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A Description of Rare and Important Medina Imprints in the University of New Mexico Library

Russ Davidson

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A Description of Rare and Important Medina imprints in the University of New Mexico Library

Russ Davidson

LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87131
The Latin American Institute (LAI) at the University of New Mexico (UNM) is one of the nation's leading foreign language and area studies centers. The LAI is one of ten federally designated Comprehensive National Resource Centers for Latin American Language and Area Studies, and UNM is believed to offer more Latin American degree programs and courses than any other university in the country. More than 150 UNM faculty specializing in Latin American research and teaching are members of the Faculty Concilium on Latin America and are the primary constituency of the LAI.

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A Description of Rare and Important Medina Imprints
in the University of New Mexico Library

by

Russ Davidson
General Library
University of New Mexico
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INTRODUCTION

Time has not diminished the achievement of José Toribio Medina. On the contrary, the half-century since his death has served to solidify and strengthen it. Moreover, when set against the narrow, fragmented scholarship so prevalent today, Medina's great range of interest and his broad yet unified approach to Americanist studies strike one as especially noteworthy. The sheer volume of his writings was itself monumental--some 275 separate monographs, articles, pamphlets, translations, and edited documentary collections--beginning with his first publication in 1873, a review of Jorge Isaacs's novel María, and ending in 1930 with his critical facsimile edition of a rare sixteenth-century chronicle of the Spanish conquest of Peru.

Yet for all Medina's eminence as a scholar and bibliographer, it remains almost impossible to determine the exact number of his original publications. This problem has two causes. First, not even Medina himself could recall all of the articles that he had published outside of Chile over the course of his career. Second, many of his writings appeared in a bewildering variety of printings and formats. For example, Guillermo Feliú Cruz, who compiled a bibliography of Medina's works shortly after his death in 1930, credits Medina with having published 408 individual books and articles. After identifying and removing reprints, however, Sarah Elizabeth Roberts lowered this figure to 280.
Even more impressive than the sheer number of his writings is the array of fields and topics that they encompassed: bibliography, history, cartography, numismatics, geography, anthropology, archaeology, biography, natural science, philology, lexicography, linguistics, and literary history and criticism. Faced with such a lengthy list of scholarly pursuits, one might be forgiven for suspecting Medina of at least a trace of dilettantism. Yet this was not the case because Medina cultivated each of his varied interests with the full dedication of the scholar. Four areas of study, however, became predominant in his work: first, his numerous biographical and geographical accounts of early Spanish discoverers and explorers; second, his histories of the Inquisition in colonial Spanish America and the Philippines; third, his history and inventory of the colonial printing press throughout Spanish America and the Philippines; and fourth, the collections of letters, reports, chronicles, and other materials documenting the history of Chile up to Independence that he assembled and edited.

Medina's first literary review of the costumbrista novel María was followed during the mid-1870s by several short articles on Chilean folklore and entomology and a prose translation of Longfellow's poem Evangeline. These early writings were succeeded in 1878 by Medina's first full-scale monograph, his three-volume Historia de la literatura colonial de Chile, whose publication he personally subsidized. In 1882 one of Medina's most compelling and original contributions to scholarship appeared, his anthropological study of pre-Columbian Araucanian civilization in Chile, entitled Los aborígenes de Chile. According to subsequent specialists in the
field, this book marked the beginning of the scientific reconstruction of Chilean prehistory.8

During the initial phase of his scholarly career (the decade 1875-1885), Medina spent several years abroad, chiefly as secretary of the Chilean legations in Lima and Madrid. During his postings to these capitals and on visits to surrounding cities, Medina discovered and copied many of the records that he subsequently published in his documentary collections on the history of colonial Chile and in his series on the Spanish Inquisition. He was frequently assisted in this task by various Peruvian and Spanish historians, with whom he had formed useful friendships. In Peru his circle of friends included Ricardo Palma, Manuel de Mendiburu, Francisco de Paula González Vigil, and Manuel de Odriozola; in Spain they included Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, Justo Zaragoza, Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, and the owners of two valuable private libraries, the Duque de T'Serclaes and the Marqués de Jerez de los Caballeros. In Spain Medina was able to draw on a special fund placed at his disposal by the Chilean Minister of Public Education for the express purpose of securing copies of documents.9

Upon returning to Chile in 1886, his diplomatic endeavors now behind him, Medina embarked full-time on research and writing. The following year witnessed the publication of his two-volume history of the Inquisition in Lima, based on materials that he had discovered purely by chance in the basement of the archive at Simancas. Medina's series on the Inquisition in the Spanish colonies eventually grew to seven parts, with other volumes documenting the history of the Tribunal in the jurisdictions of
Cartagena, Chile, Mexico, Río de la Plata, and the Philippines, as well as a final volume treating the early period from Columbus's second voyage in 1493 to the formal establishment of the Holy Office in the New World in 1569. Although these studies by Medina became basic to any subsequent research on the topic, they were essentially compilations of documents rather than institutional histories in the contemporary sense.

As mentioned earlier, assembling and editing historical documents formed one of Medina's principal scholarly pursuits. In this field, his two greatest contributions were the Colección de historiadores de Chile and the Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile. He began work on both series in 1888. The Colección de historiadores had originally been started in 1861, under the direction of Juan Pablo Urzua and was later continued under the editorship of two of Medina's professors, the nineteenth-century Chilean historians Diego Barros Arana and Miguel Luis Amunátegui. When publication of the series resumed under Medina's editorship after a ten-year hiatus, a total of eleven volumes had already been brought out. By the time the series ceased publication in 1923, Medina had compiled and edited thirty-four additional volumes. Twenty-three consisted of the Actas del Cabildo de Santiago for the period 1558 to 1705; the remainder were histories of Chile by early chroniclers, prefaced by Medina's biographical introductions.

The second major documentary series, the Colección de documentos inéditos, was entirely Medina's work. Its thirty volumes (published between 1888 and 1902) corresponded to 83 of the 378
folio volumes of bound manuscripts on the colonial history of Chile that Medina had acquired in Spain and elsewhere between 1884 and 1886 (which he later donated to the National Library of Chile). The published documents concentrate primarily on the exploits of Chile's main discoverers and colonizers. As was his custom in all his documentary work, Medina prefaced each of the volumes in this series with a full bibliographical and historical introduction.

