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Latin America
C16th-C20th

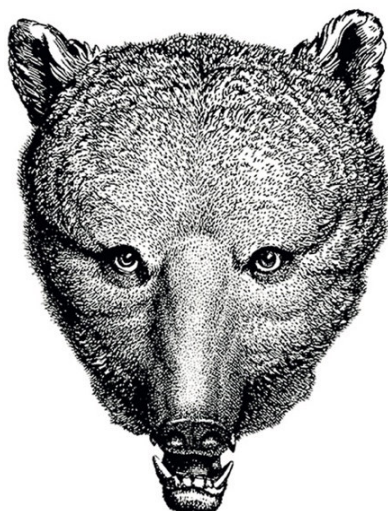
LIBERTADOR.

Cuartel Jeneral en *Anguisaca*
à 28 de *Mayo* de 1825.

... en el departam. de Hacienda
... Minero.

Milan, April 2021

... eral Frudente al Departam. de
... dice con fha de. al comient



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Front cover: detail of General de Sucre's Letter, item no. 21.

Back cover: detail of the original typescript of Mexican novel Nayar, item no. 75.

P. IVA (VAT No.) IT11119040969

C. F. RSOFRC87M19G752V

PEC orsifederico@pec.it

Latin America, C16th-C20th

A Catalogue of 107 Books Encompassing 5 Centuries
of Central and South American History,
Literature and Culture.

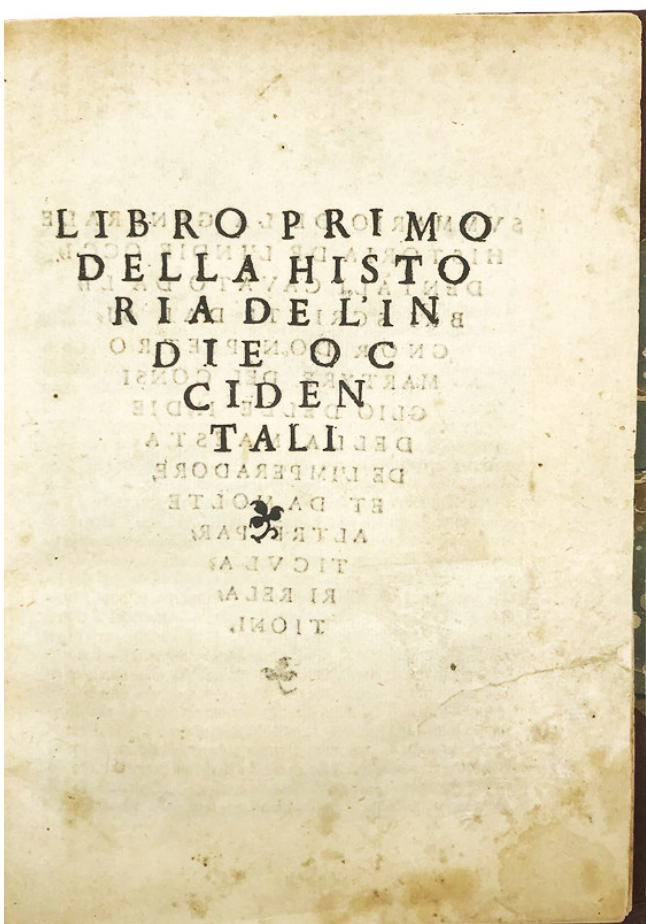
Foreword

Orsi Libri is pleased to present this catalogue on Latin America, which contains a good number of fairly important printed books and a few crucial manuscripts, spanning about five centuries. This selection arranged in chronological order, from the oldest to the most recent item, includes some incredibly rare works, valuable books and documents, and mostly very good and excellent copies in the first edition. The catalogue covers a wide range of subjects, from literature, both prose and poetry, to pre-Colombian, colonial, and post-colonial history, geography, travel and exploration, mining, biography, law, science, etc. Among the highlights, to mention just a few, one can find two relevant sixteenth-century books on the New World, an outstanding seventeenth-century manuscript on Peruvian mining history, a collection of issues of the rare Gaceta del Gobierno de Lima, a beautifully inscribed first edition of the great Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío, the annotated typescript of the first Mexican national prize for literature Nayar, and one of the only fifty printed copies of the first edition in book form of Ángel de Campo's Mexican novel La Rumba, dedicated by the editor to actor Anthony Quinn. We would like to thank the research assistance of Ximena Curzat Amunátegui, Pedro Pablo Zegers Blachet and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, and Javiera Barrientos; Jorge Eduardo Arellano and the Nicaraguan Cultural Institute; Israel Ramírez of Colegio San Luis, Mexico; Leticia Garza Moreno and the Capilla Alfonsina. We hope that this catalogue will be of your interest and wish you an enjoyable reading.

Prefacio

Orsi Libri se complace en presentar este catálogo sobre América Latina, que contiene un buen número de libros impresos bastante importantes y algunos manuscritos cruciales, que abarcan unos cinco siglos. Esta selección está en orden cronológico y incluye algunos objetos increíblemente raros, libros y documentos valiosos, y muy buenas y excelentes copias, principalmente de primera edición. El catálogo abarca una amplia gama de temas, desde literatura, tanto en prosa como poesía, hasta historia precolombina, colonial y republicana, geografía, viajes y exploración, minería, biografía, derecho, ciencia, etc. Entre los objetos más destacados, se pueden encontrar dos libros relevantes del siglo XVI, un manuscrito sobresaliente del siglo XVII sobre la historia de la minería peruana, una colección de la rara Gaceta del Gobierno de Lima, una rara primera edición con una bellísima dedicatoria manuscrita del gran poeta nicaragüense Rubén Darío, el mecanuscrito anotado del primer Premio Nacional de Literatura de México, Nayar, y uno de los cincuenta ejemplares de la primera edición en forma de libro de La Rumba de Ángel de Campo, dedicado a Anthony Quinn. Queremos agradecer por su aporte a Ximena Curzat Amunátegui, Pedro Pablo Zegers Blachet y a la Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, y Javiera Barrientos; Jorge Eduardo Arellano y el Instituto Nicaragüense de Cultura; Israel Ramírez del Colegio San Luis, México; Leticia Garza Moreno y la Capilla Alfonsina. Esperamos que este catálogo sea de vuestro interés y les deseamos una placentera lectura.

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED ACCOUNTS ON THE SPANISH CONQUEST OF AMERICA



1. ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d'. *Libro primo della historia de l'Indie Occidentali* (Summario de la generale historia de l'Indie Occidentali cavato da libri scritti dal signor Don Pietro Martyre del Consiglio delle Indie della maestà de l'Imperadore, et da molte altre particolari relationi.)

[Venice, 1534]

€7000

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 1 part of 3, 79 numbered leaves. Roman letter and one woodcut initial. Title arranged in the form of an inverted triangle on recto of first leaf with a clover as tail-piece; same text layout on the verso. Skilfully repaired tear to blank margin of t-p, some light age toning and spotting. Very occasional minor dampstaining in marginal places and a small, unobtrusive wormhole throughout. Bound in modern half brown morocco, gilt title to spine, two raised bands. Marbled paper over boards. Edges sprinkled in red. Very rare, excellent condition.

This "first book" (libro primo) is the most important and substantial of the three books that form one of the earliest published collections of works in Italian vernacular on the Spanish conquest of America. The descriptive subtitle on the t-p verso explains that Peter Martyr d'Anghiera's works are the main source for this "Summary of the general history of the West Indies" (Summario de la generale historia de l'Indie Occidentali). The complete collection – here not present – should include also "many other particular relations" (molte altre particolari relationi), and the reference is to the second book (64 leaves), which is the translation of a work by Spanish author Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, illustrated with a few woodcuts, and the third and last part of the collection, a booklet (just 15 leaves) containing an anonymous tract entitled "La conquista del Perù". The three works were probably arranged for publication by the geographer Giovanni Ramusio, who is well-known for his "Navigationi", a famous collection of explorers' accounts of their travels, which were printed between 1550 and 1559. The printer, who is not stated, is now believed to be Stefano Nicolini da Sabbio.

This first book of the "Summario" describes the contacts between Europeans and American natives and the state of the early colonies in Central and South America. The account is based on d'Anghiera's 1530 edition of "De orbo novo decades" (Decades of the New World). The Decades were divided in 8 parts, which were collection of reports and letters on the early exploration of the New World. They were first issued separately over the initial thirty years of the 16th century.

SVMARIO DE LA GENERALE
HISTORIA DE L'INDIE OCCI-
DENTALI CAVATO DA LI
BRI SCRITTI DAL SI-
GNOR DON PIETRO
MARTYRE DEL CONSI-
GLIO DELLE INDIE
DELLA MAESTA
DE L'IMPERADORE,
ET DA MOLTE
ALTRE PAR-
TICVLAR
RI RELA-
TIONI.



LIBRO PRIMO DEL SVM-
MARIO DELLA GENERALE
HISTORIA DELLE
INDIE OCCI-
DENTALI.



N Genoua antica & nobil città d'Italia nac-
que Christophoro Colombo di famiglia populas-
re, & si come è il costume de Genouesi, si dette à
nauicare. nelquale esercizio, essendo di grande
ingegno, & hauendo bene imparato conolere li
moti di cieli, & il modo d'adoperare il quadrans-
te & l'astrolabio, in pochi anni diuenne il più pratico & sicu-
ro capitano di naui, che fusse al suo tempo. Nauigando adunq-
come era suo costume, in molti viaggi fatti fuor dello stretto di
Gibilterra in verso Portogallo & quelle marine, haueua molte
volte osseruato con diligentia, che in certi tempi dell'anno soffia-
uano da ponente alcuni venti, liquali durauano egualmente
molti giorni, & conolendo che non poteuan venire d'altro luo-
gho che da la terra che gli generaua oltre al mare, fermo tan-
to il pensiero sopra questa cosa, che delibero volerla trouare.
& essendo d'età d'anni XL. huomo di alta statura, di color rosso,
di buona complessione & gagliardo, propose prima alla Signo-
ria di Genoua, che volendo quella armargli naui si obligheria
andar fuor dello stretto di Gibilterra, & nauicar tanto per po-
nente, che circundando il mondo, arriueria alla terra doue na-
scono le Spetierie. Questo viaggio parue achiunche l'udi mol-
to strano, come à quelli che mai haueuano atal cosa pensato, o
con lo intelletto fattone alcun discorsio, & riputauanli saper tut-
to quel che fusse possibil dell'arte del nauicare, & per questo ten-
nero questo suo ragionamento per vna fauola & vn sogno: an-
chor che hauesse sentito dir che da qualche vno delli scrittori
antichi è stata fatta mentione d'una grande Isola molte miglia
fuora di questo stretto alla volta di ponente. Vedendo Colum-
bo che non era dato fede alle sue parole, gli parue di tentare il
Re di Portogallo. ne anche appreso quello principe gli fu pre-
stato orecchi, essendo li capitani di naui di quel regno molto su-
A 11

The "Libro Primo" starts with an account of Christopher Columbus's life, and the ideas and events that led him to find the support of the King of Spain in order to look for new trade routes with Asia through the Atlantic Ocean. D'anghiera provides detailed accounts about the Caribbean islands on which Columbus first landed and the encounters between the Spaniards and the natives. The word "cacique", which means tribal "chief" in the Taíno language, is repeated several times throughout the book. D'Anghiera describes the customs and traditions of pre-Columbian Americans, as well as the geography of the area. The writer lists interesting anecdotes about the coasts, the first land explorations through the jungle and the mountains of Central America. For instance, he tells about huge pearls hunted by the expert indigenous fishermen and the incredible and scary noise of tidal currents. Furthermore, he describes painstakingly the doings of the conquistadors and the conflicts with the natives. Some of these accounts reveal the atrocities committed by the Spaniards, such as the punishment that Vasco Núñez de Balboa reserves to the brother of the cacique Esqueragua (leaf 52). First confronted by the cacique, Núñez kills the leader and disperses his men with firearms: 600 dead and wounded among the terrified natives. Then, looking for food, he enters the cacique's home and finds the brother of the chief dressed up as a woman together with a group of men in similar feminine attires practising homosexuality. In the name of the Christian God, he decides to punish this "abominable" practice by tying the 40 men together and letting his large and ferocious dogs savage and eat them.

D'Anghiera's "Libro primo" was reprinted in the third volume of Ramusio's "Navigationi" (1559). His "Decades", which were printed between 1511 and 1530, brought him great popularity. He was a member of the Council of the Indies and the official historiographer of the Spanish crown.

Given that the three books in this collection are by different authors and each one of them deals with a particular topic relating to the Spanish exploration and conquest of America, they can be considered as single publications; actually, each of the books has often been treated as a complete publication by itself and, for this reason, they are mostly found separately and not bound together as they were probably meant to be originally. Indeed, as Joseph Sabin pointed out, "the three parts complete constitute a work of unusual rarity". A number of libraries around the world lack one or two of them and the present copy could complete one of such sets in a public collection. However, today, these old books are such scarce and iconic items for the history of the Americas and in bibliographical terms that their incompleteness is not detrimental to their intrinsic historical value at all: this book is a private as well as public library must-have.

Sabin 1565; HARRISSE 190; Church 69. EDIT16 CNCE1885.

"THE FIRST BOOK WRITTEN BY A NATIVE OF MEXICO TO BE PRINTED IN EUROPE"
(ABBOT, RHETORIC AS PEDAGOGY, p. 227)

2. VALADÉS, Diego. *Rhetorica christiana ad concionandi, et orandi usum accommodata, utriusque facultatis exemplis suo loco insertis; quae quidem, ex Indorum maxime deprompta sunt historiis. ...*

Perugia, apud Petrum iacobum Petrutium, 1579.

€10000

FIRST EDITION. 4to, [20], 378, [16] pp. and final blank. Roman letter, some Italic. Woodcut decorated initials, head and tailpieces, text pages within double rule borders throughout, side columns for printed notes. Large printer's device, register and imprint at colophon. Title within full-page elaborate architectural border sided by the female allegories of theology and rhetoric; device of Franciscan order at head, coat of arms of dedicatee Pope Gregory XIII at centre of page foot. Autograph of Carlo Severoli at head of p. 1 (C18th priest and bibliophile who was elected prince of the "Incolti" academy in Rome). A few early marginal annotations, apparently in Severoli's handwriting. Richly illustrated: 9 half-page and 8 full-page copperplate engravings in the text and other 8 full-page copperplate engravings printed on 7 leaves, 1 of which being folding. Also, 1 folding





table with a repaired tear. A total of 25 engravings, 17 in the text and 8 out of the text, plus the folding letterpress table, as well bound out of the text. All illustrations by the author himself (1st copperplate signed with his monogram "VAS", many others signed in full). For detailed information on the subjects of the plates, see E. J. Palomera, *Fray Diego Valadés o.f.m. evangelizador humanista de la Nueva España: su obra* (Mexico 1962). Mortimer stated that "there was some variation in printing of the plates and table". Indeed, this copy is by all means complete and one of the twenty-six engravings that illustrate the books collated by Mortimer at Harvard is not present here; that is, the engraving captioned "Meritorum...", which is also absent from the copy of the New York Public Library. The leaf verso, on which the image appears in some copies, was left blank by the printer, as observed also by Sabin, who had it this way: "that there were two or more issues is shown by the plates. The NYP. copy has 8 plates on 7 leaves. In the H. and JCB. copies the plate with the heading 'Hierarchia Ecclesiastica' has on its verso

another symbolical engraving with the word 'Meritorum' inscribed in one of the blank spaces. In the NYP. copy the verso is blank." The NYPL copy and the one pictured show the same variation among the number of issue variants available in public libraries. Occasional light dampstaining, at times affecting some illustrations, sporadic mild spotting and little stains to blank margins. A wide-margined copy printed on thick paper, generally very fresh and clean. Bound in its own late-17th century vellum, recased, with early ms. title to spine. Foot and tail bands renewed, as well as endpapers (but not modern). A very good copy of this spectacularly illustrated work.

First and only edition and one of the most fascinating and beautiful Italian books of the sixteenth century. It contains dedicatory letter, preface, table of contents, text divided in six parts, final index and errata. Friar Diego de Valadés (1533-1582?) was the son of a conquistador and an indigenous woman from Tlaxcala, Mexico. This book, a theological treatise on the nature and capacities of Native Americans, their mnemonic techniques in particular, was a source of instruction for Franciscan missionaries and the first book by a Mexican Indian or mestizo to be published in Europe.

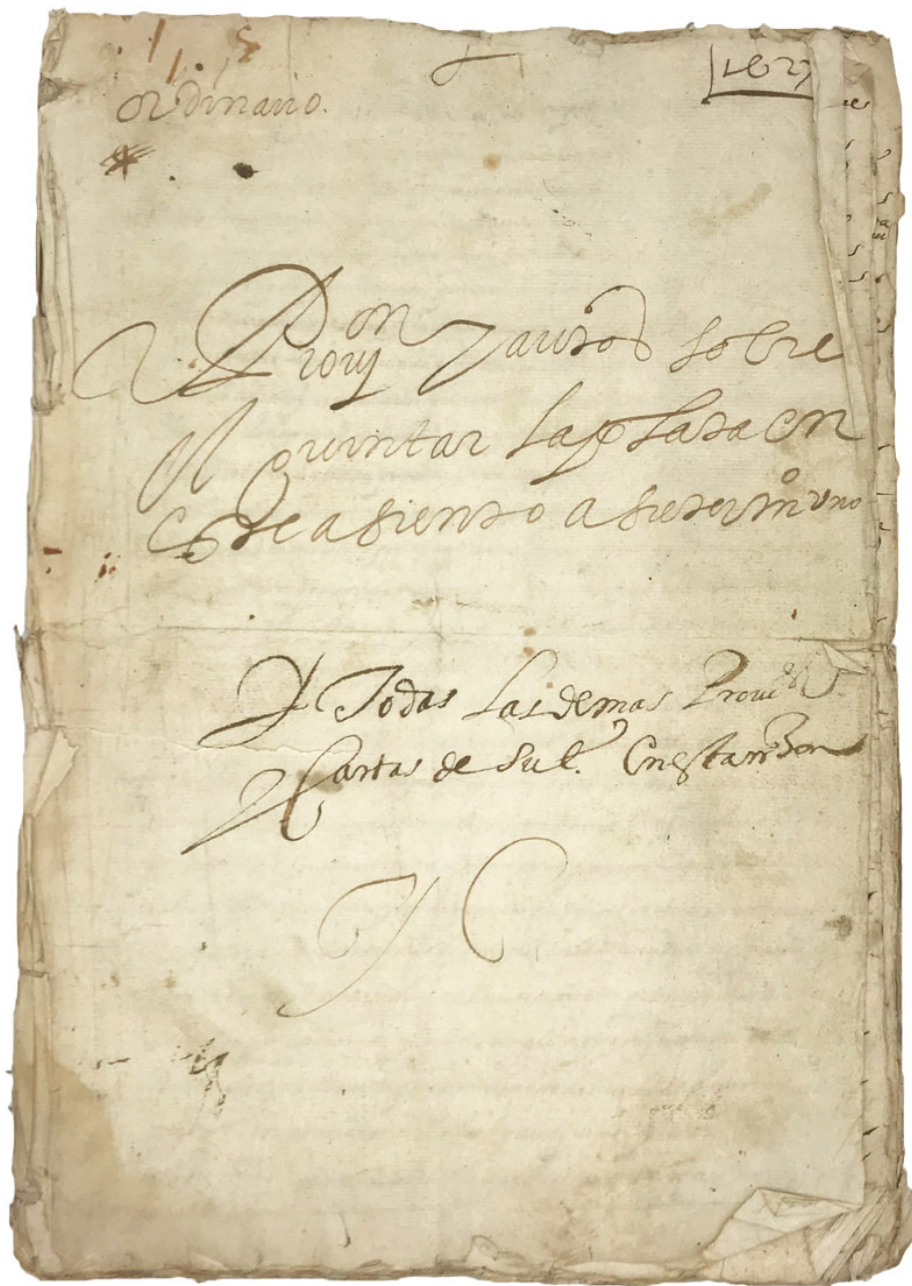
Valadés gives a firsthand account of the evangelisation of Mexico and discusses the goal of educating Indians. his work retains great historical value for its descriptions of indigenous culture and customs, and features numerous engraved plates, including a fold-out view of Mexico City with the Great Temple. It is here worth mentioning Anthony Pagden's observations on the matter, especially as regards the role of mnemonics in the friar's studies (The fall of natural man, p. 189): "The most elaborate theoretical attempt to exploit the indigenous mnemonic systems was Diego de Valades's Rhetorica christiana, an

exhaustive manual on Indian, or more precisely Mexican, culture and on the ways it could be exploited by the missionary in his constant struggle to establish communication with his charges. Most Indian groups, argued Valades, although 'rude and uncultured (crassi et inculti)' had nevertheless contrived a means of conveying messages through 'arcane modes', using what he calls 'figures of the sense of the mind'. These functioned, or so he thought, as the Egyptian hieroglyphs (which until the late eighteenth century were believed to be purely symbolic)."



One of the mentors of Valadés was friar Pedro de Gante (Pieter of Ghent), a renowned priest who was among the first Franciscans to arrive to Mexico, and who worked at the school of the cathedral of Santiago Tlatelolco. Gante taught the indigenous youth in the ways of European classical education. Valadés himself was the product of this school. Rhetorica Christiana reflects such humanist perspective, with its references to Christian theology and ancient Greco-Roman authors, as well as the import of elements taken from the Mexican native culture. This mixed approach can be easily seen in the illustrations, which represent, for instance, the great chain of beings and temporal and celestial hierarchies, human sacrifices, the allegorical image of Franciscan evangelisation in the New World, a friar instructing indigenous congregation, the ideal atrium, the Mesoamerican and Julian calendars, the seven liberal arts, the damnation of idolatry, etc. The mnemonic alphabet and the image with the delineation of regions of the brain was actually copied from Ludovico Dolce's Dialogo on memory.

Abbot, *Rhetoric as Pedagogy*, p. 227; EDIT16 34328; European Americana 579/50 ("Manual for instruction of missionaries to Mexico, describing indigenous religious rites & customs"). Mortimer It. 510; Medina BHA 259; Palau 346897; Sabin 98300.



EXCEPTIONAL EARLY-C17TH COLLECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MS. DOCUMENTS
CONCERNING THE OLD PERUVIAN SILVER MINES OF CASTROVIRREINA

3. PHILIP IV, KING OF SPAIN; VICEROY PRINCE OF SQUILLACE; VICEROY MARQUESS OF GUADALCÁZAR;
VICEROY COUNT OF CHICHÓN, et ALII. *Legal manuscript in Spanish, ink on paper.*

Lima, Peru, 1620-31.

€12500

Folio (32x22cm). Legal file ("expediente") of 60 leaves, mostly written on both sides by different hands, sewed together to form a book. No binding. Some marginal waterstaining, edges of initial and final leaves a little frayed and worn.

Jerónimo Fernández de Cabrera, Count of Chichón and 14th Viceroy of Peru; finally, two original royal letters patent, dated May 27 and July 27 1627, by King Philip IV and signed "Yo El Rey". These 120 manuscript pages are densely written and bear numerous other autographs. Such rare material awaits proper investigation. The manuscript provides crucial evidence to the administrative history of the Castrovirreina mines over more than a decade and stands as an extremely relevant source for the study of Peruvian mineralogy during the early colonial time.

The town of Castrovirreina, which is located by the mining site, was established in 1591 by the 8th Viceroy García Hurtado de Mendoza as a tribute to his spouse Teresa de Castro, who was the first "virreyna" (vice-queen) of Peru to be allowed to join her husband in the New World; thus, the name Castro-virreina. Peruvian historian Ricardo Palma told the entertaining folktale of the origin of the mining community in his "Tradiciones Peruanas" (Barcelona 1893, Vol. II, pp. 239-41): "There was much talk, at the time, of the discovery of powerful silver mines in one of the districts of Huancavelica, and no little was the number of Spaniards who, dreaming of a new Potosí, left the temperate climate of the capital to venture into those cliffs, which hid the precious metal. One morning a native appeared in the courtyard of the palace, followed by several llamas loaded with silver bars, requesting to speak with the vice-queen. She welcomed him with kindness; and the native, after forcing her to accept the silver bars, as if they were biscuits, and apologising for the pettiness of his gift, asked her to act as a godmother for a new born who had just come to the world in his town. In order to honour the future godfather, Lady Teresa decided not to delegate the task to represent her as godmother to one of her subordinates and promised that within fifteen days she would be on her way to the mountains. Extremely happy and grateful, the native left the palace and quickly returned to his place to prepare a reception worthy of a godmother of such standing. Five or six weeks later, Teresa de Castro, with several ladies from Lima, a respectable judge from the Audiencia, three chaplains, a large group of noblemen, and fifty horsemen, made her way into the miserable little town of the native. The latter had covered with silver bars the path between the place where the vice-queen got off and the door of his hut. The next day the baptismal ceremony took place and with it the foundation of a new village. This is how popular tradition tells the origin of Castrovirreina, and in the absence of another historical source to rely on, we accept the people's account, because even if it is not true, it is well conceived. Castrovirreina is atop a mountain, where the cold is extreme. The mines are scattered in the surrounding hillsides. It is located about forty leagues from the sea, and eighteen from Huancavelica. It had a Franciscan convent, churches, hospital and chapels. The new town grew quickly under the protection of Viceroy D. García, who, in order to promote the mining sector, assigned it two thousand mitayos or indigenous peons. We do not believe that Castrovirreina's wealth was as fabulous as that of Potosí and other places; because in the times of the Marquis of Salinas it was thought to abandon work 'because - says an historian - although of reasonable law, the metals were few and very hard to work, requiring burning, with serious damage to the Indians and giving the mines a few states in water'. However, in the times of the viceroy prince of Squillace (1615-1621) the annual production of Potosí was five thousand carats of silver, that of Oruro seven hundred and that of Castrovirreina two hundred; 'it must be taken into consideration - adds the same historian - that all these figures are based on official data and assessments, which the extent of smuggling left a great distance from the truth'. This data makes us presume that, at the time of its foundation, the wealth of Castrovirreina must have been truly unbelievable".

Lunta y que desta mi Cedula tomen la rason Antonio Mella Dodari
mi secretario de mi Camara y del Registro de las mercedes y mi Contador
resde quantos que residen en el dicho mi Consejo de las Indias. Fecha en
Madrid a veinte y siete de Julio de mill y seiscientos y veinte y siete años

yo R. Ray

Por mandado de su Magd.
en la Ración a los de la n^{ra} 1628.
Don Juan de Arillo

Por mandado del Rey mio señor
Ant^o Baelegarda

Dupp^{dan}

18^a. Para q^{do} dos primers años se lo oche que ultiman. & M^{te}. concedio a lo mismo de q^{do} lo mismo
que paguen mas el cinco y medio en lugar del que en el otro se pagaba. & aca en el mismo no cobren
si no el diez por tenerlo antes hecha & M^{te}. & aca en el mismo no cobren
- Por q^{do} de M^{te}. & aca en el mismo no cobren
- Por q^{do} de M^{te}. & aca en el mismo no cobren



4. GONZÁLEZ DE ROSENDE, Antonio. *Vida i virtudes del ill.mo i exc.mo señor D. Iuan de Palafox i Mendoza de los Cosejos de su Magestad en el Real de las Indias, i Supremo de Aragon. Obispo de la Puebla de los Angeles, i Arzobispo electo de Mexico. Virrey que fue, Lugar-Teniente del Rey nuestro señor, Su Governador, i Capitan General de la Nueva-España, Presidente de la Audiencia, i Chancilleria Real que en ella reside, Visitador General de sus Tribunales, I luez de Residencia de Tres Virreyes. I ultimamente Obispo de la Santa Inglesia de Osma. Que Ofrece a la Magestad Catolica de la Reina nuestra señora Doña Mariana de Austria, Primera deste Nombre.*

Madrid, Por Iulian de Paredes, 1666.

€2800

FIRST EDITION. Folio. [60], 534 [i.e. 532], [24] pages. Roman letter, some Italic. Half-title, engraved title vignette showing the arms of Queen Mariana of Spain, signed "P.V.F.ft", and full-page portrait plate of Palafox, signed "Francisc[us] Camill[us] delineat. Matriti 1665.

Petr[us] de Villafr. sculptor.". Head- and tail-pieces, large decorated initials. Marginal waterstaining at head and tail of first leaves, some initial page edges slightly worn, occasional browning throughout, mostly light, except for leaf F1, which is quite darkened and weakened by oxidation (without affecting the text). Contemporary limp vellum with remains of ties. Early handwritten title on spine and ms. shelfmark noted in ink on top edge and rear board. Little loss of vellum at head- and tail-cap, small hole in lower part of spine. A very good copy of this scarce biography divided in four books.

First biography of Juan de Palafox y Mendoza (1600 - 1659), one of the most influential Bishops and Viceroy in the history of New Spain, which as some point extended way beyond Mexico, including a large part of what is now the USA, the Caribbean islands and other Central American states of today. As a bishop, Palafox was based in Puebla de los Angeles (Puebla) and then in Osma. He is especially remembered for his dispute with the company of Jesus. As Viceroy of New Spain, he attempted to limit the power of this religious order, and bring it under secular control. However, although he had the favour of the King at first, he never managed to carry out his purpose and ended up being removed from his position and sent back to Spain. He was also member of the Council of the Indies between 1633 and 1653. Being a great bibliophile, he founded Puebla's Palafoxiana Library in 1646, which is one of the oldest libraries in the Americas.

Antonio González de Rosende, born in Valladolid, entered the Franciscan Order. He was professor of Theology at the University of Alcalá de Henares, prefect of his Order in Spain and Inquisition officer, as well as an outstanding writer. His most important work is Palafox y Mendoza's biography, who was the natural son of Pedro Jaime de Palafox, second Marquis of Ariza, and Ana de Casanate y Espés. Palafox added the last name Mendoza from the acrostic "Mater Est Nomen Discalceatorum Ordinis Caesaraugustae Ana", that is, "the mother's name is Ana of the Order of the 'Descalzos de Zaragoza'". In this way, he maintained the anonymity of his maternal name, although he always carried her memory with him, putting a clear example of baroque devotional exercise into practice (see María Eugenia López Varea's biography of González de Rosende for the Sevilla University Library's virtual exhibition "América Escrita").

The famous painter Francisco Camilo is author to the splendid and elaborate portrait of Palafox, which was then engraved by Pedro de Villafranca. The latter engraved also the arms of the t-p. The visual elements that surround the bishop's bust refer to his virtues, as opposed to the "Vanitas", that is, the physical image of man, his titles, and appointments, are ephemeral and will disappear, but his virtues will remain eternally.

Medina BHA 1413; Palau 105803.



JEAN-CLAUDE DE FAUCONNET'S COPY



5. SOLIS Y RIBADENEYRA, Antonio de. *Histoire de la conquête du Mexique ou de la Nouvelle Espagne, par Fernand Cortez.*

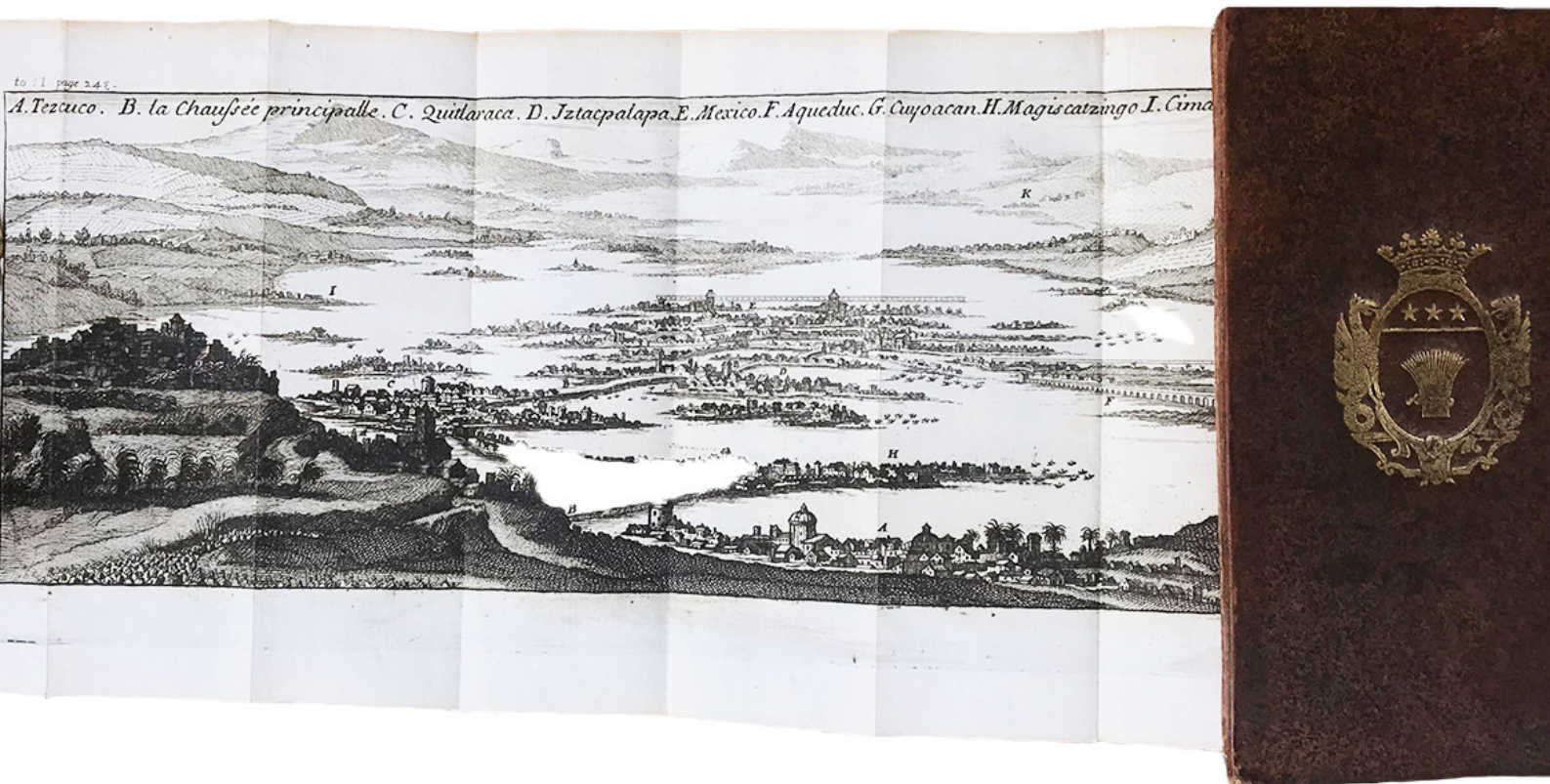
Paris, Chez la veuve Claude Barbin, 1704.

€1600

12mo, 2 vols, [36], 412, [20] pp.; [14], 378, [18] pp.; with 14 plates out of the text: 2 maps e 12 copper engravings, 10 of which being folding. Both vols with small woodcut vignettes on t-p. Head- and tail-pieces, woodcut initials throughout the text. Roman letter, little Italic. Ms. ownership notes on recto of front flyleaves. A fine contemporary binding in mottled French calf with Jean-Claude Fauconnet de Vildé's arms gilt-embossed on both covers, who was a great bibliophile and counselor of the city of Paris from 1733 onwards. Richly gilt rounded spines, divided in 6 compartments by 5 raised bands, titles on red morocco labels, volume number stamped below, gilt dentelles. Marbled endpapers. Edges sprinkled in red. A magnificent copy, fresh and clean.

French edition in fine binding of Antonio de Solis's work, which was printed for the first time in Madrid in 1684. This is a classic source on the early history of the conquest of Mexico by Hernán Cortés and the Spanish administration in Central America. Antonio de Solis de Ribadeneyra (1610-1686) succeeded Antonio León Pinelo, secretary to the Spanish king from 1661 until 1686 and his official "Chronista mayor de las Indias". The work is divided in 5 books and is illustrated with beautiful engravings showing the customs and traditions of the natives, the landscape and nature of Mexico, the sacred buildings, the cities and the battles between the Spaniards, led by Cortés, and the indigenous people during the conquest of central America. Some of these clashes, as also shown in two of the several impressive fold-

out plates, took place over the huge Lake Texcoco. This lake today is almost completely dry, however, at the time of the "conquista", when the lake was still filled with fresh water, the powerful and technological Spanish war brigs confronted the small and fragile reed boats of the natives. Old Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztec empire, was located over man-made islands built in the lake. Today Mexico City covers most of the surface of Lake Texcoco.



RARE MEDICAL WORK

6. CHEVALIER, Jean Damien. *Lettres a M. de Jean, Docteur-Regent de la Faculté de Medecine, en l'Université de Paris. I. Sur les Maladies de St. Domingue. II. Sur les Plantes de la même île. III. Sur la Remora & les Halcyons. Par M. Chevalier, ... ci-devant, Medecin du Roi à St. Domingue.*

Paris, Chez Durand, 1752.

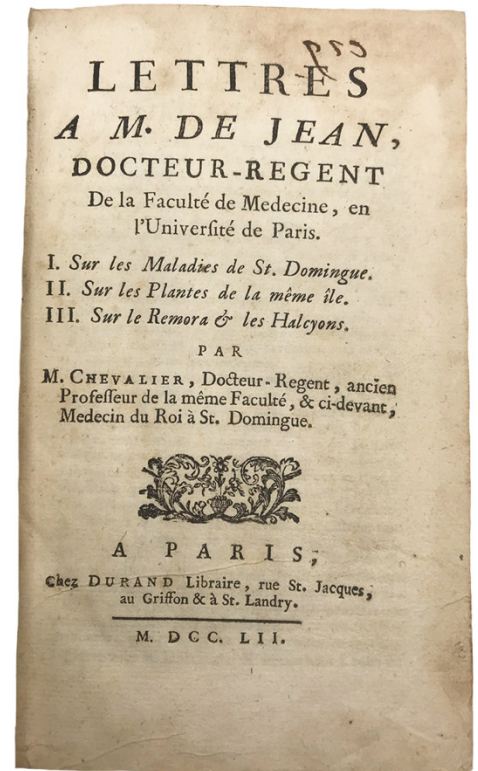
€450

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, [4], 224 [i.e. 254], [2] pp., woodcut ornament on t-p, head-pieces and initials. Final leaf of approbation. Page 254 is misnumbered 224. Bumped corners, little leather loss at spine foot, some scuffing and rubbing along cover edges. Contemporary mottled sheep, gilt-tooled title over label and floral decorations to spine. Marbled endpapers, early ms. name to verso of upper flyleaf ("Reinhard"). A.e.r., a good copy.

This rare work by Chevalier (1682-1755), a native of Saint Domingue, today's Haiti, who served as royal physician, is divided in three parts, or better, letters: the first one deals with the diseases that are mostly found in the Caribbean island (tropical ailments), the second part is about the island's medicinal plants, and the last letter is dedicated to the description of the fish known as remora and the halcyon, that is,

the kingfisher. According to the "Encyclopédie catholique" (Vol. 7, Paris 1844, pp. 181-82), most of Chevalier's observations on the various properties of the medical plants of Saint Domingue were taken from a 1713 manuscript by André Minguet, who was a successful physician active in the French colony. Also, Chevalier drew further information on the Haitian plants from the works of P. Labat and Poupe-Desportes. The authors of the "Encyclopédie catholique" stated that the plant descriptions in his catalogue appear quite incomplete and erroneous. However, it is noteworthy to mention that Chevalier reported also the vulgar name of the plants, which was very useful, since it made it easy to find them all over the Antilles. Moreover, his work provided helpful information on which plants were in use for medical and culinary purposes in the island and their properties.

Blake, Eighteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine, p. 86; Sabin 12578; Cf. Price, Medical Americana, p. 216.



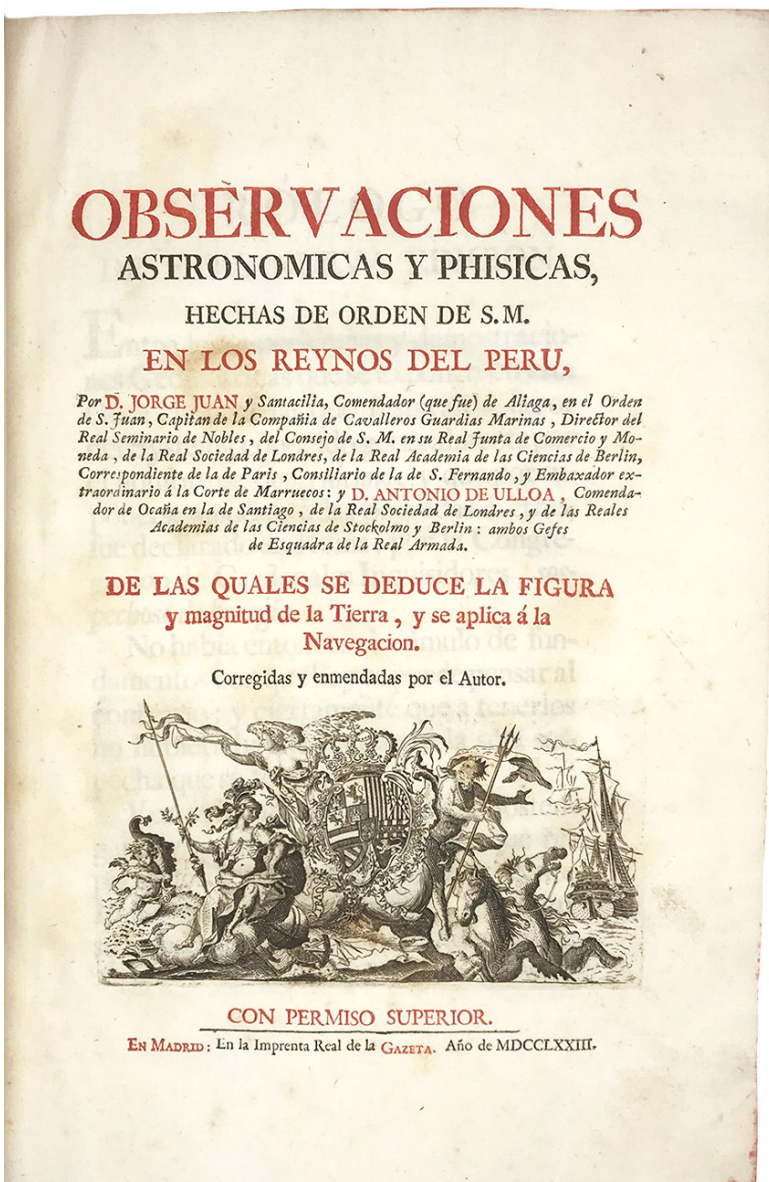
A FINE COPY OF THIS CRUCIAL ASTRONOMICAL STUDY

7. JUAN, Jorge, and Antonio de ULLOA. *Observaciones Astronomicas y Phisicas hechas de orden de S. M. en Los Reynos del Peru, ... de las quales se Deduce la Figura y Magnitud de la Tierra, y se aplica á la Navegacion. Corregidas y enmendadas por el Autor.*

Madrid, En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1773.

€2400

4to, [32], XXVIII, [40] 396, [12] pp., with 2 additional folding plates rarely found bound in and without the frontispiece portrait of author Juan engraved by Carmona after Castro, which was added only to some copies. The book includes also his biographical sketch, often not present. Half-title, title in red and black, elaborate allegorical copper vignette on t-p with the Spanish royal coat of arms at centre, head and tail-pieces, initials, large copper vignette at head of first book, and 10 folding engraved plates: 8 of which being the standard numbered plates (I-VIII), plus 1 unnumbered plate



("Selenographía de la luna") and 1 very large fold-out map made up of two "láminas" glued together (numbered XX and XXI) and entitled "Carta de la Meridiana medida en el Regno de Quito de Orden del Rey Nuestro Señor para el conocimiento del valor de los grados terrestres, y figura de la Tierra, por ... concluida año de 1744". Most illustrations signed by engraver Vicente de la Fuente, but also Juan Moreno Tejada and Antonio Palomino de Castro. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt-tooled title to red morocco label, 4 lines of Greek key above spine foot, compartments with elaborate floral motive gills. Skillfully restored spine. Marbled endpapers. Very mild foxing at beginning. A.e.r., a fine copy.

An excellent copy of the second edition, corrected and enlarged by Jorge Juan, who wrote the astronomical part. The work includes also an historical part, written by Antonio de Ulloa. This book appears to be a separate reissue of volume V of the "Relación ... del viaje á la América Meridional", which was first published in 1748 and entered under Antonio de Ulloa.

The king of Spain Philip V ordered the authors to join the eight-year geodesic mission (1735-1744) to the Viceroyalty of Peru, which was organised by the French "Académie des Sciences" and led by astronomer Louis Godin and geographers Charles Marie de La Condamine and Pierre Bouguer. In Quito, today's capital of the Republic of Ecuador, the mission calculated the precise length of a degree of latitude at the equator, thereby helping to define Earth's shape. The scientists calculated approximately the extent of the equatorial bulge, that is, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters of the planet, due to the centrifugal force exerted by the rotation about the Earth's axis.



The result of the study showed that our planet is not a perfect sphere, but an oblate spheroid with a diameter at the equator that is larger than at the poles, thus improving considerably the 18th-century theory on the figure of the Earth.

The 9 books in this volume are dedicated to the following topics: "I. Sobre la máxima obliquidad de la ecliptica; II. De las observaciones de latitud; III. De las observaciones de longitud; IV. Sobre la dilatacion, y compresion de los metales; V. De las experiencias del barometro simple, de las quales se deduce la ley de la dilatation del ayre, y el método de hallar la altura de los montes; VI. De la velocidad del sonido; VII. De la medida del grado de meridiano contiguo al Equador; VIII. De las experiencias del péndulo simple, y conclusion de la figura de la tierra; IX. De la navegacion sobre la elipsoide". The plates show views, plans, maps and interesting illustrations of the measuring instruments and techniques employed by the scientists for their calculations.

Palau 12572; Sabin 36809: "this second edition contains a memoir of the author".

EARLY EDITION OF RAYNAL'S RENOWNED WORK, ISSUED 49 TIMES IN 50 YEARS

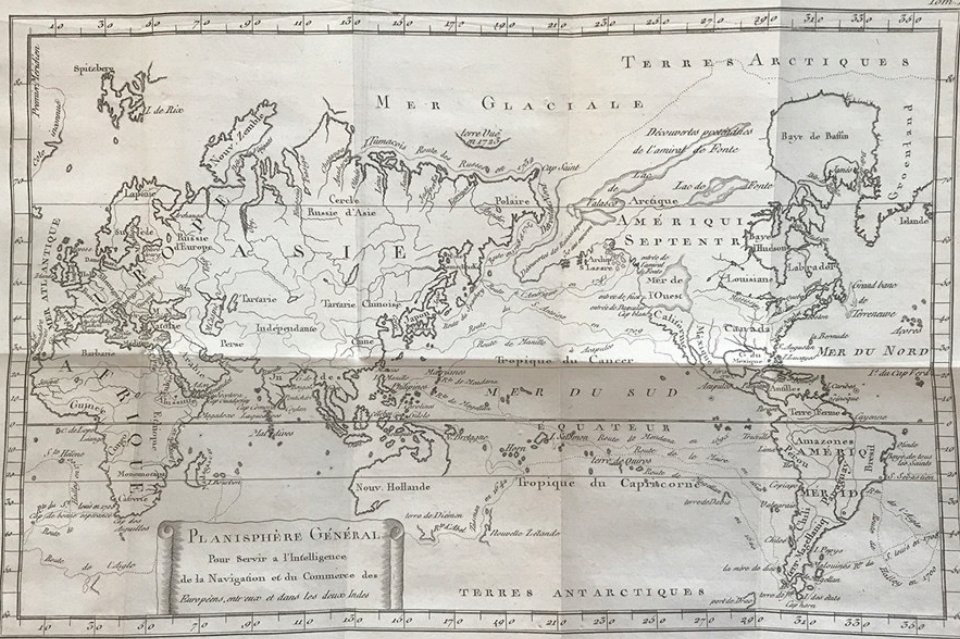


8. RAYNAL, Guillaume-Thomas, Abbé. *Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements & du Commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée, augmentée, & enrichie de Cartes géographiques, très-exactes.*

Amsterdam, s.n., 1773; La Haye, Gosse, 1774.

€1250

FIRST EDITION, 12th issue. Large 12mo, complete set of 19 books in 7 vols: [4], 560 pp.; [4], 430 pp., final blank; [4], 463, [1] pp.; 596 pp., 2 final blank; initial blank, [2], 549, [3] pp.; initial blank, [2], 1 large folding map, 42 [i.e. 442] pp., blank leaf, cxxxiv pp., blank leaf, 5 final folding maps; [4], 358 pp., final blank. Book 16 misbound at the end of the 6th vol., after Book 17 and 18. 6 plates of maps in total, all bound in the 6th vol.: a large folding world map at the beginning and 5 smaller folding maps at end (another world map, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas). First 4 vols with half-titles. Contemporary speckled ("moucheté" in French) vellum, flat spines dyed in dark brown colour and divided in compartments by gilt-ruled fillets and ornamental rolls; gilt titles to faux labels, gilt-tooled tomaisons. Green silk bookmarks. Paper shelfmarks to spines. Just some very light abrasions to board edges. A lovely set, very rarely found complete and in fine condition, of an early issue of this renowned work.



