at the time of these documents was located in Virginia; Greenbrier County is a bit further west. A few of these documents emanate from or relate to Franklin County, Alabama, where one of the deponents had moved by the time of the legal proceedings.

The case is detailed in a small pamphlet entitled, *Cesar Mountain: Slavery and Freedom in Western Virginia* by John Cohassey, published in 2016. The opening paragraphs of said pamphlet provide excellent background on the case: "In Pocahontas County, West Virginia, lore tells of an 18th century legal feud between landowners George Massingbird and Thomas McCarty. In 1796 Massingbird secured a loan from McCarty. Thirty-two days after entering the contract and in need of collateral, Massingbird claimed that his freed slaves — Cesar and family — were still his property. Nearly two decades later Massingbird remained indebted to McCarty, who, demanding final payment, sought ownership of the Caesar Freeman family. From the outset of this financial arrangement, the Freemans served as collateral for a loan that Massingbird had intended to pay without likely expecting that the transaction would jeopardize the family's freedom. When legally threatened to make the final payment, Massingbird stated (truthfully) in a deposition that he had freed Caesar and family after the date of his initial loan. A Virginia statute stipulated that any slave manumitted after the date of a contract was not subject to reenslavement. But at this point, Massingbird's motivation for changing his story likely had more to do with his preventing McCarty's claim over the Freemans than to settle a debt that threatened him with serious legal consequences. Without money to pay McCarty upon the deadline of the debt, Massingbird changed his story once again — that Cesar and family had not been freed after the contract. This (untruthful) claim, as in the initial loan, now placed the burden on the Freemans to prove their status as free persons of color. Assisted financially by local whites, Caesar and family won their case. Learning that Massingbird had on two occasions claimed them as collateral, the Freemans sued both Massingbird and McCarty. Victorious in court,

the Freemans were awarded land in a region, where they once were slaves — while the name of a nearby mountain was reputedly taken from their respected patriarch.” The mountain referred to here is known as Caesar Mountain in Pocahontas County.

The present documents emanate from the case in 1819-20. Two of the earliest documents, dated in October and November 1819, relate to McCarty’s suit against Massingbird, and mainly pertain to making sure Caesar and his family remain in the state. This included the jailing of Caesar and Sarah’s daughter Nancy Ware, whom Massingbird apparently still claimed as a slave. One chief aspect of the importance of these documents lies in the fact that Caesar and his entire family are listed by name, as such: “Caesar, Sarah his wife, Nancy, Adam, Zachariah, John, Esther, Jim, Sally, Abraham, Elizabeth, Martha & Rebecca, Children of Caesar and Sarah who are persons of colour.” Also of particular interest is that one of the documents appears to be signed by both Caesar and his daughter Nancy with their marks, the day after Nancy was released from jail.

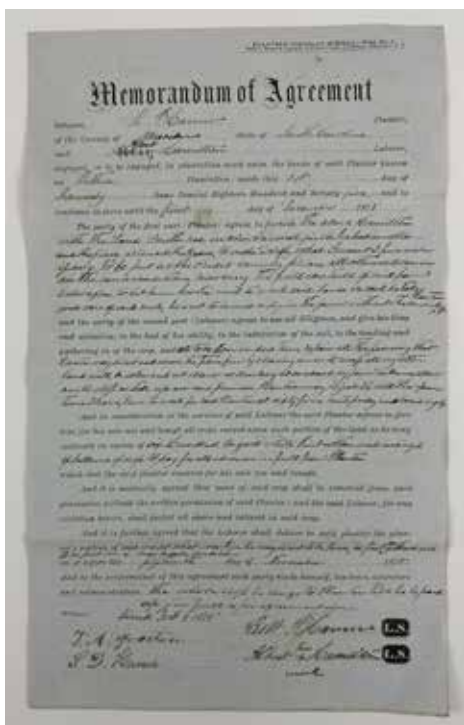
In the remaining six documents, Caesar and his family (as well as defendant McCarty) work through the Virginia and Alabama courts to secure a deposition from James J. Mayers, a trustee of the Massingbird-McCarty agreement which supposedly still held the Freeman family in bondage. These documents are dated between July 1819 and February 1820. The earliest of these documents is a summons for Massingbird, McCarty, and Mayers to appear in Greenbrier County court “to answer a bill exhibited against them by Caesar and Sarah his wife as well as their adult children...who are permitted to sue in forma pauperis.” This is an extraordinary document, encapsulating the right of free persons of color to sue their former owners and others in court in Virginia in 1819, and representing the Freemans’ fight for their continued freedom. The next document, dated October 29, 1819, contains testimony from George Massingbird confirming that “the Petitioners [the Freemans] were emancipated by your respondent [Massingbird] prior to the contract made by your respondent with his codefendant McCarty....” Finally, the truth from Massingbird. In the third document, dated the same day, the trustee James Mayers asks to be dismissed from the case, agreeing to all that was said by Massingbird in court.

This was not enough for the courts, or perhaps for one of the defendants, Thomas McCarty. The final three documents, dated between February and April 1820, further pertain to securing testimony from Mayers in the case. On February 21, 1820, Virginia clerk John A. North addresses a one-page partially-printed form, completed in manuscript, to “any two Justices of the Peace for Franklin County, State of Alabama.” The document was sent “on behalf of Thomas McCarty Defendant as of Caesar & other persons of colour Plaintiffs who are permitted to sue in forma pauperis.” The intention of the document was to seek the help of Alabama officials in “examining whatever witnesses” they might have in the case. The next document is dated two days later, and sent from McCarty to Caesar. Here, McCarty informs “Black Caesar” that he intends to depose Mayers in Alabama on April 24, and that the deposition shall “bee red as evidence in the Chancery Court in a suit where you are plaintiff and myself and others are defendants.” Again, a rare instance in which a white defendant writes to a Black plaintiff in the antebellum South, involving the freedom of the latter.

