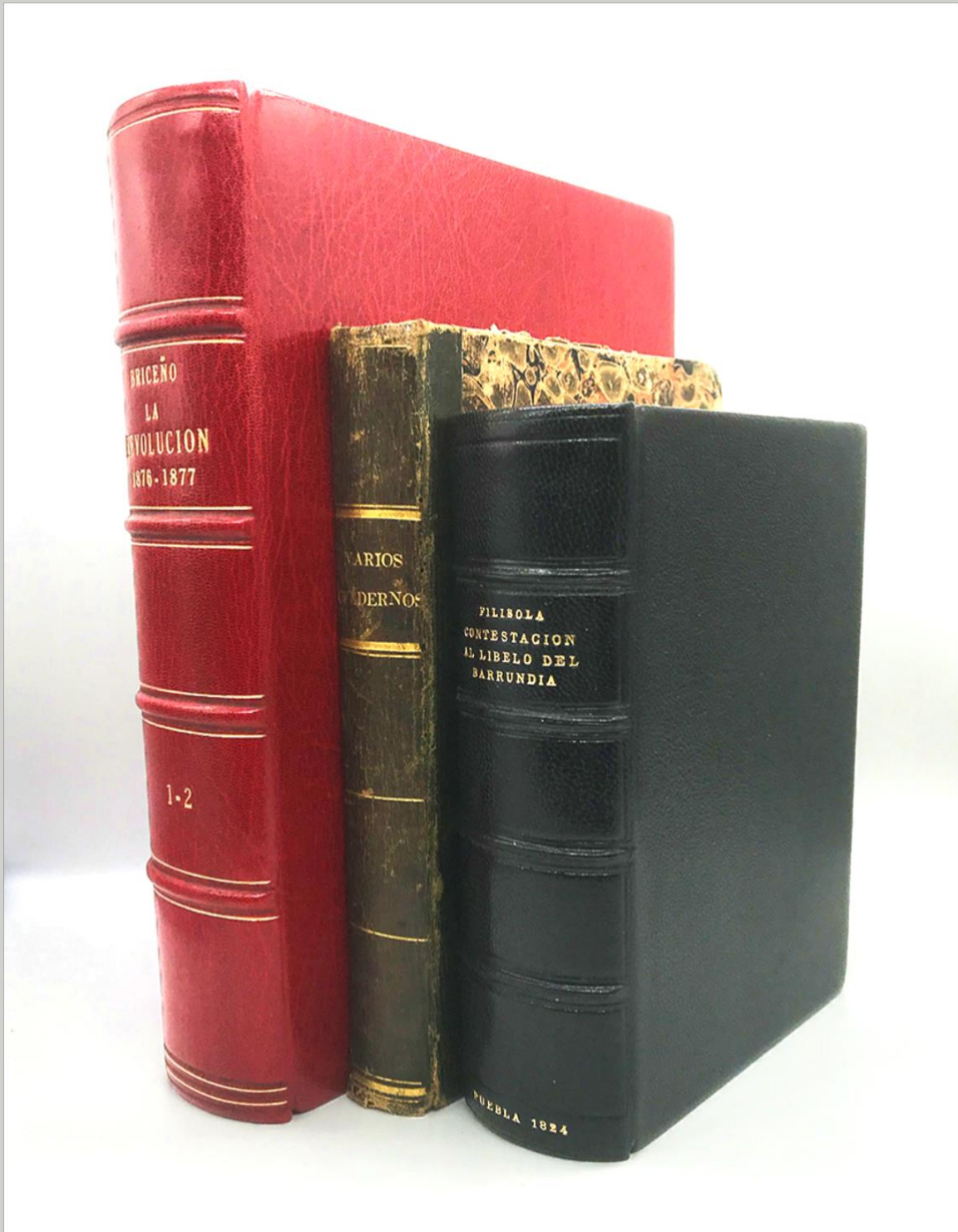
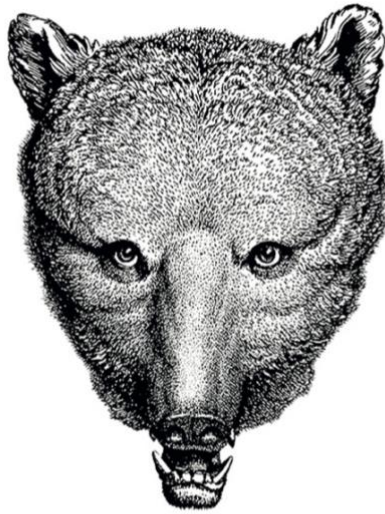


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SURVIVING WARS AND POLITICAL UPHEAVAL IN C19th LATIN AMERICA:

Three Bibliographical Treasures for the History Of
Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela.





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Foreword

This list illustrates in detail three special items that are of great interest to the national history of the Latin American countries of Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela. The three items have more than one feature in common: first of all, their historical context is the nineteenth century, a much-troubled period during which Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela struggled in order to find their national identity and achieve long-desired stability after the end of the Spanish rule. Second, more importantly, they are bibliographical survivors and, in this sense, they can be called treasures at right, inasmuch they miraculously managed to overcome intentional destruction due to war and political strife. This is very true at least of the first two items, which, as all books, were printed in great series of copies, perhaps hundreds or thousands of copies, and today are close to be almost unique objects instead of multiples. Third and lastly, they are not just average books, but historically important books; crucial books for the history of the aforementioned countries, and it is surprising to find out that these important books have survived in so few copies that can be counted on one hand. As you will learn by leafing through, the second book in the list is virtually unique.

"UNA DE LAS OBRAS HISTORICAS MEXICANAS MAS RARAS Y MENOS CITADAS"



"podemos decir que ni los **bibliófilos mexicanos ni tampoco los centroamericanos** conocían ejemplar alguno de esta obra, pues así nos lo han asegurado muchos de ellos, y nosotros mismos la buscamos durante varios años sin conseguirla, hasta que recientemente nos fué regalado un ejemplar, **único quizás...**"

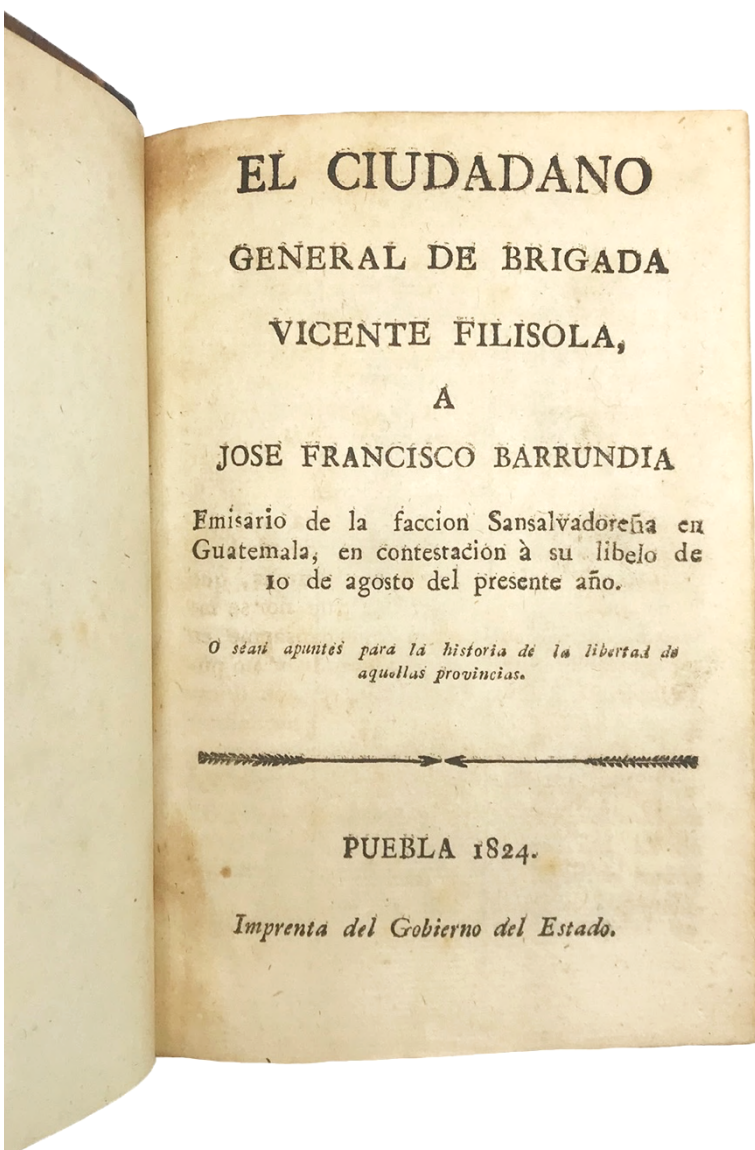
"...la **obra es de inestimable valor** por la vasta y preciosa colección de documentos justificativos que encierra y constituyen **el mejor material** que se puede encontrar **para la historia de la cooperación de México en la Independencia de Centro América.**"

(GARCÍA, Genaro. *La cooperación de México en la independencia de Centro América*, in: DOCUMENTOS INÉDITOS Ó MUY RAROS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MÉXICO, Vol. XXXV and XXXVI, Mexico, C. Bouret, 1911)

A CRUCIAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENT
AND ONE OF THE RAREST MEXICAN BOOKS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIMARY SOURCE FOR THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO AND THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

AN INVALUABLE WORK, TWO COMPLETE COPIES ONLY WORLDWIDE.



FILISOLA, Vicente. *El ciudadano General de Brigada Vicente Filisola, a José Francisco Barrundia, emisario de la faccion Salvadoreña en Guatemala, en contestacion à su libelo de 10 agosto del presente año. O sean apuntes para la historia de la libertad de aquellas provincias.*

Puebla, Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado, 1824.

[BOUND WITH]

ID. *Notas que se citan en el cuaderno que dio a luz el ciudadano General de Brigada Vicente Filisola, en contestacion al libelo que contra él publico el 10 de agosto del presente año José Francisco Barrundia, emisario de la faccion Salvadoreña en Guatemala.*

Puebla, Imprenta de Don Pedro de la Rosa, 1824.