Until quite recently no bibliographer had managed to establish the exact number of editions, not to mention issues, of this work by Abbé Raynal. In 2007, the "Annales de la Société d'Etudes Millavoises" published a crucial contribution to the study of this enormously popular work, which is also available online at abbe-raynal.org. Thanks to this study, which located 1200 copies in 1000 libraries worldwide, it is possible to establish that the present copy is the 12th issue of the first

*edition, which initially appeared in 1770 in Amsterdam. The study has catalogued the different typographical ornaments used in the 49 known editions and their texts' layout and form. By doing so, it was possible to divide the 49 issues in 4 main editions, or groups of editions identified by these dates: 1770, 1774, 1780, and 1820. The first 15 issues were printed between 1770 and 1773 and are all part of the 1770 group (as they show pretty much the same features, they are all identified as first editions): 2 printed in 1770, 3 in 1772, and 10 in 1773. The first 6 vols of this 12th issue were issued in Amsterdam and do not state the printer's name, while the 7th vol. was printed the later year, in 1774, at The Hague by Gosse. Other copies of this edition were located in the following libraries: Amiens (BM), Dijon (BM), Naples (BN), Nîmes (BM), Paris (BNFF), Quimper (BM), Rodez (BM), and Saint Gal (B). A Jesuit priest, Raynal "was a French writer and propagandist who helped set the intellectual climate for the French Revolution. Raynal's most important work was the *Histoire des deux Indes* (History of the East and West Indies), [...] an history of the European colonies in India and America. The first edition appeared in 1770, followed by several expanded versions. It denounced European cruelty to colonial peoples, which it*

blamed on religious intolerance and arbitrary authority. The philosopher and encyclopaedist Denis Diderot is credited with writing many of the better passages, as well as the more radical historical interpretations. The work was extremely popular, going through 30 editions between 1772 and 1789, its radical tone becoming more pronounced in the later editions. In 1774 the History was placed on the Roman Catholic Church's Index of Forbidden Books, and in 1781 the authorities ordered Raynal into exile and decreed that his history be burned. He was allowed to return to France, but not to Paris, in 1784. His banishment from Paris was finally rescinded in 1790". (from "Guillaume-Thomas Raynal, abbé de Raynal", in ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA)

BANCAREL, Gilles. Les 49 éditions de l'Histoire des deux Indes, in "Annales de la Société d'Etudes Millavoises", 2007, p. 3-30.

"THE BEST EDITION IS MADRID. 1776." (TICKNOR'S SPAN. LIT., II, 464)



9. ERCILLA, Alonso de. *La Araucana. ... Dirigida al Rey Don Felipe nuestro Señor*

Madrid, por D. Antonio de Sancha, 1776.

€950

12mo, 3 parts in 2 vols, each part with its own title-page. [4], LII, 298 pp., final blank; 413, [1] pp., final blank. Complete with half-title to vol. 1 only, engraved frontispiece portrait of the author by Juan Moreno Tejada, large and clean folding map of Chili (short tear at fold towards gutter) and 3 plates out of the text engraved by José Joaquín Fabregat and Tejada after Antonio Carnicero, one in the first vol. and two in the second. Ms. ex libris on verso of both front flyleaves: "Es de Francisco Gualba y Negre". Marbled endpapers. Very occasional light browning, though mostly clean and bright internally, a few light oxidation spots on the map. All edges red.

Contemporary Spanish tree calf, gilt spine with titles and vol. numbers over red and green leather labels, somewhat chipped. Corner very lightly bumped. Overall, an exquisite copy.

Originally published in the 16th century (first part in 1569; second in 1578; and the third in 1589), La Araucana in an epic poem consisting of 37 cantos on the conquest of Chile and especially its southern part, the ancestral homeland to the proud and indomitable people known as Araucanians. The author Ercilla was one of the soldiers who took part in the seven years campaign in Chile, fighting the Araucanian war. Indeed, the poem tells about the huge efforts of the Spanish to subjugate the Araucanians of Chile. The Spaniards never really managed to settle down in the region of Araucanía

and, eventually, were forced to strike a deal with this fierce indigenous people and remain within the northern boundary of the Biobío river. Only during the 19th century, when Chile became an independent Republic, the Andean country definitively succeeded in occupying Araucanía, a region rich with natural resources, such as fresh water, enormous forests and precious minerals. *Ercilla* has been considered an authority for the early part of the history of the South American country, since his poem includes historical episodes, such as the capture and execution of Pedro de Valdivia, as well as the history of the Mapuche "caciques" (leaders) Lautaro, Colo Colo, and Caupolicán.

Alonso de Ercilla was friend to Miguel de Cervantes and not only he appears as one of the characters in *Galatea*, but also is mentioned in *Don Quixote*.

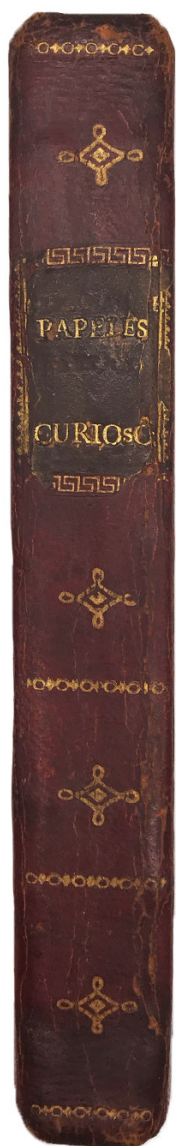
Palau 80425: "bella edición"; Sabin 22725: "the best edition".



"PAPELES CURIOSOS"

10. FERNÁNDEZ DE MORATÍN, Nicolás. *Las naves de Cortés destruidas. Canto épico. Obra póstuma ... ilustrada por el editor con varias reflexiones críticas para instrucción de la juventud.* [bound with] CONTI, Giovanni Battista, and Juan BOSCÁN ALMOGÁVER. *Colección de poesías castellanas traducidas en verso toscano, è ilustradas por el Conde D. Juan Bautista Conti. Primera parte. Tomo I; Poesie di Boscano Almogaver.*

Madrid, En la Imprenta Real, 1785; Madrid, En la Imprenta Real, 1782.



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 works in one volume, [2], 67, [1]; [10], CCXXVII, 151, [3] pp. Royal coat of arms of Spain on t-p of first work. A few early C20th ms. notes on t-ps, light staining and soiling. Clean and crisp throughout. Only the first out of four volumes of the second work, text in Italian accompanied by Spanish translation. Bound in contemporary full red morocco gilt, somewhat water stained, lettering on label to spine ("papeles curiosos", that is, "curious papers"), double marbled endpapers with different colours and patterns, all edges sprinkled in green. Front board partially starting. A curious binding for "curious papers", as the early owner entitled this book. The first work is very scarce.

Posthumous first edition of this epic poem, published by the son of the author, who seemed to have abundantly manipulated the original text. Fernández De Moratín first handed in the manuscript of his work for the poetry competition organised by the Spanish Royal Academy (1777-78). However, it did not win.

Fernández De Moratín was father to Leandro, one of the most important neoclassical poets and writers in Spain. His literary work includes poetry, theatre and essays. He conceived the theatre, within the ideals of neoclassicism, as a school for ethical training.

Palau 56617.

11. MOLINA, Juan Ignacio. *Saggio sulla storia civile del Chili*

Bologna, Nella stamperia di S. Tommaso d'Aquino, 1787.

€770

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 333, [1] pp., final blank, with large final folding map of Araucanía in southern Chili (inscription: "Carta del paese, che abitano gli Araucani nel Chili di Poncio Chileno"). Title page with engraved printer's device on centre and late C19th private library ex libris stamped to outer margin in blue ink. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled paper over boards. Lightly rubbed covers. Gilt spine with restoration at upper hinge along lower half. Occasional light marginal red pencil signs throughout. Very light soiling to t-p margins. A clean, fresh and wide-margined copy.

Chilean priest Juan Ignacio Molina, Italianised as Abate Giovanni Ignazio Molina, was forced to leave South America after the suppression of the Society of Jesus during the second half of the 18th century. He settled down in Bologna and soon became language professor at the old university of the city. He first published a book on the natural history of Chile (1782) and then the present work, which is

SAGGIO
SULLA STORIA CIVILE
DEL CHILI
DEL SIGNOR ABATE
GIOVANNI IGNAZIO
MOLINA.



Ex libris
C. FERRARI

IN BOLOGNA MDCCCLXXXVII.
Nella Stamperia di S. Tommaso d' Aquino
Con licenza de' Superiori.

dedicated to the description of native Chileans, with particular attention to their origin, cultural features, customs and traditions, and the Spanish colonisation. The work is divided in four books and provides vivid accounts of the difficulties encountered by the Spaniards in the attempt to explore and occupy the region known as Araucanía and the southern part of Chile. Molina tells about the harsh clashes between the Mapuche people and the conquistadors. Interestingly, Molina included a list of indigenous verbs, and a few sections devoted to illustrating the language of the Mapuche and their cosmovision. The author based his account mainly on priest Miguel Olivarez's work "Historia military, civil, y Sagrada del Reyno de Chile" in order to describe the events occurred until 1655.

As regards to the later part of Chilean history up to his day, in the preface Molina regrets not to have managed to obtain the second volume of Olivarez's work, which he left in Peru. However, he confesses that only wars can be worth of historical consideration in Chile during this later period and two wars only happened between 1655 and his time, that is, the 1722 and 1767 wars, which he did not find hard to illustrate impartially given that, as he puts it, his compatriots residing in Italy remember well such events and could help him write down the account. Also, he states that Zatta's map of Araucanía was quite inaccurate and only the map drawn and signed with the pseudonym Poncho Chileno deserved to be published in his book. Molina concluded the book with a useful catalogue of books on Chile.

Palau 175460; Sabin 49887.



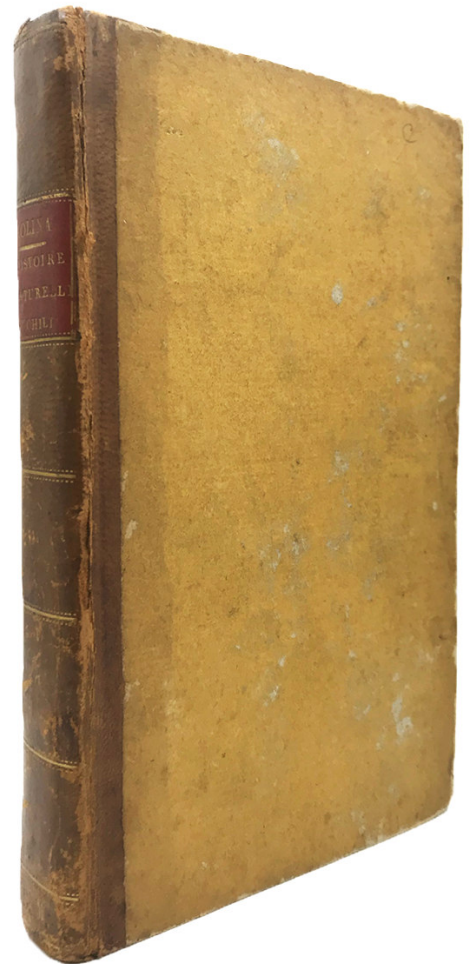
12. MOLINA, Juan Ignacio. *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle du Chili ... traduit de l'Italien, & enrichi de notes par M. Gruvel, D. M.*

Paris, Chez Née de la Rochelle, 1789.

€600

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. 8vo, xvi, 351, [1] pp., C19th private library ex libris on t-p ("H. C. Landrin Fils, ingénieur civil"). Bound in contemporary quarter sheep skin and ochre paper over boards, red morocco label with gilt letterings to spine, compartments divided by gilt fillets, early owner's initials ("S. M.") tooled at foot of spine. Green silk bookmark. Internally clean and crisp, light external abrasions and scuffing along cover edges. A very good copy. Rare.

Very scarce first edition of the French translation by M. Gruvel of Molina's work "Saggio sulla storia natural del Chili", printed in Bologna in 1782. The book includes a final systematic table listing all the new species described by Molina according to the Linnaean classification and a dictionary of native Chilean language. Priest Juan Ignacio Molina, Italianised as Giovanni Ignazio Molina, was forced to leave Chile after the suppression of the Society of Jesus during the second half of the 18th century. He settled down in Bologna and soon became language professor at the old university of the city. His important works on the people, history, geography and nature of Chile contributed to spread relevant information about the South American country and promote the knowledge of it throughout Europe.



Nouveau dictionnaire d'histoire naturelle, XXI, 261 (Paris 1818).

THE ONLY PUBLISHED VOLUME

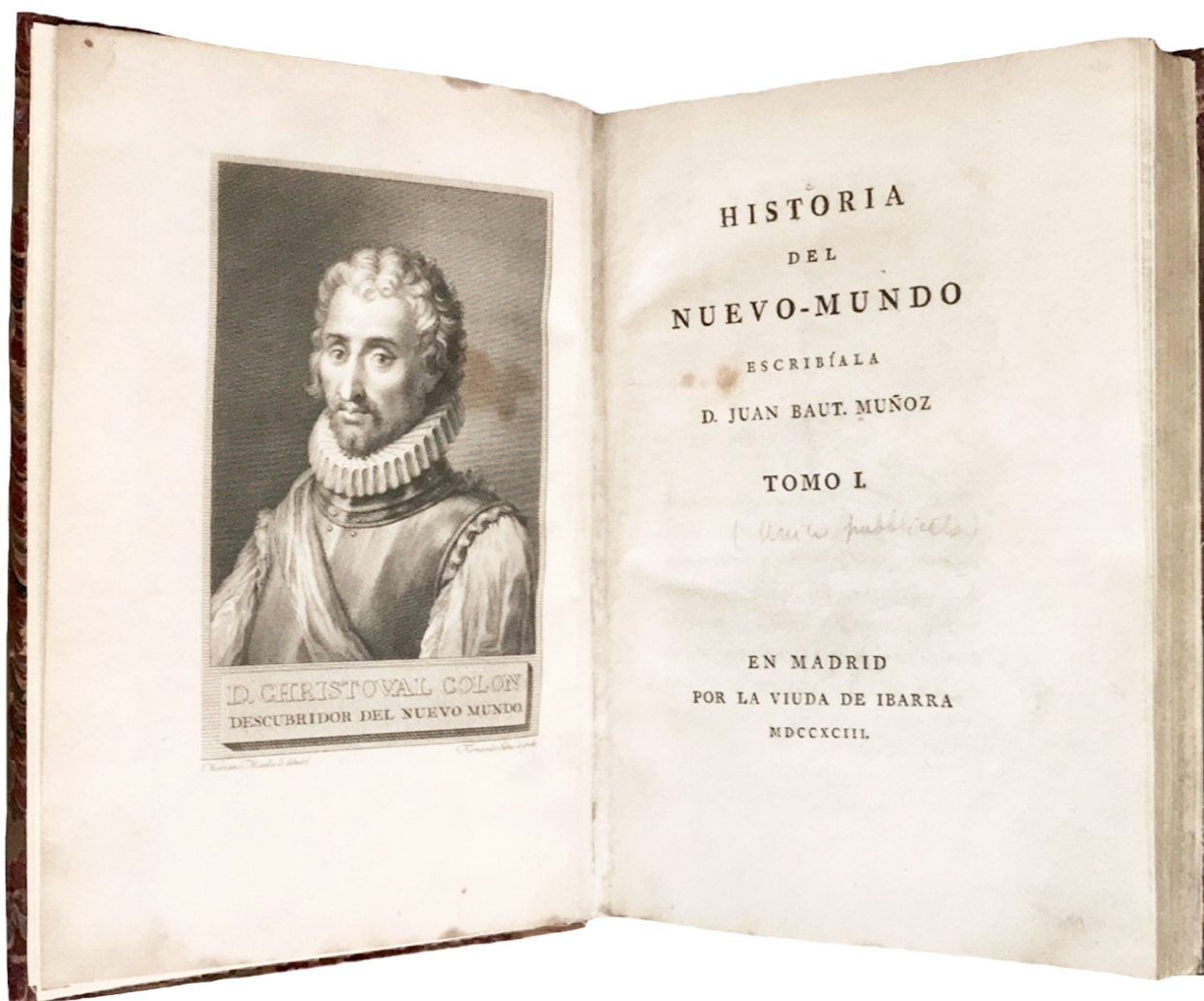
13. MUÑOZ Y FERRANDIS, Juan Bautista. *Historia del Nuevo-Mundo ...Tomo I*

Madrid, Por la viuda de Ibarra, 1793.

€1500

FIRST EDITION. 4to, [6], xxx, 364 pp., with engraved frontispiece portrait of Christopher Columbus (inscription: "D. Cristobal Colon, descubridor del Nuevo Mundo") by Fernando Selma after Mariano Maella and a large, fresh final folding map engraved by Tomás López Enguíanos, showing the New World and the island of Hispaniola (inscription: "la Isla Espanola con sus provincias segun la division de los naturales, y algunos nombres impuestos por el descubridor y los primeros colonos"). Occasional

early ink underlining throughout and a few pencil notes, more recent. Rebound in late 19th/early 20th century half cloth and marbled paper over pasteboard. Skilfully restored board corners and renewed endpapers; original marbled rear free endpaper preserved. Margins of frontispiece and title-page slightly soiled, occasional light dampstaining to blank margins of final leaves; else very clean and crisp. A very good, wide-margined copy of this scarce and important work.



This book contains dedication to the King of Spain Carlos III, prologue, history of the discovery of the Americas from 1492 up to 1500, and final summary. Munoz's life changed radically during the year 1770, since Carlos III made him "cosmógrafo mayor de Indias", that is, cosmographer, or historian and geographer, of the New Indies, also thanks to the intercession of the Hebrew scholar Perez Bayer, whom he met earlier in Valencia during his studies in philosophy and mathematics. He rapidly became a great Americanist, writing numerous contributions to the topic. In 1779 Carlos III commissioned him to write an history of America, a project which was part of the king's political strategy aiming to represent the Spanish conquest and colonisation of America as a positive event, in opposition to the negative image of it given in the works of some European authors, such as in the French Abbé Raynal's "Histoire politique et philosophique des établissemens et du commerce des européens" and in the Scottish historian William Robertson's "History of America". The King wanted to promote a serious and rigorous investigation on first-hand documents preserved in Spain and Portugal, which could outline a better image of the Spaniards in the Americas, and not biased by foreign nationalist propaganda. Helped by the Panama lawyer Manuel José de Ayala, Munoz started his research in 1780 and visited the archives of the "Secretaría de Indias" in Madrid, then the Simancas archive, in which he carried out investigation

for several years, and the archives and libraries of Palencia, Salamanca, Toro, Burgos, Vitoria and many other cities in which he could find relevant documents. Thanks to José de Gálvez, who was one of his powerful patrons at the royal court, in 1783 he could visit Sevilla and Cadiz in order to study the papers kept in the "Casa de la Contratación de Indias" and, while he was arranging his history of America, Gálvez appointed him to found the "Archivo General de Indias", which was later established in Sevilla in 1785. The "Archivo" of the Indies soon became one of the world's most advanced and important archival centres for American Studies. Finally, he managed to publish the first volume of his "Historia del Nuevo-Mundo" in 1793, which was soon translated in French, German and English. However, his undertaking did not continue and the first volume of the History just covered the few initial years of the colonisation. His enormous effort in researching documents and papers produced an incredible collection of precious historical sources that is now kept in the "Real Academia de Historia" in Madrid.

Palau 185098; Sabin 52343.

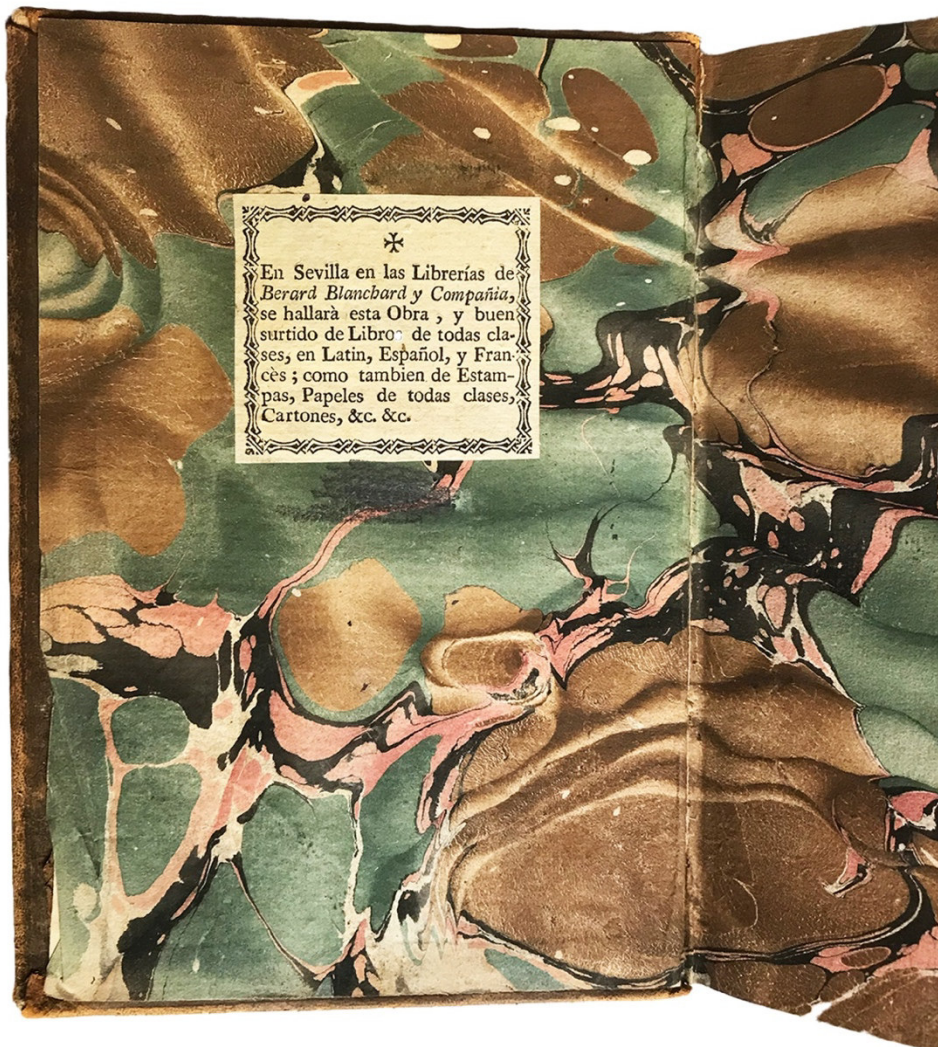


14. CLADERA, Cristóbal. *Investigaciones Históricas sobre los Principales Descubrimientos de los Españoles en el Mar Oceano en el siglo xv. y Principios del xvi. En respuesta á la Memoria de Mr. Otto Sobre el verdadero Descubridor de América.*

Madrid, Por Don Antonio Espinosa, 1794.

€2200

FIRST EDITION, 4to. [16], 218 pp., with large final folding map of part of Martin Behaim's globe and 5 engraved full-page portraits by Fernando Selma after Antonio Carnicero, including frontispiece (the dedicatee Duque of Alcudia, Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal, Columbus, Vasco da Gama and Magellan). Full contemporary sheep, skillfully restored. Spine and cover edges gills a little rubbed, marbled endpapers and early bookseller's label glued to upper pastedown ("Berard Blanchard y Compañía", Sevilla; text within nice decorative border). An excellent wide-margined copy, internally bright, crisp and clean, with the half-title and the original binding. Very scarce.



This book is a handsomely printed refutation of French diplomat Louis-Guillaume Otto's claim that German cosmographer Martin Behaim (1459-1507) discovered America. Otto's letter with a "Mémorial on the Discovery of America" was addressed to Benjamin Franklin and translated in the second volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia, 1786, no. XXXV, pp. 263-284). The letter claimed that manuscript records preserved in the city archives of Nuremberg told about Behaim's discovery of Fayal island in the Azores and his 1484 explorations at the service of the King of Portugal, during which he is said to have sailed along the coast of Brazil and reached even the lands that are today known as Strait of Magellan and Patagonia. Based on one of his alleged sources, Otto had it so: "Martin Behem, traversing the Atlantic ocean for several years, examined the American islands, and discovered the straight which bears the name of Magellan, before either Christopher Columbus or Magellan sailed those seas; and even mathematically delineated on a geographical chart for the king of Lusitania, the situation of the coast, around every part of that famous and renowned strait." Otto tried to strengthen his argument through the authority of Peruvian "El Inca" Garcilaso de la Vega (1539-1616), who was among the first writers on American history to give currency to a rumour that apparently spread ever since Columbus was officially celebrated as the discoverer of the New World. According to

the rumour, the Genoese explorer was not the first European to land on the continent that was later called America, but he received useful information from Spanish sailor Alonso Sánchez de Huelva who, in Otto's words, "in his voyage to the Canaries had been driven by a gale of wind to the Antilles." Further evidence in support of Otto's claim is the statement of El Inca that geographer Martin Behenira was Columbus's main source of information, who the French identified as Behaim.

In 1492, after his peregrinations, cartographer Behaim was back in Nuremberg, his hometown, where he made the most famous of all pre-Columbian globes, completing it short before Columbus returned to Spain from the New World. It is known as Erdapfel, or Nuremberg Terrestrial Globe, and today is kept in the German National Museum. The oldest surviving globe in the world, it shows a series of mysterious islands between Eurasia and another continent to the west of it. These islands are indeed more or less fantastic, some inspired by mediaeval Spanish and Irish legends, such as Insula Antilia (or Island of the Seven Cities) and St. Brendan, and some others by Marco Polo's account, such as Cipangu (Japan), Java Mayor and Java Minor (East Indies). Because of these imaginary elements, the continent visible on the globe to the west of the Canary Islands, past the Atlantic Ocean, has not always been interpreted as a representation of the Far East, but it has also been believed to show the Caribbean and the Americas.

Several years after the publication of Otto's letter, powerful Mallorca clergyman Cristóbal Cladera decided that time had come to defend the honour of the Portuguese and Spanish sailors against the ideas of Otto and others "who for three centuries have endeavoured to obscure them, or to diminish the merit of those Heroes so superior to those presented by the Histories." His work was dedicated to Manuel de Godoy, Duke of Alcudia, then at the peak of his fame, who was linked in a flattering genealogy with the royal house of Portugal and the families of the great Iberian discoverers (Columbus, Tristão da Cunha, Cabral, Vasco da Gama and Magallan). Cladera was not lacking in diligence in compiling information and documents. The priest obtained unpublished works from the Lisbon Academy of Sciences; he rummaged through manuscripts in the Royal Library of Madrid (the chronicle of Andrés Bernal, but also the printed letter of Columbus), obtained copies of coast pilots (for instance, Francisco Alvo's logbook) and studied various maps, above all the Behaim globe, which he described extensively from page 184 onwards. He provided his book with an engraved map of the known and unknown Atlantic Ocean on the globe, which he took from Christoph Gottlieb von Murr's "Diplomatische Geschichte des Portugesischen berühmten Ritters Martin Behaims" (Diplomatic History of the Portuguese Knight Martin Behaim). Published in 1778, von Murr's work included a map based on the famous globe and discussed more or less the same points carried out by Otto in his letter to Franklin. The map illustrated just half hemisphere, the "western" section of the globe. Cladera's and von Murr's maps appear to be the only large format representations in print of Behaim's globe.

Medina BHA 5644; Sabin 13179; Palau, II, 204; Brunet, II, 701; Hennig, R., "The Representation on Maps of the Magalhaes Straits before Their Discovery", *Imago Mundi*, no. 5 (1948), pp. 32-37; Brown, L., *The Story of Maps*, pp. 98, 155, 183, 200; Gil, J., "Los inicios del Colombinismo en la España Ilustrada", *Anuario de Estudios Americanos*, 65 (1), June 2008.

15. MOLINA, Juan Ignacio. *The Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chili ... to which are added, Notes from the Spanish and French Versions, and Two Appendixes, by the English Editor; ...*

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1809.

€850

FIRST UK EDITION: "Apparently a copy of the American edition of 1808, with a few alterations and some additions, but without any acknowledgement of the American original" (Sabin). 8vo, 2 parts in 1 volume, each one with own t-p: 321, [3] pp., with half title and fold-out frontispiece map of Chile; 385, [3] pp. (lacking half title, probably removed when the volumes were rebound together). Light browning to initials pages and occasional light spotting throughout. Modern half calf and marbled paper over boards. Black morocco labels to spine with gilt letterings. Small blind-tooled ornaments to compartments. A good copy.



This is the first UK edition of Molina's work, which actually merges the contents of his earlier Italian publications "Essay on the Natural History of Chili" (Bologna, 1782) and "Essay of the Civil History of Chili" (Bologna, 1787). Furthermore, this edition contains also "an Account of the Archipelago of Chiloé, from the Description Historical of P. F. Pedro González de Agüeros" and "an Account of the Native Tribes who Inhabit the Southern Extremity of South America, Extracted Chiefly from Falkner's Description of Patagonia".

Priest Juan Ignacio Molina, Italianised as Abate Giovanni Ignazio Molina, was forced to leave Chile after the suppression of the Society of Jesus during the second half of the 18th century. He settled down in Bologna and soon became language professor at the old university of the city. His important works on the people, history, geography and nature of Chile contributed to spread relevant information about the South American country and promote the knowledge of it throughout Europe.

Sabin 49894

THE DELUXE EDITION "MIRACOLOUSLY" COMPLETE WITH ALL 45 COLOURED PLATES

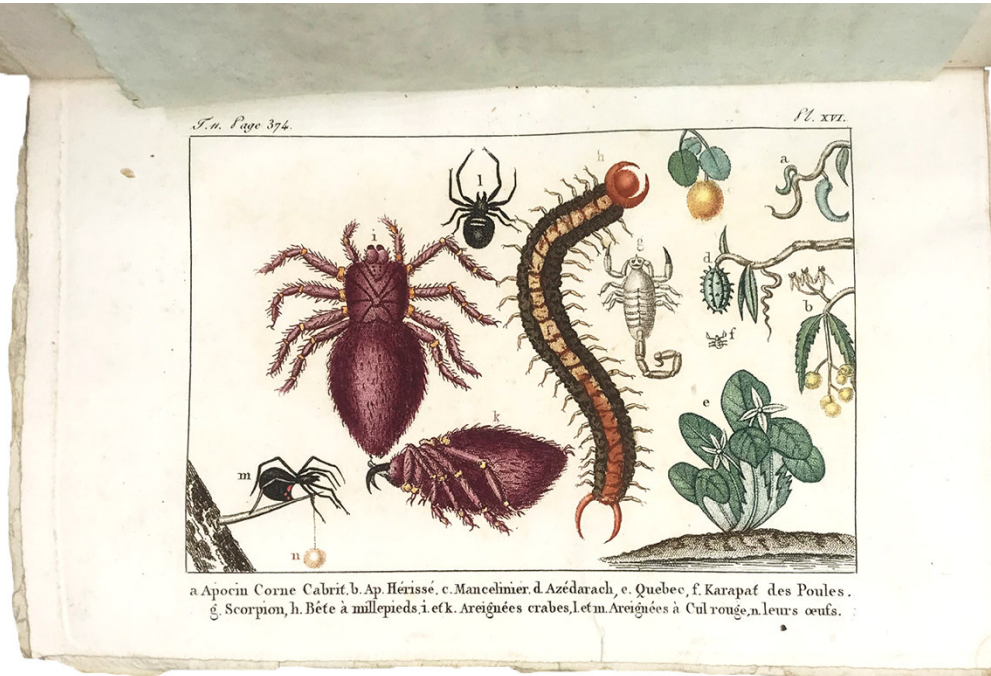


16. DESCOURTILZ, Michel-Étienne. *Voyages d'un naturaliste, et ses observations faites sur les trois règnes de la Nature, dans plusieurs ports de mer français, en Espagne, au continent de l'Amérique septentrionale, à Saint-Yago de Cuba, et à St.-Domingue, ou l'Auteur devenu le prisonnier de 40,000 Noirs revoltés, et par suite mis en liberté par une colonne de l'armée française, donne des détails circonstanciés sur l'expédition du général Leclerc.*

Paris, Dufart père, 1809.

€6800

FIRST EDITION, deluxe printing on "papier vélin" (wove paper). 8vo, 3 vols: LXIV, 17-365 pp.; [4], 470 pp., with 4 folding tables, 2 of which of music, in the text; X, 11-476 pp., with 7 folding tables out of the text. A total of 45 full-page coloured lithographed plates with tissue guards, including the 3 frontispieces. Author's autograph on verso of t-ps. Wide margins, untrimmed, with deckled edges. Bound in contemporary marbled wrappers. An outstanding copy of this sought-after work, apparently never found complete with all the plates in any auction record (RBH).



Scientific travelogue from the Caribbean. Descourtilz was particularly interested in the Greater Antilles. He stayed in Saint Domingue, Port-au-Prince, Santiago de Cuba, etc. He reported his botanical, zoological and ethnographic observations over several years with remarkable accuracy.

A physician and naturalist, Descourtilz painstakingly describes in his work the animals that he encountered during his explorations. He was very much intrigued by ethnography and provided valuable accounts concerning the matter. His work illustrates the customs and traditions of the natives of Saint Domingue, as well as their language. The author included in the book a conversation in creole and two local songs with musical scores. Not long after Descourtilz first landed on the shores of the island in 1798, he found himself in the middle of an insurrection, the slave rebellion that eventually led to the creation of the independent black republic of Haiti in 1804, of which he detailed the main events. He also tells about his experience as a prisoner, having been taken a hostage by 40000 black insurrectionists, as pointed out by the title.

Initially thought as a 6-volume work, the book was only published in this compressed edition in 3 volumes. The number of plates usually fluctuates and never goes over 43. However, the publisher announced 45 plates and indeed the 45 plates are here all present; but Sabin knew only 20 plates. We could not find any sale record of such a complete copy. These beautiful plates show exotic fruits, fish species, various animals and scenes from the everyday life of the indigenous and creole peoples of the Antilles.



Sabin 19695; Leclerc, cat. 1881, 2727;
Pritzel 217.

N. 46. VIVA FERNANDO VII. 345

GACETA DEL GOBIERNO DE LIMA.

del sábado 3 de junio de 1815.

Lima junio 3. Antes de ayer entró en el puerto del Callao la fragata de guerra inglesa la *Infatigable*, su comandante D. Juan Feyle, salió de Valparayso el 21 del pasado.

Novedades. Que el bergantín de guerra *Potrillo* salió de Valparayso el 16 de mayo convoyando á las fragatas del comercio *Minerva* y *Teresa* con tropas con destino á Arica para el alto Perú.

Que la fragata de este comercio el *Milagro* iba á salir de Valparayso para el Callao.

Santiago de Chile 20 de mayo de 1815.

Noticias de Buenos Ayres comunicadas desde Mendoza sin la autenticidad necesaria para ser creídas.

Artigas despues de haberse hecho dueño de Montevideo y toda su campiña pasó el Uruguay y el pais llamado de enterrios, y se apoderó de Santa Fé y de Cordova, dexando cortadas las comunicaciones de Buenos Ayres con el Tucuman y Mendoza. Las fuerzas que manda, ascienden á 70 hombres incluso 30 portugueses: es enemigo del gobierno de la capital y de Rondeau, pero se ignoran sus intenciones. En Buenos Ayres existe una guarnicion de 30 hombres escasos, disciplinados sin contar los chicos: es tal la escasez de numerario que solo pagan 4 reales y sin racion mensuales á cada soldado, sin embargo de haberse echado

17. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU; Fernando VII, KING OF SPAIN]. *Gaceta del Gobierno de Lima*.

Lima, s.n. [imprensa de los Huérfanos] and Por Bernardino Ruiz [only no. 36 of 1818], 1815-1818.

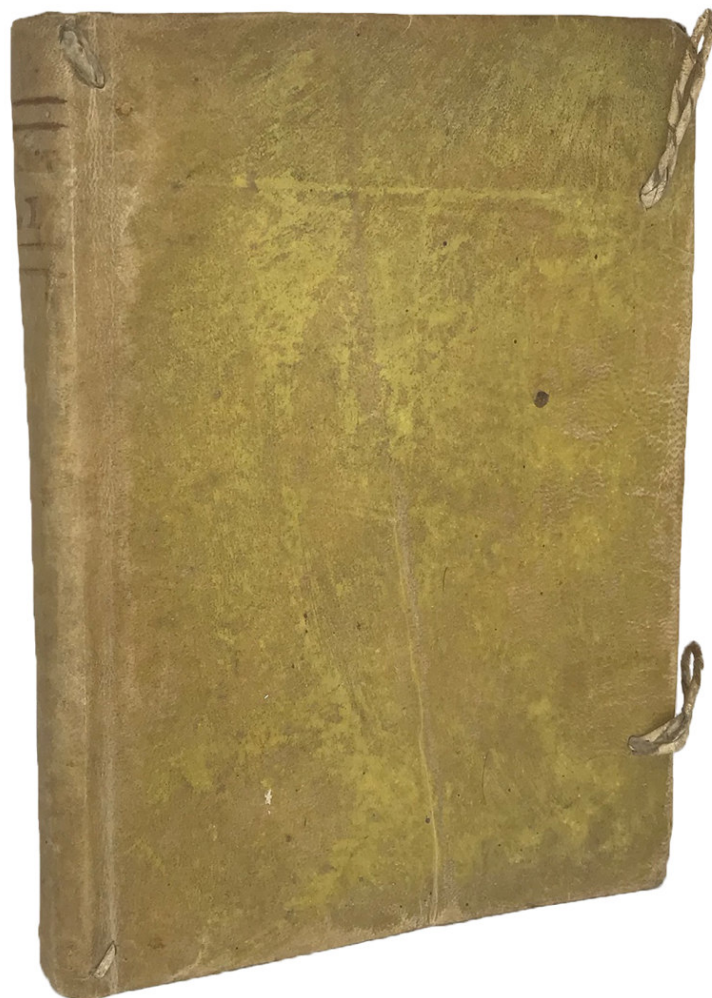
€4600

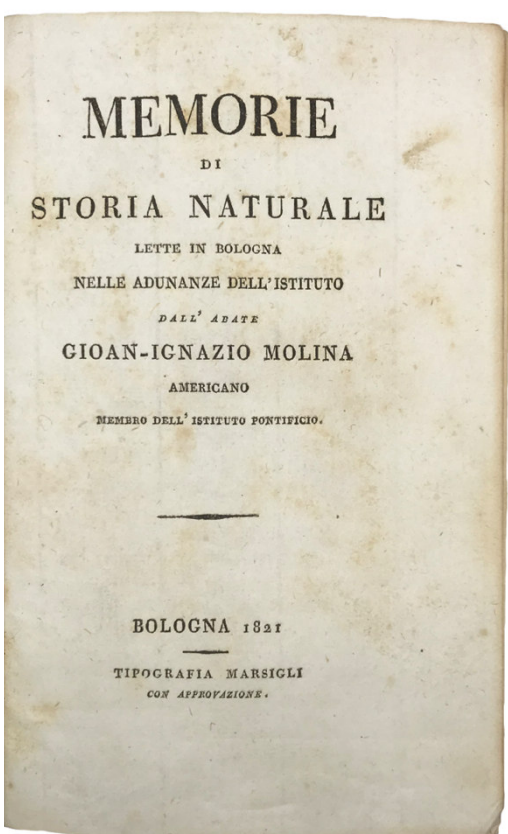
FIRST EDITION. 4to, pagination: 345-60, 385-92, 405-28, 565-72, 729-42, 789-804; 97-120, 298-345, 796-803; 65-72, 121-28, 289-96, 576-83; 9-16, 57-76, 101-40, 149-65, 174-81, 254-69, 295-317, 327-34. Exceedingly rare collection of 41 issues published between Saturday the 3rd of June 1815 and Thursday the 18th of June 1818 by the official gazette of the Viceroyalty of Peru. Except for nos 42, 39 and 41 of 1816, which are misbound, all other issues appear in chronological order: [Year 1815] nos 46 (pp. 345-352, 3 Jun.), 47 (pp. 353-60, Jun. 7), 52 (pp. 385-92, Jun. 21), 56 (pp. 405-12, Jul. 1), 57 (pp. 413-20, Jul. 5), 58 (pp. 421-28, Jul. 8), 76 (pp. 565-72, Sep. 6), 100 (pp. 729-36, Nov. 25), 101 (pp. 737-42,

Nov. 30), 104 (pp. 789-96, Dic. 14), and 105 (pp. 797-804, Dic. 21); [Year 1816] nos 14 (pp. 97-104, Feb. 17), 15 (pp. 105-12, Feb. 21), 16 (pp. 113-20, Feb. 24), 42 (pp. 322-29, May 25), 39 (pp. 298-305, May 14), 41 (pp. 314-21, May 22), 43 (pp. 330-37, May 29), 44 (pp. 338-45, Jun. 1), and 101 (pp. 796-803, Dic. 31); [Year 1817] nos 9 (pp. 65-72, Feb. 5), 16 (pp. 121-28, Mar. 6), 37 (pp. 289-96, May 28), and 73 (576-83, Oct. 31); [Year 1818] nos 2 (pp. 9-16, Jan. 7), 8 (pp. 57-64, Jan. 28), 9 (pp. 65-76, Jan. 31), 13 (pp. 101-8, Feb. 18), 14 (pp. 109-16, Feb. 23), 15 (pp. 117-20, Feb. 28), 16 (pp. 121-28, Mar. 4), 17 (pp. 129-36, Mar. 7), 18 (pp. 137-40, Mar. 10), 20 (pp. 149-56, Mar. 21), 21 (pp. 157-65, Mar. 25), 23 (174-81, Apr. 3), 33 (pp. 254-61, May 16), 34 (pp. 262-69, May 23), 36 (pp. 295-302, May 29, colophon: "printed Por Don Bernardino Ruiz"), 37 (pp. 311-17, [1], Jun. 10), 39 (pp. 327-34, Jun. 18). An interesting final folding letterpress table shows the result of the administration of the Lima cemetery (today known as Cementerio Presbítero Matías Maestro) with diagrams, calculations and the figures of total deaths of men, women and children. The table includes also the count of the rich, that is, the number of those who paid for their own burial, and the poor and indigent, as well as the figures of expenses and debts for the first period of its activity from foundation (from June 1 1808 to December 31 1817). Faded ms. number "1" written on spine, this volume was probably part of a wider collection. A few marginal tears to pages throughout, some leaves starting to detach from spine. Bound in contemporary full vellum with ties. Very good condition.

A continuation to Peruvian Minerva (1804 -1810), the "gaceta" first appeared on October 13 1810 and went on to be published with such name until July 1821, when General José de San Martín declared the independence of the country. From then onwards, the gazette changed name to "Gaceta del Gobierno de Lima independiente". It issued news about the events that took place in Spain, Europe, Peru, Chile and the rest of Latin America, as well as judicial articles, royal orders and decrees, proclamations, manifestos, announcements and calls, official communications, war reports about victories and defeats between opposing armies, but also editorials, court rulings, local news on theatre, advertisements, sales, legal transfers, vessel's movements in the ports, notices, scientific and literary writings, poetic compositions, etc. Being the official news medium of the Viceroyalty and, therefore, "fidelista", the government appointed its editors who, from 1814 onwards, were José Pezet and José Gregorio Paredes. Archdeacon Ruiz de Navamuel and clergyman José Joaquín de Larriaga also edited it. The editor-in-chief was Guillermo del Río, formerly the head of the Peruvian Minerva. The gazette was published in Lima's Huérfanos printing house. It had monopoly over the Peruvian press and, from May 1815 until 1816, the slogan "Viva Fernando VII" occupied the header. It was exactly a newspaper, generally of eight pages per issue, with yearly continuous numbering and pagination. Its periodicity varied, either once or twice a week, being published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but also Thursdays and Fridays.

In 1971, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the independence of Peru, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs published the facsimiles of this gazette for the years 1816, 1817 and 1818 in three volumes, with a foreword by Jaime Casado. The Eugenio Mendoza Foundation in Caracas also published a facsimile edition for the years 1823-26 of the "patriotic" gazette that continued it.





18. MOLINA, Juan Ignacio. *Memorie di storia naturale lette in Bologna nelle adunanze dell'istituto dell'abate Gioan-Ignazio Molina americano membro dell'Istituto Pontificio.*

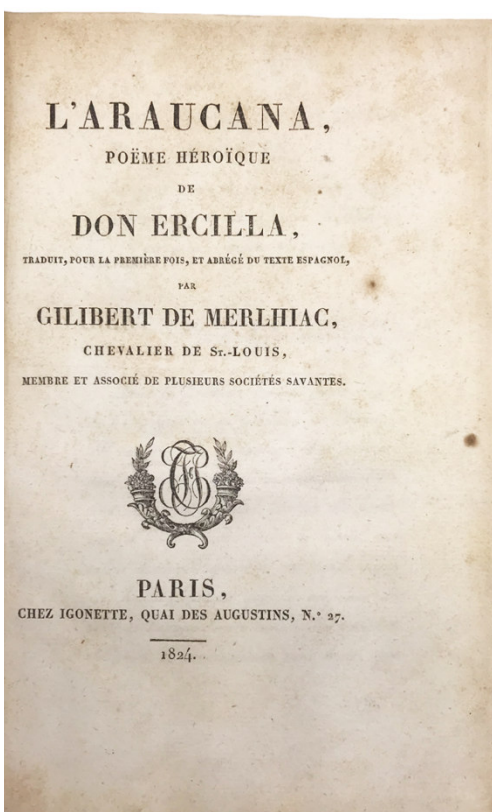
Bologna, Tipografia Marsigli, 1821.

€300

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 parts in 1 vol., 252 pp., general t-p and half-title for each one of the 14 papers contained in the book. final index, errata and imprimatur. Bound in half sheep skin and paper over boards. Black morocco label with gilt lettering to spine. Internally very clean and bright, binding a bit worn, bumped corners, slightly cracked joints though boards are firm. Restored spine. A good copy.

The title could be loosely translated into English as "Natural History memoirs", or "speeches", "delivered in Bologna during the gathering of the Pontifical institute by the member Juan Antonio Molina, the American". The memoirs' titles are: "On Poretta" (hot springs near Bologna); "Observations on physics and the minerals of the

Bolognese mountains"; "About Olive trees cultivation"; "On marlstones"; "On coffee"; "On little noticed analogies among the three natural kingdoms"; "On English gardens"; "Whales"; "On trees propagations, and particularly firs"; "On carbon"; "On Potosí, Peru's mountain rich with silver"; "On human beings proliferation"; "On cocoa"; "On sugar".



19. ERCILLA, Alonso de. *La Araucana, pöeme héroïque... traduit, pour la première fois, et abrégé du texte Espagnol, par Gilibert de Merlhac, ...*

Paris, Chez Igonette, 1824.

€250

FIRST FRENCH EDITION. 8vo, 282 pp., final blank, with half-title and printer's device on t-p. internally fresh, clean and crisp, very sporadic minor spots. Contemporary quarter mottled sheep, marbled paper. Scuffing along cover edges, paper over boards a little worn and leather fault at foot of upper joint. A good copy.

Originally published in the 16th century (first part in 1569; second in 1578; and the third in 1589), "La Araucana" in an epic poem consisting of 37 cantos on the conquest of Chile and especially its southern part, the ancestral homeland to the proud and indomitable people known as Araucanians. The translator, Gilbert de Merlhac, dedicated his translation to French Navy Admiral Emmanuel Halgan. The book

includes an initial biography of Ercilla. In the prologue, De Merlhac states that, loosely translated into English, "this poem equals the Iliad and surpasses even Tasso and Camoëns. It has been compared to the Henriade, however Don Ercilla is better than Voltaire". For further information, see description of item no. 6.

Sabin 22727.

20. PROPIAC, chevalier de (Catherine-Joseph-Ferdinand Girard).

Beautés de l'histoire du Pérou, ou Tableau des événemens qui se sont passés dans ce grand empire; son origine... la véritable époque de sa découverte et de son nom; sa religion, ses prêtres, ses Incas; ses révolutions; ses mœurs; ...

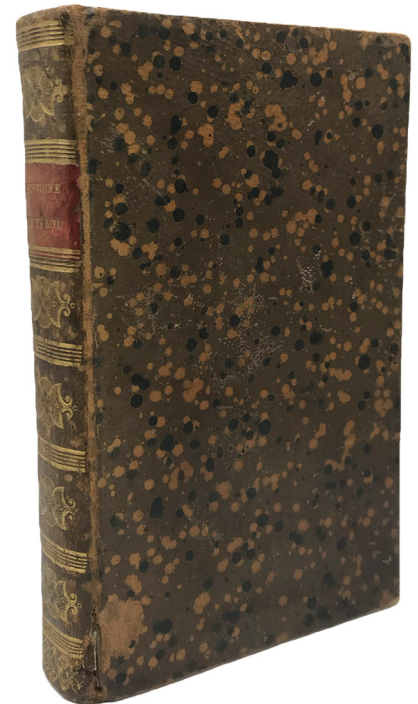
Paris, Vernareil et Tenon, 1825.

