

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 219
THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY
PARAGUAY AND CHILE

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

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Special List 219

THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY

PARAGUAY AND CHILE

An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item is in Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:

All items are understood to be on approval,
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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



Special List 219

THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY

PARAGUAY AND CHILE

Was Cleric Legitimately Chosen During War of Independence?

1. *Adicion a la admonicion fraternal del parroco del Obispado de Concepcion, dirigida al autor del impreso: Gloria á Dios y á su Santa Iglesia. Sr. D. Juan Vidaurre. Hermano en Jesucristo, segunda vez vuelve á hablaros vuestro compatriota, no solo animado del celo mas puro, sino tambien del afecto mas fino con que os aprecia* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1828). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Dampstained, with pinkish stains at the edges (from a rouged edge on the former binding?). Overall in good condition. 8 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1828 D. Juan Fermin Vidaurre (1770-1829) published a short work, *Gloria a Dios y a su Santa Iglesia*, that criticized the way in which the *vicario capitular* was elected in the diocese of Concepción. He was criticized and responded. This work, dated July 4, seems to be a rebuttal to Vidaurre's second publication, which the author calls "tan intempestivo como incendiario." The issue was the legitimacy of a cleric who was elected during the war of independence, after the incumbent decamped to Lima. The supporting documents at the end are dated 1813 and 1824.

* Briseño I, 5. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Blanco Encalada's Progress in Peru

2. *Al Publico.* [text begins:] *Por varios buques llegados de la costa del Perú se han recibido comunicaciones del Ejército Restaurador de las que extractamos lo siguiente. La expedicion despues de una navegacion felicísima* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, (1837). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Reports on the progress of the Chilean naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which landed at Islay (in southern Peru) in October. This account mentions minor skirmishes and the capture of Arequipa. It also states that Marshal Santa Cruz was disliked by Peruvians and Bolivians ("Aseguran que en la Paz ha sido insultado públicamente su retrato") and that the Argentines are invading the south.

Although this writer states that "Los pueblos reciben en palmas a sus libertadores," General Blanco Encalada's troops did not receive the support from locals that they had



Item 5 (greatly reduced)

hoped for. The Chilean soldiers were soon surrounded by Santa Cruz's army, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Paucarpata (November 17, 1837)—which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.

* Briseño I, 284: giving the date as 1837. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Chile Needs Bread Just as the Chinese Need Tea,
Turks Need Opium, and the British Need Beer*

3. *Algunas observaciones sobre las garantías sociales.* [text begins:] *Despues de haber combatido gloriosamente contra la tirania peninsular para emanciparnos de su poder opresivo, nos resta combatir contra las preocupaciones, contra la ignorancia y contra la ambicion* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Two small marginal stains on second leaf. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. By a law of January 20, 1826, freedom of trade had been established in Chile, but a law of June 18 regulated the sale of bread on grounds that it was a necessity. Necessity, argues the author, varies from one country to another: "En la China Te es de primera necesidad. El Opio ocupa igual lugar entre los Turcos, y talvez la Cerveza entre los Ingleses." Regulating the price of bread is, he continues, a violation of civil liberties: "Toda traba que impide su libertad es un atentado contra la humanidad. Es una violacion de las garantías civiles."

* Briseño I, 15. OCLC: 55274363 (Yale University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 702595734 (Yale University again). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

With Comments on Independence of Uruguay and Paraguay

4. ALMEIDA, Miguel Calmon du Pin e, 1° Visconde de Abrantes (1794-1865). *A missão especial do Visconde de Abrantes de Outubro de 1844 á Outubro de 1846.* 2 volumes. Rio de Janeiro: Emp. Typ. Dous de Dezembro de P. Brito, Impressor da Casa Imperial, 1853. Large 8°, original printed green (volume I) and yellow (volume II) wrappers (spine of volume I somewhat defective at head). Largely uncut and unopened. Occasional light spotting. Overall a fine set. Author's signed presentation inscription on title-page of volume II: "Ao [illeg.] António Joaquim d'Azevedo Feyo // offerecio a meu [illeg.] amigo // M. d'Abrantes". (1 l.), x, 323 pp.; ix, 478 pp. 2 volumes. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The object of this mission was to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Brazil and Prussia. The author provides as well some observations

concerning London, Paris, Denmark and Belgium, about the independence of Uruguay, the aims of the great powers, river navigation in South America, and the administrative and military organization of Prussia. There are brief sections on Brazilian protests against the Aberdeen Bill and the recognition of Paraguayan independence.

* Innocêncio VI, 229. Not in Melvyl. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University, British Library, and Institute of Historical Research.

Victory over the Brazilians at Ituzaingó (Passo do Rosário)

5. ALVEAR, Carlos Maria do. *Noticias. Viva, viva, viva la Patria* [text begins:] *El general en jefe del ejército republicano tiene la satisfaccion de comunicar al Escmo [sic] S. Ministro de la Guerra que, despues de los encuentros parciales en que fué atacada y batida la division de Ventus Manuel* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 21 February 1827. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), unbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrymen in battle. Some soiling. Foldlines. Two small holes, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript note in ink in lower margin ("Stroud n° 8506"). Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Carlos Maria do Alvear, commander-in-chief of the Republican Army in the Banda Oriental, reports victory against the Brazilian Imperial Army at Ituzaingó, near the Santa Maria River. The battle was a notable tactical victory due to Alvear's effective use of cavalry. Appropriately, the woodcut headpiece on this announcement shows cavalry charging into battle.

The Banda Oriental was incorporated into Brazil in 1822 and rebelled in 1825. Soon the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata were persuaded to take their side, and command was given to General Alvear. A year after this battle, Brazil and Argentina signed a treaty under which the Banda Oriental became the independent nation of Uruguay.

Brazilians refer to this war as the Guerra Cisplatina and this particular battle as the Batalha do Passo do Rosário.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55251531 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Art & Archeology, Camões, Paraguayan War and More

6. *Anais das Bibliotecas, Arquivo e Museus Municipais. Revista trimestral.* Numbers 1-21, a complete run. 21 issues bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Tipografia Municipal, 1931-1936. 4° (22.8 x 17.3 cm.), recent navy half calf over blue pebbled boards (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands



Item 28 (greatly reduced)

in 5 compartments, title and date in gilt; top edges rouged, light blue decorated endleaves, dark blue silk ribbon place marker, all original illustrated wrappers bound in. Overall in very good condition. Small rectangular paper binder's ticket (blue on white) of "Fausto Fernandes // ENCADERNADOR // P. D. Fradique 1—Lisboa," in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. Includes tables and illustrations in text and numerous plates (1 in color; some folding).

21 issues bound in 1 volume. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN. Directed by Joaquim Leitão, *Anais* includes articles on a multitude of museums and libraries in Portugal, on the art, architecture and archeology of Lisbon, on Camões and Ramalho Ortigão, on the Paraguayan War, and more. The contributors include such well-known names as Moses Bensabat Amzalak, Júlio Dantas, Albino Forjaz de Sampaio, António Baião, Fidelino de Figueiredo, Gustavo de Matos Sequeira, Reinaldo dos Santos, and Henrique Campos Ferreira Lima.

The *Anais* runs to nearly a thousand pages and is copiously illustrated with photographs of architecture, azulejos, manuscripts, and title pages. Fifty-two of the illustrations are photographs on glossy paper (some printed front and back); also included are wood engravings, a graph printed in color, 2 folding tables, and a folding plan.

* Pires, *Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX*, I (1900-1940), p. 66. OCLC: 1481041 (University of Minnesota); 250680357 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 231045527 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky; Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 492884611 (Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 145085663 (Stanford University Libraries); 72725243 (Bibliothek Universiteit Leiden, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek, Utrecht University Library); 5467882 (14 locations: some appear to be online copies, others are incomplete runs); 439639628 (Mestna knjižnica Ljubljana); 637582454 (ETH-Bibliothek Zurich: gives beginning date as 1932); 637582462 (ETH-Bibliothek Zurich: gives beginning date as 1934); 5467963 (13 locations). Porbase locates two complete runs, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates number 9 only at King's College London.

Setting the Boundaries of Brazil

7. *Apuntes historicos sobre la demarcacion de limites de la Banda Oriental y el Brasil. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31x 22.5 cm.), navy quarter cloth over patterned paper boards (some wear). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. ii, 22 pp.

\$150.00

FIRST EDITION. This account, written ca. 1801 (?), has an introduction by Pedro de Angelis and was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090, lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

* Palau 14124: without collation. NUC: DLC, NcU, TxU.

First Currency of Argentina

8. [ARGENTINA. Asamblea General]. *Circular. Hacienda. El Supremo Poder Ejecutivo con la fecha de hoy ha expedido el Decreto del tenor siguiente* Buenos Aires: n.pr., 28 July 1813. Broadside (30x20.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Left margin tattered (1 cm. or so), not affecting text. Overall in good condition. Small circular blindstamp in lower margin of Antonio Santamarina. (1 l.) \$425.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This early decree of the government established by the Assembly of 1813 orders the minting of new gold and silver coins bearing the seal of the Asamblea General and the inscription "Provincias del Rio de la Plata." On April 13, when this order was issued, the mint (at Potosi) was still in the hands of Royalist forces. The coins eventually minted under this decree were the first currency of the new Argentine nation. This decree was one of several steps taken to make plain to the world Argentina's independence, without actually proclaiming it.

* Furlong 2909: states that the decree was made on 13 April, but for unknown reasons was not published until the 28th of July. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55264993 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

- *9. [ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Laws.] *Código de minería de la República Argentina. Sancionado por ley del honorable Congreso de 8 de Diciembre de 1886. Edición Oficial.* Buenos Aires: Imp. Lit. y Enc. de La Tribuna Nacional, 1887. 8°, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letters, covers with border in blind, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, marbled endleaves. Overall in fine condition. 537 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION of these laws governing mining in Argentina. A *Proyecto de código de minería* by Enrique Rodríguez Salazar appeared in Córdoba, 1882 and Buenos Aires, 1885. The laws were published (updated?) in 1889 (OCLC lists a copy of that date with "5. ed. corr. y aum." in the title), 1895, 1900 and later.

* Not located in Palau. OCLC: 804935049 (Universitat de Barcelona) has "edición oficial" on the title page and the same collation as our version does; 434440860 is a digitized copy of the "edición oficial"; too little information is given about other copies of the 1887 edition to be certain whether they match ours. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates copies of the "edición oficial" at British Library and Oxford University.

Cracking Down on Smugglers of Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards

10. *El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada por el*



Item 29 (reduced)

Gobierno Supremo segun decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies estancadas N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Imposes penalties for smuggling tobacco, foreign liquors, tea, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55241485 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

First Mapping of Rio Tebicuari, Paraguay

11. AZARA, Felix de. *Correspondencia oficial e inedita sobre la demarcacion de limites entre el Paraguay y el Brasil, por ... Primer Comisario de la Tercera Division. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31.5 x 20.5 cm.), modern brown cloth, text-block edges tinted yellow. Very good to fine internally. Overall in good to very good condition. ii, 68, ii pp. \$200.00

FIRST EDITION. These letters on the Rio Tebicuari, dated 1784-85, have an introduction by Pedro de Angelis (dated 1837) and were published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37 (see Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090). Palau lists each item in the *Colección* separately. A second edition of this work was published in 1970.

The Rio Tebicuari flows west to meet the Rio Paraguay about 120 miles south of Asunción; Azara was the first to map it. On the same trip, he went to the Guaraní mission country, reaching the pueblo of Santa María and the forests around the Rio Paraná. This account is written in the form of a diary, with notes on geography, roads, towns, the behavior of Indians and colonials, and of course latitude and longitude.

After the Treaty of San Ildefonso, 1777, a commission was sent to Rio de la Plata in 1781 to settle the boundaries between Spanish and Portuguese America. Azara, a talented Spanish military engineer, was assigned to survey the boundary north of Asunción. From 1784 to 1786 he took no less than seven exploratory journeys to the interior, of which the one described here was the third. In 1793 Azara published a famous map of Paraguay, *Descripcion historica, fisica, politica y geografica escrita a instancias del Cabildo de la Asunción*,

that earned him instant acclaim. After he returned to Spain in 1801 he began publishing works on the flora and fauna of the area. Finding that stuffed specimens deteriorated rapidly in Paraguay's climate, he had instead made a detailed list of birds, collated against Buffon's *Histoire naturelle des oiseaux* and published as *Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los páxaros del Paraguay y Río de la Plata*, 1802-1805. Azara's *Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata*, Madrid 1847, and *Voyages dans l'Amérique Meridionale*, Paris 1809, are important sources on eighteenth-century Latin America.

* Palau 20986: calling for 2 ll., 68 pp., 1 l. On Azara, see Howgego I, 72-73 (A149); McNeil and Deas, *Europeans in Latin America* n° 74. NUC: DLC, TxU, NNH, NcU, NN (calling for 1 l., ii, [3]-68, ii pp.). Copac locates copies at British Library, University of Liverpool, and National Library of Scotland.

12. AZARA, Felix de. *Diario de la navegacion y reconocimiento del Rio Tebicuari. Obra postuma Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31.5 x 21 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title stamped vertically in gilt. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), v pp., (1 blank l.), 47 pp. \$150.00

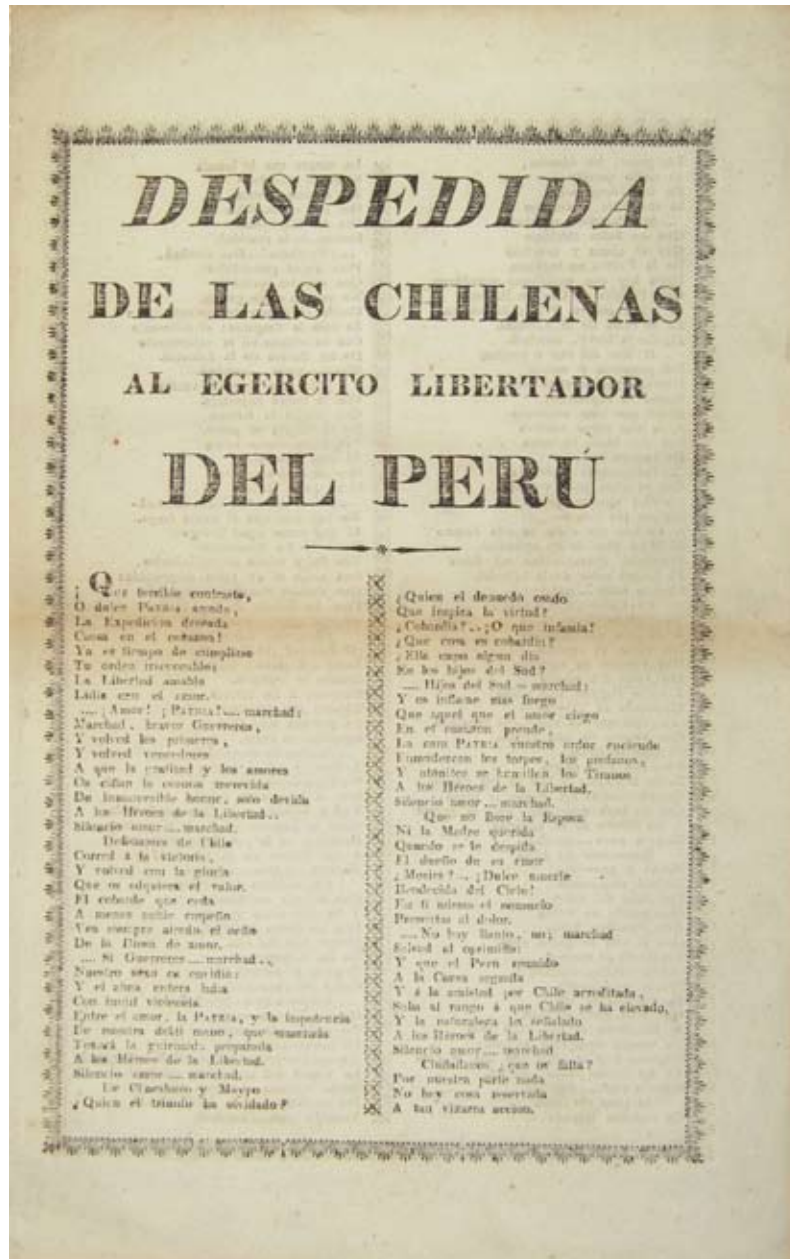
FIRST EDITION. Diary of a trip made in 1785 to the Tebicuary River (a tributary of the Paraguay River, in southwestern Paraguay), with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

* Palau 20985: without collation. NUC: DLC, TxU, NcU, NNH. OCLC: 55240175 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 246657876 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 464722887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 252827114 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); also several copies in microform and 2 digitized copies. Copac locates two copies at the British Library and another at the National Library of Scotland.

13. AZARA, Felix de. *Informes ... sobre varios proyectos de colonizar el Chaco. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. vi, 16 pp.; title page is p. 1. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. The Chaco region is in northeastern Argentina. This work was written in 1799, and published here with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

* Palau 20984. NUC: DLC, TxU, NcU, NNH.



Item 38 (greatly reduced)

Rio de la Plata, 1781-1801

14. AZARA, Felix de. *Memorias sobre el estado rural del Rio de la Plata en 1801; demarcacion de límites entre el Brasil y el Paraguay á últimos del siglo XVII, é informes sobra varios particulares de la América meridional española* Madrid: Sanchiz, 1847. 4°, later tree calf (some wear), smooth spine gilt, black lettering piece, gilt. Bound in Buenos Aires by Ure (?) y Vignal, with their name and address stamped in gilt on inside outer edge of lower board. Dampstained along inner margin. Marginal worming to some leaves, without loss, some holes with glassine repairs. Overall in almost good condition. viii, 232 pp., 1 engraved plate. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of "A valuable memorandum on agrarian conditions in the Rio de la Plata at the end of the eighteenth century" (Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3139, citing the Buenos Aires, 1943 edition). Azara, a talented Spanish military engineer, went to the Rio de la Plata in 1781 as a member of the Spanish boundary commission and traveled widely there for the next 20 years. His *Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata*, Madrid 1847, and *Voyages dans l'Amérique Meridionale*, Paris 1809, are important sources on eighteenth-century Latin America.

* Palau 20989. Copac locates copies at British Library, London Library, and National Library of Scotland.

15. [AZEVEDO, Leonardo de Souza Leite]. *Exposição do procedimento politico do Consul Geral de Portugal durante os ultimos acontecimentos da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, com a refutação das calumnias publicadas pelo Governo de Montevideo no Decreto que o suspende de suas funcções, e o expulsa d'aquella cidade. [facing page:] Exposé de la conduite politique du Consul Général de Portugal* 2 works in 1 volume. Buenos Aires: Imprensa do Estado, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary tan quarter calf over decorated boards (some rubbing and stains), smooth spine with gilt bands, small tooling in blind, orange cloth label lettered "Miscelanea" in gilt. Overall in very good condition. Unidentified modern pictorial bookplate depicting a tree in black flanked with initials "AC" in red, within double ruled borders, the outer border red, the inner black. Older small octagonal white paper ticket with blue border and ink manuscript shelfmark ("197") at center, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. [3]-93 pp., probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. Facing pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online copy at University of California-Berkeley. 2 works in 1 volume. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Souza Leite Azevedo, Portugal's consul general in Montevideo, defends himself against charges by the government of Uruguay that he

was in league with Buenos Aires, providing numerous supporting documents. Uruguay had expelled him from Montevideo.

The context here is the struggles in Uruguay between the liberal Colorados, who favored the the Unitarios in Argentina, opposed to the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, and the conservative Blancos, representing agricultural interests in the countryside, allied to Rosas. The Blancos were led by Manuel Ceferino Oribe y Viana, president of Uruguay from 1835 to 1838, while the Colorados were led by Fructuoso Rivera, who had been president from 1830 to 1834, and became president again from 1839 to 1843. On 15 June 1838, an army led by Rivera overthrew president Oribe, who fled to Argentina. Rivera declared war on Rosas in 1839. The conflict would last 13 years and become known as the Guerra Grande. In 1843, an Argentine army overran Uruguay on Oribe's behalf, but failed to take the capital. The siege of Montevideo, which began in February 1843, would last nine years. The besieged Uruguayans called on resident foreigners for help, which led to a French and an Italian legion being formed, the latter led by the exiled Giuseppe Garibaldi.

* Not in Innocência. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]: 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

BOUND WITH:

Réglement consulaire portugais mis en vigueur par décret du 26 novembre 1851, traduit en français par Hector Gitton. Édition officielle. Lisbon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1875. Outer and lower edges uncut. Scattered mild foxing. Overall in very good condition. 184 pp., 1 folding table [pp. 135-6], 2 color plates.

Second edition in French; originally published in 1857. The color plates depict full consular regalia, seals, flag, etc.

* OCLC: 253434568 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße); 37912432 (New York Public Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates two copies: the one cited by Porbase, and the one cited by OCLC in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

16. [AZEVEDO, Leonardo de Souza Leite]. *Exposição do procedimento político do Consul Geral de Portugal durante os ultimos acontecimentos da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, com a refutação das calumnias publicadas pelo Governo de Montevideo no decreto que o suspende de suas funcçoens, e o expulsa d'aquella cidade. [facing page:] Exposé de la conduite politique du Consul Général de Portugal* Buenos Aires: Imprensa do Estado, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary green, red and white marbled wrappers (rubbed, spine defective, some minor fraying to covers). Woodcut vignette on title pages. Some foxing and dampstains, a few nicks at fore-edge. Overall

in good condition. [3]-93 pp., (1 blank l.); probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. Facing pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online copy at University of California-Berkeley.

\$450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Souza Leite Azevedo, Portugal's consul general in Montevideo, defends himself against charges by the government of Uruguay that he was in league with Buenos Aires, providing numerous supporting documents. Uruguay had expelled him from Montevideo.

The context here is the struggles in Uruguay between the liberal Colorados, who favored the the Unitarios in Argentina, opposed to the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, and the conservative Blancos, representing agricultural interests in the countryside, allied to Rosas. The Blancos were led by Manuel Ceferino Oribe y Viana, president of Uruguay from 1835 to 1838, while the Colorados were led by Fructuoso Rivera, who had been president from 1830 to 1834, and became president again from 1839 to 1843. On 15 June 1838, an army led by Rivera overthrew president Oribe, who fled to Argentina. Rivera declared war on Rosas in 1839. The conflict would last 13 years and become known as the Guerra Grande. In 1843, an Argentine army overran Uruguay on Oribe's behalf, but failed to take the capital. The siege of Montevideo, which began in February 1843, lasted nine years. The besieged Uruguayans called on resident foreigners for help, which led to a French and an Italian legion being formed, the latter led by the exiled Giuseppe Garibaldi.

* Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]: 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

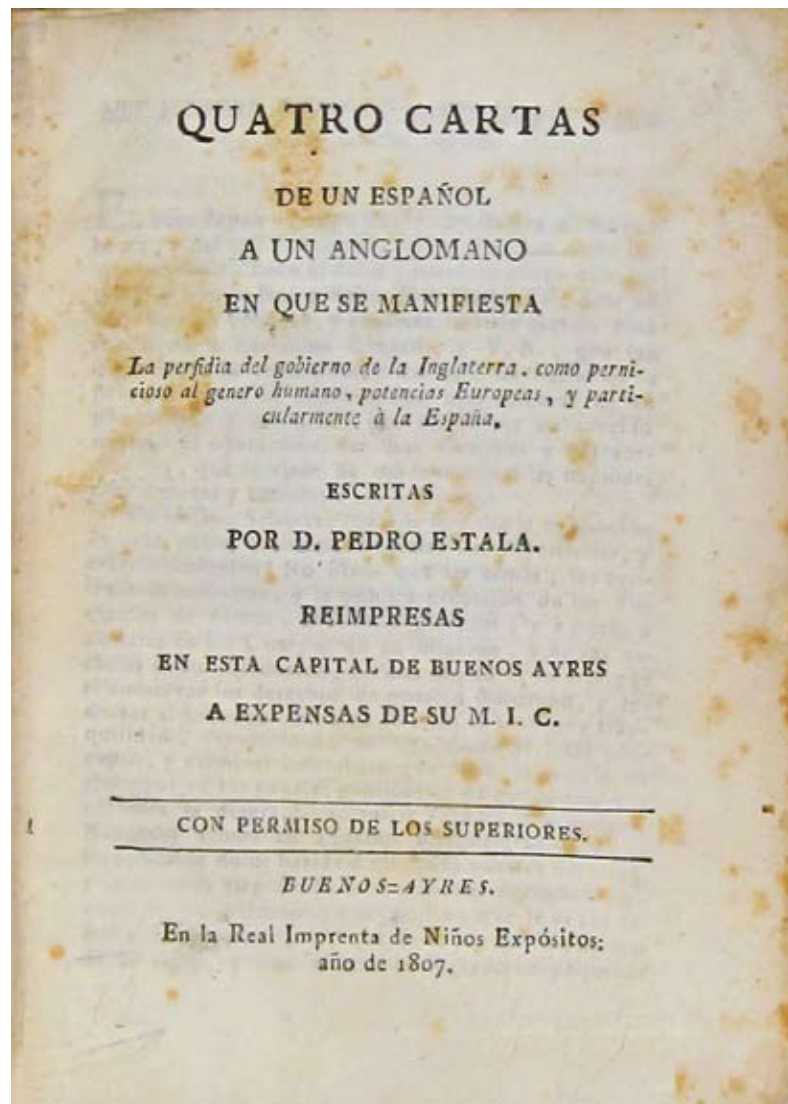
Defense of His Abilities

By the Admiral

*Who Soon Afterwards Led the Failed Naval Expedition
Against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation*

17. BLANCO ENCALADA, Vice-Admiral Manuel. *Contestacion del Vice-Almirante ... a la Vindicacion Apolojetica del Capitan Wooster inserta en el num. 37 del Barometro de Chile.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1836. 4°, disbound (remains of wrappers on final page). Typographical border on title page. Trimmed across upper margin of title page (1.2 cm.). Overall in good condition. 20 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Admiral Blanco Encalada (1790-1876) defends his ability as a naval officer by quoting reports by others of campaigns at Valparaíso, Chiloé, and Valdivia. He mentions O'Higgins, Lord Cochrane, Ramón Freire, and San Martín. At the end are several reports he submitted to Bernardo O'Higgins in



Item 42 (reduced)

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS.

La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen; y jamás Gobierno alguno se vió en circunstancias de desealar con tan ardiente empeño como la Junta Gubernativa en la crisis actual. Vosotros vais, señores, á restablecer la Nacion, que desgracias que no era fácil preveer amagan reducir á la nada. Seis años de un gobierno coronado en todas sus empresas con sucesos felices, respetado entre los extranjos, y temido al menos en nuestro territorio, habian dado al Directorio pasado todo el poder de hacer bien. Al impulso de las armas, y á la exaltacion de pasiones que acompaña los primeros momentos de toda revolucion, habia sucedido la calma de la paz. El pueblo conocia, que sus derechos no consistian en el uso de un poder ilimitado, y ejercido aisladamente que podia precipitarle en la anarquia; y que su sólida felicidad estaba en el orden y en establecerse instituciones garantas, que bajo el imperio de las Leyes le defendiesen de la arbitrariedad. Pero por una desventura que acompaña al hado de las Naciones, faltó tino para hacer el bien al Gobierno que mejor pudo hacerlo. El descontento público rompió la barrera de la opresion, y agitados las pasiones en este impetuoso choque contra el anterior gobierno, amagan males, que si no se evitan antes del término en que llegan á ser irresistibles, sumiran á la Patria en el sepulcro, llevando tras sí el recuerdo de doce años de gloria y de sacrificios perdidos. A vosotros, pues, Padres del Pueblo se encarga alejar la confusion, la desorganizacion, el deshonor de la Patria. Este es el preciso y el grande objeto con que sois llamados. La Junta no teme decirlo. Chile nunca se vió en crisis mas peligrosa. Nuestra revolucion presenta vicisitudes en que aun se han cometido todos los errores ó inadvertencias de que es capaz el espíritu humano; mas en un Gobierno siempre concentrado, y en la estrecha union de todos sus hijos, oponia la Patria un dique á las desgracias que iban á inundarla. Hoy por la primera vez amenaza el grito de desunion, y esta voz mas que á los oidos debe herir el corazon de los Patriotas. La prudencia, un generoso desprendimiento de intereses subalternos que nada son delante del bien general del Estado, y los principios de la mas exacta igualdad y justicia, evitarrán los desordenes, las divisiones que van á hacer á los pueblos maldecir la hora en que salieron de su tranquila esclavitud.

