



List 62

Central America



Our latest list revolves around Central America, and includes numerous rare and unrecorded items. Topics range from politics to bullfighting, with a healthy dose of dictatorship. Enjoy!

Cheers,
Teri, James, & Joe

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HONDURAN DISPUTES WITH GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN

1. **Alvarado, Francisco.** *Memoria Presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Lejislativo.* [Honduras]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. [2], 16pp. Small quarto. Later marbled wrappers. A couple of minor edge chips to title page. Moderate, even tanning and light dust soiling. Very good.

A rare report on foreign affairs and trade by Honduran prime minister Francisco Alvarado to the national legislature, delivered in 1852. In the background were tensions with the United Kingdom, who sought debt repayment and land claims on the Hondurans, and ongoing conflict with Guatemala, amongst other issues. Alvarado laments that Honduras is peaceful with all of its Central American neighbors except for Guatemala, but blames their neighbors for continuing hostilities:

“Solamente con Guatemala, por una fatalidad para ambos Estados, no se ha restablecido la buena armonía que en otro tiempo reinara entre este y aquel Gobierno; mas no por que Honduras no hubiese puesto de su parte los medios de una reconciliacion. Véase el acuerdo de 22 de Octubre último inserto en la Gaceta, y se conocerá que se procurado evitar motivos de desavenencia. Empero, Guatemala que nos ocupa indebidamente una gran parte de nuestro territorio por el lado de Copan, disponiendo sin atender al indisputable derecho que nos asiste, de sus preciosas producciones; procura mantener en pié la desavenencia para continuar en sus avances.”

He also attacks the British for attempting to expand the boundaries of British Honduras and threatening to blockade the port of Trujillo, and seizing Honduran territory:

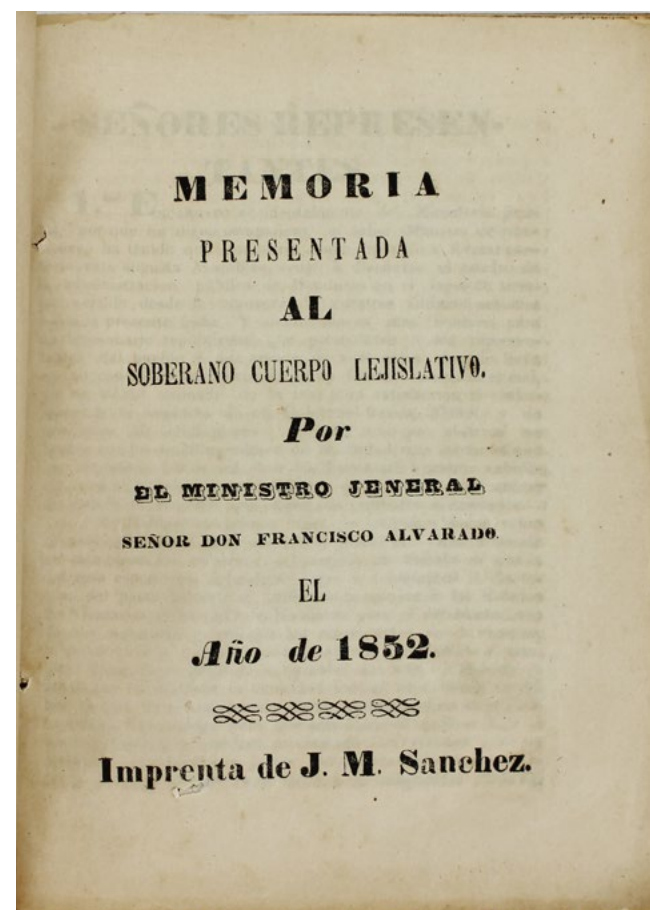
“Ya no cabe decir mas sobre el ridículo pretesto con que se intente despojar á Honduras de una parte de su territorio poseida con tantos titulados de legalidad. Que nacion, sino es la Inglaterra, ha reconocido esa parodia de monarquía? Donde está su corte, donde sus leyes, donde sus majistrados?.... Nada existe, ni ha podido existir siendo como los mosquitos, tribus errantes de salvajes leprosos, sin hogares fijos, sin templos de adoracion, sin escuelas donde ilustrar la juventud; en una

palabra, sin ninguno de los elementos que pueden constituir una nacion. Sin embargo, es un hecho, que bajo el nombre de un monarca despreciable, se nos arrebató lo mejor y mas rico de nuestro territorio.”

The remainder of the report goes on to discuss recent domestic legislation, education, trade, and production. One of his main points of emphasis in this realm is the importance of indigo production, writing that, “Este ramo es el de añil, que en el día acaso es el principal de los que forman la riqueza publica del Salvador,” and arguing that it should be so in Honduras as well. Scarce, we locate only three copies -- at Berkeley, William & Mary, and the Library of Congress.

(McBRB2834)

\$2,000



OUTLINING THE NICARAGUA CANAL ROUTE

2. **Belly, Felix.** *Durchbruch der Amerikanischen Landenge. Kanal von Nicaragua.* Paris: 1859. 102,[1]pp., plus three folding maps. Original printed wrappers. Spine perished, stitching nearly so. Light wear at edges. Light toning and dust soiling. Good plus.



