RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 369
Central America
April 20, 2020

Special List 369

Central America

Items marked with an asterisk (*) will be shipped from Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 369
Central America

Honduran Trade

1. ALVARADO, Francisco. *Memoria presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Legislativo por el Ministro Jeneral … el año de 1852*. [Comayagua, Honduras?]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. 4°, original self wrappers (chipping at spine). In very good condition. (1 l. title page), 16 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST EDITION. The prime minister of Honduras reports to the legislature on foreign affairs (with Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Great Britain), the Church, the judiciary, education, and trade. The new trade in indigo is given special attention (pp. 11-12). Pages 13-16 deal with government income and expenditures.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 21648605 (University of California-Berkeley); 14453808 is a microfilm, also at Berkeley. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
GUATIMALÁ,

OR, THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF

CENTRAL AMERICA,

IN 1827–8:

BEING

SKETCHES AND MEMORANDUMS

MADE DURING

A TWELVE MONTHS’ RESIDENCE

IN THAT REPUBLIC.

BY HENRY DUNN.

NEW YORK:

G. & C. CARVILL, BROADWAY.

1828.

FIRST EDITION of “one of the classic travelogues, written by an Anglican clergyman traveling in company with the Dutch consul general during the conflicts relating to the independence movement” (Grieb). According to Griffin, the principal value of this work lies in Dunn’s “perceptive observations of all aspects of Guatemalan life during his extensive travels in the country.” Described are Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast, Yucatán and Guatemala, with details on government, commerce, diseases, emigration, black population, entertainment, pirates, architecture, marriages and funerals, police, prisons, education, bullfights, religious processions, earthquakes, volcanoes, mining and agricultural products (cochineal, indigo, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton). Dunn describes the 1821-1823 independence movement on pp. 167-205, and devotes pp. 258-283 to the Indian population.

The second edition, London 1829, included a map.


4. FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES, Gonzalo. Histoire du Nicaragua. 2 works in 1 volume. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1840. Pastedowns are printed descriptions of the series Voyages, relations et memoires originaux pour servir à l’histoire de la découverte de l’Amérique, publiés pour la première fois en français, par H. Ternaux-Compais. 8°, contemporary crimson half straight-grained morocco (slight wear), smooth spine tooled in blind with gilt letter. Scattered light foxing. Overall in fine to very fine condition. Old ink annotation on pastedown (“X.l.43”). xv, 269 pp. 2 works in 1 volume. $500.00

First edition thus: Chapters 1-13 from “one of the basic sources for the earliest history of the New World” (Servies 12). It includes details on the kingdom of Nicaragua; the religious and marriage rites of the Indians; the region’s lakes; Masaya and other volcanoes; mineral wealth (sulfur, alum); the relation of Fr. Blas del Castillo, a Dominican, on Masaya, followed by Oviedo’s thoughts on it; and an account of the author’s visit to the cacique of Tezoatega in 1523.

The first edition of La historia general de las Indias (Seville, 1535) included the first part (Books 1-19) and portions of Book 50. Oviedo himself said that the first part was translated into Italian, French, German, Latin, Greek, Turkish, and Arabic. The first complete edition of all three parts of the work (in 50 books) appeared in Madrid, 1851-1855.

Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés (Madrid 1478-1557 Valladolid) participated in the Spanish colonization of the Caribbean; his chronicle is one of the few surviving primary sources about it (although it was denounced by Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas). A nobleman educated at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, he was a page and a courtier
before being appointed supervisor of gold smelting at Santo Domingo in 1514. When
he returned to Spain in 1523, he became historiographer of the Indies. Before his death,
he visited the Americas five more times.

Henri Ternaux-Compans (Paris 1807-1864 Paris) was the first major collector of
Americana. Scion of a wealthy French merchant family, he devoted several years to
traveling through Spain and South America, collecting materials for a 20-volume series
of works concerning the discovery and early history of South America that began to
appear in 1836. For this volume he provided a brief biography and bibliography of
Oviedo (pp. [vii]-xv).

* Cf. Servies, Bibliography of Florida nº 12. Jisc locates copies at Oxford University
and Cambridge University.