Luego se cumplirán dos meses á que el voto de nuestros conciudadanos nos llama á encargarnos de la Administracion pública, y no ha pasado un día de este corto período, que no haya sido señalado con alguna circunstancia que agrabase la amargura de nuestro

Item 44 (greatly reduced)

1818. The aspersions on Blanco Encalada were cast by Charles Whiting Wooster, who later became a rear admiral.

The year after this pamphlet was published, Blanco Encalada led a naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, but was forced to surrender.

* Briseño I, 77. OCLC: 55254071 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a copy in the British Library.

*United States Commission Visits Brazil, Rio de la Plata,
Chile, and Venezuela*

18. BRACKENRIDGE, H[enry] M[arie]. *Voyage to Buenos Ayres, Performed in the Years 1817 and 1818, by Order of the American Government.* London: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1820. 8°, late nineteenth-century half black calf over marbled boards (some wear), flat spine with author, short-title and date vertically stamped in gilt. Uncut. Some light foxing. Overall in good condition. iv, 116 pp.

\$300.00

First edition thus. This is volume III of *New Voyages and Travels*, consisting of extracts from Brackenridge's two-volume work, *Voyage to South America, performed by order of the American government, in the years 1817 and 1818, in the frigate Congress*, Baltimore, 1819. The Advertisement (p. iii) states, "[Brackenridge] has presented to the world two luminous volumes on the subject of South America, in which many valuable disquisitions, historical and political, have been mixed with his personal adventures and local observations,—but, in the pages which follow, the former have been rejected, and only the latter preserved." It includes chapters on Rio de Janeiro and Brazil; São Paulo, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande; Montevideo and Buenos Aires (with an interview with the Supreme Director and other high officials); Chile; principal events in Buenos Aires since 1806; and Venezuela and New Granada.

Henry Marie Brackenridge (1786-1871), a native of Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1806, and set off with Manuel Lisa on a trip up the Missouri in 1811, then sailed to New Orleans, where he took up residence as a district judge and published *Views of Louisiana*, 1814. When the former colonies in South America were declaring their independence, Brackenridge published *South America, a Letter on the Present State of that Country*, which was sent to James Monroe. Six years later Monroe incorporated many of its ideas into the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, Brackenridge was chosen part of a commission to sail on the frigate *Congress* to observe firsthand the situation in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Chile.

* Howgego II, 66 (B54). Sabin 7180: calling for 116 pp.; quoting Baron Humboldt, "an extraordinary mass of information, replete with philosophic views." Naylor 28 (calling for 130 pp.; however, the present copy appears to be complete). Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 22790.3. On the *Voyage to South America*, see Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3633: "very informative."

19. [BUENOS AIRES. Ayuntamiento]. *Proclama. El Ayuntamiento de Buenos-Ayres. Ciudadanos: El 9 de julio último ha abierto la jornada de la solemne emancipacion politica de la Provincias en Sud-América, unidas en Congreso* [Colophon] (Buenos Aires): Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 19 September 1816. Folio (31.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some browning. Overall in good condition. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An exhortation to the citizens to contribute money and soldiers to the newly independent government: "Esta es la oportunidad de empeñar los sacrificios mas heroicos auxiliando al Gobierno con vuestro tesoros, propiedades y haciendas. La Patria necesita soldados ... Los que no podais volar á las filas de las fuerzas de linea y cívicas, proporcionad vuestros recursos"

Signed in print by Francisco Antonio de Escalada and others.

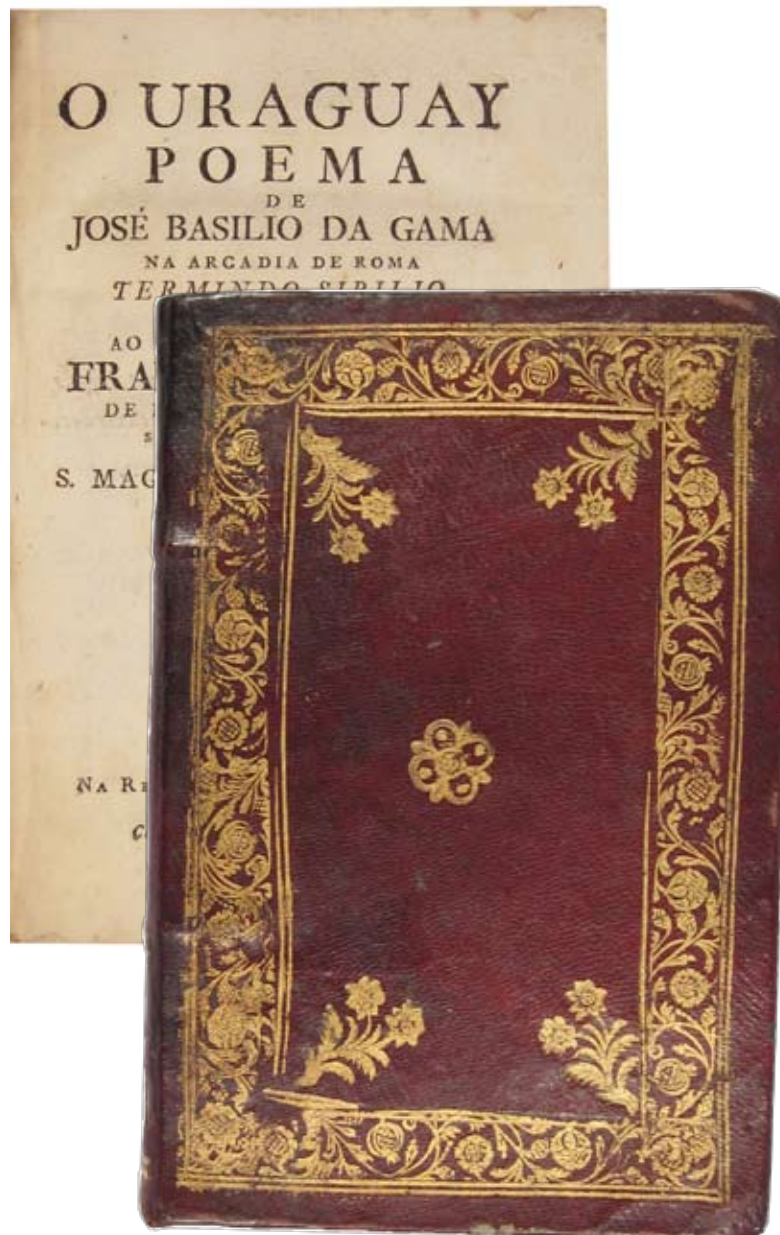
* Not located in Zinny. Not in Palau. Not in Sabin. OCLC: 80320759 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

Church vs. State in Argentina

20. [BUENOS AIRES. Fiscal General del Estado]. *Memorial ajustado de los diversos expedientes seguidos sobre la provision de obispos en esta iglesia de Buenos Aires, hecha por el solo sumo Pontifice sin presentacion del gobierno, y sobre un breve presentado en materia de jurisdiccion, y reservas retenido, y suplicado. Con la defensa que se sostiene de la jurisdiccion ordinaria, y libertades de esta iglesia y sus diocesanos, y del soberano patronato y regalías de la nacion en la proteccion de sus iglesias, y provision de todos sus beneficios eclesiásticos, como correspondiente esclusivamente a los gobiernos respectivos en las nuevas republicas americano-españolas del continente. Dispuesto ... por autorizacion del gobierno.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta Argentina, 1834. 8°, later brown quarter morocco (extremities worn), edges sprinkled red and blue. Dampstains on preliminary leaves, light foxing. Overall in very good condition. 246 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Ardent justification of the response to papal decrees concerning appointment of the bishop who will have jurisdiction in Buenos Aires, and publication of important ecclesiastical decrees in the local vulgate (i.e., Spanish). The author proposes that any papal bulls or other decrees concerning the local population be presented to the Fiscal for review. In the introductory notes the Fiscal insists that recent events at Rome have impinged upon the sovereignty of Argentina and threaten further harm. This can be viewed as a part of Rosas' policy toward his critics, the university, the press, and the Church, which established his supremacy in Buenos Aires province by 1835.

* Palau VIII, 481. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl.



Item 48 (reduced)

Attempts to Replace Anarchy with Order in Argentina

21. [BUENOS AIRES. Junta Superior]. *Orden de esta Junta Superior. Los mismos motivos que obligaron a sostituir una autoridad colectiva* Buenos Aires: n.pr., 10 February 1811. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), disbound. Some dampstains, edges fraying. Overall in good condition. Small circular blindstamp in lower margin of first leaf recto. (2 ll.) \$950.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of the first attempt by the Junta in Buenos Aires to establish government in the provinces, where disorder verging on anarchy had reigned for months. This decree calls for the organization of a five-member junta in each province, responsible for maintaining law and order, training the military, and keeping the public enthused about the revolution. The prologue and 18 of the 24 articles are generally attributed to Gregorio Funes.

On 25 May 1810, a provisional junta was formed in Buenos Aires to supersede the authority of the viceroy and to carry on the government. Although the acts of the new government were promulgated in the name of Ferdinand VII, the "Revolution of May 25" was in fact a declaration of independence for Buenos Aires, and is celebrated as such.

* Furlong 2468: with a lengthy discussion of the contents. OCLC: 81378864 (John Carter Brown Library); 14769912 (University of California-Berkeley); 55257167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Commander-in-Chief's Report on the Final Battle
in the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation*

22. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *Viva Chile. Looor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungai. Parte oficial ...* [text begins:] *Señor. Por mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por la que tuve la honra de dirigir á V.S. la víspera de mi movimiento de Campo San Miguel sobre el enemigo* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1839. Large folio (43.5 x 27 cm.), unbound. Elaborate typographical border. Woodcut arms of Chile at head of text. Text in 2 columns separated by typographical ornament. Minor soiling. Foldlines with a few small holes, touching a few letters of text without loss. Overall in very good condition. Early ink foliation (?) in upper margin. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed report on the Battle of Yungay (January 20, 1839), the final battle in Chile's war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Bulnes was the commander of the Chilean army. He lists commanders, movements, and outstanding individual actions.

* Briseño III, 430-431, no. 2711: "impresión lujosa, aunque en papel corriente." OCLC: 55280064 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

- 23. BUSTAMANTE, José Luis.** *Los cinco errores capitales de la intervención anglo-francesa en el Plata, por* Montevideo: [title page verso: Imprenta Uruguayana], 1849. Large 8°, contemporary quarter black morocco over marbled boards (light wear, especially to joints), smooth spine with gilt title and ornamental fillets (old library numbers on spine painted over), marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Very good condition internally. Overall good to very good condition. 382 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. The Anglo-French blockade of the Río de la Plata was a five-year-long naval blockade imposed on the Argentine Confederation, ruled by Juan Manuel de Rosas, in order to support the Colorado Party in the Uruguayan Civil War. It closed Buenos Aires to naval commerce. The Anglo-French navy trespassed into the internal waters of Argentina to sell their products, since Rosas maintained a protectionist policy to improve the weak Argentine economy. Eventually both Britain and France gave in, signing treaties in 1849 (Britain) and 1850 (France) acknowledging Argentine sovereignty over its rivers.

* Palau 37751. Sabin 9592. Leclerc 2486. NUC: DLC, CU. OCLC: locates only a 1942 edition. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a copy at British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates the present edition at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin only.

- 24. CABRER, José Maria.** *Reconocimiento del Río Pepirí-Guazu por ... Coronel de Ingenieros, Segundo Comisario y Geógrafo de la Segunda Partida Demarcadora, extractado de su diario inédito. Primera edición.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), iv, [3]-11 pp. \$75.00

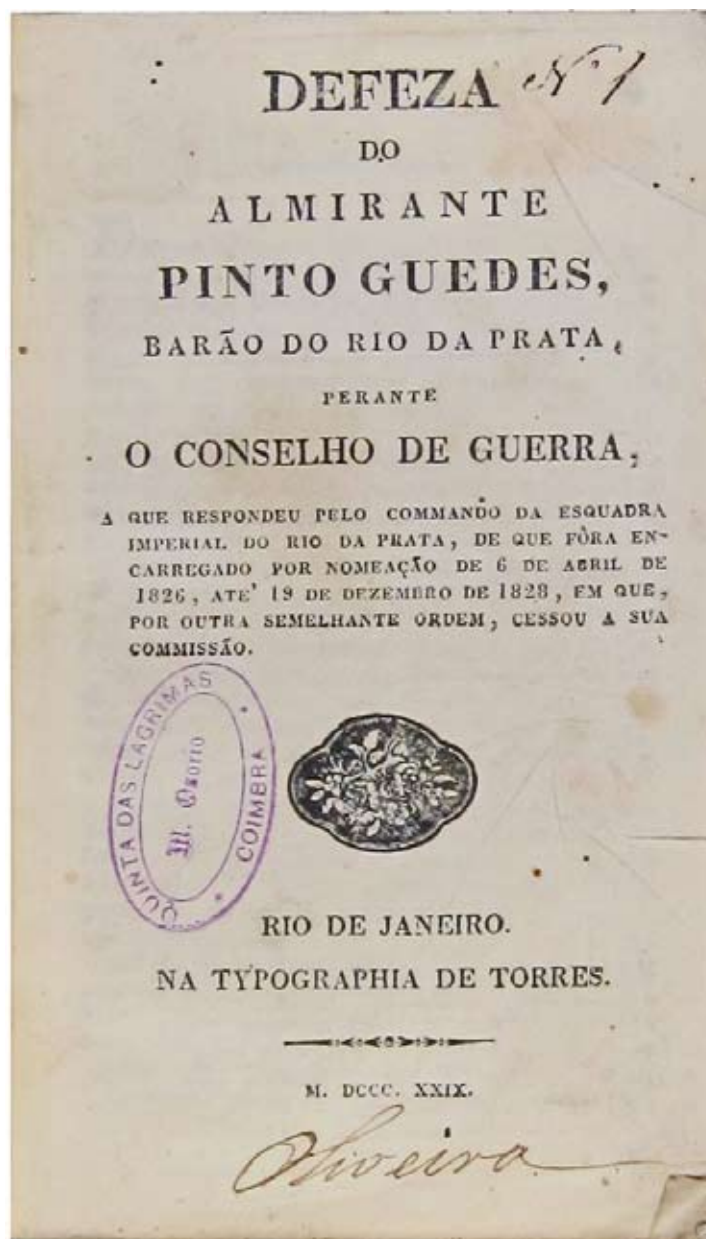
FIRST EDITION, with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

The Río Pepirí Guazú forms the border between Misiones, Argentina and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

* Palau 38817: without collation. NUC: DLC, NNH, NN, TxU, NcU.

Colonel Campino Justifies His Military Coup

- 25. CAMPINO, Enrique.** *El Coronel D. Enrique Campino a los pueblos de su mando. [text begins:] Conciudadanos: Un movimiento militar á que*



Item 54 (reduced)

las circunstancias críticas ha obligado al ejército que guarnece la capital
N.p.: n.pr., (1827). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut.
Overall in fine condition. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Colonel Campino, who had just been named president by a military coup, assures his fellow citizens that "jamás me habria puesto á la cabeza de la fuerza armada, si aun remotamente hubiese creido que al mas mínimo de los ciudadanos se iba de inferir el mas pequeño mal."

The *Sublevacion de Campino* (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

* Briseño III, 117-8, no. 710: gives a transcription of the whole document and dates it to 1827, but describes it as an 8°. OCLC: 55278621 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Biography of Great Value for the Military History of Brazil

26. CAMPOS, P. Joaquim Pinto de. *Vida do grande cidadão brasileiro Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva Barão, Conde, Marques, Duque de Caxias desde o seu nascimento em 1803 ate 1878.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1878. 8°, contemporary green quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear at corners, paper of boards rubbed), flat spine gilt, text block edges sprinkled green. Excellent photogravure frontispiece portrait of the subject. Four engraved leaves of dedication to the province of Pernambuco. Crude repair to short tear on leaf 17 (pp. 257-8); other, more skillful repairs at upper blank margins of about a half dozen leaves. Foxing and brown-ing to initial and final leaves, apparently caused by offsetting from endleaves. Overall in very good condition. Stamp of F.R. De Castro, Rua do Triumpho, 178, Porto, on recto of front free endleaf. Frontisportrait, (2 ll., 4 engraved ll., 2 ll.), [9]-441 pp. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. Another edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1938.

Brazilian military leader and statesman, born at Porto da Estrela, Rio de Janeiro province, the Duque de Caxias (1803-1880) served three times as Minister of War and on more than one occasion as Prime Minister of the Brazilian Empire. Considered one of the most important heroes in Brazilian military history, Caxias fought in the 1823 campaign in Bahia, the Cisplatine War, fighting on the Argentine pampas, the pacification of a revolt in Maranhão known as the *Balaçada* (1837; being nominated as President of Maranhão in 1839), the War of Tatters (1842), in which he pacified the southern regions of Brazil, particularly Rio Grande do Sul, and, most notably, in the War of Triple Alliance against Paraguay, where under his leadership the victorious allied forces captured the

Paraguayan capital, Asunción. He was the only non-royal Brazilian to receive the title of "duke," and the only duke to be created in the reign of Emperor Pedro II.

The author (1819-1887), a native of Pajehu das Flores, Pernambuco, entered the political life of his province in 1845, distinguished himself at the time of the 1848 revolt, and was thereafter numerous times chosen as a provincial legislator. A corresponding member of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro and the Real Academia de Sciencias de Lisboa, he participated in other learned societies, and was author of a good number of other books and articles.

* Blake IV, 224-9: "É um livro de valor historico militar." Innocencio XII, 132-4 (giving incomplete collation); see also IV, 145-6; 455 for additional information on the author. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates only a single copy of the second edition, at the Sidney Jones Library, Liverpool.

Should Portugal Support Brazil's Desire to Control Rio de la Plata?

***27. [CARNEIRO, Manuel Borges].** *Dialogo sobre o futuro destino de Portugal, ou parabola VIII accrescentada ao Portugal Regenerado, por D.C.N. Públícola.* Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 8°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Overall in fine condition. 42 pp., (1 blank l.). A-B C (C6 blank). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this dialogue between Lelio and Scevola, who argue over several of the main political questions of the day, including liberalism vs. absolutism, which came to the fore after the 1820 revolution in Portugal. The question of the relationship between Brazil and Portugal is discussed exhaustively for a good part of the pamphlet. One point of contention is whether or not Portugal should defend Brazilian aspirations to control the left bank of the Rio de la Plata. The relationship between Spain and Portugal is also discussed in this context and others.

Manuel Borges Carneiro (1774-1833), a native of Resende, Lamego, received a law degree from Coimbra University before serving in various judicial posts. He was elected deputy to the constitutional Côrtes in 1821, and served in several subsequent legislatures. After Dom Miguel assumed power, Borges Carneiro spent almost five years (1828-1833) imprisoned in the fortress of São Julião da Barra. Shortly after being freed by the liberal forces, he died of cholera. In addition to a number of other pamphlets similar to the present one, he wrote on legal subjects, including editions of collections of laws. Innocencio states that Borges Carneiro had said that the initials "D.C.N" stood for "Deus comnosco" and "Emmanuel" in Hebrew.

* Innocencio V, 380; on the author see pp. 378-81. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/7. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 105. Guerra Andrade pp. 72, 322. OCLC: 51823327 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America; John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

MEMORIA

SOBRE EL ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA
GUERRA, Y LA NECESIDAD DE CONQUIRIRLA.

POR que algunos espíritus pusilánimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores sobre la actual situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les daremos una idea verídica, y extractada de las mismas providencias del Gobierno puestas en ejecución: y antes de proceder á ellas, es preciso tener presente, primero: que ningún Pueblo de los revolucionados debe hacer mayores esfuerzos para sostener su sistema que el de Chile. Ninguno, por estúpido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos unicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad política, y que con el sufragio y destierro de los principales Patriotas, habria concluido nuestra revolución. Nada menos: la opresion debia ser extraordinariamente doble por dos principios. Primero porque para sujetar un Reyno. de mas de 600 leguas de largo, todo bien poblado de hombres robustos, y de un mismo caracter, inflamados ya del inextinguible fuego de la libertad, eran precisas tropas y guarniciones muy numerosas, á que no puede ocurrir

Item 60 (reduced)

Chile, Peru, and Sir Francis Drake

28. [CARO DE TORRES, Francisco]. *Historia de las ordenes militares de Santiago, Calatrava y Alcantara desde su fundacion hasta El Rey Felipe Segundo* Madrid: por Juan Gonalez, 1629. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century limp vellum (front hinge loosening; ties gone), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Engraved architectural title page, signed "Alardo de Popma fecit Matrity". Text in two columns. Engraved title backed; small pieces missing from fore-edge margin; faint ink scribbles in blank portions. A 15-cm. tear on C4, without loss of text. Repairs to margins affecting a few words; some dampstains and browning; minor marginal worming. Overall in less than good condition. Contemporary manuscript letter in ink used as lower flyleaf and pastedown. (16), 252 ll. ¶, 2¶ A-2G, 2H-2I. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive study of the great military orders under the patronage of the Spanish Crown, through the reign of Philip II. This actually constitutes a history of the military conquest of the New World. Medina considered the section on Chile (ff. 170v-180r) so important that he reprinted it in its entirety. Another lengthy section deals with the conquest of Peru (ff. 109r-145v). Sir Francis Drake's actions in Latin America are described on ff. 160v-161r, 170v and 177r.

Caro de Torres was the son of a *conquistador* and had firsthand knowledge of military matters in America: after fighting in Italy and Belgium, he traveled to America with the newly appointed Viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Villar. Later he was sent with troops to Chile, to assist D. Alonso de Sotomayor. When D. Alonso was replaced as Viceroy, Caro de Torres accompanied him as far as Panama, where they fought against and defeated the English fleet. His account of Sotomayor's actions at Nombre de Dios, where Drake died, is on f. 178r. (Caro de Torres published a lengthier description of Sotomayor's services to the Crown in Madrid, 1620.) In later life Caro de Torres became a member of the Order of Santiago.

* Palau 44869. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-chilena* 70. Alden & Landis 629/31. Vindel 424. Sabin 10951. Antonio I, 412-3. Graesse II, 51. Not in HSA or JFB (1994). NUC: DLC, WU, CtY, NN, OU, IaU.

*A Constitution "Far too complex to be applied to Chile
(or anywhere else)" — Collier & Sater*

29. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion politica del Estado de Chile. Promulgada en 29 de Diciembre de 1823.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, (1823). 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title-page. Some staining and browning. Outer margin cut fairly close. Still in good condition, overall. Contemporary inscription on title-page. 81 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION? Conservative, moralistic, and outwardly illiberal, this constitution was a major triumph for Mariano Egaña, its chief author. It was doomed to failure in the Chile of the 1820s. According to Collier & Sater, with its 277 articles "the constitution

was far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else).” It was abrogated by the Chilean Congress in November 1824 and replaced by the *Ensayo federal* of 1826.

* Briseño I, 74. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833*, pp. 260-87, and Collier and Sater, *History of Chile* pp. 48-9. OCLC: 55250688 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 22 cm., 81 pp.); 253745949 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut with 81 pp.); cf. 55237658 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 28 cm., 59 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library, plus a microfilm copy in the British Library. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

Liberal Constitution

30. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion politica de la Republica de Chile.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, 1828. 8° (18 cm.), disbound. Title-page backed and remargined, with most of original margins and last 3 letters of “constitucion” missing. Minor stains and scribbles on title-page. Ink stain on following leaf nearly obscures 5-6 words; another on p. 17 does not affect legibility. Some marginal annotations. Overall a reading copy. Title page has rubber stamp (“Santiago”) above an erasure. (1 l.), vi, 34 pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION??? of the 1828 constitution. Briseño does not cite this edition, but lists 3 others, one folio, one quarto, and one folding. This liberal constitution, the finest achievement of the regime of Francisco Antonio Pinto (1827-29), provided for popular elections at the national level and a system of checks and balances; it also provided for a Constituent Convention to meet in 1836 to revise and amend the document.

* Cf. Briseño I, 75. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833*, pp. 293, 321-22 and 357. Not located in NUC. OCLC: none with our collation; see 3951770 (19 cm., vi, 23, [1] pp.); 29228232 (20 cm., vi, 34 pp.); 252682038 (8°, no collation); in folio format see 78496886 (28 cm., vi, [1 p.l.], 35 pp.); 62137980 (28 cm., microfilm). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925

31. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). 4° (19.4 x 13.5 cm.), stitched. Title page within typographical border. A few small stains and light soiling to title page. Some minor soiling to final leaf verso. Internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. Letter “G” in later ink in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$1,600.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in the same format as the first edition. We have compared this to another quarto edition which is a very close but different setting of type to the present one. Our reason



Item 66 (reduced)

for assigning the other quarto edition priority over this and a folio edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf of the other quarto edition the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the present edition as well as the folio edition the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

* Briseño I, 75. Palau 59731. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be digitized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf).

Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925

32. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). Small folio (24.1 x 16.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Small brown spot on title page, becoming increasingly smaller on following two leaves. Overall in good condition. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$1,500.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in a larger format than the first edition. We have compared this to two quarto editions, both of which are in very close but different setting of type to the present one and even closer, but still different settings of type from each other. Our reason for assigning one of the quarto editions priority over this and the other quarto edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the present, folio edition, as well as in the other quarto edition, the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

* Cf. Briseño I, 75. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be digitized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a copy at the Wellcome Library and an e-book a microfilm at the British Library.

Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925

33. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833*. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). 4° (18 x 12.3 cm.), disbound. Title page within typographical border, touched at foot. Small hole on pp. 17-18 touching 5 letters. A few marginal annotations. Overall in good condition. Small stamp on title-page ("Santiago") above an erasure. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of the 1833 constitution. We have compared this to another quarto edition which is a very close but different setting of type to the present one. Our reason for assigning it priority over two other editions we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the other two editions the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

* Briseño I, 75. Palau 59731. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be digitized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf).

Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States

34. *Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos*. [text begins:] *Entre los infinitos grados de estension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1827). Folio (30.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling and stains on final leaf, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part of a lengthy debate over whether Chile should have a strong central government or a looser, federalist structure. After comparing Chile's status with the United States and Argentina, the anonymous author concludes that Chile has neither the funds nor the local bureaucrats required to manage nearly sovereign provinces.

* Briseño I, 60. OCLC: 55241193 and 55281958 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460568357 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 79753511 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Early Mention of the Gold Rush, Part of a Voyage Around Cape Horn

35. COLTON, Walter. *Deck and Port; or, Incidents of a cruise in the United States Frigate Congress to California. With sketches of Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu, and San Francisco.* New York: Published by A.S. Barnes & Co.; Cincinnati: H.W. Derby & Co., 1850. 8°, publisher's dark-brown cloth, covers and spine blocked in blind, ship in full sail on upper cover, with title across it (slight wear to corners and spine foot). Scattered wood engravings of scenes from the voyage. Scattered foxing, affecting the frontispiece and views of Lima and San Francisco. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary signature of Thos. H. Avery on front pastedown. Lithographic frontispiece portrait, 408 pp., 4 tinted lithographic plates, 1 map and several wood-engraved vignettes in text. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION, second and preferred issue with the added map. A British edition appeared at London, 1851, and at least 5 more editions in the United States through 1886.

Deck and Port includes chapters on the trip of the frigate *Congress* from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Rio de Janeiro; the passage from Rio to Cape Horn and Cape Horn to Valparaiso; Valparaiso; the passage from Valparaiso to Callao; Lima; the Callao to Honolulu passage; Honolulu; Honolulu to Monterey; and California (San Francisco, Capt. John C. Fremont, gold miners). The lithograph illustrations show Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, and San Francisco (in 1846).

