February 1, 2021

Special List 401
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Part V: Items 401-450
Souza – Xavier

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Visitors by Appointment
Special List 401
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Part V: Items 401-450
Souza – Xavier

Rare Guidebook for Salvador da Bahia


FIRST and ONLY EDITION?


Taxes and Loopholes in Spain, 1545

402. [SPAIN. Laws. Fernando and Isabela King and Queen of Spain; Juana I, Queen of Spain; printed in the reign of Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. Leyes del q[ua]derno nueuo d[e] las re[ñ]tas de las alcaualas y fra[n]quezas. Hecho en la vega de Granada: por el qual el rey y la reyna n[uest]ros señores reuocan todas las otras leyes delos otros q[ua]dernos fechos de antes. MDxlv. [Colophon, f. xxvi verso] Seville: En las casas de Juan Cromberger que Dios aya en gloria, acabase a ij. de Enero ... M.D. [y] xlv años (2 January 1545). Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century beige cloth over boards with earlier pastedowns and flyleaves of laid paper; crimson morocco lettering piece on spine with gilt-lettered short title and date; text-block edges with old marbling. Title page has woodcut arms of Emperor...
Item 402
Carlos V, a good impression but printed in reverse (with the arms of Spain at the upper right and lower left), in front of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown, within a double-rule border (11.6 x 10.2 cm.); the whole set within an ornamental woodcut border incorporating dragons and floral ornaments. Woodcut initials (7- and 6-line) on verso of first leaf. Gothic redonda type, 56 lines. Printed marginal summaries. Tabla (f. xxvij verso-xxviij recto) in 2 columns. Two small brownstains, faint dampstain, and a few flyspecks on title page. Very minor marginal soiling in rest of text. In good to very good condition. A few early (sixteenth-century) marginal notes in Spanish and Latin, and some equally early underlining. xxviij leaves, signed a²⁸.

$5,000.00

One of many editions of these laws setting out who pays taxes in Spain and how much. The earliest edition of the Quæderno listed in Palau is Burgos, 1486; the latest is Alcalá, 1560. This is the last of the numerous editions by the Crombergers: it appeared the year Juan died. Palau lists Cromberger editions of 1510, 1514, 1520, 1529, 1535, and 1540. The 146 laws were issued by Los Reyes Católicos (D. Fernando and D. Isabel) and by “Juana la Loca,” nominally queen of Castile and Aragon 1504-1555, who was imprisoned after 1509 on orders of her father D. Fernando and kept imprisoned by her son, D. Carlos (later D. Carlos I of Spain and Emperor Charles V).

In Spain in the early sixteenth century, the crown’s main source of revenue was the alcabala, a flat 10% sales tax that was supposed to be collected on every mercantile transaction. The laws reprinted here make it startlingly clear how many exemptions and changes were accepted into the seemingly simple flat-tax code. There are special laws applying to goods used on Crusades, goods captured from Moors in time of war, and fairs held in various towns. (Such fairs, especially the one at Medina del Campo, had become the financial markets of the sixteenth century.) There are rules for tailors, spinners, and rag collectors. Dozens of laws regulate landlords and tenants. One restricts Jews and Moors: “Que los judios y mores no sean arrendadores menores salvo en lugar que tenga jurisdicion y sea de dozientes vezinos arriba” (Law 58). One can also see the trend toward taxing basic foodstuffs rather than all sales. The Quæderno includes dozens of taxes relating to those who sell oil, meat, wine, and bread.

Although the title page states that these laws were issued in the vega de Granada, the laws themselves mention Seville, Cordoba, Cadiz, the Basque town of Fuenterrabia (in Guipúzcoa), Guadalupe (Extremadura), Val de Palacios (near Madrid?), Villa Franca del Arzopisbado, Santa Maria la Nieva (Segovia), Valladolid, Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Jaen, Badajoz, and Ubeda (Andalusia).

Revenues from the alcabala far outstripped even the income from the gold and silver being mined in Spain’s American colonies. Wars of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V were still funded mainly by taxes such as the alcabala, levied in Spain. When he could not raise adequate funds by such taxes, he had to borrow at rates as high as 43%. Collection of taxes was therefore a matter of great urgency. However, the income from the alcabala was problematic. Many towns had set a fixed sum that had not kept up with inflation, receipts often went to local nobles rather than the king’s coffers, and, as is clear from this collection of laws, exemptions were frequent.

The Crombergers were a publishing dynasty founded by Jacobo Cromberger, a German immigrant who was active in Seville from 1503 to 1528. At the invitation of D. Manuel I of Portugal, he printed in Evora and Lisbon from 1521 to 1528 (or perhaps printed in Seville using the Portuguese imprints), while still maintaining his print shop in Seville. In 1525 he handed management of the Seville office to his son Juan Cromberger, who
ran it until 1528 using his and his father’s name, and from then to 1540 under his own name. One of Juan’s claims to fame is the introduction of printing to America: he sent Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) to Mexico in 1539, with types from the Cromberger stock. Juan’s widow took over the Cromberger press from 1541 to 1545, when it was transferred to his eldest son, Jacome Cromberger, who remained active until 1553. This work was published at the Cromberger press the same year as the first edition of Medina’s _Arte de navegar._


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**Local Government in Salamanca**

*Sets Prices for Footwear and Leather Goods*

403. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos I, King of Spain 1516-1556 (and Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor 1519-1556)]. _Tassa y ordenança hecha por provisión Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corambre, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odreria._ Salamanca: Por Andrea de Portonaris, 1552. Folio (30 x 19.6 cm.), later wrappers of laid paper (eighteenth-century?). Large woodcut arms of Spain on title page. Two five-line criblé initials. Roman type, 41 lines. Very small paper defects in lower margin of 3 leaves and very light dampstains in the margins of the final 3 leaves, but nearly pristine. In fine condition. (10 ll.) $2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating glimpse into the nitty-gritty details of the manufacture and sale of leather goods, one of Spain’s leading industries, during an economic crisis under D. Carlos I (Emperor Charles V). In a decree of 9 October 1552 (reprinted on ll. A2r-A3v), D. Carlos ordered prices to be fixed for shoes and other leather goods. The decree was published as _La prematica para el remedio de la grand carestía que havía en el calçado,_ variations of which were printed in October and November of that year at Madrid and Alcalá de Henares.

Recognizing that prices varied widely throughout Spain, D. Carlos ordered the local ayuntamientos to set the prices of leather goods for their regions. Here the officials at Salamanca announce prices for over a hundred types and sizes of shoes for men, women, and children, ranging from slippers to boots, in materials from the crudest cowhides to the finest cordovan leather. A shoe of cordovan leather “a la morisca” of 5 puntos can be sold for a maximum of 29 maravedís, while one of 13 puntos can be sold for 69 maravedís. Prices for leather bottles of various sizes (cueros para vino) range from 51 to 119 maravedís (ff. A9v-10r). A supplementary decree on the final leaf clarifies issues regarding herretes (leather cords?). The names of members of the local government are mentioned, as well as Salamanca manufacturers and sellers of leather goods, with the locations of their shops.

Price regulations such as these were an attempt to resolve severe shortages of basic commodities in Spain. The influx of gold from the Americas that began in the 1520s...
Tasa y ordenanza hecha por prouision Real en el insigne Consistorio desta ciudad de Salamanca, de corramble, y calçado, y obras de cuero, y odrería.

EN SALAMANCA,
Por Andrea de Portonaris.
M. D. LII.
eventually led to massive inflation in the Spanish economy. Spanish goods were priced out of European markets, and shortages in clothing, shoes, and other basic goods became common throughout Spain. Mistakenly believing that the shortages were occurring because too many goods were shipped abroad, D. Carlos slapped on export restrictions. In May 1552 he prohibited the export of wool, silk, and leather goods from Spain, except to the Spanish colonies in America. Within a few years the export restrictions led to an economic depression, and merchants and the cortes were pleading with the crown to revoke them; but the restrictions remained in place for more than a decade.

This is a relatively early imprint by Andrea de Portonaris, active in Salamanca from 1547 to 1568 and most famous for the definitive edition of Las Siete Partidas by Gregorio López, 1555. Descended from a family of printers in Italy who had established a branch in Lyon, he married a woman who was the widow and the daughter of Salamanca printers. Andrea published over 180 editions of books, making him Salamanca’s most prolific sixteenth-century printer, and was the first in Salamanca to switch to redonda types from gothic. From his press came most of the works by the University of Salamanca’s professors, including Domingo de Soto, Diego de Covarrubias, Melchor Cano, and Francisco Sánchez “el Brocense.” He also published Italian Renaissance works by Pietro Bembo and Angelo Poliziano, the first editions of Luis de Granada, and works in Greek, for which he cast his own type.

Sixteenth-century Spanish works have become steadily more rare on the market. The British Library’s 16th-century STC lists only 9 works printed by Portonaris through 1551.


Aguardiente

404. [SPAIN. Laws. Ferdinand VI, King of Spain 1746-1759]. Don Francisco Driget, Marques de Malespina, del Consejo de su Magestad ...


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? States the royal percentage of sales of aguardiente, whose production by private citizens had been legalized in 1746.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
r. Cédula. 

