



PLAZA BOOKS

215 Orange St., Santa Rosa, CA

Boris Bruton, ABAA

www.plazabooks.com plazabks@sonic.net

(707) 546 - 3544

LIST 29



1. **450 Anos de Lucha. Homenaje al Pueblo Mexicano.** Mexico City: Taller de Grafica Popular, 1960. First edition thus. Large folio, containing 12 pp of text (being an “Indice de los Grabados con Notas Historicas” and “Prologo Y Declaracion de Principios del Taller de Grafica Popular”)



describing the prints, and 144 folio-size prints on tinted papers, one print per page, as well as a double-spread on the portfolio, and a double-spread on the brochure -- 146 wood-cuts in all, many in color. Fine example of Taller de Grafica Popular work, reflecting on the politics of Mexico from

the Conquista. Many of the prints are the same as were published in 1946 under the title “Estampas de la Revolucion Mexican,” but that original effort only contained 85 images. Artists included are: Pablo O’Higgins, Ignacio Aguirre, Francisco Mora, Leopoldo Méndez, Arturo García Bustos, Alfredo Zalce, Jesus Escobedo, Mariana Yampolsky, Alberto Beltrán, Fernando Castro Pacheco and Isidoro Ocampo. One plate with small tear, mended with no loss. Very good copy. \$750

2. Altamirano, Ignacio Manuel. **Clemencia.** Paris & Mexico: Viuda de C. Bouret, 1907. Later edition. 16mo (18.5x10.5 cm), pp [6], [316]. Illustrated with numerous vignettes in b/w. This

is a later, but charming edition of this significant Mexican novel. Although more famous for his



novela costumbrista El Zarco, the only one of his novels that has been translated

into English, Clemencia is his other major contribution to the genre. It is a novel about the French intervention and Maximilian, a struggle that Altamirano participated in as a colonel in the nationalist forces. This has been called the first serious novel in Mexico - “la primera novela moderna mexicana escrita con propósitos estéticos.” Light foxing in preliminaries only. In a very nice contemporary half leather binding over marble boards. Very good copy. \$175

3. [Deed of land from 18th century Mexico] **Escritura que otorgo Nicolas de Lara a Don Leontio Ramirez de un quarto de Caballeria de Tierra [sic] en los parados anos 1772.** Guanajuato, Mexico: July 30, 1795. Folio, 12 pp, of which writing is on 10 pp. Hand-written in a secretarial hand on sello segundo paper (taxed legal form). Mexican legal documents of this period were required to be on official stamped paper: “sello segundo” was used to indicate a notarized copy of an original: this is stated to be a verbatim copy of an earlier deed dated 1772. This is a deed of land in the town of San Francisco del Rincon, near Guanajuato, the provincial capital where the deed was drawn up. A caballeria of land seems to have consisted of about 33.3 acres. A bit chipped about the edges, a few splits occurring at the folds, a trifle toned, but otherwise very good. \$550

4. **Defensa del Fuero Eclesiastico contra varios articulos del periodico titulado El Zacateco.** Oaxaca: Imprenta Municipal, 1833. First edition. Small quarto, 26 pp. Wrappers. Rather crude wood engraving on cover of the papal tiara and keys. [Palau 69739] Clerical reply to articles

in the local paper (“El Zapoteco”), in which the author of the pamphlet opposes the elimination of ecclesiastical privileges -- fueros -- one of the perennial sources of conflict between the Catholic Church and the Mexican government. In fact this represents an early salvo in arguably the greatest battle that would take place in Mexico during the 19th century -- the role of the Church in society. Oaxaca imprints are scarce: OCLC locates only two copies in microfilm. Very good copy. \$250