€25000

FIRST EDITION. Small and thick 8vo, 2 works in 1 volume: pp. 132; pp. [2], 140 pp., ff. 180 and 2 folding letterpress tables, one of which is printed on both sides. The second

part includes a total of 59 "notas", providing a detailed commentary referring to the first part. Tightly bound in contemporary half black leather and decorated paper. Gilt lettering to spine with double-fillet ruling dividing it in compartments; skillfully restored at head. All edges sprinkled, original endpapers. The book is kept in a modern clamshell black morocco case internally lined with red velvet. Fresh, crisp and bright throughout. A fine copy of a very, very rare work, historically crucial for early Mexico.



THE EDITION AND THE RARITY OF THE BOOK. *First and only edition of this immensely important work for the history of the first steps of Mexico and Central America into independence from Spain. Issued in two complimentary books, this is the rarest ever published work written by the military officer Vicente Filisola (Ravello, near Naples, 1789 – Mexico City, 1850). The great historian and bibliophile Genaro García deemed worth*

including this work in the series, curated by him, containing unpublished or very rare documents relating to the history of Mexico, which was printed in 36 volumes between 1905 and 1911 by Charles Bouret in Mexico City. Indeed, his foreword to the reprint states that this is one of the rarest Mexican imprints and, most likely, it is because most of the edition was sent to Central America where Filisola's political opponents made sure to destroy it. One main reason for this, is that the first part of the book included violent personal attacks. So, the edition of this work fell "victim", almost entirely, to the harsh political strife in the immediate aftermath of the revolution.



In 1911, only after a very long time searching for the book, which, as García had it, neither Mexican nor Central American bibliophiles had ever seen and known about, a copy was found at the heirs of the author. García was not wrong about the absolute rarity of this item, if today, thus, a little more than 100 years later, only two complete copies can be located in public collections worldwide. Furthermore, one of these two copies, is the same copy owned by García; the one on which the historian based the reprint. The García copy is now kept in one of the largest Latin American libraries around the world, that is, University of Texas' Benson collection. Latin American historian Charles W. Hackett, along with three other University of Texas professors went to the 1920

inauguration of revolutionary General Álvaro Obregón as president of Mexico. Hackett learned that the library of García was for sale following his death. He arranged for an appraisal by University of Texas and the deal was negotiated. The collection was enormously rich. 25000 printed items were transported to Austin by a special train, including García's own copy of this bibliographical treasure.

The British Library holds the only other existing complete copy. Three copies of the first part alone ("El ciudadano...") are found in the Americas: at Berkeley's Bancroft library in the US, and, in Mexico, at the Biblioteca Nacional and UANL's Capilla Alfonsina. Two copies of the second part alone ("Notas...") are found in Europe and kept at the BNE in

Madrid and the BSB in Berlin. The Berkeley copy of the first part was Hubert H. Bancroft's copy, who never got to know about the existence of the second part, which is by far the most valuable. The book has never been apparently offered for sale at auction and no dealer seems to have ever listed it on a trade catalogue. If the spare parts available in the Americas and Europe were to be matched for the sake of the work's completeness, the surviving copies would be only four; five including this one.

FILISOLA, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. Filisola left the Kingdom of Naples for Spain

in 1804, at a very young age, where he started his military career and soon distinguished himself as an excellent soldier. By 1810, after having stood out in more than twenty battles, he was already a second lieutenant decorated with the title of "benemérito de la patria." Napoleon's occupation of Spain led to the outbreak of revolts all across Spanish America. So, in 1811, Filisola was sent to New Spain in order to fight against the Mexican insurgents. He fought so valiantly to deserve elevation to the grade of captain of artillery and, due to the military virtues showed on the battlefield, the saying "Filisola, desnudo en batalla y piedad con los vencidos" started to spread. Filisola became captain of grenadiers in 1814.

Initially a loyalist devoted to the Spanish cause, he won the confidence and friendship of Agustín de Iturbide in about 1815 and through this association became a leading military figure in Mexico. Ironically, it was the loyalists, who were made up of Mexicans of Spanish



(59.)
ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL DEL EJERCITO.

El General de Brigada D. Vicente Filisola: su edad treinta y seis años: su país Rivelli en Napoles: su salud buena: sus servicios y circunstancias los que se expresan.

FECHA EN QUE OBTUVO LOS EMPLEOS, Y TIEMPO QUE SIRVIÓ EN CADA UNO.

DIA.	MESES.	AÑO.	EMPLEOS.	AÑOS.	MESES.	DIAS.
27	Mzo.	804	Soldado distinguido y cabo.	4	02	10
7	Junio.	1808	Sargento segundo.	0	00	10
17	Junio.	808	Sargento primero.	1	08	28
15	Mzo.	810	Subteniente.	1	10	21
6	Ebra.	812	Teniente de cazadores.	1	04	02
8	Junio.	813	Capitan de fusileros.		11	10
18	Mayo.	814	Capitan de granaderos.	6	10	27
15	Abril.	821	Teniente coronel.	0	02	06
21	Junio.	821	Coronel.		06	10
31	Dbre.	821	General de Brigada.	3	00	00
Total hasta fin de Diciembre de 1824.				20	09	04

CUERPOS DONDE HA SERVIDO Y CLASIFICACION DE SUS SERVICIOS.

	AÑOS.	MESES.	DIAS.
En el regimiento fijo de Buenos-Aires.	5	11	18
En la compañía de Montaña de Asturias.			
En el regimiento infanteria de voluntarios de Grado.			
En el regimiento infanteria de Castropol.	1	10	21
En el regimiento infanteria de Mexico, de Subteniente.			
En idem de Teniente de cazadores.	1	04	02
En idem de Capitan de fusileros.		11	10
En idem de Capitan de granaderos.	6	10	27
Teniente coronel.		02	06
Coronel.	0	06	10
General de Brigada.	3	00	00
Abono de campaña con Francia.	3	05	03
Idem idem en este reino, segun el Soberano decreto de 21 de marzo de 822.	9	11	27
Total de servicios.	34	02	04

descent and other conservatives, to ultimately brought about independence. In 1820, liberals took power in Spain, and the new government promised reforms to appease the Mexican revolutionaries. In response, Mexican conservatives called for independence as a means of maintaining their privileged position in Mexican society.

In an open letter addressing one of his superiors, published in El Mejicano Independente and dated June 2, 1821, Filisola expressed his will to join the cause of the insurgents with these words: "convencido por la razon, y por graduar ha llegado ya el tiempo que este suelo, despreciado sin motivo por tres siglos, obtenga el rango que le corresponde entre las naciones cultas capaces de formarse leyes, y gobernarse por sí". Filisola stated also that "todo español que ama la Independencia de este reino, ama á su madre patria, pues que lejos de sacar fruto ya de este suelo, le es gravoso", and, as Genaro García pointed out, Filisola thought that the Spanish Courts, when forming the Constitution of 1812, did not propose any other end than the happiness of the country, which, in the military leader's own words "consiste en la separacion de aquellas partes muy distantes del centro, que no pueden gozar de la justicia con la prontitud que se require, ni obrar segun su espiritu."

Filisola supported Iturbide's Plan de Iguala, also known as Act of Independence of North America, promulgated on February 24, 1821, and his declaration as emperor of Mexico. The Plan de Iguala established three central principles for the new-born Mexican state: the primacy of Roman Catholicism, the absolute political independence, and full equality for all social and ethnic groups. These were the "Three Guarantees" by which the Plan is sometimes known, also summarised as "Religión, Independencia y Unión."

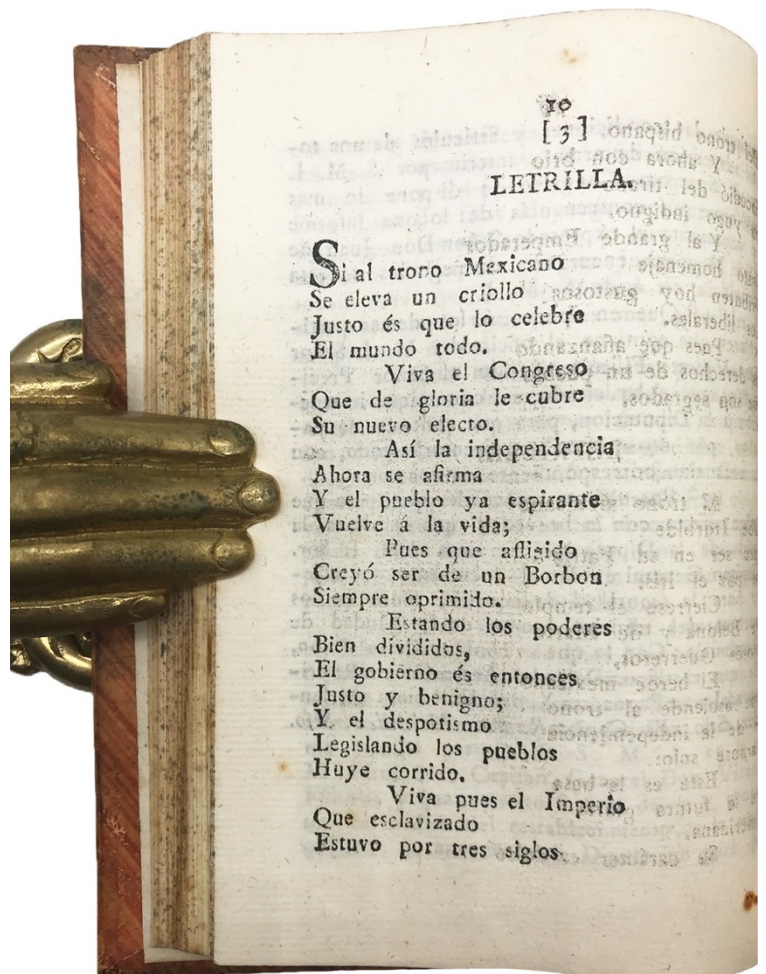
At the head of four thousand men, Filisola was the first insurgent chief who entered the capital of New Spain, on the afternoon of September 24, 1821, with the purpose of maintaining public order and preparing the entry of the Army of the Three Guarantees. The army was received with so much enthusiasm that the celebrations lasted until late at night. On the 27th, he left the city in the morning to re-enter it with the entire liberating legion. After establishing the independent government, Iturbide appointed Filisola to Brigadier General and Knight of the Imperial Order of Guadalupe, and the delicate command of the expedition to Central America, of which this work speaks. The power vacuum left by the Spaniards in Central America created opportunities for the establishment of various competing political factions and subsequent wars. Thus, in 1823, Iturbide sent Filisola to Honduras and Guatemala in order to pacificate these two regions and annex them into the Mexican empire. The annexation caused a revolt in El Salvador, led by Guatemalan leader José Francisco Barrundia, who was later elected

president of the United Provinces of Central America. After the abdication of Iturbide, in 1823, with Mexico becoming a republic, Filisola organised the Congress of Central America which, on July 1, 1823, decreed the birth of a federation of five states, that is, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

The present book stands as an invaluable primary source, if not the most valuable at all, for the study of the much confused and troubled period in the early history of Mexico and the countries of Central America as independent nations.