Extensive proposal and recommendation, translated into German from the French, for a canal route across Nicaragua, one of several 19th-century Central American canal projects that never came to fruition. Félix Belly, French journalist and proponent of the French Empire under Napoleon III, was one of the foremost advocates of the Nicaragua route, which he describes and discusses in all its phases. The present work contains the Convention or Treaty between the presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and Belly, relative to his concession for a canal following the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. It also

contains an extensive analysis of the subject written by Prince Napoleon (i.e. Louis Bonaparte) in 1846, and other relevant documents to the canal plan. Three folding maps at the rear show the canal route and the global shipping routes it would enable. OCLC locates four copies of this German edition in U.S. institutions.

(McBRB3110)

\$375

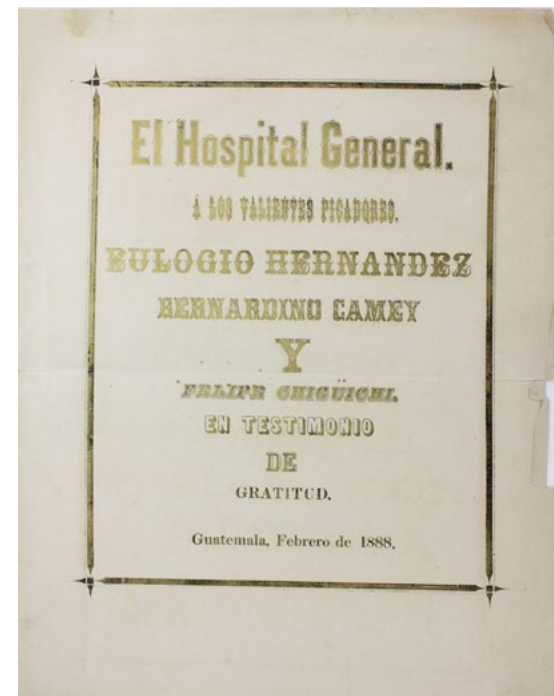
BULLFIGHTING HOSPITAL BENEFIT

3. [Bullfighting]. [Guatemala]. *El Hospital General. A los Valientes Picadores, Eulogio Hernandez, Bernardo Camey y Felipe Chiguichi. En Testimonio de Gratitud* [caption title]. Guatemala: 1888. Broadside, 13.25 x 10.25 inches. Printed in gold. Old folds, slight separation, some chipping and wear at right edge. Good.

Unusual broadside souvenir printed by a Guatemalan hospital, thanking three bullfighters for fundraising efforts on their behalf. The Hospital General San Juan de Dios de Guatemala was founded in 1667. In the 1880s it undertook to restore and maintain the colonial-era Plaza de Toros, the local bullfighting ring, which was a popular spot for the local corridas and other forms of entertainment. The hospital would then receive the income from the bullfights and other festivities. Herein, three picadores are individually thanked for participation in what we suspect was a Corrida de Beneficencia in early 1888. This handsome piece utilizes numerous typefaces and is printed in gold.

(McBRB4196)

\$750



UNIFYING CENTRAL AMERICA

4. [Central America]. [Unification]. *Tercero Congreso Centro-Americano. Pacto de Union Provisional Celebrado en San Salvador...* Tegucigalpa: 1889. 186,[1]pp. Large octavo. Contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards. Light scuffing and wear to edges and corners. Some dampstaining to initial and final leaves, much lighter at rear. Internal tear to final leaf, slightly affecting text. Even tanning. Good.



locates a handful of copies.
(McBRB5861)

\$400

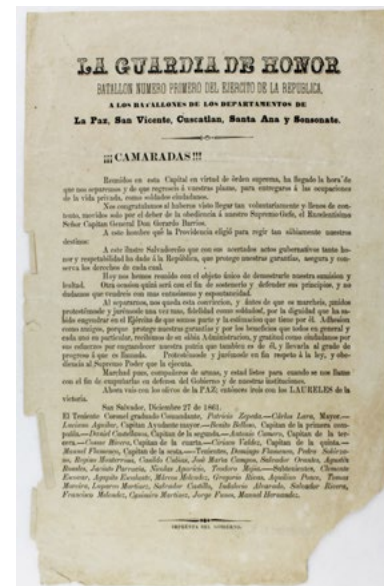
Uncommon collection of documents from the Third Congress of Central America, which took place in San Salvador during the Autumn of 1889. The text presents the daily work of the congress toward an agreement to reunify Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. The principal document here is the provisional pact for the unification, ratified on October 15. The final section contains the texts of various previous agreements between Central American nations from which the present treaty was drawn. The countries were set to unite on September 15, 1890, but the president of El Salvador, Francisco Menendez, was assassinated in June, and his successor pulled out of the agreement. OCLC

UNRECORDED

5. [El Salvador]. *La Guardia de Honor Batallon Numero Primero del jercito de la Republica...* [caption title]. San Salvador: 1861. Broadside, 12.5 x 8.5 inches. Old folds, minor creasing, small marginal tears and marginal chips along edges, not affecting text. Lower corner torn away, signs of tape repair to verso, slightly browned due to paper quality. Good.