El REY, Don Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, Intendente de Exército y Real Hacienda de las Provincias del Río de la Plata, y demás que componen el Virreynato de Buenos-Ayres. Por quanto he tenido por conveniente relevaros de la Intendencia de Exército y Real Hacienda que obtenéis, respecto de que así lo habéis solicitado; he venido en nombrar para que os suceda á D. Francisco de Paula Sanz, Director General de la Renta de Tabaco en el mismo Virreynato, por la confianza que tengo de su Persona, y acreditada instrucción e inteligencia. Y en su consecuencia os mando que luego que veáis esta mi Real Cédula ceséis en el uso y ejercicio de la expresada Intendencia, reconociendo, y haciendo reconocer al enunciado D. Francisco de Paula Sanz por tal Intendente de Exército y Real Hacienda de las nominadas Provincias, y le entregardes todas mis Reales Órdenes, Cédulas e Instrucciones, y demás Papeles anexos á la Intendencia, que así es mi voluntad. Y teniendo consideración á vuesta Persona y servicios que habéis hecho en la
Rio de la Plata

405. [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 Virreyntato 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, smooth spine with gilt bands at head and foot and long black lettering piece (some scuffing to spine and corners). Printed on papel sellado (Sello Quarto, 1782-1783). Foldlines. 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.


Statues of a Charitable Society for Spaniards in Naples
Elegantly Bound for the Princess of the Two Sicilies
Later Queen of Spain

406. Statuti per la Real Congregazione e Monte del S.S. Sacramento de Nobili Spagnoli. Naples: dalla Reale Tipografia della Guerra, 1826. Large 8°, full crimson morocco (edges slightly bumped), spine with gilt bands (very minor wear at foot), crown and three fleur-de-lys on each cover of Maria Cristina, Princess of the Two Sicilies, later Queen of Spain, within a gilt roll-tooled border; spine gilt, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Printed on high-quality paper. A few very small brown spots, but overall in fine condition. Engraved title page, 99, (1) pp., (1 l. indice, 1 blank l.), 3 modellos [numbered 1, 2, and 2 bis]. $3,000.00

FIRST EDITION in this form of these updated statutes for a charitable organization established to benefit Spaniards and their descendants in Naples. The Prefazione (pp. 5-8) gives a brief history of the Real Congregazione e monte del Santissimo Sacramento de Nobili Spagnoli, which was founded in 1614 by Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Conde de
STATUTI
per la
Reale Congregazione e Monte
del
SS. SACRAMENTO
de Nobili Spagnuoli

NAPOLI
DALLA REALE TIPografia DELLA GUERRA
1826

Item 406
Richard C. Ramer

Lemos, and issued its first statutes in 1624. Its members visited prisons and hospitals, gave alms, and assisted with marriages and funerals.

The preface mentions the demolizione of the home of the Congregazione soon after 1812, and that it was given a new home in the Chiesa di S. Giacomo. The church of San Giacomo degli Spagnoli was commissioned in 1540 by the Spanish Viceroy Pedro Alvarez de Toledo, Marquis of Villafranca. Dedicated to St. James (Santiago), patron saint of Spain, it was a landmark of Naples until 1816, when by order of Ferdinand I of Naples, it was enveloped in the neoclassical Palazzo San Giacomo in the Piazza Municipio, which today serves as the city hall.

Provenance: Bound for Maria Christina Ferdinanda di Borbone of the Two Sicilies, 1806-1878. Daughter of Francis I of the Two Sicilies and Maria Isabella of Spain, she was born in Palermo, Sicily. Soon after the third wife of Ferdinand VII of Spain died in 1829, Maria Christina became his fourth wife and was queen consort of Spain until Ferdinand’s death in 1833. Upon his death she became regent for her elder daughter, whose claim to the throne was disputed by her uncle in the Carlist Wars. Within months of Ferdinand’s death, Maria Cristina secretly married an ex-sargeant of the royal guards, to whom she bore several children. In 1844, when the regency ended, her daughter Isabella II gave official consent and the pair was publicly wed. Under Alfonso XII’s reign, Maria Christina and daughter Isabella both died in exile in France.

Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. ICCU: Milan, Biblioteca del Dipartimento di diritto privato e storia del diritto dell’Università degli studi; Naples, Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III (3 copies and a digitized version); Rome, Biblioteca Angelica. Not located in Jisc.

**Governor of the Penal Colony on the Juan Fernandez Islands**

*Reports on Damage During 1835 Earthquake and Misappropriation of Food by Previous Governor*

407. [SUTCLIFFE, Thomas]. * Contestacion a los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, firmados “Unos porteños de Valparaiso” y “Los porteños del otro dia” dirijidos contra los jefes estranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe.* [text begins:] “Tenemos aqui 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
CONTESTACIÓN

A los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, formados “Unos portentos de Valparaso” y “Los portentos del otro día” dirigidos contra los jefes extranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe.

Se dice: “Asimismo algunas aventuras del mundo viejo, que haciendo abeza de la excelencia de los tratados de Panamá y destruyendo el mismo tiempo al autor de la encíclica sumergirse, se han contado en unos vistosos papiros.”

La primera parte, no me corresponde, porque jamás le extraje, en distinción de los vistosos o desvanejos de dichos tratados, por no ser de mis invernaderos sumerge poloneses.

A la segunda digo, que varias aventuras tómases como de propietario a mi abuelo en Valparaso a leer papiros y sufrir averías indescritas en contra de un jefe a cuyas órdenes he servido tan justamente, y siendo imposible ser indiferente al aire tames que en mis respectivos, lo que hace que no me hallen en habla de un modo tan incondicional, y de anular circunstancias desfavorables a la Nación, y manifestado a uno de ellos, don Manuel Esquivel, sugestionado del Papiros, que hace el 2.° número de “Bolos o los traductores”, que al autor es su pariente, y de que sus conocimientos en el arte le parecieron casi un cuadro, porque los sabios de la IDA habían sobrado con el mismo, para lo habían proclamado la misma (documento núm. 2) y que había hecho una vez en utilizar la infracción y brevedad del Supremo Gobierno leca el mismo, porque las consecuencias de un interregno de primer orden no era dirigida a una sombra, sino al señor ministro del Interior es una advertencia del año de 1834 cuando movió interés de reclamo del mundo de la isla de Juan Fernandes.

Don M. Esquivel se retiró insensamente, y no le hube vuelto a ver más, pero ha salido que había mordido de allí, y poco días después sollo el primer remiso en el Cura Monardes (a lo que contestó en el Mercurio).

Digo: “A los principales de nuestros enemigos políticos somos los de errores en los días de nuestra juventud a veces aventurados del mundo viejo, y que nos había permitido a mí galgar, en aquella época, en el momento de que nos atentamos la necesidad de sus servicios. Mas por nuestra mala suerte muchos de ellos aún existen con sus respectivos grados de los que si hubieran habido motivos para que no hubiera vuelto hasta el presente, en el días del balbo, y en que se quejaba por que no se les preguntaba a uno.

El Supremo Gobierno nos de que en el ejercicio de la república solo distintos elitos que son buenas en todos tiempos se han hecho honor y gloria incontestable.

Al comenzar el primero dijo que si ha llegado la época en que no son necesarios sus servicios y los de otros jefes que se hallen en igual caso que yo, no nos hacen tamañas imputaciones como el autor, sino el Gobierno Supremo de la Nación quien ha de hacerlo. En el año de 1820 cuando se promulgó la ley de la reforma militar comía recibir el premio de sus servicios, a llevar varios soldados en que manifestó mi deseo de regresar a mi país natal, pero nunca que en tiempo de paz el Gobierno Supremo no quisiera disponer de su servicio. ¿Por qué ahora y en tiempo de guerra, cuando Chile necesita a sus defensores no se ha impuesto más impulso en armonizar y echarmos como cadenas y escorredores necesarios?

No será porque no lo digo, y con demasiado razón, es que era buen desempeñador para un miliciano en su jefe designado ésmo... Hay otros motivos que han impedido que se realicen a tiempo rápido. El documento núm. 2 que ahora publico, demostrará en estos diarios de la contribución general de armas y se tendrán a los reales para comprar lo necesario a la Nación, y de que en cada muesca han recibido todas las deudas desde el año de 1833, y que tanto contribuyó que los haya habiendo en letras de caro, lo que se habría querido que era su bienestar, e que se ha manejado en el asunto con la piedad y fraternidad, y que en “Bolos o los traductores” ha escrito hasta el año de 1830, que no se ha hecho pasado tres años tienen preparado por la lei, en el cual se puede ser escrito un insinuante, y entonces se retiró con el permiso de que las autoridades no hayan pasado cual de las leyes es el que ha sido indigno del grado que ha enseñado.

En el segundo remiso digo: “por vuestro, plena que el Gobierno vive igualmente los de los suyos”.

Y aunque estuviera absurdo, el que no se hicie nunca escrutar las resoluciones de la autoridad suprema jamás les había sido ni siquiera ser regaladas por su más temible y más poderoso, a los más de escaso que si mi declarar pudiera haber causado algún provecho, no asumiendo el día en quo libertad.

Item 407
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.


Standardizes Wages for Workers in the Port of Valparaiso

408. *Tarifa para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaiso.*

[text begins:] Los que subscriben en union del Juez Diputado del Comercio segun Decreto de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos acordado el Reglamento ó Tarifa que deberás observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construccion de un Muelle. 1° Trigo medido en bodégas en constalado con bocas amarradas y embarcadas en la launcha sin otro costo cuarenta pesos cada un mil.... (Valparaiso: n.pr., dated 4 June 1825). Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Tiny hole and several tears, all marginal, without loss of text. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.) $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets specific rates for workers in the port of Valparaiso, e.g., “cueros de ganado bacuno, conducidos á la lancha, á cinco por medio, y si se pesaren se añadirán seis reales por cada ciento, y siendo medios la mitad.” The document is signed at Valparaiso by what seems to be a group of merchants: José Santiago Vizcaya, José Luis Aycinena, José Manuel Cea, Josue Wadington, Andres Blest, José María Hernandez, Tomás Patrison.