Later, Filisola became second-in-command to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in the campaign against Texas, on which Filisola published a long book of memoirs (Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas, Mexico, 1849). Filisola died in 1850, shortly after his appointment as president of the Supreme War Tribunal.

Sabin 24325; Filisola, V., La cooperación de México en la independencia de Centro América. México, C. Bouret, 1911, 2 vols (Documentos inéditos o muy raros para la historia de México; XXXV and XXXVI); Muradas García, F., La época de las independencias: Hispanoamérica 1806-1830, Guia de recursos bibliograficos en la Biblioteca Nacional de Espana, pp. 110-111; Ávila, A., J. Dym and E. Pani, Las declaraciones de independencia: los textos fundamentales de las independencias americanas, Mexico, 2013; Lyser, A. I., and J.C. Cebrián, Spain and Spanish America in the libraries of the University of California: a catalogue of books. II. The Bancroft Library, Berkeley, 1930.



EL "LIBRO FANTASMA": A COPY THAT MIRACOLOUSLY SURVIVED DESTRUCTION
ONE OF THE RAREST, IF NOT THE RAREST COLOMBIAN IMPRINT.



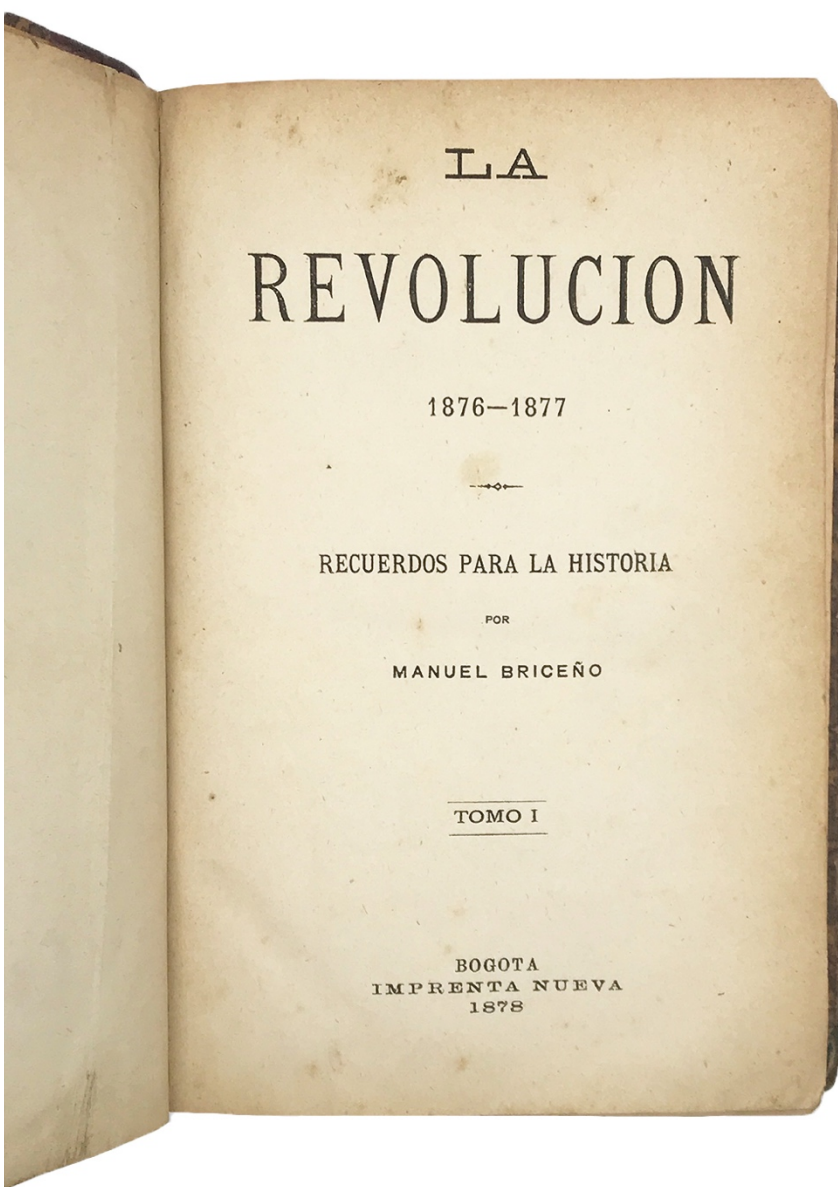
BRICEÑO, Manuel. *La revolución 1876-1877. Recuerdos para la historia. Tomo I [-II]*

Bogotá, Imprenta Nueva, 1878.

€14500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 parts in 1 volume containing 26 chapters (Chap. I-XIV in the 1st part and Chap. XV-XVI in the 2nd part): pp. X, [2], 322, 1 blank leaf, [2]; 224. With 4 full-page engraved battle plans to the 1st part, signed "M. M. Paz" ("Combate del Cerro Gordo 25 y 26 Agosto, 1876"; "Teatro de operaciones de la Campaña del Cauca en 1876"; "Teatro de operaciones de la 1.^a Division del Tolima del 14 de Setiembre al 7 de Octubre de 1876"; "Combate del Chochal. 3 de Noviembre, 1876"). The 2nd part ends abruptly at the end of page 224 since the printing of the few final lines of the last page was never terminated. An early ms. note in ink at the end of the text states "Este libro no se acabó de imprimir, y sólo faltó una llana [i.e page]. No se circuló en vida del autor por consideraciones políticas, y probablemente no se circuló ya." Some underlining in blue

and red pencil, some notes in grey pencil throughout. The 2nd part very lightly browned. Marginal dampstaining to the lower corner of the 1st part, though visible only by the fore-edge. Contemporary quarter red leather and marbled paper, gilt lettering to spine (skillfully restored at head). Comes in a modern red morocco solander box internally lined with light blue velvet in order to match the colours of the Colombian national flag, being the marbled paper over the covers yellowish. An excellent copy.

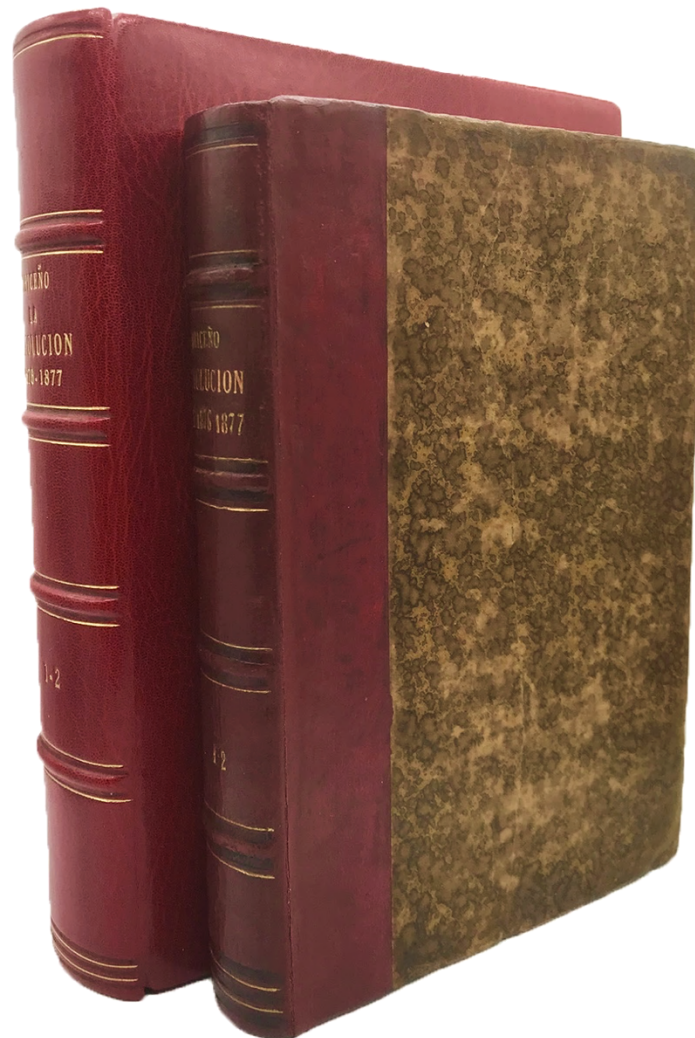


"Manuel Briceño era la moral en acción." Such are the words that the Colombian Ministry of Education Abel Carbonell used to define the author of this book in a biographical sketch published in Revista de Colombia in 1937. In the same article, Carbonell stated that conservatives were taught the cult of Briceño's memory by their fathers. Indeed, Briceño was one a man of thought and action, a founding father who sacrificed his life for the establishment of modern Colombia.