An evidently unrecorded broadside from El Salvador that thanks the "soldados ciudadanos" for their loyalty to Gerardo Barrios, the

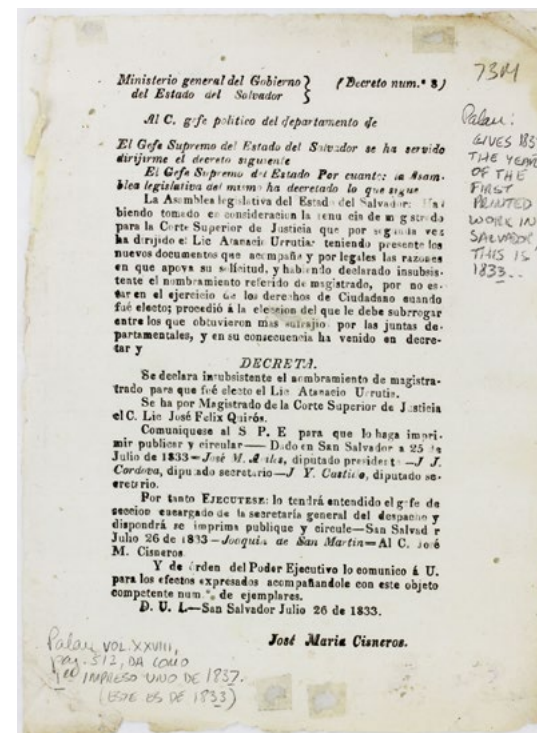
President of El Salvador from 1859 to 1863. The document also urges these citizens to be prepared to arise from their peaceful existence at any time in order to defend their leader. Barrios was a popular President, considered a national hero, who improved the education system in El Salvador and worked to lessen the influence of the Catholic Church, ordering all priests in El Salvador to swear loyalty to the government. In 1863 he lost his presidency to conservative leader Francisco Dueñas Díaz in a coup, after which he fled the country. Barrios was court martialed and beheaded in 1865 when he returned in an attempt to regain power. None in OCLC.
(McBRB3383)



\$500

VERY EARLY SALVADORAN IMPRINT

6 [El Salvador]. *Ministerio General del Gobierno del Estado del Salvador.* (Decreto Num. 8) Al C. Gefe Politico del Departamento de... [caption title]. San Salvador: 1833. Small broadside, 8.5 x 6.25 inches. Disbound, with small stab hole at gutter margin. Light wear and worming; two, slightly larger worm holes in lower margin, repaired with tape. Later bibliographical annotations in pencil. Good plus.

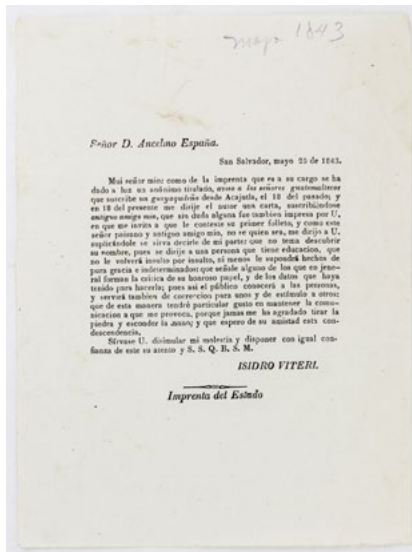


In this early Salvadoran broadside decree, the government nullifies the appointment of Atanacio Urrutia to the Supreme Court and elevates Jose Felix Quiros in his stead. Printing seems to have arrived in El Salvador during the mid-1820s, placing the present work within the first decade of the art there. Evidently rare -- we locate no other copies.

(McBRB5752)

\$1,250

DON'T BE INSULTING



7. [El Salvador]. *Señor D. Ancelmo España. Mui Señor Mio: Como de la Imprenta Que Es a Su Cargo Se Ha Dado a Luz un Anonimo Titulado, Aviso a Iso Señores Guatemaltecos...* [caption title and first line of text]. San Salvador: May 25, 1843. Small broadside, approximately 8.5 x 6.5 inches. Minor creasing and soiling. Very good.

Small broadside that asks for the revelation of the author of an anonymous, offending pamphlet and letter addressed to Isidro Viteri in San

Salvador. Beyond the insults that must be corrected in the public record, Viteri says that since the author calls him an "antiguo amigo mio," it is only fair that the identity of the provocateur be made known.

(McBRB5755)

\$250

UNRECORDED EL SALVADORAN POLITICAL PIECE

8. [El Salvador]. [Zaldivar, Rafael]. *Plan Politico Refejenerador de las Libertades y Garantias de la Republica del Salvador...* [caption title]. [Chalchuapa, El Salvador: 1876]. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Folio. Crinkling and minor wear at edges. Faint dampstain to upper right corner. Still very good.

The president of Guatemala, Justo Rufino Barrios, invaded El Salvador in 1876, following the presidential election there. Barrios suspected that both the elected and former presidents had been harboring Guatemalan opponents to his regime, and hope to install someone more favorable. The present "political plan" for El Salvador reads more as an indictment of the two leaders, Santiago Gonzalez and Andres del Valle, than as organizing document for a new government. The first signer here is Rafael Zaldivar, the choice of Barrios for next president of El Salvador, and the work was printed in the field at Chalchuapa on April 10, 1876, approximately one week before the decisive battles that forced the capitulation of the Salvadoran government. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB5735)

\$750



"LOS TERREMOTOS SON VOCES, SON AVISOS DE DIOS."

