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A Natural History of São Paulo


Epistola quamplurimarum rerum naturalium... [Communication of the very many natural things which dwell in the province of St. Vincent (now São Paulo) systematically described] pp. 127-178. The Spanish Jesuit missionary José de Anchieta (1534-1597) was one of the founders of São Paulo (1554) and Rio de Janeiro a decade later. Best known for his book "The Art of Grammar" on the indigenous Old Tupi language, he was also an accomplished naturalist as revealed in this work. Also bound in the first two sections of this volume are 1. Breve relação dos escrituras dos gentios da India Oriental, e dos seus costumes (pp. 1-59) [A short account of the gentios of India and their customs] and 2. Notícia sumaria do gentilismo da Asia (pp. 61-126) [A short account of paganism in Asia]; these have been attributed by Francisco Maria Esteves Pereira to Fernão de Queiroz, a 17th c. Jesuit, whose translation of the Bhagavad-Gita was only first published in 1922, and may have been the first translation into a western language of that work. Esteves Pereira considered it a sequel to the seven volumes contained in this volume (see Ethel Pope: India in Portuguese Literature, [Bastorá: Tipografia Rangel, 1937; pp. 166-168]. The "Colleccão" would eventually run to seven volumes published over 30 years. Quite uncommon. Last partial or complete set at auction in 1948.


Only one at auction since 1978.

Liberation of Brazilian Amazonia’s Indigenous People

3. [BRAZIL]. COMPANHIA GERAL DO GRÃO PARÁ E MARANHÃO. JOSÉ I, KING OF PORTUGAL. Ley, porque V. Magestade ha por bem restituir aos Indios do Graõ Pará, e Maranhão a liberdade das suas pessoas, e bens, e commercio: na fórma que nella se declara. [text begins]... Dom Joseph por grãça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Faço saber aos que esta ley virem, que mandando examinar pelas pessoas do meu conselho, e por outros ministros doutos, e zelosos do serviço de Deos e meu, e do bem commum dos meus vassallos, que me parecero consultar, as verdadeiras causas com que desde o descubrimento do Graõ Pará, e Maranhão, até agora naõ só se naõ tem multiplicado, e civilizado os Indios daquelle estado ... [Lisboa]: Na officina de Miguel Rodrigues, impressor do Eminentissimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarca, 1755. 12 pp. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.). Removed. First edition. Gauz: Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 755/22. Not in Rodrigues, Borba de Moraes, or Sabin. A near fine copy, pinprick to top margin, minor browning at edges. [42961] $900

Dated in text: June 6, 1755. A most crucial and important decree introduced by Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Mello, Marques de Pombal to abolish Indian slavery in Portuguese Amazonia and restore Indian rights. It also ended up favoring the newly formed Companhia Geral do Grão-Pará and Maranhão, established the same year by the Marquis of Pombal as a monopolistic trading company, which would use African slaves rather than have a need for indigenous peoples and thus undercut the power of the Jesuits; when the Jesuits tried to avoid the emancipation law by transferring the titles of their aldeias to the Pope, the Crown took away their temporal power over the mission villages: the Jesuits would be expelled from Brazil four years later. "Unfortunately for the Jesuits, complaints made by Paulo de Silva Nunes over a period of many years now began to bear fruit. Pombal was determined to spare no effort to humble the missionaries who seemed to be defying his authority. To Pombal the temporal authority and resources of the missions were an anachronism. It was his wish that priests confine themselves purely to spiritual labors. This would naturally preclude the operation of missions by the missionaries... Pombal decided to develop the commercial resources of the Maranhão through a plan which involved the liberation of the Indians, the secularization of the administration of the aldeias, and the establishment of a commercial company, the Companhia de Grão Pará e Maranhão. The Indians, instead of being limited to work on the missions and certain private plantations, would now be free to hire themselves for work anywhere they wished. They would continue to live in their villages, near the white settlements, but under secular authority. The Company would take care of the needs of the colony, receiving a monopoly of shipping, external commerce and Negro slaves. In furtherance of the plan, Pombal decreed the liberation of the Indians on June 6, 1755... Reference is made to the misery of the people, white and Indian, in the state of Maranhão. The purpose of the law was to free the Indians, to give them full liberty advocated in the past by the Supreme Pontiffs and by the Portuguese kings, which the cupidity of men had hitherto prevented," Mathias C. Kiemen, The Indian Policy of Portugal in America, in The Americas, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Apr., 1949), pp. 451-452. OCLC locates five copies: Newberry, NYPL, Univ. Minn., BL, and JCB. Copies are also located at the BN Portugal and the BN Brasil.
4. [BRAZIL]. COMPANHIA NACIONAL DE NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR. Tabella da Linha do Sul. [Brazil]: 1878. 20 3/4x29 inches. Broadside. A few small holes affecting a few letters, some folds reinforced on verso, additions in manuscript. [38742] $250

The Companhia Nacional de Navegação a Vapor replaced the Companhia Brasileira de Navegação a Vapor as the government sponsored line along the southern route in 1872. Montevideo was the furthest stop of this important Brazilian shipping company from which it also provided river service to upper Brazil. The broadside contains a listing of the rates of passage from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo, as well as the limitations and restrictions for passengers, which included a prohibition on weapons and flammable materials.


Mss. Table des matières in a contemporary hand inserted at p. 281. Ferdinand Denis (1798-1890) was an early observer of Brazilian history, and first published this work in 1822, with enhanced editions appearing later.


The Portuguese translation of the second volume of "Narrative of services on the liberation of Chili, Peru and Brazil" by Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), the commander of the Chinese navy from 1818-1823, and of the Brazilian navy from 1823-1825. "Arrogant, ill-tempered, cantankerous, bellicose, Cochrane was one of the most daring and successful front-line frigate captains of his day.... and he] and other British naval officers, entirely unofficially, had made a not inconsiderable contribution to the cause of Brazilian independence and, more important, Brazilian unity," Leslie Bethell, Brazil: Empire and Republic 1822-1930 (Cambridge Univ Press, 1989) p. 35-36.

7. [BRAZIL]. EXPILLY, CHARLES. La Traite L’émigration et la Colonisation au Brésil. Paris: A. LaCroix, Verboeckhoven et Cie, 1865. ix, 336, 2 pp. 8vo. Green buckram with original yellow wrappers bound in, gilt ti-
tles. First edition thus. Borba de Moraes I, 253. Leclerc 3203. Garraux p.103. Conrad: Brazilian Slavery 116. A very good or better copy, gilt accession numbers on spine, otherwise no further external or internal markings, original wrappers lightly soiled, small chip on corner of front wrapper professionally repaired, scattered foxing, new binding fine. [33969] $1000

"Extrait de la Revue du monde colonial, asiatique et américain." Expilly, who explains the details of emigration, was very critical of Brazil’s treatment of slaves especially away from the major population centers. Quite uncommon. Last at auction in 1978.

From the Jesuit Frying Pan into the Brazilian Colonists Fire


"A rare and interesting document which outlines the regulations for the administration of Indian missions in Para and Maranhão following the secularization of the missions by the Portuguese Crown" (Lilly Library). Dated 3 de Mayo de 1757 and signed: Francisco Xavier de Mendoça Furtado [governador], followed by the Alvará dated 17 de Agosto de 1758 and signed: Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello. The original law to abolish Indian slavery in Pará and Maranhão was passed June 6, 1755, but Pombal, who had seen to its passing, and his half-brother, Furtado, "immediately began to worry... that the Indians would revert to their primitive laziness." Instead of working for the colonists or the state they would be more concerned with their families. Thus Governor Furtado did not bother to published the law until two years later in this document in 1757 where he added this new system, Directorio de Indios, which placed a white director into each native village, directors who would supposedly teach the Indians to be civilized and encourage commerce, promote intermarriage between Indians and Portuguese, and lead them to become rich Christians. "In return for supposed teaching the Indians the Portuguese language, European methods of farming and trade, and domestic skills, the directors were to handle all the commercial transactions of their charges and were to receive 17 per cent of any gross income... [in addition to a 10 per cent state tax... and furthermore]... all Indian males aged between thirteen and 60 were still required to work on


Inscribed by the author to Enrich Parreno [Martinez], the Colombian consul in Boston. Gilbert de Meele Fryer (1900-1987) was a Brazilian sociologist and cultural anthropologist.


Inscribed by the author to Enrich Parreno [Martinez], the Colombian consul in Boston. Gilbert de Meele Fryer (1900-1987) was a Brazilian sociologist and cultural anthropologist.


Only book length guide to this important collection focusing deeply on Brazil and amassed by Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.


First published in Paris in 1745. Also includes the author’s account of a riot against the French scientists in Cuenca (The folding engraved frontispiece is a scene from the second work, of the “tumult” in the bull fighting arena where the surgeon of the group was murdered) and the first edition tale of the wife of the expedition’s cartographer, Jean Godin des Odonais’ extraordinary journey from Peru across the Amazon Basin to French Guiana to reunite with him after a 20-year separation. La Condamine was one of those chosen by the Academie des Sciences to participate in an expedition to Peru to measure several degrees of meridian at the equator hoping to settle the Newtonian / Cartesian controversy over the shape of the poles. La Condamine was accompanied by his fellow Academiciens Godin and Bouguer and the naturalist Joseph de Jussieu; after completing their measurements, they returned by separate routes and La Condamine, who chose to return by way of the Amazon, ended up making the first scientific exploration of that river and the first map (including here) of the Amazon in which the latitudes were observed. "Written in a very lively and picturesque style, the Relation is full of interesting and curious observations. One of La Condamine’s preoccupations was to verify the existence of women known as Amazons… This Maestricht edition is more difficult to find than the Paris edition," Borba de Moraes, Bibliographia Brasiliana, p. 380.

Perhaps the First Brazilian Novel


Nuno Marques Pereira (1652?-1728?) was born at Cairo, near Bahia, then the capital of Portuguese America, and spent considerable time in the mining areas before traveling to Lisbon. It was considered by some scholars to be...
the first Brazilian novel. "A book by a Brazilian about Brazil which was widely read in the eighteenth century and which is of great importance today for the portrait it gives of social life, manners and customs at that time of the common people in Bahia and Minas Geraes" (Borba de Moraes, page 660). Rodrigues "e de grande merito e importancia para as cousas do brasil." It went through five editions by 1765, but the second part was not published until 1939, in Rio de Janeiro. "Pereira's text is an allegorical dialogue in which two characters, The Old Man and The Pilgrim, moralize about the generally sorry state of morals in Brazil. It includes a number of interesting notes on colonial society, but it was not meant to be realistic; Pereira designed it, rather, as the response of the Iberian Counter-Reformation to John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," Cambridge History of Latin American Literature, Volume 3, p. 61. All editions are uncommon. No copies of any edition known at auction since 1963. Of this edition, OCLC locates 6 copies: Stanford, Univ. Iowa, Univ. Kansas, Univ. Minn., JCB, Staatsbib. Berlin. Also BN Portugal.


Inscribed by the author.


Extrait du Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie (Avril et mai 1864). The Paraguay River from its source to the Parana. The Paraguay River is the primary waterway of the Pantanal Wetlands which is actually the world’s largest tropical wetlands ecosystem. Scarce. OCLC shows a separate copy only at Yale.


Though originally announced that there would be 3 volumes, the work is complete in 2. It is a compilation of Ferdinand Denis’ “Resume de l’histoire du Bresil.”


Inscribed by the author. Reprinted from Ethnological Studies, 8, 1939 from the Gothenburg Ethnographical Museum.


Comprising Foreign Trade Series #107 (1932); #114 (1933); #177 (1940); #188, (1941) and Garman, A.D., “Mining Laws of Brazil”, Information Circular, (Department of Commerce, I.C. 6298, July 1930).


A series of twelve lectures by João Manuel Pereira da Silva (1819-1898), Brazilian novelist, historian, and politician. Uncommon. OCLC shows only nine holdings.


"Traduzida em verso portuguez, e oferecida como uma prova da mais sincera gratidão. Ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo senhor Cypriano Ribeiro Freire, do Conselho de S. M. o rey nosso senhor, seu ministro plenipotenciario em Londres, &c. &c. & Pêlo Dr. Antonio José de Lima Leitão, médico da Escola de Paris, e Physico Mór da Capitania de Moçambique." The translator was an eminent Brazilian physician, who also translated another work of Racine, “Andromaca” which was published in Bahia, 1817-18. Racine was tremendously popular in Brazil, nevertheless there was no other translation of this masterpiece of tragedy for popular reading or presentation. OCLC shows only 7 copies.

21. [BRAZIL]. ROBINSON, GEORGE W., ED. (COUTINHO, JOSE JOAQUIM DA CUNHA DE AZEREDO). Brazil and Portugal in 1809. Manuscript Marginalia on a

One of only 250 copies printed. Much on slavery.


Finabras was formed by U.S. and Brazilian capital and its board was well connected: it provided research as well as financing for foreign investments in Brazil and the reports provide a detailed picture of investments and foreign business activities in Brazil in the 1950s, almost all of it from the United States. Includes 40 issues of "Finabras. Monthly Financial Comments. A survey of Brazilian financial and economic conditions, and a guide for Foreign investments in Brazil" 3 pp. each (Sociedade Financeira do Brasil): 1951 (Aug. - Dec.); 1952 (Jan.-Dec.); 1953 (Jan.-July); 1954 (Jan.-Dec., lacking May); 1955 (Jan., Feb., May-Aug.). We could locate no issues of the Finabras publication at any online library catalogues. Also included are (1) a sales brochure for the services of Technobras (Sociedade Technica de Investimentos Brasileiros).

A Landmark of Cartography


A Thorough Study of the Portuguese/Dutch Struggle in America


A much enlarged edition which includes the Post Facio. Though the work is dated 1872 on the title page and wrapper, the Postfacio is dated 1874, when apparently the book was finally printed. An important work on the Portuguese in America and a "thorough study of their struggle with the Dutch." Uncommon in this unaltered, original condition.

25. [BRAZIL]. VARNHAGEN, FRANCISCO ADOLFO DE, VISCONDE DE PORTO SEGURO. Jo. Schöner e P. Apianus (Benewitz): Influencia de um e outro e de varios de seus contemporaneos na adopçao do nome America: primeiros globos e primeiros mappas-mundi com este nome: globo de Walzee-


Presentation copy inscribed by the author to George Bancroft. Also signed by Bancroft. This is the second publication of this series beginning with “Amerigo Vespucci son caractere, ses ecrits,” Lima, 1865 and ending with this “Nouvelles recherches” (1870)... of which this copy contains pp. 53-54 and the Post Face (pp. 56-57) plus the large folding map. “Ainda Amerigo Vespucci” was the last work by Varnhagen on Vespucci. “Very rare,” (Borba de Moraes). Provenance: Lenox Library Bancroft Collection Bookplate (1893), George Bancroft Bookplate with his signature.


Published in Archivos do Museu Nacional do Rio De Janeiro. Volume V. 1880. Added title page: O Petro nomine ac imperio primo Brasilensis imperii perpetuo defensore ... jubente, Flora fluminensis a’ fr. Josepbo Mariano a Conceptione Vellozo Ordinis monorum collecta, descrip-
ta, et elaborata anno M.D. CC. XC. Ex M.S. cod. Imperialis bibliothecæ eruta nunc primo etitur. Flumine Januario, A.D.M. DCCC. XXV, imperii IV. José Xavier Veloso (1742-1811), born in what is now Minas Gerais, Brazil, was ordained in 1766 in the convent of St. Anthony in Rio de Janeiro, where he studied philosophy and theology, later geometry in San Paulo, and finally natural history. He collected plants, animals, and minerals in the Rio de Janeiro area from 1783 to 1790 at which time he moved to Lisbon where he worked at the Royal Academy of Sciences while preparing Florae Fluminensis, his greatest work, for publication. Using the Linnaeus' system of sexual classification of plants, he prepared very highly detailed texts and 1700 prints, many of them of new species. But the publication of the work was beset by problems. First sent to Venice, the plates were never completed. Later the French invasion of the Iberian peninsular, sent the Portuguese government, then Veloso and his manuscripts, into exile in Brazil, where he died in 1811. In 1825 an abbreviated version of the text was published, followed by the eleven volumes of the Icones in 1827, of which few copies survive. The complete text was not published until this edition in 1881.


Viana’s important history of the fortifications of Pará (p. 227-392) is illustrated with 6 folding plates. Also includes: Antiguidade da navegação do oceano. Viagens dos navios de Salomão ao rio das Amazonas, Orphir, Tardischisch e Parvaum, by D. Henrique Onffroy de Thoro; Alvarás, cartas régias e decisões. ContINUACAO. Documentos n.os 283 a 322; Catalogo das plantas, mappas e desenhos manuscritos, existentes na primeira secção de manuscritos da Bibliotheca e Archivo Publico do Pará; Correspondecia dos governadores do Pará com a metropole. Primeiro serie 1752-1757. ContINUACAO. Documentos n.os 134 a 164; Catalogo da corresponsêcia dos governadores e capitães generaes do Pará com o governo da metropole 1752-1823; more.

cloth with gilt spine. Front-pastedown, library duplicate stamp on rear p
datedown. [35459] $150

A popular, much respected, well-written early 20th c. travel guide.

Warden served as American consul in Paris for 40 years, amassing two large collections of books, the first now at Harvard, the second sold to N.Y. State. He was asked to collaborate in the 'Art de Vefifier les dates', and his Histoire appeared as the 13th and 14th volumes of the third part of that famous universal history. Provenance: New York Historical Society, their stamp on rear endpaper.


Used by Thoreau in his Fact Book. OCLC shows only 3 copies of the first edition: Huntington, Dartmouth, AAS.


Chilean view of the territorial dispute. Since its independence, Bolivia claimed territories down to latitude 26° South but the Chilean Government in 1842 declared the northern frontier of Chile as latitude 23° South. The Chilean government by 1863 was secretly prepared to go to war. The boundary treaty between Bolivia and Chile was signed in 1866.


29 March 1811. Furlong cites two editions. This is the "virey de Lima" issue. Attacks General José Manuel de Goyeneche y Barreda, 1st Count of Guaqui, Grandee of Spain, Arequipa, Viceroyalty of Peru (1776-1846), who was the commander of the Spanish troops in Bolivia and who had defeated the Revolutionary forces at La Paz in 1809. Two months after this document was issued, he signed an armistice with the political leader of the independentist army, Juan José Castelli, though it was soon broken and Goyeneche went on to occupy all of upper Peru.


General Francisco Antonio Ortiz de Ocampo (1771-1840) was the first general of the war for independence and given the command of what would later be the Army of the North; here he calls on his army to uphold the rule of the king, Fernando VII, and ends with this exhortation: "volveis triunfantes al seno de vuestro, subirá su gloria hasta las nuves y vuestro heroico nombre se escribirá en la historia entre el de los heroes inmortales." No other copies known at auction since the Oscar Carbone sale of 1968 (lot 355). Rare. OCLC shows only two copies: JCB and Berkeley.


Dated Mayo 30 de 1815. "Proclama del director interino Alvarez á los habitantes de la provincia de Buenos Aires, sobre las circunstancias dificiles del pais, por insubordinacion y desobediencia," Zinny, José Ignacio Alvarez Thomas (1787-1857) led the faction which achieved the resignation of de Alvear, and he was sworn in as interim Supreme Director on 6 May 1815. OCLC shows only one copy: BN Chile.
The Cabildo took control, as stated in this document, which Zinny dates to 16 April 1815. On the prior day, Carlos María de Alvear, who’d been appointed to replace his uncle Posadas as Supreme Director on January 9, 1815, at the age of 25, resigned under pressure due to a mutiny among his troops, Alvear never had much support from the countryside nor from his troops, his negotiations with Artigas failed, and his eventual attempt at seeking British intervention led to his exile. Thus the Cabildo "por la disolución absoluta de las [autoridades] que la ejercían, ha vendido en declararlo así, reasumiendo provisoriamente por la premera de las circunstancias la Autoridad Soberana del Pueblo, con la extensión de la facultades que le son propias y con la calidad de nombrar inmediatamente un Gobierno Provisorio..." Signed José Manuel Godoy in type. Rare. OCLC shows copies at BN Chile and JCB.

Signed and dated: “El Ciudadano. Buenos-Ayres marzo 29 de 1813.” Though Zinny and others attributed this to the newspaper editor Funes, Furlong makes a reasonable case that someone else penned this cry of victory over Goyeneche near Salta: “Que podamos expiar los ultrajes de trescientos anos! Que podamos con una legislacion sabia hacer ver a nuestros antiguos duenos y a todos los pueblos de la tierra, el medio de perpetuar la felicidad individual, y la prosperidad constante del estado! Esto es que os desea, compatriotas.” OCLC shows 4 copies: JCB, Berkeley, NYPL, BN Chile.