5. [Mss] *Departamento del Estado de Coahuila y Texas - El Presidio de la Bahia [i.e. Goliad, Texas]*. Presidio de la Bahia: June 5, 1825. Folio sheet, printing on one side only, measuring 34 x 21 cm. A very interesting hand-written census of the Presidio of la Bahia, now Goliad, Texas. The population figures are broken down into a table, with age groups along the side -- “Hasta 7 anos... de 7 a 16... de 16 a 29,” etc., and marital status along the top: “solteros, casados, viudos,” and these in turn are categorized by sex -- “varones / hembras.” The total figure comes to 1559. As well, the “distincion de clases” is noted: “curas, vicarios, sacristanes, empleados, labradores retirados, comerciantes, etc. Also notes: “El numero de Artesanos que van espresados los son 6 carpinteros.. Albaniles, 1, sastres, 6, curtidores, 2, zapateros, 2 herreros, 1... plateros.(?) Another note says: “Este vecindario no tiene otras ocupaciones que la de labor, casa, y campo. Las siembras que trabajan es la de mais, frixol, poco trigo y cana dulce, no hay manufactores ni mineros.” Finally, “El numero de ganado mayor con que cuenta en el dia este vecindario es de 823 y de lana y pelo -- tantas 668 cabezas.” It is signed “Presido de la Bahia, 5 de Junio de 1825 / Juan

Jose Hernandes.” The Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía, known more commonly as Presidio La Bahia, or simply La Bahia is a fort constructed by the Spanish Army that became the nucleus of the city of Goliad, Texas, United States. Originally founded in 1721 on the ruins of the failed French Fort Saint Louis, the presidio was moved to a location on the Guadalupe River in 1726. In 1747, the presidio and its mission were moved to their current location on the San Antonio River. By 1770, the presidio had been rebuilt in stone and had become “the only Spanish fortress for the entire Gulf Coast from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Mississippi River”. [3] A civilian settlement, modern-day Goliad, sprang up around the presidio in the late 18th century, and the area was one of the three most important in Spanish Texas. An important battle in the Mexican-American War took place there, and an infamous massacre. It is considered the best-preserved Spanish presidio in the United States. Images available on request. Very good condition.

\$1750

Basic Southwest book

6. Emory, Wm. H. - Lieut. Col., First Cavalry. *Notes on a Military Reconnaissance, from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including part of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila Rivers... Made in 1846 - 47, with the Advanced Guard of the “Army of the West”*. Washington: Wendell and Van Benthusen, 1848. First edition. Thick octavo, pp 614, with 62 lithographic plates, and 5 maps (two folding), incl. the large map of New Mexico Territory. This is the House edition, which includes also the appendices by Lt. Abert and St. George Cooke, and the “Journal” of Captain A.R. Johnston, First Dragoons. These latter are not contained in the Senate edition, which has only 416 pp, 40 plates and 4 maps. Howes argues for the primacy of the House report on the grounds that many copies were “seemingly issued before the large map was available.” The plates in the Abert report “were executed, in a superior manner, anonymously.”

No two copies of this book seem to have the same number of plates and maps: Howes calls for 64 plates and 6 maps and plans. This is one of the basic books on the Southwest and borderlands. For cartography, geology, botany and zoology, anthropology and archaeology of this region, Emory is unsurpassed. The views of the country, the towns, the pueblos, the inhabitants -- all were the first glimpse of this newly-added and exotic territory which had been gained by the Mexican-American War. Zamorano 80 (#33): "A library of Western Americana is incomplete without it." Jenkins Basic Texas Books: "Some of the first scientific information on the new territories gained from Mexico." Original dark grey cloth binding, label a little browned and lightly chipped, corners and spine head a little rubbed with light loss of cloth, light foxing and browning throughout -- a chronic problem with this book -- but generally not affecting the plates. Very good copy.

\$1650

7. [Sheet] *Estado mensual de la Real Aduana de Mexico por Diciembre de 1787*. [Mexico]: Jan. 3, 1787. Double folio sheet, printed on one side only, measuring 12 x 16 in. Customs form showing the income for the month, with the numbers written by hand. Consists of several columns, recording "Debes, Del Libro Mayor, Haberes, Del Libro de Caja, etc." Items of interest are "Sueldos suplidos a la Direccion por Pulques / Bienes de contrabandos / Descuentos a Empleados para sus familias en Espana / Monte-Pio de Oficinas / Impuesto para el Empedrado de las Calles de Mexico / Impuesto para la Real Sala del Crimen y Acordada / Impuesto para el Juzgado de Bebidas prohibidas, etc." Very good. \$350

