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E-LIST 24

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2024



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New York August
This is to certify that
this day committed Patrick
and Patrick O'Brien for the
of the late Col. H. J. O.
the 11th Regt N.Y.S.V. who
on the 14th day of July.
above named prisoners to be
the Murder. I also believe
Officers Albert Bogert & Valm
who made the arrest are
entitled to the reward as
by His Honor the Mayor of
New York
Sept 7. 1863
J. M. Ramsey
Colon

[AFRICAN AMERICANA - LITERATURE] [BALDWIN, JAMES]
WINFIELD, ORILLA MILLER

TLs by James Baldwin's Favorite Teacher, Likely Written to the Poet Shaun O. Henderson Recollecting her own Experiences as Baldwin's Mentor.

Typed Letter Signed measuring 8 ½ x 11 inches,
3 pp. Miller Winfield, Orilla ["Bill Miller"].
Np: (January) 26, 1988. To "Shaun," likely the
poet Shaun O. Henderson, a young poet who Baldwin
encouraged and who had planned a never-finished
biography of Baldwin, an excerpt of which was
published in the Oct. 29, 2014 issue of the now-
defunct internet magazine "Whirlwind #2."

An interesting and quite detailed letter written by James
Baldwin's teacher Orilla Miller Winfield to a Shaun - most
likely the poet Shaun O. Henderson - detailing her time
with Baldwin. It is possible that the letter was written
as a follow up to a conversation with Henderson, as she
begins "I would like to outline a few points which I might
make or some remembrances of the early days." She
describes the genesis of her teaching career at "James
Baldwin's School" i.e. P.S. 24 in Harlem. (n.b. this school
is erroneously called "P.S. 124" in eg Worldcat's summary
OCLC 1000592331). At the time of her hire, she recalls
that this institution was "a dreadful and ancient N.Y.
school house: dark, dreary, and scary at times." She then
remarks, with admiration, that "this was the first school
in Harlem to have a black principal, Getrude Ayers," and
that Ayers, "received considerable publicity with her
appointment...[and] she was a beautiful person."

CONTINUED

Jan. 26, 1988

Dear Shaun:

I would like to outline a few points which I might make or some remembrances of the early days.

I. How I Got To James Baldwin's School: I was fortunate enough to have a job with the N.Y. WPA Theater Project. It was a 20 hour a week job which enabled me to attend a few classes at Teachers College, Columbia. Fortunately, I was assigned to the Educational Division of the Theater Project where people were sent into schools to put on plays and programs. The WPA also sent in remedial reading and arithmetic instructors. I was assigned to P.S. 24 in Harlem which was a dreadful ancient N.Y. school house: dark, dreary and scary at times. However this was the first school in Harlem to have a black principal: Gertrude Ayers. Consequently the school had received considerable publicity with her appointment. Mrs. Ayers was a beautiful person and genuinely welcomed the WPA workers whose programs could make a difference to individual students.

The school had a peculiar system that may have been common to other N.Y. schools. Girls and boys attended grades one thru three together and then were separated. In P.S. 24 the boys remained there and the girls went elsewhere. Boys of various ages and mental abilities were all together in the 4th grade. Some boys had come from the south and many were much older and larger than a normal 4th grader. Often there were 50 children in a classroom and these often were hungry boys, restless boys, boys who often had been in other schools. I would observe that many teachers had great difficulty in controlling their pupils. Other teachers unfortunately had given up or just felt that these children could not learn.

There was one remarkable teacher in this school who was always given the classroom that was considered out of control by previous teachers. Literally this wonderful teacher would work miracles in being able to get the boys' attention, establish order and then she could teach them. Miss "Irish" welcomed the WPA program and was very cooperative. She suggested that I keep James out of her regular class to work on my programs because he was so far ahead and already knew what the class was covering.

So I made James my assistant and we had much time together in the dreary attic of that school where one section was used to rehearse; another for remedial reading and the other for remedial arithmetic. As I found the number of classes I could work with were limited, it meant James and I could spend a lot of time together. To my amazement I found that we were both reading Charles Dickens very enthusiastically. In our discussions I soon realized that here was an exceptional and brilliant boy. It was distressing to find out that aside from the library and the church he was allowed no other outside activity. When he went home, he helped his mother with the other children and he was not allowed to play outside.

1 CONTINUED

Orilla Miller Winfield Letter Discussing James Baldwin.

After some time finding her footing at the school, and experimenting with various curricula, Winfield assumed the role of teacher for gifted students at P.S. 24. James Baldwin was among the first of them. She writes:

"There was one teacher...Miss 'Irish' [sic]...[and she suggested that I keep James [Baldwin] out of her regular class to work on my programs because he was so far ahead and already knew what the class was covering.... So I made James my assistant and we had much time together in the dreary attic of that school."

She then details her time with Baldwin. "To my amazement," she writes, "I found we were both reading Charles Dickens very enthusiastically. In our discussions I soon realized that here was an exceptional and brilliant boy. It was distressing to find out that aside from the library and the church he was allowed no outside activity. When he went home, he helped his mother with the other children and he was not allowed to play outside." After these discoveries, Winfield made the effort to meet Baldwin's parents. She describes the Baldwins' apartment and meeting both of his parents. She began visiting James along with her sister, who tried to get James' father a job at the YWCA. She describes a difference between the two parents' attitudes regarding Winfield's extra-curricular activities with James, which included museum trips and other cultural events, describing his father's reticence over the activities and his mother's enthusiasm. Years later, she would realize that David Baldwin had "hated [her] both because I was both disrupting [his] household and because I was white" after reading Baldwin's "Me and My Home." Describing their activities together, she writes, "remember that this

was a period when New York was at its peak: artistically and politically. This was when people fought for causes like the Spanish Revolution... the highlight of all of our trips was to take James to see Orson Wells' production of MacBeth with the WPA Harlem Theater Group."

The final paragraphs of the letter describe her later contacts with Baldwin, who she again corresponded with during his time in Paris. She kept in touch with his mother, Emma Jones, despite James' increasing schedule demands and unavailability. She describes a day spent together in 1976 after a long time apart, in which they watched old Dickens movies.

In later years, Baldwin would often write of his experiences with Orilla Winfield (whom he called "Bill Miller") and of the ways in which she and her husband, Evan Winfield, influenced his thinking and worldview as a boy — especially his views on whiteness. (For a useful biographical summary of Baldwin's experience under Winfield's tutelage, see Leeming, David Adams. James Baldwin: A Biography. NY: Knopf, 1994). This letter discusses these formative years with fondness and nuance, and complements existing Winfield-Baldwin correspondence collections and Baldwin scholarship in general.

\$1,500

Page
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became famous has been
him in November of '76.
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"moving.". There seeme
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were supposed to have tea
tea with my son Kenny a
on at that meeting.
wrote me after the deat
k so I am glad you asked

incerely
Orilla Miller

[AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY - VIRGINIA] GARLICK,
CHARLES

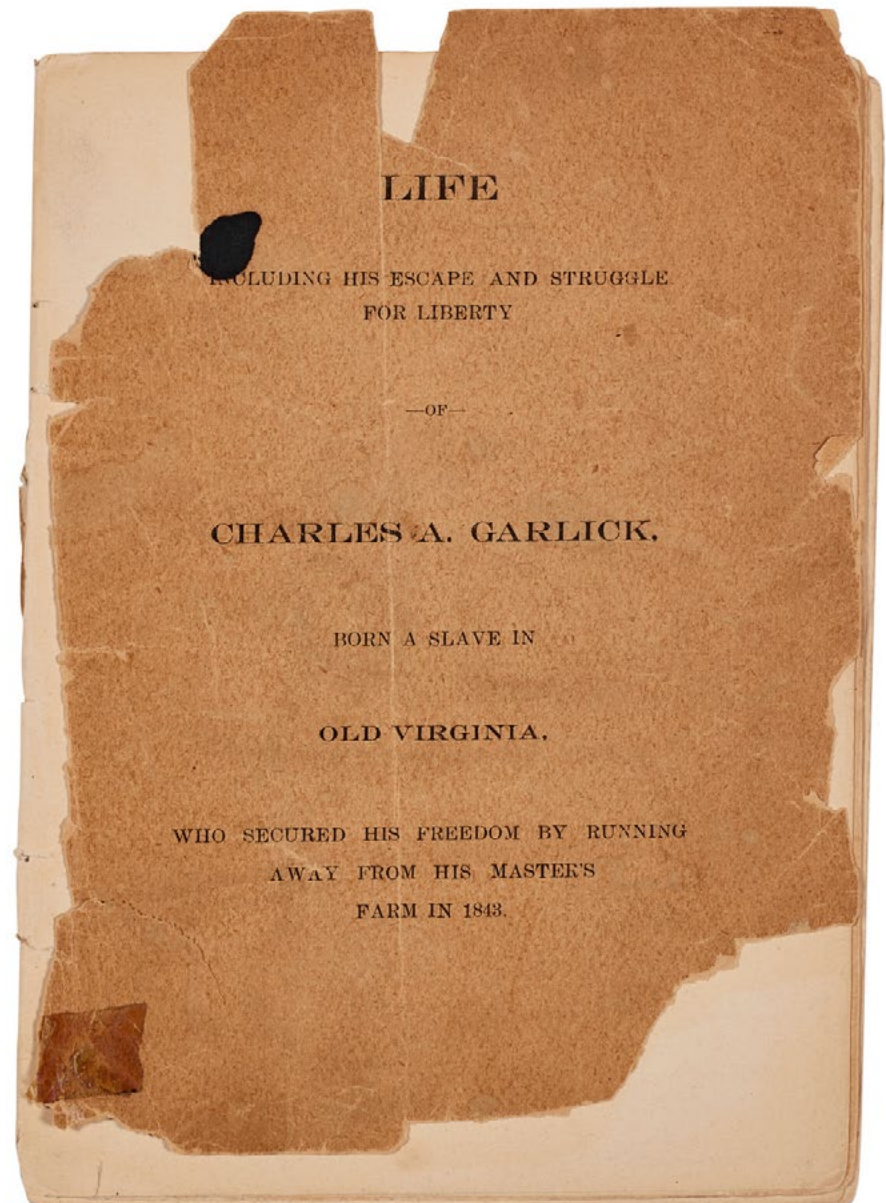
Life, Including his Escape
and Struggle for Liberty,
of Charles A. Garlick.
Born a Slave in Old
Virginia. Who Secured
his Freedom by Running
Away from his Master's
Farm in 1843.

Jefferson, Ohio: J.A. Howells & Co., Printers,
[1902]. 8vo, wraps, 26 pp. With frontispiece
portrait. Wraps chipped and detached, contents
sound, good.

The scarce self-published autobiography of Charles
A. Garlick, who was born into an enslaved family in
1827 in Shinnston, [West] Virginia, before escaping
to Ohio through the Underground Railroad network in
1843. Garlick, whose original name was Abel Boggues,
fled with six of his family members, ending up at the
farm of the Underground Railroad supporter Anson
Kirby Garlick. His enslaver's will had called for the
eventual emancipation of his family upon his enslaver's
death, though he and his family expected the will to
be contested. The rest of his family members were
persuaded to return to their enslaver with the hope of
eventual emancipation, and from Garlick's narrative
it appears that they were indeed re-enslaved at the
Boggues Plantation.

Garlick spent the next several decades alternating

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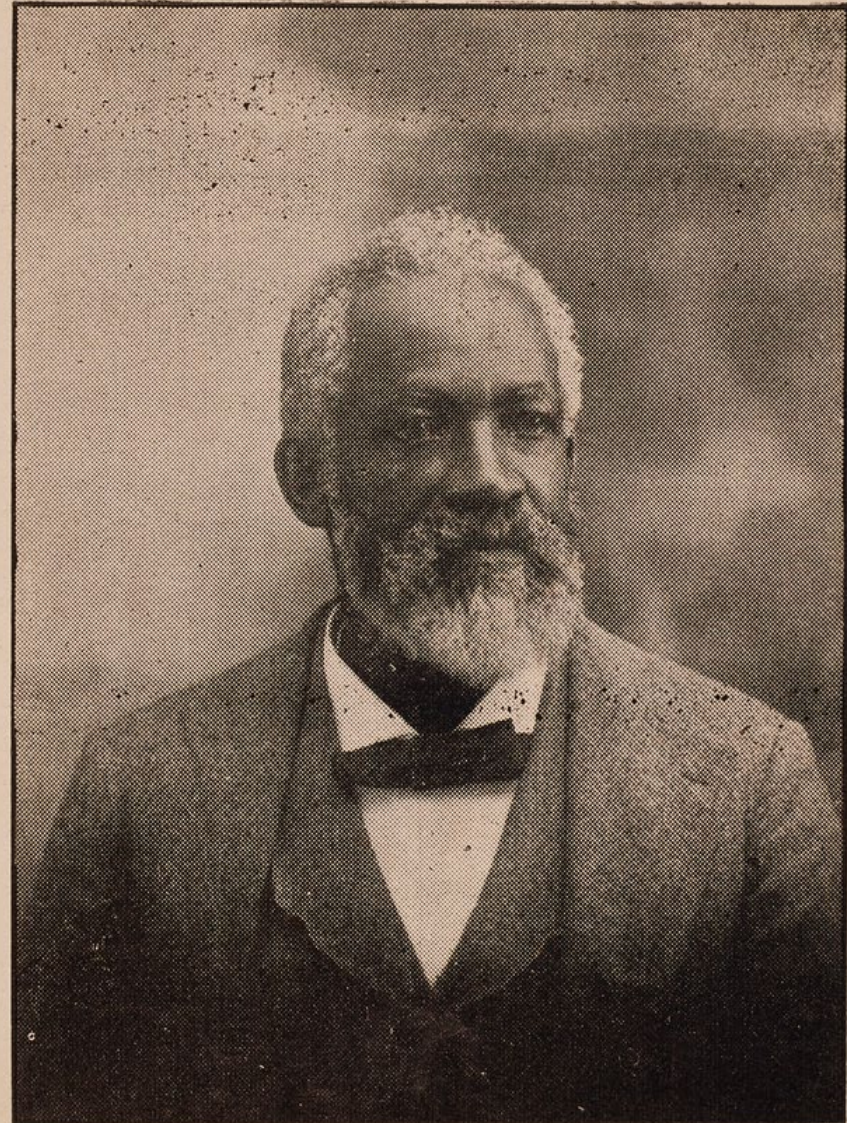


2 CONTINUED

Charles Garlick Memoir, 1902.

between periods of living with Anson Garlick and elsewhere, attending Oberlin College in 1847 before returning to Anson Garlick's farm, where he would remain until Anson's death in 1852. He would then escape to Canada for a spell to escape the Fugitive Slave Act, and eventually returned to the United States with the hope of reuniting with his family. At the end of his narrative, he writes: "writes, 'I can only express gratitude that I Have been allowed to live to see the downfall of the accursed institution of human slavery in our glorious country and to see the countrymen of my race, many of them taking such advanced positions in national affairs, to see them given the advantages of schools and colleges and become thus fitted for greater usefulness to them selves and their race'" (p. 12). The final portion of the book is composed of letters from others on the subject of slavery.

Scarce, with eight copies held institutionally. This copy is the only one in the auction or trade records since 1968.



\$3,500

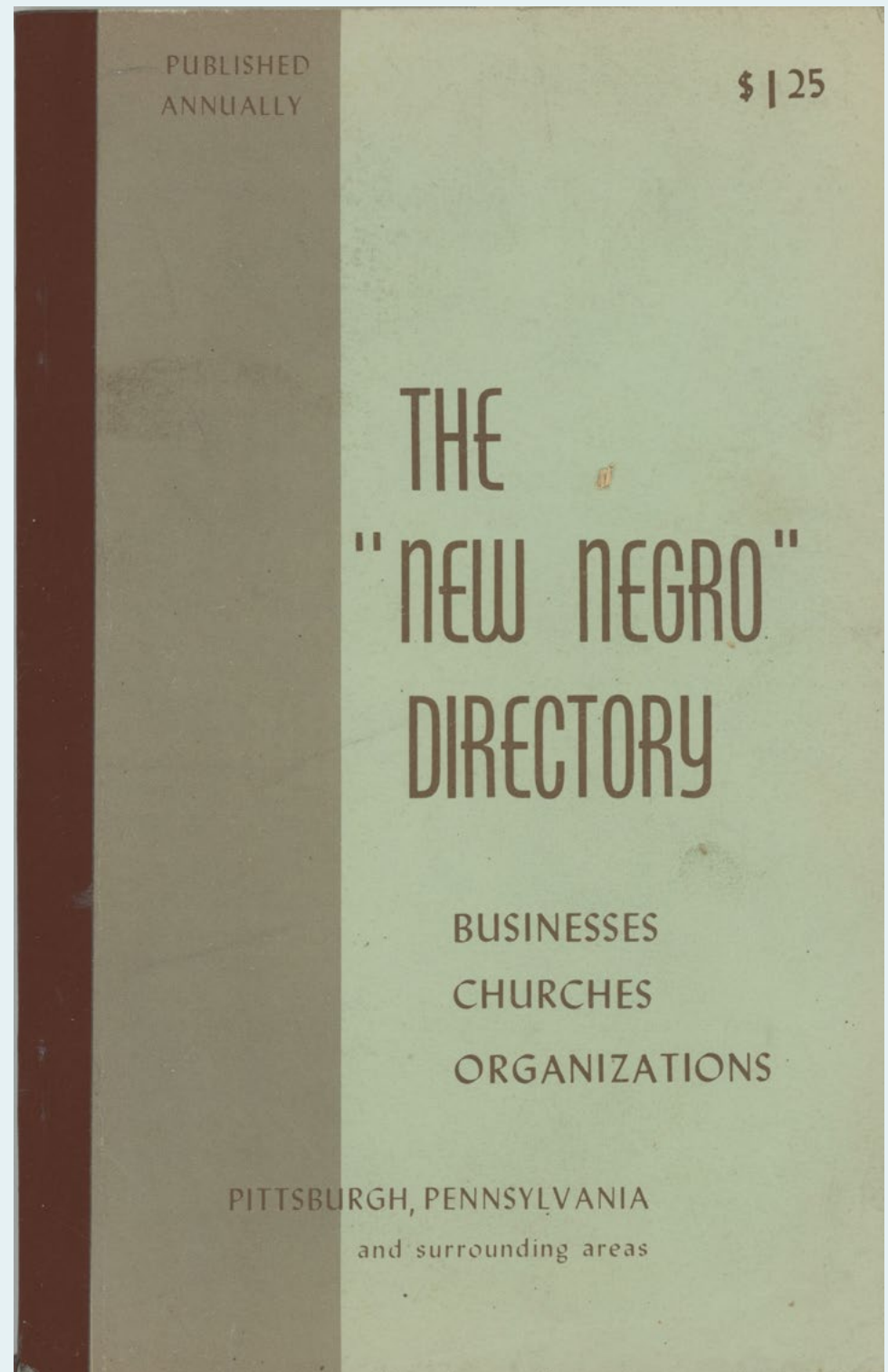
[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - BUSINESS DIRECTORIES -
PITTSBURGH] JOHN H. ADAMS AGENCY

The "New Negro"
Directory. Businesses,
Churches, Organizations.
Located in Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania.

John H. Adams Agency: Pittsburgh, 1962. Very
Good.

A scarce directory of the African-American community in Pittsburgh, published by the John H. Adams Agency. The directory lists Black-owned businesses, and churches and organizations that serve the African-American community in Pittsburgh and the surrounding areas. It includes a lecture on the History of Islam by Robert X, an uncredited history of the National Council of Negro Women and a history of the National Urban League, as well as a reprint of a 1914 history of the N.A.A.C.P. There are several histories of African-American churches as well. Despite the cover's claim that the directory was published annually, this appears to be the only year in which the directory was published. The publisher, the John H. Adams Agency, specialized in casualty and fire insurance for businesses, churches and homes. Scarce, with OCLC locating three physical copies.

\$1,250



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH - PANAMA] SPAULDING, MAHLON

A Chilling and Detailed Letter Containing a Description of the Panama Route in 1849, Describing the Death of a Formerly Enslaved African-American Emigrant and Others, Written by '49er Mahlon Spaulding.

Panama, 1849. Black datestamp with matching straightline "Steam" and "40" in double-line circle handstamps on folded letter datelined "American Camp Ground 2 miles from Panama May 4 '49", continued by the writer through May 12 en route to San Francisco, carried privately to Chagres over the Isthmus of Panama and charged double the 20c rate, Very Fine. This is one of two recorded examples of this handstamp in black (both used on the same date). Illustrated in Thieron Wierenga's United States Incoming Steamship Mail, in figure 258. Letter is 1300 words in length.

A long, sad and descriptive letter describing the voyage across Panama en-route to California in 1849, written by Mahlon Spaulding of Massachusetts, who witnessed death and disease in his voyage across the Isthmus of Panama. Among other things, Spaulding witnesses the death of an African-American man named Wat [?] Richardson, who had purchased his freedom years earlier and was traveling to California with a Dr. Gale, likely of Alabama, to raise money to purchase the freedom of his family. Spaulding describes the trip across Panama in great detail, including the burial in a hogshead of a female passenger who had died as well.

Spaulding's letter is notable for its description of the plight of Richardson and the detail offered on the passage across the isthmus. He writes of Richardson's

American Camp Ground 2 miles from Panama May 4 '49
Brother Ringgold

Here Having arranged my passage from this port to St. Francisco on the sailing vessel Humboldt at \$165 storage ticket I feel somewhat at ease and leisure to write - the St. is 660 tons but other vessels are up for \$150 and so down to \$100 but the former is considered the best chance. Those who bought tickets first paid \$175 - the Sophie a another vessel up commenced selling her tickets on Monday last and was full on Tuesday storage \$150 - no steamer that has left this port for St. Fr. has returned as yet they are 2 in number the Panama has not yet arrived I say 2 have left, but perhaps the Oregon did not touch here steamer tickets are not in demand here at this time the previous to this they have been sold as high as \$300

There is about 40 or 50 passengers from Ala. here - Cole Manning from Prairieville Charles Connera Rev. Mr. Simsey are among them & as far as I know have tickets on the St. she takes out 350 passengers 400 souls in all - at the request of the passengers she will be commanded by an Naval Officer whose business calls him to California the Capt. will be along to take command of her when she arrives there there is a Surgeon employed on board besides some 6 or 8 Drs who are passengers - to my Memorandum - left St. Fr. April 25th on the 24th - 10th had nine cases of Cholera 1 died the steamer left from St. Fr. April 11th others better 15th 1 died - 16th 1 died a lady Mrs. Fields has remains put in a hhd. of spirits to be carried to Chagres for interment - 18th 1 died belonging to our company that Richardson a colored man (free) under the protection of Dr. Gale he had purchased his freedom some years ago and was now seeking the means to buy his family 20th 1 died cabin boy - today saw the first land since out the previous to this we touched bottom once on a reef of rocks but no land in sight

companion, a Dr. Gale, being from Marengo, and also describes a large number of passengers from Alabama on the journey. We find no records of Richardson or Gale in genealogical databases, but it might be fair to assume that Richardson was from Alabama as well, and his story is worthy of further research. Spaulding's detailed description of the hogshead burial of a companion is also memorable, he writes," 23d, raised our tents - attended the burying of Mrs. Fields - the hhd. in which was the remains, was placed on 2 planks side by side to the end of which was a long rope from the ship, by which 20 or 30 of us dragged it to the place of interment. Having let the hhd. down into the grave, the Catholic burial ceremony was read by a man in a red flannel shirt, Priest or not, I do not know, & having paid the last tribute of respect to the dead, we returned to our tents." Much more detail

CONTINUED

4 CONTINUED

A Chilling and Detailed Letter
Containing a Description of the
Panama Route to California in 1849.

follows, and Spaulding's descriptions of the fares and schedules of the various steamers en route to California from Panama would be of interest to maritime scholars. Spaulding, along with his brother John, would enjoy great success in business, becoming a partner in the Nash, Spaulding and Co. Sugar Company of Boston, and, according to a local historical society in Massachusetts, eventually building an iron vessel named "Novelty" which would carry liquid cargo, the first of its kind to do so. Spaulding would settle for a spell in Santa Barbara, with his diary and some other papers from the Gold Rush era held at UC Santa Barbara.

Overall a significant and very detailed letter documenting the death of an African-American emigrant and describing the Panama route in great detail. A full transcription follows:

American Camp Ground, 2 miles from Panama, May 4, '49

Brother Ringgold,
Sir,

Having arranged my passage from this port to St. Francisco on the sailing vessel Humboldt at \$165 steerage ticket, I feel somewhat at ease and leisure to write. The H. is 660 tons burthen. Other vessels are up for \$150 and so down to \$100, but the former is considered the best chance. Those who bought tickets first paid \$175. The Sophia, another vessel up, commenced selling her tickets on Monday last and was full on Tuesday, steerage \$150. No Steamer that has left this port for St. F. has returned as yet. They are 2 in number. The Panama has not yet arrived. I say 2 have left, but perhaps the Oregon did not touch here. Steamer tickets are not in

demand here at this time, tho' previous to this they have been sold as high as \$500.

There is about 40 or 50 passengers from Ala. here. Col. Manning from Prairieville, Charles Connega, Rev. Mr. Linsey are among them & so far as I know have tickets on the H. She takes out 350 passengers, 400 souls in all. At the request of the passengers she will be commanded by an Naval Officer whose business calls him to California, tho' the Capt. will be along to take command of her when she arrives there. There is a Surgeon employed on board, besides some 6 or 8 Drs. who are passengers.

To my memorandum - left N.O. April 5, Balize on the 7th - 10th had nine cases of Cholera, 1 died, Mr. Samnerville from Ky. Apr. 11th 1 died, others better. 15th 1 died. 16th, 1 died, a lady, Mrs. Fields. Her remains put in a hhd. of spirits to be carried to Chagres for interment. 18th, 1 died belonging to our Company, Wat Richardson, a colored man, (free), under the protection of Dr. Gale. He had purchased his freedom some years ago and was now seeking the means to buy his family. 20th, 1 died, Cabin boy. Today saw the first land since out, tho' previous to this we touched bottom once on a reef of rocks, but no land in sight, from which place we backed out as quick as steam could carry us. This is the first time I ever saw bottom out sight of land. The land in sight is Old Providence Island, 180 miles from Chagres, so says the Capt. Sun. eve 22d, arrived at Buena Vista opposite Chagres - we took on a pilot outside and came in under the guns of Old Fort St. Lorenzo in fine style - slept on board this night. 23d, raised our tents - attended the burying of Mrs. Fields - the hhd. in which was the remains, was placed on 2 planks side by side to the end of which was a long rope from the ship, by which 20 or 30 of us dragged it to the place of interment. Having let the hhd. down into the grave, the Catholic burial ceremony

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A Chilling and Detailed Letter
Containing a Description of the
Panama Route to California in 1849.

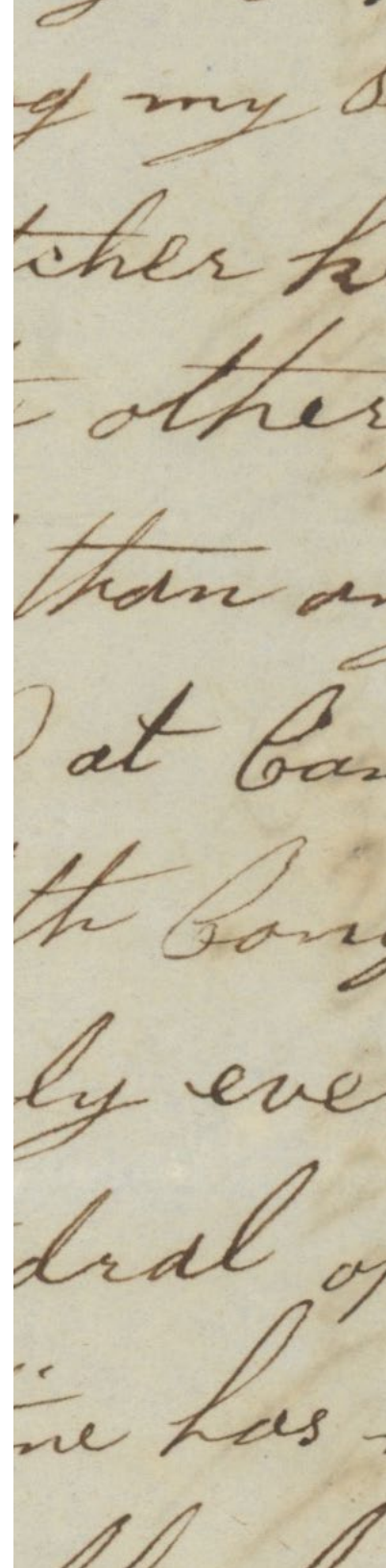
was read by a man in a red flannel shirt, Priest or not, I do not know, & having paid the last tribute of respect to the dead, we returned to our tents. In the evening, after seeing our things all put to rights, except 2 barrels of bread destroyed on board the ship, I, with some others, seated ourselves in a dugout and crossed over to Chagres. Having viewed its rock paved streets, thatched roofed houses with bamboo walls (an exact resemblance of our cane, but being from 3 to 6 in. in diameter) we proceeded by a paved road to mount up to the heights, on which is situated the Castle of St. Lorenzo. Proceeding to the gate, we crossed over a bridge extended across the ditch which surrounds the castle, the ditch being perhaps 20 ft. broad & 30 ft. deep. Having entered the gate, we saw laying on the ground howitzers, cannon, iron and brass, from 7 to 10 ft. long. Some of them were partially supported on carriages with one broken wheel and their muzzles at the port holes. Walking about we saw large stacks of bomb-shell, chain-shot, cannon ball and a large quantity of powder caked together, but explodes when touched with fire. It being nearly night, I have not half time to review this dilapidated, but once formidable structure, erected no doubt at the expense of millions of dollars and whose walls will remain here as long as the sun continues to rise and set. Returned to the city, took supper at the Astor House at 50 cts., resealed ourselves in a dugout or pirogue and were soon at our tent. Apr. 24th made a bargain with a native to carry us to Gorgona for \$58, 10 of us, bag & baggage. Paid them 1/2 the money down and the other 1/2 to the Alcalde, taking his receipt to be given to the contractor when we arrive safe at G., \$5.80 cts. each. 2 canoes took us all. Today at 10 o'clock P.M. we hauled up to camp, 20 miles up river, rolled myself up in my blankets and with a trunk for a pillow, laid down in the dugout. 25th, camped again on

the river. 26th eve, arrived at Gorgona, raised our tent. Saturday 28th, bargained for our things to Panama for \$70, \$7 each. At 1-1/2 P.M. slung my powder flask, shot & water pouch over my shoulder, belted on my butcher knife, double barrel in one hand & a bottle of Madeira in the other, with bread in pocket, mounted on a [...?] more like myself than anybody else, proceeded on our way 5 miles and camped. 29th, arrived at Camp-Ground before sundown, raised tent, attended prayer meeting with Congregationalist Baptists &c at one of the tents. Been in Panama nearly every day - streets paved, city walled in, 6 or 8 Catholic churches, 1 Cathedral of noble architecture, magnificently ornamented, but the hand of time has marked it somewhat for antiquity. In its floor are inserted marble slabs dated as far back as 1760. Today a Peruvian Brig arrived here by the way of Mazatlan from St. Francisco, bringing the U.S. Mail, at \$10,000 the trip, a passenger on board with \$100,000 in Gold. The Steamer Cal. lays high & dry at St. F'co with only her Capt & offering \$3000 per mo. for an engineer. She met the Oregon 9 days out. The foreigners overrunning Cal., Gen. Smith enlisting the citizens as they arrive and he who refuses may he not be a citizen and may the muzzles of our guns be leveled at him, so say they all here. Mr. Mawphinnay, one of our party from Green Co., died May 2d & 3 others from the Stanton since landing, making 11 in all

We expect to sail Tuesday next. Adieu,
M. Spaulding

May 5th.

Later from Cal. Sat. 5th 8-1/2 o'clock P.M. Steamer Oregon arrived from St. Francisco, reported the Cal. to



4 CONTINUED

A Chilling and Detailed Letter
Containing a Description of the
Panama Route to California in 1849.

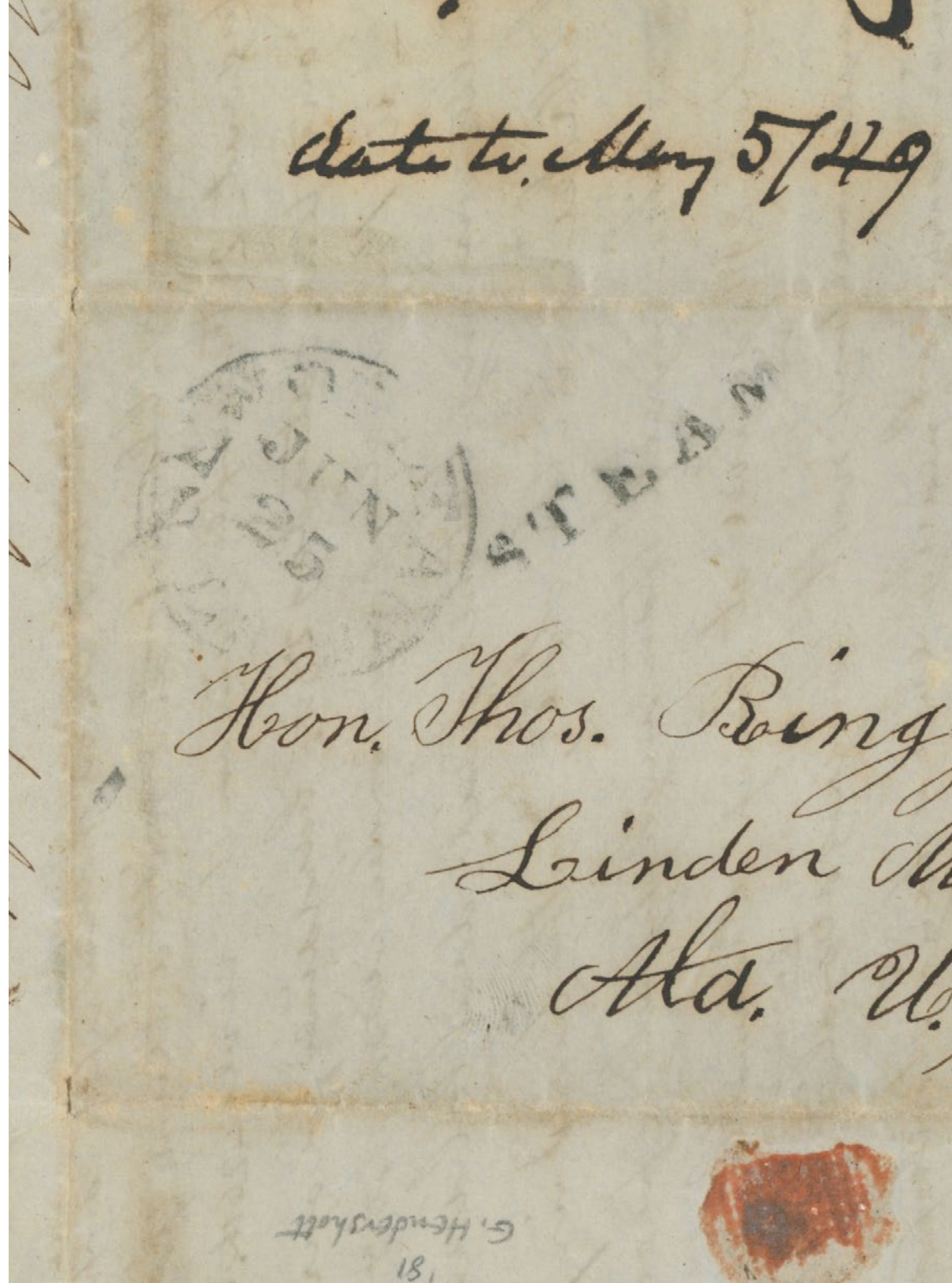
be here in a few days, she having part of the Oregon's hands. Sun. 6th. Steamer Panama arrived from round the Cape. Lieut. Beale came on the O., bearer of important dispatches to W. Good news from Cal. by the Steamer. Passengers here now will all get off. Some of them have been here since Feb. Write me at St. Francisco.