Dated at the end: Sala Capitular de Buenos-Ayres diciembre 10 de 1812. Dated at end of contestation: Buenos-Ayres diciembre 19 de 1812. Concerns the procedures to be followed in the next election. Rare. OCLC shows two copies: JCB and BN Chile. ABPC shows none at auction in the last 50 years.
Artigas Wanted Dead or Alive

41. [ARGENTINE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE]. POSADAS, GERVASIO ANTONIO. El Supremo Director de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata. El rigor de la justicia que es el ultimo de los recursos de un gobierno bien constituido, viene a hacerse necesario quando apuradas ya las consideraciones de la moderacion y la prudencia, ... [Decreto del director Posadas, declarando á don José Artigas, traidor á la patria y fuera de la ley]. [Buenos Aires], La Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1814. 2 pp. on one sheet. 12 1/2 x 7 1/4 inches; 19.5 x 31.5 cm. Modern quarter morocco portfolio over marbled boards, gilt title and decoration. First edition. Furlong IV: 3039. Zinny: Bibliografía histórica, No. 51. Registro Argentina, Vol. 1: 642. Not in Palau. A very good copy, minor foxing and soiling, 2 marginal tape repairs not affecting text, in a near fine portfolio. [38764] $1000

Posadas, who was the first Supreme Director of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, accused Colonel Jose Artigas (1764-1850) of treason for which he was sentenced to death. A reward of 6000 pesos is offered for his capture, dead or alive. Those of his troops and officers who did not surrender were to be declared traitors, judged by a military commission, and shot within 24 hours if found carrying weapons. Artigas was the leader of an independent band of rebels during the conflict with Spain, but his independence caused problems for the United Provinces leading to this call for his capture and execution, neither of which occurred due to his widespread popularity. Later Artigas would lead the war for Uruguayan independence against Argentina and became its first president. Scarcely. OCLC locates only one copy at UC Berkeley.

Two by the Arteaga Alemparte Brothers


9 August 1810. The articles call for the improvement and cleaning of the streets, both large and narrow, as well as the removal of garbage, prohibits throwing debris or dead animals in public walkways or parks, and calls for the killing of all dogs within the city (“que se maten todos los perros de la ciudad y sus arrabales,”) etc. No other copies known at auction since the Oscar Carbone sale of 1968 (lot 358). OCLC shows only one copy at JCB.


Domingo Arteaga Alemparte (1835-1880) was a Chilean classical poet, and along with his brother, Justo, a journalist.


Political pamphlet by Justo Arteaga Alemparte (1834-1882), journalist, pamphleteer, and founder of La Semana and La Libertad.

A Powerful Homage to the 43 Disappeared


No. 4 of 43 copies signed and numbered by the author. Tribute to the 43 students from the Raúl Isidro Burgos Rural Teachers’ College of Ayotzinapa who were disappeared on September 26, 2014, in Guerrero, Mexico as they traveled to Iguala to hold a protest at a conference led by the mayor’s wife. Intercepted by the local police on the orders of Iguala’s mayor, they were handed over to a local crime syndicate and murdered according to an official investigation. The incident led to mass demonstrations which continue to this day to protest the violence and corruption that has plagued Mexico since the rise of the drug cartels. An exceptionally powerful book with the 43 students honored not only by the striking images cut through so effectively by the paint threads of red, and stark white textual elements against the brutal black of the leaves, but even down to the physical size (the sum of the each two sides being 43 cm) and limitation of the work. Lorena Velazquez is a visual artist of Mexican-French descent who has worked in printmaking, installation art, craft bookbinding, and the creation of artist’s books, always using photography as a primary element.

Manuel Bulnes Pinto (1842-1899) was a Chilean military leader who fought for many years against the Araucanian Indians in the south and, after returning from a number of years in exile, ended his career as Minister of War. OCLC shows only two copies: BN Chile and Univ. Conn.


Mixed editions uniformly bound, with Volume I a first edition and Volume II from Obras Completas de Diego Barros Arana, Vol. XV. Diego Jacinto Agustín Barros Arana (1830-1907) is perhaps Chile's most important nineteenth century historian. "A sound, detailed narrative presenting a great deal of factual information on Chile's political, financial, administrative, and cultural development during a decade that the author considered 'one of the most instructive sections of national history.' Based upon official documents and the periodical press," Griffin, p.533.


Guillermo Bogardus, a businessman and politician, protested the awarding of a contract for Guano to the newly formed Compania Nacional, charging that the contract was illegal and "that congress should void it and prosecute the new contractors for abuses against the state's interests. Moreover [he] argued that these national contractors formed a greedy circle that had betrayed the spirit of an 1849 legal principle granting preference to Peruvian nationals..." (Quiroz: "Corrupt Circles, John Hopkins, 2008, p. 121.) He would go on to haunt the national capitalists for another decade. Provenance: Francisco Pérez de Velasco, his stamp, former Peruvian Consul to New York, a dealer, who sold to Hiram Bingham an "unprecedented cache of... [very early colonial Peruvian]... documents and whose remaining collection on Peru was in "Cártalo de la Biblioteca Peruana Propiedad de Dn. Francisco Perez de Velasco" Lima, 1918. OCLC locates three copies: Yale, Wayne State, and Inst. Hauste Etudes Amer. Latine; also one at BN Peru.


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Facsimile reproduction of the periodical Correo del Oriñoco, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the National Academy of History including all 128 issues and which actually ran until March 23, 1822. The Correo del Orinoco was an influential periodical, not only in Venezuela, but in all the Americas and Spain, serving as a propaganda source for the revolutionary forces.

52. BOLIVIA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA E INDUSTRIA. Arancel de aforos de la República de Bolivia. 1882. La Paz: Imprenta de la Libertad, 1882. [i], 97, [1],
Bolivian tariffs. Scarce. OCLC shows no copies for this year, but Univ. Texas holds similar volumes for 1879 and 1890, and Univ. Illinois has 1894.


"El sistema de la prueba legal subyuga la conciencia del juez. El sistema de la prueba moral fundado en la convicción intima, establece la dictadura judicial. El sistema mixto que constituye la convicción intima motivada, garantiza la justicia de la decisión." Rare. Not in OCLC nor any European or Latin American catalogues.


A grand design for education in Bolivia, including Native Americans, written by Narciso Campero Leyes (1813-1896), later president of Bolivia, after his early career in the military and just prior to the rise of his political career. An important work. "Es muy interesante," Zinny (Catálogo General razonado de las obras adquiridas en las provincias Argentinas, 1887, p.213).


"Illustrated by a Map of North and South America, and the West India Islands; and an Engraving, Representing the Comparative Altitudes of the Mountains of those Regions." Richard Henry Bonnycastle (1791-1847), an officer of the British army, "compiled his work with considerable care from the writings of Humboldt, and from the standard early Spanish books upon the American colonies. His volumes present a very useful summary of the condition of old Spanish America at the time when the several colonies began their career as independent states" (Larned, p. 443). This first American edition in one volume was preceded in 1818 by the English two volume edition.

Humanist View of the Discovery of the New World. In Verse


Numerous errors in pagination. A heroic poem on the discovery of America by Columbus and the Spanish conquests -influenced most likely by Bacon's view of conquest as philosophical, rather than just military- written in Spanish by the Portuguese born writer Francisco Botello de Moraes (1670-1747) who lived most of his life in Spain and Italy. Composed in his youth and never completed, with gaps left blank at a number of stanzas (libro i, stanza 78-107; ii. 60-80 ; iii. 103-143; vi. 88-228; vii. 54-73, 87-128, 157-176; viii. 17-77, 102-301, 311 -363; ix, 1-200, 222-262, 281-381, 383-449, 502-522; x. 134-162, 198-298). For an excellent discussion of Botello de Mor-ae see See Ruth Hill: Sceptres and Sciences in the Spains: four humanists and the new philosophy, pp. 191-244. Provenance: Ex Libris José M. Rodriguez Bibliotheca Chizigonana MCMXXXVIII on front pastedown.


An important collection of approximately five hundred articles and biographies relating to the languages, history, and antiquities of Central America by this extraordi-
nary French scholar of, and traveler in, Central America. A copy last sold at auction in 1997.


59. BRISEÑO, RAMON. Repertorio de Antigüedades Chilenas, o sea, de los primeros pasos por Chile dados en las distintas sendas de su vida pública, desde que fué descubierto hasta que logró sacudir el yugo colonial. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta "Gutenberg", 1889. frontis, 580 pp. Folio. Later red buckram. First edition. Palau 35951. Half-title and last leaf professional repaired and mounted else a very good crisp exlib copy, rebound, with gilt accession numbers on spine. [34224] $150

Ramon Briseno (1817-1910) was director of the Biblioteca Nacional.


Number 8 of only 60 copies. Inscribed by Alberto [?] Gana to Carlos Luis Hübner, Chilean poet, and signed by Hübner. Portrait frontis of Brisenol. Includes a short biography and introduction plus 8982 entries of which 7574 are Chilean, the remainder from the other Americas. Scarce. OCLC shows six copies.


Inscribed by the author, an important Colombian poet, to his friend, Enrique Naranjo Martinez, later Colombian Consul in Boston, with his stamps. Contains poetry and prose. Very rare. OCLC locates no copies of this first edition, only a later work with the same title, published in 1932.


One of 150 copies. Includes three works: "Carmen saeculare; La ofrenda; and Oración al río. Buenaventura Caviglia was a distinguished Uruguayan researcher and writer. OCLC locates four copies: NYPL, Harvard, Univ. Texas Austin, Univ. Toronto. Copies also at Bib. Alonso Zamora Vicente and Univ. Laguna, both in Spain.


First page with a quote from Seneca beginning "Señor: que conflicto más grande para el espíritu que hablar de su mérito, y en tono de recomendación." Though undated, Medina places it in the early part of the 19th century (wheras BN Peru places it in 1790s and BN Chile dates it 1801). Joseph Antonio Ceballos y Calderón, the son of Doña Juana Calderon and Gaspar Ceballos, now Regent of the College of San Carlos, discusses the development of this life which began in privilege. "Pero es fuerza obedecer á la ley. Esta voz imperiosa calma la turbación del ánimo, y éste se resuelve por fin á trazar esta narrativa" Gabriel René Moreno: Biblioteca peruana, p. 16. CCILA locates two copies: BN Peru (Coleccion Zegarra) and BN Chile. No copies on OCLC, COPAC, or any European Libraries.

The Best Work on Early Paraguay: in Translation

64. CHARLEVOIX, [PIERRE-FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE]. The History of Paraguay. Containing amongst many other New, Curious, and Interesting Particulars of that Country, a full and authentic account of the Establishments formed there by the Jesuits, from among the Savage Natives, in the very Centre

"The most complete and satisfactory work on Paraguay, and the only one in which the vast system of the Jesuits is fully developed, the position of the author affording him peculiar opportunities for its examination." (Cox quoting Maggs). This English language version is an abridgment of the larger work in French. Provenance: Samuel G. Arnold (1821-1880) was a United States Senator from Rhode Island and president of the Rhode Island Historical Society (signatures from original endpapers laid in loose).


Upon the death of General San Roman, the President of Peru in 1863, Vice President General Juan Antonio Pezet (1810-1879) assumed control until 1865 when he was deposed by General Prado and General Canseco who felt his position concerning Spain was not sufficiently muscular. OCLC shows copies at Duke and Yale; there is also one at the BN Peru.


Quinquennial inspection by the Court of Appeals documenting work since the last inspection, cases still awaiting decision, and other court matters. One of the last to be issued separately as they were later published in the Gaceta de los Tribunales. OCLC locates a single copy at Duke. Not in BN Chile.

67. [CHILE. GENEALOGY. BASQUE]. FERNÁNDEZ-PRADEL, PEDRO XAVIER. Linajes Vascos y Montañeses en Chile. Santiago de Chile: Los talleres graficos San Rafael, 1930. xxii, [3]-526 pp. Illus. with 3 duotone plates. Sm. 4to. Later tan buckram, gilt titles, with original wrappers bound in. Palau 89581. A near fine copy, small closed tear on top edge of original wrapper, leaves browning. [35517] $300

Comprende: I. prólogo, II. el País Vasco Navarro y las montañas de Burgos, III. el idioma euskaro, IV. apellidos vascos, V. apellidos montañeses, VI. heráldica.


Provenance: Joaquin Walther (gift inscription).

69. [CHILE. POLITICS]. [CASTRO, VÍCTOR W.] Mi indicacion al publico. Santiago: Imprenta "Victoria", 1884. 25 pp. 8vo. Stitched paper wrappers. First edition. A detailed rebuttal of the political charges brought against the author. OCLC shows only one copy at BN Chile. Wrappers detached and chipped, faint dampstain to one corner, lightly creased throughout, good only. [35810] $150


Seven mutual benefit (political and social) society pamphlets bound together from the period of expansion of these societies which first began in 1853 and were the main method of organizing for social and labor demands necessitated by industrialization. Includes: Estatutos de la Sociedad de Artesanos Union (Imprenta de la Libreria del Mercurio, 1874). OCLC shows none for this year and only five others; Estatutos del Club del Progresso (Imprenta Franklin, 1875). OCLC shows none; Estatutos de la sociedad Union Fraternal (Imprenta Nacional, 1874). OCLC shows 1; Estatutos del Club de Los Obreros de Santiago (Imprenta Nacional, 1870). OCLC shows none. Three later society articles are added by hand, one partially trimmed; Reglamento interior de la sociedad de Artesanos de Santiago (n.p., n.d.) OCLC shows a 1870 edition, 1 copy; Estatutos de la Union Fraternal (Sociedad de Socorros Mútuos), Aprobados por el Supremo Gobierno (Imprenta Nacional, 1875). OCLC shows none, but 2 from other years; Estudio sobre la Francmasoneria por el ilustrismo senor Dupanloup, Obispo de Orleans, traducido del original Frances para La Estrella de Chile.

Scarce Chilean literary periodical, published for one issue. Not in OCLC. BN Chile has in microfiche only.

72. [CHILE]. Poesias para los niños. Colección de versos arreglada para canciones en las escuelas públicas de Chile. Valparaíso: Imprenta de la Librería del Mercurio, 1891. 72 pp. 16mo. Quarter cloth over paper boards. Later printing. Not in Palau. A good copy, small tear to tail of spine, boards soiled, scuffed and worn around fore edge, hinge starting, two small soil spots on first half of leaves. [33856] $150

Not in Palau. OCLC shows four copies.


Not in Palau. OCLC shows two. All are scarce. Holdings, if any, only at BN Chile.


An official list verifying the names and vote totals from the parishes of the Municipality of Santiago. Signed in print and ink by both Miguel de la Barra, President, and Antonio J. Vial, acting secretary. José Miguel de la Barra Lopez (1799-1851), Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Chile, and author of Compendio de la historia del coloniaje e independencia de América, was a deputy in the Parliament. Antonio Jacobo Vial Formas was a deputy and government official in both domestic and foreign affairs. One copy at the BN Chile, otherwise none located at any other major libraries.

Undefended Valparaiso Savaged

75. [CHILE]. BERMÚDEZ DE CASTRO, MANUEL. Bombardment of Valparaiso. Speech of the Spanish

76. [CHILE]. IRARRÁZAVAL, RAMÓN LUIS. Legislación de Caminos, Puentes i Calzadas contiene la lei de 17 de diciembre de 1842 i el reglamento que le es referente, dictado en 8 de agosto de 1843. Santiago: Imprenta de los Tribunales, 1845. 32 pp. 12mo. Original blue printed paper wrappers. First edition. Removed from a larger volume, and though lacking the rear wrapper,a very good bright copy, owner's period signature and inked numeral on front wrapper. [39672] $100

Important Chilean legislation for roads, highways and bridges. Typical of the progressive legal codes that made Chile one of the most flourishing economies and politically stable countries of the 19th century American hemisphere. Ramón Luis Irarrázaval Alcalde (1809-1859) served as Vice President, Interior Minister, and deputy for Foreign Affairs and of Finance, during this period as well as assuming the duties of president. Not in Palau. OCLC locates one copy at BN Chile.


Minutes of meetings of the Drafting Committee of the Chilean Penal Code. OCLC locates six copies: LOC, Tulane Law, Columbia Law, BN Chile, BN Spain, and Nat. Lib. Ireland.

78. [CHILEAN LITERATURE]. AMUNÁTEGUI, MIGUEL LUIS. La Alborada Poética en Chile después del 18 de setiembre de 1810. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, 1892. 568 pp. 8vo. Quarter cloth over marbled boards, red morocco spine label. Edición Oficial. Palau 11545. A very good copy, bottom edge worn, some darken-
90. [CHILEAN REVOLUTION OF 1891]. BALMACEDA, JOSE MANUEL. Discurso de S.E. el Presidente de la República en la apertura del Congreso Constituyente de 1891. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, 1891. 24 pp. Sm. 4to. Plain paper wrappers. First edition. Wrappers edgeworn, small tear to front wrapper, title page soiled and worn, with offsetting to an area near inner margin, corner chipped; leaves browning, but still about very good. [39728] $150

Balmaceda's last address was written during the bloody civil war and just three days before the armored frigate Blanco Encalada belonging to the revolutionary congressional squadron, was sunk with the loss of three hundred lives. OCLC locates three copies: Univ. Conn., Univ. Texas, British Library; also one at the BNA, Chile.

81. [CHILEAN REVOLUTION OF 1891]. BALMACEDA, JOSE MANUEL. Discurso de S.E. El Presidente de la república en la apertura del Congreso Constituyente de 1891. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, 1891. 24 pp. Sm. 4to. Plain paper wrappers. First edition. Wrappers edgeworn, small tear to front wrapper, title page soiled and worn, with offsetting to an area near inner margin, corner chipped; leaves browning, but still about very good. [39728] $150

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Ribbon ties are in the tricolors of the Chilean flag. Balmaceda's second address to a Congress that was growing oppositional by the day called for a continuation of his policy of spending heavily on public works such as the construction of railways in the south, the building of schools and colleges, and the strengthening of the armed forces including new armament for the army, ships and the construction of a naval port at Talcahuano for the navy, and fortifying the neighborhoods of Valparaíso, Talcahuano and Iquique. OCLC locates six copies in addition to one at the BNA, Chile.


Also includes Comparación de la Constitución Política Vigente con el Proyecto de Reforma, and Constitución Política de la República de Chile conforme A1 pre- cedente proyecto y á la proposición de reforma de 12 de Diciembre de 1888. These constitutional changes were offered at a time when hostility towards Balmaceda by the Chilean Congress was at its height. OCLC locates a
Proposals for constitutional reform to limit the power of the clergy, landed interests, and the presidency while Balmaceda was Minister of Interior under the presidency of Domingo Santa María. The reform of the 1833 constitution was one of the main planks of the Liberal Party. Copies at Harvard, Univ. of Conn., Ibero- Amer. Inst, and BN Chile.

A strong speech in support of the President, José Manuel Balmaceda, and attacking the rebellious Congress during the initial stage of the Chilean Civil War of 1891. Only five days earlier the Balmaceda forces sank the Congress’ armored frigate Blanco Encalada with the loss of 300 of her crew. The speech was published the same year in Washington D.C. as "The Chilean Revolution and the Balmaceda Administration." Julio Bañados Espinosa (1858-1899) was a longtime supporter of Balmaceda. He served as Minister of Justice and Public Instruction just before the revolution and as Minister of Interior and Minister of the clergy, landed interests, and the presidency while Balmaceda was Minister of Interior under the presidency of Domingo Santa María. The reform of the 1833 constitution was one of the main planks of the Liberal Party. Copies at Harvard, Univ. of Conn., Ibero- Amer. Inst, and BN Chile.

A furious attack on Balmaceda by Antonio Iñiguez Vicuña (1848-1908) an historian, author, and politician. OCLC locates five copies: Harvard, Cornell, Univ. Washington, Univ. Conn, BN Chile.

A complete copy is at the BN Chile.
A comprehensive look at Colombia in its thirteenth year after independence. Quite uncommon. Only one at auction in the last half century, according to ABPC, this copy, at the New York Historical Society sale at Swann's in 1978.

91. [COLOMBIA]. (MOSQUERA, MANUEL JOSÉ); M. M. M. Memoria del Ilustrísimo y Reverendísimo Señor Manuel José Mosquera. Arzobispo de Santa Fé de Bogotá. Confesor de la Fé. Respetuosamente Dedicado al venerable clero de su Arquidiócesis por M.M.M. Paris: Imprenta de Adriano le Cler y Compañía, 1858. 190, [plate], 10 pp. Illus. with lithographic portrait, engraved plate, and one tipped in photograph (colotype). Folio. Gilt-tooled pebbled cloth, stamped in blind, all edges gilt, yellow endpapers. First edition. Palau 183452. Joints split and worn, chip to head of spine, marbled tissue guard torn, otherwise a bright copy and still about very good. [41199] $300

Text within elaborate wood-engraved borders, illustrating passages of Scripture. Numerous ornamental initials and vignettes in the text. Contains homilies, sermons, and prayers, primarily in Spanish (some with Latin translations) by the author himself, as well as dedicatory poems and letters of tribute (some in French) by admirers. Includes description and image of the architectural monument built in Paris to honor the Archbishop of Bogota. Last at auction in 1978 at the New York Historical Society sale.

A Pair of Unrecorded Colombian Broadsides


By E. Saavedra, Juan de la Rada y Delgado, M. Menendez y Pelayo, A.M. Fabié, and C. Fernandez Duro. A bibliography of Christopher Columbus released on the 400th anniversary of his voyage to America.


Liberalism in Colombia and its detractors. OCLC shows a single copy at the BN Chile. Also one at the BHN.