BOUND WITH:

Recueil de pieces sur la Floride. H. Ternaux-Compans, editor. Voyages,
relations et memoires originaux pour servir à l’histoire de la découverte de
l’Amérique, publiés pour la première fois en français. Paris: Arthus Bertrand,
1841. 8°, (4 ll.), 368 pp.

A collection of 12 sixteenth-century documents, many published here for the first
time. Authors include Panfilo de Narváez, (1527); Hernando d’Escalente Fontaneda; Hernando de Soto (1539); Luis Hernandez de Biedma on de Soto’s voyage (1544); Gregorio de Beteta; Guido de las Bazaraes, 1559; Luis de Velasco (1559); Lopez de Mendoza Grajales (1565); a 1565 anonymous letter; Nicolas Le Challeux on Ribaut’s voyage, published 1566; Dominique de Gourgues, (1568). Ternaux-Compans published these because of
the early interest of France in Florida.

* Servies 2660. Howes T104. Field 1542. OCLC 311066830 and others.

5. FERNANDEZ-SHAW, Felix. Panama y sus Relaciones Centroamericanas.
Madrid: Ediciones Cultura Hispanica, 1964. 8°, publisher’s quarter burgundy cloth
over yellow cloth boards (faded), smooth spine gilt. Internally in fine condition;
overall good. 329 pp., (2 ll.). $15.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes Panama’s relations with other Central
American nations and with Colombia.

Rare Early Printing from Quetzaltenango, Guatemala

6. [GUATEMALA]. No. 31. Decretos de la Asamblea Constituyente del Estado
del los Altos. [Guatemala]: Imprenta del Estado de los Altos, Issued at
Quetzaltenango, May 31, 1839. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Creased and
lightly browned. In good condition. (4 ll., paginated 96-102). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rare example of early printing from Quetzaltenango.
The decree establishes a source of income so that the executive can run the government.
N.º 31

DECRETOS

de la Asamblea Constituyente del Estado de los Altos.

MINISTERIO GENERAL DEL GOBIERNO

SECRETARIO DEL ESTADO DE LOS ALTOS.

POR CUANTO LA ASAMBLEA CONSTITUYENTE DEL

Estado de los Altos, ha emitido y pasado al Mayor

Ejecutivo el Decreto del tenor siguiente:

LA Asamblea Constituyente del Estado de los Altos,

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la escasez del erario público expondría la existencia del Estado, si no se igualasen los gastos a los ingresos; y que solo una rigurosa economía puede obviar aquel inconveniente: desean que, durante la suspensión de sesiones, tenga el Ejecutivo una regla segura para las erogaciones públicas, ha tenido a bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º El treinta y uno del presente Mayo se cortará toda cuenta, y lo que resulte deberse a los empleados desde primero del último Enero hasta el citado día; así como lo que devengaren desde primero de Junio en adelante, se les irá cubriendo por riguroso prorrateo, que se hará mensualmente de los caudales que vayan ingresando en Tesorería.

Art. 2.º Los Magistrados de la Corte Superior de Justicia, Jueces de 1.ª Instancia, y Gofes de los Departamentos, están excluidos del prorrateo, y se les pagarán sus sueldos íntegramente.

[Quesáaltenango 1839]
while the Asamblea Constituyente is on hiatus. The projected expenses of the government are set out in great detail on pp. 97-100.

The decree is signed in print by José Antonio Aguilar and Marcelo Molina, two of the triumvirate (the third was José M. Gálvez) who governed Los Altos during its brief stint as an independent country.

This is one of the earliest imprints from Quetzaltenango. In OCLC, the earliest Quetzaltenango imprints all date to 1839 (a series of other decrees, plus the periodical El Popular and a decree by Carlos Salazar). Valenzuela does not list this work, and only lists four others printed at Imprenta del Estado de los Altos in 1839: an anonymous poem, a decree by Carlos Salazar, a plan issued by the executive, and Discurso sobre los deberes y educación de la juventud (translated from English).