N. B. W. W. Crawford sends his respects to you, is well - has written to his family, but not knowing that they would receive it, wished me to mention it. M. S.

May 12th. Taking our baggage on board. Leave probably tomorrow.

We had a pleasant trip across the Isthmus, but we saw the Elephant on the Stanton. Dr. Gale & Austin from Marengo were sick nearly all the voyage, but are now well. 16 of us remain.

\$3,500



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - CIVIL RIGHTS - LYNCHING]
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE

For the Good of
America. Do you know
that the United States
is the Only Land on
Earth where Human
Beings are BURNED AT
THE STAKE?

New York: NAACP, 1922. Broadsheet measuring 15 x
10 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Some loss at corners else near fine
with fine contrast, light normal wear and free of
foxing, very good overall.

A striking broadside printed by the NAACP in 1922, likely
in support of the Dyer Lynching Bill, which passed the
House of Representatives but not the Senate in that
year. The NAACP had focused on lynching and anti-
lynching legislation from 1916 onward. The organization
partnered with Anti-Lynching Crusaders to organize
rallies, mobilize volunteers and advertise. This broadside
was part of the group's efforts, and takes issue with
rape specifically, debunking the theory that rape could
justify the thousands of documented lynchings reported
from 1889 to 1922. An important and rare piece, which is
often found in lesser condition, with a heavily foxed copy
selling at Swann Galleries in 2018 (\$4,250).

\$4,500

FOR THE GOOD OF AMERICA

Do you know that the United States is
the Only Land on Earth where human
beings are BURNED AT THE STAKE?

In Four Years, 1918-1921, Twenty-Eight People were publicly
BURNED BY AMERICAN MOBS

3436 People Lynched, 1889 to 1922

For What Crimes Have Mobs Nullified Government and Inflicted the Death Penalty?

The Alleged Crimes	The Victims	Why Some Mob Victims Died:
Murder	1288	Not turning out of road for white boy in auto
Rape	571	Being a relative of a person who was lynched
Crimes against the Person	615	Jumping a labor contract
Crimes against Property	333	Being a member of the Non-Partisan League
Miscellaneous Crimes	453	"Talking back" to a white man
Absence of Crime	176	"Insulting" white man
	3436	

Is Rape the "Cause" of Lynching? . . .

Of 3436 people murdered by mobs in our country, only 571, or less than 17 per cent., were even accused of the crime of rape.

83 WOMEN HAVE BEEN LYNCHED IN THE UNITED STATES

Do lynchers maintain that they were lynched for "the usual crime?"

AND THE LYNCHERS GO UNPUNISHED

There were four lynchings in eight days after the failure to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. One of the victims being publicly burned at the stake.

TO MAINTAIN CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA

AND FOR THE GOOD NAME OF THE NATION
BEFORE THE WORLD

YOU

CANNOT ESCAPE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Will You Not at Least Aid the Organization Which Has
Been Fighting for Ten Years to Wipe Out Our Shame?

Send your check to J. E. SPINGARN, Treasurer of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

6

[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY]

Tintype Photograph of an African-American Man in a Coat with Hands on Both Hips, c. 1860s–1870s.

Ninth plate tintype measuring 3 x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
in early tintype period paper mount. Excellent
contrast.

A striking image of an African-American man, formally
dressed in a bowtie and jacket with his hands on both
hips. The mount is from the early tintype period, circa
1860s-1870s. Excellent exposure with fine contrast.

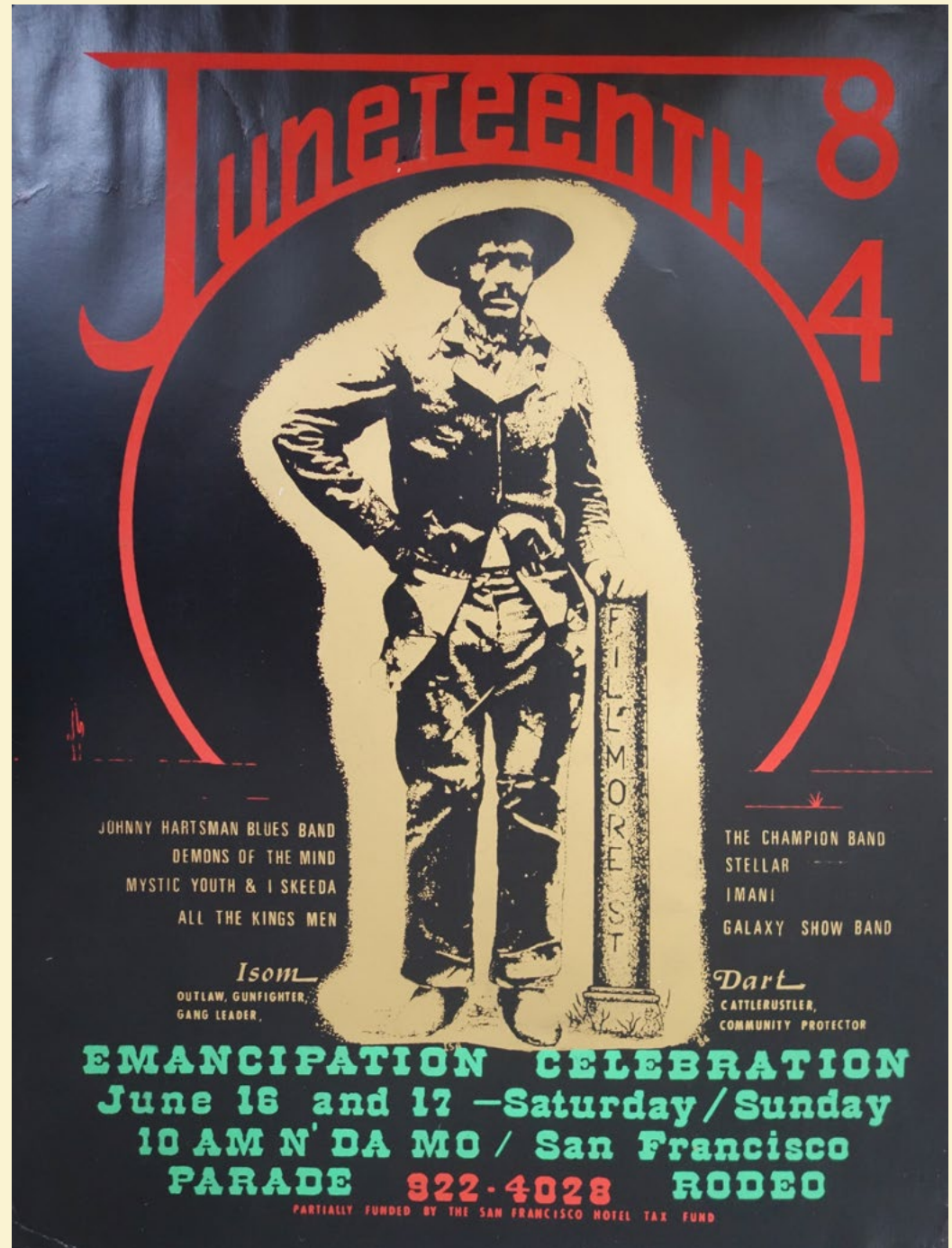
\$300



Juneteenth 84.

San Francisco: 1984. Poster measuring 23 x 17.5 inches. Fine condition.

A poster designed for a Juneteenth musical celebration and parade in San Francisco in 1984 featuring a portrait of Isom Dart, characterized on the poster as "Outlaw, Gunfighter, Gang Leader, Cattlerustler, Community Protector." The eight participating bands include the Johnny Hartsman Blues Band, Demons of the Mind, Mystic Youth & I Skeeda, All the Kings Men, The Champion Band, Stellar, Imani, and the Galaxy Show Band. The event, promoted as an "Emancipation Celebration," spanned two weekend days in June at the San Francisco Rodeo. The poster indicates partial funding from the San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund. Isom (or Isam) Dart (1858-1900) was a prominent Black cowboy in the American West, embodying various roles such as ranch hand, bronco buster, horse thief, and vigilante. Born on a farm in Seguin, Texas, Dart worked at the renowned Goodnight Ranch, engaged in cattle drives to Wyoming, and met his demise on October 3, 1900, near Browns Peak during the Colorado Range Wars. The circumstances of Dart's death, with suspicions pointing to the involvement of famed scout detective Tom Horn, add complexity to his legacy. It is unclear whether this concert featured any western or rodeo content besides the title and graphic design of the poster, though the celebration of Juneteenth and the use of Isom's imagery are notable.

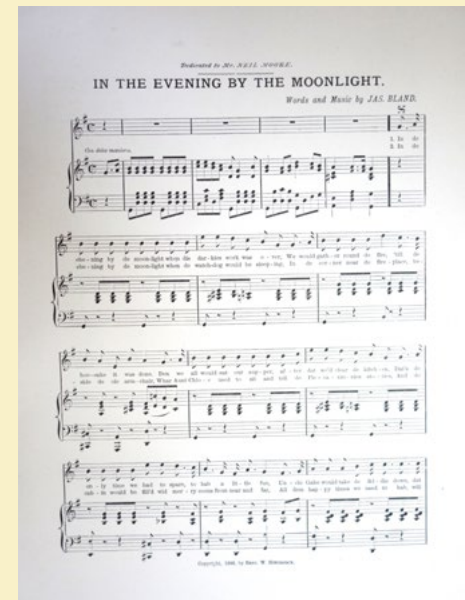
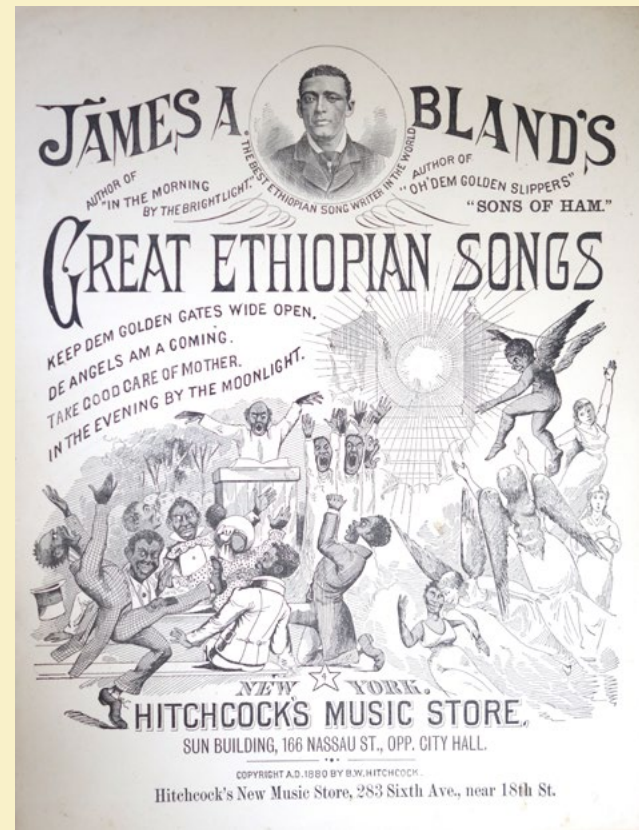


[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - MUSIC - MINSTRELSY] BLAND,
JAMES ALAN

In the Evening by the Moonlight [Great Ethiopian Songs Series]

New York, 1880. Sheet music measuring 11 x 14 inches. 6 pp. With illustrated folio cover with Bland's likeness and a stereotypical illustration of African-Americans at church. Fine condition.

A scarce and possibly a first printing of James A. Bland's "In the Evening by the Moonlight," published as part of the Great Ethiopian Songs series by Hitchcock's Music Store on Sixth Avenue in New York City. H.J. Weyman and the Popular Music Company also published editions of the song, one with a slight title variation, in 1880, both in New York City. The song would become one of the most famous of the seven hundred or so that Bland would eventually write, and be performed by Nina Simone into the twentieth century. We find four copies in OCLC, along with two copies of the other 1880 editions.



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - POETRY] WHEATLEY, PHYLLIS

Edinburgh: Scots Magazine, 1773. First Edition.
8vo, [450] - 504 pp, disbound from larger
collected volume, complete. Contents fine,
binding split, very good.

[illegible]

in the Iliad(16.21–45)(Wheatley 2001, 9–10). As ab lack woman, she is as unskilled but as well intentioned in relation to the history of white male poets as Patroclus was as a warrior in relation to Achilles.” – Hall, Edith. “Subjects, Selves and Survivors,” in *Helios*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Fall, 2007.

\$2,000



[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - PRINCE HALL FREEMASONRY -
PHOTOGRAPHY]

Laminated Tintype Portrait
of an African-American
Man with the Prince Hall
Freemasons Insignia, c. 1910s.

American: 1900-1910s. Tintype measuring 8 x 6 inches with an African-American portrait, laminated at borders with a decorative frame with the insignia of the Prince Hall Masons. Some chips to lamination at corners, very good.

An interesting portrait of an African-American man with a decorative masonic border bearing the distinctive shape of the Prince Hall Masons emblem. Prince Hall Freemasonry stands as the earliest officially recognized and consistently operational organization established by individuals of African descent. Its inception occurred on March 6, 1775, when Prince Hall (ca. 1748-1807), a proponent of abolition and a civil rights activist, alongside fourteen other free black individuals, underwent initiation into freemasonry. They established African Lodge No. 1 on July 3, 1775. In 1784, a formal request for a charter was submitted to the Grand Lodge of England, and upon approval, African Lodge No. 1 was redesignated as African Lodge No. 459 in Boston, Massachusetts. By the time this picture was taken, there were numerous lodges, making the exact location or identity of the sitter unknown.

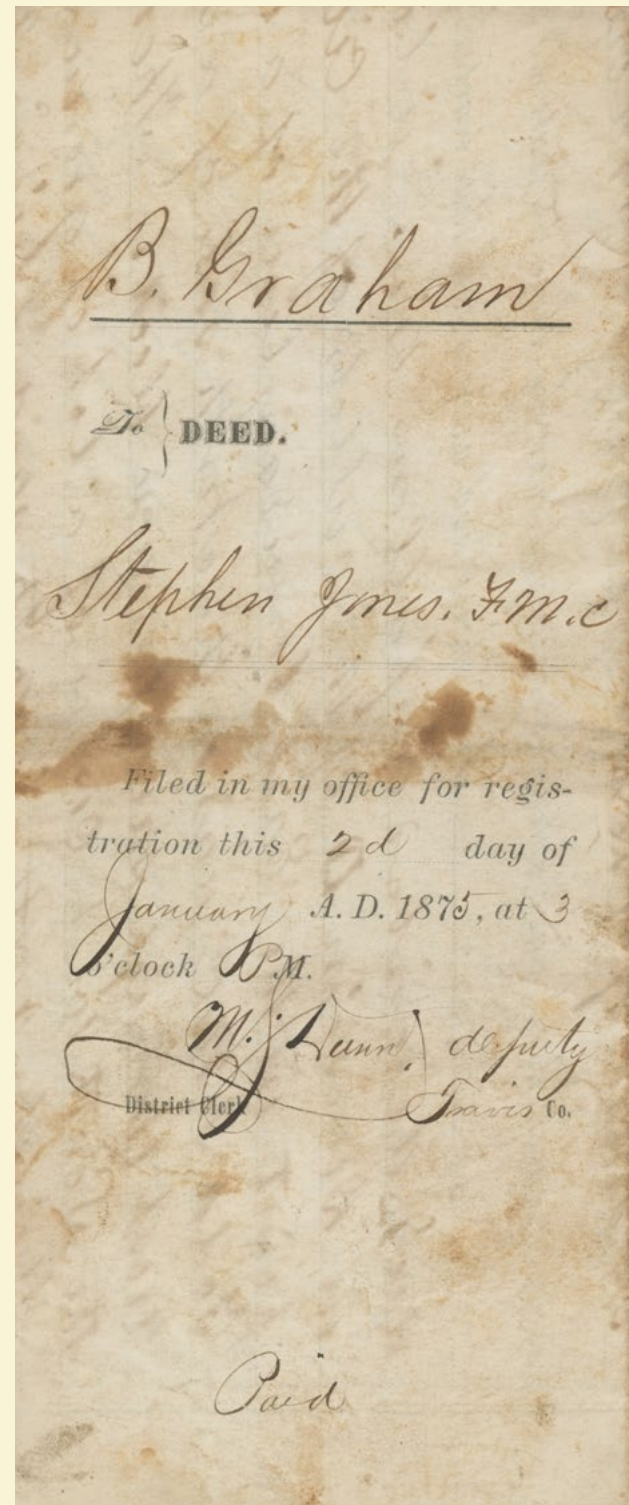


[AFRICAN-AMERICANA - TEXAS - RECONSTRUCTION ERA]
JONES, STEPHEN

Deed for a Sale of Land to Stephen Jones, a 'Freedman of Color,' in Austin, 1874-1875.

Texas: 1874-1875. Partially printed document with text on both sides, 17 x 14 inches. Some wear and foxing, very good plus overall.

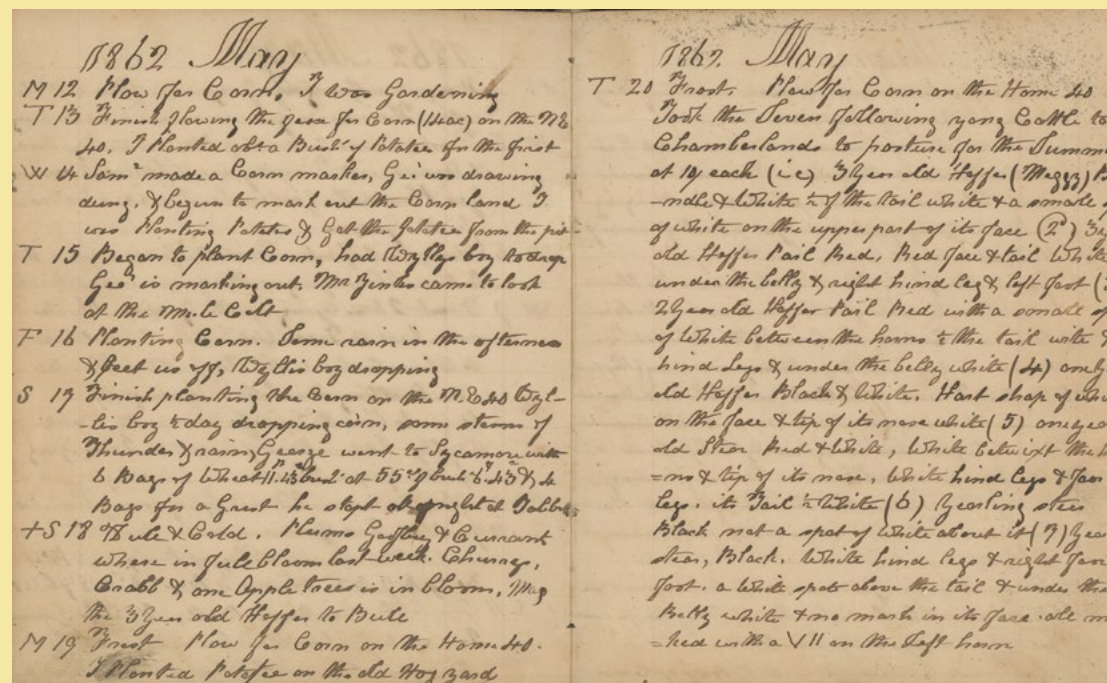
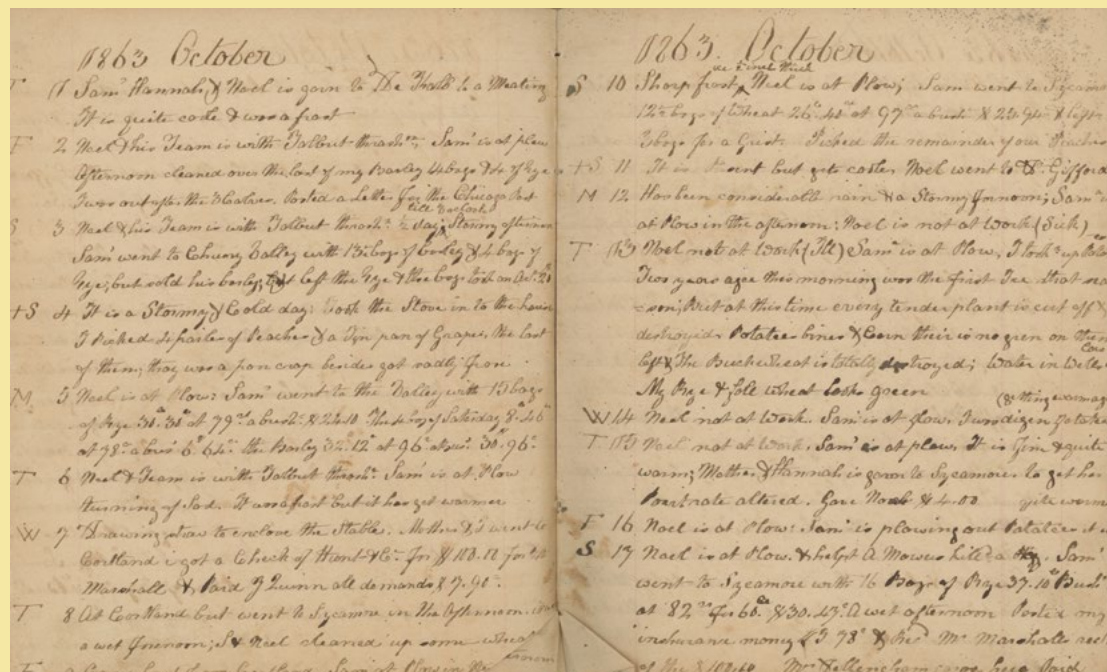
African-American land ownership in Texas would grow from only 1.8% of the African-American population of the state in 1870 to twenty six percent in 1890, according to data in Loren Schweninger's (1997) book: *Black Property Owners in the South, 1790-1915*. Offered here is a deed for a plot of land in the city of Austin sold to Stephen Jones, an African-American man who was born in 1849 in Mississippi. Jones married a woman named Mary, also from Mississippi, and had a son Robert Franzier Jones, who would eventually make his way to California and become a Reverend in Los Angeles. Several Freedmen's towns, or freedmantowns, including Clarksville, Wheatville, Masontown and Kicheonville, existed in Austin at the time, with the first African-American inhabitants establishing residence in 1839. An uncommon document of early African-American land ownership in Reconstruction-era Texas.



Manuscript Journal of an Amateur Meteorologist, Agronomist and Journalist from Illinois, 1860-1863.

One Volume. Manuscript Journal and Economic Ledger. Author anonymous. [Illinois]: January 18, 1860 - December 14, 1863. 7.5 x 6"; 4to, original marbled paper-over-boards, 114 sheets feint-ruled paper, manuscript text recto-verso; no printed or manuscript foliation or pagination. Faithful diary entries in brown ink in a very neat and meticulous hand, but bound out of strict chronological sequence: journal entries for the period of 1860-1863 precede those accounting lists of the same period (these latter are not in sequence). Three (3) related pieces of loose ephemera deliberately inserted at journal entries for February, 1862 and June, 1862; at accounting ledger entry for October, 1860.

Although the author of this volume is anonymous, several features of his identity are certain: he is a farmer and a family man, married with children (Sam, George, and Hannah); an amateur meteorologist who makes exceedingly daily careful recordings of weather patterns; a resident of DeKalb County, IL, who is very involved in the social life of that town; and an part-time journalist who writes contributing articles on agriculture for the Chicago Tribune and other local papers.



12 CONTINUED

Agronomist's Diary, Illinois, 1860–1863.

The author never deviates from his primary project: the recording of meteorological phenomena for future consultation. His journal entries are usually brief, and often treat quotidian farm affairs. He does, however, consistently make comment on many other matters of legal, political, and social-historical import.

He is a religious man. Students of American Church History may find important the terse, albeit recurring, references to his attendance of “camp meetings” (i.e. Protestant Christian revival events of the Third Great Awakening). He is also a businessman who is preoccupied, for example, by an ongoing land dispute, and lawsuit, with his neighbor; in fact, the volume houses numerous retained copies of letters to patrons and financial supporters, some of them as far away as Searsport, ME.

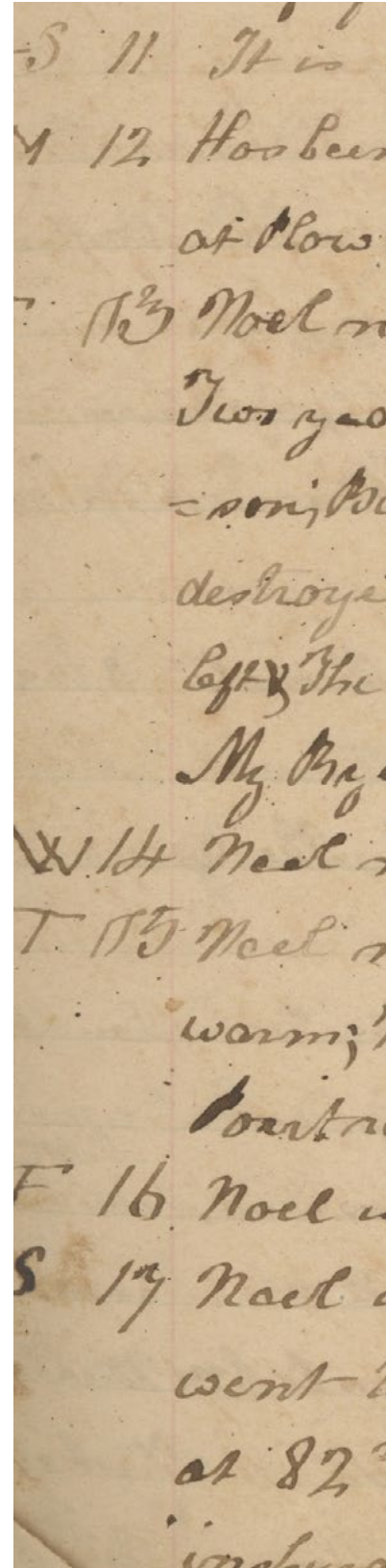
The author is politically engaged, mentioning pro-Lincoln rallies in the neighboring town, and his son's participation in them, on September 5, 1860. A few weeks later, in an entry of November 5, he writes, “Hard frost. Clear freezing in the shade. Finish taken up [sic] potatoes. Afternoon, all went to the election.”

The anonymous diarist never states his political opinions outright, but they may be inferred by means of the entry for June 17, 1862: “It was a long, wet night, every

hollow is full of water. Ground too wet to work on. We went up to the school house, an Election for the Constitution to form a new one [sic].” Inserted here is what appears to be an original Illinois state ballot ticket, on which the author (or someone associated) voted “No” on the constitutional question of whether there should be a “Right to Suffrage or Office to Negroes and Mulattos.”

Though written during peak wartime, there are surprisingly few references to the Civil War itself. The author does mention a local soldier's recent discharge, however, and an evening they passed together for supper. Moreover, in a neighboring entry, he writes that he and his wife have written “an application” for George, their son, who has for some time disappeared in the diary entries; one wonders if this application was related to young George's own discharge. Overall an interesting and quite detailed journal, of interest to environmental historians during the period and for those interested in amateur agronomy in the nineteenth century.

\$1,200



13

[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - COLORADO] SECKNER,
STEPHEN; WILKINS, G.T.

Pair of Cabinet Card
Photographs of an
American Indian Woman
and her Family, Fort
Collins, Colorado, c.
1880s-1890s.

Fort Collins, 1880s-1890s. Silver gelatin and
albumen photographs measuring appx. 5 ½ x 4
inches on larger mounts, very good contrast. No
identification to versos.

A pair of cabinet cards, one showing an American Indian
woman in western dress and the other showing the same
woman with her Euro-American husband and children,
taken at two separate studios in Fort Collins, Colorado, in
the 1890s. The family is in Euro-American dress. Despite
the lack of information on the sitters, the photographs
provide an interesting visual record of an early Euro-
American / Indigenous marriage in Colorado.

\$375



[AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORY - TLINGIT - ALASKA]
SITKA INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Pair of Cabinet Card Photographs of the Sitka Industrial and Training School, c. 1880s–1890.

Alaska: 1890s. Gelatin silver prints measuring 8 x 4 ½ and 7 ½ x 4 ½ on larger mounts. One photograph reproduces a painting. Very Good. I



A pair of photographs of the Presbyterian Industrial School in Sitka, Alaska, one showing the boys' dormitory, Austin Hall, and the other reproducing a painting showing all the buildings at the facility, circa 1890. The school nearly closed after a fire in 1882, but was rebuilt by the Presbyterian Board of Missions in 1883. The following years saw the construction of a girls' dormitory, and other buildings arrived throughout the decade. This timeline dates the photograph of Austin Hall to 1882, before the fire, as no other buildings are visible. We find no record of the painting that is reproduced here. The college operated as Sheldon Jackson College until 2007, when it closed due to declining enrollment.



\$600

15

[ART - WOMEN - CARTOGRAPHY - MEXICO] REARDON,
MARY

Painted Map of Mexico and the Southern United States, 1949.

Mexico, 1949. Gouache and ink on board, board
measuring 29 x 22 ½ inches in slightly larger
wooden frame. Fine condition.

The Catholic liturgical artist Mary Agnes Reardon was a painter, muralist and illustrator of children's books. Born in Quincy, Massachusetts, she studied painting at Yale in the 1930s before traveling to Mexico in the 1940s to study fresco technique with David Siquieros in 1948-1949. She taught early in her career at the Instituto de Bellas Arts in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, as well. This painting, a map of Mexico with the regions and states delineated, was painted during her time there. This painting shows her developing her muralistic style and her interpretation of Mexican culture, and provides a dynamic fusion of her muralistic style and popular pictorial map-making, which speaks to her career as a noted children's book illustrator. We find only one other example of Reardon's work appearing at auction, and nothing from this period in Mexico.

\$4,250



[BRITISH POSTAL HISTORY - CALIFORNIA AND OREGON - GOLD RUSH PERIOD - PANAMA ROUTE] ROYAL MAIL

Instructions No. 10, 1850. By Command of the Postmaster General. Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub-Postmasters and Letter Receivers. California and Oregon, Option of Transmitting Correspondence, for Through United States.

Great Britain: 1850. Broadside measuring $9 \frac{7}{8}$ x $15 \frac{3}{8}$ inches. Some chipping and wear to edge, ink number written in corner, two small section of loss due to improper mounting, very good overall. Coat of arms of the United Kingdom above printed text. Very Good.

A scarce broadside relating to British postal rates across the Panama Route through the Chagres River, which supplied mail to California and Oregon beginning in 1848 before eventually being replaced by the Overland route in 1860. The service was characterized by long delay times, as steamships on either side of the isthmus were often not coordinated, causing major delays in the delivery. Several different steamship companies operated privately, some carrying express mail. The letters were transported by canoe or pack animal across the isthmus. Postmaster General Cave Johnson began establishing post offices in California in 1848. Johnson also oversaw the transition to the prepaid delivery system. The broadside here, of which we find no other records, does state that postage must be prepaid, and that the route can be accessed by writing "via New York" on the letters. A scarce postal history item relating to the expansion of mail services to California and Oregon. We find no other records of this institutionally or in the trade.

Instructions No. 10, 1850.



By Command of the Postmaster General.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.

AND

**Instructions to all Postmasters,
Sub-Postmasters and Letter Receivers.**

CALIFORNIA and OREGON,

Option of transmitting Correspondence for,

THROUGH UNITED STATES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
April, 1850.

THE United States' Government having established Mail Packets between New York and Chagres, in connexion with a Line of Packets proceeding at regular intervals from Panama to San Francisco, the Public may avail themselves of this line of communication for their correspondence to California and Oregon, by specially addressing "*via New York*," or "*via the United States*," any Letters or Newspapers they may desire to be so forwarded.

The combined British and United States' Postage upon Letters for California and Oregon, sent by this route, *must be prepaid*, and will be, upon a Letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in weight, 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 4s. 11d., and so on, according to the Scale in operation for charging Inland Letters. The postage will be the same, whether the Letters be conveyed from this country by British or by United States' Packets. Newspapers will be liable to a combined British and United States' postage of 2d. each.

[CALIFORNIA - GOLD RUSH PERIOD - MARYSVILLE]
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA

A Group of Documents,
Printed and Manuscript,
Relating to Marysville in the
1850s, Including Several
Original Land Claims.

Marysville: 1850s-1860s. Marysville, 1850s-1860s, the bulk mid-1850s. A collection of documents including eleven receipts, three manuscript legal documents, four manuscript documents relating to land claims; five partially printed documents relating to land claims; two letters from the US Land Office in Marysville, 1858, regarding land claims; six billheads from Marysville firms with receipts for a range of goods, some illustrated; one letter from Marysville, written in 1853, concerning a death in a family. Generally fine.