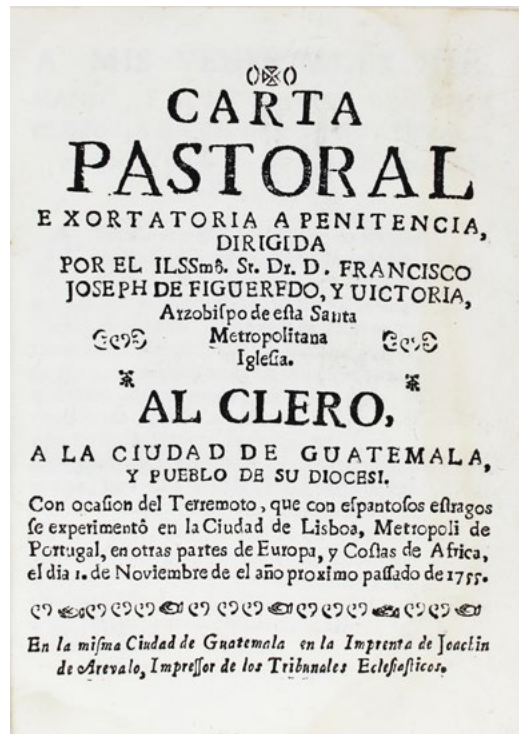
9. *Figueredo y Victoria, Francisco José de. Carta Pastoral Exortatoria a Penitencia...* Guatemala: Imprenta de Joachin de Arevalo, 1756. [23]pp. Small quarto. Later marbled wrappers. Very light dampstaining at fore-edge, otherwise minor toning and dust soiling. Very good plus.

A quite rare, mid-18th-century Guatemalan imprint, comprising a pastoral letter by Francisco José de Figueredo y Victoria, the Archbishop of Guatemala, that advises immediate and intense penitence by worshippers in the wake of the Great Lisbon Earthquake, which struck the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa on November 1, 1755, and destroyed the Portuguese capital. Figueredo was a native of New Granada and became the Bishop of Popayán before being installed as Archbishop of Guatemala in 1753. In the present letter to the public, he

reflects on the numerous biblical exemplars of natural disasters and calls upon the faithful to exercise themselves strenuously in prayer and penitence as a response to such obvious and devastating Divine Justice. “Los Terremotos son voces, son avisos de Dios,” he argues, and advises the avid and earnest repetition of the sacraments as the most important response. We locate only two copies in U.S. institutions, at Berkeley and the JCB.

Beristain I, p.442. Medina, Guatemala 257.
(McBRB3217)

\$4,850



THE TWENTY-ONE EARTHQUAKES OF ANTIGUA GUATEMALA

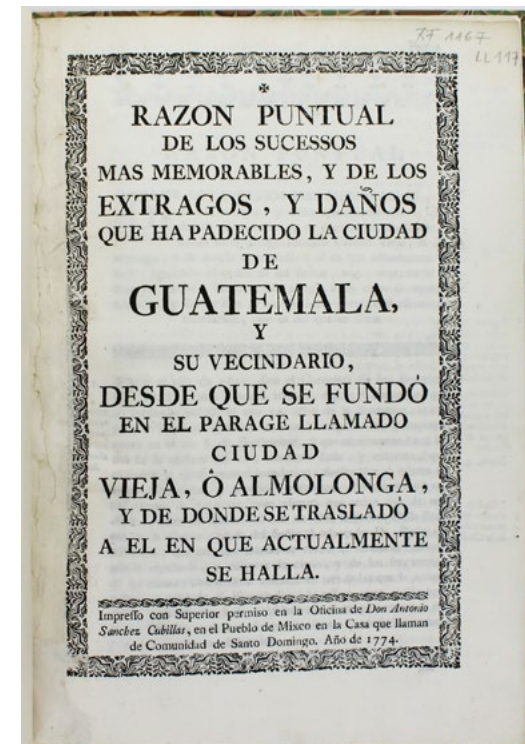
10. [Gonzales Bustillo, Juan]. *Razon Puntual de los Sucessos Mas Memorables, y de los Extragos, y Daños Que Se Fundo en el Parage Llamado Ciudad Vieja, o Almolonga, y de Donde Se Traslado a el en Que Actualmente Se Halla*. Pueblo de Mixco: Don Antonio Sanchez Cubillas, 1774. [2],12pp. Small folio. Modern decorated paper boards;

manuscript paper label on front cover. Title page repaired along gutter margin. Minor dust soiling. Still very good.

A historical account of devastating earthquakes in Guatemala from 1541 to 1773. In the last quarter of that year, the Santa Marta earthquakes struck Antigua Guatemala, the original capital of the Spanish colony, destroying the city and killing hundreds. The disaster directly resulted in the transfer of the capital twenty miles to the east to what is today Guatemala City. It is no wonder that the seat of government was moved after a perusal of this text, which catalogues and describes twenty-one earthquakes, twelve of which resulted in significant or total destruction of the town. The present account was printed at Mixco, now on the western outskirts of Guatemala City, during meetings of the colonial government to locate and plan the new capital. “Among the earliest works printed in Mixco” -- Sabin. We locate copies at six American institutions and only one in available auction records.