The Mayan city Xelajú was perhaps 300 years old when the Spanish conquistador Alvarado arrived. The city’s name in colonial times was Quetzaltenango, the Nahuatl name used by Alvarado’s Indian allies. Quetzaltenango was capital of the state of Los Altos, one of the component provinces of the Federal Republic of Central America, which declared on May 31, 1838, that its component states were free to create their own republics. The independence of Los Altos, declared that year, was short-lived. On April 2, 1840, Rafael Carrera conquered Quetzaltenango, shot its liberal officials and incorporated Quetzaltenango and most of Los Altos into Guatemala.

Mocks a Caudillo

7. Los Heroes de Centro-America. [Colophon] Valparaiso: Imprenta Constitucional, 1830. 4°, unbound. Caption title, 2 columns. Lightly dampstained at top. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this rare satirical poem mocking a caudillo who is seeking imperial power. The only name in the text is D. Miguel Alvares Castro (p. 3, end of column 2).


Anthology of Panamanian Authors

8. KORSI, Demetrio, ed. Antología de Panama (parnaso y prosa). Seleccion y notas de ... Barcelona: Casa Editorial Maucci, (1926). 8°, later green quarter morocco over cloth (minor wear), spine smooth (faded to brown) with crimson leather lettering piece, gilt bands and ornament, decorated
LOS HEROES
DE CENTRO-AMÉRICA.

Aunque la rosa su quema
Y su música resuena
Y en sus ramas se olvida
Sus versos disperzados,
Fue fuente único, un tierra
Recibió a los pensadores
Y pícaras cantadoras.

0 besármelo el viento
Y me case hija de Jesucristo
Entonces se hicieron hermanos
En esa cima la morada
En esa cima la morada.

Este hermoso del bosque
Siempre andamia con astas
Siempre a otra mano casado
En sus ojos se lo lleva un alma,
Como en balada y a la voz
Pusieron espina el pensador.

El ruso algunas anécdotas,
Que de aquí lo retiran
Y si quieren verlo feliz,
Por diversos caminos
Notése luego el paraje
Para visitar una rosa.

Por tan val y soñador,
Tan desarmado y pálido,
Que en la selva se ha visto,
Fue en una escena de fantasía,
Asomada cuando veía
Que el polvo había puesto
Sí el triunfo en los cielos,
La victoria era causa,
Y cuchillo en la niñez,
Camino en las estrellas
O en la noche cívica
Ollazambo sin trazos
Con su poder, Zumaia,
Hormelic con lumbres
En el mundo a la morada
Cada día que se va

Los versos de lamento
Los versos de la caminata
Los versos de la caída
Relativamente son mayores.

Apoyar que comparte
La evolución en sus líneas,
Reconocer una amistad,
Rastrear el tiempo,
Que nos mostraba esos días
Por que desaparece al fin.
endleaves. Typographical ornament on title page, typographical headpieces. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Blue on white rectangular paper ticket of Libreria A. Batlle, Barcelona, tipped on to upper outer corner of rear pastedown. 320 pp. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important anthology of poetry and short prose works by 70 Panamanian authors of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many of the works were culled from periodicals and are otherwise inaccessible. A brief biography of each writer is included. Korsi, a Panamanian poet resident in Paris, published one book of poetry, *El viento en la montaña* (Paris, 1926).

Palau 13158.

9. LABASTIDA Y DAVALOS, Pelagio Antonio de. *Carta pastoral que el Ilmo. Sr. Dr. D. Pelagio A. de Labastida y Davalos dirige el venerable clero y fieles del Arzobispado de Mexico con motivo su promocion á aquella Archidiócesis*. Puebla: Tipografia de Pedro Alarcon y Ca., 1863. 4°, disbound, lower board still attached, upper board and spine present. Final line on a few pages shaved, but still legible. Good condition. From the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, with initials “MHC” on the pastedown of the upper board. 28 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1st Baronet (1792-1872) was an English antiquary and book collector who amassed the largest collection of manuscript material in the 19th century, due to his severe condition of bibliomania. He was an illegitimate son of a textile manufacturer and inherited a substantial estate, which he spent almost entirely on vellum manuscripts, and, when out of funds, borrowed heavily to buy manuscripts, thereby putting his family deep into debt. Phillipps began his collecting while still at Rugby and continued at Oxford. Eventually he acquired some 40,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts, arguably the largest collection a single individual has created, and coined the term “vello-maniac” to describe his obsession. A.N.L. Munby notes that he spent perhaps between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million pounds, altogether four or five thousand pounds a year, while acquisitions came in at the rate of forty or fifty a week. He was an assiduous cataloguer who established the Middle Hill Press (named after his country seat at Broadway, Worcestershire) in 1822 not only to record his book holdings but also to publish his findings in English topography and genealogy. Ultimately, the dispersal of his collection took over 100 years. A five-volume history of the collection and its dispersal, *Phillipps Studies*, by A. N. L. Munby was published between 1951 and 1960.