A mini-archive or assemblage of documents relating to the early Euro-American citizens of Marysville and its environs in the 1850s. The population of Marysville grew quickly after the town's incorporation to 10,000 by the mid-1850s due to its strategic location close to the gold fields, but the levee system put in place to control flood damage limited the town's growth beyond this initial phase. The documents here relate to Marysville in this early period of growth, and include several quitclaim land deeds as well as illustrated billheads. As a group they offer an ephemeral record of the city in its early period with the legal documents and deeds showing the means with which the area was settled. A well preserved group overall.

\$1,250

I Aaron Bass of Yuba County, being
a citizen of the United States and over the
age of twenty one years, and married man
have this 5th day of April A.D. 1857
settled and improved the following described
lands, viz: South West Quarter of Section
twenty three (23) Township fifteen (15) North
Range five (5) East of
Mount Diablo Meridian in the district of lands subject
to sale at the land Office at Marysville California
and containing one hundred and sixty acres which
land has not yet been offered at Public Sale and
thus rendered subject to private entry, and I do
hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract

Marysville Jan 27 1856
Wm. Thompson & Co
Bought of ALVORD, HAVILAND & CO.
FIRST STREET, lower Flank.

3/4 lb. Tea	50	75
1 lb. Coffee	25	100
1 lb. Sugar	25	100
1 lb. Flour	25	100
1 lb. Rice	25	100
1 lb. Beans	25	100
1 lb. Corn	25	100
1 lb. Potatoes	25	100
1 lb. Apples	25	100
1 lb. Oranges	25	100

PRE-EMPTION AFFIDAVIT—CALIFORNIA.

I, Samuel C. Bass, claiming the right of pre-emption under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841, and the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights thereon, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1853, to the South West Quarter of Section twenty three (23) Township fifteen (15) North Range five (5) East of Mount Diablo Meridian, do solemnly swear that I am not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor have I settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to my own exclusive use or benefit; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which I may acquire from the Government of the United States should pass, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except myself.

Samuel C. Bass

I, John B. Rogers, of the LAND OFFICE at Marysville, Cal., do hereby certify, that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me, this 5 day of April A. D. 1857, J. B. Rogers.

[CALIFORNIA - GOLD RUSH PERIOD - MERCANTILE HISTORY] ALSOP AND COMPANY

Shipping Manifest for the Barque Equator, Documenting Cargo on a Voyage Around Cape Horn, 1850-1851.

Callao, 1850. Folded ship manifest measuring 15 ¼ x 12 ½ inches. Fine condition with slight normal wear.

A very scarce Gold Rush period shipping manifest for the Barque Equator, captained by William Weir, listing the passengers and cargo for a voyage to San Francisco in December of 1850, with notations showing the vessel's arrival in San Francisco in May of 1851. Alsop & Co. was the work of Joseph Alsop, the grandson of Continental Congress delegate John Alsop, and his friend Henry Chauncey. Originally from Middletown, Connecticut, the pair established Alsop & Co. in New York City in 1824, and would eventually play a large role in the gold trade in California and trade extensively in South and Central America. Chauncey, Alsop and others were among the partners in the trans-Panamanian railway that helped transform trans-continental trade in 1850. One of Alsop & Co.'s treasure boxes was aboard the S.S. Central America when it sank in 1857, carrying gold to the Eastern United States from Panama.

Report and Manifest for a Ship or Vessel of the United States, from a Foreign Port.

Report and Manifest of the CARGO laden on board the *Barque Equator* whereof *Wm Weir* is Master, which Cargo was taken on board at *Callao* burden *262. 10/11* tons, built *New Bedford* in the State of *Massachusetts* and owned by *Wm Weir and Wm Thompson* Merchant, at *San Francisco* the *3d* day of *December* 1850 and bound for *San Francisco* as per Register

MARKS.	NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.	PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.	BY WHOM SHIPPED.	TO WHOM CONSIGNED, OR IF TO ORDER.	PLACE OF CONSIGNEES RESIDENCE.	PORTS OF DESTINATION.
	✓ 195	Tons of Coals	Alsop & Co	To Order Captain		San Francisco
Names of Cabin Passengers <i>George Richards</i> <i>Edward Loring</i> <i>James Chauncey</i> <i>Thomas Williams</i> <i>William Williams</i> <i>William Beetham</i>			Wearing Apparel <i>Three Shirts & Bedding</i> <i>Two Do</i> <i>Three Do</i> <i>Two Do</i> <i>Two Do</i> <i>Two Do</i>			
Names of Steerage Passengers <i>James Gray</i> <i>Thomas Price</i> <i>Andrew Cunningham</i> <i>John McDonald</i> <i>James Finch</i> <i>Wm Kelly</i> <i>David Wright</i>			Wearing Apparel <i>One Shirt and Bedding</i> <i>Do</i> <i>Do</i> <i>Do</i> <i>Do</i> <i>Do</i> <i>Do</i>			
<i>I certify the within Manifest was this day produced to me at the Copy of the Original.</i> <i>Wm Weir</i> <i>Richard Martin</i> <i>San Francisco May 3d 1851. Boarding Officer.</i>						

C. Stone
Maif. 11th Feb, 1851, New York
James, 10th June
Coffin 20, 25, and 30

The shipping manifest offered here lists the primary cargo as 195 tons of coal, and also lists the names of fourteen passengers on the voyage. Imported coal - from Callao in this case - was essential to heat houses and run furnaces at factories, including assay offices, before the development of a local coal industry in California. We find only two instances of Gold Rush-era ship manifests - which were usually thrown away - surfacing in the trade or auction records, this one and one other, which sold for \$3,600 at PBA Galleries in 2014.

\$3,000

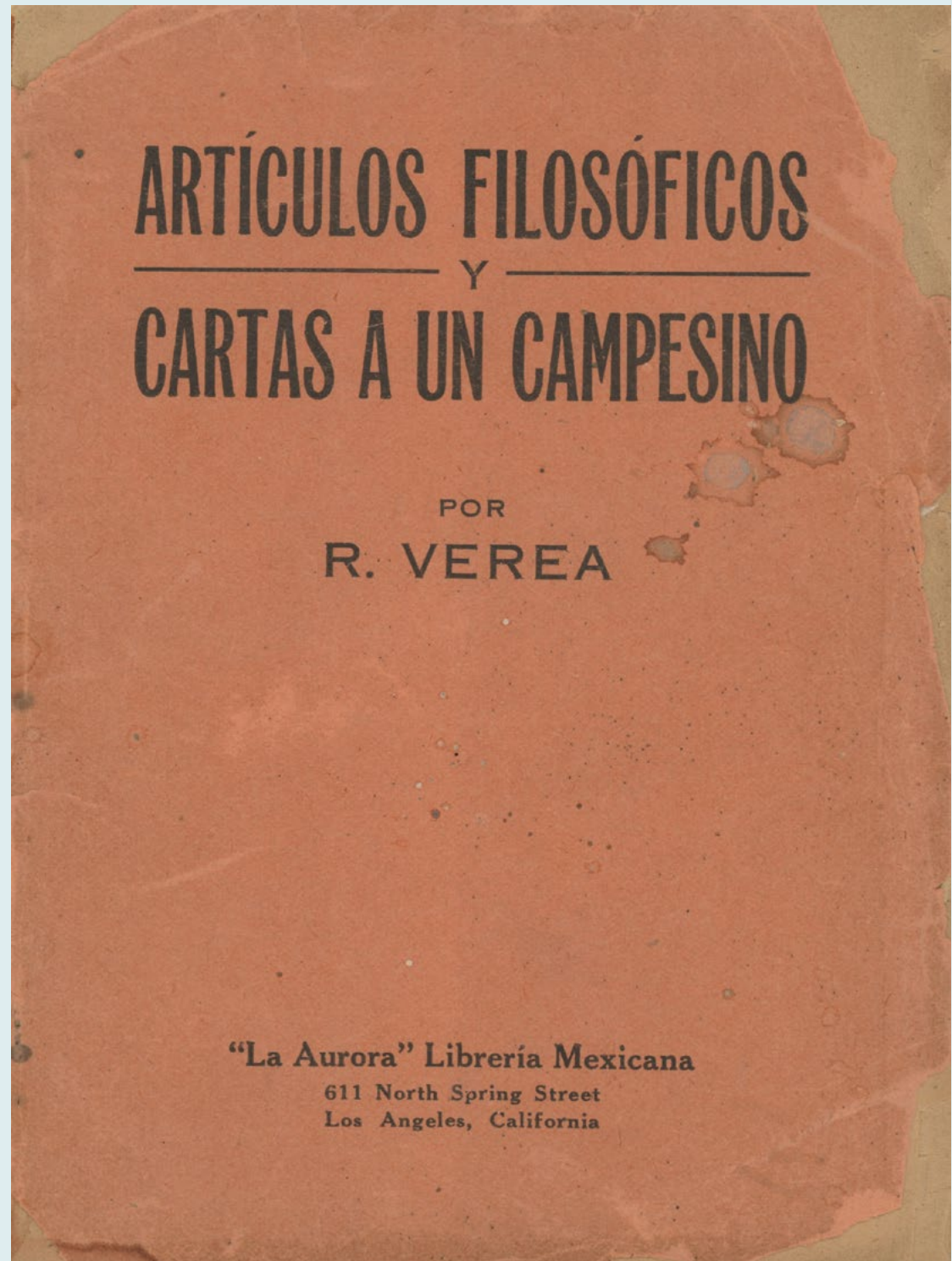
[CALIFORNIA - MEXICAN-AMERICAN IMPRINTS - LOS ANGELES]

Articulos Filosoficos y Cartas a un Campesino.

Los Angeles: La Aurora Mexicana, 1909. 8vo, wraps, 92 pp. Some chips to front wrap and first two pages, slight brittleness, very good minus overall.

Ramon Verea was a writer and inventor who was best known for his invention of a mechanical calculator capable of multiplying large numbers with great speed, an invention he never marketed but that has remained legendary in history of computing circles, with a prototype held at the IBM corporate headquarters. He was also an editor and writer, founding the magazine *El Progreso* in 1884. Known for his anti-colonial ideas, he moved to Guatemala in 1895 and then to Buenos Aires in 1897, dying two years later. This collection of Verea's collected essays on various subjects was published by the "La Aurora" Libreria Mexicana, located at 611 North Spring St. in Los Angeles, a publishing house about which we find no information, though it is notable as a Spanish-language publisher of radical works. OCLC locates six copies.

\$450



[CALIFORNIA - MUSIC - EPHEMERA] SALVATOR ROSA 'S
[MARTIN GUITARS]

Lighte & Bradburys' Patent
Insulated Full Iron Frame New
Scale Piano Fortes! Also, Piano
Fortes from John B. Dunham.
Sheet Music and Music Books
Sold at New York Prices. Martin's
Guitars.

San Francisco, 1858-1864. Broadside measuring
12 x 8.5. Some wear and archival tape repair
to margin, fine contrast, excellent condition
overall.

An interesting broadside advertising the Lighte and Bradbury piano as well as Martin Guitars, printed for the Salvator Rosa music store at 615 Montgomery Street in San Francisco. Lighte and Bradbury was in its third iteration in the period from 1858-1864 when this broadside was printed, having been started by the German immigrant Ferdinand C. Leuchte in 1847, who did business with a range of partners after anglicizing his name to Lighte. Among the testimonials listed on the broadside is praise from Lowell Mason, the composer and music director. Salvator Rosa's store was around from at least 1852, when a fire in the city destroyed the building on Clay St., making this location at 615 Montgomery Street at least the second for the firm. The firm published sheet music including "Fireman's March" and "Garibaldi's Hymn." Martin Guitars had been based in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, since 1838 and were a relatively small company at this point before the growth of popularity of guitars and the shift to steel strings that happened in the early twentieth century. We find no other nineteenth century examples of broadside advertisements for Martin in trade records.

\$1,500

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE



PIANO FORTES!

The Insulators between the iron frame and Wooden portions of the Instrument, prevent the tinny, or metallic tone, so justly complained of in the ordinary use of the Iron Frame, and give freedom to the vibratory portions of the instrument; thereby insuring a durability hitherto unattained, while the singing quality, power, and richness of tone, are greatly enhanced; thus outtilling the Insulated Iron Frame to the *first position* in modern improvements to the Piano-Forte.

Testimonials in regard to the superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano-Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano-Fortes of LIGHTE & BRADBURY with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere."
DR. LOWELL MASON.

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal."

H. A. WOLLENHAUPT,	W. MASON,	A. NAPOLEON,	G. F. ROOT,	G. F. BRISTOW,
CARL WELS,	C. BASSINI,	G. H. CURTIS,	MARCUS COLBURN,	F. H. NASH,
L. DANA,	C. F. H. MOLT,	T. SCHULLEHN,	W. SEMNACHER,	Etc., Etc.

"I cannot refrain from saying, after some fourteen years' knowledge of your Piano-Fortes, and after using some 200 in schools and otherwise, that I consider your New Scale Patent Iron Frame, the best Piano-Forte I ever saw."
F. H. NASH.

Also, PIANO-FORTES FROM JOHN B. DUNHAM.
Sheet Music and Music Books Sold at New York Prices
MARTIN'S GUITARS.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.—All the Latest Popular Music received by every Steamer. Songs, Waltzes, Schottisches, Polkas, Mazourkas, Redowas and Quadrilles. Also, Piano Music, by the best composers, selected from the principal publishers in the United States and Europe. Purchasers can be supplied with every description of Instruction Books, in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Also will find it to their advantage to send orders directly to me, and they will be attended to with dispatch, at LOWER PRICES than any other House in California. Persons wishing Music, not to be found in San Francisco, can have the same, by sending their orders to my Store, in Sixty days. Orders by Mail or Express, from any part of the Country, attended to with dispatch.

Piano Fortes tuned by a Competent Tuner and Guaranteed.

At SALVATOR ROSA'S,
No. 615 MONTGOMERY STREET, between Washington and Merchant,
OPPOSITE MONTGOMERY BLOCK, - SAN FRANCISCO.

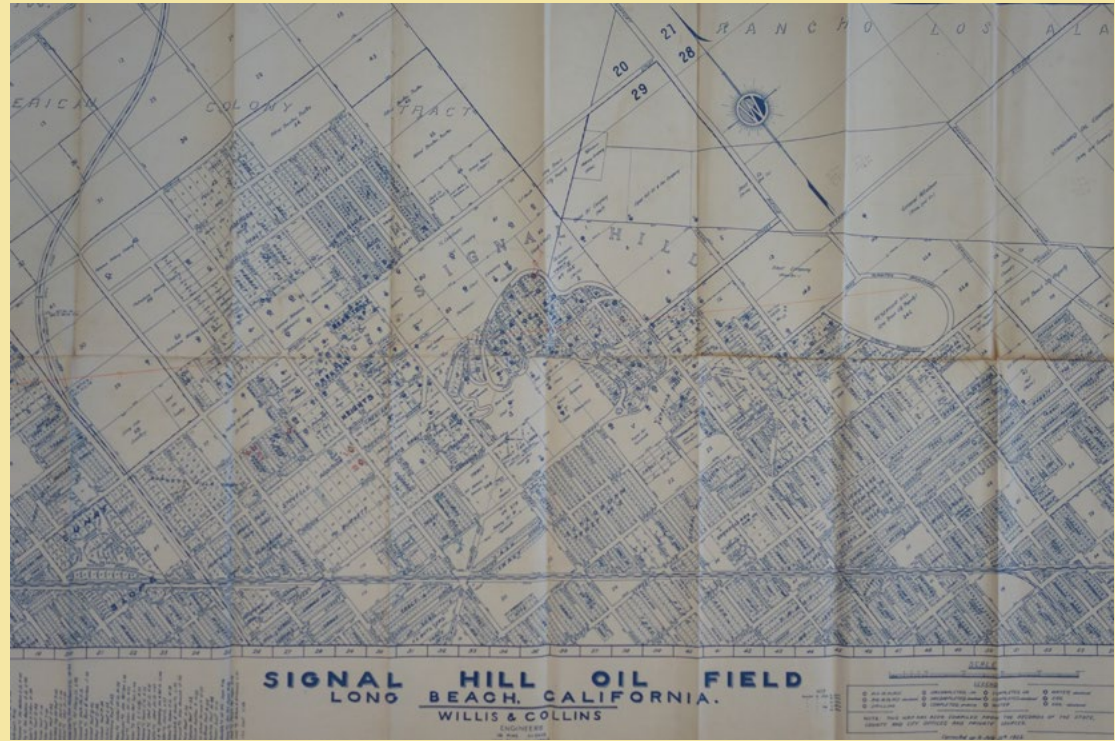
[CALIFORNIA - OIL - GEOLOGY - CARTOGRAPHY] CLUTE, WALKER

Archive of Walker Clute, Petroleum Geologist, With Geological Reports and Maps of Oil Wells and Oil Rights in California, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Australia.

VP, 1920s-1960s. Archive of seventeen reports, over forty maps, many quite large, showing oil fields mostly in California and, over thirty snapshot photographs of oil operations, c. 1930s or so. A couple of reports are published following Clute's death, suggesting that this was perhaps the archive of Clute's firm Hodges and Clute, which continued to operate following his death in 1964. Many reports marked "Office Copy."

The geologist and value engineer Walker Clute operated out of Los Angeles for several decades, appraising oil rights and authoring reports for various clients. Clute worked for the US Geological Survey, and inaugurated the Oil and Gas division of the California State Research Bureau. He served with the Oil Division of the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office. We also served as secretary-treasurer for the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers. He died in 1964 in Los Angeles at age 73.

Clute was active in a period of growth for the California oil industry, when many new wells went in throughout Southern California and beyond. Offered here is his professional archive, which contains many large maps



of the Southern California oil fields, many with Clute's notations. Clute also worked throughout the American west and even did a job in Australia, so several of the maps are from those areas, with the bulk being from California. As a group they provide an important primary source on these early California wells, particularly for the inclusion of Clute's reports, some of which are unrecorded. We find no institutional holdings of Clute's private practice work or that of his firm specifically, though he did author other papers as parts of geological reports that are held as part of his government work. We have prepared a full inventory of the collection at our site, which is accessible by clicking the image above.

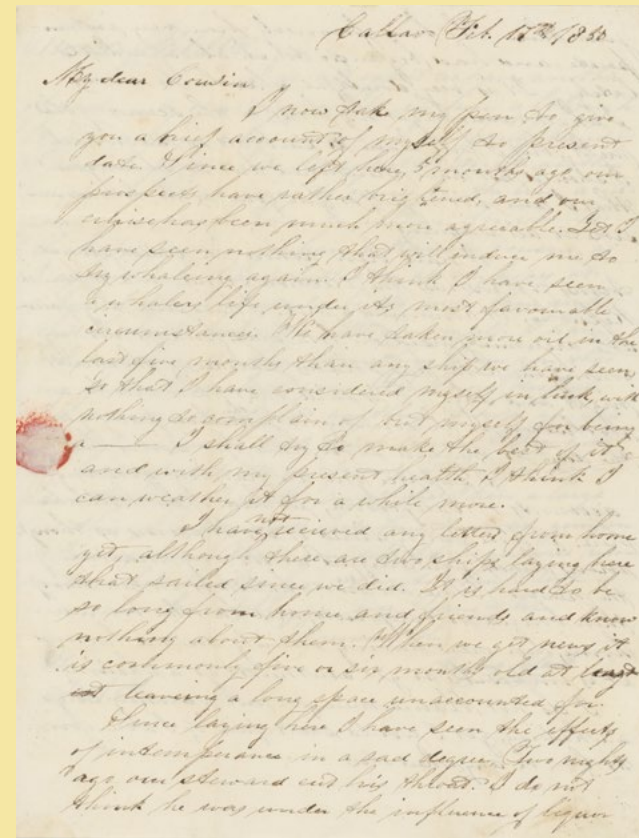
\$6,000.00

[CALIFORNIA - WHALING - GOLD RUSH PERIOD] CLARK, CYRUS

Letter from a Despondent Whaler Lamenting the Effect of the California Gold Rush on Whaling and the Suicide of a Shipmate, 1850.

Callao, 1850. Stampless letter, folded, with "Ship" rate. Fine condition.

Letter from Cyrus Clark, dated February 17, 1850, five months into his first voyage on an unnamed whaler, discussing the effects of the California Gold Rush on the whale ships, elections in Peru, and the grisly suicide of the ship's steward: "I have seen nothing that will induce me to try whaling again. I think I have seen a whaler's life under its most favorable circumstances. We have taken more oil in the last five months than any ship we have seen... Since laying here I have seen the effects of intemperance in a sad degree. Two nights ago our Steward cut his throat... It is very doubtful whether he recovers. I shall never forget his looks, or the scenes of that night..." He then goes on to describe observing the ongoing elections in Peru, and the desertion of many whalers on the news of the California Gold Rush: "I suppose you are having a glowing account of California, we hear of but little else here... It seems as though mens heads were turned at the very mention of the name. There are three whaleships in here two of them bound



to California and the other bound home, her crew having entirely deserted her and it is impossible to get another to go a whaling. I do not blame men for not wanting to go a-whaling, yet I would start fair if I were going to Ca. or anywhere else." After this he adds a second portion to the letter, dated February 24th, and describes potentially settling on one of the 'Kanaka' islands, a general whaler's term for the islands of the Pacific, Hawaii in particular. "Perhaps you may have a Kanaka cousin, as I expect to be disappointed in all my hopes at home." An excellent whaler's letter from the Gold Rush period, showing California's pull among transient laborers who would otherwise engage in the trade.vf

[CHINESE-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES - MONTANA - 1870S]
L.H. HERSHFIELD & BROTHER BANK

Collection of Seventy-Six Checks Written to Chinese Businesses in Montana, 1870-1872.

Montana Territory, 1870-1872. Lot of seventy-six checks measuring 8 ½ x 4 inches, with vignette illustration of a prospector and his dog. With one additional document relating to the Hershfield account with the Bank of California. Most checks issued to "Gold Coin," and drawn on the Bank of California in San Francisco. The checks are printed by Robert F. Macey Stationery in New York. Fine condition with an occasional tear and chip.

In 1870, one out of ten residents of Montana Territory were of Chinese descent, a figure that would decline precipitously in the ensuing decades until Chinese-Americans made up less than one percent of the population around the turn of the century. Chinese immigrants arrived in Montana following the discovery of gold in Bannack and Virginia City in the 1860s. Many of the Chinese immigrants settled and worked in the Big Belt Mountains east of Helena, including the Cave, Cooper, Oregon, and Confederate Gulches.

Collected here are a collection of seventy six checks from Helena in 1870 and 1871 written to Chinese-owned businesses and cashed at the L.H. Hershfield and Brother bank in Helena, and drawn on the Bank



of California in San Francisco. The checks contain the names of over thirty different Chinese merchants operating in Montana at the time - with some companies like Wan Yuen and Co. having multiple checks present. As a group they offer an interesting map of the Chinese-American business community operating at the time, and the duplicate checks, which sometimes have notes on the verso, giving a representation of the relative size of the firms and individuals involved.

The LH Hershfield & Bro. Banking House in Helena operated from 1865 to 1882, in Last Chance Gulch, near the corner of Bridge and Warren Streets. It later became the Merchants National Bank, from 1882-1898,

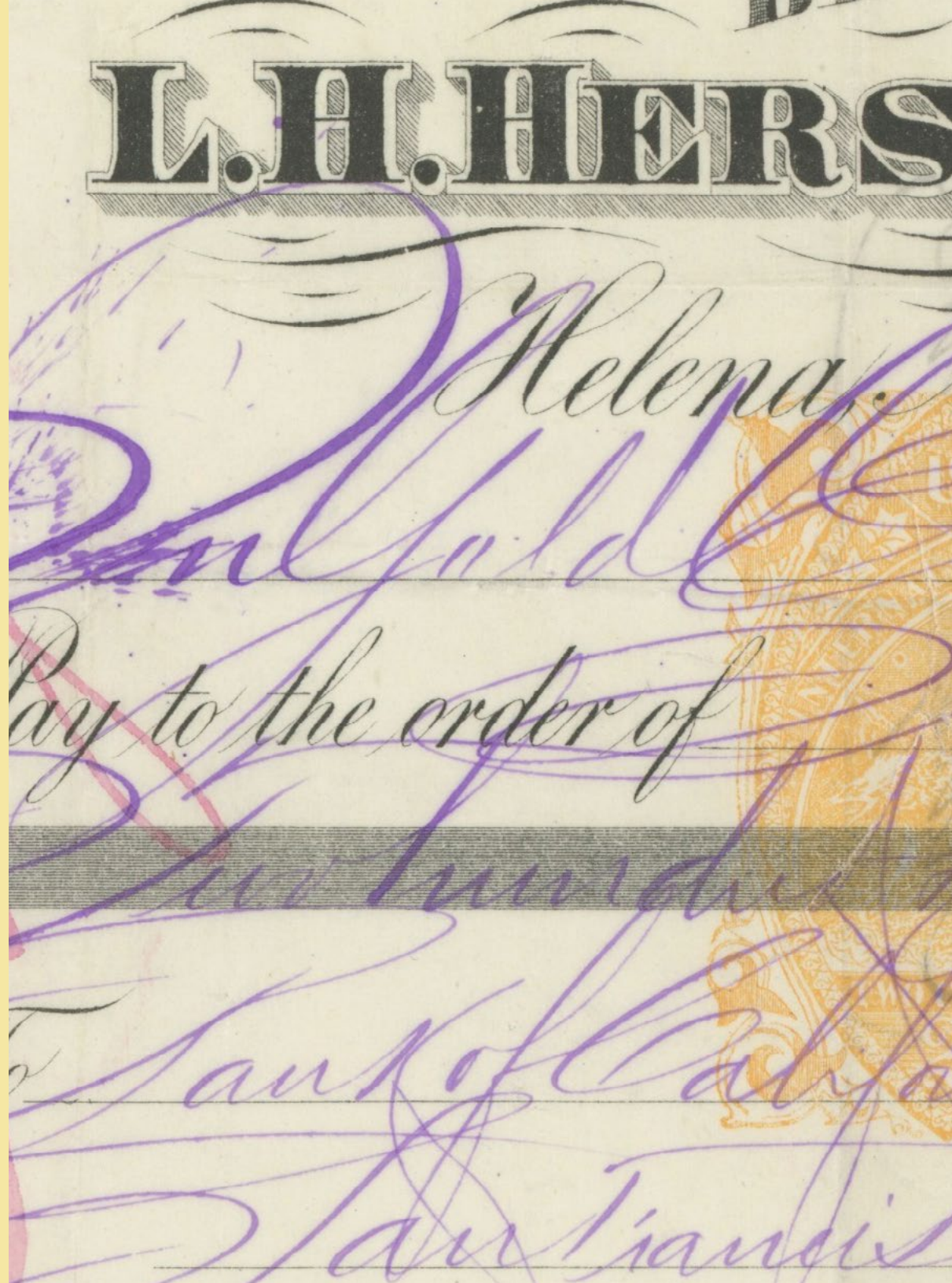
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23 CONTINUED

Collection of Seventy-Six Checks Written to Chinese Businesses in Montana, 1870-1872.

then the Union Bank and Trust Company from 1898 to 1859. Hershfield also had a banking operation in Virginia City during the Gold Rush period. Overall the group documents the Chinese-American community during the period and the breadth of economic activities of Chinese-Americans in Montana's early mining camps.

\$4,500



25

[CON ARTISTS - CARTOGRAPHY - WAR CORRESPONDENCE - CALIFORNIA] DE BEAUFORT, JACK OR JACQUES

Collection of Maps, Diaries, Manuscripts and Photographs Documenting the Life and Work of the Con Artist, War Correspondent and Cartographer Jack or Jacques de Beaufort aka "The Dude Reporter," with a Focus on His Cartographic and Literary Activities in Mid-Century Los Angeles.

Europe and California, 1900s-1950s. Includes two small diaries from 1901 and 1917 with sporadic entries, a large photo album measuring 14 x 11 with appx. 400 small photographs from 1906-1909 attached to album pages, most measuring 3 x 2,, as well as a few larger format images laid in. With 100 plus pages of typed pages including retained correspondence, story ideas, and various other manuscripts. With eleven maps, produced for his "Of Men and Maps" series, including five copies of a large map entitled "Whither Russia," in varied states and in large sizes up to 30 by 36 inches, and a handful of small ephemeral pieces. Generally near fine condition.

J.M. de Beaufort, a war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph and New York American during World War I, recounted his wartime adventures in the 1917 book

CONTINUED



25 CONTINUED

Jack De Beaufort Archive

"Behind the German Veil: A Record of a Journalistic War Pilgrimage." Originally arriving in Chicago in 1909, he married a steel magnate's daughter and pursued a career in show business. However, by 1912, he had gone through a divorce and transitioned to newspaper work, earning the moniker of the "Dude Reporter." Originally born in the Netherlands as Jacques Albert Uilenbroek, he was thought to be a deserter. He spent the latter part of his life in the United States, apparently jailed in San Francisco for a stint in the 1920s, and eventually settled in Los Angeles.

Offered here is an interesting smattering of material from the life of the mysterious De Beaufort, which bookends his most unusual career and life with a large visual photographic record of his life in Europe as a young man and over a hundred pages of manuscript material from late in his life, with a highlight being several maps in draft form for an apparently unpublished project called "Of Men and Maps." As a group the material shows the work of an ex-con artist and war correspondent trying to regain his form while living in Los Angeles. He was still writing as a "Special Correspondent" at this point, though the title seems to have been fully honorary. Also included are two small pocket journals, with sporadic notations from his life in Europe in 1900 and in 1917. In its entirety the group gives an interesting visual and manuscript record of a literary, fraudulent and imaginative transatlantic life and intellect.

The cartographic highlight of the group is several iterations of a large map called "Whither Russia," in varied forms, which show an interesting interpretation of the sphere of influence of the USSR and its growth from 1939 to 1946. Also included are two drafts of a map of Operation Market-Garden in the Netherlands in 1944, an unidentified tactical map of a military battlefield, a

map called "Middle East Jackpot," showing the division of territory between the Allied and Axis powers, a map called "Dawn's Early Light, some reproduced small format maps from the De Beaufort's and a small map called "Gifts from Yalta." De Beaufort was working on these maps for a column called "Of Men, Maps and Memories," that was published in the East Los Angeles Tribune. He also sent the columns out in newsletter form from his address at 1635 N. Ogden Drive in Los Angeles.

The collection of manuscripts, drafts and retained correspondence tackle a range of subjects, perhaps most interestingly those detailing De Beaufort's creative process - drafts of stories, lists of ideas for stories, and letters. His over the top style is on display in a lot of the writings, some of which are of unknown origin and purpose. The documents contain correspondence between De Beaufort and Edwin Pauley, the oil man and presidential advisor. In one untitled essay, he asks himself the question "What has been your most thrilling experience?" and his reply is, "Silly questions. Who or at least what newspaperman of some 25 turbulent years standing - and falling - could answer such a question. A reporter's life has a thousand thrills. There was that rainy day in Marcy 1915, in the fortress of Loetzen, when I stood face to face with Hindenburg. Hm, yes, that was quite a thrill..." De Beaufort was entrenched in the Los Angeles journalistic scene at this point, and the documents show the degree to which he relied on his former glories to attempt various career revitalizations endeavors.

The album of photographs from 1906-1909, over 400 in total, give a visual record of the young Uilenbroek's life in Europe. The star of the collection is his bulldog Bob, who travels throughout Europe with him and eventually comes to America by 1907. Mary, who we presume to be his future wife, is featured heavily in the images. It

CONTINUED



25 CONTINUED

Jack De Beaufort Archive

is unclear whether he was working at this point, the images show affluent young people (and their dog) in varied cities and are purely of a personal nature. Other photographs laid in are relics from his war correspondent period. The loose photographs and ephemera are a mix of portraits from different periods from his life, including two pictures of Sydney Turing Barlow Lawson, one signed by his widow. The journals are sporadically filled and hard to decipher though one legible passage says "drinking all day."

Overall the group gives evidence of this intriguing life and is the only extant group of material relating to Beaufort, to our knowledge, with the exception of a single journal from his time in Belgium during WWI that was sold at Bonhams and is still available in the trade as of this writing.

\$3,250

Beaufort Letter Of "Men, Maps, Memories"

by JACK DE BEAUFORT
Military and Foreign Affairs Correspondent
(Former Member of
British War Correspondents Club)

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1888 N. Ogden Drive, Los Angeles 46, California

Col-Tech Honors
Anthony Eden

On Tuesday night in the California Institute of Technology... (text continues with details of the event and Anthony Eden's speech)

LONG-AGO--FAR-AWAY
Eden was a captain in the King's Rifle Corps in World War I before he was 20. I recalled a British officer of that name present at a function in London in the late 1930s... (text continues with a reflection on Eden's career)

When I visited Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in his home in Hollywood... (text continues with a story about Fairbanks)

Thursday, Aug. 16, 1951

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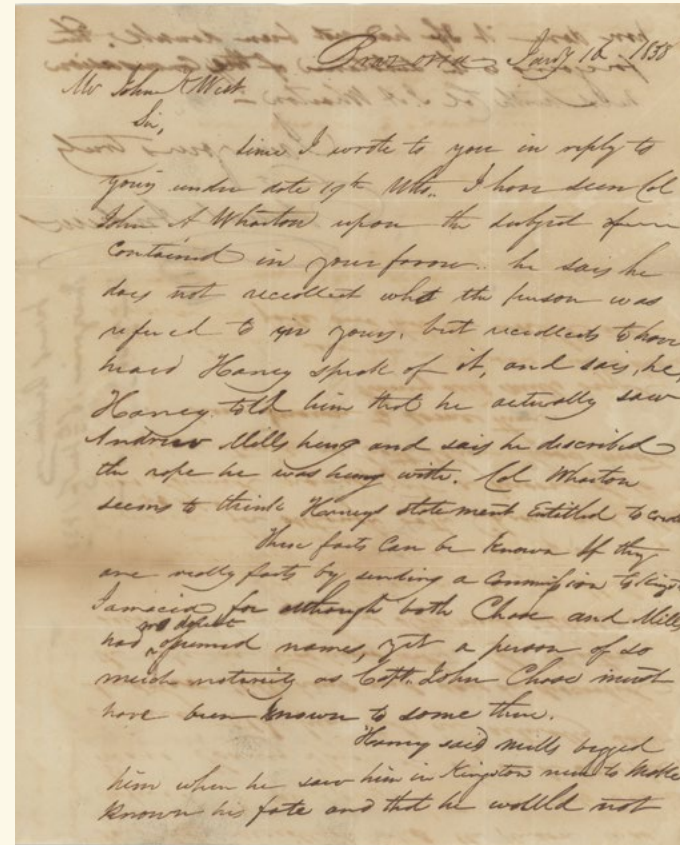
Thursday, Aug. 16, 1951

[CRIME - REPUBLIC OF TEXAS - NEW ORLEANS]
ANDREWS, EDMUND

Letter to John K. West,
Member of the Notorious
New Orleans Attorney,
Discussing a Conversation
with John Austin Wharton
Concerning a Crime in
Texas, a Hanging, and
Fugitives in Jamaica, 1838.