"Now first translated into English from the original Spanish, with an Introduction and Notes, By George Folsom." Large paper copy. "First appearance of the three collected dispatches in English, being a translation from Lorenzana, including a portion of his notes. See 'N. Am. Rev.,' LVII. 459. The second letter, translated from Flavigny, by Mr. Alsop, appeared in the 'Portfolio,' a magazine published in Philadelphia, 1817–18. 'The Pleasant Historie of the Conquest of the West India,' etc., translat-
ed by T.[homas] N.[ichols]. London. 1596, is from Goma-rá. The accounts in Harris, Kerr, Pinkerton, etc., are from Herrera, De Solis, and Bernal Diaz," Sabin.


Special issue devoted to publication of the First Agrarian Reform Law of Cuba (Ley de reforma agraria) signed into law on May 17, 1959. It confiscated all properties over 420 hectares and re-distributed them. Prior to the enactment of this law nearly 80% of Cuban land was owned by foreign, primarily American, companies. In many quarters, domestic and foreign, the law was quite unpopular, though supported by the peasantry.

19th c. Cuban Earthquakes


On the cover: Terremoto de Cuba: descripción en verso de los dos terremotos sufridos en dicha ciudad en los días 20 y 21 de agosto de 1852 por un Testigo Ocular (Eyewitness). a description written in 13 cantos. Razvael is an anagram for Alvarez (See Medina "Diccionario de anónimos y seudónimos," vol. 2, 1925, p. 247; Hartzenbusch "Unos cuantos seudónimos de escritores españoles con sus correspondientes nombres verdaderos apuntes recogidos y coleccionados" p. 115). Provenance: From the library of Alberto Parreño, with his bookplate on front pastedown. OCLC shows only four copies.

The Butcher of Cuba


Replacement of General Valeriano Weyler (1838-1930), known by the Cubans as the Butcher of Cuba. Weyler was named governor of Cuba in 1896 when rebellion was at its height with the charge to suppress the insurgency. Like those before him, Weyler was at first unable to successfully combat the guerrilla tactics of the rebels, but soon began a policy of establishing "reconcentration camps," in which the local populace had to relocate or be subject to execution. By the end of 1897, Weyler had relocated more than 300,000 and cut the rebels off from their supporters. But "although he was successful moving vast numbers of people, he failed to provide for them adequately. Consequently, these areas became cesspools of hunger, disease, and starvation where thousands died. Weyler's reconcentration policy had another important effect. Although it made Weyler's military objectives easier to accomplish, it had devastating political consequences. Although the Spanish Conservative government supported Weyler's tactics wholeheartedly, the Liberals denounced them vigorously for their toll on the Cuban civil-ian population," (The Spanish-American War, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress). With a new government in power in Spain, Weyler was replaced by Don Ramón Blanco y Arenas who arrived and assumed power on Octo-ber 30, 1897, the date of this paper and first day after a new constitution was adopted by the rebels.

First Work in Cuba to Unseat Columbus' Priority


Folding engraved map of "Los descubrimientos de los escandinavos en America" (The discoveries of the Norsemen in America). Bachiller y Morales reviews the theories of the Scandinavians reaching America well before Columbus. It was the first work of its kind in Cuba. "Esta obra es la primera en su clase que ha visto la luz publica en Cuba. Contiene datos preciosísimos sobre los descubrimientos efectuados en la América anterior á Colon en el órden siguiente: Ojeada sobre los viajes á América de los antiguos Escandinavos; Memoria sobre las antigüedades americanas en que el autor da una noticia del resultado de los trabajos de la Sociedad de Anticuarios del Norte, residentes en Copenaghen hasta el año 1844, reuniendo en un solo discurso los que la tradición europea y arábiga conservaba sobre América, antes del descubrimiento de Colon, y cuanto sobre este asunto ocurra observar al autor de este escrito. Para esto el autor entre otras obras que ha ojeado, ha hecho un resumen y traducción de la Memoria sobre el descubrimiento de América en el siglo X por Carlos O. Raffn, segunda edición hecha en Copenaghen en 1843." (Andrés Poey, zoologist and geographer). No other copies located at auction in the last half century.
Bachiller y Morales’ Most Important Work


"The most important work published by Bachiller y Morales and containing valuable information on the literary history of Cuba," Trelles ("es la obra mas importante publicada por Bachiller y contiene preciosos datos sobre la historia literaria de esta Isla"). These articles -on schools, higher education, the press, literature, historiography, theater, music, biographies; and also containing a complete list of books printed in Cuba from 1724 to 1840- were previously published in various Spanish and Cuban periodicals. Antonio Bachiller y Morales (1812-1889) is considered the father of Cuban literature and Cuban bibliography (Cuba's Librarian Day is celebrated on his birthday). Jose Marti wrote that talking to Bachiller y Morales was like having access to the library in Alexandria. Provenance: Mario Guiral Moreno (1882-1964), essayist and founding member and chairman of the Cuban National Academy of Arts and Letters (his library stamp).


Contains a discussion of La Tormenta Tropical by Enrique del Monte (1905), excerpts of communications from Observatorio Nacional and from Observatorio del Colegio de Belén, a map of the hurricane’s path, a category one storm that hit the Sancti Spíritus Province in Cuba.


Enrique Calbó Gay (1889-1977) was a writer, lawyer, and historian. The work illustrates the legal uses of the Cuban national symbols.


A nice run, lacking only Volume 20, of this Cuban periodic which shows minimal and incomplete institutional holdings in North America at Univ. Miami, Univ. N. Carolina, and Rutgers.

Iconic Illustrations of 19th c. Cuba

105. [CUBA]. MAY, BERNARDO [MIALHE, PIERRE TOUSSAINT FREDERIC]. [Cover Title] Mapa de la Isla de Cuba y plano de la Habana. [Mapa histórico pintoresco moderno de la Isla de Cuba (with) Plano pintoresco de la Habana con los numeros de las casas. [Havana]: B. May y Ca., [1853]. 2 sheets, 46 x 59 cm., folded into 17 x 11 cm cloth case. Publisher's pebbled brown cloth case elaborately stamped in blind and titled in gilt. First edition. Cueto 82. Cueto 199. [42963] $4850

Each tinted two-stone lithographic map is surrounded by vignettes of mid-19th century Cuba highlighting its wealth. The Mapa historico pintoresco moderno de la Isla de Cuba (25 x 34 cm.) is bordered by sixteen scenes of Cuban life including a dance, a coffee plantation, tobacco fields, a sugar mill, a cock fight, a naval view of the taking of El Morro by British forces in 1762, the sanctuary of El Cobre, the hurricane of 1846, etc. The map includes an inset Table of Distances. The Plano pintoresco de la Habana con los numeros de las casas (27 x 34 cm.) is highly detailed containing street names, buildings, numbers, location of fortifications, military facilities, institutions, and is bordered by fourteen vignettes of mostly points of architectural interest including the Cathedral, Military hospital, Morro Castle, a view of Havana harbor, and the Fuenta de la Habana en el Paseo de Isabel. The illustrations, perhaps the most iconic 19th century images of Cuba, were originally drawn by Frederic Mialhe. As Emilio Cueto notes in his "Mialhe’s Colonial Cuba: the prints that shaped the world’s view of Cuba" (Miami 1994), p. 6: “The image which the enlightened public of the nineteenth century had of Cuba was the one conveyed by Mialhe.” But the images, though produced by Mialhe, were taken in May, in an outrageous case of piracy, and sold in
competition with Mialhe. The maps, however, did not originate with Mialhe; they were pirated from a 1848 map by José M. de la Torre, though the distance table was created and added by May. The maps are usually found, if at all, separately and rarely with their original cloth case.


Pages 59-72 and 73-121 are devoted to the work and a bibliography of the manuscripts of Anselmo Suárez y Romero (1818-1878) the important Cuban writer known best for this novel "Francisco," the first anti-slavery novel in the Americas.

Uncommon Printing of a Regional Cuban Dictionary


First published anonymously, Matanzas, 1832 and 1836 according to Sabin. A good regional dictionary of "Lucayan words adopted into Spanish, with their meanings," Pilling. This edition much expanded over the second. "En ésta, como en la primera, su autor dió á la estampa 'una obra utilísima para conocer, más que de nombre, los términos que señalan animales, plantas, producciones e industrias de Cuba; donde prodiga, con la gracia peculiar de su estilo, originalísimo sabrosas descripciones de nuestros usos y costumbres, y trata de corregir algunos de nuestros solecismos y dicciones viciosas, pero que bajo el aspecto lexicográfico era todavía un mero agregado de vocablos. Siempre será una obra consultada con fruto por cuantos deseen noticias de las cosas de Cuba," (E.J. Varona). OCLC locates only two copies of this uncommon 1861 printing of the third edition, six of the second, and one of the first: of these only one, that of the 1861 edition, is in the United States, at the NYPL.

The Most Complete Survey of Cuba in its Time


A detailed geographical survey of Cuba with an enormous amount of data on topography, water resources, minerals, soil, climate, and natural history -the most complete at that time- undertaken by Esteban Pichardo Tapia (1799-1879), a noted geographer, poet, and lexicographer. Only three complete copies at auction in the last sixty years.

19th c. Survey of Cuba by a Spanish Naturalist


"A general survey of Cuba in the early nineteenth century by a well-known Spanish naturalist who lived in Cuba for a number of years and wrote works dealing with the island. He was very pro-Spanish and praises the policies of Gen. Tacon," Trelles. The Spanish government in fact subsidized the publication. Included among the notes is a catalogue of 400 "Plantas usuales de los cubanos," which is of "remarkable interest" ("un trabajo de notable interés") according to Andrés Poey, zoologist and geographer. Provenance: gift of former Massachusetts Governor Levi Lincoln to the American Antiquarian Society, 1863.

Uruguayan Revolution


Begins: "Si se hubiesen atacado derechos mios particulares, yo habria mirado con indulgencia á mis detractores...." Dated and signed on page 9: Buenos Aires abril 19 de 1823. 'Domingo Cullen.' Includes four pages of "Documentos" (10-14). Domingo Cullen (1791 -1839) came to Argentina from the Canary Islands in 1811 and was active in Uruguayan independence, before moving to
Santa Fe in 1823 when this pamphlet was written in response to an article in no. 36 of "El Centinela" of 13 April 1823, entitled "Sucesos notables," which attacked Estanislao López (1786-1838), Governor of Santa Fe, and Juan Antonio Lavalleja (1784-1853), another Uruguayan revolutionary. Quite uncommon. OCLC shows two copies: British Library and JCB. Another is located at the BN Argentina.

Educate the Slaves

111. [DANISH WEST INDIES]. [CHRISTIAN VIII (CHRISTIAN FREDERIK), KING OF DENMARK]. Disposiciones tomadas el Gobierno de S.M. el Rey de Dinamarca en favor de los Negros esclavos en las Antillas danesas fecha de 18 de febrero de 1844. [Madrid]: 1844. [3 pp.], two leaves. 8 1/2 x 13 inches. First edition. A very good copy. [42152] $1500

Official Spanish copy (with embossed stamp of the "Overseas" [Colonial Ministry, Madrid] of an 1844 proclamation by the King of Denmark ordering minor reforms for slaves in the Danish West Indies (the "Danish Antilles" which is known now after their 1917 purchase by the United States as the Virgin Islands) which had, for over a century, "imported" 1000 African slaves annually to work the sugar plantations, the slave population eventually outnumbering white residents by more than 10 to 1. The end of slavery in the neighboring British West Indies prompted newly-crowned King Christian VIII, who favored gradual emancipation, as did the Danish population, to issue this very "conservative" proclamation, most of which detailed rules transferring the slaves' one free day a week from Saturday to Sunday, compensating plantation owners for any "sacrifices" this might entail and allowing them to punish "lazy" slaves by Sunday labor (though any "unfairly punished" might complain to the Governor General). The most controversial provision was left to the final paragraphs, in which the Governor, in collaboration with Lutheran priests, was directed to establish a rudimentary school system by which slave children over the age of 9 would receive Sunday "religious" and other education. This modest experiment was vehemently opposed by plantation owners, but Britain's action in setting free the slaves of the British West Indies between 1834 and 1838 made it necessary for the Danish Government to put an end to slavery. Early in 1847 a decree of King Christian VII was promulgated by which all children born in the Danish Antilles after July 28th, 1847, would be born free. And a year later, Danish officials, fearing an open slave rebellion, would entirely abolish slavery on the islands. This copy was undoubtedly sent by Spanish officials in Madrid to the colonial Governor of Cuba – the largest European colony of the Caribbean to preserve slavery for years to come. We could find no ad verbatim copy of this proclamation in any English-language history; the one 1992 scholarly study which mentions its ramifications erroneously dated the document in 1843. A rare and important historical source on one forgotten slave institution of the Americas.


Important constitutional study. t. 1. Génesis unitaria y federal; t. 2. Artigas y su obra jurídico-política; t. 3. Los pactos en el proceso de organización.

First Book by the Author of Memories of Underdevelopment


Warmly inscribed in English by the author in the year of publication to "Nita," a close woman friend living in the United States, and whom he asks to write back to him. Number 193 of 200 copies. Cover art by Wifredo Lam, who was a close friend, and a further drawing at the end by Silvianna Goldsmith, an early disciple of Wifredo Lam. Though known as a novelist, especially for his "Memorias del subdesarrollo" (Memories of Underdevelopment), made into an award winning film by Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, Edmundo Perez Desnoes (b. 1930, Cuba) was initially a poet; "Todo esta en el fuego" (Everything is on Fire) was his first published book. Very scarce, and even more so with such a personal inscription. We could not locate any for sale nor at auction in the last quarter century. OCLC locates only five copies, none signed: Mus. Modern Art, NYPL, Notre Dame, Univ. S. Carolina, and BN Spain.

Latin-Aztec Dictionary


One of 200 copies. The 'azteco-latinum' section was first published in the 'Evangelarium, Epistolarium ac Lectorium aztecum siv mexicanum ex antiquo codice mexicano nuper reperto depromptum cum prefatione interpretatione adnotationibus glossario edidit Bernardus Biondelli,' (Medioli, 1858-60, p. 427-553), while the 'Latino-aztecum' section is here published for the first time.
Seven manuscripts from Spanish Colonial officials and one printed pamphlet by a Dominican rebel all from the very earliest moments of independence. An interesting and rare series of documents revealing both the Spanish and Dominican views on the Dominican Revolution. On 27th February 1844 Santo Domingo declared independence from Haiti, for the second time, the first having lasted only a few months in 1821. The Spanish, who had lost Hispaniola at that early time, watched the unfolding events with concern as reflected here in these Spanish colonial documents, mostly official copies which discuss the safety of Haitian troops, French-speaking residents, and Spanish citizens in the new República Dominicana, and summarize and report on the rapidly evolving independence movement as well as the efforts of Haitians of African-descent to thwart the rebellion. Both sides were viewed with some trepidation by Spanish colonial officials in Puerto Rico. The printed document is the first printed periodical in the Dominican Republic: “El Eco Dominicano,” (Santo Domingo: Imprenta Nacional, 25 April 1842 corrected in manuscript to 1844). It collects the first news of the Dominican-Haitian war and begins: “It appears that a lot of disinformation is being circulated from the Haitian newspapers regarding the putative rebellion of the Dominican people (against the Spanish Crown). It would also seem that there is a fleet of 43 ships of 30,000 men willing to compel Santo Domingo to sever ties with Spain. Our men, at the orders of General Pedro Santana, have deployed themselves to all parts of the Dominican territory in order to protect it from foreign invaders. ... Let it be known to the Haitian that in spite of the fact that they are larger in number, the Dominicans are more gallant and will defend their territory. Should the hostilities continue, Santo Domingo will be ready to launch a frontal attack on Haiti.” No other issues are known to exist. A few of the manuscripts (copies) are located in Cuban archives. We could locate no copies of “El Eco Dominicano” in OCLC, NUC, COPAC, CCILA, or any online catalogues. Copies are however reported by Rodríguez Demorizi at the Archivo del Historiador Nacional Garcia and the Archivo Nacional Habana. The manuscripts include

1. February 28, 1844, A translation of the Capitulation of the Haitian troops negotiated through the mediation of the French Consul, dated 28 February to be enacted 29 February 1844. Its ten articles establish that the property of the French troops and families that inhabit the Spanish part of the island will be protected along with their physical integrity during the transition, free passage will be allowed, weapons controlled, debts settled. (A copy with the seal of the General Captaincy of Puerto Rico) 2 pp.


3. March 14, 1844. Santiago Mendez de Vigo notifies on 14/3/1844 that the political situation in Santo Domingo is now evolving towards independence. In addition, it should be noted that Haitian mulattos have assaulted Spanish ships sailing near Venezuelan waters. (A copy with the seal of the General Captaincy of Puerto Rico) 3 pp. [Santiago Méndez de Vigo (1790-1860), member of the Spanish Military, was appointed Minister of War (1836) and then Governor of Puerto Rico (1841-1844)].

4. March 22, 1844. The situation in Santo Domingo has evolved in favour of the independence movement. Some Spaniards present in that island have asked from the protection of HM Government in Havana. We are waiting to see how the situation evolves before we decide what to do on the matter. Signed: Puerto Rico, 22 March 1844. Santiago Mendez de Vigo. (A copy with the seal of the General Captaincy of Puerto Rico) 2 pp.


6. May 24, 1844, Reports on information from a number mainly English schooners on movements of troops and on young black men and women, entering the island aboard an assortment of ships most of which have set sail from Venezuela. Signed: from Curacao, 24 May 1844. [followed by a note] saying that since the state of insurrection against the Spanish part of the island continues, great care should be taken in order to defend our territory; if we do not want to see a black man becoming the President. “El Guarico también ha desconocido el Gobierno de Guerrier, y el general Pierrot que se ha puesto a la cabeza se ha constituido Presidente del Norte; ya hay en la parte francesa 4 presidentes pero todos negros. «No se pasarán muchos días sin que veamos un Presidente negro en la parte Española de Santo Domingo, porque no dejará de haber algún tizón que los estime porque en la Isla abundan estos marchantes demasiado.” Signature not legible (A copy) 4 pp.

7. August 3, 1844. Reports that they have verified that the vessel “Leonora” does not pose any threat to the is-
Earthquakes and the prophecies of Rodolfo Falb. Juan Bautista Menten (1838-1900) was a German Jesuit astronomer and geodesist brought to Ecuador by the President, Garcia Moreno, to build and run the Observatorio Astronomico de Quinto. Rudolf Falb was a proponent of the theory that the liquid earth just below the crust is acted upon by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun which draw this fluid into the cracks in the crust. Based on seven factors including the relations between the three bodies (earth, sun, moon) it is possible to predict the occurrences of earthquakes. His first success was in predicting the Belluno earthquake of June 29, 1873. In 1874, he predicted the eruption of Etna. He traveled to Peru and Chile in 1877. Scarce. We could find no copies in OCLC, Copac, LOC, or any major Latin American or European libraries. Not in NUC though it lists four other works by the author.

Issues 1 through 12 (lacking 4 & 5), comprising the half year, after which this biweekly agricultural and arts publication ceased production. Sanz described his magazine as 'para inducir a nuestros amanerados agricultores a la explotacion de la hermosa y riquisima mina de positiva riqueza. hasta hoy los productos agricolas hablando estrictramnete como ya hemos dicho otras veces, son esponentes, no se abona, no se cultivara, y la tierra produce: si se cultivara con esmero y perfeccion, que clase de productos arrojaria nuestro feraz, fertil y bendito suelo.' Each issue contained a small column of news of the world, usually about the Franco-Prussian war, but also covering South America, followed by a list of commodity prices, then sections with articles, often running over a number of issues, on Agriculture, Botanical issues, Major Crops, Architecture, and Agricultural Economics. Scarce. We could locate no copies in OCLC or any major South American or European Library databases, though a copy is listed in a compilation by P. Francisco Piñas of Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador.


spine scuffed, old tape repairs to corners of boards, boards rubbed, large chip to free front endpaper, tape repair to half-title, owner’s name and bookseller’s stamp on title, occasional pencil marginalia. [42247] $100

A fascinating account of Chile from 1826 to 1830. Federico Errázuriz Zañartu (1825-1877) was chief of Santiago Province in 1860, making many reforms, and was president of Chile between 1871 and 1876.


OCLC shows copies at Univ. Texas and BN Espana. Also at Univ. Madrid and BN Argentina. Not in Coester’s Bibliography.


Publicada en la Revista de Artes y Letras. OCLC shows only one copy at BN Chile.


A most popular work, first published in 1828. Quite uncommon.

126. EXPOSICIÓN HISTÓRICO-AMERICANA. Catálogo de los objetos que presenta ... á la Exposición Histórico-Americana de Madrid (... Argentina. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay). Madrid: Est. Tipográfico "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra", 1892. 8vo. Original cloth stamped in gilt (5) or wrappers (5). First editions. Parreño 351. See Palau 85617. Very good copies with some rubbing and a few tears in a fine custom crimson cloth folding case. [33792] $500

Ten catalogues of the objects presented from ten countries at the Spanish Exposition of 1872.

