

# McBRIDE RARE BOOKS

## List 43 *Recent Acquisitions*



Welcome to our latest list, comprised of thirty items freshly catalogued. Highlights include a colored panorama of Texas migrant agricultural workers; a manuscript manifest of Chinese indentured laborers bound for Cuba; a run of the *National Era* abolitionist newspaper; an interesting Japanese report about mining in Alaska; an unrecorded early American ballad broadside; a Transmississippi Civil War diary; the archival notes of a turn-of-the-century abortion doctor in Texas; several interesting pieces of African Americana, and much more. Enjoy!

Cheers,  
Teri, James, & Joe

### Terms of Sale

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A DOZEN ISSUES OF AN IMPORTANT  
ABOLITIONIST NEWSPAPER

1. [Abolitionist Press]. Whittier, John Greenleaf. Bailey, Gamaliel. *The National Era*. Washington, D.C.: Buell & Blanchard, 1848-1858. Twelve issues, each 4pp., printed in seven columns. Large folio. Old folds, varying levels of chipping, fold separations, foxing, and edge wear. Occasional minor loss of text from wear at crossfolds and in one case a tobacco burn. Some issues with ink notations at top left or in the top margin. Good.

A dozen issues, published over the course of a decade in the mid-19th century, of the abolitionist newspaper *The National Era*, edited by Gamaliel Bailey and John Greenleaf Whittier. *The National Era* was an important source of news and debate over the issue of slavery during its thirteen-year run, and continuously argued for the abolition of the peculiar institution until it ceased operations in February 1860. The most lasting legacy of the newspaper is its serialization of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in forty-one weekly installments between June 1851 and April 1852, the first appearance of the novel anywhere. The present collection of issues

includes number 81, 97, 144, 167, 329, 342, 371, 383, 384, 400, 556, and 589. The issues provide a cross-section of the concerns of the newspaper during the volatile years governed by the Fugitive Slave Law and just before the Civil War, and include speeches by John Dix, John Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Stephen Douglas, William Goodell, Thomas Hart Benton, Gerrit Smith, Eli Thayer, and numerous others. The passages concern a wide range of subjects important to abolitionists, such as "Free Soil in the West," "The Slavery Question," "The Legal Tenure of Slavery," "The Fugitive Slave Act - Proposition for Its Repeal," "Rights of Free Negroes in Maine. Can They Vote?," "Slavery in Oregon," "Kansas - Slavery - The Lecompton Constitution," and more.

There are also stories about the splitting of the Presbyterian Church in Alexander, Pennsylvania over the issue of slavery; a very long transcript of Congressional debate and other articles on "The Nebraska Bill," i.e., the Kansas-Nebraska Act which repealed the Missouri Compromise; numerous book excerpts and book reviews; news and machinations of the larger abolitionist movement; and so forth. One 1853 issue prints a story about a fugitive slave recovered in Kentucky named Tom Steel, noting he is "not the veritable 'Uncle Tom' of Mrs. Stowe notoriety." This illustrates the immediate popular thrust and wide dissemination of Stowe's great novel.

The prospectus for the newspaper, printed in 1847, stated its intentions: "While due attention will be paid to Current Events, Congressional Proceedings, General Politics and Literature, the great aim of the paper will be a complete discussion of the Question of Slavery, and an exhibition of the Duties of the Citizen in relation to it; especially will it explain and advocate the leading Principles and Measures of the Liberty Party, seeking to do this, not in the spirit of the Party, but in the love of Truth - not for the triumph of Party, but for the establishment of Truth."

Issues of *The National Era* are rare in the market, especially in even small groups such as this one.

(McBRB3656)

\$3,500

FROM A SEGREGATED MOVIE THEATER  
NAMED AFTER GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

2. [African Americana]. [Group of Four Programs Advertising Hollywood Movies Screened at an African-American Movie Theater in Midcentury Virginia]. Alexandria, Va.: [1950s]. Four programs, each a single sheet folded to make [4]pp., each printed in a different monotone color. Only two folded, minor ink notations to one example, minor even toning. Very good.



A small but notable collection of advertising ephemera from the segregated Carver Theater in Alexandria, Virginia. The Carver Theater opened in 1948 as the second movie theater in Alexandria catering to African Americans. Recreation was segregated in the Jim Crow South, and movie theaters were no exception. Those theaters catering to African-American audiences paid tribute to Black heroes in

their names or decor; this Carver theater, for instance, was named for George Washington Carver, and portrayed scenes from the life of the great inventor in murals painted on its auditorium walls (Smith, *African American Theater Buildings: An Illustrated Historical Directory, 1900-1955*, p.3). The present leaflets advertise popular Hollywood films of the era alongside advertisements for businesses catering to the African-American community, mostly owned by Jewish proprietors.

(McBRB3773)

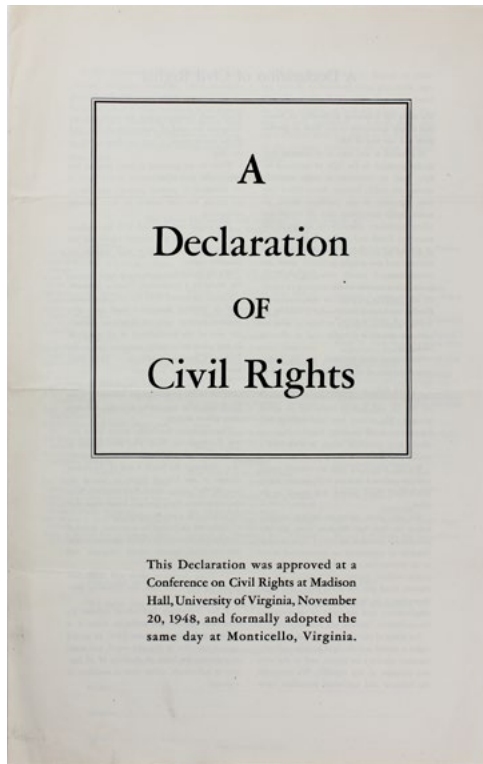
\$350

200 SOUTHERNERS CALL FOR ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

3. [African Americana]. [Civil Rights]. *A Declaration of Civil Rights* [cover title]. [New Orleans: Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 1948]. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Old horizontal folds, minor wear. Very good.

A rare declaration of civil rights “approved at a Conference on Civil Rights at Madison Hall, University of Virginia” in 1948 by the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The group bills itself here as “a non-partisan, non-profit educational agency concerned with the elimination of discrimination and segregation based on race, religion, and nationality in the Southern States.” The text of the declaration rails against “racism and white supremacy contrary to American democracy” and advocates for “a new analysis of the meaning of equality and freedom adequate for new conditions” in the United States. The text also references the U.S Declaration of Independence written “by a Southerner, Thomas Jefferson.” The crux of the declaration reads: “We take these rights to include equality before the law, and freedom from any discrimination bolstered by the law; a right to vote; freedom of expression; an unrestricted access to all institutions supported by taxes for the public welfare, schools and hospitals not excepted; equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity to receive training and to gain employment; and the right of unsegregated transportation, housing and assembly.” At the conclusion of the declaration, the group calls for and lays out a three-pronged plan for further involvement in the civil rights struggle: “Voluntary Individual Action,” “Voluntary Group Action,” and “Legislation.” This further call for civil rights came in the years after thousands of African American soldiers returned from World War II and also in the midst of the creation of the United Nations, which the document seems to reference in noting that the United States is “bidding for world leadership.”

The declaration is endorsed with the names, positions or professions, and institutional affiliations or hometowns of “200 citizens of the Southern States” arranged alphabetically in a listing of fifteen states from Alabama to Virginia. The signers are a combination of academics from both HBCUs and religious institutions, writers, publishers, architects, attorneys, private citizens, and so forth. Two of the organization’s



most important leaders - James Dombrowski and Aubrey Williams - are mentioned in the document (with Williams among the signers to the declaration). Dombrowski was the organization's director (based in New Orleans), while Williams served as president. Together, they grew the Southern Conference Educational Fund into an important civil rights organization that later worked closely with reverends Martin Luther King, Jr. and Fred Shuttlesworth, as well as the Southern Nonviolent Coordinating Committee during the most visible years of the Civil Rights Movement. OCLC records just four copies, at the Luther Seminary Library, Union

Presbyterian Seminary, the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and the University of South Carolina.  
(McBRB3970) \$1,750

#### SOUTHERN WHITE GUYS DISCUSS THE ISSUES

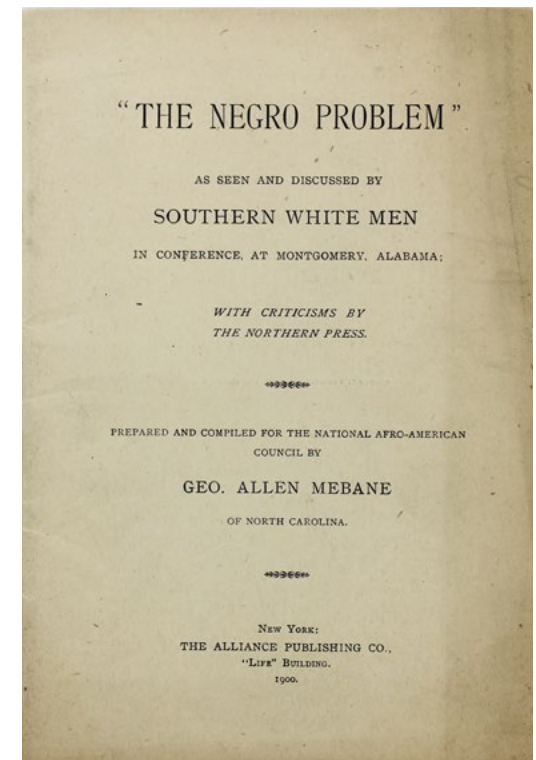
4. [African Americana]. Mebane, George Allen. *"The Negro Problem" As Seen and Discussed by Southern White Men in Conference, at Montgomery, Alabama; With Criticisms by the Northern Press. Prepared and Compiled for the National Afro-American Council...* New York: The Alliance Publishing Co., 1900. 40pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled. Some discoloration along front wrapper, minor dust-soiling to wrappers. Thin dampstain along outer margin of first few leaves, otherwise internally clean. Very good.