The final document, chock full of detail on four folio pages, contains the substance of Mayers’ deposition, indeed given on April 24, 1820. Here, Mayers discloses all he knows of Massingbird’s contrary claims involving the case, including the fact that Massingbird told him two contradictory stories about the Freeman’s manumission. Mayers professes that after Massingbird told him the whole truth of the matter, he was “no little surprized at this declaration after what had taken place when application was made to draw the trust deed.” Sadly, these four pages constitute the majority of Mayers’ testimony, but seem to end mid-sentence, leaving the remainder of his testimony to the vagaries of time. Still, the most important part of the story is told here: Massingbird emancipated Caesar and then lied about it when he couldn’t pay his debts, endangering the freedom of an entire family in the interest of cold, hard cash.

According to Cohassey’s 2016 pamphlet, this testimony was “read aloud in court” and “no doubt revealed Massingbird’s duplicity in the matter.” Eventually, Caesar and his family won the court case. Afterwards, Massingbird deeded over 400 acres of land in Pocahontas County to the Freemans, which apparently included Caesar Mountain. The Freemans lived out their remaining years as free people, recorded in local tax lists between 1825 and 1843.

Price: \$12,500.00



Sharecropping in Late-Reconstruction South Carolina

60. [South Carolina]: [Sharecropping]:

Memorandum of Agreement Between R. P. Hamer Planter, of the County of Marion State of South Carolina and Albert Hamilton Laborer, Engaged, or to be Engaged, In Plantation Work Upon the Lands of Said Planter Known as Bethea Plantation...*[caption title and beginning of text].*

Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1875. Partially-printed document on powder-blue paper, completed in manuscript, 14 x 8.5 inches. With printed docketing on verso identifying document as a "Planters' Contract," recorded in the Marion County land records on March 1, 1875. Subscribed and sworn to before a Notary Public on verso; docketed on verso with signature of S.G. Owens, Clerk and R.M.C. [Register of Mesne Conveyance]. Old folds, minor wear. Very good plus. Item #12663

An unusual pre-printed form intended for use as a contract between landowners and laborers in post-Civil War South Carolina. The present document was made between R.P. Hamer, owner of Bethea Plantation, and one of his field hands, named Albert Hamilton. Though a great deal of sharecropping agreements were made between landowners and freed slaves after the Civil War, we believe the current example involves a white laborer. In any case, noted South Carolina printers Evans & Cogswell

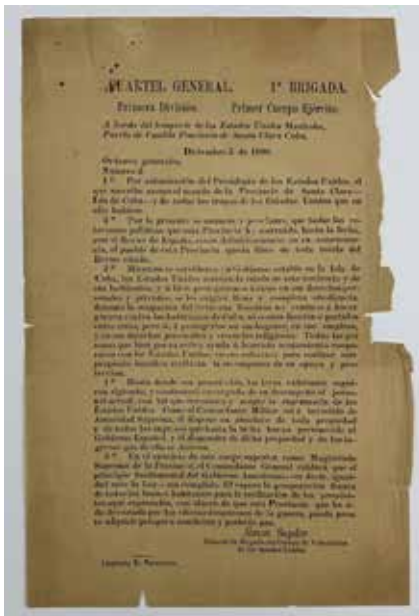
doubtless got a lot of use from this standardized form, which had obviously been drafted by lawyers sympathetic to the interests of the post-Civil War planter. Its standardization indicates its general use in planter-sharecropper relationships, whether the sharecropper was black or white.

Hamer's obligation as Planter under the agreement was to furnish Hamilton "with the Land Smith had in corn & a smal field he had in cotton and the piece around the house, to make a crop. what Guano I furnish if any to be put at the credit county prices. all other advances on the same conditions, reserving the full controll of said farm. I also agree to let him have a mul to work said lands in case he takes good care of said mule, he is not to be used only in the farm without the planters consent." Hamilton then agreed "to use all diligence, and give his time and attention, to the best of his ability, to the cultivation of the soil, to the tending and gathering in of the crop, and all to be done in due time, repair all the fensing that Planter may direct and secure the same from fire by cleaning under it, (?) all my cotton land well, be sober and not allow no drinking at or about my farm or house, allow and to stop or take up on said premises. Planter may object to all the spare time I have. I am to work for said Planter at sixty five cents per day and board myself." Then the crux of the issue is defined: "And in consideration of the services of said Laborer the said Planter agrees to give him for his sole use and benefit all crops raised upon such portion of the land as he may cultivate in excess of six hundred lbs. good white lint cotton and enough of ballance of crop to pay for all advances from Planter which last the said planter reserves for his own use and benefit. And it is mutually agreed that none of said crop shall be removed from said plantation without the written permission of said Planter; and the said laborer, for any violation herein, shall forfeit all share and interest in said crop. And it is further agreed that the Laborer shall deliver to said planter the planter's portion of said crop at what-ever Jin he may direct to be jinned, as fast as gathered and to be put in a marketable condition on or before the fifteenth day of November 1875.... The whole crop belongs to Planter till he is paid up in full as per agreement above." Hamer adds his signature and Hamilton his mark, and the document is witnessed by another Hamer and another local farmer named Thomas Asbury Proctor.

R[obert] P[ickett] Hamer [1838-1911] was a plantation owner and graduate of South Carolina College. His father was Robert C. Hamer [1801-1878], a widowed farmer who never remarried and worked hard to acquire land, wealth and nearly 40 slaves which he used to give his children a good start in their adulthood. His mother was Mary [Polly] Bethea of the prominent and wealthy Bethea family, after which the town of Bethea was named, and where Hamer's plantation was likely located.