OCLC: 10963780 (gives seven locations, including Hathitrust Digital Library; we believe only University of Wisconsin-Madison, and University of California-Berkeley [Bancroft Library] are hard copies). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
10. [LEIVA, Ponciano]. *Manifiesto del Presidente de la Republica de Honduras a sus gobernados. Febrero 4 de 1875.* (Comayagua?): Imprenta Nacional, (1875). 4°, original printed wrappers (slightly foxed). Faint browning. In very good condition. (3, 1 blank ll.) $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this speech by the Honduran president, asserting that he will follow through on his campaign promises to respect rights, allow the Church to carry on its missionary work, and promote public education; to which he adds that he will not go to war and will grant amnesty to those who have committed political indiscretions. Leiva, a conservative and a military leader, came to power via a coup in 1874 and acted as president until 1876, when he stepped down due to pressure from the president of Guatemala. He served as president again from 1891 to 1893.


**Archbishop of Mexico: How to Behave During Lent**

11. LIZANA Y BEAUMONT, Francisco Xavier. *Carta pastoral que el Ilustrísimo Señor don Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, del Consejo de S. M. Arzobispo de Mexico, dirige a sus Diocesanos sobre el modo de santificar el tiempo de Quaresma.* [Mexico]: En la Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, issued February 2, 1809. 4°, disbound. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. 27 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Archbishop of Mexico advises his flock on how to behave during Lent, with particular attention to fasting, penitence, and holy works.

Francisco Xavier Lizana y Beaumont (La Rioja, 1750-Mexico City, 1815) was appointed bishop of Teruel (Aragon) in 1801 and soon afterwards was named archbishop of Mexico. He arrived there in early 1803 and held the position until his death. From July 19, 1809 to May 8, 1810, he was viceroy of New Spain.

This pastoral letter was issued on February 2, 1809. Later that month, the Junta de Aranjuez named him interim viceroy of Mexico. He recruited provincial militia and imported arms from Great Britain, as well as making a substantial contribution to the war against Napoleon in Spain. Although he was not pro-independence, he did not take vigorous action against those who were. In May 1810, the Junta replaced him as viceroy on pretense of his advanced age. His works include *Carta pastoral que el Exmo. e. Illmo. Señor Dr. D. Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, dirige a sus fieles súbditos sobre la falsedad de las promesas de Napoleon y su hermano Josef.* Mexico, 1810.

* Medina, México 10268. Palau 139192: giving the title as “Carta que dirige a sus diocesanos sobre la Cuaresma,” with 27 pp. OCLC: 21944285 (University of California-Berkeley, John Carter Brown Library, Texas A&M University, University of Texas-Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 561385361 (British Library); microfiche copies: 22697102 (Yale University), 756942153 (New Mexico State University), and 836896014 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut). Jisc repeats British Library. Not located in CCPBE, which cites a number of other pastoral letters by this author.
CARTA PASTORAL
QUE EL ILUSTRÍSIMO
SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO XAVIER
DE LIZANA Y BEAUMONT,
DEL CONSEJO DE S. M.
ARZOBISPO DE MEXICO,

Dirige á sus Diocesanos
sobre el modo de santificar
el tiempo de Quaresma.

