

Catalogue 24

Latin Americana

61 Archives, Manuscripts, Broadsides, Books, & Graphics
1607 - 2016



Kaaterskill Books

PO Box 122 East Jewett NY 12424

518-589-0555

books@kaaterskillbooks.com

1. BOLÍVAR, SIMÓN. ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA (VENEZUELA). **Correo del Orinoco 1818-1821. Angostura (Venezuela) 1818-1821.** Paris: Desclée, de Brouwer & cie, 1939. XV, [522] pp. The coat of arms of Venezuela in colors on verso of half-title. Folio. Paper wrappers. A very good copy, tears to spine ends, lightly soiled wrappers.

\$350



First edition. Facsimile reproduction of the periodical *Correo del Orinoco*, 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. [43653]

Vengeance and Glory will give us the Heavens



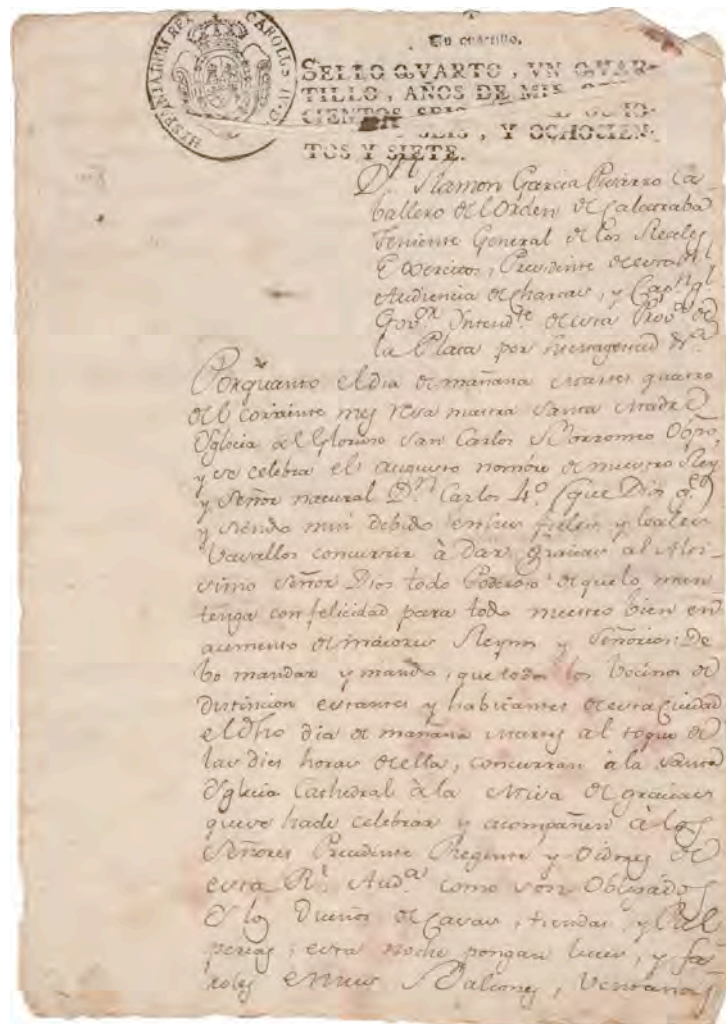
2. [BOLÍVAR, SIMÓN]. OLMEDO, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN DE. **La Victoria de Junin: canto a Bolivar.** Londres: Imprenta española de M. Calero, 1826. 80 pp., [3] leaves of plates. Illus. with 3 plates. 8vo. Three quarter calf over marbled boards. A very good or better copy, extremities rubbed, corners slightly bumped, some minor foxing and small stain on the blank area of the portrait, else contents quite clean and about fine. Palau 201000.

\$1850

Reimpreso a Londres. Poem to Bolivar's victory on the plains of Juin in Peru, 6 August 1824. José Joaquín de Olmedo (1780-1847), who would later go on to become President of Ecuador, sees the freedom fighters under Bolivar as heirs of the Incas. First published Guayaquil, Ecuador: Imprenta de la Ciudad, por M.I. Murillo, 1825, a year after the battle. The frontispiece portrait and the

plate "Venganza y Gloria nos daran los cielos" are both engraved by Ackermann. There was a Paris edition the same year. Quite uncommon as it was published in a 'short run and never put on sale' according to Palau (IX, p. 377). Espinosa Pólit, in his *Poesías completas de....Olmedo*, published in 1945, calls it 'very rare' suggesting 'no more than half a dozen copies known' (p. 254), though OCLC 70 years later has now located an additional eight. Auction records show no other copies of this edition at auction and only one of the Paris edition. [43834]

Feast Day & Celebration Declared in Colonial Bolivia



3. [BOLIVIA. UPPER PERU.]. GARCÍA DE LEÓN Y PIZARRO, RAMÓN. [Broadsheet Manuscript Signed] Don Ramon Garcia Pizarro Caballero de la Orden de Calatraba Teniente General de los Reales Exercitos, Presidente de esta Real Audiencia de Charcas y Capitan General Governador Intendente de esta Provincia de la Plata por su Magestad Sa....Por quanto el dia de mañana martes.... [La Plata, Bolivia]: 1806. [2 pp]. Folio. A very good copy, quite legible, some staining on verso and a few creases.

\$450

First edition. A proclamation issued by Ramon Garcia Pizarro on the 3rd of November 1806, compelling the nobility and elite of La Plata to attend the religious celebration in honor of King Charles the IV and Saint Charles Borromeo's feast day, on the 4th of November. Also compels La Plata's business owners to light their windows, balconies, and doors on the previous night of the celebration as a display of joy, and lest someone feign ignorance, he ordered it to be published in the "habitual" places.

"Y los Dueños de Cavas, tiendas y Pulperias, esta noche pongan luces y faroles en sus Balcones, Ventanas y Puertas en muestra de regozijo, cumpliendo precura y puntualmente, y para que llegue a noticia de todos, y ninguno alegue ignorancia mando se publique este Auto en los lugares acostumbrados."

On stamped paper, signed and dated in La Plata, 3 November 1806 by Pizarro.

Ramón García de León y Pizarro (born in Oran, now Algeria, in 1745; died in Charcas, Bolivia, December 1815) was Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies, appointed President of the Real Audiencia de Charcas and Governor-Intendant of the Province of La Plata. As president of the Royal Audience, he governed the Intendancy of Chuquisaca (Sucre) during the final colonial years of Upper Peru. He was accused, along with the Archbishop Moxó, of favoring Portuguese interests over the Spanish crown in 1807. He resigned the presidency of the Royal Audience on the 26th of May of 1807, was incarcerated, and then released, though two years later he was overthrown during the Chuquisaca Revolution. He remained in La Plata during the revolution and died in 1815.

We could locate no documents signed by Pizarro in OCLC nor European and Latin American library databases. [44057]

Underreporting Revenue is Theft



4. [BRAZIL]. **Eu o Principe Regente: faço saber aos que este alvará com força de lei virem, que sendo-me presente em consulta da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação deste Estado do Brazil, e dominios ultramarinos, haver mostrado a experiencia que algumas pessoas com o fim de se izentarem do pagamento das contribuições ...** Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 1810. [2 pp.]. 4to. Later marbled paper wrappers, manuscript title. Very good, dampstained along spine, with one small wormhole, neither affecting text. Camargo & Moraes. Bib. da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro.; II, 158.

\$200

Amends laws of January 5, 1785 and July 15, 1809 concerning the accurate reporting of revenue to the trade boards, arguing that underreporting of revenue is equivalent to stealing from the crown. Dated and sign-

ed at end: Dado no Rio de Janeiro aos quatro de setembro de mil oitocentos e dez. Principe.
OCLC locates a single copy at JCB: OCLC: 81915899. [43917]

Rare, Detailed Look at a South American Revolution



5. [CHILE]. **The Chilean Revolution of 1891 [Large Archive of 145 Broadside, Broad-sheets, and Revolutionary Periodicals]**. 1891. [303] pp. 5.5 x 7.5 inches to 21 x 29 inches Overall very good, but varies from fair to fine, most somewhat browned, larger sheets with edge tears, a few sheets with a few letters missing, one image torn through, a few with faint print, a few with ragged edges.

\$5000

Despite becoming one third larger in 1883 and much richer with its victory over Peru and Bolivia, Chile could not use its wealth and lavish public spending to insure against civil unrest. A combination of secular and religious battles and conservative versus liberal thinking came to a head in 1891, when Manuel Balmaceda, who had succeeded Santa Maria as president in 1886, refused to share power and patronage with both the opposition and members of his own party, who had become divided over Balmaceda's attempt to select his successor. When the Chilean Congress refused to approve Balmaceda's budget for 1891 unless he formed a cabinet with their approval, he unilaterally declared he would use the prior year's budget for 1891. The congressionalists rebelled, backed by the powerful Chilean navy, land owners, and large foreign enterprises, established a government in the port of Iquique, and with better leadership and easy

access to capital, defeated the loyalist army at Placilla and Concon. Balmaceda fled to the Argentine embassy for safety. The day after his term officially expired, he committed suicide.

This collection contains rare "street" publications covering the entire period of the revolution, from the day the first shot was fired, on 16 January 1891 until after Balmaceda's suicide, though the bulk concern the active period of the revolution. Nearly all of the items are broadsides and broadsheets, a number issued by the Junta, or periodicals which began publication only during the revolution such as *El Heraldo*, *La Justicia*, *La Restauracion*, *La Horca. Libertad O Muerte!*, *El Amigo Del Pueblo*, *Diario Oficial*, *La Patria*, and including substantial runs of *La Revolucion* and *El Constitucional*. A few do not appear in *Anuario de la Prensa Chilena (1891)* or cannot be found at the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, which otherwise appears to be the only library listing copies of these publications.

A few are fragile or have creases or edge tears, all but one are complete or nearly so, a few are provided in multiple copies (though they are not counted in the numerical totals above). A detailed list is available upon request.

A rare look at a South American civil war that "dramatically altered the nature of Chilean political life," an act that would repeat itself 80 years later, though this time with CIA help. [44239]

Two on Chile's War with Spain

6. [CHILE]. COV ARRUBIAS, ALVARO AND PINTO, JOSE MANUEL. **Counter Manifest of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile, on the Present War between the Republic and Spain.** Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, Printers, 1866. 45 pp. 8vo. Yellow printed paper wrappers. A very good copy, some wear to spine, institutional blindstamp on title page.

\$100

First edition. After providing the list of reasons for Spain declaring war on Chile, there follows "Instructions under which, in accordance with the laws of the republic, Chilean privateers must confine their operations in the war against Spain," pp. 39-45. Also issued in gray wrappers. [39589]

7. [CHILE]. MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES. **Le Chili et L'Espagne.** Paris: Imp. L. Guérin, 1865. 54 pp. 8vo. Paper wrappers. Front wrapper detached and chipped, rear lacking, "timbre imperial" tax stamp inked on a few leaves.

\$100

First edition. Short introduction explaining the causes of the war with Spain, which was due to Chile's trying to remain neutral in the hostilities between Peru and Spain. Chile's diplomatic documents, lettered A thru O, take up most of the document. Uncommon. [39740]

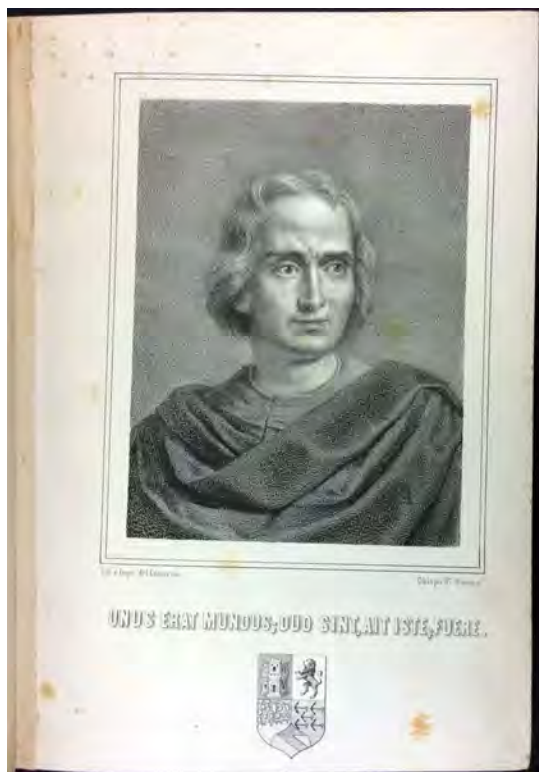


Ordinances for the Colonial Peruvian Mint

8. [COINAGE] [VICEROYALTY OF PERU] MANSO DE VELASCO, JOSÉ A. **Ordenanzas para el gobierno de la labor de monedas de oro, y plata que se fabricaren en la Real casa de Lima. Formadas por las establecidas para la de Mexico, en lo que son adaptables, y arregladas, en lo que no lo son, à lo resuelto por Su Magestad en real cedula de 11. de noviembre de 1755. Impresas de orden del Excmo. Sor. Don Joseph Antonio Manso de Velasco, conde de Superunda ... virrey, governador, y capitan general de estas provincias de el Perú, y Chile.** [Lima]: En la Imprenta nueva de los Niños huerphanos, por P. Gonzales, 1759. [2] leaves, 84 pp., [5 pp. indice], blank. Sm. 4to. Contemporary brown calf, embossed boards. A good copy; tissue repairs to backstrip, boards edge worn and moderately scuffed, bookplate of Félix Francisco Martín y Herrera on front pastedown, lacking front endpaper, inked notations on front blank, reattached, and rear endpaper, joint cracked, title page worn and torn at inner margin, with two small stains affecting, but not obscuring the text, repaired tears on corners of last page of index, marginal dampstains, mainly to the upper corners, and fingersoilings, a few wormholes, but text is quite good. Palau 203104 (1788 edition only). Medina: Lima 1132. López de Azcona: Bibliografía minera hispano americana 1457. Maffei & Figueroa 3596. Moreno 1236.

\$3250

Rare first edition of coinage ordinances for the mint in Lima, modeled on Mexico's, published just four years earlier, but adapted to the needs of Lima. See Manuel Moreyra: "Apuntes sobre la historia de la moneda colonial en el peru," republished in *La moneda colonial en el Perú* (1980). Both the later 1788 edition and this first are uncommon: Not at the BN Spain nor in any European Libraries. OCLC locates two copies of the first at NYPL and JCB; there is also one at the BN Chile. Provenance: Felix Francisco Martín y Herrera (1918 -2006) Argentinean Lawyer. [43910]



9. [COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER]; [TOLEDO, DIEGO RUIZ]. **Códice Diplomático- Americano de Cristobal Colon.** Habana: Imprenta Y Libreria "El Iris," Obispo 20 y 22, 1867. Frontis, x, 298 pp., [1], xiv, + 3 folded facsimiles. Illus. with b/w frontispiece portrait. 8vo. Quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt titles and bands. Spine worn, boards rubbed, small owner's label on front pastedown, minor foxing on the front matter, fold-outs with tiny tears at stubs, still about very good. Sabin 89647. Palau 57146.

\$150

Reprinted from G.B. Spotorno's edition of the *Codice*, Genoa, 1823; the introduction and notes, and documents other than Spanish, being translated by Diego Ruiz Toledo. Provenance: small owner's label, Luis Garcia Pimentel (1855-1930), son of Joaquín García Icazbalceta, and a bibliographer and historian. [43757]

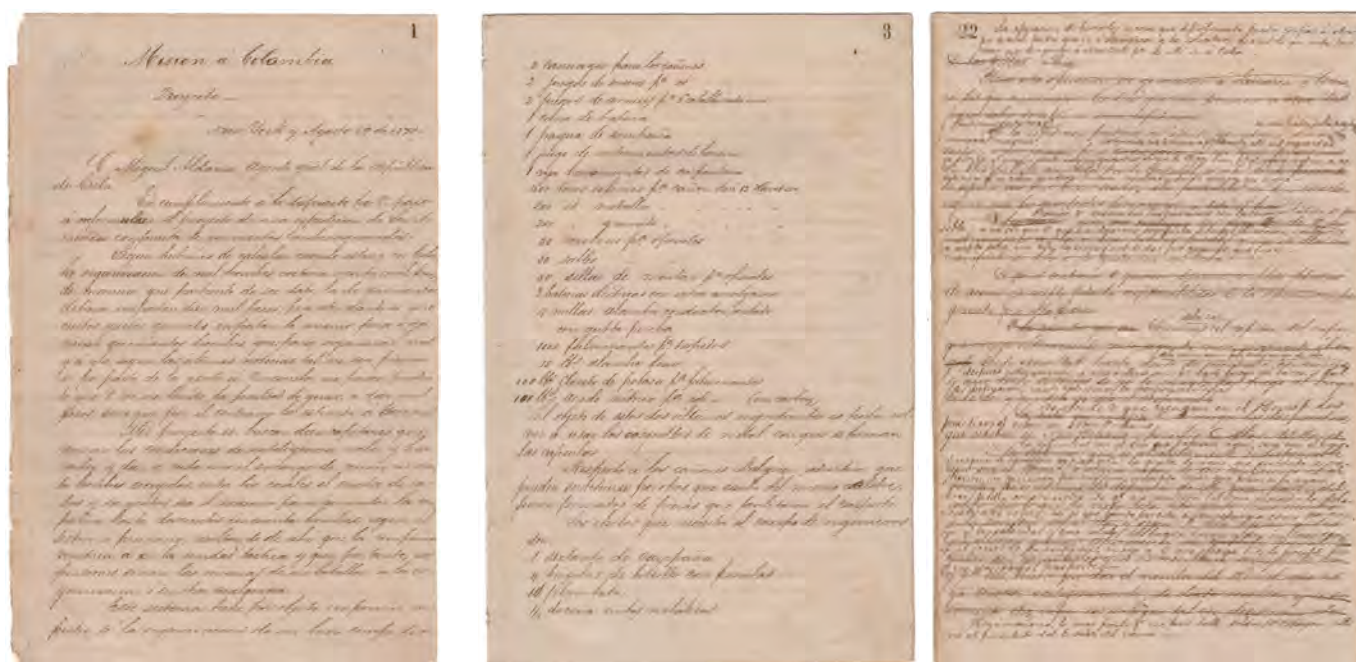
10. [CUBA] BARCLAY, C. [Print] **General View of Santiago, Cuba.** [London]: c. 1890. 1 sheet. 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches Old tape residue on verso, tiny marginal spot, excellent color.