"Sharecropping in 19th century South Carolina was the relationship between landowners one the one hand, and, on the other, poor white laborers and newly freed slaves. Plantation owners, facing a cash shortage after the Civil War, frequently experienced difficulty paying wages to farm workers. Sharecropping permitted use of the available labor force through an exchange system. The landowner provided land, seed, animals and equipment, and the laborer provided physical labor in exchange for a share of the crops. These arrangements replaced the slave-based economy and kept sharecroppers in a cycle of debt and dependency" - "South Carolina After the Civil War," University of South Carolina Digital Academy.

Price: \$1,250.00



Announcing American Occupation of Cuba in 1898

61. [Spanish-American War]: [Cuba]: Snyder, Simon:

Cuartel General. 1a Brigada. Primera Division. Primera Cuerpo Ejercito...Ordenes Generales, Numero 2 [caption title].

[Cienfuegos, Cuba]: El Telegrafo, December 5, 1898. Broadside, 14.75 x 9.75 inches, in Spanish, printed on cheap paper. Old horizontal folds, considerable toning and somewhat fragile, several closed edge tears and noticeable chipping to right margin, not costing any text. Good. Item #5854

A historically-notable general order issued by Brigadier General Simon Snyder of the United States Army, announcing American occupation of Cuba just five days before the signing of the Treaty of Paris which officially ended the Spanish-American War. Brigadier General Simon Snyder served in the United States Army for over forty years, and saw combat in the Civil War, the plains of the American West, in the Spanish-American War, and the Philippine-American War. Snyder commanded the first brigade of the first division of the first Army Corps of volunteers in Cuba. He issued the present general order from the U.S.S. Manitoba en route to the province of Santa Clara, Cuba on December 5, 1898.

He then served as governor of the province at Sancti Spiritus (about sixty miles southeast of Santa Clara) for a couple of months, beginning the day after the present broadside was printed. He subsequently served special duty at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and mustered out of the volunteer service into the regular army in May 1899, and was ordered to proceed with his regiment to the Philippines.

In the present broadside, Snyder announces the occupation of the United States military in Cuba. This was one of the earliest announcements to the Cuban people that they would be subject to American colonialism following their break from Spain -- an occupation that would continue to wrangle the Cuban people for three more years, when they finally broke free of American occupation and formed the Republic of Cuba in May 1902.

The present broadside speaks largely for itself and the five articles comprising the body of the text deserve to be quoted in full (in English translation): "1. By authorization of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the province of Santa Clara, Island of Cuba, and of all United States troops therein. 2. It is hereby announced and proclaimed that all political relations that this province has maintained to date with the Kingdom of Spain shall definitively cease; consequently, the people of this province are free from all guardianship of the aforementioned Kingdom. 3. While a stable government is established on the island of Cuba, the United States assumes the guardianship of this territory and its inhabitants. While we will protect the personal and private rights, full and complete obedience will be required during our occupation of the territory. We do not come to wage war against the inhabitants of Cuba, nor against factions or parties among them; but rather to protect them in their homes, their jobs, and their personal rights and religious beliefs. All persons who, through their active assistance or honest observance, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to carry out this beneficial purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. 4. To the extent practicable, existing laws will continue to govern, and the current personnel will continue to be in charge of their duties, provided they recognize and accept the supremacy of the United States. As the military commander is invested with Supreme Authority, he has absolute control over all property and all revenues heretofore belonging to the Spanish Government, and he will dispose of said property and the revenues derived therefrom. 5. In the exercise of this superior office, as Supreme Magistrate of the Province, the Commanding General will see that the fundamental principle of the American Government, namely, equality before the law, is fulfilled. He expects the frank cooperation of all good inhabitants in the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed, in order that this Province, which has been devastated by the disastrous effects of the war, may soon acquire a prosperous condition and perfect peace."

The broadside was printed by the El Telegrafo newspaper based in the coastal town of Cienfuegos; Santa Clara is located about forty-five miles inland. Given that Snyder sent the order aboard the Manitoba, Cienfuegos was likely the first town with a print shop within receiving distance of the message. We could locate no other copies of this general order announcing American occupation of north-central Cuba in the waning days of the Spanish-American War.

Price: \$1,500.00



62. [Spanish-American War]: [Puerto Rico]: [Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson]:

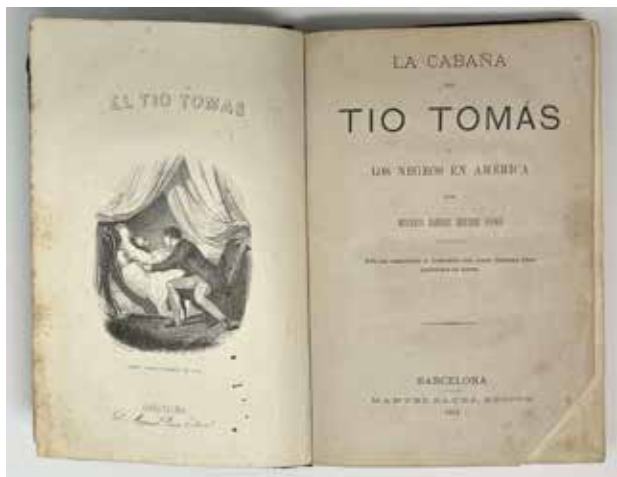
Bombardment of San Juan. Porto Rico. Bombarded May 12th by Rear Admiral Sampson [caption title].

New York: Muller, Luchsinger & Co., 1898. Color chromolithograph, 14.25 x 18.75 inches. Somewhat clumsily backed on linen. Moderate dust-soiling and light staining, a few creases, occasional minor chipping to edges and corners, costing part of the imprint at lower right corner. Good condition. Item #12665

A striking and very rare lithograph capturing an important moment during the Spanish-American War, specifically the American Navy's assault on San Juan, Puerto Rico in the late-Spring of 1898. In the present scene, three U.S. warships in the foreground fire their guns toward

the fort in the deep background, the latter flying the Spanish flag. A Spanish ship at middle right is in the process of sinking. The bombardment was commanded by Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson (1840-1902), 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 bombing the Spanish fortress at San Juan, Puerto Rico on May 12, 1898.