Manuel Briceño Fernández (1849-1885) was the son of Emigdio Briceño, one of the national heroes of Colombia's independence from Spain. As historian Carlos Restrepo Canal put it, Manuel Briceño was an "ilustre escritor, periodista y guerrero, notable político y jefe del conservatismo." He married María

Díaz Cubillos, daughter of Juan Antonio Díaz Castro, who was younger brother of renowned writer Eugenio Díaz Castro. Briceño was a good friend of historian and Director of the Biblioteca Nacional José María Quijano Otero, with whom he established the periodical La América. He died prematurely on the battlefield at the age of 36 as a general of the army of the Conservative Party during the civil war of 1884-1885 against the Liberal Party, which opposed the politics known as "Regeneración" carried out by President Rafael Nuñez. Supported by a coalition of moderate Liberals and

Conservatives, after the 1884-1885 war, Nuñez's government ended the federal regime of the United States of Colombia and promulgated a new constitution in 1886, giving birth to the modern Republic of Colombia, as the country is still known today.

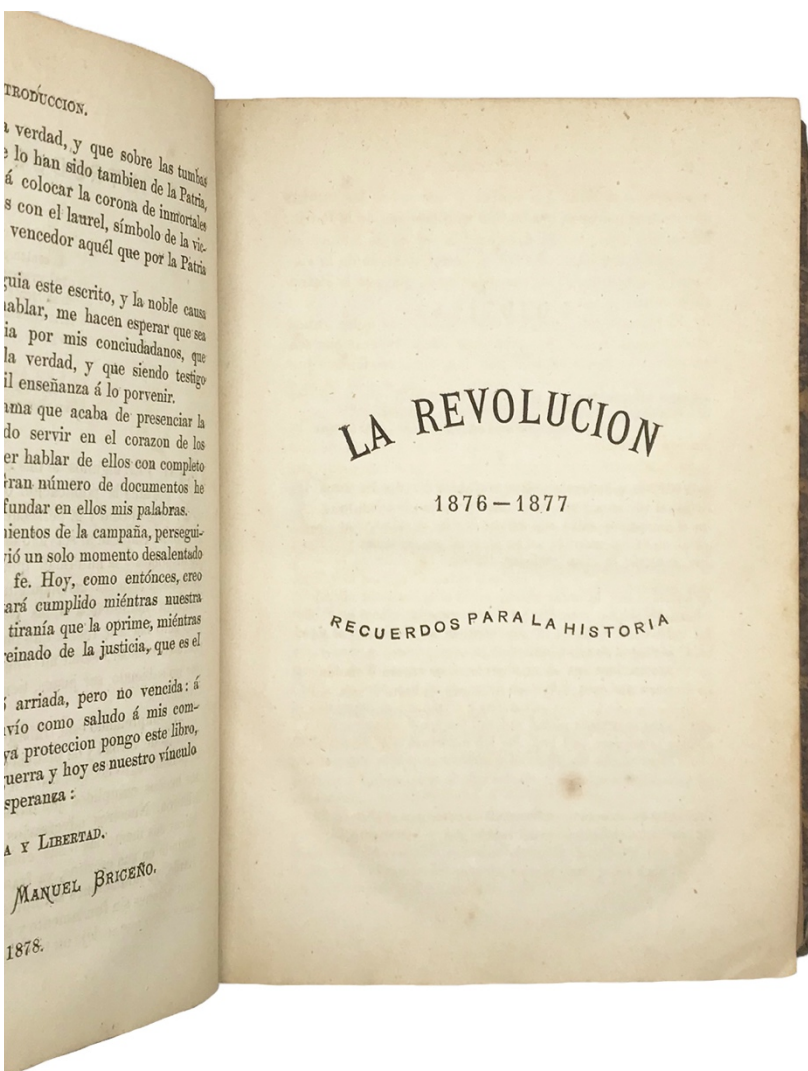


The present book deals with the previous civil war, which took place in 1876-1877. It was the first Colombian war fought with automatic weapons. These deadly modern weapons were apparently taken to the port of Santa Marta from Europe by the French merchant sailboat Saint Antoine; the same vessel on which the young Joseph Conrad worked as a sailor. Briceño fought this war on the frontline and, contrarily to the above-mentioned later war, his faction lost. The war is known as "Guerra de las escuelas". Its causes date back to approximately 1870, when members of the Liberal Party led by the Liberal radical Eustorgio Salgar attempted to introduce public education for the Colombian states, while the Conservative Party advocated for putting education solely under the control of the Roman Catholic church. In his book, Briceño called this civil war

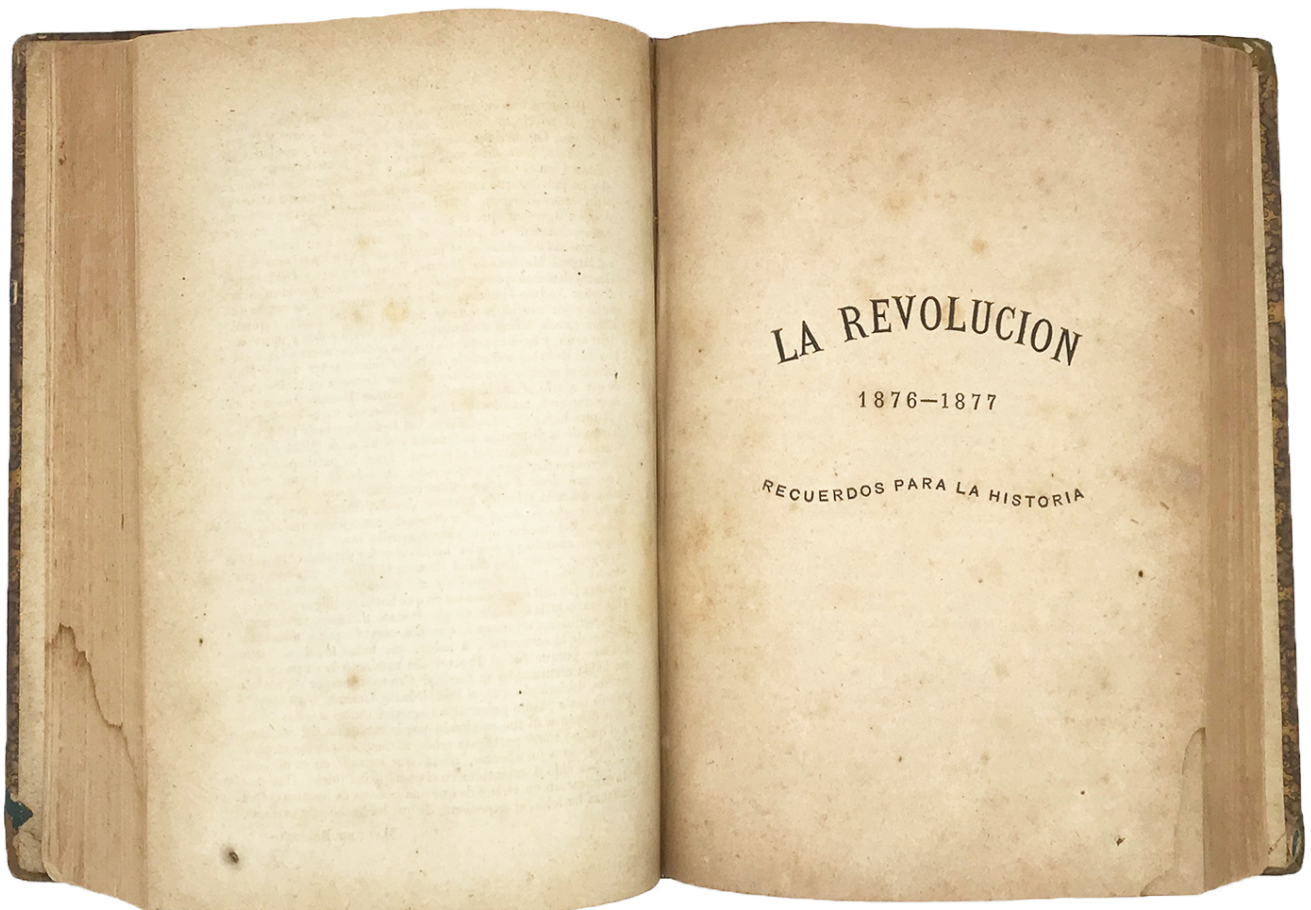
a revolution, "The Revolution" precisely, since, to him, it seemed to turn into an anarchist revolutionary movement fostered by the fanaticism of the radical branch within the Liberal Party, which wreaked havoc all across the country. The book illustrates the development and stages of the revolution with a thorough commentary on the military operations on both sides. The author relates each event in great detail and, with frank and outspoken judgement, directly and vividly describes the conduct of the major military and political figures that led the war from the perspective of a loser. The subtitle of the book is "Recuerdos para la historia", viz. "Memories for History", which suggests that Briceño's account was not intended to be impartial; on the contrary, it was meant to be a fresh, personal and passionate view on the tragic and heroic events of the revolution, dedicated to all his defeated battle companions.