€100

12mo, xvi, 366 pp., half-title with publisher's ads printed on verso, engraved frontispiece and 3 plates out of the text. Small printer's device to t-p. Marbled endpapers, contemporary mottled leather, gilt-tooled spine with lettering over red morocco label. Some wear to hinges. All edges marbled. A very good copy.

Second edition (1st ed. published in 1824) of this booklet on the customs and traditions of the Incas and the history of colonial Peru. The plates show scenes describing the daily life of the Incas.

Sabin 66012.



POTOSÍ, ITS SILVER MINE AND NEED FOR QUICKSILVER

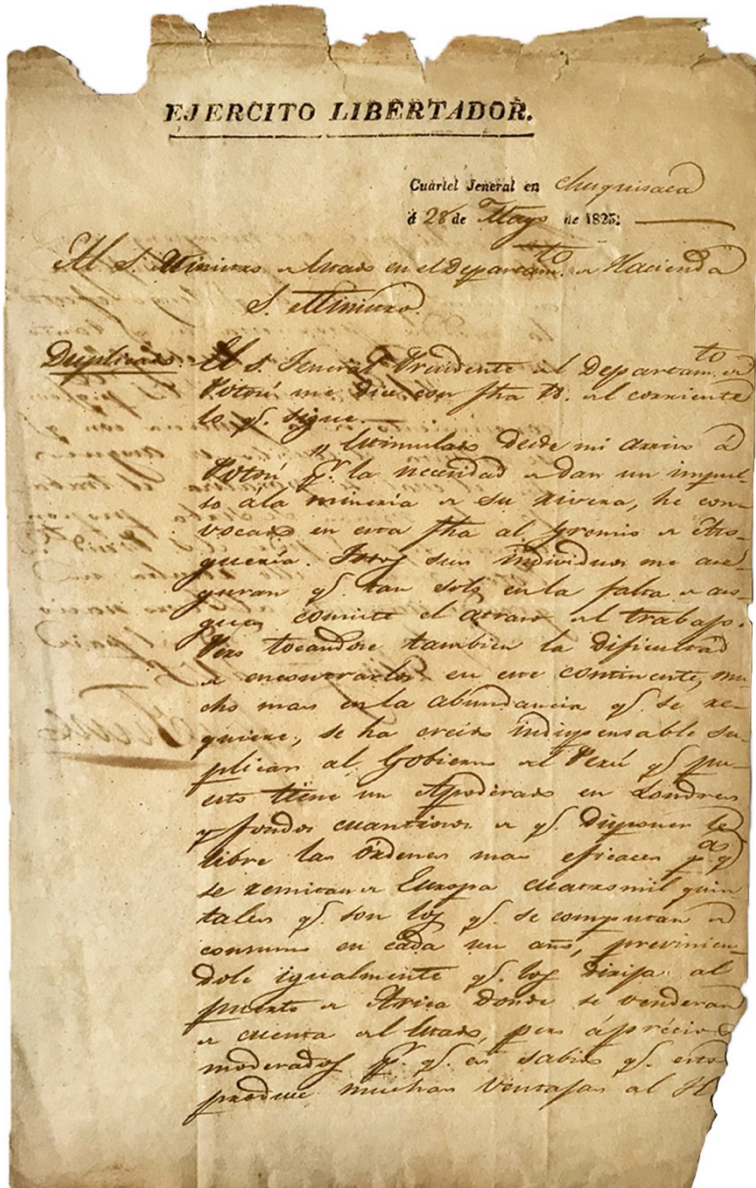
21. [BOLIVARIANA] SUCRE, Antonio José de, and William MILLER. *Letter on headed paper of the Ejército Libertador*

Chuquisaca, Upper Peru (today's Bolivia), 28 May 1825.

€2500

Double-sided letter (31x21cm) on headed paper of the Ejército Libertador ("Freedom Army"), dated 28 May 1825 and written at the general headquarters of Chuquisaca, Upper Peru, by Venezuelan aristocrat Antonio José de Sucre y Alcalá, one of the most respected liberators of South America. Known as Grand Marshall of Ayacucho, de Sucre was the right-hand man of Simón Bolívar. He served as second President of Bolivia and fourth President of Peru and was one amongst Bolívar's closest friends. De Sucre was the liberator of Bolivia and it is not by chance that the Latin American country's true capital city is Sucre,

called so after him, and not La Paz, as it is commonly thought, yet mistakenly. With regard to General William Miller, after fighting under Wellington against Napoleonic forces, he entered South America with the rank of captain of artillery serving under San Martín and Blanco Encalada in the liberation of Chile. He was commandant of marines and chief of land operations under Lord Cochrane and served again under San Martín until the latter's retirement from Peru. He exercised various commands under Bolívar and de Sucre and was commanding general in the battles of Junín and Ayacucho. He, then, was appointed president of Puno and president of Potosí, which were the most important mining centres of Upper Peru, before returning to England. He is considered by Peru as one of the "próceres" of her independence and is buried in the "Panteón de los Próceres" in Lima.



De Sucre's letter is addressed to José Hipólito Unanue y Pavón, Peru's Head of Treasury. Unanue is not mentioned by name, but by title: "Ministro del Departamento de Hacienda". De Sucre transcribes in "duplicado", duplicate, the letter that he recently received from General William Miller, also known as Guillermo Miller, who Sucre refers to only as "General Presidente del Departamento de Potosí" and never by name. Miller was appointed directly by no less than Bolívar to head the government in the region of Potosí on April 25, since not long before, precisely on 9 December 1824, the valiant de Sucre defeated Royalist Don Pedro Antonio de Olañeta's army at Ayacucho, freeing Upper Peru from the influence of the King of Spain. Miller's Memoirs (London, 1828, Vol. II, p. 281), which were written by his brother John under dictation, describe the nature of the General's high appointment in detail: "General Miller was invested with the civil as well as military command of the department [...] He was also named superintendent of the mint, and director of the bank [...] the powers of vice-patron of the church [were] especially delegated to him by General Sucre, as supreme chief of Upper Peru". Furthermore, he was appointed to the prefecture

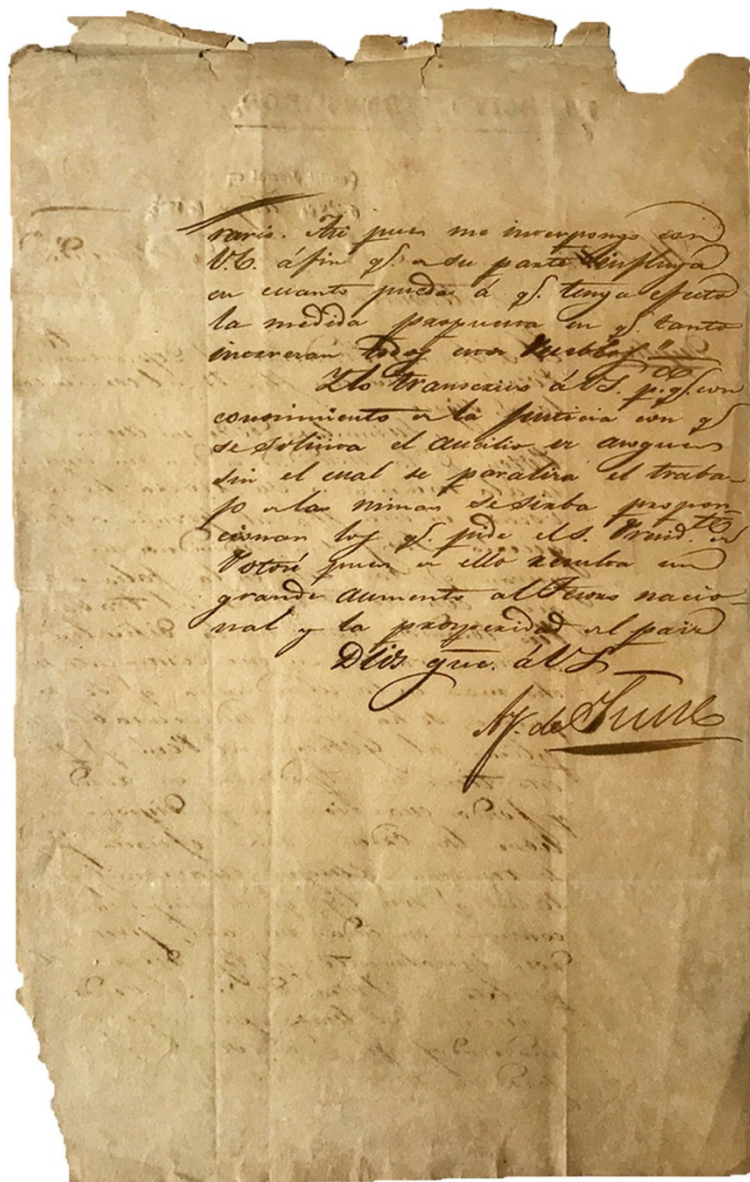
and established a college for the study of mineralogy at Potosí. Chapters 29 and 30 of his Memoirs' 2nd volume are dedicated to the descriptions of his sojourn in Potosí, its people and traditions, the mines and their economic features. They describe in great detail also the mines of Puno (the place where Bolívar first sent him), revealing Miller's interest for the mining industry.

In his letter De Sucre forwards the transcription of Miller's letter to Minister Unanue, in which is outlined Miller's major plan to foster and revive the mining sector in Potosí. By then "la Rivera de Potosí" and

the Cerro Rico, literally "Rich Mountain", had been known for centuries as one of the richest mining sites in the American subcontinent, particularly rich in silver reserves, which the British were soon to lay their hands on it and prove their capitalist flair. As Tristan Platt showed in his study on the state of the silver industry during the early Bolivian republic (1825-1850), the once miraculously productive Potosí mines were languishing due to scarcity of quicksilver and funds, as well as state monopoly. Now that the Spaniards were finally out and an Englishman was in charge on behalf of the revolutionary patriots, the British were more than ready to seek their fortune and invest their capitals in the newly liberated but depressed area; a land with endless opportunities for mineral exploitation that was waiting for economic relaunch.

Indeed, Miller tells de Sucre that ever since he arrived at Potosí, he has wanted to give an impulse to the mining industry and, having summoned the miners guild ("Gremio de Azoguería"), he learned from its members that the difficulty and the delay in getting Potosí's mines to work properly is due especially to lack of quicksilver ("azogue"), which at the time was fundamental for extracting silver from ore through amalgamation. Then Miller states that it is hard to find in the whole South America as much mercury as it is needed for his purpose. So, he deems necessary, actually "indispensable", to ask Peru's government to contact its agent ("apoderado") in London, who has access to great funds and can gather enough pounds to provide 4000 quintals (400 tons) of quicksilver, which the letter indicates as the figure of yearly usage. Miller asks to ship this huge amount of quicksilver produced in Europe to the port of Arica, which today is part of northern Chile, where he advises to give it for sale to the Peruvian state, which then should sell it at moderate price, since, as he puts it, it is known that tax revenues will benefit greatly from such practice (basically, monopoly).

De Sucre closes his transcription of Miller's letter on the verso of the sheet and includes 15 lines of text in which he points out his clear endorsement of General Miller's request for help with regard to increasing Potosí's mining sector. De Sucre underlines especially how important is to satisfy the demand for more quicksilver in order to give the paralysed mining industry much needed boost. Interceding for Miller, de Sucre asks Minister Unanue to provide what the Englishman requests ("proporcionar lo q.[ue] pide el S. Presidente de Potosí"). De Sucre remarks how crucial revenues from the mines will be for the future prosperity of the country, because from them "comes a great benefit to the national revenue



income and for the country's prosperity" ("resulta un grande aumento al herario nacional y la prosperidad del pais"), undoubtedly bearing in mind the idea of Bolivia as a future independent nation, whose declaration of independence was indeed to be signed shortly afterwards, on August 6 1825. De Sucre signs the letter styling it in such way: "Dios guarde a V.[uestra] S.[eñoria] / A.J. de Sucre".

In his Memoirs (Vol. II, pp. 261-4), published with hindsight while he was back to England due to health issues, Miller gives an account of the incapacity of the South American new governments to manage the money they borrowed from investors through their agents in London, which has it as follows: "South America (thanks to the colonial system of Spain) does not abound at first sight in many public-spirited and honest men of superior talent; but such are not entirely wanting, although the governments do not always avail of their services. Some of the patriot agents did not become the poorer by a residence in Europe, and others of them were (perhaps wrongfully) supposed to have lost sight of the interests of their own country, in the assiduous cultivation of acquaintances in a certain house in the City where the gentlemen who frequent it are not suspected to be more indifferent to the fascinating charms of making a rapid fortune than the grosser part of the world in general. [...] The damning sin of the new governments has been, the not being proof against the tempting facilities of borrowing money. Instead of increasing their debts, they ought to have paid off a part, if not the whole, of those already contracted. We can assert with confidence that, as far as relates to Peru, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, the revenue, honestly expended, would have been more than sufficient to meet every exigency. [...] If any additional evidence were required to show the capacity of Peru to fulfil her engagements, satisfactory proofs might be adduced from the administration of the departments of Puno and Potosi in the unsettled year of 1825" – that is to say, the year in which Miller, the narrator of this memoir, was in charge as General President of these departments.

This account sheds new light on the matter and sounds as a sort of justification for having suggested to borrow money from foreign investors three years earlier. In the light of the enormous state debt accumulated by Peru in those years, which Miller illustrates even in greater detail in the passage quoted below, one can assert that his suggestion to loan money did not result at all in the positive outcome that he surely wished for Peru and Bolivia when he first presented his forward-looking mining plan, though financially risky, to de Sucre and Minister Unanue. Miller's account goes on using harsh words on Peru, adding fuel to the fire and, perhaps, trying to defend his position from any possible accusation: "The loan-debt of Peru may be stated, in round numbers, at one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The government of that country now says: 'Although we have not received perhaps half the amount we ought to have received, and although we have been imposed upon by contractors, and by our agents (for whose errors we hold ourselves responsible), we nevertheless consider ourselves bound in honour to acknowledge the debt; and this is all we can do until we recover from the effects of a war which has crippled the country.' The pernicious policy of Colombia and Peru, in keeping up standing armies in time of peace, so contrary to the spirit and principles of liberty which each professes, is, after want of integrity in some of the public servants, the great cause of the inability to make remittances for the payment of the dividends." These passages from his Memoirs are of great help in providing the context and the bitter aftermath of Miller's mining plan, which ended up with an unwished scenario, that is, Peru worsening its already huge state debt.

Letter no. 144 in "De mi propia mano" (Caracas, Biblioteca Ayacucho, 2009), which is a collection of de Sucre's most significant letters, is dated May 26, that is, just two days before de Sucre wrote the present letter. It addresses the members of the Council of La Paz on the Gran Mariscal de Sucre's prominent plans for the future of the area, among which there is the development of the mining sector and the establishment of a "tribunal de minería" to foster the decaying industry: "yo deseo presentarle todos los proyectos de útiles establecimientos en ese país y los medios de realizarlos. Entre otros pienso que los más importantes son [...] de un tribunal de minería que dé un giro rápido a este importante trabajo del departamento..." This passage is further proof that it was Miller's and de Sucre's priority, as well as Bolívar's, to foster the mining sector as they all knew how profitable was to get the mines to work for the benefit of the country.

The present letter is an extremely important historical source, which corroborates further Guillermo Ovando-Sanz's study on the British interests in Potosí, and stands as one of the earliest evidences to the connections and networking which allowed the later development of the mining sector in Bolivia after the Spaniards fled the region and foreign capitals started to flood in.

OVANDO-SANZ, Guillermo. "British Interests in Potosi, 1825-1828; Unpublished Documents from the Archivo de Potosi", in *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Feb., 1965), Duke University Press, pp. 64-87; DELANEY, Robert W.. "General Miller and the Confederación Perú-Boliviana", in *The Americas*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Jan., 1962), Cambridge University Press, pp. 213-242; PLATT, Tristan. "Producción, tecnología y trabajo en la Rivera de Potosí durante la República temprana" in *El Siglo XIX en Bolivia y América Latina*, Lima, Institut français d'études andines, 1997, pp. 395-435; LANE, Chris. *Potosí: The Silver City That Changed the World*. Oakland, University of California Press, 2019; FLEMING, David. MILLER, William (1795-1861), in PILLSBURY, Joanne (Ed.), *Guide to Documentary Sources for Andean Studies, 1530-1900*, University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, 2008, Vol. III (M-Z), pp. 424-26.

22. HEAD, Francis Bond. *Rough Notes Taken during some rapid journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes.*

London, John Murray, 1826.

€550

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, xii, 309, [3] pp., clean and crisp copy, only occasional light dampstaining to foot of some leaves. Untrimmed, deckled edges. Original publisher's quarter vellum and pasteboard covers, printed paper title label to spine with price (9 shillings and 6 pennies). Bumped corners, a few small chips on rear board, early ms. word on front board, perhaps owner's name. Very good.

A soldier, author, and colonial administrator, "Francis Bond Head was descended from Dr Fernando Mendes, a Spanish Jew who accompanied Catherine of Braganza to England in 1662 as her personal physician... Head had already begun in 1826 a lifelong connection with the publishing house of John Murray with "Rough notes taken during some rapid journeys across the pampas and among the Andes", a book which reveals his talent for graphic description, his love of nature, his interest in primitive

peoples, his deep suspicion of things un-English, his erratic and impulsive bent, and his penchant for self-dramatisation. Both his books and his exploits brought him to public notice. He was nicknamed "Gallop Head" for his feat in riding twice across South America between Buenos Aires and the Andes; and his demonstration of the military usefulness of the lasso brought him a knighthood from William IV in 1831". (Wise, S. F., "HEAD, Sir FRANCIS BOND," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 10, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003).

Sabin 31134.

23. HEAD, Francis Bond. *Rough Notes Taken during some rapid journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes... Second Edition.*

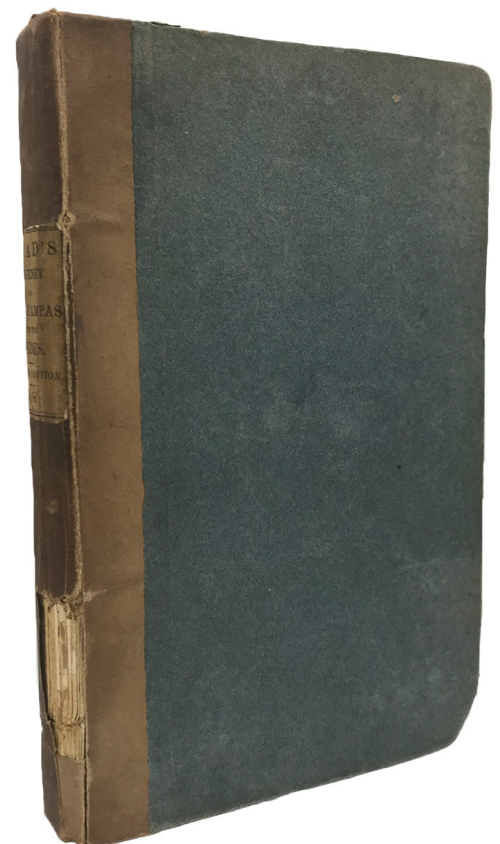
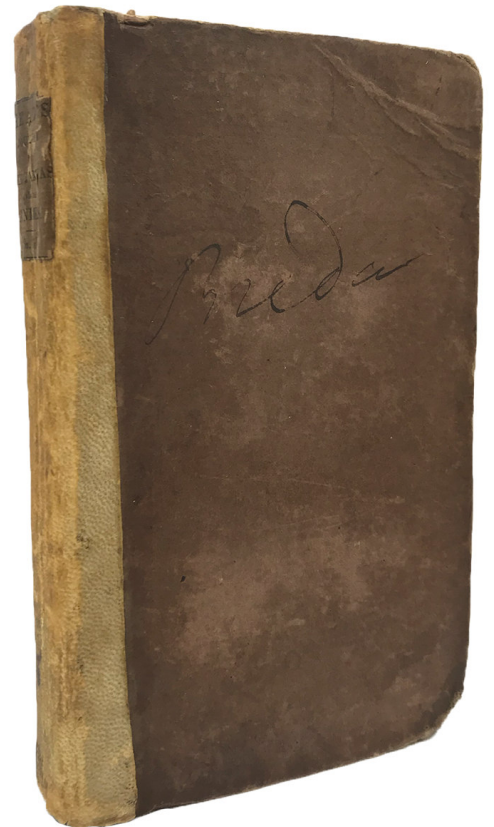
London, John Murray, 1826.

€500

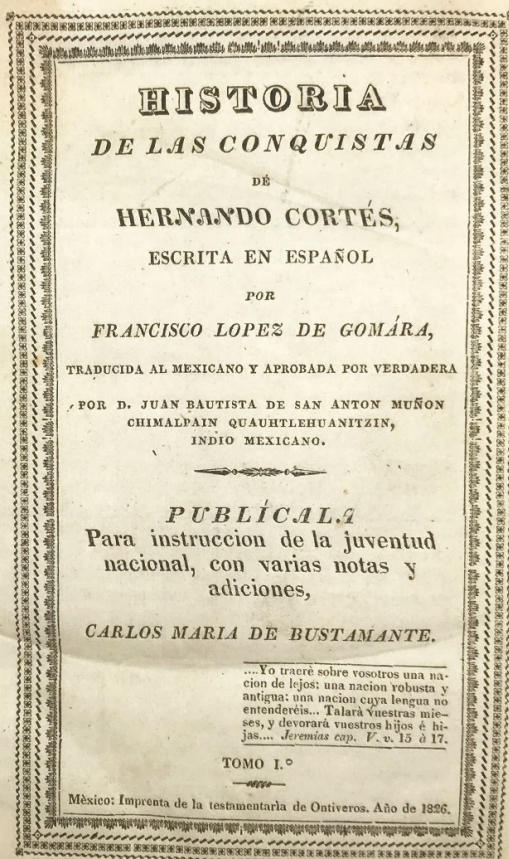
8vo, xi, [1], 309, [3] pp., clean, crisp and bright copy. Untrimmed, deckled edges. Original publisher's quarter paper and pasteboard covers, printed paper title label to spine with price (9 shillings and 6 pennies). Lightly bumped corners, early autograph on upper pastedown ("M. Campbell"). Little loss of paper at spine. Very good.

Second edition. A soldier, author, and colonial administrator, "Francis Bond Head was descended from Dr Fernando Mendes, a Spanish Jew who accompanied Catherine of Braganza to England in 1662 as her personal physician... Head had already begun in 1826 a lifelong connection with the publishing house of John Murray with "Rough notes taken during some rapid journeys across the pampas and among the Andes", a book which reveals his talent for graphic description, his love of nature, his interest in primitive peoples, his deep suspicion of things un-English, his erratic and impulsive bent, and his penchant for self-dramatisation. Both his books and his exploits brought him to public notice. He was nicknamed "Gallop Head" for his feat in riding twice across South America between Buenos Aires and the Andes; and his demonstration of the military usefulness of the lasso brought him a knighthood from William IV in 1831". (See item no. 20).

Sabin 31134.



THE BIZARRE STORY OF THE BOOK'S PUBLICATION



24. LÓPEZ DE GÓMARA, Francisco. *Historia de las conquistas de Hernando Cortés, escrita en español por Francisco López de Gomara, traducida al mexicano y aprobada por verdadera por D. Juan Bautista de San Anton Muñon Chimalpain Quauhtlehuantzin, indio mexicano. Publícala para instrucción de la juventud nacional, con varias notas y adiciones, Carlos María de Bustamante. Tomo 1º [-IIº] [BOUND WITH] Suplemento a la Historia de las conquistas de Hernan Cortés escrita por Chimalpain, ó sea: Memoria sobre la guerre del Mixtón en el estado de Xalisco, cuya capital es Guadalajara.*

Mexico, Imprenta de las testamentaria de Ontiveros, 1826 [and] Mexico, Imprenta de Galvan á cargo de Mariano Arévalo, 1827.

€2700

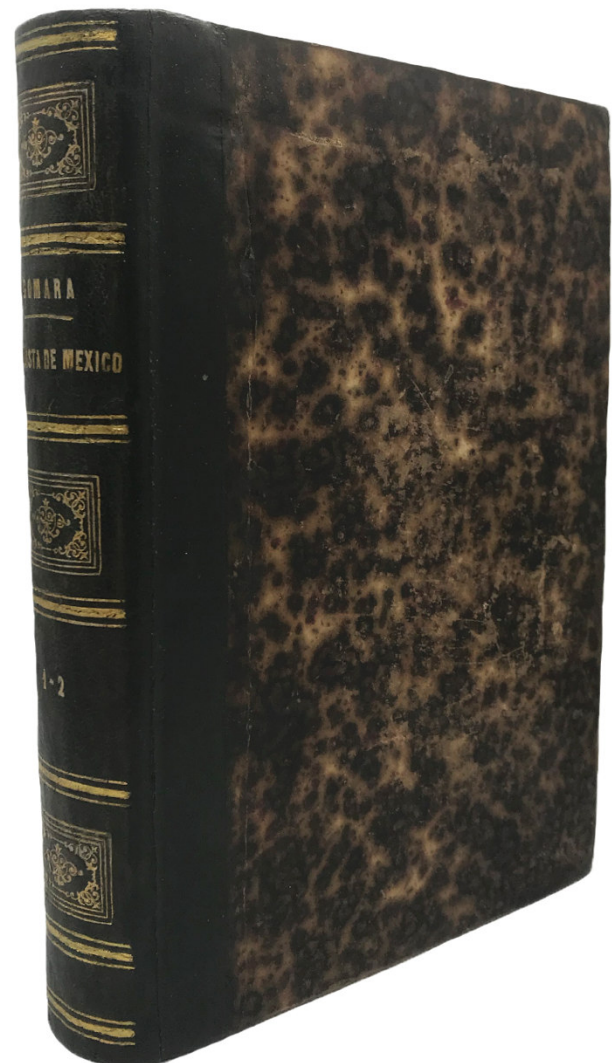
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 3 parts in 1 volume: [2], XIII, [1] 308; [2] 187, [1]; [2], 39, [1], 309-15, [1], [4] pp., titles within elaborate fretwork borders, tail-piece at end of text in first vol., some

typographical ornaments throughout. First vol. includes several tables showing the Indian Toltec calendar (pp. 193-211). The "Suplemento" has caption title and imprint only at colophon. The editor's dedication leaf introducing the supplement is printed on recto as follows: "para inmortalizar el valor heroico de los indios cascanes por causa de su libertad de la tirania española, dedica estamemoria al honorable congreso de Xalisco Carlos Maria de Bustamante. Año de 1827." Index for first vol. (pp. 309-15) bound at end. Early C20th bookseller's label glued to upper pastedown (Luis Bardon, Madrid). Slightly later quarter gilt-tooled leather and marbled paper over boards, gilt title to spine. An excellent, wide-margined copy, very clean and crisp, of this scarce work, today virtually unobtainable on the market in its complete form and with also the supplement included. The history of how this edition originated is rather curious and peculiar.

Carlos María de Bustamante was a journalist, writer, politician and bibliophile born in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1774. Throughout his life, he supported and followed the revolutionary leader José María Morelos against the Spanish government. He was part of the 1813 independent Congress and signed Mexico's first declaration of independence.

Bustamante edited and published this early 19th-century version of López de Gómara's renowned work on the Spanish conquest of the Aztec empire, which was led by Hernan Cortés. As the title points out, the editor's aim was "to educate the national youth". López de Gómara's work was first issued in Zaragoza in 1552 and it soon became very popular. However, the Spanish crown forbid its publication already in 1556 since the author apparently handled government affairs too roughly. The book continued to be printed in foreign languages outside of Spain and for a long period disappeared from the Spanish speaking world, although a mutilated edition was printed in Madrid in 1749.

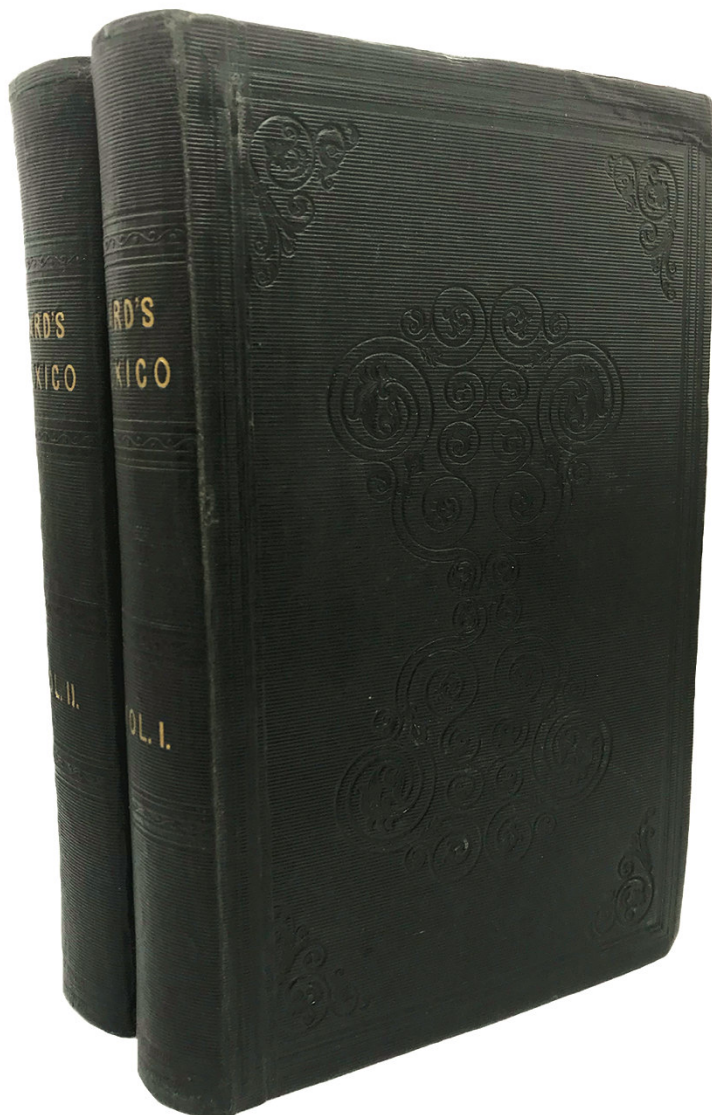
For this reason, perhaps, the editor states in his introduction that the publication of the history was at first undertaken under the impression that it was an original work by the 17th-century Nahua annalist Chimalpain, but that it was later discovered to be merely a translation into the Mexican of the second part of Gómara's "Historia general de las Indias". The Spanish text of the present edition is presumably a retranslation from the Mexican. cf. Sabin, Bibl. amer., v.7, p. 312, and H. H. Bancroft, Hist. of Central America, 1890, v.1, p. 314-315: "A somewhat singular case occurred in Mexico in 1826, when was issued, in 2 volumes 8vo, Historia de las Conquistas de Hernando Cortés, [...] traducida al Mexicano y aprobada por verdadera por D. Juan Bautista de San Anton Muñon Chimalpain Quauhtlehuanitzin [...] Publícala [...] Carlos María de Bustamante, which being interpreted, at best is confused. It says that the work, written in Spanish by Gomara, was translated into the Mexican language, and there leaves it. On turning over the leaves we find the book printed in Spanish, and not in Nahuatl, as we were led to suppose. Nor does a lengthy preface by Bustamante make the matter clear in every respect. Turning to other sources, and by comparing all information, we finally learn that Bustamante and others once believed in the existence, somewhere, of a history of Mexico, by the learned and noble native Chimalpain. Probably it lay hidden in some one of the libraries or government offices about Mexico. Boturini spoke of various historical manuscripts written by Domingo de San Anton Muñon Chimalpain, some in Castilian, and some in Nahuatl. Note, in passing, the difference in the name, here Domingo, and in the title Juan Bautista. Clavigero, Leon Pinelo, Beristain, and Antonio de Leon y Gama also vaguely mentioned some work or works by Chimalpain. Bustamante claimed, at first, to have found the Mexican history of Chimalpain in manuscript, and obtained contributions of money from various sources to enable him to print a translation of it, with notes. But before the translation was fairly issued in Spanish, the editor was obliged to confess himself mistaken as to its being an original work; it was only Gomara rendered into Mexican by the learned Indian, and now translated back again into Spanish by Bustamante, the text much



marred by the double transformation, but enriched by notes from both editors. There are men so uncharitable as to say that Don Carlos María Bustamante never found Chimalpain's translation, because Chimalpain never made one. I do not know. Any one of three or four ways was possible. Bustamante may have found the alleged translation of Chimalpain, and while translating into Spanish what he believed an original work, may have discovered it to be Gomara; it may have been then in type or printed, or too far advanced to stop; or it may be Bustamante, having received the money, felt bound to go on with the work, and concluded to trust to his own and Chimalpain's notes to satisfy those concerned and the public; or Bustamante may have perpetrated a deliberate fraud. This last, although he is openly accused of it by his countrymen high in authority, I can scarcely believe to be the true solution of the mystery, and rather lean to the first possibility; but I must say that Bustamante committed a serious mistake in not admitting this frankly, if true."

Sabin 27753.

"CLASSIC BOOK ON MEXICO - THE RARITY OF ACCOUNTS OF TEXAS IN THE 1820'S
MAKES ITS INCLUSION WORTH WHILE" (STREETER, TEXAS, 110).



25. WARD, Henry George. *Mexico his majesty's charge d'affaires in that country during the years 1825, 1826, and in part of 1827: with an account of the mining companies, and of the political events in that republic, to the present day*

London, H. Colburn, 1829.

€2000

Second and best edition. 8vo, 2 vols: xxiv, 525, [1], and 2 pages of publisher's ads; with large fold-out frontispiece, 4 leaves of full-page plates, one of which being fold-out, and large final folding map; vii, [1], 643, [1], and 4 pages of ads; with 4 large fold-out plates including frontispiece, 4 leaves of full-page plates, one of which coloured, 4 woodcuts in the text, and large final folding map. Occasional uncut gatherings. Bound in the original olive-green cloth over boards, by Runting Binders (7 Goldsmiths' Row), blind-stamped borders on covers and spine; gilt-stamped lettering on spine, skilfully restored. Extraordinarily clean and fresh; very sporadic mild foxing to the margins of few plates, but way much better than usual, since most copies are heavily foxed. Superb copy and binding.

Second edition enlarged by the author of this Important historical review. First edition published in 1828 under title "Mexico in 1827". British chargé d'affaires in Mexico, Henry George Ward (1797-1860) was a diplomat, politician, and colonial administrator. In 1823 he first travelled to Mexico, by 1824 he returned to England, and in 1825 he was in Mexico again, where he stayed until 1827. The aim of his trips was merely economic, since the United Kingdom sought to fill the power vacuum, in commercial terms, that Spain had left at the end of the colonial period. Ward tried to reach an agreement with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lucas Alamán, to invest in the mining industry. The negotiation did not reach a successful outcome, so Ward undertook a trip with his wife to explore other options for British investment. He travelled as far north as Durango, visiting mining towns. Ward carefully observed the development of the new Mexican nation in the wake of its recently achieved independence.



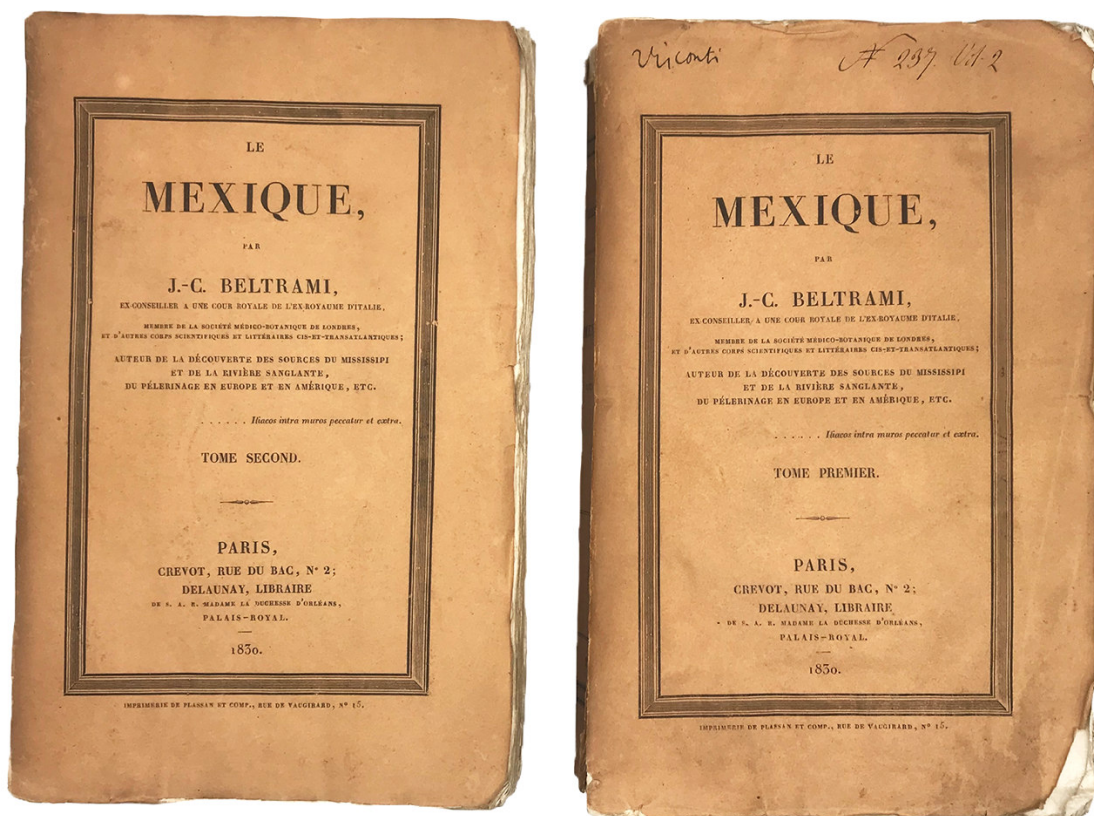
This work is the result of his observations on various aspects and particularly the mining industry and the country's potential wealth, even though it discusses widely also topics like the Mexican people, society, and recent history. Ward promoted several deals between Great Britain and Mexico, especially on relations of mutual friendship, trade and migration. However, Britain gradually lost its influence over the central American country, despite Ward's best efforts. This, in large part, due to the influence already wielded by the North American envoy Joel Roberts Poinsett.

The illustrations, many of which are beautiful large folding views showing the landscape and the ancient ruins of Mexico, are after drawings by Emily Swinburne Ward, the author's wife, which were engraved by J. Clark and lithographed in London by T. M. Baynes. The book quickly became a crucial work for international travellers and merchants, as it was a very early and critical assessment of the new-born nation. Essential work for Mexico's history and one of the most valuable narratives of travellers in the country during the 19th century.

A few interesting pages are devoted to Texas: "The ultimate incorporation of Texas with the Anglo-American States may . . . be regarded as by no means an improbable event" (Vol. 2, p. 308). It also includes General Arthur Wavell's "Account of the Province of Texas" as an appendix (Vol. 2, pp. 431-40) and accounts of Sonora and Sinaloa by Colonel Bourne. The second edition makes some corrections and adds an additional chapter in the second volume. The two maps are: "Mexico" (54.5x67 cm), including Nueva California, New Mexico, Texas, etc.; and "Map of Routes to the Principal Mining Districts in the Central States of Mexico" (40x55.5 cm).

Abbey Travel 668 (note); Hill, p. 319; Palau 374006; Raines, p. 215; Sabin 101303; Streeter, Texas 1104a.

A BANNED BOOK



26. BELTRAMI, Giacomo Costantino. *Le Mexique par J.-C. Beltrami, ...Auteur de la Découverte des sources du Mississipi et de la Rivière sanglante, du pèlerinage en Europe et en Amerique, etc.*

Paris, Crevot, 1830.

€850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols, [4], XXXII, 444 pp.; [4], 432 pp., original printed wrappers, little paper losses at head and tail-caps. Untrimmed, wide margins with deckled edges. Early handwriting to head of front cover in first volume ("Visconti N° 237 2 vol. 2"). An excellent copy in original wrappers of this rare work.

This travel account written in epistolary form, which consists of thirteen letters addressed to Countess Girolama Passeri Compagnoni, is the work of Giacomo Costantino Beltrami, who was a lawyer, foolhardy explorer and revolutionary, born in Bergamo and raised in the Italian Marches. A continuation of "A Pilgrimage in Europe and America", the book comprises a narrative of a tour across Mexico in 1824, with notices of Sonora, New-Mexico, Upper and Lower California, etc. The author accompanied Major S. H. Long in his Second Expedition. In 1824, after having discovered the sources of the Mississippi during the legendary expedition, Beltrami left New Orleans for Mexico where he stayed for about six months.

"Le Mexique" collects the political, cultural, anthropological, artistic and literary observations that Beltrami made during his stay in the country, which had recently obtained independence. He denounces the misdeeds committed by the Mexican clergy and shows admiration for the central American people who managed to free themselves from the Spanish oppression.

Due to the anti-clerical stance of Beltrami, the book, which was published in Paris, was soon listed among the books forbidden by the Catholic Church. As soon as 1832, it appeared among the titles on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum. Indeed, Beltrami denounced not only the wrongdoings carried out by the Mexican clergy, but also the Church's abuse of temporal power and the anachronistic political absolutism of the European monarchs legitimated by the Catholic Church. The book was never translated into Italian (not at least until very recently) nor English and, for the above-mentioned reason, is the scarcest of Beltrami's works.

Palau 26648; Sabin 4607: "See a review, by Depping, in Tome XLV. of the "Revue Encyclopédique." On Beltrami's life and writings, see "Minnesota Hist. Soc. Coll. for 1867," pp. 13--20."

A BANNED BOOK'S COPY DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR TO THE POPE

27. BELTRAMI, Giacomo Costantino. *Le Mexique par J.-C. Beltrami, ...Auteur de la Découverte des sources du Mississipi et de la Rivière sanglante, du pèlerinage en Europe et en Amerique, etc.*

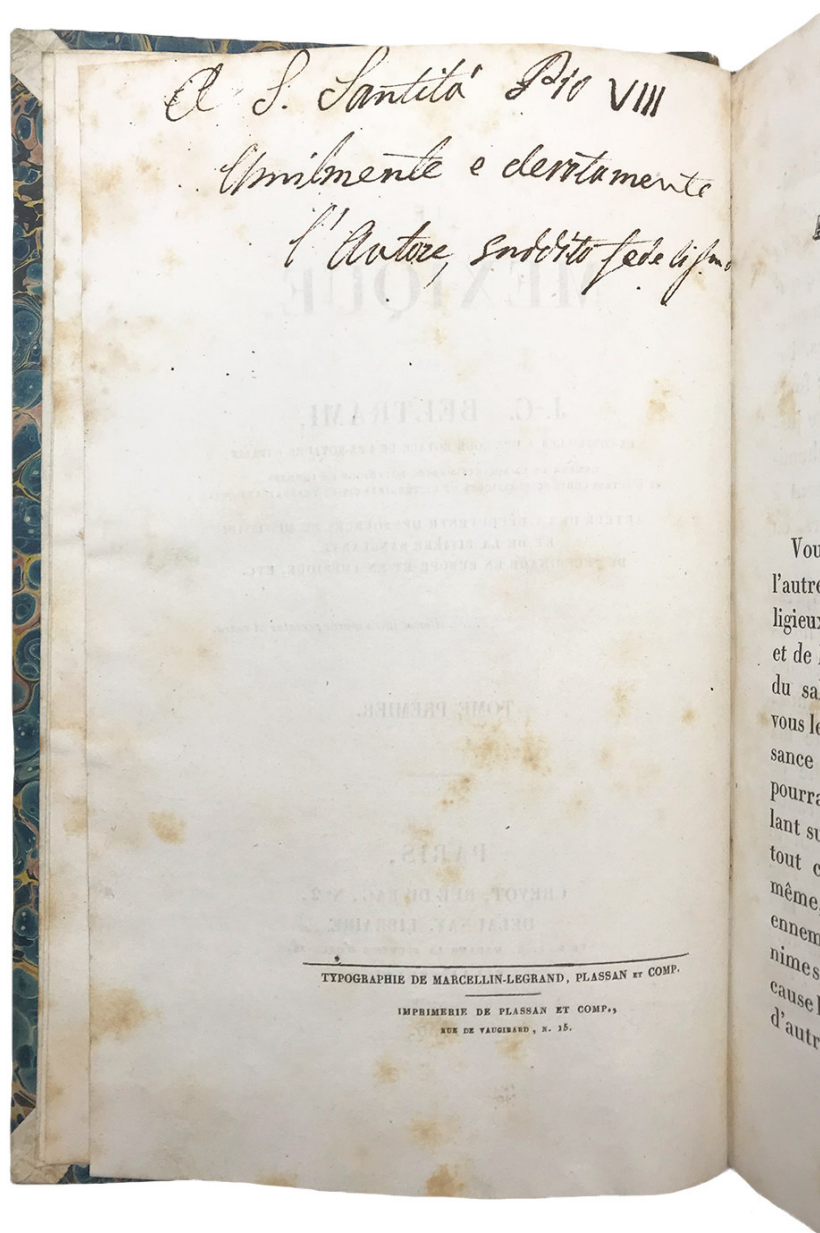
Paris, Crevot, 1830.

€1400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols, [4], XXXII, 444 pp.; [4], 432 pp., with half-titles. Exceptional author's ms. dedication to Pope Pius VIII on t-p verso of first volume: "A S.[ua] Santità Pio VIII / Umilmente e cleratamente / l'Autore, suddito fedelissimo." A folding plate of an early Mexican calendar carved on stone inserted in the book. Occasional light foxing throughout. Contemporary quarter green morocco gilt, marbled paper over boards, all edges sprinkled in green, silk bookmarks. An excellent and extraordinary copy of this rare work.

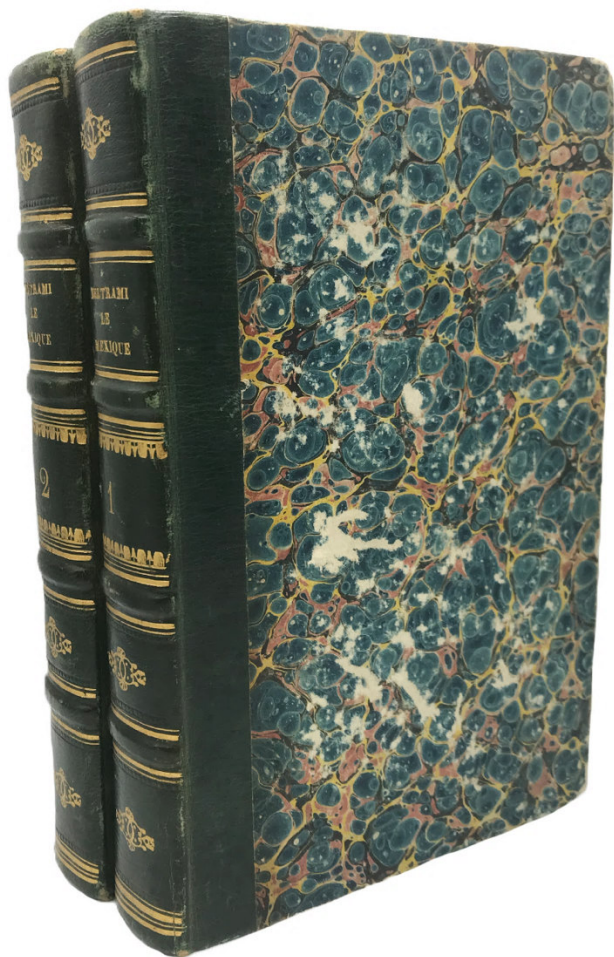
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This copy bears an incredible dedication to Pope Pius VIII, who died the same year of the book's publication. It seems that the author, fearing beforehand what actually happened shortly later, that is, the ban of his book, pleaded directly no less than the pope for mercy and understanding, in order to avoid any negative reaction by the Church of Rome, by inscribing this copy of his literary achievement

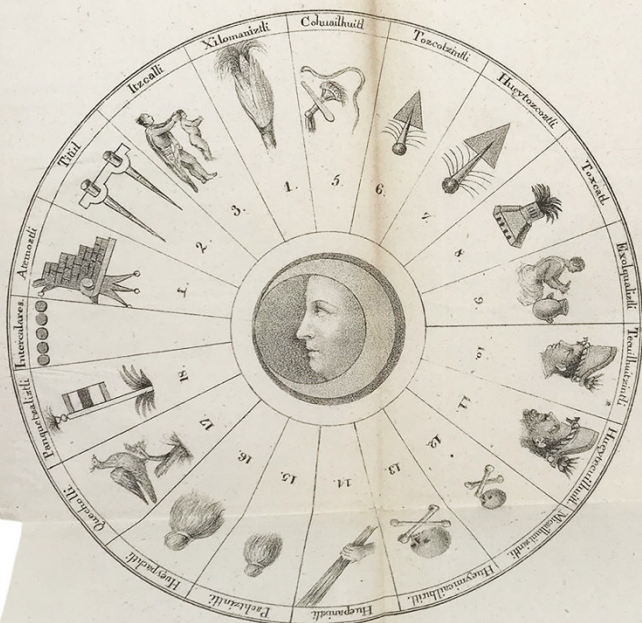


and presenting it to "His Holiness", "humbly and religiously", as his "most faithful subject". Nevertheless, as mentioned above, such strategy did not work out.