Prohibition of Pulque lifted

8. [Broadside] Gomez de la Cortina, Jose. *A Treaty having been concluded and signed in the City of Mexico on the 12th day of January 1828 between the [USA and Mexico] for the purpose of establishing the true dividing line and boundary between the two nations...* Mexico City: Secretaria de Relaciones, July 2, 1836. Double folio

sheet, printed on one side only, measuring 57 x 35 cm. Proclamation, in two columns, English and Spanish, of a law stipulating that the US and Mexico will within an appointed time jointly fix the boundary of their countries. The surveyors will meet at "Natchidoches on the Red River and proceed to run and mark the said line from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River and from the Red River to the River Arkansas, and to ascertain the Latitude of the source of said River Arkansas in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of the Latitude 42 to the south sea..." Another document in the long-standing dispute between the US and Mexico over their respective boundary, now much complicated by new facts on the ground, viz. the successful Texan revolt which had just occurred at the battle of San Jacinto, Apr. 20, 1836. However, as this document shows, and as was the case for several years, the Mexican government did not recognize the existence of an independent Texas. Fine condition.

\$900

9. [Broadside] La Grua Talamanca, Miguel, Marques de Branciforte. *Proclamation regarding the fabrication of aguardiente de cana -[rum or pulque] in the dominions of New Spain*. Mexico City: December 31, 1796. Double folio sheet, 24 x 16 in, printed on one side only. Branciforte was viceroy from 1794 - 1798. He is considered one of the most corrupt that ever ruled New Spain. This proclamation, very nicely printed, affirms the king's desire to restore the making and selling of rum in the colony, which had been proscribed for several years -- this, the venal marquis notes, is out of the king's piety and the goodness of heart! (It is to be noted that aguardiente de cana covers not only the production of rum, but also pulque: it is very likely that the prohibition of the "fabrica y uso" was so unpopular as to be unenforceable. Further, the marquis as viceroy, though he is aware that there has been much illegal use of the drink, will give anyone guilty of making or selling rum three days from the publication of this proclamation, to report to customs and thus

be exempt from the penalties accrued during the time of prohibition. With the rubric of the Viceroy and the full signature of his secretary, Josef Ign. Negreyros y Soria. Quite scarce: no record at auction or OCLC, although there is a copy noted of the royal proclamation itself, issued also by Branciforte. Fine copy. \$1500

10. [Map] Faden, William. *The United States of North America with the British & Spanish Territories according to the Treaty of 1784*. [London]: Feb. 11, 1785. Copper-engraved map, measuring 53 x 63 cm (neat lines) plus borders (trimmed at the plate mark), mounted on linen. Faden issued in all 14 versions of this map, this being the fourth, and one of the most uncommon. Each map captures a new phase in our new republic. This one shows the US just after the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War. The borders are colored, in four colors, showing respectively red for British boundaries, yellow for US, green for Spain, and blue for the French. All of Louisiana -- the Louisiana that Jefferson would later buy -- has reverted to the Spanish (from the French), and stretches to the Canadian border. Great effort has been made to distinguish the mountains, and the numerous large Indian tribes west of the Appalachians. The Great Plains are described as "Extensive Meadows full of Buffaloes." The states indicated are New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, but none have boundaries indicated. The Florida's, East and West, still belong to Spain, as does Louisiana and New Mexico -- Texas is not indicated, being part of the New Mexico territory belonging to Spain. Elaborate trading cartouche in lower right corner. Of course both the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers have notes that their sources are unknown. And all of the western boundaries of the states from Pennsylvania south have not boundaries extending to the west, or even separating them from each other. Within the state of New England are distinguished Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island

and Connecticut, but they are treated as though regions of New England -- again, none having their own boundaries. (Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 80(d)) Uncommon on the market, one occurrence at auction in 25 years; OCLC list holdings in 7 libraries. Minor splits at some folds along bottom, but all firmly held together by linen backing. Very good. \$5500