A rare report compiled by noted African-American educator, author, and businessman George Allen Mebane of North Carolina. Mebane

prepared the work from a conference of white men who assembled in Alabama to discuss race relations at the turn of the 20th century. The conference attendees seemed to minimize African-American achievements, including declining illiteracy, growth in the number of Black professionals, and the increase in property ownership, and actually calls for a repeal of the 15th Amendment. Another of the more extreme suggestions at this conference, meant to deal with the "problem between the races," was deportation of African Americans, no matter the cost. Following the account of the conference are a selection of articles extracted from the northern press, which present a decidedly different perspective on the issue; one of the articles was written by noted Black journalist John Edward Bruce, otherwise known as "Bruce Grit."

Mebane compiled the present work for the National Afro-American Council, a precursor to the NAACP. The NAAC was one of the first nationally-organized civil rights organizations to last a significant amount of time, founded in 1898 in Rochester, New York and lasting for almost a decade. The council was motivated into existence due to increased violence against African Americans in the south and continued efforts at their disenfranchisement in the last decade of the 19th century. Prominent African Americans such as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, William Monroe Trotter, and Archibald Grimke, among others, would join the NAAC or serve as officers in the group during its lifetime. OCLC records just four physical copies of the work, at Connecticut State Library, Yale, East Carolina University, and the Birmingham-Jefferson Public Library.

(McBRB3944) \$1,750



UNRECORDED JAPANESE REPORT  
ON GOLD MINING IN ALASKA

5. [Alaska]. [Japanese Americana]. Wada, Akiyasu. *Arasuka Hokubei Gasshukokukin Kogyo Kengaku Hokoku [Report on a Gold Mining Tour of Alaska and the United States]*. Osaka: [Taio Gold Mining Co.?], 1936. [8],134,57,[36]pp., plus three folding maps and plates. Extensively illustrated in the text with photographs and blueprints. Original blue cloth stamped in white on the front cover. In original tan cardboard slipcase, spine lettered in black. Soiling to slipcase and boards. Minor edge wear. First half of text somewhat tanned due to paper stock, else clean internally. Very good.



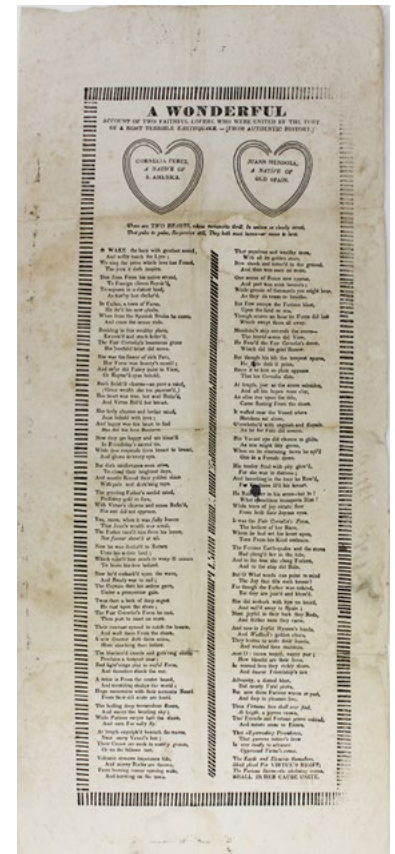
An extensive and profusely-illustrated report on U.S. gold mines and mining practices by Akiyasu Wada, a Japanese gold mining specialist, based on his own site visits in Alaska, South Dakota, Colorado, and California. Wada became the director and mill manager for the Taio Gold Mining Company in 1937, a few months after this report was published. The Taio mine was the most productive in Japan, and Wada likely assisted in its success through the intelligence he gathered from American companies in the present report. The work is divided into three sections. The first and longest portion of the text include descriptions of the mines Wada visited, accompanied by charts and diagrams printed in

blue, along with reproductions of American maps. The middle section encompasses a daily travelogue of Wada's 107-day trip in the American West and Alaska, illustrated with the author's photographs. The final section is comprised of photographs taken by Wada at the various mines, organized by the locations of the mines themselves, namely Juneau and Fairbanks, Alaska; Lead, South Dakota; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Grass Valley, Emigrant Gap, Nevada, and Jackson, California. The mines covered here include the Juneau Gold Mine, Fairbanks Gold Mine, Homestake Gold Mine, Golden Cycle Mill, Idaho Mill, Zeibright Mill, and others. No copies in OCLC, and likely issued in very few copies originally and for in-house use only, despite its sophisticated production. (McBRB3894) \$2,250

NOT EVEN AN EARTHQUAKE COULD COME BETWEEN THEM

6. [American Imprints]. [Ballads]. *A Wonderful Account of Two Faithful Lovers, Who Were United by the Fury of a Most Terrible Earthquake. -- (From Authentic History.)* [caption title]. [New York?: ca. 1820s]. Narrow folio broadside, 20.25 x 8.75 inches, printed in two columns. Old folds, moderate foxing and staining, a few tiny areas of loss at crossfolds. Very good.

A lovely letterpress broadside printing a narrative poem of forty-two four-line stanzas, arranged in two columns inside simple typographical borders comprised of short black hashes, relating the ultimately-triumphant love story between "Cornelia Perez, A Native of S. America" and "Juann Mendoza, A Native of Old Spain." The names of the two subjects are arranged in two separate heart-shaped typographical ornaments.



The poem itself was inspired by the real-world events surrounding the Lima-Callao Earthquake of 1746, which is used as the springboard to relate the tale of a pair of lovers who, after being separated from each other by the young woman's cruel father, are providentially reunited following the devastation of the earthquake. After the earthquake takes the life of the intrusive father, the pair of lovers sail away to Spain. The moral of the tale, stated in the final stanza, reads: "The Earth and Elements themselves, Shall plead for VIRTUE'S RIGHT; The Furious Storm - the whelming waves, SHALL IN HER CAUSE UNITE."

Issued without authorship attribution, imprint, or date. A prose account of the same story of "Cornelia and Juan" appears in Josiah Priest's *The Wonders of Nature and Providence Displayed*, published in Albany in 1826. As such, the present broadside, which appears to be closely modeled on Priest's version, was perhaps inspired by its publication, and produced shortly afterwards. Unrecorded in OCLC.  
(McBRB3843) \$1,250



## BUFFALO SOLDIERS AT TWO DIFFERENT FORTS IN TEXAS

7. [Buffalo Soldiers]. [Texas]. [Pair of Muster Rolls Detailing Companies B and F of the 24th U.S. Infantry, Composed of African-American Soldiers Stationed in the Texas Borderlands]. Rio Grande City and Laredo, Tx.: April and August, 1874. Each [2]pp. on pre-printed muster roll forms measuring 31.75 x 20.5 inches. Some wear and tear at crossfolds with very little text loss. Very good.

An informative pair of documents recording the muster and disposition of Companies B and F of the 24th Infantry, units of the famed Buffalo Soldiers regiment stationed in Texas near the Rio Grande frontier. Taken together, the two documents contain information on 123 enlisted men - sixty-three from Company B and sixty-one from Company F. The two companies were stationed at different forts in Texas, with Company B at the Ringgold Barracks in Rio Grande City, and Company F located at Fort McIntosh in Laredo; the reports are dated in April and August 1874, respectively.

The 24th U.S. Infantry was organized in November 1869 from the 38th U.S. Colored Infantry and the 41st U.S. (Colored) Infantry Regiment. All of the enlisted men were Black, either veterans of the U.S. Colored Troops or freedmen. From 1869 to 1898, the 24th served throughout the western United States. The current companies of the regiment were stationed in Texas as part of a broader effort to segregate African-American soldiers from the Euro-American population, and also due to racial stereotypes regarding their ability to withstand certain climates. Major General William T. Sherman, commander of the 24th Infantry unit, reported to Congress in 1874 that it was probably a good idea to keep Buffalo Soldiers in Texas because "that race can better stand the extreme southern climate than our white troops."

The present documents, besides providing important genealogical information, relate vital data on the pay, conditions, and challenges endured by the soldiers. The "Remarks" column convey information on the privates' daily and extra duties, health conditions, and other details. The "Pay" column is also enlightening. Privates received \$26 for the two

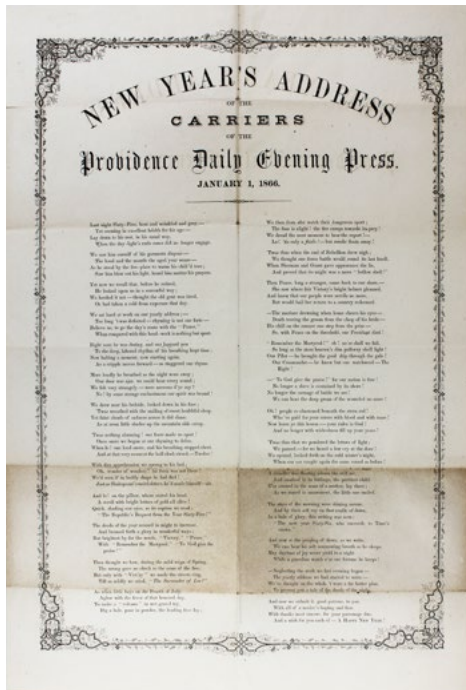
months' pay, while corporals received \$30-38, and sergeants from \$34-44 for the same period. The rolls also record that many of the privates signed for their pay with "his mark," traditionally an X between their first and last names. During the period recorded here, two soldiers were discharged for disability, while two others were dishonorably discharged by court martial, and seven more were discharged by special order. Captain Hood deemed their discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, accoutrements, and clothing as "Good."