In the prologue to the 1947 reprint of Briceño's work, published by the Academia Colombiana de Historia as Volume 76 of the series Biblioteca de Historia Nacional, the second part of the book is defined by Restrepo Canal as a "libro fantasma"; like a ghost,

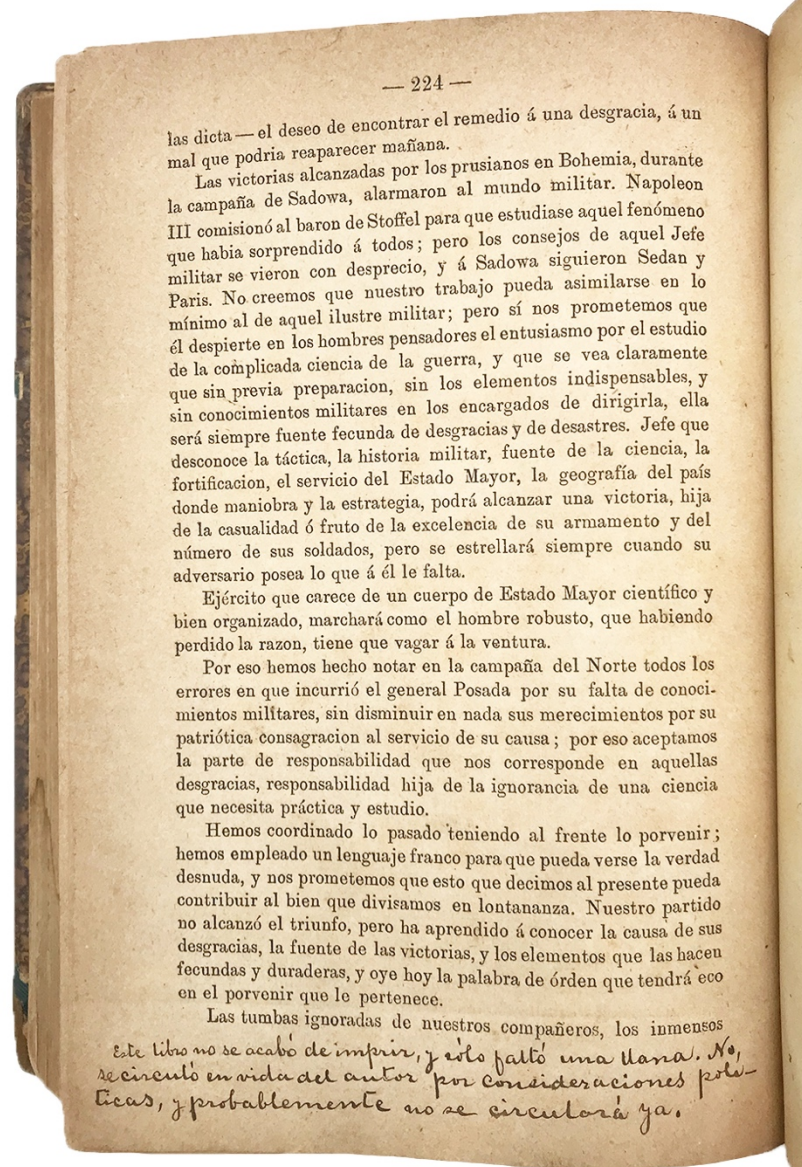
no physical evidence can be found because "se ha mantenido prácticamente inedita," it has remained practically unpublished! In his prologue, Restrepo Canal explains why this is a "libro fantasma". Soon after publication, the first part of Briceño's work was received with great interest in Bogotá, while the printing of the second part was being carried out. However, the frankness and liberty of expression employed by the author in the second part of his work alarmed those who had the chance to read bits of it in advance. Since its spreading had been deemed inconvenient for political reasons and given the fragile political situation - Colombia recovering from harsh civil war and social upheaval, printing was interrupted



and subsequently the entire edition was destroyed. It should not be neglected that the author was one of the leaders of the defeated faction and he probably feared retaliation or further political instability, which would have been very harmful for the recently wounded country. However, the folded leaves of some printed gatherings that formed a few copies had apparently been circulating within the author's circle before the edition's disappearance due to intentional destruction. Thus, very few copies, perhaps no more than three, were believed to have survived. Restrepo Canal and his colleagues at the Academia de Historia knew of one extant copy only, once in the private collection of Colombian President Miguel Abadía Méndez, which unfortunately they lost trace of in the 1940s. Nevertheless, since the Academia wished to reprint Briceño's work due to its relevance to Colombian history, the Director of the Biblioteca del Banco de la República Gustavo Otero Muñoz managed to acquire another copy, signed and annotated by the author, from the heirs of the printer who published it, Antonio Silvestre, to donate to the Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia. That copy, the proof copy, which the historians of the Academia wanted to use for the reprint, was soon stolen from the National Library. It was only thanks to the effort of Restrepo Canal that, in the absence of another available copy, Briceño's original manuscript was found at the author's heirs and the reprint based on it was eventually brought out.



Only one complete copy other than this one can be located today. It is the same book that, according to Restrepo Canal, went missing, which was probably recovered during the second half of the 20th century. The 1947's reprint based on the original manuscript lacks several passages, since some leaves were lost. These passages are found only in the present book and include crucial information concerning a troubled and confused period of the Colombian history, thus offering an invaluable historical primary source. They can be considered practically unpublished and will help historians to study and detail further some of the crucial events occurred during the so-called "War of the Schools". For instance, this book includes a not previously known list of numerical figures, and the related explanatory text, regarding the troops of Cundinamarca (the beginning of Chap. XXIII). The manuscript lacked the leaves bearing such passage. Many numerical figures throughout the text in the reprint are very different from the ones found in the first edition and many footnotes, some of 20, 14 and even more than 70 lines are missing; just to mention a few examples testifying to the reprint's incompleteness as regards the second part. Several phrases are differently arranged and additional information is sometimes provided in the first edition. A number of names of fighters in the Garrapata battle is absent from the reprint (Chap. XVIII), as well as other names that appear here and there in the first issue of the second part. The 2-page "Proclama del General Cuervo" at the end of Chap. XVIII is not present. In the middle of Chap. XXV, a long passage concerning the conclusion of the Donjuana battle and a speech by General Alejo Morales are omitted since the manuscript lacked two further leaves; and so on.

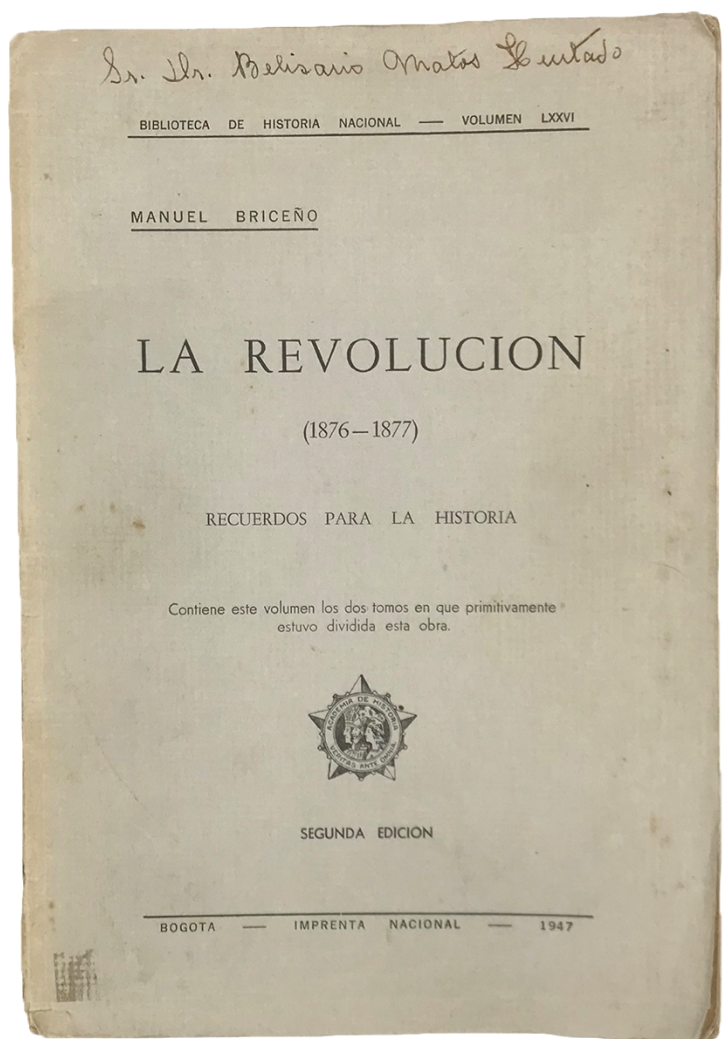


Therefore, besides its uniqueness as the second known surviving and localisable copy of an entirely destroyed edition, the present book stands as an invaluable historical document for the history of Colombia, providing written evidence to unknown, or very little known, though important events from the difficult and chaotic period that preceded this South-American state's foundation as a modern republic.

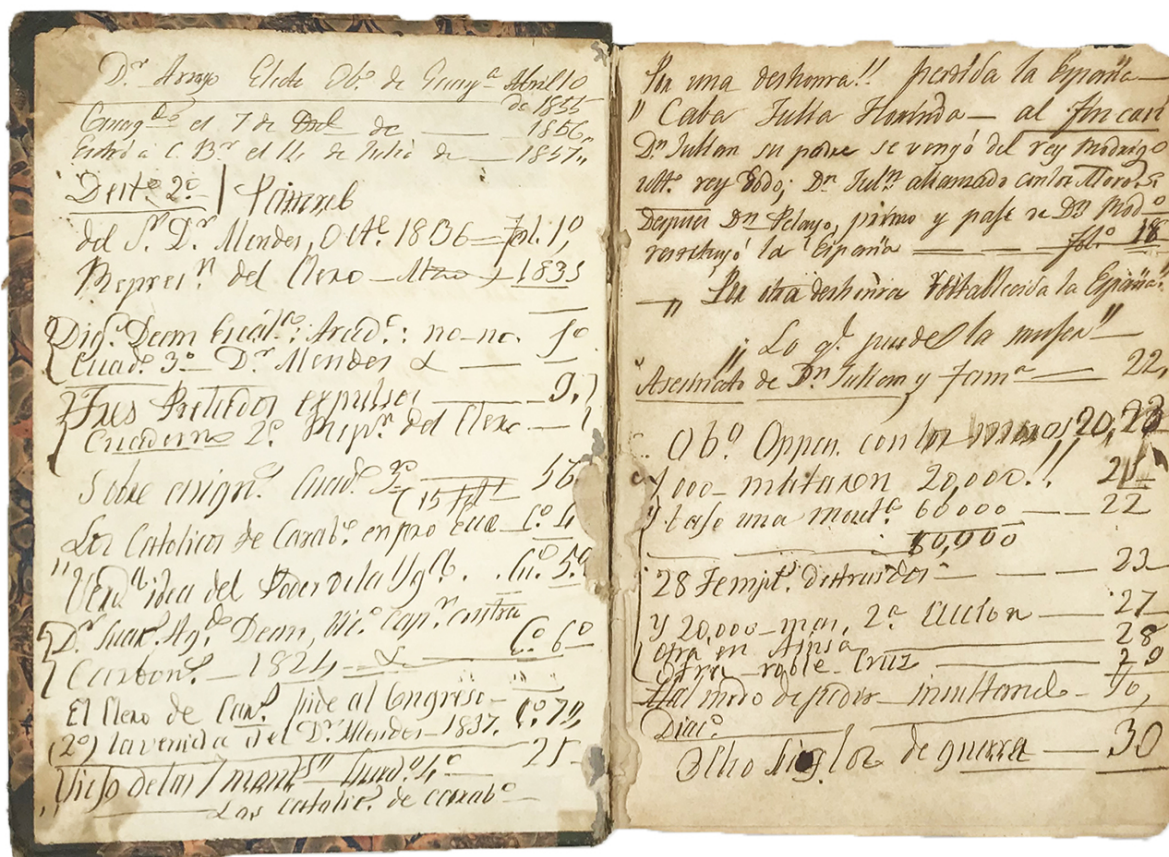
Variation between the two texts is enough to the extent of justifying a third reprint based on this book, which contains relevant historical knowledge that would otherwise be forgotten.