The Most Important Work for the Study of Colonial Costa Rica


Volumes IV and V were published in Paris in editions of 300 copies. León Fernández Bonilla (1840-1887), diplomat and historian, considered the father of historiography in Costa Rica, was murdered in 1887. The most important work for the study of colonial Costa Rica, it was later continued by his son and published in Spain and eventually contained 10 volumes.


Ferrer was one of the intellectual opponents of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, assassinated Governor of the Mexican state of Yucatán, and produced this pamphlet to discredit him.


"Coverage starts with the discovery and conquest of Chile. Among the biographies are Araucanian chiefs and minor figures of the colonial period," Griffin p. 39.


"Edición de 200 ejemplares." Biography of the 19th century Chilean composer. OCLC shows only three copies.

Proposal for Reconciliation Between Spain and her American Colonies


The preferred second edition, corrected and considerably enlarged by the author. Florez Estrada, the Procurador General, examined the issues dividing the American colonies from Spain and offered proposals to effect a reconciliation including the emancipation of the colonies. An important and incisive work but coming too late to change the forces that were already in motion. Florez Estrada is considered the most distinguished Spanish economist of the first half of this century,” Palgrave, Dictionary Of Political Economy II, pp. 91-92.


1 of 100 copies printed on Holland van Gelder paper. An important compilation of both primary and secondary sources.


Leroux’s label covers the original imprint, Fort-de-France, Imprimerie antillaise. Uncommon.

Corruption in 19th C. Mexico


Manuel José Gandarillas (1789-1846), appointed Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs in 1826 under the Freire government, had uncovered financial irregularities concerning contracts by the Minister of War, Jose Maria Novoa, who was then dismissed. Novoa published a pamphlet in 1826 defending himself and accusing Gandarillas of intriguing against him. In this pamphlet, Gandarillas refuted Novoa’s accusation, and revealed “in a clear and compelling manner the truth of what happened, and... contained other charges no less severe against the former Minister [Novoa]” according to Barra Arana in his Historia General de Chile. OCLC locates copies at Yale and BN Chile.


Color plate laid in loose. Tinker was a collector of Latin American material especially as concerned the Gauchos. His collection now resides at the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas.


Each page is bordered uniquely. María de la Concepción Jimeno de Flaquer was an important early woman writer who moved to Mexico. Scarce.

138. GODOY, JUAN GUALBERTO; CORREAS, FRANCISCO DE BORJA; CALLE, JOSÉ LISANDRO; AND SALINAS, JOSÉ MARÍA, EDS. UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CUYO.; INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES HISTÓRICAS. El Eco de Los Andes. Mendoza: [Universidad Nacional de Cuyo], 1943. [30], [210] pp. 4to. Cloth. Reprint. Light soiling to edges and rear wrapper else a near fine copy. [35388] $125

A facsimile reproduction of this important (and rare) liberal and anti-clerical weekly published in Mendoza, Sept. 23, 1824-Dec. 25, 1825 (except Sept. 12 to Oct. 8, 1825, inclusive when publication was suspended) and edited by J. G. Godoy, F. de B. Correas, J.L. Calle, and J. M. Salinas. (Nos, 28, 41, 50-51, 53, 56 and 58 are wanting in the reproduction). All issues were 4 pages, double col-
umns, and printed by the Imprenta de la Sociedad Lan-
castriana, the third such establishment in Mendoza. The
eaters were influenced by the French Encyclopedists Vol-
taine, Diderot, Rousseau, Volney, etc. It was the arch en-
emy of an existing newspaper published by some Domin-
icans, El Amigo del Orden, whose editors called those of
El Eco de Los Andes "Atheistic libertines!" The Eco's ed-
itors retorted that the Amigo's were guilty of fanaticism
and superstition. The political articles warmly endorsed
the liberal policies of the province's Governor, Juan de
Dios Correas, and the liberal and humanitarian govern-
ment of Bernardino Rivadavia. This was the first and
unfortunately the last in the proposed series of reproduc-
tions by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas at the
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

139. GÓMEZ, ELISEO RICARDO. Canto al Uruguay.
Viena [Vienna] / Montevideo: Imprenta de Adolfo
Holzhausen, (1916). 12 pp. Sm. 4to. Printed paper wrapp-
ers. First edition. A very good copy with small tear at fore
edge of front wrapper, lightly soiled wrappers. [40077]
$75

Inscribed by the author, Eliseo Ricardo Gómez (1881-?)
who was a Uruguayan poet and Consul General in Vien-
a. Rare. No copies are located in OCLC, Copac, Euro-
ear Librarians, BN Uruguay, BN Chile, or any other online
catalogues. The National Library of Australia has a copy
of his earlier work, 'Mariposas e ideas' (1912).

140. GONZÁLEZ OBREGÓN, LUIS. JUNTA DIRECTIVA
DEL DESAGÜE DEL VALLE DE MÉXICO. Memoria
histórica, técnica y administrativa de las obras del
desagüe del valle México 1449-1900. [Two Vol-
umes]. México: Tipografía de la Oficina Impresora de
Estampillas, 1902. xv, 688 pp.; 462 pp. Illus. with b/w
plates, plans, and maps. Folio. Three quarter morocco
over cloth boards, five raised bands, gilt title decoration
and rules on spine. First edition. Very good copies with
soiled spot on front board of first volume, boards and
spines lightly rubbed with occasional small scuff,
bookseller's sticker and owner's bookplate on front
pastedowns. [42209] $600

A history of the draining of the lakes of the Valley of
Mexico, whose water flow began to be managed over
2000 years ago. Vol. I. lib. 1. Descripción oro-
hidrográfi-
cy y geológica del valle de México, por el señor ingeniero
don Luis Espinosa. lib. 2. Reseña histórica del desagüe del
valle de México 1445-1855, por don Luis González
Obregón. lib. 3. Reseña histórica y técnica de las obras del
desagüe del valle de México 1856-1900, por el señor inge-
niero don Luis Espinosa. lib. 4. Reseña técnica de la
ejecución del Gran canal y de las obras de arte 1886-
1900, por los señores ingenieros don Luis Espinosa y don
Isidro Díaz Lombardo. lib. 5. Reseña administrativa y
económica de la Junta directiva del desagüe del valle de
México 1886-1900, por el señor don Rosendo Eparza.
Vol. II. contains appendices. Provenance: Joseph M.
Gleason (bookplate), who helped bring the Lima collec-
tion to the Catholic Univ. of America.

141. GONZÁLEZ, JOAQUÍN V. La Universidad Nacional de la Plata. Memoria sobre su fundación.
Buenos Aires: Talleres Gráficos de la Penitenciaria
Nacional, 1905. xxx, 177 pp. Illus. with 35 b/w photos,
drawings, plans (many folding). Sm. 8vo. Quarter calf over
marbled boards, morocco lettering pieces. First edition.
Palau 104810. Spine scuffed else a very good copy.
[34440] $175

A complete discussion of the University, its architecture,
construction, administration, financing, with copies of
original law and decrees.

142. GRANADA, DANIEL. Vocabulario Rioplatense
Razonado. Precedido de un juicio crítico por el
Dr. Alejandro Magaríños Cervantes. Montevideo:
First edition. Palau 107301. Spain & Spanish America I,
306 (2nd ed). Very good+, boards slightly rubbed, scat-
tered foxing to preliminaries and endpapers. A handsome
copy. [34804] $450

An important work on Rioplatense Spanish, a dialect
spoken in the River Plate region between Argentina and
Uruguay. Provenance: Bookplate of Herebert Gibson on
half-title, ie. Sir Herbert Gibson (1863-1934), a leading
member of the British Community in Argentina. Tiny
blind-stamp of Antonio Santamarina on title page and
small label A. Santamarina (from the Biblioteca de d. An-
tonio Santamarina) on front pastedown. The last at auc-
tion in 1978.

"Reducciones" of Vera Paz

143. [GUATEMALA. VERAPAZ]. [Manuscript docu-
ment stamped and signed at each of the founding
municipalities of Vera Paz]. 1881. 31 x 42 cm sheet
folded. 31 x 22 cm. A very good copy, some minor staining
at the corners, perhaps where sealed. [35872] $500

In line with the Spanish policy of "Congregation," the
Friar Pedro de Angulo attempted to gather the Indians in
the area of Vera Paz province into larger, and thus more
manageable, settlements, or "reducciones," as detailed in
Captain Martin Alfonso Tovilla’s account of 1635. Angulo
succeeded in establishing ten villages by 1543 according
to Tovilla: Santo Domingo de Cobán, San Pedro Carchá,
San Agustín Lánquin, Santa María Chagbón [Cahabon],
Santa Cruz Munchú, San Cristobal Caccho, Santa Maria
Tactic, San Pablo de Tamaún, and San Miguel Tucurú,
though additional settlements were added including La
Tinta (Santa Cruz Cahaboncillo), Senahú, and Panzos. To
commemorate this deed, a fast cordillera carrier was
sent to make a circuit of these same villages, a feat he ac-
complished in 10 days. In 12 towns, an official has signed,
dated, and usually stamped the document.

Leader of Guatemalan Aristocrats Dies

144. [GUATEMALA]. [PAVÓN AYCINENA, MANUEL FRANCIS-
CO]. [Funeral notice for] Manuel Francis-
co.
Constitutional Revision Guaranteeing Universal Education

145. [GUATEMALA]. ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CONSTITUYENTE. Ley Constitutiva de la República de Guatemala decretada por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente en 11 de Diciembre de 1879 y reformada por el mismo alto cuerpo en 5 de Noviembre de 1887. Guatemala: La Unión, 1887. 40 pp. Sm. 8vo. Later marbled paper wrappers. First edition. Tears to top of title repaired on verso, inked name and date, still a very good+ copy. [39557] $300

An important revision of the 1879 constitution. "In 1887 the Guatemalan Constitution of 1879 was modified. Among the guarantees to citizens contained in the amended Constitution was an article providing that primary instruction should be compulsory. Freedom of religious worship was guaranteed. Citizens might have recourse to the writ of habeas corpus. Entail was prohibited and also the retention of property in dead hands, except by charitable institutions. The President should be elected, by direct popular vote, for six years; he might not be reelected until six years had elapsed. In case of death or disability his place should be taken by substitutes in the order designated by Congress. Members of the cabinet might attend the sessions of the legislature and take part in its deliberations. A council of state made up of cabinet members and other persons selected by the President and the legislature was to act as his advisory body. Legislative authority should be vested in a unicameral legislature called the National Assembly, which was to be composed of members elected by direct popular vote for four years. The Constitution also provided for a permanent committee of Congress that resembled the committee established by the Costa Rican Constitution of 1871. Judicial authority was vested in a supreme court which should be composed of five members chosen by direct popular vote. This Constitution stipulated that federal judges must belong to the legal profession and might not be ecclesiastics. The basis of local administration should be departments that were to be managed by political chiefs appointed by the President," (Robertson, History of Latin American Nations, p. 456). But it also restored a section allowing for extraordinary presidential emergency powers, when "the interest or necessity of the Republic demand," which had been removed during the revision of 1885.


Antonio Batres Jauregui (1847-1930) was a Guatemalan lawyer, writer, professor, founder of the Guatemalan Academy of Language and the Society of Geography and History in Guatemala. Scarce. OCLC shows only 4 copies.

Unrecorded Broadside Declares Carrera President for Life


Dated 21 October 1854. Declaration followed by list of authorities within elaborate border. José Rafael Carrera Turcios (1814-1865) was the president of Guatemala in two distinct periods: 1844 to 1848, when his policies attempted to balance liberal aspirations against the conservative elite and from 1851 to 1865, during which period he was president for life, when he closely allied himself with the conservative establishment, the church hierarchy, and the rich landowners. As the most influential politician in Guatemala, with virtually monarchical powers, Carrera also intervened in the development of his neighboring states to aid the conservative rule in El Salvador and Honduras. No copies located on OCLC, COPAC, European Libraries, CCIL, or any Latin American Libraries.

Picaresque Adventures & Scholarly Expertise

A very attractive and valuable work,” (Bandelier: Notes on the Bibliography of Yucatan and Central America). Pierre Marie Arthur Morelet (1809-1892) was a French naturalist and expert on molluscs. In 1846 and 1847 he undertook a self financed expedition to Central America but with input from the Academie de Sciences in Paris where he published its results shortly after his return. It was only a decade later in 1857 that he could be convinced to publish a narrative that would appeal to a wider audience (it was translated in 1871 as 'Travels in Central America', absent the part on Cuba). Morelet “belongs to that group of writers whose approach to nature and its beings is still guided by a humanistically-inspired reverence for creation....” (Surveying the American Tropics: A Literary Geography). Morelet wrote in an entertaining style filled with “anecdotes of picaresque adventures whose literary effect is heightened by the frequent inclusion of dialogues with his uneducated but witty companions- his French servant and native guides [but] his text also offers serious and extremely well-written descriptions of the natural world he encounters, which betray his scholarly expertise.” Rarely at auction; only two in the last half century.

Revolution in Haiti by a Surgeon to King Christophe. Presentation Copy

The French Revolution in Haiti

A public paean by the mayor to honor Hermano Pedro De San Jose (1626-1667), a Spanish saint and missionary, known as the “St. Francis of the Americas,” calling for his beatification (which did not occur until 127 years later). Dated Guatemala, Diciembre 27 de 1853.

Memoirs of an 18th c. Haitian Planter


Caption title: Faits Relatifs aux Troubles de Saint-Domingue presentes au Comite Colonial, en Vertu d’un Decret de l’Assemblee nationale, par M. Bore, citoyen et planteur de Saint-Domingue. Date supplied in manuscript. Memoirs of a planter from 1789 to 1791. OCLC shows only seven copies.

Presentation Copy. Inscribed by the author. William Woodis Harvey (1798-1864) provides an early account of the Haitian revolution and its effects. The author had access to Christophe, his servants and staff, longtime traders, and written documentation.

The French Revolution in Haiti


Presentation Copy. Inscribed by the author. William Woodis Harvey (1798-1864) provides an early account of the Haitian revolution and its effects. The author had access to Christophe, his servants and staff, longtime traders, and written documentation.
Covers the slave insurrections in Haiti. OCLC shows only nine copies.

Large Scale Map of Haiti


Large scale map of Haiti; map 68 also includes parts of Cuba and the Bahamas and has a text box entitled: Iles Bahamas ou Lucayes; map 74 includes the southern, and remaining portion of Haiti plus Aruba, Bonaire, and small parts of Puerto Rico and Venezuela. Text box entitled: Republique d’Haiti. Redigee par A. Delavault. Sheets from Phillipe Vandermaelen, Atlas universel de geographie physique, politique, statisticque et minéralogique..., a magnificent and ground breaking six volume atlas of the entire world, which was the first Atlas to use lithography, to show the entire world using such a large uniform scale, approximately 26 miles to the inch, and which was designed to be joined together into a three-dimensional globe with a diameter of approximately 25 feet.


"This work obtained for its author the sobriquet of “Gal-loping Head,” from the manner in which he scoured across the Pampas. It contains descriptions of the life of the savage Guachos, and the fearful atrocities of the Salteadores, both of the Creole or Mestizo race, and the Indians of the Pampas,” Sabin. "Se ocupa extensamente de los indos Guachos y de la ciudad de Buenos Aires," Palau (VI, p. 528).

Nordenficht Expedition to Peru


Abridged version. Provenance: From the library of Alberto Parreño with his gilt initials on spine.

158. [HONDURAS]. GUTIÉRREZ, CARLOS. Emprésti-tos á Estados Extranjeros. Comunicaciones Diversas fechadas desde el 24 de Febrero hasta el 27 de Junio de 1875, y dirigidas por el Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Honduras en Londres. A su Excelencia... Londres: Impreso para la Legacion de Honduras, 1876. 40 pp. 4to. Stitched paper wrappers. First edition. Stitching loose, front wrapper stained, soiled, with inch hole at top, edges quite worn, a few annotations and corrections throughout, lacking last leaves. [33867] $125

"...el muy Honorable Conde de Derby, Principal Secreta-rio de Estado y de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de su Magestad Britanica. Con Motivo de los Diversos Incidentes y Procedimientos del Selec-t Comité Sobre Emprestitos Extranjeros, en lo que e Referien a los Em-préstitos de Honduras." Gutierrez had been negotiating with Lord Derby concerning loans for the Honduras interoce-anic railway, a scandal that had been progressing for many years and would scar Honduras into the future. The first part of the document, written in 1876, lays out his complaints, followed by copies of his correspondence (which is not complete, this copy lacking those letters after 11 April 1875). OCLC shows no copies, but an English language version is at John Hopkins and Univ. London.


With one page of advertisements. Originally published as "Tagebuch einer reise durch Peru" (Dresden, 1798). An-ton Zacharias Helms (1751-1803) was a mining expert who joined the expedition to the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata led by Thaddeus von Nordenficht at the request of the King of Spain to assist in improving the system for processing silver from the mining operations in Potosi. This is the best record of the expedition, and Helms writes not only about mining operations, but in the second section covers extensively the governments, geology, topography, peoples, history, and commerce of the region. An abridged version without the map and running 92 pages, was published the following year (see next item). Provenance: Coleccion Monclau (bookplate).

Reprinted, with some revision, from the chapters on Honduras in the author's "States of Central America" 1858.


A chronological history of all the Americas both North and South from their conquest until the beginning of the American Revolution which filled a strong need in European markets for news of America. Quite valuable for its account of the French discoveries in the Americas.


Top of title page: Propaganda anti-esclavista. Rafael María de Labra Cadrana (1840-1918) was a Havana born anti-slavery activist and proponent of an independent Cuba, for which efforts a fundamentalist newspaper offered rewards for stabbing him. As a leader of the Spanish Abolitionist Society and member of the Assembly he helped to bring about the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

A three volume history of Bolivar's campaigns. The standard secondary source.


A history of the Portuguese explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries. The world map delineates the voyages of Vasco da Gama, Cabral, and Magellan. Though best known for his 'Mœurs des sauvages américaines,' Joseph-François Lafitau (1681-1746), a Jesuit missionary and discoverer of ginseng in North America, also wrote this two volume history which "is not just a compilation of original sources but an attempt to make available to French readers a story of exploration and adventure otherwise denied to them; in the chronicles, he sees a long development of customs hitherto unnoticed, such as he had reported in the 'Mœurs'; from them, understood only, he says, in the original languages of the people who practice them, he builds his 'system' or philosophy of history, and once more he is concerned too with the relation between custom and natural history, or ecology," William N. Fenton, 'Lafitau, Joseph-François.' in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 3.


164. LEÓN, NICOLÁS. Los Tarascos. Notas históricas étnicas y antropológicas, comprendiendo desde los tiempos precristianos hasta los actuales, colegidas de escritores antiguos y modernos, documentos inéditos y observaciones personales. Primera parte. México: Imprenta del Museo Nacional, 1904. 157 pp. Illus. with 43 plates, some colored + drawings and 1 folding map. 8vo. Disbound. First edition. Spain & Spanish America II, 288. Palau 135494. A good copy, lacking wrappers, signatures and stitching loose, large chips and tears to lower fore corner of first 4 leaves (not affecting text or illus.) including half-title and title; leaves unopened (uncut) and clean, illustrations crisp. [34331] $100

OCLC shows only two copies: Field Museum and BN Chile. Also in BN Mexico.

Presidential election piece; Balmaceda would run and win the following year. Once attributed to Máximo Lira. OCLC shows two copies: Univ. Conn. and BN Chile.

Rare Manuscripts & Books for a Pittance


Scarce Broadside on the Formation of the Government of Argentina


A remarkable document issued at a particularly critical moment in Argentine history, this letter concerns the formation of a federal government in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos by the selection of representatives from each. López announces that his representatives have been elected and calls for peace: "Let bloodshed and our disputes stop and let us have a stable reconciliation so that we can leave behind this state of anarchy." López (1786-1839), Caudillo of Santa Fe from 1818 to 1838, was a supporter of Rosas and favored federalism. Martin Rodriguez was a major political leader. After Dorrego’s defeat in 1820, he became Governor of Buenos Aires. and arranged the Bernegas Treaty (1820) that established a truce between the Mesopotamian Provinces and Buenos Aires. Provenance: Antonio Santamaria (blind stamp). Searce. OCLC shows a single copy: JCB.


Warmly inscribed by the author to Enrique Naranjo Martínez, Colombian Consul in Boston. A very scarce collection of short newspaper pieces by Jorge Luciani (1896-1856) a political activist and author. In 1918 he participated, as a college student, in the student demonstrations in favor of the Allies and was arrested and exiled. In New York he founded, “Unión Cívica Venezolana” (Venezuelan Civic Union) in 1927 opposed to the dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gómez Chacón, military leader of Venezuela. After the death of Gomez, he joined the administration of General Eleazar Lopez Contreras. He published several historical political works: Bolívar galante (1922), La dictadura de perpetua de Gómez y sus adversarios (1930), Zumo de verdades (1934), El máximo turbulento de la Gran Colombia y otros estudios (1943), Abajo las caretas (1948) y Los principios constitucionales del Libertador (1952). Quite uncommon. We could locate only two institutional holdings: BN Spain and BN Venezuela.


Correspondence from, to, and about José Martí while he served as Uruguayan consul in New York City.


The complete nine article series on the Papeless de la familia Carrera & Papeles de doña Javiera de Carrera published in the Revista Chilena de historia y geografía.