(McBRB3982)

\$4,500

"SO, WITH PEACE ON THE THRESHOLD,  
OUR PRESIDENT DIED!"

**8. [Carrier's Address].** *New Year's Address of the Carriers of the Providence Daily Evening Press. January 1, 1866 [caption title].* [Providence: Hiram H. Thomas and Co., late December, 1865]. Letterpress broadside, 17.5 x 12 inches, printed in double columns, with decorative floral border. Old folds, two folds neatly strengthened on verso, other folds tender, bottom third darkened. Good plus.



A rare newspaper carrier's address closing out the fateful year of 1865 and looking forward to the transition of the next year. The author personifies the year 1865 as "bent and wrinkled and gray" but also "in excellent health for his age." The end of the Civil War is recounted: "Then thought we how, during the mild reign of Spring, The wrong gave no check to the arms of the free, But only with 'Vict'ry' we made the streets ring, Till so wildly we cried, 'The Surrender of Lee!'" The text also mentions Sherman, Grant, and the assassination of President

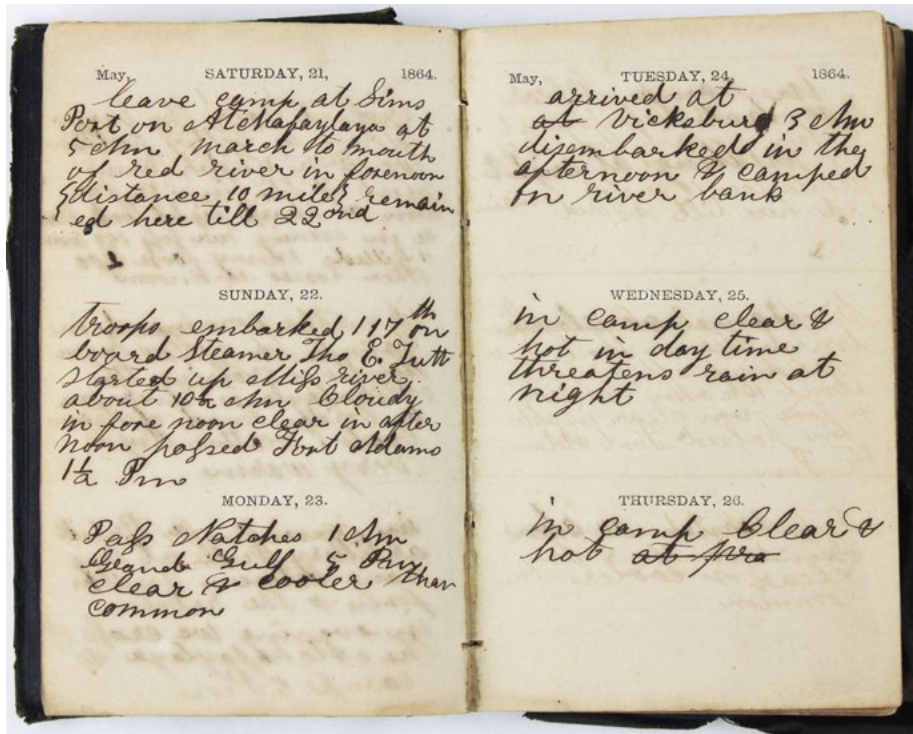
Lincoln. The tone is celebratory, as the author continues: "'To God give the praise!' for our nation is free! No longer a slave is contained by its shore! No longer the carnage of battle we see! We can hear the deep groan of the wounded no more!" In the end, the author quietly anticipates and looks forward to "The new year Sixty-Six, who succeeds to Time's crown." OCLC reports just two copies, at Harvard and Brown. (McBRB3677) \$750

## AN ILLINOIS BOY FIGHTS HIS WAY ACROSS THE SOUTH AND TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST

**9. [Civil War]. Justice, Elihu P.G.** [*Manuscript Pocket Diary of a Civil War Soldier Serving in the Illinois Infantry, with Fascinating Details of Battles and Skirmishes Across the American South and the Western Theater of the War*]. [Various locations in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee: 1864]. [121]pp. of manuscript entries in ink, with just a couple pencil notations. Full black leather, commercially-produced wallet-style daily pocket diary by Kiggins & Kellogg, New York. Minor wear, rear hinge separated. Good.

A highly informative Civil War diary documenting a year in the life of a young Illinois private serving in several southern but mostly western theaters of the conflict. Elihu P.G. Justice enlisted as a private in the Union Army on August 14, 1862 and mustered into "E" Co. of the 117th Illinois Infantry on September 19. The 117th Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler in Springfield and mustered in for three years' service on September 19, 1862, under the command of Colonel Risdon M. Moore. The unit fought in numerous important battles and skirmishes in the south and west during the war. It was then mustered out of service August 5, 1865. Elihu Justice married four months before entering the Army and would go on to have two children. He passed away in 1909 and is buried in Delaware County, Oklahoma.

The present diary encompasses the entirety of Justice's 1864 experience, including his involvement in the Meridian Campaign, numerous battles during the Red River Campaign, action in and around Arkansas,



Mississippi, and Tennessee in the summer, into Missouri in the fall, and then back to Tennessee in December where the 117th participated in the Battle of Nashville. At the end of the diary, Justice devotes three pages to distance covered (marching, boat, or rail) leading to the major campaigns. There are also several pages listing various expenses and math exercises.

The majority of Civil War diaries provide records of the service of soldiers along the eastern seaboard, in Washington, D.C., Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Slightly rarer are diaries covering the southern areas of the war, and far fewer still contain experiences in areas of the war fought west of the Mississippi River. The present diary contains material from both the southern and western theaters of the war – a rare occurrence indeed, including important battles during the Meridian Campaign in Mississippi, the Red River Campaign in Louisiana, the skirmishes leading up to the Battle of Tupelo, and the Battle of Nashville. Justice's daily diary entries are especially useful for their inclusion of

troop movements, basic accounts of various specific battles and related skirmishes, wounded and loss totals for his various battles, and more.

A selection of excerpts provides a flavor of Justice's key experiences during the penultimate year of the war (retaining misspellings and mostly preserving sentence structure):

January 30, 1864: "Arrived at Vicksburg at 12. Co. E detailed as head quarter guards for Gen'l Smith on steamer Susy Burtram where we remained."

February 14-16: "Marched into Meridian 3 divisions camping two miles east of town the rebels evacuated the town after a slight skirmish. Lay in camp weather cloudy & raining. Co. E. detailed to grind corn. 3rd division moved camp to Marion 10 miles from Meridian & commenced to tear up Meridian & Selma Rail Road."

March 11-14, with a brief mention of the Battle of Fort DeRussy: "Passed Natches in forenoon in evening the fleet landed near the mouth of Red River. Porter with his fleet was there also. Entered Atchafalaya River made a landing at Simes Landing. Troops went on shore took up line of march at dark marched till one o'clock and camped. Took line of march at daylight passed through the towns of Monzuree [sic, Mansura] & Marksville reached Fort DeRussy & after two hours fighting took it by assault captured 270 prisoners, 11 guns & considerable commissaries."

March 19: "Co. E. detailed to forage went to Goveners Moors plantation ten mile south of Alesander [sic, Alexandria] met Bankses forces coming in." Justice and his unit would return to Moore's plantation in early May, where Justice records skirmishing with rebels over the course of several days.

April 7-9, in the lead up and aftermath of the Battle of Pleasant Hill, part of the Red River Campaign: "We take up line of march for Shreavesport weather rainy. Marching weather fine over head roads muddy see some of fighting along the road hear cannon in front this evening. We are up by two in the morning rebels close at hand skirmishing commensed



at sun up continued till 5pm. Hard battle commences lasts two hours rebels defeated Union loss 700 rebel loss 2500 including 800 prisoners.”

April 20-23, in the run up and during the Battle of Monett’s Ferry: “Remained in camp till 4pm when we took up line of march for Natchitoches arrived at Natchitoches 6pm formed line of battle on south side of town lay in rear of guard. In line of battle all day heavy skirmishing all day commenced our retreat at 9pm did not stop till 3am of 22nd. Assumed line of march at sunrise Smiths command in rear marched 30 miles camped at Clutcherville [sic, Cloutierville] at 1am of 23rd. Bankses forces engaged in front Smith in rear 150 killed or wounded in rear 30 or 40 marched 4 miles & camped.”

May 17-20, in the lead up and during the Battle of Yellow Bayou: “Moved at 8am had an artillery fight in evening camped on Yellow Bayou. Crossed over the bayou to have a better position we were under arms most of the time in forenoon a sharp fight took place in evening our loss 150 wounded 11 killed enemy loss 200 other losses unknown. Smiths command in camp on Yellow Bayou Banks is crossing the Atchafalaya River on a bridge made of steamboats weather dry & very warm. In morning a brisk artillery duel at long range between Smiths forces & the rebels in evening we cross the Atchafalaya & camp 5pm.”