Stampless letter, folded, with red two-line handstamp
of Steam Packet Columbia on January 16, 1838 from
Brazoria Tex. to New Orleans. Fine condition.

An intriguing letter written by Edmund Andrews, a judge in Brazoria, Texas, who had arrived in Stephen Austin's colony eight years before he penned this, in 1830. The letter is written to John K. West, the New Orleans attorney who was an original member of the notorious "New Orleans Associates." Andrews discusses a conversation he had on behalf of West with John Austin Wharton, who would die later in 1838, relating that Andrews had a conversation with Wharton on West's behalf. The conversation with Wharton revolved around a man with the last name Chase and Andrew Mills, who had both left Texas, presumably, and traveled to Kingston, Jamaica, where Mills was hanged for an undisclosed crime. Andrews writes that Wharton related that that Mills told him he "would not have done it if he had not been drunk," presumably talking about the crime for



which he was hanged. Overall a very intriguing letter relating to crime, exile and misdeeds in the Republic of Texas, which should be of interest to scholars of the Republic.

\$1,250

Full text follows:

Brazoria, Jan'y 16, 1838

Mr. John K. West
Sir,

Since I wrote to you in reply to yours under date 19th
ulto., I have seen Col. John A. Wharton upon the subject

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26 CONTINUED

Republic of Texas Letter
Concerning Crime, 1838.

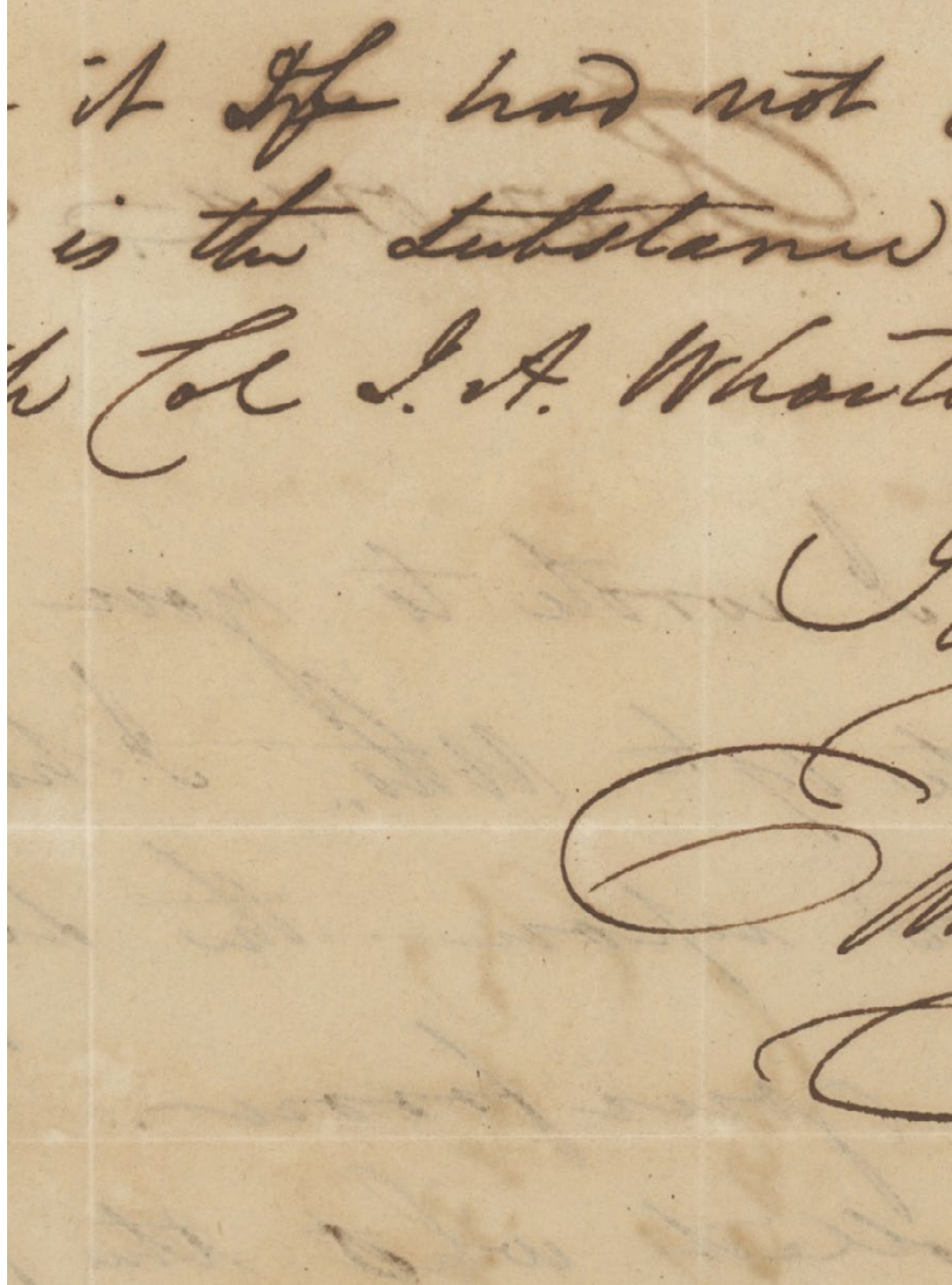
contained in your favor. He says he does not recollect who the person was referred to in yours, but recollects to have heard Haney speak of it, and says, he, Haney told him that he actually saw Andrew Mills hung and says he described the rope he was hung with. Col. Wharton seems to think Haney's statement entitled to credit.

These facts can be known, if they are really facts, by sending a commission to Kingston, Jamaica, for although both Chase and Mills had no doubt assumed names, yet a person of so much notoriety as Capt. John Chase must have been known to some there.

Haney said Mills begged him when he saw him in Kingston never to make known his fate and that he would not have done it if [he] had not been drunk. The foregoing is the substance of the conversation held with Col. J. A. Wharton.

I am yours truly,
Edmund Andrews

\$1,250

A close-up photograph of a handwritten manuscript on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in a cursive script with dark ink. The visible words are "it I had not", "is the substance", and "Col. J. A. Wharton". The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 19th century. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

[DISASTERS - STEAMBOATS - NINETEENTH CENTURY]
BARRON, CHARLES

Four Page Stampless Letter
Describing a Harbor Fire in
New Orleans which Consumed
Several Vessels in the New
Orleans Harbor, 1849.

Four page folded stampless letter with two pages of text measuring 10 ½ x 8 ¼ inches addressed to the author's father John Barron Esquire in Topsham, Maine, with New Orleans postmark and 10 cent rate and manuscript cancel, small tear at seal else about fine.

A letter detailing the fire aboard the Steamer Marshal Ney that destroyed several boats in the New Orleans Harbor on October 19, 1849. The letter was written by the 2nd Mate of the Marshal Ney, Charles Barron, and it describes his losses in the fire which include money and all of his supplies. The other ships that were lost included the Illinois, the Falcon, the North America and the Diana. He laments his unemployment and writes his father from New Orleans asking for money, stating,

"I have been unfortunate and lost my clothes and everything else but what I had on. It was by fire. I was the 2nd Mate & made one trip to St. Louis from New Orleans making 15 days at \$50 pr month. I have found any birth as yet but intend to go on a tow boat some time next month. There is no situations on any thing here at present but next month I can contain a situation.... If I have got the value of \$100 dollars at home, I wish you would send it to me....I have seen Capt. Nursean & Lady but he is quite distant. I would not put myself in his way."

Steam engine fires were fairly common in the period, necessitating the transformation of the fire service from the bucket brigades of the 18th century. An interesting letter overall.

\$375

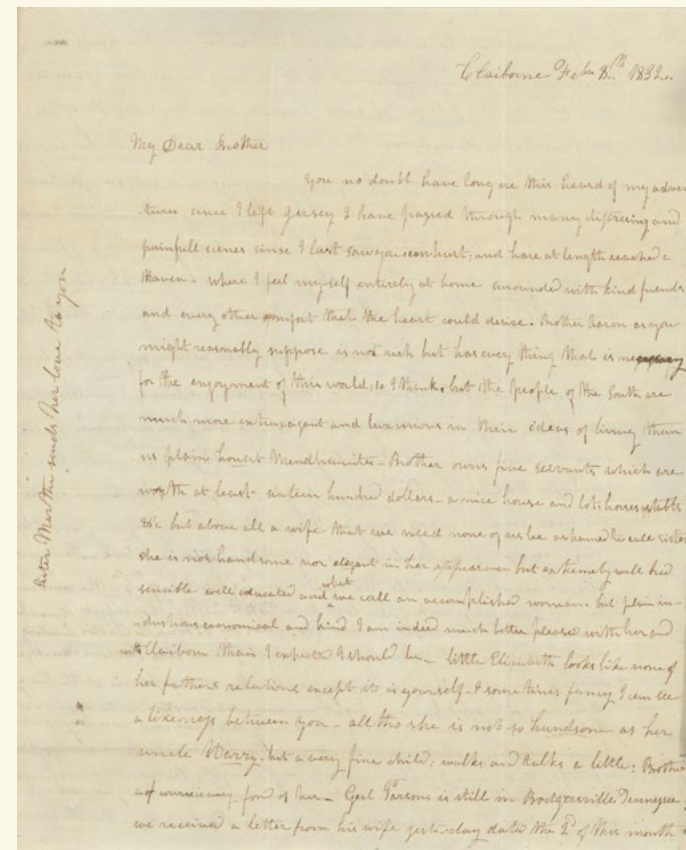
New Orleans Oct 31st 49/
Dear Father,
I take this opportunity to
write you a few lines saying at the same time
that I am enjoying good health. I have written
several letters but have not rec'd any answers as
yet. I cannot account for not receiving any news
from you or some of the family. I have not been
sick at all no more than a bad cold.
I have got some news to say to you knowing you
will not be pleased to hear them. They are bad on
my part. I have been unfortunate and lost all
my clothes & every thing else but what I had on.
It was by fire. I was on board of the Steamer
Marshal Ney a St Louis Boat. I was 2^d Mate &
made one trip to St Louis from New Orleans, making
15 Days at \$50 pr Month. I have not found any
birth as yet but intend to go on a Tow Boat
some time next month. There is no situations on
any thing here at present but next month I can
obtain a situation I would not tell father or
Mother of it. There was 5 large boats burned
7. or 8 Days ago. Marshal Ney, Illinois, Falcon
North America & Diana. It was about
10 o'clock in the evening the Pilot, Engineers,
Mate & myself were ashore. All of us lost every
thing I lost \$200 Dollars in money in my trunk.
The Mate lost \$400 in money. Pilot Captain
lost considerable.

[EMIGRATION - ALABAMA - CREEK REMOVAL] COOPER FAMILY

Collection of Letters Documenting the Emigration of Several Members of the Cooper Family to Claiborne and Mobile, Alabama, with Detailed Accounts of Southern Culture and Firsthand Observations of

Vera Cruz, October 2, 1847. Folded letter to Wheeling, Virginia with clearly struck two-line datestamp with "Paid 10" manuscript rate and blue "Steam" handstamp of New Orleans on 1847, with an unusual "Steam" marking applied in New Orleans. Fine condition.

An interesting and tragic collection of correspondence documenting the relocation and subsequent lives of siblings in the Cooper family, originally from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who emigrated from New Jersey to settle in Alabama in the early statehood period, witnessing both the growth of the state and the conclusions of the Creek War while living in Claiborne and Mobile. The correspondence mostly centers around Henry Miller Cooper, who moved from Elizabethtown in 1831 and settled in Mobile, where he would die in 1837 - the final letter, a foreboding letter warning of the dangers of disease in Mobile - written just eight days before his death on October 26, 1837, and possibly never read by him. The Cooper siblings were the children of Henry and



Rachel Thompson Cooper of Windham, New Jersey, who had eleven children.

It would appear that the first Cooper sibling to settle in Alabama was Aaron Burr Cooper (1800-1887), who writes his brother Henry in 1831 on the prospect of employment in Mobile. His instruction to his brother Henry about Mobile and the economic prospects therein provide an interesting account of the discrepancy between the perception of the economic opportunities as seen by outsiders and A.B. Cooper's own experience in the state. He writes, "If you are to risk a certain steady employment and a prospect of future advancement by credit or otherwise in your profession or employment by leaving your present situation, let no mere matter of pleasure, feeling, or speculation influence you. You will also bear

CONTINUED

28 CONTINUED

Cooper Family Correspondence,
Alabama, 1831–1837.

in mind (for I fear you have a pretty exalted opinion of the wealth and pleasures of the South) that for every one who has succeeded in making a fortune or at least a competency in Mobile, ten, perhaps twenty have failed in their undertaking or fallen victims to our climate and I do assure you moreover that when it comes to estimate all the inconveniences and evils, real and imaginary, produced by climate, population &c. &c., which those who really live in this state experience, we have but a small balance of comfort. I can live better in every respect upon \$500 a year in a portion of N. York or N.J. town or country, than I can here upon \$1500. It may seem impossible, but my experience has convinced me of the truth. I have digressed somewhat. My intention was to bring these things to your view – to recommend the steady certain (it may be slow) gait to fortune, rather than a speculative and uncertain course.”

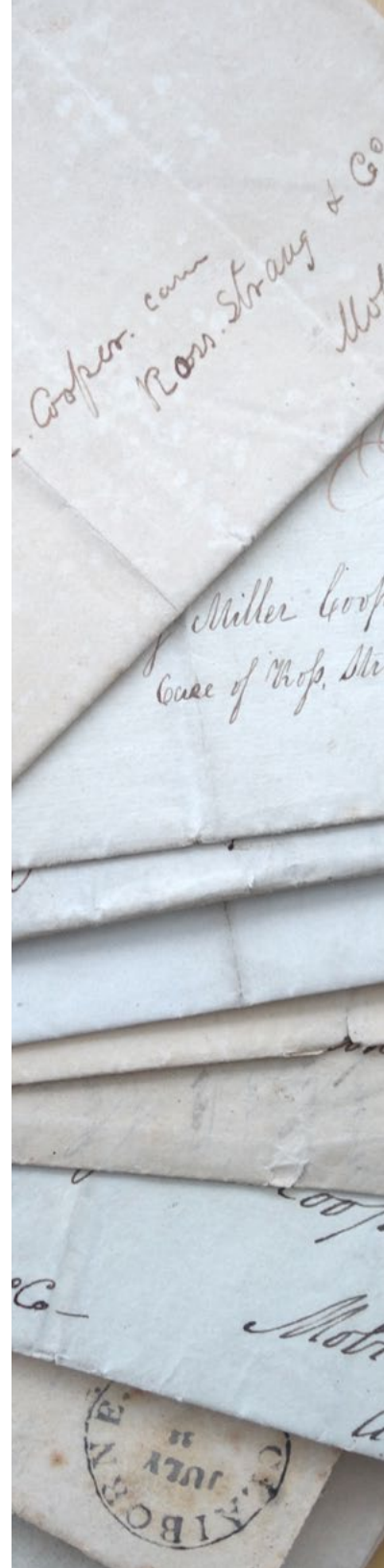
The next letter, from Lydia again to Henry, is quite detailed, relating her experience traveling to Alabama and observing Aaron’s life, including his enslaved domestic workers. She writes, “Brother Aaron as you might reasonably suppose is not rich, but has everything that is necessary for the enjoyment of this world; so I think, but the people of the South are much more extravagant and luxurious in their ideas of living than us plain honest Mendhamites. Brother owns five servants which are worth at least sixteen hundred dollars, a nice house and lot, horses, stable &c., but above all a wife that we need none of us be ashamed to call sister. She is not handsome nor elegant in her appearance, but extremely well bred, sensible, well educated and what we call an accomplished woman, but plain, industrious, economical and kind. I am indeed much better pleased with her and with Claiborne than I expected I should be.” After giving a detailed account of her travels, she continues,

“I have been treated with much politeness and kindness since my arrival at this place. There is a difference in the manners, customs and characters of the people of the South from those of the North. The Southerners are many of them possessed of wealth – money which commands all things – but the Northerners have many advantages which they do not possess here. The fact is there are no schools. They do not support a minister and consequently the poorer class are ignorant and scarcely civilized – the wealthy, tyrannical slave holders and many of them, tho men of higher respectability here, have characters that would be utterly despised at the North – but I am far from saying that there are not great and good men in Alabama, for my experience teaches me better, but I am confident they are not so frequent as with us – but they are very hospitable to strangers, more so than I am accustomed to seeing, but I believe I have hardly been prudent in making these observations even to you.”

A series of letters from 1832 to 1836 follows, from various members of the Cooper family, giving a detailed and interesting account of the family’s gradual movement southward, the general health and relationships of various family members, and the overall shape of life in Alabama. Aaron Burr Cooper provides the most stability in Alabama during this period, while Henry Miller relocates from New Jersey to Mobile, and subsequently falls out of touch with various family members. Mary writes Henry, “We are to have a grand party in town on Tuesday next at Dr. Johnson’s given to Mr. Griffith and bride. Moll attends all the parties and a great Belle. I sometimes think she intends changing her name before she returns to Jersey. I am quite delighted to see the young folks making love to each other and wish you would come and join them.”

The final two letters concern Henry directly, with the

CONTINUED



28 CONTINUED

Cooper Family Correspondence,
Alabama, 1831-1837.

first of the two, written to his mother, containing a tragic description of the Creek Removal. He writes, "The Creek war I believe is at an end. Last week three Steamboats passed this place on their way to Mobile & New Orleans with twenty six hundred Indians, & I understand more are still at Montgomery waiting for Boats to transport them to the far west. I am told it was a melancholy sight to see the poor rascals on board the boats & barges; the principle Chiefs & most of the men chained in squads of 8 or 10. Old men & women, children and all forced from their homes & hunting grounds (now no longer theirs - they have sold them perhaps for a bottle of whiskey or a jack knife) to seek a new home nearer the setting sun... One Company of the Mobile Volunteers have returned with the Indians, the balance of the troops are still in the Nation at Fort Barbour, waiting orders from Scott to be dismissed. When that will be is quite uncertain - big bodies, you know; move slow."

Henry also describes his declining health, which was perhaps a factor in his death the following year, though it is also quite possible he died from Yellow Fever. He writes, "I left Mobile a week ago for the purpose of making my C. kin a short visit, but more particularly to recruit, & for the benefit of my health, which has not been so good the past spring & summer as I could wish, owing I presume to a too close application to business. I have had too much writing to do, I believe, & have suffered from severe pains in the chest & shoulders, with loss of appetite &c. I am happy to inform you, however, that I now feel almost myself again, & hope to return in a few days to the City again, as well as ever."

The final letter is addressed to Henry, written eight days before his death, from his sister Martha, who is in a state

of great agitation due to concerns about his well-being. Mobile had a severe outbreak of Yellow Fever in the fall of 1837 that very likely claimed Henry's life, making it likely he died just after receiving this letter. Martha writes, "We have been looking several days for you, but still disappointed and now very much fear you have remained too long in the City. Mr. Cooper requested Mary to write you on Sunday last to give up everything and come up and remain with us until frost. She did so and we were sure you would be advised by your friends and leave immediately. You well know our anxiety about you and the very alarming accounts we daily receive from Mobile has greatly increased it."

Overall the group provides a valuable and detailed primary source account of early statehood-era Alabama. Please see our website for a full transcription.

\$3,250

My Dear Brother
...times since I left your
painful scenes since I left
Haven - where I feel much
and every other comfort
might reasonably suppose
for the enjoyment of this
much more extravagant
us plain honest Mend
worth at least - sixteen
He but above all a wife
she is not handsome no
sensible well educated and
-husband economical and
with Claiborne than I expect
her father's relations ex
a likeness between you
uncle Henry - but a re
and of course my fond of her
we received a letter from

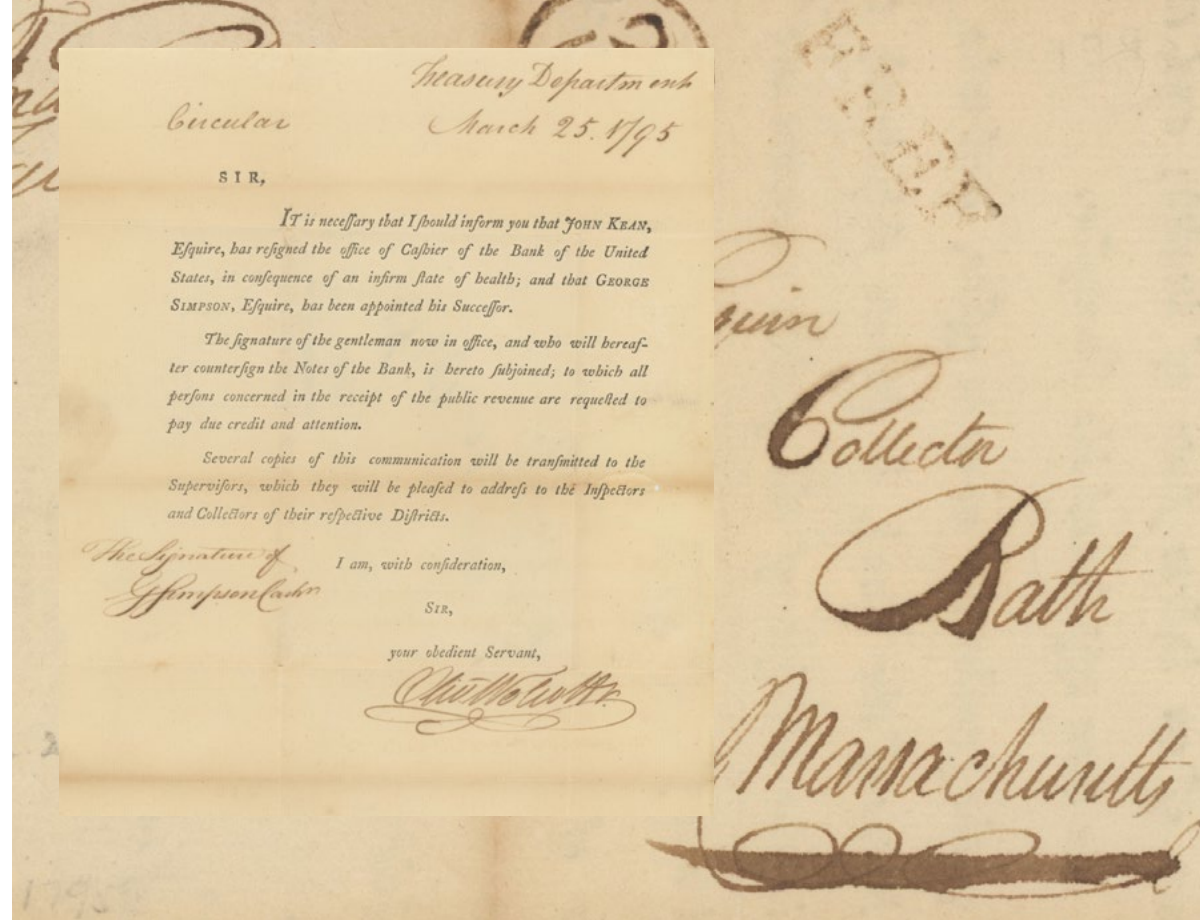
[FINANCE - EARLY REPUBLIC] SIMPSON, GEORGE;
WOLCOTT, OLIVER; UNITED STATES TREASURY

Circular / Treasury
Department, March 25, 1795.
Sir, It is necessary that I inform
you that John Kean, Esquire,
has resigned the office of
Cashier of the Bank of the
United States, in consequence
of an Infirm state of health,
and that George Simpson,
Esquire, as been appointed his
Successor. [Signed by Wolcott
and Simpson]

Circular, 1795. Folded circular, franked by
Wolcott and addressed to William Webb, Esquire
of Bath, Massachusetts [now Maine]. With the
signature of George Simpson. Fine condition.

An uncommon treasury circular announcing the
appointment of George Simpson as cashier, following the
retirement of John Kean due to illness. Simpson would
serve as cashier from his appointment in March of 1795
until the Bank's decommission in 1811.

Simpson would take up residence across the street from
the bank on Chestnut Street, and was hired by Stephen
Girard as cashier of the Girard Bank, which operated out of
the same building, in 1811. He would serve in this position
until his death in November of 1822, after which Girard
promoted Simpson's first teller, Joseph Roberts, to be
Cashier. We find no other examples of Simpson's signature
in the trade, though several letters to him have surfaced
over the years. Despite his low profile from a policy
standpoint he was a key figure in the Bank of the United
States. We find no record of this circular institutionally,
though it is listed in Bristol and Shipton and Mooney.



Wettereau, James O. "The Oldest Bank Building in the United States." *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 43, no. 1(1953): 70-79. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1005663>.

Wettereau, James O. "New Light on the First Bank of the United States." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 61, no. 3(1937): 263-85. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20087054>.

Bristol B9395. Shipton & Mooney 47660.

[GREAT DEPRESSION - AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL - OKLAHOMA]
AUTHOR UNKNOWN

Highway Map of Oklahoma. "The Right Way." Complete Road Information.

Topeka, Kansas, c. 1930. Folded map measuring 28 x 17 inches. Some small tears at folds, very good.

A scarce depression-era map of Oklahoma, with graphic advertisements to the verso showing the range of automobile-centric establishments in the state at the time. The map shows all the automobile routes of the time, with text along the borders listing the towns and the telephone numbers of various services and lodging options. The instructions on the top read "Put Out Your Fires / Leave a Clean Camp / Keep the Streams Pure / Don't Be a Road Hog." According to the single copy in OCLC, at the Denver Public Library, the map was printed in 1930, though we see no date on the map itself. The depression hit Oklahoma following the drought in 1930, which also coincided with the opening of the East Texas oil field. This map is a relic of the period just before the state's economic downturn, with the early automobile infrastructure still intact and vibrant.

\$450



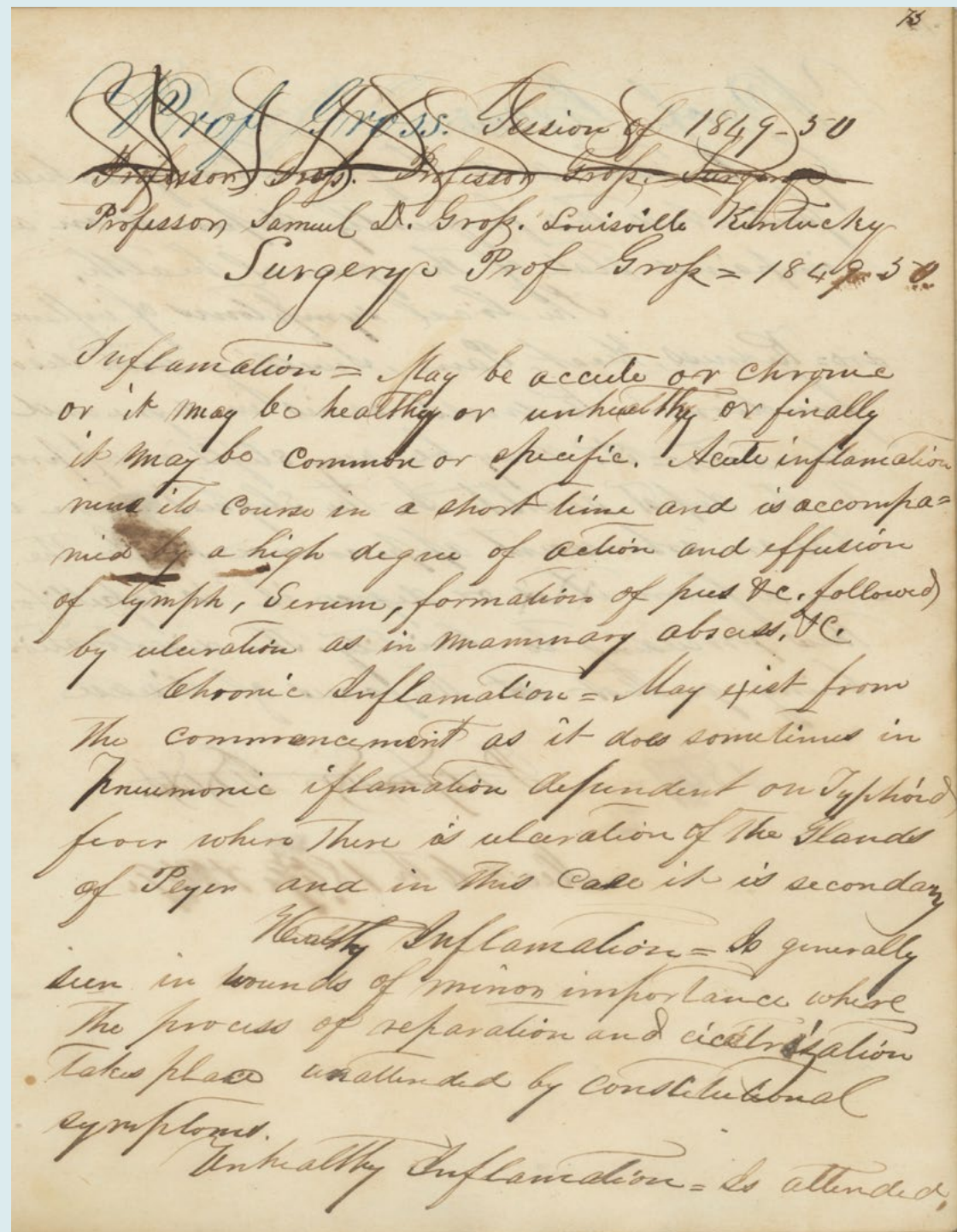
[HISTORY OF AMERICAN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE —
KENTUCKY] MOONEY, JOSEPH BROWN

A Medical Student's 19th-century Notebook, with a Polemical Thesis on Anti-Tobaccoism.

Louisville, Kentucky, (November 23, 1847 - January, 1850, or later). 4to (8" x 6.5). Original or contemporary boards in half-calf; back board absent, front board detached and scuffed. 148 hand-numbered pages, of which 102 pages manuscript text and 46 blank pages passim, with student notes in brown and blue ink; ffp loose, text block shaken, scattered dampstaining, but generally evenly and attractively toned. Fair to Good condition overall with fine contents.

This volume comprises the detailed lecture notes of Joseph Brown Mooney, a medical student at the Louisville Medical Institute (later the Department of Medicine at the University of Louisville). A 1853 Catalogue of the Graduates of the Louisville Medical Institute lists Mooney as a resident of Alabama, and a member of the graduating class of 1850. With entries in his journal ranging from late 1847 to early 1850, this repository thus represents the bulk of his school learning. The contents are arranged topically, rather than chronologically, and they exemplify a typical course of medical study in the period.

Nevertheless, Mooney does not merely record the crux of



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Medical School Student's Notebook, Louisville, 1847-1850.

his professors' lectures, per se; instead, when possible, he reproduces their words and sentiments with verbatim transcription. For example, in a passage titled "Excerpta: Prof. Yandell," he recites the following assertion made by that latter instructor: "There is more phosphorus in the brain of a lunatic than there is in the brain of a sane man, yet there is less in the brain of an idiot than there is in the brain of a sane man" [p. 94]. Such faithful recordings evidence Mooney's awareness that all of his professors were luminaries in their respective fields. Some were founding faculty of the lately prestigious Institute, and others distinguished visiting scholars from the Eastern medical colleges.

Mooney's journal indicates that studied Materia Medica and Pathology under Charles Caldwell (1772 - 1853) and Chemistry under the aforementioned David Wendell Yandell (1805 - 1878). Both men were founders of the Louisville Medical Institute, having earlier defected from the Transylvania University Medical Department in 1837, and each of them also pursued noteworthy careers alongside their respective fields of medical specialization. Caldwell, for his part, wrote several highly influential, albeit pseudo-scientific, treatises on Polygenism. (He would subsequently become rather notorious for these works). Yandell was principal editor and founder of the Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery with his colleague Daniel Drake, M.D., and he would later become known as much for his Presbyterian ministry as his role as a Confederate physician.

The notebook indicates that Mooney studied Pathology under Daniel Drake (1785 - 1852). Drake, a well-respected

CONTINUED

98

The local action or effects of Tobacco are among causes of disease one of the most prolific. Exerting its effects upon parts important to the life of ^{the} individual such as the larynx, Pharynx trachea &c. By its irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and openings of the ducts from those glands constituting the salivary apparatus there is a kind of local ptyalism (if I may express myself so) kept up - the glands become enlarged or hypertrophied particularly the submaxillary, sublingual and parotid. Now from the known sympathy existing between the parotid in a state of disease as in Stumps (Parotitis) we might reasonably suppose the testicles would be affected through this medium but as I have no good evidence of this I merely suggest the probability of it.

Its effects on the larynx are perhaps very serious as a portion of it - not unfrequently enters it - and more frequently passes over it - into the pharynx. ~~Coming in~~ Again it doubtless comes in contact in the form of gas for the air passing over the parts saturated as it were or if these and containing tobacco the odoriferous particles

31 CONTINUED

Medical School Student's Notebook, Louisville, 1847-1850.

man of medicine, was also a famous antiquarian who had written treatises on geology, botany, and meteorology. Additionally, Mooney had extensive coursework in Surgery under Samuel David Gross (1805 - 1884), a pioneering experimental surgeon; Obstetrics under Henry Miller (1800 - 1874), an author of two important medical textbooks; Materia Medica under Charles Wilkins Short (1794 - 1863), an esteemed botanist; Chemistry under Benjamin Silliman (1816 - 1885), a geologist and chemist whose works on fractional distillation, now called "fracking," proved groundbreaking; and Histology under J. Lawrence Smith (1818 - 1883), an influential analytical chemist.

