



Bibliography Week Showcase

January 2024

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A NOTED ABOLITIONIST WRITES TO HIS WIFE ABOUT AN ABOLITION MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

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

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

Richards then relates his notable activities of the day before: "I called on W.H. Burleigh, yesterday. He invited me to attend an A.S. Slavery meeting at 3 o'clock P.M. which I did. I was introduced to a number of our A.S. Slavery friends. We had a very good meeting indeed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hillin, McLeod, & Burleigh. It seemed almost as if I were at home, being in company with these noble spirits. They seem like old acquaintances." William Henry Burleigh was a Connecticut-based journalist, editor, women's rights and peace activist, Unitarian, and also prominent abolitionist. At the time of the present letter, Burleigh was serving as editor of the *Pittsburgh Temperance Banner*, which afterwards became the *Christian Witness*, the official periodical of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

Richards ends his letter with his indecision on Pittsburgh as a place to center his commercial activities (he was a cobbler and leatherworker by trade), a report of his good health, and well wishes for his wife and children back home. Manuscript material from Elias Richards appears to be quite uncommon, especially mentioning other important abolitionists working in places such as Pittsburgh as early as the 1830s.

(McBRB4237)

\$1,250

AFRICAN-AMERICAN CATHOLIC PERIODICAL

2. **[African Americana]. [Catholicism].** *The Chronicle: Official Organ of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States.* St. Louis: July to December, 1930. Six issues, consecutively numbered from [145] to 312pp. Original printed

wrappers of various colors, stapled. Each issue with embossed blindstamp on front cover canceled with an ink overstamp reading "Withdrawn." Minor dust-soiling and light rubbing to covers, each issue with soft vertical crease. Very good.

A six-issue consecutive run beginning in the middle of 1930 and running through the end of the year, from July to December 1930. Each issue is comprised of five or six articles written by a variety of authors focused on issues facing Black Catholics and the larger African American community. A sampling of articles include William M. Markoe's "Our Jim Crow Federation," Francis Gilligan's "The Negro Slave in the United States," Joseph Ledit's "Bolshevism and the Negro," Dorothy Willman's "Women's Sodalities Meet in Chicago," and Dr. Thomas Wyatt Turner's "Statement of the Federated Colored Catholics." The legendary Dr. Turner was the founder and President of the Federated Colored Catholics, and at the time of the present publication was teaching botany at the Hampton Institute. The present issues also contain editorials, letters to the editor, and updates on local chapters from New York to Galveston, Texas. Each issue is also illustrated with occasional photographs, and ends with several pages of local advertisements, providing important information on the commercial interests serving the African American community in St. Louis at the time. Scarce in institutions, which are mostly scattered and sometimes on microfilm, and very uncommon in the market, especially in even short runs such as this.

(McBRB4245)

\$1,250

"TIMES ARE PRETTY DULL HERE NOW..."

3. [California Gold Rush]. *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from George Chamberlain to His Father in Massachusetts, Regarding His Mining Activities in California].* Mokilomni Hill, Ca.: April 3, 1852. [2]pp. plus integral address leaf. Quarto on a folded folio sheet. Old fold lines, minor wear. In a highly legible script. Very good.

An interesting letter from a disillusioned fortune-seeker in Calaveras County advising his father not to come west, as all the easy pickings are gone. He writes, "Times are pretty dull here now and as I have been doing nothing for the last two weeks I am getting rather sick of the place. I should leave today but there are some holes going down by some acquaintance of mine & I want to see if they get anything. If they do I shall sink one myself, they go from 50 to 60 feet & as they are in a good looking place I have some curiosity to know whether they strike anything or not. If I leave this place I think I shall go south as I hear they have struck some deep diggings in the vicinity of Sonora & think I shall go down that way.... I see by the papers that a great many are coming to the country from Boston. I do not know what they all will do here, it is not the place here it was two years ago & those who start with the anticipation of finding money easily got here will be badly mistaken...."

(McBRB4789)

\$950

RARE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH LETTER SHEET

4. [California Pictorial Letter Sheets]. *View from the West Side of the Plaza, Marysville [caption title].* [N.p., possibly Marysville]: R.A. Eddy, [ca. early 1850s]. Single folded quarto sheet on blue wove paper, with a large engraved street scene on one page, a later pencil drawing of a floral embellishment on an interior page, with the remainder blank. Slightly trimmed with minor loss to sky section, minor creasing and dust soiling, a handful of short repaired closed edge tears. Very good.

An unusually obscure Gold Rush-era pictorial letter sheet, featuring a detailed scene of a crowded Marysville plaza before the city caught fire on August 30, 1851. The work was produced by Marysville bookseller and stationer R.A. Eddy, and depicts a busy scene in Marysville with horses, wagons, and people carrying bundles in the foreground, and the buildings of the frontier town in the background. The buildings are identified, from right to left, as follows: Stage, Yuba House, Magnolia, El Dorado, Exchange, Eddy Book [the publisher], Sites, Jones, Shafer, St. Louis Hotel, Bartlett. This scene was also issued under a slightly different title, *View from the North Side of the Plaza, Marysville*. Both titles appear to be very rare, with one copy of the alternate title in OCLC, at Yale, and two others per Baird, at the British Library and in a private collection; the only two copies of the present work we could locate reside in a scrapbook at the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, and in the de Young Collection at the Society of California Pioneers.

Baird 280a. Clifford 290.
(McBRB2853) \$1,750

CAMPAINING FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR AMNESTY

5. **[Conscientious Objectors]. Committee for Amnesty.** *Amnesty Bulletin* [caption title]. New York: 1946-1948. Twenty-six issues, including two duplicates, plus five flyers. Staples, old folds. Scattered toning and occasional small chips. About very good.

A strong run of over twenty-five issues of this scarce newsletter published by the Committee for Amnesty in the years immediately after World War II. For three years after the conclusion of the war, the group led a campaign to obtain amnesty for the thousands of conscientious objectors who had been convicted of felonies and sent to prison for their refusal to adhere to the military draft. The group organized demonstrations in front of the White House in May and December 1946. It also repeatedly petitioned President Truman, lobbied Congressional and municipal leaders, coordinated national events, and assisted communication between local groups. All of these efforts are represented in the pages of this present periodical, as are the group's reports on developments in their cause, press appearances, financial administration, and many other facets of operating the organization. A small group of flyers printed by the committee is also present, giving a flavor of how they promoted their cause. In all, forty-two issues of the Amnesty Bulletin were published over the Committee for Amnesty's three-year existence; the present group therefore represents over half the total run. OCLC reports only a small handful of institutions with holdings of the newsletter.