June 6, with an account of the Battle of Lake Chicot, near Lake Village at Old River Lake in Arkansas: “Proceeded round the lake engaged Marmadukes forces three mile south of Lake Village after a sharp fight drove them off federal loss 98 killed & wounded rebel loss 135 camped at Lake Village.”

July 5-15, while lending support to Smith’s Expedition to Tupelo, Mississippi: “Marched out 3 miles camped & made ready to set out on a raid to the Mobile & Ohio railroad.... Marched 8 mile camped one mile south of Pontotoc rebels falling back slowly by skirmishing & at night their pickets & ours was in talking distance. Marched back through Pontotoc & took the road to Tupelo which we reached by dark having marched 19 miles left Forrest alone however he pursued & attacked rear & flank during the day but was repulsed. Early in the morning

about sunrise skirmishing commenced sun one hour high hard fight commenced lasted two hours rebels make three charges & are repulsed rebel loss 2000. We leave march 8 miles & camp rebels attack again & are repulsed loss considerable.”

After losing some men at Hurricane Creek on August 13 (“rebels again attack the pickets & capture outpost of 34 men”) and skirmishing near the Tallahatchie River ten days later, the autumn was relatively quiet. At this point, Justice details movement of troops by foot or by rail, and his own travels to Jefferson Barracks in Missouri by September 17. On September 27, “still in camp at Desota [sic, DeSoto, Missouri] many rumors afloat.” The next day, Justice reports that there was a “spy hung.” Justice then moves across Missouri as part of Union pursuit of General Sterling Price during his raid of the state in September and October. On November 8, Justice reports on an interesting responsibility at Fayette, Missouri: “marched to landmark to protect the Union men at the polls. No voters came & we continued our march 5 miles & camped at Church.”

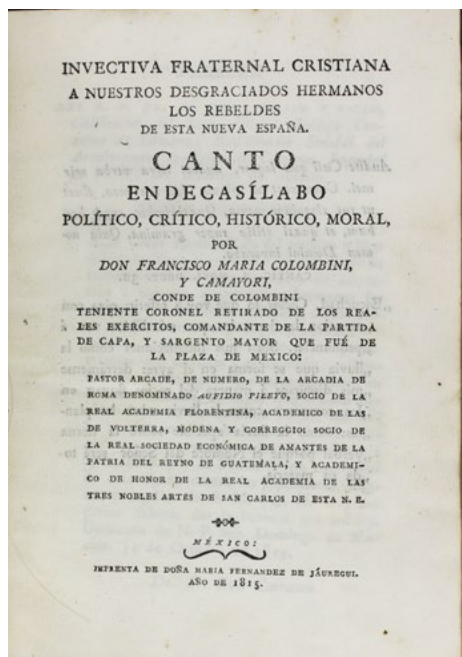
By early December Justice and his unit arrived in Tennessee where they participated in the Battle of Nashville. Justice writes on the two days of the battle, December 15-16: “Moved out to attack Hood out flanked him and took the first line of works Smiths command most engaged 18 pieces of artillery. Whole army engaged grand charge in evening took the whole line of works 23 pieces of artillery Hood commenced to retreat.” He spends the remainder of the month moving around to various towns across Tennessee, in pursuit of Hood and Forrest to the Tennessee River during their “Fighting Retreat.”

For its simple language and seemingly straightforward reportage, Justice’s diary stands as an important firsthand account of the fighting of a notable Illinois regiment at numerous obscure southern and western battles and skirmishes during the penultimate year of the Civil War.

*(McBRB3957)*

\$4,750

10. **Colombini y Camayori, Francisco María.** *Invectiva Fraternal Cristiana a Nuestros Desgraciados Hermanos los Rebeldes de Esta Nueva España...* Mexico : Imprenta de Doña Maria Fenandez de Jauregui, 1815. [xii],40,[3]pp. Small quarto. Contemporary mottled sheep, spine and edges of boards gilt tooled; contemporary marbled endpapers. Minor wear and rubbing to spine and boards; scattered foxing and occasional light soiling internally. Very good.



Scarce concatenation of epic, allegorical, political, and religious poetry concerning the ongoing Mexican war for independence. The author, Francisco María Colombini, was an Italian nobleman serving as a captain in the Spanish army and a late Enlightenment figure, whose many academic and cultural accomplishments are prominently listed on the title page. His most famous work, published in 1801, was another epic poem title Querétaro Triunfate, which concerned a miraculous cure that he experiences through his devotion to Nuestra Señora de Pueblito. The verse present here is

addressed to “our unfortunate brothers,” the rebels in New Spain, and comprises a lengthy chastisement of their foolish attempts to thwart the will of God and the King of Spain. A rare title in the canon of anti-independence literature, produced at the height of the war in Mexico -- we locate a small handful of copies in OCLC and none in available auction records.

(McBRB3824)

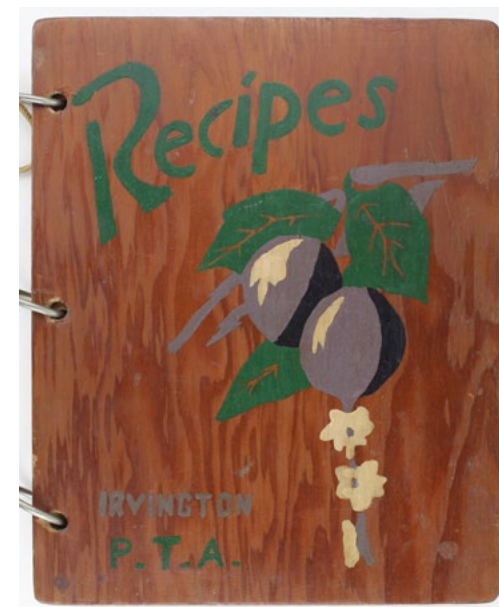
\$975

11. [Cook Books]. [California]. *Irvington Parent Teacher Association Collection of “Home Recipes.”* Compiled by Irma T. Bond. Irvington, Ca.: May, 1941. [6],150pp. Original wooden boards decoratively illustrated and lettered in green, gray, and black paint on the front board, reading, “Recipes Irvington P.T.A.” and bound by three separate rings. Text uniformly toned, with several leaves detached but present, a few with minor chipping. Very good.

An exceedingly rare DIY cookbook produced by the Irvington Parent-Teachers Association just before the outbreak of World War II. The recipes were compiled by Irma T. Bond, “not for culinary instruction, as is the case for most cook books - but for the purpose of permitting members to exchange their favorite recipes.” The contents page lists the recipes in roughly alphabetical order, beginning with Appetizers, Bread, Crepe Suzette, and Cakes, and ending with Salads, Soups, Vegetables, and then “How to Cook a Husband,” “Household Hints,” and “Quantity Cooking.” Each of the recipes, generally presented two per page, includes the name of its contributor. OCLC records just a single copy of this ephemeral, pre-war, school-related cook book, at UCLA.

(McBRB3740)

\$250



#### DETAILING TRANSFER OF CHINESE LABORERS TO CUBA

12. [Cuba]. [Chinese Labor]. *Lista de los Colonos Que Fueron Embarcados en China a Bordo de la Barca Francesca Nombrada Ephrem Su Capitsan 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.

Lista de los colonos que fueron embarcados en China á bordo de la  
*barca francesa* nombrada *Ephrem*  
 capitán *Boucand* Llegado á este puerto el día  
 L del presente mes, desde se expresan los que han fallecido durante  
 la travesía y las causas de las defunciones.

NUMERO	NOMBRE DEL COLONO	EDAD	SEXO	PROFESION	DEFUNCION	NOMBRE CRISTIANO
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...
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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

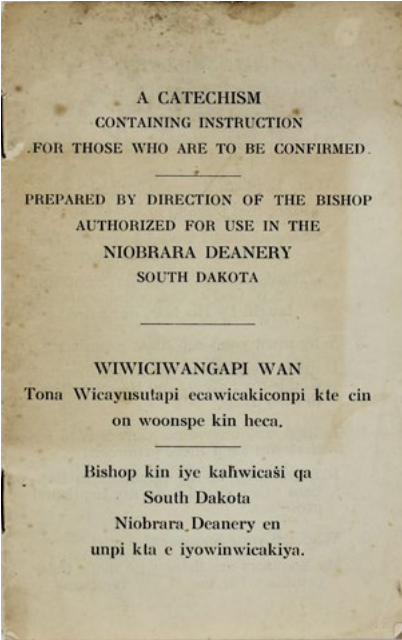
that a new source of labor was necessary. Indentured servitude became the predominant source for labor in the region. Unlike the earlier waves of European immigrants who travelled to the New World as indentured servants, Asia was now the primary source. Between 1848 and 1874, 125,000 Chinese indentured 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

UNRECORDED CATECHISM IN DAKOTA AND ENGLISH

13. [Dakota Language]. [Ashley, Edward]. *A Catechism Containing Instruction for Those Who Are to Be Confirmed. Prepared by Direction of the Bishop Authorized for Use in the Niobrara Deanery South Dakota* [cover title]. [South Dakota: ca. 1900?]. 17,[3]pp. Printed self-wrappers, stapled. Minor edge and spine wear; staples beginning to oxidize. Minor foxing and soiling to wrappers. Very good.