The 1853 Catalogue cited above names Mooney's final thesis, "Habitual Use of Tobacco," and the journal on offer here contains what appears to be a final draft of this paper. His disdain for tobacco use is manifest, referring to the addictive properties of this "pernicious" plant, but he argues that the crux of this contempt is a medical, rather than moral, one. And he maintains that his work is pioneering: "we certainly must be astonished at the want of observations [about the dangers of tobacco] made by physiologists and pathologists down to the present time," he remarks.

But there are also scattered moments of levity in Mooney's notebook. On the front free endpaper, for example, one sees a drawing of an eagle with a [pennant] reading "News! News! News!" On the final page, there is a ghastly pencil drawing of a detached eyeball, as well as three amusing caricature portraits which depict, one

71
Prof. Short - *Cornus Florida* - P. Virginiana.
An extract is also used but the infusion is preferable to the other forms.
Cornus Florida. The bark of the Root is the best.
Its effects are similar to the *Cinchona* in Intermittents.
If used in a fresh state it produces nausea and sometimes purges. 35 grains of the powdered bark are equal to 30 grains of the Peruvian Bark. Nitrate of Cornine is nearly as efficacious as S. Quinine.
Cornus Circinnata Or. Mountain Willow = Is similar to the last.
Prunus Virginiana - Wild Cherry = The bark of all parts is very useful as a tonic and may be used when Quinine can not as it is not so exciting. Its effects are somewhat narcotic. A cold infusion is beneficial in the advanced stage of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*. It is a very soothing wash in painful & foul ulcers. It may be used with good effects in Tetanus. Dose of powdered bark 30 grs. An infusion made of 1 ounce of Bark in a pint of water. Dose a wine glassful.
Liriodendron Tulipifera - Yellow Poplar. Is a stimulant tonic similar to *Cascarella*. It is used in Intermittents. Paralytic Rheumatism. It possesses diaphoretic properties. It may be used in decoction or powder.

Gross.

31 CONTINUED

Medical School Student's
Notebook, Louisville, 1847-
1850.

may presume, certain faculty members at the Institute. One of them shows a gentleman sitting smugly astride a horse; in another, a hopeless man, dressed in period top hat and waistcoat, is trapped in a cage and plaintively cries, "No! No! No!"

Overall an interesting document that sheds light on the lecturers' work and more broadly on the student experience at American universities during the time period.

\$2,750

Friday 12th = Inflammation arises by or from two causes called the predisposing and exciting. The predisposing causes may be said to be for example hereditary diseases. The other may be said to be for example the exciting the circulation causes an afflux of blood to the surface - the ~~ex~~cretions by the cutaneous vessels being in a high degree of activity. Predisposing for if the perspiration is suddenly checked or stopped entirely diseased action commences. Predisposing causes of a hereditary nature may not appear in the first succeeding generation, but may develop in subsequent generations.

Exciting causes are of different kinds and may be mechanical or chemical. As an example of mechanical if a leg or arm is the application of a roller too tight it will cause inflammation. Inflammation may be produced by sympathy as in cholera infantum in which the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is inflamed it is communicated to the arachnoid membrane of the brain by sympathy.

It is also communicated by contiguity and continuity of texture. It is also communicated by the nerves and lymphatics. The first effects of inflammation is to dilate the blood vessels so that the red globules find their way into the vessels in which there is only white blood in the state of health. Nature makes an effort to rid the system of the cause of irritation which effort is

[HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS - CHILDREN'S HISTORY] BREWER, JOSEPH

18th-century American Schoolboy's Computation Notebook, Kept by Joseph Brewer of Maryland, Using Aspects of Trade and Diplomacy as the Basis for Mathematic Exercises.

Maryland: 1787. One Volume. "Arithmetic Book." Brewer, Joseph (Newton). [Maryland]: June 17, 1786 - (April 21, 1789, or after). Folio, half calf bdg, contemporary or old boards; scuffed and chipped and bumped, later rebacking. 80 folio sheets (of which 15 blank) with seated Britannia watermarks. 135 pages mss text in brown ink, original manuscript pagination recto-verso, sgd and dated on front pastedown; internally toned, some closed tears. Near Fine.

This manuscript journal comprises an 18th-century American student's mathematics course from 1786 - 1789. The author, Joseph Brewer, signs and dates the journal on the front pastedown, but he never mentions his hometown or his parentage. It is only in the last exercises of 1789 that he reveals himself more fully as "Joseph Newton Brewer," and further, firmer internal evidence regarding this identity is wanting. However, inasmuch as he was ostensibly a student in his mid-teens at the time of composition, and makes frequent reference to Maryland in numerous exercises in his book,

78

American States Exchange
With England. —

Maryland L^a: with England, on the 100 L. Ster. the Par of
whose L^a: is 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Currency. so doth Pennsylvania —

Virginia L^a: with Great Britain, on the 100 L. Ster. also both,
the Par of whose L^a: is 163 $\frac{1}{3}$ Currency. so doth some other States

Ex^t —

Admet. I have Possession of a bill of L^a: payable in
London. to the Amount of 75. 17. 6. Ster. I. with I negotiate
or sell here at the rate of 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ L. p^r Centum, what Current
Money do I receive for the same. and what gain above
Par of L^a: viz. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ Cy. p^r 100 L. Ster. I.

<i>100 -</i>	<i>170. 10 -</i>	<i>75. 17. 6</i>
<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>2000</i>	<i>3410</i>	<i>1517</i>
<i>24000</i>		<i>12</i>

CONTINUED

32 CONTINUED

18th Century Computation Notebook.

it is likely that he was Joseph Nathaniel Newton Brewer (January 10, 1771 - January 8, 1841) of Edgewater, Anne Arundel, MD. Marriage and birth certificates found among online genealogical corpora do corroborate this.

Joseph Brewer's "Arithmetic Book" is noteworthy among other extant 18th-century curricular manuscripts, because it showcases a variety of word problems, all of which relate explicitly to period themes. There are expected school subjects such as fractions and decimals, and practice tables, but most of Brewer's assignments are more practical in scope. They treat topics of an especially economic, even mercantile, nature, including problems of currency conversion; partnership, exchange, and barter; loss and gain; legacies and wills; land and surveying.

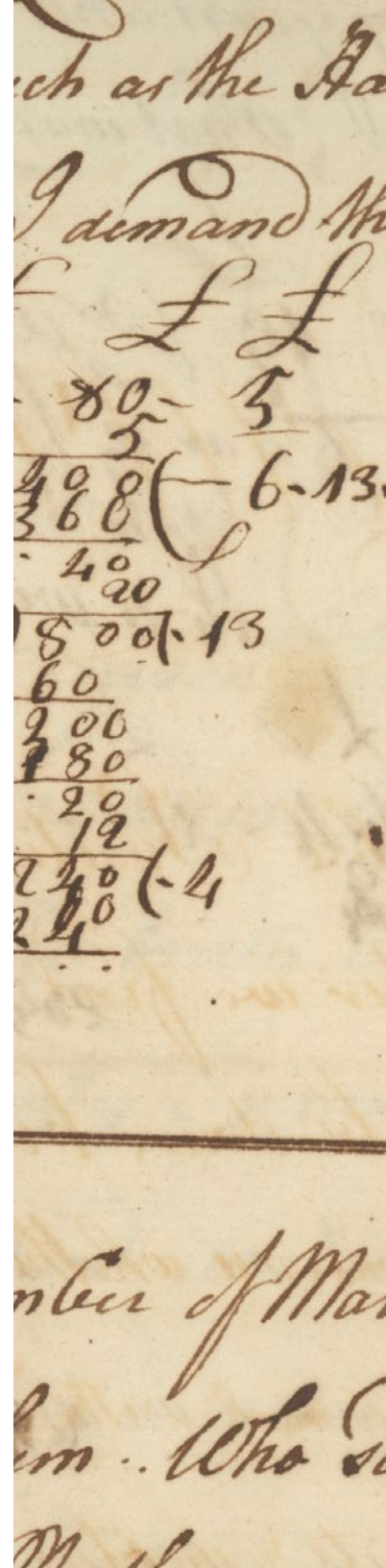
The commodities Brewer emphasizes his math exercises are also of interest, as they emphasize in most instances prestige goods and other expensive imports e.g. beer, rum, chocolate, gold dust, coffee, and tobacco. He writes, in one example, "Three merchants A. B. & C. freight a ship with 248 tons of wine," before extreme weather causes them to throw much of it overboard, necessitating calculations. In another, three men spend a guinea at a tavern, each consuming varied amounts. The persons described in the word problems are also worthy of further study, as in one case where various farm personnel are featured: "one man, three women, and one boy made a crop of 1700 pounds of tobacco...." (p14). Brewer's journal also contains several practice exercises

in letter-writing, as to foreign traders (p93). The author of the "Arithmetic Book" seems to have enjoyed this work, and there are many whimsical flourishes in his handwriting (and a few occasional doodles). Most surprising however, is Brewer's decision to conclude his journal with a composite psalmic coda:

"Oh God, who didst command the light to shine out of darkness / speak but the word and light shall dart into my soul at once / when thou my lips, and my mouth shall show forth my / praise shall burst out into a chearful [sic] song"

Overall an interesting relic of the years following the Revolution, which should be of interest to scholars of early American education due to its detail and thematic content.

\$1,375



[IRISH IMMIGRATION - MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR - GREAT FAMINE] BURKE, JOHN

Letter from a Destitute Irish Soldier in the Mexican-American War, Written at the North Dublin Union Seeking Return Passage to the United States, 1848.

Dublin: 1848. Stampless letter, folded, with New York seven cent rate, sent to the Adjutant General in Washington, D.C. Small tear with loss from seal, tiny tears at folds, near fine.

A letter written by John Burke, who had served over two years out of his five in the Commiserial Department of the 6th Regiment before leaving his corps at New Orleans and returning to Dublin for an undisclosed reason. He writes from the North Dublin Union, one of the busiest workhouses in Ireland during the Great Famine. Burke writes to the Adjutant General in Washington asking for return passage to the United States, relating that a U.S. frigate saved his life during the crossing. Burke had purchased his discharge from the British Army with the intention of serving in the United States Army. An interesting document tracing Burke's service through two armies and back to Ireland during the period of the Great Famine. Full transcription below:

North Dublin Union
28th April, 1848



Sir,

I belong to the 6th Regt. of United States Infantry and am destitute in this country, having left that corps at New Orleans on its way from Florida to Jefferson Barracks and sailed to this city. In the passage my life was saved by an American U.S. Frigate. I have served two years and seven months out of five the most of that in the Commiserial Department, trusting to your goodness that you will cause me to be sent to my Regiment with the least possible delay by giving direction to the U.S. Consul here tto that purpose or otherwise as you may deem fit. I had purchased my discharge from the British Army (in which I served as Sergeant Major for upwards of six years with the full intention of remaining in that of the United States while I would be able to serve.

I have the honor to be - sir - your most obedient and very humble servant,
John Burke / F. Co. / 6th Regt. U.S.A.

[IRISH-AMERICAN IMPRINTS - ROBERT EMMET] EMMET, ROBERT; BARRALET, JOHN JAMES [ARTIST] SEYMOUR, SAMUEL [ENGRAVER]; SIMMS, JOHN [PRINTER]

The Speech of Robert Emmet, Esq. As Delivered at the Sessions House, Dublin, Before Lord Norbury, One of the Chief Judges.

Philadelphia: c. 1814. Composite broadside measuring 20 ½ x 17 inches, consisting of an engraving credited to Barralet and Seymour measuring 17 x 13 inches at upper portion and the text of Emmet's speech, measuring 17 ½ x 7 ½ inches on lower portion. Verso with various reinforcements including with two manuscript receipts dated 1814, which would date the print to around that time, when all three men were in Philadelphia. "No 111" written in margin in ink. Various creases, small tears and some soiling to engraving, good overall and quite presentable. Good.

A fabulous mock-up for a broadside created by the artist John James Barralet, the engraver Samuel Seymour, and the printer John Binns in Philadelphia, this being a preliminary version of OCLC 191261216, which would be entitled A correct copy of the speech of Robert Emmet, Esq. delivered at the Sessions House, Dublin, on the 19th September, 1803, before Lord Norbury, one of the chief



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The Speech of Robert Emmet, Esq.

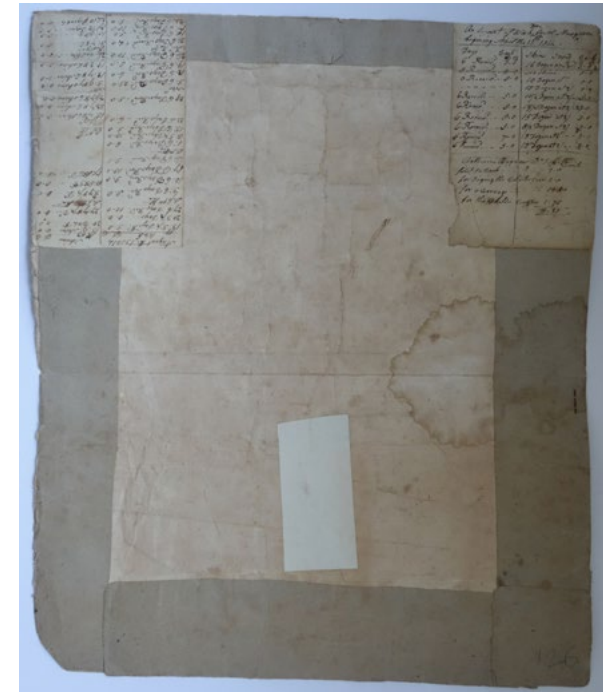
judges of the Court of King's Bench, and others, before whom he had been convicted of high treason. The design was used for a broadside printed by Menzel and Co. and copyrighted in 1852, as well as a version by the Irish-American publisher William Smith of Philadelphia several decades after the original. OCLC locates two copies but may have the date incorrectly listed as 1803, which despite being the date of Emmet's death was actually four years before Binns moved to Philadelphia, and several years before the receipts on the verso.

Overall the broadside represents an early and significant expression of Irish-American anti-English sentiment. "[Binns] was exposed to the advanced ideas of the Irish patriots and Volunteers, making him a republican. Between 1792 and 1794 he played a small role in the Dublin Society of United Irishmen, which was seeking parliamentary reform and Catholic emancipation. In 1794 he moved to London, where he worked first in the plumbing trade, then lived off the fees from hiring out debating rooms that he rented in the Strand. He joined the radical London Corresponding Society and was soon prominent on its executive committee. In 1796 Binns traveled the provinces as an LCS delegate hoping to revive the movement for political reform. In Birmingham he was arrested for uttering seditious words in a public house. After long delays he was acquitted in 1797, probably because a sympathetic court official rigged the jury. Soon thereafter, Binns left the LCS, but almost certainly joined the underground revolutionary United

Irishmen in London (his comments on this part of his life in his autobiography are disingenuous). He was arrested twice more, the most important occasion, in February 1798, leading to a charge of high treason. Again he was acquitted, although one of his associates, the Catholic priest James O'Coigley, was hanged. In March 1799 he was jailed under the Suspension of Habeas Corpus Act and released after nearly two years." -ANB Barralet and Seymour's involvement were also significant. Barralet had emigrated from Ireland several decades earlier. Seymour would later gain fame for his illustrations of westward Euro-American travels among indigenous Americans, and being a native-born Englishman his involvement in this project is notable.

Overall a very scarce early Irish-American broadside, this being the third known copy and the only which exists in draft form.

\$7,500



[IRISH-AMERICANA - NEW YORK RACE RIOTS]
[O'BRIEN, COLONEL HENRY] OPDYKE, GEORGE, ET AL.

Document Noting the Capture of Patrick Keegan and Patrick O'Brien for the Murder of Colonel Henry F. O'Brien who Was Murdered in the New York Race Riots, and the Payment of a Reward for the Capture, Signed by New York City Mayor George Opdyke and Others.

New York: 1863. Document measuring 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches, folded. Signed by George Opdyke and others. Very Good with some splitting at folds else fine.

In July 1863, the Civil War draft in New York City led to protests, escalating into widespread riots by July 14th. The Irish-born Colonel Henry O'Brien, who had been put in charge of recruiting for the New York 11th Infantry, would die gruesomely in the riots, highlighting the class elements of the unrest which existed alongside the racial elements. Born in Ireland in the 1820s, O'Brien had served

Mayors Office
New York Sept 8th 1863.

On the within Certificate Albert Bogert and
Valentine Gass are notified to the record
of one hundred dollars provided for in
my proclamation of the 2^d of July last.
To be paid on the commitment for trial of
each person arrested for murder or arson
during the riots which commenced on
the 13th day of July 1863.

George Opdyke Mayor

New York Sept 17th 1863. Received of Mr. F.
Bushman Comptroller of the City \$100.00
for One Hundred Dollars in full
for notice of aforesaid.

Albert Bogert
Valentine Gass

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New York Race Riots Reward Document

with Company H of the 155th New York State Infantry before resigning in February 1863. He returned to New York, promoted to Colonel in June, tasked with recruiting for the 11th New York State Volunteers. The aggressive mandate coincided with high casualty rates for Irish New Yorkers in the Union Army. The Battle of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg increased the challenges, coupled with the perceived injustice of the \$300 exemption clause in the Conscription Act.

To protest the draft, thousands gathered in Central Park on July 13th, marching across the city. In the 18th Ward, armed protesters gathered on 14th Street. Reports of a threatening mob on Second Avenue and 34th Street prompted police response. O'Brien, offering aid, saw his house attacked, but spared from fire as he didn't own it. Chaos ensued as police faced resistance, and O'Brien led military reinforcements from the 11th NYSV. Attempts to disperse the crowd resulted in violent clashes, with bullets causing casualties, including two children. A fierce battle at the Union Steam Works led to O'Brien's gruesome death at the hands of the rioters, after he had returned to his house likely in a misguided attempt to salvage any belongings. Though multiple assailants caused O'Brien's death, no one was ever convicted of the crime, partially due to the mob's intimidation of witnesses and the complicity of his neighbors in the murder. The first people arrested were Patrick Keegan and Patrick O'Brien, after the coroner deemed them responsible. However the charges were later dropped.

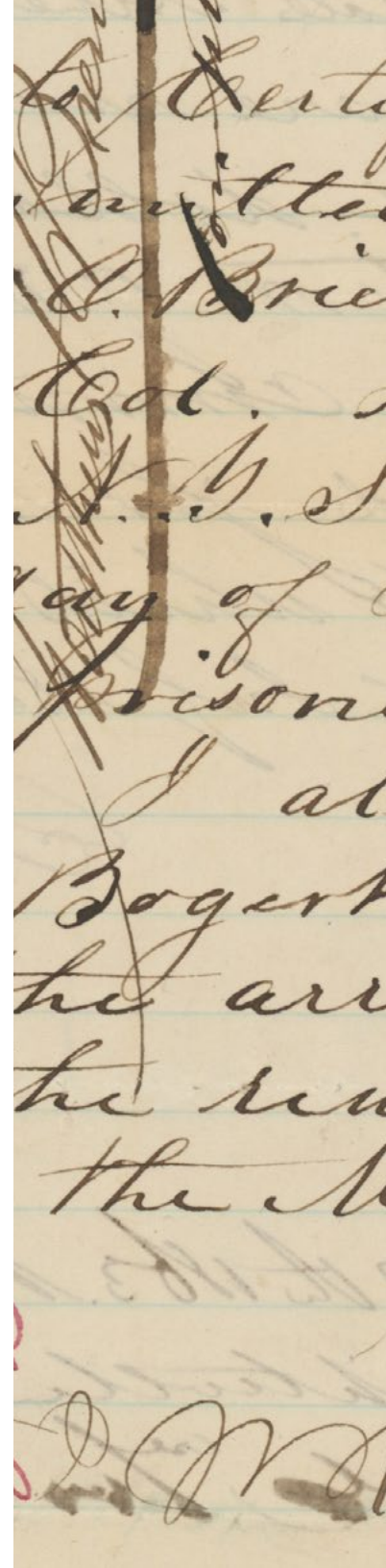
No one would ever be convicted of the crime.

Offered here is the original certification of the arrest of Keegan and O'Brien, signed by multiple officials including George Opdyke, the mayor of New York. The document was first certified by an official with the last name Ramsey, then signed both by the mayor and the officers Albert Bogart and Valentine Gass, who were responsible for the apprehension of Keegan and O'Brien, acknowledging the receipt of the \$100 reward. The document is docketed, and crosshatched writing notes from the comptroller's office note the payout to Gass and Valentine. Opdyke's note states that he offered the reward initially on July 22nd. We find no similar documents relating to the riots in the trade, with the closest examples being contemporary manuscript accounts of the riots which turn up occasionally. Overall a remarkable ephemeral survival of the riots and the death of Henry O'Brien.

References:

Reynolds, Kelly Ann. Henry F. O'Brien, The Man Murdered by the Mob. Glucksman Ireland House, New York University, accessed online at: <https://ethnic-village.org/henry-f-obrien-the-colonel-murdered-by-the-mob/>, 1/24.

\$2,750



Hattiesburg, Earl M. Finch, 1944. Sheet music measuring 12 x 9 inches, 4 pp. Signature of a Nabuko Hayashida on front cover. Slight tears at fold, some toning, two small pinholes, very good overall, quite attractive.

In Hawaii in May 1942, a battalion of Nisei volunteers was assembled for service in World War Two, despite earlier failures of efforts to recruit Japanese-Americans due to the Army's labeling of Nisei recruits as 4-C enemy aliens. Designated as the 100th Infantry Battalion, they were deployed to North Africa in June 1943, integrating with the 34th Division in active combat. Their subsequent deployment to Italy in September 1943 exposed them to intense warfare, earning them the moniker of the "Purple Heart Battalion" due to their notably high casualty rate. In January 1943, the U.S. War Department officially declared the establishment of the segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT), which was comprised of Nisei volunteers originating from Hawaii and the mainland. The culmination of this initiative transpired in June 1944 when the 442nd RCT merged forces with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Europe, subsequently absorbing the latter into its structure. The notable achievements of Nisei soldiers in combat operations prompted the reinstatement of the draft in January 1944, specifically targeting Nisei detainees to augment the ranks of the 442nd. Over time, the 442nd RCT expanded to encompass the 2nd, 3rd, and 100th Battalions; the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion; the 232nd Engineering Company; the 206th Army Band; Anti-Tank Company; Cannon Company; and Service Company.



Offered here is a very scarce piece of sheet music entitled "Go For Broke," which was written by the Hawaiian musician Harry Hamada, reflecting the slogan of the 442nd, and performed by Shelby and others during the war as part of efforts to boost morale. Hamada would feature in the 1951 movie "Go For Broke" as Masami alongside several other veterans of the 442nd. This publication of "Go For Broke" is from 1944, seven years before the movie's release. The piece is dedicated to Colonel C.W. Pence. Hamada was a Hawaiian musician who performed with a band called the Shelby Hawaiians or the Shelby Serenaders. They performed as early as 1943. The Hattiesburg, Mississippi merchant Earl M. Finch, who ran an Army and Navy store close to Camp

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'Go For Broke' / 442nd Combat Team Song.

Shelby, befriended Hamada and other members of the 442nd and acted as a sponsor for the group, and eventually published this version despite his business being a dry goods merchant house and not a publishing house. The group, with the support of Finch, performed throughout the country to lift morale. At some point Hamada penned this composition, likely in 1944, as we find no reference to it in 1943 articles, and Finch published it - Hamada's composition would become the theme song of the 442nd, and Hamada would perform at the Halloran General Hospital in New York and the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. in 1944, likely performing this composition. Another composition called "Go For Broke" exists as well, and it is unclear to what degree Hamada's work caught on among the regiment.

We find two records of Finch's published version of the composition, one listed as part of an online remembrance of the 442nd by the Smithsonian Institution (<https://americanhistory.si.edu/explore/stories/day-remembrance-70-years-after-executive-order-9066>), which appears to have been on loan from the National Japanese American Historical Society, and another copy held at Stanford, though not listed in OCLC. Finch's story is also interesting, and is the subject of a remembrance on a 100th Battalion History page online (<https://www.100thbattalion.org/history/stories/earl-finch/>). We find no copies listed in OCLC. Overall a very scarce piece of Japanese-American wartime history.

\$2,500

Dedicated to Colonel C.W. Pence
"GO FOR BROKE"
 442nd COMBAT TEAM SONG

Words & Music by
 Pfc HARRY HAMADA

March Tempo

Let us "GO FOR BROKE" were the first

words we spoke *I - mu - a La - na - ki - la. Let us

fight fight fight God will pro - tect the right no - thing to

fear we're going to win this strife. We are

*Imua Lanakila — Hawaiian word meaning: "Forward to Victory"

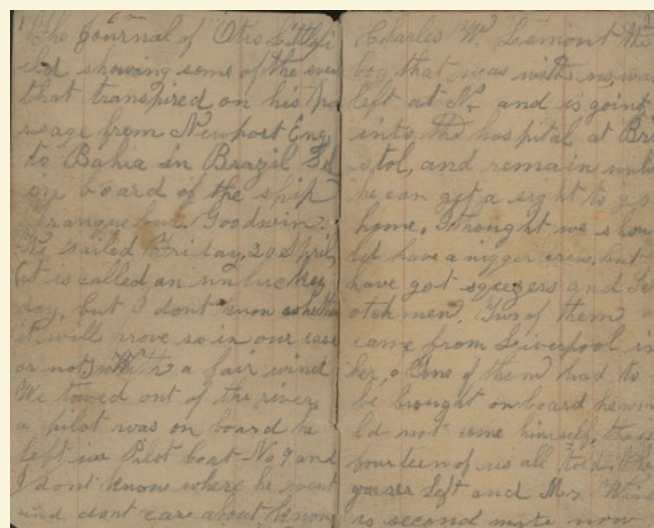
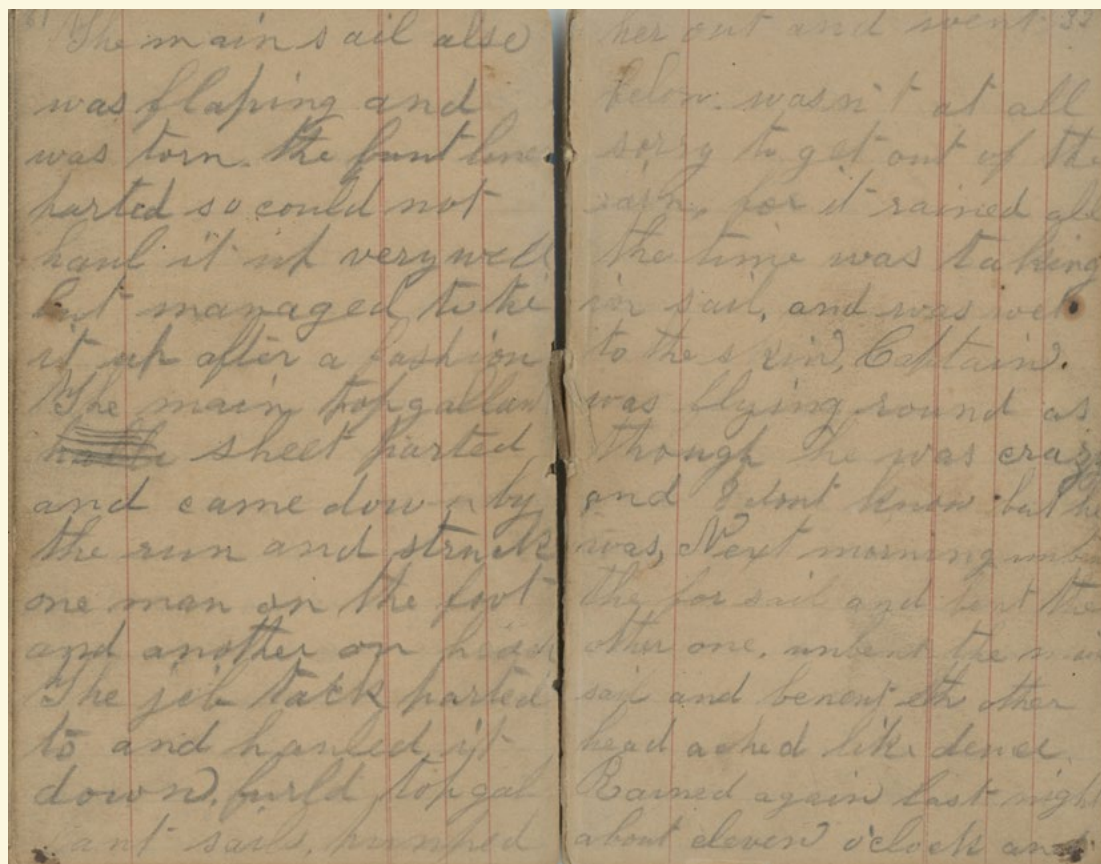
A 19th-Century Seafaring Shantyman's Daybook Kept on a Journey to Brazil on a Steam Frigate.

(Newport, England; Bahia, Brazil; Vp, MA and ME; Charleston, SC): (April 20, 1860 - March 1, 1861). Large 16mo (3" x 5"; 76 x 127mm). Pocket journal(s) in marbled self-wrappers rebound in contemporary or old boards; front board absent, back board present but detached, scuffed, bumped, and rubbed. 48 leaves machine-ruled paper, paginated in pencil, comprising approx 82pp mss text recto-verso also in pencil; original marbled self-wrapper and first signature detached from a shaken text block, internally uniformly toned with some smudging. Manuscript contains text of three (3) 19th-century sea shanties, some of which showing possibly unattested verse variants. Good.

In this journal, American mariner Otis Littlefield vividly documents one important phase of his career as a rigger on a 19th-century transatlantic shipping vessel. He names himself as author at the outset, and announces the scope and purpose of his narrative:

"[This is] the journal of Otis Littlefield showing some

CONTINUED



37 CONTINUED

Seafaring Shantyman's Journal of a Trip to Bahia.

of the events that transpired on his passage from Newport, [England], to Bahia in Brazil on board the ship Tranquebar [under Captain] Goodwin. We sailed Friday, 20 April [1860]. It is called an unlucky day...."

In what follows, Littlefield does not only describe his passage to Brazil; instead, he also records his subsequent northbound voyage to America, with port calls in Bath, ME, and Charleston, SC, respectively, and his final return voyage to England early the next year. Apart from Littlefield's proem, there is only limited internal evidence to establish his identity, or his place of birth. However, his scattered references to "the folks Downeast," and his ostensible familiarity with the port of Bath, ME, do suggest that he was a denizen of that latter state. External evidence more securely corroborates this e.g. a listing in a Maine census of 1860, and later a federal census of 1870; an epitaph of 1922, housed in the Maine tombstone surname indices, and supplementary records in other Maine cemetery archives; and abundant holdings in the Maine Vital Records. In sum, it is very likely that Otis Littlefield was born in 1843 Chelsea, ME, and that he died in Augusta in 1922. His ship was certainly of Maine extraction: a decade later, South Carolina shipping records of 1870 do mention a certain Ship Tranquebar, whose embarking port was Richmond, ME, with its regular destination port in Liverpool, England.

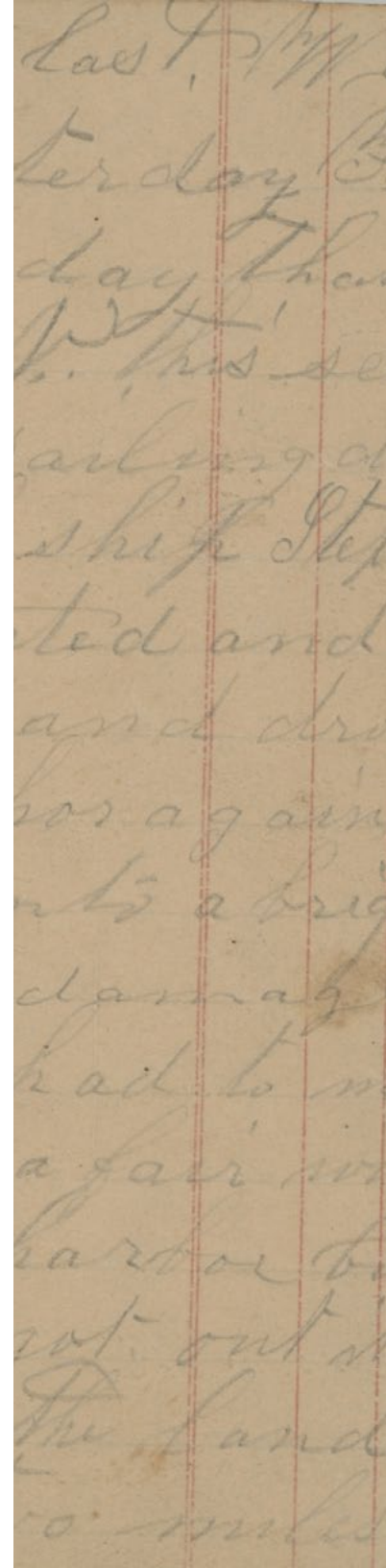
Against the broader context of Littleton's youthful career at sea, this journal necessarily begins in medias res. In an entry of May, 1860, just one month after his April embarkation from England, Littlefield notes he has been at sea six months to the day. What happened in the five months prior is, of course, uncertain, but what follows unto the conclusion of this journal constitutes a very thrilling story. Littlefield vividly describes catching

flying fish for dinner; eating the sickening flesh of a porpoise, whose braised brain veritably poisoned his superior officers; stalking unhygienic cockroaches below deck; collecting desperately needed rainwater, both for drinking and washing; making various strategic alliances with crew members, and seeing intense fights on board; longing for home, and the idyllic farm life he left behind; seeing sharks, and "a whale as long as our long boat" [p12]; and repairing his own clothes and making a checkerboard to pass the time. Furthermore, Littlefield's account of 1860 Bahia, with contemporary recollections of his first view of its plantations and surrounding landscape, are likewise compelling, and they will be of interest to students of Brazilian colonial history.

It may be musicologists, though, who are most impressed by Littlefield's journal, because it retains the text of three early shanties in manuscript form: "Annie Lisle," the verses of which conclude with one of Littlefield's droll but mysterious illustrations [pp 14-16]; "All the Girls Around the Horn" [pp 38-41]; and the "Salt Horse Shanty" [pp 43-44]. It is conceivable that Littlefield's three shanties are among the earliest extant in manuscript form; they do, at the very least, evidence important textual variants in comparison to other known iterations.

Overall an engaging and substantive seafaring journal.