Even as he labored on these two massive collections, Medina began work on yet another long-term project, the so-called "Imprenta Series," or history and inventory of the colonial printing press in Spanish America and the Philippines. What started as an adjunct to his literary and historical studies quickly became the cornerstone of his remaining work. Beginning with the publication in 1891 of his survey of printing in colonial Chile and culminating in 1912 with the final volume of his history of the colonial Mexican press, Medina brought out sixteen major titles in this series, which covered thirty-eight cities and towns. In addition, he published two related bibliographies, the Biblioteca hispano-chilena and the Biblioteca hispano-americana, each the product of intensive research. The Biblioteca hispano-americana, which was published in seven volumes between 1898 and 1907, is one of Medina's finest works of scholarship. A descriptive historical bibliography of Latin- and Spanish-language imprints relating to America published in Europe before 1810, this work added more than seven thousand titles to what had previously been the authoritative source for New World bibliography, Henry Harrisse's Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima.
Thus, as a bibliographer of Americana, Medina simply had no equal. His publications in this field became the standard references in all the great Americanist libraries of his day—the Lenox, the John Carter Brown, the British Museum, and others. In all his imprint bibliographies (and most notably in the volumes on Mexico), Medina provided extensive notes on the history and development of printing in the respective city or town as well as detailed biographies of local printers, engravers, and booksellers. He also included a concise history of the bibliography of the country or larger region. Each title was accompanied by a full collation, to which was appended a variety of bibliographic and biographical information, the location of copies of the work, and in many cases, transcriptions of selected pages to illustrate the scope and purpose of the imprint. Inserted throughout the text in many of the volumes were illustrations that included portraits, printers' devices, and facsimiles of autographs and title pages.

The reader will note that many of Medina's books bear the publication note "Impreso y Grabado en Casa del Autor." This imprint leads one to mention briefly a final aspect of Medina's life as a bibliographer and bookman, namely, his decision to found a press for printing and publishing many of his own works. He may have been inspired to do so by the example of his Mexican counterpart, Joaquín García Icazbalceta, or he may simply have been motivated by immediate concerns about saving time and money. Whatever the reason, Medina tackled this sphere of work as actively as he did any other. He established his first press in 1888, naming it the "Ercilla" after the author of Chile's national epic, La
araucana. The Erclla ceased to exist three years later, when Medina went into political exile in Argentina following a coup against Chilean President José Manuel Balmaceda. Medina was suspected by the organizers of the coup of having used his press to print pro-Balmaceda material. When he returned to Chile, Medina set up a second press in his home in 1896. This press he called the "Elzeviriana" after a new type-font, the "Elzevir," named in honor of the family of scholar-printers who had lived and worked in Leiden and Amsterdam from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The Imprenta Elzeviriana operated until 1919, when Medina decided to close it down.

As noted earlier, Medina wrote, edited, or translated nearly three hundred separate books, pamphlets, articles, and other imprints. Even allowing for a certain measure of redundancy, this figure is prodigious. Moreover, all his writings exhibit an unusual unity of theme and purpose. As noted by Feliú Cruz, "Medina was searching in these books for the roots of Americanism."19 Although the books to which Feliú Cruz referred happened to be those on the Inquisition, they could just as easily have been any of Medina's publications. In essence, the task that Medina set himself was to record and reconstruct the foundations of Spanish American social and intellectual life. In Medina's view, those foundations rested not in the New World but in Spain. Like many of his Latin American contemporaries, Medina was fundamentally Eurocentric in outlook. He emphasized either the diffusion of Hispanic forms and values or the adaptation by non-Hispanic elements--Creole or others--to such values. It followed from this perspective that the highest and
purest forms of cultural expression in the Americas were those that most closely reproduced or emulated their Iberian antecedents. Conservative and fastidious by nature, Medina maintained this outlook in all walks of life—in scholarship, friendship, politics, and elsewhere.

In 1952, on the centennial of Medina's birth, the Chilean government established the Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina for the purposes of reprinting Medina's works and furthering scholarly research and publication in the fields that he had cultivated. Reprinting Medina's books was a laudable project not only intellectually but bibliographically because copies of the originals had become scarce. Most of Medina's books had been published in editions of one to two hundred copies; a few had appeared in editions of less than ten copies. Moreover, almost all had been printed on paper of extremely poor quality.

Thanks to an initial series of purchases made during the early 1940s and a second major acquisition arranged in 1987 by Los Angeles bibliophile and bookdealer Howard Karno, the University of New Mexico Library has assembled an exceptionally strong and representative collection of the first editions of Medina's works. Regrettably, the library's accession records from the 1940s reveal nothing beyond the simple fact and cost of the early purchases themselves. It is interesting to observe, however, that the Medina collection was being formed during a dynamic period in the development of Latin American studies at the University of New Mexico.
The bibliography that follows is intended to make known the existence of these materials in order to enrich opportunities for research at the University of New Mexico on various aspects of Spanish American colonial history. The list includes a total of 114 monographs and pamphlets, of which 99 are first editions and 15 are reprint or second editions. If the articles in scholarly journals and periodicals were added, the library's holdings of original items would equal about two-thirds of Medina's total production. Such a percentage is in line with other leading Medina collections. Although exact comparisons are not possible, the National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints suggests that UNM's collection of Medina rarities and first editions ranks among the best in the United States. This collection is strongest in the series on the colonial printing press and the Inquisition and perhaps weakest in the area of Spanish American coinage and numismatics. The one major set not held by UNM's Zimmerman Library is the above-mentioned Colección de historiadores de Chile.

The bibliography is divided into two parts, original works by Medina and works edited and compiled by him. Each of these parts is subdivided into two sections, one on first editions and the other on second or reprint editions. Within all categories, titles have been listed alphabetically by main entry, rather than chronologically by date of publication. Although a chronological listing would impart a truer sense of the full range of an author's work, it would necessarily entail listing all the volumes of multivolume sets. Because many of Medina's works run from two to thirty volumes, a chronological arrangement would lengthen the bibliography.
substantially. To keep the bibliography and the entries as concise as possible, a short-title format has been used. "Santiago de Chile," the place of publication of virtually all Medina's books, has been shortened to "Santiago." It should also be noted that the chapter on original works includes several of Medina's posthumously published books. For the convenience of readers who may wish to consult items directly, local call numbers have been inserted.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of the Publications Subcommittee of the Latin American Institute at the University of New Mexico for their helpful editorial assistance.
1. Medina, José Toribio.


A pioneering ethnographic and archaeological study with ramifications beyond its field, this book is generally considered as marking the advent of the scientific investigation of Chilean prehistory. The text is followed by more than two hundred drawings of tools and other artifacts. While the exact number of copies printed is not known, this first edition is undoubtedly a rare item today.

2. __________

Algunas noticias de León Pancaldo, y de su tentativa para ir desde Cádiz al Perú por el Estrecho de Magallanes en los años de 1537-1538: estudio histórico. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1908.

This book deals with the exploits of the Genoese explorer León Pancaldo, who attempted unsuccessfully to sail through the Straits of Magellan. Pancaldo became embroiled in the first civil suit (pleito mercantil) prosecuted in Buenos Aires. Edition limited to two hundred copies.

3. __________


This work represents Medina’s efforts to verify and locate the exact source of the Americanisms listed in the 1925 edition of the dictionary of the Royal Academy.