Colton (1797-1851) was born in Vermont and attended Yale and Andover Theological Seminary. Ordained a minister in 1825, he accepted a commission as a chaplain in the U.S. Navy aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation* in 1831 in an attempt to improve his health. His first two travel books—*Ship and Shore* and a companion work, *A Visit to Constantinople and Athens* (1836)—were based on Colton's first extended voyage, to the Mediterranean from 1832-1835. Colton later sailed the Pacific aboard the U.S.S. *Congress* and was appointed chief judge at Monterey, California in 1846. A letter of Colton's published in 1848 in the *North American and United States Gazette* (Philadelphia) was the first public announcement of the discovery of gold in California. Colton's best-known work, *Three Years in California* (1850), describes California immediately before and after the 1848 gold rush.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 193-4. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* p. 106: second issue. Howes C624: his issue 2, except that our copy has the printed endpapers found in issue 1. Sabin 14799. Cowan p. 137. Howell *Cat.* 50 n° 45A: second issue. OCLC: 220020576 (this issue, National Library of Australia and State Library of New South Wales); the issue is unclear for 13971608, 472179206, and 558410031. Copac locates this edition only at the British Library.

Garrido Insulted the President of Chile

36. Contestacion a la defenza de Victorino Garrido. [text begins:] Ss. Editores del Mercurio. Sirvanse VV. insertar en su periodico las siguientes observaciones que de pronto me han ocurrido (Valparaiso): n.pr., (1827).

Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.).

\$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A scathing reply to Victorino Garrido's *Defeza*; the latest document here is dated October 5, 1827. The author points out that Garrido did not mention who insulted him (it was Governor Francisco de la Lastra) or on what grounds; that only 16 of the guests signed documents supporting Garrido (of 40-60 guests who attended); and that the governor is a notably polite man for whom insulting behavior would be most unusual. Garrido, he asserts, made toasts that were "tan impuros, tan sucios y tan indecentes, que nos degradaríamos en sumo grado si los publicásemos por la prensa," and takes this as a sign that Garrido is one of "estos decantados liberales españoles, que no ceden á la pretencion de dominarnos."

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O'Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O'Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile's independence, including José Joaquín Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist and a diplomat, and a soldier again in the campaign against Peru in 1838, under Manuel Bulnes. From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

* Briseño I, 95. OCLC: 82888392 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Soldiers Reply to Chilean Women

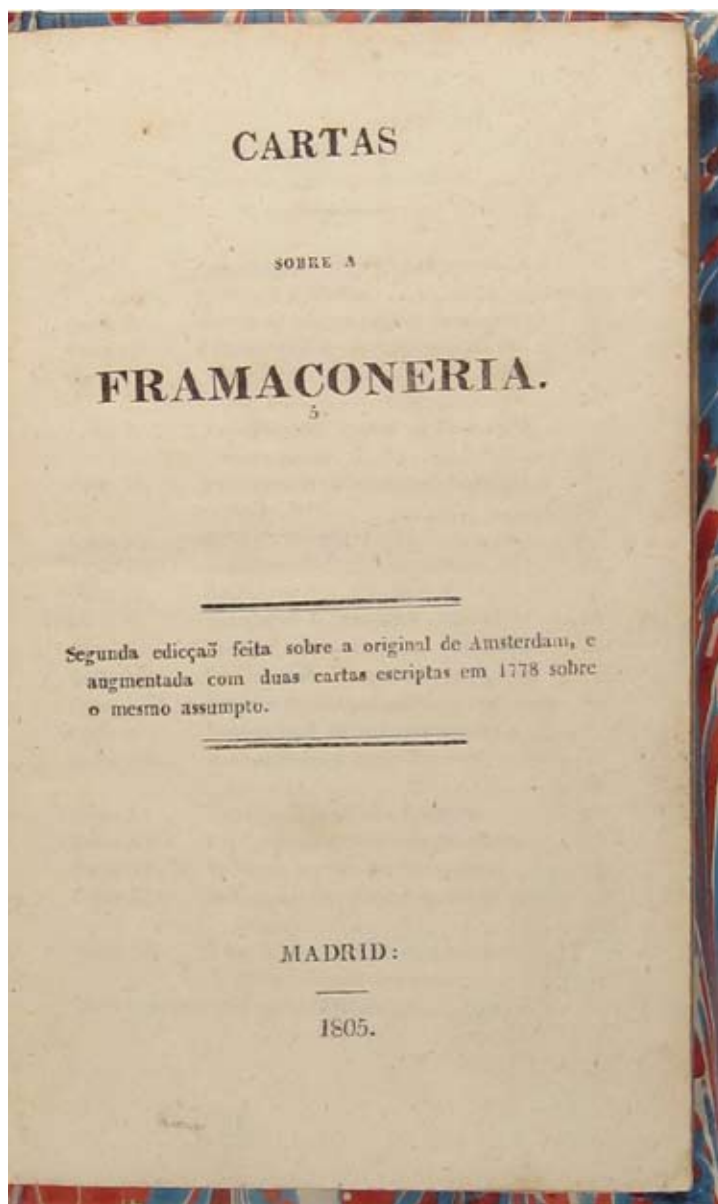
37. *Contestacion del Egercito Libertador del Peru a la despedida de las Chilenas.* [text begins:] *No nace impresion tan grata la luz pura / En quien la vé despues de haber cegado* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., (1820). 4°, unbound. Printed on bluish paper. Caption title. In verse. Overall in fine condition. 4 pp.

\$900.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. There appears to be another edition of about the same time, but probably slightly later, also without any imprint (but in all likelihood printed in Peru), as well as a 16° edition.

This is a reply, in verse, to *Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru* (cf. Briseño I, 1010). The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaíso on 20 August 1820. The text refers (p. 2) to the fact that Chile has been fighting for independence for 10 years: "Este Chile, mansion de tantos bravos, / Que para sostener su Independencia / Aún empeñan la lucha de diez años ...".

* Briseño I, 76. OCLC: present edition apparently not listed in OCLC: cf. 55295260 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, listing it as [Peru, n.pr.], giving the date as 1800-1820?); 55241167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 34 cm., giving the date as the 1820s); and 460686383 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 16°, n.pr., n.d.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

*Item 71*

Go, Ye Heroes

38. *Despedida de las Chilenas al Egercito Libertador del Peru*. [text begins:] *¡Que terrible contraste, / O dulce Patria amada, / La Expedicion deseada / Causa en el corazon!* N.p.: n.pr., (1820). Folio (30 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Typographical border and line between columns. Printed on pale blue paper. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.).

\$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to the soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated "Silencio—amor ... marchad" recalls the fond farewells of the General's daughters in *The Pirates of Penzance*. The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820.

* Briseño I, 101 lists a 4^o edition, apparently combined with 2 other poems, with 8 pp., also without place, printer, or date. OCLC: 55257023 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1820); 760925915 and 460210271 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France), Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Conning an 80-Year-Old Woman from the Cordillera

39. *Dictamen legal sobre la nulidad del instrumento que se dice de donacion otorgado por D^a Isidora Meri, a favor de D^a Carmen Quintano, en 12 de diciembre de 1827; y subsistencia del testamento que otorgó la Meri en 25 de abril de 1828. Contestado con reconocimiento de todo el proceso*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1832. 4^o, disbound. Small woodcut vignette of a tree on the title page. Small woodcut of an eagle at end. Small brownstain at one corner. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 55 pp.

\$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fascinating account of a legal dispute between Isidora Meri y Briceño, a woman over 80 years old who was lured to Santiago from her home in Tollo (in the *cordillera*) and persuaded to sign a document that gave her worldly goods to a much younger woman, Maria del Carmen Quintano. Meri later revoked the donation. The lawyer reviewing the case argues that Quintano unscrupulously manipulated Meri and that although Meri had filed for a divorce from her husband, Dionisio Bravo, the divorce had not been finalized so Meri could not donate her property without the husband's consent. The lawyer also argues that women should never be allowed to make legal decisions such as this donation, due to "inesperencia, debilidad, falta de instruccion en sus derechos."

* Briseño I, 106 (without mention of the title page). OCLC: 55281599 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Onward to Colonia!

40. ELIO, Francisco Xavier de. *Proclama. Que el Coronel D. Francisco Xavier de Elio, Comandante en Xefe del Exército Espanol de operaciones en la banda oriental del Rio contra los Ingleses, hizo el 22 de mayo de 1807 a todos sus Tropas, estando a caballo con espada en mano, y en el centro del gran quadro, que de todas ellas formo.* Buenos Aires: n.pr., 1807. 4°, unbound, reinforced with tape at fold, minor marginal worming. Backed with tape. A few tiny marginal wormholes, not affecting text. In near-good to good condition. (4 pp.) \$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION. When the British captured Buenos Aires on 27 June 1806, they held it barely two months before it was retaken by a force under Santiago Liniers (12 August). Early the next year, the British seized Montevideo (February), and in June tried again to take Buenos Aires. When the British commander Whitelocke admitted failure (7 July), one of the terms of the capitulation was that he evacuate both Buenos Aires and Montevideo within two months.

Although short-lived, the British occupation of Montevideo had lasting effects. Montevideo had for the first time played a significant commercial and political role; from this time on, its rivalry with Buenos Aires was acute, foreshadowing the independence of Uruguay. The man who delivered this *Proclama* played no small part in the feud. Elio was made Governor of Montevideo in 1807, and was openly hostile to Santiago Liniers, who had become Viceroy of La Plata. (See Humphreys, *Liberation of South America*, pp. 1-14.)

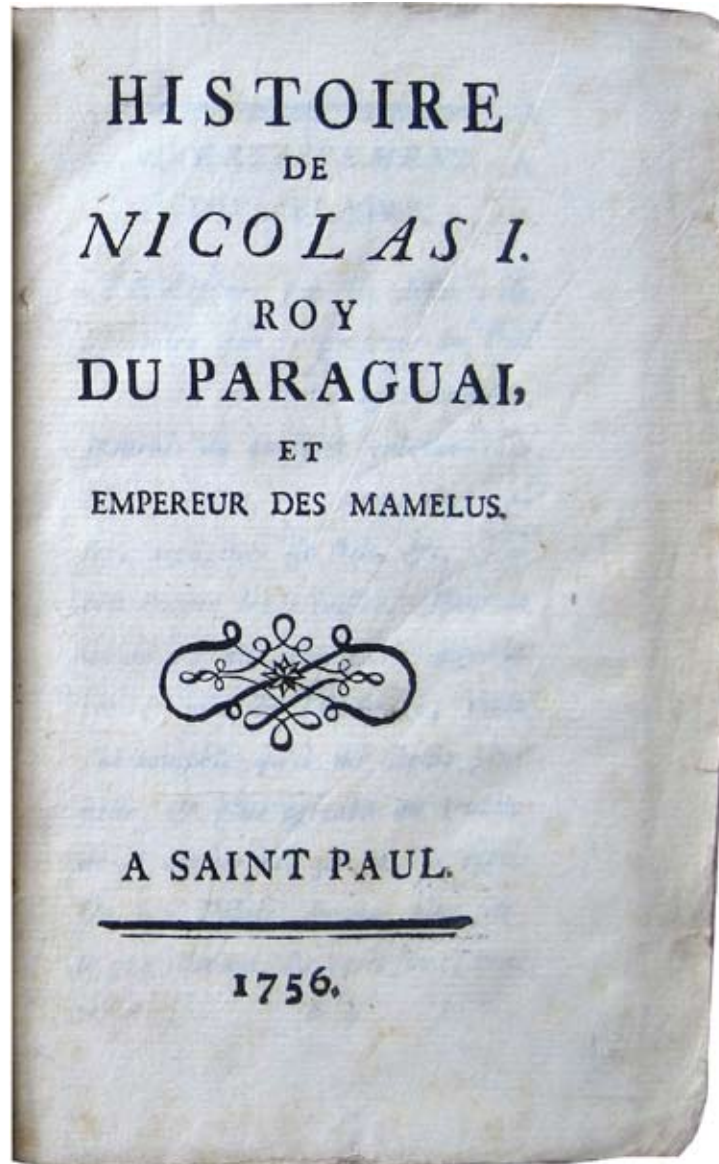
Judging from this speech made 22 May 1807, Elio was planning to attack and recapture Colonia, across the river from Buenos Aires, that night. He encourages his men by pointing out that the British had sent their best troops against Buenos Aires, yet had only held it for two months, and that the troops sent to the Banda Oriental were not even of that quality. He reminds them that they are fighting for their own homes and families, and ends by making them swear obedience to their officers. Elio delivered the speech (according to the caption title) in the center of his troops, with his sword in his hand.

The results of the battle were not quite what Elio predicted. According to Gregorio Funes, who wrote his *Ensayo de la historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos-Ayres y Tucuman* only a decade later, Elio had been chosen to command an expedition against Pak at Colonia because "su ayre marcial acompanado de un lenguaje firme y determinado, hizo concevir que era capaz de guiar a los hombres por el camino del la gloria y la immortalidad. La esperiencia disipo el error de este concepto, y nos dio a conocer por un fanfarron arrebatado." Pak soundly defeated Elio; Elio retreated to San Pedro and was joined by reinforcements, but made a serious error in choosing where to camp. Pak was able to rout him again, and this time Elio's forces lost even their baggage-train. It is the opinion of Funes that "Tantos felices sucesos alentaron a los ingleses para emprehender la conquista de la capital." (Funes III, 443-45).

Remarkably enough, the defeat seems not to have had a serious effect on Elio's career: he was governor of Montevideo from 1807 to 1809 and was named viceroy of La Plata in 1810.

The subject of this pamphlet is quite unusual. The printing of a speech to the troops before battle is rare enough. Even more so is such a printing when the battle was lost, and there was no chance of pretending otherwise: the British did not evacuate the Banda Oriental until Whitelocke had given up trying to capture Buenos Aires.

* Furlong 951. Medina *Buenos Aires* 371. OCLC: 57562624 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 55244050 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 715825492 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Josiah, which lists a related work by the same author, published the same year.



Item 78

Dangerous Situation

41. ESCALADA, Francisco Antonio de, and Miguel de Irigoyen. *Proclama. [text begins]: Pueblos Virtuosos de la Union! — El estado imperioso de la necesidad obliga á la mutacion que observais* Buenos Aires: Imprenta de M.J. Gandarillas y Socios, (July 11, 1816). 8°, disbound. Margins a bit slim, but overall in very good condition. (1 l., printed on both sides).

\$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with printed signatures of Miguel de Irigoyen and Francisco Antonio de Escalada. In July of 1816, facing widespread fear of an invasion, Miguel de Irigoyen and Francisco Antonio de Escalada formed a Comisión Superior Gobernativa, acting in the name of the Director Supremo, Juan Marín de Pueyrredón, nominated by the Congreso de Tucumán. The present proclamation states that in the dangerous situation, with the Director Supremo absent and the Congress at a great distance, the Comisión Gobernativa will take all practical measures to ensure the security of the citizens and the national dignity.

* Zinny 1816, no. 43, p. 172. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which lists two other proclamations of Buenos Aires, 1816. Not located in Copac.

Beware the British!

42. ESTALA, Pedro. *Quatro cartas de un Español a un Anglomano en que se manifiesta la perfidia del gobierno de la Inglaterra, como pernicioso al genero humano, potencias Europeas, y particularmente à la España.* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1807. 4°, later vellum (warped), vertical title in manuscript on spine. Occasional foxing, mostly light, but heavier on title page. Overall in very good condition. (4 ll.), 57 pp.

\$2,800.00

First and only Buenos Aires Edition of this work that attempts to prove to misguided Anglophiles that the British are treacherous allies; it includes discussions of their political and commercial activities in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Malta, with frequent unfavorable comparisons to the French. The author accuses Britain of fomenting slavery (pp. 44-45) and of behaving despotically in India.

The work appeared in Madrid, 1805, then in Cádiz, 1805. This edition adds (in the 4 preliminary leaves) the author's address to the Cabildo of Buenos Aires, dated December 17, 1806, and a dedication of the same date from the Cabildo to the inhabitants of Buenos Aires and the Rio de la Plata area as a warning against "qualesquiera seducción británica." The *Quatro cartas* were published again in Madrid, 1809.

* Furlong 954. Medina *La imprenta en Buenos-Aires* 343. Aguiar Piñal 1566. Palau 83423n. OCLC: 14455838 (apparently listing hard copies at Yale University and Indiana University, as well as microform copies at Yale, Library of Congress, and Boise Public Library); 560739382 (British Library); 83409647 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 253597589 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut). Not located in CCBPE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a microfilm copy only, at the British Library.

Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

43. ESTOMBA, Ramón Bernabé. *Breve esposicion que presenta al juicio publico el coronel Estombar.* [text begins:] *No puede haber un deber mas desagradable para un hombre que estima su buena opinion y respeta la de sus semejantes, que tener que justificar su conducta ante el gran tribunal de la censura pública....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated near the end 9 October 1826. Folio (34.5 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printing flaws, with loss of several words. Creased at one edge, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Illegible blindstamp on final leaf. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ramón Bernabé Estomba (1790-1829), a native of Montevideo, served in the campaign of Alto Perú under Generals Juan Ramón Balcarce and Manuel Belgrano. Wounded in battle and then imprisoned for 7 years, he joined the Ejército Libertador in 1820. Simón Bolívar named him prefect of the Ayacucho department five years later, in recognition of his service. Soon afterwards, Estomba was mistakenly arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. This document reports his imprisonment and subsequent expulsion from Peru, which he considered very unjust. He includes a transcription of a document that lists many of the conspirators, as well as many others who, like Estomba, were accused but later exonerated.

Estomba returned to Buenos Aires, where he was given command of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment and in 1828 founded the Fortaleza Protectora Argentina, today the site of Bahía Blanca. Soon afterwards he went insane and was committed to a mental hospital; he died in 1829.

* Briseño I, 41. OCLC: 55278253 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

And If Elected, We Will Not Serve

44. EYZAGUIRRE, Agustin de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña. *Señores Diputados.* [text begins:] *La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (1823). Folio (31.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light browning at fold, light marginal stains on last 2 leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial overview of the state of Chile after the War of Independence, including the state of the public treasury, foreign affairs, the navy, and the army. The signers were the members of the Junta de Gobierno (Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, Fernando Errázuriz, plus its secretary, Mariano Egaña), who after O'Higgins abdicated on January 28, 1823, were given control of the government until General Ramón Freire arrived in Santiago in late March. In this document written 2 months later, they describe the disagreements among factions in various parts of the country (Concepción, Coquimbo, Chiloé, Quillota, and Valdivia are mentioned) and

conclude by stating that Chile needs to be run by a single leader—and that none of them feels qualified to do it! “La razon, la experiencia, y la opinion pública están de acuerdo en que á uno solo debe confiarse el poder egecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros nos consideramos capaces de llevar al termino el triunfo del orden” (p. 8).

* Briseño III, 391, no. 2459: giving the date as March 1823. OCLC: 81199667 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258223 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

How Do You Get to Tarija?

45. FERNANDEZ CORNEJO, Juan Adrian. *Descubrimiento de un nuevo camino, desde el Valle de Centa hasta la Villa de Tarija* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. ii, 11 pp.; the 2 preliminary pages (with a blank leaf before and after) are separated from the rest. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION, with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

Tarija is a town in southern Bolivia near the Argentine border. The valley of Centa seems to be in the north of modern Argentina. Angelis stresses the secluded nature of the valley—hence the importance of the new route to it described here. At orders of the viceroy of Rio de la Plata, Colonel Fernandez Cornejo made two journeys to the Chaco, which includes areas of Bolivia, Argentina, and Paraguay. The one he recounts here was taken in 1791. He includes a description of the Indians in the *reducciones* that he passed and details of the route.

* Palau 88316: without collation. NUC: DLC, NcU, NNH, TxU. OCLC: 253040160 (Staatsbibliothek Berlin); 464722963 and 842472354 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France); 55248399 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile).

Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman

46. Fundamentos legales que manifiestan la nulidad y caducidad. De las fianzas judiciales otorgadas por D. Gregorio Echaurren, y Don Pedro Nolasco Mena para que se diese permiso á D. Juan Watson de pasar á Buenos Ayres, imponiendose para ello pena de juzgado y sentenciado. [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). 4°, disbound. Light brown-ing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation above title. 34 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The dates mentioned in the text range from April 1822 to July 1826. Juan Watson, a businessman from Buenos Aires, was detained during a



Item 81 (reduced)

routine trip to Santiago in March 1822 because he had some bad debts. He was permitted to leave on condition that he repay the money as soon as he was back in Buenos Aires, but he died suddenly, leaving behind Gregorio Echaurren and Pedro Nolasco Mena owing his bail bond, and a chaotically confused legal situation.

* Briseño I, 150: giving the date as 1823. OCLC: 55259941 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1823 and calling for 34 pp.); 79122994 (John Carter Brown Library, giving the date as 1826 and calling for 34, [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Victories at Tucumán

47. FUNES, Gregorio. *Papel que da al publico. El Dean de Cordoba Dr. D. Gregorio Funes con ocasion de la retirada de Goyeneche.* [Colophon] (Buenos Aires): Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, issued 6 April 1813. Folio (30 x 19 cm.), later dark-red calf, smooth spine with title vertically in gilt (somewhat worn, torn at head of spine). Caption title. Brownd. Split at foldlines and repaired with tissue; 22 lines of text obscured but not obliterated. Two other tissue repairs, one affecting 16 letters, the other 2 letters, all still legible. A reading copy. (2 ll.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Funes celebrates recent victories at Tucumán and Salta over the experienced loyalist commander José Manuel de Goyeneche: "Huye, ya presuroso, temiendo caer en el abismo que pretendía abrir para nosotros." He goes on to remind Argentines that revolutions can give a free hand to thugs as well as to talented patriots, and urges his listeners to save their revolutionary fervor for fighting the enemies of liberty.

Gregorio Funes (1749-1829), Argentine clergyman, politician, and historian, was born in Córdoba, province of Río de la Plata (now Argentina), son of one of the first families to settle there. After studies at the College of Monserrat and at Alcalá de Henares, he rose in the ecclesiastical hierarchy and in 1807 was named rector of the University of Córdoba. In a series of sweeping reforms, he replaced many Franciscan faculty members with local clergy and established departments of mathematics, experimental physics, music theory, and more. When Napoleon's army invaded Spain in 1808, Funes supported D. Carlota Joaquina's claim to the throne. He was the first official in Córdoba to support the May Revolution of 1810, contributing significantly to its success and becoming a member of the Junta Grande in December 1810. Funes's *Ensayo de historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Aires y Tucumán*, Buenos Aires, 1816-1817, is among the earliest histories of the region.

* Furlong 2894: citing five copies. Palau 95859. Not in Sabin. Not in Zinny. OCLC: 14770452 (University of California-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

*A Landmark of Brazilian Literature in the First, Suppressed Edition
In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco Binding
By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism*

48. GAMA, José Basilio da. *O Uruguay, poema* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers with wide roll-tooled border in gilt, floral ornaments gilt at corners and a central medallion gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gaufered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) in title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l., 1 integral blank l.). \$12,500.00

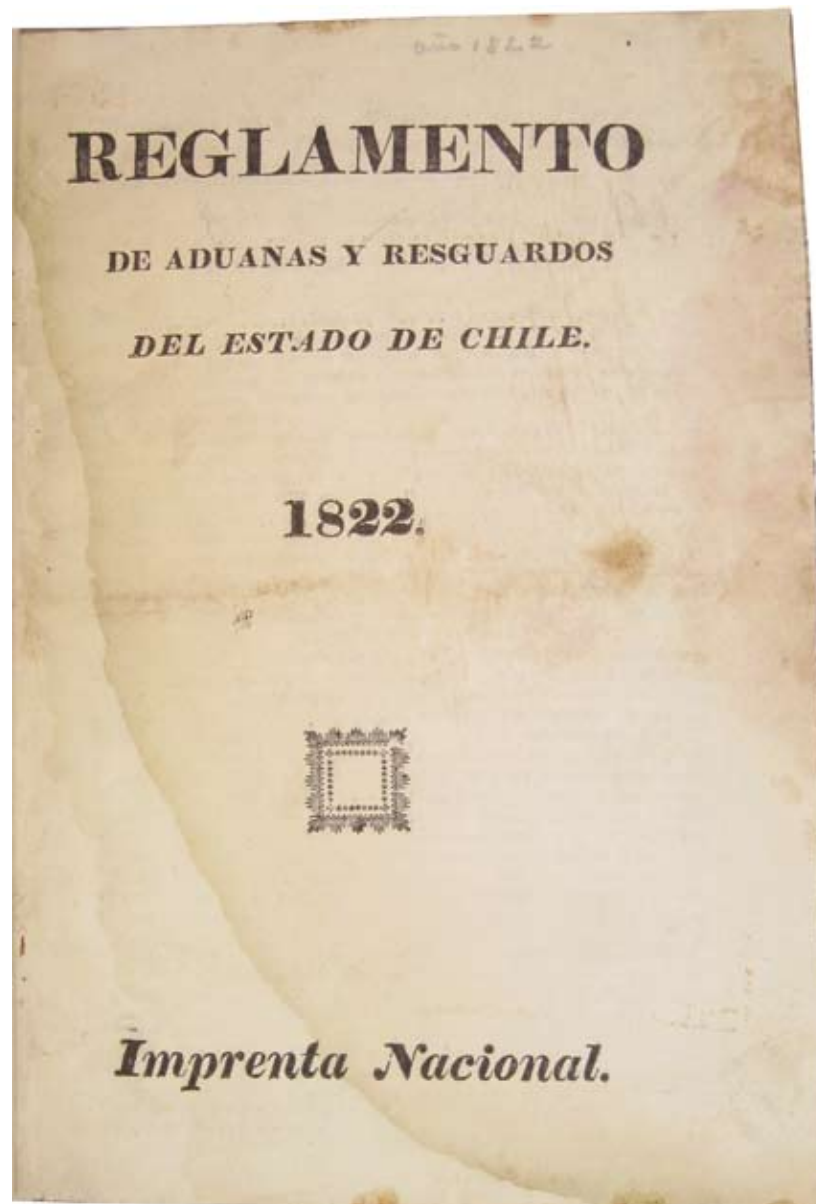
FIRST EDITION of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as "rare and sought after." We have never seen a copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese binding of this period we have ever seen. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basilio da Gama's poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably influenced by Gama, judged the *Uruguay* "the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit." It is "the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period," declared Ronald de Carvalho, and "will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence" (*Pequena história da literatura brasileira* pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the *Uruguay* is "well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoia" (*Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto.

This was one of the earliest books printed at the Imprensa Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal's brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1751-1759), and Secretário de Estado da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book's publication.

José Basilio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Geraes, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order's expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice's robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned



Item 92 (greatly reduced)

to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal's daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama's increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal's brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, *O Uruguay* became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 338-9; *Período colonial* pp. 148-50. Sacramento Blake IV, 330-4. Mindlin, *Highlights* 12: "all of Basílio da Gama's publications, whether anonymous or signed, are important as expressions of Brazilian literature. They are all extremely rare." Innocência IV, 268-71. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 769/1. Leite VIII, 89 and 310. Rodrigues 2072. Sabin 26487. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 289. Palha 862. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 153. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas. The Role of Books & Printing in the Development of Culture and Society in Colonial Latin America*, 70: "recognized as one of the outstanding works of early Brazilian literature." *Imprensa Nacional* 73: no copy owned by the Imprensa Nacional. Ameal 1051. Not in Avila-Perez, Azevedo-Samodães or Monteverde. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature*, pp. 54-7. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, pp. 84-6. Saraiva and Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001) p. 631. NUC: NN, ICN, MH. OCLC: 38621939 (New York Public Library, Columbia University, Beinecke Library, Houghton Library, University of Ontario Institute of Technology [we think this is an digitized copy], Stanford University, Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library, University of Victoria Libraries [we think this is an digitized copy], Universidade de São Paulo), 683383157 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 558843922 (British Library), 433391970 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and a microfilm copy at the same institution (without mention of the preliminary leaves, or the final integral blank). Copac locates British Library only.