Capitán Carlos Madero was the brother of Edelmiro Mayer, and died at the age of 18 fighting in Chumbicha. OCLC shows two copies: Univ. Florida and BN Chile. Also at BN Argentina.

172. MEDINA, JOSÉ TORIBIO. En defensa de siete voces chilenas registradas en el Diccionario de la
Real Academia Española y cuya supresión se solicita por un autor nacional. (De la revista Atenea.). Santiago de Chile: Editorial Nascimento, 1927. 14 pp. 8vo. Self wrappers. First separate edition. Schaible: Medina 374. Leaves browned and a bit brittle, lower fore corners with margin stains or chips, last leaf loose, still a good copy of a hard to find item. [38298] $50

Also published in "Atenea, Revista publicada por la Universidad de Concepción," 1927, Año IV, Núm. 7, pp. 89 - 102. OCLC shows 10 copies.

173. MEDINA, JOSÉ TORIBIO. Ensayo acerca de una mapoteca chilena ó sea de una colección de los títulos de los mapas, planos y vistas relativos á Chile arreglados cronológicamente, con una introducción histórica acerca de la geografía y cartografía del país. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Ercilla, 1889. cxxviii, 254 pp. 12mo. Three quarter tan calf over marbled boards, four raised bands, gilt title, first edition. Palau 159472. A very good copy, rubbed, small bookplate on front pastedown, leaves browned, occasional pencil mark. [37293] $100

According to the Medina scholar Maury Bromsen, this was one of the first works published by Medina on his home press in an edition that did not exceed 150 copies. Provenance: Hans Peter Kraus, with his bookplate, V.M. Chiappa, with his name in gilt on spine.


An important work on the inquisition in Spanish America. First published in two volumes in 1890.


Scarce in first edition.

In Support of the Mexican Independistas


Pablo de Mendibil's synopsis of Carlos Maria Bustamante's 'Cuadro Historico de la Revolucion de Mexico' (1823), was an attempt to popularize the Mexican cause among Europeans since Bustamante's original work was exceedingly scarce. Mendibil (1788-1832), an exile from Spain living in London, one of the 'afrancesados' who had emigrated to France in 1814, prepared this work at the urging of Mexican Independistas, including the publisher Rodolfo Ackermann, for whom he had previously written textbooks. Both the original by Bustamente and the shorter work by Mendibil, are hard to find and are rarely at auction.


Imagery including photographs of a trip taken earlier in Jorge Rosa Reed's career: the Chilean Ship, Crew Acnocagua at the port of Svendbord (Denmark) and their visit there; and a small photo, probably professionally taken, of this ship; several good candid shots of men on board Chilean naval vessels, launching lifeboat, swabbing decks, more; several photographs of attractive women friends, with well-wishes (Captain Jorge was a handsome man); a press photo from Stillmans Gym NY of Antonio Fernandez (Fernandito) Chilean champion boxer (1911 -1976) inscribed to the Captain in friendship, several images of cargo being loaded at dockside, stevedores & company worthies; the ship "Imperial" in drydock; naval cadet school photos, later portrait images of what appear to be groups of businessmen, probably CSAV people; a few from a 1950's trip to Antwerp. Approximately 85 images contained in a photo album, loosely mounted in at their corners, not glued, with approx. 25 images not mounted and laid-in; various formats and sizes, all black and white; the largest about 7" x 9" size, the smallest snapshot 2 1/4" x 3 1/2", with most of the images somewhere between and in generally good condition, occasional wear or crinkling (if they'd been dismounted); contained in period beige stiff-paper album, oblong format, string bound, approx. 9" x 13", with wear and rubbing; (with) the Chilean merchant marine captain's & pilot's certification, completed in manuscript, "Marina Mercante Nacional Chile ... Capitan de Cabotaje de la Marina Mercante Nacional Piloto Primero ..." signed by the Director del Litoral and with the original registration stamp, nicely colored arms of Chile at top, approx. 9 1/2" x 14 3/4" size, some browning, old creasing, still very good and a fairly handsome document; Captain Jorge Rosa Reed (c. 1916-2011), formerly an off-
ficer in the Chilean Navy, for many years a director of operations for the Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores in their New York offices. CSAV one of the oldest continuously operating shipping companies in the world (started in 1872); a good group of photographic material illustrating the career of a South American naval officer who went on to living in the U.S. and was involved in international shipping.


Political cartoon rendered in pencil of a large blade aimed by Victoriano Huerta at a seated Mexican who is about to cast his ballot for president. A hand points to the name Huerta and away from the line above where the voter was about to sign. José Victoriano Huerta Márquez (1850-1916), after secretly plotting with United States Ambassador to Mexico Henry Lane Wilson, overthrew the President of Mexico, Francisco Madero in 1913 in an infamous episode in Mexican history known as La decena trágica. At a late-night special session of Congress surrounded by Huerta’s troops, the Mexico’s legislators endorsed Huerta’s assumption of power. This anti-Huerta cartoon is signed on the verso Frank Spence, Brooks, Ore.


In support of Díaz against the forces of reaction. Luis Mesa Gutiérrez was Carranza’s Liberal Constitutionalist Commercial agent. OCLC shows only 3 copies.


Félix F. Palavicini was one of the intellectuals of the Mexican Revolution. Not in Ramos: Bibliografía de la revolución mexicana.

Suppressed by Santa Anna

181. [MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR]. ALCARAZ, RAMON; ET AL. Apuntes para la Historia de la Guerra entre México y los Estados-Unidos. México: Tipografía de Manuel Payno, 1848. v, [1], 401, [3] pp. Illus. with 28 lithographic maps and plates (14 folding maps; 14 portrait plates, and one folding table). Sm. 4to. Contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards, four raised bands, gilt title on spine. First edition. Palau 14138. Sabin 48281. Howes A105 (b). Streeter I:279. Haferkorn 8. Eberstadt 114-733. Tutorow 3254. About very good, small chip to foot of spine, edges worn, armorial bookplate on free front endpaper, scattered foxing, tide line on top fore margin of first dozen or so leaves, a few leaves with old reinforcement repairs on top inner edge affecting a few words, one map with a few repairs affecting the neat line at one corner and blank areas, one leaf with two wear holes to lower margin, otherwise quite solid. [42378] $4000

With all maps and plates. "Extremely rare," Sabin. Fifteen authors (listed at the conclusion of the introduction) provide the Mexican view of the war with battle plans. Originally published in installments in late 1848 to early 1849, then the remaining issues were bound, which may explain the lower plate or map counts in most other copies currently offered as well as those listed by Eberstadt, Sabin, Palau, Howes. Severely criticizes the loss of nearly 55% of Mexican territory by General Santa Anna who had the work suppressed, copies in private hands burned, and the authors imprisoned. "They [the authors] wanted to understand why Mexico had lost the war and the nation’s territory. They wanted to present this study in the form of "Apuntes" so that the information could serve as an example of how to preserve the nation in the future. That is the great achievement of this work. That the writers hoped it would teach other generations about the critical moments Mexico had experienced, about what had led to them, and how we could correct our course in order to preserve what remained of the territory and the nation. Later they became politicians and worked together with the generation led by Benito Juárez. Their experiences during the U.S.-Mexican war helped them when they had to face the French invasion in the 1860s. Eventually they did carry out the work of consolidating Mexico," (from "Apuntes and the Lessons of History:" A Conversation with Jesús Velasco-Márquez, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México). An English translation, The Other Side, or, Notes for the history of the war between Mexico and the United States’, was published in New York and London, 1850. “The best Mexican source on the American war helped them when they had to face the French invasion in the 1860s. Eventually they did carry out the work of consolidating Mexico,” (from "Apuntes and the Lessons of History:" A Conversation with Jesús Velasco-Márquez, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México). An English translation, The Other Side, or, Notes for the history of the war between Mexico and the United States’, was published in New York and London, 1850. “The best Mexican source on the conduct of the war” Windsor, Narrative and Critical History of America, VII, p. 443. Provenance: Nelson Osgood Rhoades (bookplate).


The first of three works on the municipal government of Mexico City (the others are: Part 2. Continuación de los documentos relativos a la cesacion en sus funciones del escelentísimo Ayuntamiento de esta capita and part 3. Continuacion de los documentos ... y reinstalacion de este
The mayor, José María Mejía, had recently been under attack concerning the use of municipal funds. OCLC locates only seven copies under four accession numbers.

183. [MEXICO CITY]. TRIGUEROS, IGNACIO. Memoria de los ramos municipales correspondiente al semestre de julio a diciembre de 1866 presentada a S.M. el Emperador. México: Imprenta Económica, 1867. 167 pp. Illus. with 2 b/w folding charts. 8vo. Quarter green morocco over marbled boards, gilt decoration on spine, marbled endpapers. First edition. Palau 340777. A very good copy, boards worn at corners, a few letters inked to verso of free front endpaper, two tiny holes near top of free rear endpaper, otherwise contents are near fine. [42246] $500

A rare report on La Ciudad de México presented to Emperor Maximilian during his reign. Contains extensive information on the city and its people issued for the second half of 1866. The last third is an appendix containing "Colecion de las disposiciones de policia dictadas en el año de 1866" detailing municipal ordinances for the full year: (An earlier report was issued for the first half of 1866, ran 66 pages, and had a map; two more half year reports were issued the following year, which is as long as Maximilian's reign lasted). Ignacio Trigueros (1805-1879) held many government positions and was minister of Finance under Santa Anna. All four issues are quite uncommon. OCLC locates copies at Cal. State, Lehigh, Univ. Texas at Austin, Stanford, Univ. Ibero-americana, and BN Mexico.


Colonization was an important element of Mexican strategy even more so after the loss of Texas and war with the United States. "[T]hese regulations, which were promulgated December 4, 1846, nominally prevailed in California at the time, and the price of lands in Upper and Lower California [Baja and Alta California] is specifically given" Streeter, V. IV p. 1807. José María Lafragua (1813-1881) was put in charge of the newly reorganized Department of Colonization in late November 1846 and issued these regulations in early December (while his counterpart, Ambassador José María Luis Mora was in London trying to encourage European immigration). Prices were set at a minimum of 4 reales an acre, except for those of Baja California, where they would have a price of 2 reales. The land will be put up at auction at the price and on the conditions established by the decree. The purchaser was bound to settle the land with at least two families, of five individuals each, per square mile, within the space of two years. The new foreign settlers were to be considered as citizens of the republic from their arrival in the colony. Most important was paragraph 382, which attempted to guard against further incursion by the United States or Texas. "Who may not be Colonists.—1. That none of the colonists who may be introduced therein shall be a subject or native of or come from a nation whose territory lies contiguous to the lands which are to be granted, nor of a power with which the republic may be at war, save in the cases in which the government may make exceptions for special reasons and motives." This was followed by a prohibition of slavery. As Streeter noted "[T]hese regulations, which were promulgated December 4, 1846, nominally prevailed in California at the time." The issue of colonization would become even more important after the defeat suffered by the Mexican army by the U.S. in 1847. OCLC locates ten copies: Huntington, LA Law, Berkeley, Yale, Princeton, Brigham Young, Univ. Houston, Texas at Austin, Texas at Arlington, and BN Mexico. Provenance: A. Salazar (bookplate).


OCLC shows 1 copy at UC Berkeley. Not in BN Mexico.


Includes: Oratio in funere exm. et iílm. principis Emmanuelis Ignatti González a Campillo by Ludovico de Mendizabal et Zubialdea, Rector of the College of St. Paul in Puebla, and Elogio fúnere del exm. é iílm. señor D. Manuel Ignacio Gonzalez del Campillo by Francisco Pablo Vázquez, formerly Bishop of Puebla and later the first diplomat of independent Mexico who gained recognition for Mexico from the Vatican. Though Manuel Ignacio González del Campillo (1740-1813), the Creole Bishop of Puebla, was a great benefactor of the population and responsible for introducing mass vaccinations and establishing many charitable programs, there was a darker side to his tenure, which included his strong support of
the Spanish crown and his persecution of those seeking independence, especially the revolutionary Padre Miguel Hidalgo.

187. [MEXICO. CATHOLIC CHURCH]. NÚÑEZ DE HARO Y PERALTA, ALONSO. ARZOBISPO DE MÉGICO, ALONSO. Nos El Dr. D. Alonso Nuñez de Haro, y peralta por la Gracia de Dios, y de la Santa Sede Apostolica Arzobispo de México del Consejo de S.M. &c. Siendo uno de los principales cargos del Ministerio Pastoral la Visita de los Pueblos de la Diocesis porque instruyéndose personalmente, y tocando las cosas de cerca adquieren los prelados las noticias necesarias, con que despues pueden gobernarlos con zelo, atencion, prudencia, y dulzura paternal... [México]: [1774]. [13, 1 pp.]. 16mo. Disbound. First edition. Medina: Imp. Mexico VI, 5728. Removed from a larger volume else a very good copy, trimmed, small worm holes along fore edge, affecting 5 letters of text only, old stab holes to inner margin, archival tape at fore edge. [37417] $350

Pastoral letter from Archbishop Núñez de Haro (1729–1800). Dated at end: Mexico, October 20, 1774. "Por mandado de s.s. ilma. el arzobispo mi sr. dr. d. Manuel de Flores, secretario." Scarce. Not in Palau or Leon. OCLC shows four copies under two accession numbers: BN Chile, SMU, JCB, Univ.Texas.

188. [MEXICO. CHARRERIA]. LARA, JUAN. Juan Lara: Retrospectiva Mexicana. Mexico: n.p. [Casa Domecq por la Federacion Nacional de Charros], 1991. 243 pp., [1]. Illus. with over 200 color plates + 11 color & b/w photos. Sm. 4to. (9.5 x 11 inches). Illustrated gray cloth. First edition. A thorough retrospective of the impressionist Andalusian artist Juan Lara (1921-1995). The first section of forty paintings (commission by Casa Domecq) documents the world of Charrería (the Mexican festive event that incorporates equestrian competitions and demonstrations, specific costumes and horse trappings, music, and food). It is perhaps the best representation of its subject in the latter half of the 20th century. A portion of this section was last exhibited at the Autry Museum in 2001 and is now housed at Cultural Institute Domecq. Other sections include "Mercadillos y Pueblos Rosas Mexicanos", "Pueblos Blancos Andaluces," "Haciendas de Ganado Bravo," "El Caballo en Mexico," "Antologica en el Puerto-Espana," and "La Casa Domecq," a series of sketches. Very hard to find. OCLC lists only 7 copies: Getty, Univ. Ariz., San Diego PL, San Jose PL, LOC, Art Inst. Chicago, Univ. BC. We have seen none for sale in the last twenty years.

189. [MEXICO. MINING]. EISEN mann, ERNST, ED. AND TRANS. Berggesetz für die Mexikanische Republik vom 22. November 1884. Bonn: Carl Georgi, 1885. 61 pp. 8vo. Paper wrappers. First separate printing. A very good unopened (uncut) copy, new spine, small tears and light soiling to front wrapper. [34258] $100

Introduction in Spanish. An unrecorded translation of the code of mining law proposed for the operation and regulation of the extensive mining operations in Mexico in 1884 which was favorable to foreign mine owners and investors. Especially interesting in its indication of the extent to which German influence was still operating in Mexico after the fall of Maximilian. It first appeared in Zeitschrift für Bergrecht, Band XXVI.

190. [MEXICO. MISSIONARIES]. PHILIP V. Signed Document issued to a monastery in Mexico [Madrid]: 24 December 1743. 3 pages on one legal size sheet. 8.25 x 12 inches. Damppasting in top left corner, wear and soiling on top edge slightly affecting text, two worm holes, still quite good. [34409] $400

Signed as "Yo el Rey" (possibly by stamp). A decree issued from the Royal Buen Retiro palace to the Dominican Monastery of Santo Domingo, founded in 1572 and active until 1857. It was the largest Dominican establishment in Mexico.


Includes "Alcance al Numero 74" - a supplement issued in smaller size. Continues the numbering of the Periodico oficial of 1867-1869. (See. E. Cordero y Torres, Historia del periodismo en Puebla, 1820-1946). Puebla was an important and desirable area for development. The railroad would reach it in 1873. Uncommon on the market, and with only about a dozen institutional holdings.


The first daily newspaper in Mexico, begun in 1805, it ran until 1817. Includes index and list of subscribers. Each issue runs four pages. "Rare, even in Mexico, as in the troubles and revolutions that supervised, many of the
copies were destroyed," Sabin. One incomplete set at auc-
tion in the last 50 years.

193. [MEXICO. UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL Y PONTIFI-
CIA DE MÉXICO]. [Signed Diploma from the Uni-
versidad Nacional y Pontificia de México]. [Mexico
City]: 1826. 1 page. 12 1/4" x 8 1/2". First edition. A very
top good copy with minor soiled spots and folds with small
tape repairs verso. [39577] $100

Signed by the secretary of the University, Joseph Maria
Rivera, and with the university seal affixed: "Sigillum
minus Nationalis ac Pontificiae Mexicanae Universitatis."
The seal is a double oval with the inner containing an
eagle over a cactus, while the outer contains crossed keys
under a Papal crown. Both the name and the seal of the
University, originally "la Real y Pontificia Universidad" were
changed after independence in 1821, then again
when Agustín de Iturbide was declared emperor in 1822,
and yet again after his downfall a year later with his
crowned removed from the eagle.

194. [MEXICO]. Memorándum ..... En el que se ex-
plica claramente lo que es y la utilidad que reporta
para todos, la "Exposición Viajera de Productos
Nacionales" que tiene Oficinas en la Abenida Juá-
zrez No. 18 de la Ciudad de México. [Mexico]: [ca.
1938]. 3 leaves, printed recto only. 4to. Paper wrappers
with red yarn binding and waxed sealed. First edition. A very
good copy with tiny tear at hole punch and along bottom
dege, the stamp of the Exposición Viajera de Productos
Nacionales on margin of one leaf. [39392] $150

Explaining the importance for business of this second
showcase for Mexican products as well as an update of
officials who have signed on includ-
g the president of
Mexico. A first Exposicion was run a few years earlier in
1931. No copies located in OCLC, any European Libraries,
nor at the BN Mexico.

Rare Mexican Military Manual

195. [MEXICO]. Reglamento para el Ejerciti-
o y Maniobras de la Infantería. México: En la imprenta
Imperial de D. Alejandro Valdes, 1821. [2], 184 pp. + [11]
folded lvs. Illus. with 11 engraved folding plates. 8vo. Con-
temporary calf. First Mexican edition. See Palau 254646
(Cadiz ed. 1812). A very good or better copy, edges and
spine head rubbed; minor foxing and early owner's sign-
ature on title, else leaves fresh. [42912] $1850

A rare Mexican military manual taken from the Napole-
onic era Cadiz version produced in 1812 which delineated
Spain's military doctrine during that period of European
warfare. It thus crucial insight into Mexican military
strategy from the start of the Texas Revolution until the
conclusion of the Mexican-American War. The 11 en-
graved folding plates illustrate chain of command, ma-
neuvers, formations, gun batteries, proper elevations,
and tactics. Five at auction in the last fifty years and only
one in the last 20. We have located only 7 institutional
copies: OCLC (6): Tulane, Texas A&M, BN Mexico, BN
Spain, StaatsBib. Berlin, UC Berkeley has an item with a
different pagination; CCILA (1) Universidad Iberoamer-
icana.

196. [MEXICO]. CURA DEL OPISPADO DE LA PUEBLA.
Explicacion clara y sucinta de los principales mis-
terios de Nuestra Santa Fe. Oracion dominical,
mamamientos y sacramentos en el idioma mexi-
cano a beneficio de los indios, y en el castellano
para los que aspiran al ministerio de estos. Puebla
[Mexico]: Imprenta del hospital de S. Pedro, 1835. Frontis
quarter brown cloth over marbled boards, leather spine
labels, stamped in gilt. First edition. Sabin 23424. Field
Nahuatl Works Held by The Lilly Library 40. Viñaza 436.
Frontis and pp.265/6 lacking but provided in facsimile
on matching paper; title page toned, otherwise a very clean,
sharp copy in a fine modern binding. [42110] $600

Dual language text on facing pages in Nahuatl and
Spanish by the otherwise unidentified "Cura del Obispado
de la Puebla." One of a number of catechisms printed dur-
ing the period in Puebla, which had become a locus of
religious publication.