Valparaiso was the home port of the navy for newly independent Chile and an important stopover for ships passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the Strait of Magellan.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.
TARIFA
para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaíso.

Los que subscriben en mien del Juez Diputado del Comercio se-
gua Decretos de éste Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos anotado el Reglamento a Tarija que deberá observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construcción de un Muelle.

1.° Trigo medido en bodegas, contando con buenas amarras y embarcades en la Isla sin otro costo cuatro pesos cada una.

2.° por librar mil francos a bodegas, medio y embareados, seiscientos y ocho pesos siendo con buenas cuadras y amarradas, seiscientos y dos pesos.

3.° por embalar de bodegas para arentar mil francos de trigo y volverlas a dichas, o pasarlo en carretas cincuenta pesos.

4.° por embalar de bodegas y arentar mil francos quedando en el mismo sitio treinta y cinco pesos.

5.° por embarcar en la Isla en los costales que se hubiesen conducido de fuera a la playa, veinte pesos cada mil francos, y variando según, treinta y ocho pesos.

6.° por conducir de bodegas a la Isla, siendo conducido de ante mano, veinticinco y un peso dos reales.

Se entiende que la distancia de las bodegas debe ser media cuen-
da, pero si estuviesen más extensas, al quinto de embare con dos pesos, por cada media cuen-
da.

Toda barca de un hombre, uno y medio reales, siguiendo el orden de los distancios señalados en los anteriores artículos.

Toda barca de dos hombres, dos y medio reales, conducida a la Isla, medio real.

Toda quinta de tres y pocos, conducida a media peseta, tres octavos, y medio medio real.

Corr. de ganado local, conducido a la Isla, a cinco por
Demonstrates the decadence of the Islands of Fayal and Pico


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare pamphlet. The author protests against the central government of the Açores in Angra, demonstrating the decadence of the islands of Fayal and Pico.


Political Satire

411. [TERENAS, João da Costa]. *Na Turkestina. Aventuras de Fajardo*. N.p.: n.pr., 1898. Large 8°, original printed orange wrappers (some fading). Overall in very good condition. 62 pp., (1 blank l.) $50.00

FIRST EDITION; another appeared in 1900. The work is a political commentary masquerading as an account of exotic Turkestan, “entre o Turkestão Turco e o Turkestão Chinez.” Fonseca attributes the work to João da Costa Terenas (d. 1915).


Final Phases of the Franch and Indian War


FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1799. Herein are documents exchanged between José Torrero, Spanish Ambassador in Lisbon, and Jacob O’Dunne, Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Lisbon, in Spanish with D. Luiz da Cunha, Portuguese Secretary of State, who replied in Portuguese, from 16 March to 27 April 1762. Portugal eventually
PRIMEIRA
PRO-MEMORIA
Apprezentada em 16 de Março d'este presente anno de 1762, ao Secretario de Eestado Dom Luiz da Cunha, por Dom Joseph Torrero Embaixador de ElRey Catholico, e por Dom Jacob O’ Dunne Ministro Plenipotencial de ElRey Christianissimo.

Don Joseph Torrero, Embaixador del Rey Catolico, y Don Jacob O’Dunne, Ministro Plenipotenciario del Rey Christianissimo en esta Corte, con Orden expressa, y positiva cada qual de su respetivo Soberano, sonponen respetuosamente al Rey Fidelissimo.

Que hallando-se los dos Monarcas de Francia, y España, preciso a sostentar a la
declared war against France and Spain on 18 May. The worldwide conflict known as the
Seven Years’ War (called the French and Indian War in North America) was reaching
its final phases. Portugal had tried to remain neutral, but her ties to Great Britain had
irritated the French and Spanish, whose diplomatic representatives tried to persuade
Portugal to join the Bourbon family pact, arguing that Britain had become too powerful.

The relationship between Portugal and Great Britain is discussed, as are commercial
relations and navigation. On pp. 4-5 it is suggested that since Spain and Portugal share
frontiers both in Europe and America, an alliance with France and Spain against Great
Britain would be advantageous. On pp. 18-19 it is stated that the use of Portuguese ports
is essential for the British attacks on French and Spanish commerce. On p. 22 is a refer-
cence to the treaty (of 1750?) setting the boundaries of Peru.

News of the Attempted Assasination of Isabela II of Spain
Reaches the Azores

413. [TORRES, Domingos Monteiro]. O Regicide de 2 de Fevereiro de 1852
fulminado até o garrote e a monarchia representativa perduravel pela excellencia da sua lei fundamental. Ponta Delgada: Typ. de M.J. de Moraes, 1852.
8°, original pink printed wrappers (some soiling; defects to spine). In
good to very good condition. Small circular armorial stamp of Henrique
Cesar” in lower blank margin of final page. x, 46 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Azorian newsletter concerning the attempted
assassination of D. Isabel II of Spain, in Madrid. The author takes the opportunity to
write on the advantages of constitutional monarchy. The pamphlet is dedicated to the
Visconde de Praia, one of the most enlightened Portuguese noblemen.

414. [TORRES, Domingos Monteiro]. O Regicide de 2 de Fevereiro de 1852
fulminado até o garrote e a monarchia representativa perduravel pela excellencia da sua lei fundamental. Ponta Delgada: Typ. de M.J. de Moraes, 1852. 8°,
original blue printed wrappers (tear at upper margin of front wrapper, with piece about the size of a thumb missing; spine worn). Occasional very minor foxing. In good to very good condition. x, 46
pp. LACKING ONE PRELIMINARY LEAF (pp. v-vi). $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Azorian newsletter concerning the attempted
assassination of D. Isabel II of Spain, in Madrid. The author takes the opportunity to
write on the advantages of constitutional monarchy. The pamphlet is dedicated to the Visconde de Praia, one of the most enlightened Portuguese noblemen.


Corruption in Angola

415. TORRES, Joaquim Dias. Refutação ás aleivosias com que na memoria justificativa do ex-governador de Benguella, Francisco Tavares d’Almeida uise deprime Joaqm Dias Torres. Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel de J. Coelho, 1852. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (foxed; small defect at head of spine). Printing on front wrapper within typographical border. Small wood engraved tailpiece on p. 66. In very good condition overall.; internally very good to fine. Old ink inscription in upper blank margin of front wrapper. Old ink numbering in upper blank margin of title page. 66 pp., (1 blank l.). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is a reply to Francisco Tavares de Almeida, Memoria justificativa do ex-Governador de Benguella ..., Lisbon: Typ. da Revista Universal, 1852. Tavares de Almeida had accused Dias Torres of corruption in causing his dismissal and in the appointment of his successor in Benguela (Angola). In the present pamphlet, Dias Torres refutes these claims, providing much documentary evidence. Tavares de Almeida replied to the present work in Analyse da institulada “Refutação” ..., Lisbon: Typ. da Revista Universal, 1852.

★ Not located in Innocêncio; for the original work by Tavares de Almeida, see IX, 383; for Tavares de Almeida’s reply to the present work, see Aditamentos, p. 159. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Argues for Regulating Pharmaceuticals and Pharmacists

416. TORRES, Joaquim Maria. Memoria ou reflexões sobre o melhoramento do novo projecto ou regulamento da saúde publica .... Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1822. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian arms on title page. Typographical headpieces. Uncut. Title page slightly soiled. In very good to fine condition. 43 pp. $275.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a chemist and pharmacist at the University of Coimbra, focuses on the need to regulate pharmaceuticals and pharmacists.

*417. Tractado do jogo de Boston de S. Nicasio collectionado e oferecido á Irmandade do mesmo Santo. Por ***. Ajuda: Typographia Belenense, 1876. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers. In fine condition. Neat signature in red ink above title on front wrapper. 33 pp. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Boston is an eighteenth-century trick-taking card game played throughout the Western world apart from Britain, forming an evolutionary link between Hombre and Solo Whist. Apparently named after a key location in the American War of Independence, it is probably a French game which was devised in France in the 1770s combining the 52-card pack and logical ranking system of partnership Whist with a range of solo and alliance bids borrowed from Quadrille.


Road-Building to Help Trade & Commerce


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal for the building of roads and bridges to connect the ports of Portugal to the interior, and Lisbon to Porto, with the aim of increasing the flow of trade and commerce. Roads were to be built using the system invented by McAdam. The plates depict plans for roads and bridges.

☉ Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Treatise on the Card Game Cassino

419. Tratado do jogo do cassino. Lisbon: Typographia do Futuro, 1861. 16°, contemporary pink plain wrappers. In fine condition. 20 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the card game Cassino, an Italian fishing card game for 2 to 5 players it was very popular in America after Italian immigration in the nineteenth century.

☉ Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

FIRST EDITION (or at least first publicly available edition) of this treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce. President Andrew Jackson presented it as a proclamation addressed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on June 30, 1836, noting that he is making it public because the ratifications have been exchanged.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only digital copies.

421. [TREATY]. Tratado de Amisade, Commercio e Navegaçaõ e convençaõ consular entre Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e a Republica do Paraguay assignados na cidade de Asuncion aos 9 de novembro de 1878. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Folio (33 x 22.5 cm.), unbound. Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning. Short tear (3 cm.) on final leaf, with loss of 1-2 letters in 9 lines. In good condition. Small oval tag with blue border in corner of title page. 16 pp. $150.00

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

422. [TREATY]. Tratado de Commercio, Navegaçaõ e Extradiçaõ entre Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e a Republica de Bolivia assignado na cidade de La Paz aos 10 de maio de 1879. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Folio (33 x 22.5 cm.), unbound. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Text in two columns, Portuguese and Spanish. Uncut and unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. 10 pp. $150.00

This eight-year treaty between Portugal and Bolivia covers treatment of each others’ nationals, commerce, seeking refuge from pirates, behavior of warships and steamships, and procedures for extradition.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Birthday Wishes for D. Carlota Joaquina’s Sweet Sixteen

424. [TRINACRINO, Dafni, pseud.]. Inno per sollennizzare il fausto giorno natalizio di sua altezza reale D. Carlotta Gioacchina, Principessa del Brasile, nostra signora. Lisbon: nella Stamperia Reale, 1791. 4°, contemporary marbled blue paper wrappers. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Overall in fine condition. 8 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, signed in print on p. 7 “Dafni Trinacrin, Accademico del Buon Gusto.” The Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal catalogues this name as a pseudonym, while the Newberry library catalogues this name as a pseudonym when used in another work. Page 8 contains notes.