Price: \$650.00



Spanish Edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin

63. Stowe, Harriet Beecher:

La Cabana del Tio Tomas o Los Negros en America...

Barcelona: Manuel Sauri, 1882. [4],436,[1, list of plates],[2, table of contents]pp., plus five plates. Contemporary half black calf over green cloth boards, gilt spine titles. Spine head chippes, edges and corners noticeably worn and bumped, rubbing and dust-soiling to boards. Old Spanish library stamp on half title, bottom corner of first three text leaves trimmed, not affecting text, light to moderate foxing throughout. Complete, though a well-worn copy, good only. Item #12655

A late-19th-century Spanish edition of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal classic, Uncle Tom's Cabin. In addition to the text, the work contains

five plates featuring scenes from the novel, three of which are signed by the engraver, "P. Alabern," likely the Catalan engraver Pablo Alabern y Moles. Stowe's monumental novel of the American South was summed up perfectly in the publisher's note to a recent edition: "Uncle Tom's Cabin brought the evils of slavery to the consciences and hearts of the American people by its moving portrayal of slave experience. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows us in scenes of great dramatic power the human effects of a system in which slaves were property: the breakup of families, the struggles for freedom, and the horrors of plantation labour. She brings into fiction the different voices of the emerging American nation; the Southern slave-owning classes, Northern abolitionists, the sorrow songs and dialect of slaves, as well as the language of political debate and religious zeal. The novel was, and is, controversial and abrasive in its demand for change." OCLC records just two physical copies of this edition of Uncle Tom, at NYPL and the University of Minnesota.

Price: \$850.00



64. [Texas]:

[Collection of 19th-Century Manuscript Letters Sent by an Overbearing and Insecure Suitor to His Fifteen-Year-Old Fiancé in Marquez, Texas].

Centreville, Tx. 1889-1890. Twenty-four autograph letters, signed, totaling about 140 pages and approximately 18,000 words. Almost all accompanied by original transmittal envelopes. Minor wear, some foxing and occasional spotting. Very good. Item #4984

A tidy and research-worthy archive of two dozen manuscript letters written by a suitor in Centreville, Texas named James Terry Ryan and sent to his fifteen-year-old "Dear Beloved" Laura Richardson in Marquez, Texas over the course of about a year. The letters were written between April 19, 1889 and April 13, 1890. James addresses the letters to "Miss Laura Richardson" followed generally by "My Dear Beloved" or "My Dear Lover." The letters are generally long, numbering between three pages and twenty pages. In one of the letters, James remarks that Centreville and Marquez are only thirteen miles apart, yet the content suggests the two lovers were farther apart emotionally. Throughout the letters, James comes off as a petulant, jealous, and desperate suitor. James spends most of the first letter, clocking in at twenty pages and dated April 18, 1889, berating Laura for apparently breaking their promise of love to each other by attending a dance. He concludes page twelve by writing, "Miss Laura, I must say that it was not the act of your dancing that hurt me so; it was the breaking of our promise to gratify some one - not me!" He doubts whether he'll ever visit her again, repeatedly excoriates her for the perceived slight, and demands a "written statement of your wishes" regarding the future of their relationship. In the true manner of an abusive relationship, he ends the letter by stating that "I hope you will not get angry at anything I have said...for I have no malice.... I am writing in this manner because this is a life time business we are engaged in.... I can assure you that I am still your true friend...."

In his next letter, dated a week later, James spends more than a page writing about how he has forgiven Laura and goes on to criticize her further for writing such short letters to her. In other letters, James expresses regret that Laura is not attending a local institute ("how sad it will make me feel to see other young fellows associating with their girls while I must take it alone"), expresses jealousy at Laura cooking for her own father ("I wish I could have been there too - not so much for hearing him brag on your dinner as for being with you and to help you eat it"), comments repeatedly that the time period between letters is too long or that Laura does not write him enough ("I had about lost all hopes of ever receiving another letter from my dear beloved one"), relates his own perceptions of Laura's feelings ("I confess you seemed a little more indifferent than usual on parting"), and repeatedly expresses dissatisfaction with various aspects of his interactions and/or lack of interactions with Laura through both insincere and passive-aggressive language.

He constantly bounces back and forth between fawning on Laura and criticizing her for various perceived slights, and in perfect harmony with his attitude towards Laura, James sometimes includes a list of corrections of Laura's spelling, word usage, and punctuation in her letters to him. In one of his final letters, dated April 2, 1890, James writes that "Our separation causes me much trouble, much sorrow, and many sad thoughts. And I am happily anticipating the glorious event when we shall be 'made one.' I guess (at least I hope) the 24th inst. will be an agreeable and pleasant time for the occasion." He talks about working at Clear Creek and at Beaver Bottom, and bemoans the fact that he cannot yet marry Laura because "I well know that I am not 'heeled' financially as well as might be desired for such a change of life." In his last two letters, James focuses on the happiness he feels that the two will soon be married on April 24, an event he is looking forward to as "the turning point of my life." Whether or not Laura felt the same way would be interesting to know; available ancestry records are unclear as to whether or not the marriage occurred. Throughout his letters, James also reports on a wealth of family news and the movements of locals and people known to both he and Laura, often comments on the health of various named locals in Centreville suffering from a variety of illnesses such as malaria, erysipelas, and "risings," mentions he preached in town, talks about attending a religious camp meeting, and much more. In one letter, James thanks Laura for offering to lend him a book called "History of Texas" but he says he'll get his own copy. In another letter, James relates a local shooting when a "Dr. Kavanaugh of Middleton was shot last Saturday eve by a Rev. Mr. Spillers of the same neighborhood. The Dr. died on Sunday morning. From what I can learn, it seems that Spillers was the aggressor. Both were armed and exchanged shots."