\$50

Matted. Hand-colored engraving. Originally printed in *The Universal Geography* by Élisée Reclus, edited by A.H. Keane, published by J.S. Virtue & Co., London, 1890. The image appeared in the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893, item 25 of the West Indies exhibit of the Bureau of American Republics World's Columbian Exposition. Signed "Barklay" in the plate. [44157]



The Most Successful Leader of Filibuster Operations during Cuba's Ten Years' War



11. [CUBA]. CISNEROS, FRANCISCO JAVIER; MIGUEL ALDAMA; ET AL. [Manuscript on Filibuster Operations in Cuba's Guerra de los 10 años] **Mision á Colombia: Proyecto.** [New York, Colombia, Panama]: 1870. 70 pp. Folio. Disbound. Very good, removed from a bound volume, short tears to two leaves not affecting readability.

\$4250

Manuscript transcripts of 21 (perhaps 22) letters; most, if not all, are in Cisneros hand. Nine of the letters, making up over three quarters of the text, are from Cisneros reporting on his work in organizing units totaling nearly 1000 volunteers in Colombia to invade Cuba. His primary recipient is Miguel Aldama, the main agent in the U.S. for the Cuban Committee, but there are also letters to Elias Reyes, Martin Sierra, Nicolas Farre, Andres Ceron, Leonardo Delmonte, Francisco de Paula Bravo, and one from Aldama to Eduardo Cisneros. All were active in the movement for independence, and most were on the list to be garroted if captured.

Francisco Javier Cisneros (1836-1898), a Cuban civil engineer from a very wealthy family and a reformer who edited the periodical *El País*, and who went on to an extremely illustrious career building railroads in Colombia, threw it all in to travel to New York in 1869 and work for the Committee to Free Cuba and Puerto Rico. From mid-1869 through 1871, Cisneros mounted seven filibuster expeditions to Cuba, five of which brought weaponry and insurgent troops to the Liberation Army (Ziegler: pp. 196-198). In these letters (dated from August to November 1870) we see how his engineering training was put to good use: he reports on raising men, finding competent officers and engineers, garnering support from host countries, training soldiers, provides detailed lists of weapons, tents, medical supplies, food, sanitary needs, and other supplies necessary for the incursions. In addition, he discusses the promised support from Cuban

exiles in New Orleans, as well as allies in Mexico, Jamaica, and El Salvador, efforts to free Puerto Rico in his letter to Martin Sierra, and his view, that while President Grant is less than enthusiastic, the American people still support the project.

The separatist government would award him the rank of General after his final action, when he returned to the United States; and soon afterward, he resigned from the Committee due to a change in leadership.

The letters contain corrections, changes, and in one case, a complete rewriting with long passages crossed out. There are numerals next to 8 letters: 2 in ink, contemporaneous with the manuscript and 6 added in blue pencil. There are textual comments on the some of the letters. Perhaps he was preparing to publish something on his time in Colombia.

Documents including some of Cisneros' letters or copies are in the *Colección Ferández Duro* at the Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid). References: Bateman, Alfredo D.: *Francisco Javier Cisneros* (Bogota: Editorial Kelly, 1970). Guerra, Ramiro: *Guerra de los 10 años*. La Habana, Editorial de Ciencias Sociales, 1972. Mayor Mora, Alberto: *Centenario de un pionero del desarrollo El ingeniero Francisco Javier Cisneros 1836-1898* (Orígenes de la banca y la industria en Colombia 1850-1950; Credencial Historia, 1996). Merchán, Rafael María: *Francisco Javier Cisneros, homenaje del Gobierno Nacional en el cincuentenario de su fallecimiento, julio 7, 1898-1948*. [Bogotá], 1958. Ziegler, Vanessa Michelle: *The Revolt of "the Ever-faithful Isle": The Ten Years' War in Cuba, 1868-1878* (Dissertation, U.S. Santa Barbara, 2007). Domingo Acebron, Dolores: "Las expediciones a Cuba: apoyo a la insurrección cespedita, 1868-1878," (*Revista Complutense de Historia de América*, V. 18, 241-256, Edit. Complutense, Madrid, 1992).

List of letters upon request. [43794]



12. [CUBA]. LAREDO, FEDERICO. POLICIA NACIONAL DIVISIÓN CENTRAL. LINK, FRED. **Large Panoramic Photograph of Police Headquarters in Old Havana.** 1940. 1 sheet. 23.5 x 127 cm. 9 1/4 inches x 50 inches. Very good with some foxing, soiling to the edges, and some fading at the corners.

\$1500

Mounted to card stock. Built in 1939 to resemble an old Spanish fortress, and now part of a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Police headquarters, and the Radio Patrol, had just been outfitted with the latest two-way FM radio system when this image was taken. This new communication technology, only adopted by its first police department, the Connecticut State

Police, that same year, was invented by an American radio engineer Fred Link (1905-1998), who appears as the white clad figure at the center of this panorama of the fortress fronted by dozens of police cars and officers. Signed by six important Cuban officials including President Federico Laredo [Brú] (1875-1946) and police chief Bernardo Garcia, who has warmly inscribed it (Garcia would be ousted by Batista, who became president in October, less than a year later). Dated Havana, 18 June 1940. The picture had hung in Link's office (See Dan Bishop, "Fred M. Link, Goodwill Ambassador," in *Proceedings of the Radio Club of America* 72:3 (Fall 1998), pages 8-13). Original frame available. [44258]



The Father of Brazilian Studies

13. DENIS, FERDINAND. [Archive of Manuscripts titled in ink] **Americanisme. Papiers scientifiques de Ferdinand Denis.** (Approx. 1840-1882) 106 pp. Various sizes. Very good, some browning and occasional edgewear.

\$2250

Jean-Ferdinand Denis (1798-1890) was a French historian and administrator of the library Sainte-Geneviève, who rightfully can be called "the father of Brazilian studies" in France, beginning with his *Le Brésil* (1822) and his widely acclaimed *Resumé de l'Histoire Littéraire du Brésil*, "a book that became a touchstone for those studying Brazil in the nineteenth century" (see Marcelo Lotufo: "How Brazilians Became Frenchmen; or Ferdinand Denis and 'Coloniality of Power'" in *Latin American Literary Review* 86). But he also had wide ranging interests and wrote on many topics, from Portuguese literature to occult sciences, South America, art, exploration, and North America, in the over 20 books he authored. (For a short biography and remembrance see Henri Cordier: *Ferdinand Denis, 1798 -1890*. [Paris], 1890).

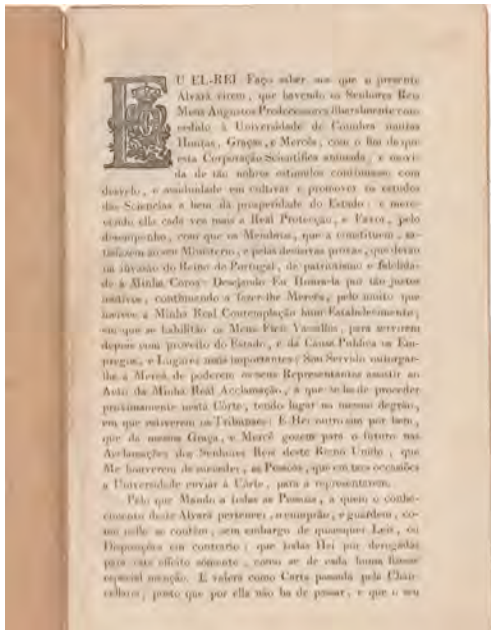
The collection was gathered into five sections, in card folders, with the overall title "Americanisme. Papiers scientifiques de Ferdinand Denis" and includes three titled manuscripts (46 pp.), five letters (8 pp.) and smaller manuscripts and notes without titles (52 pp.).



1. Autograph Manuscript "Au Lecteur" 16 pp.
2. ALS Denis to [Alfred] Demersay. 23 Juillet 1847 3 pp. (author on South America)
3. ALS Denis to Mon cher (?). Bibilothèque Sante Genevieve stationary, Paris, 4 avril 1868. 1 pp.
4. ALS Denis to M. Larrifse (?). Bibilothèque Sante Genevieve stationary, Paris, 29 Janvier 1882. 1 pp.
5. ALS Denis to Cher Monsieur (?). 3 Juin 1862. 1 pp.
6. ALS C. Veriere to {Denis}. Versailles, 3 Oct 1869. 2 pp.
7. Manuscript: with corrections: 3 pp.
8. Manuscript: title beginning: "Chapitre de l'americain du Nord." Folio. 16 pp.
9. Manuscript: title beginning: "Chapitre de l'etude de listorie Naturelle chez les Arabes." Folio. 14 pp.
10. Manuscript notes: 49 pp. ranging from 1 to 9 pp. each, various sizes. 1 clipped article.

Some of the notes are pinned, some are tipped onto heavy paper.

A rare compilation by one of the great and early Brazilianists. [44169]



14. [EDUCATION. BRAZIL]. [UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA] [JOHN, VI, KING OF PORTUGAL]. **Eu El-rei faco saber aos que o presente alvará virem, que havendo os senhores reis meus augustos predecessores liberalmente concedido á Universidade de Coimbra muitas honras, gracas, e merces, com o fim de que esta corporação scientifica animada, e movida de tão nobres estimulos continuasse com desvelo, e assiduidade em cultivar e promover os estudos das sciencias a bem da prosperidade do estado ...** Rio de Janeiro: (Na Impressão Regia), 1817. [2 pp.]. 4to. Marbled paper wrappers, manuscript title. Very good, closed tears along head and tail of spine, edge worn and dampstained, contents lightly foxed, with a few tiny wormholes. Cf. Camargo & Moraes. Bib. da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro, II, 331.

\$150

Grants to Universidade de Coimbra. Dated and signed in type "Dado no Palacio do Rio de Janeiro em dezesete de

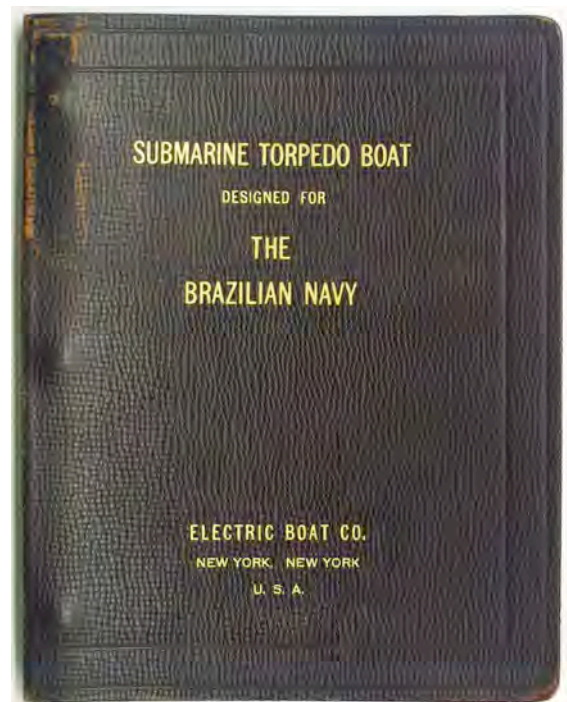
marco de mil oitocentos e dezesete." OCLC locates a single copy at JCB: OCLC: 81134706. [43919]

Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

15. ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY. **Submarine Torpedo Boat Designed for The Brazilian Navy** [Cover title]. New York: 1952. Frontispiece, 11, [1], 4 pp. printed rectos only; folding drawing. Illus. with one artist's rendering and one 43 x 21 inch folding schematic. 4to. Brown leather flex-folder with screw ties, titled in gilt. A very good copy. boards rubbed, a few internal creases, some offsetting and darkening at the edges.

\$750

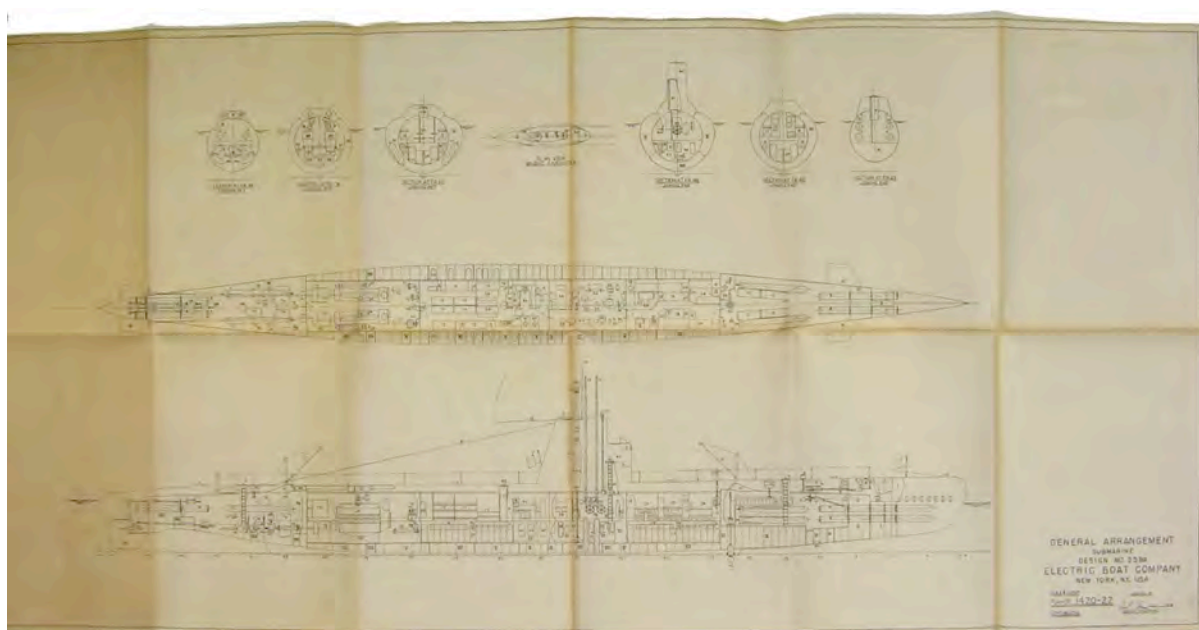
Marked "Confidential, Excluded from the GDS [Government Declassification Schedule], National Security Information, Unauthorized disclosure subject to criminal sanctions." Thankfully, according to Executive Order 11652, "All such information originally classified as Confidential became declassified on December 31, 1978."



Complete preliminary specifications for a proposed post World War II submarine for the Brazilian Navy based on the Gato-class design, which had originally wreaked havoc on the Japanese. Listed as design 258A, the report notes "The submarine described in the following preliminary specification has been designed to include the



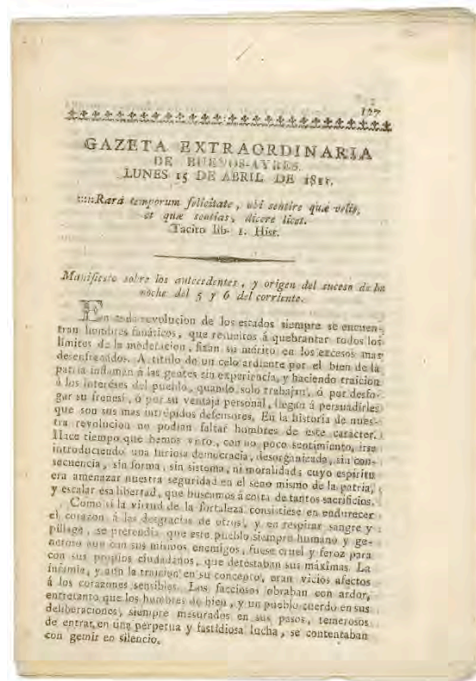
most recent developments in submarine practice, based on the experiences gained during World War II." It had a maximum speed of 18 knots, a radius of surface operation of 5000 nautical miles, carried 12 torpedoes, and a crew of 40. Periscopes, echo sounders, sonar, radar, gyros, firing keys, torpedoes, and counter radar systems among other items would cost extra. The artist's rendering at the front includes a Brazilian flag flying from the tower, while the nearly four foot by two foot detailed schematic provides numerous cross sections at '1/8 inch to the foot' detail. Submitted to the Brazilian Navy on July 1, 1952 by the Electric Boat Company (General Dynamics), largest maker of submarines, which had only recently announced its contract to build the Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine. Scarce to say the least. [44156]



A First Revolution for the Common People

16. [FUNES, GREGORIO]. **Gazeta Extraordinaria de Buenos-Ayres, Lunes 15 de Abril de 1811.** (Buenos Aires): (Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos), 1811. [127 - 145] pp. 8vo. Disbound in three original quires. A very good copy, old stitch holes, very faint numeral 7 inked to top margin of title page. Furlong IV: 2565. Palau 96378 (Reimpression). Zinny: p.48.