An unrecorded polyglot booklet published for use in an Episcopalian confirmation ceremony, with a thirty-two question and response catechism in parallel English and Dakota text. The Niobrara Deanery in South Dakota was established by missionary Bishop William Hobart Hare in 1871, and encompassed the Sioux reservations including Black Hills, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock. The translation of this catechism was likely



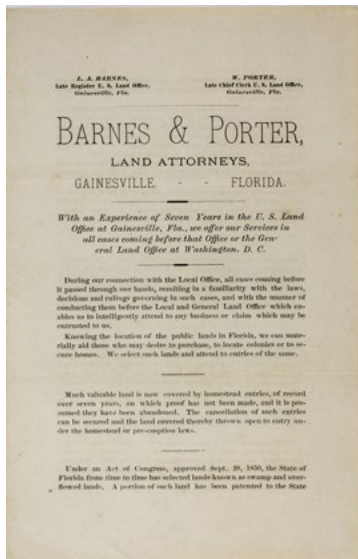
prepared by Revered Edward Ashley, the Presbyterian of the Cheyenne River Association and the Standing Rock Mission. From 1886, Ashley was the editor of Anpao Kin / The Daybreak, a Christian newspaper in the Yankton dialect issued from Greenwood, South Dakota. He was also the author in 1900 of The Niobrara Course, “a five-year cycle of lessons based on the Church catechism.” The present work is likely an offshoot of that larger project, printed in this format to be used by Native American converts to read from during the confirmation service, and is highly ephemeral as a result. OCLC records single copies of two later 1920s editions, but none of this earlier work.

(McBRB3953)

\$1,250

### ADVERTISING HOMESTEADS IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

14. [Florida]. [Land Development]. *Barnes & Porter Land Attorneys, Gainesville, Florida. With an Experience of Seven Years in the U.S. Land Office at Gainesville...[caption title].* Gainesville, Fl.: Daily Advocate Job Print, ca. 1884-1890]. [4]pp., on a single folded sheet. Mild soiling, minor toning, old folds. Very good.



A seemingly unrecorded real estate promotional leaflet issued by Louis A. Barnes and Watson Porter, local land attorneys working in and around Gainesville, Florida. The pair is seeking prospective purchasers for “much valuable” homestead lands now available for settlement again after being abandoned “under the homestead or pre-emption laws.” They also offer services for claims on “Spanish Grants,” land warrants, soldiers’ homestead rights, and more. Interestingly, one of the two lawyers here, Watson Porter previously served as a surgeon in the Third U.S. Colored Troops. In Florida, Porter and his wife Olivia established O.A. Porter’s Addition to Gainesville, selling lots exclusively to African-American people who did not have

ready access to land or financing; the neighborhood survives today in Gainesville as Porters Quarters. Porter also served as the Principal of the Union Academy ( a freedman’s school) and was a strong supporter of Josiah T. Walls, the only African-American man from Gainesville to be elected and seated twice to the U.S. House of Representatives. Some of the land and services in question in the present pamphlet were almost certainly provided to African-American settlers. The pamphlet was printed by the Gainesville-area Daily Advocate, which operated in the area between 1884 and 1890. No copies located in OCLC.

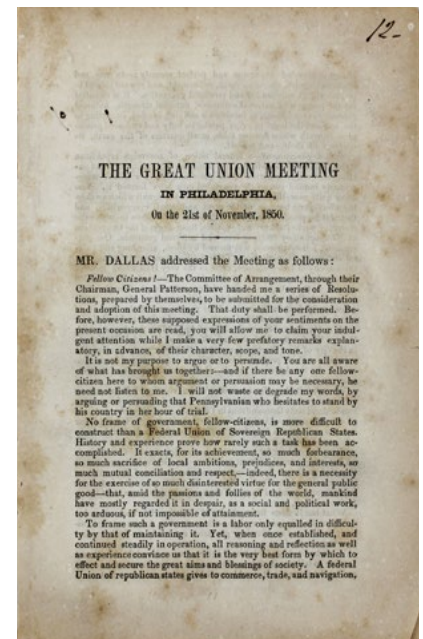
(McBRB3620)

\$475

### “THIS FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW...IS IN PERFECT HARMONY WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY. (LOUD AND REPEATED CHEERS.)”

15. [Fugitive Slave Law]. [Dallas, George]. *The Great Union Meeting in Philadelphia. On the 21st of November, 1850.* [Philadelphia: 1850]. 7pp. Gathered signatures, folded, likely removed from a binding. Partially detached along spines. Moderate foxing. About very good.

A quite rare pamphlet recording a jingoistic speech given by former Vice President George Mifflin Dallas in front of the Union meeting in November 1850. Supporting the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law, Dallas argues to his audience that “No form of government is more difficult to construct than a Federal Union of Sovereign Republican States.... When once established, and continued steadily in operation, it is the very best form by which to effect and secure the great aims and blessings of society.” Dallas chronicles “the ripe fruits of our glorious confederacy,” specifically the unparalleled gains in civilization,



prosperity, and freedom nurtured by the American Union. As such, Dallas argues that the Fugitive Slave Act must not only be tolerated in order to preserve the Union, but is in “perfect harmony with the Constitution” and should be supported as just and necessary to combat “the progress of an imported fanaticism” which seeks “to weaken the bonds of our Union.” Needless to say, Dallas’s position has come down on the wrong side of history. OCLC records just a single copy of this pamphlet, at Princeton, and there is a copy at the Library Company.

Library Company’s Afro-Americana Collection 2898. Sabin 61708.  
(McBRB3940) \$850

PRINTED AT SEA

16. [Japanese Americana]. *The Wireless Jiji Press. A Newspaper Issued Daily on Board N.Y.K. Liners.* At Sea: June 5 & July 2, 1939. Two issues, each [4]pp. on a single folded sheet. In English and Japanese. Moderate wear, toning, and light creasing. Very good.



A pair of issues of a very rare bilingual newspaper produced onboard ship of the N.Y.K. Liners, famed Japanese shipping and passenger ship line that brought legions of Japanese immigrants to the United States since its inception in 1870. The two issues present here emanate from the summer of 1939, just about a year-and-a-half before Pearl Harbor. The newspapers were populated with the latest stories sent by Morse code from Japan, and printed aboard ship while the N.Y.K. liners crossed

the Pacific back and forth between the United States and Japan. The stories in the present issue focus on Japanese Buddhism, the advantages

of learning about Japanese culture by spending a night in a “Japanese inn,” the development of Manchoukuo, the history of cormorant fishing on the Nagara River, and more. Each issue also includes a lesson on the Japanese language. In addition to the articles, each issue includes advertisements for various Japanese businesses. No copies in OCLC, but a few copies reside in private collections, per open searches online. Fascinating examples of pre-war Japanese-American international relations and both cultural and economic diplomacy.

(McBRB3985) \$750

WITH IMAGES OF THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS IN 1937

17. [Latin American Photographica]. Eastman, Alfred C. *Trip to South America, Central America, and Mexico [manuscript caption title].* [Various locations]: 1937. [18] leaves, illustrated with eighty silver gelatin photographs in mounting corners, measuring between 1.5 x 2 inches and 3.5 x 4.5 inches, all captioned in white pencil on the album leaves. Oblong slim quarto. Contemporary textured brown paper-covered boards, string tied. Moderate edge wear and rubbing to boards, bottom of spine of front board chipped below the string tie. Images in generally excellent condition. Very good.



An annotated vernacular photograph album documenting a Latin American vacation sojourn by American Alfred C. Eastman in 1937, with interesting images of indigenous peoples and wildlife encountered along the western coast of Central and South America. The journey started from “Los Angeles Harbour” in Long Beach, California, and proceeded past or through Todos Santos Island and Socorro Island in Mexico; Tower Island, Darwin Bay, Indefatigable Island (also known as Santa Cruz Island), and Hood Island in the Galapagos; Seymour Island and La Libertad, Ecuador; San Jose, Guatemala; Acapulco, Tenacatita, Puerto Vallarta, Isabel Island, and Mazatlan, Mexico; and Cape San Lucas, Baja California. In addition to the normal vacation shots, Eastman was particularly interested in documenting the indigenous peoples he encountered, as well as a great number of the ornithological and other wildlife he saw in the Galapagos and other locations. Regarding the former, he includes photographs of a young man on the street in La Libertad; a guard, “native family,” “woman carrying a load on her head” in San Jose; street scenes of locals in Acapulco; and “Tanakatitan natives” and their village in Tenacatita, Mexico. Eastman’s shots of the wildlife he encountered include land and marine iguanas on Indefatigable Island; a hawk on Seymour Island; a dove, owl, and lizard on Hood Island; vultures, steer, and oxen in San Jose; and boobies, a “man-of-war youngster,” and a “tropic bird” on Isabel Island.

(McBRB3757)

\$850

#### RESEARCHING ABORTION IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY TEXAS

18. [Medicine]. [Texas]. [Montgomery, George Lee]. [*An Early-20th Century Texas Doctor’s Manuscript Notes and Anatomical Specimen Slides Focused on Obstetrics and Abortion*]. [Texas: ca. 1900]. Manuscript in pen on nine slim sheets, joined at the top and bottom of each sheet, to create a single sheet measuring approximate 70 x 2.5 inches, folded accordion-style to 1 x 2.5 inches. [with:] A small paper-covered “Acme” box containing approximately forty glass microscope slides of prepared human anatomical tissue specimens, with manuscript captions on paper labels identifying the samples, some labels with preprinted header reading, “Hist. Lab. Univ. Texas.” Old folds and some wear to manuscript. Minor wear to slides. Very good.

A Texas doctor’s notes and instructions regarding obstetric conditions and complications, including ante and postpartum hemorrhage, eclampsia, sepsis, ruptured organs, as well as the appropriate “indications” for abortion, and the “terms of indication,” including “1. To immediately save life of mother 2. To do away with conditions [that] threaten her life.”