D. Carlota Joaquina, daughter of Carlos IV of Spain, was engaged to D. João as part of the negotiations for the Treaty of El Pardo, signed on March 11, 1778, when she was five and D. João was eleven. The marriage formally took place in 1785, but was not consummated until 1790, the year before this pamphlet appeared celebrating her sixteenth birthday. Although the couple had nine children they were famously, passionately incompatible. When the royal family returned from Brazil in 1820, D. Carlota Joaquina became allied with the enemies of the new constitutional regime in the “conspiracy of Rua Formosa,” whose aim was to dissolve the Cortes, depose D. João, and name the D. Carlota Joaquina as regent for D. Miguel. On 22 November 1822, the queen refused to uphold the new Constitution, and the Cortes reacted on 4 December by revoking D. Carlota’s status as queen of Portugal and as a Portuguese citizen. She was ordered to leave the country, but her doctors insisted that such a journey might threaten her life; instead, she was sent to live at the quinta of Ramalhão.

A text for learning Italian appeared under the name of Dafni Trinacrin, Elementos da lingua Italiana ou Metodo facil, e breve para aprender a ler com perfeição, Lisbon: Regia Typ. Sylviana, n.d. (1790s) and as well as several other brief celebratory works.

* Coimbra, Miscelaneas 7503. Not in Imprensa Nacional. Not in Fonseca, Pseudonimos. Not in Guerra Andrade. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal with the date [195-] (sic?) and another dated [1791], also at the Biblioteca Nacional, both printed in “Lisbonna” at the “Stamperia Reale”. Not located in Jisc.
ELOGIO

AL EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR
DON JUAN MARÍA VILLALVÉNOS, ENVIDIOSO DEL NUEVO APRENDIZ

GENERAL DE MILICIA, TENIENTE GENERAL
DE LA REAL ARMADA CO. YC.

EPÍGRAFE.

... Y no al son de mi lira hecha hendid.
Tus triunfos cantaré en acentos versos,
Transcribiendo tu nombre glorioso
De un polvo al otro polo con postrura. (1)

ODA.

Amada musa mía,
Toma la lira, y con sombra aceata
Canta con melodia
Los servicios y esfuerzos sin cuento
Del gran Villalvénos,
Que no sabrán quedar en el silencio.
Oh, nombre glorioso,
Patróna incomparable, lustre hispano,
Alabid poderoso
Contra las ondas del mayor tirano!
De mi musa adorada
Que su voz en la tercera jornada. (2)

Oye su voz repo;
Oye que canta en verso sedentemente
El valor extinto,
Que ha demostrado siempre complaciente;
Para que la memoria
Se esté en los fustes de la historia.

Las Cottes generales
Penetradas del acto sin número
Que en tiempos tan fáctiles
He destruir con ardor profundado,
Tu pensión devueltas,
Y uno de los Reriales le nombraré.

(1) YO.-Elogiando al mismo señor Villalvénos.
(2) Cuando el gobierno supremo central de la misma promovió al citado, señor Villalvénos, de la comandancia general del Apostadero de la Habana, a encargarse, en el departamento de Cádiz, de la inspección y comandancia general de las tropas de infantería de marina, lo dedicó otra oda en despelada, y posteriormente la eglofía citada.

Item 425
Poem Printed in Havana Praising the Former Commander of Havana


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Consists of a 4-line “Epigrafe” followed by a 60-line “Oda”.

Juan María de Villavicencio y de la Serna (Medina-Sidonia, 2/22/1755—Madrid, 4/25/1830) was a member of the third Consejo de Regencia under D. Fernando VII, 1812-1813), and Capitán General de la Armada, 1817-1830. When this poem was written he had been promoted from commanding Havana to commanding the naval infantry in Cadiz and had been named to the regency council. Trisadra mentions in a note that while in charge of Havana, Villavicencio had cut taxes on working boats in the harbor, with much benefit to commerce there. He also mentions France with disdain, for example, “Españoles insanos, Que seguis las vaderas de la Francia ....”


Clothing for Officers and Sailors Stationed in Cuba

426. Uniforme de los contramaestres, de otras clases que lo tienen señalada por reglamento y vestuario de la marinería. 2ª edición, corregida y aumentada. Havana: “La Cubana,” Imp. de la Real Marina, 1862. 8°, disbound. A few small stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

Provides detailed specifications for the type and quantity of clothing to be issued to each rank of officer and sailor in the Spanish navy stationed in Cuba.


Judge Valdivieso Defends His Ruling

427. [VALDIVIESO, Manuel Joaquin]. Al Público. [text begins:] Encargado del penoso destino de perseguir los delitos, y castigar á los malvados, no es de estrañar que me haya formado depravados enemigos .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 16 March 1828. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut of roses at end. Light
AL PÚBLICO

ENCARGADO del pensamiento de perseguir los delitos, y castigar a los malos, no es de extrañar que me haya formado depravados enemigos, que para satisfacer sus venganzas me imputen desfavorables y asequibles malas acciones, como los que contiene el miserable faceto que acabó de publicarse bajo el nombre de José Agustín de la Rosa y Herrera. Conozco, que las acusaciones calamitosas jamás pueden transformar, en la opinión pública, el concepto bien merecido de los honrados verdaderamente honrados, porque la confianza del recto proceder y la satisfacción que inspira el exacto cumplimiento de los deberes, hace murar con desprecio esos insinuaciones, que sólo pueden ofender al que se reputa delincuente. Pero el hombre constituido en un cargo público, a quien se lo acusa de mal desempeño, no debe abandonar al silencio los ataques que se le dirijan por sus injurias, es infundadas, que sean. El decoro de un Magistrado no permite desentenderse de las falsas de respeto, que se cometen contra el empleo, porque el disimulo acarrearía un menosprecio perjudicial al ejercicio de sus funciones; por esta consideración me creo en la responsabilidad de dirigirme al público, para que sea vengado de falso denuestos, sino a darle cuenta del suceso disfrazado, con que un sentimiento ha intentado sorprenderle, valiéndose del criminal incensible.

El que suscribe el papel a que me refiero, es vecino de Rancagua donde tiene una virtuosa familia. Perseguido de la justicia por sus feroces malas palabras hubo a San Fernando, y en lugar de la hospitalidad que allí recibió, pudo seducir y robarse a una joven desgraciada, con la cual vino á esta ciudad á vivir escandalosamente en un cuarto de la Cardenal. Sus únicos recursos fueron un puesto de leones habitado con trece pesos que le produjo la venta de un caballo (única especie de provecho que componía el tenor de ese equipaje, allanajes y dinero con que se siento seguro.) Sus medios y modo de vivir, como él mismo me eran absolutamente desconocidos, hasta la tarde del 16 de noviembre último, en que pasando á su inmediaciones el cura de la parroquia con el Sacramento para un enfermo, porque le recorrió por la postura irreciente en que se mantuvo, le llenó de insultos, y prorrumpió en horribles blasfemias. El parroco estorció lo suceso al inspector del cantón, y este lo remitió al juzgado con el informe de su crimen. Llegó, en juicio, y solo se disculpó con la hermosa: confiesa sus delitos, el robo de la joven y el robo de mi hermano, que ya había de un criminal ante; entra también á la cárcel, y antes de seis días salen ambos; ella á casa de don Andrés Buesa, que por caridad la recibió, mientras parecía alguno de la señora á buscarla, y Herrera destinado al servicio de los pobres en el hospital de San Juan de Dios por quince días, con calidad que entre de ellos me presentara, para dar, fiador que asegurase su re-
browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Valdivieso, a judge who had been maligned in print by José Agustín de la Rosa y Herrera, here explains that Rosa y Herrera came to his court after a priest accused him of insulting him and blaspheming. Valdivieso then discovered that the accused had run off with an innocent young woman and had been living with her in poverty in Santiago. He sent the young woman to a decent home, assigned 15 days of community service to Rosa y Herrera, and released him on his own recognizance to return to his family. The next Valdivieso heard of him was when Rosa y Herrera published a scurrilous attack on him.

Valdivieso (d. 1839), a lawyer, was named a judge in criminal court in 1828. Two years later he was named to the Corte Suprema. In 1826-1827 he had served as deputy in the Congreso Naional Constituyente, and from 1831-1833 he was deputy in the Asamblea Provincial de Santiago.