\$350



First edition. The *Gazeta*, in its current form, started in 1810 with the May Revolution, was written by Mariano Moreno, and was intended to support the Junta, as well as describe events in Argentina and other neighboring countries and from Europe and the Americas. The issues with 'Extraordinaria' in the title were outside the normal publication, and issued without numbers. So important was the publication that the government ordered it read aloud at chapels after mass. The government was fluid, and Moreno was shoved aside by Cornelio Saavedra and the clergyman Gregorio Funes, who organized a second revolution that took place on April 5th and 6th. Whereas the May Revolution had been a revolution of the urban bourgeoisie, of the "decent people", the merchant and intellectual elite, the April event mobilized urban workers and laborers for the first time on the banks of the Plaza de la Victoria in order to remove Morenistas. See Daniel Morán, "La historiografía de la revolución. La participación plebeya durante las guerras de independencia en el Perú y el Río de la Plata", *Nuevo Mundo Mundos Nuevos* [Online], Debates, Online since 30 May 2011].

Funes would author the communiqué in defense of the Junta, in this *Gazeta Extraordinaria* issue of Lunes 15 de Abril 1811: "Manifiesto sobre antecedentes, y origen del suceso de la noche del 5 y 6 del corriente." Furlong notes: "Oficio de los alcaldes, a la Junta, dirigiéndole las diez y ocho peticiones del pueblo; y pidiendo su cumplimiento. Peticiones del pueblo: explicaciones. Circular que, en sustancia y con la sola diferencia de la expresión, se ha pasado a sus respectivos cabildos, por los diputados, para precaver toda siniestra prevención, Ínterin se publicaba todo lo ocurrido, para inteligencia y general satisfacción de las provincias."

Issues of the *Gazeta* are uncommon in the trade, *Gazeta Extraordinaria* and early issues even more so. The only issues before 1813 that we could find were at the Sotheby's sale of May 8, 1961 (lot 64A) purchased by Maggs. [43697]

Picaresque Adventures with Scholarly Expertise



17. [GUATEMALA]. MORELET, ARTHUR. **Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale, l'Île de Cuba et le Yucatan. [Two Volumes].** Paris: Gide et J. Baudry, 1857. [4], 337, [2]; [4], 323, [2] pp. Illus. with 22 engravings, 2 plates of music, and 1 large folding color map (70.5 x 31.6 cm.). Sm. 4to. Contemporary half green morocco over marbled boards, four raised bands, three compartments decorated in gilt, two compartments with red morocco labels titled in gilt. Very good copies with minor wear to boards, spine tips rubbed, small bookseller's label on free front end-paper, foxing, rear blanks clipped at corner; two small tears to map with old tape repairs on verso, otherwise map quite sharp. Palau 181582. Sabin 50591. Bandelier: p.13.

\$2500



First edition. "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 a 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. [42909]

The 20th c. Icon of Rebellion & Revolution



18. [GUEVARA, CHE]. **Three Autographed letters signed to Che Guevara from Alberto Granada (his Motorcycle Diaries Companion) and Ernesto Guevara Lynch (his father).** 1954-1956. 10 pp. Very good letters, last with some ink burn to a few characters, and ragged edges; envelopes with stamps torn away.

\$3750

1. *Letter from Alberto Granada* (1922-2011), who was Che's travel partner on his famous motorcycle journey), to Che Guevara. June 21, 1955. This was written to Che in Mexico City, dated just one day before he met Raul Castro. Six pages (bifolium plus 1 sheet). 4 1/2 x 6 1/4 inches. With envelope. Addresses Che as "Dear Pig", since Che was famous for his uncleanliness. Discusses his trip to Europe, complaining that he has been "too tired to write to you but, brother, let me tell you that if you have not been to Rome, Florence and Venice you would not know how the human spirit can achieve sublimation. I have been to Madrid and I can say that the people from that city are the most hospitable in the world. I have also managed to see the aesthetic differences between the artistic legacy of the Arabs and the palace of Charles V. I was also fortunate enough to have seen the artifacts at the Louvre, made 9 or 10,000 years ago." He then talks about his plans to save 2,000 dollars in order to travel around India for two years and work in leper colonies, as well as his long term plans to create a laboratory in Caracas, "which I think will be the place where I will settle down." In reference to his trip, he signed it "Pandit Alberto."

2. *Letter from Ernesto Guevara Lynch* (1900-1987), Che's father, to Che Guevara. September 20, 1954. Two sheets on rectos only. 6 3/4 x 10 1/2 inches. With envelope. Though the letter was addressed to Che while he was in Guatemala, during which time his revolutionary ideals began to foment, the date would indicate the letter missed him and was presumably routed to him there, or perhaps received by his soon-to-be wife, Hilda Gadea, a Peruvian economist who was well-connected politically as a member of the left-leaning Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana. Unaware or unwilling to deal with his son's transformation, Lynch mentions to Che "I think that a stay in the United States would help you to do well in your career as a medical doctor," ending with "a big hug."

3. *Letter from Ernesto Guevara Lynch* (1900-1987) to Che Guevara. January 19, 1956. Two sheets on rectos only. 8 1/2 x 11 inches. With envelope of Guevara Lynch y Cia. Addressed to Che in Mexico via the Argentinean Consulate. While his father sends him hugs and mentions receiving his letters and gifts, that "Mum and Ani are in Bahia Blanca and Juan Martin is currently in Pantanillo", as well as noting the upheavals in Argentina, Che at that time was undergoing hard physical training for the revolution under the direction of Arsacio Vanegas, who had been recruited by Fidel Castro.

Provenance: From the estate of Hilda Guevara, Che's daughter. [44260]



18th c. Mexican Silver Mining in Zacatecas

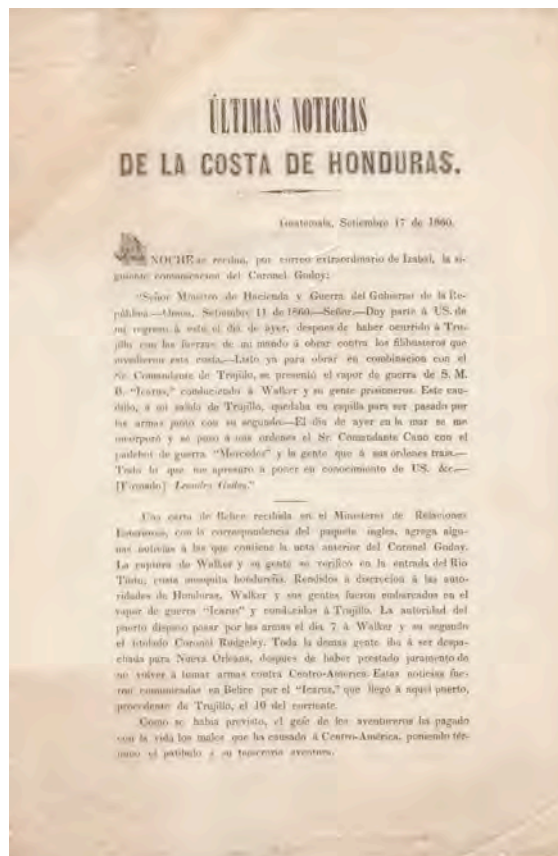
19. [GUTIERREZ RUBIN DE ZELIS, JUAN]. [Manuscript Document Signed]. Concerning Silver & Mercury Production of the Mines in the District of Sombrerete, Zacatecas in the early 18th c. [Mexico]: 1737. [11 pp.] on six leaves. Folio. Stitched. A very good copy.

\$1750

The document concerns litigation to override an indenture on the mining of silver, and use of mercury in Minas de Sombrerete, Mexico, and the town of Llerena Real by Manuel Jinuecio (or Ginoecio or Ginuecio) and his partner Domingo Reborato [y Solar]. The document provides a detailed accounting for the years 1726 to 1734 confirmed by the Officers of the Royal Counting House (Caja Real/ Real Contaduría) of all the mercury delivered and all the quintos (taxes/tithes), amounting to 472,067 oz. of silver and 54,400 lbs of azogue (mercury). Signed by Juan Gutierrez Rubin de Celis (also spelled Zelis), corregidor from 1735 to 1739, and Manuel Ginuecio, listed as a miner from Zacatecas and involved in other litigation with the Crown a few years later. His partner, Domingo Reborato [y Solar] was mentioned by Humbolt in his "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain", concerning Reborato y Solar's 1743 proposal for the formation of a company, with a capital of two million pesos, to finance the miners during the dead periods in the exploitation of the mines. It was not accepted, but Bustamante proposed it again, and finally Gálvez created it in 1784.

The Benson Library has a Minas de Sombrerete Collection, but from a later period, 1797 -1851, and the Huntington has Bustamante's *Reglas, y Condiciones bajo las quales se ha proyectado establecer la Compañía de Minas, en este Reyno de Nueva-España, y demás Provincias* concerning Reborato y Solar's proposal. [44124]

Broadside Reporting on the Capture and Execution of William Walker



20. [HONDURAS. GUATEMALA]. [WALKER, WILLIAM] GODOY , LEANDRO. **Ultimas Noticias de la Costa de Honduras. Guatemala, Setiembre 17 de 1860. A Noche se recibió, por correocr extraordinario de Izabal, la siguiente comunicación del Coronel Godoy...** Guatemala: [n.p.], 1860. [1] pp. 31 x 21 cm. 12 3/8 x 8 1/2 inches. Broadside. Very good, small tape repair and browning to upper corner, two small worm holds, not affecting text, minor wear and soiling to lower margin.

\$750

First edition. Early, if not the earliest, broadside reporting the capture and execution of William Walker, which occurred five days earlier. The first section is a report received from Col. Leandro Godoy on the capture of William Walker and his filibusters in Trujillo, Honduras and their imprisonment. To this is added a second message from Belize which elaborates on the capture, the transfer to the British warship "Icarus", which took the prisoners to Trujillo, and the subsequent execution of Walker.

"La captura de Walker y su gente se verificó en la entrada del Rio Tinto, costa mosquita hondurena. Rendidos á discreción á las autoridades de Honduras, W'alker y sus gentes fueron embarcados en el vapor de guerra "Icarus" y conducidos á Trujillo. La autoridad del puerto dispuso pasar por las armas el día 7 á Walker y su segundo el titulado Coronel Rudgeley. Toda la demas gente iba á ser despachada para Nueva Orleans, despues de haber prestado juramento de no volver á tomar armas contra Centro-America. Estas noticias fueron comunicadas en Belice por el "Icarus," que llegó á aquel puerto, procedente de Trujillo, el 10 del corriente. Como se

habia previsto, el gefe de los aventureros ha pagado con la vida los males que ha causado á Centro-América, poniendo término el patíbulo á su temeraria aventura."

Rare. We could locate none at auction. Not in CCILA. OCLC locates only one copy, at the Huntington: OCLC 82952759; there is also one uncatalogued at the Univ. Kansas Spence Res. Lib. [44189]

Broadside on the U.S. Capture of William Walker and His Plans to Throw the "English into Eternity"



21. [HONDURAS. GUATEMALA]. [WALKER, WILLIAM]. **Boletín de Noticias. Núm. 55. Guatemala, Diciembre 27 de 1857. Llegada del "Columbus".- Captura de Walker y su expedicion por fuerzas navales de los Estados- Unidos.** Guatemala: Imprenta de la Paz, 1857. [1] pp. 31.7 x 21.4 cm. 12 1/2 x 8 3/8 inches. Broadside. Very good, minor wear at the edges, a few marginal tears and creases, two pin pricks not affecting text.

\$600

First edition. Not content with the damage he had done to Central America, and the cholera epidemic he'd started by poisoning wells with dead bodies, and being forced to surrender to U.S forces again in mid 1857, William Walker sailed home and began to raise money for yet another invasion, only to be seized upon landing near Greytown, Nicaragua by U.S. marines under the orders of Commodore Hiram Paulding, commander of the American Home Squadron in the Caribbean.

This broadside prints the first announcements of Walker's capture, as well as the final battles, which had just been received in Guatemala City.

"La fragata de vapor de los Estados-Unidos Wabash, llegó esta mañana de San Juan en 28 horas de navegación. El 8 del presente la Wubash, desembarcó algunos hombres en Punta- Arenas, y capturó a Walker y sus compañeros: este se rindió inmediatamente al comodoro Paulding sin hacer ninguna resistencia. Cuarenta y cinco de sus hombres están aun en el rio de San Juan, habiendo tomado el fuerte del Castillo."

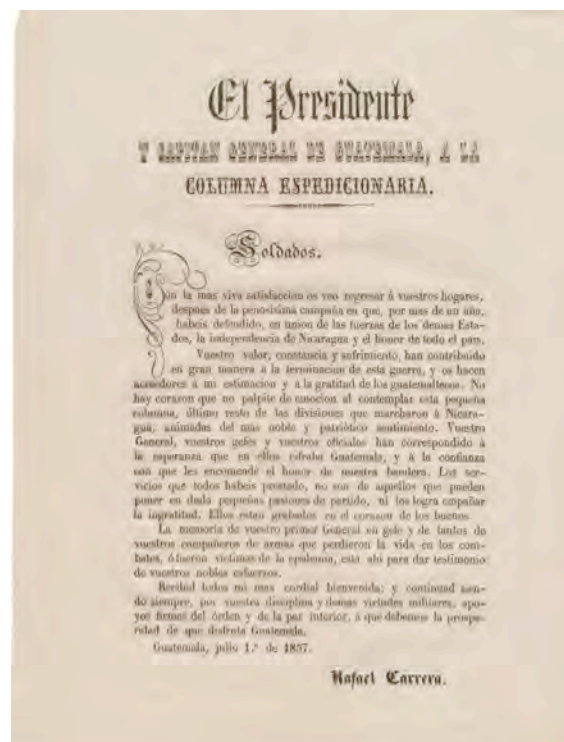
A second report noted that Walker shed tears ("derramó lágrimas") when he had to lower his flag to surrender to the forces of the United States and that he had resolved to fight to the death, rather than surrender to the English, and had prepared a mine to throw all the "Englishmen into eternity."

But Paulding was relieved of command by President Buchanan due to questions about the legality of the arrest and the fact that he had acted without official orders, the entire controversy stirred up by Walker's southern supporters.

Rare. We could locate none at auction. Not in CCILA nor OCLC. [44190]

Disbanding the Expeditionary Force that Fought William Walker's Filibusters

22. [HONDURAS. GUATEMALA]. CARRERA, RAFAEL. **El Presidente de Guatemala, a La Columna Expedicionaria. Soldados. con la mas viva satisfacción os veo regresar á vuestros hogares, después de la penosísima campaña en que, por mas de un año, habéis defendido, en union de las tuerzas de los'demas Estados, la independendencia de Nicar-**



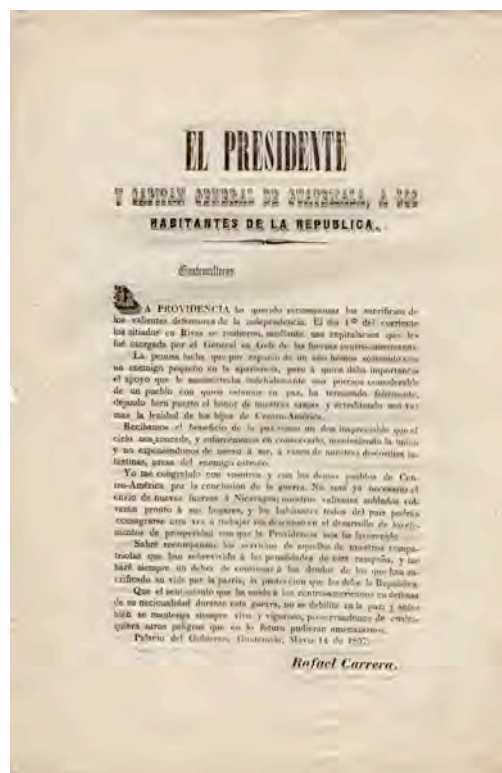
agua y el honor de todo el pais. Guatemala: [n.p.], 1857. [1] pp. 27 x 21.5 cm. 10 5/8 x 8 1/2 inches. Broadside. About fine. \$525

First edition. Exactly two months after the defeat William Walker and his remaining 463 filibusters by the combined Central American forces, Carrera issued this broadside congratulating and disbanding the Expeditionary Force:

"Your courage, perseverance and suffering, have contributed greatly to the termination of this war, and make you credit my esteem and the gratitude of the Guatemalans. There is no heart that does not palpitate with emotion when contemplating this small column, last rest of the divisions that marched to Nicaragua, animated by the most noble and patriotic feeling. Your General, your leaders and your officers have corresponded to the hope that Guatemala had in them, and to the confidence with which I entrusted them with the honor of our flag. The services that you have all lent, are not those that can put in doubt small passions of the party, nor do they manage to tarnish the ingratitude. They are engraved in the hearts of the good. The memory of your first General in chief and of so many of your comrades in arms who lost their lives in the fighting, or were victims of the epidemic, is there to give testimony of your noble efforts." Dated and signed in type: Guatemala, julio 1 de 1857, Rafael Carrera.