A unique manuscript record of an uneasy courtship in late-19th-century rural Texas.

Price: \$1,500.00

65. [Texas]: [Border War]:

[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album Compiled by a Military Nurse, Documenting Life at Fort Sam Houston and Deming, New Mexico During the Texas Border War].

[San Antonio, Tx. and Deming, NM: 1917]. [49] leaves, illustrated with 220 mounted black-and-white and sepia-toned photographs, most with manuscript captions in white pencil on album leaves. Oblong quarto. Contemporary brown marbled-paper-covered limp boards, string-tied. Minor rubbing and edge wear to boards, small paper remnant on front board. Contents generally sound, with minor dust-soiling, creasing to a few images, and with one leaf detached. Very good. Item #4274



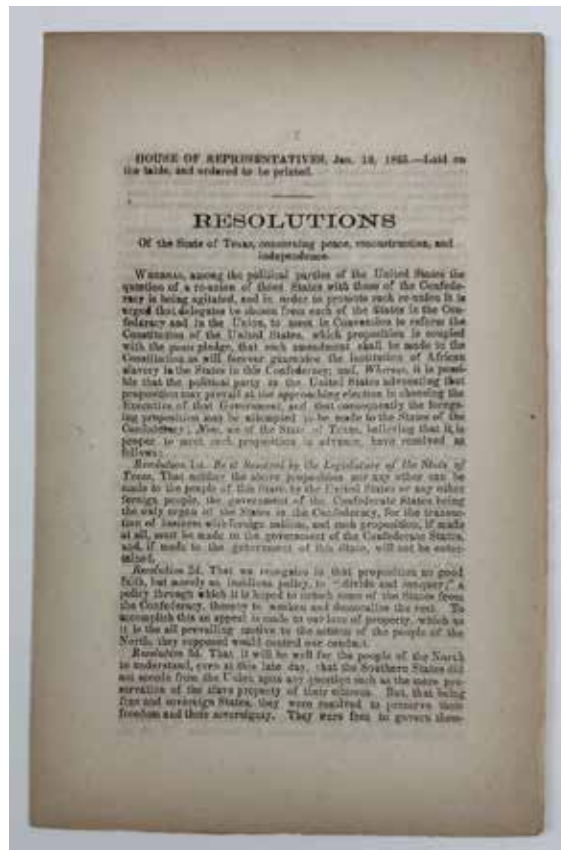
An uncommonly good annotated vernacular photograph album documenting base life in both Texas and New Mexico during the heart of the Border War in 1917 and during training for World War I, all through the eyes of an unidentified military nurse. The album was very likely compiled by a nurse working at the various locations, as substantial portions of the album feature the nurses in both San Antonio and New Mexico. The album opens at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, with a brief section featuring soldiers at Camp Kelly, while the latter third-or-so portion of the album shows life at Camp Cody in Deming, New Mexico. Life at Fort Sam Houston includes images of the base hospital, an elevated view of the barracks, the nurses quarters, the parade grounds, a field hospital, and more. Many of the subjects of the images are identified, providing excellent avenues for further research into the population at Fort Sam Houston at that time. This includes staff and family living on the base, as well as some of the soldiers, the latter including Major Blesch, Major Glendenning, Captain Beeson, and many other infantry and cavalry soldiers identified by their last names.

Many of the images feature soldiers posed by themselves or in larger groups while they head to the mess hall, in the midst of their kitchen duties, while marching on parade, shooting target practice, marching in formation, and more. The latter third of the album features soldiers and nurses in similar poses at Camp Cody in New Mexico. Here, the soldiers are seen posing with cactus, in camp, in the hospital, and more, with many shots of them posing with nurses. This section also features a short section with a dozen shots of the Medena Dam and its surroundings. One of the latter photographs indicates the soldiers memorialized in the album were in the area training for the First World War, and perhaps the nurses, too. One photograph of four nurses is captioned, "The last days of Nippy...Ready for France."

The compiler of the album was almost certainly a nurse working at the fort. Quite a few of the images feature nurses, with many of them identified, also simply by last name, such as misses Young, Irwin, Miller, Smith, Ferguson, Anderson, and so forth. Many of the photos picture the only nurse identified by her full name, Ellen Ann Byrne. The album includes numerous shots of the women in nurses' uniforms. It also includes short sections picturing the nurses during brief excursions in San Antonio, at Brackenridge Park, the Japanese Gardens, and the Alamo (with six excellent shots of the latter), as well as a trip to nearby New Braunfels to go swimming.

The album provides an unusual viewpoint of military life in Texas in 1917, from the vantage point of a nurse and her fellow nurses, while also managing to document numerous soldiers training for deployment to France during the First World War.

Price: \$2,500.00



66. [Texas]: [Confederate Imprint]:

House of Representatives, Jan. 19, 1865 -- Laid on the Table, and Ordered to Be Printed. Resolutions of the State of Texas, Concerning Peace, Reconstruction, and Independence [caption title].

[Richmond, Va.]: January 19, 1865. 3pp., printed on a single folded sheet. Minor toning and wear. Very good. Item #4902

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

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

Price: \$650.00



Almost a Decade of Midcentury Newsletters from the Houston Girl Scouts

67. [Texas]: [Girl Scouts]:

Girl Scout Trails [eighty-six consecutive issues].