\$1,750

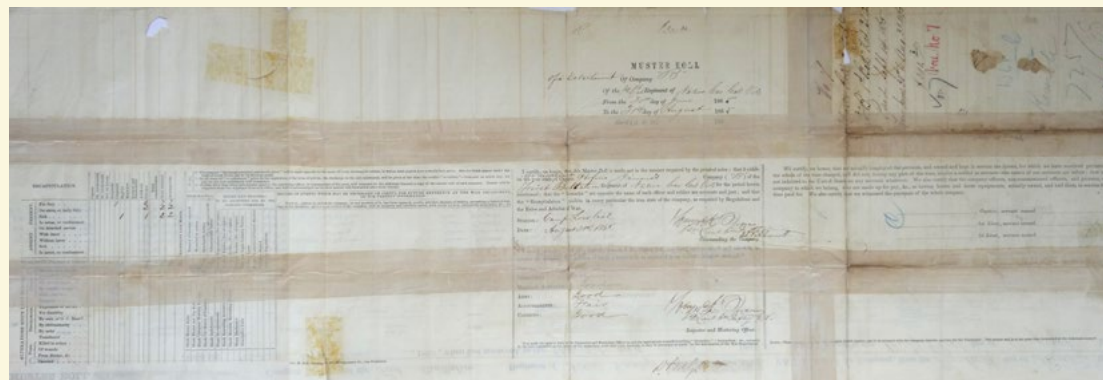


[MEXICAN - AMERICANA, CALIFORNIA - CIVIL WAR - CALIFORNIA NATIVE CAVALRY]

Muster Roll for Company B of the First Battalion, Native Cavalry California Volunteers ["Californio Lancers"] - Aug. 31, 1865.

[Camp Low, CA: U.S. Army, 1865]. Original partially printed document, 26cm x 77cm. Printed on both sides of the sheet, completed in manuscript. Darkening at folds from old tape repairs; partial splits to folds and extremities; complete and quite Good. Docketed verso, signed in ink by Lieutenant M[organ?] Owen. Lists twelve enlisted soldiers, most with Spanish surnames (two with French surnames).

The formation of the California Native Cavalry in 1863 marked a significant chapter in the state's history. Comprising primarily Mexican-American individuals, colloquially referred to as "native" Californians, the California Native Cavalry unit was formed 1863. Initially commanded by Maj. Andreas Pico, a distinguished hero from the Mexican-American War, and later under Salvador Vallejo, the regiment drew its ranks from diverse backgrounds. Recruitment efforts began with vaqueros from southern California, expanding to include



38 CONTINUED

Muster Roll, Native California Volunteers, 1865.

individuals from San José and San Francisco. The unit boasted a varied composition, encompassing not only Mexican-Americans but also Chilenos, California and Yaqui Indians, and even French legionnaires. Company "B," a contingent largely recruited from the northern part of the state, is reflected in the existing muster roll. The company assembled at Camp Low near San Juan Bautista in 1865, making a striking entrance into the town. Described as "gay and gallant Spanish lanceroes," the cavalrymen presented a formidable sight with lances in hand and flags flying, leaving a lasting impression on the townspeople who had never before encountered soldiers. "The gay and gallant Spanish lanceroes [sic] came dashing through the town with the lances in their hand, a flag flying from each of them. I assure you that they presented a war like appearance, the people here had never seen a soldier in their lives – Yes Sir!.." (letter, Maj. Michael O'Brien to Gov. Frederick Low, January 1865; quoted in Prezelski, "Lives of the Californio Lancers: the First Battalion of Native California Cavalry" in *Journal of Arizona History*, v.40, no.1 (Spring 1999).

Under the command of Capt. Porfirio Jimeno, Company B swiftly engaged in a critical mission: dismantling the notorious Mason-Henry Gang that had terrorized the San Juan region in the preceding months. Despite successfully wounding John Mason in early April 1865, the gang persisted for another month until Mason met his demise at the hands of a miner he sought to kidnap. However, Company B faced challenges, including low morale and a high rate of desertions, with over 40 men leaving the company in 1865 alone. Transferred to Tubac, Arizona Territory, to confront the Apaches, the company encountered further desertions along the way. The muster roll, listing only twelve soldiers alongside Capt.

Porfirio Jimeno, reflects this tumultuous period. Overall the muster roll provides scarce documentation of the role of Mexican-Americans in the Civil War, with few other examples in the trade or institutionally.

\$4,250

Money Paid
Money Paid
Money Paid
Money Paid

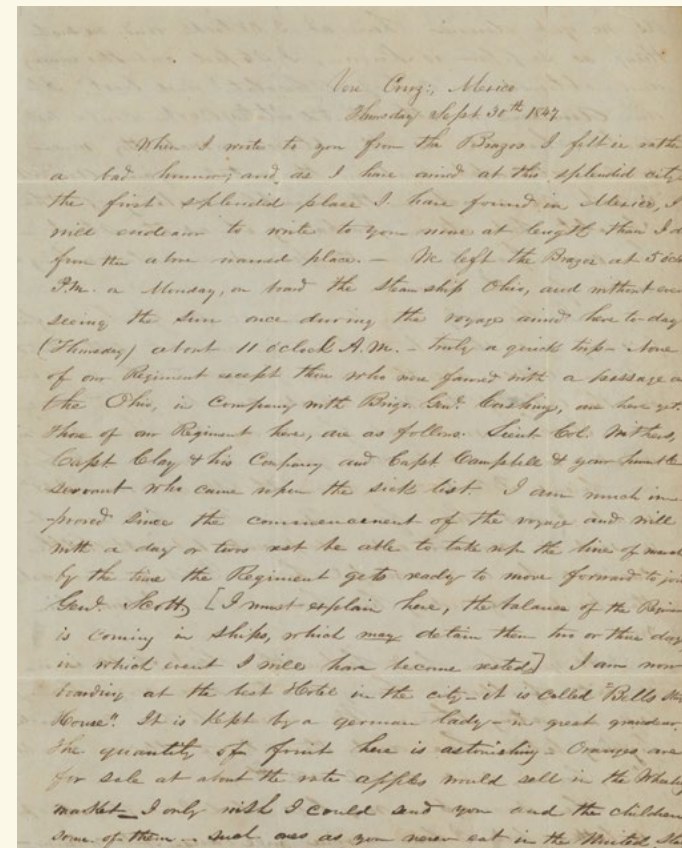
[MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR - CORRESPONDENCE - FOOD]
CLUTTER, GEORGE

Lengthy Letter Describing the Food and Scenery of Vera Cruz, Written by Captain George Clutter of Wheeling, [West] Virginia, Captain of the the 'Mountain Boys of Monongolia,' 1847.

Vera Cruz, October 2, 1847. Folded letter to Wheeling, Virginia with nearly struck two-line datestamp with "Paid 10" manuscript rate and blue "Steam" handstamp of New Orleans on 1847, with an unusual "Steam" marking applied in New Orleans. Fine condition.

A descriptive and interesting letter from Captain George W. Clutter of Wheeling, Virginia, describing the scenes and food in Vera Cruz in detail. Clutter had enlisted a detachment of thirty-two men in early 1847 in Monongalia County for service in the war, who would eventually become known as the "Mountain Boys of Monongalia." Clutter was promoted to the captaincy upon the resignation of John Tyler. The company sailed in June of 1847 on the Brig "Tuckahoe" from Old Point Comfort to Point Isabel, where they marched to join General Taylor's forces.

This interesting letter, written by Clutter from Vera Cruz, describes the city and cuisine of Vera Cruz in detail. He writes, "I am now boarding at the best Hotel in the city - it is called 'Bells Stage House'. It is kept by



a German lady, in great grandeur. The quantity of fruit here is astonishing. Oranges are for sale at about the rate apples would sell in the Wheeling market. I only wish I could send you and the children some of them - such ones as you never eat in the United States, as it would be impossible to carry them so far without rotting.

As we get dinner here at 3 o'clock and no such thing as supper is known, I stepped out this evening and obtained a 'cup of chocolate' and 'toast'. If an American (or rather United States) cook could taste such chocolate as the Mexicans make, they never would attempt making the article again - and it is not so much in the simple making of the chocolate, but it's in preparing it at the start - for every family, even the provost, understands making the article from the Cocoa." Clutter offers additional details

CONTINUED

39 CONTINUED

Lengthy Letter Describing the Food and Scenery of Vera Cruz, 1847.

on troop movements and logistics of the campaign. Other letters by Clutter during the period are held at the West Virginia Regional History Center at WVU.

Full contents follow:

Vera Cruz, Mexico
Thursday Sept. 30th 1847

When I wrote to you from the Brazos, I felt in rather a bad humor, and as I have arrived at this splendid city, the first splendid place I have found in Mexico, I will endeavor to write to you more at length than I did from the above named place. We left the Brazos at 5 o'clock P.M. on Monday, on board the Steamship Ohio, and without ever seeing the sun once during the voyage, arrived here today (Thursday) about 11 o'clock A.M. - truly a quick trip. None of our Regiment, except those who were favored with a passage on the Ohio, in Company with Brig. Genl. Cushing, are here yet. Those of our Regiment here, are as follows: Lieut. Col. Withers, Capt. Clay & his Company and Capt. Campbell & your humble servant, who came upon the sick list. I am much improved since the commencement of the voyage and will with a day or two's rest be able to take up the line of march by the time the Regiment gets ready to move forward to join Genl. Scott. [I must explain here, the balance of the Regiment is coming in ships, which may detain them two or three days, in which event I will have become rested]. I am now boarding at the best Hotel in the city - it is called "Bells Stage House". It is kept by a German lady, in great grandeur. The quantity of fruit here is astonishing. Oranges are for sale at about the rate apples would sell in the Wheeling market. I only wish I could send you and the children some of them - such ones as you never eat in the

United States, as it would be impossible to carry them so far without rotting.

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In this City may be seen all the fashionable, fine buildings and streets to be found in any city of the United States. Also, all the various, fancy and other goods now in the cities of the North & East can be found here.

I have not yet found another horse since my arrival, but must try and get one tomorrow. I hope my friend Pollock will receive the Mexican roan, 'J.B.' which I sent him from Brazos. From hard usage he is not in very good order at present, but with little care will be a very useful horse. Don't you ever ask the privilege of riding him, however. Mind I know him well.

As you have heard before this, Genl. Scott is in the City of Mexico, having sustained a very heavy loss in getting there. We expect to have considerable fighting between here and the City of Mexico ourselves. Time, however, will reveal all things.

The soreness in my legs which I complained of is better, but I fear exercise will cause it to return. What it will terminate in I am unable to say at present.

I received a letter from you at this place today, which

CONTINUED

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to be found
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39 CONTINUED

Lengthy Letter Describing the
Food and Scenery of Vera Cruz,
1847.

was read with the usual interest, notwithstanding it was
written on the 13th August, 17 days previous to the last
one received at Sabinito, which was dated 30th August.

I have just bought five Vera Cruz papers, which I will send
you. They are half Mexican, which half you can dispose of
as you see proper. By the bye, Mr. Fleeson promised to
send you the Matamoros Flag regular. Tell me if you get it.

Oct. 1st 1847

This morning I have been all over the city. It would take
me a month to describe all the curiosities I have beheld. I
will save that for a private chat some long evening, after
my return.

I would like to have you, Dear little Ada, to examine and
see the curiosities to be seen. When papa comes home
he will bring you some of them.

My love to Sarah Ann. I would write longer to her had I
time. My love to all my friends & acquaintances.

I am Dearest Sarah
your loving husband
Geo. W. Clutter

[to]
Sarah M. Clutter

\$950



[MEXICO - LAND SCHEMES - MINING - CALIFORNIA - MISDEEDS] UNKNOWN AUTHOR

A Long Account of a Violent Attempt to Occupy Land in Chihuahua by a Canadian Citizen Working for a Plumas County-Based Mining Company, 1883.

Quincy: 1883. 8 x 6 inches. Twenty page letter by an unknown author written to his mother. Some tears, quite legible, very good overall. Very Good.

[Warning - this description contains violent content and racist language]

A long, highly unusual and descriptive letter written by an employee of a mining company based in Quincy who leaves San Francisco for Guaymas before heading into the mountains on a very violent journey in which he attempts to occupy land in the hills outside of Guaymas based on an incorrect assumption that his Canadian citizenship will allow him to circumvent Mexican laws regarding American seizure of land. After getting arrested and possibly extorted by Mexican forces, he is eventually freed when a British captain finds him and persuades the Governor to formally charge him

CONTINUED

Quincy Plumas Co Cal
8.27.83

My Dear Mother

I have just returned from Siskiyou where I was sent by the Company. In the first place I must explain that I have been acting as Land & Mining agent for a great Boston Company, who keep a resident agent at Quincy, where he has charge of several mines and of all their mining affairs on the Pacific Coast and Mexico - Just after January before last Mr. Mills made a proposition to go to Mexico and try to hold some valuable mines for the Company offering me in the event of success the agency there at \$400.00 Per month, well you may be sure that \$4800. a year was not going begging if I could get hold of it. After giving me instructions and a draft on Guaymas for expenses I

40 CONTINUED

Land Occupation in Chihuahua, 1883.

with a crime. He is acquitted in court in Chihuahua, and closes the letter by lamenting the lack of opportunity in California and the United States more broadly, as he is eventually sent back to California unsuccessful in his endeavors.

He begins the letter by describing his employment by a Plumas County-based company, which we are unable to identify, before describing his arrival in Guaymas and the trip into the mountains. He writes, "I hired a couple 'hard cases' to take charge and look after the greasers - I had 20 of them - as a guard. Of al. the incorrigible lot of thieves and cutthroats commend me to the average Mexican for the first three days out we had to keep watch... to prevent the scoundrels from deserting with the whole train and goods, but after we got them in the mountains we had more control over them, particularly after Maxwell one of my white desperadoes caught "Jesus" (every other Lous Indians named 'Jesus' or after some other saint) trying to sneak off the fifth night with his mustang and two pack mules, for he took a short way of stopping him, which was simply shooting him. This had a good effect on the other fellows."

After he arrives at his destination in the mountains - in an unnamed town, he then describes building a "fort or hacienda... so that in case of attack I could make a good fight or 'hold the fort.'" After sending notice of his arrival to Guaymas, a brigade of soldiers arrives to arrest him based on charges of "[taking] possession of Mexican soil, [building] a fort and [holding] it with armed men." He is then imprisoned in his house and put under guard, and though he thinks he could have bribed any of the

CONTINUED

5
To Guaymas, in pretended surprise I
asked the polite Colonel, on what charge
he replied that it had been reported to
the Authorities that I had taken possession
of Mexican soil built a fort and held it
by armed men contrary to the laws of
Mexico - well here was a mess I knew
perfectly well that I was in for a vast
amount of trouble and with a good chance
of being held prisoner for several months
or until the rapacious "governor" became
convinced that he could not squeeze
another cent out of me - so putting as good
a face on the matter as possible, I politely
"invited" His Excellency the Colonel to
stay and spend a day or two with me
to which he consented of course as he
well knew that he would get better "grout"
at my fort than he ever saw, I was
sure of course that they would stay until
they had demolished the last of my stones
which just took them 3 days to do -
As there was nothing else for it I went

40 CONTINUED

Land Occupation in Chihuahua, 1883.

guards and escaped to Guaymas and back home, he does not due to the three thousand dollars of the company's money deposited at the "German bankers" in Guaymas. Choosing to stay, he writes a letter to the agent at Quincy, which is burned by the guard. He writes another letter, puts it in a bottle with directions for a carrier, and positions his hammock at the edge of his fort, waiting to pass the letter to someone outside the walls. His chance comes when a number of British ships enter the port and he is able to pass his note to a commander of the HMS Comus while visiting the town square with his captors. The captain of the ship, possibly James East, eventually has a meal with the author and his captors, making inquiry into the author's detention at the hands of the Governor. He writes, "the captain gentry requested a little explanation from his Excellency as to my detention for months without a charge being made against me... his excellency of course was much astonished that my letters had never reached their destination, that was the only reason that I had been detained (of course the old rascal did not hint at the \$3000 which he had hoped I would have given him long ago...)."

The Captain is successful in securing the author's freedom, at which point the author returns to Guaymas and eventually takes up residence in the house of the banker, a Mr. Goldberg, who is holding the company's funds. He writes to his company in California, and awaits formal charges from 'Don Cavallo,' which eventually arrive. He leaves for Chihuahua and is "met with quite a crowd of English-American and Californians, who were quite ready to back [him] in anything [he] wished..." He

CONTINUED

to Guaymas with them, I was placed in the fort had a good room decently furnished in Spanish style, had a soldier detailed to wait on me, in fact had anything I wished for excepting freedom and liberty to write to any person unless first read by the Commandant; Of course the first thing was to get my liberty, that I could get at any time by bribing a soldier on two, for \$5, anyone of them would have jumped at the chance, I could have gone over the wall at anytime of night and gone on board of an American vessel or an English one and been perfectly free from arrest but, I had \$3000 of the company's money deposited at a German Bankers in the town and that as much as anything else caused my arrest for the Governor wanted it and intended to get it if he could. But fortunately for me, the great railroad being built in Mexico now has made the "lay rug and bobtail" Governors of states a little more careful in the matter of nothing travellers or merchants for the country is now pretty well filled with Citizens of the U.S. Germans and Englishmen, so the "Excellency" had to rob me by legal means - First I had to write to the Agent at Quincy the particulars and I only could get a letter out of the country by stratagem as I was forbidden to write without letting the Commandant see what I had written and to whom, As I knew that it was their policy to prevent me from communicating with my friend as long as possible in order to bring me to terms, I wrote to Mills telling him how I was situated, and asking for advice, The Commandant of course read it and assured me that the "Devon's" letter would be immediately sent by our orderly as as to catch the mail boat after inquiring very politely if I had need of anything, and assuring me that everything in the Castle was at my

40 CONTINUED

Land Occupation in Chihuahua, 1883.

is charged with illegal seizure of land, and states in the letter that he had been under the impression he had allowed to take it as he was not a resident of the United States but instead "had sworn allegiance to Victoria (it is later revealed that he is Canadian). It becomes clear that the company had attempted to use him in this land grab plot due to his not being a US citizen. The court dismisses his case and returns his money, stating that he had been ignorant of the law, after which he returns to California and explains the situation to his bosses, who put him on a different case involving a quartz mine. He is saddened by his inability to make money and relates this to his mother, stating "I am getting used to failure to make money, after all I do desire great riches for myself as my tastes are simple enough if I became a California Banana King tomorrow I would probably be in the interior of Africa in six months, I would like to get some money for you though..."

The letter ends with talk of friends and family back home in Canada. The author offers the following advice to a family member considering coming to California, "if he has not money sufficient to start in some business, or to take him out of the country again he will be sorry that he ever came. If he wishes to waste a dozen years of his life in learning a totally new way of living let him come. But let him go to Montana he will bet all he wants of a new country there. California is fearfully overcrowded with fellows from the east allured by stores of sudden acquired wealth, where one succeeds 1000 fail. California is after all a poor country." He signs the letter as John.

Overall a fascinating account of a failed attempt at a land grab by a Canadian citizen working for a California mining company in Plumas County - unusual in its detail and scope.

\$1,500

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the Colonel,
it had been
that I had the
built a fort
Contrary to
there was a
that I was in
le and with
prisoner for
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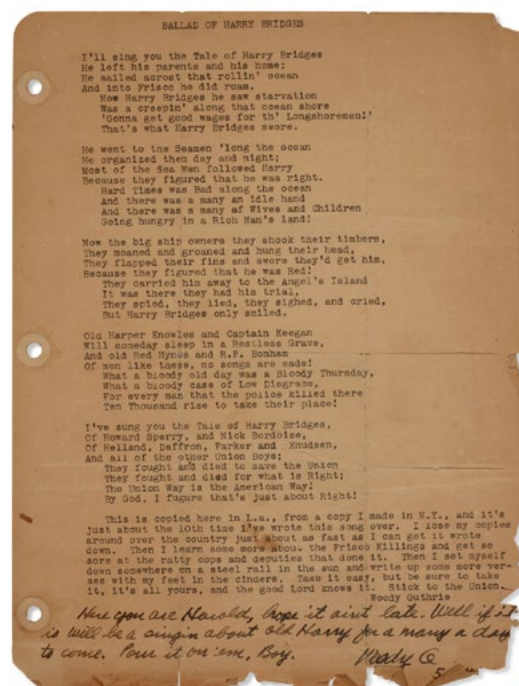
[MUSIC - FOLK MUSIC] GUTHRIE, WOODROW WILSON;
AMBELLIN, HAROLD

An Archive of Songs, Some Annotated, and a Partial Draft of Guthrie's Hard Hitting Songs for Hard Hit People from the Collection of Harold Ambellan, Guthrie's Collaborator and Benefactor.



New York: 1940s. Eighty-five pages, including sixty loose pages and a partial draft of Guthrie's Hard Hitting Songs for Hard Hit People, totaling twenty-five pages. With one handwritten page. One page - a typewritten copy of "The Ballad of Harry Bridges" - with a handwritten note by Guthrie to Ambellan. With photocopies of several letters from Guthrie to Ambellan included. Also with a broadside of the Carol Tree Carol by Alan and Elizabeth Lomax (1940) and a notecard with the lyrics to "Hawl Away Joe" written Inscription states "Here you are Harold, hope it aint late. Well if it is will be singing about old Harry for a many a day to come. Pour it on em, Boy. Woody G."

A fascinating collection of material from the collection of Harold Ambellan, Woodie Guthrie's friend, collaborator and landlord during an important creative period for



CONTINUED

41 CONTINUED

Woody Guthrie Song Archive, 1940s.

Guthrie in the 1940s. The group contains a partial draft of Guthrie's *Hard Hitting Songs for Hard Hit People*, which was written while Guthrie was living in Ambellan's loft, as well as a collection of over sixty loose songsheets not included in the book. Of these, over thirty are not listed in Tulsa's Woody Guthrie Center finding aid. The sixty pages include variant titles and verses to recorded and published versions, with some items attributed to Ledbelly, and overall the group should shed light on scholar's efforts to map out the landscape of the American folk song at the time of Guthrie's work. The typescript draft generally matches the published version, with the occasional typo.

Nora Guthrie writes in her introduction to *Hard Hitting Songs* of the influence of Ambellan on Guthrie's creative process. Ambellan was an artist and sculptor and part time musician, and Guthrie lived in Ambellan's loft on 21st Street. "The loft was mostly filled with Ambellan's sculptures, which were abstract and very large. However, the couple managed to throw a cot up in the back of the loft for Woody to crash on... Evenings at the loft often included impromptu hootenannies, where Woody and Pete's [Seeger] musician friends would gather to raise some money to help pay the Ambellans' rent... There was a lot of singing, and a lot of songwriting, and it was in the 21st Street loft that *Hard Hitting Songs* came into existence." Guthrie wrote "Vigilante Man" and "Hard Travellin'" while staying at the Ambellans' loft.

Nora Guthrie continues: "Alan Lomax's father, John Lomax, had collected a group of songs that dealt with migrant workers', share crop farmers', and industrial workers' issues, many of the lyrics protesting workers' conditions and advocating for their rights. At the time,

the material was considered 'too hot to handle' by government employees, so Alan handed it over to Pete [Seeger] and Woody to browse through. They loved the material and together with Alan, they decided to create a new songbook they would embellish with their own writings and commentary, as well as some additional original songs. Working fourteen hours a day, they completed the songbook in about five months. [...] The manuscript, which they had titled *Hard Hitting Songs for Hard-Hit People*, was left behind in the loft, literally saved by Elisabeth Higgins until its existence became known in the 1960s, when it was first published in 1967."

Overall a very scarce relic of an important period in Guthrie's career with a fantastic association. Guthrie ephemera and archival pieces are notoriously scarce on the market, with single letters occasionally surfacing.

\$12,500

GIT
As I was a-walkin' one mo
I spied a cowpuncher come
His hat was thrown back,
As he approached me a-si

Chorus: Whoopie-ti-yi-yo
It's your misfor
Whoopie-ti-yi-yo
For you know Wym

Early in the springtime w
Slap on their brands and
Round up our horses, load
Then throw those dogies u

O, you'll be soup for Unc
It's "Beef, heap, beef",
Git along, git along, git
You're going to be beef st

Now up, dogies, when you
You have wandered and tran
Graze along, dogies, and
And don't be forever on t

have circled herded, tra
ut to keep you together t
y horse is leg weary and
ut if I lay down I'm sure

, lay still, dogies, when
tretch out on the big, op
more loud, little dogies,
hat will all go away when

[MUSIC - JAZZ - SOUTH ASIA - JAZZ AMBASSADORS]
GILLESPIE, DIZZY

Dizzy Gillespie and his 18-Piece Band Bring Jazz to Karachi.

Pakistan: 1956. Pakistan, 1956. Poster measuring 24 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Folded, some tiny tears at folds, near fine. .



A rare visual record of Dizzy Gillespie's Cold War-era goodwill tour concert in Karachi, Pakistan, in 1956, as part of the State Department's Jazz Ambassadors program, which was influential in spreading American culture throughout South Asia during the Cold War period. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., a Harlem congressman, came up with the idea to send Gillespie to Pakistan in an effort to improve the standing of America in the eyes of the international community. These goodwill tours continued through the 1960s with the sponsorship of the State Department, with the performers labeled the Jazz Ambassadors and including a rotating cast of musicians. Gillespie and his orchestra, which included Quincy Jones, performed twice nightly from April 7 to April 11, 1956, in a series of concerts sponsored by the International Women's Club of Karachi and the American National Theatre Academy. Gillespie's trip was the subject of a

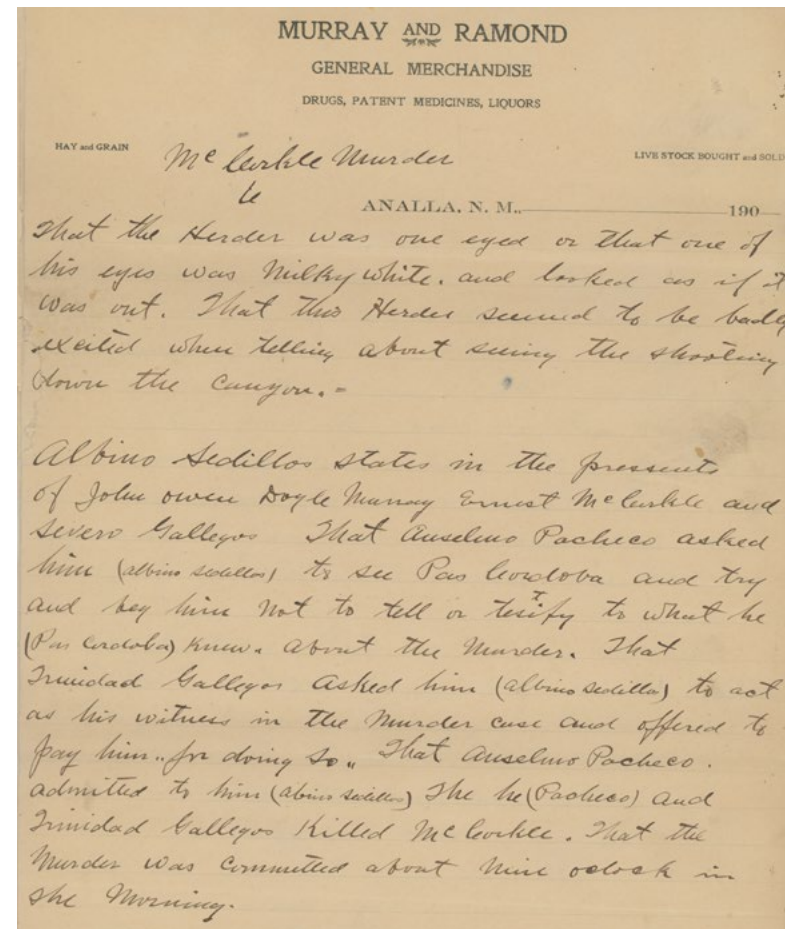
book by the Pakistani-American writer Maliha Masood entitled *Dizzy in Karachi*. In the book, Masood argues that Gillespie's trip helped expose an entire generation to American culture, including her father. Gillespie was inspired by the trip to compose the song "Rio Pakistan" in 1957, which used elements of South Asian music. Gillespie famously played his trumpet for a snake during the tour, with a photograph of the event becoming one of the iconic images of Gillespie. Jazz Ambassador tours featuring Benny Goodman and Dave Brubeck would follow in 1957 and 1958. We find no other record of this poster, which advertises the concert, either institutionally or in the trade. Overall a visually striking and quite rare poster showing an important concert in the history of jazz and more broadly the dissemination of American culture abroad.

[NEW MEXICO - GHOST TOWNS - CRIME] AUTHOR UNKNOWN

The Ed McCorkle Murder [supplied title]

Analla: 1905. Fifteen handwritten 8 ½ x 11 sheets with Murray and Ramond, General Merchandise letterhead. About fine with some light wear.

A long and detailed account of witness statements and court proceedings in the murder of one Ed McCorkle, who was killed in the ghost town of Analla, New Mexico, in 1905. Analla, now known as Tinnie, was a small ranching community. The murder of Ed McCorkle - of which we find no record elsewhere - apparently took place on February 26, with multiple witnesses, according to this unconfirmed document, implicating Anselmo and Leopoldo Pacheco. The document contains an abundance of forensic details, some quite graphic and unpleasant, and it is unclear if it was intended to be used in an official capacity or just kept by an observer



who didn't have an official role in the investigation. The document contains witness statements and also describes the trial, where Anselmo, Leopoldo and Roman Pacheco as well as Trinidad Gallegos were tried and acquitted for the murder in Los Palos. The document concludes with additional witness statements relating circumstantial evidence, such as the suspicious presence of new clothing on a little boy related to the Pachecos and a witness relating that he had heard secondhand about the plan to murder McCorkle. An unusual and quite detailed document.

[PERFORMANCE - LECTURE CIRCUIT - MIDDLE EASTERN TRAVEL] BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK

A Single Lecture on Egypt Will be Given to Mr. Buckingham, The Oriental Traveler. In the Senate Chamber of the Court House in Zanesville, This evening, April 22d, 1840.

Zanesville: U.P. Bennett, 1840. Broadside measuring 16 x 11 ½ inches. Folds, some small tears with loss, very good with fine contrast.

James Silk Buckingham was an author, traveler, activist and politician who spent his early life as a sailor, author and editor of the Calcutta Times before eventually being deported from India for his outspoken criticism of the British East India Company. After returning to England, publishing several books and entering politics, Buckingham embarked on a four year lecture tour of the United States in 1837. Offered here is a broadside for one of his lectures, delivered in Zanesville, Ohio on April 22nd, 1840. The broadside advertises Buckingham's appearance and also his publications, with tickets for sale at Lippitt's Book Store and the Maginnis Drug Store. Despite Buckingham's extended stint in the United States, we find no record of any ephemera from his lecture tour in auction records. He would publish a book on America entitled America: Historical, Statistic and Descriptive upon returning to England in 1841.

\$1,000

A SINGLE LECTURE
ON
EGYPT

WILL BE GIVEN BY
MR. BUCKINGHAM,
THE ORIENTAL TRAVELER.

In the Senate Chamber of the Court House, in Zanesville,
This evening, April 22d, 1840.

Reduced price of Tickets,
FOR THIS EVENING ONLY.

Tickets of 50 cents to admit a Lady and Gentleman--Tickets of 25 cents to admit a Family of six persons--and Tickets of 12 1-2 cents to admit two young persons under 15 years of age, if coming with their parents or guardians. Tickets may be had at Lippitt's Book Store, also at Maginnis' Drug Store--and at the door of the Lecture Room.

Copies of a sketch of Mr. Buckingham's Life and Travels, and a defence of his Lectures on

PALESTINE,

Price 12 1-2 cents each, may be had at the same places; and these are strongly recommended for perusal to those who desire the fullest information on the subject.

This will be positively the last Lecture which Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S engagements will admit of his

Delivering in Zanesville,

As he commences at Columbus on Thursday evening by appointment.
Zanesville, April 22d, 1840.

U. P. Bennett, Pr.--Gazette Office, Zanesville.

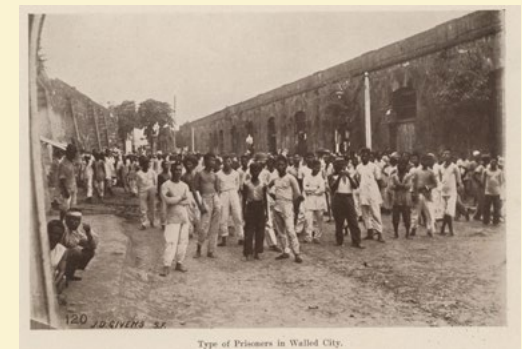
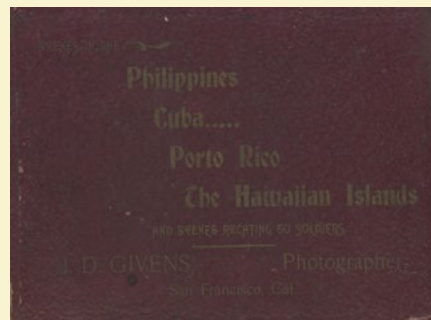
[PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR - PHOTOGRAPHY] GIVENS, JAMES D.; ROCKETT, PERLEY FREMONT

Scenes in the Philippines
/ Cuba..... / Porto Rico
/ The Hawaiian Islands
/ And scenes Relating
to Soldiers. J.D. Givens,
Photographer / San
Francisco, CA. [Supplied
Title] [251 Half-Tone
Photographs of the
Philippine-American War]

San Francisco: c. 1905. Loose photographs in box,
images measuring 5 x 7 inches. 251 Half-Tone
images, generally fine condition, box torn with
missing panel. Fine images and good-only box.

James D. Givens had a studio in San Francisco's Presidio for many years, and traveled to the Philippines in 1903 on an Army transport ship, where he took photographs of the Philippine-American War. This collection, with Givens' studio's imprint on the box, contains a mix of Givens work as well as many photographs by Perley Fremont Rockett, and many photographs by uncredited photographers, copied and sold by Givens without attribution. According to an article in the Spring, 2002 issue of Prologue, Givens would publish several different later books claiming credit for other photographers' work. This collection - of which we find no record, save

CONTINUED



Type of Prisoners in Walled City.