A rare survival as it is on tissue paper. Quite scarce. Not in OCLC nor CCILA, though there is an uncatalogued copy at the Univ. Kansas Spence Res. Lib. [44188]

Broadside Announcing the Surrender of William Walker



23. [HONDURAS. GUATEMALA]. CARRERA, RAFAEL. **El Presidente y Capitan General de Guatemala, a Los Habitantes de la Republica. Guatemaltecos. La Providencia ha quer-**

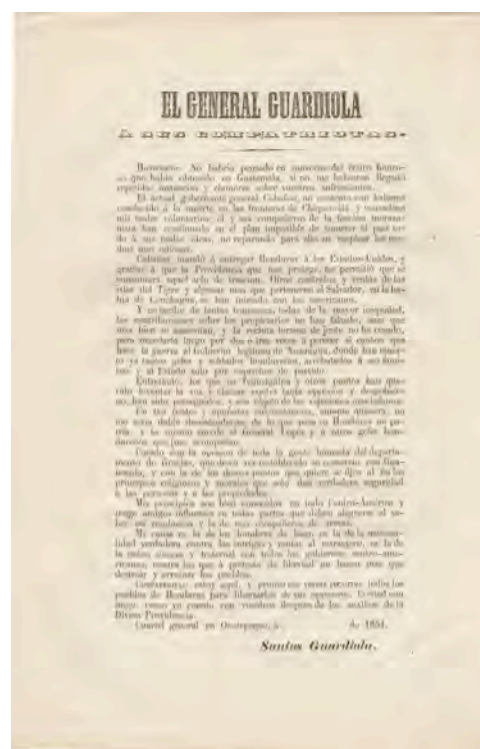
ido recompensar los sacrificios de los valientes defensores de la independencia. El día 1. del corriente los sitiados en Rivas se rindieron, mediante una capitulacion que les fué otorgada por el General en Gefe de las fuerzas centroamericanas ... Guatemala: [n.p.], 1857. [1] pp. Folio. 33x 22 cm. 13x 8 3/4 inches. Broadside. Very good or better with minor wear at the edges. \$500

First edition. Carrera issued this broadside to his "Guatemaltecos" announcing the defeat William Walker and his remaining 463 filibusters just two weeks after they surrendered at Rivas, having been decimated by cholera and out-gunned by the combined Central American forces. "The painful struggle that for a year we have sustained with a small enemy in appearance, but to whom the support unduly supplied by a considerable portion of a people with whom we are at peace gave importance, has ended happily..."

Soldiers will return home and those who fought will be rewarded: "I congratulate you and the other peoples of Central America for the conclusion of the war. The sending of new forces to Nicaragua will no longer be necessary; our brave soldiers will soon return to their homes, and the inhabitants of the country will be able to consecrate themselves again to work tirelessly in the development of the elements of prosperity with which Providence has favored us. I will know how to reward the services of those of our compatriots who have survived the hardships of this campaign, and I will always make it a duty to continue to the relatives of those who have sacrificed their lives for their country, the protection that the Republic owes them." Dated and signed in type: Palacio del Gobierno, Guatemala, Mayo 14 de 1857, Rafael Carrera.

Quite scarce. Only one identified at auction in the last half century. OCLC and CCILA locate only one (trimmed) copy at Berkeley: OCLC 21725121; there is also one uncatalogued at the Univ. Kansas Spence Res. Lib. [44187]

"El Carnicero" calls for support in the Guatemalan-Honduran War



24. [HONDURAS]. GUARDIOLA BISTILLO, JOSÉ SANTOS. **El General Guardiola a sus compatriotas. Hondureños: No habría pensado en moverme del retiro honroso que había obtenido en Guatemala, si no me hubieran llegado repetidas instancias y clamores sobre vuestros sufrimientos.** Ocotepeque: [n.p.], 1854. 1 sheet printed recto only. Folio. 33 x 22 cm. 13 x 8 5/8 inches. Near fine, but for some creasing at the corners, one tiny nick.

\$400

First edition. A broadside attacking the constitutional President of Honduras, José Trinidad Cabañas (1805-1871) -a liberal politician who was clearly unacceptable to Conservative Guatemala under the Rafael Carrera- by General José Santos Guardiola Bustillo (1816-1862), who had led an insurrection in 1848. Having fled to Guatemala earlier, he is now returning from his safe haven to help the people throw off the oppression of Trinidad Cabañas. He declares: "Hondurans: I would not have thought of moving from the honorable retreat that I had obtained in Guatemala, if I had not received repeated instances and cries of your sufferings. The present ruler General Cabanas, not content with having led to death on the borders of Chiquimula and caused a thousand voluntary evils; He and his companions of the Morazanist faction have continued in the impossible plan of subjecting the whole country to their evil ideology, not hesitating to do so in using the most odious means." The Guatemalan invasion succeeded, Trinidad Cabañas was overthrown, and the Camara General eventually chose Guardiola as President. Signed and dated (year only, with month and day blank) in type: "Cuartel general en Ocotepeque, á [] 1854, Santos Guardiola." Quite scarce. OCLC locates only two copies of this first, partially dated edition: UC Berkeley and Boston Public Lib., (OCLC: 56828196). A second printing, (Reimpresión en Granada: En la Imprenta del Orden, 1854) and dated 25 de noviembre de 1854, is at Yale (OCLC: 54232858). CCILA notes the UC copy (but locates it at Riverside). [43669]

One of 300 copies

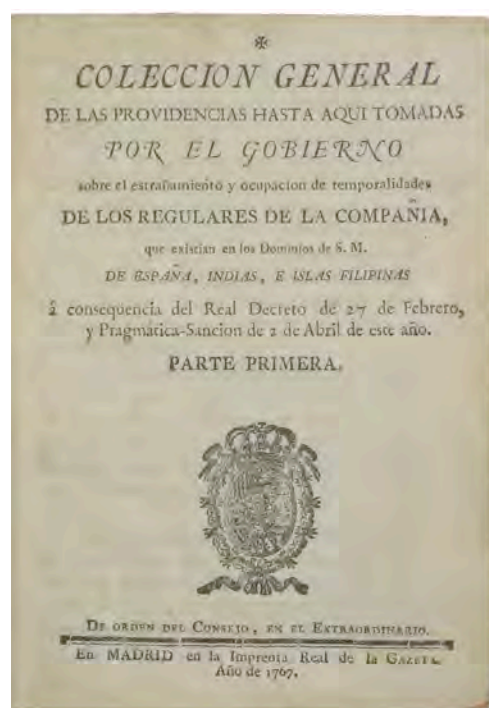
25. HUERTA, DAVID. [Broadside] **Ayotzinapa.** [Tacámbaro, Michoacán]: Taller Martín Pescador, 2014. 1 pp. 33 x 25 cm. Broadside. A fine copy.

\$125

First edition. One of 300 copies. Signed in type "David Huerta / 2 De Noviembre de 2014, Oaxaca." His response to the murder and disappearance of 43 students of the teacher's college in Ayotzinapa, Mexico. It was included in an exhibit at the Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Oaxaca and in "Los 43 Poetas por Ayotzinapa." David Huerta (1949-) is one of Mexico's greatest living poets. [44105]



Complete Issue of the Royal Decrees Expelling the Jesuits from Spain's Dominions. Rare



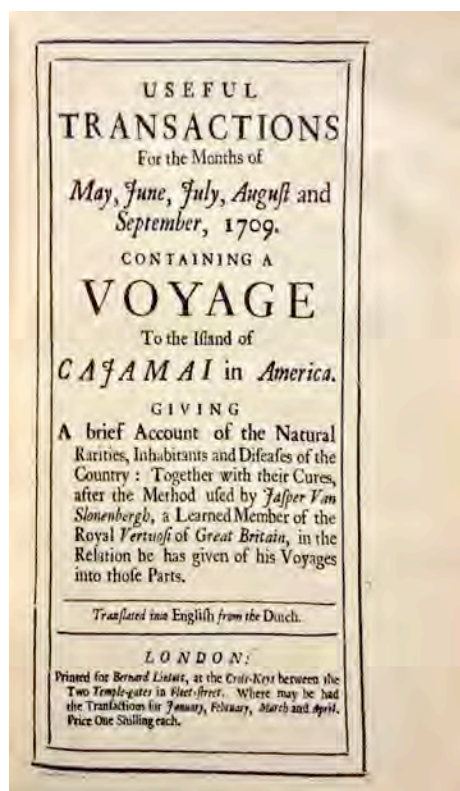
26. [JESUITS] SPAIN. **Coleccion General de las Providencias hasta aqui Tomadas por el Gobierno sobre el Estranamiento y Ocupacion de Temporalidades de los Regulares de la Compania que existian en los dominios de S.M ... Parte Primera [-Quinta].** Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1767-1784. 104, 91, 135, 144, [4], 74 pp. 4to. Contemporary mottled calf, compartments decorated in gilt, red morocco spine label titled in gilt, sewn in green silk ribbon, marbled endpapers. A very good copy, head band worn with a small chip and a tiny split at the joint, owner's bookplate and booksellers engraved plate on front pastedown, contents quite bright and clean. Palau 56516. See Sabin 14304. Medina BHA: IV, 4228.

\$7500

First edition. Five volumes bound in one. Parts 1, 2, 3 set in condensed type; parts 4 and 5 in expanded type.

Royal decrees from Charles III and instructions, decisions, and regulations issued by the Consejo en el Extraordinario and its president, the Conde de Aranda (and others), concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits. "These collections contain the documents relative to the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, and the confiscation of their property, including the names of the colleges and houses of the order, the application of the confiscated property, &c. A complete series consists of five parts, which are rarely found together.... Our collation is of parts I. to III. only," Sabin 14304. Part 4 (p. 75-127) contains the papal brief "Dominus ac Redemptor" by Clement XIV, in Latin and Spanish.

Earlier versions containing parts or all of the first three sections are not all that uncommon, but those containing all five parts remain relatively rare. Other than this copy, only two others have appeared in the auction records of ABPC and RBH since 1953, the first at the John B. Stetson sale at Parke Bernet, and the second, at Bonhams, in a modern binding and dampstained. [44155]



27. [KING, WILLIAM]. Useful transactions for the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1709: containing a voyage to the island of Cajamai [i.e. Jamaica] in America : giving a brief account of the natural rarities, inhabitants and diseases of the country, together with their cures, after the method used by Jasper Van Slonenbergh, a learned member of the Royal Vertuosi of Great Britain, in the relation he has given of his voyages into those parts. Translated into English from the Dutch. London: Printed for Bernard Lintott, at the Cross-Keys between the Two Temple-gates in Fleet-street, [1709]. [1], [16], 58, [4] pp. 8vo. Later three quarter morocco over marbled boards, marbled endpapers, new blanks, gilt titles and decorations on spine. Lacking frontis, title supplied in facsimile lightly tipped in, otherwise contents very good, bound with new endpapers, bookplate of John Carter Brown with a duplicate release stamp. Sabin 98182. European Americana 709/84. ESCT P2626.

\$250

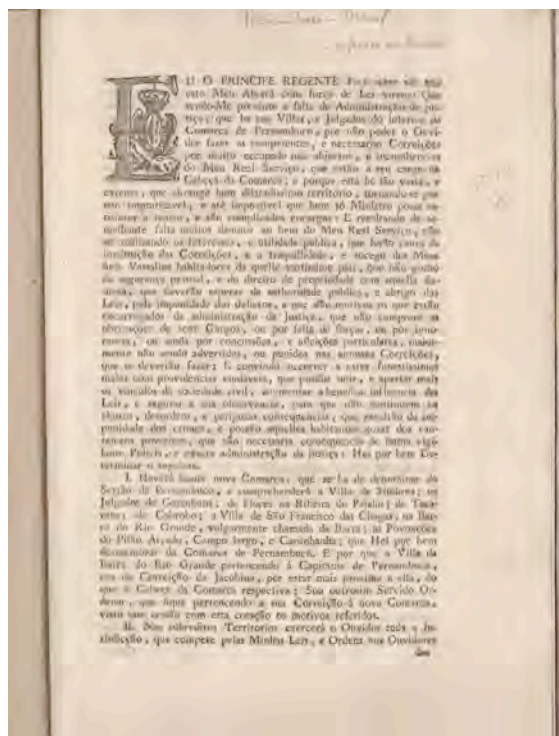
First edition. The scarce third and last issue of William King's anonymously published satires on the Philosophical Transactions, and on the proceedings of the Royal Society,

this one aimed at Sir Hans Sloane's "Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbados ... and Jamaica," 1707. Only two at auction since 1978, a complete three issue volume and a disbound copy of this volume. [44180]

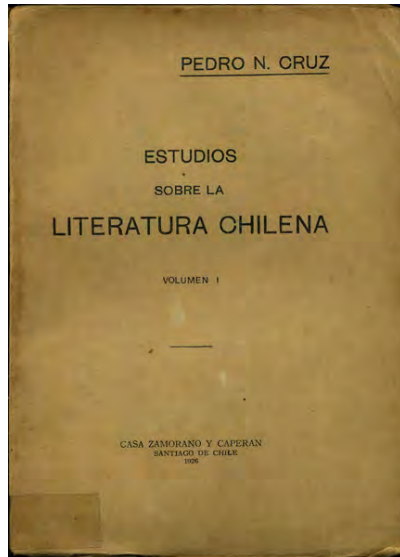
Revamping the Courts in Brazil

28. [LAW. BRAZIL] [MARIA I, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL]. Eu o Principe Regente faco saber aos que este meu alvará com forza de lei virem: que sendo-me presente a falta de administração de justica, que ha nas villas, e julgados do interior da comerca de Pernambuco, por não poder o ouvidor fazer as competentes, e necessarias correições por muito occupado nos objectos, e incumbencias do meu Real servico ... Rio de Janeiro: (Na Impressão Regia), 1810. [3], [1] pp. 4to. Marbled paper-covered boards, gilt titles, marbled endpapers with numerous blanks bound in. Very good, boards lightly nicked, scattered foxing, penciled notations in margins and last blank. Cf. Camargo-Moraes. Bibl. do Impressão Régia II, 112.

\$250



Concerning the lack of Administration of Justice in the Villas and Courts of the District of Pernambuco, Brazil. The six part solution entails the breaking of the state into two sections to be more easily administered. Signed and dated in type "Dado no Palacio do Rio de Janeiro em quinze de janeiro de mil oitocentos e dez." OCLC locates a single copy at JCB: OCLC: 82824116. [43920]



29. [LITERATURE]. CRUZ, PEDRO NOLASCO. CORREA PASTENE, MISAEL, ED. **Estudios sobre a literatura chilena. Volumen I, II, III. [Three Volumes]**. Santiago de Chile: Casa Zamorano y Casperan (v.1); Editorial Nascimento V.2 & 3), 1926 & 1940. 391 pp.; 436 pp, 402 pp. 12mo. Paper wrappers. Spines darkened and worn with old neat tape repair to the heel of each volume, else a very good set.

\$125

First edition. Hard to find complete in three volumes. An excellent group of literary studies by the wide-ranging critic. [42189]

30. LUMHOLTZ, CARL. **New Trails in Mexico. An Account of One Year's Exploration in North-Western Sonora, Mexico, and South-Western Arizona 1909-1910.** New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912. xxv, 411 pp. Illus. with 2 color plates, 115 b/w photos, and 2 folding maps, in rear pocket (1 color). 8vo. Terra-cotta cloth, illustrated in black, titled in gilt, top edge gilt. A very good copy, minor rubbing at the extremities, small period owner's signature on free front endpaper, rear pocket nearly expertly re-enforced, offsetting on verso of maps as usual, else maps and plates fine. Palau 143998. Alliot 135. Spain & Spanish America II: 404. Bernal 6672.

\$135



AT SUNSET: SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS, NEAR TUCSON

First edition. Carl Sofus Lumholtz (1851–1922) was a Norwegian explorer and ethnographer who undertook a number of explorations for the American Museum of Natural History and also, in this case, to "look into certain economical possibilities of the arid and little known country along the upper part of the Gulf of California" for some "influential friends." [43909]

The Sorry State of Social Life, Manners, and Customs in Brazil

31. MARQUES PEREIRA, NUNO. **Compendio Narrativo do Peregrino da America em que se tratam varios discursos espirituaes, e moraes, com muitas advertencias, e documentos contra os abusos, que se achão introduzidos, pela malicia diabolica no Estado do Brasil.**



Lisboa: Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1765. [16 leaves], 474 (i.e. 476) pp. Woodcut printer's ornament on title page; head and tail pieces; initials. Sm. 8vo. Contemporary mottle sheep, four raised bands, gilt decorations, red morocco lettering piece. A very good copy, possibly rejoined, extremities worn with minor loss at head of spine, faint dampstain to rear pastedown and top edge of a few leaves, lacking rear free endpaper. Sabin 60891. Borba de Moraes 660. Rodrigues 1545. Innocência VI, 315. Ford: Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres, p. 104. Silva 123.

\$850

Fifth edition. Nuno Marques Pereira (1652?-1728?) was born at Cairu, near Bahia, then the capital of Portuguese America, and spent considerable time in the mining areas before traveling to Lisbon. The work 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, Statsbib. Berlin. Also BN Portugal. [42911]

32. MATTA, M.A. (MANUEL ANTONIO). **Cuestiones recientes con la legacion i el gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte-América.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1892. 155 pp. Sm. 4to. Paper wrappers. An unopened (uncut) copy, spine mostly perished, front wrapper with inch hole where one of two postage stamps were removed, worn, lacking the rear wrapper, contents lightly browned but unread. Palau 158385. Echeverría: Biblio... Revolucion de 1891: 97.