Indians in Argentinian Desert

49. GARCIA, Pedro Andres. *Diario de un viaje a Salinas Grandes, en los campos del sud de Buenos Aires ... Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (32 x 21 cm.), modern brown cloth. Overall in good to very good condition. 4, iii, xxii pp., (1 l.), [5]-70 pp., (1 l.).

\$200.00

First separate edition. Written in 1810, this work was published in Pedro de Angelis's important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately. The somewhat erratic collation matches that of the Bibliothèque nationale de France copy, although our copy has the "Oficios del Gobierno" bound after the title page, rather than after the "Discurso preliminar."

Salinas Grandes is a salt desert in north-central Argentina. Pedro Andres Garcia was sent to take measurements of latitude and longitude near the border and to take notes about the Indians and their livestock ("sus parcialidades, y acuerdos que han hecho para su conservacion"), and to describe in detail which Indians were friendly to the Spaniards and which were hostile.

* Palau 98160: calling for only xxii, 71 pp. NUC: DLC, NcU, TxU, NN.

Garrido Behaved Like a Perfect Gentleman

50. GARRIDO, Victorino. *Defensa de Victorino Garrido.* [text begins:] *Desde que ocurrió el desgraciado lance del 18 de setiembre ultimo, por el cual se ataca mi reputacion, ya en público, ya en privado* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1827). Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp. \$700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In documents dated from September 20 to October 5, 1827, sixteen guests confirm that Garrido behaved like a perfect gentleman at the Independence Day banquet, and did nothing to provoke the insults that were offered to him. The nature of the insults and the identity of the speaker are not mentioned; from another document, we know that the speaker was Governor Francisco de la Lastra.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly afterwards defected to fight with Bernardo O'Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O'Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile's independence: José Joaquín Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

* Briseño I, 95. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

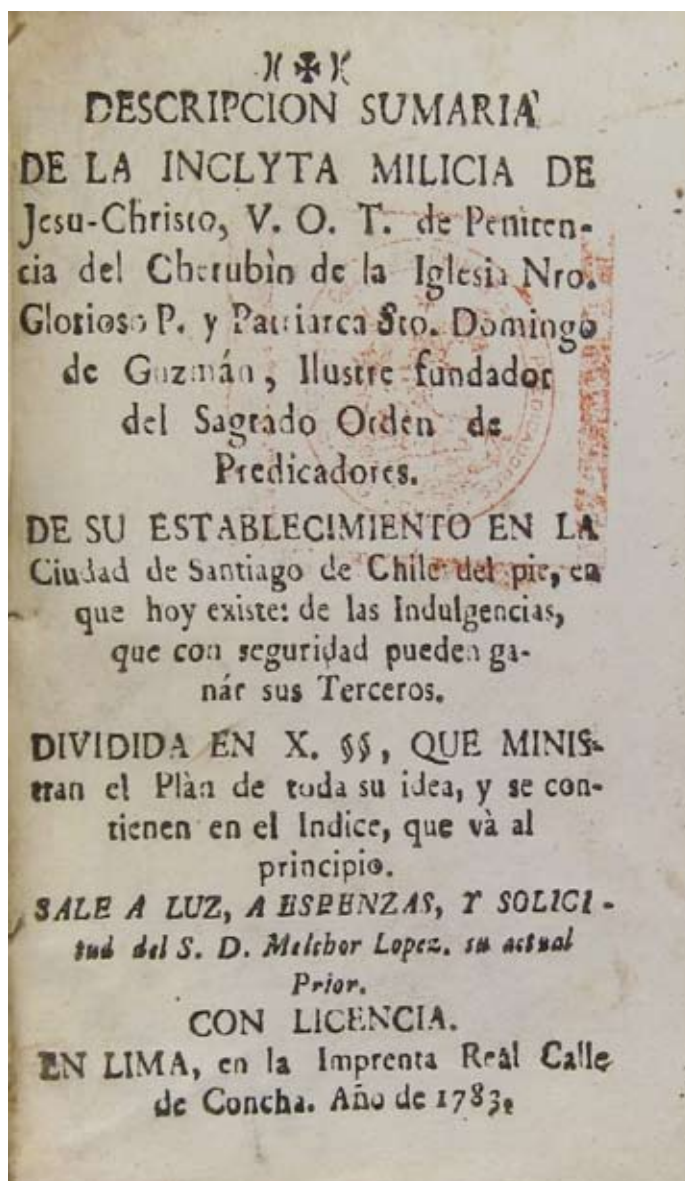
German Reports on South America for Possible Immigrants

51. GERSTAECKER, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian, translated by A.W. van Campen. *Achttien Maanden in Zuid-Amerika.* 3 volumes. Leeuwarden: G.T.N. Suringar, 1863. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (reinforced, spines cracked and loosening, front wrapper of volume I detached). Two plates a bit dampstained. Internally fine, overall in good condition (needs binding). (3 ll.), 295 pp.; (3 ll.), 303 pp.; (4 ll.), 304 pp., each volume with a lithographic frontispiece. 3 volumes. \$250.00

First and only Dutch translation of Gerstaecker's recently published *Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika und dessen deutschen Colonien*. The collection, describing the author's eighteen months in South America, includes chapters on Ecuador, Quito, Guayaquil, Peru, the Amazon River, the route from Callao to Valparaíso and from there to Valdivia, Patagonia, Cape Horn, and Uruguay. The lengthy section on Brazil (III, 130-287) mentions Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Santa Catarina, and Rio de Janeiro.

Gerstaecker (1816-1872), novelist and travel writer, son of a famous opera singer, left his native Germany at age 21 to wander through the United States. Upon his return 6 years later he found that his mother's publication of his New World sketches had made him famous. From 1849 to 1852 Gerstaecker visited North and South America, Polynesia, and Australia. In 1860, with German immigration in mind, he revisited South America, recording his observations in this work, published in 1863. Gerstaecker left 44 volumes of published works that were quite influential: his short story *Germelshausen* was adopted as the plot of the musical *Brigadoon* (1954).

* Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 349: the Leipzig, 1863 edition. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 63418809 (University of Amsterdam, Kitlv Leiden, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Protestantse Theologische Universiteit Kampen, University of Leiden). Not located in Copac.



Item 94

British Marine's Account of Being a Prisoner of War in Buenos Aires

52. GILLESPIE, Alexander. *Buenos-Ayres, in een gedeelte zijner Plaatselijke Betrekkingen en Omwentelings-Geschiedenis, opgehelderd door eene Reis in de Binnenlanden van Rio de la Plata, naar het Engelsch ... Met eenige andere daartoe betrekkelijke stukken.* Amsterdam: Bij de Wed. G.A. Diederichs & Zoon, 1820. Large 8°, contemporary speckled wrappers (front wrapper detached), printed spine label (somewhat defective). Scattered minor spotting. Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in good to very good condition. iv, 154 pp., (2 ll. advertisement). \$600.00

First and only edition in Dutch of *Gleanings and remarks: collected during many months of residence at Buenos Ayres, and within the upper country; with a prefatory account of the expedition from England, until the surrender of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, under the joint command of Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham*, originally published in Leeds, 1818. It contains a description of Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires, with accounts of Montevideo, the Banda Oriental, and Chile at the end.

In 1806 Sir Henry Popham (without Admiralty approval) sailed a fleet to Buenos Aires and captured it with ease, aided by General William Beresford and 1,400 soldiers. Led by a French officer (the Spanish were at the time allied to Napoleon's regime), the Creole inhabitants forced the British to surrender. Gillespie, a major in the Royal Marines, was one of those captured; in this work he recounts his experiences as a prisoner of war in Buenos Aires and the interior.

* Medina, *Rio de la Plata* p. 274. Palau 102235: without collation, citing only a copy offered by Maggs Bros., London, 1935 for £2/5. This edition not in Sabin; cf. 27391 for the original Leeds, 1818 edition and 27392 for an undated German edition. The English original of 1818 is also mentioned by Humphreys, *Latin American History: a Guide to the Literature in English* 705A; Rich II, 103 (#52); Naylor 32; McNeil and Deas, *Europeans in Latin America* n° 22. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 63949906 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek). Not located in Copac.

First Work on Paraguayan War by a Paraguayan

53. GODOI, Juan Silvano de. *Guerra do Paraguay. Monographias historicas por ... Com um appendice contendo o capitulo VIII do livro de Benjamin Mossé sobre a Campanha do Paraguay e o depoimento do General D. Francisco Isidoro Resquin. Versão e notas de J. Arthur Montenegro.* Rio Grande: Off. a vapor da Livraria Americana, Carlos Pinto & C. Succs., 1895. 8°, contemporary dark green quarter morocco over pebbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (very dry, leather gone from first and fourth compartments), marbled endleaves. Browning. Foxing and stains. In good condition internally, if just barely; overall in somewhat less than good condition. Not pretty. 129 pp., (1 l.). \$50.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently one of a series of monographs written by Godoi. According to Montenegro's note (p. 3), it is the first work on the Paraguayan War written

by a Paraguayan. One chapter deals with the Paraguayan general José E. Díaz (pp. 5-64) and another with the Conference of Yataity-Corá (pp. 65-85).

* Not in Palau; cf. 103046, entitled *Monografias históricas, Primera serie (única?)*, Buenos Aires 1893, without collation. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 692069722 (10 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, which holds a digital copy made from the original at University of California-Berkeley; apparently the only other location given with a hard copy is Harvard College Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched)

54. GUEDES, Rodrigo Pinto, Barão do Rio da Prata. *Defeza do Almirante Pinto Guedes, Barão do Rio da Prata, perante o Conselho de Guerra, a que respondeu pelo commando da Esquadra Imperial do Rio da Prata, de que fora encarregado por nomeação de 6 de abril de 1826, até 19 de Dezembro de 1828, em que, por outra semelhante ordem, cessou a sua Commissão.* Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de Torres, 1829. 4°, early plain wrappers, text-block edges sprinkled dark red. Woodcut floral vignette on title page. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary inscriptions "Nº 1" in upper outer corner of title page, and "Oliveira" in lower margin of title page. Mid-nineteenth-century purple oval stamp of the Quinta das Lagrimas, M. Osorio, Coimbra on title page. viii, 128 pp., (1 l. errata). \$2,500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author (1762-1845), a native of Gradiz (bishopric of Viseu) who became a naturalized Brazilian, was an admiral whose actions during the Rio de la Plata campaign (1826-1828) had come under attack. This *Defeza* began a minor pamphlet war: it was followed by *Analyse e refutação do libello accusatorio, que publicou o almirante Barão do Rio da Prata ... contra alguns ministros d'estado ...*, Rio de Janeiro 1829, to which the Baron replied with *Echec et mat á impostura do Illmº e Exmº Sr. João Severiano Maciel da Costa, Marquez de Queluz ...*, Rio de Janeiro 1830. The Marquez de Queluz responded with *O barão do Rio da Prata nu e cru, tal qual é e sempre foi*, Rio de Janeiro 1830, and the Baron apparently had the final word with *Resposta ao ultimo opusculo do ... Marquez de Queluz, pelo seu menor admirador ...*, Rio de Janeiro 1830.

Provenance: The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.

* Innocêncio VII, 178; XVIII, 288. Sacramento Blake VII, 148-9. Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 14930773 (University of California-Berkeley, University of Texas-Austin); 497326668 (British Library). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats the British Library. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog.

Leading Portuguese Economist (and São Paulo Native) on Tobacco Trade, Puritans, Taxes in Minas Geraes, and Colonia do Sacramento

*55. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped), flat spine gilt, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. Overall in fine condition. Black-on-silver rectangular ticket of Livraria Escquina, Porto in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf (2 x 4 cm., with rounded corners). xv, (1), 319 pp., (2 ll.), 25 pp., (1 l.). Complete with the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$800.00

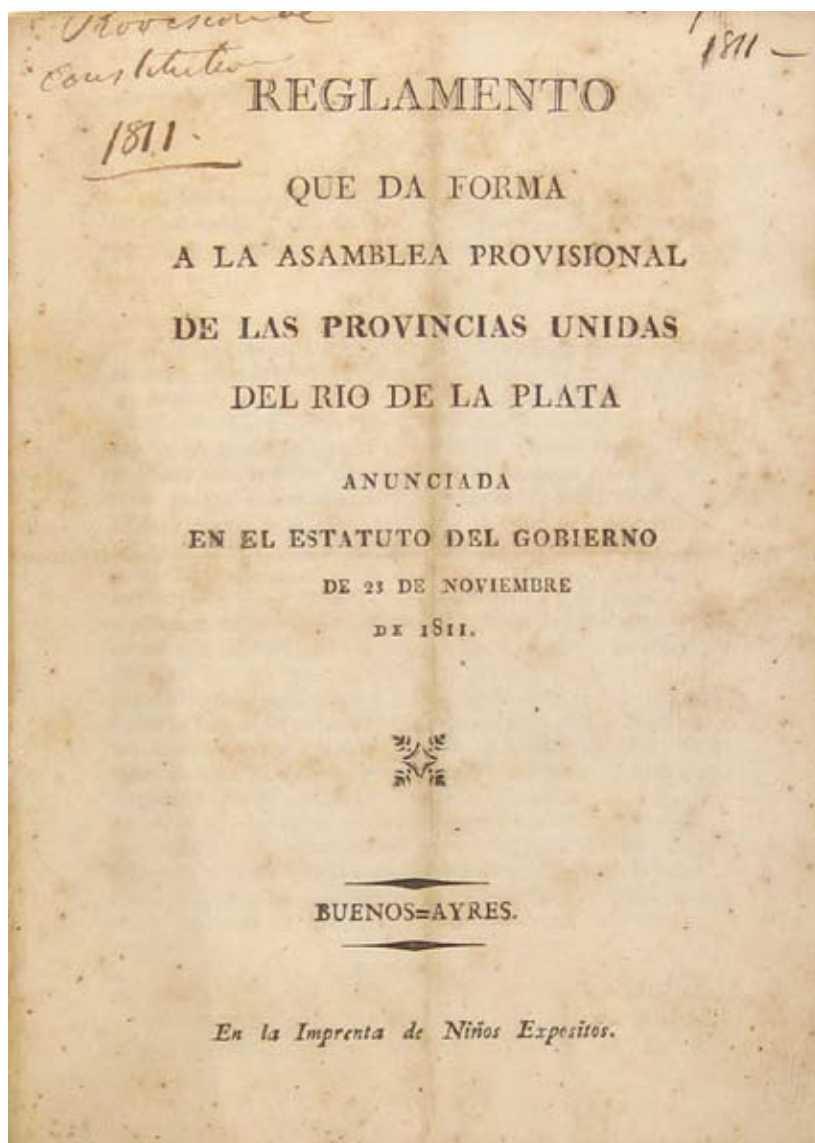
FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal 1668-1703*, p. 306, n. 13). The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the *Contrato do Tabaco* (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King's fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Blake I, 32. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro-C.M. Tondela. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.

56. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, nineteenth-century navy quarter sheep over marbled boards (spine somewhat faded to dark green, corners bumped), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author, and short title, purple endleaves. Internally crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. Bookplate of Américo Moreira da Silva. xv, (1), 319 pp., lacking the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a

*Item 95 (reduced)*

member of the Conselho Ultramarino. The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical, and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the Contrato do Tabaco (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King's fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Borba de Moraes calls for an index (2 ll.), list of subscribers (25 pp.) and advertisement (1 l.) which do not appear in this copy. Rodrigues calls for a 3-page index and 25-page list of subscribers. Innocência, however, calls for only xv, 319 pp.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Blake I, 32. Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Cat.*

57. HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar. *D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, &c. &c. &c. [text begins]: Al Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres. La confianza que he merecido à nuestro Augusto Soberano* [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expòsitos, 1809. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Faint spotting. Overall in very good condition. (4 pp.).

\$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION. One of the first addresses by Hidalgo de Cisneros, newly appointed by the governing Junta of Spain and the Indies as viceroy and captain general of Rio de la Plata, to his subjects. In this address, delivered at Colonia del Sacramento, 15 July 1809, he thanks the people for their immensely satisfying welcome, which he interprets as a gesture of support for Ferdinand VII. He outlines his programs, calling for loyalty and obedience and denouncing Napoleon as an unjust tyrant.

* Furlong 1322. Medina *Buenos Aires* 620. NUC: RPLCB. OCLC: 56886805 (University of California-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Viceroy to Rio de la Plata: Stop Talking Sedition (You'll Upset the Women)

58. HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar. *D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata* [begins:] *Siendo constante al Publico que desde mi ingreso al mando de estas Provincias,*

no hé omitido medio par restablecer el orden que se notaba alterado
 [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos,
 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Faint spotting. Overall in good to
 very good condition. (2 ll.) \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. In an attempt to maintain order in the Rio de la Plata, the Viceroy declares that anyone who writes about changing the form of government, or who disseminates such writings, will be exiled. Those who spread rumors about a forthcoming revolution will also be punished, because it causes commotion among the people ("principalmente en el sexo débil"). Furlong considered the decree important enough to reprint in its entirety.

* Furlong 1326. Medina *Rio de la Plata* 642. OCLC: 715829750 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 81847607 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Rare Pamphlet on the Paraguayan War

59. JEQUITINHONHA, Francisco Gé Acayaba de Montezuma, Visconde de. *Protesto do Senador Visconde de Jequitinhonha contra a intervenção dos aliados no sitio, e rendição da cidade de Uruguayana.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de Laemmert, 1865. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (slight soiling and chipping). Five tiny pinpoint round wormholes in first five leaves, with one continuing throughout, without loss; slight browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 29 pp., (1 blank l.). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this analysis of the behavior of the allied forces of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay before and during the Siege of Uruguayana, a town in Rio Grande do Sul, on the border of Argentina. The siege lasted from late August 1865 to September 18, 1865, at which point the starving Paraguayans under Colonel Estigarribia were forced to surrender to the allied forces of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Following the allied victory, President López withdrew from Argentina and Brazil. The Paraguayan War dragged on until 1870.

The author was born in Bahia, 1794, and died at Rio de Janeiro, 1870. Prior to the independence of Brazil he was known as Francisco Gomes Brandão Montezuma. He had a law degree from Coimbra University, served in the Brazilian constitutional assembly, and in several other legislatures. Along with several other deputies elected in 1823 to the constitutional assembly, he was imprisoned and exiled until 1831.

* Sacramento Blake II, 452-5. Innocência IX. 296-2; see also II, 387. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49919265 (17 locations: most if not all appear to be links to the digitized version made from the copy at the Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 4897074138 (University of Manchester); 656505017 (Internet resource). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats University of Manchester only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

LA JUNTA PROVISIONAL
Gubernativa de las Provincias del Rio
de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII.

Por quanto esta Junta tiene por conveniente recordar á los habitantes de esta Capital, las disposiciones concernientes á la policia de ella, que en anteriores bandos se han publicado, á fin de que no se entienda que el transcurso del tiempo ha podido hacerlas insubsistentes. Por tanto ordena y manda que observen y renueven los artículos siguientes.

Primero: Que dentro de treinta dias contados desde la publicacion de este bando, se reparen las veredas, cuyo estado actual es de incomodidad y desaseo, por lo débil de su construcción, haciéndose con uniformidad, excepto las que estén firmes, como las de lozas ó de ladrillo doble, sentado el primero sobre suelo firme y barro, y el segundo con cal, guardándose el mismo orden en las que de nuevo se construyeren, las quales deberán tener tres pulgadas de inclinacion hacia la calle para que no sean molestas al caminar, y los albañales solo dós de hondura, ó cubiertos, y reponiéndose los postes que faltaren: todo baxo las órdenes del Juez de policia D. Manuel del Cerro; en la

Item 96 (reduced)

Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

60. [LASTRA, Francisco Antonio de la]. *Memoria sobre el estado actual de la guerra, y la necesidad de concluirla.* [text begins:] *Por que algunos espíritus pusillanimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores* [Colophon] Santiago de Chile: P.D.J.C. Gallardo, dated April 5, 1814. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 6 pp., (1 blank l.). \$2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lastra, supreme director of Chile, explains the plans and precautions instituted by the government. He reassures citizens that whatever happens, Chile will never go back to its former role as a colony: "Ninguno, por estúpido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos unicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad política" (p. 1). Reversion to Chile's former status was, in fact, precisely what the royalists (allied with troops sent by the Viceroy of Peru) were fighting for, and what was forced upon Chile after the defeat of O'Higgins at Rancagua in October 1814.

Lastra mentions Quito, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires; he also brings up piracy, the victories of O'Higgins and MacKenna in March 1814, the number of troops and artillery that Chile can put into the field, and the activities of José Miguel Carrera, who in July overthrew Lastra's government.

Francisco de la Lastra (1777-1852) was an early advocate of Chilean independence and in 1814 served briefly as the country's first supreme director, before signing the Treaty of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochagavía, he became a judge and was elected to the Cámara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional.

* Medina *Santiago de Chile* 73. Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 54192376 (Yale University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

61. MACKENZIE, Paulino. *Memoria instructiva del recurso interpuesto por Mister Paulino Mackenzie en la causa ejecutiva que siguió con D. Nicolas Peña. Sobre la fuerza que se le ha hecho y nulidad que se ha cometido elevando este juicio á la Corte Suprema de Justicia sin declararse previamente si la naturaleza de esta causa admite recursos de nulidad y si la Suprema Corte es tribunal competente para conocer de esta numerica nulidad. Se dirige al Soberano Congreso de Chile* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (latest document dated December 24, 1824). 4°, disbound. A few light stains. Overall in good to very good condition. A number of early manuscript corrections in ink. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Mackenzie was thrashing out a legal dispute (summarized on pp. 29-34) with Nicolas Peña regarding the *Juana Gordon*. Here

Mackenzie (represented by the British consul) argues that by appealing the Supreme Director's decision to Chile's highest court, Peña has violated Mackenzie's legal guarantees as a British citizen.

The earliest references to the case (per OCLC) are 1824, with this work and Peña's *Memoria en que el ciudadano Nicolas Rodriguez Peña justifica sus derechos en la causa con D. Paulino Makensi sobre la cobranza del valor del cargamento* [sic] y Buque Juana Gordon. The case dragged on at least until 1838, but no item listed in OCLC is earlier than this one of late 1824.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie's opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodríguez Peña square in Buenos Aires is named after him. After the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he remained until his death in 1853.

* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which lists several other works relating to this case from 1825 to 1838 (s.v. Paulino Mackenzie and Nicolás Rodríguez Peña). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

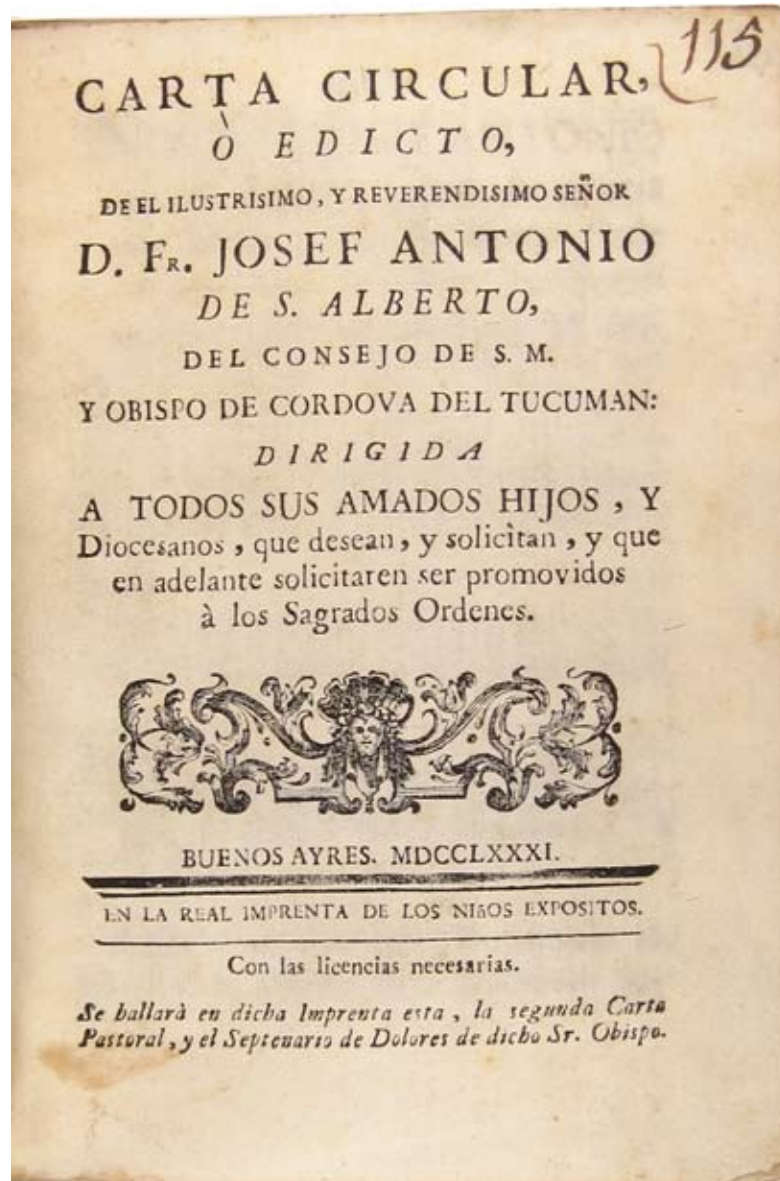
62. MACKENZIE, Paulino. *Observaciones a la réplica ó esposicion de D. Nicolas Rodriguez Peña en la causa ejecutiva con Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la Juana Gordon, y su Cargamento.* [text begins:] *Imploramos la paciencia de nuestros jueces, y lectores, en un asunto tan repetido y falto de amenidad é interés general....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 15 January 1825). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Overall in good to very good condition. 26 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Continuing the dispute over the *Juana Gordon*, Mackenzie replies to a publication by Nicolas Peña. The issues were maritime law, the rights of foreigners, and jurisdiction. The *Observaciones* dwell at length on the concept of *nulidad* and exceptions to it.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie's opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodríguez Peña square in Buenos Aires is named after him. After the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he died in 1853.

* Briseño I, 239. OCLC: 55253314 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

63. MALASPINA, Alejandro. *The Malaspina expedition, 1789-1794: The Journal of the Voyage by Alejandro Malaspina.* Edited by Andrew David, Felipe Fernandez-Armesto, Carlos Novi, and Glyndwr Williams. 3 volumes. London: The Hakluyt Society in association with The Museo Naval, Madrid, 2001-2004. Hakluyt Society, Third Series, volumes 8, 11, and 13. Large 8°, publisher's cloth with dust jacket (slight wear to



Item 104 (reduced)

dust jacket). As new. xcvi, 338; xx, 511; xxi, 487 pp., with numerous illustrations in text, many in color. 3 volumes. \$310.00

Volume I is Cadiz to Panama; volume II is Panama to the Philippines; volume III is Manila to Cadiz. Alejandro Malaspina and José Bustamante led a five-year voyage (1789-1794) to Spanish territories in the Americas and the Philippines, reporting on the political, economic, and defensive state of the colonies, and gathering copious scientific data. On his return, Malaspina began work on a seven-volume report, which due to his imprisonment and subsequent retirement remained incomplete and unpublished at his death in 1810.

64. MALLOL, B.J. *Narraciones coloniales. Buenos Aires en el Siglo XVII. Con ilustraciones.* Buenos Aires: Libreria Argentina, 1919. 8°, contemporary blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (dampstained; corners worn), title in gilt on spine. Many illustrations in text. Upper margin of some leaves lightly soiled; a few penciled annotations; 12-cm. tear in pp. 226-7, without loss. Overall in good condition. [3]-252 pp., (1 l.), ; probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes essays on the Dutch in Rio de la Plata, excommunication and canonization, a festivity of 1645, a shoemaker, smuggling, Colonia del Sacramento, and bullfighting.

* Palau 148155.