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J.D. Givens' Photographs of the Philippines.

for a similar assemblage with a different title housed at Stanford - seems to be earlier, likely pre-1905. Despite the title on the box, all but a couple of images show the Philippines. The numbering system at work in the photographs is inconsistent, with some of Givens' images having their own numbering system different from the typed captions, and Rockett's images with different numbers in the negative. This collection contains 251 images, whereas Stanford's contains only 229, though due to the numbering inconsistencies we cannot collate for completeness. Regardless, a rare and interesting collection of images of the conflict, with the violence on graphic display and many images showing domestic Filipino scenes.



\$1,500

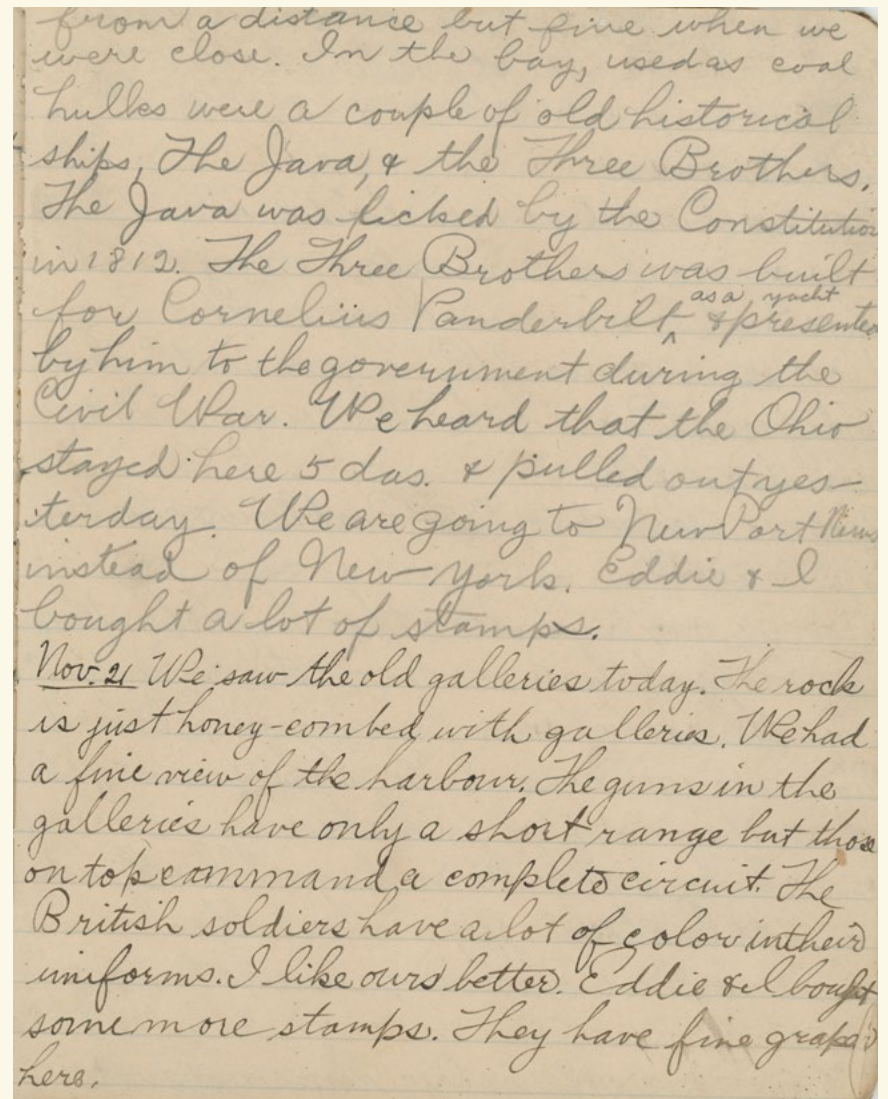


[PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN - CHILDREN'S HISTORY -
MILITARY LIFE — TRAVEL] NEWGARDEN, PAUL

Diary of Paul Newgarden, April 31, 1906 to... [Supplied Title]

Vp [e.g. Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Malta, &c]: April 31, 1906 - (December 31, 1906). With 51 pages of journal entries, comprising approximately 6,000 words plus additional notes. 8.5 x 7" 4to, antique composition notebook with limp buckram boards, externally chipped, creased, bumped with some loss at front panel upper right. Final pages comprise a manuscript record of maritime coordinates and some vestiges of a pasted-in philatelic collection, most of which later torn out. With ten additional pieces relating to Paul Newgarden; a 1918 citation for speeding while a young infantryman; an undated school exercise in creative writing titled, "How I see Myself Ten Years Ahead"; and eight letters relating to his acceptance at the USMA, and an obituary following his death in an airplane crash in Tennessee in 1944. Very Good.

An uncommon adolescent account of travel throughout the United States territories and Asia, including the Philippines, as part of a US military family. This 1906 journal offers a glimpse into the early life of future senior United States Army officer, Major General Paul Newgarden (February 24, 1892 - July 14, 1944). Newgarden was the son of Lt. Col. George J. Newgarden,



from a distance but fine when we were close. In the bay, used as coal hulks were a couple of old historical ships, The Java, & the Three Brothers. The Java was picked by the Constitution in 1812. The Three Brothers was built for Cornelius Vanderbilt ^{as a yacht} & presented by him to the government during the Civil War. We heard that the Ohio stayed here 5 days & pulled out yesterday. We are going to New Port Richee instead of New York. Eddie & I bought a lot of stamps.

Nov. 21 We saw the old galleries today. The rock is just honey-combed with galleries. We had a fine view of the harbour. The guns in the galleries have only a short range but those on top command a complete circuit. The British soldiers have a lot of color in their uniforms. I like ours better. Eddie & I bought some more stamps. They have fine grapes here.

an Army medical officer, and Margaret Woolever. His military career was illustrious, and his 1944 United States Military Academy obituary, published in that school's "Cullum File," enumerates his numerous achievements; chief among these was his posthumous awarding of the Legion of Merit. (For further biography, see "Cullum No 5183: July 14, 1944," readily accessible at apps.

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46 CONTINUED

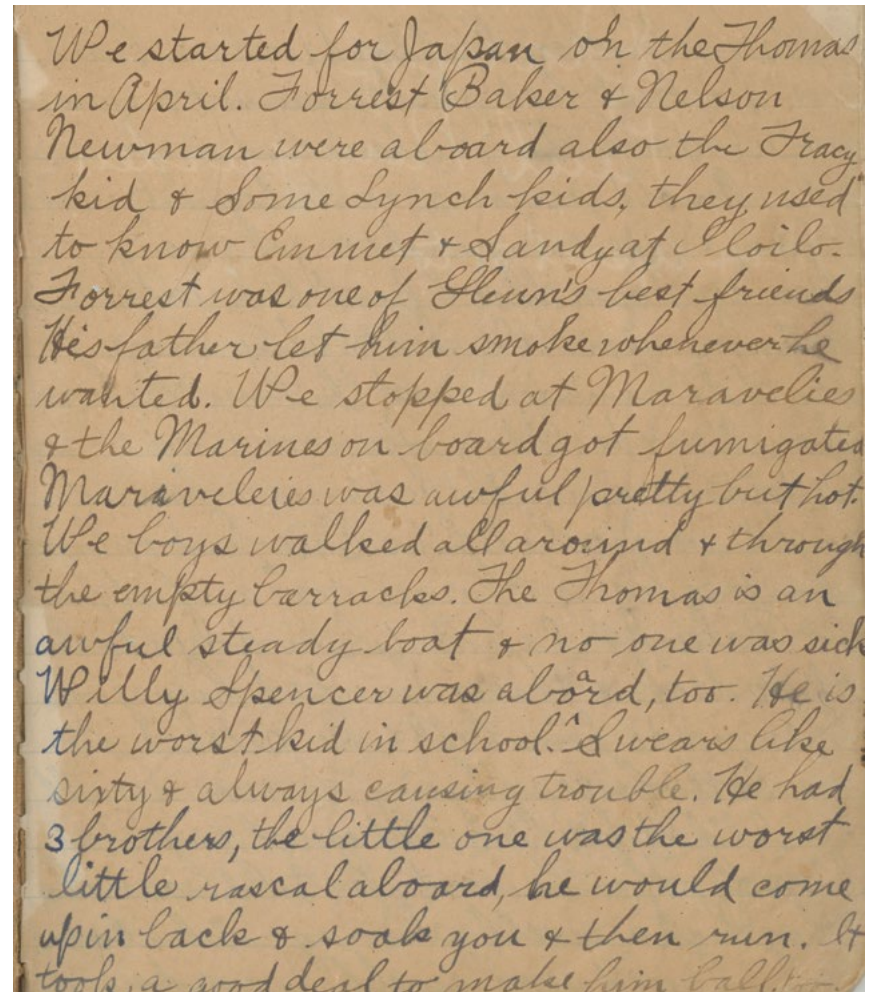
Adolescent Travel Diary Through Japan and the Philippines, 1906

westpointoag.org/Memorials/Article/5183)

The first part of fourteen year-old Newgarden's journal is an undated, short retrospective, in which he describes a stay in Japan and a subsequent embarkation for Fort McKinley (now Fort Bonifacio) in the Philippines. He writes that his father, medical officer Lt. Col. Newgarden, had been appointed to travel to San Mateo "to keep the cholera down." His daily diary properly commences at September 14, reporting moments of juvenile significance on the base e.g. stamp-collecting, fights, book-learning, and his friends. Newgarden's brief stay in the Philippines ends on October 1, 1906; at this point, he again embarks, but this second journey takes him Westward to return home. He vividly describes points of contemporary interest e.g. Sri Lanka; various sights and cities on the Arabian Peninsula; a passage through the Suez Canal, and a sojourn in Egypt; Malta; and amusing brat theatrics during the return transatlantic voyage.

Newgarden's schoolboy prose provides an unfiltered outsider's perspective on the locations he travels, with descriptions of places being "awful pretty but hot," and descriptions of bones in catacombs "arranged in a pretty design." He describes one city containing "heaps of saucy crows." He has an interest in stamps that seems to permeate his observations more than anything else. In an enclosed essay, entitled "How I See Myself Ten Years Ahead," he admits "that this essay compels me to see that my aims for the future have been more general than particular." It is notable that Newgarden's experiences in a military family led him to a career in the military himself - and the most significant aspect of the journal is likely in its adolescent interpretation of military life and the American territorial landscape, the first example of a

military family child-turned-soldier's reminiscences that we have encountered.



We started for Japan on the Thomas in April. Forrest Baker & Nelson Newman were aboard also the Tracy kid & some Lynch kids, they used to know Emmet & Sandy at Oloilo. Forrest was one of Glenn's best friends. His father let him smoke whenever he wanted. We stopped at Maravelies & the Marines on board got fumigated. Maravelies was awful pretty but hot. We boys walked all around & through the empty barracks. The Thomas is an awful steady boat & no one was sick. Willy Spencer was aboard, too. He is the worst kid in school. I wear is like sixty & always causing trouble. He had 3 brothers, the little one was the worst little rascal aboard, he would come up in back & soak you & then run. It took a good deal to make him call.

\$1,250

[RELIGION - WESTERN UNITED STATES - SALVATION
ARMY] VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Fifteen Exceptional Portraits of Members of the Helena, Montana Salvation Army in Its First Decades in the City, 1888-1913.

Helena: 1888-1913. Cabinet card photographs with
various dimensions. Very fine condition.

The Salvation Army was established in Helena in 1888, six
years after The Salvation Army U.S.A. Western Territory
was established to serve the western United States, and
eight years after the first branch of the Salvation Army
was established in the United States, in Philadelphia.
This remarkably well preserved group of photographs
shows early members of the organization, with the
undated cabinet card photographs covering the early
years and the final photograph showing the group's
headquarters at 28 South Main St. in 1913. Notably, the
collection includes three images of women with guitars,
with music being a part of founder William Booth's

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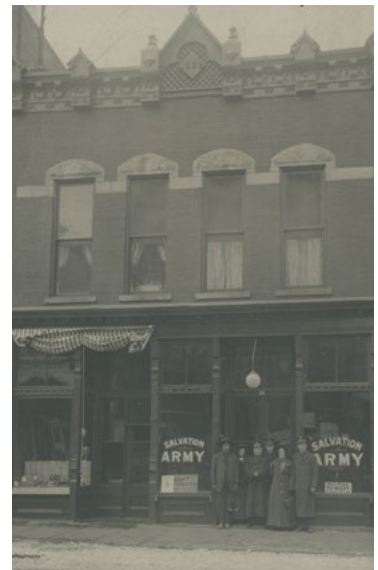


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The Salvation Army in Helena, Montana, 1888–1913.

vision, and the group eventually having thousands of bands nationwide. Only a handful of the photographs are identified: of a Captain Peterson and Ensign Sheard, and a female Lieutenant whose name is written illegibly. The organization's relatively early presence in the state would contribute to its influence in subsequent decades.

\$750



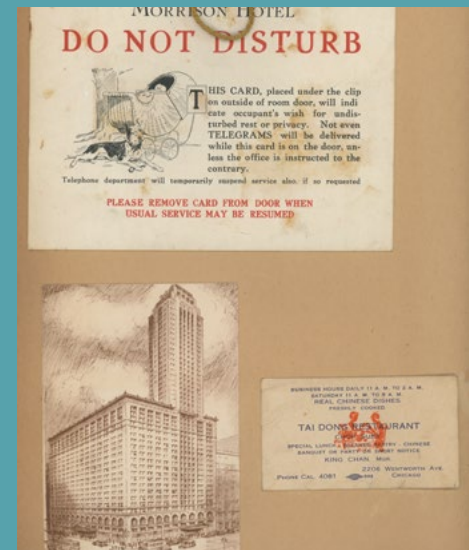
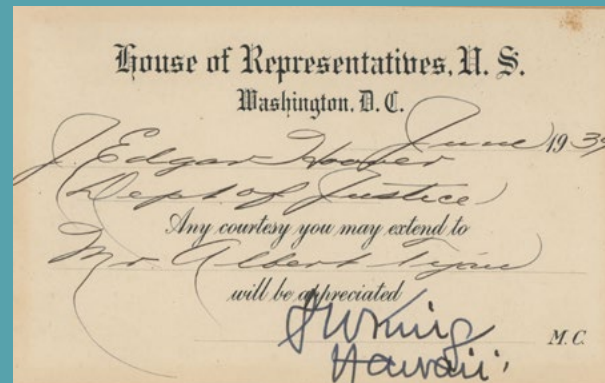
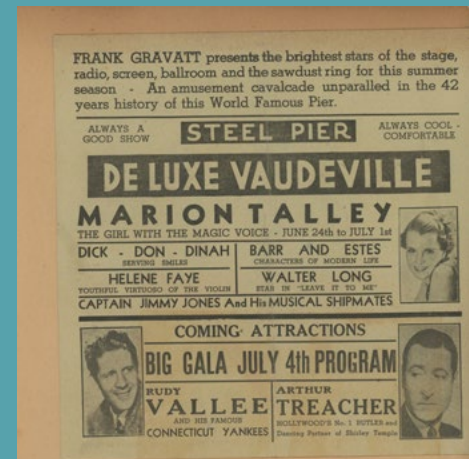
[TRAVEL EPHEMERA - BUYING A CAR - CHINESE-

A Charming Scrapbook Documenting the Car-Buying Voyage of Albert Tyau from Honolulu to Detroit to Purchase a Plymouth Sedan in 1939.

VP, 1939. Scrapbook measuring 10 x 13 inches. Twenty three leaves, some detached, good overall with fine contents.

A visually engaging and interesting scrapbook documenting a trip by a man from Honolulu named Albert Tyau to purchase a Plymouth Deluxe 4-Door Touring Sedan at the Chrysler factory in Detroit in 1939. Mr. Tyau meticulously kept the ephemera from his trip, including cruise ship menus, business cards, and the documents relating to the car purchase itself. As a group the scrapbook gives a visual history of 1939 commerce and maps the routes and networks that Mr. Tyau traveled, which included frequenting businesses in Chinatown in San Francisco. He continued his trip past Detroit all

\$600

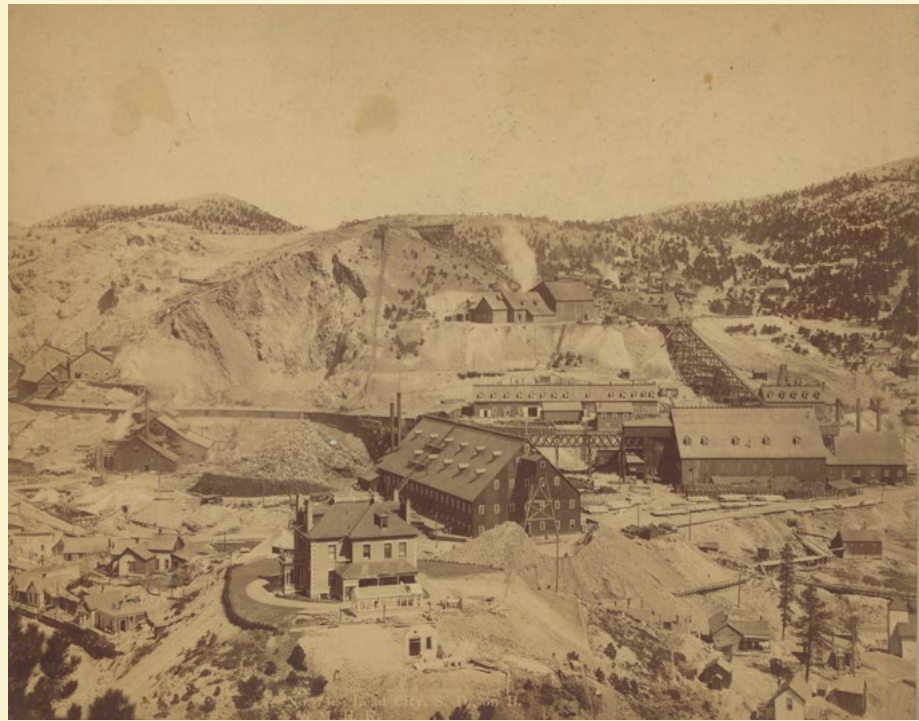


[WESTERN AMERICANA - PHOTOGRAPHY] LOCKE, HENRY

Four Mounted Photographs of Deadwood and Lead City, South Dakota, c. 1880s-1890s.

Deadwood, Late 1880s-1890s. Albumen photographs measuring 9 x 7 inches on larger mounts. Very good contrast, some chips and wear to mounts.

A group of four photographs by Henry Robinson Locke, who operated a studio in Deadwood, South Dakota in the early statehood years. He photographed the Black Hills region. This collection of four photographs shows a gold mill in Deadwood, a cyanide mill in Deadwood, and two views of Lead City, which was the home of the Homestake Mining Company during the period, and continued to be a center for natural resource extraction for several decades following the initial Gold Rush period of the 1870s which brought the first wave of Euro-American settlers to the area.



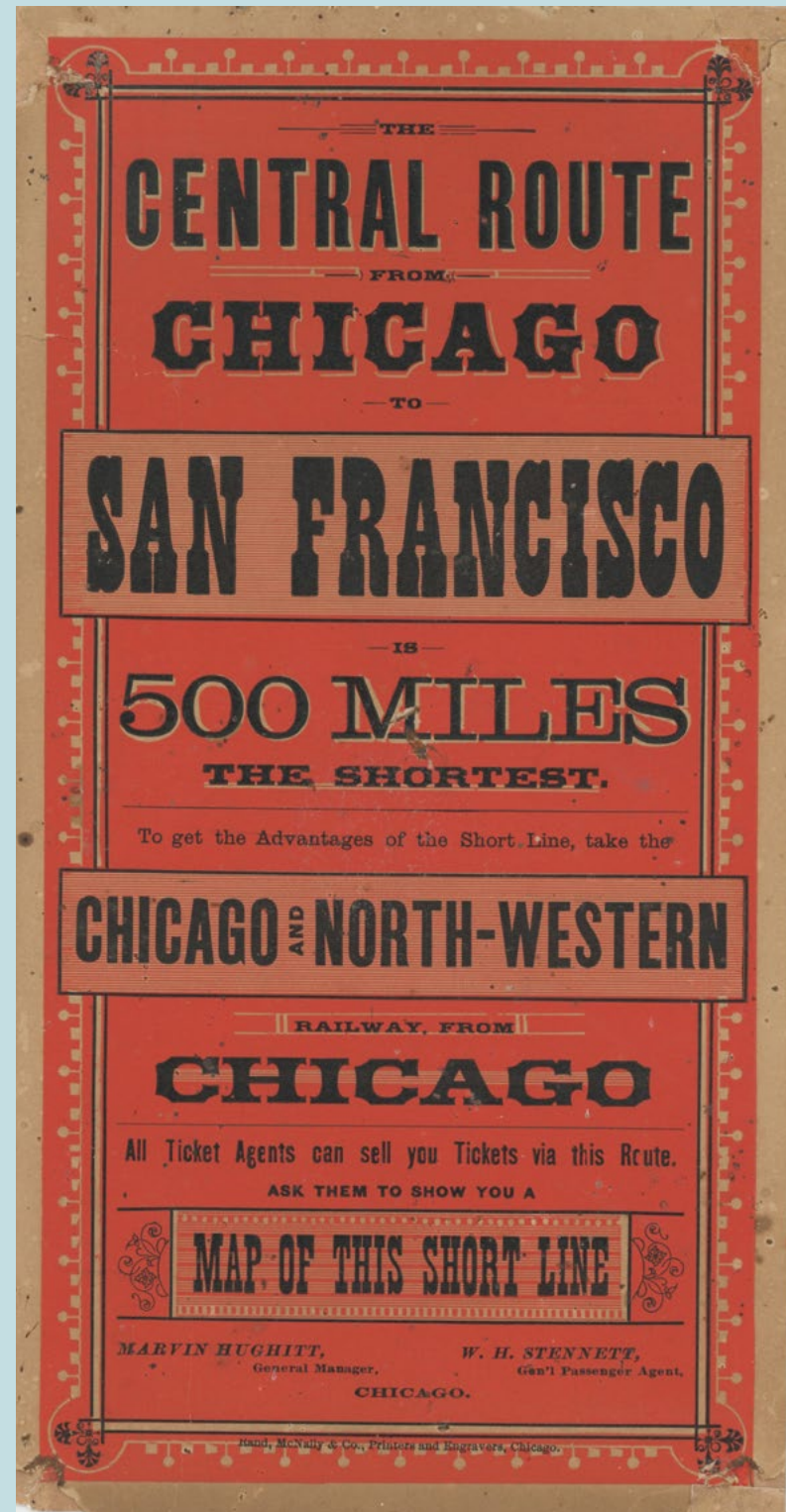
[WESTERN AMERICANA - RAILROADS] CHICAGO AND
NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD

The Central Route from
Chicago to San Francisco is
500 Miles The Shortest.

Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co., 1876-1882.
Lithographic broadside illustration printed in
color measuring 11 x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Closed tear to
margin, paper reinforcement to corners verso,
very good condition, quite bright and attractive.

An attractive advertisement for the Chicago and North-Western's routes to San Francisco, printed during the tenure of the railroad tycoon Marvin Hughitt as General Manager, a position he held from 1876 to 1880 before being named Second Vice President. The advertisement was printed by Rand, McNally and Company, which in its early years focused on railroad-related materials. The Omaha and California line of the Chicago and North-West Railway connected passengers from Chicago to California. Other maps printed by Rand, McNally and Co. during the period illustrate the route. We find no other examples of this broadside.

\$950



[WOMEN - CHINA - CHINESE-AMERICAN COMMUNITIES,
MAINE - BOXER REBELLION - MISSIONARIES] GOULD,
ANNIE ALLENDER

Archive of Manuscript and Printed Material Documenting the Life of Annie Allender Gould, Missionary to China, Including Material Documenting her Time Teaching the Chinese-American Community of Portland, Maine, her Student Notebooks and Ephemera from her Childhood to her time at Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College, Photographs and Correspondence from China, and Posthumous Manuscript and Printed Material relating to her Death in the Boxer Rebellion.

Most Maine, Massachusetts and China, 1870s-1900s. One linear foot comprising several hundred pages of manuscript material, with additional photographic and printed material. Generally fine condition. From the Gould estate. A full inventory and transcribed excerpts follow our introductory essay.

Annie Allender Gould of Maine was a talented teacher and missionary who died tragically in the Boxer Rebellion in 1900. She was one of the first valedictory speakers at Mt. Holyoke, and taught English to Chinese immigrants



in Portland before traveling to Asia and commencing her missionary work. She died in Pautingfu in 1900 in gruesome fashion, alongside her close friend Mary Morrill, also from Maine.

Offered here is a substantial life-spanning archive tracing Gould's life from her childhood to her death in China and beyond, with some posthumous material collected by her parents documenting missionary activities in China after 1900, and several pieces of printed ephemera related to her death and the Boxer Rebellion in general. Among the material from her pre-China period, perhaps the most notable piece is her diary from just before her time at Mt. Holyoke, documenting her work teaching English to Chinese-American immigrants in Portland, Maine. Her time in China is well documented in a series of fifteen

CONTINUED

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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s–1900s

letters written to her family from Paotingfu, comprising approximately 15,000 words. The letters describe the Boxer Rebellion and the events leading up to her death in great detail. The correspondence also includes a letter from Mary Morrill to the Gould family. In addition to the above, there are more diaries and notebooks, some documenting her childhood and early education, some documenting her time at Mt. Holyoke, and a diary from her parents documenting her incoming correspondence, her death, and the continued missionary activities in China related to her work.

Overall the group represents the life of a remarkable young woman in uncommon scope, with several decades of her life represented. The material should be of interest to scholars of the Boxer Rebellion, women's education in nineteenth century America, the Chinese-American communities of Maine and New England, and the early history of Mt. Holyoke, as Gould attended during the transitional period from seminary to college, and was the fourth valedictory speaker of the college. A full inventory of the collection and transcriptions of portions of Gould's letters and journals follow.

Part One: Material related to Missionary Service in China

1A. Letters. Fifteen letters, nearly all from Paotingfu, and one from Peking, on bifold 8.5" x 11" sheets, each page 8.5" x 5.5", with approximately 125 words per page, 15,000 words altogether. Largely an epistolary diary, with dates given as at the top of letters, though some letters contain multiple date entries as in a diary. Some letters are unsigned or end mid sentence, possibly lacking final sheets, though also since so many of her letters were sent consecutively they may have gone piecemeal. In

addition to those written in the style of a diary, some of the letters appear to be written to a general audience of family, friends, and those interested in her missionary work, and a few of these include specific fundraising appeals, including a breakdown of costs related to the work of running the school in Paotingfu.

- 1) June 30, 1894. 2 sheets, 7pp.
- 2) September 9, 1894. 3 sheets, 10pp.
- 3) November 7, 1894. 1 sheet, 4pp.
- 4) December 1, 1894. 3 sheets, 12pp.
- 5) July 12, 1895. 2 sheets, 8pp.
- 6) November 30, 1895. 3 sheets, 9pp.
- 7) March 7, 1896. 1 sheet, 4pp.
- 8) July 23, 1896. 2 sheets, 8pp.
- 9) October 23, 1896. 2 sheets, 5pp.
- 10) December 1, 1896. 2 sheets, 8pp.
- 11) April 23, 1897. 2 sheets, 4pp.
- 12) July 6, 1897. 2 sheets, 8pp.
- 13) November 26, 1897. 6 sheets, 14pp. [a series of notes and detailed drawings, stated as accompanying a letter which is not present; a few have John Mead Gould's later datestamps on the reverse and his brief notes about their place in the sequence; some may be from a different period, or are possibly stray sheets from other letters]

CONTINUED



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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s–1900s

14) January 26, 1900. 2 sheets, 8pp. [Letter from Mary S. Morrill, addressed to Gould family; Morrill was a fellow missionary and Annie's closest friend, and she was beheaded alongside Annie when the two of them were murdered on July 1, 1900]

15) April 17, 1900. 3 sheets, 12pp.

1B. Photographs. 15 total:

1) 10x 3.5" x 4.75" mounted albumen photographs sent by Annie Gould from Paotingfu, including 5 of the ABCFM Mission, 2 of the China Inland Mission, and 3 of the Lotus Gardens, all identified on the reverse.

2) 2x 4.5" x 6.5" mounted albumen portraits, identified as Charles Phelps William Merritt and his wife, Anna Celina Lord Merritt, both in Chinese dress.

3) Single 4.75" x 8" mounted albumen photograph of group, including Annie Gould and Mary Morrill, with fully detailed account of group in letter of July 23, 1896.

1C. Ephemera and other material:

1) Detailed key to class photograph, with 26 of Gould's students named and described (with small note describing this as being taken October, 1896, but with photograph lacking).

2) Single sheet of notes with names of Chinese co-workers at the mission.

3) ABCFM printed physical questionnaire for missionary

candidates filled in by Annie Gould.

4) printed program for departure service for Mary S. Morrill when she returned to mission service in 1898

5) Embossed and engraved program card for concert given on the R.M.S. "Empress of Japan", September 7, 1893, while Gould was en route to China, with her credited as singing "The new Kingdom."

6) 3 wedding invitations in Chinese, with handwritten calligraphy on red envelopes, one noted as being for the Hall wedding reception, 2 with accompanying copies made by Gould with her translations and annotations.

7) 2 Chinese calligraphic calling cards on red paper.

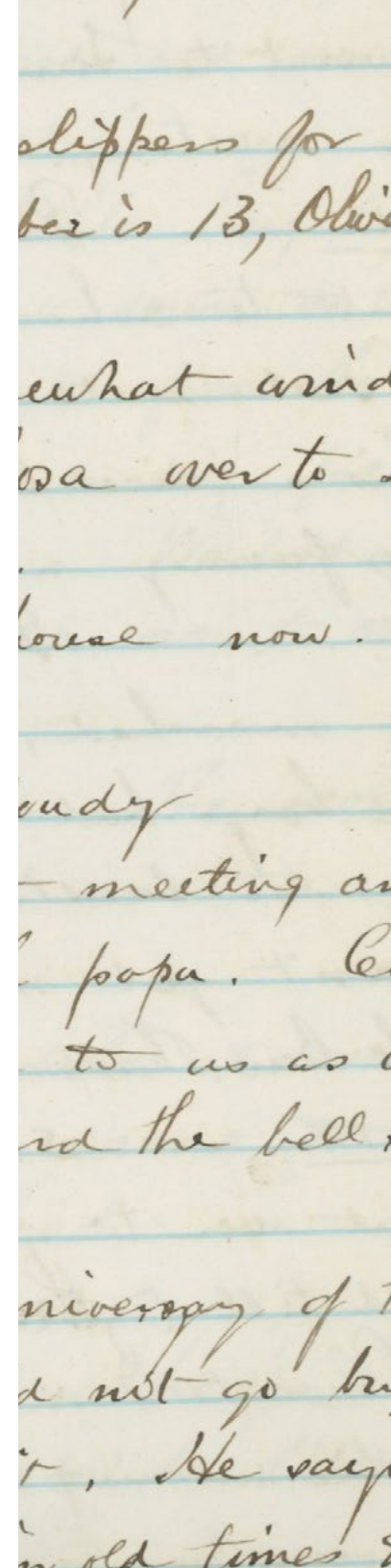
8) 2 unused pads of Chinese decorative writing paper.

9) 7 handmade cutout Chinese paper dolls.

Part 2. Journals and Notebooks:

1) Diary written by Annie Gould and her father, John Mead Gould, 1874–1877. 369pp., with most of the text in John Mead Gould's hand recording Annie's early life, with the final months in her own hand

2) Diary of Annie Gould, 1885–1891. 227pp. Pages 1–185 are between July, 1885 and September, 1886, when she begins school at Mount Holyoke, with the remaining 42 pages covering her vacations at home in the intervening years until January, 1891. The 1885–86 portion records her life as a young adult in Maine, with particular emphasis on



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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s–1900s

her work as an English language teacher every Sunday to Chinese immigrants then living in Portland, Maine. With some laid in material, including a song transliterated into Chinese for her use in instruction, and a letter to her parents written at the time of her graduation explaining her decision to become a missionary.

3) Notebook of John Mead Gould recording all incoming mail received from Annie and other missionaries in China, 1893–1927, including brief summary of letter contents of approximately one thousand letters. Approximately 120pp. This includes 298 of Annie Gould's letters, as well as hundreds of other letters from other missionaries who John Mead Gould corresponded with following Annie's death in 1900, including Emily Worthley, Bertha Reed, Laura Jones, Harriet Osborne, and Elizabeth Perkins. Some other material laid in, including a letter dated May 29, 1900, from her mother, Amelia Gould, which was returned as undeliverable during the Boxer Rebellion. (possibly move to posthumous section?)

Part 3. Posthumous Material and Material related to Annie Gould's Death:

1) "Claims Against Foreign Governments". Scarce 1901 circular issued by the Department of State in the wake of the Boxer Rebellion, and a key document in the history of the Twain–Ament indemnities controversy which followed.

2) Missionary Herald, Vol. XCVI, No. 11. November, 1900. Whole issue. Gould family copy, with article "Our Martyrs in China", pp. 435–446.

3) 4 copies of offprint of same article published by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with title: "In Loving Remembrance. "The Noble Army of Martyrs Praise Thee."

4) The Mount Holyoke, Vol X., No. 3. November, 1900. Two copies of entire issue, with 4 page obituary of Annie Gould.

5) Portland Daily Advertiser, March 7, 1901, with article "How Portland Women Met Death Bravely" and John Mead Gould's stamp to front.

6) Second and Third Reunions of the Chase-Chace Family Association, 1903. Four page obituary.

Part 4. Material from later missionaries in China in correspondence with John Mead Gould:

1) 11 photos, circa 1903, with lengthy manuscript captions tipped on, including the Martyr's Cemetery outside the missionary compound with the graves of Annie Gould and Mary Morrill, in an envelope captioned Miss [Bertha] Reed's letter of February 1903.

2) 18 photos, various dates. c1900–1922, from a variety of correspondents, most labeled to reverse, including a labeled class photo of Chinese girls and a later photograph of the cemetery.

3) 4 photographic postcards, all written on reverse by Gertrude Blanchard and mailed from China, including a 1911 graduation portrait of the Shaowu Girls Boarding School at ABCFM compound at Foochow.

4) 2 greeting cards, with 4 calling-card sized holiday cards, most with inscriptions.

CONTINUED

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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s–1900s

5) 2 letters from 1907, one from Laura Jones in Paotingfu, and one from Ella Vinton in Foochow.