\$100

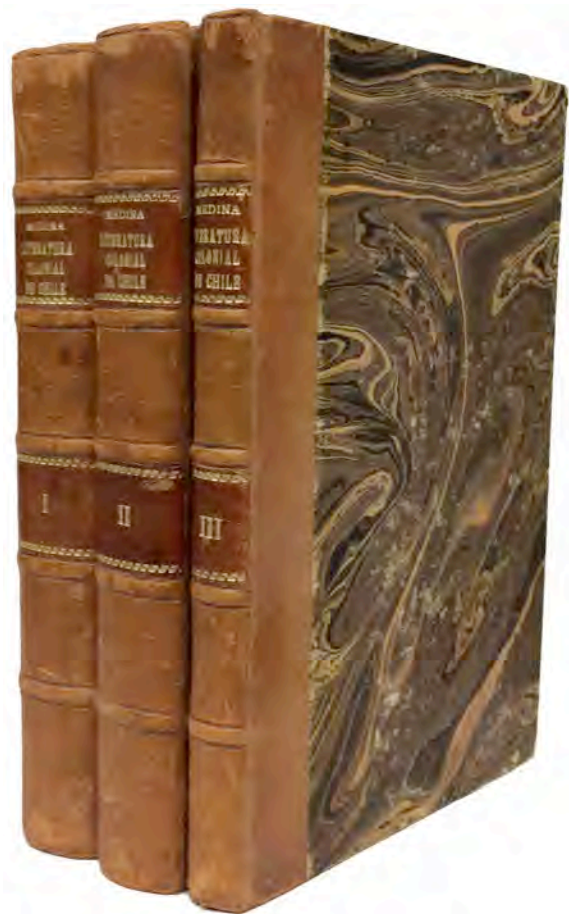
First edition. Presentation copy. Inscribed on the title page by the author to Joaquín Walker Martínez (1853-1928), a leading participant in the revolution as Minister of War and Navy, responsible, among other tasks, for organizing the revolutionary army. With the fall of Balmaceda, he was appointed Minister of Finance of the Government of Jorge Montt. [39745]



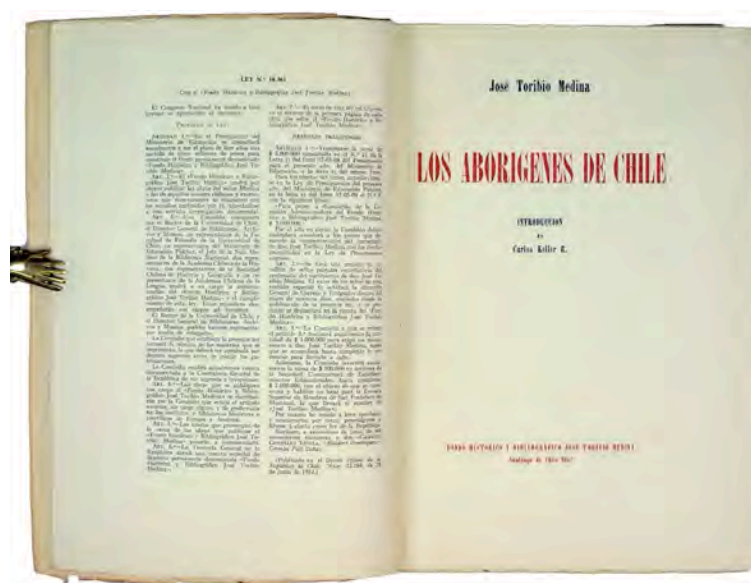
33. MEDINA, JOSÉ TORIBIO. **Historia de la Literatura Colonial de Chile. Tomo I - III. [Three Volumes Complete].** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Libreria del Mercurio, 1878. cxxxii, 457 pp.; 553 pp.; 197 pp., [1] pp. index. Illus. with 2 b/w frontis portraits on heavy stock. Sm. 4to. Quarter tan morocco over marbled boards, five raised bands, gilt titles, marbled endpapers, original wrappers bound in. A very good or better set, minor rubbing to spines and boards, edge tears to titles, occasional faint soiling & marginal tears, small stain and chips to top forecorners of last few leaves and wrapper of volume II. Original printed wrappers, worn with tears and soiling, bound in. Palau 159465. Schaible 14.

\$500

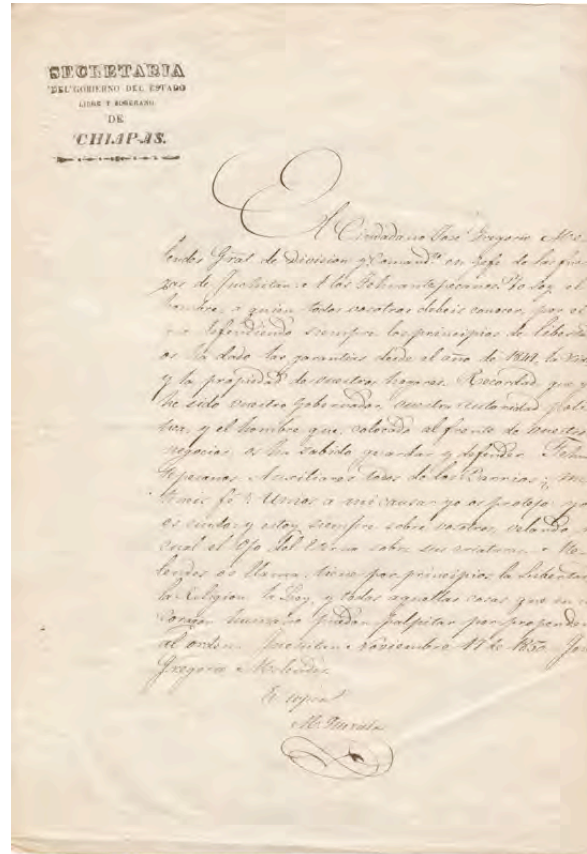
Memoria premiada por la Facultad de filosofía i humanidades. Tomo I: Poesia; Tomo II: Prosa; Tomo III: Literatura en Latin. "What should be understood by colonial literature of Chile? Such is the question we must answer before entering the detailed analysis of each of the works that compose it. The words Chilean literature refer only to the cultivation that thought in all its forms reached in Chile during the time of Spanish domination. That literature can be said to have been an exotic plant transplanted to a virgin soil. It is simply in our case to find out and verify the course followed among us by those who dedicated themselves to letters, studying the scope of the productions of the spirit under the immediate influences that worked on our soil, either as a consequence of the men who they suffered, either because of the tendencies imprinted on their character by the people in whose midst they lived or of the nature of an unknown and lost country in a corner of the world, narrowed by the ocean and the Andes" from Medina's long introduction. Covers the Spanish colony, poetry, prose in most forms including theology, history, natural history, science, law, biography, fiction, travel, personal narratives, and ending with literature in Latin. [44194]



34. MEDINA, JOSÉ TORIBIO. **Los Aborígenes de Chile**. Introduccion de Carlos Keller R. Santiago de Chile: Fondo historico y bibliografico Jose Toribio Medina, 1952. lxxxvi, 431 pp., [40] illustrated leaves. Illus. with 40 b/w plates. 4to. Stitched paper wrappers. Very good, partially unopened copy, wrappers lightly soiled and edgeworn, particularly along spine, contents clean. Palau 159466 (1st ed.). Segunda edición. [44201] \$50



Tehuantepecanos! Unite to my cause!



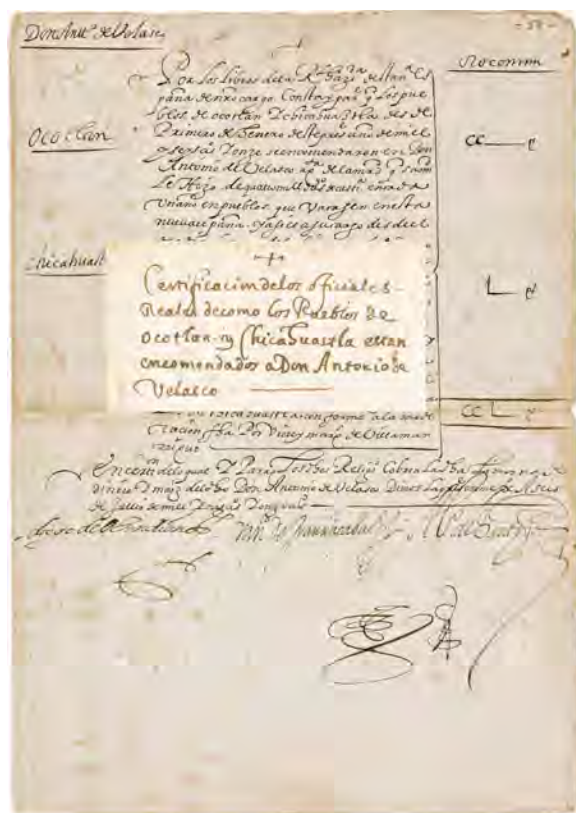
35. MELENDEZ, JOSÉ GREGORIO. [Manuscript Document calling for the people of Tehuantepec to join the revolt. Beginning] "El ciudadano José Gregorio Melendez Gral. de Division y Comandante en jefe de las fuerzas de Juchitan. A los Tehuantepecanos" [Juchitan / Chiapas, Mexico]: 1850. 1 sheet. Folio. 33 x 23 cm (13 x 19 inches). Broadside. A very good copy, tiny tear at one edge, minor creasing, fold, old stab marks at margin.

\$600

Jose Gregorio Melendez (1793-1853) was long a leader in the Zapotec peoples' rebellions against the state government's control of local resources, including land and salt, with uprisings in 1827, 1834, 1844-45, 1847, and finally in 1850-53 during which period this call for support was issued. Though Benito Juarez, who was interim governor of Oaxaca, appointed Melendez as Colonel of the National Guard of the Isthmus, which made him defacto head of the armed forces created to defend against the U.S. invasion of the port of Coatzacoalcos, that only increased the conflict, and in early March 1850, Melendez routed the garrison at Tehuantepec. He and about 1000 men fled to Juchitan, while Juarez refused to negotiate. After more bloody battles, Melendez retired to Chiapas, but eventually fearing persecution there, fled back to the Isthmus, inflicting further havoc, and, as this document shows, tried to expand the base of his rebellion: "A los Tehuantepecanos. Yo soy el hombre, a quien todos vosotros debeis conocer, por el que defendiendo siempre los principios de libertados ha dado las garantías desde el año de 1847, la y la propiedad de nuestros hogares. Recordad, que yo he sido vuestro gobernador, vuestra autoridad política, y el hombre que, colocado al frente de vuestros negocios, os ha sabido guardar y defender.

Tehuantepecanos: Auxiliares todos de los Barrios ¿me teneis fe? Unidos a mi causa; yo os protejo..." "...do you all have faith in me? Unite to my cause; I will protect you all; I will care for you all..." Dated: "Juchitan Noviembre 17 de 1850= Jose Gregorio Melendez."

This is a copy, most likely of a broadside, from the "Secretaria del Gobierno del Estado Libre y Soberano de Chiapas." Scribal signature illegible. We could locate no other documents by Melendez nor this revolt. A scarce document from a period in Mexican history now forgotten (See: ¿Quién fue José Gregorio Meléndez? in *Revista Guixizá*, número 16, junio de 2011). [43646]



Payment for the Education of the Indians

36. [MEXICO. CHURCH & STATE]. [Manuscript Document Signed] **Certificacion de los Oficiales Reales de cómo los Pueblos de Ocotlán y Chicahuaxtla estan encomendados a don Antonio de Velasco...** [Mexico]: 1611. [1 pp]. 1 leaf folded. Folio (12 1/4 x 8 1/2). A very good copy.

\$600

The conflicts between the secular clergy, the religious orders, the treatment of the Indians, and the government officials were long standing. While Luis de Velasco, marqués de Salinas was named Viceroy of New Spain twice (1590-1595 and 1607-1611, replacing Álvaro Manrique de Zúñiga, 1st marqués de Villamanrique, in 1590 and then Juan de Mendoza y Luna, 3rd Marquis of Montesclaros in 1607) and was apparently able to suppress this conflict to run smooth administrations, it appears the cracks returned immediately upon his departure to Spain to take up his new position as president of the Council of the Indies about the time this document was signed, in 1611.

The three officials signing this document directed to Don Antonio de Velasco the brother of the Viceroy, state that they have paid their money and now “it (becomes) his responsibility since that day the payment of the alms of money and corn to the religious (orders) that indoctrinate the natives of the province of San Ypolito Martin de Guaxara whereof they were not paid anymore by (from) this Royal treasury the 250 pesos that were given and were designated 200 to the religious of the town of Ocotlan and 50 to the ones in Chicahuastla according to the mediation of the Viceroy the Marquis of Villamanrique;” thus citing an agreement with the predecessors of his brother’s first term. Signed by Diego del Gandiano, Francisco de Frannacabal, and Alvaro de Santoya, and dated Mexico on the 6th of July of 1611.

See John F. Schwaller: “Church and State During the First Vice-Regency of Don Luis de Velasco, The Younger” pp. 153-164 in *Poder civil y catolicismo en México, siglos XVI al XIX* (México: 2008). [44099]

Priest sent Packing from Oaxaca



37. [MEXICO. OAXACA]. [VARGAS, SAN JACINTO DE] ALDRETE, GERONIMO DE. [Manuscript document signed beginning] "Yo Geronimo de Aldrete escrivano Publico del numero dela Ciudad de antequera Valle de Guaxaca"... 17th c. Priest of the Order of Santo Domingo denied Parrish in Oaxaca. Valle de Antequera, Oaxaca, Mexico: 1652. [1 pp.] on sheet of Sello Quarto, with seal. 12 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Very good, minor wear at edges, docketed on verso.

\$625

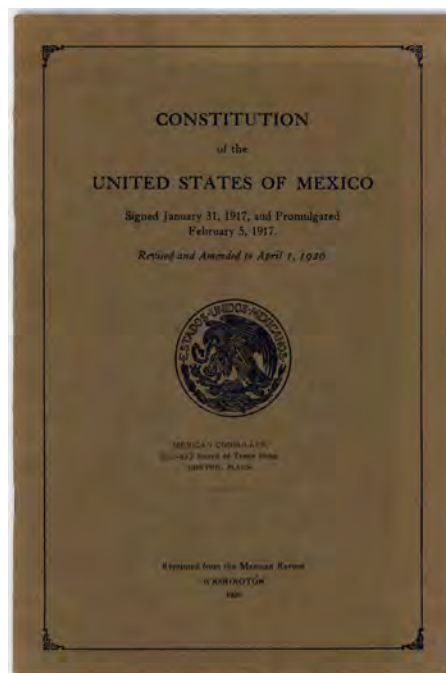
Testimony of the public notary Geronimo de Aldrete, concerning the plight of Father San Jacinto de Vargas, of the Order of Santo Domingo. He had traveled to Oaxaca to take control of the parish of San Francisco de la Mar, but was denied the parish upon his arrival.

"I, Geronimo de Aldrete public notary of this city of Antequera Valle de Oaxaca on behalf of the king himself I certify and testify to the truth that on the 13th of August being in the Holy Cathedral of this city I saw the Father Frei Jacinto de Bargas presbyter priest of the order of Santo Domingo stating that he came to assume the parish of San Francisco de la mar offered to him by the Vice-patron but the Dean and the Chapter didn't want to give it to him. And so it is put on the record his obedience coming here to assume this position by order of the Provincial Attorney General asking a testimony of it and so I handle the present document that it is written in the city of Antequera on the 16th of August of 1652."

See Nicolas Leon: *Catalogo...Antigüedades huavis* (Mexico 1903), LXXV: "De la Doctrina y Vicaria de San Francisco de la Mar"). [44098]

38. [MEXICO]. **Constitution of the United States of Mexico. Signed January 31, 1917, and Promulgated February 5, 1917. Revised and Amended to April 1, 1926.** Washington [D.C.]: [Mexican Review], 1926. 32, [1] pp. Sm. 4to. Brown paper wrappers with the seal of Mexico. A very good copy.

\$75



Offprint. The caption title is: "Political constitution of the United States of Mexico." It is reprinted from *The Mexican Review*. This copy with the imprint of the Mexican Consulate of Boston. [41912]

Discharge Papers for Baja Soldier Later Assassinated



39. [MEXICO]. [CEBALLOS, JUAN BAUTISTA. PEREZ VIDAL, ANDRES]. **[Partially Printed Discharge Papers completed in manuscript and signed by the Mexican President and two others]**. México: 1853. Bifolium. Folio (10 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches). Very good, old folds neatly reinforced.

\$475

First edition. Discharge papers for Andres Perez Vidal of the militia for the northern frontier, signed on January 21 1853 by interim Mexican President, Juan Bautista Ceballos, whose rule as President lasted all of 33 days. Also signed by General Santiago Blanco and Manuel Maria de Sandoval of the Ministerio Guerra y Marina. Juan Bautista Ceballos (1811-1859) had been President of the Mexican Supreme Court before succeeding to the presidency, when the Mariano Arista was driven from office on 6 January 1853 by the conservatives. Though he was granted many of the extraordinary powers he wanted, he nevertheless was stymied by Congress, which he dissolved two days before he signed this discharge. The Mexico City garrison under Manuel

Robles Pezuela removed him from office on 8 February.