(McBRB4308)

\$1,250

MANIFEST DETAILING TRANSFER OF 285 CHINESE INDENTURED LABORERS TO CUBA IN 1867

6. **[Cuba]. [Chinese Labor].** *Lista de los Colonos Que Fueron Embarcados en China a Bordo de la Barca Francesca Nombrada Ephrem Su Capitan Boucand Llegado a Este Puerto el Dia 2 del Presente Mes...* [caption title]. Havana: August 3, 1867. [7]pp. on pre-printed folio forms completed in manuscript. Later staple. Moderate tanning and edge wear, short separations along some folds. Good.

A manuscript manifest listing of 285 Chinese field hands, who undoubtedly signed up as indentured laborers in their quest to escape the hardships of China in the vain hope of a better life in Cuba. The document begins "Lista de los colonos que fueron embarcados en China...", with the name of the French ship on which they were transported ("barca francesa nombrada Ephrem") filled in, and the captain noted as Boucand. The Chinese name of each "colono" (settler) is given, and also their adopted Christian name, as well as age (ranging from 18 to 35), sex (all men), and profession, all field laborers ("campo"). Seven of the listings have an "X" next to them, along with "Falleco" (passed away) written in the column headed "Defuncion." Among those who died on the voyage is a 26-year-old man named Ping Chiong, given the Christian name of "Angel."

Formal slavery persisted in Cuba until 1886, but from the mid-19th century it was accompanied by a significant population working in indentured servitude. Cuba's massive sugar industry had consumed huge imports of African slaves in the 18th century. The abolition of the slave trade in 1808, vigorously enforced by the British Navy, meant that a new source of labor was necessary. Indentured servitude became the predominant source for labor in the region. Unlike the earlier waves of European immigrants who travelled to the New World as indentured servants, Asia was now the primary source. Between 1848 and 1874, 125,000 Chinese indentured servants arrived in Cuba alone - a figure outstripped only by the number who indentured themselves in California. A high percentage of these laborers were kidnapped from their homeland, with many unable to survive the long passage from China to Cuba, as the present document illustrates in sad detail. If these Chinese indentured laborers were fortunate enough to survive the voyage to Cuba, these men quickly found out that their working life in the coffee and sugar fields was tantamount to slavery.

(McBRB3977)

\$4,000

ORIGINAL TRANSLATIONS OF BIOGRAPHIES AND FABLES BY CUBAN MASONS

7. **[Cuba]. [Literary Manuscripts].** *Flores Historicas. Extracto de la Obra Francesa de P. Larousse. Traduccion de A. Almeida. Copia de J.F. Pellon* [manuscript title]. Habana: 1884. [2],496 [i.e., 498]pp. Quarto. Contemporary calf, gilt, a.e.g.; rebaked with original spine laid down. Corners repaired with later black buckram; boards scuffed, spine chipped. Hinges cracked, repaired with later cloth and renewed endpapers. Minor scattered foxing and toning to text. Accomplished in a neat, highly legible hand. Good plus.

A very attractive manuscript translation into Spanish of Pierre Larousse's well-known work on eminent and historical personages, *Fleurs Historiques des Dames et des Gens du Monde*, in a contemporary Cuban, gilt goatskin binding. The manuscript connects three figures in the upper social echelons of Cuban society. José Fernandez Pellon, the scribe of this volume, is recorded as the Grand Master of Cuba's freemasons lodge, the Gran Logia Unida de Colón y la Isla de Cuba. The translator, Aurelio Almeida, helped to found the organization in 1875, and at this time served as the Lodge Secretary. The initials E.D. gilt at the foot of the spine and the dedicatory inscription "A Eugenia Desvernine" refer to Eugenia Desvernine y Galdós (b. 1865), daughter of the famous Cuban pianist Pablo Desvernine and Carolina Galdós y Echániz. She was also the niece of Benito Pérez Galdós, the Spanish realist novelist, who some authorities consider only second in stature to Cervantes. A contemporary social register remarks that Eugenia was one of the most beautiful women in Cuba, perhaps an inspiration for the painstaking production of this manuscript.

The original work by Larousse was a loose collection of religious parables, classical myths, biographies of ancient and modern historical figures. The title of the manuscript advises that is an extract, and in the brief introduction, Almeida explains his selection process, writing that, "He suprimido algunos artículos sobre cosas muy sabidas de la historia sagrada; y otros sobre la de Francia, que mencionan frases ó personas casi nunca citadas, ó citadas solamente por los escritores franceses." He also notes several alterations and additions, more relevant to Spanish history, saying, "En Cambio, he agregado algunos artículos sobre historia de España, que no están en el original, y he tomado unos pocos de otra obra del mismo Mr. Larousse, y de libros diversos." The result is an original amalgam of biographies, historical episodes, and religious parables. Interestingly, we find no recorded printed editions of Larousse's work in Spanish, so that the present manuscript is also an entirely original work of translation. A fascinating product of the cultural interests and mores of Cuban high society near the end of the Spanish colonial period.

(McBRB1574)

\$2,250

UNRECORDED NATHANIEL CURRIER SPANISH-LANGUAGE LITHOGRAPH

8. [Currier, Nathaniel]. [Mitchell, John C.]. [*Large Lithographic Illustration of a Proposed Mole or Breakwater at Rio de Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina in the Mid-19th Century, Designed by a New York Engineer*]. New York: Nathaniel Currier, 1851. Large-format stone lithograph, 23.5 x 38 inches. Old folds, with some wear and separation along fold lines, minor soiling, moderate staining, minor edge wear. Good.

An extraordinary lithograph illustrating an obscure and unfulfilled engineering project in South America - a proposed mole to be built at Rio de la Plata near Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1851. The mole, or breakwater structure, is essentially a walled railroad extension jutting out about half a mile into the waters of the Rio de la Plata (River Plate), showing a locomotive chugging along towards two switching stations beyond which stand two depot buildings - one on each side of the railroad tracks - and a lighthouse at the terminus of the mole. On the shore of Argentina, several people are shown manning a presidio, flying the Argentine flag. Way out in the distance, two large ships can be seen passing each other. At top left, a circular inset shows an aerial view of the mole protruding from the river mouth, around which the text reads: "Delin por John C. Mitchell Nueva York Enero 1851." At left below the illustration is printed information on the lithograph's scale, which reads: "Escala del Muelle, Horizontal 100, Vertical 20, Pies por Pulgada. Extension del Muelle 1000 Varras." The imprint at bottom right is the only other text printed on the sheet, and the only portion in English, reading: "Lith. of N. Currier, 152 Nassau St. Cor. of Spruce New York." Nathaniel Currier often produced lithographs as pure job printing, but this is an obscure aspect of his business, and rarely encountered outside a few New York institutions. It is also noteworthy that the work is technically a U.S. Spanish-language imprint.