Menu for Dinner Honoring a Famous Bullfighter
With Cover Sketch by a Famous Caricaturist and with a Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
From the Bullfighter to the Caricaturist

428. [VALENÇA, Francisco]. [Menu]. Cena en honor de D. Juan Belmonte, regalito de la aficin portuguesa. [Lisbon]: n.pr., 1937. Large 8°, folded. Printed in red throughout. Full-page caricature of Belmonte fighting a bull on cover. In fine condition. Belmonte’s signed (“Juan Belmonte”) and dated (1937) three-line presentation inscription to Francisco Valença on cover. 2 leaves, printed on the rectos only. $600.00

Signed presentation copy of a menu designed by Francisco Valença for a dinner at A Severa, Lisbon, 17 July 1937 in honor of the Spanish bullfighter Juan Belmonte, inscribed by Belmonte to Valença. Some of the dishes include “Sopa Belmontina,” “Pescado a la Média Veronica,” and “Ternera Andaluza con salsa torera.” Juan Belmonte y García (1892-1962) was considered by many the greatest bullfighter of all time. He revolutionized the art of bullfighting. A close friend of Ernest Hemingway, he is the prototype for one of the characters in Hemingway’s novel, The Sun Also Rises, as well as being featured in Hemingway’s nonfiction book on bullfighting, Death in the Afternoon.

Francisco Valença (1882-1962) was perhaps the most important twentieth-century Portuguese caricaturist. The article on him in the Grande enciclopédia portuguesa e brasileira notes that Valença was renowned in Portugal and abroad, comparing him to Bordalo Pinheiro, one of the geniuses of the art of caricature: “Durante toda a sua vida tem constantemente enriquecido com os seus desenhos não só inúmeras páginas da grande maioria dos jornais e revistas de Portugal, como também de França, de Espanha e do Brasil. É, tanto pela extensão da sua obra, como pela sua intenção artística e social, um dos maiores caricaturistas portugueses depois de Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, com o qual tem grandes afinidades....”

Valença began his career in 1900, as director of O Chinelo, which he founded with André Brun and writer Carlos Simões. Valença also founded Salão cómico (1902); Varões
CENA EN HONOR DE D. JUAN BELMONTE
REGALITO DE LA AFICION PORTUGUESA

para Francisco Relvas
por dirigente
auso de espectadores
Juan Belmonte
1937

Item 428
assinalados (1909-1911)—winner of the “Grand Prix” in the Rio de Janeiro exposition of 1922-1923); and O Moscardo (1913). His work appeared in the following newspapers, journals, and reviews: A Comédia portuguesa (1902); Brasil-Portugal (1902-1909); Suplemento humorístico do Século (1904-1908); Novidades (1907); Ilustração portuguesa (1906-1920); Tiro e sport (1906-1911); Arte musical (1907-1908); Alma nacional (1910); A Sátira (1911); Eco artístico (1914-1915); O teatro (1922-1923); Diário de notícias (the New York Times of Portugal; 1919-1924, 1930); O Mundo (1918-1924); Eco Artístico (1914-1915); De Teatro (1922-1923); República (1918); Ilustração (1926); Sempre fixe (for 30 years, starting in 1926); Alma nova (1922-1925); Portucale (Porto, 1930). He was artistic director of the weekly O Espectro (1925). Abroad, his work appeared in Rire (Paris); Boletin Fermé (Barcelona); and many newspapers and reviews in Rio de Janeiro.

Together with Carlos Simões, Valença produced the Catálogo cómico, with send-ups of works by Portugal’s serious artists shown in the Exposição de Belas Artes in 1914-1919, 1923 and 1924.


Original examples of Valença’s work are in the collections of the Museu de Arte Contemporânea, Lisbon; the Museu de Bragança; the Museu Municipal, Porto; the Museu Soares dos Reis, Porto; and the Getty Research Institute.


429. VALLE, Joaquim Rafael do. D. Pedro IV Duque de Bragança em Portugal. Dedicada a Sua Magestade Imperial .... Lisbon: Typ. de J.B. de A. e Gouveia, 1841. 8°, stitched, stitching broken, split at fold. Top margin cropped, with partial loss of about half of page numbers. Light stains. In near-good condition. 27 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a summary of the major achievements of the rulers of Portugal back to D. Afonso Henriques (pp. 5-14), the author describes D. Pedro’s actions during the Portuguese civil war. Brazil is mentioned on pp. 14-15.

Joaquim Rafael do Vale (Cezimbra, 1778-Lisbon, 1850) was a Coimbra-trained lawyer; most of his published works deal with the law.

Innocêncio IV, 150; see also XII, 138-9. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Mourning the Death of the Heir to the Throne of Portugal, D. José


FIRST EDITION of this elegiac poem on the death of D. José, Prince of Brazil; a second edition appeared in 1789.

As the eldest son of D. Maria I and D. Pedro III, D. José (b. 1761) was the heir to the throne of Portugal, and his death at a young age radically changed the course of the country over the following decades. In 1777, at age 15, D. José married his aunt, thirty-year-old Infanta Benedita, youngest daughter of D. José I and D. Mariana Victoria of Spain. The marriage was favored by D. José I, but it was rumored that it was particularly desired by the powerful Marquês de Pombal, who perhaps hoped to establish Salic law so that the succession to the throne would have passed from D. José I directly to his grandson D. José, bypassing D. Maria—who was known to dislike Pombal.

Three days after his grandson’s wedding, D. José I died. D. Maria succeeded to the throne as Portugal’s first queen regnant, and D. José became Prince of Brazil and Duke of Bragança. One of D. Maria’s first acts was to remove Pombal from office and choose advisors from among his enemies. Still, many Portuguese hoped that when D. José succeeded to the throne, he would be influenced by the progressive ideas of the Enlightenment.

Alas, in 1788, the 27-year-old D. José died of smallpox, without issue. (His mother had refused to allow him to receive the recently discovered inoculation.) The new heir to the throne was D. José’s brother D. João, who was very religious and favored absolutism. He acted as prince regent from 1799 and ruled as D. João VI from 1816 to 1826.

A number of works on the death of D. José were published together under the series title *Collecçaõ funebre das obras impressas por ocasião da morte do serenissimo senhor D. Joseph Príncipe do Brasil*, Lisbon, 1788.

João José Pinto de Vasconcellos (b. Lamego) was secretario do Governo de Angola and later consul general of Portugal in Denmark. Innocêncio thought he was still alive in 1808.

Item 431
Supplies Information for Many Cities Worldwide


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. Pages [1]-15 contain the tables. In addition to the principle cities of Europe, statistics are supplied for Aleppo, Alexandria, the Dutch, Danish, and English West Indies, Algeria, Baltimore and Boston, Brazil, Buenos Aires, Canada, the Canary Islands, Candia, Cabo Verde, China, Cypress, Constantinople, Curacao, Corfu, Egypt, Philadelphia and Savannah, Malta, Maranhão, Morocco, Mexico, Montevideo, New York and Charlestown, Odessa, Oran, Pegu, Persia, Quebec, Sierra Leon, “Siria” (said to be in Africa), Smyrna, Tenerife, Tripoli, and Tunes.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION; very rare. The author chimes in on two hotly debated legal questions: the role of the police in cases of assault (injuria); and whether women seduced in the confessional should be allowed to testify about the seduction in court. The essay is signed at the end, “Yorik”.

With Author’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription


António Manuel [Gonzalez] Couto Viana (Viana de Castelo, 1923-Lisbon, 2010), was a theater director, playwright, translator (of Sophocles, Calderón de la Barca, Molière, and others), important poet and literary figure. His poems have been translated into French, English, Spanish, Chinese, German, and Russian.


434. VIANNA, João Martins Lima. *Noite, e dia de Lisia. Romance heroico* .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Joaquim Jozé Florencio Gonçalves, 1793. 4°, mid-twentieth-century tan sheep, crimson leather label on front cover with tooling, short-author-title and date gilt. Woodcut vignette of a count’s coronet above a monogram on title page. Typographical head-piece and small woodcut initial on p. 3. In very good condition. 8 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of these verses directed at the Prince D. João (later D. João VI, King of Portugal and Brazil), and his consort, D. Carlota Joaquina.


435. *Vida, e glorioso martyrio de S. Manoel, e seus dous irmãos Sabel, e Ismael. Dada á luz por hum devoto da Irmandade do mesmo Santo*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, modern quarter cloth over decorated paperboards, decorated endleaves. Large, well-executed woodcut on title page of the saint about to be cut down, with God the
VIDA,
E GLORIOSO MARTYRIO
DE
S. MANOEL,
E seus dois Irmãos
SABEL, E ISMAEL.
Dada à luz por bom Devoto da Irmandade do mesmo Santo.
LISBOA: MDCCLXV.
Na Oficina de IGNAÇIO NOGUEIRA XISTO.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 435
Father and an angel (see below). Overall in very good condition. 16 pp., misbound [1-2, 5-6, 7-8, 3-4, 13-14, 9-10, 11-12, 15-16]. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Manuel, Sabel and Ismael were born in Persia of a pagan father, but their mother raised them in the Christian faith. When they were sent by the Persian emperor to Chalcedon (Bithynia, modern Turkey) to negotiate with the Roman Emperor Julian (r. 361-3), Julian took offense at their refusal to worship pagan gods. Despite their diplomatic status, he ordered them tortured, then executed, in 362. Their bodies were immediately swallowed up in an earthquake, so that rather than being burned as Julian had ordered, they were given Christian burials. This account tells the story of their martyrdom at length, with “reports” of the exchanges between Julian and the Persians. At the end is a brief bibliography of writings on the lives of these martyrs. According to the title page, this work was written by a member of the Irmandade de São Manoel.

The finely detailed half-page woodcut on the title page shows St. Manuel about to be beheaded. At the upper right is the angel who appeared while he was being tortured and relieved all his pain, and above the angel is God in glory.

At the foot of the final page is a note that this life of S. Manoel was finished “em caza de Manoel Ribeiro, homem cego, morador no Beco da Roza na Rua das Farinhas a S. Christovão; e no Bairro alto ás portas de Santa Catharina na lója de Borrages em caza de Manoel Gomes.”

Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos, or Innocêncio, under the title or Manuel Ribeiro. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the single copy cited by Porbase. Not located in SMU online catalogue.

Bakers Appoint Inspector to Ensure Loaves of Acceptable Size

436. VIDAL, J.M., Cruz Figueroa, J.J. Bruna, et al. Copia del compromiso de los dueños de panaderia. [text begins:] Los dueños de Panadería que suscribimos decimos: que por ultima disposicion del Supremo Gobierno publicada en el Boletín núm. 3º tomo 3º articulo 1º es libre el número, peso y medida en los ramos de abastos públicos .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 16 February 1829. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Typographical ornament at end. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this self-regulation by the bakers of Santiago. By a law of June 18, 1826, the government had regulated the price and weight of bread. When that regulation was rescinded, some bakers began selling ridiculously small loaves. A group of bakers who found this unacceptable decided to impose their own regulations, naming an inspector to assure that the loaves met minimum requirements and setting fines for bakers who did not comply.

Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
Copia del compromiso de los dueños de panadería.

Los dueños de Panadería sean anotados de locos; que por última disposición del Supremo Gobierno publicada en el Boletín núm. 374, under el número, peso y medida en los mapas de almacenes públicos; quedando bajo la inspección, en la salubridad de la doccia, al cargo del Juez de abastos. Por esta disposición los dueños de panadería que antes eran limitados a dar doce pesos por un real han podido rehuir el mercado; hasta el número de veintiún, y sobre peso; a más nada, una por aumentar en su juez remite nuestro escrito que exceden a favor del vendedor de la doccia, haciendo verdaderamente una fiesta en el país que perpetúa al plátano con la misma de la duela que lleva cada pieza. Los leones y seguidores antiguos nunca se esforzaron a beneficio público en prohibir estas órdenes. En el tiempo presente en que las leones son escasos, y el precio tan subido, las piezas que corren en el mercado del país, son las que los que en pueden governar, el corre bien el hecho resultado de este un perjuicio público, de una espesa de mala salud, y una pérdida al abastecer, la doccia.

Por estos principios los dueños de panadería se creen con facultad de poder tener el número de pesos que se han de dar por un real, en todas las panaderías, de entar las vistas, y agregar este jefe de un modo que en las corrientes de toda especie, sea más satisfactorio al público el uno de la primera especie de manteca necesaria a la vida. Para cumplir con estas tres cosas unidos al plátano, y a los ducados de pan llenan sus campos por el orden que más tarde gana lugar de derecho al cumplimiento de los artículos siguientes:

1. Que el número sea de tres piezas por un real, en todas las panaderías o en cupo, del país esto que nos, podrá vendrá a diez y seis por un real con la condición de no poderlo exponer fuera de la casa por panadería ni en puesto alguno.
2. El peso de cada pieza es libre conforme al decreto del supremo gobierno.
3. Ninguna pieza debe salir de casa sin que las piezas sean dichas.
4. Que el precio de los panaderos sea en cuenta en cada peso de lo que venden, en real de plata en plata, y no cuarteado en otras.
5. El doble de panadería que reciben de los panaderos, el doble de panadería sin papel del plano donde se servirá, en cuenta en la cuenta de la cuenta en el artículo siguiente, a más de pagar la duela del individuo, en el mismo día que se le reciera, sin escusa, ni más lugar a sus tratos; y aunque no se haga en este caso, deberá dar por su consecuencia el pago en el recibo de alforja.
6. Al cumplimiento de estos artículos, tan cumplimiento, a dar una muestra de cuánto y cinco pesos cada vez que se no pueda hacer estimando en el supuesto depósito estar a un papel o la vista de cuya cantidad, y en caso de ser denunciado se le llevará a la audiencia.
7. Las mismas la dispensará el señor inspector en poder de D. José Braza.
8. Necesitando los dueños de panadería un inspector que haga cumplir el cumplimiento de este contrato, entregaremos a D. Miguel Pacheco, depende a este la facultad de nombrar un suplente para que en ausencia o enfermedad ejerza sus funciones.
9. Todo duelo de panadería exhibirá dos pesos manuales para recibo y gastos del inspector.
10. Para la operaciones y manifiesto del inspector, se nombrará a D. José María Vidal, D. Gregorio Bofar, y D. Juan Angel Utrera, quienes lo harán las instrucciones respectivas en el término de seis días desde la fecha.
D. FR. MANOEL DO CENÁCULO
VILLAS-BOAS,
POR GRAÇA DE DEOS,
E DA SANTA SÉ DE APOSTOLICA
ARCEBISPO METROPOLITANO DE EVORA,
DO CONCELHO
DO
PRÍNCIPE REGENTE
MEU SENHOR.

A todo o Clero da Nossa Igreja Saudê,
e Bênção.

De todas as Emprezas mais importantes do
Episcopado, he facilmente das primeiras o
Corpo da Doutrina. A esta quizeramos ver
mais adiantada: Embaraços de outra condição
a tem esfrido tanto quanto. Se no principio
das coisas não he possivel, que ellas corram


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these pastoral instructions.

The author (1724-1814) was an important figure in Portuguese literature and literary criticism during the Enlightenment. Son of a Lisbon blacksmith, he became a Franciscan at age 16, and studied and taught at Coimbra. He later served as Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Portugal (elected 1768), as Confessor for Príncipe D. José (appointed 1769), and first Bishop of Beja (appointed 1770). He was head of the Meza Censoria, and also of the Junta de Providência Litteraria, the committee appointed by Pombal to reform the universities. When the Marquês de Pombal fell from power in 1777, Villas Boas retired from public affairs. In 1802 he was elected Archbishop of Évora, and while there suffered many indignities during the French invasion.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A judge explains at considerable length his reasons for ruling in favor of D. Pedro Forstall in a case having to do with insurance on a cargo
TENDO COMUN PROPENCION

del ingenio humano no rendir, ni quere
ceder quando despues de acolorado en el
testamento en una controversia, se halla
revelado de la gula, vistosa del amor pro-
prio, que es mas facil romperla, que des-
darrla.

Hoc eun mundi lire bonum est homi-
num ingenuum, ut eidec reiactis fand se que

vis inconvenienciam vocata esti Casu de dec. d. 3. cap. 2. No tendria que
extrahir, que el que ha defendido los intereses de D. Fernando Ro-
this de Molina en la Escritura de sins, ocurreda a favor de D.
Pedro Fontall, padeoella del escusara, que transciende a todos para
siempre sera equitavel que no pudiendo de ella Idea confeccion el
menor fruto de escribir contra una Sentencia tan fundada, como lo
que el Señor Juez de la cuestion en el referido D. Pedro, se in-
pugna por efecto las justificadas motivos con lo mismo, y auc-
menos de lo que se alega en los amos con el prologo comun.

se adosan premios intemperios, donec. 1. d. cap. 2, y que

dando la inopignacion a personas que la han hecho correr en el
publico se busquen apropiaciones en los amos de los que no son
inteligentes qui sapientiam dixeste quando dixit: Amen, sapere tuam


Como quiera que se a empejante impugnacion no debe darse
contencion dono lo seria si guardafos silencio, mayormente

cuando se ha repetido por ineludibles, quien por estar lleno de fa-

celacion propia, y unieron apero Tibi siti tu tantum homin, et con

estrera inexacta, a nada junctoradi 3. 3 cap. 11. v. 1.

Por ella causa

me ha persuido justo exponer los motivos de la expresada determi-
nacion para que a vista de su justificacion se conozca que debi-
amente se impugna, y quan segura es la juzgada de D. Pedro Fontall,

PRIMER MOTIVO.

QUE en la Escritura de la Litigio se contienen muchas con-
diciones y poder, que manifiestan inverte eliptado

unicamente que D. Pedro Fontall haya de correr el
risgo maximo desde la salida del Nave, halla dar fundo en
Cancas, y no mas.
bound for Caracas. No dates are given in the text, but judging from the printing and paper, the case was in the late eighteenth century or very early nineteenth century. Moreover, D. Pedro Forstall appears to have been Pedro Francisco Forstall Russell (Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1759-Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1810), from an Irish Catholic merchant family which had settled in Tenerife. Others mentioned in the text appear to have been active in the late eighteenth century, such as Juan Cólogan (Juan Cólogan Valois, 1746-1799), from another Irish family removed to Tenerife.


You Write Badly and You Don’t Have Your Facts Straight, Either

439. [WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION]. Carta dirigida a certo cavalheiro, e resposta enviada a incerto Anonymo, que por desprezo, chamou a outro Anonymo fingido, e por jactancia a si, Anonymo verdadeiro, sem mais fundamento, que a cegueira do amor proprio: escrita pelo Anonymo Provocado para mostrar, que foy injuria chamar ao verdadeiro, fingido, e ao falso, verdadeiro. Defende-se huma urbanidade plausivel, e accusa-se huma petulancia indecente. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1745. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 15, (1) pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this response to Carta do verdadeiro anonymo, 1745, which seems in turn to have been a response to Carta escrita por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, 1744. Although the events discussed in the original publication belong to the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), the present writer attacks the writer of the previous Carta rather than supplying further information about the war. He disparages his opponent’s rhetorical abilities and condemns his grasp of facts, grammar, and syntax. On p. 15, in an endnote, he declares that he will publish no further writings on this topic.

The War of the Austrian Succession began in 1740, with the death of Emperor Charles VI. It included several small conflicts: the War of Jenkins’ Ear (which began in 1739), King George’s War in North America (1744-1748), and two Silesian wars, finally ending in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

440. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 2. de Guardias Nacionales de Santiago a las de igual clase de Valparaiso. [text begins:] Compañeros de armas: Un gobierno extranjero protejiendo las aspiraciones de un faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, dated 7 August 1836. Folio (27.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut of shield, helmet, and other military accouterments. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this wonderfully rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso. The writer claims that a foreign government is protecting a “faccioso que la patria condenó a perpetua ignominia,” and evokes memories of the war against Spain and the heroes of the Roman Republic to urge soldiers in Valparaiso to suppress the “fantásticas aspiraciones de un político aventurero.”