4. __________


A compact, heavily documented study of Andrade, crediting
him with the discovery of Peru on the basis of records either unknown to or not utilized by previous biographers.


This volume, the first in Medina's Imprenta Series, is considered one of his finest efforts in printing. It also sets the standard for the series in content, as Medina included not only full bibliographic descriptions of all 166 entries but also biographies of the Chilean printers and the authors whose works are listed. Only three hundred copies of the bibliography were printed.

6. Bibliografía de la imprenta en Santiago de Chile, desde sus orígenes hasta febrero de 1817: adiciones y ampliaciones por José Toribio Medina. . . obra postuma, la pública con una introducción Guillermo Feliú Cruz. Santiago: Prensas de la Universidad de Chile, 1939.

Medina completed the introduction to this supplement in 1930, some six months before his death. It remained unpublished until 1939, when Feliú Cruz brought it out, accompanied by an informative prologue. Limited to 264 numbered copies (of which Zimmerman Library holds number 18).


This bibliography lists 144 items. It is preceded by Medina's extensively documented history of the language, which cites a number of works tracing the life and customs of the Guaraní.
Bibliografía de las lenguas Quechua y Aymara.


Originally presented as a paper by Medina at the Twenty-Third International Congress of Americanists in New York in September 1928. Because the manuscript was too extensive to be included in the printed Proceedings, George Heye offered to publish it in the Contributions Series of the Museum of the American Indian.

Biblioteca chilena de traductores. Santiago: Soc. Imprenta y Litografía Universo, 1925.

This work, which was published initially in the Anales de la Universidad de Chile, describes four hundred titles.


This item is the complete version of the preceding item. It lists 1,575 titles, with annotations and an author index.


This work represented one of Medina's most extensive bibliographical undertakings. As mentioned in the text, in the course of compiling this bibliography, Medina surpassed the number of titles in Harrisse's Bibliotheca Americana Vetutissima by over seven thousand titles. On the significance of this and other achievements of Medina for the world of scholarship, see the article by Lawrence Wroth, "Medina and the Librarian," in Medina, Humanist of the Americas. A facsimile of the set was issued between 1958 and 1962. Volumes 2 through 7 of this work were published in editions of only 250 copies.
This work consists of a full-title transcription, with extensive critical and bibliographical notes, of 876 Latin- or Spanish-language works covering Chilean subjects. The list is confined to publications appearing in Europe or in a Spanish American country other than Chile (the latter had been treated separately in the 1891 Santiago volume of Medina's Imprenta Series). This first edition was limited to six hundred copies. A facsimile was published in 1963.

A brief biography of the Italian-born Rondizzoni, who held various civic and military offices in Chile during the mid-nineteenth century.

A history of various maps of colonial Chile produced in Spain and elsewhere with biographical notes on the cartographers. This volume of text was accompanied by an atlas containing fifteen reproductions (see item 111).

A critical bibliography of Chilean works on Cervantes that lists and describes ninety-three items. The first printing of this book is extremely rare because only four copies were saved. The second printing (that held by Zimmerman Library) was limited to one hundred copies.
X Cervantes en Portugal. Santiago: Editorial Nascimiento, 1926. A brief tract weighing arguments for and against Cervantes's presence in Portugal during the early 1580s.

X Chilenismos: apuntes lexigráficos. Santiago: Soc. Imp. y Lit. Universo, 1928. This volume constitutes Medina's final and most ambitious effort in the field of lexicographical studies. It also illustrates his distinctly high-brow view of culture. The book's references are based on usage among the "gente relativamente culta," in contrast to that found within the lower classes, "from whom," Medina observed, "we can learn nothing but who would provide us with a large crop of barbarisms and other improper expressions." Published in a limited edition of 475 numbered copies (of which Zimmerman Library holds number 303).

X D. José Mariano Beristain de Souza: estudio bibliográfico. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1897. This biographical account of Beristain de Souza and descriptive bibliography of his works is actually a "reprint" of the introduction that Medina wrote for his publication of the fourth volume of Beristain de Souza's Biblioteca hispanoamericana septentrional. This important contribution to the history of Mexican bibliography was published in an edition of two hundred copies.

X D. Manuel Antonio Talavera, primer cronista de la Revolución de la Independencia de Chile: esbozo biográfico. Santiago: Imprenta Cervantes, 1927. A brief study and biographical sketch of Royalist figure Manuel Antonio Talavera. His Diario (written in exile in 1814) comprised one of the first historical accounts of the War of Independence in Chile. Only fifty copies were printed.

Two volumes of this massive set are histories proper of the voyages and exploits of Balboa and Magellan. Each volume is accompanied by a second volume of documents, some copied from the originals in Spanish archives, others reprinted from published sources. Volume 4 of the set was printed on the Elzeviriana press and can be found under the call number XX910.4 M468d.


A compilation of more than one thousand double-column pages containing several hundred alphabetically arranged biographical articles, ranging in length from a few lines to many pages. Portraits were also inserted.


Medina's scholarship and accuracy of detail in this work were criticized vituperatively by the Argentine writer Ricardo Victoria in two books entitled Errores y omisiones del diccionario de anónimos y seudónimos hispanoamericanos de José Toribio Medina (Buenos Aires: Viau & Zona, 1928) and Nueva epanortosis al diccionario de anónimos y seudónimos de J. T. Medina (Buenos Aires: L. J. Rosso, 1929).


The three works reproduced by Medina, all from the classical period of Spanish drama, are Gaspar de Avila's
El gobernador prudente, Ricardo de Turia's La gran comedia de la belligera española, and Lope Félix de Vega Carpio's La Araucana: auto sacramental. The second volume contains Medina's essay, accompanied by voluminous critical notes, on how the early chronicles of the New World became a source for Golden Age Spanish drama.


In this piece, Medina defended the inclusion of seven Chilean words in the Diccionario (made at his suggestion). It first appeared in the Chilean journal Atenea.


This publication is the first (and so far only) edition of Medina's biobibliographical study of Hernán Cortés. The introduction by Feliú Cruz provides a number of interesting historical and bibliographical details concerning Medina's research on the conquistador. Medina's essay describes 246 works dealing with the life of Cortés, arranged chronologically from 1522 to 1930. Francisco González de Cossio considers this work to be Medina's finest biobibliography on a single figure.


Reproduces the part of the Canto in which Cervantes refers to sixteen Spanish American colonial writers. Medina then includes brief biographies of each writer except Ñocilla. Two hundred copies were printed.
27. 

La expedición de Corso del Comodoro Guillermo Brown en aguas del Pacífico, octubre de 1815-junio de 1816. 