11. [Map] Herbert, Charles E. *Mapa oficial del estado de Sonora Republica de Mexico levantado y ejecutado de medidas / Official Map of the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico*. Washington DC: Charles E. Herbert, 1884/5. First printing. 25" x 30". Folded, as issued and laid into a printed brown cloth folder. The date is a cancel date, with a mounted printed "5" laid on; the map was originally issued in 1884 and this is clearly the same map issued in an 1885 folder. With outline color designating various districts. The map was apparently intended for the use of potential investors or land purchasers in Sonora, and was apparently sold by the mapmaker Colton. The Royal Geographical Society in its 1885 Proceedings remarked of the 1884 map: "This map is drawn on a larger scale than any yet published, and contains details not to be found in other maps of this same country" (p. 413). A beautifully detailed map of the area that sets forth its physical features, towns, roads, rivers, ranches, and railroads in minute form. The map also shows the Eastern coast of Baja, California, and the far southern part of Arizona. Although this map may seem late, it represented a genuine advance in the mapping of Mexico, which was poorly understood geographically at the time. Fine condition with only the slightest general wear. \$1750



12. [Broadside] Iturbide, Agustin de. *Habitantes del Imperio Mexicano: mi corazon rebo-sa de placer al anunciaros que vais a entrar al*

goce de los periciosos derechos que os concedio el Autor de la Naturaleza... Puebla, Mexico: D. Pedro de la Rosa, Impresor de gobierno, Nov. 29, 1821. Folio sheet, printed on both sides, measuring 12 x 8.5 in. Proclamation from Generalissimo Iturbide "a sus conciudadanos para la convocatoria del Congreso." A verbose notice from Iturbide, at this moment commander-in-chief of the Mexican army and effectively in control of the nation, along with the junta that he had formed, that a congress was being called together to create a national constitution. Independence from Spain had just occurred not even a month previous. He notes that the parties of Guatemala should also be invited to the table, in case they would like to join themselves with the Mexicans to form a nation. It is presumably in the sense that the coming nation would comprise several component nations, that he here refers to it as an Empire. Minor worming, not at all disfiguring or affecting text, and small loss of paper on one edge, also not affecting text. Very good. \$400

13. Leduc, Alberto, Luis Lara y Pardo, and Carlos Roumagnac. *Diccionario de Geografia, Historia y Biografia Mexicanas*. Paris/ Mexico: Viuda de Bouret, 1910. Small 8vo, vii, 1109 pp. Excellent little dictionary, printed in small font, two columns per page -- quite informative and useful. A precursor of Porrua's dictionary. Decorative rust cloth publishers binding. It appears that the spine may have been replaced, with the original front and back covers expertly pasted over. The endpapers appear newer as well. A very sturdy copy of this title, which I have found to be uncommon in the market. Very good copy.

\$250

Scarce Francisco Madero item

14. Madero, Francisco, I. *Love letter from Madero to his newly-wed wife Sara Perez. Buena Vista*, Coahuila: July 8, 1903. Two pages, 8.5x11 in. Writing on all four sides, on Madero's personal stationary. A very affectionate letter from Madero to his wife, Sara Perez - "mi adorada esposa" -- whom he married in this year of 1903.

This letter is an intimate look into Madero's personality -- warm, affectionate and trusting: he totally devoted to his beloved Sara. The stationary is from his enormous hacienda in Coahuila, his family being one of the wealthiest in Mexico, with ranches and other enterprises in the state of Coahuila. His role in Mexican history is very important since he was the man who finally removed the iron hand of Porfirio Diaz who had served as president for 31 years. Madero was overwhelmingly elected president in 1911, which has been called the freest election in Mexican history. The Mexican Revolution may be dated from Madero's emergence as the leader of the anti-profristas in 1910 and creation of a new party. He studied at the University of California, in Berkeley, and in Europe; he was a vegetarian, spiritualist, short of stature with a high voice -- a most unusual figure in Mexican politics. Nevertheless, he was personally brave and of great integrity, a fact that won him the life-long allegiance of Pancho Villa. He was assassinated, with his vice-president, by Gen. Victoriana Huerta, with the shameful connivance of the US ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, on Feb. 22, 1913, after being ousted by a coup d'etat and promised safe passage to Cuba. The writing is generally clear though seemingly hurried. Madero's autograph is uncommon, a single small item appearing at auction twice in the last 40 some odd years, but nothing else. Images and full text gladly supplied on request. Fine condition. \$3500