197. [MEXICO]. GIL Y GARCÉS, MARTÍN. El doctor
Don Martin Gil y Garces, dean de la Santa Igles-
catedral de Michoacán: manifiesta los hechos é
irrefragnables constancias que evidenciaron la
escandalosa arbitrariedad con que su cabello
sede-vacante lo ha despojado del beneficio que
canonicamente obtiene; y combatiendo el especi-
oso es infundo dictámen de los letrados, á quienes
estudiosamente se consulto al efecto, se somete al jucio
de los sabios, y al de los imparciales y sensa-
tos, a quienes, como á todo el respetable púbico,
protesta instruir del progreso y terminación de
los recursos que ha entablado para su pronta
restitución. Mexico: Impr. del ciudadano A. Valdés,
1831. Illus. with b/w photos. 8vo. Three quarter red mo-
rocco over blue cloth boards. First edition. About fine, mi-
nor rubbing on board and a few old erasures. [42113] $450

A conservative Catholic who long opposed Iturbide and
had been a staunch supporter of the Spanish crown, Ma-
tin Gil y Garces, Dean of Church in Michoacan, was de-

died his Council seat under the pretext of his travel
abroad to Europe without permission during the political
upheavals of 1830-1831. He argues for the actions to be
overturned in a brief with 26 sections. The Church re-

tected to his accusations with its own work published a
month later: "El cabello sede-vacante de Michoacan, ara
manifestar que no fue arbitaria la declaración que hizo
contra el dr. d. Martin Gil y Garces, privandole de la
dignidad de dean de aquella santa iglesia, presenta al
público con mas estension, los hechos é irrefragables co-
stancias que justifican sus procedimientos y descubren la
escandalosa mala fe con que el mismo dr. Gil se ha pro-
ducido en su Manifiesto, intentando sorprender á los
subios é imparciales, y alucinar á los ignorantes." At least
two more pamphlets on the subject were published that

A piece attacking the Liberals for their demands of freedom of conscience, which the conservatives saw as both a religious and political threat. The constitution to them meant the economic death of the nation, the confiscation of property, and a national upheaval similar to that brewing in the United States due to its Protestantism: "Si; pero eso que llamais libertad de conciencia trae consigo el protestantismo con todas sus sectas, y con el todos estos abortos infernales, el deismo, el mahometismo,... y luego el ateismo, ultimo termo de la locura humana.... No, no, mil veces no; la conciencia no es libre," (p.6). OCLC shows 8 copies. Also BN Spain, BN Mexico.

18th c. Prize Poems for the King of Spain


Dedication signed: Dr. Gregorio Omaña y Sotomayor, Rector. Each commemorative article pagged separately, with special half-title. Fourteen odes for Charles IV, King of Spain: [Dedicatoria al Rey], [Explicacion]. Oratio pro certamen litterario mexicanae. Academiae in proclamatione Caroli quarti... a Francisco de Castro Zambrano. Oratio in laudem Caroli quarti... authore Doctore Foeliciano Paulo Mendivel et Sanchez. Elogio del Señor Carlos quarto... su autor el Br. D. Joseph Manuel Sartorio. Elogio de Carlos quarto... su autor Don Joseph de Ayarzaguita. Canto en elogio de Carlos quarto... su autor el Br. D. Manuel Gomez y Marin. Canto en elogio de Carlos quarto... su autor Don Manuel Calderon de la Barca. Romance endecasílabo. En elogio de Carlos quarto... su autor el Sr. Don Rafael Amar. Romance endecasílabo en elogio de Carlos quarto... su autor el Dr. Don Juan Ber-
John Miers (1789–1879) was a British botanist and engineer, who traveled to South America to begin a copper mining venture in Chile, a trip that he abandoned when his wife fell ill, and instead focused on collecting plants. "Travels in Chile and La Plata, which appeared ...[in 1826] in two volumes, edited and carried through the press by his father-in- law, Francis Place, was to bring him a lasting reputation as the foremost authority on the geography and way of life of that region." (ODNB, 18688). Volume One is primarily a travel account and "a very good one" (Griffin), while the second volume is an organized and detailed description of Chile's geography, politics, history, society, mining, and natural history.


Historia de Belgrano was the expansion of an article that originally appeared in Galería, and it subsequently went through four editions, the last in 1887, each one much augmented. "Mitre gathered and studied the books of America history, he submitted them to critical testing, he classified them according to what precipitated from them, and he tried to contrast the results of his personal research among unpublished sources with what was already published," (Romulo D. Carbia, Historia crítica de la historiografía argentina, p. 166-7). "Despite the impressive bibliographical apparatus supporting his work, however, Mitre's Historia de Belgrano provoked an enduring polemic regarding his basic premise: that a history of Belgrano, a great man, and the enlightened minority in Buenos Aires could somehow be a history of Argentine independence," (Nicolas Shumway, The Invention of Argentina, p. 208). Sabin calls it "a masterly work."


One of two hundred copies. Contents: I. Sobre el araucano; II. Sobre el allentiak; III. Vocabulario razonado de las raíces del allentiak [por B. Mitre, con la colaboración de sr. Lafone Quevedo]. Provenance: copy of Ramon A. Laval (1862-1929) head of the National Library Chile with his bookplate and gift inscription to him.

First German Edition of Molina's Chile


Originally attributed to Felipe Gomez de Vidalaur by the translator, Christian Joseph Jagemann, it is in fact written by Juan Ignacio Molina, who first published the Italian original anonymously under the title 'Compendio della storia geografica naturale, e civile del regno de Chile,' in 1776. "... a work of considerable authority," Sabin. Uncommon.


Tomo I. All published.


Published anonymously but the work of José Miguel de la Barra. (See Januario Espinosa, Don Manuel Montt: uno de los más grandes estadistas de América. Santiago de Chile, 1944).

207. MONTÚFAR Y RIVERA MAESTRE, LORENZO. Reseña Histórica de Centro-América [Seven Volumes]. Guatemala: Tip. de El Progreso / La Unión, 1878-1887. Illus. 8vo. Vol. 1, quarter red morocco; vols. 2-7 original blank paper wrappers as issued. First editions. Palau 179837. Spain & Spanish America II, 393 (V.1-5). Grieb, Central America 263. Villacorta, Bibliografía guatemalteca 1078-1084. Griffin 4376. Volumes 2-7 unopened (uncut) and untrimmed as sold hence some edges worn and soiled, scattered foxing, blank wrappers quite worn, torn, and soiled, some toning to half titles or titles, otherwise trimmed size is internally near fine; volume 1 extremities worn, small chip at head of spine and joint split at top. Booksellers stamp to title page of one volume. [34932] $1500

This is the most famous 19th c. work on Central America and a very important regional history by an anti-clerical
and liberal historian, Lorenzo Montufar y Rivera Maestre (1823-1898), who, as foreign minister of Costa Rica, helped organize the Central American defense against William Walker, and was frequently exiled for his opposition to the dictator Rafael Carrera. Bancroft and many other historians relied very heavily on Montufár’s work and thus his subsequent influence on both English and Spanish language histories has been quite substantial. Stamp of bookseller: Librería Juan Capella en Guatemala on one leaf. Uncommon in this mostly unaltered state; ABPC shows only one copy at auction in the last quarter century.


Morillo commanded the royalist armies in the highlands of Venezuela holding out against the forces of Bolívar, and concluded the armistice of Trujillo in 1820, thereafter returning to Spain. The memoirs were later disowned by Morillo. "Estas mal llamadas memorias no son tales, ni son verdaderas," he wrote in a letter to the publisher of his memoirs. "I am a few small chips, foxing to title and scattered foxing else-where, two signatures in preface just starting, round crease on first few leaves.

A presentation of the historical evidence in support of the claim of Chile to Patagonia; with over two hundred pages of supporting documentation.


Limited to 1,000 copies. Muñoz Obando was a poet of intense lyricism from Colombia. "Fue un gran poeta. Sus mejores poesías dejan la impresión de una suave melancholia sin asomos de reacción contra las condiciones naturales de la vida... Paso por la vida incomprendido de las mayorías ajenas a la suprema intensidad del pensamiento y fascinadas por el resplandor cercano o remoto de las vanidades cotidianas." (Baldomero Sanín Cano).

Special issue of La Nación (Buenos Aires, Argentina), celebrating 100 years since the May Revolution. First half is a history of Argentina while the second half, entitled "Reseña general de la República" is composed of histories of the major companies. Provenance: Hispanic Society of America, their blind emboss on front board, their bookplate on front pastedown; D. Alfred Elias, bookplate on front wrapper.

Provenance: Hispanic Society of America, their blind emboss on front board, their bookplate on front pastedown else a fine copy.

Inscribed by the author to the scholar and critic Joaquín Hazanas y la Rua. Provenance: Library of Alberto Parreño.

Doolittle defends Hiram Paulding (1797-1878) who was relieved of command by James Buchanan for arresting William Walker as he tried once again to regain military control of Nicaragua. Walker had led an expedition to unite the Central American nations under his command, had become president of Nicaragua, and was then toppled in a revolution. There was much discussion of the legality of Walker's arrest since he was a U.S. citizen in a neutral foreign country.


Contemporary marginal notes in a neat hand. Related news article from Publicano dated 1879 tipped-in. An important 19th c. work on Mexico’s relations with the rest of Latin America. See Manuel Cruzado: Memoria para la bibliografía jurídica mexicana, p 33.


One of 50 copies. Not numbered. This was the first work of José de Jesús Núñez y Domínguez (1887-1959), Mexican romantic poet, secretary of the National Museum of Archeology & History, and ambassador to Brussels (1946-1949). OCLC shows five copies.

In Support of Immigration to Argentina


"A letter which was circulated in London... written for the information of the British Ministry" with accompanying documents, extracts from reports, etc., forming a detailed account of both political and economic conditions in Argentina shortly after independence in the hope of promoting diplomatic recognition, foreign investment, and immigration. Britain was promoting many immigration initiatives "to induce artisans, labourers, and workmen of all kinds to come from Europe." The Argentinean government supplied the statistics, copies of treaties with Britain, data on mining, weather, immigration policies, to Nuñez (1792-1846) who was the Argentinean charge d’affairs in London in 1825. Also includes a supplement on Argentina’s position concerning Brazil’s aggressive occupation of Uruguay. Nuñez had the work published by Ackermann in both Spanish and English. One map colored in outline shows Argentina and Uruguay (44.5 x 51 cm); the second is a topographical plan of Buenos Aires (32 x 38 cm). Provenance: Coleccion Monclau (bookplate).

The Classic Travel Account of Bolivia


First separate edition. Alcide d’Orbigny (1802-1857) was a prominent French naturalist who made major contributions in zoology, paleontology, geology, archaeology, and anthropology. He traveled, on a mission for the Paris Museum, in South America between 1826 and 1833 visiting Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia and Peru and returning with an enormous collection of more than 10,000 natural history specimens. The present work was extracted from Orbigny’s three volume “Voyage dans l’Amerique Meridionale,” (Strasbourg and Paris, 1835-45) and focuses on his travels in the former Jesuit reducciones of Chiquitos and Moxos in eastern Bolivia. "This is without question the classic travel account and of prime utility in understanding the condition of the nation in its first turbulent years of independence," Griffin p. 522). Only four found at auction in the last half century, and only one recently for sale (in comparable condition) at € (euros) 6750.

This work was published the same year as his appointment to the first Chair of Palaeontology at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.


Compiled by Orbigny from the numerous authors listed in the title; with 268 engravings, usually two to the page, and with more than half illustrative "of some phase in the life, customs, and history of the numerous tribes of Indians of South America and Mexico," (Field, Indian Bibliography).

222. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. Service Special et Direct entre Bordeaux et la Plata. Bordeaux: 16 février, 1878. 17 3/8x8 3/8 inches. Broadside. Large chip to one edge, repaired, not affecting text, a few tape repairs on verso, a few edge tears, small marginal stain; broker's stamp and agent's docket stamp. [38745] $100

Circulaire No. 161. Stamped in red across broadside with notice that ships not stopping in Brazil would not be subject to quarantine in La Plata (an outbreak of yellow fever in Brazil in 1878 severely disrupted travel and shipping). The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, founded in London in 1838, was the first shipping company to use steam navigation in the Pacific; it commenced operations on the West Coast of South America in 1840, the route detailed on this broadside began in 1877 with four ships. Shows tariffs for both passengers and cargo, as well as list of agents.

223. PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. COMPAÑÍA DE NAVEGACIÓN POR VAPOR EN EL PACÍFICO. Tarifa de Pasages entre el Callao y Valparaíso é Intermedios. Que Principia a Rejir en 1 de Junio de 1877. Callao [Peru]: June, 1877. 13 1/2x19 3/4 inches. Broadside. A very good copy, a few pin pricks and tiny separation at fold. [38743] $250

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, founded in London in 1838, was the first shipping company to use steam navigation in the Pacific; it commenced operations on the West Coast of South America in 1840 with the route detailed on this broadside, which show rates of passage between Callao (Peru) and Valparaíso, Chile. List agents for the two lines involved: C. Mackenheie, agent for Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores (which was started in 1872) and Noel West, agent for Compañía de Navegacion por Vapor en el Pacifico.


An anonymous criticism of "The circular which the minister of foreign affairs of Chile addressed to the diplomatic agents of the republic abroad," (n. p., 1881) concerning the Pacific War and issued by the Chilean Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. "The latest illustration of this larcenous diabolism is furnished by the Chileans in their account of the antecedents, origin, and progress of the ruthless war now waged by them, with the assistance of a confederacy of powerful and unscrupulous English merchants against the States of Bolivia and Peru. To anyone familiar with the real facts of this internecine struggle, the effrontery of Balmaceda in appending his name to the tissue of fabrications, now become notorious under the name of the Chilean Circular to Foreign Governments, seems sublime."


Pagador expanded the original and anonymous 1848, 108 page pamphlet into a three volume work. "D. Mariano Pagador, coronel graduado de infantería de ejército, ante V. E. con el debido respeto digo: que desde el año 1847 he estudiado, acopiado y publicado algunos datos históricos sobre nuestra emancipación y existencia política, habiéndome decidido últimamente lì reimprihir, corregida y aumentada, la Floresta Española Peruana, que publique' en 1848, dividiendo este trabajo en tres
épocas ó partes. La primera abraza desde los primeros días del descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo por Cristóbal Colón y la conquista de la América Meridional por los españoles hasta la muerte de Francisco Pizarro: la segunda, desde el primer virreyn sucesor de éste, Blasco Nuñez Vela, hasta fin de 1800, que comprende la época del coloniaje; y la tercera, desde 1801 á fin de 1871, que envuelve la época en que se inició y consumió la independencia americana, con todos loa episodios que realizan esta gran epopeya: por lo que la edición de que trato llevan! el título de Florcita Española Americana," (From "A los Lectores, p. 5). Scarcet. OCLC shows only ten copies. ABPC shows none at auction in the last half century.

Unrecorded Library Dedication

226. PALLAIS, ELSIAS. Inauguración de la Biblioteca Benito Juárez. Fundada por el Centro Cultural de Ensenada, Baja, California, 3 de julio de 1921. n.p.: n.p., 1921. 12 pp. 8vo. Stapled paper wrappers. First edition. A very good copy, wrappers lightly soiled, remnant of postal stamp on front wrapper, mail fold. [$39516] $100

Elsias Pallais was the Minister of Public Works. Not in OCLC or any online library catalogues.


Lacking the large folding map. An objective and scholarly account. "Parish established his residence in Buenos Aires in 1824 and became the friend of Rivadavia, Rosas, and Dorrego. His work... is an important source of information on the provinces of Entre Rios, Cordoba, La Rioja, and especially Salta," Griffin p. 550. "The author is the discoverer of those extraordinary fossil animals, the megatherium and the glyptodon. Contains information not to be found in the second edition," Sabin.


The first printing of this declaration by Peron made on July 6, 1947 (it was included later the same year as one of three pieces in an item with a similar title, as below). It claimed for Argentina a "Third Position" of positive neutrality in the cold war between the Western powers and Russia. Perón was soon to organize the Peronist Party and set forth his program of "Justicialismo" stressing that true justice was more important than the old legal system which favored large capitalist interests, both domestic and foreign, particularly British and American. In this Declaration he vouches that the material and spiritual forces of Argentina must express to the world, that Argentina seeks to serve humanity, that above all, international peace is his major objective. Argentina must cooperate with other nations, labor must be protected, the economy must be regulated by the state to benefit all, exploitation must be eradicated in order to end social injustice. Argentina must fight the flame for all the Americas and must always be free and independent.


I. Declaración del Excmo. Señor Presidente de la Nación Argentina, General Juan Perón. II. Nota las los Gobiernos de América y a la Santa Sede, de S.E. el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, doctor Juan Atilio Bramuglia. III. Proyecto de paz interior y exterior, propuesto a las Naciones de América por la República Argentina. During the first period of Perón's presidency (1946-1949), a major policy was to improve the international image of Argentina abroad. Perón claimed a "Third Position" of positive neutrality in the cold war which had developed between the western powers and Russia. The present volume contains three separate titles toward the goals of economic cooperation and world peace. Part I is the "Declaration" of Perón, placing the position of Argentina and its goals before the world of nations. Part II is a "Nota" addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, to the nations stating the position of Argentina to achieve both internal and international peace. Part III is a proposal made by the Argentine Nation to those of America for international peace. This "Proyecto" was published here in Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, Italian and Russian.

230. [PERÚ, MINING]. [CARABANTES, J.]. Informe sobre el reconocimiento de la región aurífera de Capac-Oro, Challuma y Pucamayo de la Provincia de Sandía (Perú). Iquique [Chile]: Imprenta y Litografía del Comercio, 1889. 48 pp. [of?]. 16mo. Paper wrappers. First edition. Not in Palau. Wrappers and most of spine absent, signatures starting, light soiling on title and last leaf, last section may be incomplete. Good only. [$34041] $300
Mining report on the Sandia gold field in Peru. Mentioned in Boletín de la sociedad geográfica de Lima, tomo VIII, 1899, p. 112 where the author is listed as J. Carabantes. Ends with production chart, but may not be complete. Not in NUC. Not in OCLC. Not at any major South American or European Libraries.


Signed on p. 42: E.M. Setiembre 1859. Attributed to Ernesto Malinowski, an engineer who was involved in the large-scale exploitation of the mines as well as other construction products including railroads. The work "describes coinage in circulation, criticizing irregularity of coins produced by Casa de Moneda. Analyzes exchange ratios under bimetalsim and disappearance of heavy coins. Various reform proposals criticized; recommends minting accurate coins at new weight, with underweight Bolivian coins allowed to circulate at appropriate discounts," (Cortes Conde & Stein, Latin America: a guide to economic history, 1830-1930, Univ. Cal., Berkeley, 1977, p. 601). OCLC locates six copies: Cornell, Yale, Indiana, Harvard, LOC, & BN Chile. Also a copy at BN Peru. Provenance: Francisco Pérez de Velasco, his stamp, former Peruvian Consul to New York, who sold to Hiram Bingham an "unprecedented cache of... very early colonial Peruvian... documents and whose remaining collection on Peru was in "Cátedalo de la Biblioteca Peruana Propiedad de Dn. Francisco Perez de Velasco" Lima, 1918. Scarce. OCLC reports only microfiche copies, but it is part of the Yale series of Latin American pamphlets and BN Peru also has a copy.

"A Work of Extreme Interest"

232. [PERU. MINING]. ANASCIO, ED. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA. Memorias de los vireyes que han gobernado el Perú, durante el tiempo del coloniaje español [Six Volumes]. Lima: Librería Central de Felipe Bailly, 1859. xxx, 379, 2 l.; pp. 428; 391; 540; 392, 1 blank l., pp. 17, 1 l.; pp. 394 pp. Illus. with one folding map and 12 plates. 4to. Original publisher’s dark brown pebbled cloth, ruled in blind, gilt titles on spine and front board with armorial device. First edition. Palau 95426. Sabin 26119. Ticknor p. 458. Spain & Spanish America II, 452. Griffin 2980. Good or better, boards rubbed, a few joints split but quite solid, corners heavily worn, spines chipped, especially at the heads with repairs, cloth separating from boards on one volume, free endpapers heavily offset, pencil notations in last volume, otherwise contents clean and very good, plates sharp, and map fine but for a tiny marginal tear along a crease line. [38543] $600

Gift copy with note on official letterhead dated 1867 tipped-in from Felipe Masías, Director of Administration of the Ministerio de Hacienda and later Finance Minister of Peru to Diego Henry, who was appointed to serve with him in 1867 on the High Council of Finance during the Prado administration’s far reaching program of constitutional reform. "A work of extreme interest," Sabin. These memoirs, prepared by ten of the viceroys, were intended to apprise each successor of the nature and duties of his post, of the distribution of offices and presidencies, of the privileges of the natives, their hereditary customs and character—"in short, statistics of everything that could be needed. The work forms a glorious monument of statecraft, and it may be conjectured that if the Spaniards had always followed their conduct according to these Memories, they would never have lost their colonies in the New World" (Bibliotheca Geográfico-Lingüística #321 part III, 1879, 12235). The series was edited under the direction of the Ministerio de Hacienda by M.A. Fuentes. Contents: t.1. J. de Mendoza y Luna, marqués de Montesclavos [1615]; F. de Borja y Aragon, príncipe de Esquivelache [1621]; Baltasar de la Cueva, conde de Castellar [1681]; M. de Liñán y Cisneros [1681]; t. 2. M. de Navarre y Rocafal, duque de la Palata [1689]; t. 3. Armendaris, marqués de Castel-Fuerte [1736]; J. A. de Mendoza, marqués de Villagarcia [1745]; t. 4. J. A. Manso de Velasco, conde de Superunda [1761]; M. Amat y Yunient [1773]; t.5. Teodoro de Croix [1790]; t. 6. F. Gil de Taboada y Lemos [1796].