Impresa en la Oficina de Doña María Fernández de Jauregui, Calle de S. Domingo, año de 1809.
D. Francisco Xavier Venejus

Item 12
Mining and the Sale of Gold and Silver

12. [MEXICO]. Don Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de esta N.E.... Las Cortes generales y extraordinarias atendiendo á las ventajas que resultarán de permitir á la Provincia de Santa Marta y demás paises de ultramar que disfrutan la gracia de comerciar con las Colonias amigas, la exportacion del oro y de la plata, decretan ... Mexico: n.pr., 15 December 1812. Broadside (43 x 29 cm.), disbound. Fold lines, left margin a bit tattered. Overall good. Venegas’ rubric and signature (of another official?) at foot. $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Viceroy and Captain-General of New Spain, D. Francisco Xavier Venegas de Saavedra, disseminates a decree of 22 December 1811 by the Consejo de Regencia on behalf of D. Fernando VII, regarding the mining of gold and silver in the province of Santa Marta, and the sale of gold and silver to Spanish colonies in the Americas; “La resolución contenida en los artículos precedentes se entenderá con calidad de temporal, y hasta tanto que se arregle el comercio en general.”

The decree came ten days after Venegas had suspended the Constitution of 1812, whose proclamation in September had caused great disruption in the capital. Venegas was recalled to Spain in February 1813.

* Not in Medina, Mexico (cf. nos. 10818-9). Not in Gonzalvez del Cossio, Cien adiciones or 510 Adiciones. Not in Sutro Collection. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in University of Texas at Austin online catalog.

Includes Names of Deputies from Texas, New Mexico, “Antigua” and “Nueva” California

13. [MEXICO]. Lista de los Señores Diputados designados por S.M.I. para que compongan la Junta que ha de substituir al extinguido Congreso, conforme al Decreto Imperial de 31 del último Octubre. [Colophon] Mexico: Imprenta Imperial, signed 1 November 1822. Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Horizontal foldline, creased at one edge, small hole in margin, but overall in fine condition. On verso, name added in ink manuscript in a contemporary hand (“S.D. Jacinto Rubi” [?]). (1 L., printed on both sides). $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This list of deputies designated by Iturbide to form a Junta to replace the Mexican Congress he had dissolved on October 31, 1822 includes representatives from areas that became part of the United States: Texas, New Mexico, Antigua and Nueva California. Also listed are deputies from the other Mexican states and from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Some of the deputies were or became well known, for example: P. Refugio de la Garza (from San Antonio, Texas); Lorenzo de Zavala (representing Yucatan, later interim vice president of Texas), the Marques de San Juan de Rayas (José Mariano de Sardaneta y Llorente, from Mexico), and Miguel Guridi y Alcocer (Tlaxcala).

During the Mexican War of Independence, Agustín Cosme Damián de Iturbide y Arámburu (1783-1824), also known as Augustine I of Mexico, built a coalition of supporters
LISTA
de los Señores Diputados designados por S. M. I. para que compongan la Junta que ha de substituir al extinguido Congreso, conforme al Decreto Imperial de 31 del último Octubre.

MÉXICO.
Sr. D. Joaquín Román.
Sr. Marqués de Raym.

FUERZA.
Sr. D. Luis Mendízabal.
Sr. D. Francisco Pelig.

GUERRERO.
Sr. D. Juan Nepomuceno Mier y Ahumada.

TLAXCALA.
Sr. D. Miguel Guzmán y Alcántara.

VALLADOLID.
Sr. D. Francisco Argüellos.
Sr. D. Antonio Aguilar.

OAJACA.
Sr. D. Antonio Morales de Jijón.
Sr. D. Té了个s Rodríguez.

GUANAJUATO.
Sr. D. Francisco Urrea.
Sr. D. Aurelio Mier y Villagómez.

VERACRUZ.
Sr. D. José Ignacio Esteva.
Sr. D. José María Llerena.

GUADALAJARA.
Sr. D. Toribio González.
Sr. D. Mariano Mendílola.

DURANGO.
Himn. Sr. Marqués de Carbajal.
Sr. D. Francisco Velasco.

POTOSÍ.
Sr. D. Ramón Esteva Martínez de los Ríos.
Sr. D. Fiscal de Arrend.

ZACATECAS.
Sr. D. Agustín de Iriarte.
Sr. D. José María Bocogna.

SONORA Y SINALOA.
Sr. D. César Espinosa de los Montes.
Sr. D. Antonio Iriarte.
among liberals, landed nobility, and the clergy that allowed him to take control of Mexico City in September 1821. In late 1821 he became president of the Regency, and the following May named himself constitutional emperor of Mexico. Iturbide’s dismissal of the Congress in October 1822 (referred to in the caption of this work), in favor of a hand-picked junta that would answer only to him, led to the revolution under Guadalupe Victoria and López de Santa Anna that ultimately resulted in Iturbide’s abdication in March 1823.