15. [Mss. from 18th century Mexico] *Don Juan Ignacio Aragonés Rector del Real Colegio de Christo...* Mexico City: Sept. 19, 1750. Folio, 4 pp, in clear scribal hand. Legal resume and determination of a case brought before the court in Mexico City by the above-named individual against the City of Cuernavaca. The issue at dispute was the ownership and rental due from a trapiche (sugar cane etc.) mill in the village of San Jose de Acamilpan. The document issues from the office of the fiscal (attorney general), and is on taxed folio leaves from the reign of Fer-

dinand VI. Very good condition. \$700

16. Munguia, Clemente de Jesus, Arzobispo de Michoacan. *Exposicion de la Doctrina Catolica sobre los Dogmas de la Religion, precedida de dos Disertaciones....* Mexico City: Tomas S. Gardida, 1856. First printing. Two volumes in one; small, thick, quarto, pp (4), iv, 521, viii; (4), 536 (misnumbered 356), viii pages. Munguia (1810 - 68) was trained as a lawyer, but quickly abandoned the profession to become a priest ; by 1850 he had risen to the bishopric of Michoacan, in his natal Morelia. In 1863 he became the first archbishop of Michoacan. He was a participant in the great battle of reform which took place throughout 19th and part of 20th century Mexico, and one of the leaders of the ecclesiastical / conservative party. He was exiled from his diocese (1861 - 63), and then again in 1863 until his death, in Rome, in 1868. Prolific, his collected works were printed during his lifetime. (Palau 184653) Bound in original suede decoratively stamped in blind with gilt lettering on spine; marbled endpapers. Some pages slightly toned or with light foxing; corners rubbed and gilt flaking from spine, bottom right corner with some abrasion. OCLC shows one copy, in Mexico; no auction appearances recorded. Very good copy of a scarce book. \$1150

17. *Proclama del Arzobispo Virrey de Mexico, Contra Los Enganos Perfidios de los Bonapartes.* {Mexico City}: NP , 1810. First edition. Quarto, wrappers, 23pp. (Palau 238176) Denunciation by the Viceroy (and Archbishop) of Mexico, Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, of the French invasion of Spain. It has been said of his rule (June 1809 - May 1810) that it consisted entirely of efforts to raise money to help Spain repel the French forces. Wrappers are stained and torn, with soiling and staining of text as well.

\$150

18. [Map] [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles & Didier]. *Carte de la Californie, levee par la Societe des Jesuites.* [Paris]: [1757]. Folio, printed on one side, measuring 13.5 x 8.5, copper-engraved. This



is from the Atlas Universel, published in 1757, by the Robert de Vaugondy's, father and son. It was later used in Diderot's Encyclopedie. The map is very detailed, reflecting the latest information on the region, and identical in every respect to Tirion's map, for example, of the same region, except the latter shows more of the coastline north. Fr. Kino's discoveries and other Jesuit fathers' have been carefully incorporated. Very good map of Baja California and the Pimerias, which included souther Arizona and Sonora and Sinaloa. Very good condition. \$500

Texas Broadside

19. [Broadside] Barragan, Miguel. *Texas Revolution: Broadside Establishes New Comandancias and Headquarters to Handle Texas Revolt. / El Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino de la Republica Mexicana se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue... "Art. 1. La Comandancia general e Inspeccion de los Departamentos internos de Oriente... comprendera solo los de Tamaulipas y Nuevo Leon. 2. Se establecera en el de Coahuila y Tejas una Comandancia general en los terminos que previene la citada ley... 4. El supremo gobierno fijara la residencia de los Comandantes generales, segun convenga al mejor servicio de la Republica, siendo precisamente dentro de los limites de Tejas la del que establece la del que establece el art. 2...* Mexico City: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina, Jan. 13, 1836. Folio leaf, printing on one side only. Establishing new comandancias and their headquarters, particularly as relating to Texas, a separate one being created specifically to handle the revolt then occurring there. Barragan was interim president 1835 - 36, replacing Santa Anna under interesting circumstances. This was Santa Anna's first term as president, during which he revoked the liberal constitu-