The South Sea Company, One Year Before the Bubble Burst

65. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor and translator?]. *Queyxas de Hespanha, & Inglaterra, e reciprocas justificaçoens de ambas estas coroas, representadas em varias cartas, & memoriaes que se escreverão, & appresentarão nas duas Cortes. Traduzidas, & dadas à estampa por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1719. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, woodcut initials, and typographical rules. Overall in good to very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). \$900.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this collection of correspondence among British and Spanish officials, merchants, and military men dating to late 1718, when hostilities known as the War of the Quadruple Alliance had broken out between Spain on the one hand and Great Britain, France, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire on the other.

Among the writers are the directors of the South Sea Company, who presented a lengthy petition to King George I asking that he settle their disputes with the King of Spain. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, King Philip V had agreed to allow the Company

to send one ship per year to South America. In the Company's opinion, King Philip was reneging on the agreement. The petition includes details of interference with the ships and their cargos, which had set out for Vera Cruz, Cartagena, Porto Bello, and the Canaries. The Company's *asiento* (contract to supply slaves to South America) was being interfered with by illegal imports in Peru, Panama, Buenos Aires, and elsewhere. Tobacco exports were being restricted in Havana and Caracas. Passports were being falsified. Spanish officials were being uncooperative and dishonest. The list of complaints runs to 25 articles on 5 densely printed pages (pp. 20-24). (The South Sea Bubble burst in late 1720, although the company itself remained in existence for more than a century.)

The first seven letters (pp. 5-20) concern Philip V's attempt to recover the Italian territories that had been Spanish, but were given by the Treaty of Utrecht to Emperor Charles VI. Two letters are from Admiral George Byng as commander of the British fleet, two are from British Secretary of State James Craggs (with extensive citations of the treaty provisions that prohibit King Philip's actions), and two are from Philip V's ambitious favorite, Cardinal Alberoni.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for ten years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocêncio IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 500. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 760, 1212. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 719/3. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 29056679 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Indiana University, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, University of Minnesota, John Carter Brown Library); 504065171 (British Library). Porbase locates five copies (one in poor condition) and a microfilm, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

Fire-Breathing Monster in Paraguay

66. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor]. *Relaçam de hum prodigio sucedido em huma das cidades da provincia do Paraguay, neste anno passado de 1735. Traduzida fielmente de outra mandada do proprio paiz a hum cavalheiro da primeira grandeza de Hespanha*. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1736. 4°, stitched. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and eight-line woodcut factotum initial on p. 3. Full-page woodcut on recto of final leaf. Foldlines. Overall in very good condition. 6 pp., (1 l. with full-page woodcut of the fire-breathing monster). \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This illustrated pamphlet ("a qual se assegura ser fidedigna," says the editor on p. 3) relates the appearance in the "city" of Paraguay of a monster nearly 10 meters high, with a man's disfigured face, skin like a turtle's shell, hooves, and a hairy, knotted tail. From his eyes, nose, ears and mouth shot fire that turned whatever it touched into ashes. In the town square the monster halted and cried, "Eu sou a Figura dos pecadores de Peraguay." Several onlookers fainted. Birds fell dead from the sky. When the creature left several hours later, carrying off a four-year-old (who

was later found unharmed in the mountains), the clouds rained blood for some time. A priest who exhorted the residents to repent of their sins dropped dead in the pulpit. These events occurred on 7 June 1735.

The full-page woodcut shows the fire-breathing monster rearing up, pen in one hand and paper in the other. Behind him is a street of tile-roofed, two-story houses, with mountains and birds in the background.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for ten years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current and sometimes fanciful events.

* Innocêncio IV, 349. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 736/1. Landis, *European Americana* 736/93: locating copies at NN and RPJCB. Sabin 45408n. Palau 256903: without collation, and citing no copy sold or in an institutional collection. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 996. JCB *Brazilian and Portuguese Books*, 736/1. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monte Verde. NUC: NN. OCLC: 42438219 (New York Public Library); 84492825 (John Carter Brown Library); 80767167 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Mayorazgos: Not Worth Arguing About

67. [MAYORAZGOS]. *Carta de un amigo a su corresponsal sobre Mayorazgos....* [text begins:] *Las reflexiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early corrections to text. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the heated debate over *mayorazgos* is taking time and energy that should be directed toward more important matters. Although advocates of abolishing the institution claim that they wish to do so for the sake of agriculture and the population, Chile is so thinly populated that the effect of abolition would be negligible: "¡y se nos quiere hacer creer ahora que no pueden subsistir 17 mayorazgos en Chile sin que perazcamos de hambre!"

The *mayorazgo*, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the *mayorazgo* in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O'Higgins abolished the *mayorazgo* by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

* Briseño I, 199: giving the date as 1826. OCLC: 55261407 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1850-1899?). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Argues That Primogeniture Is Beneficial for the Economy

68. [MAYORAZGOS]. *Observaciones que los poseedores de mayorazgos presentaron al Congreso de 1823*. [text begins:] *Señor. Los actuales poseedores de Mayorazgos cumpliendo con los deberes que á su parecer les impone la conciencia* N.p.: n.pr., 1823. 4°, disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The owners of *mayorazgos* in Chile attempt to persuade Congress that the institution should not be abolished. If Congress has the power to outlaw *mayorazgos*, "podrá tambien este poder destruir todos los contratos y cuantos pactos humanos ha celebrado la sociedad." They also argue that Chile's political situation is unique and that the *mayorazgos* are economically beneficial to the country because wealthy landowners can cultivate and develop the land.

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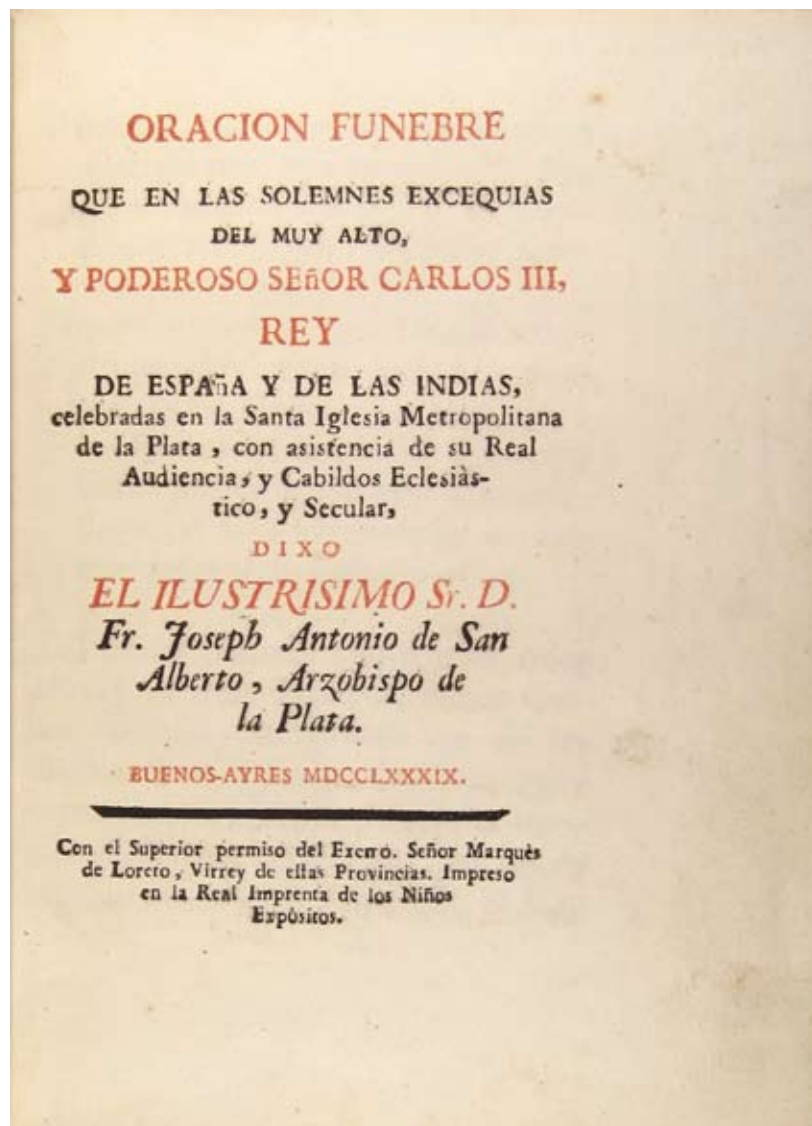
* Briseño I, 239. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

On the Death of the Virgin

69. *Meditaciones piadosas para leer, y meditar el dia trece de Agosto en agradable conmemoracion de la muerte preciosa de Maria Santisima, glorioso tránsito, y coronacion por Reyna de todo lo criado; en cuyo egercicio se emplearán dos horas y media, desde las doce del dia hasta las dos y media de la tarde*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1833. 4°, disbound. Woodcut with monogram on title page. Light brown-ing toward end. Margins rather narrow. A few marks on title page. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink, mostly trimmed off. 32 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this hymn and seven meditations on the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary. The apostolic vicar granted 40 days of indulgence for each one of the meditations.

* Briseño I, 200. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



Item 106 (reduced)

Reports of Troops Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentinians

70. [MELGAREJO, Juan]. *Noticias del Peru. Gobierno militar de Valparaiso ...* [text begins:] *Sin embargo de que las noticias que comuniqué a V.S. por el correo de hoy, no varían de la realidad* N.p.: n.pr., dated 14 July 1838. Folio (28.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes reports brought in by various merchant ships, including the *Philip Hone* from the United States, regarding troop movements in Peru (under Orbegoso) and in Bolivia (under Santa Cruz), plus a brief comment on Argentine troops.

* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

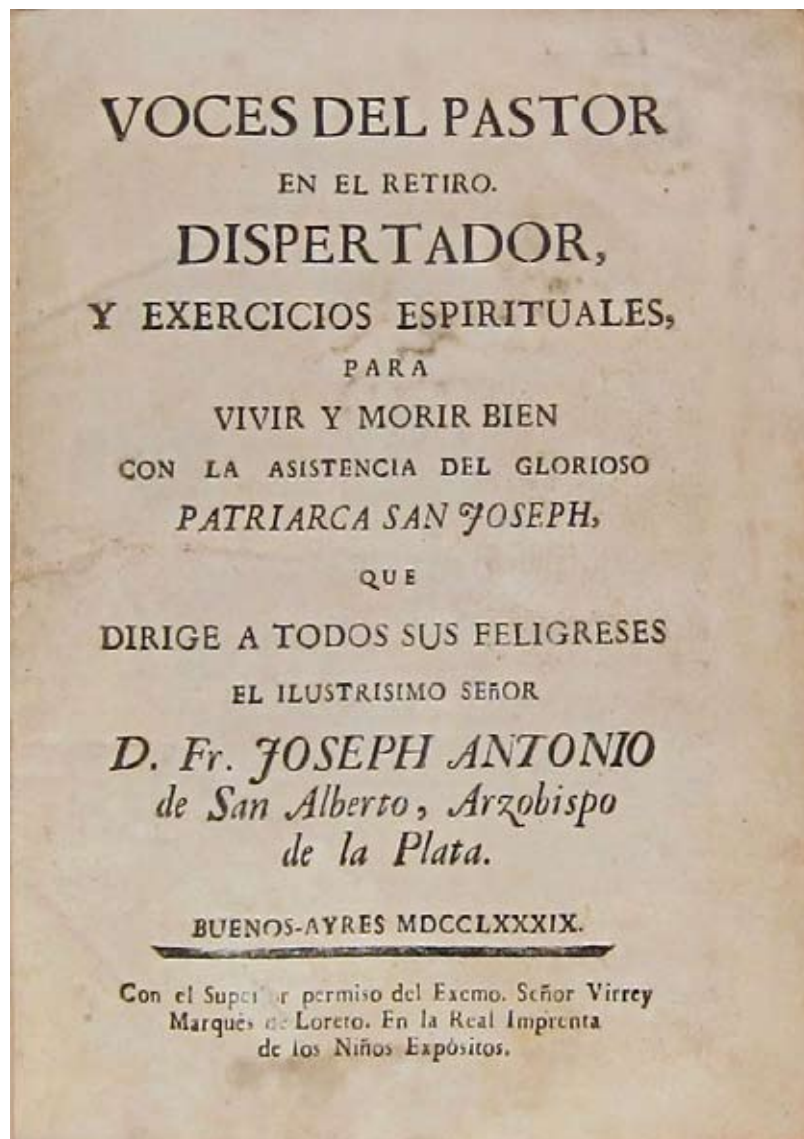
*First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry
& First Book on the Subject by a Brazilian Author*

71. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. *Cartas sobre a Framaçonaria. Segunda edição feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, e augmentada com duas cartas escriptas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto.* Madrid (i.e., London): [W. Lewis], 1805. 12°, modern marbled boards with crimson sheep labels on smooth spine and front cover; early plain wrappers bound in; edges sprinkled green from an earlier binding. Very minor marginal worming on last few leaves; scattered light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 132 pp. \$2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the **first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry**; also the **first book on the subject by a Brazilian author**. The statement on the title-page that this is the second edition is false, probably made to mislead the censors. Also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the *Cartas* of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title-page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work appeared again in Paris, 1821 and Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and tries to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

Costa Pereira Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had acquired during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After



Item 107 (reduced)

Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul-general in England by D. Pedro I.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 561: calling for 132 pp. and [in error] a half-title (the unnumbered leaf should be the title-page, as in our copy); *Período colonial* p. 240. Blake III, 254. Innocência III, 199: calling for vi, 132 pp.; the pagination in our copy is (3 ll.), [5]-132 pp. Bosch 267: calling for 132 pp., (1 l.) [we once owned the Bosch copy, and our records indicate that its collation was the same as the present one]. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: MH, NjP. OCLC: 40782602 (Princeton University Library, Houghton Library; lists Harvard College Library as well, but according to Hollis this is a later edition); 560464265 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library.

72. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. *Cartas sobre a Framaçonaria, segunda edição, feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, augmentada com duas cartas escriptas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto, e correcta.* Paris: Na Officina de A. Bobée, 1821. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn), smooth spine heavily gilt, black leather lettering-piece with title gilt (worn). Some light dampstaining (mostly marginal), minor stains. Upper corner of title-page creased, small nick in lower corner. Internally very good, overall in good condition. Small ownership stamp on half-title. (1 l.), 162 pp. \$500.00

Third edition of the **first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry**; also the **first book on the subject by a Brazilian author**. The *Cartas* first appeared in 1805 with a "Madrid" imprint: the statement on the title-page that this is the second edition (repeated on the title-pages of later editions) is false, probably made to mislead the censors; also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the *Cartas* of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title-page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work next appeared in Paris, 1821 and then in Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and trying to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

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* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* p. 241: calling for 162 pp. Innocência III, 199-200: without collation. Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 67:

calling for 162 pp. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 561: citing the 1805 and 1809 editions. Cf. Bosch 267: the 1805 edition. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Palha. NUC: MH. OCLC: 84965969 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 457244577 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and of the 1805 edition, two copies (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa). Not located in Copac, which lists the 1805 edition (British Library, and a microform at Register of Preservation Surrogates) and one of the 1809 edition (British Library).

Chilean Boundaries

73. MONTES DE OCA, Manuel Augusto. *Cuestion [de] limites con Chile. Esposicion presentada al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores . . .* Buenos Aires: Imprenta, Litografía y Fundicion de Tipos de la Sociedad Anónima, 1878. 8°, contemporary pebbled cloth (spine faded, front joint frayed; front flyleaf detached but present), smooth spine with vertical title in ink manuscript. Title page margins slightly defective at edges from chipping; browned. Overall in less than good condition. Ink inscription at top of title page: "Boby Hayter / / BA, May '53." liii pp., (1 blank l.), 88 pp., (1 l.). \$50.00

FIRST EDITION. The Minister of Foreign Affairs summarizes the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. The text (pp. iii-liii) is followed by numerous supporting documents.

* Palau 178880: without collation. NUC: DLC, CU, NN.

Proposed Monument to Artigas, with a Biography

74. [MONTEVIDEO]. *Monumento al General Artigas.* Montevideo: Tipografia de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios, 1883. 8°, original pale-blue printed wrappers (slight fraying; short tears at head and foot of spine). Wood engraved vignette on title page. Some foxing and very light brown-ing (final leaf more heavily browned). Overall in very good condition. Old monogram stamp on title page ("CJ"?), perhaps Portuguese. 12 pp., (2 blank ll.), large folding plan. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Gives a short biography of General José Gervasio Artigas, to whom the República Oriental del Uruguay had voted a monument in the Plaza Independencia in Montevideo. The large folding plan shows the surrounding streets on a scale of 1:1000, much as they look today.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Invokes the Ghost of Bolívar Against the Tyranny of Santa Cruz

75. *¡Muera el tirano Santa-Cruz! Trozos de un cuaderno impreso en el Ecuador y reimpreso en Buenos Aires en la Gaceta Mercantil. [text begins:] Tenemos la satisfaccion de copiar los siguientes trozos de un interesante impreso que se ha publicado en el Ecuador y que circula ya en América. Tratado con el Jeneral Santa Cruz....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1837. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Two columns. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$400.00

Reprint (with annotations?) of a work first published in Ecuador, and later in the *Gazeta mercantil* of Buenos Aires. It accuses Santa Cruz not only of taking over Peru (where Orbegoso was his lackey) but of wanting to add Chile, Argentina and Ecuador to his conquests. The author invokes the ghost of Simón Bolívar against such tyranny: “De la tumba de este héroe se levanta solemne, como de la eternidad, una voz que nos conjura á conservar ileso el patrimonio valioso que nos legó, y á esterminar sin compasion al que nos lo intenta robar.” A long footnote mentions Santa Cruz’s treacherous execution of President Felipe Santiago de Salaverry of Peru on February 7, 1836.

This document bears the printed date 1837, and must date before June of that year, since Diego Portales is referred to in the final footnote of this work, with the suggestion that Santa Cruz may very well be planning to assassinate Portales as he had tried to assassinate General Juan Manuel de Rosas of Argentina. Portales was executed by mutinous soldiers at Quillota on June 6.

* Briseño III, 275 (no. 1710). OCLC: 55263544 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Wife Begs for Return of Her Husband, Exiled Near the Atacama

76. [MUNOZ BEZANILLA, José Santiago]. *Espediente importantísimo seguido por el Sr. Fiscal de la Exma. Corte Suprema de Justicia por la violacion de garantias individuales en el destierro de D. Jose Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla &c.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Republicana, 1830. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical border on title page (left side trimmed when the volume was bound). Wood engraving below title of two allegorical figures, one of them Justice. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. ii, 19 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The wife of José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla, a prominent liberal, asks that her husband—exiled without benefit of a trial—be allowed to return to his family. After the defeat of the liberals in the Chilean Civil War of 1829, Muñoz Bezanilla was exiled to the town of Huasco near the Atacama Desert, famous as the driest place on earth. The 14 documents reproduced here are signed by President José Tomas Ovalle, Diego Portales, Fernando Errazuris, and Mariano Egaña. Dating from July to November 1830, they focus on who sent Muñoz Bezanilla into exile and whether the Constitution of 1828 gave them the authority to do so.

Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa

Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for *El Pipiolo* and *El Monitor Araucano*, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

* Briseño I, 130: without mention of the preliminary leaf. OCLC: 83172068 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

77. [NECOCHEA, Mariano]. *A Inocencia contra La Calumnia*. [text begins:] [S]i el hombre indiferente á su reputacion es indigno de la sociedad, cual [missing 2-3 letters] el título, que merece el vil detractor Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.9 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Error in printing: 1-4 letters lost at left side of each line, on recto. Clean and crisp. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

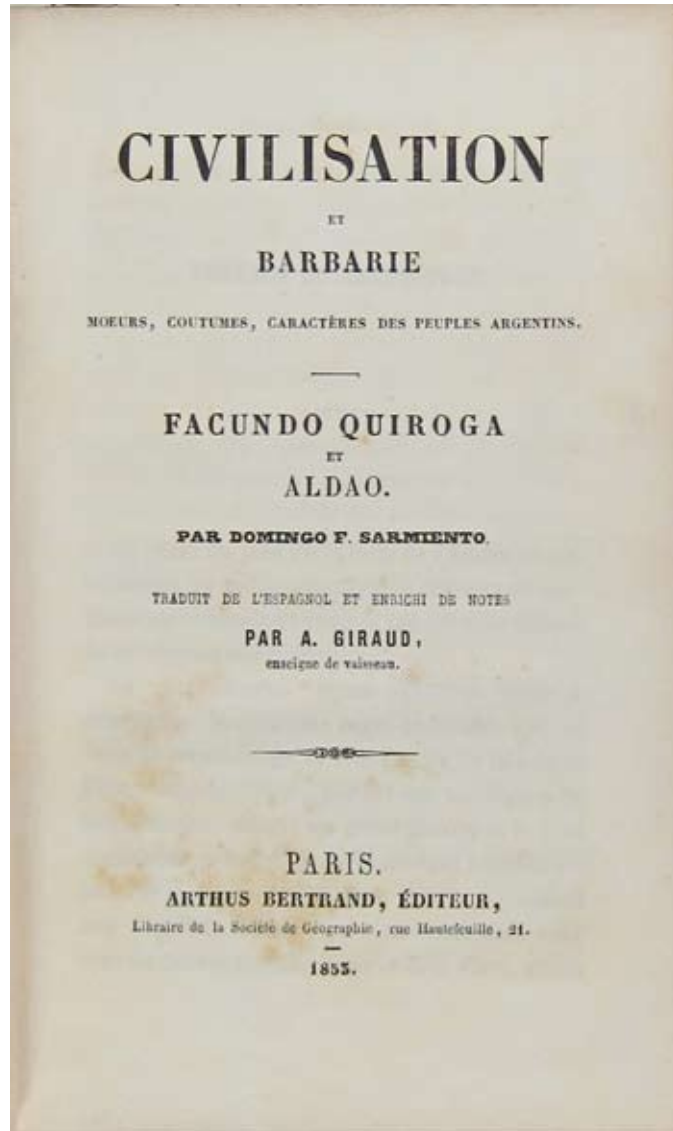
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Like Ramón Estomba (whom he mentions in a footnote), Necochea was mistakenly arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. In October, after 56 days in prison, he was released without having been allowed to defend himself, and was told to leave Peru. "Por lo demas si la Patria nada tiene que agradecerme, yo jamas faltaré á la gratitud debida á cualesquiera servicios particulares que el Libertador me haya hecho."

Mariano Necochea (1792-1849), a native of Buenos Aires who fought in the wars of independence of Argentina, Chile, and Peru, served at the Battle of Chacabuco (1817) and under Simón Bolívar at the Battle of Junin (1824). Shortly after being named director of the Casa de Moneda in Peru, he was falsely accused of being involved in the conspiracy against Bolívar and was exiled. After serving in Montevideo and Chile, he returned to Peru for the final decade of his life.

* Briseño I, 173. OCLC: 55271028 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

First Appearance of the Bandeirantes in Fiction
"Does not contain a syllable of truth" (Southey)

78. [NICHOLAS I, King of Paraguay]. *Histoire de Nicolas 1. Roy du Paraguai, et Empereur des Mamelus*. Saint Paul [Dresden?]: n.pr., 1756. 8°, nineteenth-century quarter calf (some wear to extremities), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering piece (spine rubbed and ends chipped), silk ribbon marker. Typographical ornament beneath the title. Tear to half-title (5 cm.) repaired without loss; light browning



and dampstaining, mostly confined to margins. Uncut. Overall in very good condition. 88 pp. \$1,250.00

First edition (?), or possibly the second. Borba describes another with the same imprint, with 117 pp. and with a flower basket rather than a typographical ornament beneath the title. Within a few years, this work appeared in French, Italian, Dutch and German.

In this fable of the fictitious King Nicolas of Paraguay, the *bandeirantes* of São Paulo make their first appearance as characters in a novel. Southey (*History of Brazil* III, 473-4) states that "King Nicolas of Paraguay" was an invention of the Jesuits' enemies in Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits, says Southey, "were accused of having established an empire in Paraguay, as their own exclusive dominion, from which they derived enormous riches. It was affirmed that they were defending this empire by force of arms, and that, renouncing all allegiance to the Kings of Spain, they had set up a King of their own, Nicolas by name. Histories of King Nicolas were fabricated and published. And with such zealous malignity was the falsehood propagated, that money was actually struck in his name, and handed about in Europe as an irrefragable proof of the accusation. The contrivers of this nefarious scheme were ignorant that money was not in use in Paraguay, and that there was no mint in the country. But they succeeded in prejudicing the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon against all representations in behalf of the seven unfortunate Reductions; and the Jesuits were now the victims of falsehoods and impostures scarcely less audacious than those whereby they had obtained so much of the authority and influence which they once possessed." In a footnote, Southey describes the *Histoire*: "[It] does not contain a syllable of truth ... It appears to have been printed in Germany, and is the fabrication of some needy and ignorant impostor, who wrote, not for the purpose of injuring the Jesuits, but in the hope of making money by duping the curiosity of the public. He makes Nicolas Roubiouini a Spaniard by birth, a rogue by breeding, and a Jesuit by profession, who raises a rebellion among the Indians at Nova Colonia, storms the citadel, proclaims himself King of Paraguay, marches into that country at the head of an army, deposes and murders the Missionaries, is invited to S. Paulo by the Mamalucos, and there fixes the seat of his Government and takes the title of Emperor" (*ibid.*, p. 474n.).

The question of priority between the 88- and 117-page editions has never been resolved, but we believe the 88-page edition to be earlier. One was clearly used as setting copy for the other: the texts are virtually identical—even to spelling, capitalization, punctuation and frequently to line division—though there are minor differences in diacritics. The 88-page edition is an octavo running to 5 1/2 sheets. The 117-page edition, while longer and with a leaded text, is a 12° extending to only 5 sheets, hence (as is generally the case with reprints) more economical to print. Moreover, spacing between words is wider in the 117-page edition, and the line divisions seem occasionally to make less sense, with the compositor dividing words even when there was no reason to do so, as if following a printed copy rather than setting from manuscript. The typography of the 88-page edition has a German feel to it, while that of the 117-page edition is characteristically French.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 404-6. Backer-Sommervogel XI, 1352. Sabin 55246. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Bosch. On King Nicholas, see Felix Becker, *Die politische Machtstellung der Jesuiten in Südamerika im 18. Jahrhundert: zur Kontroverse um den "Jesuitenkönig" Nikolaus I. von Paraguay* (1980). NUC: DLC; locating the 117-page edition at NN, RPJCB, NIC, NNU, MH.

*Comparison of Spanish and British Colonies
Substantial Section on Buenos Aires*

79. *Observations d'un Américain sur les ouvrages de M. de Pradt, sur l'état actuel de l'Amérique.* Paris: Chez Desray Libraire, chez Delaunay Libraire [title page verso: de l'Imprimerie de Didot le Jeune], 1817. Large 8°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine gone; wrappers attached precariously), stitched. Occasional light foxing and a few leaves lightly browned. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. Small paper tag with stenciled shelfmark ("F / 2 / 45") on front wrapper. 80 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. An English translation of this anonymous pamphlet appeared the same year. Pages 7-30 are on the Spanish colonies in America, with frequent comparisons to British colonies; pp. 31-60 on Buenos Aires; pp. 61-71, "Observations sur quelques assertions fausses avancées sur l'Amérique."

* Sabin 64903. NUC: ICN, RPJCB, MH; photocopy at TxU.

80. OURO PRETO, Affonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo, Visconde de Ouro Preto. *A marinha d'outr'ora. (Subsidios para a historia).* Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, Editor, 1894. 8°, recent navy half calf (minor wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments, author in second compartment from head, title in fourth, place and date at foot, gilt ornaments. Two small holes for stitching punched in inner margin throughout; opening leaves slight foxed. Light browning. Overall a good copy. xi pp., (1 l.), 467, 8 pp., (4 ll.), 6 folding tables, (1 l. errata, 5 pp.). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Paraguayan War, with particular emphasis on naval actions.

* Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University and Cambridge University.