A historical narration of Brown's buccaneering exploits off the coast of Chile during the Spanish-American wars of independence. Brown tried to provoke an uprising by the creole population against royal authority and to free political prisoners held on the island of Juan Fernández. Both attempts failed, and Brown himself was taken prisoner in 1816. The verso of the title page notes that this copy is number 649.

28. 


A slim volume describing a previously little-known Spanish expedition to Newfoundland. Medina became aware of it while reading documents in the Archivo de Indias. Three hundred copies were printed.

29. 


This study is divided into text and documents and contains extensive biographical notes on the institution's rectors, faculty, and students as well as a full account of its pedagogical traditions. It was limited to a printing of 475 numbered copies (of which Zimmerman Library holds number 51).

30. 


Covers both the founding of the tribunal in Cartagena and its subsequent history. The book contains a large number of quotations and documents, some of which are
reproduced in full. The printing was limited to three hundred copies.

31. __________

X 272.2 M46h1 


This volume, the first in Medina's series on the Inquisition, is made up almost entirely of documents that he discovered in Simancas in 1884. More than three thousand cases are covered.

32. __________

X 272.2 m46hc 

Historia del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisición en Chile. 2 vols. in 1. Santiago: Imprenta Ercilla, 1890.

Covers all the processes of Chilean origin that reached the high tribunal in Lima. Documentation on this aspect of Chilean history was virtually nonexistent until Medina's work appeared.

33. __________

X 272.2 m468hi 


Like other volumes in the series, this one is essentially a documentary history.

34. __________

X 272.2 Z M49 1892 

Historia y bibliografía de la Imprenta en el antiguo Virreinato del Río de la Plata. 4 pts. in 1 vol. La Plata: Taller de Publicaciones del Museo, 1892.

Medina's history and inventory of the printing press in the Viceroyalty of La Plata was characterized by Maury Bromsen as "an inventory of colonial thought in what is today Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay" (see Bromsen's article in Medina, Humanist). The work was printed in royal folio format and included numerous facsimiles, portraits, and other illustrations. It ranks among Medina's finest typographical and scholarly contributions. The four separate parts were published
simultaneously in four cities by four different publishers.


This bibliography includes pamphlets, military bulletins, proclamations, and decrees of both patriot and royalists armies, as well as speeches, newsheets, and periodicals printed in the three towns during the period covered. A total of 104 documents are cited in all. The print run was limited to two hundred copies.


This work lists a total of eighty-five imprints preceded by a short history of the press in Santa Fe de Bogotá. Brought out in an edition of two hundred copies.


A slim volume, arranged first chronologically, then alphabetically by author and title, listing a total of twenty-six imprints. Printing limited to two hundred copies.


In addition to listing thirty-three imprints, Medina incorporated into his introduction various documents from the period (such as viceregal decrees and expedientes) that record the development of the printing press in Cartagena. Printing limited to two hundred copies.

Medina lists a total of thirty-four imprints. They are accompanied by extensive bibliographical notes and documents (extracted from the Archivo de Indias) illustrating the founding and early history of the press in Quito. Printing limited to two hundred copies.


Lists a total of 128 items, ranging from funeral orations to royal decrees and relaciones de mérito. Printing limited to two hundred copies.


This bibliography lists 2,462 items and contains a lengthy historical introduction and many biographical notes on leading printers. The compilation was supplemented in 1933, when Gilberto Valenzuela published La imprenta en Guatemala: algunas adiciones a las obras que con este título publicó en Santiago de Chile el ilustre literato Don José Toribio Medina (Guatemala: n.p., 1933). Printing limited to two hundred copies.

42. La imprenta en La Habana (1707-1810). Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1904.

After a lengthy historical survey of the early Cuban press, this work lists some 271 imprints, followed by an appendix of documents copied from the originals in the Archivo de Indias. This edition may have been limited to two hundred copies.
This bibliography, which lists 1,928 titles, is preceded by extensive biographical and historical notes on the press and printers in Puebla up to the time of Independence. It was supplemented a number of years later by Florencio Gavito in Adiciones a la imprenta en la Puebla de los Angeles de J. T. Medina (Mexico City: n.p., 1951). Gavito's volume was published in a private edition of 250 copies and included an introduction by Felipe Texidor.

A monumental piece of work, on which Medina labored for a number of years. The bibliography lists nearly four thousand imprints (books, pamphlets, religious tracts, and official documents). An extensive introduction traces the history of Lima's publishing houses and their printers, as well as the careers of colonial booksellers and book illustrators. Edition limited to three hundred copies.

In all, Medina wrote three books and two pamphlets on the history of printing in the Philippines under Spanish rule. Of the three books, this item was the leading contribution. It evolved logically out of his earlier research in Mexican bibliography, to which the colonial Philippine press was closely tied. A total of 420 imprints are described in this volume, the first to be published on Medina's second press, the Elzeviriana. Published in an edition of three hundred copies.
As the title indicates, this work is a revision of and a supplement to the previous volume of the same title. In 1897 Philippine scholar Wenceslao Emilio Retana y Gamboa published his own supplement, *La imprenta en Manila de D. J. T. Medina* (Madrid: Imprenta de La Viuda de M. Minuesa de los Ríos, 1897). Bound in with item 45.

47. La imprenta en Mérida de Yucatán (1813-1821). Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1904.

In this volume, Medina listed and described forty-two imprints, copied from documents that he found in the Archivo de Indias, pertaining to the printing press in Mérida. Published in an edition of two hundred copies.


Like its companion volumes on the history of the colonial press in Lima, this work lists thousands of imprints (12,412, to be precise). It also contains facsimiles of printers' devices, colophons, and title pages as well as lengthy biographical portraits of Mexico City booksellers, printers, illustrators, and bibliophiles. Building on earlier studies by Joaquín García Icazbalceta, Vicente de Paula Andrade, and Nicolás León, La imprenta en México marked the apogee of Medina's career in descriptive and analytical bibliography. Published in a folio edition of only 250 copies, the printing of this work was officially subsidized by Mexican President Porfirio Díaz. Inevitably, Medina failed to identify or locate various Mexican titles that turned up in subsequent research. One hundred such imprints were described by Francisco González de Cossío in *La imprenta en México, 1595-1820: cien adiciones a la obra de don José Toribio Medina* (Mexico City: Antigua Librería Robredo, J. Porrúa e Hijos, 1947).


A small volume, listing only twenty-seven imprints. Printing limited to two hundred copies.
50. ———


A small volume like the one above, this work contains a total of thirty-nine imprints, preceded by historical notes. Printing limited to two hundred copies.

51. ———

X La instrucción pública en Chile, desde sus orígenes hasta la fundación de la Universidad de S. Felipe. 2 vols. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1905.

The first volume is an institutional history of the Universidad de San Felipe that includes considerable biographical data. The second volume consists entirely of documents (letters, royal decrees, statutes, and similar material). This work was awarded a prize by the University of Chile. Printed on exceptionally poor paper in an edition of three hundred copies.