tion of 1824, and ruled as a virtual dictator. Texas and a half dozen other provinces then declared themselves independent of the federal government until the return to constitutional principals: this was early in 1835. Santa Anna immediately relinquished the office temporarily -- to Barragan -- and headed north as "General Presidente", first to Zacatecas to confront rebels there, whom he defeated on 12 May, 1835, ransacking the city of Zacatecas afterwards for 48 hours and plundering the great silver mines. Then he marched north to pacify Texas. After a handful of battles, incl. the Alamo, made infamous for his ruthlessness, Santa Anna came up against Sam Houston at the battle of San Jacinto (Apr. 21, 1836), and lost. Fleeing, he was captured and compelled to grant independence to Mexico in order to save his life. Once free, Santa Anna repudiated the agreement, and the government of Mexico did not accept the "treaty", continuing to think of Texas as theirs until the Mexican American War a decade later. This is not in OCLC: Streeter 872 records only his copy, apparently that bought from Eberstadt (162-834). Streeter 872. Eberstadt 162:835 "Unrecorded." Yale Exhibit, The Only Located Copies of One Hundred Forty Texas Pamphlets and Broadside 84. Fine condition. \$1750

20. [Broadside] Barragan, Miguel. *El Exmo. Sr. Presidente .. ha decretado lo siguiente. El Gobierno solo podra disponer hasta de la mitad de las rentas de los Departamentos, mientras subsista la guerra provocada por los colonos de Tejas...* Mexico City: Secretaria de Hacienda, January 9, 1836. Folio sheet, printed on one side only. This is a copy of Streeter Texas 871. "Decree authorizing the government to dispose of half of the income of the departments while the war brought on by the Texas colonists continues..." Streeter notes the scarcity of the publication, and that there is a copy of the republication at the Bancroft Library. Otherwise the unique copy known is in the Yale library, apparently Streeter's copy. This copy bears the paraph or rubric of Antonio Vallejo (Secretary of the Treasury) and an

inscription (of ownership?) reading: "Excellisimo Sr. Inspector general de Militia permanente." Barragan was interim president while Santa Anna, the actual president, was in the field in pursuit of the Texans. Very good. \$1500

21. [Broadside] *El Congreso general ha decretado lo siguiente... Se faculta al Gobierno para que mientras dure la guerra con los rebeldes de Tejas, permita a los buques mercantes mexicanos el que se armen en su propia defensa...* Mexico City: Secretaria de Guerra y Marina, February 3, 1836. Folio, printed on one side only. This is a copy of Streeter Texas 873: "Decree of the Congreso general, approved by Miguel Barragan, President ad interim,... and promulgated n the same day by Jose Maria Tornel, providing or the arming of merchant vessels during the rebellion in Texas. Not listed on OCLC, but Streeter's copy probably at Yale with the rest of his collection. Very good. \$1750

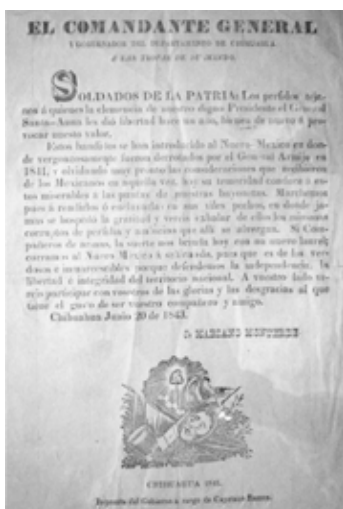
22. [Broadside] Dominguez, Juan Jose. *Deseando el Exmo. Sr. Presidente interino que los cuerpos que componen el ejercito de operaciones sobre Tejas no carescan de viveres, asi en sus marchas como en los punto a que fueren destinados, se ha servido acordar recomiende a V.E. eficazmente este asunto a fin de que se sirva excitar a los comerciantes de ese Departamento para que en clase de vivanderos, porporcionen a la tropa de todo lo que puede necesitar para su subsistencia...* San Luis Potosi, Mexico: Gobierno del Departamento de San Luis Potosi, November 2, 1836. Folio sheet, printed on one side only. This is a copy of Streeter Texas 894: "Publishes a letter from the Secretary of State, dated Oct. 24, 1836, asking for assistance in provisioning the army engaged in the Texan campaign.." With rubrics of the Governor Juan Jose Dominguez and his secretary, Manuel Lozano. Not on OCLC, but Yale probably has Streeter's copy. Very good. \$1500