The object of this vituperation is General Ramón Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), who had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé, as a step toward overthrowing the conservative government of José Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales.

Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialled and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured three ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

441. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago a sus compañeros de armas de Valparaiso. [text begins:] Amigos y camaradas. La audaz tentativa que puso en alarma nuestro celo, es ya ilustria .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 9 August 1836. Folio (27.5 x 18 cm.), disbound. Woodcut of shield, helmet, and other martial equipment. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. Minor creasing at one side. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of another rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso, this time announcing that “un acontecimiento importante y funesto para los invasores, ha desconcertado sus planes y desvanecido sus esperanzas.” In other words, Ramón Freire’s attempt to capture Chiloé had failed.

Freire, Chile’s former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé and eventually overthrow the conservative government of José Joaquin Prieto and Diego
LAS CLASES
DEL BATALLON NUM. 4
DE GUARDIAS CIVICAS DE SANTIAGO
A SUS COMPAÑEROS DE ARMAS
DE VALPARAISO,

Amigos y camaradas,

La audaz tentativa que puso en alarma nuestro celo, es ya ilusoria. Un acontecimiento importante y funesto para los invasores, ha desconcertado sus planes y desvanecido sus esperanzas. No tenemos ya agresiones interiores que reprimir; pero quizás tendremos ulteriores que vengar. Pertene-
cemos a una nación cuya faz erigida se presentará siempre á las demás del universo, si no tolera ofensas que la amanecillen y envilezcan. Si estamos dispuestos á ser los es-
cudos de su integridad para que no penetren en ella las armas de la usurpación, debemos ser también los custodios de su honra lanzando una mirada de indignación y….

Consideremos, compañeros, la existencia de éstos como la de la niebla que subsiste mientras el viento del medio día le permite cubrir el horizonte de la región que ocupa.

Santiago agosto 9 de 1836.

IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.

Item 441
Del laurel que á los héroes coronó
En los campos de gloria la vio.
De Yungai al incierto Guerrero
Bellas Ninjas guarniciones tejed.

Libertad, libertad es el voto
Que al romper la forma caduca
Pronunció majestuosa y serena
De Lautaro la tierra natal.
Tiempo es ya de cumplir este voto:
Y a vos quisiera la muerte elegir
En Yungai para hacerlo cumplir
Y ganar un laurel inmortal.

De Atacama, á la Tierra del Fuego
Osa saluda valiente Campeon
Esta grande y heroica Nacion
Que os confia el hacerla feliz.
Esta wanna regado con sangre
De mil héroes diciendo os esta
Que el Chileno jamas doblara
Al capricho la alta cerviz.

Esa espada, valiente Guerrero,
A que Chile confia su gloria,
Que os Yungai un renombre de la historia,
Con su punta sabia escribir:
Es hoy día el Paladizan do mi
Afanada su dicha y ventura:
De ella espera la Patria segura
Un brillante y feliz porvenir.

La Nacion que a regir os llamara,
Su presente y futuro destino,
Hai confia que el recto camino
Os verá de las leyes seguir:
Y del Pueblo los sacros derechos
Sustentar inmutables do quien,
Ya es la Patria, ó la tierra extranjera,
Y en su obsequio la espada blandir.

Item 442
Portales. Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaíso, court-martialed and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 3 ships of the Confederation’s fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.


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Celebrating the Battle of Yungay

442. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Coro. [text begins:] Del laurel que á los héroes corona / En los campos de gloria la sien, / de Yungay al invicto Guerrero .... N.p.: n.pr., n.d., probably 1860s. 8°, disbound (reinforced at left edge with paper strip, not affecting text or border). Elaborate border printed in purple with knights, military gear, cupids, flowers, and leaves. Left margin reinforced with narrow strip of paper, not touching text or images. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in four octaves celebrating the Battle of Yungay, the decisive victory of General Manuel Bulnes and the Chileans over General Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on January 20, 1839. The style suggests that this poem was printed considerably later than the battle.

Also mentioned in the text is Lautaro, a military leader of the Mapuche Indians who defeated Governor Pedro de Valdivia and the Spaniards in 1556. Lautaro was a protagonist in Ercilla y Zúñiga’s La Araucana, 1569.

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

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

443. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. A las Guardias Civicas de esta capital. [text begins:] Compatriotas. Llegó el día en que cumplíéseis á la Patria el juramento de sostener sus fueros contra los que intentasen violarlos.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (who signs as “Un Chileno”) exhorts the local militia in Santiago to help put down the mutiny of the soldiers in Quillota, who had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Portales is referred to here as “il illustre magistrado que ha mantenido la tranquilidad pública en medio del embate de las pasiones.” Portales’s execution a day...
later at the hands of the mutineers made him a martyr and caused public opinion to veer in favor of the war.


**Rousing Send-Off of Troops for the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This rousing send-off to Chilean troops embarking to fight in the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was probably published either in 1836, when General Blanco Encalada was leading the expedition, or in 1838, when General Manuel Bulnes led a second (successful) expedition. The poet mentions the sixteenth-century Mapuche leaders Colocolo, Lautaro, and Rengo as immortal models of courage, and the vil opresor General Santa Cruz (president of the Confederation).


**Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru**

445. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. La Mili-cia Civica de Valparaiso, al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!! [text begins:] Los ultrages inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresion con que un extrangero atrevido agovia a una Republica hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor.... N.p.: n.pr., possibly 1837. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcuts at head of page of a cavalryman and two footsoldiers. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsheet. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The local militia of Valparaiso encourages the participants of the expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which set sail in September 1837. This flyer was clearly written after the Quillota mutiny of June, which resulted in the execution of Diego Portales: “Decidles tambien que entre vosotros están los que en época mas reciente y de fúnebre memoria, ahogaron al nacer el monstruo impío de la rebelion, incitado por ese mismo tirano que vais a destronar.” In a 180-degree shift of public opinion, Marshal Santa Cruz was blamed for the Quillota mutiny and the death of Portales, and Chileans were suddenly eager to invade Peru.

LA MILICIA CIVICA DE

Valparaíso, al Ejército Restaurador del Perú.

¡CAMPEONES DE LA LIBERTAD!!

Los ultrajes infligidos a nuestra patria, y la opresión con que un extranjero atrevida agresión a una República hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor. No pudiendo ser indiferentes a la voz de aquella y a los ayes de los opresores, huidos en pánico de su acoso, y preparándose a vengar a Chile, a este hermoso país que os dio la vida, y a romper la sorril guadaira en que gisie el infamado Perú.

Encargados de misión tan noble, bien digno de nuestras virtudes y civismo, enviámos vuestra suerte, y gustemos participaríamos de ella y de los laureles que un día se gloriarán de vuestras hazañas. Si el deber de sostener inculcamos las leyes santas y el gobierno que tan sublime nos rigen, no exigimos de nosotros el sacrificio de tan ardientes deseos.

Empieza, algunos, arrastrados por vuestro inigualable entusiasmo, han dejado nuestras filas para engrosar las vuesas en una campaña una secuencia en gloria que su peligros, y cuyo éxito alaudirá un nuevo ómulo en las llamas chilenas, porque el triunfo no puede ser dudoso. Si algunos, ó menores ó mayores dedican de él, recordadles los heroicos que, en tiempos más prosaicos, fuéron testigos inmortalizan los campos que vais a recorrer; decidles también que entre vuesas están los que en época más reciente y de fúnebre memoria, abatieron al nacer el monstruo impío de la rebelión, incitada por ese mismo tirano que van a destruir.

La campaña que os espera es un campo vasto a vuestros pasos, y allí el canto de la victoria no se mezclará con los tristes gorgoteos que arrancan a los vencedores la espumosa escena del cerro del Rarón; los que allí mueren tendrán la grata mueru de los héroes.

La justicia de la causa que os conduce a la lucha es el garante inofensivo del triunfo. El primer solomano que anuncie la partida de los bojales chilenos del puerto de Valparaíso, será la orden para renombre y nombrar al músico trauca crecido en Lima sobre las tumbas de Somborías, y obrará con el mismo resultado que ha despertado en el Reino de los que se agrupan en su nombre.

Si la suerte de la guerra exigise vengadores nuevos, nuevos brazos para proseguir la obra consagrada, a nosotros no toca concluirla. A la señal de alerta volaremos a ayudar a nuestra marcial empresa, y en el último extremo, seguirán el destino de los fieles, el lema de nuestra eterna divina, ¡Vencer o morir!!
A LA NACIÓN.