In the light of the story of the book's publication, this copy must have belonged to someone who was very close to the author, and/or the publisher, as a friend or a fellow conservative politician. There are no provenance notes and ex libris, except for the early underlining and occasional annotations that unfortunately do not help to identify the early owner. The endpapers are clean. We are inclined to imagine that a Colombian who was within the circle of Briceño might have taken it to Italy, perhaps as the result of political exile.

For further information on the author's life, see this anonymous biography: Uno de sus contemporáneos. *Una gloria nacional: apuntes para la biografía del General Manuel Briceño, Comandante General de la 3a. División del ejército de operaciones sobre la Costa Atlántica.* Bogotá, Imprenta de Silvestre y Compañía, 1885.



IMPORTANT SAMMELBAND OF EIGHT EARLY VENEZUELAN PAMPHLETS
 PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1824 AND 1848, ENTIRELY ANNOTATED THROUGHOUT
 POSSIBLY BY A LEADING MEMBER OF THE CLERGY AND MOST LIKELY A BISHOP



Throughout the two decades of Conservative power in Venezuela, which started after the constitutional debate, in about 1830, and ended in 1848, the Catholic Church found an important ally in printing to disseminate its ideas in the face of the state. It was a difficult relationship in which, sometimes, extreme measures were adopted, like the expulsion of representatives of the national clergy in 1830 and 1836. Printing allowed the church to defend its position and relate its point of view on events that marked the context of the religious activity of the highest ecclesiastical authorities in the country. The case of Monsignor Ramón Ignacio Méndez provides clear evidence to the political use of the printing press by the leaders of the clergy. Publication of various writings by representatives of the Catholic Church followed the 1830 constitutional debate, particularly in reference to legal aspects that directly involved the national clergy, such as the ecclesiastical laws, tithes and the criticised ecclesiastical patronage. Harsh

discussions on these topics arose soon after the refusal of the Congress to prohibit religious liberty in 1830; the resolution of October 14 of the same year that kept the right of patronage and the abolition of the tithe in 1833, by which responsibility over the financial support of the Catholic worship passed to the Ministry of Interior.

The irascible independence hero, prelate, lawyer and politician from Barinas Monsignor Ramón I. Méndez, by then Archbishop of Caracas, stands out as the most relevant author of works in defense of the ecclesiastical authority and leading representative of the clergy's protest against a constitution that did not contain the recognition of the Catholic religion as the sole state religion, despite the unanimous and simultaneous pronouncement of the people, already in 1810, about the exclusivity of Catholicism. Scholar Gildardo González analysed in depth the number and nature of the imprints produced in the first republican period in his master's dissertation "La producción bibliográfica en Venezuela durante el periodo republicano 1830-1848" (Valencia, 2017).

This 8vo volume contains eight rare imprints, most of which are copiously annotated by an early hand and divided one from another by a blank leaf. Three of them are by Archbishop Mendez and three other pamphlets are by his fellow supporters within the Church. The volume includes also a particularly early and rare Venezuelan imprint, dated 1824 and signed by the Provisor and Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Caracas, José Suárez Aguado, concerning the debate over religious tolerance and the issue of freemasonry and the "Protestant sects," which played an important role in this context. For the Catholics (clergy and faithful), freemasonry was assimilable to an impious sect for its will to choke "la verdadera creencia." On this matter, see Rafael Fernández Heres' "Controversia sobre tolerancia religiosa en Venezuela (1811-1834)," 2 vols, in "Colección Bicentenario de la independencia" (Caracas, 2012-13), which reprinted in full this important document together with other relevant "folletos" of the time about the controversy on religious tolerance. In particular, this work refers to Pius VII's papal brief dated September 17, 1821, which condemned the subversive activities of the secret society known as "Carbonarios" aimed to limit the Church's power.

The last work bound in this volume contains observations on the law of 1834, which ended the controversy on religious tolerance. Indeed, the Venezuelan nation declared freedom of religion, to encourage European, especially of Protestant faith, to migrate to Venezuela. Furthermore, in 1834 the government proposed a plan of "desafuero eclesiástico", that is, the loss of important ecclesiastical rights and privileges, which was eventually suspended. However, the Liberals' rise to power in 1848 revived the "desafuero" plan of 1834.

The volume is bound in contemporary half green leather and marbled paper over boards with blind-stamped bishop's insignia on front cover (galero and six tassels) – not easily noticeable due to wear. The binding is somewhat worn. “varios cuadernos” is gilt-tooled to the spine. The front endpapers and the blanks found throughout are entirely annotated. The volume seems to have belonged to an important member of the clergy, most likely a bishop, as suggested by the embossed insignia, who was a first-person witness and, perhaps, also a main protagonist in the struggle between the young Venezuelan state and its clergy led by the Archbishop Méndez. We are inclined to think that the book might have belonged to the bishop of Guayana José Manuel Arroyo, since his signature seems readable (?) on the title-page of the initial work and the second-to-last pamphlet shows a pen mark by his name as one of the signers. Nevertheless, this important annotated sammelband of early Venezuelan imprints deserves further study and investigation, especially with regards to the handwritten notes.

€7500

INSTRUCCION

PASTORAL

QUE

El Arzobispo de Caracas

DIRIGE

A SUS DIOCESANOS.



GARACAS:

Imprenta de A. Damiron.

1836.

1) MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio. *Instrucción Pastoral que el Arzobispo de Caracas dirige a sus diocesanos.*

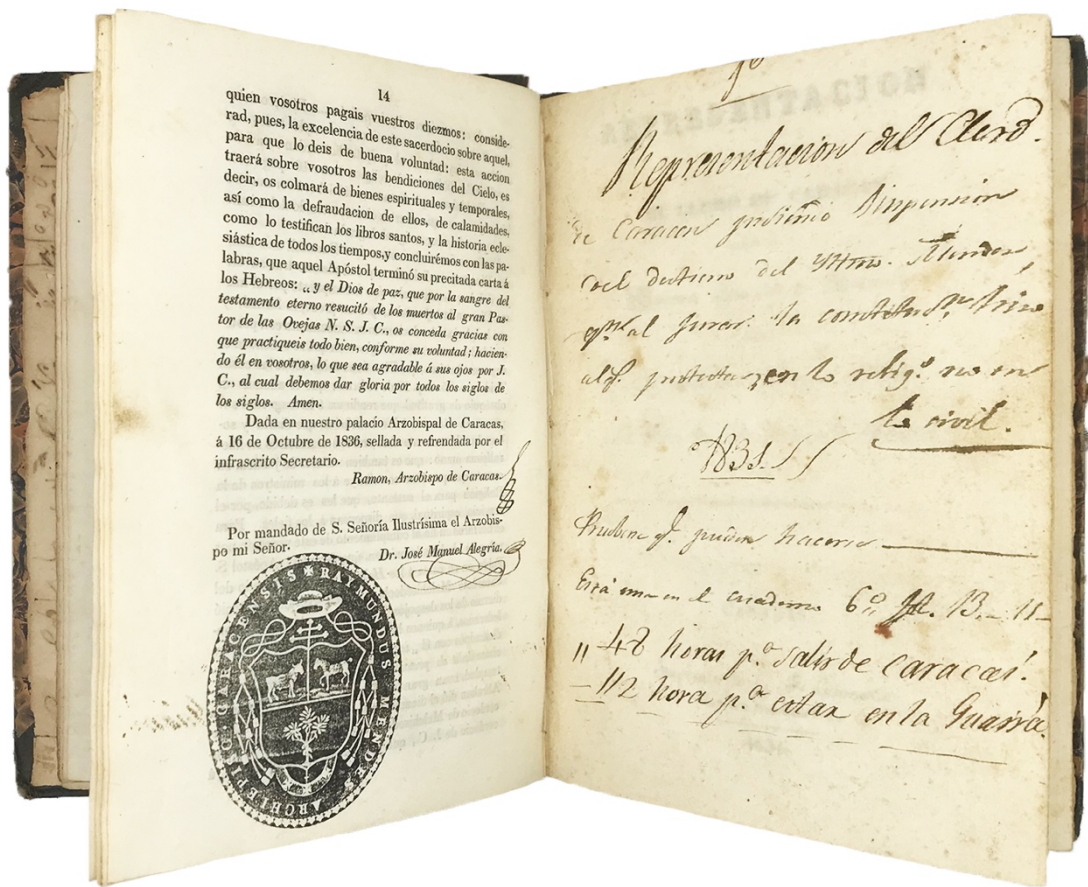
Caracas, Imprenta de A. Damiron, 1836.

14 pp., large printed archiepiscopal seal at colophon. Ms. ownership note on t-p.

Very rare. This tract is a pastoral letter largely concerning the payment of tithes (impuesto decimal). The Archbishop was a member of the first Congress of Caracas and one of the signatories of the Venezuelan declaration of independence in 1829. He was exiled for writing the present tract and the work was suppressed by the government. Indeed, in 1836, Archbishop Méndez was exiled a second time (see item no. 2 for information about his first exile) and this time he never returned to the country. He died in Bogotá in

1839. In addition to his opposition to the abolition of tithes, he was exiled because of his criticism and repudiation of the law concerning patronage, in particular for having dismissed the right of patronage by refusing to give the canonical institution to some prebendaries indicated by the government; a law that he had always opposed.