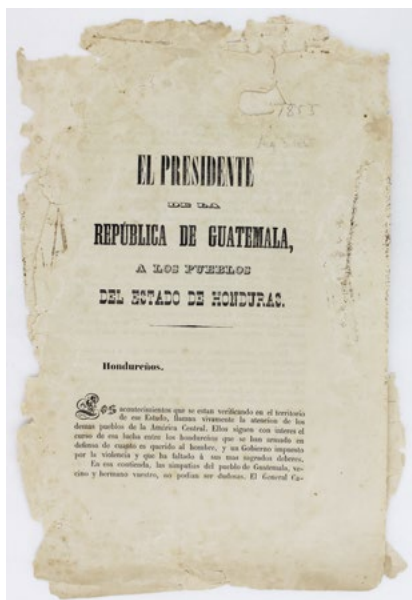
Medina, Guatemala 383. Palau 105115. Sabin 27881.
(McBRB3281)

\$3,250



LET'S INVADE HONDURAS

11. [Guatemala]. Carrera, Rafael. *El Presidente de la Republica de Guatemala, a los Pueblos del Estado de Honduras. Hondureños. Los Acontecimientos Que Se Estan Verificando en el Territorio de Ese Estado...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1855. [3]pp., on a bifolium. Small folio. Leaves no longer integral. Heavy chipping and wear at edges, quarter-sized hole through upper center of both leaves, but only a small amount of text actually affected. Moderate tanning and soiling. Fair.



A scarce 1855 broadside in which Guatemalan caudillo Rafael Carrera addresses Hondurans regarding the perceived malign intentions of their president, José Trinidad Cabañas. Honduras, with Cabañas at the helm, had been in conflict with Guatemala since 1853, and it was Cabañas' stated goal to reunite the states of the defunct Federal Republic of Central America (to which end he also invaded Nicaragua in 1854). In this address, Carrera states the need to invade Honduras in order to halt the aggressions of Cabañas, reiterates his desire for peace and friendship

with "true" Hondurans, and promises his assistance in reestablishing a reasonable government in their country. It reads, in part:

"En esa contienda, las simpáticas del pueblo de Guatemala, vecino y hermano vuestro, no podían ser dudosas. El General Cabañas, no contento con haber estado, de mucho tiempo atras, fomentado y auxiliando la guerra desastrosa de la montaña, en esta República, invadió á mano armada nuestro territorio, no teniendo comprometer la suerte de muchos hondureños, arrancados á sus pacíficas ocupaciones.... En estas circunstancias, habeis vuelto los ojos á Guatemala y requerido su amistosa cooperacion para ayudaros á establecer en Honduras un

Gobierno regular, que consagre sus esfuerzos á la mejora interior de todos los ramos y al mantenimiento de las buenas relaciones con los Estados vecinos...."

A somewhat tattered copy, but not in OCLC.
(McBRB2763)

\$450

ALWAYS FIGHTING WITH HONDURAS

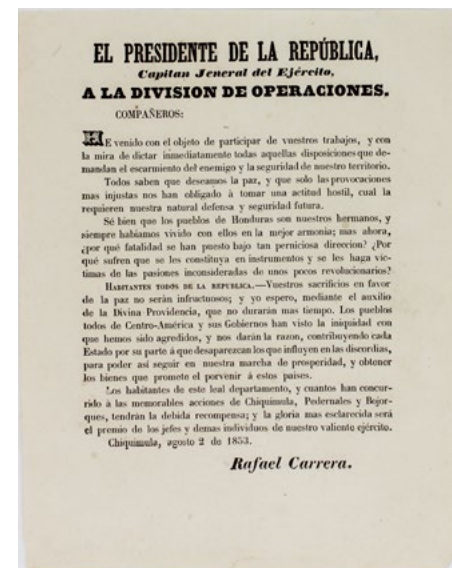
12. [Guatemala]. Carrera, Rafael. *El Presidente de la Republica, Capitan Jeneral del Ejercito, a la Division de Operaciones. Compañeros: He Venido con el Objeto de Particular de Vuestros Trabajos...* [caption title and first line of text]. Chiquimila: 2 Agosto, 1853. Small broadside, approximately 8.25 x 6.5 inches. Trimmed a bit raggedly. Small wormhole at lower left, affecting one letter. Light tanning. Very good plus.

An otherwise unrecorded 1853 broadside, in which Rafael Carrera addresses the army and people of Guatemala concerning the ongoing strife with Honduras. He writes, in part:

"Sé bien que los pueblos de Honduras son nuestros hermanos, y siempre habíamos vivido con ellos en la mejor armonia; mas ahora, ¿por qué sufren que se les constituya en instrumentos y se les haga victimas de las pasiones inconsideradas de unos pocos revolucionario? Habitantes todos de la Republica.-- Vuestros sacrificios en favor de la paz no serán infructuosos; y yo espero, mediante el auxilio de la Divina Providencia, que no durarán mas tiempo...."

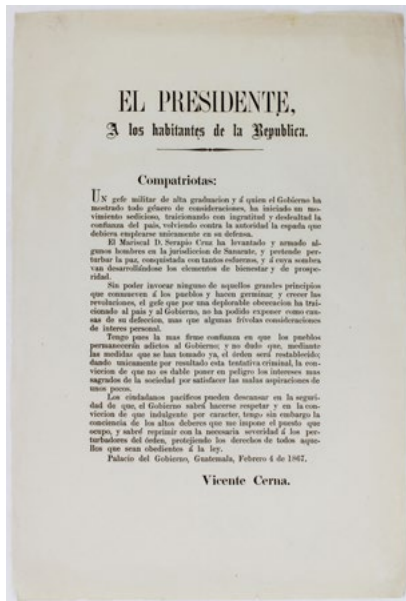
Not in OCLC.
(McBRB2760)

\$375



REBELLION IN GUATEMALA

13. [Guatemala]. Cerna, Vicente. *El Presidente a los Habitantes de la Republica. Compatriotas: un Gefe Militar de Lata Graduacion y a Quien el Gobierno Ha Mostrado Todo Genero de Consideraciones...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1867. Broadside, approximately 13 x 8 inches. Trimmed a bit unevenly. Light tanning. Very good plus.