LA patria se halla expuesta á perder y es necesario salvarla. Una porción del ejército á quien había fiado la venganza de sus agravios y la ruinía de la tiranía, ha burlado sus esperanzas, y con traídora mano os ofrece la copa de sangre fraternal, invitados á clavaros los punales y sumiros para siempre en un abismo de horrores. ¡Quién lo creería de soldados chilenos, y más de los que nos han dado independencia y gloria! Y quién lo creyera en circunstancias como las presentes? Pero el hecho es que el crimen se ha perpetrado, y que los resultados serán fatales sino se provee prontamente de remedio, sino concurriéss todos á castigar este escándalo, á descargar sobre sus autores todo el anoto de la ira nacional. Considerad ciudadanos que la posición de la patria es sumamente crítica: por una parte se ve empeñada en una guerra exterior; por otra rodeada de los enemigos del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizados que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilarán en sacrificarla vil e ignominiosamente. Si la obra de la trición llegará á consumarse os envolveréis en vuestra propia sangre. La lista fatal no se llenará en un día: se sucederán unos á otros los trastornos; será la risa de los extranjeros; y, lo que es más intolerable aún, correréis la suerte de los perjudicados, y la majestad de Aranico caerá á los pies del más despreciable de los despotas. Consideraciones tan graves no necesitan de encarecimiento: las sentís todas, y seguramente llenan de despecho al patriota. Porque, no lo dudeis, la nueva estará ya en marcha, y nuestros enemigos se darán alegremente las manos congratulándose por vuestra deshaza y preparándose á echar su rabia en los que intentaran amenazarlos. Reúnete, pues, compatriotas en torno de las autoridades y que la venganza de tamaño ultraje sea punta, severa y ejemplar. No corra una semana y si es posible ni un día sin que se borre esta mancha que ha ensuciado la nación y que exigirán la malignidad y el encono. Viva la Patria ciudadanos; vivan las leyes—Maldición eterna sobre los que las han burlado.

Santiago 5 de junio de 1837.

Un chileno.
Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!

446. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. A la Nacion. [text begins:] La patria se halla expuesta á perecer y es necesario salvarla. Una porcion del ejército .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, a few small brownstains. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the mutiny of soldiers at Quillota is in progress, the writer (who signs as “Un chileno”) fears for the future of Chile, facing enemies abroad and traitors within: “por una parte se vé empeñada en una guerra esterior; por otra rodeada de los agentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizadas que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilaran en sacrificarla vil é ignominiosamente.” If this situation is not stopped, he warns, Chile will suffer the same horrible fate as its arch-enemy Peru.

In early June, the mutinous soldiers at Quillota had imprisoned Diego Portales as he was organizing an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, on whom Chile had declared war in December 1836.

❊ Briseño I, 225 (s.v. Motín de Quillota); III, 2 (no. 10). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Blanco Encalada’s Progress in Peru

447. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Al Público. [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. 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 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 Jisc.
LOS VETERANOS
DE SANTIAGO
AL EJÉRCITO RESTAURADOR
DEL PERÚ.

ILUSTRES GUERREROS!—Llegó el momento de volver á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del amado Peru. Un vil conquistador, descendiente de los nevados sietes de Bolívar, ha caído sobre aquella República hermana y floriente que se vio merced a vuestras amplios, y la ha destruido. Sin otros títulos que su desesperada ambición, sin otro apoyo que la más hermosa perfección, ha violado las leyes más sagradas, y pretendiendo resistir en América la tiranía. El ha osado hacer á Chile blanco de sus perversos designios, y olvidado quién de que en él moraban los que le hicieron prisioneros en Pisco, creyó contento puesto entre sus enemigos. Id, pues, invencibles Soldados! Id á castigar tanta rabinia! Vuestros hermanos americanos os tienden desde las playas vecinas sus brazos suplicantes. Solo esperan ver aparecer vuestros hervores en el horizonte para hacer el grito de ¡haz de vuestros enemigos! Presentaos, y los vuestros correrán por vuestros brazos de sus libertadores.

Horrorizado el mismo Santa Cruz, al oir que vais á darle el castigo de sus crímenes, sintió ya bombardear el trono que elevó sobre cadáveres. En ninguna parte se contemplaba seguro, las sombras de sus víctimas le persiguen por do quiera, tiende la vista en rededor de sí, y nada encuentra objetos de espanto y de terror. Recela de todos, porque conoce que el opresor no puede tener amigos; os teme, porque sabe que es algún el entusiasta jenovino de la libertad, y que vais á combatir por la causa justa de las causas. Vuelta, pues, á realizar sus temores, y acaba el perverso de reconocer en vuestros á los héroes de Caucaúno y de Mayú.

COMPATRIOTAS! El Peru está destinado á ser el teatro de vuesstras hazañas. Allí rocia donde acostumbra de derramar al heroico de la España, allí rocia el de castigar al sievo de los españoles.
Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru

448. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. Los Veteranos de Santiago al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. [text begins:] Ilustres guerreros! — Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú.... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 2 September 1837. Folio (28 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrmen in battle. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The veterans of Chile wish speed and victory to the Chilean soldiers setting off on the expedition to free Peru from the vil conquistador Andrés Santa Cruz of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. The Peruvians are described as standing plaintively on their shores with raised arms, waiting only for the appearance of Chilean ships to rebel. This is one of the few Chilean ephemeral pamphlets that expresses any sympathy for Peru, although it is perhaps less sympathy than Schadenfreude: "Llegó el momento de voltar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú." The leaf includes at the top a charming woodcut of cavalrmen charging into battle.

The naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was headed by General Blanco Encalada, who had defeated the Quillota mutineers in June. In Peru his force of 2,800 was not, in fact, greeted with relief by Peruvians. Instead it was surrounded by Marshal Santa Cruz’s troops, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Paucarpata (November 17, 1837), which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.


On the Forests of Portuguese India


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Introducção (pp. i-vi) is signed by Nery Xavier. The “Secção Official” occupies (1 l.), 7-23 pp. The “SecçãoScientífica” occupies (1 l.), 20 pp. The “Secção Descriptiva das Escurões” occupies (1 l.), 66 pp., and includes a summary of the minutes of the Commissão for March through May 1863, with “Os levantamentos e inquietações practicadas pelos antepassados de Dipú a que nos referimos são os seguintes” on pp. 65-66, listing events from 1746 to 1845.

Filipe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), historian, archeologist, and exemplary public functionary throughout his adult life, a native of Loutulim in the concelho de Salsete, was director of the Imprensa Nacional in Goa from 1851. One of Goa’s best historians,
he published *Bosquejo histórico das comunidades das aldeias dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete e Bardez*, 1852, and *Nobiliarchia goana*, 1862-63, the enormously popular *Resumo histórico da maravilhosa vida, conversões e milagres de S. Francisco Xavier*, 1859, and many other works.

Innocêncio IX, 230 (calling this a large 8º of 20 pp.); on Felipe Nery Xavier, see II, 302-3, 475; IX, 229-32; XVIII, 263; and Aditamentos, p. 131. Costa, *Dicionário de literatura goesa*, III, 354 (giving collation of 86 pp.). Gonçalves, *Síntese bibliográfica de Goa* 2841 (calling for only 20 pp.), and referring to Innocêncio. For Antonio Lopes Mendes, see Innocêncio VIII, 226; XX, 373-5. Not in Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India*. Not in *Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa* (1907). Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (calling for 112 pp. in two separate records; in one of the records noting that "pag. var.", which we think indicates that the various sections should add up to 112 pp.; by this standard, our copy has a total of 124 pp.). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

450. [Xavier, Francisco José da Serra]. *Aos estudiosos portuguezes*. [Colophon] Lisbon: na Offic. Patriarc. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1782. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Typographical ornament above colophon. Overall in good to very good condition. Old manuscript foliation in ink ("3-6"). 7 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Xavier attacks Tomás Antonio Sánchez’s assertions (in *Coleccion de poesias castellanas anteriores al siglo XV*, Madrid: Sancha, 1779) regarding Fernão Alvares do Oriente, whose *Lusitânia transformada* was first published in 1607. Alvares, a contemporary of Camões, had traveled widely in India and China; his pastoral poem centers on the protagonist’s travels through the Persian Gulf, India, Goa, Japan, China, Indonesia, and Ethiopia, using an Eastern rather than a European Arcadia. This pamphlet begins and ends with quotes from Alvares’s work.

Father Francisco José da Serra Xavier (Lisbon, ca. 1740?-ca. 1803-5?), a secular presbyter and a distinguished philologist, as assigned by a royal *alvará* of 13 May 1780 to write “a historia completa e verdadeira das grandes e gloriosas acções obradas pela nação portugueza na America, Asia e Africa, desde o principio do seu descobrimento até o presente.” Innocêncio could discover no traces of such a work. Xavier, who was related to Diogo Barbosa Machado, wrote several works defending Barbosa’s works against critics.

Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 203: attributing the work to Francisco José da Serra Xavier. Innocêncio II, 414; on the author, see II, 413-4 and IX, 317 (noting that it was difficult to gather this author’s works). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.
AOS ESTUDIOSOS PORTUÑEZES.

Mais obriga a razaõ, do que o costume.

HUM não esperado acaço fez com que visse ter á minha mais hum livro, cujo título he o seguinte: Coleção de Poesias Castelhãs anteriores ao Siglo XV.; preceden noticias para a vida del primer Marquez de Santillana: y la Carta que escribió al Condeflable de Portugal sobre el origen de nuestra Poesia, ilustrada com notas por D. Thoma Antonio Sanches, Bibliotecario de S. M. Tem. I. Poema del Cid. En Madrid por D. Antonio de Sancha, añ. de 1779.

E vendo o seu Author, que o Marquez de Santillana atribui a origem, e os primeiros exercicios da Poesia vulgar na Espanha a Portugal, e Galliza, cuja autoridade segue tambéem o M. Sarmento; com tudo Sanches mais ambicioso da gloria da sua nação, que da verdade, nos nega ella primazia, concedendo a preferencia a Castella: e parecendo-me pois, que seria facil provar, que, antes do Senhor Rei D. Diniz, já entre os Portuguezes tinha começado a Poesia vulgar; intentei, para haver de lhe mostrar o seu engano, escrever huma Obra, na qual se yfie o principio, progresso, e augmento, com que se cultivou entre nós ella divina Arte, fixando a sua feliz epoca em Ferñão Alvares do Oriente.
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