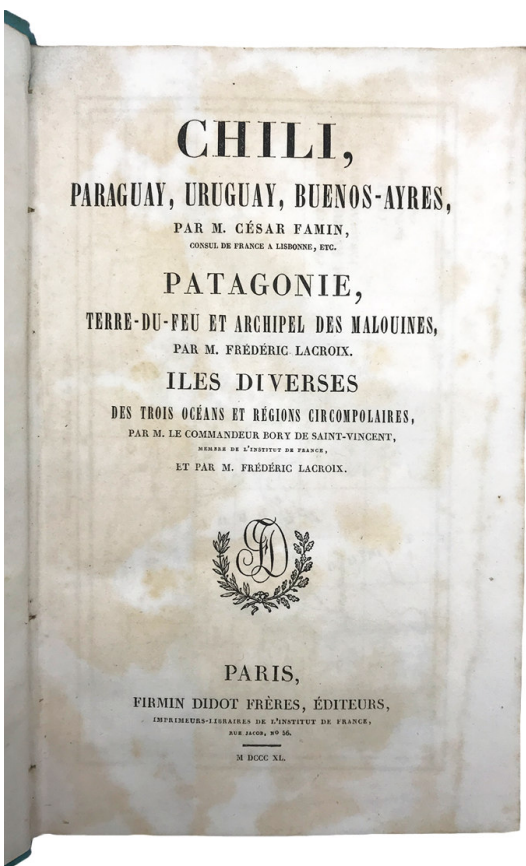
Furthermore, considering the presence of the loose engraved Mexican calendar, it is rather interesting to state that at page 163, when Beltrami discusses about the famous carved "Tula" (Toltec) and "Mexico" (Aztec) calendars, the author tells Countess Compagnoni that he is sending her a drawing of the Tula one enclosed in his letter (letter no. X). In the page footnote, he also tells that he wishes to include a copy of the drawing in his work in case that a second edition will be printed. However, it is known that a second issue never appeared. Two pages further on Beltrami illustrates the difference between the two calendars, since the Mexico one described by Fray Torquemada in the early seventeenth century, which in his opinion is surely later, appears to be based on the older Toltec calendar visible at Tula. In the footnote, on the same page, he tells that it would be useful to include also a plate ("planche") showing the Aztec calendar for a comparison

between the two, but he is running out of time, given the critical situation of Mexico at that moment, and will need to publish his work as it is. The loose engraved plate bears the number "5" printed at the right top corner, as if it was taken from another work, which we did not manage to identify. It could be interesting to know whether the same Beltrami was the author of the drawing after which this plate was engraved.

n° 5.



Palau 26648; Sabin 4607: "See a review, by Depping, in Tome XLV. of the "Revue Encyclopédique." On Beltrami's life and writings, see "Minnesota Hist. Soc. Coll. for 1867," pp. 13-20."



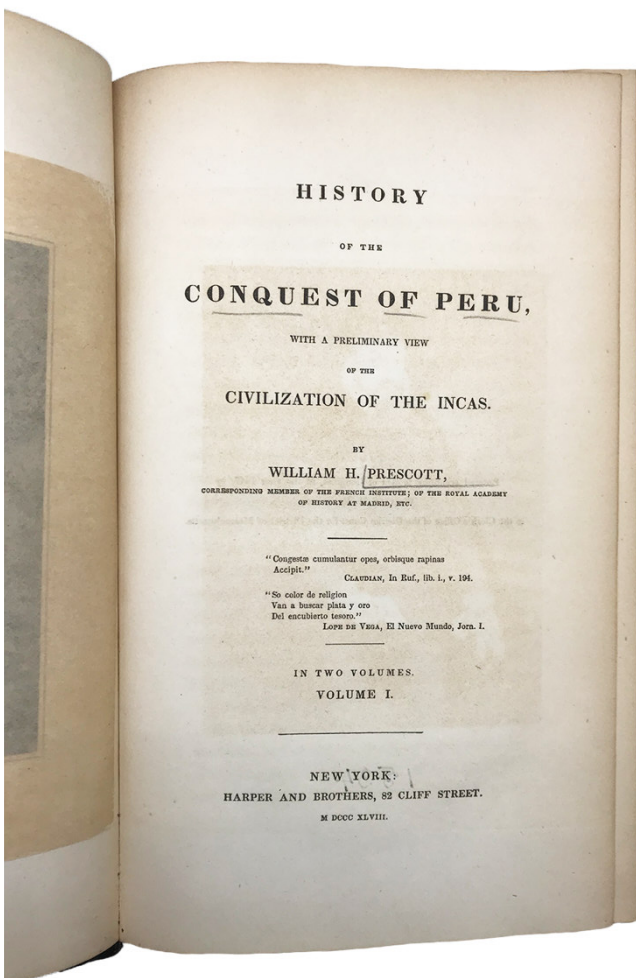
28. FAMIN, César, Frédéric LACROIX and BORY DE SAINT VINCENT. *Chili, Paraguay, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, ... Patagonie, Terre du Feu et Archipel des Malouines, ... Iles Diverses des trois océans et régions circompolaires, ...* (part of "L'univers. Histoire et description de tous les peuples: Amérique méridionale, îles diverses de l'Océan et régions circompolaires").

Paris, Firmin Didot Frères, 1840.

€130

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 3 parts in 1 vol.: [4], 96, 64, 91, [1], 328 pages. With half-title, 7 engraved maps, 5 being fold-outs, and 80 final plates. Printer's device to t-p, double-column text. Occasional light foxing throughout. Bound in slightly later paper over pasteboard partially preserving the original printed wrappers glued on top of covers and spine. A good copy.

Stanislas-Marie-César Famin (1799-1853) was a diplomat, chancellor of the French consulates in Palermo, Genoa, then in Naples, consul in Lisbon, etc. He never travelled to Latin American, but is also author to a 1839 book on the history of Chile. These works on the southern hemisphere by Famin, Lacroix and naturalist Bory De Saint Vincent were published in this book, which is the fifth volume of the famous collection "l'Univers pittoresque." Lee Phillips. "Books, Magazines, Articles and Maps relating to Chile", p. 34.



29. PRESCOTT, William Hickling. *History of the Conquest of Peru with a Preliminary View on the Civilization of the Incas*

New York, Harper and Brothers, 1848.

€200

8vo, 2 vols, xl, [2], 527, [3] pp., with half-title, frontispiece portrait of Francisco Pizarro with tissue guard, and engraved map; xix, [3], 547, [3] pp., with half-title, frontispiece portrait of Pedro de la Gasca with tissue guard, and facsimile signatures of Pizarro. Attractively rebound in full black buckram, title to spines, all edges sprinkled in red. An early edition in fine condition.

Second edition. "William Hickling Prescott was an historian and author distinguished for his writings about the rise and fall of the Spanish Empire. His most well-known books include The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic (1837), History of the Conquest of

Mexico (1843), History of the Conquest of Peru (1847), and his unfinished History of the Reign of Philip the Second (Vol. I and II, 1855; Vol. III, 1858). Prescott's histories received critical and popular success during his lifetime, and today, although outdated, they are still widely known and read in the historical community." (William Hickling Prescott Papers online, Massachusetts Historical Society).

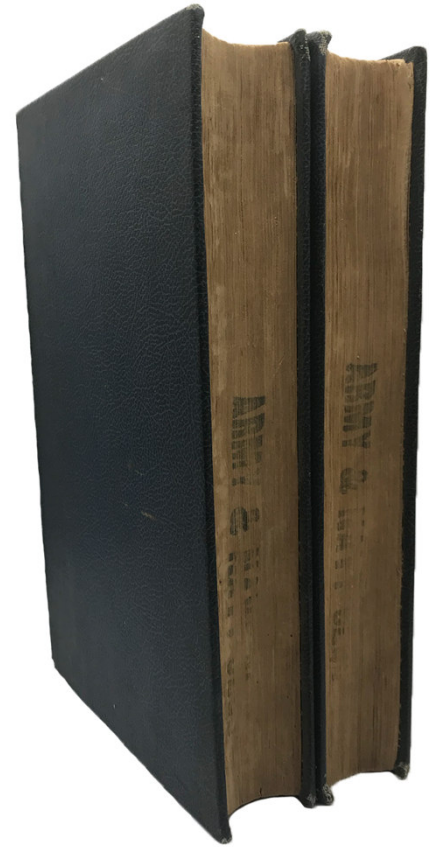
30. PRESCOTT, William Hickling. *History of the Conquest of Peru with a Preliminary View on the Civilization of the Incas*

New York, Harper and Brothers, 1848.

€150

8vo, 2 vols, xl, [2], 527, [3] pp., with half-title, frontispiece portrait of Francisco Pizarro with tissue guard, and engraved map; xix, [3], 547, [3] pp., with half-title, frontispiece portrait of Pedro de la Gasca with tissue guard, and facsimile signatures of Pizarro. Occasional light foxing throughout. Very light wear to spine caps. Rebound in blue faux-leather, title to gilt spines, fore-edges marked with London's Army & Navy Club stamp, marbled endpapers, reinforced joints. An early edition in good condition.

Second edition. "William Hickling Prescott was an historian and author distinguished for his writings about the rise and fall of the Spanish Empire. His most well-known books include The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic (1837), History of the Conquest of Mexico (1843), History of the Conquest of Peru (1847), and his unfinished History of the Reign of Philip the Second (Vol. I and II, 1855; Vol. III, 1858). Prescott's histories received critical and popular success during his lifetime, and today, although outdated, they are still widely known and read in the historical community." (William Hickling Prescott Papers online, Massachusetts Historical Society).



31. FERNÁNDEZ DE NAVARRETE, Martín. *Colección de opúsculos ... La dan à luz D. Eustaquio Y.D. Francisco Fernandez de Navarrete*

Madrid, Imprenta de la viuda de Calero, 1848.

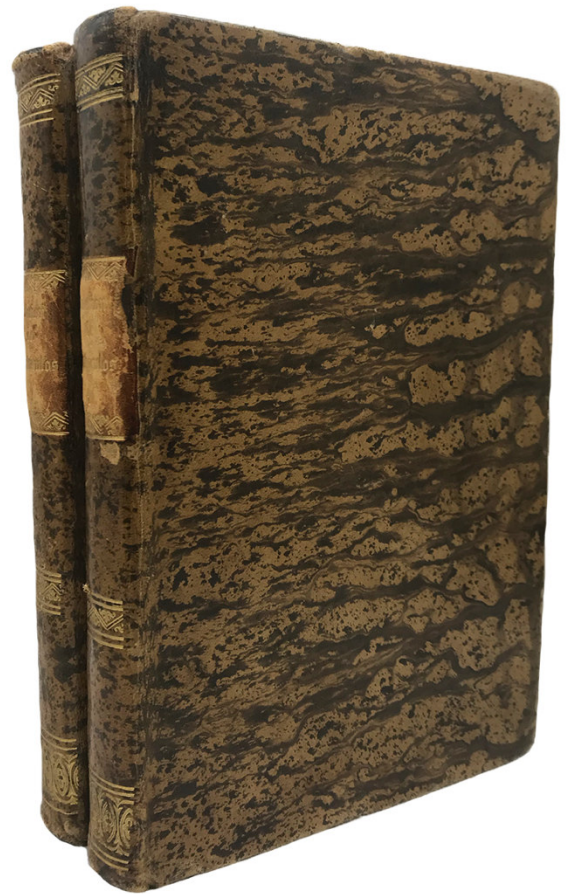
€375

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols: xvi, 384, [4] pp., with half title; 383, [4] pp., with half title. A few sober fillets and typographic ornaments throughout. Contemporary full tree calf, gilt-tooled decorations to spine, title over faded red morocco labels, light scuffing along cover edges. An excellent copy. Scarce.

Collection of various writings, including several biographies of marine explorers, mainly Spaniards and Portuguese, of the 15th and 16th centuries, written by Martín Fernández de Navarrete, also known as "El marino hsitoriador" for his important works on naval history and marine exploration in the early

modern period: to mention a few, the first volume includes biographical sketches of Alvaro Bazán, Amerigo Vespucci, Alonso de Hojeda, Adelantado Pasqual de Andagoya, Ferdinand Magellan and Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa. Then biographies of men of letters follow: Cadalso, Vicente de los Rios, Tomás de Iriarte, Sanchez de Samaniego, etc. The second volume includes these biographies: Jaime Ferrer, Pedro Nuñez, Alonso de Santa Cruz, Gerónimo Muñoz, Felipe Bausá, and others. Furthermore, the volume contains the "necrologies" of Manuel Zalvide, Juan de Lángara y Huarte, José Solano y Bote, Marqués del Socorro, Antonio Valdés y Bazán, José de Vargas Ponce and Juan Sebastián Elcano.

PALAU CLAVERAS, Ensayo de bibliografía marítima Española, 608.



OCLC RECORDS TWO COPIES ONLY, NONE IN US

32. MAGARIÑOS CERVANTES, Alejandro. *Veladas de invierno, colección de leyendas, artículos descriptivos y novelas cortas, originales unas, é imitadas y refundidas otras del francés ...*

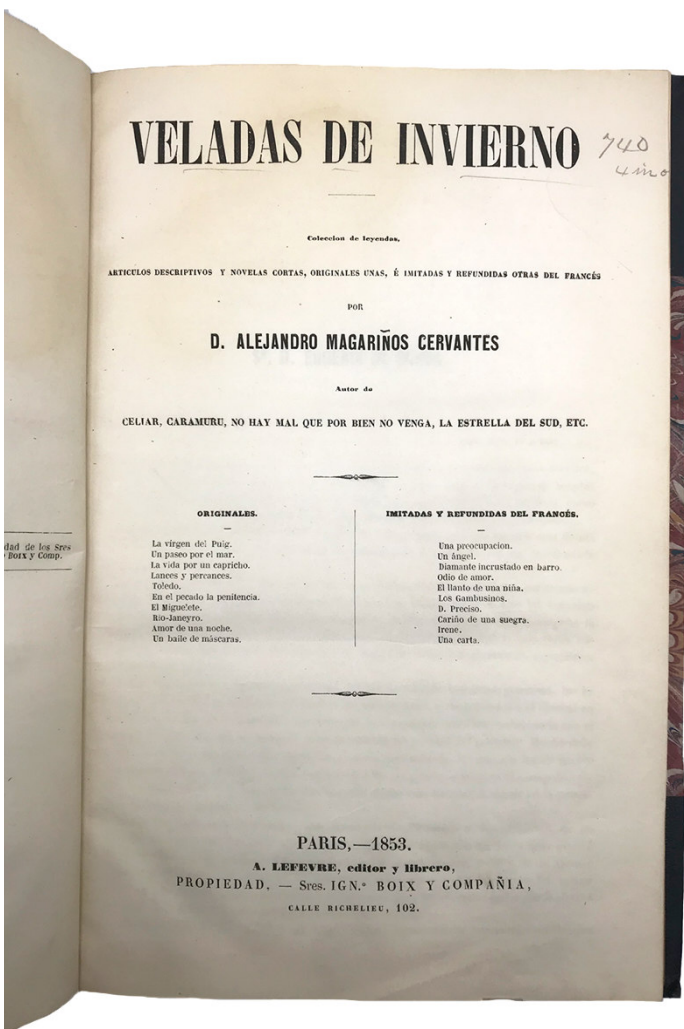
Paris, A. Lefèvre, 1853.

€480

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, 224 pp., with half-title and double-column text, illustrated with several engraved vignettes throughout by various French authors. Bound in quarter black morocco and marbled paper over boards by E. Walker's Sons, Bookbinders, NY. A fine copy of this particularly rare collection.

The book contains 10 original stories and short novels (La vírgen del Puig, Un paseo por el mar, La vida por un capricho, Lances y percances, Toledo, En el pecado la penitencia, El Migueleto, Rio-Janeyro, Amor de una noche, Un baile de máscaras) and 10 other similar writings composed by imitation from French authors (una preocupacion, Un ángel, Diamante incrustado en barro, Odio de amor, El llanto de una niña, Los Gambusinos, D. Preciso, Cariño de una suegra, Irene, Una carta). Dedication to Romantic editor and writer Eugenio de Ochoa, friend of the author.

Alejandro Magariños Cervantes, Uruguayan writer and politician, born and died in Montevideo. He was a prolific author and published stories, poetry, essays, history books, and newspaper articles. He held various high political roles, was head of the University of the Republic in Montevideo, and consul in Buenos Aires. He made several journeys to Europe, living in Spain between 1846 and 1850 and in France between 1850 and 1855. Among his cultural initiatives, it is worth mentioning the foundation of the



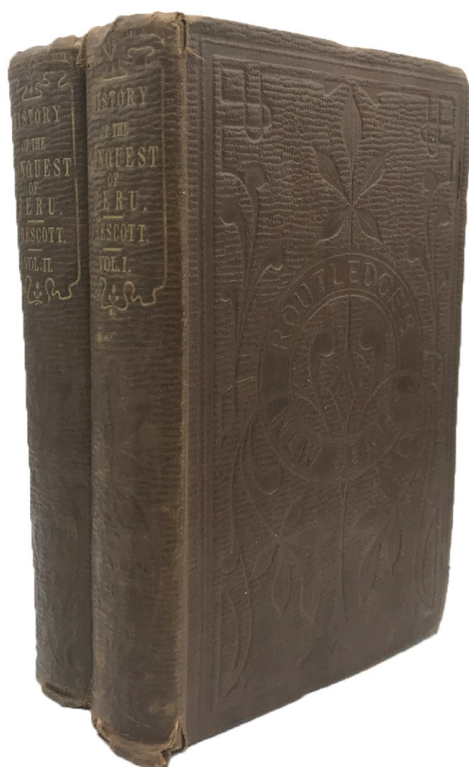
magazines "Revista española de ambos mundos" (Paris, 1853) and "Biblioteca Americana" (Montevideo, 1854). The literary work of Magariños was influenced by both Romanticism and Americanism. His "Caramurú" (1850) is considered the first Uruguayan national novel. His most important works are: "La estrella del Sur. Memoria de un buen hombre" (1849), "La vida por un capricho" (1850), "No hay mal que por bien no venga" (1852), "Celiar" (1852), "Veladas de invierno" (1853), "Horas de melancolía" (1858), "Violetas y ortigas" (1880), and "Palmas y ombúes" (1884).

Only 2 copies recorded in OCLC: BNFrance and Zentralbibliothek Zurich.

33. PRESCOTT, William Hickling. *History of the Conquest of Peru: with a Preliminary View on the Civilization of the Incas*

London, Routledge & Co., 1855.

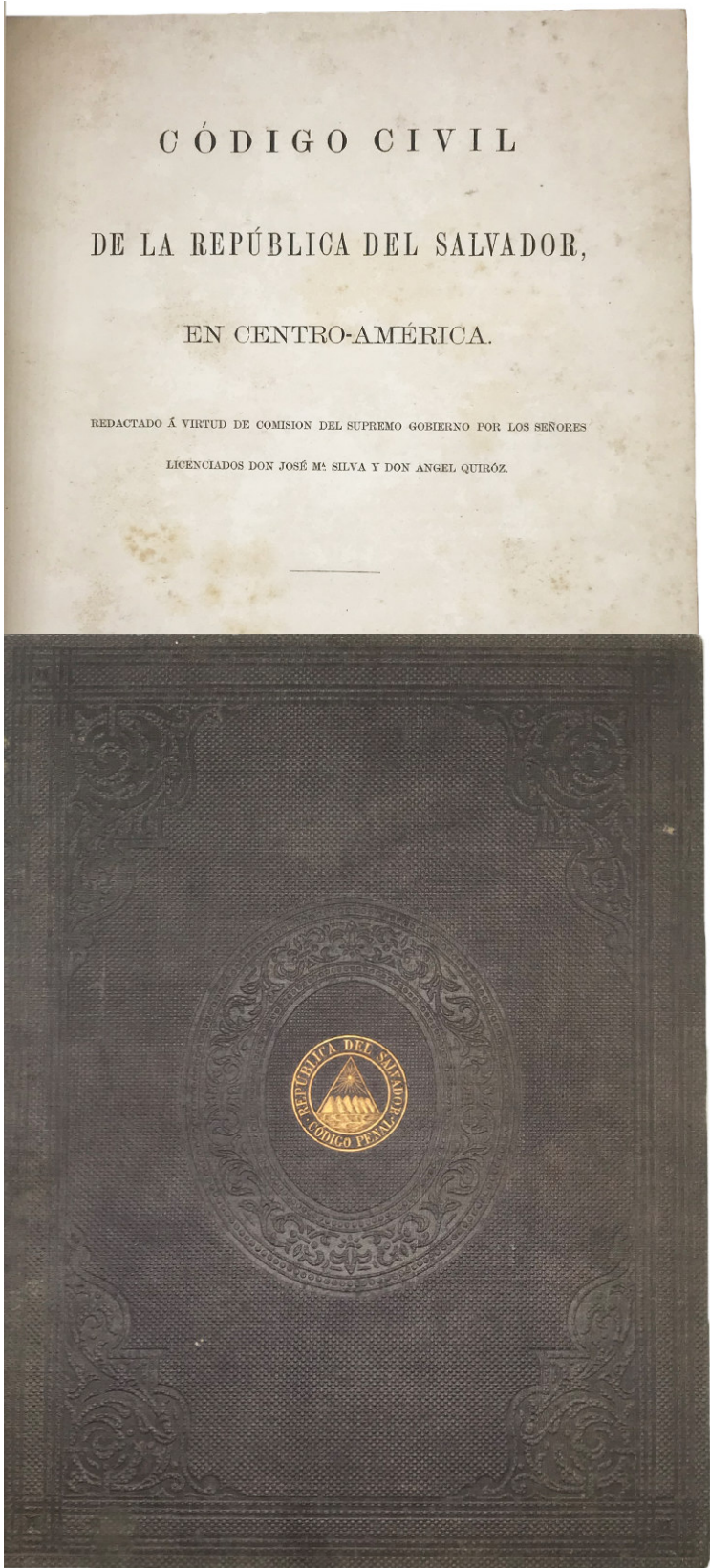
€100



12mo, 2 vols: xxiv, 344, 8 pp.; xii, 370, 8 pp., with half-title to 2nd vol. only, no sign of removal at 1st vol. (perhaps printer's fault). Final ads. Ex libris of composer Marcial de Torres Adalid on t-ps. Some uncut gatherings, front flyleaf removed from 2nd vol., light wear to spine caps. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, gilt lettering to spines, yellow pastedowns. A good condition.

Routledge's New Series edition. "William Hickling Prescott was an historian and author distinguished for his writings about the rise and fall of the Spanish Empire. His most well-known books include The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic (1837), History of the Conquest of Mexico (1843), History of the Conquest of Peru (1847), and his unfinished History of the Reign of Philip the Second (Vol. I and II, 1855; Vol. III, 1858). Prescott's histories received critical and popular success during his lifetime, and today, although outdated, they are still widely known and read in the historical community." (William Hickling Prescott Papers online, Massachusetts Historical Society).

Martial de Torres Adalid (1816-1890) was pianist and composer born in La Coruña. He belonged to a wealthy family, which accumulated an immense fortune thanks to its wholesale businesses in Europe and America. On the death of his father, in 1846, Marcial took over the family business. The Torres family library was very remarkable, consisting of about five hundred copies, including valuable incunabula. Marcial himself bought numerous books for the library during his trips to Lisbon and London. It also brought together an important musical collection of more than a thousand scores.



34. [EL SAVADOR]. SILVA, José María, and Ángel QUIRÓZ (Eds). *Código civil de la República del Salvador, en Centro-América.*

New York, Imprenta de Eduardo O. Jenkins, 1860.

€350

Large 4to, 303, [1] pp., double-column text preceded by a report signed by José Eustaquio Cuellar, Anselmo Paiz, Tomás Ayon. Statement of approval signed by Gerardo Barrios and Manuel Irungaray at beginning. Some mild browning throughout. Scuffing to cover extremities. Blind-tooled brown morocco, gilt letterings to spine, all edges gilt. A good copy.

OCLC records these copies: Berkeley Law, Harvard Law, Yale Law, UNO Geneva, Kansas University, BNChile.

35. [EL SAVADOR]. *Código penal de la República del Salvador.*

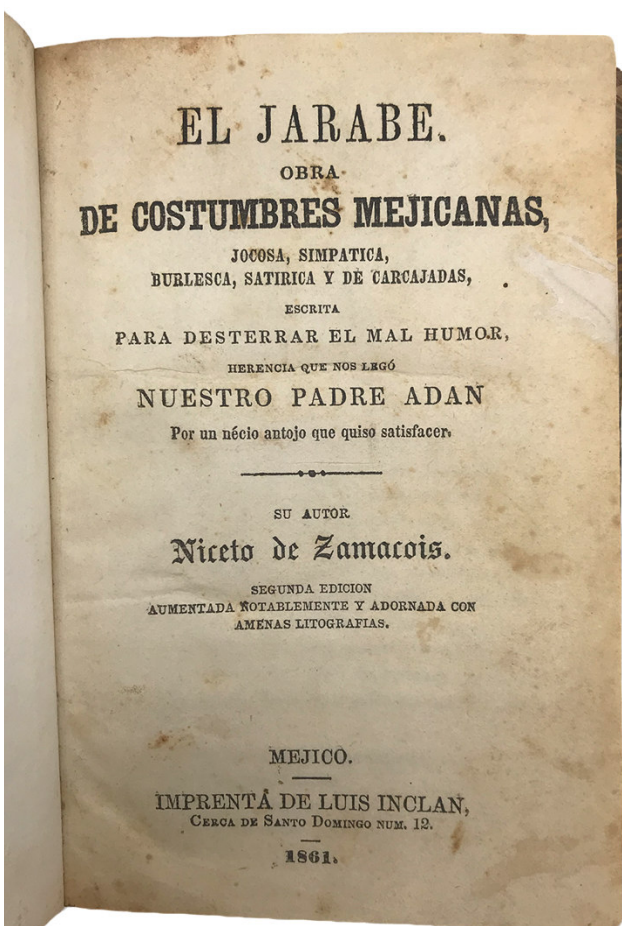
New York, Imprenta de Esteban Hallet, 1860.

€350

Large 4to, 74, [6] pp., double-column text. Blind-tooled brown buckram with El Salvadodr's embossed national coat of arms on centre of front cover. Statement of approval signed by Gerardo Barrios and Manuel Irungaray at beginning. Mildly browned throughout. A good copy.

OCLC records these copies: Harvard Law, Navarra University, StaatBib. Berlin, Texas University, LC, Berkeley Law, UOL, ILAS.

INCOMPLETE, 2 COPIES ONLY IN OCLC: BERKELEY (INCOMPLETE) AND HARVARD



36. ZAMACOIS, Niceto de. *El jarabe, obra de costumbres mejicanas, jocosa, simpatica, burlesca, satirica y de carcajadas, escrita para desterrar el mal humor, herencia que nos legó nuestro padre Adan por un nécio antojo que quiso satisfacer. ... Segunda edicion aumentada notablemente y adornada con amenas litografias.*

Mexico, Imprenta de Luis Inclan, 1861.

€285

16mo, 510 pp. (lacking final index leaf, only 1 plate out of 4). Originally issued in fascicules. Modern quarter sheep and marbled paper over boards, occasional pencil notes, a few small negligible worm tracks, very occasional light foxing and short tears to margins. Even if slightly incomplete, a good copy of this scarce Mexican costumbrista work by Niceto de Zamacois entitled "The syrup, a work on Mexican customs, humorous, friendly, burlesque, satirical and for laughs, written to banish bad humour, a legacy left to us by our father Adam for a foolish whim he wanted to satisfy." The author was born in Bilbao, Spain, in 1820 and died in Mexico

City in 1885. He lived between Mexico and Spain. In Mexico he wrote poetry and romantic novels. In Spain he collaborated with different newspapers and wrote important works on the history of Mexico. Editor of *El cronista*, *La Sociedad Mercantil*, *El siglo XIX*.

ASSOCIATION COPY DEDICATED TO POLITICIAN JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE

37. PAYNO, Manuel. *México y el Sr. embajador don Joaquín Francisco Pacheco, ...*

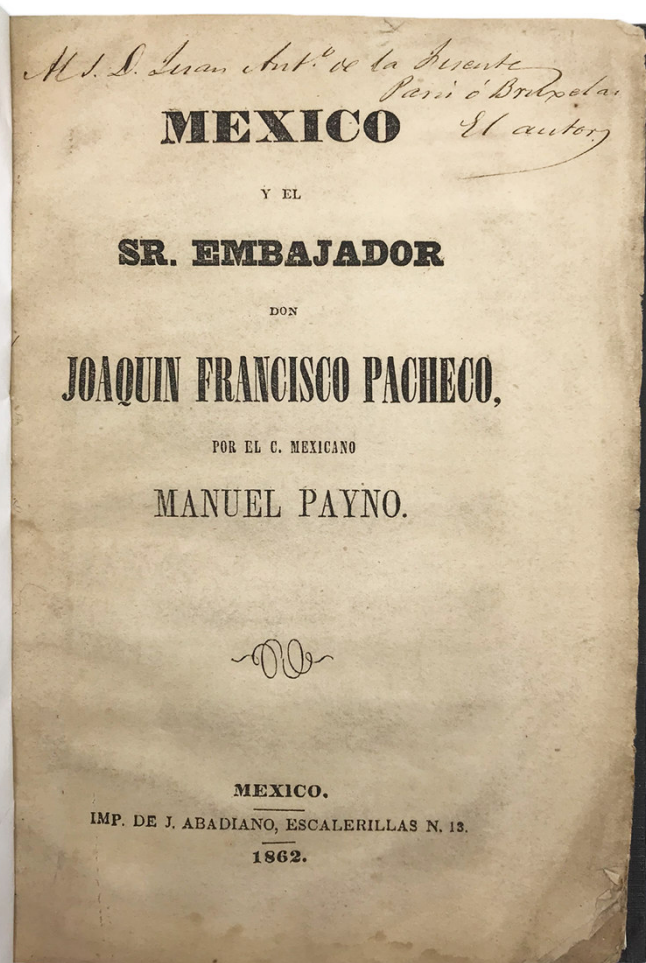
Mexico, Imp. De J. Abadiano, 1862.

€800

FIRST EDITION. 98 pp., dated at colophon: "México, Febrero le de 1862". Inscription on head of t-p: "Al S.[eñor] D.[on] Juan Antonio de la Fuente / Paru [sic] á Bruxela / El autor". A few typographic ornaments and some occasional early ms. notes. Untrimmed copy, deckled edges a little worn, small hole throughout centre of last 3 leaves. Modern quarter cloth, gilt letterings on front cover. A good copy. Rare.

In this political tract in defence of the Mexican independence, writer, journalist and politician Manuel Payno attacks Spanish ambassador Pacheco, praises the liberal party and discusses the reason of the ambassador's expulsion from Mexico. During the conflict between liberals and conservatives, which

caused the so-called "Reform War," Spain recognised the conservative government of Miramón, which was defeated in December 1860 by the liberals under Benito Juárez's leadership. The latter expelled Pacheco for being a supporter of the conservative party, as well as being against the cancellation of the debt contracted by the Central American country with Spain.



Ever since the independence of the former colony, Spain had maintained conflictive relations with Mexico, which periodically broke down due to the claims of the Spanish loan sharks who financed the groups in conflict. Upon the triumph of Juárez, Spain demanded the recognition of the Mon-Almonte treaty that the monarchy signed with Miramón. The treaty was signed by the conservatives in their search for support against the liberals and, among the main aspects of the deal, there was a loan that had to be paid back on their victory. Nevertheless, the conservatives never won and the newly established liberal government did not intend to pay off the debt, which added up to Mexico's already-large external debt with the European nations. Because of the expulsion of Pacheco and the unpaid debts, Spain decided to act against Mexico jointly with France and Great Britain. Spain wished also to reaffirm its lost prestige and prevent the possible loss of its last American colony, that is, Cuba. The crisis found solution only thanks to the wisdom and wit of General Juan Prim, Count of Reus. Prim commanded the Spanish expeditionary army in Mexico in 1862. However, he

sympathised with the liberal cause and refused to consent to the ambitious schemes of French emperor Napoleon III, who aimed to make Mexico an empire with Archduke Maximilian of Austria as a ruler. Thus, Prim withdrew the Spanish forces, the English followed his example, and the French were left alone in their imperialist venture, which eventually failed disastrously. Indeed, in 1864, following Napoleon III's successful military intervention, Maximilian of Austria was crowned emperor of Mexico. However, he faced significant opposition from forces loyal to the deposed president Juárez and the Empire collapsed after Napoleon withdrew his troops in 1866. Maximilian was captured and sentenced to death in 1867.

The dedicatee Juan Antonio de la Fuente was acquainted, if not close friend to Payno, since in 1857 they were colleagues, the former being Foreign Affairs secretary and the latter Treasury secretary under president Comonfort (see Irina Córdoba Ramírez, Manuel Payno Cruzado: ¿un "erudito a la violeta" al frente de la economía nacional?, in "Estud. hist. mod. contemp. Mex." no. 46 México jul./dic. 2013). De la Fuente is also mentioned at page 55 in a list of important members of the Mexican liberal party. Furthermore, not only he served as deputy to the Constituent Congress and later was minister in the Juárez government, but also became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and was in charge of the difficult negotiations concerning the payment of Mexico's foreign debt and the French military

intervention. As Plenipotentiary Minister of Mexico in France (1861-62), he dealt with the interests of Mexico in Europe. His main purpose was to sort out the issue of paying the foreign debt through diplomatic channels, in order to avoid aggression by the European powers.

Copies held at Harvard, Huntington Library, New York PL, Texas Benson, Berkeley Bancroft, Houston University, National Library of Scotland and Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico.

Sabin 59304. Pi-Suñer Llorens, A., "Manuel Payno y el problema de la deuda española (1848-1862)" in *Historia Mexicana*, Vol. 44, No. 1, Manuel Payno y su tiempo, (Jun.-Sep., 1994), pp. 37-72: "A principios de aquel año volvió a ocuparse de la 'cuestión' con España con motivo de los discursos, en el Senado español, de Joaquín Francisco Pacheco sobre su gestión en México. En este opúsculo don Manuel hizo referencia al Conde de Reus y a su gran conocimiento sobre el asunto de la convención, asunto que Pacheco no había querido comprender y que seguramente el general sabría resolver. Don Manuel no se equivocaba en cuanto a las ideas que tenía el conde sobre el problema de la deuda, muchas de las cuales provenían de la lectura de su propia obra".

JESUIT BINDING

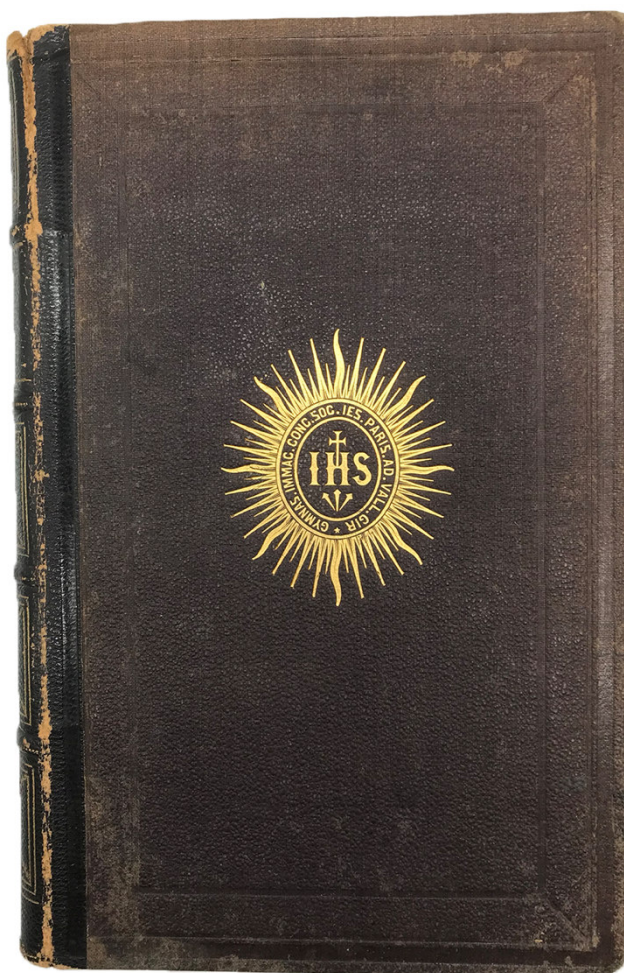
38. RENOARD DE BUSSIERRE, Marie-Théodore. *L'Empire Mexicain, histoire des Tolteques, des Chichimèques, des Aztèques et de la conquête espagnole*

Paris, Henri Plon, 1863.

€250

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, [4], 427, [1] pp., with half-title and printer's device on t-p. Contemporary quarter black morocco gilt, blind-tooled buckram over boards, coat of arms of the Jesuit College of the Immaculate Conception in Paris embossed in gilt on front cover. Marbled endpapers, remains of paper label glued to upper pastedown. Light wear to spine caps, joints and corner, internally clean. A very good copy.

De Bussierre was a French diplomat, ethnologist and writer. The text of his book is divided in two parts: the history of the Anahuac region of Mexico under the Toltec, Chichimec and Mexican domination and the Anahuac valley during and after the Spanish conquest. Appendix to the first part contains translations of poems originally composed in the native language Netzahualcoyotl, taken from the collection edited by Ternaux-Compans.





39. ÉNAULT, Louis. *L'Amérique centrale et méridionale*

Paris, F. de P. Mellado & et Cie, [1866].

€300

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, xxxvi, 444 pp., half-title and 20 engraved plates with tissue guards, 2 of which being coloured (the ones illustrating characters in Mexican costumes). Some foxing on t-p, but generally very clean and crisp throughout. Contemporary quarter blue morocco gilt and marbled paper over boards, marbled endpapers. Ownership stamp to upper corner of h-t. Some rubbing and chipping to spine and covers. A good copy.

Known also under the pseudonym of Louis de Vernon, the author was a French journalist, novelist and translator. The lithographic illustrations were engraved by Willmann, Outhwaite, Nargeot, Delannoy and Aubert after drawings by Jules Noel, Lebreton and Gustave Janet. The book encompasses descriptions of Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, Antilles, Saint-Domingue, and the English, Danish and Swedish colonies, as well as the French Antilles.

40. GELPI Y FERRO, Gil. *Estudios sobre la América. Conquista, colonización, gobiernos coloniales y gobiernos independientes*

Habana, Libreria é "Imprenta El Iris", 1864.

€210

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, 3 parts in 2 volumes, each part with a different t-p vignette. [6], v, [1], 314 pp., with half-title; 130 pp., with full-page lithographed portrait plate; 162, [2], 15, [1] pp. Bound in modern blue half cloth and faux-leather over boards. Light dampstaining to blank margin at lower corner of a few initial leaves. Title to spines. An excellent copy.

ESTUDIOS
SOBRE
LA AMÉRICA.

CONQUISTA, COLONIZACION,
GOBIERNOS COLONIALES Y GOBIERNOS
INDEPENDIENTES.

POR
D. GIL GELPI Y FERRO.



HABANA.
LIBRERÍA e IMPRENTA "EL IRIS," OBISPO Nº 22.
1864.

With portrait of the author, lithograph by F. Cisneros, and facsimile signature (Lit. La Nacional Mercaderes 15). Gil Gelpi y Ferro received ecclesiastical training, but soon turned to nautical studies. As a young man he travelled to the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata and resided for a time in Buenos Aires, where he published *Escenas de la revolución hispanoamericana* (1860). In 1864 he moved to Cuba and worked for the Havana newspaper *La Prensa*, of which he later became director and owner. Then, he returned to Spain and settled in Madrid, where he created a newspaper specialising in West Indian issues. Later, he returned to Cuba, where he also founded the newspaper *La Constancia*.

Palau 101096; not in Sabin.

41. CORTÉS, Hernan. *Cartas y relaciones de Hernan Cortés al emperador Carlos V colegidas é ilustradas por Don Pascual de Gayangos*

Paris, Imprenta Central de Los Ferro-Carriles, 1866.

€350

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 572, [4] pp., with half-title. Bound in quarter blue buckram and green cloth over boards. Title to spine. Spanish royal coat of arms on title-page. Excellent copy.

"This is the only collection of all the known writings of Cortés, and of papers directly relating to him. The collection consists of thirty pieces, that may be classified as follows: Letters and Memorials to the Emperor and Queen, 16; letters and memorials of an official nature, 53; narratives relating to occurrences in Mexico, 53; reports, orders, etc., 4. A small edition only was printed, of which but few were offered for sale" (Sabin). "Besides the Cortés letters, this distinguished scholar included in this book various other contemporary documents relating to the Conquest, embracing letters sent to Cortés' lieutenants; and he also added an important introduction. He included the fifth letter for the first time in the series, and drew upon the archives of Vienna and Simancas with advantage" (Winsor).

Howgego C193. Sabin 16942. Valle 49. Winsor II p. 408.

CARTAS Y RELACIONES
DE
HERNAN CORTÉS

AL EMPERADOR CARLOS V

COLEGIDAS É ILUSTRADAS

POR
DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS,

De la Real Academia de la Historia de Madrid; correspondiente del Instituto de Francia, etc., etc.

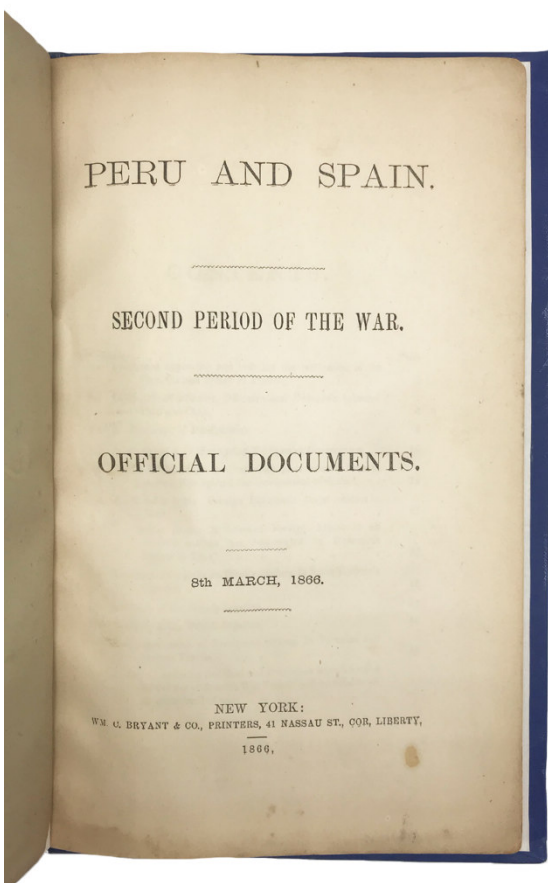


PARIS
IMPRENTA CENTRAL DE LOS FERRO-CARRILES
A. CHAIX Y C.

CALLE BREGÈRE, 20, CERCA DEL BULEVARD MONTMARTRE.
1866.

4º 11 + 575 M

Bull. M. N. M. M. S. T. M.



42. [PERU, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]. *Peru and Spain. Second period of the war. Official documents. 8th March, 1866.*

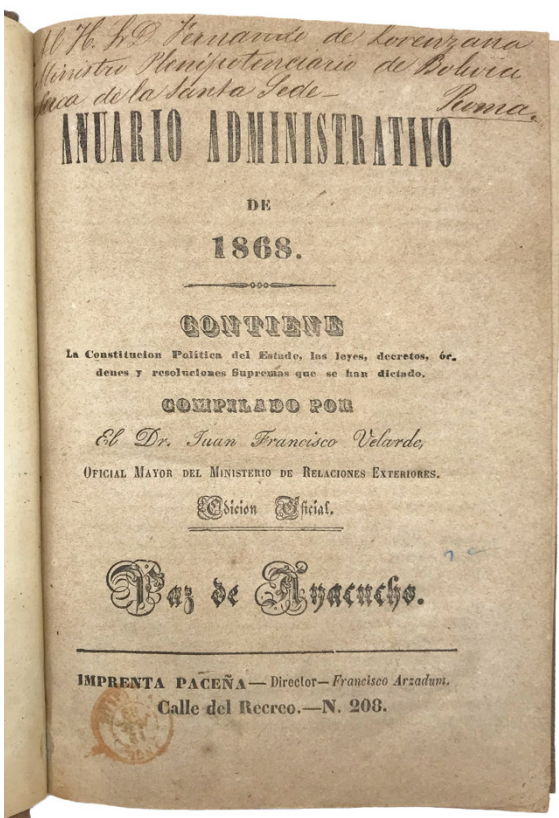
New York, Wm. Bryant & Co., 1866.

€125

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 46, [2] pp., original printed front wrapper preserved. Bound in modern blue buckram, gilt title on upper cover. An excellent copy.

Contains 12 documents including: Decree approving and ordering the ratification of the Peru-Chilean Treaty of Alliance; Declaration of War against the Spanish Government; Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, between Peru and Chile; and Naturalization of Foreigners serving in Peruvian and Chilean Vessels, etc.

Biblioteca Peruana 1208. Basadre I, 4935.



43. [BOLIVIA, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]. VELARDE, Juan Francisco (Ed.). *Anuario administrative de 1868. Contiene La Costitucion Política del Estado, las leyes, decretos, órdenes y resoluciones Supremas que se han dictado.*

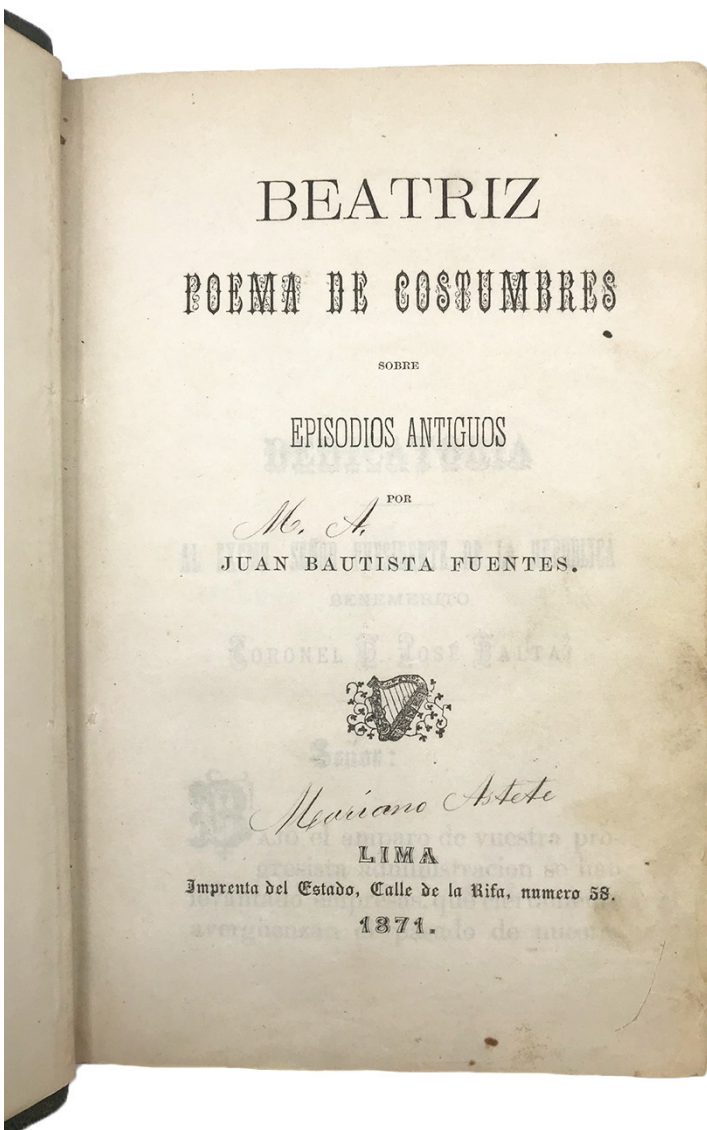
Paz de Ayacucho, Imprenta Paceña, Francisco Arzadum, [1868].

€280

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 430, [2] pages. Ms. dedication, probably by the author, written on head of t-p: "Al H.[onorable] S.[eñor] D.[on] Fernando de Lorenzana / Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia / cerca de la Santa Sede. / Roma."; faded old stamp to foot page. Bound in contemporary blind-ruled buckram, double gilt fillet and title to spine. A fine copy.

Periodical publication, issued yearly in La Paz, containing updated administrative and legal information for the year 1868 concerning the then recently established Republic of Bolivia. The dedicatee was Marquis Fernando de Lorenzana, plenipotentiary minister of Bolivia at the Holy Seat in Rome.

OCLC records these copies: Berlin IAI (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); Universidad Catolica Boliviana "San Pablo"; Cornell University; LA Law; Yale Law.



44. FUENTES, Juan Bautista. *Beatriz. Poema de costumbres sobre episodios antiguos.*

Lima, Imprenta del Estado, 1871.

€720

FIRST EDITION. 2 vols in 1, 8vo, [4], xv, 594, [4]; [4], 595-1247, [1], [6] pp., with half-titles. Bound in quarter green morocco gilt and buckram over boards. Marbled endpapers and text-block edges. A few old newspaper fragments and tree leaves run inserted. Ownership stamp and autograph of Mariano Astete on initial flyleaf, half-title and title-page. Some rubbing and scuffing to binding. A very good copy.