A short passage from the February 15, 1851 issue of the *New York Tribune* describes the nature and impetus for the present work, and also reveals why most of the limited text was printed in Spanish: "MOLE at BUENOS AYRES. - We have received a large lithographic design of a mole, to be submitted to the Argentine Government, for erection at Buenos Ayres, the Government, we understand, having contemplated such an undertaking. The plan represents a mole of solid masonry, 1,000 varas (about half a mile) in length, extending diagonally into the river so as to enclose between it and the shore a sheltered place of anchorage. It is to be of solid masonry, with a railroad running its entire length, and a lighthouse at the extremity, where, also, sea steamers will be enabled to touch. Mr. John C. Mitchell of this city is the designer of the plan, which strikes us as fully adapted to the wants of Buenos Ayres."

We were not able to find much information on John C. Mitchell as a New York engineer. A man of the same name is listed as a member of the Ringgold Expedition, which departed the United States in 1853, and later surveyed much of the coastline from Southeast Asia up the Pacific to the Bering Sea. Mitchell is listed as third engineer aboard the brig *John Hancock*. The Ringgold Expedition became known as the North Pacific Exploring and Surveying Expedition, and resulted in improved knowledge of the western and northern Pacific Ocean as well as the establishment of friendly relations between the United States and several East Asian countries. The talents of an engineer who could produce the current work would certainly have been of value to such an expedition.

The present work is untitled, and was likely part of a larger proposal to the government of Argentina. As a private work, Nathaniel Currier would have had no reason to push for a title to be added. We could locate no evidence that the mole pictured here was ever constructed by the Argentine government, but the design remains nonetheless an awe-inspiring proposition and an engineering marvel. No records of any kind could be found in OCLC or larger searches of databases and government records for this project or for any other printed works related to John C. Mitchell or the construction of a mole at Rio de la Plata in 1851.

(McBRB3627)

\$3,500

SCARCE MANUAL ON CATTLE

9. Downing, Joseph. *A Treatise on the Disorders Incident to Horned Cattle, Comprising a Description of Their Symptoms, and the Most Rational Methods of Cure, Founded on Long Experience...* [Baltimore]: Published by E.J. Coale, Baltimore, and Anthony Finley, Philadelphia. Merritt, Printer, No. 9, Watkins Alley, 1813. 95,[1]pp. Original drab boards, printed paper label. Spine worn and heavily chipped, corners worn, boards soiled. Contemporary manuscript notations on rear cover and end leaves. Light to moderate foxing. Untrimmed and in contemporary condition. About very good.

Scarce edition of this work on diseases in cattle and horses, first published in England in 1797. Anthony Finley's imprint appears on three different editions of the work in 1813, at Philadelphia, Albany, and the present Baltimore edition.

Shaw & Shoemaker 28359 (Philadelphia edition only).

(McBRB1933)

\$750

IN ORIGINAL, PASTE PAPER BOARDS

10. Gock, Carl. *Die Vertheidigung der Freyen Kirche von Nord-Amerika.* Reading: 1822. 120pp. Original quarter calf and paste paper boards, spine gilt ruled. Light wear to edges and spine; light running to boards. Minor foxing and soiling internally. Very good.

An attractively printed and bound defense of the German Reformed Free Synod by local Pennsylvania German farmer and schoolteacher Carl Gock. The present copy in quite good condition and bound in original, patterned paste paper boards.

Sabin 27625. Shoemaker 8842.

(McBRB2164)

\$300

UNUSUAL OHIO IMPRINT

11. Holloway, Robert. *An Easy and Lucid Guide to a Knowledge of English Grammar; Containing the Principles and Rules of the Language, Conformed to the Best Modern Usages, and Illustrated by Appropriate and Instructive Examples.* St. Clairsville, Oh.: Horton J. Howard, 1833. 187,xiv,202-204pp. plus folding chart. 12mo. Original printed boards with calf spine. Light wear and soiling, boards rubbed. Contemporary ownership inscription on front pastedown. Text lightly tanned, some scattered foxing and soiling. About very good.

Scarce grammar work printed in a small town in Ohio near the West Virginia border. The large folding plate is entitled "A Table of Definitions and Rules, by Robert Holloway", and the author notes that it is "designed to be

spread before the learner, in the analysis of sentences, as exhibited in the Parsing key." The table lists definitions of verbs, adjectives, pronouns, nouns, adverbs, and provides rules of syntax and an "order of parsing." Fewer than ten copies in OCLC, and scarce in the marketplace. A charming work from rural Ohio in unsophisticated condition.

American Imprints 19354. Morgan 2462.
(McBRB3222)

\$750

FIRST OBTAINABLE EDITION OF THE SUPPOSED "NEGRO PLOT"

12. Horsmanden, Daniel. *The New-York Conspiracy, or a History of the Negro Plot, With the Journal of the Proceedings Against the Conspirators at New-York in the Years 1741-2. Together with Several Interesting Tables....* New York: Southwick & Pelsue, 1810. 385,[7]pp. Handsome modern half calf and marbled boards, gilt leather spine labels. Considerable foxing and some spotting to text, but otherwise a nice copy. Very good.

Second American edition of this scarce account of one of the most tragic incidents in colonial New York, which unfortunately echoed the Salem Witch Trials some fifty years earlier. In 1741, New York had a population of about 12,000, of which approximately one-sixth were enslaved African Americans. The city was also populated with a considerable number of poor white residents. After a series of over a dozen fires broke out in the city, an African American slave was seen fleeing one of the later conflagrations. This caused a train reaction of hysteria around New York based around the idea that slaves and poor whites were carrying out an insurrection of the city in which they planned to burn down New York, kill all of the white leaders, take the white women for themselves, and create a new government.