An early 1867 broadside in which Vicente Cerna, President of Guatemala, announces that Mariscal de Campo Serapio Cruz has raised a rebellion in the jurisdiction of Sanarate for purely personal reasons and not for any that would justify true revolution. He calls on the citizens to remain calm while the government bring the situation to a peaceful and just resolution. Cerna concludes by saying:

“Los ciudadanos pacificos pueden descansae en la sugridad de que, el Gobierno sabrá hacerse respetar y en la conviccion de que indulgente por

caracter, tengo sin embargo la conciencia de los altos deberes que me impone el puesto que ocupo, y sabré reprimir con la necesaria severidad a los perturbadores del órden, protejiendo los derechos de todos aquellos sean obedientes á la ley.”

The rebellion was the first of two that Cruz led against the government of Cerna, the heir of the Carrera regime; the second led to his death in 1869. OCLC locates only two copies, at UC Berkeley and the University of Kansas.

(McBRB2767)

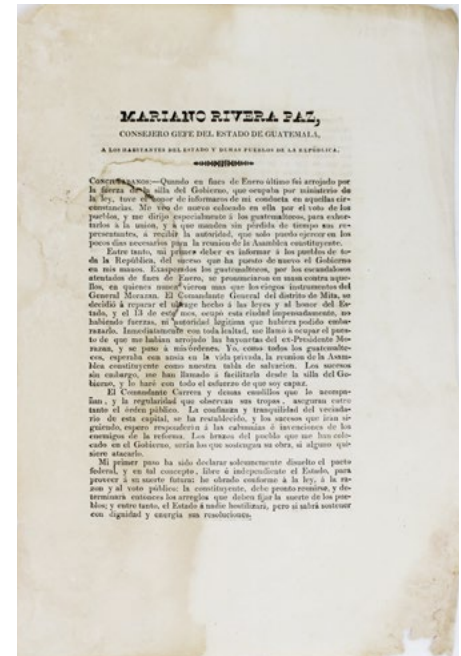
\$450

GUATEMALTECOS! PEACE AT LAST!

14. [Guatemala]. Rivera Paz, Mariano. *Mariano Rivera Paz, Consejero Gefe del Estado de Guatemala, a los Habitantes del Estado y Demas Pueblos de la Republica. Conciudadanos: Quando en Fines de Enero Ultimo Fui Arrojado por la Fuerza del la Silla del Gobierno...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1839. Broadsheet, approximately 12 x 8.25 inches. Untrimmed, with a couple of small chips at edges, not affecting text. Some dampstaining, with vertical tideline through center of sheet. About very good.

A very scarce broadsheet, dated April 18, 1839 in which Conservative Mariano Rivera Paz addresses the Guatemalan people only five days after his return to power, having ousted his own recent ouster, Carlos Salazar. He says that the people, along with the aid of Rafael Carrera and his loyal caudillos, have restored him to his rightful place at the head of the government and that he will bring peace and prosperity to the nation moving forward. It reads, in part:

“Guatemaltecos! Vosotros me conoceis, y sabeis que nunea os he causado daño. Vosotros sabaeis que yo no tengo ambicion, y que habia vuelto gostoso á la vida privada; pero ahora que los pueblos me honran con su confianza, y que estoy identificadocon su causa, me vereis defenderla con firmeza, y perecer, si fuese necesario, en un puesto que no he buscado. Yo exhorto á los buenos ciudadanos á que rodeen y apoyen la autoridad, que so solo se empleará en protejerlos, y no en vejarlos, ni en atropellar sus derechos. El Goberino hará guardar el órden: respetará la religion, las personas, las propiedades, la justicia; poque estos son los bienes que los guatemaltecos quieren que se le restituyan. Esta es mi firme resolucion, y no puedo dudar que seré apoyando, para llevarla al cabo, en el corto término que debo estar al frente de los necocios públicos....” We locate



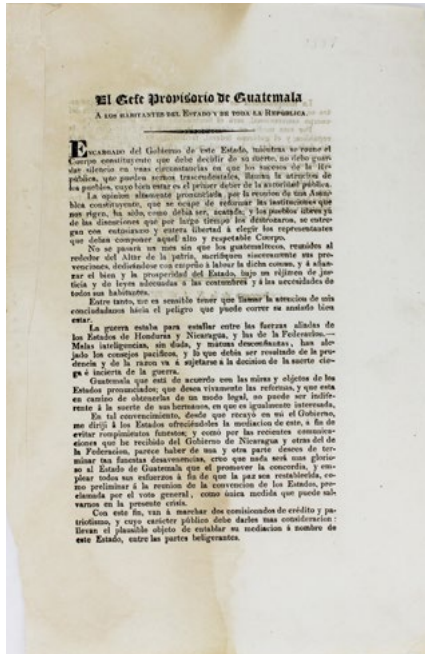
only two copies, at Berkeley and the University of Texas.

(McBRB2765)

\$875

LIBERALS SEIZE POWER IN GUATEMALA

15. [Guatemala]. Salazar, Carlos. *El Gefe Provisorio de Guatemala a los Habitantes del Estado y de Toda la Republica. Encargado del Gobierno de Esta Estado, Mientras Se Roune el Cuerpo Constituyente Que Debe Decidir de Su Suerte...* [caption title and first line of text]. [Guatemala]: Imprenta de la N.A. de Estudios, 1839. Small broadsheet, approximately 12 x 8 inches. Unevenly trimmed, small piece of upper right corner torn away. Vertical tideline through center of sheet. About very good.