First and only edition of this rare "costumbrista" poem by otherwise apparently unknown author Juan Bautista Fuentes. Costumbrismo is a Spanish and Latin-America literary genre marked by usually realistic depiction of local or regional customs and types. We did not find other information on this author apart from being the writer of this lengthy text in verse, which mixes classical poetry topics with

reference to historical episodes from the past of Peru, such as the indigenous tradition, the Spanish conquest and colonial period, and the fights for the country's independence. The poem contains initial dedicatory letter to President José Balta, prologue, indexes and erratas for both vols, list of characters and post-prologue. The book's prologue was written by famous Peruvian author Ricardo Palma ("Prólogo o quisicosa", pp. xiii-xv) and it appears in the bibliography of Palma's works by professor Oswaldo Holguín Callo, available online at the Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes's website. Also, Palma's bibliography is included in the 1996 commented edition of his Tradiciones Peruanas (p. 639), edited by Julio Ortega and Flor María Rodríguez-Arena. We could locate only two copies in the Yale and Michigan universities. A third copy is kept in the Gutiérrez collection of the library of the Argentinian Congreso de la Nación (Congreso Nacional. Biblioteca. Catálogo General, I, p. 185).

45. HAZARD, Samuel. *Santo Domingo Past and Present with a Glance at Hayti.*

London, Sampson Low, Marston, Low, & Searle, 1873.

€275



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, initial blank, xxix, [3], 511, [1] pp., with 24 engraved plates including frontispiece with tissue guard, fold-out map and about 130 smaller engravings in the text. It includes a useful bibliography on Santo Domingo and Haiti. Vignette on t-p. Bookplate of Cuban sugar and railroad magnate Oscar Benjamin Cintas, who also served as Cuban ambassador to the United States. Marbled endpapers, gilt-tooled half calf and marbled paper over boards. Red morocco label to spine with gilt lettering. All edges marbled. Some wear to joints, spine and corners. A good copy.

In 1869, the ruler of the Dominican Republic, by then an independent country, sought to join the United States as a way of dealing with bankruptcy and internal unrest. Secretary of State William H. Seward was in favor of annexation, but the U.S. Senate failed to ratify the treaty of annexation. Samuel Hazard, the author of this work, accompanied a commission sent to the Dominican Republic by the U.S. Congress to investigate conditions in the country. Hazard's book is an account of the commission's travels around the country, supplemented by his research at the British Library. It includes a bibliography of works on the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as a map and numerous illustrations.

Cundall 354a. Smith H67.

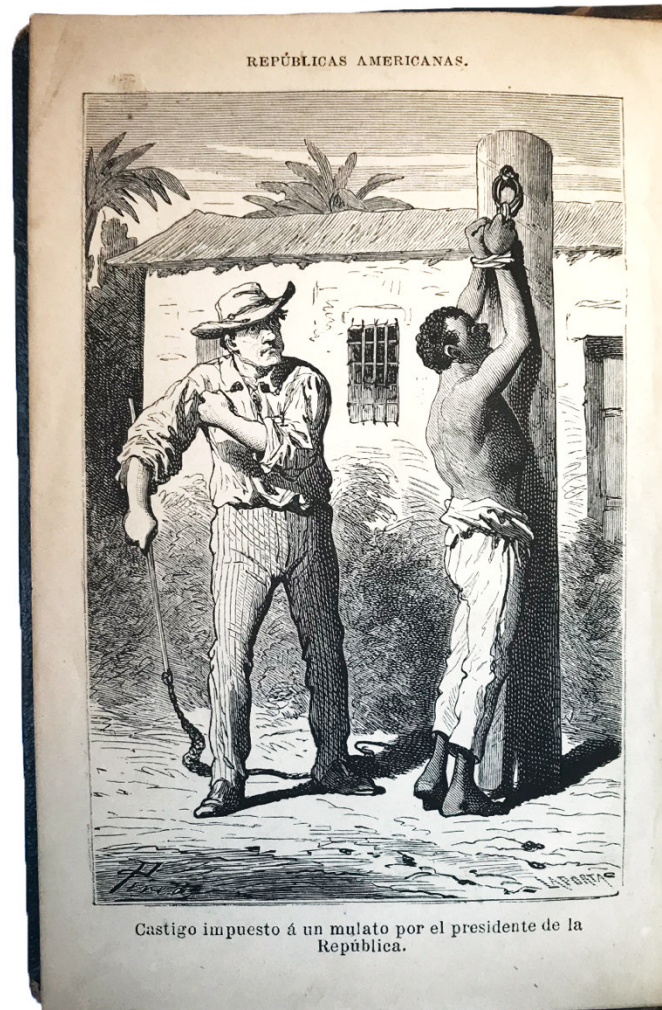
46. [EARLY PARAGUAY AND SLAVERY] BERMEJO, Ildefonso Antonio. *Repúblicas Americanas. Episodios de la Vida Privada, Política y Social en la República del Paraguay*

Madrid, Imprenta de R. Labajos, 1873.

€320

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 283, [1] pp., with half-title and frontispiece plate. Small stamp of Libreria Castillo, S. Bernardo, 118, Madrid on h-t. Marbled endpapers, quarter green calf and cloth, gilt lettering and fillets ruled to spine. Light wear to head and tail-caps and board edges.

Scarce book containing the travel memoirs of Spanish journalist Bermejo, illustrated by a striking and harsh frontispiece engraved plate that shows the President of the Republic of Paraguay punishing a negro slave by flogging, while the victim is tightened with a rope to a wooden pole. One chapter is entitled "La ley de razas". Part of Biblioteca Histórica-Recreativa.



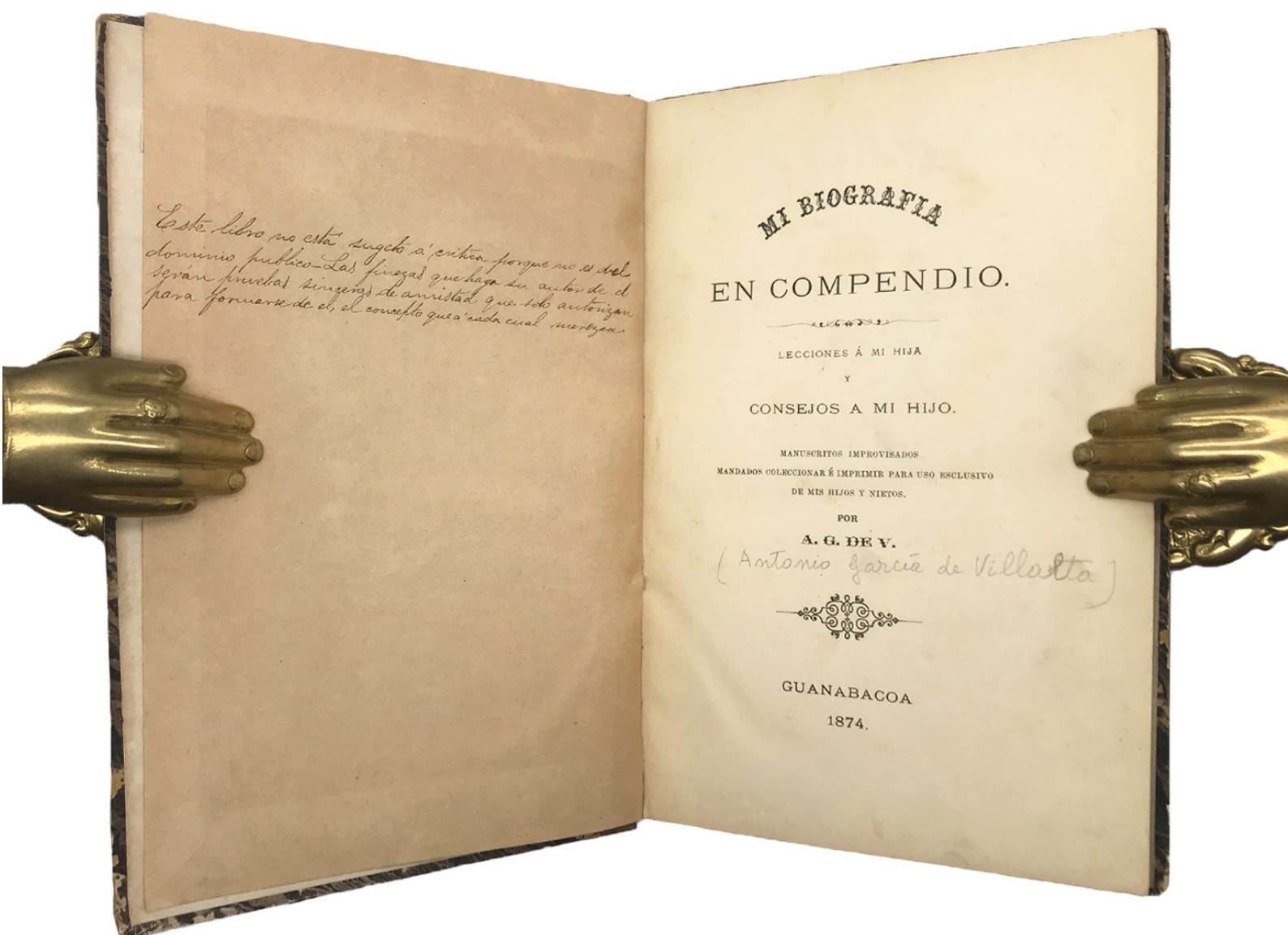
CUBAN PRIVATE PRINTING OF 100 COPIES: THE SHOCKING MEMOIRS OF A SUGAR
CANE FARMER AND SLAVE OWNER DURING THE TROUBLED LATE COLONIAL PERIOD.

47. G. de V., A. [GARCÍA DE VILLALTA, Antonio]. *Mi biografía en compendio. Lecciones á mi hija y consejos a mi hijo. Manuscritos improvisados mandados coleccionar é imprimir para uso exclusivo de mis hijos y nietos.*

Guanabacoa, s.n., 1874.

€1800

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 152 pp., a few typographic ornaments. Early ms. annotation, probably by the author himself, on verso of upper flyleaf: "Este libro no está sugeto á critica porque no es del dominio publico. Las finezas que haga su autor de el serán pruebas sinceras de amistad que solo autorizan para formarse de el, el concepto que á cada cual merezca." The same inscription appears also in the only one copy that can be located in a public collection through online resources, which is the copy kept in the British Library. The BL copy bears another interesting note: "solo 100 ejemplares", that is, "only 100 copies"; printed for private use, as one can learn from the title. Bound in quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards. All edges sprinkled in green. An excellent copy of an absolute rarity.



Spanish-born self-made entrepreneur Antonio García de Villalta dedicated this autobiography to his offspring. He owned a cabotage company based in Santa Cruz, Cuba, in society with Don Diego Benitez, which run from 1827 until 1863. He also owned a sugar cane and coffee mill. This apparently very religious man wrote the book at the age of 68 while he was feeling ill and, frightened by his unknown painful disease, he wished to leave an account of his difficult and adventurous life, which eventually had become also successful in financial terms, before a sudden worsening of his medical condition might befall him. He had already witnessed the passing away of a number of his conspicuous offspring. Antonio was one of the younger brothers of renowned José, the liberal and anticlerical thinker who opposed King Fernando VII. Novelist José was El Español's director, the newspaper owned by Andrés Borrego, and wrote the prologue to Espronceda's poems (1840). His friends Espronceda, Zorrilla, and Gil y Zárate, were among the greatest Spanish Romantic poets. In his autobiography the author reports information on his brother José and his circle, whom he met in Madrid after sixteen years of absence from Spain, on the occasion of his temporary return to Europe due to their mother's death.

As stated by the subtitle, the book includes also "lessons" to his daughter and "advices" to his son and it was published for the exclusive use of his family members, specifically daughters, sons and grandchildren. The "lessons" and "advices" are filled with a typical nineteenth-century authoritative paternal love. They dispense practical advices and suggestions that sound like orders, and illustrate the author's last moral teachings and thoughts on the meaning and purpose of the human existence in the light of the Christian faith. Furthermore, the book includes detailed instructions concerning his mill "Sacramento" (á) Malakoff," which he divided in lists of inner and external policies. These norms detail not only the duties and rules for the workers to follow at the mill, but also the rights, actually concessions, and the treatment of his black slaves. The annotation on the flyleaf states that the book is not of public domain, thus it is not subject to criticisms of any sort and it will be given out at the discretion of the author as a mere sign of friendship, which will allow only the receivers of the gift to learn more about him and draw their own private judgement on his life and ideas.

The autobiography begins with a rather humane and touching story, which absolutely clashes with the racist and anti-abolitionist speech that the author delivers as soon as he gets to illustrate his arrival in Cuba. The account starts off by telling about the strict Catholic education imparted to the author and his siblings and about the hardship that they endured during youth due to scarce economical resources, having lost their father prematurely. However, García de Villalta's mother managed to achieve a place for him and his older brother Timoteo, whom Antonio calls his "Providence" throughout the book, as students at the prestigious Royal Naval Military Academy in Madrid. The author tells about his first falling in love during that time with his favorite professor's daughter and the mischiefs and pranks occasionally carried out by him and his schoolmates. Terminated his studies, he began a harsh apprenticeship as a sailor in Cadiz. He embarked for difficult journeys first in the Mediterranean and then the Atlantic, sailing through the Caribbean, reaching Cuba, Puerto Rico, etc., during which he got affected by yellow fever and typhus, which he attributed to the crew's overconsumption of sugar cane on the ship. On this occasion, his beloved caring brother, who had always looked after him, also got extremely sick and soon died. As for many other dead by typhus among the crew, his corpse was thrown at sea right before Antonio's petrified eyes. He was just 15 years old and such tragic loss struck him with sorrow beyond imagination. He decided to leave his unfortunate career as a sailor and stop in La Habana in September 1820 where, as he puts it, he found himself "with no health, knowledge, contacts,

resources and the heart filled with pain." However, a relative of his, who already lived in Cuba and was a seafarer, had also recently passed away by accidentally drowning in the ocean while navigating through the Caribbean and had left his soon-to-be wife alone as his only heiress. Therefore, García de Villalta visited the widow and, being still not entirely recovered from his illness, was warmly welcomed and invited to stay over as much as he needed.

Once in good health again, García de Villalta visited Rio-Hondo by horse and found a job as a butler at the Rosario mill ("Ingenio") of Juan de Dios Gomez in Camarioca, Matanzas, in which he came to know the Cuban slavery system for the first time. He has it so: "it was there that I studied for the first time, even though still a boy, slavery in the island of Cuba, and where my impressions originated, which I will point out first in my observations as a man and, then, in my acquisition of a growing number of slaves, thanks to which I had enough time to study the matter in every respect, both practical and theoretical." Therefore, after having illustrated his youth and how he landed on Cuba, the author starts a shocking digression on slavery. Nineteenth-century colonial Cuba was a prosperous land of opportunities, especially with regards to the business of sugar cane and coffee plantation and milling. However, the great development of this field was mostly possible due to negro slavery and, in respect to this point, it is worth quoting the arguments of Antonio in order to understand the thought behind the success of slavery in the island and the mindset of an old slave owner who tries to defend the indefensible amidst the winds of change that were blowing on the last Spanish colony of America. García de Villalta words are particularly interesting because they vent off all his racial prejudice and his justification to this horrible phenomenon also in reference to the debate on abolitionism, which was predominant at the time. Indeed, slavery had been abolished across the greatest part of the Americas, in connection with the wars for the independence of the Spanish and English colonies. The liberal movement that was wreaking havoc on the traditional European conservative governments during the nineteenth-century, started to cause political tensions all over the western hemisphere and this tension underlies García de Villalta's words: "An idea occurs to me that if I express it openly, it would place me in the most abject and miserable place to the eyes of those abolitionist philosophers; nevertheless, I cannot help but speak it out and of course, as for all the rules, there are exceptions. The negro shares only a part of the figure of man, since he is not even similar to other men. And if you doubt this truth, come and I will teach you their private customs, their domestic mysteries and their lack of love for everything, including their own children, yes... Their children, their wives, etc., and except for a natural propensity to theft, which seems innate in them, they do not have a single thing, a single sensation, a single notion neither noble nor perverse that resembles in something to those of the other men. How could they have it? Who has ever cared to teach it to them? [...] It is a whim to believe that the man of nature can resemble to the man of society; and if, as it is in the life of this wanderer, he was calmly enjoying in his own way the rustic idylls of his situation, it would really be atrocious to make them violently change their condition; Unfortunately for them they are accustomed to be slaves of savages, and from this to being slaves of civilised men and protected by the laws even more than necessary in certain cases, the improvement is enormous. The owner of slaves in Cuba is required to treat his slaves humanely: the use of cruel or arbitrary punishments is prohibited; he has obligations in their regards, which he has to comply with... In this way the individual interest together with the normed protection of the authority, I believe somewhat beyond what is needed, make the condition of the slave in Cuba much better and easier than that of the largest number of proletarians in Europe."

This cynical anti-abolitionist view represents just one of the passages devoted to slavery in the book, which is an incredible resource for the study of the declining Cuban colonial economy based on black workforce. This enormously scarce book is exceedingly valuable for the knowledge of social dynamics in the island of Cuba and provides crucial evidence to one of the grimmest features of colonial history.

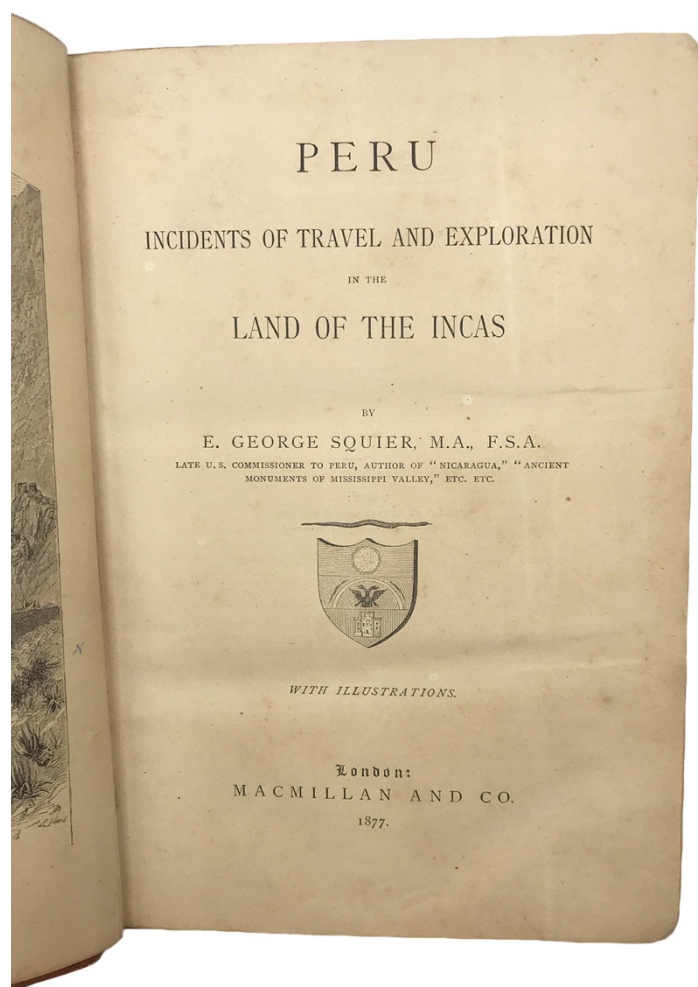
OCLC records only one copy at the British Library, none in the US.

Trelles, *Bibliografía Cubana del Siglo XIX* (Matanzas 1913), V, p. 160. Nieto Cortadellas, R., *Genealogías habaneras*, Madrid 1979, vol. 1, p. 254: "Don Antonio García-Zerpa y Villalta, natural de Madrid, Alférez graduado de la Real Armada española (no contemplado en al obra de Valgoma-Finestrat), Jefe honorario de Administración Civil y Caballero de la Real y Distinguida Orden de Carlos III." The name of the author appears also in the yearly guides for visitors to Cuba of the time, in which he is listed as a knight of King Carlos III (knighted in 1864). Antonio García de Villalta is mentioned in the correspondence of Cuban writer Domingo del Monte, in a letter addressed to him by Spanish journalist and politician Andrés Borrego. He also served as a volunteer Tennent Colonel in 1875 during the Cuban independence war known as "Guerra Larga" (1868-1878).

48. SQUIER, George Ephraim. *Peru, Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas.*

London, Macmillan and Co., 1877.

€220



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, xx, 599, [1] and [4] pp. of publisher's ads. With half-title, frontispiece plate, fold-out map, 16 full-page plates and numerous smaller illustrations throughout the text. Later quarter leather and marbled paper over boards. Gilt lettering on green morocco label to gilt-ruled spine divided in six compartments decorated with gilt-stamped fleurons. Some soiling on t-p, light page yellowing. A good copy.

Ephraim George Squier was a self-educated journalist and diplomat who made substantial contributions to the archaeology and ethnology of the Americas. Born in 1821, Squier's contact with Latin America came initially through several diplomatic posts which he held, and led to his becoming a recognised authority and author. From 1863 to 1865 he was the US Commissioner to Peru. There Squier explored and mapped the pre-Columbian Chimú capital of Chan-Chan. His investigations in that country were published in this book. Squier's published travels and

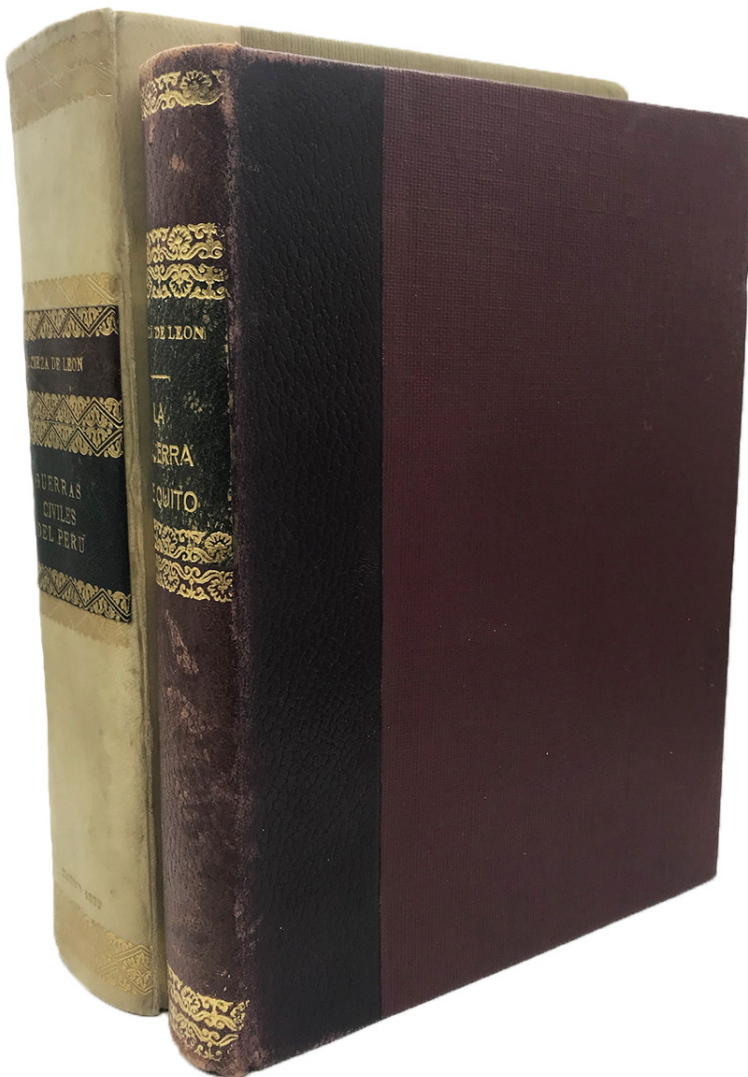
discoveries throughout Latin America remain today as significant contributions to the historical literature of the region.

49. CIEZA DE LEÓN, Pedro. *Guerras civiles del Perú. Tomo primero. Guerra de Las Salinas; Tomo segundo. Guerra de Chupas* [AND] **CIEZA DE LEÓN, Pedro, and Márcos JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA (Ed.).** *Tercero libro de las Guerras civiles del Perú, el cual se llama la Guerra de Quito.*

Madrid, Librería de la viuda de Rico, [1877?] and Madrid, Imprenta de M. G. Hernandez, 1877.

€900

8vo, 2 works in 2 vols, [4], 463, [1], [4], 384 pp.; cxix, [1], 176, 120, [4] pp. Half-titles. Horizontal tear at head of p. 51-2 in vol. 1 of the first work (no loss). Light browning and very occasional spotting. Overall very clean throughout. First work bound in slightly later quarter vellum and cloth, gilt-tooled spine with large morocco labels, red and black, with gilt-stamped letterings. Second work includes large final appendix section. Bound in slightly later quarter gilt-tooled maroon morocco and cloth over boards, decorated endpapers. Black morocco label with gilt lettering. Light wear on spine. Both volumes being wide-margined copies with deckled edges at the fore-edge. Excellent copies.



*First edition of the second and third parts of this important work by Pedro de Cieza de León (1522-1554). The author was one of the first chronicler who made a comprehensive account of the conquest of Peru. In his *Chronica del Perú*, the first part of which was published in 1553, he elaborated one of the most comprehensive accounts dedicated to the Andean world of the time. He described in detail the Andean traditions and customs that the Spanish conquerors observed when they arrived in Peru, the conquest of the area, and the civil wars that followed the death of Francisco Pizarro. The second and third parts of the *Chronica del Perú* remained unpublished for more than three hundred years, until they were published at the end of the 19th century in Madrid.*

BINDING IN THE FASHION OF THE CUBAN FLAG

50. [CUBAN GOVERNMENT]. *Guía de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba para el año de 1878.*

Habana, imprenta del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S. M., 1878.

€250

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 334, iv pp., stamp of the "Biblioteca del Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros" of the Ministry of Overseas (1863-1899) on recto of third leaf from beginning. The final part is dedicated to the description of the "Estado military." Rubbing and scuffing to binding. Red leather gilt, blue buckram over boards, blue endpapers. A good copy. Scarce.

Guide for visitors to Cuba. Published annually. Includes calendar of saint feast days and astronomical events and many useful lists of names, among them lists of Capital Generals, governors, Bishops, military officers, extensive lists of government officials, both national and local. members of honorary Orders, religious heirarchy, schools and professors, hospitals, professionals, etc. Also includes practical information such as tariffs for telegrams. Index and "subsequent occurrences" section at end of book.

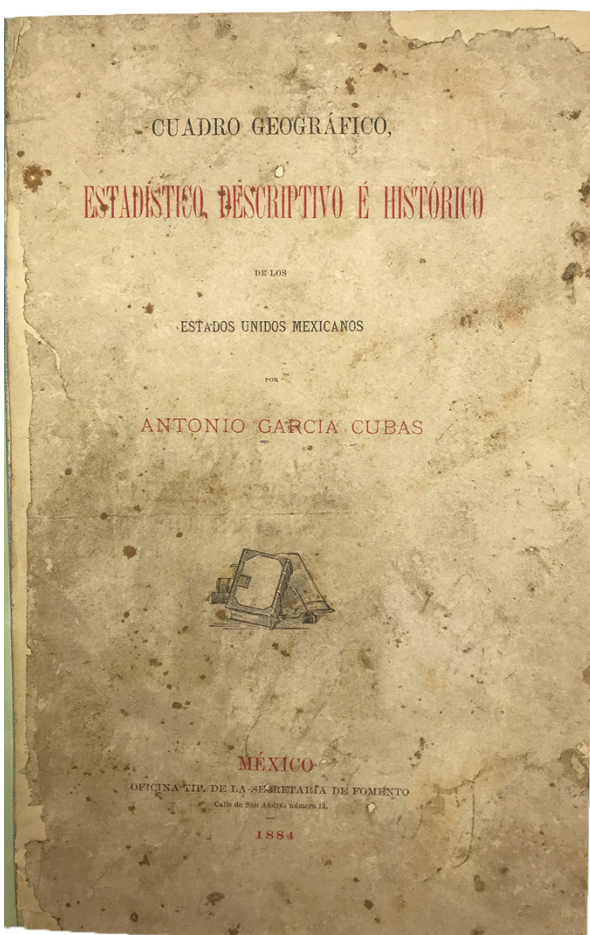
The Ministry of Overseas, or "Ministerio de Ultramar", was the ministerial department in charge of the direction of Spanish territories between 1863 and 1899. It administered the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Carolinas, Marianas and Palaos.

51. GARCÍA CUBAS, Antonio. *Cuadro Geográfico, estadístico, descriptivo è histórico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*

Mexico, Oficina Tip. De la Secretaria del Fomento, 1884.

€325

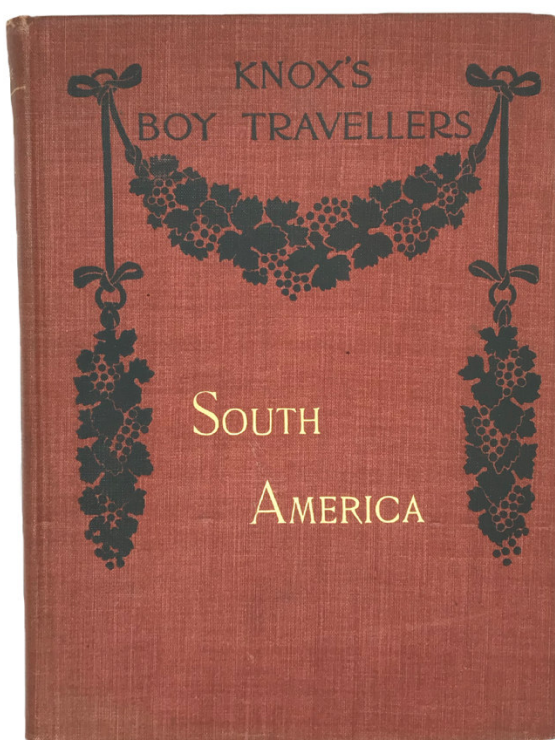
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, xxxi, [1], 474, [3] pp., with 3 letterpress tables, 2 of which being large fold-outs, and two full-page engraved plates. Somewhat dirty and soiled laid down title-page, which was also the front wrapper (the book was probably handed out bound in thin and fragile wrappers),



marginal repairs, and second leaf restored at gutter. Bound in slightly later half-cloth and marbled paper over boards, gilt title to spine. A good copy, internally clean.

As an official of the Mexican Ministry of Development, García Cubas promoted the colonisation of the country and published four works, which were translated also into English and French, intended to advertise the Central American republic's history, geography and resources, and to attract foreign settlers. Among the four books, this was the first to be published. In all four books, the contents are dedicated to the same topics and follow this order: 1) borders, political divisions, institutions, administration, national income; 2) Ethnographic part; 3) Ecclesiastical divisions; 4) Ways of communication and foreign trade; 5) Public instruction; 6) Orography; 7) Hydrography; 8) Agriculture and industry; 9) Mining; 10) Geographical description of the Valley of Mexico; 11) Mexico City; the last two sections are dedicated to historical review. This book was issued under the auspices of the Mexican Commission to the New Orleans exposition of 1884-1885. In 1884 García Cubas had an unpublished manuscript almost ready for publication, which was meant to be used as text book for his famous Atlas pintoresco (1885). However, the same year, on the occasion of the then upcoming Universal Exposition of New Orleans, General Porfirio Díaz created a commission whose task was to choose a text to spread among the visitors at the fair. Since García Cubas thought that his manuscript suited this purpose, he presented it to the commissioners, who indeed chose to publish it as the best work to represent Mexico internationally. The preface was written by Alfonso Lancaster Jones. The following year, the book was edited for its second publication (the second book in the afore-mentioned tetralogy) and this time, according to the original plan of the author, it was printed as the text accompanying García Cubas's major illustrated work. Therefore, a subtitle was added: "Texto al Atlas pintoresco de don Antonio García Cubas." The first edition of this book is to be considered complete, while its 1885 reissue was specifically printed for the Atlas pintoresco, as clearly stated by its subtitle, which is absent from this title-page.

Collado, M., "Antonio García Cubas", *Historiografía mexicana. Volumen IV. En busca de un discurso integrador de la nación, 1848-1884*. Mexico 1996, 590 pp.: 425-48.

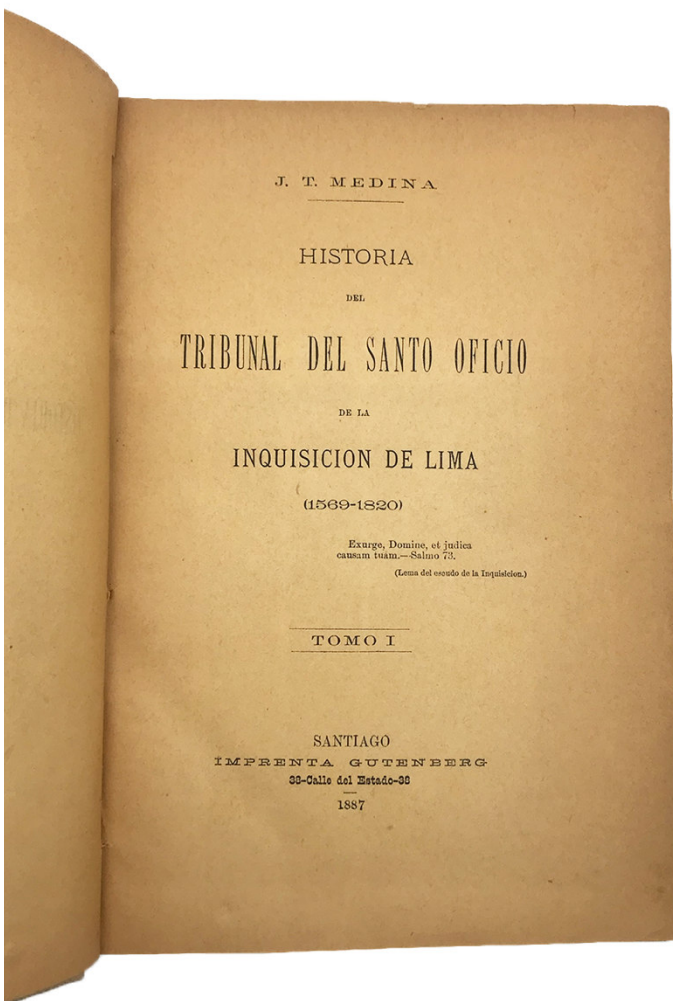


52. KNOX, Thomas Wallace. *The Boy Travellers in South America. Adventures of two youths in a journey through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentine Republic, and Chili with descriptions of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and voyages upon the Amazon and La Plata rivers.*

New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1885.

€100

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, xv, [1], 13-510 pp., illustrated with hundreds of engravings in the text. The Boy Travellers series. Bound in publisher's original decorated cloth. A fine copy.



53. TORIBIO MEDINA, José. *Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición de Lima (1569-1820).*

Santiago del Chile, Imprenta Gutenberg, 1887.

€295

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols in 1: xiv, 351, [1]; 507 pp., bound in modern cloth, morocco label to spine with gilt lettering, marbled endpapers. Lightly browned throughout due to poor-quality paper, occasional marginal spotting. Generally clean. A good copy.

José Toribio Medina was a Chilean bibliographer, prolific writer, and historian. He is renowned for his study of colonial literature in Chile, printing in Spanish America and large bibliographies.

A C19TH BRAZILIAN CLASSIC ON INLAND EXPLORATION, VERY SCARCE

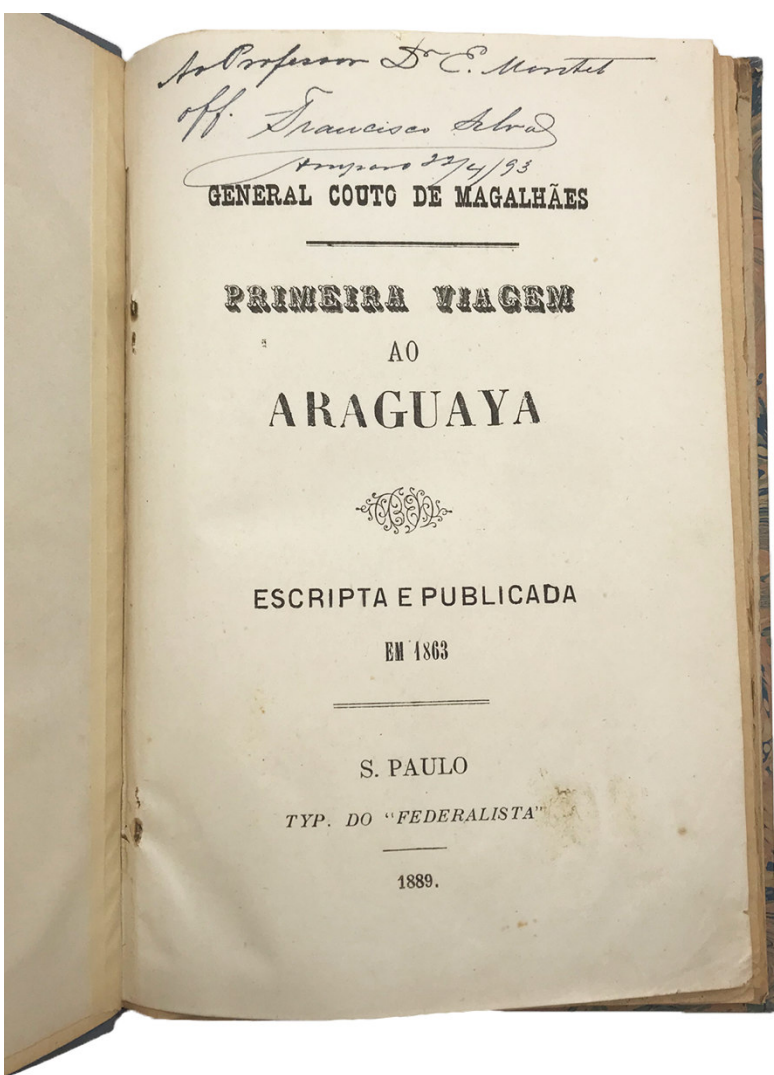
54. MAGALHÃES, José Vieira Couto de. *Primeira viagem ao Araguaia: escripta e publicada em 1863*

S[ão] Paulo, Typ. do "Federalista", 1889.

€800

8vo. [4], xxv, [5], 150, [2] pp., bookplate of Swiss orientalist Edouard Montet on upper endpaper, ms. dedication to Montet by Francisco Alva (?), dated 22/04/1893. Printed on very thin and fragile paper, untrimmed. Central tear on pp. 12-3 with no loss, small hole at centre of pp. 13-4 (affecting a few text words). Bound in half cloth and marbled paper over boards, preserving the original printed publisher's wrappers. A very good copy.

The abstract on the preliminary leaf translates as follows: "Containing the picturesque description of that river [Araguaia] preceded by administrative and economic considerations about the future of its navigation, followed by news about the rivers Caiapo Grande, Caiaposinho, Rio-Claro, Rio Vermelho, an itinerary of Araes, and news of an expedition made in 1852 to Rio das Mortes, a study on the most important ways to develop navigation, followed by all the route maps found in the manuscripts that exist in the Matto Grosso government's secretariat, now published for the first time by Jose Vieira de Magalhaes."



Second scarce edition. First published in 1863 in Goiás by Typographia Provincial, and written when the author was just 24, the book received sudden appreciation and, because of the unforeseen success, the small stock of printed copies run out quickly. Years later, at the request of the public and his friends, the author decided to allow magazine *O Federalista* to reprint it. This second edition appeared in serial issues published throughout 1889. There were no changes to the original text. However, the author added an initial chapter of introduction in which he stated that he did not want to edit the text at all because he would have changed much of what he wrote in 1863 with all the enthusiasm of his youth. The book became a classic of Brazilian travel and exploration literature and was printed a third time after the author's death, in 1902. Many other editions appeared during the first half of the last century.

José Vieira Couto de Magalhães (Diamantina, 1837 - Rio de Janeiro, 1898) was appointed president of the provinces of Goiás, Mato

Grosso, Pará and São Paulo. An army general, he was also ethnologist, writer, folklorist, banker and railroad builder. Furthermore, he was an advocate of the need for a fluvial link between Goiás and Mato Grosso, and the northern region of the country. The book recounts his epic journey by boat through the Araguaia River. Enthusiastic about navigation on the Araguaia, his goal was to unite the Prata and Amazonas basins. Through river navigation, the author wished also to made it possible to reach São Paulo from the Taquari River.

Couto de Magalhães did not see good prospects for the mechanisation of agriculture in the hinterlands of Goiás and Mato Grosso without the use of waterways. For the polymath, they were crucial to make trade flourish and lower production costs. The explorer wrote: "There is the following axiom in political economy: reduced production costs, increased production. Therefore, the price of transport through Araguaia will be reduced, our production will increase and export will be created, which until today does not exist, or is so small that it is hardly worth mentioning it."

Only 4 copies in public libraries (OCLC): Library of Congress, University of Maryland (McKeldin Library), Oliveira Lima Library (The Catholic University of America), and La Trobe University (Australia). 1 copy at Academia Brasileira de Letras (Biblioteca Rodolfo Garcia), Brazil. BN Brazil does not have a copy of this work. We have found only 1 copy of the first edition, in The Guita and José Mindlin Brasileira Library.

BLAKE, A., *Diccionario bibliographico brasileiro*, 5, p. 231.

PRESENTATION COPY DEDICATED TO ANATOLE FRANCE

*A Monsieur Anatole France,
au merveilleux écrivain,
au critique subtil.
Hommage d'un inconnu
A. Génin.*

Paris, Mars 1890.

55. GÉNIN, Auguste, and Clovis HUGUES. *Poèmes aztèques*.

Paris, Librairie Fischbacher, 1890.

€450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, [8], iv, 255, [1] pp., with author's inscription on recto of initial blank: "A Monsieur Anatole France, / au merveilleux écrivain, / au critique subtil. / Hommage d'un inconnu / A. Génin / Paris, Mars 1890." Bound in later faux-leather with gilt letterings on spine. Marginal short tears to last leaf, one of which is repaired. Untrimmed. A very good copy.

Auguste Genin (1862-1931) was a Franco-Mexican writer, poet, photographer, ethnologist. He was a resident of Mexico and director of the Mexican National Company of Dynamite and Explosives. At the age of 17, he witnessed the death of his father and his burial at sea during a crossing of the Atlantic Ocean aboard the liner "Ville de St Nazaire." He published his collection Poèmes Aztèques in memory of his father, the opening poem of which recounts the tragic accident. This copy is dedicated to renowned French poet Anatole France (born François-Anatole Thibault).

TRATADO ÚNICO Y SINGULAR
DEL
ORIGEN DE LOS INDIOS
DEL PERÚ, MÉJICO, SANTA FE
Y CHILE
POR EL
DR. DIEGO ANDRÉS ROCHA
Oidor de la Real Audiencia de Lima

PRIMER VOLUMEN



MADRID 1891

56. ROCHA, Diego Andrés. *Tratado único y singular del origen de los Indios del Perú, Méjico, Santa Fé y Chile*.

Madrid, s.n., 1891.

€85

12mo, 2 vols (vols 3 and 4 of "Coleccion de libros raros ó curiosos que tratan de América"), xiv, [2], 222, [2], 218, [2], with half-titles. Bound in half morocco and crocodile embossed faux leather. Gilt title to spine. Front flyleaf of second vol. detached, hinge is still firmly attached. Some rubbing on spines. Lightly browned throughout. A very good copy.

Second edition. Reprint of this rare work, which was first published in Lima in 1681.

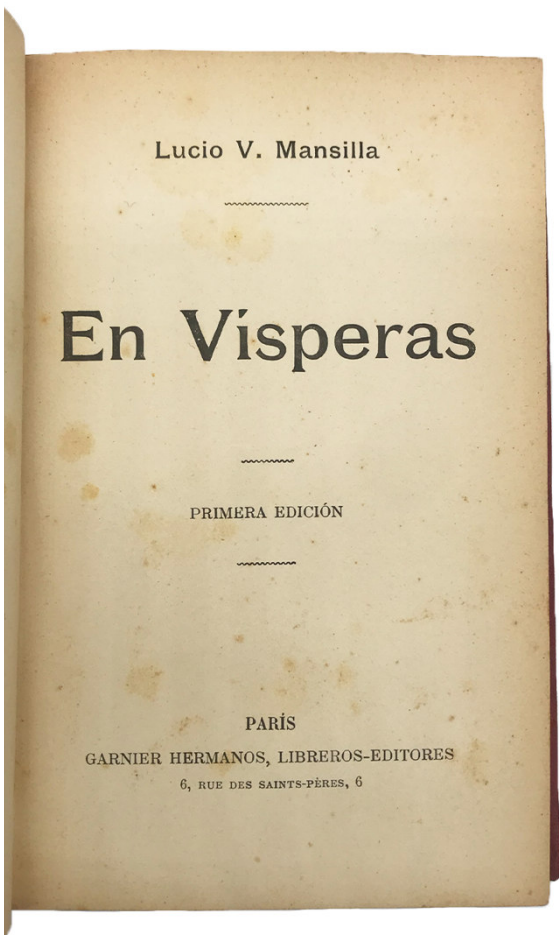
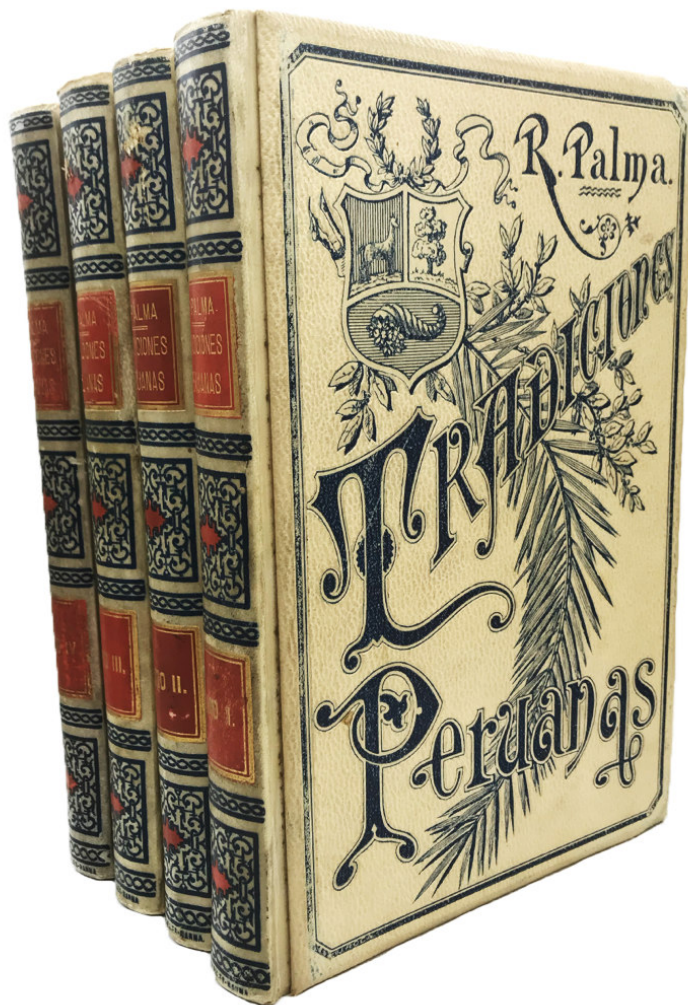
57. PALMA, Ricardo. *Tradiciones Peruanas*.

Barcelona, Montaner y Simón, 1893-6.

€390

Large 8vo, 4 vols, xxiii, [1], 408, 368, 400, 360, with half-titles, frontispiece portrait to first vol., and several illustrations in the text. Bound in original publisher's decorated half vellum and cloth over boards, tooled in blue. Light rubbing on bindings. An excellent copy.

Important American literary achievement collecting Palma's poetic historical narratives and short legends that evoke the old Peruvian viceroyalty. First edition illustrated by artist Nicanor Vázquez.



58. MANSILLA, Lucio V. *En Visperas*

Paris, Garnier Hermanos, [1903].

€50

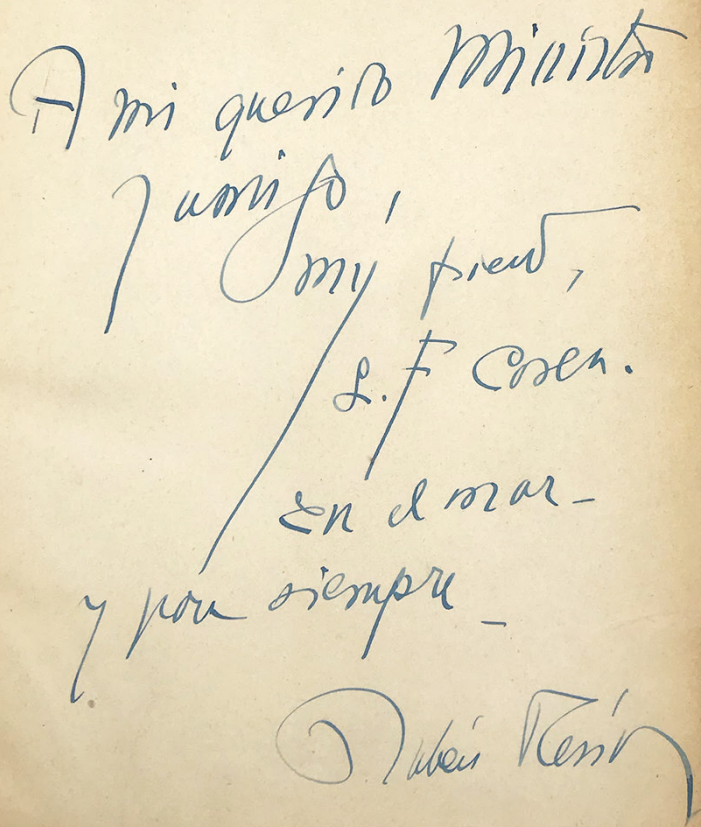
FIRST EDITION. 12mo, [6], 106 pp., last blank, with half-title and final publisher's ads and list of the other works by the author. Slightly later cloth binding (Ruscone, Torino). Title and owner's initials gilt-tooled to spine. Printed on very thick paper. Some dampstaining to outer margin of front cover. A good copy.