The notes belonged to Dr. George Lee Montgomery (1883-1945), who practiced medicine in various rural Texas communities from 1900-1930s. The notes were likely taken from the lectures of John Fannin Young Paine, a former Confederate surgeon affectionately referred to as “Daddy Paine” who served as the first Dean of the University of Texas Department of Medicine (University of Texas Medical Branch), and professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the school until 1910. The present collection emanates from the estate of George Montgomery’s granddaughter, Mary Elizabeth “Mimi” Irwin (1944-2019) of West, Texas.

(McBRB3929)

\$3,500



## MEXICAN AMERICAN NAVY MAN AND HIS FAMILY IN OHIO

19. [Mexican American Photographica]. Cuevas, Lee and Anjelita. [Vernacular Photograph Album Documenting About a Decade of the Mexican-American Family of Lee & Anjelita Cuevas]. [Ohio: 1950s to 1960s]. [18] leaves, illustrated with 123 photographs mounted at corners with cello tape, plus twenty-seven loose photographs. Contemporary tan scrapbook album, string tied. Many leaves detached, photographs occasionally worn but overall in nice shape. Good.



A wonderful collection of vernacular photographs documenting the rural family life of Lee and Anjelita Cuevas of Ohio following World War II. The photographs capture the Cuevas parents at work and play, the children at school, Lee and fellow servicemen posed outside a theater and participating in an American GI Forum, other shots of Lee posed in his military uniform, the family on their farm as well as swimming at a lake, and more. The attribution to Lee and Anjelita Cuevas emanates from the handwritten captions on a few of the photographs, inscribed

to them. A recent online obituary from the Port Clinton News Herald notes that Librado “Lee” Cuevas passed away in January 2022 in Oak Harbor, Ohio. He was born in Alamo, Texas in 1925, and married Maria Angelita Cortez on April 7, 1946; Anjelita passed away in 1985. As evidenced from the present album, and also according to his obituary, Lee served in the U.S. Navy during the war and also “enjoyed farming.” The present collection of images represents the contribution made by soldiers of Mexican descent who were part of the Greatest Generation.

(McBRB3948)

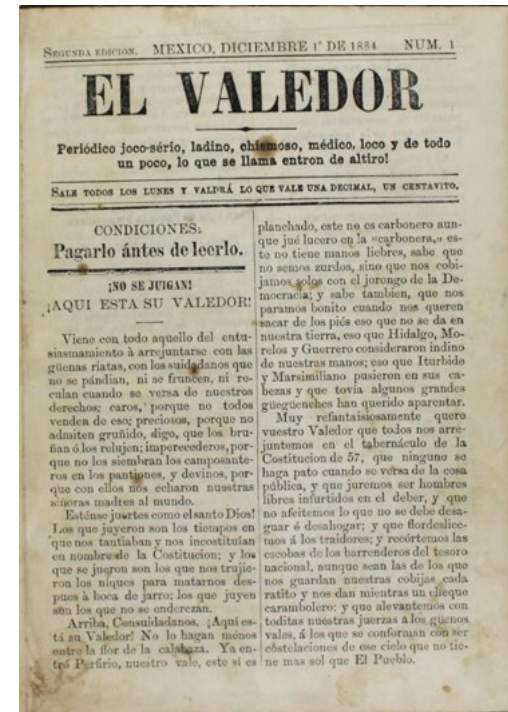
\$1,250

## SATIRICAL MEXICAN NEWSPAPER

20. [Mexico]. [Periodicals]. *El Valedor*. Mexico City: Lucas el Brincón, 1884-1886. 58 issues, each 4pp., separately paginated. Contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards; original Mexican binder's ticket on front pastedown. About very good.

A rare, complete 58-issue run of this semi-comic political weekly published in Mexico City during the mid-1880s. The present set includes the very scarce five issues of volume two, and is comprised of almost entirely first issues with the original text and layout, which was changed for the more commonly seen bound collection of volume one only. Most of the small number of institutional copies recorded seem to be this bound re-issue of volume one, with “segunda edicion” printed in the masthead. The typesetting and content usually varies between editions as well -- the second edition issues, for example, typically have an advertisement inserted at the foot of the final page, whereas the original issues mostly do not have ads. Often the differences are even more significant -- in the second edition of issue seven, much of the content has been cut from the final page and placed into issue eight.

The text itself comprises a liberal satire of Mexican politics under the Porfiriato during the 1880s. The introduction to the first issue states the publication's political stance, which is support of the liberal 1857 Mexican constitution. Each issue opens with the publication's main rule, “Pagarlo antes de leerlo”, or “Pay before reading,” then follows an essay stating *El Valedor's* views on a topic, sometimes as a satirical reframing



of an article in another periodical. The remaining pages of each four-page issue are given over to political poems, comic dialogues, and quips on various subjects. Typical of its era, the language is slangy, filled with nicknames and allusions to politicians, and it assumes a lot of knowledge of mid-1880s Mexican politics and newspapers. Porfirio Díaz, Romero Rubio, and Manuel González are among the politicians mentioned, and the editor (writing under a pseudonym that might translate as Lucas the Leaper) did not think much of them, referring to Díaz as “el Perfirito”. A rare anti-Díaz periodical from the midst of his reign near the end of the 19th century.

(McBRB3893)

\$2,750

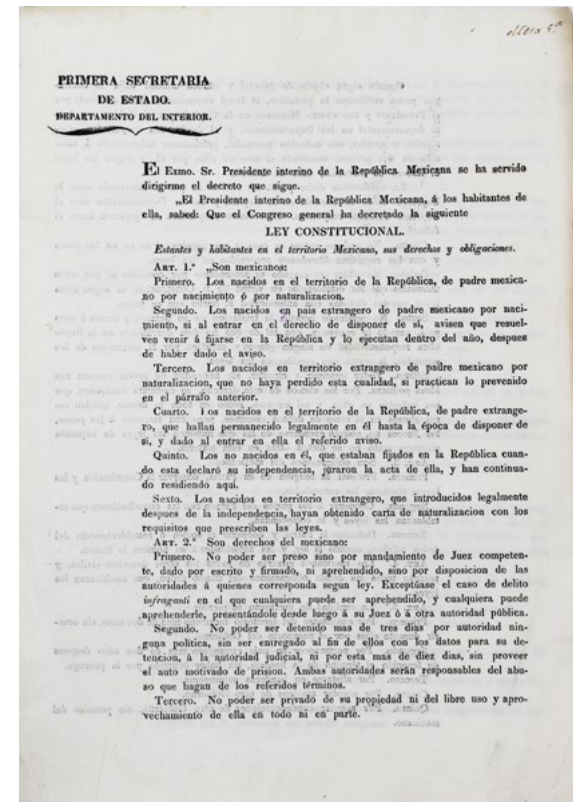
## CENTRALIZING THE GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO, AND FANNING THE FLAMES OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

**21. [Mexico]. [Texas]. Barragan, Miguel.** *Primera Secretaria de Estado. Departamento del Interior. El Exmo. Sr. Presidente Interino de la Republica Mexicana Se Ha Servido Dirigirme el Decreto Que Sigue... Que Congreso General Ha Decretado la Siguiete Ley Constitucional... [caption title].* Mexico City: December 15, 1835. [4]pp., on a single folded folio sheet. Minor creasing and light edge wear. In a custom red leatherette folding chemise. Very good.

Rare proclamation laying out the constitutional changes that solidified the Centralist system of government in Mexico in late 1835, supplanting the Federalist system established through the Constitution of 1824, and ending the First Mexican Republic. This is the first installment of the “Siete Leyes” or “Seven Laws,” issued in fifteen articles on December 15, 1836; the remainder of the laws were fully issued by President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna by December 30. The significant changes made in the Mexican Constitution caused some states to rebel, as the Federalist system was abolished and substituted for a Centralist system in which the states became departments. Federalist revolts or anti-centralist conflicts caught fire in Texca, Zacatecas, Tampico, and, of course and eventually, Texas. Taken together, these laws, which came in the midst of Anglo Americans convening in various conventions in order to determine the nature of their future government, motivated rebellious

Texans against Santa Anna’s centralist power grab and helped spark the Texas Revolution.

The present fifteen articles of the first of the Seven Laws establish Mexican citizenship, laying out essential rights, noting that people could not be detained without an express order from the authority, be deprived of their property, be subject to unlawful searches, nor be tried by a court contrary to the Constitution. Also, the laws stipulate that citizens should be tried as established by the Constitution, and the freedoms of transit and of the press are proclaimed, along with the right to vote. Among the fundamental obligations to the state are professing religion, observing the Constitution, cooperating with State expenses, and defending the homeland, at the risk of losing Mexican citizenship. Additional requirements or pathways for citizenship include personal wealth of a hundred pesos, and through “a special citizenship letter from the General Congress.” Stipulations for loss of Mexican citizenship are also covered, including living outside the country for too long without proper documentation, working for another government, various high crimes such as treason and murder, laziness, and bankruptcy, among others. Citizenship is forbidden to “domestic servants.” Former citizens can regain Mexican citizenship through proper “rehabilitation of Congress.” Foreigners are forbidden to own land in Mexico except through naturalization, namely marriage to a Mexican, by following applicable laws, and through the





payment of requisite fees. The final line in Article 13 of the work seems specifically targeted at American settlers in Texas, and must have irked them: "The acquisitions of colonizers will be subject to the special rules of colonization." Issued by Mexican President Miguel Barragan, and signed in type at the end by secretary José Maria Ortiz Monasterio.