Following a series of sham trials, much in the vein of the Salem Witch fiasco in the early 1690s, thirty-three men and women were executed for the supposed plot: eighteen African Americans and two white people were hanged, and thirteen African Americans were burned at the stake. Another eighty-or-so slaves were exiled to various Caribbean plantations. The whole event is still highly controversial; it is quite likely there was never a plot amongst anyone to take over any part of New York nor murder any white citizens. And much like numerous incidents throughout American history, it is interesting to note that the initial eyewitness to one of the fires was a young woman, sixteen year old Mary Borden (Burton) who implicated members of the city's Black as well as Roman Catholic populations; many dozens of later lynchings and riots began as the result of a single female witness, most notably perhaps the Tulsa Race Massacre of 1921. The author, Daniel Horsmanden was the presiding justice of the Supreme Court of the colony for the trials; he published the first edition of this work in 1744 to defend his part in what was later described as wholesale judicial murder.

The present second edition, third overall, comes after the 1744 first edition and the first English edition printed in 1747. The work contains a new Preface, in which the publisher states that the first edition has grown "so extremely scarce, that it was with the utmost difficulty a perfect copy could be obtained for the present edition." This second American edition has also become rather scarce, and difficult to find complete; the present copy has all text accounted for, and was recently and attractively re-bound.

"This is one of the most important printed records of the early history of New York and the main source of information respecting the Negro Plot of 1741, an event which threw the cities and even the colonies into a state of fear.... A close examination of the testimony fails to show that the conspiracy was as wide-spread as was believed at the time. The fires and intended murders were probably only the revengeful acts of a few of the 20 whites and 154 negroes who were indicted on insufficient evidence" - Church.

Aptheker, *American Negro Slave Revolts*, pp.192-193. Blockson 9787. Library Company, *Afro-Americana Catalogue* 4966. Work, p.349. Howes H652. Sabin 33060. Brinley 2866. Church 951 (ref). Evans 5413 (ref).
(McBRB3077)

\$1,500

WITH A DETAILED ADDRESS LIST OF FORMER INTERNMENT CAMP DETAINEES IN SANTA FE

13. [Japanese Americana]. Ikeda, Kando. *Senjika Nikkeijin to Beikoku no jitsujo...Nikkeijin no ketsurui jissshi [Japanese-Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America...The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans]*. [Oakland]: Daireikyō Kenkyūjo, 1950. [14],336,[2],59,[1]pp., plus one two-sided plate. Original illustrated wrappers, printed in black, blue, red, and white, blue cloth backstrip with titles printed in yellow. Some scuffing and chipping to

extremities, moderate sunning and rubbing to spine. Front hinge somewhat tender. Internally clean. About very good.

The important first volume of a separately-published three-volume work focused on the Japanese-American experience during the internment period, the second and third volumes of which were published in the subsequent two years following the present work. According to Ichioka in *A Buried Past*, the overall title for the three-volume series translates to *Japanese Americans During the War and the Real Conditions of America*. The title of the present volume translates roughly to *The Bitter Story of Japanese Americans*, and covers Ikeda's "views of religion and his internment." It is the only volume of the three focused solely on his internment, as the following two volumes cover U.S. government press policies and use of the atomic bomb, and then the relationship between the U.S., Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.

An aspect of particular interest in this book is the inclusion of a fifty-nine-page address list of former detainees at the Japanese American internment camp in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The names are listed by the detainees' original Japanese prefecture from which they emigrated to the U.S. The listings include each detainee's name, occupation, and former address before being relocated. This section details the number of internees in Santa Fe at various times, the names of a dozen Japanese Americans who returned to Japan via exchange ship, and the names of twenty-eight internees who died in Santa Fe, among other details.

A rare work from the Japanese internment perspective, with only seven copies of the three-volume work in OCLC, though not all of them are complete, and with only six institutions reporting the first volume.

Ichioka, et al., *Buried Past* 924.

(McBRB3839)

\$2,750

ARROYO CELEBRATES THE TRIUMPH OF MADERO

14. [Mexican Revolution]. [Posada, Jose Guadalupe]. *La Jurada de Banderas en Mexico* [caption title]. Mexico: Imp. de A. Vanegas Arroyo, 1911. Illustrated broadside, approximately 14 x 9.5 inches. Even toning and minor dust soiling. Slightly weak impression. Still very good.

A scarce August 1911 political broadside published by the titan of the Mexican popular press, Antonio Vanegas Arroyo. The work prints a song celebrating Francisco Madero following his revolutionary defeat of Porfirio Diaz earlier that year and his imminent ascendancy to the Presidency of Mexico. "La Jura de Banderas en Mexico" rhapsodizes that the people await Madero in Mexico City to pledge allegiance to him with their flags and banners, and praises him as the savior of the country and its liberty. The broadside also prints two illustrations, one a photographic portrait of Madero and the other a Posada vignette of a military parade. A striking and ephemeral document of a hopeful moment in the history of Mexico that was dashed two years later with the deposition and execution of Madero by his deputies. We locate only two copies, at NYPL and the Iberoamerikanisches Institut in Berlin.

(McBRB4787)

\$750

BANNING A SUBVERSIVE PERIODICAL DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

15. [Mexico]. [Censorship]. Venegas de Saavedra, Francisco Xavier. *Don Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra...Habiendo Llegado à Mis Manos un Periódico Sedicioso Intitulado "Ilustrador Nacional"...* [caption title & first lines of text]. Dado en el Real Palacio de Mexico: June 1, 1812. Broadside, 17 x 12.25 inches. Printed in two columns. Paper stamped on verso with the arms of Ferdinand VII, dated 1812-1813. Signed by Venegas with his mark after his printed name, as the viceroy of Spain, and signed in full by his secretary. Old folds, two short work tracks in right column affecting a handful of letters but not readability. Very good.

A very rare broadside printed in colonial Mexico at the outset of the second phase of the revolution against Spain. The broadside gives notice that the circulation of the "seditious newspaper entitled *National Illustrator*, printed in Sultepec with the aim of hallucinating the masses [with] criminal and futile propositions" and "all other incendiary papers that are published by the rebels" is prohibited. Venegas also quotes extensively from three statutes of law

which govern the censoring of publications, which stipulate penalties for those who posted issues of the newspaper publicly, penalties for those who "copied, read, or heard such seditious papers," and punishments for soldiers who read the paper.