"EN EL MAR Y POR SIEMPRE"

59. DARÍO, Rubén. *Cantos de vida y esperanza. Los cisnes y otros poemas.*

Madrid, Tip. de la Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, 1905.

€5200



A mi querido ministro
y amigo,
my friend,
L. F. Corea.
En el mar -
y por siempre -
Rubén Darío

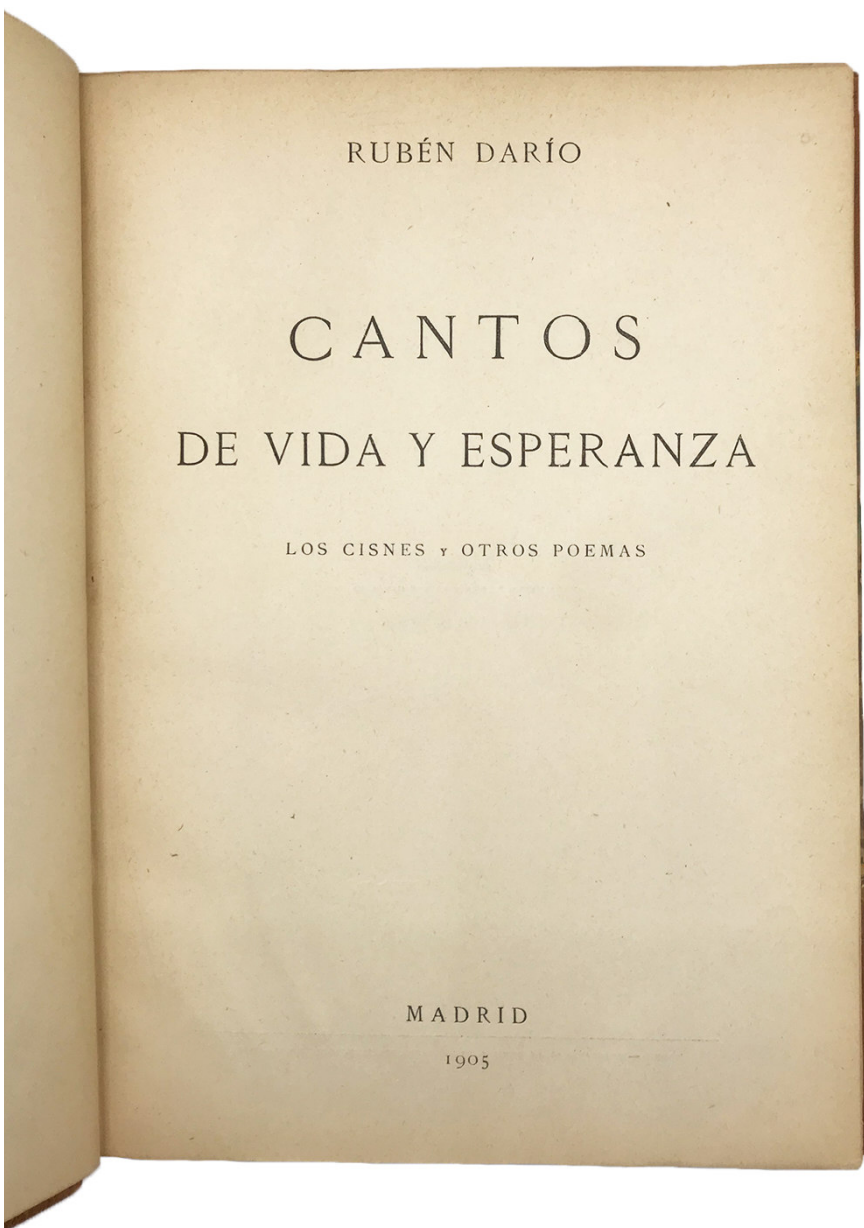
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, inscribed initial blank, half-title, title-page, 167, [1], [8] pages. Inscription in blue pen: "A mi querido ministro / y amigo, / my friend, / L. F. Corea / En el mar / y por siempre. / Rubén Darío". Bound in contemporary cream beige half morocco, marbled paper over boards, gilt title stamped on green leather label to spine; divided by 5 raised bands and decorative gilt-ruled fillets. A splendid wide-margined copy, crisp and clean, in a fine binding, enriched by a full-page ms. dedication of the author that includes two outstanding unpublished verses: "En el mar / y por siempre", literally "At sea and forever". Very scarce and uniquely inscribed. A fine copy.

Rubén Darío (1867-1916) is considered the most influential Latin American poet to date. He was the founder of the literary movement Modernismo and is known as "the prince of the Castilian letters". No one else has shaped the modern notion of Latin American identity more than him.

Edited by Juan Ramón Jiménez, Cantos de vida y esperanza is chronologically the third of Darío's main books, after Azul (1888) and Prosas Profanas (1896). Renowned poet and man of letters Jorge Eduardo Arellano, who is the leading expert in Darío's work, defines it as his "poemario culminante," meaning that this book is his culminating collection of poems. Some of his most memorable poems came to light in 1905 and are included in this book, like Salutación del optimista and A Roosevelt, in which he extols Hispanic traits under the threat of United States imperialism.

The dedicatee, Don Luis Felipe Corea, was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Washington during Zelaya's government, in other words the most important ambassador of Nicaragua,

who represented the small country's interests before the great and powerful United States. He was very much appreciated in US diplomacy and, thanks to his effort, the relationship and cooperation between the countries were strengthened. This explains the expression "my friend" Darío used in the dedication, which referred to the role of Corea, who was in contact with the Anglo-Saxon Americans for the most delicate matters regarding the future of the Central American country.



In 1903, Darío was in Europe as a diplomat. He served his country first as consul in Paris and then Madrid. In 1906, Corea was appointed to head the Nicaraguan Delegation at the third Pan-American conference in Rio de Janeiro. On this occasion, Darío was appointed secretary of the Delegation. The conference was the third attempt to carry out the idea of a Pan-America, that is, an America in which the United States imposed its values and leadership on the other nations of the continent. The two Nicaraguans met in Lisbon on July 3, 1906, and left for Brazil by ferry, embarking together on the long journey across the Atlantic Ocean. They did not know each other and, according to Darío's account published in *La Nación* on July 28 of the same year, Corea looked like a man "still full of youth, who benefited from the gifts of his long experience and seduced as a person and as a soul. His gesture is decisive, his judgments mature, and his charm invariable" ("aun lleno de juventud, que concentrara los dones de una larga experiencia y seducía como persona y

como alma. Su gesto es decisivo, sus juicios maduros, su charne invariable"; see RD: *Crónicas desconocidas/ 1906-1914*. Edición y notas de Günther Schmigalle. Managua, Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua, enero, 2011, p. 35).

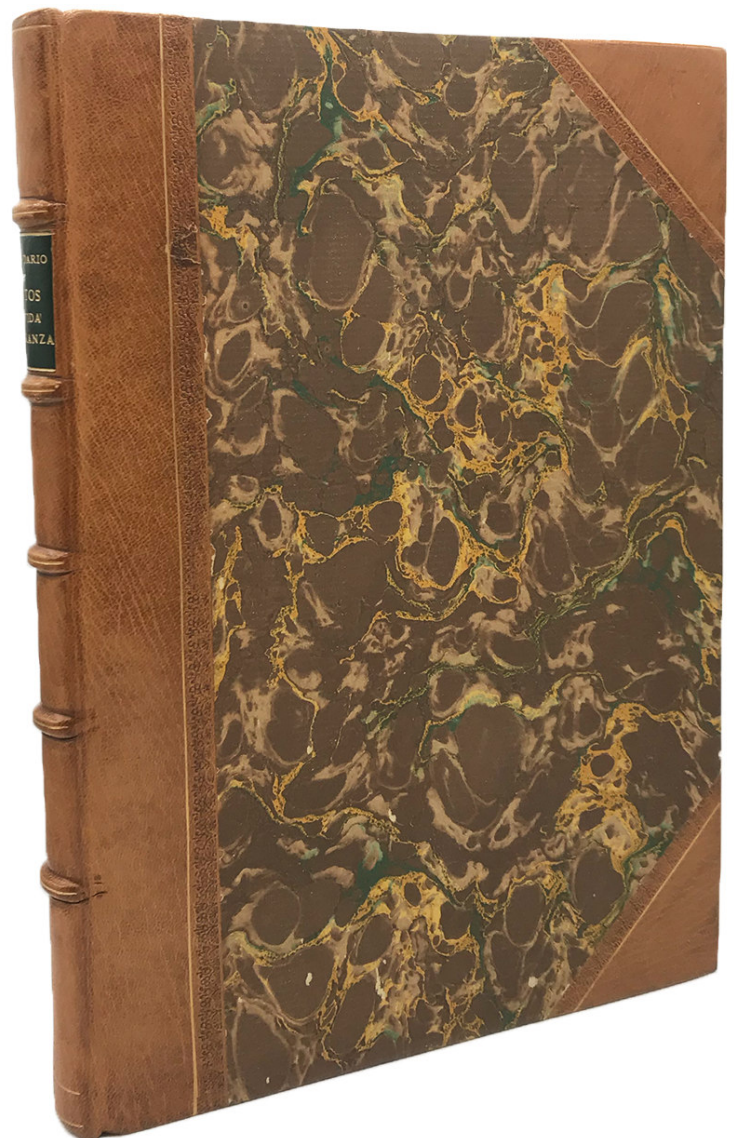
The beautiful, poetically romantic and ironic dedication must be framed in this context. As Jorge Arellano has pointed out, even if the dedication is undated, it was surely written between July 3 and 23, which was the day of the start of the conference. The Nicaraguan delegates found themselves together "en el mar", at sea, and the slow crossing of the ocean must have seemed to last "por siempre", forever. It may have appeared a never-ending trip, perhaps as meditative and fascinating as it was boring, surrounded by the infinite expanse of salt water. Thanks to this experience, Corea and Darío might have had the chance to share their thoughts on the Pan-American issues and perhaps agree on the line of

discussion to uphold during the conference. At least one can imagine that Corea tried to exert his power of persuasion over the poet, especially regarding the need to improve the relationship between Latin America and United States. However, it is known that Corea was afraid that the poet might still come out with un-American statements during the conference, so he made him step aside. The situation displeased Darío, who eventually did not miss the opportunity to surprise the participants at the gathering with the famous poem *Salutación al Águila*, which, contrary to his traditional anti-imperialist stance, showed a different approach towards United States. His condescending overture to Pan-Americanism was strongly criticised, especially by his friend Venezuelan poet Rufino Blanco Fombona. Indeed, at the conference, Darío's strong Central Americanism became a true Pan-Americanism of "Arielista" flavour. Later on, his words revealed his disappointment over the difficulty of proving his diplomatic skills, also given the clash with Corea and the general enthusiasm for the Pan-American vision: "That conference in which us the writers were giants and the ministers were pygmies" (his friends, poets Honduran Juan Ramón Molina and Salvadoran Román Mayorga Rivas, were there as members of their country's delegations). Darío's enchantment with the possibility of Pan-Americanism in 1906 did not last long; it soon collided with the reality of the constant interventionism of the US foreign policy. His delusion and regret were summed up in his "Epístola a la señora de Lugones": "I Pan-Americanised / with a vague fear and with very little faith." In a 1912 article issued by *La Nación*, entitled *El Fin de Nicaragua*, the poet reaffirmed his original anti-imperialism.

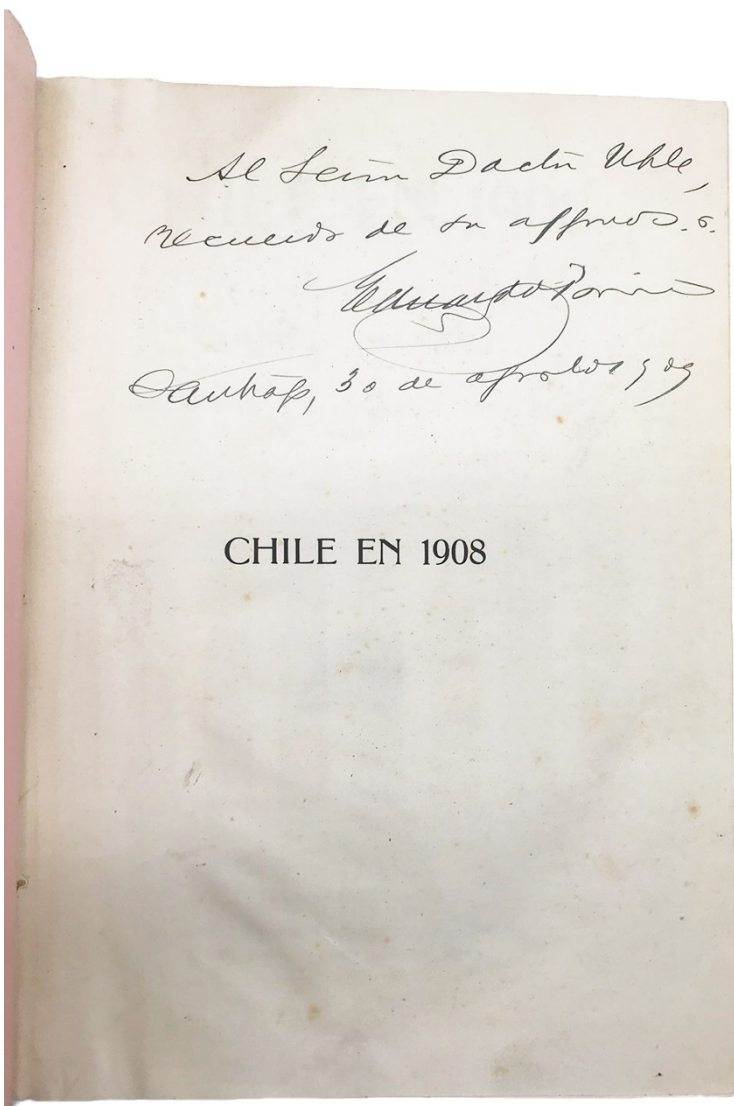
Darío's biographer Edelberto Torres (1899-1994) stated that Corea was naturally envious of Rubén, who dissimulated about this issue. Only once he vented off to a close friend who asked him about Corea's behaviour towards him: "he's a bad man" ("mal hombre ese").

We would like to thank Dr Jorge Eduardo Arellano for the help provided in order to identify the dedicatee and for supplying relevant information, which has been used in this description, as well as the appropriate bibliographical references.

José Francisco Borgen: *Una vida a la orilla de la historia (Memorias)*. Managua, D.N., Dilesa-Editores, 1979, pp. 142-143". Óscar-René Vargas: *Historia del siglo XX. Nicaragua 1910-1925*. Managua, CEREN y Tegucigalpa CEDOH, 2000, p. 70).



PRESENTATION COPY



60. POIRIER, Eduardo. *Chile en 1909 ... Obra dedicada a los señores delegados y adherentes al IV congreso científico (1.º Pan-Americano)* [WITH] *Apéndice. Trabajos presentados para la obra Chile en 1908 Por las diversas Secciones del 4.º Congreso Científico (1.º Pan-Americano)*

Santiago del Chile, Imprenta Barcelona, 1909.

€285

FIRST EDITION. 4to, ix, [1], 453, [1], 287, [1] pp., author's dedication inscribed on flyleaf: "Al Señor Doctor Uhle, / recuerdo de su affmo [afectísimo?] / Eduardo Poirier / Octubre, 30 de agosto 1909." first part with half-title and profusely illustrated with hundreds of illustrations in the text, 6 folding maps on Chile, 3 fold-out plates; appendix with half-title, about 60 illustrations in the text, 3 fold-out maps of railways, and 3 large folding plates, including a coloured plan of Santiago del Chile's sewage system. Small withdrawal stamp of the Latinoamerikanische Bibliothek Berlin on verso of title-page. Contemporary maroon blind-ruled cloth by "Encuad. Europea, 46 Santa Rosa". Few short pencil notes on upper endpaper. An excellent copy.

The dedicatee Friedrich Max Uhle was a German archaeologist, whose work in Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia at the turn of the twentieth century had a significant impact on the practice of archaeology of South America. He took part in the Scientific Congress for which Chilean politician Poirier wrote this work, which was meant to introduce his country to foreign participants, such as Uhle. The book includes also a curious section dedicated to local feminine beauties illustrated by a double page plate showing portraits of Chilean ladies in all ages.

PRESENTATION COPY

61. NERVO, Amado. *Juana de Asbaje (contribución al centenario de la independencia de México)*

Madrid, Imprenta de los Hijos de M. G. Hernández, 1910.

€450

Para el Sr. Don
Pedro González de
Linares
Muy afectuosamente
El Autor

JUANA DE ASBAJE

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 231 p., with half-title, 6 leaves of plates, and original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. Author's dedication inscribed on half-title: "Para el Sr Don / Pedro González de Linares / Muy afectuosamente / El Autor." Contemporary quarter green morocco, spine gills, paper over boards. A fine copy.

Essay on the life of Nun Juana Inés de la Cruz and analysis of her work, published by renowned Mexican man of letters Amado Nervo on the occasion of the centennial of the independence of Mexico.

Palau: 189913. "Una de las mejores biografías de la excelsa poetisa mexicana".

PRIMERA PARTE DE LA
HISTORIA
DEL PERÚ

POR

DIEGO FERNÁNDEZ
VECINO DE PALENCIA

I

EDICIÓN, PRÓLOGO Y APÉNDICES

POR

LUCAS DE TORRE
CAPITÁN DE INFANTERÍA
DIPLOMADO

BIBLIOTECA HISPANIA
CALLE DE SAN LORENZO, NÚM. 10, MADRID
1913

62. FERNÁNDEZ DE PALENCIA, Diego. *Primera parte de la Historia del Perú. Edición, prólogo y apéndices por Lucas de Torre.*

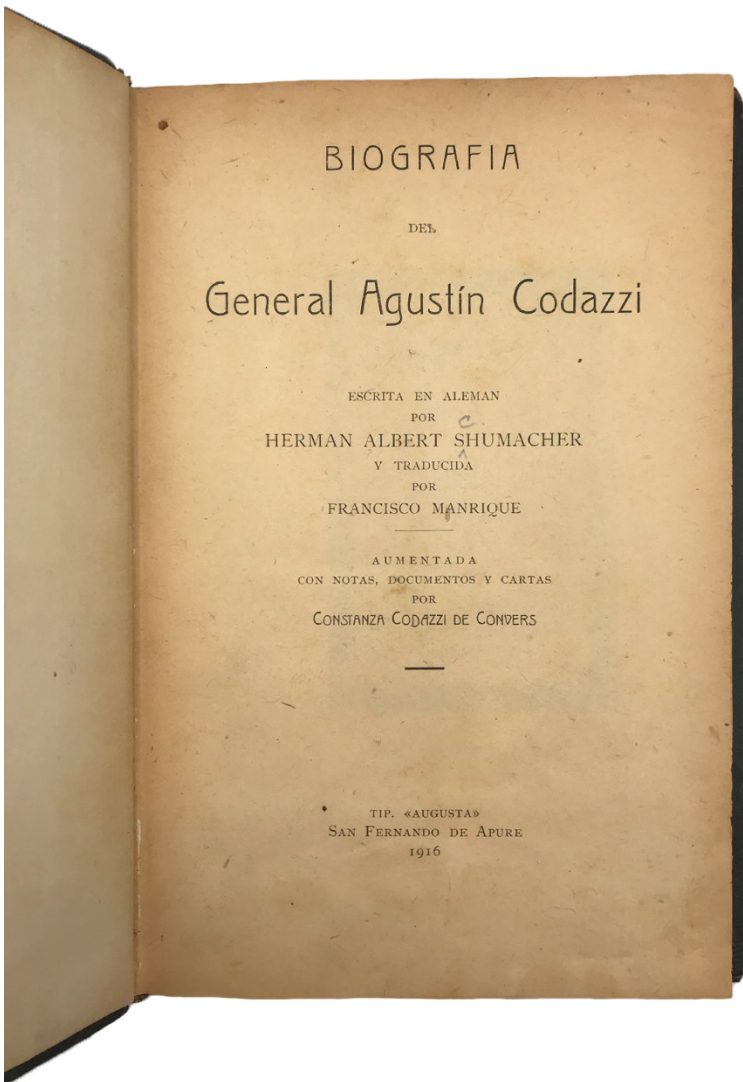
Madrid, Biblioteca Hispania, 1913-4.

€200

4to, 2 vols, 354, [8], 434, [12] pp., with half-titles. Bound in modern cloth, black morocco label with gilt title to spine. Lightly browned throughout. A very good copy.

Reprint of the 1571 edition of this important early source for the history of Peru.

ONLY 300 COPIES SPECIALLY PRINTED BY CODAZZI'S HEIRS:
THE COPY OF HENRY FRANÇOIS PITTIER



63. [VENEZUELA] SHUMACHER, Herman Albert.
Biografía del General Agustín Codazzi escrita en Alemán ... y traducida por Francisco Manrique. Aumentada con notas, documentos y cartas por Constanza Codazzi de Convers.

San Fernando de Apure, Tip. «Augusta», 1916.

€1000

FIRST AND ONLY SPANISH EDITION IN BOOK FORM of the best and rarest biography of General Agustín Codazzi. Limited edition of 300 copies. 8vo, XI, [1], 284, 2 last blank leaves; with portrait plate and 1 photographic illustration in the text. Head- and tail-pieces. Text preceded by prologue and followed by the "documents and papers" section and final appendix. Bound in half black morocco and dark green buckram over boards with gilt-tooled title to spine by the Escuela de Artes y Oficios in Caracas (paper label glued to front pastedown) for Swiss-born geographer and botanist Henry François Pittier de Fabrega (initials

stamped to spine foot and ownership stamp on upper flyleaf). Lightly bumped corners, slightly browned pages due to poor paper quality. A very good copy of this scarce biography.

Celebrated in Latin America as "El hombre de las tres patrias", General Agustín Codazzi (1793-1859) was born in Lugo, today's Italy, as Giovanni Battista Agostino Codazzi Bartolotti. He was a geographer, cartographer, engineer and later army general during the wars for the Colombian and Venezuelan independences.

Adventurer Codazzi left Italy for South America in order to join Simón Bolívar's liberation army. He was soon commissioned to carry out topographical measurements of the Maracaibo area. In 1830, the massive state of "Gran Colombia" split into several little states. The territory where Codazzi lived became part of Venezuela. One day his maps of Maracaibo's surroundings were showed to the President of the Venezuelan Republic José Antonio Páez. His work was so appreciated that Páez commissioned him the entire cartography of the state, including the very delicate task of drawing the borders between Venezuela (of which he had recently taken the nationality), Colombia and Ecuador. Throughout his later life he served Venezuela politically and militarily at highest level and is considered one of the national heroes ("próceres") of the country, as well as of Colombia. Furthermore, he contributed immensely to the study and mapping of still unexplored areas.

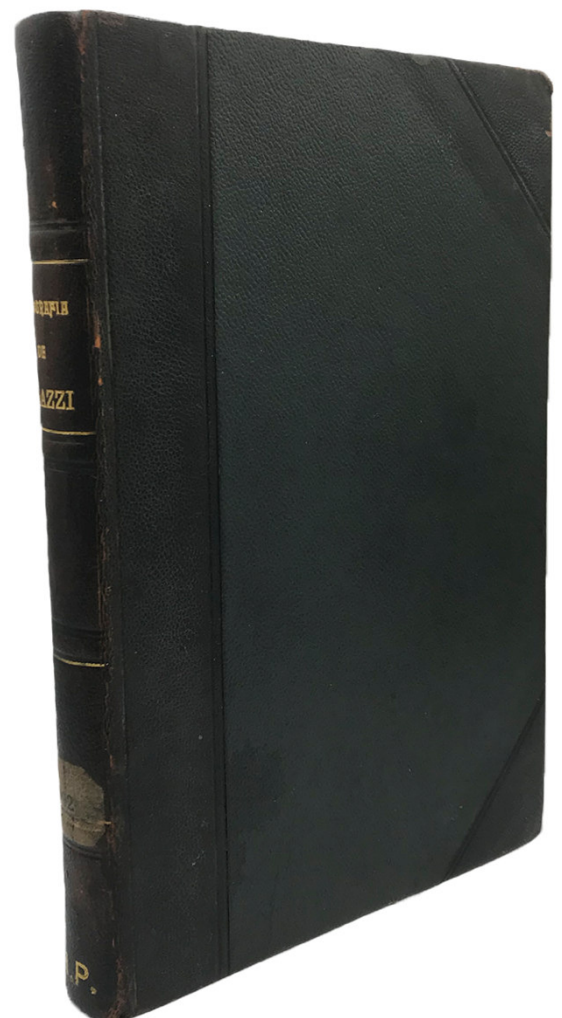
In 1884, as part of his "Südamerikanische studien. Drei lebensund culturbilder. Mutis, Caldas, Codazzi ...", Herman Albert Shumacher, who was German consul in Bogotá, published in Berlin an exhaustive and thorough biography of General Codazzi. This biography was later translated by Francisco Guillermo Manrique and provided with further notes, documents, and letters, by the General's granddaughter Constanza Codazzi de Convers, in order to be published in the issues of the "Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades" of the Colombian National Academy of History. These issues (from no. 97 to 103) appeared between June 1913 and September 1914. Then, Don Luis Lleras Codazzi collected the issues and edited his grandfather's biography for publication in book form. The volume was printed in San Fernando de Apure, in 1916, in this special limited edition of 300 copies. Shumacher's work is crucial to the knowledge of Codazzi's life.

The present book was the personal copy of Henry Pittier (1857-1950) who, as a geographer, botanist, and important explorer of Venezuela's nature and inland territories, can be considered Codazzi's intellectual heir. It may well be that this book was intentionally presented to Pittier by the heirs of Codazzi. Indeed, they published this book as a sort of commemorative edition dedicated to the life of their famous ancestor, who was a forerunner to Pittier's work. Given the small number of copies, they were probably printed mainly for the private use of family members, friends and as gift for prestigious compatriots and the libraries of Venezuelan cultural institutions.

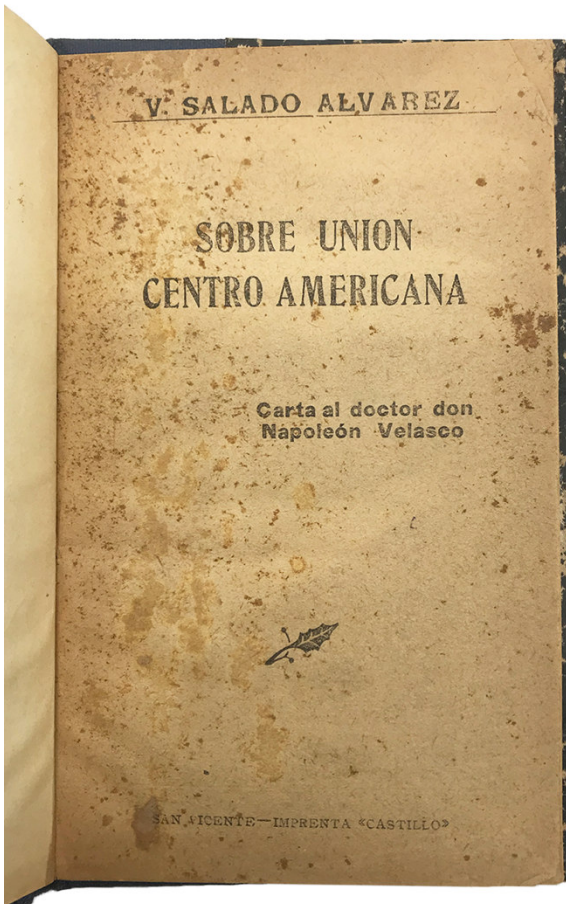
Pittier first came to Venezuela from the US in 1913 as a scholar and advisor for establishing of an agricultural school. In 1917 he returned to Venezuela and started to develop a deep study of country's geography, ecosystems and natural environments, working as a botanist, conservationist and phytogeographer. Among other things, he contributed to increase from 2000 to 12000 the number of files cataloged in the "Herbario Nacional", today's "Instituto Botánico". The creation of the national park located north of Maracay, which is indeed called Henry Pittier National Park, is one of his greatest achievements. Pittier was the founder of botanical studies and conservationism in Venezuela, as well as the first promoter of its national parks.

OCLC lists copies at Berkeley's Bancroft, Illinois University, Indiana University, Florida University, North Carolina university, Library of Congress, University of Maryland (UMBC), and Princeton.

Andrés Soriano Lleras. Bibliografía Sobre Codazzi in "Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Colombia", no. 68, Vol. XVIII, 1960.



MUY RARO: NO COPY RECORDED IN OCLC



64. SALADO ALVAREZ, Victoriano. *Sobre Union Centro Americana. Carta al doctor Don Napoleón Velasco*

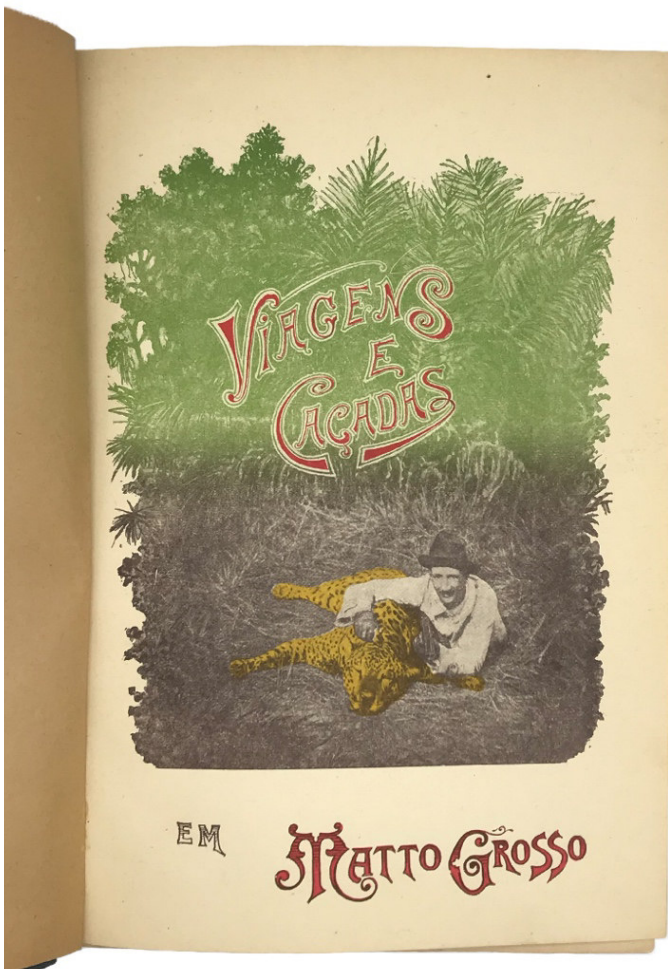
San Vicente, Imprenta «Castillo», [1917].

€700

FRIST EDITION. 12mo, 40, [2] pp., with few small typographical ornaments. Bound in modern quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards, gilt title to red morocco label on front cover. Uniformly browned throughout, some oxidation spotting on t-p.

This letter about whether it is worth adopting an aggressive or a moderate approach in dealing with the issue of a Central American pact of federation, is addressed to revolutionary Napoleón Velasco. Due to its immense scarcity and historical relevance, it was reprinted in 1991 as volume no. 11 of the series the Colección Clásicos jaliscienses (Guadalajara, Jalisco, Secretaría de Cultura del Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco).

The man of letters Victoriano Salado Alvarez was secretary of the government in the Chihuahua state and deputy to the Congress of the Union. As a diplomat, he served as secretary of the embassy, undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and minister of Mexico first in Guatemala and then Brazil later and president of the Mexican delegation at the fourth Pan-American Conference. Salado Álvarez was undoubtedly one of the most distinguished Mexican writers of his time.

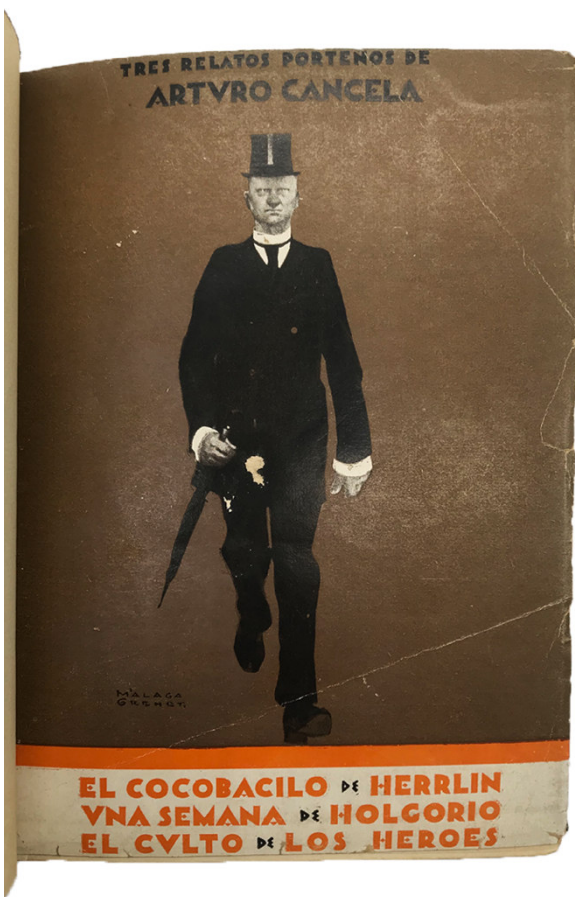


65. PEREIRA DA CUNHA, Heitor X. *Viagens e caçadas em Matto-Grosso: tres semanas em companhia de Th. Roosevelt*

Rio de Janeiro, Officinas Graphicas da Livraria Francisco Alves, 1922.

€250

8vo. 239, [1], [2], with original illustrated front wrapper, half-title, dedication leaf and 40 leaves of plates showing facsimile photographic images. Bound in the original publisher's embossed cloth binding. Weak hinges, back joint cracked. A good copy.



Scarce. Third edition (1st ed. published in 1918, 2nd in 1919). Curious account reporting a three-week jaguar hunt and exploration journey through Matto-Grosso, undertaken by American President Roosevelt and the author, Brazilian Captain Pereira da Cunha.

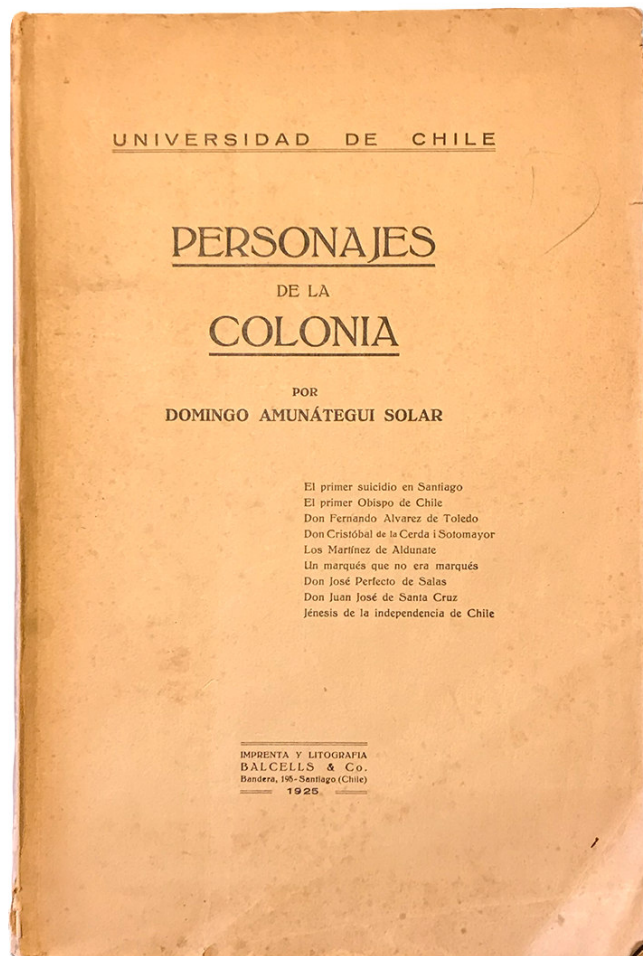
Copies at Cornell University, University of Toronto, University of Texas (Benson Coll.), Iowa and Columbia University.

66. CANCELA, Arturo. *Tres relatos porteño de Arturo Cancela: El cocobacilo de Herrlin, Una semana de Holgorio, El culto de los Heroes.*

Buenos Aires, M. Gleizer, 1923.

€55

8vo, initial blank, 253, [3] pp., original publisher's illustrated wrappers bound in. printed on thick paper, deckled edges. Cloth over boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering to spine (by G. Schroeder). A fine copy.



Fourth edition (1st ed. printed on October 30, 1922). Includes three short stories related to Buenos Aires: "El Cocobacilo de Herrlin", "Una semana de Holgorio", "El culto de los Héroes".

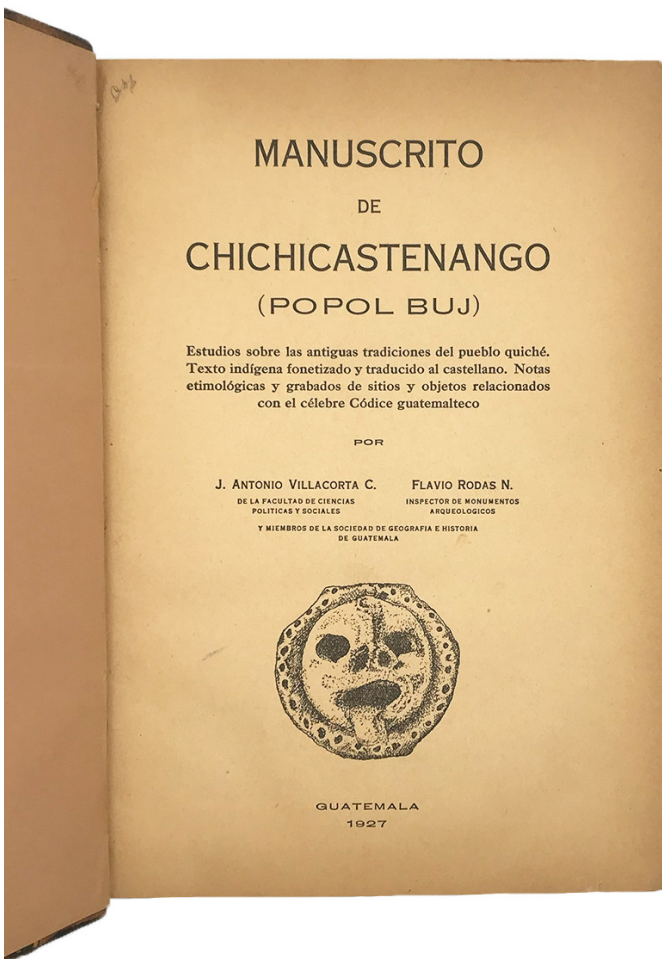
67. AMUNÁTEGUI SOLAR, Domingo. *Personajes de la colonia.*

Santiago de Chile, balcells & Co., 1925.

€60

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, 451, [1] pp., original publisher's wrappers, lightly worn. Stamp of Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Dubletten augsondert (duplicate). A very good copy.

The book contains: the first suicide in Santiago, the first Bishop of Chile, Don Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Don Cristóbal da la Cerda i Sotomayor, the Martínez de Aldunate, A marquis who was not marquis, Don José Perfecto de Salas, Don Juan José de Santa Cruz, the genesis of Chile's independence.



68. VILLACORTA C, Juan Antonio, and Flavio RODAS N. (Eds). *Manuscrito de Chichicastenango (Popol buj) Estudios sobre las antiguas tradiciones del pueblo quiché. Texto indígena fonetizado y traducido al castellano. Notas etimológicas y grabados de sitios y objetos relacionados con el célebre Códice guatemalteco por ...*

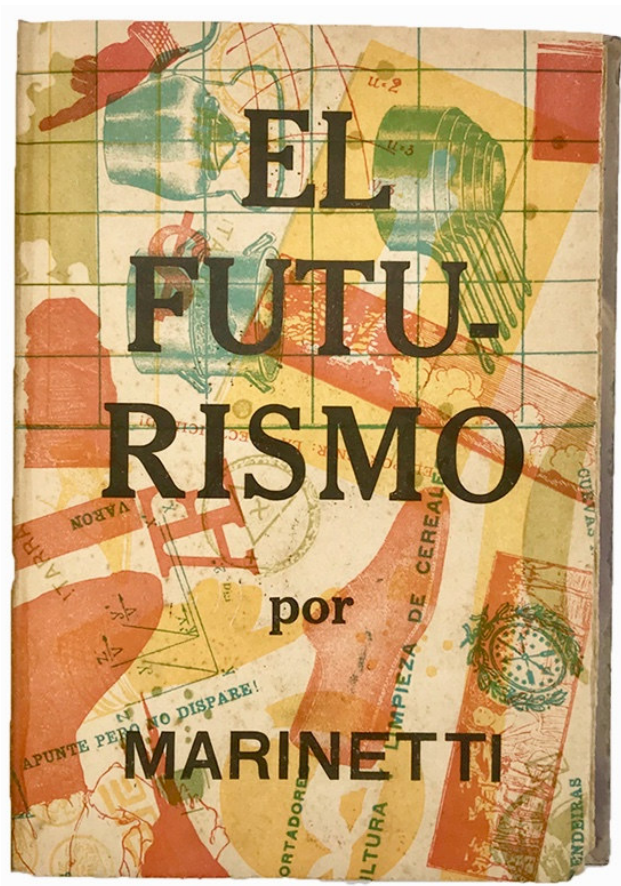
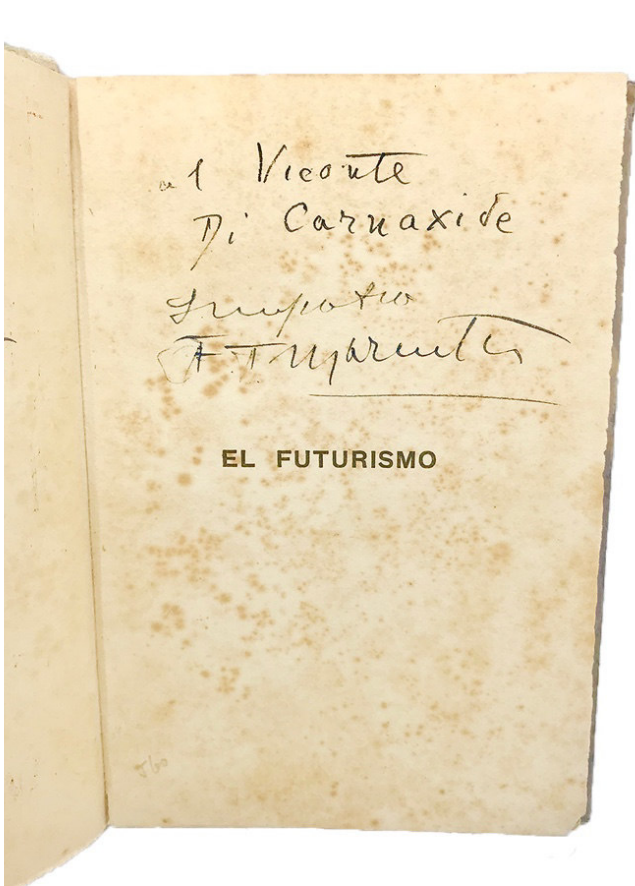
Guatemala [Sánchez & de Guise] 1927.

€100

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, xvi, 416 pp., bound in contemporary quarter-calf and marbled paper. Joints slightly cracked, though sound. Mildly browned throughout. A very good copy.

Studies on the ancient traditions of the Quiché people. Indigenous text phonetised and translated into Spanish. Etymological notes and engravings of sites and objects related to the famous Guatemalan Codex by José Antonio Villacorta, Flavio Rodas and other members of the Society of Geography and History of Guatemala.

RARE FIRST ARGENTINIAN EDITION INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR



69. MARINETTI, Filippo Tommaso. *El Futurismo. Traducción de German Gomez de la Mata y N. Hernandez Luquero.*

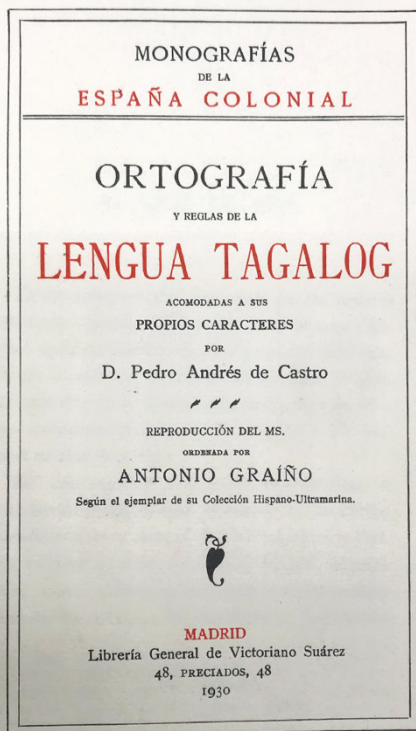
Buenos Aires, s.n., s.d. [1930?].

€700

FIRST ARGENTINIAN EDITION. 12mo, 93, [3] pp., author's autograph and dedication to the Viscount of Carnaxide, probably Antonio Baptista de Sousa Pedroso, on front flyleaf: "Al Viconte / Di Carnaxide /simpatia /F. T. Marinetti". Bound in contemporary half vellum and marbled paper over boards preserving the original illustrated wrapper, a beautiful sample of early Futurist illustration (reproduced in Claudia Salaris's work, see reference below). Some foxing on few initial and final leaves. Dampstaining on the lower part of the front cover, not affecting the wrappers nor the text-block. A very good copy.

A rare South American edition of this work. This is the Spanish translation of Le Futurisme (Paris 1911) by Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, the most influential thinker within the avant-garde movement known as Italian Futurism, which was first published in French. Inscribed by the author and dedicated to a Portuguese aristocrat. It is known that Marinetti visited Brazil and Argentina for conferences between 1929 and 1930, where he may have met the Viscount, whose family had interests in Brazil and in Portuguese Atlantic politics. This book includes also the Futurist Manifesto.

SALARIS, Claudia. Riviste Futuriste. 2013, ill. p. 27.



70. CASTRO, Pedro Andrés de. *Ortografía y reglas de la lengua Tagalog acomodadas a sus propios caracteres... Reproducción del ms. ordenada por Antonio Graíño según el ejemplar de su Colección Hispano-Ultramarina.*

Madrid, Librería General de Victoriano Suarez, 1930.

€200

LIMITED EDITION of 150 copies (no. 74). 8vo, ix, [1] pp., ff. 50, final blank. With half-title, introduction, followed by a facsimile of the original 1776 manuscript. Original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. full cloth, gilt title to spine. Very light staining on rear cover. An excellent copy.

Palau 12248.

COLOMBIA

Y EL

PERU

LAS CUESTIONES DE LIMITES

Y DE

LIBRE NAVEGACION FLUVIAL

POR EL DOCTOR

ANTONIO JOSE URIBE

Ex-Ministro de Estado.

Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado.
Miembro fundador del Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional.
Presidente de la Sociedad Colombiana de Derecho Internacional.
Profesor de Derecho Internacional, Público y Privado y
de Historia Diplomática en la Universidad Nacional.
Ex-Embajador y Ministro Plenipotenciario.
Miembro de la Academia Diplomática Internacional de París
y de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de la Haya.

BOGOTA

EDITORIAL MINERVA, S. A.

1931

71. URIBE, Antonio José. *Colombia y el Perú. Las cuestiones de límites y de libre navegación fluvial*

Bogotá, Editorial Minerva, 1931.

€80

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, vi, 455, [1] pp., later quarter grey cloth and red cloth over boards, gilt letterings to spine. Deckled edges, occasional light marginal spotting. A very good copy. Scarce.

Antonio José Uribe Gaviria (Medellín, 1869-Bogotá, 1942) was a Colombian jurist, diplomat and politician. A member of the Conservative Party, he is considered one of the most important Latin American jurists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This treatise deals with the issue relating to the national borders between Colombia and Peru and the right to free inland navigation by the rivers of the Amazon rainforest.

MARIO APPELIUS

CILE E PATAGONIA

CON 48 TAVOLE FUORI TESTO



A. MONDADORI - EDITORE

72. APPELIUS, Mario. *Cile e Patagonia*

Verona, Mondadori, 1933.