23. [Broadside] Garza y Evia, Juan Nepomuceno de la. *Conciudadanos: el invicto General Presidente D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna*

marcha sobre Tejas con un respetable ejercito a escarmentar la osadia con que los malvados colonos quieren usurparse el territorio Nacional... Monterrey, Mexico: January 16, 1836. Folio sheet, printed on one side only. This is a copy of Streeter Texas 900: "Calls on the people of Nuevo Leon to assist General Santa Anna's army now marching on Texas. There is a wood-cut of the Mexican eagle, serpent and cactus at the head of the sheet. Scarce: only Streeter's copy at Yale is listed on OCLC. With the rubric of Garza y Evia, who was Governor of Nuevo Leon. Fine.

\$1750

24. [Broadside] Monterde, J. Mariano. *Texas invades New Mexico again / Soldados de la Patria: Los perfidos tejanos ... estos bandidos sa han introducido al Nuevo-Mexico ...* Chihuahua, Mexico: Imprenta del Gobierno a cargo de Cayetano Ramos, June 20, 1843. Folio sheet, printed on one side only, measuring 28 x 19.5 cm. A summon to arms to the citizens of Chihuahua state to take up arms against the Texans "bandidos" who have illegally gone into New Mexico for nefarious, but undisclosed, purposes -- presumably to annex it to Texas, but they may have been no more than marauders. Streeter (991) states: "The proclamation was almost certainly caused by news of the Snively expedition which on Apr. 25, 1843, had set forth to intercept a rich caravan proceeding to the United States on the Santa Fe trail." But the Mexicans viewed it, as is evident from the text, as a repeat of the intrusion, in 1841, when a group of about 300 Texans were captured by Gov. Armijo (of New Mexico) in the disastrous Texas-Santa Fe Expe-



dition: all the prisoners were sent to prison in Mexico from which they were finally, by negotiation with the US govt., released. It reads in part: "Estos bandidos se han introducido al Nuevo-Mexico en donde vergonzosamente fueron derrotados por el General Armijo en 1841, y olvidando muy pronto las consideraciones que recibieron de los Mexicanos en aquella vez, hoy su temeridad conduce a estos miserables a las puntas de nuestras bayonetas. Marchemos pues a rendirlos o enclavarlas en sus viles pechos... corramos al Nuevo Meixco a senirnoslo, pues que es de los



verdosos e inmarcescibles porque defendemos la independencia, la libertad e integridad del territorio nacional." [An interesting wood-cut occupies the bottom portion of the bando, whose meaning I cannot quite determine, and which would be difficult to describe.] Scarce: it is an unrecorded variant of Streeter Texas 991; no copy found on OCLC or in auction records. Very good condition. \$1850

25. [Broadside] *News of the capture of the Texan-Santa Fe Expedition / Noticia Extraordinaria. Triunfo de las armas Nacionales sobre los aventureros de Tejas, obtenido por las valientes tropas del Departamento de Nuevo Megico... Mueran los Tejanos...* Monterey, Mexico: Reimpreso por F. Molina, Oct. 16, 1841. Folio sheet, printed on one side only, measuring 12.25 x 8.5 in. A report of the capture of the Texan-Santa Fe Expedition, from a despatch from the military command in El Paso printed in the Alcance a la Gaceta of San Luis Potosi. One hundred Texans captured in the vanguard, with a promise that "los demas" - the rest - will suffer the same fate. "Todos los cien hombres que componian la vanguardia de esa expedicion fueron hechos prisioneros, y esperamos que la misma