Handbook for Missionaries in Latin America

81. PARRAS, Pedro José. *Gobierno de los Regulares de la America, ajustado religiosamente á la voluntad del Rey ... arreglado á las leyes de aquellos Reynos, reales cédulas de S.M. autos-acordados, decretos, y providencias de su Real y Supremo Consejo de las Indias* 2 volumes. Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1783. 4°, traces of early wrappers, in a recent box of crimson

quarter morocco. Uncut. Overall in very fine condition. (2 ll.), xlv, 217 pp.; (2 ll.), xxxvi, 493 pp., (1 blank l.). 2 volumes. \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Spanish missionaries (particularly Franciscans) in America, with important details on relations between Church and State in the New World. Among other subjects, Parras discusses the origin and authority of the Comisario General de Indias; whether a member of the Order can be forced to serve in the Indies (I, 156-73); the seventeenth-century Franciscan P. Fr. Joseph Maldonado, a native of Quito (I, 49-60); the role of the Consejo de Indias in missionary activities; the establishment of seminaries for instructing Indians, including one at Querétaro (II, 76-97); the qualities necessary for a good missionary (II, 108-53); procedures for expelling a missionary from the Indies (II, 180-226); and whether all Indians must be forced to speak Spanish (II, 350-61).

Fr. Parras (d. 1788?) lived in Buenos Aires, Córdoba del Tucumán and various places in Paraguay for a total of twenty years.

* Palau 213430: misprinting the date as 1723. Medina, *BHA* 5038. Ruiz Lasala 688. Sabin 58841. JCB 1772-1800 II, 212: without mention of the blank leaf N6, preceding the volume I index. Copac locates only a copy at British Library.

Critique of Mansfield on Paraguay, Brazil, and Rio de la Plata

82. PASCUAL, Antonio Diodoro de. *Ensaio critico sobre a viagem ao Brasil em 1852 de Carlos B. Mansfield.* 2 volumes bound in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Universal de Laemmert, 1861-1862. Large 8°, early quarter green cloth with marbled boards (shaken, lower hinge gone), smooth spine, gilt lettered. Lithograph by A. de Pinho, printed by J. Riscado, depicting a Brazilian American Indian in a jungle setting, looking out at a scene with modern buildings and a railroad steam engine in the background. Some slight browning, occasional light foxing. Overall in good condition. Half title of volume I has 5-line signed presentation inscription from the author to Conselheiro Sergio Teixeira de Macedo, and the author's signature on verso. (2 ll.), 214 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 245 pp., (1 l.); LACKING frontispiece. 2 volumes bound in 1. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this critique of Charles Mansfield's *Paraguay, Brazil and the Plate. Letters Written in 1852-53*, Cambridge 1856. Pascual, a member of the secretariat of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provides Portuguese translations of the letters, then comments on contradictions and inadequacies, which Pascual believed occurred because Mansfield did not take sufficient time to observe Brazil.

Pascual, a native of New Castile, studied in Spain, Italy, France and Germany before settling in Rio de Janeiro in 1852, where he became a naturalized citizen. His four-volume *Apuntes para la historia de la república oriental del Uruguay* appeared in Paris, 1863.

* Innocência VIII, 129 (without mention of the single leaf at the end of each volume, which has the table of contents); XX, 198, 307. Blake I, 148. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 517 on Mansfield's work, with a mention of this one. NUC: InU, DCU-IA. Not located in Porbase. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

Report to the Spanish King on the Indians in Southern Bolivia

83. PINO MANRIQUE, Juan del. *Descripcion de la Provincia y Ciudad de Tarija ... Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), iv, 12 pp. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION, with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

Tarija is in southern Bolivia near the border of Argentina. When Pino Manrique visited it on royal orders in the 1780s, it was (according to Angelis) "uno de los puntos mas retirados y mas imperfectamente conocidos" (p. i). One of the features for which Tarija had some little renown was its fossils of *gigantes* (pp. ii-iii). Pino Manrique's report to the king, dated 1785, gives an account of the Indians living there and suggestions for improving the region.

* Palau 226561: calling for only iv, 12 pp.

Expulsion of Jesuits from Missions of Paraguay

***84. [POMBAL, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1º Marquês de, probable author].** *Relação abbreviada da republica, que os religiosos Jesuitas das Provincias de Portugal, e Hespanha, estabelecerão nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchias, e da Guerra, que nelles tem movido, e sustentado contra os Exercitos Hespanhoes, e Portuguezes; Formada pelos registos da Secretarias dos dous respectivos Principaes Commissarios, e Plenipotenciarios; e por outros Documentos authenticos.* N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., 1757?. 8°, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century. Clean, crisp. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 85 pp. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Deals with events in South America relating to the expulsion of the Jesuits and with Jesuit resistance in the Missions of Paraguay. It was written by or at the instigation of the Marques de Pombal. Pages 59-66 contain the "Copia das instruçoens, que os padres, que governão os Indios, lhe derão quando marcharão para o exercito, escritas na lingua Guarani, e della traduzidas fielmente na mesma forma, em que forão achadas aos referidos Indios." Pages 67-72 contain the "Copia da carta que o povo ou antes o cura da aldea de S. Francisco Xavier escreveo em 5 de Fevereiro de 1756, ao chamado Corregedor que Capitaniava a gente da mesma aldea no Exercito da Rebelião, escrita na lingua Guarani, e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza." Pages 72-9 consist of the "Copia da carta sediciosa e fraudulenta, que se fingio ser escrita pelos Casiques das aldeas Rebeldes ao Governador de Buenos Ayres: sendo que he inverosimil, que se mandasse ao dito Governador, e que o mais natural he que se compoz debaixo daquellepretexto para se espalhar entre os Indios, ao fim de lhe fazer criveis os

enganos, que nella se contém, escrita na lingua Guarani; e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza." Pages 80-5 contain the "Copia da Convenção celebrada entre Gomes Freire de Andrada, e os Cassiques para a suspensão de armas."

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 713. Maggs Bros., *Bibliotheca Brasiliense* 228. Palau 230699; also 256954. Streit, *Bibliotheca Missionum*, III, 665. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 757/9. Rodrigues 1303; see also 2051 for an apparently later edition that mentions the attribution to Pombal. Sabin 63895.

*No Slaves to Be Carried by Portuguese Ships to
Non-Portuguese Dominions*

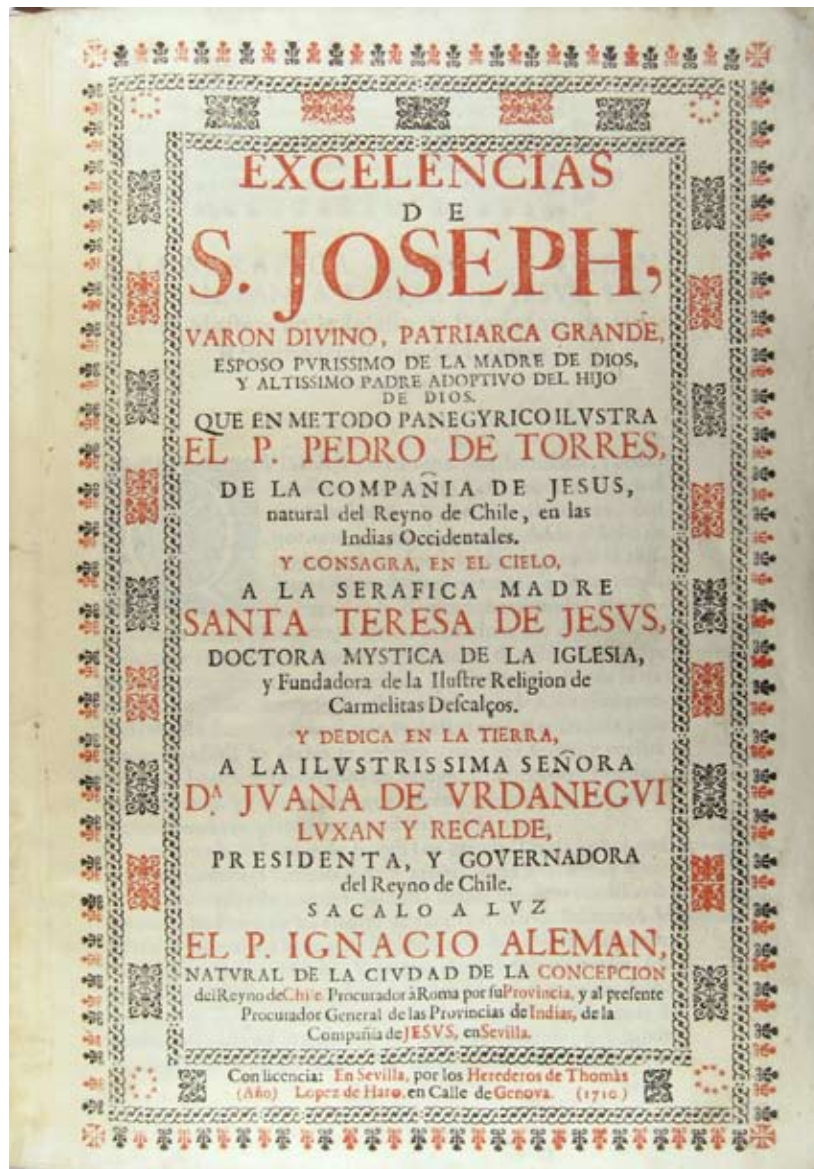
85. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Alvará para que se não levem negros dos portos do mar para terras, que não sejam dos Dominios Portuguezes. De 14 de Outubro de 1751. Eu ElRey. Faço saber* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 14 October 1751. Folio (30x20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; eight-line woodcut initial. Small blank corner missing. Overall in very good condition. Old foliation in corner. (1 l.) \$300.00

As a result of problems in Brazil, this decree forbids Portuguese ships from taking slaves to any territories that are not Portuguese dominions. The penalty for disobedience is a fine and ten years in Angola. Special provisions are made for Colonia do Sacramento. Lists of slaves are to be kept at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

*Discusses Portuguese and Spanish Claims to Colonia do Sacramento
The Line of Demarcation Between Spanish and
Portuguese Colonies in South America
Communication Between Matto Grosso, Grão Pará and Rio de Janeiro
Mentions Travel by Various Rivers and the Journey of Antonio Rolim*

86. PORTUGAL, Bento de Moura. *Inventos e varios planos de melhoramento para este reino; escriptos nas prisões da Junqueira.* Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine with stitching showing). Small woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Uncut. Small hole in title page. Overall in good condition. Remains of paper label near head of spine. lviii pp., (1 l.), 223 pp., folding engraved plate. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Inventos*, written in the form of a dialogue between a fictitious stranger and Moura Portugal, contains many references to locales in Portugal, Africa, Asia and South America. The chapter "Dialogo sobre varias cousas da America" begins with a discussion of Portuguese and Spanish claims to Colonia do Sacramento, and



Item 116 (greatly reduced)

of the line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America (pp. 177-88). The speakers go on to discuss the means of communication between Matto Grosso, Grão Pará and Rio de Janeiro, mentioning travel by various rivers and the journey of Antonio Rolim (pp. 188-204).

The final chapter is on how to determine whether there is gold in land beside a river, before digging mine shafts (pp. 207-17). Subjects of other chapters include waterwheels, improving the speed of boats on the Tejo, and how to increase the firing power of artillery without increasing the amount of gunpowder used.

Moura Portugal (b. 1702 in Moimento da Beira, near Gouveia) traveled abroad for eight years learning about foreign improvements in science and the arts. In 1760, having the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3. NUC: CU, RPJCB, NNC, NN. Not located in Copac.

Analysis of Events in Pernambuco, Buenos Aires, and Tierra Firme

87. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *De los tres meses últimos de la América Meridional y del Brasil*. Bordeaux: Por Juan Pinard, Impresor, Fundidor de Caracteres y Fabricante de Papel, 1817. 8°, later mottled half sheep over decorated boards (minor wear). Date repeated in Arabic numerals in blue pencil at foot of title-page below printed Roman numerals. Relatively light waterstaining. Overall in good to very good condition. 128 pp. \$350.00

First or second edition in Spanish; another appeared in Buenos Aires in the same year. Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil (especially Pernambuco; pp. 12-48), Buenos Aires (pp. 48-53) and Tierra Firme (modern Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama; especially the effects of Murillo's death; pp. 53-66), then discusses at length what actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments.

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

* Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688: citing the French edition, Paris 1817. Sabin 64909: also citing a Buenos Aires, 1817 edition, and noting that the French version went through 3 editions (1817, 1817 and 1825). Cf. Rodrigues 1949, the Paris 1817 edition.

Analysis of Events in Pernambuco, Buenos Aires, and Tierra Firme

*88. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Méridionale et du Brésil* 2 works bound in 1 volume. Paris: F. Béchét, Juillet 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear, mostly to extremities), flat spine gilt with red and black leather lettering pieces, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Overall in very good, near fine condition. Small rectangular letterpress tag of José Caetano da Silva in blank portion of title-page, above imprint. (3 ll.), 160 pp.

2 works bound in 1 volume. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil, especially Pernambuco (pp. 7-46), Buenos Aires (pp. 47-52), and "Terre-Ferme," or northern Spanish South America (especially the effects of Murillo's death; pp. 53-68). Then he discusses at length what actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments.

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688 (describing a copy with only a single unnumbered leaf followed by 160 pp.). Rodrigues 1949. Sabin 64908 (giving incorrect transcription of title). Not in Palau, which lists (235022) the second edition, published in August of the same year, with (3 ll.), 166 pp. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

BOUND WITH:

PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *Des progrès du gouvernement représentatif en France. Session de 1817.* Paris: F. Béchét, 1817. 8°, edges rouged. Overall in very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 60 pp.

European View of Independence Movements in Brazil and Latin America

89. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique*

et du Brésil. Paris: Chez F. Béchét, and Brussels: chez Le Charlier, 1818. 8°, mid-twentieth-century antique sheep (slightly warped), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, machine-marbled endleaves. Woodcut publisher's oval monogram logo on title page. First 2 leaves reinforced at gutter; 2 small holes on 5³ and 13⁸ repaired, affecting 2-3 letters; a few other minor repairs. Occasional light foxing. Overall in good condition. Early ink signature (illegible) on half title. Oval gold-on-blue binder's ticket ("Encadernação // da // Livraria Castro e Silva // Lisboa-Portugal") in inner lower portion of rear pastedown endleaf. (2 ll.), 267 pp., (1 l.). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. Pradt describes independence movements in Brazil and Latin America, giving reactions in Europe and the United States. Pernambuco, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Montevideo, Florida, Haiti—all are discussed, with evaluations of what Spain, Portugal, and other European powers are and ought to be doing about them. Pages 177-258 give translations of important documents, most of them concerning Haiti.

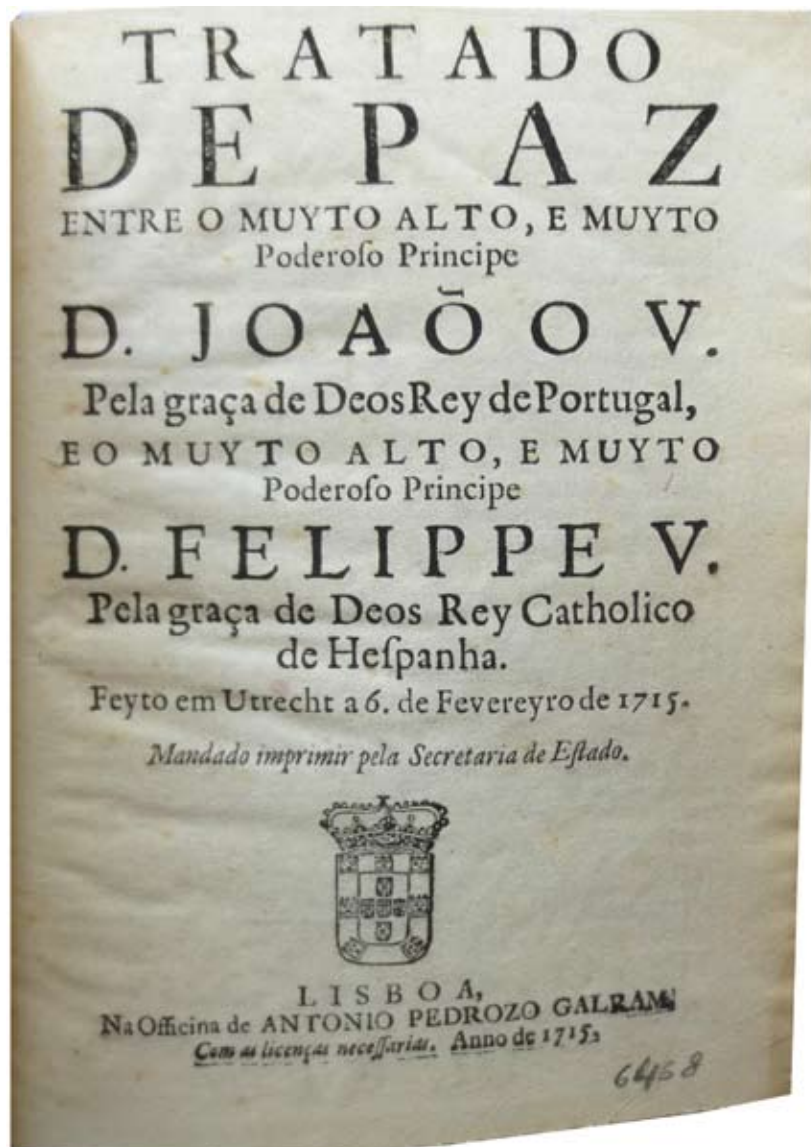
Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until the outbreak of the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688. Palau 235025. Sabin 64906: calling for only 267 pp. Garraux, *Bibliographie brésilienne* p. 237. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3. Copac locates copies at Oxford University, British Library, and National Library of Scotland.

Soothing the Residents of Concepción

90. *Proclama del Gobierno*. [text begins]: *Provincia de Concepcion: habeis sufrido todos los males consiguientes a una guerra inopinada* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Estado, dated 8 November 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Short tear in upper margin. Overall in good to very good condition. 3 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The government assures the residents of the province of Concepción that it is reimbursing as quickly as possible those whom certain junior army officers had robbed. To those living in occupied provinces, it also points out the benefits for trade, government and defense that will result from being free of Spain,



Item 117 (reduced)

and urges the residents to join the fight for independence. Events in Mexico and Buenos Aires are referred to briefly. Printed at the end: "Sala del gobierno en el cuartel general de Talca y Nobiembre 8 de 1813. Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eysaguirre—Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos—Mariano Egaña secretario."

* Medina *Santiago de Chile* 51. Briseño I, 265. OCLC: 54158303 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

91. PUEYRREDON, Juan Martin de. *El Supremo Director de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata a sus compatriotas.* [text begins:] *Ciudadanos:—Un hombre funesto, por efecto de miseria y desesperacion, segun el mismo lo ha confesado* Buenos Aires: Imprenta de la Independencia, 25 August 1818. Folio (29 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Overall in good to very good condition. Broadside. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A would-be assassin of Pueyrredon, when captured, had accused three prominent citizens of complicity in his plan. Pueyrredon had the three (whose names are not mentioned here) arrested, but could find no evidence of their guilt; he promises to make their innocence known.

* Zinny 1818, no. 3, p. 224. Not located in Palau or Sabin. OCLC: 84240833 (John Carter Brown Library). WorldCat cites this work, but location or locations are unmentionable. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

Chile's First Customs Regulations?

92. Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained and with dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation ("Notary Romancaj"?) in outer margin of final leaf verso. (1 l.), vii, 27 pp., (6 ll.). \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. This seems to be the first set of customs regulations for independent Chile. The "Memoria" (pp. i-vii) announces a new system for customs collection that will cover all imports, and summarizes the anticipated effects. The main text sets out the rules for imports that come by sea or overland and at Valparaiso (a free port). Forbidden imports include ready-made clothes and shoes of any sort, low-priced wheat, tallow, tobacco (unless purchased for the government), and any Spanish goods, for the duration of the war. Forbidden exports include gold, silver, and wheat, if the price of

wheat is high in Chile. The final 6 unnumbered leaves include 17 *modelos* for reporting cargo to customs officials.

* Briseño I, 294: calling for 47 pp., without mention of preliminary leaves or the 6 ll. at the end. OCLC: 20844073 (University of Connecticut, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Texas at Austin, with 1 p.l., 27 pp., forms); 55239905 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with vii, 27, [12] pp.); 252777535 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

returned to Portugal, he was accused of treason to the Portuguese crown, and thrown into the Forte da Junqueira. During the 16 years before his death there in 1776, he filled 28 manuscript notebooks with his discoveries and projects. This volume contains all that could be salvaged of them; it was published through the efforts of Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva. Many of these ideas, such as the one for transporting lumber from coastal areas to Lisbon and various inland cities, were of great commercial use.

* Innocência I, 351; VIII, 375 (noting that he had finally acquired a copy of this uncommon work). Carpenter, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress 23156.18. Not in Borba de Moraes, Bosch, or Rodrigues. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. For a discussion of Moura Portugal's life and contributions to science, see Utra Machado, *Bento de Moura Portugal, Memoria apresentada a Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa*, Lisbon 1890. NUC: TxU.

We Own This Press and We Are Nobody's Mouthpiece

93. [RENGIFO, Ramon]. *Refutacion de una impostura*. [text begins:] *En la sesion del soberano Congreso del viernes 18 de este mes, un señor diputado ha dicho; que la faccion del estanco habia comprado recientemente cinco imprentas* (Santiago de Chile): (R. Rengifo), (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rengifo elegantly but acerbically refutes the assertion of an unnamed member of Congress that *la faccion del estanco* (i.e., those supporting Diego Portales) had recently silenced opposition by buying all five of Chile's publishing houses, only leaving "una prensa escasa y miserable." Rengifo states that he bought his press with his brother for 6,500 pesos, that they have no partners telling them what to print, and that they print anything for anyone—and will in fact print the deputy's rebuttal to this essay, "si es que quiere molestar en dar una." An interesting footnote explains that Rengifo did once refuse to print a work by Nicolas Pradel, but only because it was a rush job and the press was not yet fully operational.

Ramón Rengifo (ca. 1795-1861) was one of the wittiest conservative writers of his time. He began his career as a businessman and journalist, but by the 1840s and 1850s was serving in the Congress himself.

* Briseño I, 292. OCLC: 55277998 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, same collation and format but giving the date as 1830). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Dominicans in Santiago de Chile

94. [REYES, Judas Tadeo de, possible author]. *Descripcion sumaria de la inclyta milicia de Jesu-Christo, V.O.T. de Penitencia del Cherubín de la Iglesia Nro. Glorioso P. y Patriarca Sto. Domingo de Guzmán, ilustre fundador del Sagrado Orden de Predicadores. De su establecimiento en a ciudad de Santiago de Chile del pie, en que hoy existe: de las indulgencias, que con seguridad pueden ganar sus terceros* Lima: En la Imprenta Real Calle de Concha, 1783. 8°, later limp vellum with loop-and-bead closure, ties present. Woodcut tailpiece on recto of final index leaf. Overall in fine condition. Old library stamp (of which only "Predicadores" is legible) on title-page and recto of front free endleaf. (5 ll.), 270 [i.e., 370] pp. Pages 213-370 incorrectly numbered 113-270. pi¹ (*)⁴ [A]⁴ (-A4) B-2Z⁴ 3A². \$2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes the foundation of the Dominican Order, the building of the Convento del Rosario de Predicadores in Santiago de Chile, and a description of what the Order does for its members and of the indulgences available to them. Medina thought the author might be Judas Tadeo de Reyes, then serving as secretary of the Presidency of Chile.

* Medina, *Lima* 1544 and *Hispano-chilena* 574. Palau 70842: listing no copies sold or in institutional collections. Not in Sabin. NUC: CtY. OCLC: 47880470 (Yale University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill); 55237937 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 54269327 is a microfiche (Yale University, Brigham Young University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. WorldCat cites copies at Yale, University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), and the Biblioteca Nacional (Santiago de Chile). Not located in Melvyl. Hollis locates a copy in the Houghton Library.

95. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Asamblea Provisional]. *Reglamento que da forma a la Asamblea Provisional de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, anunciada en el estatuto del gobierno de 21 de Noviembre de 1811.* Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expositos, issued 19 February 1812. 4°, early decorated wrappers, in a recent crimson quarter morocco slipcase. Small typographical vignette on title page. Some foxing. Overall in very good condition. A few old marginalia, in English. 8 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST (and ONLY?) EDITION of this decree regulating the meetings of the provincial assembly. The *Reglamento* was issued less than two years after formation of the Provisional Junta (25 May 1810) that effectively made Argentina, Rio de la Plata, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay independent of Spain. The arrangement fell under severe criticism, in part because it granted disproportionate representation to Buenos Aires at the expense of the provinces.

* Furlong 2507: calling for 8 pp. plus 1 p. "adiciones" (not present in this copy), with a lengthy discussion of the content and contemporary reaction (IV, 242-4). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 14770209 (University of California-Berkeley); 80135714 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun, Hollis, Orbis, Library of Congress, or Catnyp. Not located in Copac.



Item 122 (greatly reduced)



Item 122 (greatly reduced)

Kill All the Dogs in Buenos Aires

96. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Junta Provisional Gubernativa]. *La Junta Provisional Gubernativa de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII. [begins:] Por quanto esta Junta tiene por conveniente recordar á los habitantes de esta Capital* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 9 August 1810. 4°, unbound. Tear on final leaf, affecting five words without loss. Overall in good to very good condition. (3 pp.) \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION. On 25 May 1810 a provisional junta was formed to supersede the authority of the viceroy and to carry on the government. Although the new government acted in the name of King Fernando VII, the "Revolution of May 25" was in fact a declaration of independence for Buenos Aires. In this edict, the Junta orders owners of houses fronting on streets to repair the pavement before their homes, and gives specifications for pavements and drains. It also prohibits leaving garbage or dead animals in public thoroughfares and orders owners to kill all dogs in the city within eight days. The decree is signed by the officers of the new government, who were prominent figures in the May revolution: Saavedra, Castelli, Alberti, Mateu, Larrea and Moreno.

* Furlong 1905. Medina 789. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 77914593 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a single copy, in the British Library.

To (Almost) All Spaniards: Leave Buenos Aires Within Ten Days

97. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Supremo Poder Ejecutivo]. *El Supremo poder ejecutivo de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata [text begins:] Por quanto: el furor ciego con que el Gobierno de Cadiz* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 12 September 1813. Broadside (38 x 30.5 cm.), folded. Browned and dampstained, split across center fold without loss of text. Two slits in text, without loss. A reading copy. (1 l.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In response to the hostility of many Spanish loyalists toward the newly independent state, the Triunviro order that every "español europeo" leave Buenos Aires within 10 days, and stay at least 40 leagues away. The maximum amount he can take with him is 500 pesos, and he may not take with him any male slave capable of bearing arms. The only exceptions to this decree are physicians, apothecaries, phlebotomists, bakers, iron-mongers, carpenters, belt-makers, and farm overseers.

* Furlong 2913. Zinny 1813, no. 16, p. 95. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55258355 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 715851312 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78664587 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

98. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Viceroyalty of]. *D. Justo Pastor Linch, Contado de la Real Aduana de esta Capital, y Alcabalas del Vireynato de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata. Certifico que...* (Buenos Aires): n.pr., dated in manuscript May 9, 1809. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Small cross and typographical ornaments at head of page. A few creases, but overall in fine condition. Blank spaces filled in by a contemporary hand, in ink, with a signature ("C.S. Espinosa") in the same or similar hand. Broadside. \$100.00

A signed receipt for hemp received in the royal storehouses at Buenos Aires.

*

99. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Viceroyalty of]. *Estado general que de orden del Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital forma su contaduria para demostrar los caudales que por lo correspondiente al nuevo impuesto de ciudad* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Ninos Expositos, 12 Feb 1810. Folio (31.1 x 43 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Vertical fold at center. Overall in very good to fine condition. "11." in old (contemporary?) ink manuscript in upper blank margin, toward the right. Small rectangular paper tag with printed number "6" tipped to left blank margin, near bottom. (1 l.), printed on recto only. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A general statement of the expenses and income of the city of Buenos Aires from 12 August 1806, the day of the British surrender, to 31 December 1809; it is dated 10 February 1810, with a *decreto* authorizing publication dated two days later. Most of the expenses were for military defense; the income was from two sources, a new tax and donations from the other provinces of the Viceroyalty.