Not in OCLC. Only in University of La Laguna (Tenerife, Spain), BNV and University of California (bound in the sammelband beginning with "Reflexiones que el Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela, Dr. Ramon ..., 1832-34). Palau 120533. Not in Sabin.

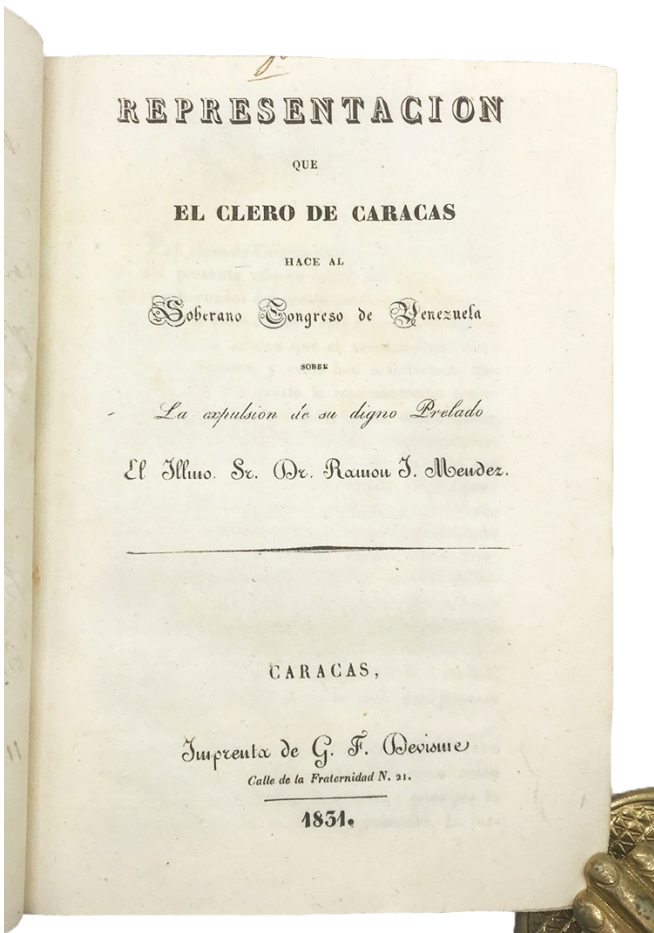


[BOUND WITH]

2) CLERGY (CARACAS). *Representacion que el Clero de Caracas hace al Soberano Congreso de Venezuela sobre la expulsion de su digno Prelado El Illmo. Sr. Dr. Ramon I. Mendez.*

Caracas, Imprenta de G. F. Devisme, 1831.

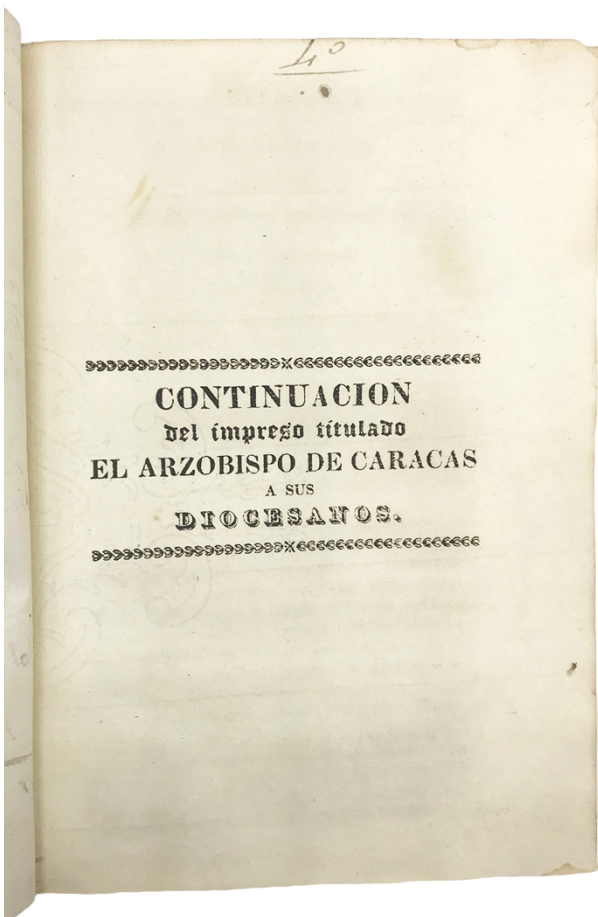
13, [1] pp., list of signers at end.



Apologetic writing signed by the main authorities of clergy referring to the first expulsion from Venezuela of Archbishop Mendez with the bishops of Mérida and Guayana, in 1830, as a result of the refusal of the first of them to swear allegiance to the constitution of Valencia, without putting conditions or expressing criticism about it, which was mandatory to all civil, military and ecclesiastical in order to exercise power. By 1832, at the request of the Caracas clergy, the Archbishop was allowed to return to Venezuela after his exile.

One copy recorded in OCLC, at the British Library.

[BOUND WITH]



3) MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio. *Continuación del impreso titulado El Arzobispo de Caracas a sus diocesanos... Documentos que se citan [56-65].*

Caracas, Imprenta de A. Damiron, 1836.

[2], 65, [1] pp. Not in OCLC. Only at BNV and University of California (bound in the sammelband beginning with "Reflexiones que el Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela, Dr. Ramon ...," 1832-34).

[BOUND WITH]

Super omnia, el mago de la república...
1834
Los Católicos de Carabobo
En todo, interceder...
Quer, non magister...
Yngl. Carab. impud. dicitur...
No puede la religión...
ninguna prueba de la temporal...

10

BREVE IMPUGNACION


DEL FOLLETO INTITULADO:
Para el día 11 de mayo de 1834
REFORMA
 DE LA POLITICA ECLESIASTICA

6

SENTIMIENTOS

DE LA PROVINCIA DE CARABOBO.

Et nunc reges intelligite erudimini qui iudicatis terram, aprandite disciplinam, nequando irascatur Dominus et pereatis de via justa.
Entended soberanos sed instruidos vosotros á quienes esté cometido juzgar la tierra. Sostened firmemente la disciplina, no sea que enojado el Señor, perezcáis del camino justo.
 Salm. 2. versic. 10. y 12.



Caracas, imprenta de Fermin Romero 1834.

J. de V. relig.
2º
Juc. cív. 1º
2º
Suced. no rra
estru. 2º
1º
Constit. 1º
5º
Mot. v. 1º
6º
Cabata
7º
Yngl.
8º
Comun.
9º
Adm. no
imp. 1º
2º
3º
4º
5º
6º
7º
8º
9º
10º

(15)

... cemos con qué poder se hayan suspendido las disposiciones canónicas, que exigen para iguales casos el competente permiso del juez eclesiástico, así está decretado y esto basta para hacer por este respecto inútil la deseada ley. También la constitucion (1) provee de remedio al caso en que un eclesiástico fuese perjudicial á una poblacion por su conducta, y por tanto digno de correccion. Ademas, ahora y siempre han podido libremente todos los ciudadanos denunciar con la suficien- te prueba al eclesiástico delincuente que olvidado de qué cabeza es miembro, mancha la santidad de su- ministerio, y cuando ha sucedido así alguna vez, jamas se ha quedado sin castigo, como lo testifican las mismas autoridades civiles, cuando en este caso han interpues- to ellas mismas su mediacion para hacerla mas indul- gente.

PROPOSICION III.

Es injusticia pretender despojar al clero de la enseñanza pública, y des- tinos á ella anexos.

En nada han descubierto mas los proyectistas refor- madores su desafecto al clero, que en la pretendida es- clusion de sus personas para la enseñanza, y descono- cimiento de los seminarios Tridentinos. Las miras son privarle de todo cuanto pueda darle honor y concepto, y creen deben realizarse, aunque en tan injusta pros- cripcion no se guarde ni aun siquiera el aparente velo de justicia: aunque se les impute, con razon, de ingra- titud á los maestros de las luces de Venezuela, que en la mayor parte han sido, y son clérigos, que mas lleva- dos por el bien de su patria, y encamados como decia Ciceron, en la dulzura y alhagos de formar los espiri- tus que por el mezquino interes de las malpagadas asig- naciones, han desatendido la ajencia de sus fortunas, y olvidado sus comodidades para consagrar sus mas flori- dos años á la instruccion pública, de donde la Iglesia

(1) Art. 161. atribuc. 5.

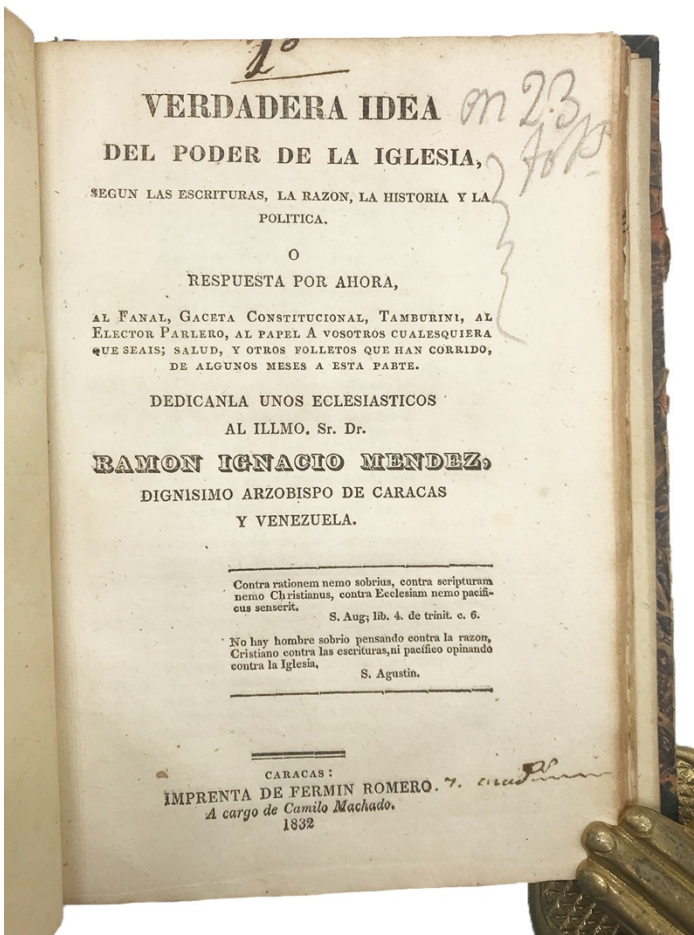
Si 25 como
dir. qd. el d.º
2.º p.º de qd.
al. encriba
del. b.º de rra
1.º de rra
2.º de rra
3.º de rra
4.º de rra
5.º de rra
6.º de rra
7.º de rra
8.º de rra
9.º de rra
10.º de rra

4) CLERGY (CARABOBO). *Breve Impugnacion del folleto intitulado: Reforma de la politica eclesiastica o sentimientos de la provincia de Carabobo* / [signed at colophon "Unos Católicos de Carabobo"].