Part 5. Material from Maine and Mount Holyoke:

1) Quantity of material from two youth missionary groups in Portland, Maine, both apparently led by Annie Gould, called the Ocean Pebbles Mission Circle and Young Ladies Mission Board. Includes printed concert programs, receipts, account books, correspondence, as well as four hand-produced issues of "The Ocean Pebbles Mission Banner", 1882–89.

2) Quantity of other material related to Annie Gould's life as a girl and young adult while in Portland, including dozens of printed concert programs and handbills, and material related to Portland High school, including years of graduation programs, along with other Portland school ephemera. With five writing and drawing books filled in by Annie Gould, along with her bank book

3) Quantity of material related to Annie Gould's time at Mount Holyoke, including dozens of printed programs and handbills for on-campus activities; with various manuscript items, including 4 letters sent home, 3 pieces of incoming correspondence, dozens of printed programs and handbills, for on-campus activities; with receipts, a science laboratory notebook and some assignments; along with 9 Mount Holyoke catalogues, directories, and alumni-related periodicals; with pair of items related to Mount Holyoke class reunions after Annie Gould's death, including a labeled photograph taken of her 1892 class taken in South Hadley

Part 6. Other Family Material:

Quantity of material assembled by John Mead Gould related to the Gould family, with a dozen photographs of family members, including Annie Gould as a child; with a quantity of correspondence and notes related to John Mead Gould, along with his well-worn copy of his 1895 Civil War memoir, "Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Brigadier General of the U. S. Army. A Narrative of Events Connected with his Mortal Wounding at Antietam, Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 17, 1862" and the family copy of Benjamin Arthorp Gould's 1872 genealogy, "The Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield. A Condensed Abstract of the Family Records", with approximately 150 filled in manuscript pages bound in at rear filled with family notes

Excerpts from Letters and Journal:

1) June 30, 1894. 2 sheets, 7pp.

2) September 9, 1894. 3 sheets, 10pp.

'It is Mary's turn to lead prayers with the girls, the woman I was expecting has not come yet, so I will write till prayers are over and one girl with bad eyes and one with an eczema on her thigh come in for treatment. Schools are in full running order. Last Wednesday we told the girls who have not gone to Peking this fall because they have not dared call in girls from a distance, to come to us, 4 in all, and Dorcas teaches them. To-day our Ta Wang Li girls came, 4 of the, all with unbound feet; that makes 23 pupils. Four of the girls sleep in a small room by themselves; this room has a south door opening into the school court and a north door into the main court or compound. By day we lock the south door and use the room for the day-school. At night we lock the north door and it gives a good bit of additional sleeping



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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s-1900s

room. The other 20 including the matron all sleep in the main school-room. The 4 Peking girls study in the woman's station-class room... The day school has only six or 8 pupils yet; more will come in later, they are busy gathering fuel or turning grinstone to grind their meal. Kuei Jung is doing good work with them. The Noble's [Willis C. Noble and family, apparently bringing Chinese girls to the United States for education] left last Wednesday to take the girls to Tientsin on the way to America... I thought I knew one mother in America who could sympathize with the mother in China on the score of parting with her girlie... We do not know how soon communication may be cut off between here and Peking or between Tientsin and the outer world. If my letters cease coming you must think of it as the fortunes of war and not necessarily a proof of special danger to me. Affairs in Peking just now are rather threatening, that is there is manifestly an unfriendly feeling toward foreigners, more so than usual, and the English consul has ordered all their women and children to leave Peking... In Paotingfu matters seem quiet enough; we hear of no violent talk, no specially bad stores; no one seems very much afraid.'

3) November 7, 1894. 1 sheet, 4pp.

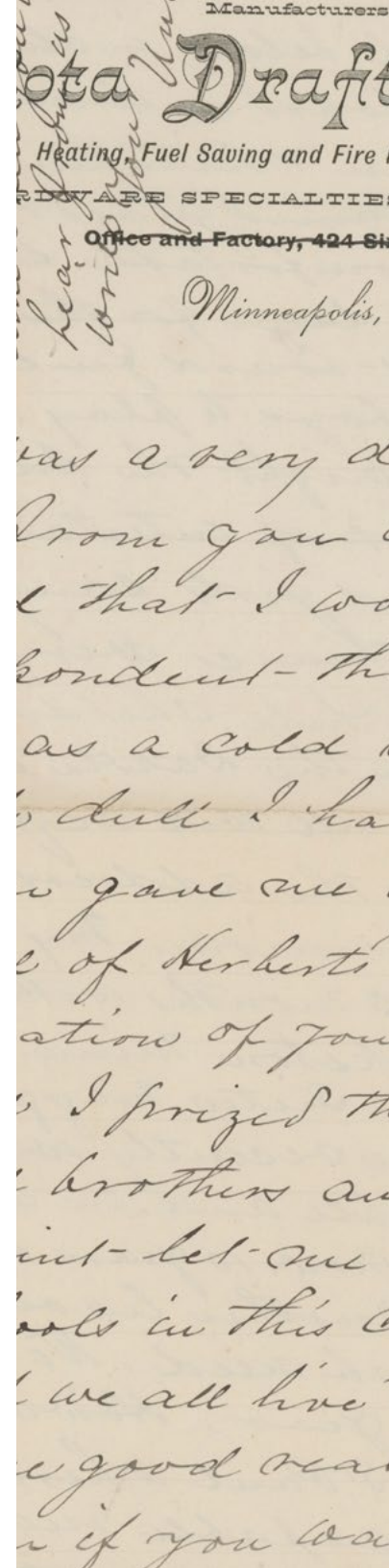
'...a big battle has been fought in Manchuria and the Chinese lost 30,000. We got it from young Mr. Wu the telegraph operator; he called a day or two ago with his friend Mr. Chu who is a Christian, lately come to the telegraph office. Dr. Noble also got it from "Wu fa Jen" (Mr. Wu, great man) one of the literary officials here. Japanese are probably en route for Peking. Our policy is to go on as if nothing was going to happen... The Chinese awoke one morning to find notices up saying that the Japanese were coming but all farmers, merchants and

civilians in general need have no fear. The Japs would pay for what they took and would molest no one, they had come to fight the soldiers... Our forces are all here... K'uei Yuan prayed at morning prayers that the Japs might beat because if the Chinese were victorious they would kill all the foreigners or drive them away. He evidently regards us as friend and wanted us to stay. I can't feel as though God would let us all be driven out and leave with such prospects for the future.'

4) December 1, 1894. 3 sheets, 12pp.

'Women are beginning to come in for the station class now. We have begun to have evening study hours for some of the girls. Miss M. & my classes come for Arithmetic and Geography. On Monday I shall begin giving the cook and the carter lessons in Arithmetic. Mao erh, a boy of 15 or 16, who has read with Miss Morrill evenings for several years came yesterday to know if he might study with us this winter; he will read Matthew and Mary or I will teach him according to who has leisure. Besides this we do a regular business as dealer in needles, thread and cloth for the schoolgirls, and dispenser of medicines to the day school. One of our girls has had eczema in her head and I have had to treat her head with carbolic soap & ichthyol ointment. Today a woman came who had been bitten by a dog in our court. I washed the wound with carbolic soap & put on boracic acid ointment... our work for the winter had begun: the children for noon S. S. were numerous. Kuei Jung has 19 or 20 in the day school now. After lunch I heard 4 boys 14 to 16 yrs. old read; they are too old for the day school and not able to come days. They have all studied more or less with Miss Morrill. One is in the first book, one beginning Mark, one in Mark ch. 11 or 12; one just beginning Matthew having already finished Mark and John. The station class is assembling; we have 6 women or so and expect more. I can help hear the beginners and maybe help teach how to pray. I leave

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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s-1900s

instruction in doctrine to Mary and the Chinese women who are better able than I to do such work... Kuei Jung brought some young women to see us today... we are thankful every day that we have one young couple K'uei Yuan and Kuei Jung. Our new Bible woman Mrs. Chang matron of our boarding school last year, now living at her home in the west suburb and doing Bible woman's work in that region, is another cause for thankfulness...

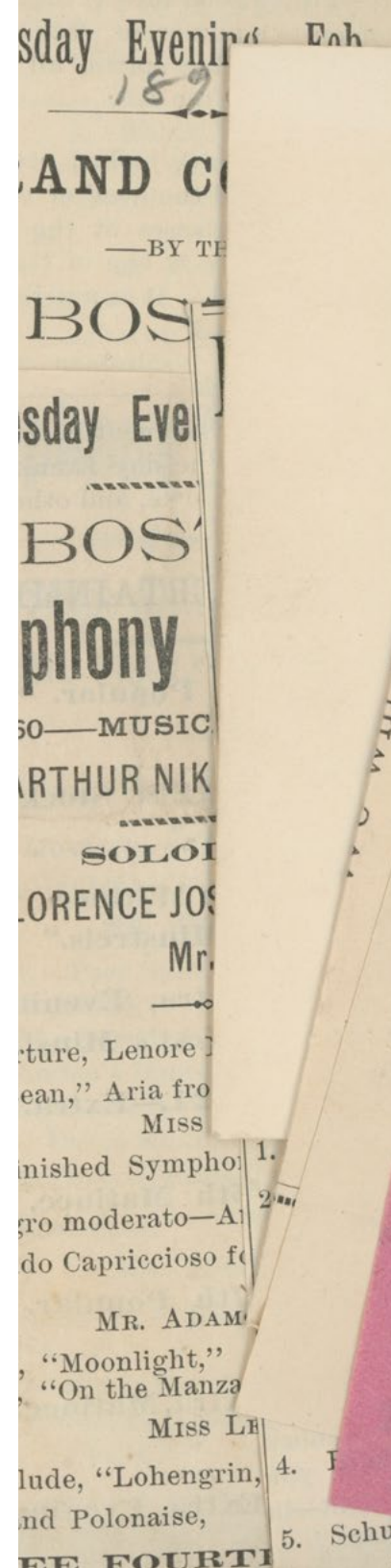
5) July 12, 1895. 2 sheets, 8pp.

'I will give you as full an account as is necessary for you as strangers to know of the attack on Dr. [Devello] Sheffield. Mr. Ts'ui No. 5 has been the master carpenter employed by the foreigners for years. In his shop as workmen are three brothers Ts'ao: the elder Ts'ao has been afflicted with occasional fits of insanity but when well was a good workman. He has been employed this summer in making repairs on Mr. Sheffield's house. While there he was siezed with one of those mad fits and returned to the city. he wanted to come back but was detained, and learning that Dr. Sheffield was unwilling to have him work any longer, he and the second brother determined to kill Mr. S. The two men lay in wait for him in an unfrequented place and set on him as he came by, one with a meat, one with a long pointed file. No one was near who could have assisted him. In all there 34 or so wounds, some within a hair's breadth of vital points and yet not one large artery was touched. They aimed specially to hit his eyes but did not succeed. Finally he lay still and feigned death, and after giving 10 blows on his heads, they left him for dead. Their plan was that the older brother should all the blame and as an insane man get a light punishment. Meantime the third brother who had known the older brother was planning something but didn't know Dr. Sheffield was included, having learned the intended attack, informed

his master Ts'ui. Ts'ui Wu left his shop with one small boy to watch, sent to Peking for a doctor, sent to his nephew Tsui Jui the medical assistant, took all his men and went to Dr. Sheffield's assistance. The elder brother had gone to the yamen and given himself up; the seonc brother was arrested and both men loaded with chains were taken to the foreign compound to find Dr. Sheffield's pleasure. The official couldn't understand Dr. S's lack of vengeful spirit. He merely wanted the men dealth with according to Chinese law. The men were beaten, 600 strokes of the bamboo about the arms & faces and 400 on the legs, then taken to the yamen. They will probably be sent to the chief prison in Peking. The T'singchow official recommends life imprisonment for the madman and beheading for no. 2. After they had finished Dr. S. the older man went to Ts'ui's shop and demolished things there then went to the yamen. Dr. [Robert] Coltman and the official both say that planning and urging and telling such a straight story wasn't the work of an insane person, it was vengeance and passion. The Chinese have taken hold with great faithfulness. Dr. S owes his life to their help.' [I've found no record of this incident - possibly it was suppressed; letter continues at later dates with updates on Sheffield's recovery]

6) November 30, 1895. 3 sheets, 9pp.

'Letters from home tell me that spite of all our letters there still is uncertainty in the minds of many as to our force of native workers and the condition of the work. Miss Morrill has entire charge of woman's work, and under her are three Bible women, two Mrs. Chang's and one Mr. Kao to Mrs. Chang Lao Ho, the south school Bible woman is the one who has been longest in service the one who has been with Miss Morrill on all her tours... 2) Mrs. Kao the city Bible woman. She will teach the station classes this winter. Her husband is a helper in one of the villages about 80 miles from here. 3) Mrs. Chang Wen



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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
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the west suburb Bible woman. She was formerly Mrs. Merritt's nurse and began reading with Miss Morrill when Miss M had been in China only four or five months. She has received all her instruction from Miss Morrill. A year ago she was employed as a Bible woman having earlier shown a great love for the work and tact in presenting the truth. Her daughter Mrs. Wang is the west suburb day school teacher. 4) There is a dispensary assistant for the woman's ward, Mrs. Tu sister of Pastor Meng. She is invaluable in her present position but we covet her for a Bible woman. She is paid by Dr. Noble from the money granted by the A. B. C. F. M. for dispensary work... In the south suburb we have a day school with 15 or 16 pupils, both boys and girls. The teacher is a Peking trained girl or young woman Kuei Jung, the wife of Dr. Noble's carter. These pupils study (1) the church 3 character classic, the Bible History in rhymes, 3 characters to a line (2) the catechisms (3) the Chinese books for beginners (4) Mark's gospel. 6. In the west suburb is a day school with about 10 pupils, taught by Mrs. Wang, daughter of the west suburb Bible woman. One of the oldest girls in the school has lately unbound her feet and will enter the boarding school after New Year. 7. The girls' boarding school now has 18 pupils. We made a rule this year that all who entered the school unbind their feet... For native helpers in the general work the first is pastor Meng, pastor at large; he is a man of 34 or 35, second his brother Meng Ch'ang So who has taught the boys' boarding school the past two years...'

[letter goes on to describe the course for study for young women in the school, and then follows a description of the Chinese men in similar positions, including Meng Che Hsien (1860–1900), who was also murdered, along with three of his children, during the Boxer Rebellion while at Paotingfu]

7) March 7, 1896. 1 sheet, 4pp.

8) July 23, 1896. 2 sheets, 8pp.

9) October 23, 1896. 2 sheets, 5pp.

10) December 1, 1896. 2 sheets, 8pp.

11) April 23, 1897. 2 sheets, 4pp.

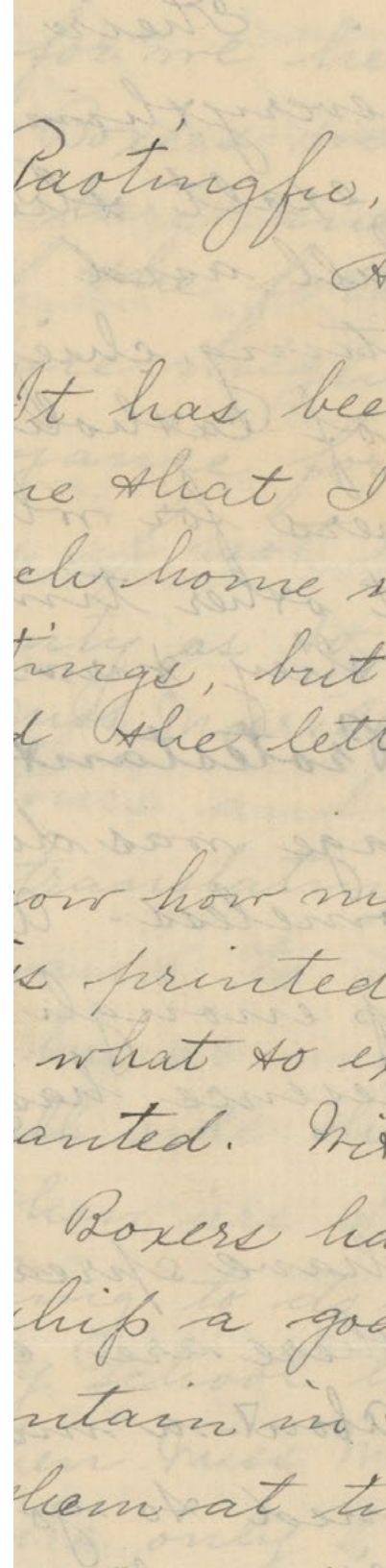
12) July 6, 1897. 2 sheets, 8pp.

13) November 26, 1897. 6 sheets, 14pp. [a series of notes and detailed drawings, stated as accompanying a letter which is not present; a few have John Mead Gould's later datestamps on the reverse and his brief notes about their place in the sequence; some may be from a different period]

14) January 26, 1900. 2 sheets, 8pp. [Letter from Mary S. Morrill, addressed to Gould family; Morrill was a fellow missionary and Annie's closest friend in China, and they lived together in the missionary compound. She was beheaded alongside Annie when the two of them were murdered on July 1, 1900]

'Annie has probably written you, and there may have been some accounts in the papers of the devastations of the Boxers. Mrs. Chia wife of the pastor who has just escaped from Chang-ssu-ma was at our women's prayer meeting yesterday afternoon. She spoke her thankfulness for their deliverance - they had moved eight times in making their escape to the place of safety in which our pastor Meng found them. The journeys were all made by night and in them, they were aided and entertained

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by heathens, not by Chrisians. The latter could not give such aid without calling the attention of the Boxers to them and that would have been the ruin of both. But does it not seem remarkable that at such a time as this the outsiders should have volunteered to aid them? Truly the Lord must have watched over His own. Mrs. Chia spoke with much feeling of the little flock who were scattered homeless and shepherdless. She felt almost as though they no right to be safe and comfortable. It is sad to hear how the work of the various missions in Shantung has been broken up but it strengthens one's faith to know how many of these people are standing firm and refusing to deny their Lord. The Boxers demand ransoms and a complete renunciation of the old ties but Dr Smith writes that only a few have fallen away. The civilized world will exclaim over the barbarities of the Chinese, but the U. S. can say nothing in face of the Georgia and Alabama outrages.' [likely referring to the 1899 lynching of Sam Hose in Geoergia

15) April 17, 1900. 3 sheets, 12pp.

I do not know how much of current Chinese news is printed at home, so I have no idea what to explain and what to take for granted. Within a year a sect called the Boxers has arisen. They claim to worship a god who lives on a sacred mountain in Shantung and he possesses them at times so that they are invulnerable; neither sword no bullet can harm them when they are protected in this way. Their god is a spirit, so they have no images, but the members of the sect have a strip of yellow paper with certain characters as their emblem and they burn yellow papers as an offering. I do not know the significance of this. Their avowed object is to destroy everything foreign and protect and exhort the dynasty. During the fall and winter they raided Shantung,

chiefly destroying the property of Catholics, sometimes taking prisoners for whom they demanded ransom, and other times levying blackmail. Finally they turned their attention to the Protestants and a good deal of damage was done, hundreds being left homeless. At last the Chinese waked up enough to send soldiers and their presence has kept peace (on the surface).

Now they have spread all through Chihli and there are camps on all sides of us. About a month ago Mrs. Pitkin planned to go with Miss Morrill to Ching liang ch'eng, a village 15 miles from here. At the last moment Mrs. Pitkin was unable to go so Miss Morrill decided to wait a few days hoping they could go then. Next morning it was blowing a gale, clouds of dust, generally bad weather. It seemed kind of Providence for we heard the next day that the Boxers were in the villages between here and Ching liang ch'eng and if the foreign ladies had gone, there might have been serious annoyance for them and the Christians if not real danger.

The uncertainty as to what they might do has kept Miss Morrill at home from her country tours and she has devoted her time to translating some leaflets for our girls and to visiting our women. She has 28 women reading with her. On all sides there are rumors and the heathen are dreadfully afraid to have anything to do with us. Our west suburb day school has 13 or more pupils but when Miss Morrill went yesterday there were only 3, all children of Christians. The Presbyterians in the north suburb have a day school with 14 to 18 pupils, but their numbers have dwindled. Our Bible women say that many are afraid to receive them. We heard of one village where the fear and superstition came to such a pass that they threw away their kerosene oil and destroyed tin oil cans and all utensils made of foreign goods. One of our church members in that region is a small pedlar of needles, combs etc. No one wants to buy his foreign needles.

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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s-1900s

The Chinese third month is given up to a fair and usually on the 15th, Liu Yeh, a noted Chinese physician who was deified, is taken out of his temple for an airing and the devotees march in a procession escorting him all through the city and back to his temple, two miles from the city. The Boxers when raiding other places have taken advantage of the market held every few days that they might be able to mingle in the crowd without being suspected. The officials were afraid that the usual procession might excite the people and that there might be a disturbance, consequently they forbade the procession. If the god came out he did not go very far from home; there was none of the usual bustle up near the city. Besides this the Manchu official who has charge over all the camps here, of his own accord sent 8 soldiers to guard us on a night when they feared we might be in danger.

Apr. 13-15 was our spring conference or "big meeting" as the Chinese call it. The first night our church members from Chao Chou four days journey from here and those from our nearest villages we feared the Ti Chi'uan and Mahuangtou members would not come because the Boxers were near them; but our fears were groundless for they came the next day. There were ten or more women from outstations; 4 walked 15 miles and one old woman of 60 came 8 miles. This old Mrs. Chang is a character. She has had very little Instruction but from the first hearing of the gospel she took it in like a little child. She was old, she said, and her memory was bad, so she asked God to help her learn. The native pastor has been there and one of the Bible women, but until our Christmas conference none of the foreigners had seen her. Most of our Christians are required to take three steps. First their names are recorded as adherents or

those who "hope for the doctrine." Secondly they make the promise to be disciples and become probationers (if they have given evidence of a change.) The third step of course is baptism and full church-membership. The old lady above mentioned had not taken any of these steps formally, her answers to the church examining committee were very interesting and all agreed that she was ready for church membership.

Mrs. Chang stayed for two weeks to study and during that time decided to unbind her feet as proof of her Christianity and to give up smoking. She said, "I cannot bear any big fruit, but I can bear a little." She also wished to make a study of the pledge taken by those who join our confession of faith and decided that an older sister must be her field of labor and she hoped to teach her enough so that she would be ready to take the first step at Easter. At Easter the old lady came alone. The sister was afraid to come because of the rumors afloat, but Mrs. Chang was quite willing to brave the danger and she had brought 100 pieces of cash for her church contribution, 100 pieces for a missionary offering, and 70 odd pieces that she had saved instead of spending it for tobacco.

Another of these women has taken a long time and traveled a hard road to come to Christ. When I came to China her only daughter T'ao Lan was the oldest girl in our school and according to our standard at that time ought to have gone to Peking, but the family were unwilling she should unbind her feet. The mother Mrs. Chai has not an angelic temper and her daughter-in-law is bad even from a heathen standpoint and is a sore trial. Mr. Chai has been a Christian for years and although the growth has been slow and there are many weak points left yet, he has grown in grace and in knowledge. Moreover he has endeavored to help his family and neighbors. The doctrine did not take root in Mrs. Chai's heart at first. Two years after my coming to China she gave a most

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1870s-1900s

reluctant consent that Tao Lan should unbind her feet and go to Peking. Some two years later Tan Lan died of consumption and about the same time Miss Morrill had a station class in Mrs. Chai's village and Mrs. Chai certainly met with a change. Since then her son has been dropped from college, her daughter-in-law grows worse, and they have met with reverses in business. Miss Morrill held another station class last fall and it was much pleased to note the change in the woman. She has learned to take her trouble to the Heavenly Father and to rely on Him for help.

The special feature of the conference meetings was the "Morning Watch" or sunrise prayer meeting. The first morning pastor Meng II led, taking a lesson from the giving of the manna. Easter morning Miss Morrill taking for a lesson the women very early at the tomb, the message given them and the removal of hindrances in the removal of hindrances in their way, Sunday P.M. Mr. Lowrie of the Presbyterian mission given most earnest talk from the text "Be not drunk with wine, but be filled with the Spirit. I think most of those present must have received an awakening.

There was another occurrence which was not as not on the program, Friday, April 13 Miss Morrill was summoned to the home of the elder pastor Meng (Meng I). Mrs. Meng has been troubled with dropsy off and on for two years, but since her last child was born about four months ago she has been growing steadily worse and now the end seemed near. She rallied, however, and was able to give messages to her friends and relatives. Just in the middle of the afternoon service, while the family sat by her singing hymns, she passed over to the heavenly home.

They were a good many things in this sickness and death that showed the difference between the Chinese and the foreigner and between the Christian and the heathen. Pastor Meng was very fond of his wife, more so I think than most Chinese, and he showed it in his thoughtful, tender care during her illness, but there was none of the passion that comes into the love of men and wife among westerners. The Chinese are very reserved as a rule. The heathen would have prepared coffin and burial clothes long before, and she would have been all robed when death claimed her. Not sure in this case no one had suggested it so far as I know, Miss Morrill had been comforting the children, then turned to assist the Chinese women bathe the body (an unheard-of-thing among the heathen). Pastor Meng was making ready to wash his wife's feet!!

About 6.00 P.M. they had prepared the coffin and all was ready. We foreigners have rather made it a custom to use cheese cloth over cotton to line the coffin and the Chinese like the custom. There were some 70 men from the outstations and all the school boys and girls and the women gathered for a short service before we nailed the coffin. Pastor Meng and his brother told of some things in her life and some of her last words. Pastor Meng said she was quite willing to go and was able to trust the children to the Heavenly father. Next day we had the funeral. There is nothing solemn or impressive to me. The boys wore caps of white cheese cloth so made that they look like this paper cap [cut-out of cap has been laid in to letter]; the girls and female relatives wear a white strip around the head. All her own children wore white jackets, in this instance hired, and very dirty. This excites my risibles as does the heathen wailing.

The sons stood at the head of the coffin the daughter and sister at the foot, but there was none of the heathen

In Loving

THE NOBLE ART
PRAISE

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heathen walling, only her young sister sobbed quietly. Poor girl; Mrs. Meng has been a mother to her for some years, and she will miss her. Fortunately the children will not miss her much. She has been sick a great deal and they have learned to depend on themselves. The two elder boys are in school; the little girl nine years old, has just entered our school, and little Joseph is only five. The baby two years old has had a wet nurse and never knew his mother.

The church members, 24, carried the coffin and others carried red umbrellas and banners and so the procession started. the women riding in carts, the men and boys going on foot. I staid behind with the girls; Miss Morrill went to the grave. All along the road people looked and remarked, "That must be a Christian funeral; they have no paper." The heathen bum paper money and figures for the spirit, and scatter paper cash on the road to buy off the demons who would disturb the peace of the departed.

Diary of Annie Gould, 1885-1891. Nearly all Sundays include a report of her work teaching a Sunday School class for Chinese immigrants seeking to learn to speak and read English. As these are the days she has off from school, they occupy the most space in her journal and approximately one fifth of the entire journal consists of her reports on her teaching efforts and socializing with members the Chinese community of Portland, Maine.

July 26, 1885:

We went up to the Chinese Sunday School in time for some of the singing. I had my boy Yen Lung again. He had forgotten most of what he learned before. I drilled him to-day on "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want"... Len Hok and Yen Lung came down and I had to entertain them

all alone. I spent about half the time trying to explain where the rest of the family were.

September 27, 1885:

Drilled Yen Lung on the Lord's Prayer. A gentleman was present, pastor of the 4th Presbyterian church in Washington. He wanted to start a Chinese S. S. in his church, and was here to find out how.

October 18, 1885:

today they were short of teachers and I tried taking two Chinamen Chin Hoon and Chin Tong Poi. Chin Hoo is Tong Poi's uncle. He can't read much but seemed to want to learn. Tong Poi laughs all the time and does seem to care any thing about learning. I thought I did not make much of a success.

Ching Chong, our Christian Chinaman has gone to Augusta. His farewell message to the teachers was 1 Corinthians 15:58

October 28, 1885:

The county conference met at the 2d Parish. I went in the afternoon and evening. Miss Alice Merriam, Director of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, I think, addressed the conference on "Woman's Home Work and Christian Education". I never heard a woman who spoke so easily and with such a flow of language. I just enjoyed it. Mr. Fenn told of "Evangelization in France" from his own observations while there. He was very interesting. The principal speakers in the evening were Dr. Judson Smith, one of the secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M. and Dr. Cobb of New York, one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union. Dr. Cobb told us of Home missionary life, the need of churches, parsonage, ec. The whole day was a reach feast.

Two Sundays in succession I had to take two Chinamen. The first Chin Hoon & Tong Poi. The second Len Hok and

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Annie Allender Gould Archive,
1870s-1900s

Ah Lark.

November 15, 1885:

At Chinese class on Sunday 15th, I had a new Chinaman. He gave me his name as Yoong. he works with Luong Poo, has been in America eight years, most of the time in Portland, Oregon. he has recently returned from China, having been home to get married. He has been married about twelve months. He is quite a promising pupil. He has been here long enough to speak pretty good English, though he can't read a word and knows only six capital letters: A. B. C. D. O. and X. I drilled him to-day on ax, large and small.

There were 19 Chinamen at school, the largest class we ever had.

November 22, 1885:

Church, Chinese class, Sunday school, and service and evening meeting, the usual routine.

Jamie was sick. I taught my own Chinaman, Chin Yoong. He does very well, I think. I had to take Jennie's S. S. class. They behaved very well. Perhaps it was the novelty of a new teacher.

Luong Po and Chin Yoong came at quarter past five and staid till quarter of seven. We sang, talked, Luong Poo read the 23d Psalm and part of the parable of the Prodigal Son, etc.

December 13, 1885:

Church as usual. Spent most of the time in Chinese S. S. in trying to make Yoong distinguish between a, b, c, & d. Loong came down in the evening alone. Mother had a raging headache. Father came into the parlor for a few minutes, but he thought I was entertaining all right, so he left. Yoong and I sang most of the time. I tried to

learn "Sweet By-and-by" in Chinese and drilled him on "Brininging in the Sheaves".

December 20, 1885:

I went to church all day with my ear tied up in a big green vail. I looked like a mummy. The[re] is to be a Chinese sociable a week from to-morrow. They are going to sing Sweet by & by in Chinese. Just as they got ready to practice it Miss Robinson said that she happened to know that there was one teacher who knew it in Chinese. They immediately suggested that I should go up and sing it with the boys and let the others listen. I was rather embarrassed but I did it. They want me to lead the boys on that piece at the sociable and not have any English singing in it...

In the evening Yoong, Luong Poo, and Chin Ting came down to see me. Luong Poo brought a Chinese lily, which blossoms about the first of February, the Chinese New Year. Yoong brought me a cherry-colored silk handkerchief, six packages of Chinese tea, some Ly Chee nuts and a Chinese looking-glass with a picture on the other side.

December 28, 1885:

Bing sang "Pass me not" in Chinese. Yee Foo sang two solos in English, "Jewels" and "Why do you wait, dear brother?"; "Sweet by-and-by" went off very well. Yoon Loong and Len Hok had brought their Chinese fiddles and gave us some music. It was very good of its kind. One sounded like a banjo; the other like a saw-mill in different pitches. Yoong told me he was learning to play on the saw-mill fiddle. I enjoyed it very much; the sociable in general, not the music specially.

January 17, 1886:

Yoong got on finely in reading. Luong Poo and Yoong came down in the evening. The cake I had made proved

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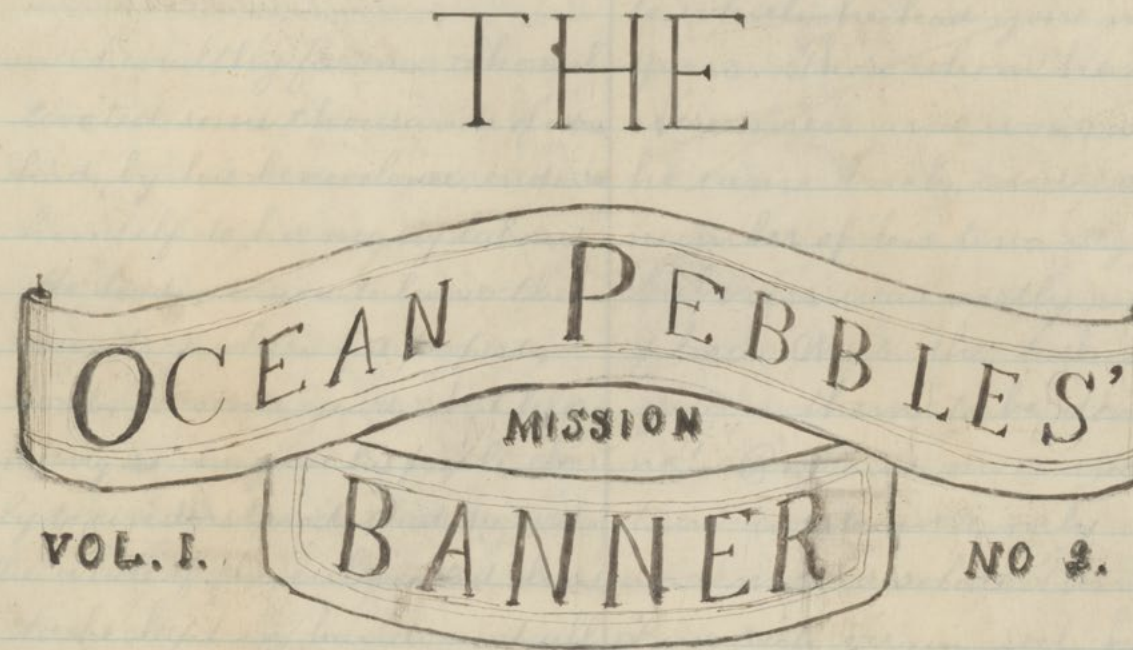
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1870s-1900s

tough. Luong Poo thought mother's cake was the best. I could not go to meeting as mother was sick. I talked so fast and entertained so well that they could not leave. They came about half past five and left a little before nine. I enjoyed the call, but I felt rather cheap when father came home and found them still there.

October 2, 1889:

Yoon, my old Chinese pupil, called in the evening. We had a highly intellectual conversation on Geography, Chinese history and customs, etc. I did try to say a word for Jesus, but it is a fearful thought that I have not done all I ought to help to Christ, and now he is going back to China. I must pray more.

\$27,500



MARCH.

1882.

OCEAN PEBBLES,

PORTLAND.

EDITOR—ALBERT R. FARRINGTON — ASST. CLARA TWITCHELL.