52. ———


The work is divided into two parts. Volume 1 is a biography of Díaz de Solís, the first European to reach the Río de la Plata. Volume 2 is a compilation of documents dealing with his explorations that Medina copied from various European archives. Extensive bibliographical notes are appended to the second volume.

53. ———

X La literatura feminina en Chile (notas bibliográficas y en parte críticas. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1923.

Medina states in the introduction that he was inspired to compile this bibliography after the publication in 1917 of Mujeres chilenas de letras by Luisa Zanelli López. Although her book addressed the topic in serious terms, she did not include a bibliography, a major oversight in the eyes of Medina. Hence came this critical bio-bibliography containing 624 entries, arranged first by broad chronological period and then by genre and subject matter. Medina included folletos but omitted references
to journal articles. Arturo Torres-Ríoseco, in his contribution to Medina, Humanist, praised this work as one of Medina's two major works on Chilean letters.

54. ________

X Manual ilustrado de numismática chilena: la colonia.
CJ Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1919.
M4 2295 Identifies and describes coins minted in Santiago from the reign of Felipe V (1700-1746) to that of Ferdinand VII (1808-1817 only), with ten plates appended.
1919

55. ________

CJ 6303 This volume, published as a supplement to a lengthier 1900 imprint of the same title, contains facsimiles of twenty medals struck between the reigns of Carlos III (1759-1789) and Fernando VII (1808 through 1826 only). One hundred and fifty copies were printed.
M4 1919

56. ________

F 2801 Identifies and describes 492 medals issued between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries in Spain, England, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, Portugal, and Sweden that relate in some way to the New World. The medals described from Medina's personal collection are accompanied by illustrations. The text is followed by name and country indexes.
B98 No. 24

57. ________

R 762 This work forms Chapter 22 of Medina's Historia de la Real Universidad de San Felipe de Santiago de Chile (see item 29). One hundred copies printed.
R43M43 1928
59. A brief synthesis of information from the writings of the early chroniclers, intended as a kind of preliminary introduction to a full-blown history of numismatics during the colonial period. Medina originally presented these findings at the 1910 meeting of the International Congress of Americanists.

60. Provides information on some eighty members of the Jesuit order who published material in Europe (most of it in Italy) about the New World following their expulsion from America in 1767. Published in an edition of two hundred copies.

61. A lengthy textual and critical analysis in which Medina sets out to prove (to the subsequent satisfaction of most authorities) that the true author of the Spanish novel Tía Flingida was Cervantes. The novel is reproduced in full and is accompanied by an astounding number of notes and references. Chilean Cervantine scholar Julio Vicuna Cifuentes provided a prologue to the book.
Medina never ceased his efforts to unearth additional Chileanisms. This dictionary (which served as an abridgement of the Royal Academy's larger standard dictionary) listed some fourteen hundred such references. Medina believed the number should ideally have been at least twice that large.

The four volumes in this series, which contain articles published by Medina in various newspapers and periodicals, are among the very rarest Medinian. Volume 1 (edited by Borchert and the only volume held in Zimmerman Library) was published in an edition of one hundred copies. Volumes 2, 3, and 4 (edited by Feliú Cruz) were published in editions of only two copies each and are not to be found outside Chile.

A revisionist study of the explorations of the sixteenth-century Spanish navigator Juan Fernández, to which are appended numerous documents. Two hundred copies were printed.

An extensively documented history of Gómez, who had served as Magellan's pilot. The work focuses largely on Gómez's 1524-25 exploration of the North American coast in search of the Northwest Passage. Printing limited to two hundred copies.
   A brief but well-documented study of Gonzalo de Acosta, one of the earliest explorers of the Río de la Plata and the surrounding area. Two hundred copies were printed.

   A slim, handsomely printed volume tracing the life of Juan José Godoy. Medina based parts of this study on documents held in the archive at Simancas.

   Volume 2 is comprised entirely of documents (most previously unpublished) that Medina had copied at Simancas and Seville. Edition limited to two hundred copies.

69. Los romances basadas en La Araucana, con su texto y anotaciones y un estudio de los que se conocen sobre la América del Sur anteriores a la publicación de la primera parte de aquel poema por J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1918.
   One of the last books printed and published by Medina on the Elzeviriana Press, which ceased to operate in 1919.

   An important contribution to the historiography of the colonial Philippines. Knowledge of the activities of the Inquisition in the Philippine Islands had been based
purely on conjecture and biased secondary sources prior to Medina's research in the archive at Simancas. This edition was limited to three hundred copies.

71. [ ]


Like its companion volumes covering the Inquisition in other areas of the Spanish American empire, Medina's history of the Inquisition in the Río de la Plata region was based on original research in the archive at Simancas. Fully one-third of the work consists of copies of documents. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed.

72. [ ]

El veneciano Sebastián Caboto al servicio de España y especialmente de su proyecto viaje a las Molucas. 2 vols. in 1. Santiago: Imprenta y Encuadernación Universitaria, 1908.

Cabot was the first navigator after Díaz de Solís to explore the coast of Chile. Volume 2 of this publication consists of documents transcribed from the originals located by Medina in Seville, Simancas, and elsewhere. The book is profusely illustrated with portraits, coats of arms, maps, charts, and facsimiles of autographs.

73. [ ]

Voces chilenas de los reinos animal y vegetal que pudiera incluirse en el Diccionario de la lengua castellana y propone para su examen a la Academia Chilena J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1917.

A compilation by Medina of 347 names of Chilean plants and animals, with critical and bibliographical references to sources as well as scientific descriptions of each entry.
ORIGINAL WORKS BY MEDINA: SECOND AND REPRINT EDITIONS

74. Guerrero Vergara, Ramón.


The piece on Arturo Prat, coauthored with Ramón Guerrero Vergara (a former Chilean navy lieutenant), was one of Medina's earlier writings (originally published in 1879). It is coupled in this edition with a very brief biographical piece on nineteenth-century Chilean statesman Patricio Lynch that Medina had published anonymously in 1887. The prologue was written by Roberto Hernández C.

75. León Pinelo, Antonio Rodríguez de.

Discurso sobre la importancia, forma, y disposición de la Recopilación de Leyes de las Indias Occidentales que en su Real Consejo presenta el licenciado Antonio de León, 1623. Estudio bibliográfico por José Toribio Medina. Santiago: Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1956.

This volume brings together several pieces by Medina on León Pinelo (a pioneer of New World bibliography), all of which had been published much earlier in separate form. The prologue was written by Aniceto Almeyda.