The soldier whose discharge he signed would also reappear, this time in the troubles in Baja. Andres Perez Vidal would claim land in Baja, being granted four land lots, in the land called Mision Vieja de S. Miguel and two sites for cattle, between the Mision del Descanso and the stream of the Old Mission, between February and March 1858. A year and a half later he would be brutally murdered by Juan Mendoza during the carnage that decimated the population of La Frontera in Baja, as described by Henry J. A. Alric in his *Esquisses d'un voyage autour du monde et un épisode de guerre civile dans le district du nord de la Basse-Californie* (Paris: Typ. Morris et compagnie, 1867): "Le 1er octobre les blancs arrivèrent à la mission de San- Miguel... where the seven leaders of the expedition entered the house of a good man named A. Perez-Vidal, who was caring for his wife while she was in labor. They had barely dragged him outside when Mendoza said to him: 'the visit you made to your friend Esparza will cost you your life,' and instantly seven bullets at point-blank range laid him dead. Then the assassins said to the widow: 'Wife, here is your husband asking to speak to you.' At this very moment the unhappy woman gave birth to an orphan. Not satisfied with having murdered this honorable farmer, they rained destruction by letting their horses trample the field of maize and vegetables, which would have sustained her and her three young children. The band arrived the next morning at Santa Rosa, where they found the ex-secretary of Esparza, who, fearing for his life, thought fit to make one of those volte-faces so frequent on these occasions; he offered to show them where the cannon and

the munitions were, and thus they seized everything" (p.80). A scene as if shot by Sergio Leone. Needless to say documents signed by Bautista Ceballos as President are rare. [43792]

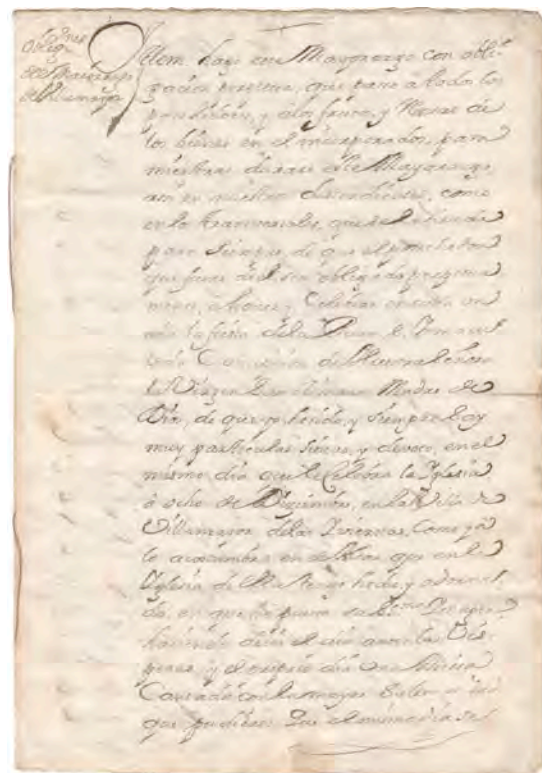
40. [MEXICO]. ITURRIGARAY Y ARÓSTEGUI, JOSÉ DE; VILLA URRUTIA, JACOBO DE; BUSTAMANTE, CARLOS MARÍA DE. **Diario de Mexico. Tomo X. Enero, Febrero, Marzo, Abril, Mayo y Junio de 1809** [Volume X only]. [México]: Impr. en la oficina de Don Mariano José de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1809. [ii], [xiv], 744 pp. 8vo. Modern vellum to style, manuscript title on spine, new endpapers. A very good copy, some staining and marginal losses to the first few leaves, occasional darkening of fore edge. Sabin 48424. Medina: México 9784. Palau 71882.

\$1200

First edition. 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 supervened, many of the copies were destroyed," Sabin. Two incomplete sets at auction in the last 50 years. [42111]



Rare Mayorazgo Concerning the Early Descendants of Coronado & Columbus



41. [MEXICO]. PACHECO DE CÓRDOBA Y BOCANEGRA, FRANCISCO. [Manuscript Copy] **Obligaciones de los Mayorazgos de Villamayor y Apaceos.** [Mexico]: n.d. [ca.1650-1700]. 5 lvs. (title, blank, 8 pp.) 8 1/2 x 12 1/4 (21.5 x 31 cm). Stitched. A very good copy, title leaf separated.

\$900

The obligations of the right of succession ("Mayorazgo") to the children of Francisco Pacheco de Córdoba y Bocanegra with the earlier Mayorazgo of Apaceos (or Apaseos) of Fernán Pérez de Bocanegra Córdoba which ultimately came to Francisco Pacheco.

Francisco Pacheco de Córdoba y Bocanegra (1560-1615), Marquis of Villamayor de las Inviernas and Governor of Nueva Galicia in Mexico, was descended from one of Coronado's daughters. His grandfather had been the conqueror of Quivira, and his second wife Doña Juana Colón de la Cueva y Toledo, a descendant of Christopher Columbus. The obligations for his descendants are numerous and include: a celebration in the Church in the Town of Villamayor de las Iviernas, of the Virgin:

"it must be arranged the celebration of Vespers, and on the same day, a chanted mass with the highest possible solemnity: That the same day, thirteen paupers should be fed, in awe of Jesus Christ.. And (also) a poor Woman, in awe of the Holy Virgin Mother of God and Our Lady; And if there were an occasion any of those years to serve the aforementioned meal (actually) at the house and table of the possessor (of the Mayorazgo) ... I beg and instruct him, to do it in his own home, and by his own hands and his wife's and kids' ... and one hundred massed recited as Requiems... the ones for the Glorious Apostol Saint John the Evangelist, and for the glorious Saint Joseph and John the Baptist and Saint Francis, (also) for the glorious Lady Saint Anna and another to the Guardian Angel Custodian, (bringing the number) to one hundred and six masses... giving the alms customary in the area ...for the relief of Our Souls, mine and my wife's Doña Juana, as well as for those of Lady Cathalina of Castille, my first wife, and our parents', grandparents' and Mr. Admiral Christopher Columbus', our children's, and successors of this Mayorazgo, bereaved brothers, and friends, and benefactors, and people whom we are obligated to. And the alms of all this, must be given perpetually and forever by the holder of this Mayorazgo, whether he is from our offspring or a collateral descendant of its income and benefits..."

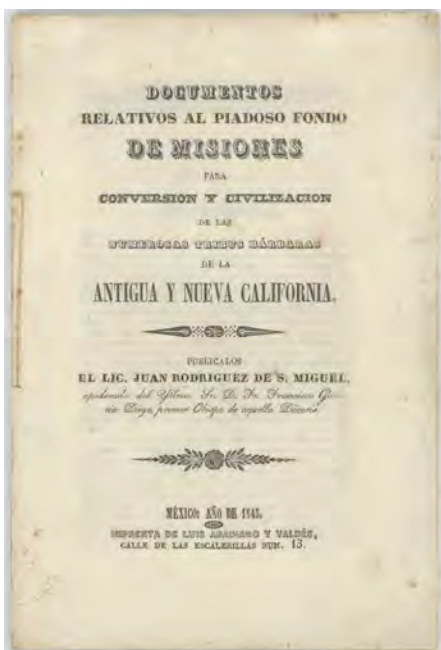
The second section refers to the legacy of the Mayorazgo of Apaceos (or Apaseos) of Fernán Pérez de Bocanegra Córdoba (1500-1567) to his son Bernardino, who died childless, so the title (and obligations) of the Mayorazgo of Apaceos passed on to his brother Nuño de Chávez Pacheco de Bocanegra and thence to his son, Francisco Pacheco de Cordoba y Bocanegra: it requires the holder *"to feed a meal every Saturday of the week to the paupers sick of syphilis that are being cured at the Hospital del amor de Dios of the aforementioned city."*

And finally the obligations to be met in the Town of Villamayor: *"For 97 Masses, to 4 reales each= 388 reales de Vellón: to the alms for the most needed paupers of the Town, 113 reales. For the sermon in Corpus' Intra Octava, 40 reales: To the chaplain for his assistance in the Masses, 63 reales."*

A later 17th century scribal copy without attribution. We could locate no records of this document nor copies nor any other manuscripts related to his rights of succession. OCLC locates

only 2 manuscripts (and 2 printed documents) attributed to Francisco Pacheco de Córdoba y Bocanegra, all at the BN Spain, plus a printed petition at JCB. [44078]

Save the Missions of California



42. [MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA. PIOUS FUND]. RODRÍGUEZ DE SAN MIGUEL, JUAN [NEPOMUCENO]. **Documentos relativos al piadoso fondo de misiones para conversion y civilizacion de las numerosas tribus bárbaras de la antigua y nueva California.** Publicalos el lic. Juan Rodríguez de S. Miguel; apoderado del Yllmo. Sr. D. Fr. Francisco García Diego, primer obispo de aquella diócesis. México: Imprenta de Luis Abadiano y Valdés, 1845 8vo. (8 3/16 x 5 1/2 inches). Stitched. A very good copy, scattered foxing mainly to the edges of the first and last leaves. Sabin 72543. Palau 274956. Cowan p.490 (2nd issue). Streeter 2504.

\$750

First edition. The original issue of sixty pages: twenty-three documents "including the law of Sept. 19, 1836, the decrees of Santa Anna of Feb. 8 and Oct. 24, 1842, with the protests of Pedro Ramirez, also decree of Nov. 12, 1842, and various representations to the government by the apoderados calling for funds in view of the pressing necessities of the church in California. In 1843 Ramirez was the representative of Garcia Diego, Bishop of California. He was succeeded by San Miguel as apoderado in 1843" (Streeter IV, p.1803). A later printing noted in Cowen and Streeter added a further 28 pages containing three more documents. [44096]

One of the Earliest English Language Books Published in Argentina.

43. MULHALL, M.G. & E.T. (MULHALL, MICHAEL GEORGE; MULHALL, EDWARD T.) **Handbook of the River Plate; Comprising Buenos Ayres, the Upper Provinces, Banda Oriental, and Paraguay.** Buenos Ayres: Standard Printing- Office, 1869. xvi, 192,160, 200, 38 pp. [adv.] pp. Sm. 4to. Later half navy morocco over tan cloth, five raised bands with gilt rules, red spine label titled in gilt. Very good, spine edges rubbed, scattered foxing, page 165 in Section C trimmed closely at fore edge with loss of one letter in each of two lines. Sabin 51268.

\$450

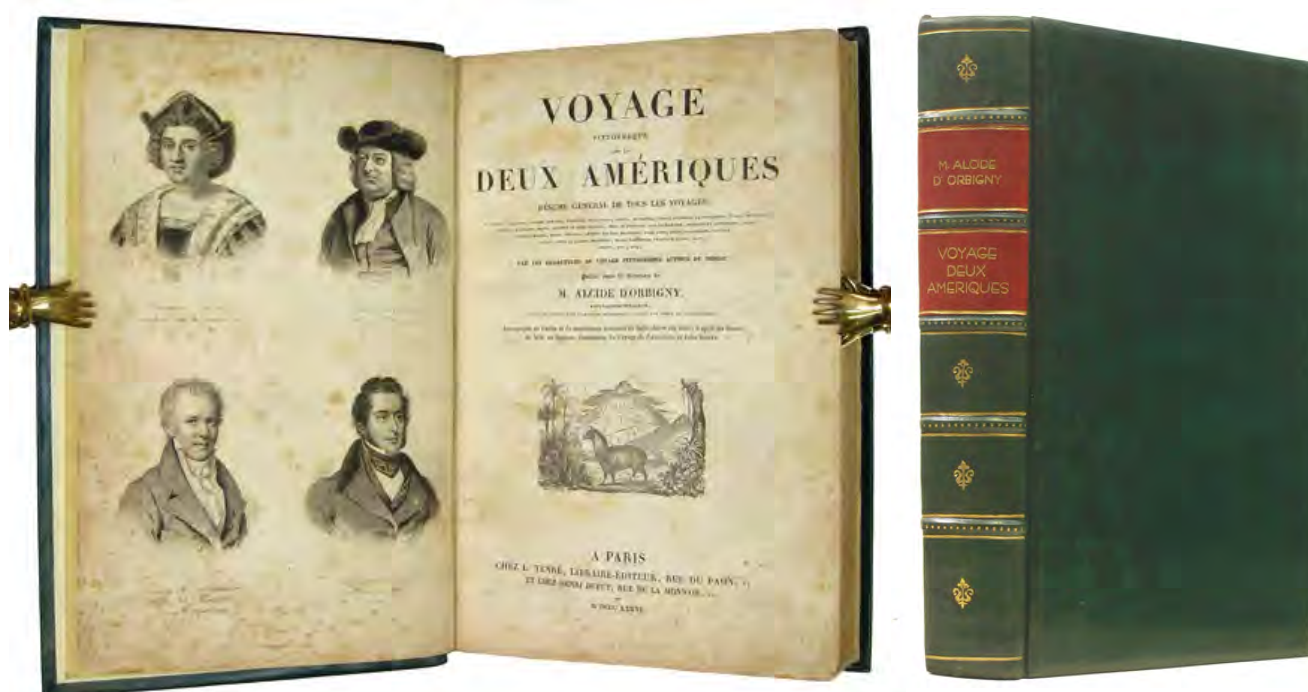
First edition thus; Improved and enlarged edition. Volume I (all published). The authors published the much smaller *The River Plate Handbook, guide, directory and almanac for 1863*. In the preface of our volume, the authors called this an



"Improved and enlarged edition" (Preface dated March 17, 1869) the first of five more editions that would run until 1892, and intended to encourage immigration from Europe. It was one of the earliest English language books published in Argentina.

Michael George Mulhall (1836–1900): "journalist and statistician, ... was educated for the priesthood... and in 1858 went to South America where his brother, Edward Thomas Mulhall (1832–1899) was working as a sheep farmer. The brothers set up a printing and publishing house in Buenos Aires from which they issued the *Standard and River Plate News*, a four- page weekly newspaper. In 1861 they relaunched it as a daily (the first such in the English language in South America)" ODNB.

Inked inscription laid in loose, "W.S. Jackson with kind regards of Isaac Kich / Buenos Ayres, Feb. 9th, 1872." [44146]



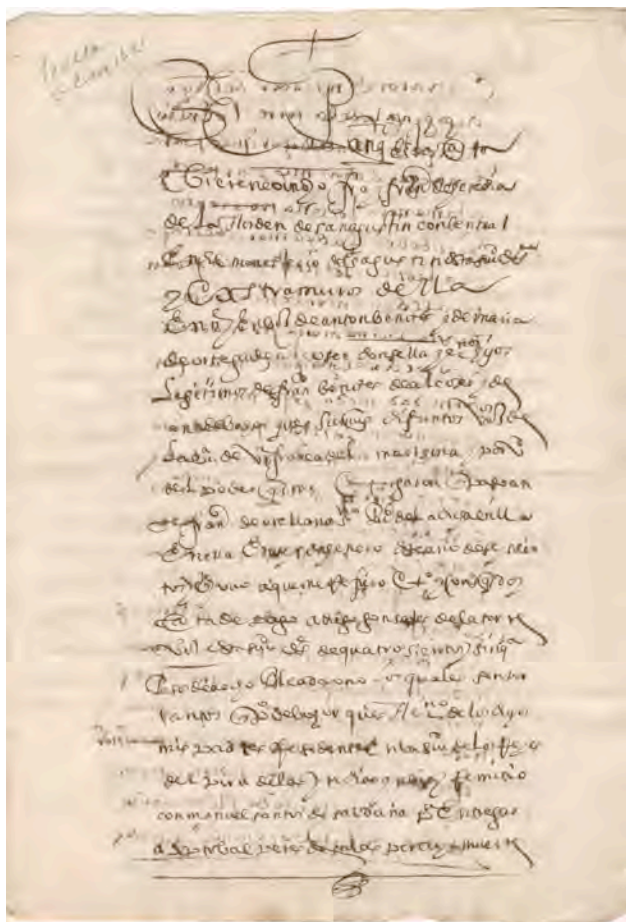
44. ORBIGNY, ALCIDE DESSALINES D', ED. **Voyage pittoresque dans les deux Ameriques. Résumé général de tous les voyages de Colomb, Las-Casas, Oviedo, Gomara, Garcilazo de la Vega, Acosta, Dutertre, Labat, Stedman, La Condamine, Ulloa, Humboldt, Hamilton, Cochrane, Mawe, Auguste de Saint-Hilaire, Max. de Neuwied, Spix et Martius, Rengger et Longchamp, Azara, Fresier, Molina, Miers, Poeppig, Antonio del Rio, Beltrami, Pike, Long, Adair, Chastellux, Bartram, Collot, Lewis et Clarke, Bradbury, Ellis, McKenzie, Franklin, Parry, Back, Phipps, etc., etc.** Julien Léopold Boilly, M. de Sainson, (Louis Auguste), illustrators; Desbuissons, engraver. Paris: Chez L. Tenré... et Chez Henri Dupuy, 1836. xvi, 568 pp., [135 lvs of plates]. Illus. with 268 copperplate and steel engravings and two large folding maps. 4to. Modern dark green polished calf, five raised bands ruled in gilt, two compartments red, lettered in gilt, four decorated in gilt, edges beveled, new end-papers, silk book mark sewn in. A very handsome copy, contents very good or better, foxing to frontis and title, scattered to cont-

ents, maps worn at edges and folds with some repairs, in a fine modern binding. Palau 202179. Sabin 57458, Field 447. Borba de Moraes, p. 631.

\$600

First edition. 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). [42897]

Spanish Colonial Gold Flows East



45. [PERU]. [Manuscript Document] **An Uncle sends Money Home from Ciudad de los Reyes del Perú de las Indias to Sevilla in 1621.** [Sevilla]: 1621. ! leaf folded [4 pp]. 8 1/2 x 12 1/4 (21.5 x 31 cm). Near fine, small holds from ink burn not affecting legibility.