suerte correran los otros doscientos, pues el general Armijo ha reunido tres mil hombres decididos a escarmentar a aquellos bandidos. “ Which did in fact happen, on Oct. 5, at Tukumcari, New Mexico -- news which had not yet reached even this northern part of Mexico. This broadside is a variant of Streeter 963, which is the Chihuahua imprint of the San Luis Potosi report -- the same source as this Monterey report. The San Luis Potosi notice mentioned in this broadside, Streeter says, “is perhaps the first separate account in print of the capture of the vanguard of the Texan-Santa Fe expedition.” Quite scarce: OCLC records only Streeter’s copy at Yale of 963 and 963a, and this variant is unrecorded. The Streeter copy is also the only copy ever at auction, in 1989 and 1990 (same copy), both times selling for \$3000. Important and rare Texas/ New Mexico item. Very good copy. \$3000

End of Streeter Items



26. [Map] Tirion, Isaak. *Kaarte van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuwe Mexico en van California volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuïted en anderen / Map of the Western Part from New Mexico to California following the latest discoveries of the Jesuits and others.* Amsterdam: Isaak Tirion, 1765. Folio, printed on one side only, measuring 16.5 x 19.5 inches in total, 13.5 x 14.5 for the map itself. From Tirion’s *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas*, the map is copper-engraved, hand-colored in full, not just in outline, and quite detailed as to both natural

features and human settlements. It extends south from the Sta. Catalina islands to Cabo San Lucas, i.e. the entire extent of Baja California, as well as eastward to include much of modern Arizona and Sonora, with a bit of Sinaloa. Missions, military garrisons, Indian reductions, and many settlements are shown, to a degree that makes this map one of the most accurate of its day. In addition, notes are occasionally added specifying the dates of discovery or founding. The confident location of California as a peninsula, along with the course of the Gila and the many settlements noted in the Pima country of Arizona and northern Mexico, indicate a thorough acquaintance with Fr. Kino’s work, who would be one of the most prominent of the Jesuits mentioned in the legend. (Wheat, *TransMississippi West*, 148; Wagner, *Cart. of the N.W. Coast of America*, 608) The coloring looks to be contemporary, but is fresh



and is very attractive. Fine condition. \$800

27. [Map] Wells, Edward. *A New Map of North America.* Oxford: [1700 ?]. Folio sheet, one side only, engraved and hand-colored, the map itself measuring 19 x 14.5 in. (48.25 x 37 cm). Drawn up according to “Norwood’s Companion,” and dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester, for whom Mr. Wells (1667-1727) was apparently tutor in geography. The map was published in his *Treatise of Ancient and Modern Geography*, and accurately reflects the English knowledge of these regions -- North America and Mexico. Of Canada and the far west, virtually nothing was

known, so what is shown is quite inaccurate, variously labelled “Parts as yet unknown” and “Part of the Unknown Continent.” The great chain of the Rockie Mountains, e.g., is not shown at all, and the Appalachians run east -west practically the length of the continent! He depicts California (New Albion in the north, which he notes was “discovered by Sir Francis Drake anno 1577.) still as an island. The vastness of the western half of the continent is totally unknown. Santa Fe, “or New Mexico,” is shown bravely isolated in a region he calls New Mexico or New Granada. The map extends down to the northern edge of South

fornia right, clearly showing it as a peninsula. Very good condition, uncolored. \$950



America, A fine cartouche occupies top left corner. Fine condition. \$2150

28. [Map] [Merian, Mathaeus]. *America Noviter Delineata*. [Frankfurt]: [1638]. Folio, printed on one side only, measuring 39.5 x 30 cm, copper-engraved map. This is a later state of Merian’s original map of “America Newly Delineated,” but here done in a smaller state: both maps are taken from Hondius’ map of the same area (1618). Both of the America’s are fully depicted, with many place names. The western coast of North America is interesting: it starts from Cape Mendocino, thus labelled, but with no other identifiable landmark. All is very speculative, despite the profusion of names. For instance, the fabulous Seven Cities of Cibola are identified, clustered around a huge lake, somewhere in what would perhaps be the Southwest now, which he terms Nova Granada. However, he got Baja Cali-



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