Though officials in Texas such as Stephen F. Austin anticipated Santa Anna's move from federalism to centralism, the promulgation of the Seven Laws still infuriated the settlers in Texas who expected better treatment from the Mexican government, and provided one of the final grievances on the road to revolution in Texas. In fact, the institution of the Seven Laws is specifically cited in the Texas Declaration of Independence as a precipitating factor for the split from Mexico. In the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the Declaration, the delegates point out that settlers were encouraged by the Mexican government "to colonize the wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habitated in the land of their birth, the United States. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced to the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who, having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers, as the cruel alternative, either to abandon our homes, acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood." No copies of this issuance of the first of the Seven Laws of 1835 in OCLC.

(McBRB3983)

\$4,750

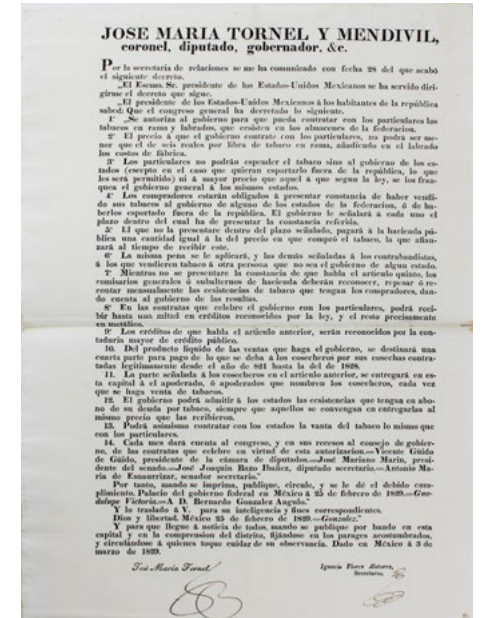
## BREAKING SPAIN'S TOBACCO MONOPOLY

22. [Mexico]. [Tobacco]. [Tornel y Mendivil, Jose Maria]. *Por la secretaria de relaciones...Se autoriza al gobierno para que pueda contratar con los particulares los tabacos en rama y labrados... [beginning of text].* Mexico City: March 3, 1829. Broadside, 16.5 x 12 inches. Old folds, minor fold wear, old pinholes along top margin. Very good.

A very rare, if not unique surviving broadside issued by the governor of the Federal District, Jose Maria Tornel y Mendivil, allowing tobacco growers to sell directly to the states within Mexico. During Spanish rule, the mother country had a monopoly over tobacco in New Spain. After the revolution, the Mexican government expected to rely heavily on the revenue from the tobacco monopoly; however, revenue was disappointing between 1825 and 1828, averaging only four percent of tax revenue. Beginning in 1829, tobacco regulation was turned over to the states. The broadside is initialed in ink at bottom by Tornel and his secretary. Not in Arrillaga, and no copies found in OCLC.

(McBRB2993)

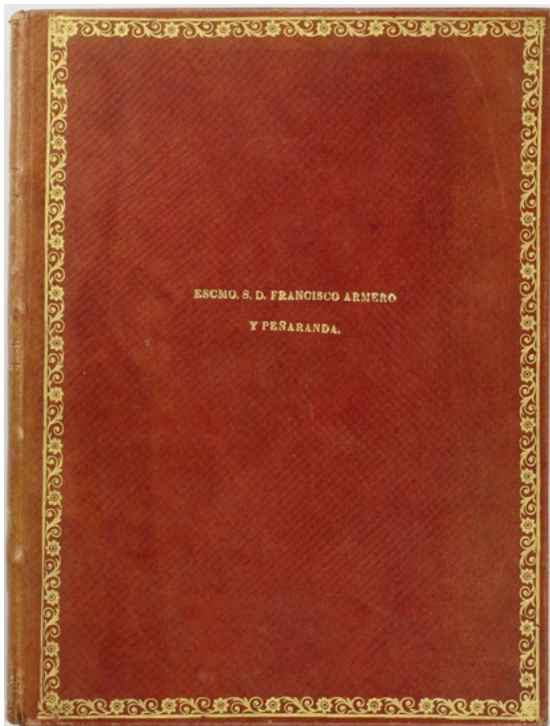
\$850



## HOW TO BE A FARMER IN CUBA IN 1850

23. **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

## GOVERNING PERU

**24. [Peru].** *D. Jose Fernando de Abascal y Sousa, Caballero del Habito de Santiago, Teniente General de los Reales Ejercitos...Por Quanto con Carta Acordada del Supremo Consejo de Indias Se Me Ha Remitido el Real Despacho Siguiete... [caption title and first line of text].* Lima: April 24, 1811. Broadside, approximately 17 x 15.75 inches. Printed on two joined sheets. Some worming, affecting a few words of text; larger

losses reinforced with tissue on blank verso. Light toning and scattered, small patches of staining. Contemporary manuscript rubric at foot. About very good.

A scare, late Spanish colonial broadside, regarding appointments and alterations to administrative councils that had authority over Peru, particularly the Supreme Council of the Indies. The text of this decree, issued by Viceroy José Fernando de Abascal y Sousa in Lima on April 24, 1811, promulgates orders from the King-in-exile, Ferdinand VII, and the Supreme Central Council that concerned the appointment

of new officers and members of the Council of the Indies and several other government positions in the Spanish American colonies. The Supreme Central Council was a body that administered Spanish interests for the King during a six-year period following his abdication forced by Napoleon. OCLC locates one other copy, at the John Carter Brown Library; Medina adds only his own example.

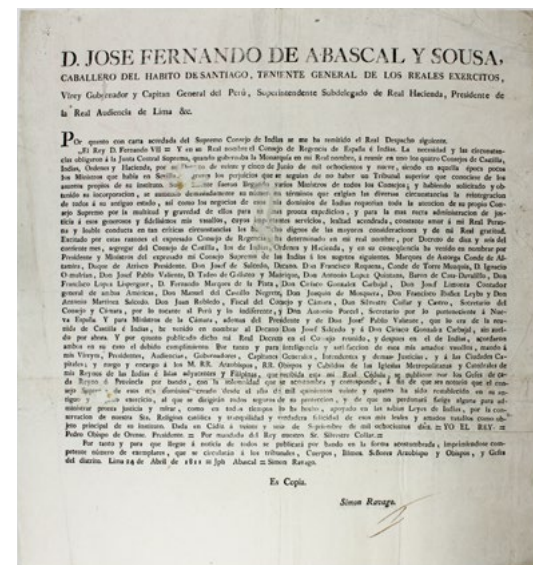
Medina, Lima 2596. Vargas Ugarte 3572.

(McBRB3541)

\$475

## STEM EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

**25. [Philippines]. [Education]. [Group of Fifteen Images Documenting Classes of the Division Science Workshop in the Philippines].** Lucena City: Garcia's, 1968-1969. Fifteen sepia-toned photographs, most 5 x 7 inches, a couple slightly smaller, all but one captioned in the negative. Minor wear, otherwise very nice condition. Very good plus.





A collection of fifteen photographs featuring the participants in the 1968 Division Science Workshop in the Philippine city of Lucena. The workshop appears to have concentrated on teacher training for instructors from grades 1 through 11. The present images capture the various training classes during instruction, broken out by grade level, with classes of Filipino men and women taught in English by two white men. Information on chalk boards can be seen in a couple of images. Six of the photographs feature group photographs featuring either the

entire population of teacher-trainees or individual grade-level classes. One image features a Division Science Seminar for District Science Coordinator. An interesting assortment of photographs capturing teacher training in a notable Filipino city at the end of the 1960s.

(McBRB3754)

\$250

### TWO WOMEN COMMIT SUICIDE

**26. Posada, Jose Guadalupe. Suicidio Causado por Envenenamiento y Celos de Dos Señoritas en el Bosque de Chapultepec a Inmediaciones del Castillo [caption title].** Mexico City: Vanegas Arroyo, [ca. 1905]. Broadsheet, 11.25 x 8 inches. Printed on yellow paper. Left edge a bit raggedly trimmed. Minor wear and soiling. Very good plus.

Scarce, Posada-illustrated broadsheet commemorating the deaths by suicide of Maria Fuentes and Guadalupe Ortiz. The two friends discovered they were both being courted by the same suitor, and subsequently made a suicide pact and drank poison in a park. A farewell song and a large skull and crossbones engraving occupy the verso. Rare -- we locate copies at the Library of Congress, the Getty, and the University of Hawaii.

(McBRB3455)

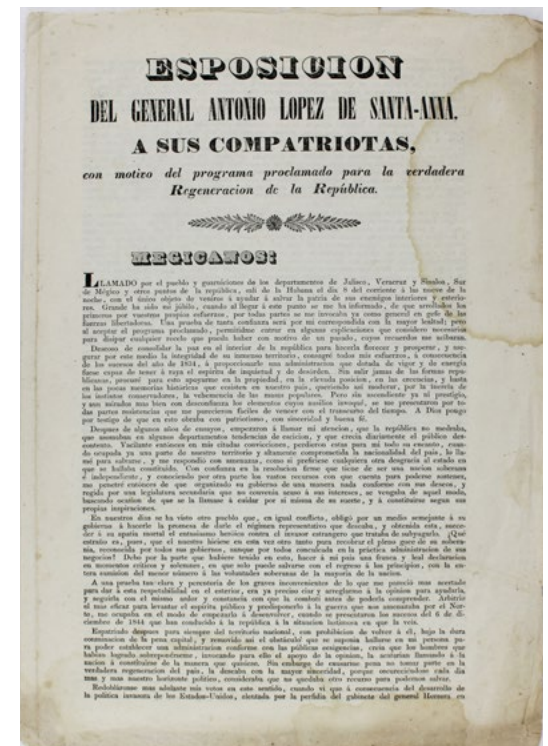
\$500

### SANTA ANNA RETURNS TO MEXICO TO DEFEND THE AMERICAN INVASION

**27. Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de. Esposicion del General Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, a Sus Compatriotas, con Motivo del Programa Proclamado para la Verdadera Regeneracion de la Republica...** [caption title]. Veracruz: August 16, 1846. [4]pp., on a bifolium. Some dampstaining and dust soiling; minor wear at edges. In a quarter calf and cloth folder, gilt lettered. Good plus.