Chincha Islands which contained vast deposits of Guano. He was forced to flee to Europe when his treaty with the Spanish was found wanting. Provenance: Francisco Pérez de Velasco, his stamp, former Peruvian Consul to New York, a dealer, who sold to Hiram Bingham an "unprecedented cache of... very early colonial Peruvian... documents and whose remaining collection on Peru was in "Cátedalo de la Biblioteca Peruana Propiedad de Dn. Francisco Perez de Velasco" Lima, 1918. Scarce. OCLC reports only microfiche copies, but it is part of the Yale series of Latin American pamphlets and BN Peru also has a copy.

"A Work of Extreme Interest"

233. [PERU. PEZET, JUAN ANTONIO]. Observaciones acerca de algunos hechos equivocados que contiene el manifiesto sobre los motivos de la caída del gobierno del Sr. General D. Juan Antonio Pezet que ha publicado en Europa. Lima: Imprenta Liberal, 1867. 35 pp. 12mo. Paper wrappers. First edition. A very good copy, tear to front blank wrapper, later silver cloth spine (most likely extracted from a pamphlet binder), owner's stamp on title. [42235] $200

Juan Antonio Pezet (1809-1879) was President of Peru during the Spanish-Peruvian (-Chilean) war over the Chincha Islands which contained vast deposits of Guano.
235. [PERU]. ARANDA, RICARDO. PERU. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES. Colección de los tratados, convenciones capilulaciones, armisticios, y otros actos diplomáticos y políticos celebrados desde la independencia hasta el día, precedida de una introducción que comprende la época colonial. Tomo 1-8 [Eight Volumes]. Lima: Imprenta del estado, 1890-1905. 8vo. Cloth. First editions. Palau 14957. Very good copies, boards and spines rubbed, occasional wear, some spotting or scuffing to a few boards. [34084] $700

Ultimately fourteen volumes would be published. Provenance: Note in first volume that it is the copy of Domingo Edwards Matte (1890-1964), Chilean book collector; earlier owner was A. Arroyo, with his name in gilt on spine, and is most likely the Argentinian diplomat, Envoi Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peru, Don Agustin Arroyo.

236. [PERU]. BOWEN, EMANUEL [Map] A New and Accurate Map of Peru and the Country of the Amazones. Drawn from the most authentick French maps &c. and regulated by astronomical observations. [London]: [William Innys [et al.]], 1747. 42.5 x 35.5 cm. (16.75 x 14 inches). A very good copy. [41243] $325

No. 55. An excellently detailed copper engraved map with much information on Peru, showing the course of the Amazon River, providing great detail along the coast from Ecuador to Chile, highlighting gold and silver deposits, and including a number of mythical locations. From Bowen "A Complete System of Geography," 1747.

Early Days of Peruvian Independence


V. 1. Causas del mal éxito de la Independencia del Perú; v. 2. Piezas justificativas, memorias y documentos para la historia del Perú. A valuable record and one of the main sources for information on the state of Peru in the early years of its independence, by José Mariano de la Riva Aguero (1783-1858), appointed prefect of Lima in 1822 by San Martin, later self-proclaimed President of Peru, arrested and accused of high treason, then exiled to Chile where he wrote the Memorias, before returning in 1838.

Major Treatise on Peruvian Law and Inheritance

238. [PERU]. REZABAL Y UGARTE, JOSEPH DE. [Joseph]. Tratado del real derecho de las medias-anatas seculares y del servicio de lanzas á que están obligados los títulos de Castilla. Origen histórico de este juzgado en el reyno del Perú. Reglas con que se administran estos ramos en ambas Américas, conformes en la mayor parte á las que están prescritas en España para su adeudo y recaudacion. Con tres apéndices: el primero contiene un catálogo alfabético de los títulos existentes en aquel vireynato, sus creaciones respectivas y actuales poseedores. El segundo las reglas generales de media-anata insertas en la Real cédula de 3 julio de 1664. Y el tercero las reales órdenes y cédulas que se han expedido para el mejor régimen y gobierno de ambos derechos. Madrid: En la Oficina de Don Benito Cano, 1792. 8 lvs., 252 pp. Illus. with 1 folding table. 4to. Contemporary calf with marbled endpapers, morocco spine label, all edges red. First edition. Medina BHC 639; Palau 265986; Sabin 70462. JCB III: 3550. Leclerc 1304. Moreno: Biblioteca peruana I: 1643. Spine ends worn, part of one compartment chipped, boards scuffed with occasional loss, museum bookplate and penciled accession numbers on front pastedown, binding quite solid, leaves clean, impressions sharp, contents very good. [37066] $1000

A major treatise on the laws of inheritance as well an important work on many levels, so much so, that Medina, in his Biblioteca Hispano-Chilena, devoted over eight pages to it. Rezabal y Ugarte provides the history of the court system in the Viceroyalty of Peru; it relates the court system in Peru to that of Spain; it provides an alphabetical list of all titles of nobility in Peru, along with their origins; and it supplies an inventory of all regulations relating to inheritances. The author was one of the most distinguished judges in both Chile and Peru. He became Honorary Judge of the Real Audiencia, Lima, in 1786, having spent some years following 1777, in Santiago de Chile as a criminal judge. At the time he published this classic compilation, he was the Senior Judge of the Royal Audiencia in Cuzco. He was also the author of "Biblioteca de los escritores que han sido individuos de los seis Colegios Mayores" (Madrid, 1805). Provenance: Bookplate of Ex Museo del Montino.

Signed by Six Viceroyos of Peru

239. [PERU]. VICEROYS. [Group of Official Documents in Manuscript from Colonial Peru. Signed]. Cusco and Lima: 1735-1824. 1 pp. each. 4to. First editions. All but the first item very good with some very minor edge wear, but quite clean; item one toned with dampstain to lower edge but still about very good. [38762] $750

Seven official documents concerning mining, taxes, posts, and other administrative business signed by six Viceroyos of Peru: 1. José de la Serna e Hinojosa. Last Viceroy of colonial Peru: 1821-1824. 10 lines. With the


Pinto’s address to the congress notes the continuing border dispute with Argentina, the temporary takeover of some railroads, and the deteriorating trade and fiscal conditions. In a few months Chile would be at war with Peru and Bolivia over mining. Pinto (1825-1884) was president of Chile from 1876 to 1881. Neither OCLC nor any Latin American national libraries show copies of this item.

241. POIRIER, EDUARDO. Chile en 1910. Edición del centenario de la independencia. Obra precedida de un estudio del señor don Marcial Martínez, acerca de la guerra de la independencia de Chile y de 20 monografías de las republicas americanas (1810-1910) y escornada con 1091 laminas. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta, Litografia y Encuadernacion Barcelona, 1910. x, 460, 554 pp. Illus. with over 1,000 b/w photos, 1 color plate, 2 folding maps, 1 folding plan, 15 folding plates with photos, drawings, and graphs. Sm. 4to. Quarter morocco over marbled boards. First edition. Palau 230103. Griffin 5687. Spine is quite scuffed and worn, joints split but holding, boards a bit edgeworn, leaves browning, contents clean, and still about very good. [42080] $200

A good description of Chile at the time of its centenary of independence. Eduardo Poirier Toledo was a Chilean diplomat and writer who left the country after the Revolution of 1891 and represented Guatemala diplomatically.


Extracted from "Archivo boliviano. Colección de documentos relativos a la historia de Bolivia, durante la época colonial, con un catálogo de obras impresas y de manuscritos, que tratan de esa parte de la América Meridional," Tomo 1, by Vicente de Ballivián y Rojas, who attributed the work to Martínez y Vela. An important work on an important city of the Spanish Empire in America.


An important work on the history of Paraguay. Long appendix with copies of official documents, and much on relations with Brazil and Argentina.


Signed by the publisher. Pradt (1759-1837) was a French clergyman and ambassador. In 1804 he became a secretary of Napoleon, in 1805 Bishop of Poitiers. Provenance: stamp of the NYH Soc.


Translated into English and published the same year as "An account of Paraguay: its history, its people, and its government." OCLC shows only 7 copies.


Going Further than the Eye Can See
One of 60 numbered sets (plus 14 proofs). Three leaves of letterpress and eleven photogravures, each numbered and signed by the photographer. Ten of the prints originally appeared in Pablo Neruda’s "Heights of Machu Picchu." (Limited Editions Club, 1998). Printed at the press of John Goodman Photogravure, on Arches cover. "Ranney belongs to a tradition of landscape photographers that includes Frederick Sommer, Paul Caponigro, Aaron Siskind, Wynn Bullock, and Minor White. What Ranney shares with this distinguished if loose-knit bunch is the resolve to make photographs whose meaning transcends what you see in the picture. Imagery is important for him, but only insofar as it conveys deeper, frequently spiritual themes and ideas. Mr. Ranney’s photographs of Machu Picchu exemplify his efforts to make the medium speak of things beyond what you and I can see. Deceptively simple in appearance, pictures such as "Machu Picchu (Intihuatana)," 1971, and "Machu Picchu (Lower Machu Picchu and the Urubamba Valley)," 1975, strive to convey the intimate connections between Inca monuments and the awesome setting with its shapely mountain peaks. Photography, for Mr. Ranney, is all about capturing the character and natural flavor as much as the look of a place," Benjamin Gennochio, "Going further than the eye can see," The New York Times, March 13, 2003. OCLC locates only one copy at Univ. Texas.


This contains the two sections of: I. Libros y folletos peruanos de la Biblioteca del Instituto Nacional. It does not include the second volume: II. Libros y folletos peruanos de la Biblioteca nacional; y Notas bibliográficas.


Two parts in one volume. An influential book in Latin American constitutional and political theory by the Ecuadorian writer "La obra está dividida en dos partes: la primera Del Estado Natural y Social, y la segunda, que corre á la pagina 129, Del Sistema Popular Representativo. Cada parte con un índice al fin," (Moreno, Biblioteca peruana, p.189).


Camilo José Enrique Rodó Piñeyro (1871-1917 ) was a politically active Uruguayan writer and served as director of the National Library of Uruguay. His masterpiece, Ariel, an important work of Latin American philosophy, is included in this volume. Provenance: Copy of Enrique Naranjo Martínez, Colombian Consul in Boston, with his signature, initials, and stamps.


Began publishing in 1849 with some title changes through the years, and later was published in Guadalajara. In addition to the almanac, includes a poem by Antonio Trueba, “Oros son triunfos,” later the title of a novella by José María de Pereda, a long article “Colon,” and more. Of the nine libraries showing copies, only the NYPL has the 1858 edition.


Dated Setiembre 28 de 1820. Rodriguez was a major figure in the early military and political history of Argentina and the Governor of Buenos Aires from 1820-1824. He established a truce with Gov. Estanislao López of Santa Fé. At first he supported Rosas, but later turned against him; he died in exile in Montevideo where his Memoirs were published after his death, in 1849. In this proclamation he promises to overcome the problems and criminality of the prior government and eventually succeeds according to Zinny. "En efecto, en tan difíciles circunstancias, y apesar del melancólico cuadro que presentaba la situación, para el dedicado puesto de gobernar un pueblo sumergido en la mas espantosa anarquía que la historia argentina recuerda, el general Rodríguez cumplió al pie de la letra lo que en esta proclama prometía." OCLC shows only two copies: JCB and BN Chile.
A revised and expanded version of the 1877 work with a slightly different title; Sabin and Filling cite the shorter edition. Contains both an analysis of the parts of Nahauatl speech and a general discussion of its etymology, semantics, and grammar as well as specific usage in philosophy, literature, and religion.
No Ostentatious Displays for the Dead & Buried


A document on the regulation of cemeteries, which, in addition to requiring certain actions to protect the public health, disallowed significant differences between grave stones, forbid ostentatious displays, and argued for simplicity: "No se permitirá el aparato de grandes túmulos, ni otra pompa desmedida, sino la mayor sencillez." OCLC shows only 8 copies.

260. SANTIBÁÑEZ ROJAS, ANTONIO. Plumadas. Enrique C. Latorre, ed. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Gutenberg, 1891. 382, xii pp. Sm. 4to. Cloth. First edition. A good or better copy, light scuffing on spine, boards slightly warped and soiled, first blank and half-title barely attached, leaves browned and one with large tear. $34461 $100

Literary criticism, essays, poetry by the Chilean writer. OCLC shows only two locations, Yale and BN Chile.


"...Sr. Teniente General D. Manuel Ena, muerto gloriosamente en la Habana el año precedente defendiendo los derechos de la España y la integridad del territorio." Ena was shot on the Lopez Expeditions to Cuba during a flank attack. We could find only two copies: Florida In't Univ. and Univ. de Navarra.


Dalmacio Vélez Sársfield (1800-1875) was the author of Argentina's Civil Code of 1869. He broke with Rosas in 1842 and allied himself with Bartolomé Mitre and became Finance minister in 1862. He died the year of this publication. Hard to find.


From the third Spanish edition. "Written in the style of historical fiction so popular with the Spanish-American public, by one of the most intelligent and well-informed among the leaders in Argentine affairs during his generation. The book seems to give a very fair idea of the period of the Tyrants," (Larned p. 458).

By the Scientific Discoverer British Guiana


Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865) was "[besides] Alex von Humboldt, the most important explorer of northern South America in the first half of the 19th century, the scientific discoverer British Guiana," (Dietmar Henze, 'Enzyklopädie der Entdecker und Erforscher der Erde,' [2004], Vol. V, pp.78 -84). After having taught himself botany, geology, hydrology, and topography, and suggesting a scientific survey of British Guiana, Schomburgk was commissioned to complete it by the Royal Geographical Society. In three extensive trips between 1835 and 1839, Schomburgk surveyed the coasts, and the major rivers including the Essequibo, Corentyne, Rio Branco, Berbice, and Rupununi. His excellent maps formed the basis for the provisional boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, known as the "Schomburgk Line", and the boundary with the Dutch colony of Surinam. He returned to Guiana with his brother, Richard, a botanist, in 1840, and they undertook the exploration of both the interior and the northwestern coastal region between Essequibo and Orinoco "With his exact latitudinal and longitudinal measurements and a dense network of barometric and temperature stations, Schomburgk established the foundations of the geological knowledge of the country, which was valid long after his death," (Heinz
Peter Brogiato, in 'Germany and the Americas' [2005], Vol. I, pp. 447-8. ABPC and Americana Exchange show four copies at auction in the last fifty years. Provenance: Gustau Blass, dated 1852 (The firm of F. Blass & Schomburgk was involved in the Caribbean trade).

War for Venezuelan Independence


Covers not only Caracas and the Venezuelan War of Independence but also important chapters on Curaçao and the 8th West- Indian Black Regiment. Robert Semple (1777-1816) was a merchant who traveled extensively in Africa, the Near East, South America, and Europe where his American birth gave him access to European countries from which the British were excluded during the Napoleonic Wars. Out of these journeys came a number of travel books between 1803 and 1814. After coming to the attention of Lord Selkirk, he was sent by him to govern his settlement on Red River in Upper Canada, where "he was murdered, not by the savages, but by his English brethren," Sabin. Four at auction in the last half century.


Vice Admiral Juan Manuel Simpson Searle served at age fourteen on the "Esmeralda" whose captain was Agustín Arturo Prat Chacón (1848-1879). Prat was killed shortly after boarding the Peruvian armored monitor Huáscar at the Naval Battle of Iquique. Clipping with a photograph with Simpson laid in loose. One copy at BN Chile.

Eight Books from Colombo Press for the Sociedad de Bibliofilos Argentinos


No 6 of 90 numbered copies (of a total run of 100) on Charter Eggshell paper. Six colored woodcuts, with the frontispiece signed by the Belgium born artist, Victor Delhez (1902-1985), who was professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cuyo Argentina. Printed in the workshop "Francisco A. Colombo", under the direction of Osvaldo F. Colombo. Edited by Alejandro Shaw and Carlos A. Mignacco. This is the last volume of illustrated stories by national authors published by the Society. Miguel Cane (1851-1905) was an Argentine journalist and author. "El Canto de la Sirena" was a fantasy story of his college years written in 1872 and published in his first book, Ensayos (1877).


No. 6 of 88 numbered copies (of a run of 100). Printed with Garamond types and specially drawn initials on Charter Eggshell paper. Composition directed by Dr. Eduardo J. Ballrich, the President of the Argentine Society of Bibliophiles, who completed this work shortly before his death. The drypoint illustrations by the artist, sculpture, and printer, María Carmen Portela (1898-1984) were printed by Raul Veroni. Joaquín Victor González (1863-1923) studied law at the University of Cordoba, was Congressman, Senator, Governor of La Rioja, Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. He founded the University of La Plata. As a writer, his most famous book is "My Mountains". As a lawyer he published the "Manual of the Constitution Argentina."


No. 6 of 92 numbered copies (of a run of 100). This story of "The Gaucho War", published by the Argentine Bibliophile Society under the direction of Armando Braun Menendez, is part of a series of six stories by Argentines illustrated by Argentine artists. The illustrations from the pen of Jorge Argerich (1905-) were etched and drawn by Raul Veroni in his hand press. Printing by Francis A. Colombo. Leopoldo Lugones Arreguillo (1874-1938) was an Argentine writer and journalist. La Guerra Guacha was first published in 1905 and made into a film in 1942.

No. 6 of 95 numbered copies (of a total run of 100) on Charter Eggshell paper. The text of this edition is the first and only previous edition, printed in Paris in 1896. Printed at Francisco A. Colombo Press, Buenos Aires, under the direction of Antonio Lopez Llausás, with an engraving in Collotype. Lucio Victorio Mansilla (1831 -1913 ) was an Argentine General, writer, and diplomat.


Frontis lithograph signed by the illustrator. No. 6 of 92 numbered copies (of a run of 100) printed on Charter Eggshell paper by Francisco A. Colombo. Raúl Veroni (1913-1992), Argentine artist and printer, illustrated a large number of books, especially works of poetry. Jorge Roberto Payró (1867-1928) was an Argentine writer and journalist who wrote this story, The Ghost, under a pseudonym, Pago Chico.


No. 6 of 91 numbered copies (of a total run of 100) on Charter Eggshell paper. Original etchings and plates signed by the illustrator. Designed by the eminent South American typographer, Ghino Fogli. "Tini" is the most famous and popular of the stories of Eduardo Wilde (1844-1913), Argentine Doctor and writer. Catalina Mórtola (1889-1966) was an Argentine painter and engraver.

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Seven Books from the Sociedad de Bibliófilos Chilenos


Signed by the illustrator on each illustration. No. 43 of 100 special copies (of a total run of 25) with two extra etchings that were for Society members only and dropped from the normal edition. María Luisa Bombal Anthes (1910-1980) was a Chilean writer, one of the few women writers of her era to achieve critical recognition. La Amortajada (The Shrouded Woman) was published in 1938, 5 years after she shot her husband and fled to Argentina where she met Jorge Luis Borges and Pablo Neruda. Lea Kleiner (b. 1929) is a watercolorist, photographer and writer.


No. 43 of 102 copies. 76 portraits of figures from the South American War of Independence by José Gil de Castro (1785-1841), an Afro-Peruvian artist who marched with the liberating forces and whose portraits of its heroes are imbued with his revolutionary zeal. OCLC shows only 3 copies: UMich, UNC, BN Chile.


993 copies printed, this one out of sequence.


No. 43 of 102 copies. Dedicated to commemorate the Sesquicentennial of National Independence. Part of original mailing envelope with stamps laid in loose. Raúl Silva Castro (1905-1970) developed an outstanding body of work as an essayist, bibliographer, journalist, translator and literary critic in various media in Chile and abroad. This latter area was the one that achieved greater notoriety, especially for his long career in the newspaper El Mercurio, where he was also editor from 1924 until his death, and where left a lasting impression through countless articles of all types as literary criticism, cultural and political commentaries (See Memoria chilena at BN Chile).

No. 43 of 101 copies. *****


Scarce. A register of contemporary documents and events. Southey (1777-1838) was a commander in the Royal Navy. Provenance: Volume II signed "Robert H. Schomburg" on the title page. Robert Hermann Schomburg (1804-1865) was "besides" Alex von Humboldt, the most important explorer of northern South America in the first half of the 19th century, the scientific discoverer British Guiana," (Dietmar Henze, 'Enzyklopädie der Entdecker und Erforscher der Erde,' [2004], Vol. V, pp.78-84).