Taft reports to the President on problems that have arisen in the building of the Panama Canal, expenses and income of the project, and the government of the area; also included are Congressional documents authorizing the building of the canal. Construction had not yet resumed: “The chaotic condition of affairs in the Isthmus, due to the time which has elapsed since the New French Canal Company ceased to work, the lack of care of the plant and equipment, and the rapid growth of vegetation in that soil and climate, all brought about such a state of confusion that it will require several months yet to restore the condition of the work of canal building to that of a going concern” (p. 5).

15. PINOL (Y AYCINENA), Bernardo. Discurso pronunciado en la Santa Iglesia Catedral el 15 de Setiembre de 1849 en el vigesimo octavo aniversario de la independencia ... Impreso de orden del Gobierno Supremo de la Republica. Guatemala: Imprenta de la Paz, 1849. 8°, stitched. Light foxing. In very good condition. (6 ll.) $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the cathedral in Guatemala City on the twenty-eighth anniversary of the country’s independence, the archbishop of Guatemala argues that the nation has suffered so much unrest and civil war because the people’s desire for liberty has not been tempered by religion: “La libertad que no es dirijida por la Relijion, es un torrente que arrolla cuanto se le opone: es una verdadera licencia, que contraría a las leyes: que no respeta los derechos de otro; ni quiere reconocer autoridad alguna” (f. 3v). By 1849, following years of civil war, Guatemala was dominated by Rafael Carrera, who was backed by the Church, conservatives, and large landowners.

* Not in Palau. OCLC: 12758144. WorldCat locates copies at University of Kansas, University of Texas-Austin, the British Library, and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile. Not located in Jisc (but the British Library has a copy). Not located in CCPBE.
16. [PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhia de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin]. *Antidote au Congres de Rastadt, 1798, suivi de la Prusse et sa neutralité, 1799. Nouvelle édition de ces deux ouvrages.* Paris: Béchet, 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (some wear to joints, spine, corners), flat spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges marbled. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. Contemporary ink inscription “Conde de Rio Maior Antonio” at foot of title-page. xxii, 580 pp. $400.00

First joint edition. The two works were originally published 1798 and 1800, respectively. Michaud calls the first Pradt’s most remarkable work, which met with great success in Europe. The second Congress of Rastatt (1797-99) was intended to rearrange the map of Germany by providing compensation for those princes whose lands on the left bank of the Rhine had been seized by France. It had no result, however, as it was ended by the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars. Pages 196-222 are concerned with European colonies in the Americas and the Caribbean, including Santo Domingo; other chapters discuss the military preparedness of European powers.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleoan but, unable to serve church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared from 1816 or later. Among his many works are *Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique* (1817), *Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

* On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3. NUC: DLC, Berkeley, UNC, West Point.

17. SABIN, Joseph [with Wilberforce Eames and R.W.G. Vail]. *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time.* 29 volumes in 2. New York: Mini-Print Corp., [1967]. Large, thick oblong 8° (20 x 24 cm.), publisher’s cloth. In fine condition. 29 volumes in 2. $225.00

Indispensable bibliographical reference to over 106,000 works relating to the history of the Americas. Reduced-print facsimile reprint of the original edition, New York 1868-1936.

* Breslauer and Folter 129.
18. [SAINZ DE ALFARO Y BEAUMONT, Isidoro]. Circular que el Señor Gobernador de la Sagrada Mitra dirige as los parrocos y eclesiásticos del Arzobispado de Mexico, recordando la obediencia y fidelidad a Dios y a nuestro cautivo Rey Fernando VII. (Mexico): n.pr., (1810). 4°, disbound. In very good condition. Contemporary ink flourishes on final page, by signatures. (1 l.), 34 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet exhorting Mexican clergy to support their captive king, D. Fernando VII against the machinations of Napoleon and his brother Joseph Bonaparte, named king of Spain and the Indies in 1808. It was issued slightly less than six months prior to Hidalgo’s “Grito de Dolores”. Joseph Bonaparte had been trying to lure loyal Americans to his side: “Falso rey Josef, los fidelísimos americanos se burlan de tus papeles sediciosos, de tus pomposas ofertas, de tus lisongeros futuros proyectos ....”