The economic plight of Buenos Aires furnished one of the most important impulses for the independence movement. The liberal creoles, led by Mariano Moreno, pressed for free trade with Britain, while the old Spanish merchants demanded taxes in accordance with the Junta of Seville. Caught between these two forces, the new Viceroy, Baltasar Cisneros, opened trade in November 1809—only to reverse his decision the following month. This *Estado* represents a temporary victory for the old Spanish faction, but Mariano's widely read liberal views and the fall of the Seville Junta determined the economic emancipation of Buenos Aires before its political emancipation began.

* Medina 751. Furlong 1791: notes that, according to the records of the press, the *Estado* was printed 26 February in accordance with the Viceroy's order of 23 February. This copy is possibly a variant, since both Furlong and Medina record the title with "la contaduria" rather than "su contaduria." OCLC: 77898333 (transcribing title as in the present copy: John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Project for Improving Waterways in Rio Grande do Sul

100. RIO GRANDE, Associação Commercial do. *Representação da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande ao Governo Imperial solicitando o immediato empreendimento das obras da Barra Geral da Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, segundo o projecto do especialista hollandez Sr. P. Caland* Rio Grande: Typ. do Echo do Sul, propriedade de uma Associação, 1886. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), recent crimson half morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original green printed wrappers bound in (mild dampstains, a few small holes). Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early signature (illegible) at top of upper wrapper. 14 pp., 2 folding tables, (1 l.). \$250.00

FIRST EDITION? The commercial association of Rio Grande do Sul asks the government to create a waterway based on the innovative method used by Pieter Caland. After a summary of the condition of the province of Rio Grande, this petition to the government describes the bar outside the Lago dos Patos that made navigation treacherous for ships, and hence curtailed the growth of cities such as Porto Alegre. A project for improving the local waterways had been proposed in 1883 by Dr. Bicalho and applauded by Pieter Caland, whose Nieuwe Waterweg (completed in 1872) had caused a boom in Rotterdam's trade that fully justified the project's cost. The Associação Commercial goes on to present estimates of costs and to stress that these improvements will not only increase revenue but decrease the reliance of the area on goods smuggled through Uruguay.

The copy in British Library (with the same title, but with no mention of a printer) is described as having 56 pp. However, our copy seems complete, with signatures at the end of both sections and 2 extra tables not mentioned in the British Library's cataloguing.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 499304938 (British Library, with the same title but calling for 56 pp.). Not located in Porbase.

José Miguel Carrera's Atrocities

101. RODRIGUEZ, Martin. *El Brigadier General D. Martin Rodriguez, gobernador y Capitan General de la Provincia de Buenos-Ayres, & todos sus hijos, y habitantes. [begins:] Ciudadanos, que amais con sinceridad à vuestra patria* Buenos Aires: Imprenta de la Independecia, 4 December 1820. Folio (30.2 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Lower margin has large pieces missing; some glassine repairs to verso; none of this causing loss of text. Overall in near-good condition. Broadside. \$425.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The governor of Buenos Aires quotes at length a report from Guardia de Lujan describing the atrocities committed by the guerrilla leader José Miguel Carrera in Salto. Carrera had encouraged the Indians to attack Salto, had carried off over 300 women and children from the church there, and had stolen all the holy vessels; they had also burned much of the town. Rodriguez lists Carrera's other misdeeds and vows to stop his depredations. Carrera had established a brief military dictatorship in Chile in 1812, then fled to Buenos Aires, the United States, and back to Argentina.

In 1820 the national government of the United Provinces collapsed, the Congress and Supreme Directorate vanished, and the provinces became autonomous. Buenos Aires

had at least twenty-four governors in one year. Out of this chaos emerged a new Junta of representatives in September 1820, which called to the governorship Martín Rodríguez, the Creole general who had played an important role in the overthrow of Spanish rule ten years earlier. Despite constant attacks by guerillas, the new Governor managed to restore a measure of stability and prosperity to the city and province of Buenos Aires.

* Zinny 1820/258: with substantial discussion of the contents, dealing mostly with the campaign in Chile. Cf. Palau 273229. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 715837392 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Unjust Imprisonment

102. [ROMERO, Francisco]. *Amparo y proteccion de las leyes contra el abuso de un majistrado actual ...* [text begins:] *La conducta que ha manifestado el juzgado de letras en la presente causa, debe excitar la atencion pública para precaverse de los funestos efectos de la arbitrariedad* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6 cm.), disbound (separating at fold). Caption title. Light browning and a small marginal stain. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll., final page blank). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Romero (whose name appears at the end of the document) was imprisoned for 12 days, accused without evidence ("por una voz vaga é infundada") of assassinating Pascual Fernández Puelma. Here he argues that to allow magistrates to imprison citizens without proof threatens individual rights.

* Briseño I, 20: giving the date as 1826. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Urges Citizens of Buenos Aires to Obey the Junta

103. SAAVEDRA, Cornelio, and Mariano Moreno. *Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres.* [text begins:] *Desde que depositasteis el poder en nuestras manos* [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, June 11, 1810. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Unbound, first leaf slightly soiled, small piece missing from upper outer corner (touching a few letters). Still, in good condition overall. (4 pp.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION. The authors of this June 11, 1810 document, Cornelio Saavedra and Dr. Mariano Moreno, discuss the obligations of the citizenry to the newly formed Junta de Gobierno, reminding them that the people chose the Junta and should thus obey the Junta's ordinances.

The incident precipitating the writing of this edict was the assault of one of the Junta's members, D. Antonio Caspe, the Fiscal del Crimen. To prevent further occurrences

of this nature, Saavedra and Moreno enumerate the duties of the leader of each neighborhood. Among them are the disruption of any suspicious meetings and the arrest of any person carrying a weapon. An investigation of the assault and a search for the perpetrator were under way.

* Carbone 354. Furlong 1961. Medina *Buenos Aires* 781. Zinny p. 52. OCLC: 6886869 (University of California-Berkeley, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Early Buenos Aires Imprint

104. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Carta circular, o edicto, de el Ilustrísimo, y Reverendísimo Señor D. Fr. Josef Antonio de S. Alberto, del Consejo de S.M. y Obispo de Cordova del Tucuman.* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1781. 4°, later vellum (slightly warped), old plain wrappers bound in. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Overall in very good condition. Early stamp "De Marin" on recto of front wrapper, preceded in ink manuscript by "Fue" and followed in ink manuscript by "hoy de Ma- // nuel Pedro de Peña". (1 l.), 102 pp. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION, later issue, with "Exâctitud" on p. 2, line 19, and with "Clérigos" and "fâciles" on p. 4 line 18 and p. 6 line 6, respectively. One of the first books printed in Buenos Aires, and "with the oldest type that we can determine for the typography of Buenos Aires" (Leclerc). Medina knew of only eleven earlier Buenos Aires imprints, Furlong of nineteen.

Dated in Córdoba de Tucumán on 25 April 1781, this edict establishes norms governing the selection of priests. San Alberto discusses ten regulations: notification of the archbishop of intent to become a priest; declaration of title; qualification for those aspiring towards a Patrimonia level; qualification for those aspiring to a Capelaria title; qualification for those wishing to be ordained as Tenientes Curas; inquiry into the candidate's background (e.g., his patrimony); examination preceding ordination; age; spiritual exercises; and what *regulares* must practice while they are candidates for ordination. Furlong states: "Este Edicto o Carta Circular está datado en Córdoba de Tucumán a 25 de Abril de 1781 y tiene por objeto dar normas a los que pretenden el sacerdocio. Es documento bien escrito y muy bien pensado."

Fr. José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by King Charles III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor.

* Medina, *Buenos Aires* 12; about 325 copies printed. Furlong 20: 520 copies printed. Palau 289479. Leclerc 2610. NUC: CtY, RPJCB, ICN. OCLC: 54163999 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Indiana University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library); 504636481 (British Library); 800753662 (Paris-Mazarine); 433274955 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, print and digitized); 836964672 and 769475441 are microfiche copies. Copac repeats British Library.

With a Section on the Tupac Amaru Rebellion

105. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Coleccion de instrucciones pastorales, que en diferentes ocasiones, y con varios motivos publico para edificacion de los fieles* 2 volumes. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1786. 4°, uniform contemporary speckled calf with gilt borders (some wear and stains), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece with short title in second compartment, volume gilt-stamped in third compartment, edges rouged, marbled endpapers. Light marginal staining on title-page of volume I. Overall in very good to fine condition. Engraved portrait, 367 pp.; (1 l., 1 l. errata), pp. [369]-830. 2 volumes. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION in this form; all the works had previously appeared elsewhere. Volume I has a fine portrait of the author drawn by Joaquin Ynza and engraved by Juan Antonio Salvador Carmona. Included in the *Coleccion* is a section on the 1780-1782 Tupac Amaru rebellion in Peru—the foremost of the eighteenth-century Indian revolutions (I, 225-41). San Alberto also deals with orphanages in Córdoba (I, 242-367) and war against pagan Indians (II, 524-33), and sets out an interesting “Relox espiritual para llevar a Dios presente en toda hora” (II, 774-813), illustrated with woodcut diagrams of clocks.

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by King Charles III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno comments, “The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings” (no. 508).

* Palau 289474: calling for a portrait and 418 + 369 + 830 pp. [sic]. Medina, *BHA* 5208: collating as this copy. Sabin 75979. NUC: ICN, WU, PU, RPJCB.

First Rio de la Plata Imprint with Title Page in Red and Black

106. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Oracion funebre que en las solemnes exequias [sic] del Muy Alto, y Poderoso Señor Carlos III, Rey de Espana y de las Indias, celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real Audiencia, y Cabildos Eclesiásticos, y Secular, dixo* Buenos Aires : Impreso en la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1789. 4°, contemporary (or slightly later) mottled sheep (one corner bumped), smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments (worn and chipping, hinges weak), marbled endleaves. Title page in red and black. Luxuriously printed

on heavy paper, with large type and wide margins. Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Old paper tag with blue border and shelfmark in ink ("74") near head of spine. (1 l.), 128 pp. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral oration, printed with generous margins and a title page in red and black—the first two-color printing in Rio de la Plata, judging from Medina.

San Alberto, an absolutist, eulogizes the saintliness of King Carlos III of Spain (1716-1788), one of the eighteenth century's most famous enlightened despots. King Carlos's activities included promoting education, facilitating trade and industry, and reforming the Church. The reforms included the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, a fact referred to obliquely on pp. 58-61. Furlong notes that some of San Alberto's effusive praise was disputed even by his contemporaries.

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by Carlos III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno commented, "The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings" (no. 508).

* Furlong, *Rioplatenses* 332. Medina, *La Plata* 115. Palau 289515. Sabin 75980. OCLC: 47646214 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Indiana University); 84241095 (John Carter Brown Library); 776422935 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 504636616 (British Library). CCPBE locates copies at in the Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Huesca, the Fundación Lázaro Galdiano in Madrid, and the Facultad de Teología del Norte de España in Burgos. Rebiun lists an incomplete manuscript copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de España (OCLC 776422936). Copac repeats British Library only.

Enormously Popular Collection

107. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Voces del pastor en el retiro. Disertador, y ejercicios espirituales, para vivir y morir bien con la asistencia del glorioso Patriarca San Joseph* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, 1789. 4°, later stiff vellum, edges rouged from an old binding. Some marginal soiling at front, faint dampstains, darker in lower blank margins of final 8 leaves. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 275, (3) pp. \$2,600.00

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the layout of the title slightly different from that of the first issue; see Furlong, who suggests that the second issue was either printed in

the same year or in the following one, without a change of date on the title-page. *Voces del pastor* was enormously popular, with at least nine editions appearing by the mid-nineteenth century. Its subject is dying: salvation, redemption, receiving the last rites, God's judgment, and heaven and hell.

San Alberto (1727-1804), a Discalced Carmelite born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán in 1778, and Bishop of La Plata in 1786. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor.

* Palau 289516: giving an incomplete collation. Medina, *Buenos Aires* 116. Furlong 337. Sabin 75981. NUC: CtY, RPJCB. OCLC: 829292636 (an digitized copy: Biblioteca Nacional de España); 83438157 (Houghton Library, University of Notre Dame, University of Texas Libraries, British Library, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universitat Rovira i Virgili-Tarragona, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, National Library of Israel); 48048471 (Yale University Library). CCPBE locates seven copies in Spanish Libraries, pointing out that the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España lacks pp. 271-6. Rebiun repeats Universitat Rovira i Virgili only.

*Diplomat Describes Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina,
Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Mexico*

108. SÃO JANUARIO, Januario Correia de Almeida, 1º Visconde and Barão de, later 1º Conde de. *Missão do Visconde de San Januario nas Republicas da America do Sul, 1878 e 1879.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1880. 8°, recent quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, red leather lettering piece with short title in second compartment from head; original printed wrappers bound in (tissue repair affects border). Overall in fine condition. Oval stamp of B.M. Tavares de Proença / J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza on recto of half-title (shelfmark "1263" penciled in center).

\$350.00

FIRST EDITION; describes the geography, economy, commerce and politics of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Mexico. Januário Correia de Almeida (1827-1901), Visconde, Barão and later Conde de São Januário, was governor of India from 1870-1871; he also served as governor of Cabo Verde and of Macau and Timor, as minister plenipotentiary in China, Japan and Siam, and later to the republics of South America. He was a deputy to various sessions of the Cortes, serving as Minister of War in the government of José Luciano de Castro in 1886. In 1887 he was elevated to Conselheiro de Estado. A corresponding member of the Academia Real de Ciências, he was also a founding member of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and its first president.

* Innocência X, 119. NUC: DLC, CU, CSt, OCl. Porbase locates 5 copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in "mau estado"). Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University and Essex University.



Item 125 (greatly reduced)

Author's Signed Presentation Copy

109. SARMIENTO, Domingo Faustino. *Civilisation et barbarie. Moeurs, coutumes, caractères des peuples argentins. Facundo Quiroga et Aldao par Domingo F. Sarmiento. Traduit de l'espagnol et enrichi de notes par A. Giraud, enseigne de vaisseau.* Paris: Arthus Bertrand, Editeur [title page verso: Imprimé par E. Thunot], 1853. 12°, contemporary quarter brown morocco over embossed cloth boards (some rubbing at head and foot of spine; other minor binding defects), spine with raised bands in six compartments, author and title in second compartment from head, gilt fillets. Slight foxing throughout; newsprint inserts on pages 288-89 have discolored the adjoining pages. Overall in very good condition. Presentation inscription in ink by the author to Francisco de Paula Suarez, signed "Sarmiento". XLVI, 383 pp. \$2,000.00

First edition in French of the first French translation of this author's most famous work. The translator comments in the introduction that this is an indispensable book for understanding both the geography and the people of the New World, most importantly Argentina.

* Palau 302201. Copac locates copies at Oxford University and British Library.

110. SARRATEA, Manuel de. *Comunicacion circular á los Alcaldes de Hermandad y Gefes Militares de la campaña de esta provincia.* [Colophon] (Buenos Aires): Imprenta de Alvarez, March 16 1820. Folio (29.5 x 19.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Overall in very good condition. (1 l., printed on both sides). \$350.00

FIRST EDITION? There also appears to be a 4° edition. No priority is established.

This work was written in the aftermath of accusations that ensued upon discovery of a suspicious clause included in the "fine print" of the Treaty of Pilar (signed by Estanislao López, Francisco Ramirez and Manuel de Sarratea), as well as the rebellion headed by Juan Ramón Balcarce, which put a temporary end to Sarratea's government. At the moment of writing, D. Manuel has just come back into power, making public his confidence in the restoration of peace and tranquility. Willing to boost morale among the supporters of the campaign, and in particular, the "privileged class of landowners," he decided to compensate them (if only in very small part) for the forcible seizure of livestock and the damage incurred to their fields. He concludes by thanking the landowners for their admirable conduct and cooperation in overthrowing the military faction.

Born in Buenos Aires in 1774, Manuel de Sarratea was an important political, military, and diplomatic figure during the independence movement. He was educated in Europe, and subsequently returned to South America to participate in what turned out to be an unsuccessful mission to Rio de Janeiro in order to secure an advantageous mutual agreement between the Portuguese government and the First Assembly (Primera Junta) of Buenos Aires. On February 16, 1820, Sarratea was elected governor of Buenos Aires. Immediately upon taking office, he signed the Treaty of Pilar in order to end the civil

war that had wreaked havoc in the province. Included in the Treaty was a secret clause that granted the provision of arms to federalist. Once the Buenos Aires military caught wind of the clause, Sarratea was immediately deposed and replaced by general Balcarce on March 6. He reassumed power shortly after general Ramirez, one of Sarratea's allies, threatened to attack the city. However, Sarratea only remained in office until the end of May, unable to control the constant violence and anarchy that overtook the province. He embarked on a number of diplomatic missions in the 1820s and died in France in 1849.

* Zinny 1820, no. 57, pp. 298-9. Cf. Palau 302473 (calling for a *plano* not mentioned by Zinny, and which almost certainly does not belong to this work). OCLC: 14879376 (does not specify which edition; 460644120 (4th edition); 55277963 (folio edition). WorldCat locates a copy of this title at University of California, Berkeley (does not specify which edition), the Bibliotheque Nationale de France (4th edition), and the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile (folio edition). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

Why We Need to Get Rid of the Jesuits

111. SILVA, José Seabra da [ostensible author]. *Dedução chronologica, e analytica* 5 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. 8°, uniformly bound in contemporary mottled calf, (some wear), each flat spine richly gilt with red lettering piece bearing title. Woodcut royal arms on the title-pages of all but volume II; woodcut or factotum initials, typographical head- and tailpieces. Small wormhole in margin of last few leaves of volume I, not affecting text. Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Bookplate of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castello Branco, and his signature on title-page of each volume. 384 pp.; (1 l.), 385-786 pp.; (8 ll.), 3-398 pp. [but catchword matches final preliminary leaf], (1 blank l.); (3 ll.), xviii, 357 pp. [pp. xi-xviii misbound after p. 16], (1 blank l.); (4 ll.), 248 pp.

5 volumes. \$900.00

Second edition of this extended justification for expelling the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil in 1759, written or (at minimum) inspired, revised, and edited by the Marques de Pombal himself. The *Dedução*, in folio format (3 volumes) appeared in 1767-1768. It was translated into Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. Although the work was published under Seabra da Silva's name, it was essentially Pombal's work: the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon holds a manuscript with Pombal's additions and corrections. In the Marques de Pombal catalogue (1982), the work is described as "obra executada por José Seabra da Silva por ordem e inspiração do Marquês" (n° 71).

The first part (bound here in 2 volumes) describes Portugal's decline under the malignant influence of the Jesuits. It includes references to the Tavora Conspiracy (1758) and the empire that the Jesuits supposedly established among the Indians in Brazil and Latin America. The Italian missionary to Brazil P. Gabriel Malagrida is mentioned several times. The Jesuits are blamed for a wide range of evils, including the decline of Portuguese literature:

Ainda não bastarão aquellas ruínas da Authoridade Regia; aquelles estragos da Independencia Temporal da Coroa destes Reynos; aquelles flagellos contra todos

os que professavão Letras em Portugal com talentos, e prestimo distintos . . . para completarem todas as iniquidades, que o seu occulto, e vastissimo Plano encerrava dentro no seu impenetravel segredo. Achárão, que depois de haverem morto, affugentado, e emudecido todos os Homens distintos em Letras, que então havia neste Reyno; lhes restava, para nelle se fazerem, e perpetuarem para sempre dispoticos, arruinarem tambem pelos seus alicerces a Literatura Portugueza ... (I, 140).

The second part of the *Dedução* (bound as volume III here) is on censorship: "na qual se manifesta o que successivamente passou nas diferentes epocas da Igreja sobre a censura, prohibição, e impressão dos livros: demonstrando-se os intoleraveis prejuizos, que co o abuso dellas se tem feito á mesma Igreja de Deos, a todas as monarquias, a todos os estados soberanos, e ao socego publico de todo o universo."

The final 2 volumes of this set include the supporting documents (*provas*), among them eleven decrees from D. Sebastião, numerous decrees from Portuguese, French, and Neapolitan kings, papal bulls, and letters from famous Jesuits.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 809. Innocência II, 130-1 (calling it a folio, and without collation); V, 121 (mentioning the *Petição de recurso*, Lisbon 1767, 59 pp., which is bound after the *Provas*, and which Innocência notes was also incorporated into the octavo edition). Backer-Sommervogel XI, 1203, nos. 133 and 133a. Sabin 81090. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 768/3. Rodrigues 2224, 2226. Not in Van der Vekene. Not in Pinto de Mattos. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. NUC: DLC, WaU.

112. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos III, King of Spain 1759-1788]. R. Cedula. El Rey. Don Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, Intendente de Exercito y Real Hacienda de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, y demas que componen el Virreynato de Buenos-Ayres. Por quanto he tenido por conveniente relevaros de la Intendencia N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 11 June 1783. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), later (twentieth century?) half crimson morocco with gilt bands at head and foot and black lettering piece (some scuffing to spine and corners). Printed on papel sellado (Sello Quarto, 1782-1783). Foldlines. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary signature at end, in ink, of the royal notary Francisco Moreno Argumosa. Small circular blindstamp on first leaf of Antonio Santamaria. (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this royal decree announcing the replacement of D. Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, intendente of the Army and treasurer of the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, with D. Francisco de Paula Sanz, the general director of the tobacco excise. Fernandez, who was released from his position at his own request, was one of the most noted civil servants in Rio de la Plata during the eighteenth century, and was decorated with the Real Orden de Carlos III. This decree recognizes his services and orders that he continue receiving his salary until he assumes another office.

The decree was issued by José Galvez (1720-1787), Marques de Sonora, one of the ablest administrators of the Spanish colonies. By 1783 he had been given a lifelong appointment as secretary of the Indies.

* Furlong 197. Not in Medina. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Josiah.

*Proclamation of a Captive King***113. [SPAIN. Laws. Ferdinand VII, King of Spain 1808 and 1813-1833].**

Proclama de Fernando VII. [begins:] Españoles fidelísimos y leales: Vuestro Rey se halla en el mayor conflicto [Colophon] Buenos Aires: n.pr., 1808. 4°, unbound. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$1,200.00

In May 1808, King Fernando VII, captured by Napoleon, renounced his throne. This important proclamation by the captive king exhorts all Spaniards to take up arms against the invaders. The discussion on how best to demonstrate loyalty to the king and on how to repel the French in the New World provided the matrix of the independence movements in Latin America. The colophon states "Reimpreso en Buenos- Ayres". However, we have not been able to locate records of other editions.

* Furlong 1214: notes that Medina mistakenly lists this work twice, numbers 517 and 57. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 57569215 (Indiana University, University of Arizona); 55255675 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); no other edition cited. No edition located in CCPBE. No edition located in Rebiun. No edition located in KVK (44 databases searched). No edition located in Copac.

*Governor of the Penal Colony on the Juan Fernandez Islands
Reports on Damage During 1835 Earthquake and
Misappropriation of Food by Previous Governor*

114. [SUTCLIFFE, Thomas]. *Contestacion a los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, firmados "Unos porteños de Valparaíso" y "Los porteños del otro día" dirigidos contra los jefes extranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe. [text begins:] Se dice: "Tenemos aquí algunos aventureros del mundo viejo"* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1838. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Thomas Sutcliffe, a British soldier serving in the Chilean army, defends himself against accusations that he is an adventurer and a mercenary. The documents he provides relate to his term as political and military governor of the Juan Fernández Islands, used by Chile as a penal colony. Two letters deal with his execution of prisoners Rafael Moreno and José Manuel Suaso after the massive earthquake in February 20, 1835. Another letter explains that when he became governor of Juan Fernández, Commandant Francisco de Paula Lattapiat sold him 8 barrels of flour that turned out to belong to the commissary rather than the commandant. Sutcliffe returned them. In March 1836 Sutcliffe tendered his resignation with the hope that he might receive a bonus for his long years of service: he was released, but brusquely denied money. In a final document Sutcliffe explains why he thinks he is owed money, including the fact that after the 1835 earthquake he used some of his own money to purchase materials to rebuild the barracks at Juan Fernández.

Sutcliffe (1790-1849), a Yorkshireman, served in the British navy and at Waterloo. In 1817 he fought beside the Colombians for independence, and in 1821 offered his services

to Chile. There he remained for 16 years as a cavalry officer, rising by 1834 to the rank of political and military governor of the Juan Fernández Islands. These islands, 400 miles off the coast of Chile, were possibly the inspiration for *Robinson Crusoe*: Alexander Selkirk was marooned there from 1705-1709.

According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Sutcliffe returned to England in late 1839. He tried to make a living writing books on Chile and Peru, but died in abject poverty in 1849.

* Not located in Briseño. *Dictionary of National Biography* (microprint) II, 2031. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Missions in Northern Argentina (Modern Bolivia)

115. TAMAJUNCOSA, Antonio. *Descripcion de las misiones, al cargo del Colegio de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de la Villa de Tarija ... Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (32 x 21 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title stamped vertically in gilt. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), v, 50 pp., (2 ll. with table).

\$140.00

FIRST EDITION. Written in 1800, and with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis that mentions Paraguay, the Orinoco, and California, and considers the treatment of the indigenous population by Spanish missionaries from the seventeenth century to the present, as well as the importance of the Pilcomayo River for trade with Peru and Brazil. The *Descripcion* was published in Angelis's important Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

Tarija is a town in the south of modern Bolivia. Tamanjucosa's account gives geographical, historical and statistical information on 21 missions (pp. 4-42), followed by "Del gobierno espiritual, temporal y político de las Misiones" (pp. 42-50). The table at the end lists all the missions with their dates of foundation, total souls in 1799 (ranging from 67 to 1648), latitude and longitude, and distance from the Colegio de Propaganda Fide de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Tarija.

* Palau 326874.

By a Jesuit Born in Chile

116. TORRES, Pedro de, S.J. *Excelencias de S. Joseph, varon divino, patriarca grande* Seville: por los Herederos de Thomas Lopez de Haro, 1710. Folio (in 6s, 28.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (fore-edges repaired, some soiling, recased with new endpapers), title in early ink manuscript vertically on spine. Title printed in red and black within

elaborate typographic border. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. Overall in fine condition. (24 ll.), 1208 pp., (34 ll.). \$1,200.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these mystical meditations on St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary and Patron of the Church. The author was born in Chile in 1659, became a Jesuit in 1673, and died at Concepción in 1709. When the *Excelencias* was published, Torres was the Jesuit Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias. This work includes a dedication (dated at Santiago de Chile, 26 November 1700) to D. Juana de Urdanegui Luxan y Recalde, the Presidenta y Gobernadora del Reyno de Chile, with some information on the members of her illustrious family in Chile, Peru, and in their native Biscay (in the Basque region).

* Palau 336658. Medina, BHA 2645. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispanochilena* 292. Alden & Landis 710/144. Aguilar Piñal VIII, 583: locating 6 copies in Spain and 1 in Italy. Escudero, *Tipografía Hispalense* 2927. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 132. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: CtY, RPJCB.

Slaves and Tobacco

Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento

*117. [TREATY]. *Tratado de paz entre o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. João o V. pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, e o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. Felipe V. pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico de Hespanha. Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevreyro de 1715. Mandado imprimir pala Secretaria de Estado*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1715. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century navy-blue pebbled cloth boards backed with slightly lighter blue cloth. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Typographical headpiece on p. 17. Text in Portuguese, Spanish and Latin. Overall in very good condition. 24 pp. \$1,200.00

The Portuguese / Spanish component to the Peace of Utrecht. Adds to the stipulations of the treaty of 13 February 1668, in which Spain recognized Portuguese independence. The Portuguese are granted possession of Colonia do Sacramento (articles V-VIII) and Spain agrees to hand it over within a specified time. The slave trade and tobacco are also mentioned (articles XV-XVI and XVIII). This edition includes an introduction (p. 3) and ratifications (pp. 20-24). Within the text of the treaty, there are variations in spelling and punctuation from the edition printed without place or printer and with only 23 pp., whose title begins *Tratado de pax*

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: "This edition is very rare." JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/4. Cf. Innocência IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins *Tratado de pax*, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins *Tratado de pax*. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), *Ticknor Catalogue*, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 84078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus 2 microfilm copies at the same location. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not in Orbis.