\$500

The Americas were a profitable venture for some, as this document -a letter of payment given in Sevilla to Diego González de la Torre by Fray Fernando de Heredia (from the Monastery of San Agustín, Sevilla) on behalf of Antonio Benítez and María de Ortega de Alcocer, brothers and legitimate children of Francisco de Alcocer and Ana de Bosor (natives of Villafranca de las Marismas) - shows. 450 pesos de a ocho reales was sent by the uncle, Pedro de Bosor, from the Indies and entrusted to Cristóbal Pérez de Sala, and after his death, to Diego González de la Torre (who now receives the letter of payment) to be given to the two siblings (400 to María de Ortega and 50 to Antonio Benítez). The document details and deducts from the total,

taxes, freight costs, and other cost related to the movement of the money and goods. It is signed before the public notary, Francisco Orellana, as well as other witnesses, in Sevilla, on the 6th of January of 1621. [44080]

46. [PERU]. [BANCO DE CREDITO DEL PERU]. **This is Peru.** [Lima]: [Banco de Credito del Peru], 1948. 35 pp., [1]. Illus. with 2 fold-out b/w maps + several in-text colored drawings. 8vo. Illustrated color paper wrappers. Near fine, rubbing to back wrapper and a spot of foxing.

\$50



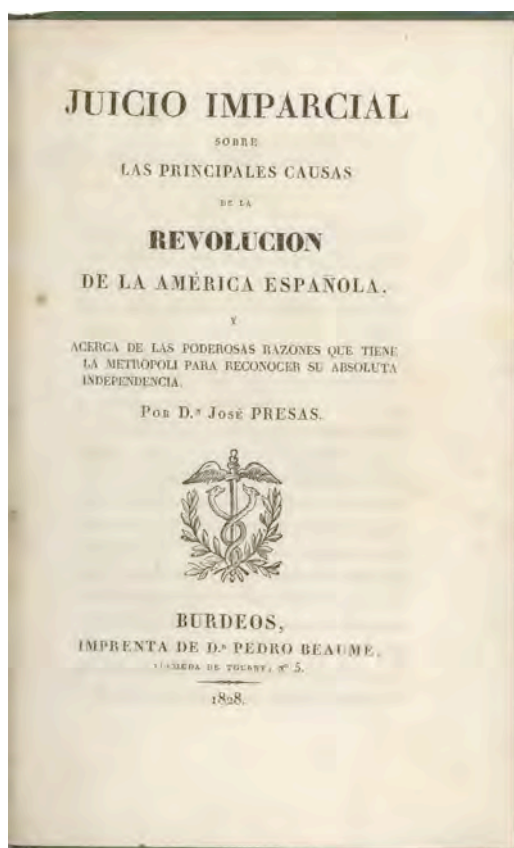
Second edition. Cover by Mario Agostinelli (1919-2000), a Peruvian artist and sculptor. A promotional booklet for Peru, and the Banco de Credito del Peru. While it covers tourist sights and flights, it is more directed to the business traveler in the hopes of development. The first edition was published in 1942 during the war (with a second printing in 1943), an unlikely time for American or British tourists. The text notes that the U.S. is "our best customer, having taken in 1945-47 about 25-30% of exports and provided something over half of the overseas purchases." Two folding maps, one of Peru with locations of bank offices, and the other of central Lima with 42 places of importance. OCLC locates only one copy of this second edition: Univ. Texas at Austin (OCLC: 24152134); and six copies of the first edition: Yale, LOC, Harvard, MIT, NYPL., and Texas at Austin. [43995]

Against the Reconquest of Spanish America

47. PRESAS, JOSÉ. **Juicio Imparcial Sobre Las Principales Causas de la Revolucion de la América Española, y Acerca de las Poderosas Razones Que Tiene la Metropoli para Reconocer su Absoluta Independencia.** Burdeos: Imprenta de Don Pedro Beaume, 1828. [4], vi, 182 pp. 8vo. Original green paper-covered boards, manuscript title on spine, marbled endpapers. A very good copy, minor paper splits, boards rubbed, margins lightly soiled, otherwise contents are bright and clear. Sabin 65112. Palau 236419. Spain & Spanish America II: 465.

\$625

First edition. An important source for understanding the political and economic causes of the revolutions in America, European attitudes and machinations, and their impact on Spain. Though originally a strong supporter of the reconquest of America in 1824 shortly after the return of Ferdinand, by this book José Presas (?-1842), former secretary to Carlota Joaquina, who was ultimately expelled from Rio de Janeiro for political activities, had changed his mind: "*Desde que la España tiene cortadas sus relaciones con la América, vé con dolor arruinadas sus fábricas,*



paralizadas las artes y la industria, abatida la agricultura, sin ocupacion la clase» obrera y menesterosa, y el reino todo en la mayor necesidad y miseria, sin poderse valer, para salir de un estado tan deplorable, de sus propios frutos y productos, que en vez de aliviarle empeoran su infeliz y triste suerte," p. 114.

Instead, the economic benefits of recognizing the former Latin American colonies were of paramount importance, he felt, in this "influential book" (see Michael P. Costeloe: *Response to Revolution: Imperial Spain and the Spanish American Revolutions*, CUP, 1986, pp. 228). Cuba was another matter, as his last chapters note: "*De la importante necesidad en que se halla la España de conservar á toda costa las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico.*" Likewise keeping the Philippines was important for trade. [43911]



48. RAMÓN NIETO, JOSÉ. **Ferrocarril de Curicó a Llico. Canal de navegación entre el lago de Vichuquen i el mar.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, 1888. 67 pp. + illus. Illus. with 6 b/w folding maps, + 1 folding diagram. 8vo. Paper wrappers. A very good- copy, spine almost perished, light soiling and fading to wrappers, some minor wear to edges of maps, else maps about fine.

\$150

First edition. As part of Balmaceda's policy of heavy expenditure on public works, the government commissioned studies to run a line from Curico down to the coast at Llico, where the military was planning to build a port which would connect to Lake Vichuquen via a canal. Though Ramon Nietos' plan was suspended after a fire in 1895 destroyed all the draft documents, and then was abandoned, a later project, based on his work would finally be constructed (see José Tomás Bretón Jara: *Historia del ramal de Curicó a Licantén*, in *Historia Ferroviaria* 2006). With all maps. Scarce. OCLC finds three locations: Yale, Univ. Wisconsin, BN Chile. [41830]



49. SANTAMARIA, SERGIO SANCHEZ. [Print] **Plumed Serpent**. México: 2016. 1 sheet. 9 3/4 x 17 1/2 inches. A fine copy.

\$600

Artist's Proof. Signed and numbered I/A. The Plumed Serpent, "Quetzalcoatl" in Nahuatl, is the creator deity, and thus attractive to artists and writers as varied as Diego Rivera and D.H. Lawrence. Sergio Sanchez Santamaria (Tlayacapan, Morelos, Mexico, 1976) is an award-winning print maker, muralist and illustrator and a master of wood and lino cuts, mezzotint and lithography, who has exhibited in Mexico, the United States, Japan, Poland and Russia. He studied at the great "La Esmeralda", Escuela Nacional de Pintura, Escultura, y Grabado in Mexico City, counting among his teachers, Alberto Beltrán, Francisco Moreno Capdevila, and Adolfo Mexiac. He works in the the tradition of Posada and Mendez but with a modern sensibility and contemporary awareness. [43852]

50. SHUFELDT, ROBERT W. **Reports of Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Practicability of a Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec**. Washington [D.C.]: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1872. 151 pp. + illus. Illus. with 1 color and 19 folding b/w maps + 11 plates, 3 of which are color. 4to. Cloth with gilt titles. New cloth spine else a very good copy, rear board sunned, inscription on front pastedown, institutional bookplate on front pastedown, inch marginal tear to one map, foxing on verso of two maps, two maps with tiny tears at folds. Sabin 80759. Palau 312172. Pilling 3599.

\$100

First edition. Ex. doc. 42d Congress, 2d Session, Senate No. 6. Gift from Secretary of Navy, Richard Wigginton Thompson (1809-1900. Errata tipped in. [42207]

The Best Translation into English



51. SOLÍS Y RIBADENEYRA, ANTONIO DE. [SOLIS, ANTHONY DE]. TOWNSEND, THOMAS. **The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to His Catholick [sic] Majesty.** London: Printed for T. Woodward, J. Hooke, and J. Peele, 1724. [18], 163, [1], 252, 152 pp. + plates. Illus. with copper-engraved portrait of Cortes, six further copper-engraved plates (5 folding) and two maps (1 folding). Folio. Contemporary blind-stamped panelled calf, edges decorated in gilt, rebaked in period style, seven compartments, six decorated with blind emboss, one with red spine label gilt. Very good, boards rubbed, corners worn, contemporary bookplate on front pastedown, frontis foxed, mainly at the margins, edges of endpapers offset, and faint dampstain on top margin of two leaves, impressions sharp, maps crisp, a very handsome copy. Sabin 86487. Palau 318693. European Americana 724/165. Field 1465. JCB III: 350. Medina, BHA 1773. Cox II: p.239. Hill 1601.

\$1500

First English Language edition. The first and still the best English language translation of the Spanish dramatist and historian, Antonio de Solís y Ribadeneyra's (1610 -1686) *Historia de la conquista de México, población y progresos de la América septentrional, conocida por el nombre de Nueva España*, first published in 1684, then translated into French and Italian. It appeared in this English translation in 1724, and would remain the primary source for information on Latin American history for the next century, and the most popular until Prescott's work. "There is an abundance of data concerning the intimate lives of the Indians," Cox. Provenance: "The Honble Tho: Trevor. Esqr", his bookplate. Thomas Trevor (c.1692 -1753), second Baron Trevor of Bromham, literary scholar and book collector. [43907]



19th c. Description of Bogotá & Cartagena

52. STEUART, J. [JOHN]. **Bogota in 1836-7. Being a Narrative of an Expedition to the Capital of New-Grenada, and a Residence there of Eleven Months.** New York: Printed for the author by Harper & Brothers, 1838. [4], vii-viii, [13]-312, [1] pp. Sm. 8vo. Original publisher's green cloth with floral decorations in blind, paper spine label. A very good copy, boards lightly rubbed, paper spine label abraded with some loss, scattered foxing, front free endpaper with small chip and owner's long bibliographical note, dated 1894, lacking rear blank. Sabin 91388. Palau 322394. Amer. Imprints 53109. Griffin 5135. Cortés Conde & Stein: 2420. Welch & Figueras: Travel Accounts... of Latin America: p. 84.

\$500

First edition. A valuable account. John Steuart was a Scottish businessman who came to New Granada in 1836, in-spired by his reading of the press and the writings of travelers like John Potter Hamilton, who had fueled his conviction of acquiring great wealth in New Granada. He decided to learn the Spanish language and set off in the hope of founding a clothing business as a wholesale manufacturer of silk hats and men's wear; he set up his factory and residence on Calle de los Palacios and his warehouse, Steuart, Russell and Company, on Calle Real, but the project failed and he had to return home after eleven months. In addition to the description of Bogotá, he also provided a detailed description of Cartagena. "Informative on many social and economic details, less so on politics. His comments on personalities are impressive," Griffin, p. 475. "Good traveler's description of the Upper Magdalena and the area between the river and Bogotá. Includes data on commerce and manufacturing in Bogotá; one of the few good sources of information for the mid-1830's," Roberto Cortés Conde & Stanley J. Stein: *Latin America: a guide to economic history, 1830-1930*, p. 394. Also see "Relatos de viaje por Colombia, 1822-1837. Cochrane, Hamilton y Steuart", González Echeverry, Rut Bibiana, in *Historia y sociedad* (2017), (32: 317). [44045]

53. VELASQUEZ, JOSÉ. BÚLNES, MANUEL. **Defensa del ex-Jeneral Don. José Velasquez leida por el Coronel don Manuel Bulnes, ante el consejo de guerra de oficiales jenerales. Reunido en Santiago el 6 de Febrero de 1893 para fallar la causa seguida al ex-jeneral acusado de haber servido a la dictadura.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1893. 46 pp. 8vo. Stapled paper wrappers. Wrappers detached and chipped. rear wrapper with large tears, contents very good.

\$100

First edition. José Velásquez Bórquez (1833-1897) ended up on the losing side of the Chilean Revolution of 1891. He was eventually pardoned by President Jorge Montt. OCLC locates three copies: BL, Univ. Conn., and BN Chile. [39731]



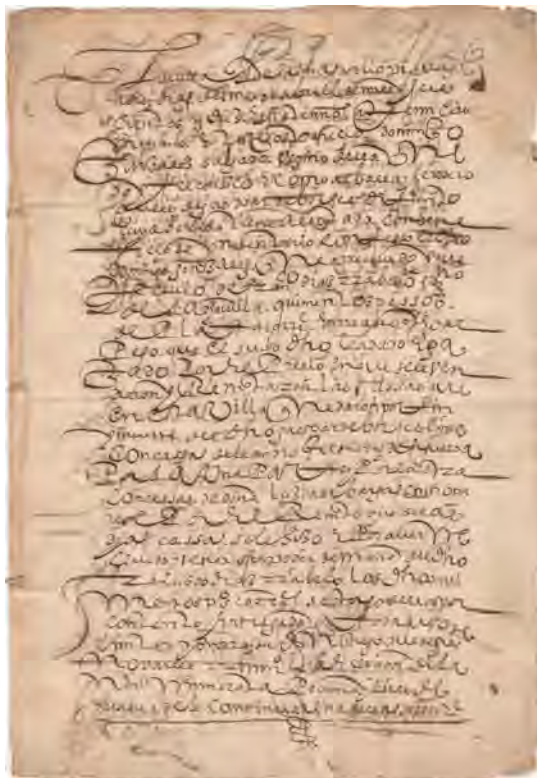
54. [VENEZUELA]. CALDERA, RAFAEL. [Archive of] **38 publications by Rafael Caldera: Speeches, articles, papers, offprints: 1954-1983**. Caracas: various publishers, 1954-1983. [1830 pp]. Paper wrappers. Mostly near fine, a few very good.

\$275

Rafael Antonio Caldera Rodríguez (1916-2009) was both the 56th and 63th President of Venezuela from 1969 to 1974 and again from 1994 to 1999. His election to the presidency in 1969 was followed by the first peaceful transfer of power from one party to another in Venezuela's history. Highly educated, a professor of sociology at UCV, and author of numerous books and papers, Caldera was a cofounder of the social Christian party COPEI, with which he later broke, but was elected again without its affiliation shortly after the 1992 coup attempts led by Hugo Chávez, whom he pardoned and who succeeded him as President in 2000. All items are first editions, in wrappers, varying from 16mo to quarto, and by Caldera unless noted. A few in English or dual language. Two thirds are held by three or fewer institutions, while 9 not at all, as noted by OCLC. See Appendix at the conclusion of this catalogue for a full list. [43469]

Rare Early 17th c. Bolivian Land Transaction

55. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU. BOLIVIA]. [Manuscript Document Signed]. **17th c. Real Estate Transaction in Salinas del río Pisuergra**. Salinas del río Pisuergra {Mizque, Bolivia}: 1623. 1 sheet folded [2 pp]. 8 1/2 x 12 1/4 (21.5 x 31 cm). Stitched. A very good copy, faint dampstain to upper forecorner, edgewear, later penciled dates at top edge.



\$400

Founded 1549 as Mezque, the town was officially renamed Villa de Salinas del río Pisuergra in 1603, only 14 years before this sale of houses occurred. It rapidly expanded and became an important center of commerce. The houses were sold to Francisco Diaz Ravelo [Rabelo or Rrauelo], a man of some prominence, by Domingo Gonzales Salgado. There was a problem with the original transaction of January 6, 1617, perhaps relating to the 1604 suit brought against Gaspar Borges (from whom Domingo Gonzales inherited the property) by Joan De Bargas, whose family owned the neighboring property. The sale is now adjusted on the 26th of January of 1623. See Raimund Schramm: *Archivo histórico de Cochabamba: indice de documentos sobre indios y tierras (siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII)* Cochabamba: Biblioteca etnológica boliviana, 1989. [44081]

Early 17th c. Bolivian Lawsuit

56. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU. BOLIVIA]. [Manuscript Document Signed]. Early Lawsuit in Villa Salinas del Río Pisuergra beginning: "La villa de salinas del rio pisuergra en catorze días del mes de Jullio de mil y seis cientos siete...."

Salinas del río Pisuergra [Mizque, Bolivia]: 1607. 3 leaves [5 pp]. 8 1/2 x 12 1/4 (21.5 x 31 cm). Stitched. Dampstain on top quarter and lower edge, still good.

\$450

Two documents in a lawsuit filled by Francisco Hernandez Galleguillos against Hernando Garcia Xarillo (as a Diego Hernandez Hincon Pantoxa's transferee) regarding two mules he had given Antonio Pantoja [or Pantoxa], (Diego's cousin) to cover part of the debt he had with Diego Hernandez Hincon. Francisco Hernandez Galleguillos claims that after giving the mules (both having a value of 150 pesos), his debt was not reduced and demands the restitution of the mules or a letter of payment. The lawsuit continued with the statement of a public notary, who subpoenaed Antonio Francisco Pantoja that states that he had given a letter of payment (but he says the price each mule was sold for was 65 pesos so a total of 130 pesos) and that was the amount he swears he gave to Diego Hincon Pantoja. The first document is signed and dated 3rd of July of 1607, Francisco Hernandez Galleguillos. The second by the notary, Francisco de laza (?) and others and dated the 14th



of July of 1607. Francisco Hernandez Galleguillos came over from Salamanca in 1586 and by 1591 was reappointed as a constable. See Antonio de Egaña, *Monumenta Peruana* v.5 (1970); *Catalogo de pasajeros a Indias durante los siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII*, Volumes 6-7 (1980), and *Noticia general del Perú*, v.V (Madrid 1988). [44083]



Debt Collection from Beyond the Grave

57. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU. BOLIVIA]. [Manuscript] Partial Will of Joan de Morales of La Plata beginning Testamento En el nombre de dios nuestro señor. Amen.... [La Plata]: [1626?]. 1 leaf [2 pp]. 8 1/2 x 12 1/4 (21.5 x 31 cm). A very good copy, edgeworn, some soiling, two small chips at top edge.