Venegas was a notable Spanish military leader who served as viceroy of New Spain from 1810 to 1813. He was replaced after being accused of going soft on the Mexican insurgents who would later win their freedom a year into the next decade. Venegas' term as viceroy seemed doomed from the start. Two days after he took office, insurgents under Father Miguel Hidalgo began the rebellion, taking control of a number of Mexican cities in about a month. Royalist troops soon responded, and took the upper hand and by early 1811 had regained all lost territory, executing the leaders of the rebellion. Political disputes over the 1812 Spanish Constitution sparked the embers of revolutionary spirit in Mexico, and Venegas was replaced in 1813 for "arbitrary measures that impeded the pacification of the country...[and] a lack of energy in suppressing the rebellion." OCLC locates just four copies of this broadside, at Indiana, the JCB, Texas A&M, and the National Library of Spain.

Sabin 98853.
(McBRB4667)

\$2,500

WITH A FABULOUS DEVOTIONAL WOODCUT

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

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

Medina, Mexico 3727.
(McBRB3170)

\$2,750

"FIRST OF THE FIRST OF THE FIRST" - HARPER

17. [Mexico]. [Law]. *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes del Soberano Congreso Mexicano, Desde Su Instalacion en 24 de Febrero de 1822, Hasta 30 de Octubre de 1823 en Que Ceso* [bound with]: *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes del Soberano Congreso Constituyente Mexicano, Desde Si Instalacion en 5 de Noviembre de 1823, Hasta 24 de Diciembre de 1821, en Que Ceso.* Mexico City: 1825. Two volumes in one. [2],xxvi,221,xi,[2]; [2],xviii,190,xviii,iii pp. Contemporary quarter calf and paper boards, spine gilt. Light rubbing and a pair of small perforations to spine leather. Edges worn; corners bumped. Light tanning, scattered foxing. Still very good.

A handsome copy of an early Mexican imprint that Lathrop Harper described succinctly as the "First edition of the first decrees of the first independent Mexican Congress." This collection of decrees, issued for the first and second sessions of the Mexican Congress established after the promulgation of independence in 1821, contains a wealth of information relevant to the founding of the country. These include the act relating to the "coronation of D. Agustín de Iturbide, the hereditary successor to the throne," formalizing that "the acts of his government are declared invalid...."

Of particular interest are two decrees directly relating to Anglo-American settlement in Texas. The first of these, dated April 11, 1823, begins "Que el gobierno, si no encuentra inconveniente, acceda a la solicitud de Estevan Austin, sobre que se confirme la concesión de establecer 300 familias en Tejas...." Roughly translated, this decree states that "the government, if it finds no objection, agrees to Estevan Austin's request for confirmation of the concession to establish 300 families in Texas...." Stephen F. Austin's "Old Three Hundred" families were the foundation of Anglo-American settlement in Texas, and here, the nation of Mexico authorizes their emigration.

The second decree, dated September 29, 1823, is titled "Esención de derechos por siete años a los efectos que se introduzcan en Tejas." The text of the decree reads, in full: "El Soberano Congreso mexicano tomando en consideracion el deplorable estado a que las hostilidades de los barbaros han reducido a la provincia de Tejas, y para ocurrir en parte a la miseria de sus habitantes civilizados, ha venido en decretar y decreta. Que todos los

efectos de cualquiera clase, nacionales o extranjeros que se introduzcan en la provincial de Tejas para el consume de sus habitantes, sean libres de derechos; durando esta esencion siete anos contados desde su publicacion en aquella capital." This second decree effectively extended the term for duty-free trade allowed to the Texas settlers as recompense for the troubles they experienced at the hands of the local "barbarians," i.e., the indigenous native peoples who had lived on the land for centuries.

Of course, the works also stand alone as a significant document of the first independent Mexican government, and contains many important details on the early organization of the new country, the Constitution of 1824, and the first presidential elections, amongst much else. The two works present here were printed simultaneously, but were issued separately and are not always found together, as here. The first compilation of laws governing the fledgling nation of Mexico, with early Texas colonization content.

Palau 56388. Lathrop Harper 220:116.
(McBRB2575)

\$5,750

VELVET PRIZE BINDING FROM PUEBLA

18. [Mexico]. [Prize Binding]. *Praeses Aderit Joseph Maria a Castillo Urizar in Eodem Gymnasio Propius Philosophae Moderator.* [Puebla]: T.F. Neve, 1859. [4] leaves. Contemporary red velvet boards, elaborately stamped in gilt. Gilt foil rubbed away in a few, small areas. Light wear at spine ends and corners. Internally clean. Very good.

An attractive red velvet and gilt prize binding that was presented to Eduardo Carreto by the Colegio Nacional del Espiritu Santu in Puebla during the fall of 1859 for his achievements in Philosophy. Both front and rear boards contain rather elaborate folial ornaments surrounding a central image of scholarly papers and instruments scattered around a globe. The same image is repeated in print on the title page. The three other printed leaves bear the formal language that awards the academic achievements of Carreto. A very interesting and unusual example of a velvet Mexican prize binding.

(McBRB4483)

\$650

CONFRATERNITY INDULGENCE FOR A WOMAN IN LATE 18TH-CENTURY DURANGO

19. [Mexico]. [Women]. [Confraternities]. *Patente de la Santa Hermandad Fundada en el Sagrario de Esta Santa Iglesia Catedral de Durango con el Glorioso Titulo del Acompañamiento del Sacratísimo Viatico por Su Hermano Mayor, y Erigida Canonicamente por el Señor Provisor y Vicario General de Este Obispado Baxo la Proteccion de el Sagrado Corazon de Jesus* [caption title]. Durango, Mx.: October, 1793. Broadside, 12 x 8.5 inches, printed in two columns, with a central woodcut headpiece, all within a handsome ornamental border. Old folds, minor foxing, light edge wear, eight pinpoint wormholes not affecting readability of text. Completed in ink, with ink docketing on verso. Signed and rubricated. Very good.

A seemingly unrecorded "patente" or indulgence issued by the Holy Cathedral Church of Durango conferring membership into a religious confraternity for a woman named Maria Josefa Cano whose name is entered in ink within the text of the broadside. This indulgence, issued by the colonial "Santa Hermandad," defined Cano's duties, which included attendance at mass on the last Sunday of each month as well as certain festivities, assist sickly brothers and sisters, and attend funerals of fellow members "with a candle in hand." It also provided Cano with membership indulgences, provided for sixteen pesos for her burial, and defined the masses to be performed upon her death. This example includes the name of the former "Hermano mayor" (eldest brother) crossed out and with the name of the current elder signed and rubricated just below; also includes rubrication below the secretary's name. A wonderful indulgence for a woman in Durango in the last decade of the 18th century.