The pamphlet was issued by Isidoro Sainz de Alfaro acting as archbishop of Mexico on behalf of Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Baumont, who was at the time archbishop of Mexico as well as viceroy, governor and captain-general of New Spain. Sainz de Alfaro mentions Napoleon’s treatment of the pope, and besides New Spain, mentions Nicaragua, Campeche, Guatemala and the Philippines.

* Palau 285402 (calling in error for only 34 pp.). Gonzalez de Cossio, La imprenta en Mexico (1553-1820), 510 adiciones a la obra de Jose Toribio Medina 578 (agreeing with the collation of the present copy). Not in Medina, Mexico. OCLC: 504481788 (British Library); 55266671 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); and 252852822 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 20006517 (University of Pennsylvania, Texas A & M, University of Texas, Arizona State University, Washington State University, UCLA, UC-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats the British Library only.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Of the 47 contributions, 12 are in Portuguese and 35 are in Spanish. The focus is on Brazilian-Portuguese relations and questions of history, juridical matters, and literature.

21. **WELLS, William Vincent.** *Walker’s Expedition to Nicaragua; a History of the Central America War; and the Sonora and Kinney Expeditions, Including All the Recent Diplomatic Correspondence, Together with a New and Accurate Map of Central America, and a Memoir and Portrait of General William Walker.* New York: Stringer and Townsend, 1856. 12°, publisher’s black cloth, blocked in blind, spine gilt (some wear). Wood-engraved seal of Nicaragua on title page. Some browning, scattered foxing; 2-cm. tear in margin of map, which is otherwise in fine condition. Overall in good to very good condition. Signatures in ink of J.T. Williams, dated 1858, on front pastedown, front free endpaper, and blank verso of frontispiece. Stamp of Kenneth Williams on blank verso of frontispiece. Frontispiece (wood-engraved portrait with added tint block), vi, [11]-316 pp., large folding hand-colored map. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this “highly partisan defense of the filibusters’ regime” (DAB) in Nicaragua under William Walker. Save for Walker’s own *The War in Nicaragua* (1860), *Walker’s Expedition* is the best contemporary account of Walker’s life and expedition to Nicaragua in 1855-56. Wells’ account carries events up through Walker’s election as president of Nicaragua and formal recognition of his government by the United States in June 1856. Walker remained in power for another 10 months. A German translation was published at Braunschweig, 1857.

The fine map of Central America bears the imprint of J.H. Colton, New York, 1856, and includes insets of the Isthmus of Panama and “The Nicaragua Route.”

William Walker (Nashville, Tennessee 1824-1860, Honduras) trained as a lawyer and physician but is famous for filibustering expeditions in which he attempted to establish personal “colonies” where slavery would be established. In 1853 he attempted to set up shop in Baja California and Sonora, but was easily repulsed by the Mexican government. A few years later, he went head-to-head with Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of the lucrative traffic from the Caribbean to the Pacific via Nicaragua—the fastest route for steamships to carry those in the East to the California gold fields.

Wells (1826-1876) was born in Boston and lived a life of adventure, first on the high seas and then, beginning in 1849, in California prospecting for gold. Seeking new worlds to exploit, Wells journeyed to Honduras in 1854. The “gold” he found there, though not metallic, was nonetheless remunerative: from 1855 to 1874 he served as sometime consul for Honduras. His *Explorations and Adventures in Honduras* was published in 1857. Wells spent the last twenty years of his life in San Francisco and New York, where he worked as a journalist and author when not furthering the economic interests of Honduras and Mexico.

Item 21
WALKER'S EXPEDITION
TO
NICARAGUA;
A HISTORY OF THE
CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR;
AND THE
SONORA AND KINNEY EXPEDITIONS,
INCLUDING ALL THE RECENT
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE,
TOGETHER WITH A NEW AND ACCURATE
MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA,
AND A
MEMOIR AND PORTRAIT OF
GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER.

BY
WILLIAM V. WELLS,
Consul-General of the Republic of Honduras.

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