€65

8vo, 394 pp., with 48 blue-coloured plates out of the text and an initial folding map. Title in red and black. Quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards. Gilt title to spine. A fresh and very good copy in a later binding.

In 1922, Fascist Italian journalist Mario Appelius joined the editorial board of Il Popolo d'Italia; both for the protection of Mussolini and for the vivacity of his prose, he became one of the most prominent exponents of the regime's journalism. In 1930, he was sent to Buenos Aires to found Il Mattino d'Italia, which he directed until the year 1933. During these years in South America he visited Chile and Patagonia.

OLLANTAY

Ad fidem Codicis Pastor - Justinianiensis

Archivii Nationalis Limensis

Recensuit

Latine vertit

Integra Codicis Sahuaraurensis lectione

Analysi morphologica grammatica indicibus

Dissertationibus scholiis auxit

Prof. Dr. HIPPOLYTUS GALANTE

Inst. Sup. Ling. et Phil. Univ. Maior. S. Marci Dir.

Limae, MCMXXXVIII

73. VALDEZ, Antonio, and Ippolito GALANTE (Ed. and Tr.). *Ollantay. Ad fidem Codicis Pastor - Justinianiensis Archivii Nationalis Limensis. Recensuit. Latine vertit. Integra Codicis Sahuaraurensis lectione Analysi morphologica grammatica indicibus Dissertationibus scholiis auxit.*

Lima, Editorial Lumen, 1938.

€350

FIRST EDITION in book form. Large 8vo, 235, [1] pp., with errata slip bound at beginning and 16 leaves of plates reproducing facsimile images of the Justiniani Codex (1768). Light browning throughout, bound in full cloth and red morocco label with gilt lettering to spine. Scarce.

Latin translation of Apu Ollantay, a dramatic play, originally written in the Quechua language, whose manuscript is known as Justiniani Codex. It is considered by some to be of Inca origin and, as such, the oldest and deepest expression of Quechua literature, while others believe it to be of colonial Hispanic origin. The Latin translation first appeared in 1837 in the Sept.-Oct. issue of the magazine Sphinx (pp. 24-59).

Cf. Bibliografía Hispanoamericana, Año 6, No. 2 (Apr., 1940), pp. 144-176: 162.

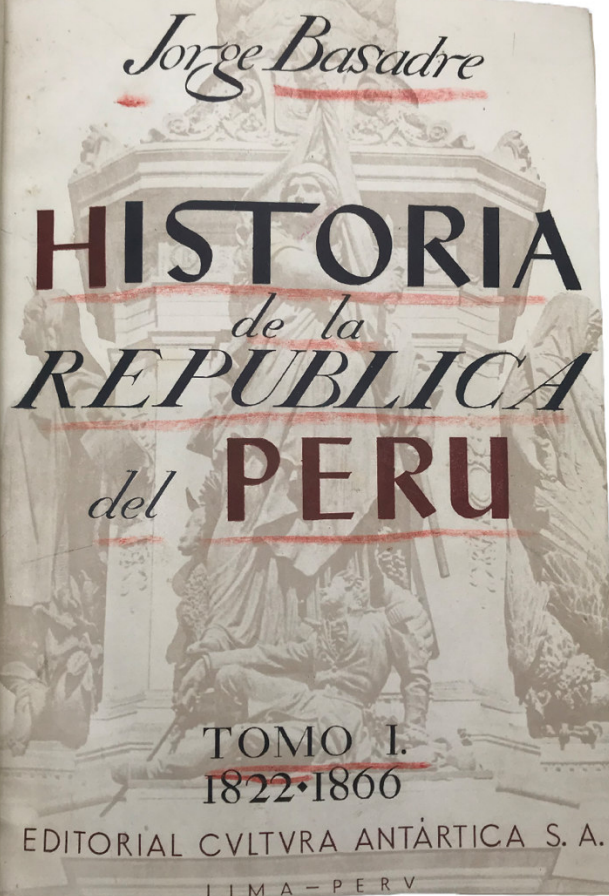
74. BASADRE, Jorge. *Historia de la Republica del Perú*

Lima, Editorial Cultural Antartica S. A., 1946.

€50

Large 8vo. 2 vols: x, 461, [3]; vii, [1], 348, [2] pp. Publisher's original illustrated wrappers bound in. Quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards. With half-titles with stamps of Libreria "La Universidad", Colmena Derecha 393, Lima Perú. Marbled endpapers. An excellent copy.

Third edition of this important history of Peru, which was first published in 1939.

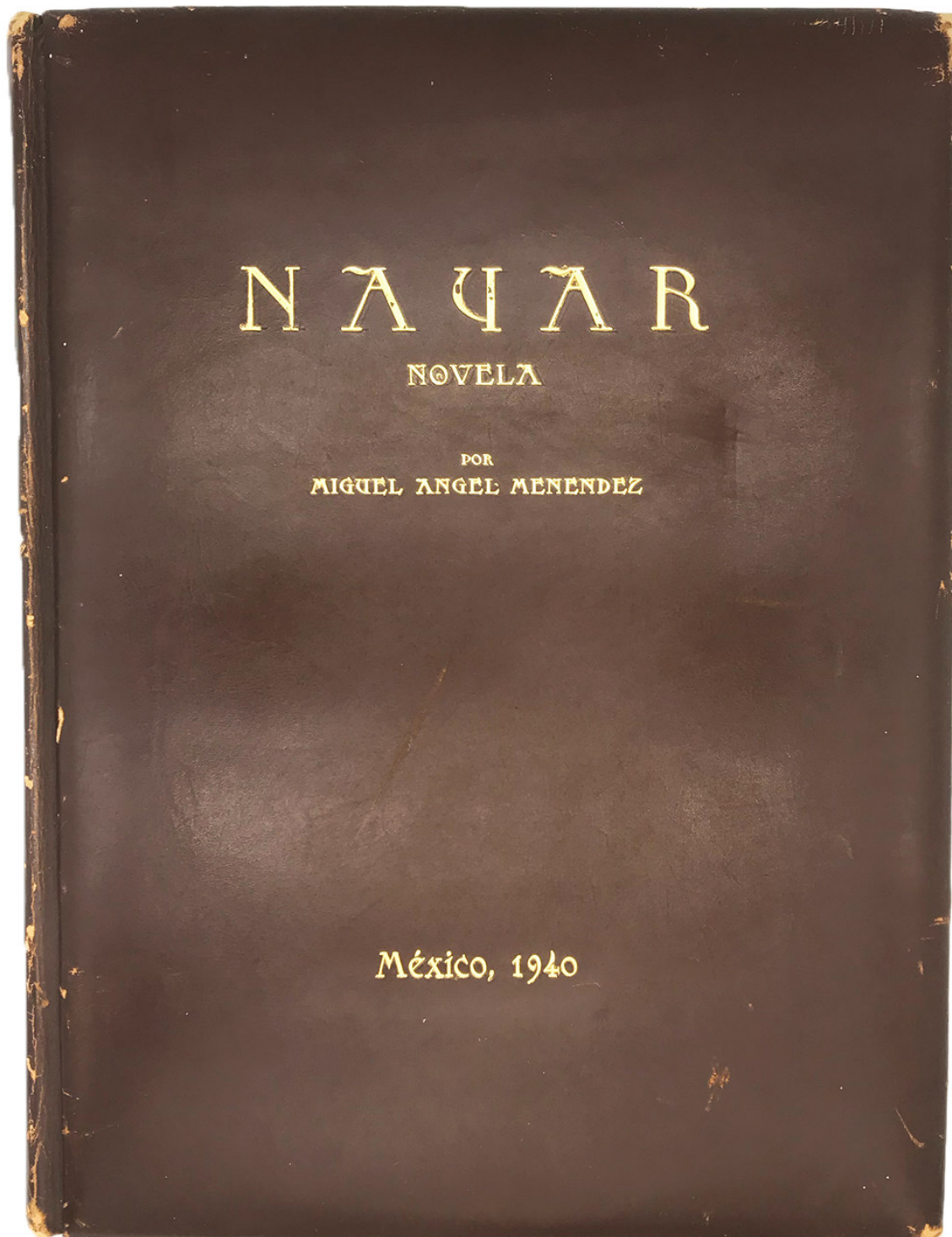


ORIGINAL TYPESCRIPT ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR OF THE NOVEL THAT WON THE FIRST MEXICAN NATIONAL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE AND THE HONOURABLE MENTION AT THE FIRST LATIN AMERICAN PRIZE NOVEL CONTEST IN NEW YORK (1940-41).

75. MENÉNDEZ, Miguel Ángel. *Nayar. Novela Mexicana.*

Mexico, 1940.

€6000



Large 4to. Initial blank, title leaf, 197 ff., final blank. Occasional pen annotations in dark blue ink throughout the text by the author. Elegant presentation binding in brown soft faux leather with gilt letterings stamped on front cover and spine. Brown synthetic cloth endpapers with light reflective effect creating wavy lines. Typed on high-quality paper (handmade?), thin and very crisp, showing pattern of half rising suns as watermark. Trimmed edges styled unevenly, rough irregular surface. A few marks, chipping and rubbing to binding, mostly along board extremities and spine. We did not manage to locate duplicates nor other similar typescripts in public libraries. Excellent condition. An exceptional item through which the final steps of the novel's genesis can be studied. Thanks to the annotations of the author, who proofread the text, sometimes elegantly overwriting little parts of it, adding words and entire phrases, or erasing unnecessary elements, one can appreciate the last changes, the final touching and retouching of the author before submitting his typescript to the jury. A comparison between this typescript and the novel's first printed edition reveals that not all these changes were eventually included in the final version. It is of the greatest interest to observe the "labor limae" of the artist and be in the capacity to learn which words he first used and then decided to exclude forever from the text.

Allí, en esa hora, es donde se comprende la pávida elocuencia del rumor de las ramas ~~estremecidas por~~ del penetrante silbo del viento que modula sollozos, que alarga sobresaltos. Allí, en la noche de las selvas prodigiosas, es donde el corazón afirma su prestigio de estrella. Todo depende del instinto. La razón queda subordinada al fino alargamiento de todos los sentidos. ~~monstruosa~~ ~~trabaja en el trabajo~~ La conciencia viene a la epidermis. Se afirma que el oído, el olfato, la vista, y hasta el gusto, se hacen táctiles. ^{Parece que} El oído se alarga hasta el sitio donde se produjo el sonido estremecedor y ^{trata de} establecer la distancia. Los ojos le si-

THE NOVEL. *There are no better words than those chosen by Howard S. Phillips in his article Mexico's Prize Novel, which appeared in the University of Oklahoma literary magazine Books Abroad (1941), to introduce this outstanding piece of writing on the everyday life and exploitation of the indigenous Cora people in the Nayarit state: "Original in structure, word-lean, yet evolved in distinguished lyrical prose, allusive rather than graphic in its nonetheless profoundly incisive characterization, the story of Nayar, dealing with a small and isolated corner of Mexico, projects in its social purport a singularly true and comprehensive panorama of the entire country, and even more - of all Latin America. Though as an example of creative writing its virtues are manifold, this is its salient merit. Its opening chapters, devoted in large part to the creation of the primordial background, the description of the sierra and jungle of Nayarit, attain a beauty and puissance fairly comparable to Hudson's 'Green Mansions.' The episodes, though wrought with an almost austere realism, are not presented mainly for their story content, but each embodies a profound symbolical significance."* Furthermore, as Phillips pointed out, this important

novel that contributed to popularise greatly the Latin American "indigenista" genre is also: "a deeply penetrating study ... of the mestizo: the most authentic Mexican type who after four centuries of biological assimilation has yet failed to achieve his complete social and psychological integration. The book voices the drama of the Mexican mestizo aimlessly groping through the jungles of his existence in pursuit of his own ultimate destiny." In addition to this splendidly written review, it should be stated that Nayar impresses also for the powerful magical elements illustrated in it, taken from the old traditions of the native world, as well as its richness in indigenous vocabularies, a list of which follows the text at the end of the book.

THE AUTHOR. *Born in Izamal, the author Miguel Ángel Menéndez (1905-1982) studied at the Escuela Modelo and the Instituto Literario de Yucatán. Then, he moved to Hollywood where he worked for a while in the film industry. Returned to Mexico, he held political charges and contributed to founding the National Revolutionary Party (1929). Throughout more than 60 years he dealt with journalism, publishing several reports and articles, and also establishing and directing the Mexico City Herald. Besides award-winning novels, he wrote essays and several poems. In his crucial study on C20th Mexican literature, José Luis Martínez has it this way while introducing the author: "Menéndez, que se dio a conocer como poeta, alcanzó su mayor acierto con una hermosa novela indigenista... Pese a sus restricciones y a una consistencia más lírica que genuinamente novelesca, Nayar, de Miguel Ángel Menéndez, es la mejor novela aparecida en 1941. El cuidado estilo, la atención que tuvo el autor en su composición y las dotes de medida, unidas a la buena intención social con que Menéndez se encaró al problema de los indígenas nayaritas, justifican, sin duda, tal aserto." (p. 116, see references section).*

THE CONTEXT. *It is worth illustrating thoroughly the historical and political context in which Nayar originated in order to fully understand its relevance, which is not just literary, but diplomatic as well. In 1940 Washington-based Pan-American Union (1889-1949), today's OAS (Organization of American States), jointly with Farrar & Rinehart Publishing House of New York, summoned the writers of all the Latin American countries to take part in a continental competition for the first Pan-American literary award. This event was part of a number of initiatives, taken in several fields and at various levels, aimed to tighten friendly relationships between North, Central and South America. In the wake of the tragic outbreak of WWII and the proliferations of dictatorial regimes and extreme ideologies, the Pan-American Union felt urgently the need to foster peace and unity within the Americas. Thus, following the idea known as Moral Disarmament and the Good Neighbour policy, the Union started to encourage international cooperation and understanding to ensure that war between nations could no longer be possible. In this scenario, the main obstacle to the Pan-American Union's plan was to beat the historical distrust that Latin America had towards the idea of Pan-Americanism, especially if it came from an organisation on which the United States had great influence. Any such attempt coming from the US was often seen as northern American imperialism. However, as Veremundo Carillo Reveles showed in his crucial study on the topic, this problem found solution mainly thanks to the woman behind the organisation of the Latin American Prize Novel Contest, Mexican Concha Romero James, who in 1935 became head of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan-American Union. Thanks to Concha Romero the competition had an important feature: the organisers sought the support of circles of Latin American thinkers and their collaboration with US writers and publishers. In other words, it was not just unilateral initiative coming from the north to the south of the continent, but it was structured horizontally on two levels. The call for participants and selection of the novels that represented the 20*

Latin American republics and Puerto Rico were carried out by independent national committees. Then, the selected works competed in front of an international jury that granted the final award.

The international jury had a double function: to offer certainty of impartiality and to include the United States so that the contest had a true Pan-American meaning. Its members were carefully selected. American novelist John Dos Passos was the most relevant figure among the judges, who provided high-level legitimacy to the competition. At that time Dos Passos, son to Portuguese immigrants, was already a world-renowned storyteller, with several works translated into Spanish. The second member of the jury was Chilean writer Ernesto Montenegro, whose moral authority was greatly appreciated among the literary circles of Latin America and the United States. In addition to collaborating with various newspapers, including The New York Times, El Mercurio, La Nación, Excelsior, and El Universal de Venezuela, Montenegro delivered lectures at various US universities on Latin American literature. In this sense, he was a link between the two Americas, the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. The third person to join the international jury was American novelist Blair Niles. She was a student of the indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples from various regions of Latin America. Her inclusion also sought to promote the participation of Latin American female writers and make visible, in general, the intellectual work of women. The collaboration of the New York publisher Farrar & Rinehart and Reedbook Magazine was, in turn, a central element. On the one hand, it showed the interest of certain sectors of the North American literary scene to meet and connect with the storytellers from the south of the continent. On the other hand, it validated the seriousness of the competition and was a great incentive, both for the commitment to publish the winning novel, and for the prize offered: 2,500 dollars plus royalties on sold copies. The call specified that only original typescripts of unpublished novels, whose rights were the exclusive property of the author, would be accepted, precisely in order to guarantee that the benefits of the distribution would fall to the winning authors and the publishers. No restriction was imposed on the subject of the novel, but it was pointed out that it had to have a minimum length of 50 thousand words and be presented by Latin American writers who resided in any Latin American nation, even if it was not the country of birth, and that the text had to be written in the language of the country in which he lived. In this way, the works were intended to be effectively representative of local literary scenes. 300 novels participated at continental level.

The Mexican board of judges was formed by Alfonso Reyes, Genaro Fernández MacGregor, Julio Jiménez Rueda, Alfonso Teja Zabre, and Octavio Barreda. Letras de México, the most prestigious periodical in the Central American country at the time, was the advertiser of the competition at national level. The magazine gave birth to vast debates on the essence of Americanness and in particular on Ibero-American literature. Hence the contest was welcomed with interest and sympathy. Both the judges and the periodical assumed the organisation of the event as their own, to the extent of introducing an innovation: the author of the winning novel, as well as the second and third places, would be awarded by the Mexican government. Thanks to an agreement with the Ministry of Public Education, the National Prize for Literature was instituted, with a total purse of 10,000 pesos, half of which being reserved for the first place. It was a way to fully “nationalise” the Pan-American award. 34 novels were eventually submitted. Miguel Ángel Menéndez obtained the first place with Nayar, Gregorio López y Fuentes the second with A los cuatro vientos, and En la Rosa de los Vientos, by José Mancisidor the third position. Nayar was Menéndez’s first novel ever. López and Mancisidor were already renowned novelists. The

decisions drawn up by the national jury were published in *Letras de México* (No. 24, vol. 2, p. 4, December 16, 1940).

As the Mexican winner, Nayar competed with the novels that won the other national contests, about 24, before the international jury. The verdict was announced in early March 1941 and the news spread immediately, via Associated Press cables, throughout the continent. Peruvian writer *Ciro Alegría's* *El mundo es ancho y ajeno* was the winner. The jury awarded also three honourable mentions: to the Mexican *Menéndez*, Ecuadorian *Enrique Gil Gilbert* for *Nuestro Pan* and Brazilian *Cecilio J. Carneiro* for his *A Fogueira*. Farrar & Rinehart committed to publish all four novels. The formal announcement of the awards was scheduled on one of the most symbolic dates for Pan-Americanism: April 14, 1941, Day of the Americas. Thanks to the coverage of agencies such as the Associated Press and the radio broadcasting of the Columbia Broadcasting System, with which the Pan-American Union constantly

collaborated, news of the awards spread at national and international level. The works were reviewed by *The New York Times*, *The Nation*, *The Chicago News*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, and by specialised magazines such as *The Antioch Review*, the afore-mentioned *Books Abroad*, and Columbia University's *Revista Hispánica Moderna*. Latin American countries had as well great expectations. In 1941 the novels of *Alegría* and *Menéndez* were published in Spanish, in Santiago del Chile and Mexico respectively. *Menéndez's* work appeared in the classic paperback edition for the wider public (see image on this page) and a limited hardback edition of 600 copies, 500 of which numbered and signed by the author, dated 1940 and illustrated by M. Cadena. Ángel Flores's English translation of *Nayar*, published by Farrar & Rinehart, appeared on the US market in early January 1942. It had great sales success in bookstores. In response to the demand of the Latin American public, Mexican publisher *La Prensa* reprinted it in 1959 and 1965 and, later, Editorial *Porrúa* in 1978 and 1991.



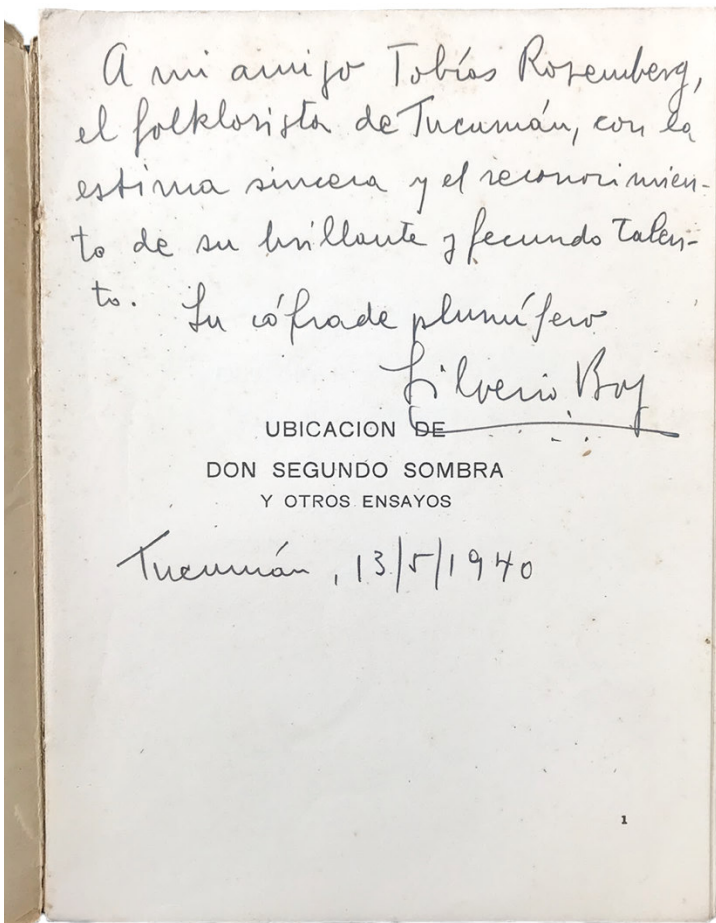
PROVENANCE AND AUTHENTICITY. According to the newspaper article reporting the Mexican jury's decision, which was published in *Letras de México* on the 15th of December 1940, *Menéndez* submitted his typescript under the pseudonym of "Manuel Briseño". The judges eventually found out the real name of the author only on the day of the public announcement of the awards. Thus, there is reason

to believe that the present typescript, which bears the name of Menéndez clearly stated on the title-page, was not the one that the author submitted to the Mexican competition, but the one for the Pan-American contest in New York, in which he participated with his real name, as the official winner of the Mexican award. Indeed, in addition to show all the physical features of a book that has to be presented for evaluation on an important occasion, that is, it is made of high-quality materials for presentation, the typescript was acquired by its previous owner exactly in New York. It was part of Italian Hispanist Gaetano Massa's private library. Arrived in New York in 1933, Massa lived and worked in the US metropolis for about 40 years. He first studied Spanish and Portuguese literature at Columbia University, then, being aware of the rising success of Spanish literature in the city, he founded the publishing house and bookstore known as *Las Américas*, which marked an entire tradition of Spanish and Latin Americans in the US. Because of his language skills, he collaborated with to the US Navy in South America during WWII. Among Massa's early undertakings as a publisher there was *Las Américas Series of Contemporary Latin American Writers* (1942-43). Throughout 30 years Massa's Manhattan-based *Las Américas* was the heart of the Latin American intellectual community in New York. A voracious book collector, he was acquainted with the most influential writers and thinkers of the time. In 1971, Massa returned to Italy with his private library and sold his firm to publisher Germán Sánchez Ruipérez, who in turn sold it to legendary bookseller Eliseo Torres. The latter is renowned for having stored about one million books in a Bronx building which, at his death, were acquired by another bookseller, Abelardo Linares from Sevilla, who took all of them to Spain (for more information on Massa and his activity see Fernando González Ariza, «Las Americas, 1940-1970, una editorial hispánica en Nueva York», en Encarnación Castro Páez, Pedro Cervera Corbacho y Ana María Bocanegra Valle, coords., *Historias y desafíos de la edición en el mundo hispánico*, vol II, 2013, pp. 289-303).

San Nicolás de Los Garza's Capilla Alfonsina University Library, which is part of the Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Mexico, preserves the library of Alfonso Reyes, one of the most prestigious members of the Mexican jury that awarded Menéndez. The Capilla Alfonsina holds the copy of Nayar's hardback limited edition that the author dedicated to Reyes. Through the person of Dr Leticia Garza Moreno, who is Head of Public Relations, the Capilla Alfonsina confirmed the authenticity of the item. By comparing Menéndez's handwritten dedication on the Reyes copy with the manuscript notes on this typewritten copy, it is possible to acknowledge a common feature relating to the author's style, that is, the roundness and clarity of the handwriting.

REFERENCES: CARRILLO REVELES, V., "'Las Américas', una historia de novelas. El Concurso Literario de la Unión Panamericana como instrumento diplomático (The Americas, a story of novels. The Latin American Prize Novel of the Pan American Union as a diplomatic tool)," *Revista de Historia de América*, no. 156 (Jan-Jun. 2019), pp. 279-319; MARTÍNEZ, J. L., *La literatura mexicana del siglo XX, 1910-1949*, 2001; PANE, R. U., "A Selected Bibliography of Latin-American Literature in English Translation", *The Modern Language Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 2 (Feb., 1942), pp. 116-122; PHILLIPS, H. S., "Mexico's Prize Novel," *Books Abroad*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (Summer, 1941), pp. 276-79; *Diccionario de escritores mexicanos siglo XX*, Vol. 5 (desde las generaciones del Ateneo y Novelistas de la Revolución hasta nuestros días), 2000, p. 291-92; MORAN LÓPEZ, G., *Nayar, Novela Indigenista De Miguel Ángel Menéndez* (doctoral dissertation), Mexico, D. F., 1990.

FROM THE AUTHOR TO TOBIÁS ROSEMBERG, HIS "CÓFRADE PLUMÍFERO"



76. BOJ, Silverio [pseud. of Walter Guido WÉYLAND].
Ubicación de Don Segundo Sombra y otros ensayos

Tucuman, Benito S. Paravan, 1940.

€300

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 109, [3] pp., inscribed on half-title: "A mi amigo Tobías Rosenberg, / el folklorista de Tucumán, con la / estima sincera y el reconocimiento de su brillante y fecundo talento. / Su cófrade plumífero / Silverio Boj / Tucumán, 13/5/1940. Publisher's original illustrated paper wrappers. Flaws at head and foot of spine. A very good copy.

*The dedicatee is considered the most important folklorist writer in twentieth-century Argentina. In 1940, the author Silverio Boj won the Argentinian national prize for literature with *Skhystos*, which was published by Editorial Lozada with the title *Áspero Intermedio*. Then, together with Menéndez's *Nayar* (see item no. 75), Boj's novel took part in the first Latin American Prize Novel Contest In New York (1941).*

VERY SCARCE LIMITED EDITION

77. BERNÁRDEZ JACQUES, Elbio. *Muestrario Gaucho*

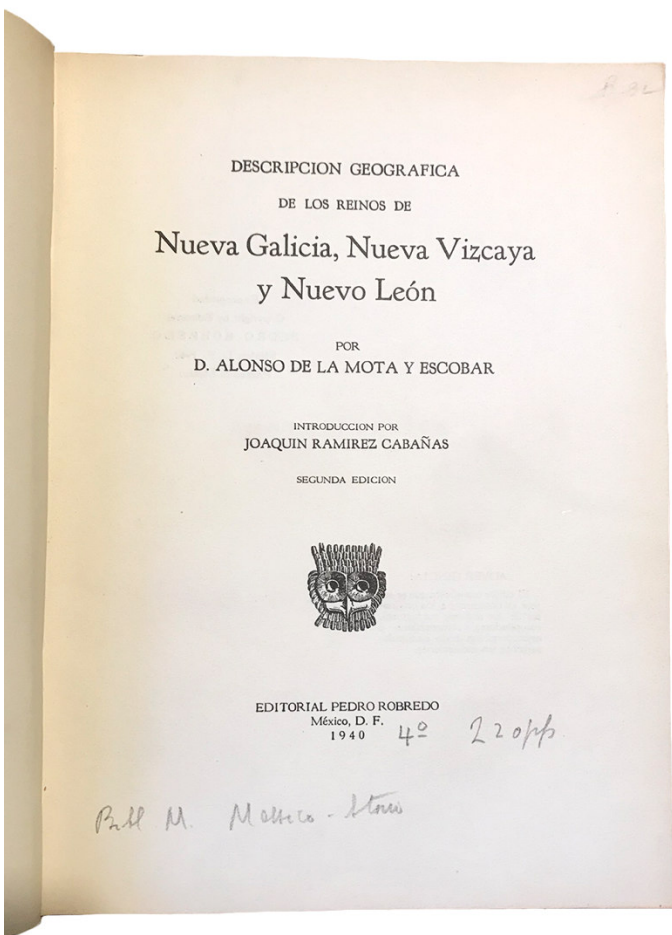
Buenos Aires, Sociedad Editora Internacional, 1940.

€185

"EDICIÓN DEFINITIVA", Limited definitive edition (this copy not numbered) in a special binding of furry animal skin, probably calf or horse, with branded letterings and illustration signed with initials "RFL.", ties. 8vo. 189, [11] pp., with half-title, woodcut initials and illustrations in the text. Rough vellum bookmark. Gauffered edges (not gilt). Binding flaw at upper corner of front cover.

A rare limited edition of a dictionary including the vocabularies relating to the Argentinian Pampa and its gauchos, which was first printed in 1936.





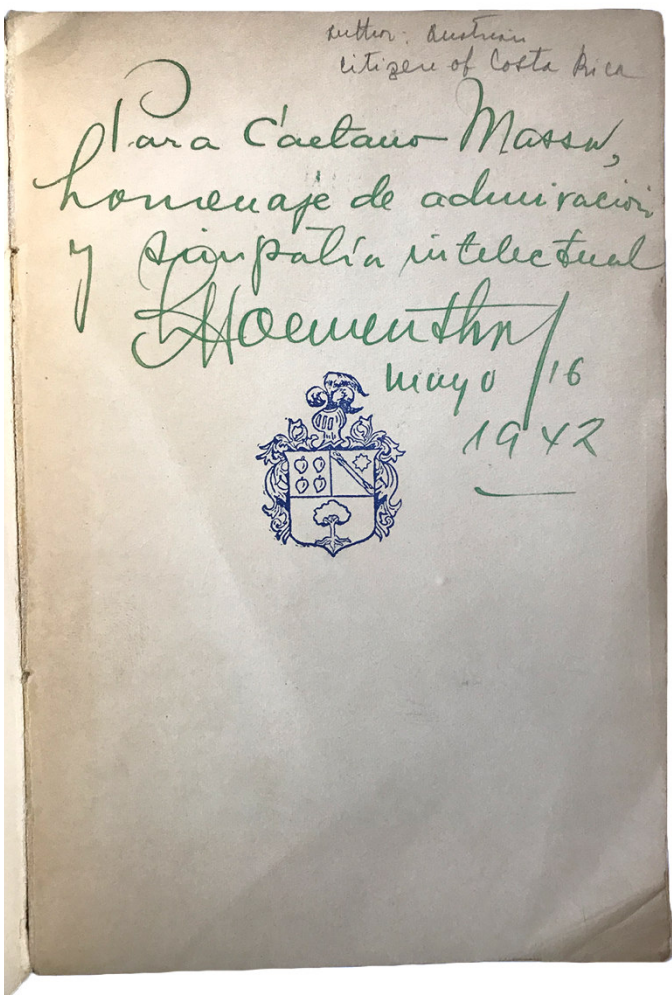
78. MOTA Y ESCOBAR, Alonso de la, and Joaquín Ramírez CABAÑAS. *Descripción geográfica de los reinos de Nueva Galicia, Nueva Vizcaya y Nuevo León*.

México, Editorial Pedro Robredo, 1940.

€235

4to. 238, [2] pp., with half-title, vignette on t-p, and 1 folding map. Bound in full contemporary mottled sheep, double morocco label, green and red, with gilt lettering to spine. Silk bookmark, all edges sprinkled, marbled endpapers. Hinges and spine extremities lightly worn. A very good copy.

Second edition. This work was written at the beginning of the seventeenth century and most of the information contained in it was the result of the author's direct observation. Its historical relevance is of very high value, since it reveals the extension that Mexico reached after 100 years of Spanish colonisation.



PRESENTATION COPY

79. LOEWENTHAL, Maximilian von. *Bolívar. Unidad del pensamiento americano*

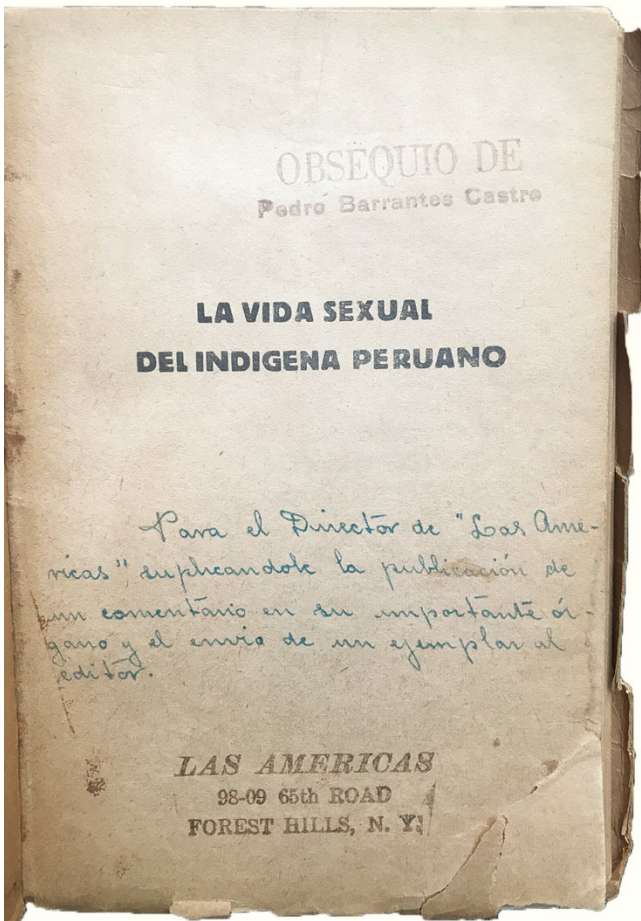
San José de Costa Rica, Editorial TrejosHermanos, 1941.

€170

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 177, [7] pp., with half-title and two plates of portraits. Inscribed by the author on h-t and dedicated to Italian bookseller, publisher and Hispanist Gaetano Massa: "Para Gaetano Massa, / homenaje de admiración / y simpatía intelectual / M. V. Loewenthal / Mayo 16 / 1942." Publisher's original printed paper wrappers. Light wear to spine. A very good copy.

Very scarce analysis on America as El Libertador Bolívar thought it. Prologue by Alejandro Alvarado Quirós.

FROM PUBLISHER TO PUBLISHER FOR A GOOD REVIEW



80. VILLAVICENCIO, Víctor L. *La vida sexual del Indígena Peruano*

Lima, Taller Gráfico de P. Barrantes C., 1942.

€150

FIRST EDITION, "Edición Reservada' del Club del Libro Peruano DEL PERU POR AMERICA PARA EL MUNDO". Small 8vo. 164, [2] pp., inscribed on half-title by the publisher to Gaetano Massa, another publisher based in New York: "Para el Director de 'Las Americas' suplicandole la publicación de un comentario en su importante órgano y el envío de un ejemplar al editor." With editor's stamp: "Obsequio de Pedro Barrantes Castro". Lightly browned throughout, publisher's original illustrated wrappers, some paper loss at lower corner and outer edge of front cover. A good copy.

Rare edition. An interesting study on the sexual life of Peruvian indigenous people.

"HOMENAJE DEL AUTOR"

81. IBARRA DE ANDA, Fortino. *Nomenclatura Azteca de la Ciudad de México.*

Mexico, F. Ibarra de Anda, 1943.

€60

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 4 unnumbered leaves with metal staples. Coloured vignette on title-page/front wrapper, title printed in red and black, ms. annotations of the author. "Homenaje de / El Autor / V-20-43" handwritten on t-p verso.

Rare brief study on the use and etymology of words relating to Mexico City which originated from Nahuatl or come from other Mexican indigenous languages. Ibarra de Anda was a prolific journalist and writer. He presented this copy to Gaetano Massa, an Italian publisher and antiquarian bookseller specialising on Latin America based in New York. Massa was the head and founder of Las Americas Publishing Company.



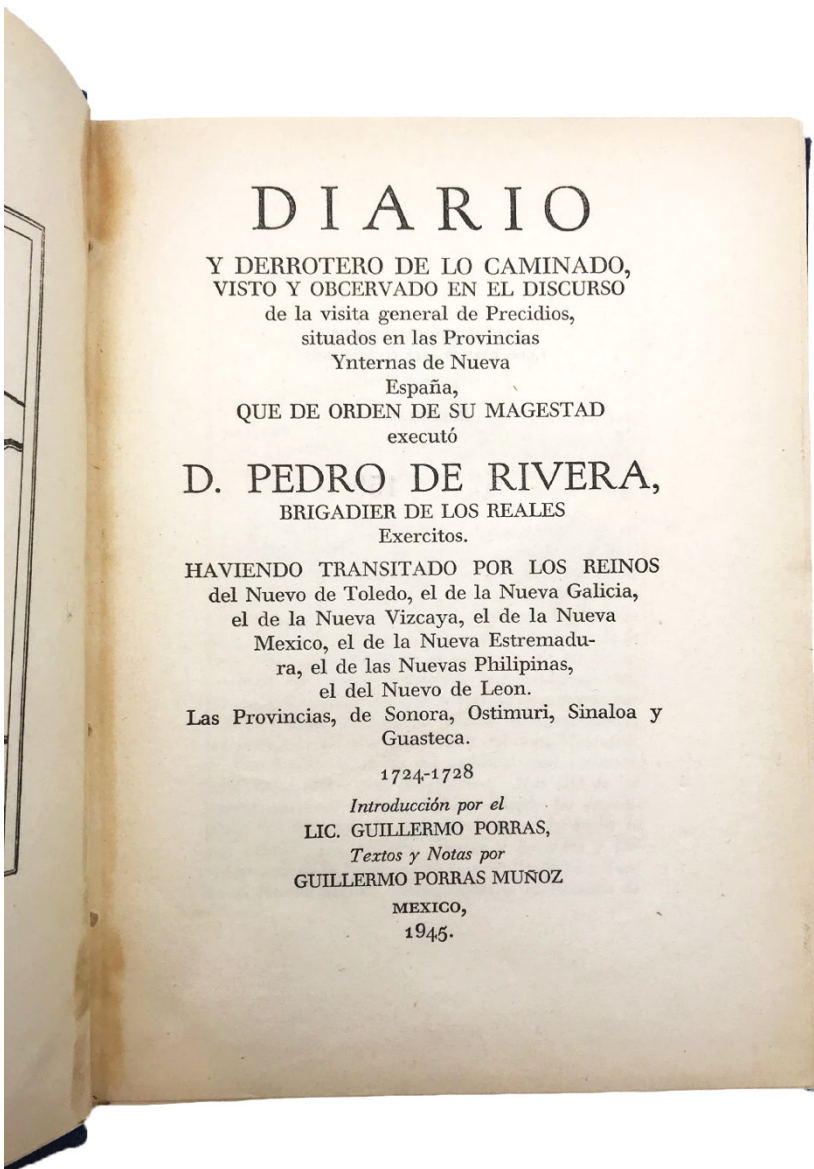
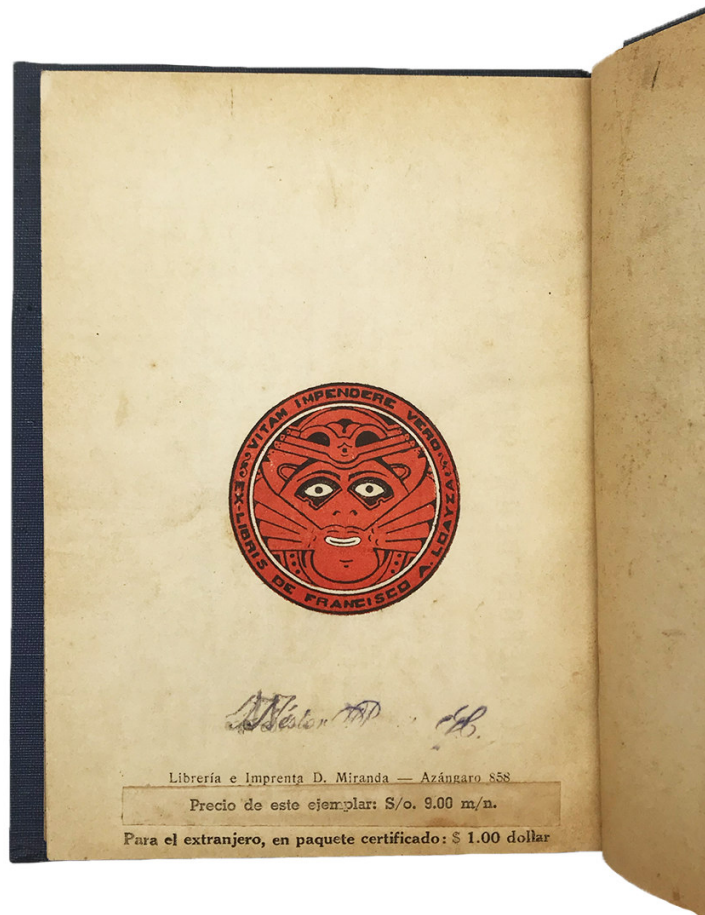
82. LOAYZA, Francisco A. *Cahuide no existio*

Lima, Imprenta D. Miranda, 1944.

€80

FIRST EDITION, small 8vo. 155, [5] pp., title in red and black, with two folding facsimiles. Publisher's original printed wrappers bound in. Later cloth over boards. Stamped ex libris on rear wrapper: "Nestor...". A fine copy.

Scarce historical essay on Cuzco, based on old "irrefutable" documents. This was vol. 6, series 1, in Los pequeños grandes libros de historia Americana.



83. RIVERA, Pedro de. *Diario y derrotero de lo caminado, visto, y observado en el discurso de la visita general de Precidios, situados en las Provincias Ynternas de Nueva España*

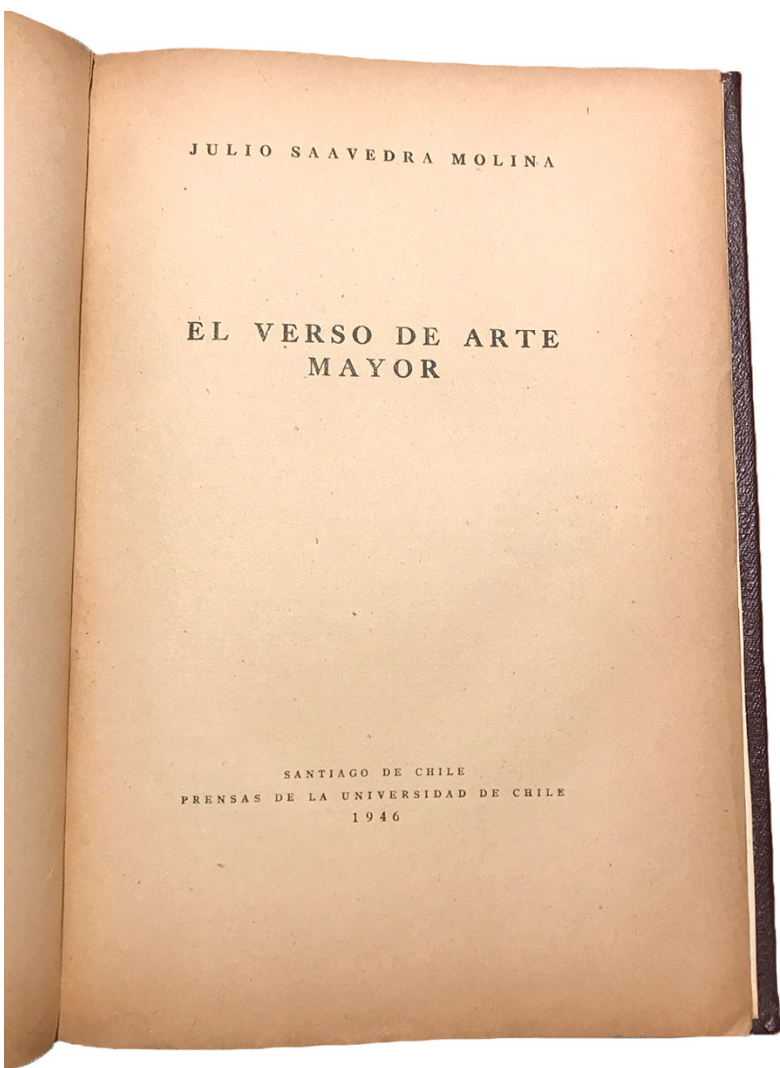
Mexico, Costa-Amic, 1945.

€300

LIMITED EDITION of 1000 copies (no. 159). 8vo. 170, [6] pp., woodcut frontispiece map, fold-out letterpress table and 2 full-page illustrations, 1 being a woodcut and the other a facsimile. Published "como aportacion al VII Congreso Mexicano de Historia celebrado en Guanajuato." Bound in contemporary blue cloth, faded gilt title to spine. A fine copy.

Second edition. Originally published in Guatemala in 1736, and rare in that edition.

Howes, R322.



84. SAAVEDRA MOLINA, Julio. *El verso de arte mayor*

Santiago de Chile, Prensas de la Universidad de Chile, 1946.

€65

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 127, [3] pp., lightly browned throughout. bound in contemporary maroon cloth over boards. An excellent copy.

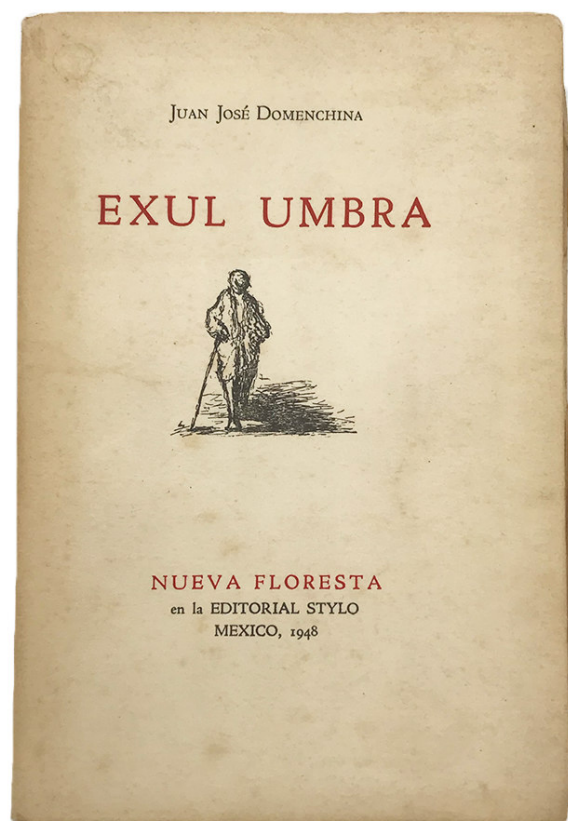
Julio Saavedra Molina (1880 - 1949) was a Chilean professor, literary critic and philologist. A student of the work of Ruben Dario and Gabriela Mistral, he published numerous writings on their writings.

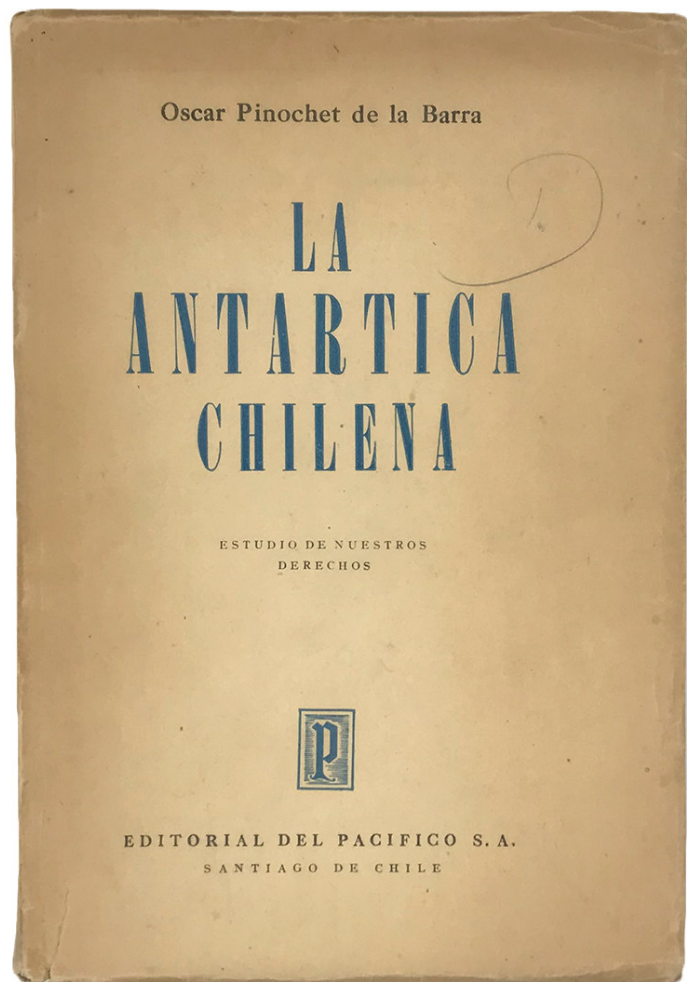
85. DOMENCHINA, Juan José. *Exul umbra*

Mexico, Editorial Stylo, 1948.