76. Medina, José Toribio.


A collection of notes and observations on eighteenth-century Chile that Medina had hoped would serve as the basis for a full-fledged social history of the epoch. The two volumes comprising the original editions were published twenty-one years apart, in 1889 and 1910.
77. __________

Z 6027 C53H4 1952


A facsimile of the 1889 first edition, which was a pioneer work in its field and included a detailed catalogue of Chilean maps and a history of the country's cartography and geography. This edition, unlike the original, is accompanied by an author and name index, which was compiled and published separately by Carlos Stuardo Ortiz, entitled Índice de autores y nombres del Ensayo acerca de una mapoteca chilena por J. T. Medina (Santiago: n.p., 1952).

78. __________

F 3059 M48


A collection of addresses and lectures by Medina on various historical and literary subjects.

79. __________

863 C337Ymed


This collection anthologizes a number of studies published by Medina on Cervantes.

80. __________

F 3094 M4


A critical compilation by Feliú Cruz of various writings by Medina on the period of Chilean independence.
81. 
X F 3097.3 M48 1952


Centennial pamphlet reproducing two of Medina's shorter pieces. His article on the Battle of Tarapacá was first published in the Valparaíso newspaper El Mercurio in two installments on April 26 and May 1, 1880. His pamphlet entitled Los juzgados de Tarapacá recorded his impressions of a visit to that region in 1881. It was originally published in Santiago by Imprenta Particular in 1910 in an edition of only five copies.

82. 
Z 212 M47


Feliú Cruz brought together under this title a number of Medina's historical inventories of colonial presses. The set is particularly useful because of the extensive critical notes and historical references contained in the introduction and the text.

83. 
X QA 17 S3M4 1952


Issued in honor of the centenary of Medina's birth, this essay first appeared in 1927 as a preprint of Chapter 23 of Medina's Historia de la Real Universidad de San Felipe de Santiago de Chile (see item 29).

84. 


On the life and work of Alonso de Ercilla.
85. Albenino, Nicolao de.


This work appears to have been the last piece authored by Medina. During a visit to France in 1929, he personally presented the manuscript to his acquaintance and colleague Paul Rivet, the eminent French Americanist.

86. Balaguer de Salcedo, Pedro.


This incunable brought to light by Medina was originally published in Lima in 1594. He contributed an introduction to this reprint, which was limited to seventy-two copies.

87. Beristain de Souza, José Mariano.

Biblioteca hispanoamericana septentrional. 2d ed. Amecameca [Mexico]: Tip. del Colegio Católico, 1883. 3 vols. Tomo IV: Com prende los anónimos que dejó escritos el autor, las adiciones del Dr. Osorio y otras añadidas posteriormente por las personas que se expresan. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1897.

Volume 4 of Beristain de Souza’s landmark bibliography remained unedited until Medina published it in 1897. The manuscript used (one of three known) Medina located in Spain’s Archivo Histórico Nacional. The first three volumes of the bibliography were originally published in Mexico City in the years 1816-1821. For this fourth volume (which was published posthumously), Medina prepared a valuable biographical introduction. A further addendum to Beristain de Souza’s work was published a year later, in Mexico City, under the editorship of Victoriano Agüeros and Nicolás León, with a contribution by Luis González Obregón.
88. Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de.


A work of considerable erudition, the first volume contains the text of Cervantes's poem with Medina's commentary. The second volume consists of Medina's extensive bibliographic and biographical notes. Two hundred copies were printed.

89. Coffin, I. F.

Diario de un joven norte-americano detenido en Chile durante el período revolucionario de 1817 a 1819. Traducción del inglés por J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1898.

Translation of an account by a North American held prisoner by the Spanish during these years. Witness to the battles in Talcahuano Bay, he has been variously identified as I. F. Coffin and Samuel Haigh but is undoubtedly the former, who published the English-language original as Journal of a Residence in Chili, by a Young American, detained in that Country, during the Revolutionary Scenes of 1817-1819 (Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1823).

90. Enciso, Martín Fernández de.

Descripción de las Indias Occidentales, por Martín Fernández de Enciso, sacada de la Suma de geografía de este autor y reimprenda con un prólogo bibliográfico de J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1897.

Enciso's Suma de geografía, from which Medina extracted this account, had been published originally in Seville in 1519. This work is an excellent example of Medina's practice of reediting rare or unique texts. Printing was limited to two hundred copies.

91. Ercilla y Zúñiga, Alonso de.

La araucana de D. Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga: edición del centenario, ilustrado con grabados, documentos, notas históricas y bibliográficas y una biografía del autor. 5 vols. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1910-1918.
Medina labored fifteen years in completing this magisterial folio edition of Chile's national epic. Volume 1 contains the 1589-90 text of the poem as well as all the variations found in subsequent editions, a bibliography of all the editions of La araucana published during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and reproductions of all known portraits of Erril. Other volumes contain a biography of Erril and documents on his life, extensive biographies of his contemporaries, and various critical, philological, and lexicographical analyses of the epic. Medina's La araucana is undoubtedly one of his most ambitious undertakings, at once a typographic and bibliographic tour de force and a work of enormous erudition. Volume 1 of the set in Zimmerman Library is a photocopy.

92. Flores, Antonio.

X


This poem was first published in Madrid in 1668 by Salamancan Antonio Flores. To it Medina added thirty-four pages of documents concerning the author and his poem, which celebrated the deeds of five Chileans of the colonial era.

93. Marroquín, Francisco.

X


Although Marroquín's catechism had first been published in Mexico in 1556, the sole surviving copy in Medina's time was part of the 1742 Guatemala edition, which Medina was able to consult and reprint. He also includes useful biographical notes based on his research in the Archivo de Indias.

94. Medina, José Toribio.

X

Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de Chile desde el viaje de Magallanes hasta la Batalla de Malqu, 1578-1818. 30 vols. in 11. Santiago: Imprenta Errilla et al., 1888-1902.

Medina began this series in 1888 on his own press (the
Ercilla) but was forced to suspend publication three years later, after Volume 5 appeared. The series resumed in 1895, when Volume 6 was brought out by the Imprenta y Encuadernación Barcelona, with the strong backing of Domingo Amunategui Solar and Osvaldo Rengifo, then Minister of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction. Both were close acquaintances of Medina. With the appearance of Volume 8 in 1896, Medina again assumed responsibility for publishing the series, this time on his new press, the Elzeviriana. In a sense, the entire collection forms an extension of Medina's biographical studies in that all the documents deal with early explorers and conquerors. The title is something of a misnomer, however, as the material concerns not only Chile but other regions of the Spanish empire as well. The printing of each of these volumes (with the possible exception of Volume 1) was limited to six hundred or fewer copies.

Memorias de un oficial de Marina Inglés al servicio de Chile durante los años de 1821-1829, traducción de J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1923.

An edited translation of part of the nineteenth-century narrative Campaigns and Cruises in Venezuela and New Granada and in the Pacific Ocean from 1817 to 1830 (London: Longman, 1831). Medina translated the part dealing with the author's exploits in the Chilean Navy. Medina posits that the author of this work was British Captain Richard Longeville Vowell, who had sailed with Lord Cochrane in 1821 and then remained in the service of the Chilean Navy until 1829.