Houston: San Jacinto Girl Scouts, Inc, 1958-1967. Eighty-six issues, each between [4] and [8]pp., consecutively paginated within each calendar year, plus occasional inserts. Original self wrappers, bound together with three brass brads along spine. Minor edge wear to first several issues, light overall toning, first issue partially detached from bottom two brads. Very good. Item #12685

An intriguing midcentury run of eighty-six issues of *Girl Scout Trails*, noted in the earlier issues as the "Official Publication of Houston and Harris County Girl Scouts." Later issues are presented as "a publication of San Jacinto Girl Scouts, Inc." The issues run from Volume 17, Number 7 (March 1958) to Volume 26, Number 9 (May-June 1967), practically encompassing a decade of activities of the Houston-area Girl Scouts. Naturally, the issues report on a wide variety of news, activities, events, and so forth, with articles on prominent Scouts, meetings of the Board of Directors, "Troop Talk," and more. Interestingly, the earliest issues note opportunities for "Negro Scouts" of all ages to attend separate camps from the "White Scouts." The January 1959 issue's "Good Scouts You Should Know" feature includes a profile on Mrs. F.D. McDonald, an African-American math teacher at Phillis Wheatley High School, and leader of her daughter's (almost certainly segregated) Brownies troop. Sometime within the run of the present newsletters, the Girl Scouts in Texas integrated, as later issues feature stories on troops with both Black and white members. Some of the issues also include inserts listing "Service Projects" for the coming year. The issues are printed in a variety of inks, with most issues in the 1960s printed in green. The Girl Scouts of San Jacinto continue to this day, now serving a diverse population of young women in twenty-six counties in Southeast Texas. Their newsletter is surprisingly rare, with no listings in OCLC, nor in auction records, and none currently reported in the trade. A highly-informative and highly-ephemeral publication providing research opportunities into the lives and activities of young women in Texas during a volatile time in the country's history, encompassing parts of the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson years.

Price: \$850.00



68. [Texas]: [Gonzales, Leopoldo]:

[Archive of Mexican-American Artist Leopoldo Gonzales].

[Mainly San Antonio, Tx. 1950s-1960s]. Approximately thirty-five separate items, including typed letters, postcards, fliers, programs, and similar items. Overall general wear, occasional minor toning. Very good. Item #4323

A nice archive of material documenting the career of Leopoldo Gonzalez, Jr., a notable, award-winning Mexican-American artist who made his home in San Antonio. Leopoldo Gonzalez, Jr. (1921-1998) was born in Monterey, Mexico and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1929, by which time he and his family were living in San Antonio. Gonzalez served in the United States Army for about two years during World War II, and later achieved some measure of local and statewide fame for his midcentury oil paintings. He studied art at the Little House School of Art and the Art Center, where he studied with Cecil Casebier. Gonzalez was also associated with the Texas Watercolor Society and the Men

of Art Guild gallery in San Antonio, and the San Antonio Art League recognized Gonzalez as artist of the year in 1970. Gonzalez participated in numerous exhibitions around Texas from 1958 onward, at venues such as the Beaumont Art Museum, the Texas Annual Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, Sun Carnival Exhibition in El Paso, Amarillo's Tri-State Art Exhibition, Corpus Christi's Centennial Museum, and so forth.

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

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

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

Price: \$850.00



Selling the Republic of Texas to the Brits

69. [Texas]: [Land]:

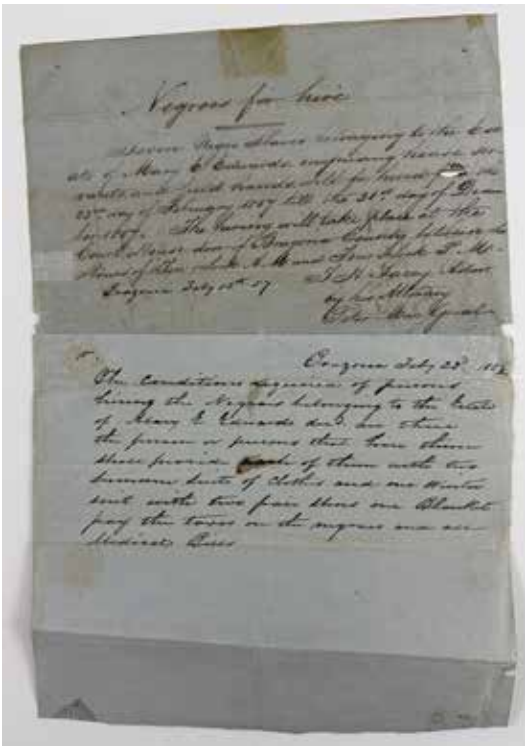
[Unused Stock Certificate for Land in the City and Port of Trespalacios, Texas].

London: 1845. Small broadside, 8 x 10.5 inches. Minor discoloration and wear at edges, short closed edge tear. Very good. Item #2095

Scarce stock certificate that conferred title to land in the small Gulf Coast town of Trespalacios, Texas, offered for sale to Londoners at the very end of Texas' period as an independent republic. The certificate granted the holder a small

lot, 2500 square feet (25 x 100 feet), from a block of thirty-two and enjoined him or her to improve the block within five years of its purchase. The land seems to have been offered directly by the town itself through a land office maintained on Leadenhall Street in the City of London, with its interests registered with and approved by the "General Texan Consulate," that is, the Texas Legation that was located above a liquor store in St. James's. The dates on this broadside are interesting, as it seems to place its printing between the annexation of Texas by the United States in December 1845 and the official transfer of power in February 1846. The town, also known as Tidehaven, located inland from Tres Palacios Bay and southwest of Bay City, subsisted through low-level industry, agriculture, and shipping during the late-19th century, but fell out of existence in the midst of the Great Depression. We locate copies at Yale, SMU, and the University of Houston.

Price: \$450.00



Extraordinary Texas Slave Document, Possibly Intended as the Text of a Broadside

70. [Texas]: [Slavery]:

Negroes for Hire [manuscript title].