€165

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 84 pp., volume VIII in the "Nueva Floresta", a series of poetry works edited by J. Diez-Canedo and F. Giner de los Rios. Uncut gatherings, deckled edges. Paper wrappers printed in red and black, engraved vignette on upper cover. Text-block partially detached from spine. An excellent copy.





86. PINOCHET DE LA BARRA, Oscar. *La antartica chilena. Estudio de nuestros derechos*

Santiago de Chile, Editorial del Pacifico, 1948.

€50

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 179, [3] pp., title in blue and black, with 4 folding maps, 3 being facsimile, 7 leaves of plates, 6 of which being illustrated with photographic images on both sides. Stamp of the Ibero-Americakanisches Institut (duplicate). Light wear to spine foot. An excellent copy.

Crucial study on Chile's Antarctic territories and the South American country's right to explore them.

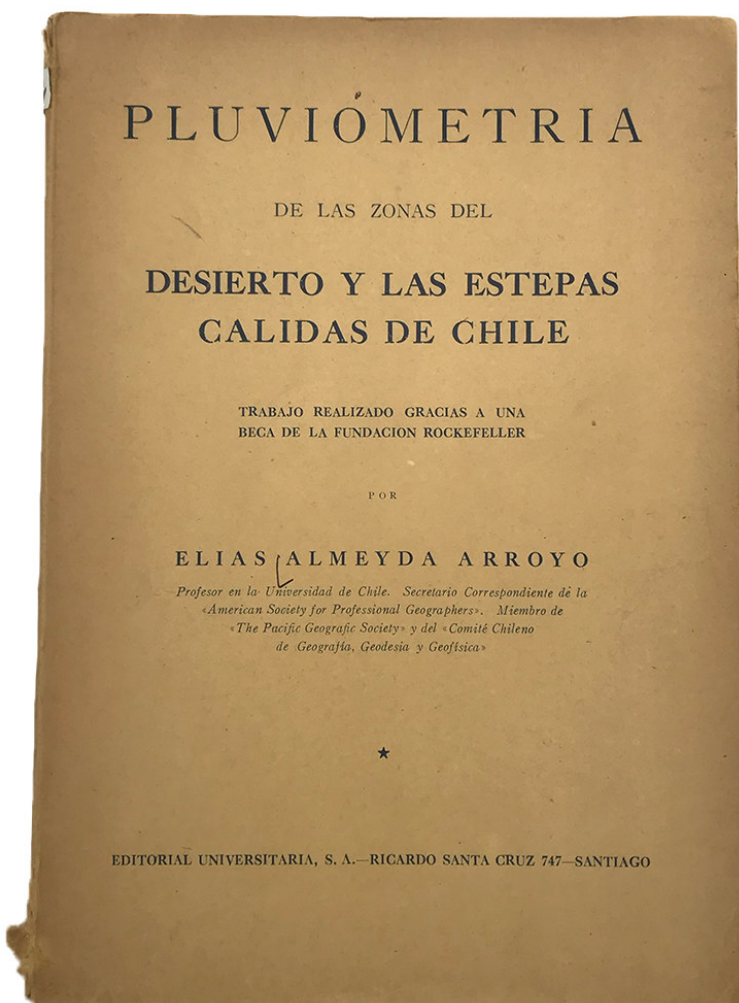
87. ALMEYDA ARROYO, Elias. *Pluviometria de las Zonas del Desierto y las Estepas Calidas de Chile*

Santiago del Chile, Editorial Universitaria, [1948].

€35

FIRST EDITION. 4to, 162, [6] pp., numerous scientific woodcuts in the text. Stamp on t-p: "Envio de la Universidad de Chile". Stamp of the Ibero-Americakanisches Institut (duplicate). Wear to head and foot of spine. A very good copy.

Universidad de Chile's Study on the pluviometry of the Chilean desert, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation.





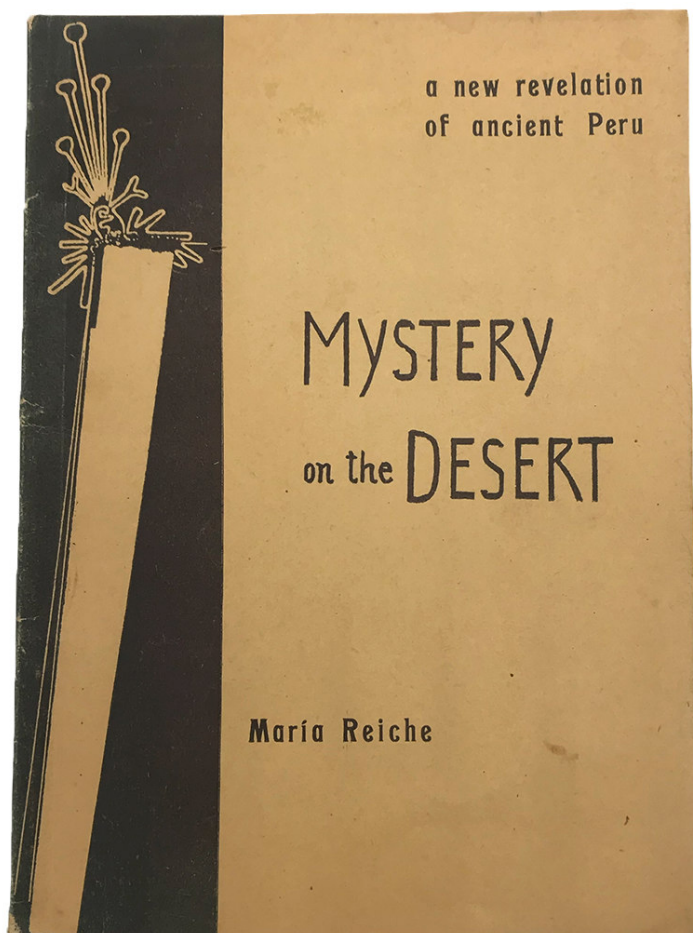
88. MONTY LURO, Juan M. *El Gaucho Floro Corrales*

Buenos Aires, Guillermo Kraft Limitada, 1949.

€50

FIRST EDITION, copy no. 671 of 3150. 4to. 226, [4] pp., with half-title and ms. dedication on t-p. Posthumous work illustrated with 20 coloured plates by Eleodoro Marengo, "inspirado en escenas con personajes tipicos del lugar donde vivi6el poeta." Prologue by Eleuterio Tiscornia. Publisher's original illustrated paper wrappers, internally fresh and clean. An excellent copy.

The life of a gaucho in Argentina, written in verse. Lovely illustrations.



89. REICHE, María. *Mystery on the Desert: a study of the ancient figures and strange delineated surfaces seen from the air near Nazca, Peru.*

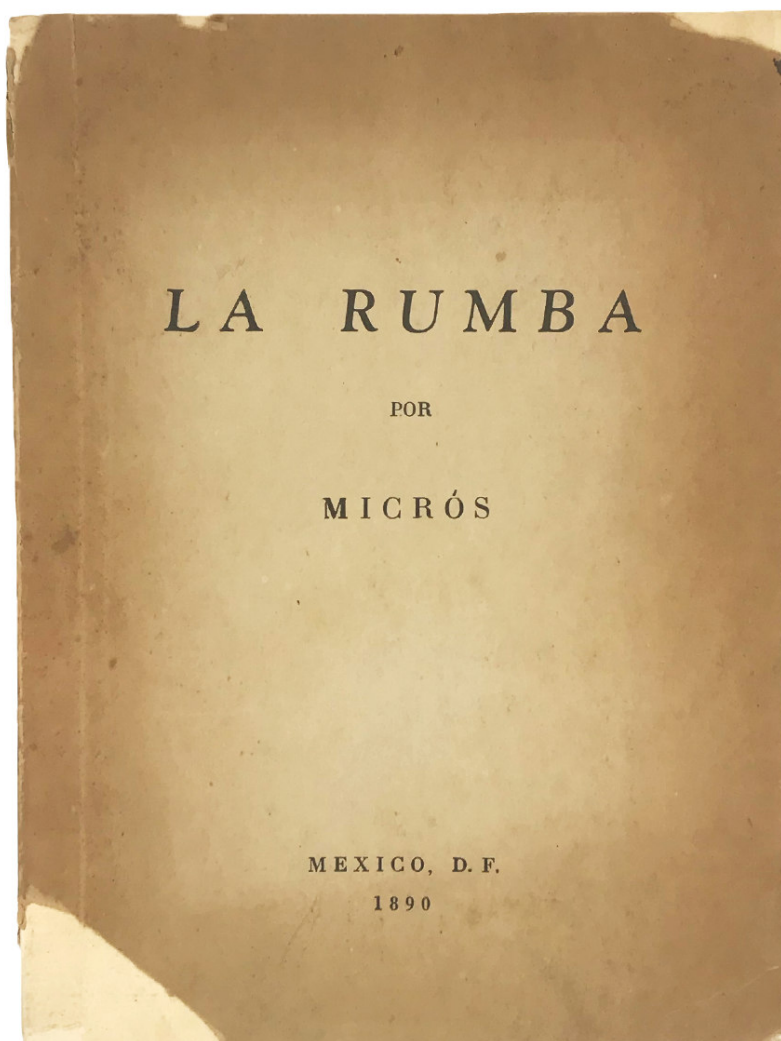
Lima, Editora Médica Peruana, 1949.

€150

FIRST EDITION. 4to, frontispiece plate, [4], 24 pp. and 26 unnumbered pp. of illustrations: "25 aerial photographs from the archives of the Peruvian Airministry and 34 ground views by the author." Illustrated paper wrappers. Very scarce. A fine copy.

Scarce and curious study on Nazca's figures.

FIRST EDITION IN BOOK FORM OF ONLY 50 COPIES, THIS COPY PRESENTED TO FAMOUS ACTOR ANTHONY QUINN. A MEXICAN "PENGUIN CLÁSICOS" (2018)



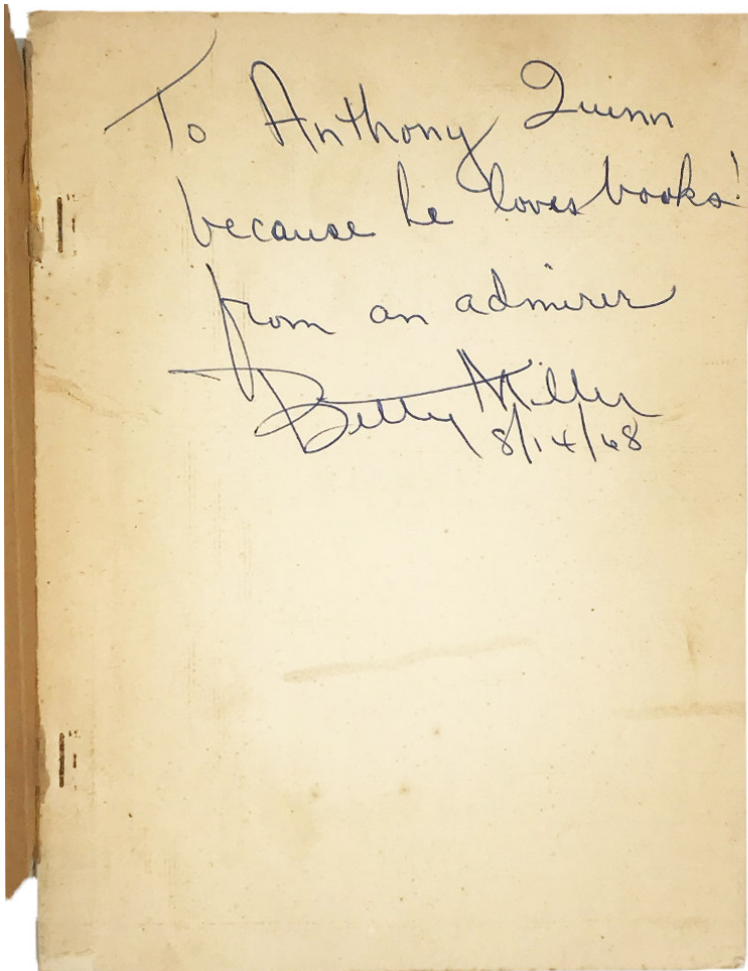
90. MICRÓS [pseudonym of Ángel de Campo]. *La Rumba*

Mexico, D. F., s.n., 1890 [i.e. 1951]

€1200

FIRST EDITION in book form. Only 50 copies printed. Large 8vo, 108 pp., final blank. Editor's handwritten dedication to actor Anthony Quinn on recto of flyleaf: "To Anthony Quinn / because he loves books! / from an admirer / Betty Miller / 8/14/68". Original printed wrappers. Some paper loss at front wrapper's extremities. Stapled gatherings. A very good copy.

Exceedingly scarce first edition in book form of this important eighteenth century Mexican novel, which received renewed appreciation during the second half of the last century. Its enormous success resulted in the recent publication, in 2018, of the novel by Penguin as a great classic of Mexican literature



(Penguin Clásicos series). Ángel de Campo's controversial masterpiece appeared first in *El Nacional* newspaper, issued in 20 numbers between 1890 and 1891. As the editor of Penguin edition Yliana Rodríguez González pointed out, *La Rumba* "es un texto innovador y desalumbrante" that tells the story of a humble young lady who leaves her hometown and goes to the big city in order to seek her fortune, starting a dangerous journey of self-discovery.

American student Elizabeth Helen Miller, who studied Latin American literature at the Escuela de Verano of the National University of Mexico, first transcribed the text of the twenty separate issues appeared in *El Nacional* as part of her final dissertation. In 1951, her transcription was published in 50 copies only. A second edition appeared in 1958, curated by María del Carmen Millán and published by Porrúa.

This copy bears an interesting dedication, written by the editor Elizabeth Miller, to renowned Mexican-born American actor Anthony Rudolph Oaxaca Quinn, who was also a painter, writer, bibliophile, and film director.

Copies at Biblioteca Nacional De Mexico (Unam), Miami University, Indiana University, Library of Congress, Michigan State Library, New Mexico University, Emory University, University of Chicago, Rice University, Washington University in St Louis.

1 OF 160 COPIES FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY, "FUERA DE COMERCIO"

91. TORIBIO MEDINA, José. *Historia del tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición en México*

México, Ediciones Fuentes Cultural, 1952.

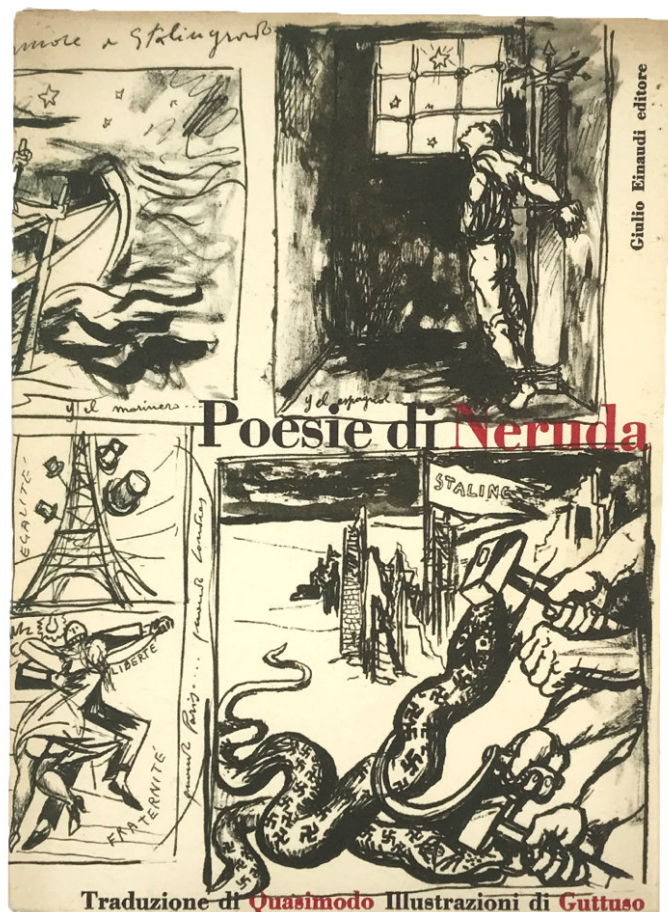
€565

SUBSCRIBERS EDITION, 160 copies printed on "verde vision and azul sky" paper of 90 kgs. 4to. 450, [2] pp., half-title and frontispiece illustration, vignette on t-p, title in green and black, numerous illustrations in the text, some coloured, double-column text. Pages ruled in red. Bound in blind-ruled faux-leather cloth by Librería Navarro (México, D. F.), black label with gilt lettering to spine, deckled edges, fabric bookmark. Little wear to head and foot of spine. An excellent copy.



Luxury second edition, meant to be not for sale, of this important work on the history of the Mexican Inquisition by Chilean historian and bibliographer Medina Toribio, which was originally published in 1890 (see Schaible 57). This edition was printed in 560 copies: 400 copies for sale printed on "papel blond blanco" and 160 special copies for subscribers only.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED



92. NERUDA, Pablo, Salvatore QUASIMODO and Renato GUTTUSO. *Poesie di Neruda*

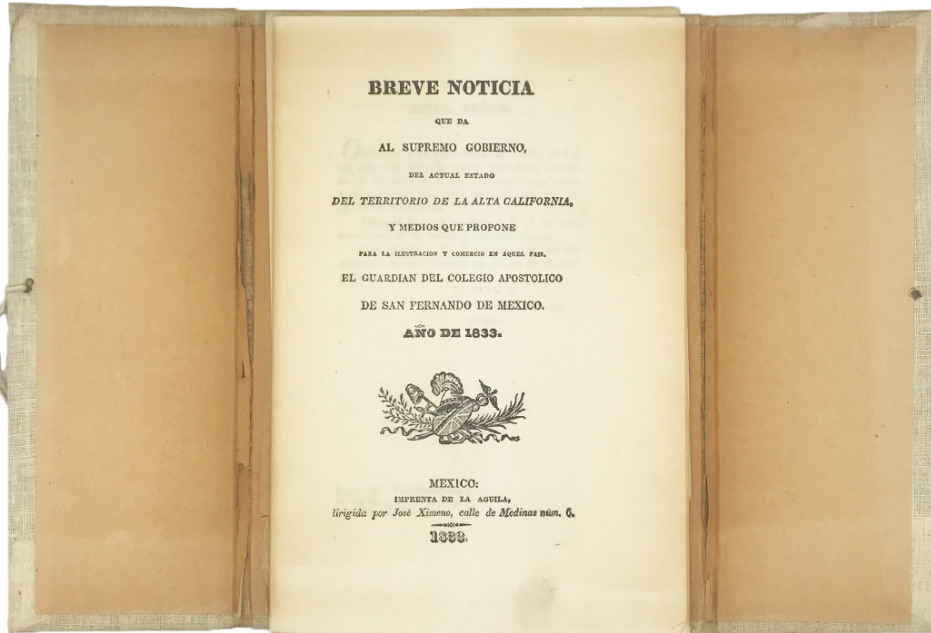
Cirié, Giulio Einaudi Editore, 1952.

€65

8vo. 169, [7] pp., with five leaves of plates illustrated by Italian artist Renato Guttuso. Comes with the publisher's bibliographic slip inserted. Original illustrated wrappers. Some pencil notes throughout. An excellent copy.

Einaudi edition of a collection of Neruda's poems translated into Italian by poet Salvatore Quasimodo and beautifully illustrated by Guttuso.

93. [CALIFORNIA, facsimile]. GUZMAN, José Maria. *Breve noticia que da al supremo gobierno, del actual estado del territorio de la Alta California, ...*

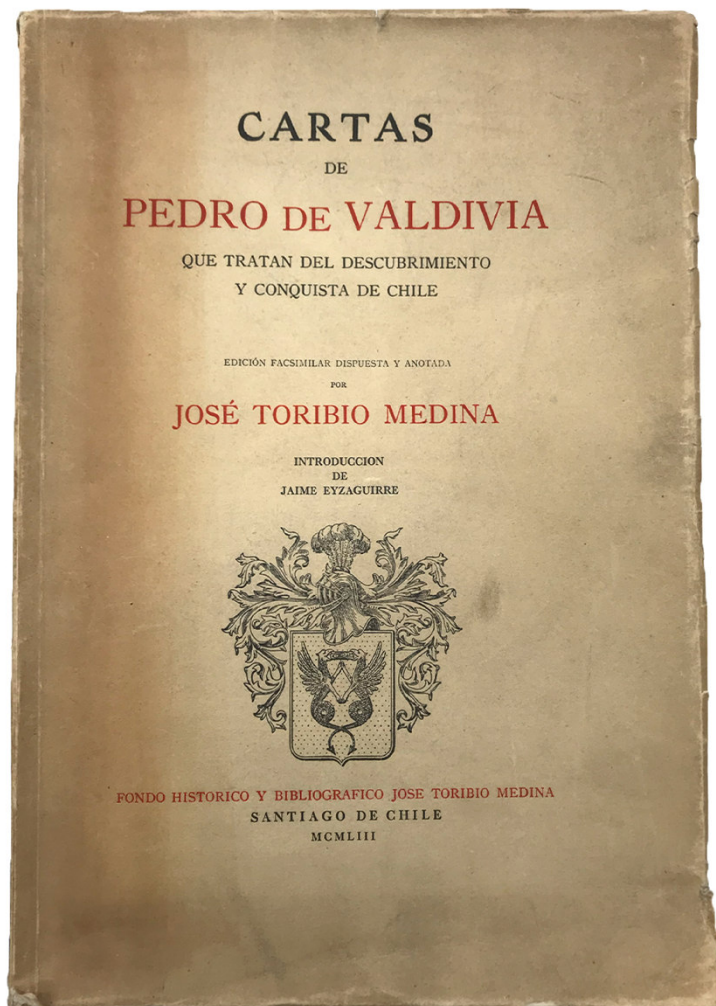


Mexico, Imprenta de la Aguila, 1833
[=Mexico, Vargas Rea, 1953].

€300

LIMITED EDITION of 20 copies (no. 12). Skillfully crafted facsimile edition. Folding letterpress table, paper slip with message of the editor to the reader, 6-leaves gathering of text. Cloth wrapper with title stamped on one side, other side closing in the middle with tie. An excellent copy.

The statistical table, dated April 29, 1833, presents a demographics of Alta California by the four jurisdictions, including census of population by gender and adults and children. The population of San Francisco presidio at the time was 371 (and 5,610 cows). Also enumerated are types of livestock, such as cattle, horses, and sheep. Cultivated areas are set out, with agricultural crops, including corn, wheat, beans, etc. Wagner lists this pamphlet among his "20 Rarest".



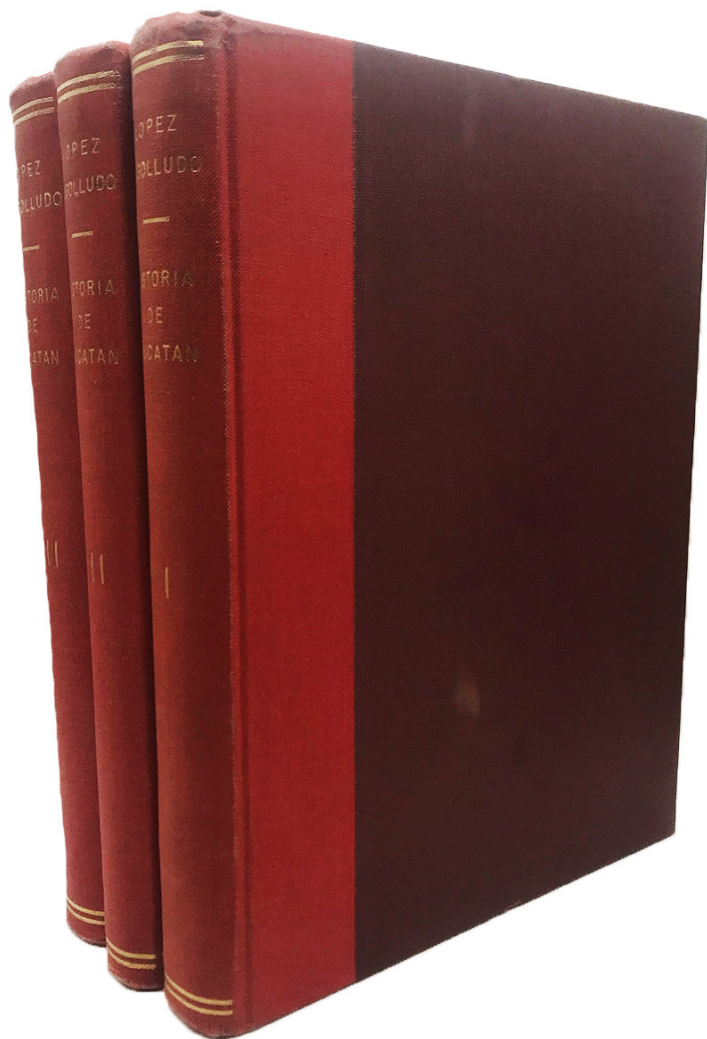
For the original work, see Cowan II, p 154; Graff 1696; Holliday 464; Palau 111800.

94. VALDIVIA, Pedro de, and José TORIBIO MEDINA (Ed.). *Cartas de Pedro de Valdivia que tratan del descubrimiento y conquista de Chile*

Santiago de Chile, Fondo Historico y bibliografico José Toribio Medina, 1953.

€80

Folio. Facsimilar edition of 2000 copies curated by Medina Toribio, with his comments and annotations. 337 pp., illustrated with several plates. Introduction by Jaime Eyzaguirre. A fine copy in the publisher's original wrappers.



SCARCE FOURTH EDITION

95. LÓPEZ COGOLLUDO, Diego. *Historia de Yucatan*

Campeche, Comision de Historia, 1954-55.

€600

4to. LXVIII, [69-72], 73-452; 375; 465 pp., with half-titles, head and tail-pieces, woodcut vignettes and 1 facsimile plate showing the t-p of the first edition, protected by tissue guard. In this edition "se conserva la originalidad alegórica de las ediciones anteriores, con indispensables adaptaciones discretamente modernizadas". It reproduces the prologue, notes, appendix and woodcuts included in the second edition (1842-5) curated by Don Justo Sierra O'Reilly. A fine copy.

Scarce fourth edition of this history of Yucatán. Diego Lopez de Cogolludo (1613-1665) was a Spanish writer and historian, member of the

Franciscan Order. The "Historia de Yucatan" was originally printed in Madrid in 1688 and covers the entire history of Yucatan during the 16th and 17th centuries.

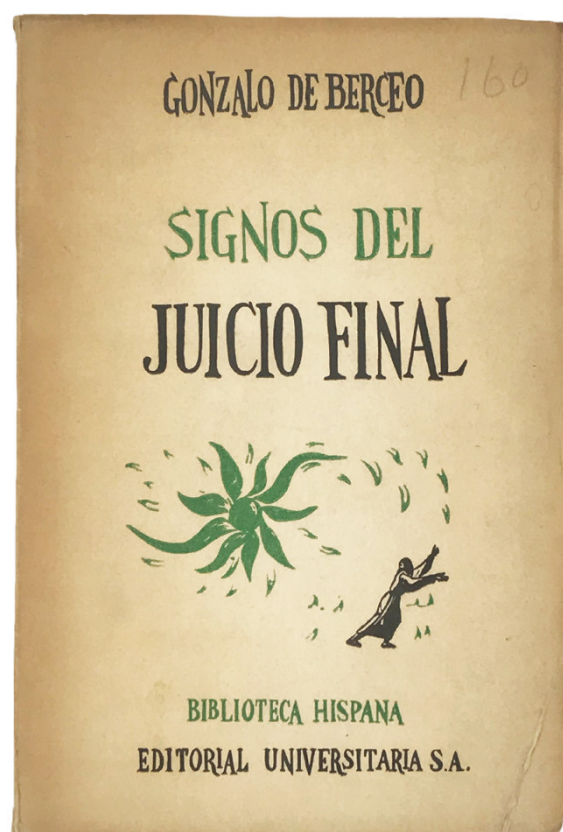
96. BERCEO, Gonzalo de. *Signos del juicio final*

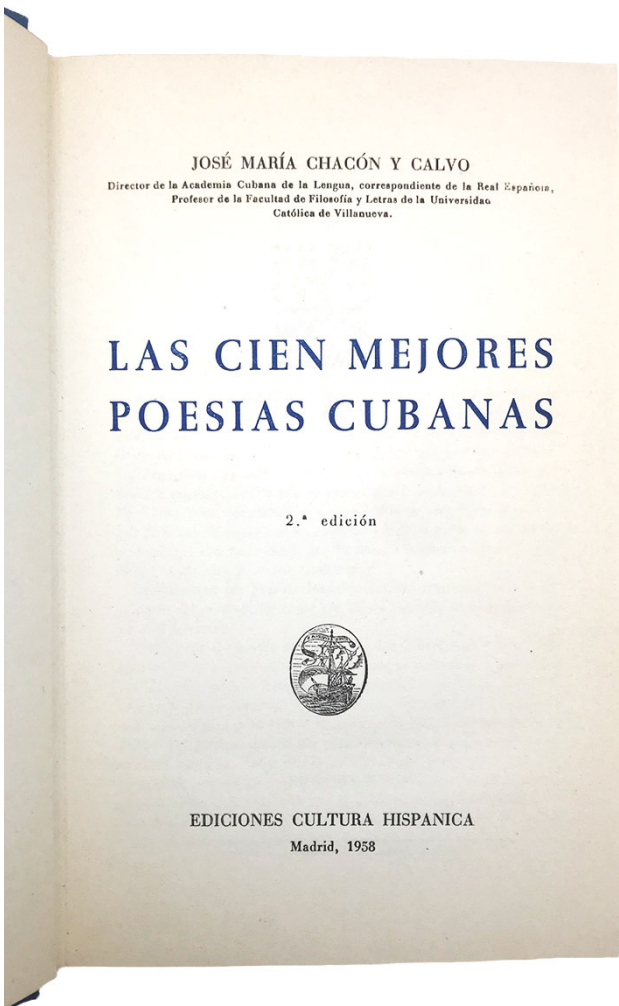
Santiago de Chile, Editorial Universitaria, 1955.

€25

4000 copies. Small 8vo, vol. 2 of Biblioteca Hispanica, curated by Juan Uribe Echevarría. Prologue, notes and "versificación moderna" by Clemente Canales Toro.

Gonzalo de Berceo (ca. 1197 - 1264) was a Castilian poet born in the Riojan village of Berceo. Los signos del juicio final (the Signs of the Last Judgement) is a description of the prodigies that will be witnessed before the return of Christ to judge the living and the dead.





97. CHACÓN Y CALVO, José María. *Las cien mejores poesías cubanas*

Madrid, Ediciones Cultura Hispanica, 1958.

€40

8vo. 310, [2] pp. with half-title, title in blue and black. Bound in contemporary quarter cloth with gilt lettering to spine and marbled paper over boards. Light scuffing at corners. An excellent copy.

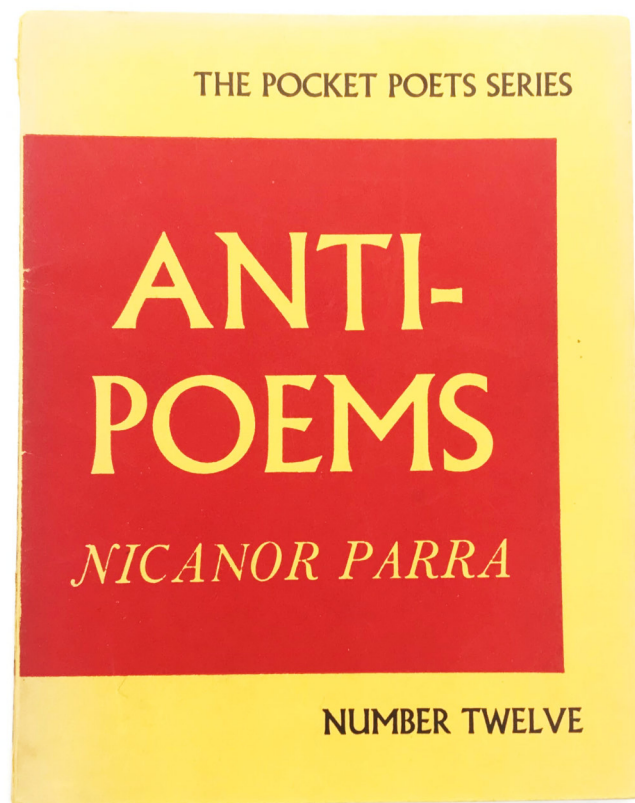
Second edition of this collection of Cuban poems first printed in 1922 by Cuban diplomat and man of letters José María Chacón y Calvo.

98. PARRA, Nicanor. *Anti-Poems*

San Francisco, City Lights Books, 1960.

€180

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION and first English translation. Translated by Jorge Elliott. 12mo, 32 pp., no. 12 in the Pocket Poets Series. Unobtrusive owner's autographs in pen and pencil on t-p. Original printed wrappers. A fine copy.



99. **NERUDA, Pablo, and Manuel A. PUEYRREDÓN.** *J.M.C., el húsar desdichado: libro que contiene la memoria de Manuel A. Pueyrredón poesía y canciones que tratan de la vida y la muerte de Don José Miguel Carrera*

Santiago de Chile, Ediciones Isla Negra, 1962.

€370



LIMITED FIRST EDITION of 500 copies (no. 283). 4to, 95, [3] pp., head and tail-pieces, 3 leaves of plates, facsimile of Carrera's manuscript, and a loose folded sheet of scores inserted at the beginning of the book: "Romance de los Carrera. Cancion chilena", lyrics by Neruda and music by Vicente Bianchi. Publisher's original printed paper wrappers and tissue dust jacket. An excellent copy.

This book contains Manuel A. Pueyrredón's poems and songs that deal with the life and death of Don Jose Miguel Carrera. Prologue of Victoria Pueyrredon.

100 and 101. **NERUDA, Pablo.** *Sumario. Libro donde nace la lluvia* [WITH] *Sommario. Libro dove nasce la pioggia*

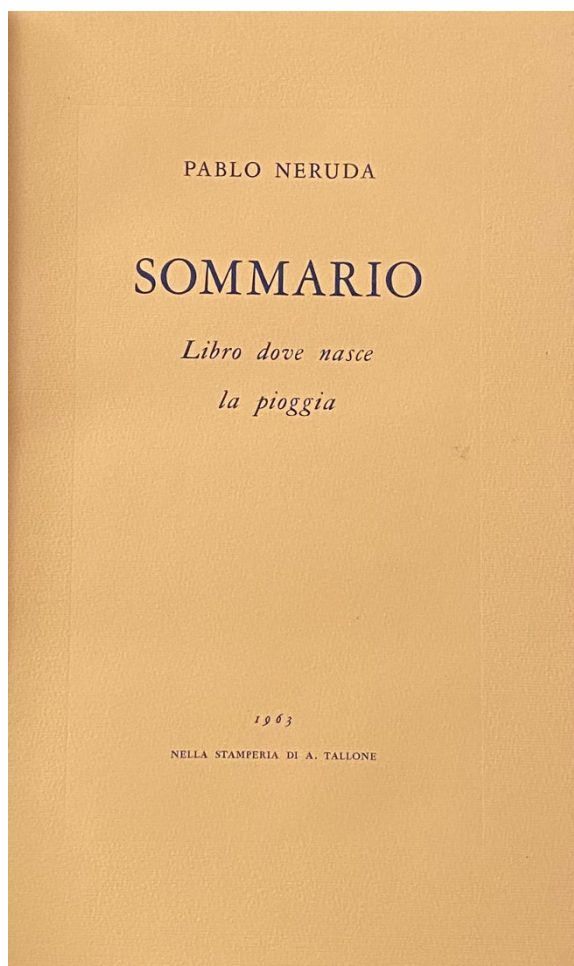
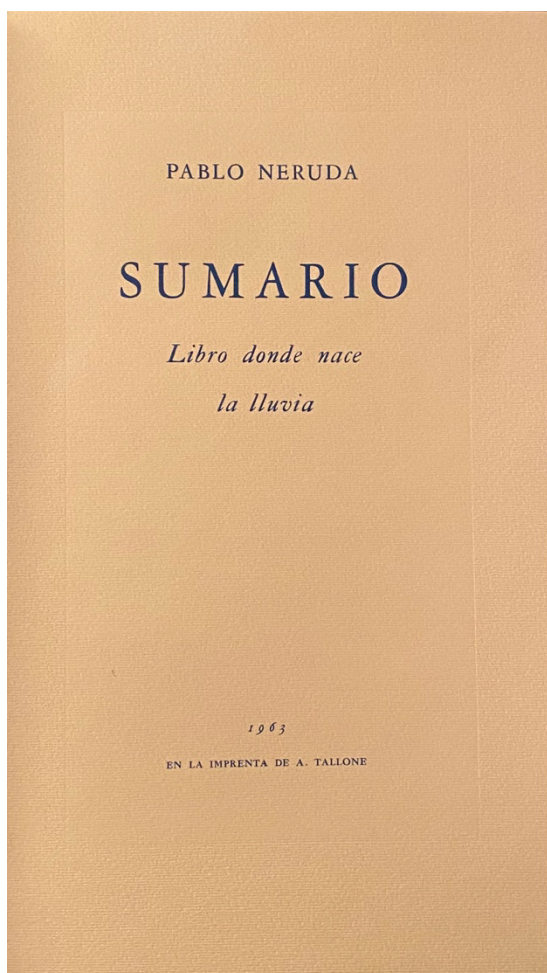
Alpignano, Tallone, 1963.

€600

FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo, 112, (3) pp.; 8vo, 112, (9) pp., bound in full vellum by De Filippi, publisher's original printed wrappers preserved, both vols with upper edge gilt. Fine copies.

First edition of "Sumario", whose publication was commissioned to Tallone by Neruda himself. The first Italian edition, which is included here, was printed as well by Tallone on the same year.

Pellizzari CXIV, CXV.

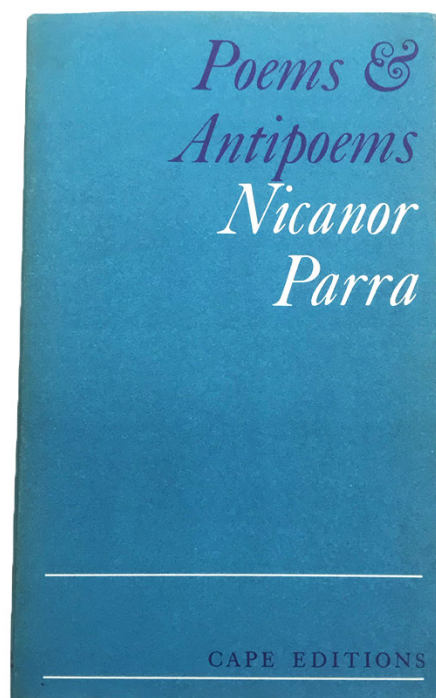


102. PARRA, Nicanor. *Poems & Anti-Poems*

London, Jonathan Cape, 1968.

€70

FIRST UK EDITION. 125, [3] pp., no. 20 of Cape Editions, a series edited by Nathaniel Tarn. A selection of Parra's poems from Miller Williams' American edition of *Poems & Anti-Poems* (1967). Translated by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Allen Ginsberg, James Laughlin, Denise Levertov, Thomas Merton, W. S. Merwin, Miller Williams and William Carlos Williams. Original wrappers and paper dust jacket in perfect condition. A fine copy.



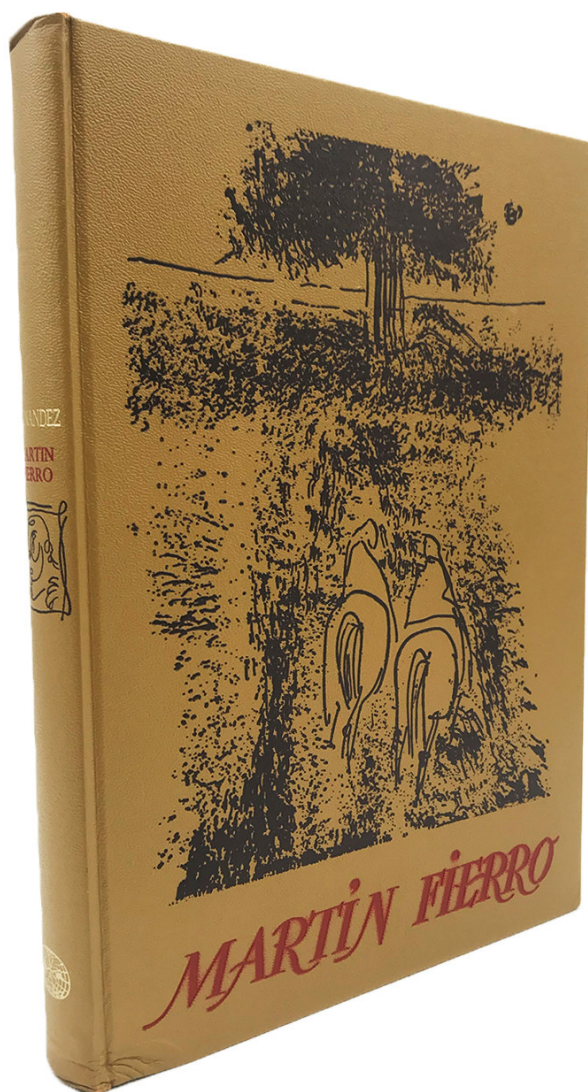
103. HERNÁNDEZ, José. *Martín Fierro*

Barcelona, Ediciones Nauta, 1968.

€150

Large 4to. 347, [3] pp., title in ochre and black. Woodcut tail-pieces and 21 full-page etchings and aquatints. Marbled endpapers. Publisher's embossed illustrated faux leather. Glassine dust jacket and cloth-covered slipcase. Flaw by compression to spine foot. An excellent copy.

Presentation verses by Rafael Alberti, prologue by Alejandro Losada Guido and illustrations by Roser Bru. Popular Argentine poem considered the best example of the "gauchesco" genre. Text followed by a vocabulary relating to the Pampa and gauchos.

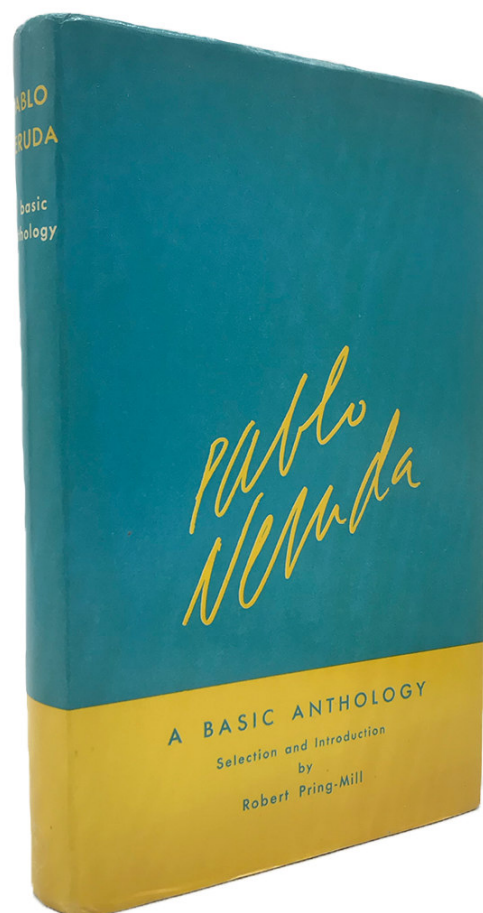


104. NERUDA, Pablo, and Robert D. F. PRING-MILL (Ed.).
Pablo Neruda: A Basic Anthology

London, Dolphin Book Co., 1975.

€125

LIMITED FIRST EDITION, numbered copy. 8vo, lxxxiii, 218 pp., with 1 leaf of plate. Poems selection and introduction by Robert Pring-Mill. Publisher's original dust jacket. A fine copy.



105. ORTEGA, José, Germán ARCINIEGAS and Antonino PECORA (Ed.). *Simón Bolívar*

Roma, TREC, 1980.

€1300



Large folio, slightly oblong (48x52cm), limited edition of 2861, copy no. 631, signed by the artist illustrator José Ortega. XVI, 196 pp., with 33 coloured plates protected by tissue guards and a bronze bas-relief on centre of upper cover showing Bolívar's portrait sided by the coat of arms of the Bolivarian Republics. Preface by Italian President Sandro Pertini. Printed on extremely thick and heavy high-quality Fabriano wove paper. Text in Spanish. Colophon: "la tirada en lengua española destinada a los países bolivarianos, numerada y firmada por José Ortega, está así subdividida: 15 ejemplares ad personam destinados al Papa y a los Jefes de Estado; 25 ejemplares de A a Z, destinados a personalidades de Gobierno; 999 ejemplares en números romanos de I/IM hasta IM/IM destinados a Entidades Culturales; 2861 ejemplares destinados a coleccionistas y bibliófilos. Cada ejemplar contiene además de los 33 cuadros por José Ortega, bajorrelieve en la cubierta, obra del mismo Maestro." Bound in full maroon Russia leather, gilt lettering to spine and raised bands. Comes with wooden slipcase, cracked and restored along head. Occasional very light marginal thumb marks to the two initial blank leaves. Heavy item (20kgs+). An excellent copy.



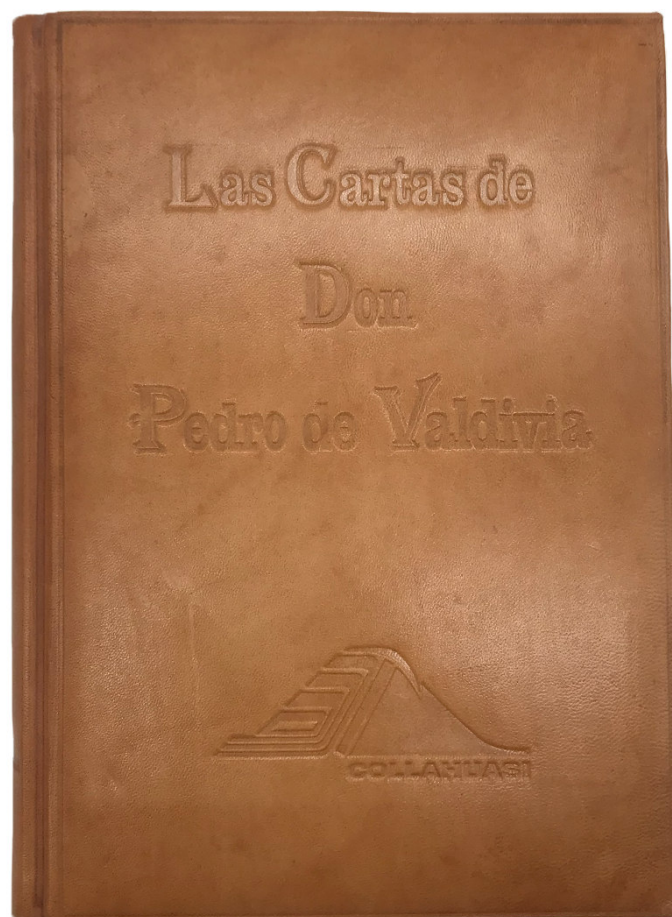
A fine limited edition for collectors published on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar. This massive book is illustrated with 33 beautiful coloured illustrations by Spanish painter José Ortega.

106. VALDIVIA, Pedro de. *Cartas de Don Pedro de Valdivia*

Santiago de Chile, Impresos Universitaria, 1998.

€80

Large 8vo, 318 pp., with several illustrations, some coloured and full-page. special edition published for Compañía Minera Doña Inés de Collahuasi and based on the facsimile edition of the original found by José Toribio Medina in Sevilla's Archivo de Indias in 1929.



107. GÓNGORA ESCOBEDO, Álvaro (Ed.), et Al. *O'Higgins*

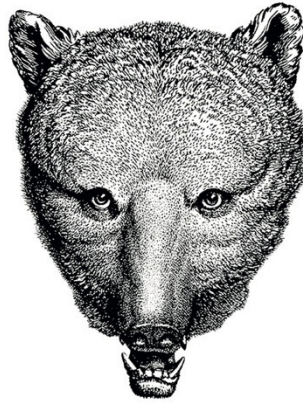
Santiago del Chile, Origo Ediciones, 2018.

€200

LIMITED EDITION. Square 4to. 153, [3] pp., profusely illustrated throughout with coloured images. Fabric bookmark, ms. dedication on t-p (dated 2018). Bound in crimson cloth, gilt bas-relief medal on upper board showing profile portrait of Bernardo O'Higgins. Cased in a box covered in red cloth with the same bas-relief on centre of front cover. Case with some waterstaining affecting lower half. A very good copy.

Luxurious limited edition containing a collection of essays by editor Góngora Escobedo, Roberto Arancibia Clavel, Rafael Sagredo Baeza, Scarlett O'Phelan Godoy, and Cristián Lira. Prologue of Cristián Zegers Ariztía. Published thanks to Banco Santander, Ejercito de Chile, Universidad Finis Terrae, Red Cultural, Patrimonio Cultural de Chile, and Ley de Donaciones Culturales.





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NAUAR

NOVELA

POR

MIGUEL ANGEL MENENDEZ

Rifa en la *selva* el jaguar
como yo en mi *rumbo* rifo.

El *pueblo* se *vuélve* un *marar*
de injurias *cuando me engrifo*.

Y ábranse, que tengo tifo,
no les vaya a contagiar.



Premio Nacional
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