Free Trade Expanded in Latin America

279. SPAIN. CHARLES III. KING OF SPAIN. Real Decreto en que S.M. Ha Resuelto ampliar la Concesion del Comercio libre, contenida en Decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1765 instruccio de la misma fecha, y demás resoluciones posteriores, que solo comprendieron las Islas de Barlovento, y provincias de Campeche, Santa Marta, y Rio del Hacha, incluyendo ahora la de Buenos-Ayres, con interacion por ella a las demás de la America Meridional, y extension a los Puertos habilitados en las costad de Chile, en el Perú ... : expedido en 2. de febrero de 1778. Madrid: Juan de San Martin, 1778. 4 leaves. Illus. with coat of arms. 4to. Self wrappers. First edition. Palau 251081. Medina: Hispano-Chilena 555. Graff: 3911. Spain & Spanish America II, 584. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 11715. Not in Sabin. Top edge and upper inner margins renewed aecting only the very top corner of the border, scattered soiling, else very good in a custom vellum folder. [37275] $400

“Royal Decree in which the King has resolved to enlarge the concession of Free Trade, contained in the decree of Oct. 16, 1765. Order of the same date, and also later reso-

280. [SPANISH EMPIRE]. CARBAJAL Y LANCASTER, ISIDRO DE, BISHOP OF CUENCA. Memorial-ajustado, hecho de orden del Consejo-Pleno, á instancia de los señores fiscales, del expediente consultivo, visto por remision de Su Magestad á él, sobre el contenido, y expresiones de diferentes cartas del Rev. Obispó de Cuenca D. Isidro de Carabajal y Lancaster. Madrid: En la oficina de Joachin de Ibarra, 1768. [2], [10] pp., 2-204 leaves. 4to. Old paper-covered boards. First edition. Palau 162212. Also see 27675. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 10472.100, suppl. Parreño Sale 323. Crude leather spine, faint dampstain to front board and corner of first few leaves, rear board with larger dampstain as well as last leaves, occasional soil spot on leaves, bookseller label at rear, but untrimmed and wide margined, with strong impressions, certainly a good or better copy. [41788] $500

Mostly consists of comments on certain writings of Isi-
dro Carabajal y Lancaster, Bishop of Cuenca, who had accused the monarchy of setting the country "hopelessly adrift" and stripping the church of its properties, scorning its ministers, and running a disastrous colonial policy leading to deterioration of the Spanish possessions (there had been rioting in Quito, Ecuador, in 1766). The Prontuario variously ascribed these comments to the fiscales of the Consejo Real, Pedro Campomanes and José Moñino, as well as other documents in the case. The bishop was eventually forced "to recant formally and abjectly before a session of the Consejo de Castilla held in Aranda’s residence," (Stanley J. Stein, "Apogee of Empire: Spain and New Spain in the Age of Charles III, 1759-1789," Baltimore: John Hopkins, 2003). Palau wrongly lists the date in the 162216 entry as 1767, though it is correct in the second entry. Provenance: Alberto Parreno: Swann Sale 204 leaves. 4to. Old paper-covered boards. First edition. Palau 162212. Also see 27675. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 10472.100, suppl. Parreño Sale 323. Crude leather spine, faint dampstain to front board and corner of first few leaves, rear board with larger dampstain as well as last leaves, occasional soil spot on leaves, bookseller label at rear, but untrimmed and wide margined, with strong impressions, certainly a good or better copy. [41788] $500

Inscribed on the free front endpaper by the author. Explo-
ration of Chile and Argentina in journal form. Isaac G. Strain (1821-1857), was an explorer and naval officer, who as a midshipman served in the West Indies and off the Brazilian coast. In 1843 he organized an expedition to the interior of Brazil with funding from the Academy of Nat-
urnal Sciences in Philadelphia, was later assigned to patrol the waters off the west coast of Mexico during the Mexican War, and, still seeking further explorations, finally received permission to go ashore in Valparaiso where he proceeded across the continent to Buenos Aires, recording in this work his observations of the nearly year-long journey. He later served on the Mexican Boundary Commission and led a harrowing exploration of the Isthmus of Darien in search of a canal route. (See DAB, XVIII, p.122). Only one copy seen at auction in over half a century at Sotheby’s Alberto Dodero sale in 1961. Provenance: Inscribed by the author to Edward B. Everett, most likely the son of Edward Everett, president of Harvard.


One of 70 copies printed “e non sono in commercio." "From a manuscript of the Cardinal Mezzofanti, with an appendix....The Notes, without the appendix, were first printed in the Annali della Università di Pisa, 1868, vol. 10. Mainly devoted to South American languages, but contains a brief discussion and a few examples of Algonkin and Iroquois...." Pilling. Provenance: signature of Federigo Muller. OCLC shows only 10 copies worldwide of which only six are in the U.S.: Berkeley, Newberry, Trinity, Harvard, Univ. Penn., and Jenkins Lib.


Inscribed by the author. Conway (1873-1951) was managing director of The Mexican Light and Power Company and wrote a number of works on Mexico. This copy is No. 234 of 250 printed (1-100 on Crane parchment and 101-250 on plain paper). Contents: The voyage of Robert Tomson, merchant, into Nova Hispania in the yeere 1555, from Hakluyt’s Voyages, 1589; Inquisitorial proceedings in Mexico city against Robert Tomson, 1559-1560; Mexico...
city in 1560, by Francisco Cervantes de Salazar; chapters xxiv. and xxv., book iv. of the Crónica de la Nueva España; Notes.; Appendix no. 1: Spanish transcript of the process of Robert Tomson. No. II: Original letter of Leonard Chilton to Henry Hawks, dated 5th July, 1567. No. III: List of original documents relating to the Englishmen who were condemned by the Mexican Inquisition, 1559-1575. Uncommon. ABPC shows none at auction in over 50 years; Americana Exchange shows two at auction in Mexico during that time.


Divided into four parts: 1. The time of the conquest from 1529 until 1610; 2. The colonial period, 1611-1822; 3. From Independence until the expulsion of the French troops; 4. The last third of the 19th century. At the time this book was prepared, the Yaquis had been at war with the various governments for nearly four centuries with only occasional periods of peace. Republished in 1977 as part of the series "Clásicos de la antropología mexicana." Provenance: Joseph M. Gleason (bookplate), who helped bring the Lima collection to the Catholic Univ. of America.


A popular book of humor including colloquial sayings, first published in 1917, which has gone through many reprints. Illustrations are by the artist and architect Félix Mejía Arango using the pseudonym Pepe Mexia. This the earliest copy we could locate, of which there is one copy at BN Colombia. OCLC shows only later copies edited and augmented by Luis Viana Echeverri. Scarce. Provenance: Copy of Enrique Naranjo Martínez, Colombian Consul in Boston, with his signature and stamps.

Travels in Peru and Ecuador with Extensive Notes on Native Americans


Most of the Noticias concerns Ulloa’s travels in Peru and Ecuador, including geography, antiquities, customs, language, and religion of Native Americans, with the final six sections, comprising nearly 100 pages, devoted to this later topic. "Ouvrage curieux et fort intéressant," (Le Clerc). Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Girault (1716-1795) was a colonial administrator, and the first Spanish governor of Louisiana though he was deposed in 1768 after two years, during a Creole revolt. But he is most remembered for his writings and his scientific work especially as an astronomer. The first edition was published two decades earlier, in 1772.

Exquisite Engravings of the French Expedition

worn with a small chip to the rebacking, scattered foxing, and a few of the later scientific plates browned, otherwise impressions quite sharp. [40249] $2500

Title in red and black; engraved title vignettes. Translations by E. de Mauillon of Ulloa’s “Relacion historica del viaje a la America Meridional,” and of the companion work by Jorge Juan y Santacilia, entitled, “Observaciones astronomicas y physicas hechas de orden de S. Mag. en los reynos del Peri” (both published at Madrid in 1748); and of Garcilaso de la Vega’s “Comentarios reales de los Incas.” This copy with the Paris imprint, but Sabin argues it is just a change to the title page of the Arkste’s & Merkus edition (Amsterdam et Leipzig) the same year. In 1735 the French Academy of Science requested permission to send an expedition to the equatorial regions of Spanish controlled South America in order for Charles de la Condamine and other French scientists to measure several degrees of meridian at the equator. By comparing their results with those obtained by a similar mission to Lapland, the Academie hoped to settle the controversy between the Newtonians and the Cartesians over whether the earth was flattened or elongated at the poles. Ulloa and Juan y Santacilia, Spain’s best scientific officers, were sent along. Despite great difficulties, the expedition’s geodetic measurements proved the validity of Newton’s hypothesis. Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Girault (1716–1795) was later the first Spanish governor of Louisiana though he was deposed in 1768 after two years, during a creole revolt and also served as governor of Huancavelica in Peru.


A pioneer contribution to the economy of Argentina in the first half of the 20th c.

293. [UNITED STATES AND CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION].COMISIÓN DE RECLAMACIONES ENTRE CHILE Y ESTADOS UNIDOS. Actas de la Comisión (Comisión de reclamaciones entre Chile y los Estados Unidos. Establecida a virtud de la Convención de 7 de Agosto de 1892). Washington, D.C.: Gibson Bros., 1894. 221, 220 pp. 8vo. Three quarter morocco over marbled boards, four raised bands, gilt title in compartments. First edition. A very good copy, spine with minor scuffing, small tape repair to one corner, front pastedown worn, repaired hole on free front endpaper, leaves clean. [42248] $150

Fallo N° 1-28.


Four pamphlets from the Centenary of the University of Chile: 1: Comemoracion del Centenario de la Universidad de Chile, Velada Solemne en el Teatro Municipal, 19 de Noviembre 1942 (4 pp. program with ticket stub); 2: Primer Festival sinfónico, Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile del Instituto de Extension Musical...Solista Blanca Hauser...20 de Noviembre 1942 (11 pp. program with ticket stub); 3: Centenario de la Universidad de Chile 1842-1942 Homenaje a los Paises de America Sabado 21 de Noviembre de 1942, Estadio Nacional, 3 pm. (4 pp. program); 4: El Gallardete Universitario...(4 pp. brochure).


En esta publicación se encuentra una reseña de las actividades realizadas en México en 1919 en la celebración del día de la raza, el discurso pronunciado por Genaro Fernández el 12 de octubre del mismo año y la composición de Enrique Fernández en la misma velada. An overview of activities in Mexico in 1919 at this celebration. Work by Medina Hermosilla, Miguel; Fernández Mac Gregor, Genaro; Fernández Granados, Enrique. OCLC shows only two copies: Berkeley and Texas.


Spine reads 1916-1919. A thoroughly illustrated and detailed account of the Basques in Argentina, their history, customs, art, and music, with some further sections on the Basques in Uruguay. OCLC locates only five copies of this edition and five of the first.

297. [URUGUAY]. Manual para los alcaldes ordinarios, jueces de paz y tenientes alcaldes...1829. Montevideo: Imprenta de la República, 1862. 16; 156 of [160], [3]; 18 of [19] pp. 16mo. Later quarter morocco over marbled boards, marbled endpapers. Parreño sale 849. Not in Palau. Boards rubbed, rear board worn with some loss at lower fore corner, leaves worn at corner, scattered foxing, three leaves of the first section excised (pp. 11-16) after the constitution, "Formulario" of the first work, and last leaf of
At head of title: "Administracion de Justicia." Includes separate title page dated 1861 for the main section, a printing of "Formulario para los procedimientos judicial- es de los alcaldes ordinarios, jueces de paz, y tenientes alcaldes según lo dispuesto en el Artículo 86 del reglamento provisorio de la administracion de justicia de 1829" (lacking pp. 11-16, at the end of the first section; preceded by a copy of the Constitucion (of 1829), and concluding with a bound-in 18 page work (lacking p. 19), "Disposiciones Policiales." Provenance: Library of Albert- to Parreño (bookplate), initials M.F.S. in gilt on spine, and Adolphe Linardi (bookseller) stamp on front pase- down. A scarce justice manual. OCLC shows a single copy of the 1861 printing at the Benson collection at Univ. Tex- as (OCLC 24079819).

Juan Bautista Diogenes Héquet (1866-1902) was a Uruguayan painter and lithographer who produced an his- torical series of paintings entitled "National Episodons on the Uruguayan War for Independence. This work is a textual description of ten of the paintings. Rare. Palau 13341 notes only a related item by the same author. OCLC lists a single copy at Berkeley. Not in BN Uruguay or any other Latin American Library catalogues.


A very popular, much reprinted work used throughout most of the educational system.


Découverte et colonisation, notions générales, descrip- tion du pays, agriculture, industrie, relations commer- ciales, situation financière, voies de communication, avantages offerts à l'immigration européenne. Ernest van Bruyssel (1827-1914) wrote a number of works on Latin American countries including Argentina, Paraguay, and Mexico.


Evaristo Ciganda (1868-1910) was a Uruguayan lawyer, teacher, journalist, and legislator highly concerned with his country's educational needs. Considered too moderate and legalistic by the forces of Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, who took over in 1897 as President with the assassination of Juan Idiarte Borda, Ciganda was not included in the ruling coalition. He was however appointed Consul General in Paris. He was known as a fiery orator and included here are four of his legislative speeches from 1897. Today his name and picture adorn schools, streets, and stamps in Uruguay. Uncommon. Not in BN Uruguay. OCLC shows only three copies: Harvard, UNC Chapel Hill, and BN Spain.


T. 1. Comprende el descubrimiento, conquista y poblacion del Rio de la Plata; t. 2. comprende los princi- pales acontecimientos de la época desde el ano 1801 hasta 1815 (4. ed., 1893); t. 3 ... Desde el año 1815 hasta la dominación portuguesa (1. ed., 1893); t. 4. (1. ed., 1900); t. 5. (1. ed., 1901) -- t. 6. (1. ed., 1902, imprint: Impr. de "La Razón").

A fourth volume with a slightly different title was published in 1886 and included some Argentines.


OCLC shows only one copy, at Univ. Texas.


Sixteen biographies. OCLC shows only three copies.


"On the night of August 17, 1886, as the President [Maximo Santos] was alighting from his carriage in front of the Cibils Theatre, a man named Gregorio Ortiz fired at him, the bullet breaking his lower jaw. This attempt at assassination, combined with the resignation of his Ministers a few weeks later, and a revolutionary movement on the northern frontier, convinced Santos that his intention to be Dictator of Uruguay for life was not feasible, and he sought a way of escape by sending for Dr Jose Pedro Ramirez, a leader of the Opposition, and requesting him to form a ministry on strictly constitutional lines. At first Ramirez refused, and it was only after many promises from General Santos that he agreed to consider the matter. One condition imposed by Dr Ramirez as a sine qua non for his participation in the Government was that General Santos should retire from the Presidency on February 14, 1887," (Akers: A History of South America, 1854-1904, p. 212). OCLC shows only 7 copies.


Thirteen essays by various writers at the School of Arts and Crafts for the birthday of Maximo Benito Santos Barrosa (1847-1889), President of Uruguay from 1882 until 1886, in an administration marked by many problems, notably corruption, lawlessness, and heavy debts, all of which forced him into exile. Not located in NUC, OCLC, or any European or South American Library catalogues. Provenance: signature of Eloisa Vaeza.


Dated Montevideo, 12 de Abril de 1814. The proposal for the peace by the government in Montevideo, including the oath of allegiance to Fernando VII, was rejected by the Provincias Unidas de la Plata. OCLC shows two copies: JCB and BN Chile.

Firefighting in Chile

311. VALDES VERGARA, ISMAEL. El cuerpo de bomberos de Santiago, 1863-1900. Valparaiso: Babra y Ca., Impresores, 1900. 689 pp. Illus. with b/w plates and photos. 8vo. Quarter morocco over pebbled cloth boards, gilt title, rules and decoration, five raised bands. First edition. About very good; spine chipped, bands worn, joints partially split, half-title clipped at one corner, ownership stamp on one leaf, binding tight, leaves just browning. [42086] $200

History of the Fire Department of Santiago with some information on other Chilean fire departments. Well illustrated. OCLC locates only five copies: two at Yale, two at Univ. California, one at LOC.

good copy, wrappers lightly soiled, tiny tear, tips of some corners folded. [39550] $200

Written in the turbulent period in Venezuelan history which included an attack on the Congress in January of 1848. The clergy sought to overturn the constitutional article that circumscribed their authority and they were forced to have this work printed outside their own country. OCLC locates only seven copies: Yale, Berkeley, Boston Athenaeum, Univ. Texas, Univ. Wisc., LOC, BN Mexico.


Rafael María Baralt y Pérez (1810-1860), the first Latin American to occupy a chair at the Real Academia Española, was an important Venezuelan diplomat philologist, and historian. The work was later expanded and continued to include modern history.


Three important reports from the founding year of Venezuela by Antonio Leocadio Guzman and Jose Hilario Cstiaga. Both Cstiaga and Guzman were supporters of Jose Antonio Paez, who declared Venezuela’s independence from Gran Colombia and Bolivar in 1830. Includes: Memoria del secretario de hacienda al congreso de Venezuela de 1831 and Memoria del secretario de guerra y marina al congreso de Venezuela de 1831 both by Jose Hilario Cistiaga and Memoria sobre los negocios correspondientes a los despachos del interior y justicia del gobierno de Venezuela ... by Antonio Leocadio Guzman. Copies at the Univ. Leipzig and BN Colombia, and a partial copy at the BN Venezuela. No other copies found in OCLC, COPAC, CCILA, or other European or Latin American Libraries.


Claudio Vicuña Guerrero (1833-1907) was a politician, journalist and presidential candidate in the 1891 election. OCLC shows only two copies: Columbia Univ. & BN Chile.


Presentation copy, warmly inscribed by the editor. A collection of articles and essays which had appeared hitherto only in Valparaiso newspapers.

317. VICUÑA MACKENNA, BENJAMIN. El Coronel Don Tomas de Figueroa. Estudio critico segun documentos inédito sobre la vida de este jefe e el primer motín militar que acudió en la plaza de Santiago el 1 de abril de 1811. Santiago de Chile: Rafael Jover, 1884. 179, 144 pp. 8vo. Quarter brown morocco over marbled boards, raised bands, gilt titles. First edition. Palau 362603. Lacking the free front endpaper, else a very good copy, spine scuffed, boards rubbed. [35830] $150

Con un apéndice de documentos inéditos sobre la junta de 1810 i las campañas de Figueroa en los llanos de Valdivia.

318. VICUÑA MACKENNA, BENJAMIN. El Ostracismo de los Carreras. Los Jenerales José Miguel I Juan José i el Coronel Luis Carrera. Episodio de la independencia de Sud-América. Santiago: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1857. 553 pp. Illus. with engraved extra title page and 13 engraved plates including map (some folding, one provided in period facsimile). 8vo. Quarter morocco over marbled boards. First edition. Palau 362486. Phillips: Chile 60. Not in Griffin. Not in Spain & Spanish America. A good copy, light scuffing to spine and boards; institutional stamps, bookseller’s sticker, and dampstain on title page; soiling, staining, small tear, and repairs to fore edge of engraved title page and preface; a few engravings lightly foxed along margins, some repaired at edges; one provided in matching facsimile and tipped in, a few leaves repaired and remounted, binding solid. [37000] $450

A classic of Chilean history concerning the war for independence and the Carrera family. Scarce.

Having failed and for much weakened Spanish Empire.

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Strong image of the southern half of South America. Two insets: Carte particiulle de Detroit de Magellan and Circulus Antarcticaus. Includes routes of the 18th c. explorers.


Inscribed by the author to publisher George Haven Putnam. Albert Gallatin Browne, Jr. (1835-1891) was a 1853 graduate of Harvard, a journalist, and an avid abolitionist. The entire issue is devoted to this speech that Browne delivered on February 18, 1884 after a hurried trip he made for the New York Herald to cover the War of the Pacific between Chile and Peru and Bolivia, one in which Chile expanded its territory by about one-third and acquired vast nitrate deposits which led to its growing influence.

Three on Britain's Failed Invasion of The Rio de la Plata


Large folding map of the "Plan of Attack by the Army under Genl. Whitelocke on Buenos Ayres 5th July 1807. Taken on the spot by H.Q. an Officer in his Majesty's Service." John Whitelocke (1757-1833) was tasked to lead an expedition to seize Buenos Aires for the British from the much weakened Spanish Empire. Having failed and forcing the British to surrender after suffering heavy losses to General Santiago de Liniers and his irregulars, and having thus also lost Montevideo, John Whitelocke (1757-1833) was court-martialed and dismissed from the British Army. There was another Dublin edition and a London edition, both by different publishers. All are uncommon. OCLC locates ten copies: NYPL, Brown, Universities of: Arizona, Chicago, Illinos, Penn., Wisc., Brit. Col., BL, and Nat. Lib. Ireland. We could find only one at auction in the last half century.


One of the scarcer items concerning Whitelocke and Britain's misadventure and failed invasion of the Rio de la Plata region. We could find no auction records for this item. OCLC locates only four copies at three locations: Yale, Harvard Law, British Library (2). But there is also one at the Boston Pub. Lib.


Includes the map of the battle scene with the key. Uncommon. Only three at auction in the last forty years. OCLC locates only seven copies: Cornell, Princeton, John Carter Brown, Texas Christian Univ., British Lib., Oxford, BN Chile.

Chile's Neutrality in WWII


A very rare piece providing eight reasons for neutrality during the Second World War. Originally published in La Semana Internacional 19/09/42, p. 21 as "Ocho razones que aconsejan la neutralidad de Chile." No copies located
at BN Chile, in OCLC, nor any other online library catalogues.


Part 4 of 'Voyages, relations et mémoires originaux pour servir a l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amerique' edited by Henri Ternaux-Compans. Translation of the original work published in Salamanque in 1547. "This very rare work was reprinted by Barcia in his Historides Primitivos. It was written by one who knew personally the actors in the conquest of the Incas, and witnessed many of the great and sanguinary events which attended that wonderful change of dynasty. He becomes of course the apologist of the invaders, and endeavors to extenuate their deeds of rapine, destruction, and massacre," (Field, Indian Bibliography). Provenance: Copy of Albert J. Parreño, with his gilt initials stamped on spine.


Uncommon. OCLC shows only four copies: Yale, Sutro, NYPL, Univ. Wisc.

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