Brazoria, Tx. 1857. One page, comprised of two conjoined sheets, measuring 10 x 7.75 inches total, docketed on verso. Old folds, minor toning and foxing, a few small bumps to edges, tape repair at top and along one fold line, tiny hole costing one word with corresponding correction. Good condition. Item #12613

An extraordinary surviving document from the Gulf Coast of Texas in 1857, advertising the hiring of slaves from a woman's estate in Brazoria. The first portion of the document, dated February 13, 1857, reads: "Negroes for Hire. Seven Negro Slaves belonging to the Estate of Mary E. Edwards, comprising house servants and field hands, will be hired on the 23rd day of February 1857 till the 31st day of December 1857. The hiring will take place at the Court House door of Brazoria County between the Hours of Ten o'clock A.M. and Four o'clock P.M." A second note appended horizontally to the first, and dated ten days later (the day of the hiring event), provides additional details, and act as de facto terms and conditions: "The conditions required of persons hiring the Negroes belonging to the Estate of Mary E. Edwards dec'd are these. The person or persons that hire them shall provide each of them with two Summer suits of clothes and one Winter suit with two pair shoes one Blanket pay the taxes on the negroes and all Medical Bills."

Brazoria County is located on the Gulf Coast of Texas, at the mouth of the Brazos River, south of Galveston. Very little is known about the Mary E. Edwards estate outside the present document, but the information related here provides a valuable peek into the practice of women owning slaves in Texas. The work also has the look and fell of the text of an intended handbill or broadside that may have been printed to advertise the hiring locally. If so, we could no locate copies of said broadside.

Price: \$3,750.00



71. [True Crime]: [Book Canvassing]: [H.H. Holmes]: [Geyer, Frank P.]:

The Holmes-Pitezel Case. A History of the Greatest Crime of the Century and the Search for the Missing Children Alice, Nellie and Howard Pitezel by the World-Famous Detective Frank P. Geyer.

Philadelphia: Fidelity Publishing Co., [1896]. Illustrated broadsheet, 18.25 x 11.75 inches. Folded, with some dampstaining and creasing. Still good plus. Item #12676

A sensationalistic advertising broadsheet that doubles as a recruitment for bookselling agents for a monumental work of 19th-century American true crime that "overshadows the thrilling narratives...of those masters of detective fiction -- Gaborieau and Conan Doyle." The front of the broadsheet details The Holmes-Pitezel Case..., described as a "history of the most skillful piece of detective work of modern times" centering on the "Greatest Criminal of the Century." The latter refers to Herman Webster Mudgett, also known as H.H. Holmes, who murdered an untold number of victims in several locations, most notably in his dungeon of death in Chicago during the World Colombian Exposition in 1893. His story was updated in modern times in Erik Larson's Devil in the White City. The present work reproduces two photographic portraits of Holmes (his mugshots), along with a portrait of one of his victims, Benjamin F. Pitezel; Philadelphia detective, and the author of the work advertised here, Frank Geyer; and a shot of the exterior of the house where Holmes murdered two of Pitezel's children in Toronto. The verso of the broadsheet includes a biographical passage on Holmes, some information on the illustrations to be included in the published work, and a call for book agents, which claims that "Here is Your Money Maker," because "Nothing will outsell a Detective Story," and that "Even Children Can Sell This Book."

Price: \$350.00



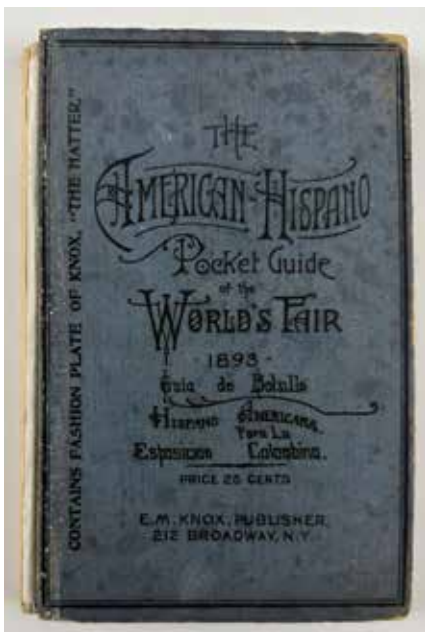
72. [U.S. Spanish-Language Imprints]: Samaniego, Don F.M.:

Fabulas en Verso Castellano, Para el uso del Real Seminario Vascongado.

Nueva York: En Casa de Behr y Kahl, No. 183 Broadway, 1826. 239,[2, Errata leaf]pp. Near contemporary drab green boards, manuscript spine label. Spine ends chipped, front joint worn and partially split, corners worn. Previous owner's inscription on front pastedown, occasional mostly minor foxing to text. An unspoiled copy, with the text untrimmed and mostly unopened. Item #12636

A rare Spanish-language New York imprint published in 1826. The title translates to Fables in Spanish Verse for the Use of the Royal Basque Seminary. The work collects all 157 fables by the influential Spanish writer Felix Maria Samaniego (1745-1801), born into an aristocratic Basque family and a great supporter of Basque culture. The fables are comprised of nine books organized into two parts, with a table of contents followed by three pages of advertisements by the printers and an Errata leaf. The work is fashioned on the title page as a "Nueva Edicion," but is, as far as we can tell, the first edition of Samaniego's work published in the United States. This copy is complete, and in delightfully original condition. OCLC records just six U.S. holdings (AAS, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, New York Historical, Harvard, and Boston Public), along with two in Chile.