\$200

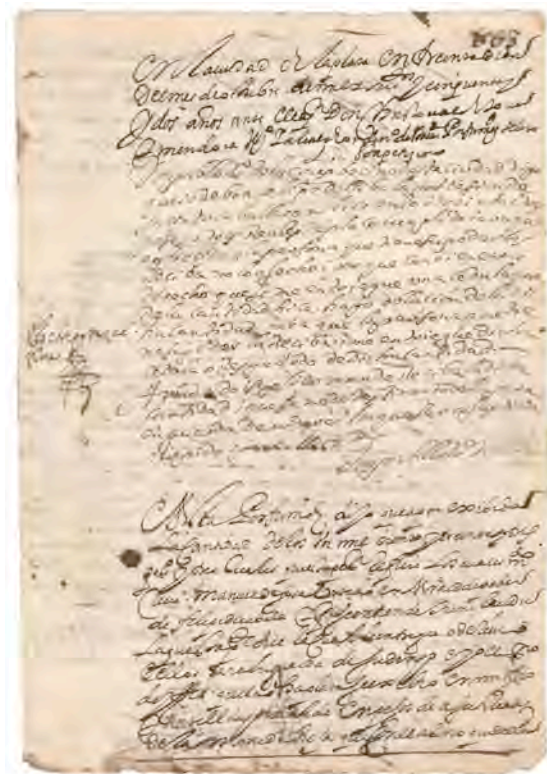
An incomplete will and testament from Joan de Morales, originally a native to Córdoba, who wished to be buried in the Convent of San Francisco (destroyed in 1855, rebuilt starting 1657) and his body escorted by the priest and the sacristan, that the customary alms should be paid, and five masses said. To pay for this he declares: "that Antonio de Salamanca y Bartolomé Núñez owe me 300 pesos Corrientes by a writ in hands of Bartolome Diaz... and I command that this debt should be collected and given as alms to celebrate masses in the aforementioned convent of this city by its priests" [44082]

tioned convent of this city by its priests" [44082]

58. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU. BOLIVIA]. RODRIGUEZ DE LA CRUZ, PABLO. [Manuscript Document Signed]. 16th century debt repayment by Pablo Rodriguez de la Cruz to Felipe de la Bala in Ciudad de la Plata de la Nueva Toledo. [La Plata]: 1652. 1 leaf. [2 pp]. Folio [8 1/2 x 12 3/4 inches]. A very good copy, minor staining at the lower edge not affecting text.

\$500

The amount owed of one thousand one hundred and thirty pesos and three reales is received by Manuel de Sosa on behalf of Felipe de la Bala (as his representative). The document is signed before the Mayor, Captain Cristobal Tovar y Mendoza; the Notary, Joseph Comis: and witnesses, including Sebastian Marino, Pablo de la Torre,



and Francisco Ortiz, in La Plata on the 30th of October of 1652. The debtor, Pablo Rodriguez de la Cruz, was a member of some standing in La Plata society, though in 1667 he was denied "la confirmación del oficio de alférez real" of La Plata due to a debt in Los Reyes (which may have also been the city in which Felipe de la Bala resided). Ciudad de la Plata de la Nueva Toledo (then in the Province of the Charcas del Piru) is now Sucre, Bolivia. Ciudad de los Reyes was the original name of Lima, Peru. Manuscript documents from Ciudad de la Plata are quite uncommon.

See: Ximena Medinaceli, et al: *La construcción de lo urbano en Potosí y La Plata, siglos XVI-XVII*, (Sucre: 2008), p. 184, and Víctor Tau Anzoátegui: *Libros registros-cedulares de Charcas, 1563-1717: catálogo*, V. 2 (Buenos Aires, 1992), p.193. [44079]



British Buccaneers Oust the Dutch from the Caribbean

59. [WEST INDIES]. **The London Gazette. Numb. 52. From Thursday, May 10, to Monday, May 14, 1666.** London: (Printed by Tho. Newcomb), 1666. 1 sheet [2 pp.]. Sm. 4to. Removed. Very good, edges slightly browned and worn, stitch holes, contents lightly soiled.

\$250

First edition. Begins with a report of a ship sailing to the West Indies, escaping from a French man-of-war, and ends with a half column report on British Buccaneers ousting the Dutch from nearly all of their colonies in the West Indies, including St. Eustalia, Salia, St. Martins, Bonaira; Tobago, and taking numerous plantations, a fort, and large numbers of slaves, the attack led by Sir Thomas Muddeford (who was the Governor of Jamaica). A description of the battle follows

where "...each man armed with a Firelock, Cuttle ax, Half-pike, and an Hand-granado..." surprised the Dutch. In addition "...it was resolved to make... [an] attempt upon another Plantation of the Dutch, upon the Continent, Windward of the River Oronoque."

In between these reports from the Indies, there is a small report on the plague breaking out in Flanders and, more importantly, an "Advertisements" notes people fleeing the plague in London: "Nicholas Hurst, an upholster, over-against the Rose Tavern in Russell Street... whose Maid servant dyed lately of the Sickness, fled on Monday out of his house... followed by one Doctor Cary, and Richard Bayle, with his wife and Family...[and that] diligent search may be made for them, and the Houses in which any of their Persons or Goods shall be found, may be shut up..." Plus shipping news, court-martials, Spain's attempt to remedy underpopulation in Andalusia and Arragon where "their lands lie untilld and very little of the Countrys inhabited...." [43765]



French & British Square Off in the Caribbean... Again

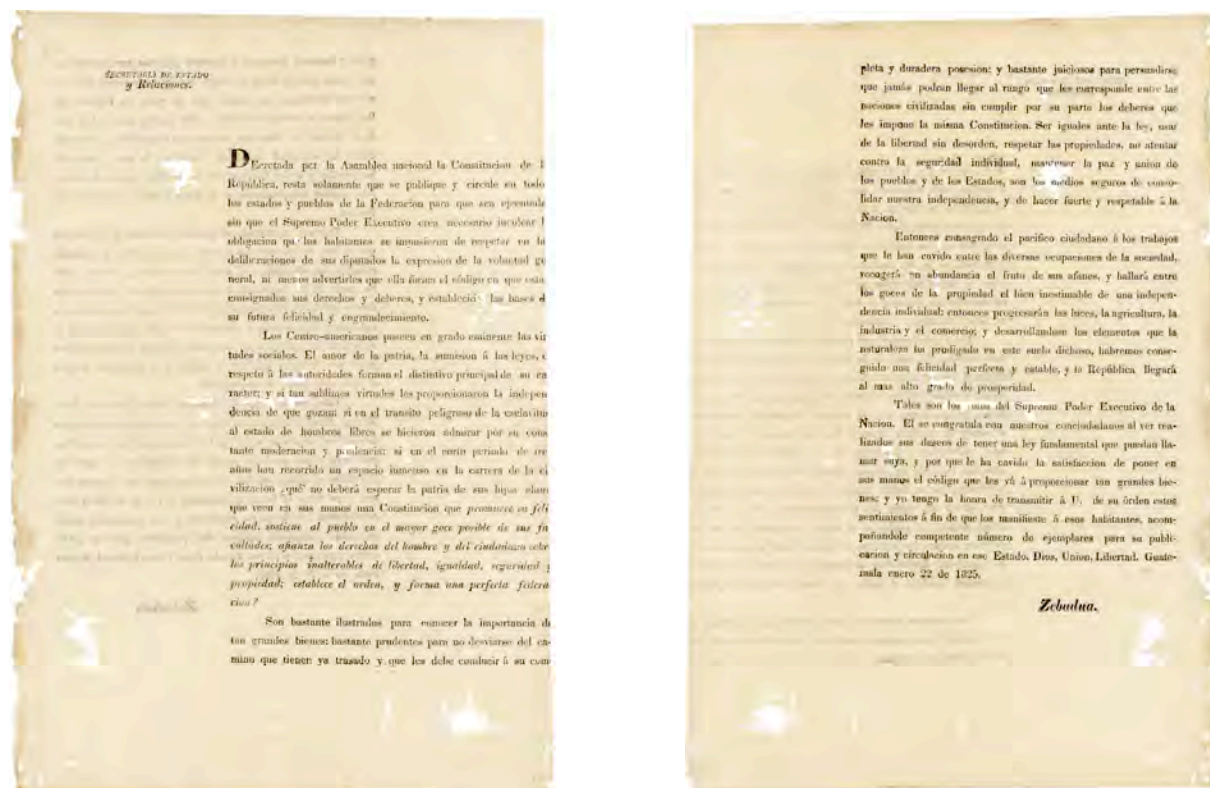
60. [WEST INDIES]. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. [Battle of Martinique... Combat de la Dominique reported in] **The London Gazette Extraordinary. Thursday, May 25, 1780.** [London]: Thomas Harrison, 1780. [3 pp.]. Sm. 4to. Removed. Very good, with minor wear to edges and margins, partial inked stamp on corner.

\$725

First edition. The first British report of the April 17th, 1780 naval battle near Martinique, West Indies between the British forces, including 20 ships of the line, led by Sir George Rodney and the French Squadron, with 23 ships of the line, led by Comte de Guichen. 470 were killed, 860

wounded, and a number of ships badly damaged. The French plans to attack and seize Jamaica did not succeed, but they did manage to avert a disaster and turn the battle into a draw, though you might not be able to tell that from the British report attributed to Captain Samuel Uvedale of the Ajax, whom Rodney had dispatched with the news of his victory. "The reality was much different, and deprived of what he had expected to be a glorious victory Rodney vented his wrath upon his subordinates whilst saving praise only for Captains Bowyer, Young, Molloy, Houlton and Douglas who received certificates commending their actions. Such was the veracity of his dispatch home, including comments to the effect that 'the British flag was not supported' that the first lord of the Admiralty, Lord Sandwich, felt constrained to edit parts before releasing it to the public in England" (Richard Hiscocks: The Battle of Martinique -17 April 1780 at "More-ThanNelson). In addition to the description, includes a list of the line of battle and the names of killed and wounded officers. [43923]

Republica Federal de Centro America Announces its Newly Adopted Constitution



61. ZEBADÚA, MARCIAL. SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO Y RELACIONES, REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DE CENTRO AMÉRICA. **Decretada por la Asamblea Nacional la constitucion de la República, resta solamente que se publique y circule en todos los estados y pueblos de la Federacion para que sea ejecutada, sin que el Supremo Poder Ejecutivo crea necesario inculcar la obligacion que los habitantes se impusieron de respetar en las deliberaciones de sus diputados la expresion de la voluntad general ...** [caption title]. [Guatemala], 1825. Broadsheet [2 pp.]. 28 x 19.5 cm. (4to). A fair copy, removed from a larger volume, right edge

trimmed closely, causing loss or partial loss of the last letter to a few lines on the first page, numerous worm holes affecting many lines of text, but luckily very rarely affecting legibility. A rare survival.

\$250

First edition. The República Federal de Centro-America was formed when the territories of the Captaincy General of Guatemala declared independence from Spain, though after a short period of internal strife and the annexation of lands by Mexico, the Republic in 1825 was composed of what is now Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. It would dissolve by 1840.

This circular broadsheet announced the passage of the Constitution on 22 de noviembre de 1824 and that all that remained in order for it to go into effect was its publication and distribution. The circular was later appended to the first printing of the Constitution. As Marcial Zebadúa, Secretaría de Estado y Relaciones, its author noted:

"The Central Americans possess in an eminent degree the social virtues. The love of the country, the submission to the laws, and respect for the authorities form the main hallmark of their character; and if such sublime virtues gave them the independence they enjoy: if in the dangerous transit of the slave to the state of free men, they were made to admire for their constant moderation and prudence: if in the short period of three years they have traveled an immense space in the race of civilization, what should not the fatherland of his children expect now that they see in their hands a Constitution that promotes their happiness, sustains the people in the greatest possible enjoyment of their faculties; consolidation, the rights of man and of the citizen over the inalterable principles of freedom, equality, security, and property; establishes the order, and forms a perfect federation?"

At head of text, "Secretaría de Estado y Relaciones." Without title, though in the copy appended to the constitution it is entitled "Circular a los Jefes de los Estados." Dated and signed in print "Guatemala enero 22 de 1825. Zebadua."

We could locate only one copy of this broadsheet, at UC Berkeley (OCLC: 21725516). [44195]

Appendix: Item 54: Rafael Caldera Archive

1. Idea de una sociología Venezolana. Discurso de incorporacion a la academia de ciencias politicas y sociales. Contestación de académico doctor Edgard Sanabria. 2nd. ed. 1954.
2. Estabilidad democratica. Discurso pronunciado por el Dr. Rafael Caldera en el Nuevo Circo de Caracas el día 7 de octubre de 1958 con motivo de su postulación como candidato a la Presidencia de la República. 1958.
3. International Social Justice for Developing Countries: Address of the President of Venezuela, Rafael Caldera, to the Joint Session of the United States Congress, Washington, D.C. June 3, 1970. 1970.

4. Towards a new hemispheric treatment. (1970).
5. Permanence and Necessity of the Parliament. 1972.
6. Exports: the imperative of our times. 1972.
7. Reaffirming What is Ours: Speech given by the President of the Republic of Venezuela at the First Western Hemisphere Conference of Oil Workers, Caracas, February 24, 1972. 1972.
8. Paez, Jose Antonio. Caldera, Rafael, intro. Centenario de la muerte del general Jose Antonio Paez: 1873-1973: Discursos. 1973.
9. Caldera, Rafael; Manley, Michael. Venezuela y Jamaica. Discursos. 1973.
10. Venezuela, el petróleo y la justicia social internacional: Conferencias del Dr. Rafael Caldera en Gran Bretaña con motivo de la inauguración de la cátedra "Andrés Bello." 1975.
11. Los recursos humanos en el desarrollo de Venezuela. 1975.
12. A 15 años de la constitucion Venezolana. 1976.
13. Pedro Gual, el congreso de Panamá y la integración latinoamericana. 2nd. ed.1976.
14. Discurso pronunciado por el ex-presidente Rafael Caldera al recibir la investidura del grado de Doctor Honoris Causa de la ilustre Universidad de San Fernando de la Laguna. 1977.
15. "Conferencia del individuo de numero, Dotor Rafael Caldera, el 16 de marzo de 1977, en la Academia de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales," [in] Boletin de la academia de ciencias políticas y sociales. Abril/Setiembre 1977. Nos. 69-70. Año XXXVI. (1977).
16. Hacia las nuevas estructuras del municipio en Venezuela. 1978.
17. Actualidad del derecho laboral Iberoamericano. 1978.
18. Exposicion del Dr. Rafael Caldera ex presidente de la republica. Sesion del lunes 10 de abril de 1978. 1978.
19. Gallegos, Rómulo. Caldera, Rafael, Prólogo. Doña Barbara. (1978).
20. Los problemas de la constituyente. 1979.
21. Fernandez, David W. Caldera, Rafael, Prólogo. Juan Francisco de Leon y su descendencia. 1979.
22. Documentos: 66a conferencia de la union interparlamentaria. Septiembre 1979. Discurso del ex- presidente de la república, dr. Rafael Caldera en la instalación de la 106a reunión del Consejo de la unión interparlamentaria mundial - Caracas, 14 de abril de 1971. 1979.
23. Mensaje a Caracas. [1980-1981],
24. "Libertad: Insustituible motor de la Historia:" [in] Reporte DCuba. Año I, enero de 1980, No. 3. 1980.
25. Discurso "La universidad para la paz" ante la asamblea legislativa de Costa Rica. (1980).
26. Democracia: Pluralismo, derechos humanos y voluntad del pueblo. [1980].
27. Prospects for Democracy in Latin America. Lecture Delivered at the Institute of Directors, Tuesday 29 January, 1980. [1980].
28. Una aventura llamada COPEI. 1981.
29. El destino de Caracas. Conferencia del dr. Rafael Caldera en el foro "Caracas, Ya". [1981].
30. La hora de emaus. Reflexiones sobre esta hora de la cristiandad. 1982.
31. Bicentenario del nacimiento de don Andrés Bello [from] Tomo LXII. Cuaderno CCXXV.- Enero-Abril 1982; Separata del Boletín de la Real Academia Española. 1982.
32. Nuevos rumbos universitarios para el desarrollo de Venezuela. 1983.
33. 25 Años de la restauracion de la democracia en Venezuela. La democracia y el porvenir. 1983.
34. Al Ciudadano Presidente Eleazar López Contreras. En el centenario de su nacimiento 1883 -1983. (1983).
35. Parlamento mundial: Una voz Latinoamericana. Discursos del presidente, 1979-1982. 1984.

36. Lovera, Virgilio. Caldera y su tiempo. (Informe para una biografía). [1987].
37. Después de las elecciones. Discurso del ex presidente Rafael Caldera despues de las elecciones grande la responsabilidad de COPEI. n.d.
38. En el promulgacion de la constitucion Venezolana. n.d.