(McBRB3334)

\$950

HOW TO BE A FARMER IN CUBA IN 1850

20. Miranda Prieto, Benito Ceferino. *Cartilla Elemental de Agricultura.* Havana: Establecimiento Tipografico de Barcina, 1850. 173,[2, blank],10pp. Contemporary presentation binding of full orange calf, spine gilt extra, boards with elaborate gilt floral borders, stamped in gilt on front board, reading "Escmo. S.D. Francisco Armero y Penaranda." All edges gilt. Spine lightly sunned, boards a bit rubbed, light wear to extremities. Minor foxing to title page, occasional light thumb-soiling to margins. Very good.

A decidedly-rare and informative primer on Cuban agriculture published in Havana in 1850. The author, Benito Ceferino Miranda Prieto is described on the title page as an agronomist at the College of San Fernando in Madrid. In this, the second edition of his work after the first published in Spain in 1847, Miranda Prieto states in the "Advertencia" that he has provided a corrected and updated work tuned to the needs of farmers working in Cuba. The work includes detailed information on the construction and life cycle of plants; the proper tending and fertilizing of the land; the correct timing for planting wheat, rye, oats, beans, and numerous other crops; the importance and practices of irrigation; the proper cultivation of numerous vegetables, including lettuce, celery, peppers, strawberries, potatoes, beets, asparagus, carrots, onions, and others; the proper method and timing for planting dozens of different types of flowers and succulents; details on the planting and cultivation of trees; and how to cultivate olives and vines for making olive oil and wine. The work also includes an alphabetical index of terms and farm products. OCLC records just three institutional copies, at the University of Florida, the University of Miami, and the National Library of Spain.

(McBRB3963)

\$3,750

LIFE OF BOLIVAR, PRINTED IN NUEVA YORK

21. Mosquera, Tomas C. de. *Memorias Sobre la Vida del Libertador Simon Bolivar*. Nueva York: Imprenta de S.W. Benedict, 1853. 105,56pp. Small quarto. Contemporary red calf and cloth boards, spine gilt. Extremities rubbed, spine ends chipped, corners bumped. Light soiling and fraying to cloth. Later ink ownership inscription at head of title page. Text modestly foxed. Good.

A biography of Bolivar, the leader of South American independence movements in the early 19th century. The author's brother succeeded Bolivar as president of Gran Colombia; the author wrote this book in New York following his own first term as president of Nueva Granada. He was subsequently also elected president of Colombia and briefly served as dictator. This popular work was published at least a half dozen times in the 20th century. Records in OCLC seem to identify two different states of the text, both published by Benedict in 1853. This is the shorter ~ and presumably first ~ of the two, which is far less common. Copies of the present issue are noted at the British Library and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile; copies of the longer work identified at a handful of institutions.

(McBRB4080)

\$1,750

IN A STUNNING PUBLISHER'S CLOTH BINDING

22. Nuttall, Thomas. *The North American Sylva; or, A Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, Not Described in the Work of F. Andrew Michaux...* Philadelphia: Robert P. Smith, 1853. Three volumes. Tall octavo. Contemporary publisher's green striped cloth, gilt stamped. Light wear to corners and edges; spine head of volume two pulled. Mild, scattered foxing in volume two, otherwise light toning. Very good.

America's expansion into and over the Rockies resulted in important botanical discoveries, many of which are essayed and illustrated here in this early edition of Thomas Nuttall's important and tremendously popular work of American natural history. This three-volume set was produced as a supplement to Andrew Michaux's work on the same topic, and were issued with those volumes beginning in the 1850s; however, they also stand alone as a study of the sylvia "not described in the work of F. Andrew Michaux," containing, "All the forest trees discovered in the Rocky Mountains, the territory of Oregon, down to the shores of the Pacific, and into the confines of California, as well as in various parts of the United States." Canada and Nova Scotia are also canvassed, and though the title does not stress it, trees of the South and of the Caribbean are also extensively described and illustrated.

These volumes contain an abundance of hand-colored lithographic plates (a total of 131, as opposed to the 121 called for on the title page) that depict delicate renderings of three leaves, branches, and fruits drawn by G. West, J.T. French, J.B. Butler, E.D. Long, and others, with the coloring supervised by T.R. Jones. The descriptions and essays are composed in the first person, and offer engaging vignettes and vistas of numerous American localities in addition to their detailed botanical data and descriptions of plants. Further, by way of both professional and personal notes of thanks for specimens and observations, they document the network of corresponding scientists working to explore and to study the continent during this period.

"Few American color plate books had such lasting popularity as this classic work on American trees, or as tangled a publication history.... In 1856 a fire destroyed the premises of the publisher of the joint edition. The Michaux copper plate were saved, but the Nuttall stones were evidently lost, and the later joint editions used new stones" - Reese. The present set is bound in a contemporary deep green, horizontally-striped publisher's cloth, predominantly seen in the 1840s, and never common, but particularly unusual for volumes of this size. Each front board is stamped in gilt with the vignette of a morning glory sometimes seen on other deluxe publisher's bindings of this work. A striking and lovely example of Nuttall's contribution to this classic of American natural history.

Oak Spring Sylva 20 (ref). Reese, Stamped with a National Character 21 (ref). Sabin 56351.
(McBRB2923)

\$6,750

THE DANGERS OF TB, IN DAKOTA

23. Riggs, Theodore. *Woyazanska-Tuberculosis*. Santee, Ne.: Santee Normal Training School, 1908. 11pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued. Light toning. Fine.

A short, early 20th-century pamphlet printed entirely in Dakota Sioux intended to educate the Santee Reservation population on the dangers of tuberculosis. The present work is one of the few medical publications issued by the press of the Santee Normal Training School, which was established in 1870 to train native teachers. Relatively scarce institutionally, with OCLC locating only a small handful of copies.

(McBRB4251)

\$500

SALESMAN'S SAMPLE FOR AMERICAN DISASTER LITERATURE

24. [Salesman's Dummy]. Marshall, Logan. *The True Story of Our National Calamity by Flood, Fire, and Tornado...* Philadelphia: Universal Book and Bible House, 1913. [100]pp. Extensively illustrated. Original orange publisher's cloth, stamped in black and gilt. Lightly sunned, corners bumped and lightly worn, lightly soiled. Light soiling and wear internally. Subscribers' lists torn away at rear. Good.