Price: \$850.00



73. [U.S.-Spanish Language Imprint]: [World Colombian Exposition]:

The American-Hispanic Pocket Guide of the Worlds Fair 1893; Guia de Bolsillo Hispano-Americana para la Esposicion Colombina

New York: 1893. [32],138,[40]pp., plus two folding plates. Pagination a bit irregular. Illustrated. With dual text in English and Spanish. 12mo. Original blue publisher's cloth, stamped in black; spine perished, boards loose. Light toning to exterior leaves, internally clean. Fair. Item #4247

A bilingual guide to the World's Fair in Chicago. The text is printed with English on the upper half of the page and Spanish below. Illustrated with scenes of the fabulous buildings on the grounds, and obviously sponsored by "Knox the Hatter," with ads for the haberdasher throughout, on the covers, and at each end of the main text. A slightly sad copy, and obviously used at the event. Still, a rare and interesting survivor.

Price: \$350.00



74. [World War II]: [WAVES]: Sayre, Gladys Ellen:

[Annotated Vernacular Photograph Album and Scrapbook Memorializing the Military Training of Gladys Ellen Sayre, a Navy Nurse Serving in the WAVES]

[Various locations, including Oklahoma, Illinois, and New York: 1943-1945]. [58] leaves, illustrated with about 140 photographs (most captioned), various WAVES insignia, training materials, three issues of a unit newspaper, and other publications, some postcards, numerous clippings, and additional ephemeral items. Folio. Contemporary brown vinyl scrapbook, screw-tied, with gilt lettering on front cover reading, "Scrap Book." Binding worn, front joint partially split, rear cover detached. Album leaves tanned and somewhat brittle, but contents largely unaffected. Very good. Item #6082

A highly-informative and visually-rich annotated vernacular photograph album and scrapbook chock full of candid photographs and original printed manuals, military periodicals, and other materials relating to the WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service), a special branch of the United States Navy during World War II. The album was compiled by Gladys Ellen Sayre Paulson (1917-1992), who enlisted in the WAVES in August 1943 in Chicago, where she was born and raised. Sayre lived most of her life in Cook County, Illinois, married Ray Paulson, and raised a family there. She served in the WAVES from 1943 until 1946. The present album represents much of Sayre's time during training in Oklahoma, Illinois, and New York, as well as her service stateside during the war.

Sayre was initially sent to Oklahoma A&M College in Stillwater (known today as Oklahoma State). Many of the photographs present here show Sayre and numerous other WAVES on the campus and at training. In fact, the preponderance of the photographs picture various WAVES as well as some male soldiers, most of whom are identified through manuscript captions. There are also a handful of group photographs showing Sayre's unit posed in the studio, marching, and presenting themselves during review. Of particular interest to modern audiences are at least two photographs from Sayre's time in Stillwater, where the door to the "Negro Waiting Room" can be seen in the background.

One distinct difference between the present album and the handful of others we've handled featuring the WAVES is the sheer amount of official WAVES materials retained by Sayre. The present album contains about forty total ephemeral items retained by Sayre that relate directly with the WAVES. These include manuals, promotional and recruiting pamphlets, military documents, postcards, programs for various military events, and so forth. One notable ephemeral item mounted in the album is the very first one -- a silk flag with a blue star on a white field bordered in red -- the banner of the WAVES. Another unusual item is Sayre's dogtags, which are mounted around a clipping of the lyrics for the 1943 song, "WAVES of the Navy." Other ephemeral items include three issues of Bright Work (volume three, issues one, two, and three), a unit newspaper "Published Semi-Monthly by Enlisted Women of Naval Training School" in Stillwater, Oklahoma; a half dozen issues of Conning Tower (the newsletter of the U.S. Naval Training School in the Bronx); and more. Particularly interesting is one page where Sayre has mounted nine insignia and provides informational captions beneath most of them.

An unusually-dense and instructive primary source offering an excellent opportunity to research women of the Greatest Generation serving in the United States military.

Price: \$2,250.00





75. [World War II]: [Film]:

[Japanese Press Sheet for The Beginning or the End, the First Hollywood Film to Dramatize the Story of the Atomic Bombing of Japan].

[N.p., probably Washington, D.C. or Los Angeles: MGM / Motion Picture Export Association, ca. 1950-1952]. Single sheet folded into a four page brochure, with black and white photographic illustrations on front and rear, 9.75 x 7 inches. Text mainly in Japanese, but the list of "players" and production credits in both English and Japanese. A few tiny marks, and mild edge wear, else very good. Item #12641

A Japanese-language flyer advertising the 1947 MGM movie *The Beginning or the End*, a docu-drama about the development of the atomic bomb, to the Japanese market. Interestingly, in spite of the press release, it seems highly likely the film was not released in cinemas in Japan; we have been unable to find any record of the film being shown there. The film mixed dramatized scenes with actual footage of the bombing in telling the story beginning with the Manhattan Project and proceeding through the bombing. Major Hollywood actors participated in the project, including Brian Donlevy, Robert Walker, and Hume Cronyn (as J. Robert Oppenheimer), in a film directed by Norman Taurog (responsible for 180 films during his career) and produced by Samuel Marx (MGM stalwart), with a screenplay by Frank Wead from an original story by Robert Considine. The film was made commercially with the blessings of the United States government (President Truman reportedly suggested the film's title) as well as the input of Robert Oppenheimer (who found the script lacking in authenticity).

The present advertising piece was produced some years after the initial release date of the film, during the Korean War, and appears to be addressed primarily to distributors of the film in Japan. It asks the distributors to do their best to promote press interest in the film and to seek tie-ins with books about atomic weapons. Rather surprisingly, given the film's largely uncritical presentation of the bombing of Hiroshima, the text includes the words "in the midst of the Korean War, this film should be a force for inspiring Japanese citizens' wish for peace." The pamphlet goes on to suggest advertising slogans for the film, such as: "The whole historical account of events leading up to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima from an American perspective," and "A must-see movie for all Japanese people. In the face of this shock and emotion, you must strengthen a new commitment to peace!" A fascinating document of its time and place. Though the film's reception in the English-speaking world was lukewarm, it is difficult to imagine the reception of such a film in war-torn, and still-occupied, Japan.

Price: \$450.00

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