118. TSCHIFFELY, A. F. *Don Roberto: Being the Account of the Life and Works of R.B. Cunninghame Graham 1852-1936*. London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1937. 8°, dark blue publisher's cloth (heavily spotted), gilt logo on front cover, gilt lettering on smooth spine ; two pieces of dust jacket (front and flap from inside front) tipped to blank recto of frontispiece. Overall in good to very good condition. Frontis, xx, 458 pp., (1 blank l.), 29 ll. of plates, facsimiles and maps in text. \$25.00

FIRST EDITION. Cunninghame Graham (1852-1936) moved to Argentina as a young man to make his fortune cattle-ranching. He was affectionately known as "Don Roberto," a great adventurer and gaucho; later he traveled to Morocco as a Turkish sheikh, prospected for gold in Spain, befriended Buffalo Bill, and taught fencing in Mexico City. By the early 1880s he returned to his native Scotland, where he became a radical socialist, journalist, and prolific author.

Appeal on Behalf of a Convicted Murderer

119. VARELA, Luis Vicente. *Defensa en tercera instancia del reo Pedro Luro*. Buenos Aires: Imprenta de La Tribuna, 1872. Large 8°, recent blue buckram, smooth spine with gilt-lettered vertical title; original printed wrappers bound in. Light browning and a few creases. Overall in good to very good condition. 94 pp., (1 blank l.), (2 ll. errata and index).

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An appeal to the Supremo Tribunal on behalf of a young man convicted of killing another man and his dependents. The case apparently achieved considerable notoriety in the press during the trial and when the conviction was later upheld.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55272137 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 14956374 (University of California-Berkeley).

Editions of the Caramarú and Uruguay Annotated by Varnhagen

120. VARNHAGEN, Francisco Adolpho de, Visconde do Porto Seguro, editor. *Epícos brasileiros. Nova edição*. [Title page verso] Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1845. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (worn at extremities, foot of spine defective), smooth spine gilt, citron lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. 449 pp., (1 l. errata). \$350.00

First and only edition of this collection of José Basílio da Gama's *O Uruguay* and José de Santa Rita Durão's *O Caramarú*, with extensive notes and a five-page postscript by Varnhagen, the great Brazilian historian and diplomat.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 877: "The subtitle 'nova edição' implies that these are new editions of the poems and not a second edition of the *Epícos* which was printed once

only. The book is highly valued because of its notes which begin on page 387." Blake II, 373. Innocêncio II, 320. Palau 97317. Bellido 11^a (Bellido 11 is surely a ghost). Horch 50. Rodrigues 2418: "scarce." NUC: CtY, MH, WU, CSt, ICN; listing no other editions. OCLC: 644825 (34 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library; at least some of the locations appear to be links to digitized copy); 558842937 (British Library). Porbase locates four copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Copac repeats British Library and adds Leeds University.

By a Native of Colonia do Sacramento

121. VASCONCELLOS, Manoel de Macedo Pereira de. *Elogio funebre, que nas exequias consagradas pelos Irmãos da Irmandade do Santissimo Sacramento da Freguezia da Pena a memoria do pio, e eccellente fidalgo Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, seu juiz perpetuo, recitou no dia 24 de Julho de 1771* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1771. 4°, contemporary wrappers marbled blue, red, and yellow (minor wear; small piece missing from upper outer front corner, ca. 1.5 x 1.5 x 2.5 cm.). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), 17 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION of this funeral oration in honor of Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, Morgado de Ribeira do Sado e do Bom Despacho. It is dedicated to his son, Bernardim Freire de Andrade e Castro (1759-1809), who rose to the rank of general in the Portuguese army and was killed by a mob in Braga during the Peninsular War.

Manoel de Macedo Pereira de Vasconcellos (1726-1790) was born at Colonia de Sacramento. Well known as a bohemian poet and important personality of the "Arcadia Lusitana", he was also a famous preacher, whose sermons were collected in three volumes of *Obras sacras*, Lisbon 1785-1788. The king, D. José, was his friend, and is supposed to have remarked that Father Macedo was very ugly, but when he preached he appeared "bonito". Macedo is said to have died in extreme poverty.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 887; *Período colonial*, p. 389. Innocêncio VI, 43. Sacramento Blake VI, 152. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 771 / 3. See Teófilo Braga, *A Arcadia Lusitana*, p. 222, et passim. OCLC: 81223780 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Jesuit Chronicle—A Fundamental Work for the Early History of Brazil

***122. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J.** *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil* Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey, 1663. Folio (34.9 x 24.7 cm.), modern period crimson morocco (lower half of front joint cracked and repaired, minor wear and rubbing to corners, head of spine, raised bands), richly gilt-tooled on both covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments,

inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and brown (from a contemporary binding). Printed in 2 columns, with double-rule border between columns and around edges. Repair to outer margin of final leaf and about 12 x 3 cm. to leaf Aa4. Light dampstains at lower margins of final 22 leaves. Minor, light soiling to engraved and printed title pages. Internally close to fine; overall in very good condition. Old, unidentified floral embossed stamp in outer margins of both title pages. Engraved title-page, (6 ll.), 188 pp. [lacking pp. 179-184, as in all known copies], 528 pp., (6 ll.). \$35,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Borba de Moraes comments, "The *Chronica* is considered by Portuguese bibliophiles to be a typographical masterpiece The frontispiece engraved by A. Clauwet is missing in many copies. The *Chronica* is a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil, and contains the first printing of P. José de Anchieta's poem to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is rare today." Borba also points out that most copies have rather narrow margins, cut close to the border. In this copy the upper margins extend as high as 2 cm. beyond the border, the outer ones can be almost 2 cm., while the lower margins are sometimes almost 2.5 cm.; the overall size of the pages is 33.3 x 23.7 cm.

After the work had been printed, Father Jacinto de Magistris pointed out a passage in the section "Noticias antecedentes, curiosas, e necessarias" in which Vasconcellos speculated that the earthly paradise was located in Portuguese America. The ten copies that had been distributed were hastily recalled, and pages 179-184, containing this possible heresy, were excised. In this copy they are missing, as in all other copies known.

At the end of the volume (pp. 481-528) is the first appearance in print of Father José de Anchieta's 5,786-verse neo-Latin poem *De beata Virgine Dei matre Maria*. Anchieta, "the Apostle of Brazil," vowed to write a poem on the Virgin's life while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments, the story goes, he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was subsequently printed in Vasconcellos' *Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta*, Lisbon 1672, and many times thereafter.

The beautiful engraved frontispiece, by A. Clouwet of Antwerp, shows a ship with sails unfurled, representing the Society of Jesus; several Jesuits can be seen aboard the vessel. The border of the engraving incorporates Brazilian flora and fauna, such as monkeys and a crocodile.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Father António Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 888-9. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 450. Brunet II, 846. Arouca V51. Innocência VII, 286; XIX, 234. Leite IX, 173-6: pointing out Vasconcellos' considerable influence on the Brazil of his era, and mentioning his knowledge of the "lingua brasilica." Mindlin, *Highlights* 157. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 485. Streit II, 2425. Borba de Moraes and Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros*, p. 399: noting that this work and two others by Vasconcellos are our primary seventeenth-century sources for the activities of the Jesuits in Brazil. Barbosa Machado III, 724. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 609. Sabin 98651. Bosch 131. J.C. Rodrigues 2457. Palha 2517. JCB I, iii, 103-4. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 663/3. JFB (1994) V34. Monteverde 5473. Azevedo-Samodães 3443. Ameal 2456. Avila Perez 7865. NUC: DLC, MnU, NN, DCU-IA, RPJCB, MH. OCLC: 458447509 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 504663078 (British Library); 253449643 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 165926627 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil

123. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesus do Estado do Brasil* 2 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de João Ignacio da Silva, 1864. 8°, modern mottled calf, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red lettering-pieces in second from head (author) and fourth (title). Minor foxing, but overall in fine condition. Unidentified purple monogrammed stamp beneath a count's coronet on title-page. (2 ll.), viii, [5]-115, vi pp.; 300, xix pp.

2 volumes in 1. \$850.00

Second edition of "a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil" (Borba de Moraes II, 889), covering the years 1549 to 1570. It includes an introduction and historical and geographical notes by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and a 19-page subject index that did not appear in the original edition, Lisbon 1663. A third edition appeared in 1865 in Lisbon.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Antonio Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

* Rodrigues 2458: calling for only xi pp. at the end. NUC: MB, NIC, MH, NN.

Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil

124. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesus do Estado do Brasil e do que obraram seus filhos n'esta parte do Novo Mundo. Em que se trata da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil, dos fundamentos que n'ellas lançaram e continuaram seus religiosos, e algumas noticias antecedentes, curiosas e necessarias das cousas d'aquelle Estado ... Segunda Edição [sic] Correcta e augmentada.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: em Casa do Editor A.J. Fernandes Lopes, 1865. 8°, uniform modern half calf over marbled boards, smooth spine with two maroon lettering pieces (author on first, title and volume on second). Scattered light foxing. Uncut and unopened. Overall in very good to fine condition. clvi, 200 pp.; 339 pp., (2 ll.).

2 volumes. \$650.00

Third edition of this "fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil" (Borba de Moraes), covering the years 1549 to 1570. This edition was published by Innocência da Silva because the first edition (Lisbon, 1663) was extremely rare and virtually unobtainable, and because he considered the *Chronica* to be one of the most notable and esteemed works of its genre. Innocência's edition includes the "Poema em louvor da Virgem" by Anchieta (which had also appeared in the first edition), an appendix with seven letters by Nobrega that are reproduced from the *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geografico Brasileiro*, and a 20-page index. A second edition of the *Chronica*, edited by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1864, did not include Anchieta's poem.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Antonio Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as

Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 890. Innocência XIX, 234. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 451. Leite IX, 176. Rodrigues 2459. Welsh 3721.

*Biography of the "Apostle of Brazil" —
A Crucial Work on Sixteenth-Century Brazil*

125. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta da Companhia de Iesu, Taumaturgo do Nouo Mundo, na Provincia do Brasil* Lisbon: na Officina de Joam da Costa, 1672. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), late nineteenth-century green morocco by Lortic fils, triple gilt-fillet border on each cover, spine with raised bands in six compartments, richly gilt and with gilt-lettered author and title in second compartment from head, gilt inner dentelles, all edges gilt, slipcase (one corner of binding bumped, some wear wear to slipcase). Engraved coat of arms on f. *2^r, engraved portrait of Anchieta on ****4^v, woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and large woodcut initials. Washed (skillfully) and pressed. Overall in fine condition. Bookplate of Mons. Nabuco. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, printed in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., dated 1927. (16 ll.), 593 pp., (1 l.), 95 pp., lacking leaf Lll4, the divisional title to the "Poema". \$14,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this biography of the "Apostle of Brazil," an invaluable source of information for the history of Brazil and the earliest Jesuit missions there in the second half of the sixteenth century. The work has long been recognized as very rare. When the centennial of Brazilian independence was being celebrated in 1922, the President of Portugal gave a copy of this work to the President of Brazil; before he could do so, however, a special law had to be passed allowing the volume to be taken out of Portugal. In 1926, Holmes listed it among the rarest books of the Oliveira Lima collection. Borba notes that "copies complete with the portrait are very rare today."

The *Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library* comments that this life does not seem to derive wholly from Beretario's 1617 Latin biography, although Backer-Sommervogel stated that all later biographies derived from that one. The second edition of the *Vida* appeared only in 1943.

Anchieta (1534-1597), known as the "Apostle of Brazil" or the "Thaumatourgos of the New World," was one of the most important figures in sixteenth-century Brazil. He went there in 1553 (see p. 6) and, with 13 others, founded the Jesuit school at Piratininga, later the site of São Paulo (pp. 17-54). There he taught Latin to the Indians and wrote the first grammar and vocabulary in their language, Tupi. In 1563 he and Father Manuel de Nobrega went to Iperoig to negotiate peace with the Tamoyos (pp. 73-98). "It is more than probable that this embassy was the salvation of the Portuguese colonies," writes Southey (I, 228). This biography also provides information on the Indians, on Jesuit missions, on Anchieta's disciples, on the rebellion of the Tamoyos and Tupis, on the French attack on

LA RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

RASGO ENCOMIASTICO.

C'est là le temps des grandes choses; et ce n'est pas celui qu'il faut choisir pour donner des fers à des peuples animés de si nobles sentimens. (*Barthélemy introduction au voyage de la Grèce.*)

EN el siglo de los sucesos grandes: en el siglo de la heroicidad y del valor: en el siglo en fin en que resucitada la edad de los Legnidas, de los Themistocles, de los Aristides todo es memorable, todo grande, todo portentoso, eran demasiados quarenta y cinco dias para que un pueblo lleno de entusiasmo, de patriotismo y de valor sufriese vergonzosamente las cadenas con que el orgulloso *Bérton* meditaba perpetuar su esclavitud. En efecto, desde el instante mismo en que por una fatalidad de que jamas será culpable un pueblo fiel, el enemigo señoreándose de sus cuarteles entra á tomar posesion de la Ciudad, una escogida porcion de ciudadanos, despreciando los gritos de la sangre que los llama sin cesar al auxilio y socorro de sus hijos, desampara sus hogares, y dirigiendose á las campañas inmediatas tremola el pabellon del Rey Catolico, y llama en su socorro el resto de sus compatriotas inmediatos para redimir á viva fuerza el ultraje perpetrado en sus hermanos. Se escucha el eco de la otra parte de nuestro anchuroso rio, y en el momento se inflama la noble y fiel Montevideo de aquel ardor, que

Rio de Janeiro, and on the arrival in 1582 of a 16-vessel Spanish fleet under Diego Florez Valdes that was on its way to secure the Strait of Magellan (pp. 270-74).

Pages 443-593 contain Anchieta's 5,786-verse Latin poem "De beata Virgine Dei Matre Maria." Anchieta, while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, vowed to write a poem on the Virgin's life in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments (so the story goes), he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was first published in Vasconcellos' *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil*, 1663, and went through many later editions.

The *Vida* is beautifully printed by one of Portugal's greatest seventeenth-century typographers. This copy not only has the portrait (often lacking), but has a good impression of it—usually it is very faint. The portrait shows Anchieta surrounded by the wild animals of Brazil: jaguars, snakes, parrots, etc. The paper is thin but nearly opaque; in most copies, it is so thin as to be almost transparent.

Simão de Vasconcellos (1596-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and became a Jesuit at Bahia, where he later served as vice-rector of the Jesuit College and promoted the construction of what became the cathedral. He had great influence among his contemporaries, making enormous donations to the poor and acting as confessor to viceroys. His *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil*, Lisbon 1663, is another fundamental work on sixteenth-century Brazil, as is his *Vida do P. João de Almeida*.

Provenance: Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, distinguished Brazilian historian and diplomat of Portuguese ancestry, was a significant book and art collector. He wrote on art and historical subjects, being an expert on the Flemish painter Frans Post: see *Frans Post 1612-1680*, Amsterdam: A.L. Gendt & Co., 1973, and *Frans Post*, São Paulo: Civilização Brasileira, 1948.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 890. Mindlin, *Highlights* 160. Arouca V55. Innocência VII, 286; XIX, 234. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 609. Barbosa Machado III, 724. Antonio II, 289. Palau 353205. Streit II, 2444. Sabin 98655. Leite VIII, 25, 35-36; IX, 176-77. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 485-86. Rodrigues 2460: "very rare." JCB I, iii, 247. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 672/2. Bosch 135. Goldsmith V88. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 100. Gubian 736: sold for 11\$270 in 1867. Palha 2651. Monteverde 5476. Ameal 2457. Azevedo-Samodães 3446: copy lacking 6 preliminary leaves and p. 443-594 (Anchieta's poem). Schaeffer, *Portuguese Exploration*, p. 36. On Anchieta and Vasconcellos' biography of him, see Southey, *History of Brazil* (1810-1819) I, 263-66, 287-93; II, 682-84. Not in JFB (1994). On the bookplate of Sousa-Leão, see Fausto Moreira Rato, "Os Mais Belos Ex-Libris Heráldico Brasileiros," in *Boletim da Academia Portuguesa de Ex-Libris* Ano XXXVII (1992), no. 92, Lisboa, 1992, pp. 37-66. NUC: NN, RPJCB, MH, ICN, InU.

126. [VIEYTES, Hipólito, possible author]. *La reconquista de Buenos Ayres. Rasgo encomiástico*. [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1806. 4°, unbound, unsewn, uncut. Caption title. Slight marginal soiling; tear in upper margin of both leaves, continuing into two lines of text. Overall in very good condition. 4 pp. \$2,600.00

FIRST EDITION. Anonymous document praising the heroic stance of the people of Buenos Aires, who had ousted the British troops that invaded the city in June 27, 1806.

* Furlong 787 (describing 2 states of this edition: one which is unfoliated; and another [like ours] which is paginated). Medina *Buenos Aires* 337: quoting Alsina Collection, pp.

142-144 regarding the anonymity of the author: "No hemos podido averiguar, dicen los compiladores de esta Colección, quien sea el autor." NUC: InU, RPJCB. OCLC: 55250978 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de España); 460921825 [?] (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 497324087 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats the British Library copy only.

British Lt.-General Court-Martialed for Losing Rio de la Plata

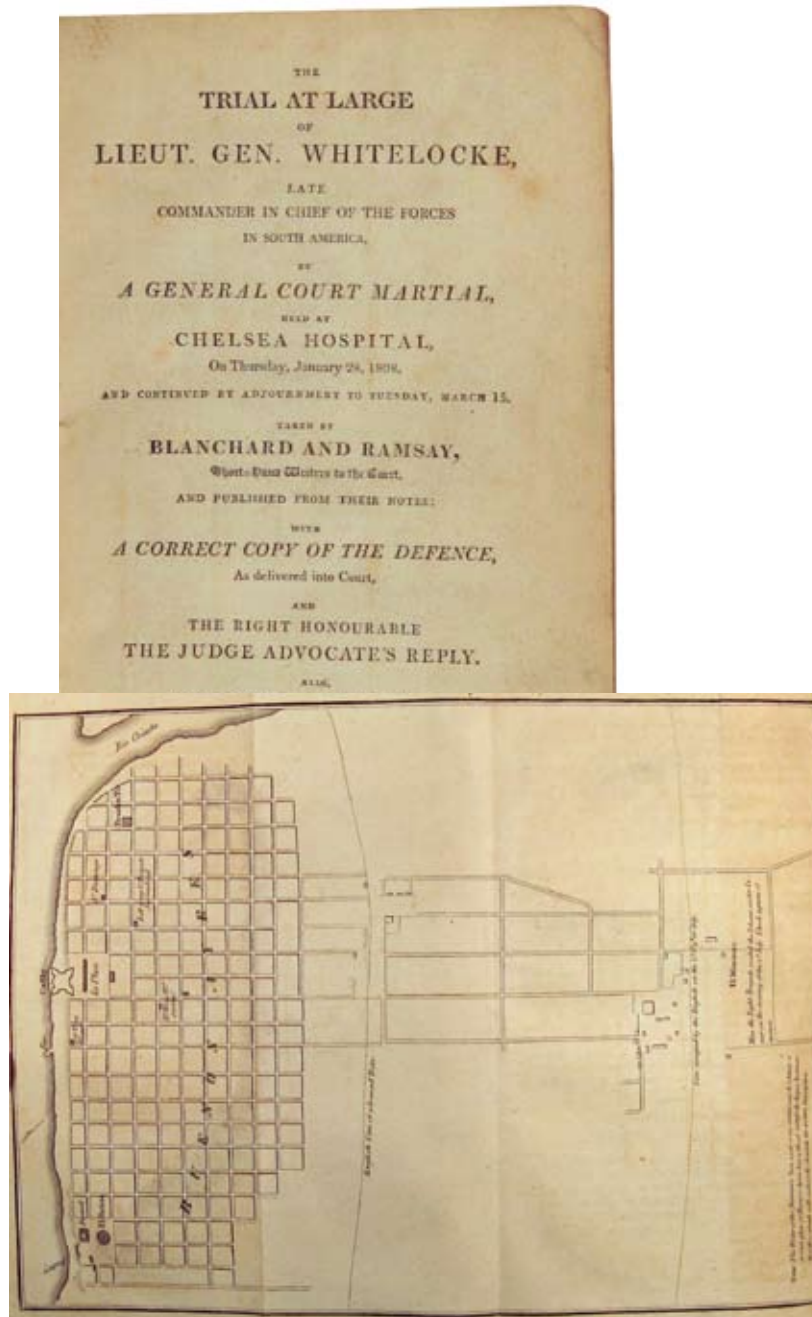
127. [WHITELOCKE, John]. *The Trial at Large of Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, late Commander in Chief of the Forces in South America, by a general court martial, held at Chelsea Hospital, on Thursday, January 28, 1808, and continued by adjournment to Tuesday, March 15. Taken by Blanchard and Ramsay, Short-Hand Writers to the Court, and published from their notes: with a correct copy of the defence, as delivered into Court, and the Right Honourable The Judge Advocate's Reply. Also, all the documents produced in evidence.* London: R. Faulder and Son, etc.; [at foot of half-title and pp. 48 and 67 of final section:] Printed by S. Hamilton, Weybridge, Surrey, 1808. 8°, later vellum (some darkening, especially on spine), plain flat spine with gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut. Scattered light foxing. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), 600, 4, 67 pp., folding map (Rio de la Plata from Cape St. Mary to Buenos Aires, with inset "Sketch of the Route from Ensenada to Buenos Ayres"), 2 folding plans (Buenos Aires and Montevideo). \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION. One of several accounts of the trial of John Whitelocke, who was sent to seize Buenos Aires from the Spaniards in 1807. In July, unable to force the city to capitulate after days of street-fighting in which half his force was wounded or killed, Whitelocke negotiated a surrender with his opposite number, General Liniers. He left, withdrawing British troops from the Rio de la Plata area, including Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Colonia do Sacramento. Back in England, his actions found such disfavor that he was convicted at a court-martial and dismissed from the service.

* Sabin 103678. McNeil and Deas, *Europeans in Latin America* n° 23. OCLC: 25975971 (New York University Law School Library, Cornell University Library, Ohio State University Libraries, London Library); 317669094 (Toronto Public Library); 506051747 (digitized from the original at Harvard Law School Library); 631616662 (digitized copy); 16391652 (more than 20 locations; perhaps some a different issue). Copac locates only one copy, at St. John's College, Cambridge (Special Collections).

How to Improve Chile's Economy: Gold and Silver Mining, Banks

128. [ZAÑARTU, Miguel José de, possible author]. *Nociones elementales sobre las cuestiones económicas que actualmente se promueven en Chile, las dedica a Su Dignísimo Presidente Jeneral Don Francisco Antonio Pinto un hijo*



Item 127 (greatly reduced)

de aquella república. Lima: Imprenta Republicana de José Maria Concha, 1828. 4°, disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. 15 pp.
\$1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A series of questions and answers on how to improve the Chilean economy; the author argues in favor of protectionism in order to promote the growth of national industry. He mentions the United States several times (with almost a page on Pittsburgh), gold- and silver-mining, and a recent proposal to establish a bank in Chile. The final page promises a continuation, but only part I was published.

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O'Higgins (under whom he served as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire's rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime led to his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.

* Briseño I, 507. Palau 192063: attributing it to Miguel de Zañarte. OCLC: 81003386 (John Carter Brown Library); 55261884 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates 2 digitized copies at the British Library.

One of World's First Arms-Control Pacts: Text and Debates

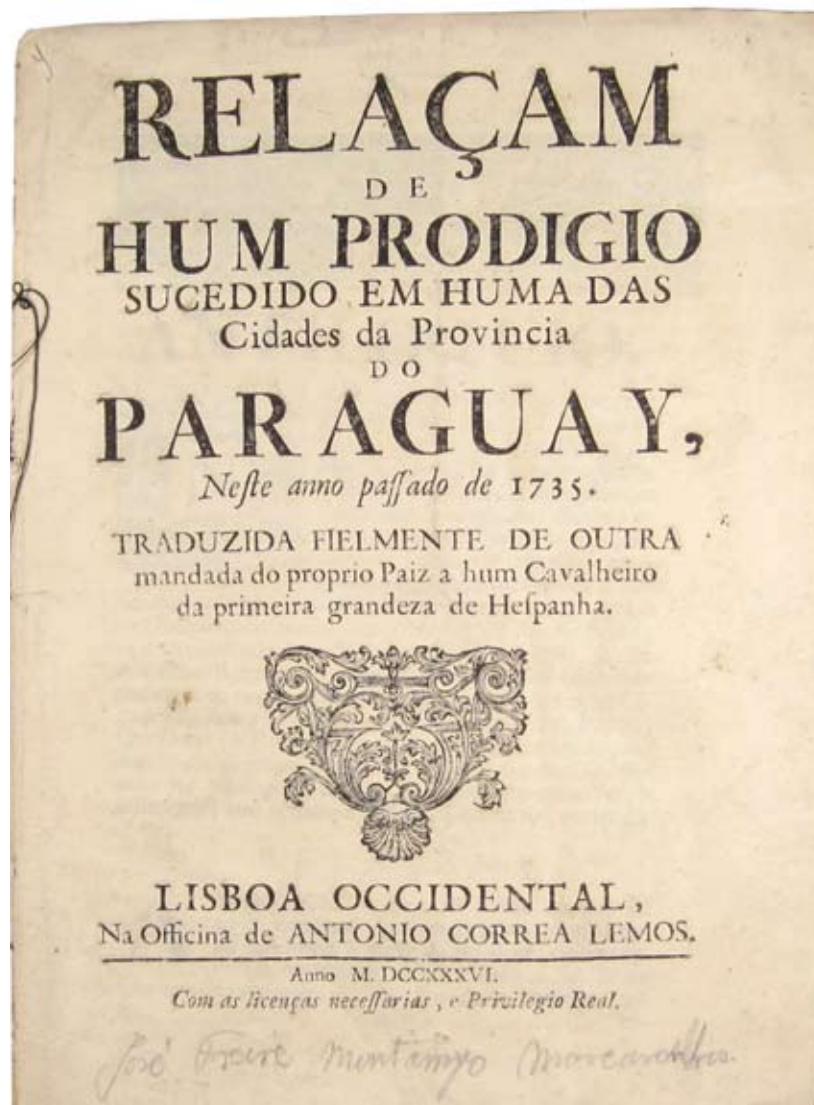
129. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, et al. *La paz chileno-argentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstrucción parlamentaria; el manifiesto al país; los artículos del Señor Júlio Zegers*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher's pebbled cloth (some wear), decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. Overall in good to very good condition. Signed presentation inscription on p. 3 from Júlio Zegers to a friend (Pedro A. Funes?). 86 pp.
\$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of an early arms-control pact. The Pactos de Mayo were signed in May 1902 in an attempt to resolve the disputes between Chile and Argentina over the border of Patagonia. The dispute had been going on since the early 1880s and led to an arms race by the 1890s.

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado Jeneral de Arbitraje, intended to provide a framework for resolving disputes, and the Convencion sobre Armamentos Navales, according to which Chile was assigned the Pacific as a sphere of influence, and Argentina the Atlantic. The two countries also agreed to significantly decrease their navies—making this one of the world's first arms-control pacts.

The agreements were not joyously accepted by all. Included in the volume are notes exchanged between the ministers of Chile and Argentina, parliamentary minutes of discussions on these agreements (June to August 1902), and a "Manifiesto al País" of August 1902 expressing dissent (pp. 31-47). The final and longest essay (pp. 49-82), "La Paz Chileno-Argentina," dated August 1902, is by Julio Zegers Samaniego (Santiago, 1830-1918). Zegers Samaniego was director of the Imprensa Nacional in 1856 and later vice-rector of the Instituto Nacional. In 1876 he was elected deputy, and was Chile's minister of Finance from August 1878 to April 1879, at the beginning of the War of the Pacific. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the Chilean Civil War of 1891. After 1894 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself to writing on politics, economics, and biography.

* NUC: TxU, NNC. OCLC: 11693330 (14 copies). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



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