Salesman's sample of this work on doomsday calamities endured by various parts of the nation, with a notice at the front claiming that a portion of the profits from sales of the book will benefit the National Relief Fund. The notice likewise indicates that the book will be "a permanent historical record of the greatest calamity by Flood, Fire and Tornado in the history of America." With numerous illustrations and photographic reproductions. We find several editions of the sample under various imprints, but only two bearing the imprint of the Universal Book and Bible House, at Northwestern University and the Franklin County Pennsylvania Library.

(McBRB743)

\$250

FOUNDATIONAL TAGALOG GRAMMAR

25. San José, Francisco de. *Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala*. [Manila]: Imprenta Nueva de Don Jose Maria Dayot por T. Oliva, 1832. 919,[1]pp. Small octavo. Contemporary limp vellum, edges sprinkled red; evidence of two lost fore-edge ties. Text block sound, but beginning to loosen from binding. Light worming in lower quadrant of initial and final leaves, slightly affecting text; two small tape repairs to lower corners of title page and front free endpaper. Even tanning and occasional foxing. Good plus.

Only the second edition of this foundational grammar of the Tagalog language by Francisco de San José, first published in 1610. San José was a Dominican priest who arrived in the Philippines in 1595, and is considered to be the father of Tagalog grammarians. He is credited by some to have brought the first printing press onto the islands in 1602, and he is the author of the first book printed in the Philippines with movable type, a Tagalog Rosary in the same year. The 1610 first edition of the present work was only the eighth book printed the Philippines, according to Medina, and OCLC locates copies in two American institutions. The present edition is still quite rare, with only ten copies located in U.S. libraries, and no copies other than this one appearing in available sales records. A scarce and important work.

Blake 327. Leclerc 2423. Palau 292360. Retana 619. Walsh 951.
(McBRB2490)

\$6,000

EARLY FRENCH TALE OF THE GOLD RUSH, FEATURING AN ESCAPED SLAVE

26. Solignac, Armand de. *Les Chercheurs d'Or ou Les Mines de la Californie*. Limoges: Barbou freres, [1854]. [7],8-163pp., plus wood-engraved frontispiece. Original gilt pasteboards decoratively embossed in white and pink designs, printed spine labels, as issued. Moderate wear and scuffing to boards. Binding a bit overopened in a few places, minor foxing. Very good.

Very rare early edition of this unusual narrative, likely aimed at young readers, painting a vivid picture of the California Gold Rush of 1848-1855. Solignac's work follows adventures of Gontran de Vaudreuil, a young man from Poitou, who is one day convinced to seek his fortune in the American West. He arrives in San Francisco on May 22, 1849, staying at the Hotel El Dorado while he plans his next moves. He provides descriptions of most of the stores in San Francisco run by Chinese or British merchants, and he complains about the lack of any "public buildings, not even a church."

Eventually Gontran travels inland to the San Joaquin River in order to try his hand at placer mining, and then journeys onward to Sacramento, which he describes as "one of the richest cities that you can imagine." Along the way he befriends an escaped Black slave from Missouri, the amiable Bempo, who becomes his traveling companion. After a brief visit to a Capuchin mission, Gontran and Bempo befriend a Native American woman and her child, as illustrated in the frontispiece. At the end of the work, Gontran witnesses a fire in San Francisco started by two sailors (which he notes as a common occurrence in the city), and he leaves shortly thereafter to return to France.

California-based adventure fiction became a popular genre in European fiction during the mid-to-late 19th century, but Solignac's narrative is among the earliest to explore the trope. And his works are among the rarest in the genre. OCLC shows just two U.S. copies of this title, at Yale and the Bancroft (the latter copy belonging to Hubert Howe Bancroft), and two in France (Lyon and the Bibliotheque Nationale). The date of the present edition comes from the copy in Paris. According to Kurutz, the first edition of 1852 (dated as such on the title page, unlike the present edition) carried the same title as the present work, but numbered only ninety-eight pages; the text also appeared under the title *Gontran le Chercheur d'Or* (ca. 1855 and later). The present work likely came between these two editions, and was probably an expanded version of the 1852 first edition.

Kurutz 590 (ref). Howes S750 (ref). Monaghan 1348.
(McBRB4057)

\$1,750

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, ILLUSTRATED BY CRUIKSHANK

27. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. London: John Cassell, 1852. [xxiv],391,[1 ad] pp. With 27 illustrations on wood by George Cruikshank, including the frontispiece portrait of Stowe. Publisher's brown cloth, covers and spine blocked in blind, lettered in gilt, yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Provenance: Caroline Stickmott (calligraphic presentation inscription on the front endpaper from her cousin, dated 1853). Very good.

First Cruikshank edition. Immensely best-selling in England and America. BAL identifies one edition (BAL 19518) — not illustrated — which precedes this edition by a few weeks, but the Cassell edition, being by far the more desirable, has traditionally been called the English first.

"In the emotion-charged atmosphere of mid-nineteenth-century America Uncle Tom's Cabin exploded like a bombshell. To those engaged in fighting slavery it appeared as an indictment of all the evils inherent in the system they opposed; to the pro-slavery forces it was a slanderous attack on 'the Southern way of life.' Whatever its weakness as a literary work - structural looseness and excess of sentiment among them - the social impact of Uncle Tom's Cabin on the United States was greater than of any book before or since" (PMM).

Cohn 777; PMM 332 (First Edition).
(McBRB3884)

\$1,250

ONE OF THE RAREST VIEWS OF THE FAILED NAPOLEONIC COLONY IN TEXAS

28. [Texas]. [Champ d'Asile]. *Le Champ d'Asile. Le Laurier sous leurs pas y croitra sans culture [caption title]*. Paris: Jean fils, Quai des Augustins, [1819]. Aquatint engraving, 13.25 x 9.75 inches. Mildly trimmed, minor dust-soiling, moderate foxing, tape remnants along verso of one edge. About very good.

A very rare engraving relating to early Texas, picturing residents of the short-lived and ill-fated French colony in Texas, known as the Champ d'Asile. This print depicts soldiers, exiles of the Napoleonic Wars, establishing an agricultural colony in Texas, with one subject farming and two others smoking next to a barrel in the background - perhaps a comment on Texas' potential for tobacco production. Another colonist, in the foreground, is shown in an embrace with an officer, likely representing General C.F.A. Lallemand (one of the founders of the colony) in an expression of his gratitude for the colonist's hard work. The central image is surrounded by banners representing Napoleonic battles from Moscow to Waterloo, which are identified by name. The caption in the lower margin translates to "The laurel under their path will grow without culture." The image was engraved by "Charon" after the original art by "Aubry."