At the outset of the war with the United States, disgraced former president Santa Anna was living in exile in Cuba. After the Mexicans were defeated at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May 1846, the American troops crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory. Santa Anna used this emergency to regain the trust of the Mexican government, and returned to Mexico on August 6 to lead the military defense. This message to his fellow citizens announced his return to Veracruz, and attempted to inspire a patriotic resistance to the American incursion. His lengthy address reads, in part:

“Compatriotas: nunca ha sido tan difícil la situación de de la república: comprometida por un lado su nacionalidad, se aspiraba por otro á someterla al mas duro de los yugos, á una dominacion europea.... Orígen verdadero de la lucha prolongada en que nos hemos debilitado, y en que á las escageradas pretensiones de un corto neumero de individuos han sido sacrificados los intereses de la mayoría, es preciso ya hacerla cesar, obsequiando los deseos de la nacion, y oponiendo a los artificios de aquellos la union



de los republicanos de buena fé, la concordia del egecito y el pueblo. Así unidos conquistamos la independenciam de la patria; unidos la afirmaremos, estableciendo la paz sobre los sólidos cimientos de la libertad pública; y unidos conservaremos la integridad de nuestro inmenso territorio....

“Megicanos: hubo allá un dia (mi corazon late al hacer este recuerdo) en que acaudillando á las masas populares y al egército en demanda de los derechos ed la nacion, me saludasteis con el título envidiable de soldado del pueblo. Permitirme que lo vuelva ahora á tomar para no desmerecerlo nunca, para defender hasta morir la independenciam y libertad de la república.”

A significant address, heralding the return to leadership of the most significant Mexican figure of the country's first fifty years, as Mexico prepared for the American invasion. Not in Palau; this printing not in OCLC, although single examples are recorded by two other printers.

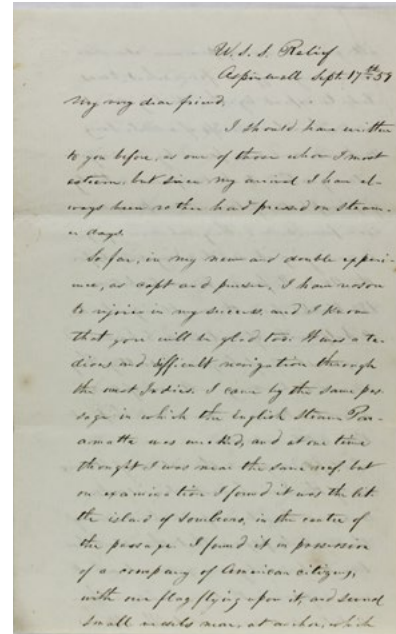
(McBRB3693)

\$3,000

WITH FIRSTHAND REPORTAGE ON SOMBRERO ISLAND,  
AND THE SLAVES FOUND THERE

**28. [Slavery]. Dove, Benjamin M.** *[Autograph Letter, Signed, from Benjamin M. Dove, an American Navy Captain, Describing His Voyage to the West Indies, Including a Discussion of the Strange Slave Island of Sombrero]*. Aspinwall, Panama: September 17, 1859. [4]pp. on a single folded sheet. Original folds, some dust-soiling to final page. Very good.

An interesting correspondence from Captain Benjamin M. Dove of the U.S. Navy while serving aboard the U.S.S. Relief in 1859. The USS Relief called at St. Croix and Sombrero, and Dove reports on both locations. Of particular importance was the remote, desolate island of Sombrero which was thickly encrusted with guano, a valuable bird excrement used as fertilizer and much in demand in the American South. Many of the Black miners on the island were slaves. Dove writes: “I stopped at the island of St. Croix, one of the Danish West India islands. A report had been published in one of the English papers that the island had been



purchased by our government, and it was supposed that we had come there to take possession of it. The officers who went on shore were received with great civility by a large crowd at the wharf, but the people were soon undeceived. It was a gratification to feel that the change of governments would not be displeasing to them.” Most intriguing is Dove's passage on Sombrero Island: “the little island of Sombrero...I found it in possession of a company of American citizens, with our flag flying upon it...The island is 3/4 of a mile long, 1/3 broad and was found by some inquisitive yankee to be composed entirely of phosphate of

lime. A company was soon formed and they are now engaged in quarrying it and loading vessels for the U.S. We found upon it 5 white men, 180 blacks from the neighboring islands, a half mile of railroad, 5 horses and a good stock of hogs and poultry. They seemed to be doing well and of course delighted to see a government ship at this little island...”

When the U.S. Congress passed legislation giving US citizens exclusive rights to mine guano they discovered on any island unclaimed by another country, the Baltimore company Dove found mining Sombrero claimed to have purchased discoverer's rights from an American captain who had first set foot on the barren island. At the beginning of the Civil War, a pro-Southern Baltimore merchant threatened to send an armed brig to capture the island by force and use it as a base for the Confederacy or even the slave trade. The pro-northern American miners begged for protection by the U.S. Navy. No shots were fired and the guano mining continued unabated. After the war, England claimed to have bought the island and sent a British naval vessel to force the American miners to take down the American flag. The dispute was not resolved for half a century until England formally annexed Sombrero, without protest from Washington. The present letter is a rare communication pertaining to an

obscure slave-holding outpost in the West Indies in the years just before the Civil War.

(McBRB3812)

\$950

#### MIGRANT WORKERS PICKING ONIONS IN SOUTH TEXAS

**29. [Texas]. [Agriculture].** *Harvesting Onions on the Ehler Farm - One of the Largest Onion Set Farms in the Winter Garden District. Feb. 9, 1926 [caption title].* San Antonio: Harvey Patteson, 1926. Handcolored panoramic photograph, 9 x 35 inches. Moderate toning, staining, and soiling, some tiny edge chips, tears, and nicks, one cello tape reinforcement on verso, minor rubbing, somewhat tanned overall. About very good.

A powerful panoramic photograph capturing about sixty Mexican or Mexican-American farm workers spread across a large onion field in the Texas-Mexico borderlands in the middle of the Roaring Twenties. Some of the laborers, comprised of men, women, and children, pose for the camera while some stay hard at work either standing or on their knees picking onions. Given the time and place of the photograph, it is likely that at least some of the laborers were migrant workers from Mexico. The whole of the labor force seems to be overseen by one well-dressed white man standing just right of center. Several automobiles are parked in the far distance. The photograph was produced by noted San



Antonio shutterfly Harvey Patteson, proprietor of the Patteson Studio, which became one of the most important photographic firms in the state of Texas during its time of operation between 1912 and 1979; the latter years of the studio were overseen by Harvey's son, Julius. The Harry Ransom Center holds the archive of the Patteson Studio, and describes the breadth of their photographic work as encompassing "military history, architecture, art, land development, the cattle and agricultural industries, and numerous urban views."

"The Winter Garden Region is an agricultural area on the South Texas Plains north of Laredo that centers around Dimmit, Zavala, Frio, and LaSalle counties. It is noted for its year-round production of vegetables by irrigation.... The first Bermuda onion crop was raised near Cotulla in LaSalle County in 1896, and commercial onion culture began in that county in 1898.... In Zavala County the 96,000-acre Cross S Ranch was divided into ten-acre farms between 1905 and 1907, and the number of farms in the county tripled between 1900 and 1930. The most important crops in the region were onions, spinach, beets, and strawberries, though cotton dominated in Frio County; some citrus fruit was also harvested, and nut trees became increasingly important. The population of the region more than tripled between 1900 and 1930, reaching 36,816. With the increased costs of irrigation by the 1930s and the economic impact of the Great Depression, the boom in small farms came to an end" - Handbook of Texas online.

(McBRB3886)

\$1,250

#### RARE JAPANESE GUIDEBOOK TO HAWAII

**30. Uehara, Keiji.** *Hawai Inshoki [Impressions of Hawaii].* Tokyo: Shinkosha, 1924. [2],4,[2],4,[26],192,[4]pp., plus three folding maps at rear. Original printed cloth boards, with contemporary glassine wrapper affixed to pastedowns; in original cardstock box with printed paper labels. Minor fading and soiling to cloth. Early ownership inscription and owner's ink stamps on rear pastedown. Light toning internally. Moderate wear and a couple of repaired tears to card box, but still a nice example. Very good, overall.

“A guidebook for Hawaii based on personal impressions, with notes on Hawaii’s history, industry, agriculture, education, social organizational activities, and individuals.”— The Japanese in Hawaii. According to the same reference, the author was an early immigrant to Hawaii and a promoter of the islands to other citizens of Japan. In his introduction to the present book, Uehara explains that he is offering a guide book to the islands because he was not aware of any other guides published in Japanese and most Japanese visitors to the United States relied on Baedekers, which did not include the Hawaiian Islands.

The book is illustrated with 26 half-tone photographs of Hawaiian scenes, including surfers, Japanese immigrants, agriculture, and Hawaiian people and with scattered, additional in-text images. The three folding maps at the rear delineate Oahu, Kuwai, and Hawaii. A rare and significant guidebook to 1920s Hawaii by a Japanese immigrant to the islands -- OCLC locates only three copies, two in Japan and one at the University of Hawaii.

The Japanese in Hawaii 370.

(McBRB3933)

\$2,250



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