Las guerras de Chile: Poema histórico por el Sargento Mayor... publicado con una introducción, notas e ilustraciones por J. T. Medina. Colección de poemas epícos relativos a Chile o escritos por chilenos durante el período colonial, no. 1. Santiago: Imprenta Ercilla, 1888.

The difficulty of locating copies of poems dealing with the conquest of Chile led Medina into the project of gathering all such works into a single series, of which this edition of Las guerras de Chile formed the first volume. The series was evidently discontinued, as no further volumes were published. This edition of Mendoza
de Monteagudo's poem is scarce, having been limited to one hundred copies.

97. Núñez de Prado, Juan.


Documents an episode in the early Spanish settlement of Chile. Contrary to his usual practice, Medina provided no specific historical or bibliographic commentary, only a one-page introduction. One hundred and eighty copies were printed.

98. Oña, Pedro de.


A critical edition by Medina of Oña's great poem, which describes the visit to Chile of García Hurtado de Mendoza and the welcome extended to him by the Araucanians. Medina based this study on a modernized version of the 1596 first edition of the poem.

99. ———.

El temblor de Lima de 1609 por el Licenciado Pedro de Oña: edición facsímilar, ... reimprimí el J. T. Medina.

Facsimile reproduction of the original edition of Oña's poem, published in Lima in 1609. Medina included a lengthy critical and historical introduction. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed.

100. San Alberto, José Antonio de.

Carta a los indios infieles Chiriguano (1790?): nota preliminar, biografía y bibliografía de J. T. Medina.


San Alberto's work was originally published in Buenos Aires in 1788, then brought out later in Madrid. Medina’s study includes a reprint of the second edition.


In 1925, Medina donated his library, some twenty-two thousand printed books and five hundred volumes of manuscripts, to Chile’s Biblioteca Nacional. The collection was housed in a newly constructed special wing of the Library and entrusted to the curatorship of Guillermo Feliú Cruz. Printing of this catalogue was limited to two hundred copies.


The first two volumes were compiled by Feliú Cruz and the third by Medina. The chronological span of the documents catalogued was 1535 to 1827. A fourth and final volume in this series was compiled and published in 1951 by Feliú Cruz, in a printing of 205 copies. It was entitled Catálogo breve de la Biblioteca Americana que obsequiá a la Nacional de Santiago J. T. Medina; Tomo IV: Manuscritos, documentos ineditos para la historia de Chile (1501-1900) (Santiago: Imprenta Cultura). Volumes 1 and 2 were limited to a printing of 190 copies; Volume 3 was probably restricted to the same number.

103. Schouten, William Coreniszoom.

Relación diaria del viaje de Jacobo Le Maire y Guillermo Cornelio Schouten en que descubrieron nuevo estrecho y pasaje del Mar del Norte al Mar del Sur, a la parte austral del Estrecho de Magallanes; reimpresa con una nota bibliográfica de J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1897.

A very rare printing of Schouten's Relación, upon which Medina's critical edition was based, was published in Madrid in 1619; the original edition had been published in Amsterdam the previous year. Edition limited to a printing of two hundred copies.
104. Siria, Antonio de.

Vida de Doña Ana Guerra de Jesús, escrita por el P. Antonio de Siria... precedida de un breve prólogo por J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1925.

This reedition by Medina of Father Antonio de Siria's rare 1617 work was undertaken at the behest of the government of El Salvador. The text is preceded by historical and biographical notes.

105. Tesillo, Santiago de.


Tesillo's Epitome, which chronicled the history of Chile from Valdivia to Martín de Mujica, originally appeared in Lima in 1648. Medina's facsimile edition was based on a volume housed in the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island. Only one hundred copies were printed.

106. Valdivia, Luis de.

Doctrina cristiana y catecismo con un confesionario, arte y vocabulario breves en lengua allentiaio... Reimpreso... por José Toribio Medina. Seville: E. Rasco, 1894.

The original version of Valdivia's work was published in Lima in 1607. Medina's reprint is accompanied by a lengthy biographical account of the Jesuit author, with facsimile title pages and extensive bibliographic notes. Two hundred copies were printed.

107.

Fragmentos de la doctrina cristiana en lengua illcayac... Reimpresos en facsímil con un prólogo por J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1918.

As in the above item, Medina prefaced this facsimile (of the 1607 Lima edition) with detailed bibliographic, historical, and ethnographic notes. One hundred copies were printed.
108. Nueve sermones en lengua de Chile, ... reimpresos ... por J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Elzeviriana, 1897.

Medina reproduced the only known copy of this work of Valdivia's. Three hundred copies were printed.

109. Ventura de Portegueda, Juan.

Buenos Aires reconquistada: poema endecasílabo ... reimpreso ... con una noticia preliminar de J. T. Medina. Santiago: Imprenta Universitaria, 1926.

A reprint with facsimile title page of Portegueda's poem, based on the 1808 Mexico City edition. Medina's pamphlet, which includes a bibliographic introduction, was published in an edition of one hundred copies.

110. Zapata, Luis de.


Historical, literary, and lexicographical commentary by Medina on the epic poem Carlo Famoso, composed by Golden Age poet Luis Zapata. The text includes Cantos 11, 12, and 13 of the poem, which deal with the conquest of Mexico. The copy held by Zimmerman Library is number 93 of the one hundred copies printed.
WORKS EDITED AND COMPILED BY MEDINA: SECOND AND REPRINT EDITIONS

111.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>Cartografía hispano-colonial de Chile. II: Atlas</th>
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<tr>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Facsimiles of the fifteen maps contained in the atlas that accompanied Medina's Cartografía hispano-colonial (see item 14).</td>
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<td>M 442</td>
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<td>1952</td>
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112. Carvajal, Gaspar de.

| 910.6 | . . . The Discovery of the Amazon according to the |
| Am 38 | Account of Friar Gaspar de Carvajal and Other Documents, |
| | This was the first of Medina's books to be translated into English. Medina's edition of Carvajal's famous narrative had been published in Seville in 1894, in a printing of two hundred copies. |

113. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth.

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<tr>
<td>PS 2263</td>
<td>A prose translation by Medina of Longfellow's well-known poem. This second edition is profusely illustrated in the manner of Victorian literary texts. The first edition appeared in 1874 in Santiago.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A 68</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
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</table>

114. Valdivia, Pedro de.

| V 233 ca | |
A facsimile reproduction of Valdivia's letters, with modern transcriptions, originally published in 1929 for the Ibero-American Exposition in Seville.
SELECT LIST OF BIOGRAPHIES AND CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF MEDINA

115. Ávila Martel, Alamiro de.