Caracas, Imprenta de Firmin Romero, 1834.

35, [1] pp. Not in OCLC. Only in BNV.

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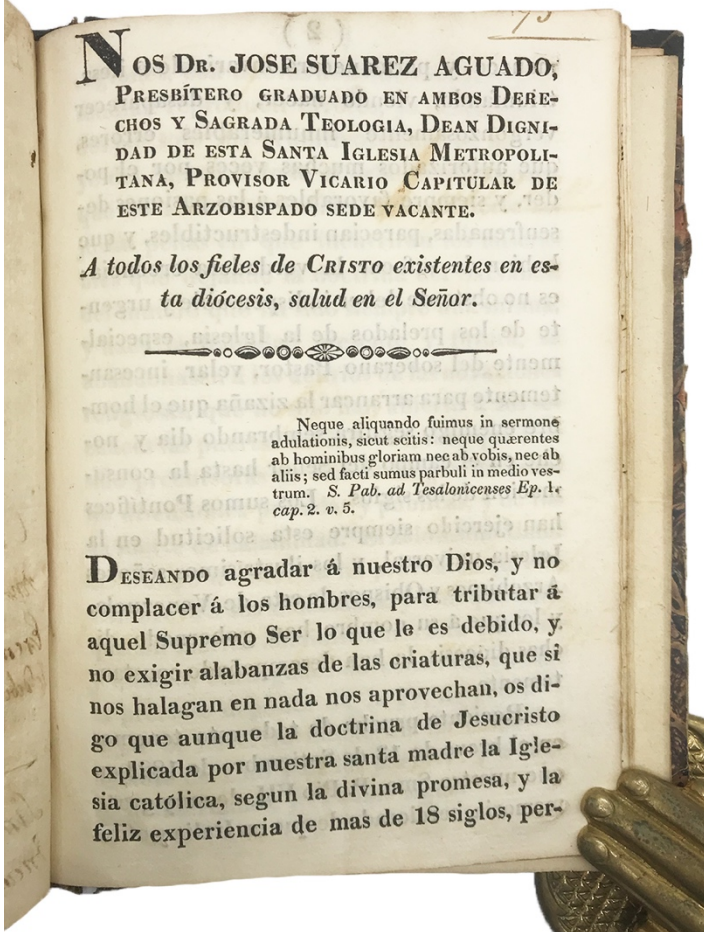


5) CLERGY (CARACAS). *Verdadera idea del poder de la Iglesia, segun las escrituras, la razon, la historia y la política. O respuesta por ahora, al Fanal, Gaceta Constitucional, Tamburini, al Elector Parlero, al Papel a vosotros cualesquiera que seais; salud, y otros folletos que han corrido, de algunos meses a esta parte [sic]. Dedicarla unos eclesiásticos al Illmo. Sr. Dr. Ramon Ignacio Mendez, dignisimo Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela* / [signed at colophon "Unos eclesiasticos"]].

Caracas, Imprenta de Firmin Romero, 1832.

[4], 48 pp. One copy recorded in OCL, at the BL, and BNV.

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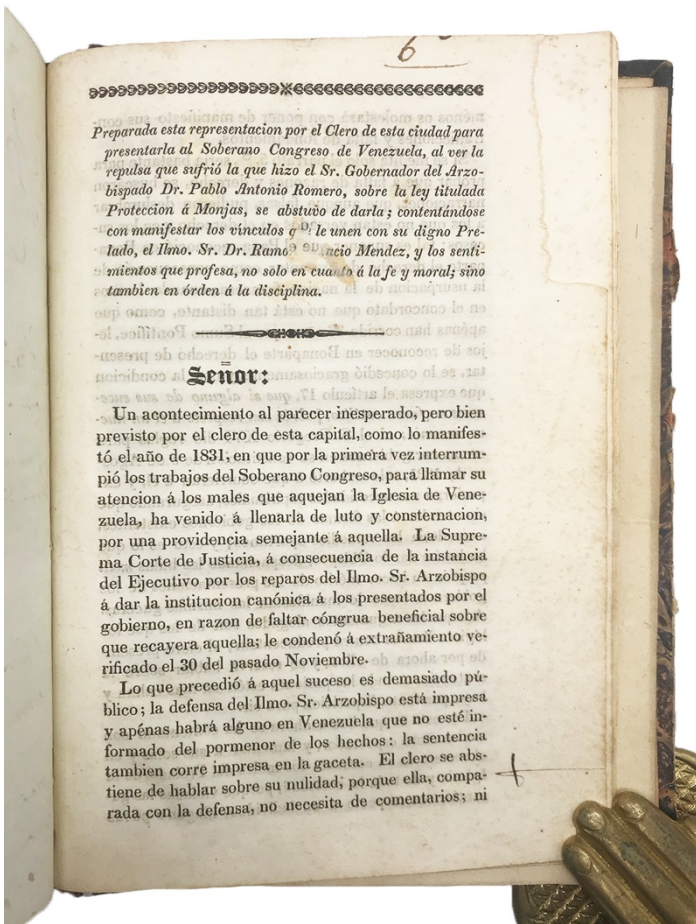


6) SUAREZ AGUADO, José. *Nos Dr. José Suarez Aguado Presbítero graduado en ambos Derechos y Sagrada Teología, Dean Dignidad de esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana, Provisor Vicario Capítular de este Arzobispado Sede Vacante. "A todos los fieles de Cristo existentes en esta diócesis, salud en el Señor"*.

Caracas, Impreso por Valentin Espinal, Año 1824.

16 pp., imprint at colophon. Not in OCLC. Not in BNV. Only one copy at Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia.

[BOUND WITH]

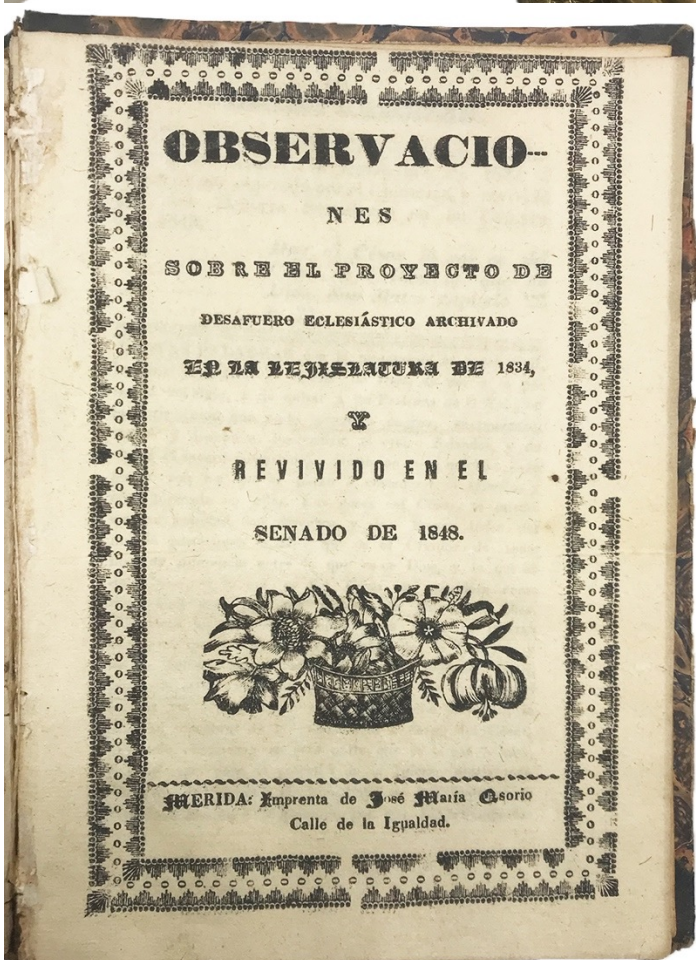


7) MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio. *Representacion que el Clero de Caracas preparó para darla al Soberano Congreso de Venezuela con motivo de la expulsion de su digno Prelado El Ilmo Sr. Dr. Ramon Ignacio Mendez, ocurrida el 30 de Noviembre de 1836.*

Caracas, Imprenta de Antonio Damiron, 1837.

19, [1] pp. Lacking half-title. Only one copy in OCLC, at the BL.

[BOUND WITH]

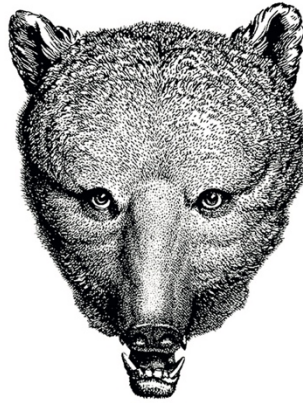


8) C. P. [GONZALEZ, José Silverio]. *Observaciones sobre el proyecto del desafuero eclesiástico: archivado en la legislatura de 1834 a causa de ser objeto por el Ejecutivo y recibido por el Senado en 1848.*

Mérida, Imprenta de Osorio, 1848.

[2], 21, [1] pp. Signed "C.P." at colophon.

BNColombia. Not in OCLC and BNV.



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