The Champ d'Asile (or Camp Asylum) settlement was founded by General Charles Lallemand and a group of loyalist Napoleonic officers who fled France for America in 1815. Although the settlement was billed as a peaceful one, Lallemand in fact had grand schemes of conquest, and sought to establish himself between the United States and the tottering remnants of Spain's American empire. With this goal, 400 settlers landed on the Trinity River near Galveston in 1818. At the same time, a vigorous propaganda machine in France produced promotional tracts, novels, poems, and songs (for all of which, see Streeter Texas, 1068-77), all celebrating the idyllic proposed settlement and attempting to raise support for it. Streeter refers to the prints produced to celebrate the colony as "an interesting lot."

This print was part of that promotional effort, and was among a series of prints showing various aspects of the colony. These engravings of Champ d'Asile are among the earliest graphic works purporting to show any part of Texas, though the present image reveals just a pinched portion of the colony itself. Needless to say, the reality of the colony's health was much grimmer than portrayed in any of the prints or publications. Few of the settlers had any real experience in the kind of work needed to start such a settlement in such a distant and unfamiliar location, and sickness soon reduced the number of working hands. The Spanish mustered enough strength to expel the survivors in 1820, though the short life of the colony inspired a French patriotic attachment to Texas for years to come.

"Although Champ d'Asile, a colony of Bonapartist refugees founded on the Trinity River in 1818, endured barely six months, its impact on the future of Texas was strong. The concern aroused among United States and Spanish diplomats over this intrusion into disputed territory caused two immediate results. United States pressure forced pirate Jean Laffite and his men, who had assisted the French colonists, to leave Galveston. And French presence at Champ d'Asile precipitated the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which eliminated the Neutral Ground agreement and established the Sabine River as the Louisiana-Texas boundary and the border between the United States and New Spain. The body of thought, art, and literature evoked in Paris around Champ d'Asile also had important long-term effects on Texas" - Handbook of Texas online.

This particular engraving is one of the rarer among those produced to advertise Le Champ d'Asile. OCLC reports just a single institutional holding, at the Bibliotheque Nationale de France (deposited there in the year of publication).

De Vinck 10268. Streeter Texas 1077 (note).
(McBRB3868)

\$4,500

U.S. SPANISH-LANGUAGE IMPRINT IN SUMPTUOUS PRESENTATION BINDING

29. [Tornel, Jose Maria]. Joutel, Henri. *Diario Historico del Ultimo Viaje Que Hizo M. de la Sale para Describir el Desembocadero y Curso del Missicipi...Traducio al Espanol por el Coronel Jose Maria Tornel, Ministro de Mejico en los Estados Unidos*. Nueva York: Jose Desnoues, 1831. 156pp. 12mo. Contemporary full calf presentation binding by C. Brown of New York (binder's ticket at top of front pastedown), spine gilt extra, boards bordered in gilt, gilt inner dentelles, marbled edges and endpapers, presentation inscription on front board reading, "El Ciudadano Jose M. Tornel al Ciudadano Rafael Mangino." Minor wear and light scuffing to extremities. Substantial foxing throughout. Very good.

First Spanish edition of Joutel's landmark *Journal historique de dernier voyage que feu M. la Sale fit dans le golf de Mexique* (Paris, 1713), translated for the Mexican market by Jose Maria Tornel, veteran of Mexico's war of independence and former secretary to Santa Anna. This copy was presented by Tornel to his relative and fellow Mexican government official Rafael Mangino y Mendivil, president of the congress who crowned Iturbide in 1822 and who later served as chancellor of the exchequer. Joutel's original work was praised by Howes as the "most reliable eye-witness account of la Salle's two year's wanderings in Texas." Sabin states that "this edition, though printed in New York, was put forth for the Mexican market" with a preface and valuable notes provided by Tornel. Peter Decker relates a more specific and timely reason for the translation: "This expedition of Joutel was ordered printed in New York by the Mexican Ambassador for the purpose of bolstering the Mexican government's dispute with the United States over priority rights on the lower Mississippi." A striking association copy of a scarce U.S.-Spanish-language imprint in a sumptuous presentation binding executed by a noted though somewhat obscure early-19th-century New York binder.

Howes J266 (ref). Basic Texas Books 114D. Sabin 36761. American Imprints 7778.
(McBRB3859)

\$2,750

PREDICTING PEARL HARBOR AND U.S.-JAPANESE ENGAGEMENT IN WORLD WAR II IN 1933

30. [Watanuki, Rokusuke]. *Nichibei Kaisen Beiki Tsuini Teito o Shugeki [If War Begins Between Japan and America, Can American Planes Attack Tokyo?]*. Tokyo: 1933. [4],28,546,[1]pp. Original half blue cloth and tan cloth boards, decoratively stamped in black and gilt. In publisher's illustrated cardstock slipcase. Noticeable surface abrasions to boards, minor edge wear. Foxing and toning to terminal leaves, but overall a clean text block. Some chipping to fore-edge of slipcase. Very good.

Second printing (first published on August 25, 1933, and reprinted on October 4) of this prescient look at the prospect of war between the United States and Japan, published eight years before Pearl Harbor. The author, a fifteen-year veteran of the Japanese army, lays out remarkably accurate predictions of what a war between the U.S. and Japan would look like. He begins with the conclusion that "war between Japan and the US is now a reality in the immediate future" and that "the future of war will be fought in the air." He suggests an attack on Hawaii ("picking up Hawaii will be a piece of cake") and gives scenarios for Japanese attacks on the Philippines, Alaska, Panama, and San Francisco. He addresses the potential involvement of European powers and Russia. He considers the use of fire-bombing against Japan, noting that most houses in Tokyo are made out of paper. That so many of his ideas came to pass or were at least considered indicates that the outline of the Second World War in the Pacific was pretty obvious to trained contemporary observers. The ominous figure of a gas-masked soldier on the front cover of the work, as well as wartime scenes printed on the slipcase echo the content of the work itself. Interestingly, this book appears on a list of propaganda subject to confiscation during the U.S. occupation of Japan (see Official Gazette English Edition, Extra for December 10, 1947, p. 22, no. 438), perhaps accounting for its scarcity. The most substantial biographical discussion of Watanuki is found in *Cartographers of Desire: Male-Male Sexuality in Japanese Discourse, 1600–1950* by Gregory Pflugfelder (UC Press, 2007, p. 300–301), where his writings about homosexual encounters are discussed. OCLC reports just a single copy of any edition of this work, at the National Diet Library in Japan.

(McBRB3711)

\$1,350