A brief biobibliographical essay published in honor of the centennial of Medina's birth. The printing was limited to five hundred copies (of which Zimmerman Library holds number 378).

116. Chiappi, Víctor M.


An important early bibliography of Medina's works, now scarce in the original edition. It was reprinted under the title "Catálogo de las publicaciones de don José Toribio Medina (1873-1914)" in the Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía 47 (1924):333-402.

117. Donoso, Armando.


This brief but valuable biographical study first appeared in Donoso's collection of essays La otra América (Madrid: Edición Calpe, 1926). It was reprinted in this separate edition for the Medina centennial. Donoso was a perceptive and knowledgeable acquaintance of Medina.

118. Feliú Cruz, Guillermo.


A thorough documentation and analysis of Medina's research and writings on the War of Independence in Chile.
A book-length biographical synthesis of Medina's life and work by his principal collaborator and "disciple."

As the title indicates, a history of Medina's ancestors in Chile, from the late eighteenth century on. Includes a number of portraits of family members. Two hundred copies were printed.

Insightful tributes to Medina by two Spanish scholars on the centennial observance of his birth.

The law and statutes governing the founding and operation of the Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, which continues to operate today.

Homenaje que la Sociedad de Historia y Geografía tributa a su socio honorario Don José Toribio Medina, con ocasión de enterar cincuenta años de labor histórica y literaria. Santiago: Imprenta Cervantes, 1924.
A worthy commemorative volume honoring a half-century of Medina's writings, with contributions by Charles Chapman, Ricardo Lastham, Domingo Amunatégui Solar, Victor Chiappa, Émile Vaisse, Guillermo Feliú Cruz and others. Probably a scarce imprint today.

124.

A scholarly commemorative volume, published as a special issue of the Chilean journal Atenea, with essays by Guillermo Feliú Cruz, Raúl Silva Castro, Jorge Zamudio Z., Roberto Hernández, Eugenio Pereira Salas, Rodolfo Oroz, Salvador Dinamarca, and Juan Uribe-Echevarría. It also contains copies of letters written by Medina to his parents during his travels in Europe in 1876-77.

125.

Contains papers presented at an international symposium on Medina's contribution to Americanist studies, held in Washington, D.C. in 1952 as part of the Medina centennial celebration.

126. Lewin, Boleslao.

Interpretive essay on Medina's contribution to the bibliography and historiography of the Inquisition in Hispanic America.

127. Ramos, Roberto.

A bibliography with particular emphasis on Medina's contributions to Mexican bibliography. Printing limited to one hundred numbered copies (of which Zimmerman Library holds number 59).
128. Roberts, Sarah Elizabeth.

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<tr>
<td>M49</td>
<td>The most complete English-language study to date of Medina's life and scholarly work. It includes a bibliography of Medina's publications by author, title, and subject.</td>
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129. Schaible, Carl H.

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<th>X</th>
<th>Bibliografía de José Toribio Medina, por Carl H. Schaible, introducción de Alamiro de Avila Martel.</th>
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<tr>
<td>8562.14</td>
<td>This bibliography of Medina, the definitive such work to date, was published in an elegant edition of two hundred numbered copies (of which the Zimmerman Library holds number 2).</td>
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<td>S36</td>
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130. Torre Revello, José.

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<th>José Toribio Medina y la historiografía argentina.</th>
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<td>1004</td>
<td>A concise assessment of Medina's impact on and contribution to the writing of Argentine history.</td>
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<td>M49</td>
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<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>A brief interpretive essay on Medina's life and bibliographical labors by a noted Chilean historian.</td>
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<td>M49V5</td>
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132. Zamudio Zamora, José.

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<tr>
<td>8562.14</td>
<td>A concise, well-written treatment that relates Medina's bibliographical endeavors to those of other Chilean, Spanish American, and Iberian scholars.</td>
</tr>
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<td>257</td>
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NOTES


2. This item is the Verdadera relación of Nicolao de Albenino. For the complete citation, see item 85. Medina first became acquainted with this work during his initial residence in Lima, almost fifty years before this reedition was published.

3. Guillermo Feliú Cruz, Bibliografía de Don José Toribio Medina: notas críticas con retrato (Buenos Aires: Imprenta de la Universidad, 1931).


5. Evangélica: cuento de la acadia (Santiago: Imprenta de la Librería del Mercurio, 1874). One thousand copies of Medina's translation were printed, making this edition one of the largest of his publications.

6. Medina, Historia de la literatura colonial de Chile (Santiago: Imprenta de la Librería del Mercurio de E. Undurraga y Ca., 1878).

7. Medina, Los aborígenes de Chile (Santiago: Imprenta Gutenberg, 1882). The first edition is now a bibliographic rarity, but a second edition was published in 1952 by the Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina. For the complete citation to the former, see item 1.

9. Roberts, José Toribio Medina, His Life and Works, 22-32.

10. For example, Medina's studies were used by Henry C. Lea as the foundation for The Inquisition in the Spanish Dependencies (New York: Macmillan, 1908). See Lea's remarks to this effect in his preface, p. vii.

11. Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional, 45 vols. (Santiago: Imprenta del Ferrocarril et al., 1861-1923).

12. For the complete citation, see item 94.

13. The series was revived again in 1933 and then closed definitively in 1953.

14. All these works are cited in the accompanying bibliography.

15. For the complete citation, see item 12.

16. For the complete citation, see item 11.

17. Henry Harrisse, Bibliotheca Americana Vetutissima: A Description of Works Relating to America Published between the Years 1492 and 1551 (New York: G. P. Philes, 1866).

18. This suggestion was made by Guillermo Feliú Cruz in José Toribio Medina: historiador y bibliógrafo de América (Santiago: Ed. Nascimento, 1952), 71-73.
19. Feliú Cruz, "Medina, the Man" in Medina, Humanist, 9.

20. Other major collections can be found at Yale University, the Boston Public Library, the New York Public Library, the John Carter Brown Library, the University of Virginia, the University of Florida, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, Indiana University, and the University of Michigan. The most complete collection of Medina's works in the United States is held by the Library of Congress.


23. The Agüeros and León edition bears the subtitle Adiciones y correcciones que a su fallecimiento dejó manuscritas el Sr. lic. d. José Fernando Ramírez, y son las que cita con el nombre de "Suplemento," o "Adición," en las apostillas que pasó a su ejemplar de la Biblioteca Hispanoamericana del dr. d. J. Mariano de Beristain y Souza. Publicanlas por vez primera el lic. Victoriano Agüeros y el dr. N. León (Mexico: Imp. de El Tiempo, 1898).
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2. Davidson, Russ "A Description of Rare and Important Medina Imprints in the University of New Mexico Library." May 1988

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2. Kjeldgaard, Linda, editor. "Encuentro, A Columbian Quincentenary Quarterly". Summer 1985 -

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