Beginning in 1838, the Federal Republic of Central America was torn apart by civil wars pitting Liberal against Conservative forces and factions within the various states with different demands for the central government, with constitutional issues at the heart of the controversy. The Liberals installed General Carlos Salazar as provisional president of Guatemala in January 1839, replacing Conservative Mariano Rivera Paz. In this decree, dated March 20, 1839, and issued during a break in hostilities between the sides, Salazar offers to act as mediator in any negotiations for a lasting peace. He ends by clearly stating the demands of the Liberals in Guatemala for a new federal government:

“La independencia de los Estados en su interior, y el que estos se entiendan entre sí, sin embarzos, para lograr la reunion del cuerpo convencional, será el fundamento de las negociaciones. Por este medio se obtendrá la pronta reorganizacion de la república; y el gobierno federal, facilitando su bien éxito, se hará sin duda acreedor á la consideracion

general.... Tales son los deseos que animan, sin duda, a los guatemaltecos y los sentiminetos que profesa el encargado de su gobierno....” A clear statement during a very unclear period in Central American politics. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB2764)

\$950

CURIOUS TREATY BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND NORTHERN GERMAN CITY-STATES

16. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. Rafael Carrera, *Presidente de la Republica de Guatemala... Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegacion entre la Republica de Guatemala y las Ciudades Libres de Lubeck, Bremen y Hamburgo* [caption title]. [Guatemala: 1850]. 12pp. Folio, stitched as issued. A couple of very minor chips along lower edge. Light dust soiling and minor foxing. Very good plus.

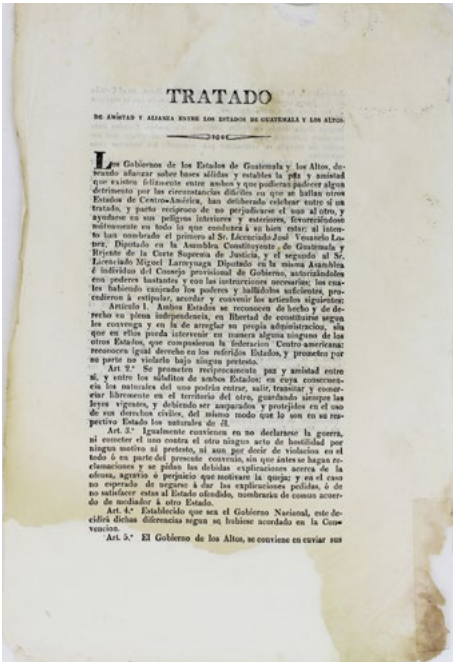
A scarce treaty of friendship and trade between Guatemala and the free, northern German cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, former leading members of the medieval Hanseatic League, and in the mid-19th century, members of the loose German Confederation. The agreement, dated June 7, 1850, is quite extensive, and printed in two columns in both Spanish and German. Although Rafael Carranza is here hailed as the President of the Guatemalan Republic, he had only returned from exile the previous year, and was in the midst of fighting not only the liberal Guatemalan faction that had deposed him, but also the forces of Honduras and El Salvador, in order to re-establish his power. The treaty names Karl Rudolph Klee as the representative of the republican German cities;



Klee was one of the first German immigrants to Guatemala, arriving in 1828 and becoming a successful plantation owner before being named Consul General for the Hanseatic cities as well as for the Kingdom of Prussia. Klee died the same year as the present agreement was printed, and some limited research reveals little mention of any such treaty between the republics -- as a result, it is unclear that this compact ever became official, or that its negotiation was even sanctioned in the first place. A fascinating and unusual product of the international conflict and diplomatic machinations that characterized Central America at this time; we locate only three copies, at Berkeley, Kansas, and Tulane. (McBRB2514) \$1,500

CENTRAL AMERICAN FRENEMIES

17. [Guatemala]. [Treaties]. *Tratado de Amistad y Alianza Entre los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados de Guatemala y los Altos, Deseando Afianzar Sobre Bases Solidas y Estables la Paz y Amistad...* [caption title and first line of text]. Guatemala: 1839. Broadsheet, approximately 12.25 x 8.5 inches. Unevenly trimmed. Small chips at top edge and lower right corner, repaired with tape. Light dampstain across most of sheet. Good plus.

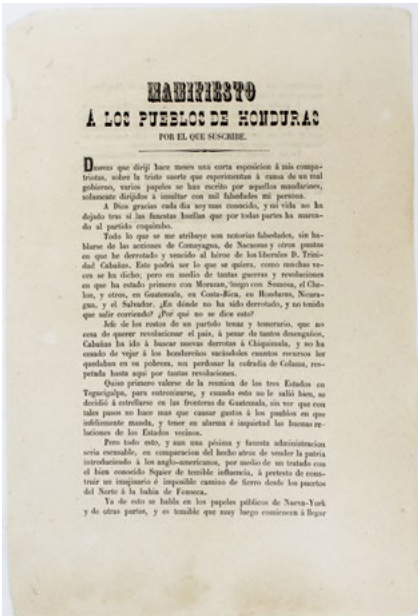


A rare, short-lived treaty of alliance between Guatemala and the short-lived Republic of Los Altos. The nation was created from parts of what are now Chiapas and northwestern Guatemala, and declared its independence on February 2, 1838. The separation arose from political differences between Conservative leaders in the Guatemalan capital and Liberals at the new Los Altos capital Quezaltenango, who were

more aligned with the Central American federal government. This broadsheet treaty declares and prints ten articles of “amistad y alianza,” in which Guatemala promises to respect the independence of Los Altos, and was promulgated on December 18, 1838. Nevertheless, the two countries were soon at war, and following a final defeat to the forces of Rafael Carrera, Los Altos was reincorporated in Guatemala in April 1840. We locate only one copy, at the National Library of Chile. (McBRB2766) \$1,500

AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS

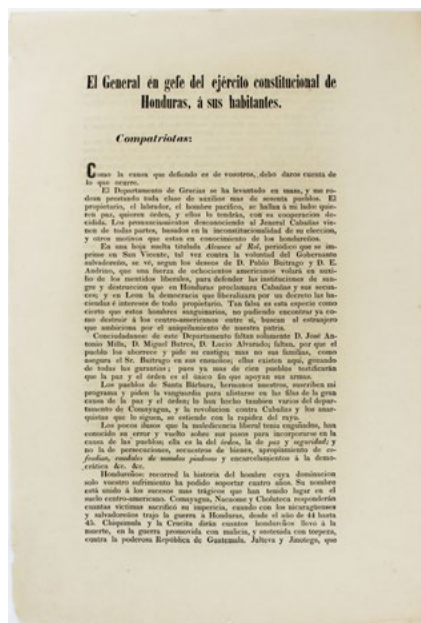
18. [Honduras]. *Manifiesto a los Pueblos de Honduras por el Que Suscribe...* [caption title]. Guatemala: December 31, 1853. Broadsheet, approximately 13 x 8.5 inches. Two very short, closed tears at upper left margin. Light tanning and dust soiling, faint foxing. About very good.



A scarce, anti-Cabañas screed penned by his political rival in Honduras, José Santos Guardiola. José Trinidad Cabañas was at this time president of the country and attempting to reunite the states of Central America in a new federation. Here, Guardiola accuses him of trying to “enthroned himself” as the ruler of Central America through the negotiations and of selling the country by the “atrocious act” of allowing Anglo-Americans to build an “imaginary and impossible” trans-isthmian railroad. Guardiola became president in 1860, after Cabañas was overthrown; he served six years before being assassinated by his own guard. OCLC locates four copies, at Berkeley, Kansas, the Huntington, and Boston Public. (McBRB5732) \$500

COMPATRIOTAS, LET'S OVERTHROW THE PRESIDENT

19. [Lopez, Juan]. [Honduras]. *El General en Jefe del Ejercito Constitucional de Honduras, a Sus Habitantes. Compatriotas...* [caption title]. [Gracias, Honduras: 1855]. Broadsheet, approximately 12.5 x 8.5 inches. A few small chips and short, closed tears at edges. Light, even tanning. Very good.



Scarce appeal by the conservative Honduran military leader Juan Lopez directed to the country's citizens to throw off the rule of liberal president José Trinidad Cabañas. A few months after this broadsheet was issued in July 1855, Guatemalan forces and its president Rafael Carrera crossed the border to support Lopez, and together they forced Cabañas into exile. The present work calls the initial election of Cabañas unconstitutional, and harps on the various misfortunes and violence that have befallen Honduras since his ascension to the presidency. The address concludes with an appeal to the citizenry to join Lopez in his

efforts to bring peace and stability to the country. Not in OCLC.

(McBRB5736)

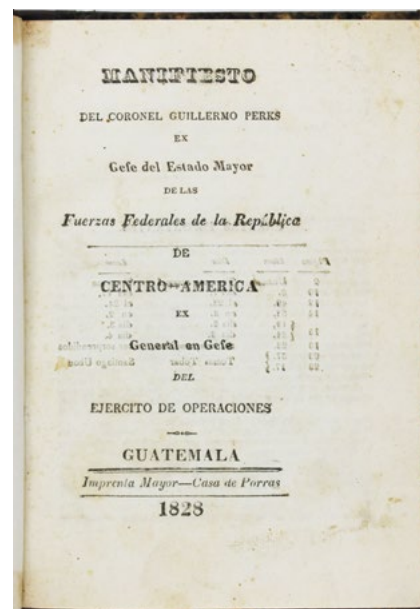
\$600

THE COLONEL PROVIDES AN ACCOUNTING

20. Perks, William. [Guatemala]. *Manifiesto de Coronel Guillermo Perks, Ex Gefe del Estado Mayor de las Fuerzas Federales de la República de Centro-America...* Guatemala: Imprenta Mayor - Casa Porras, 1828. 51,[18]pp. 19th-century quarter sheep and marbled boards, spine gilt. About very good.

A detailed address, with numerous supporting documents, by Guatemalan Colonel Guillermo Perks concerning events that caused him to quit his post as Chief of Staff of the army of the Central American Republic in 1828. His resignation stemmed from orders he received from Guatemalan governor Aycinena during the First Central American Civil War to lead an expedition to Chiquimula (with which he disagreed), the general disorganization of the army during his maneuver, and conflicting orders that he received throughout his expedition. The text gives a detailed account of his experience, and prints two dozen pieces of correspondence at the rear to support his claims. OCLC locates two copies in U.S. institutions, at Berkeley and the Library of Congress.

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