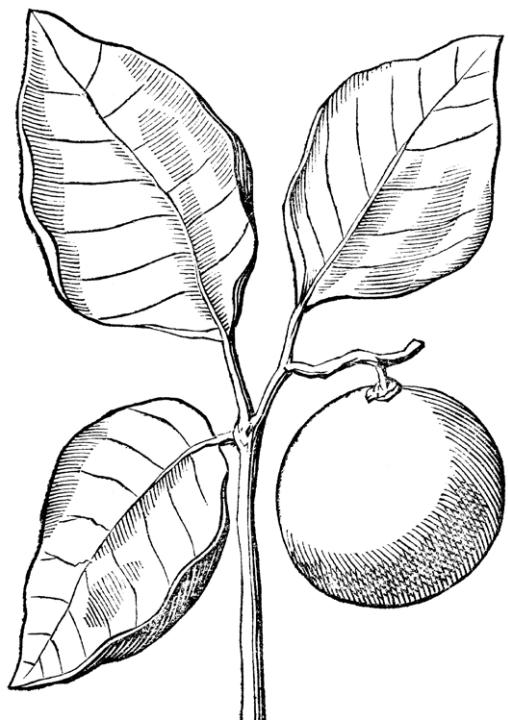


RICHARD C. RAMER



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SEPTEMBER 27, 2021

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SPECIAL LIST 428
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IMPRINTS RELATED TO
AGRICULTURE

Uprisings in the Sertões of Bahia

- 1. ABREU, Joaquim Mauricio de.** *Mensagem enviada a Assembléa Legislativa pelo Presidente ... na 3^a sessão ordinaria da 2^a legislatura.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Jornal do Commercio, 1897. 8°, modern blue quarter cloth. Foxing to first and last few leaves; vertical crease. Two short marginal tears and paper repair to title page, without loss. Still, in good, or almost good condition. Book label of Tancredo Paiva on verso of title. 98 pp. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION? Interesting report from the Ministry of the Interior on civil unrest and disruptions of elections in Brazil at the time of the uprising in the *sertões* of Bahia; also includes information on public works, agriculture, etc.

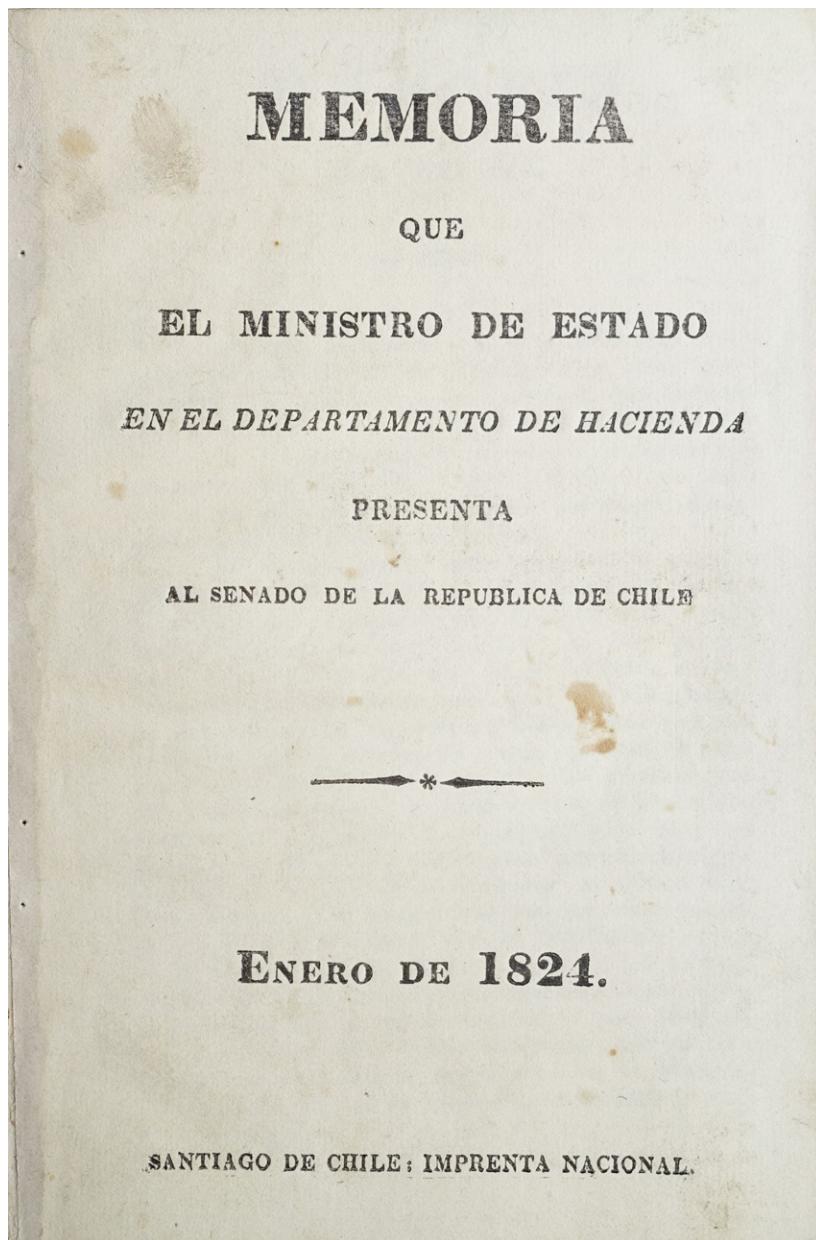
* Not in Sacramento Blake.

Honduran Trade

- 2. ALVARADO, Francisco.** *Memoria presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Legislativo por el Ministro General ... el año de 1852.* [Comayagua, Honduras?]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. 4°, original self wrappers (chipping at spine). In very good condition. (1 l. title page), 16 pp., (1 blank l.). SOLD

FIRST EDITION. The prime minister of Honduras reports to the legislature on foreign affairs (with Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Great Britain), the Church, the judiciary, education, and trade. The new trade in indigo is given special attention (pp. 11-12). Pages 13-16 deal with government income and expenditures.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 21648605 (University of California-Berkeley); 14453808 is a microfilm, also at Berkeley. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVKB (51 databases searched).



Item 3

Where Will the Money Come From?

3. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. *Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Hacienda presenta al Senado de la Republica de Chile. Enero de 1824.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., January 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains on title page. In good to very good condition. 20 pp.

\$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Addressing the Chilean Congress, the Minister of Finance proposes means of funding the government, including taxes on capital expenditures that vary depending on whether the money is used for building, agriculture, or commerce, the use of *papel sellado* for various transactions, and annual taxes on foreigners in Chile. For each of these, he includes drafts of proposed legislation. Benavente also suggests the use of copper coins and a weekly government lottery.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O'Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.

* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 55268117 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) adds BMF Ministerialbibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg, Deutsche Zentralbibliothek für Wirtschaftswissenschaften Kiel.

Chile's Minister of Finance Rants About Chile's Finances

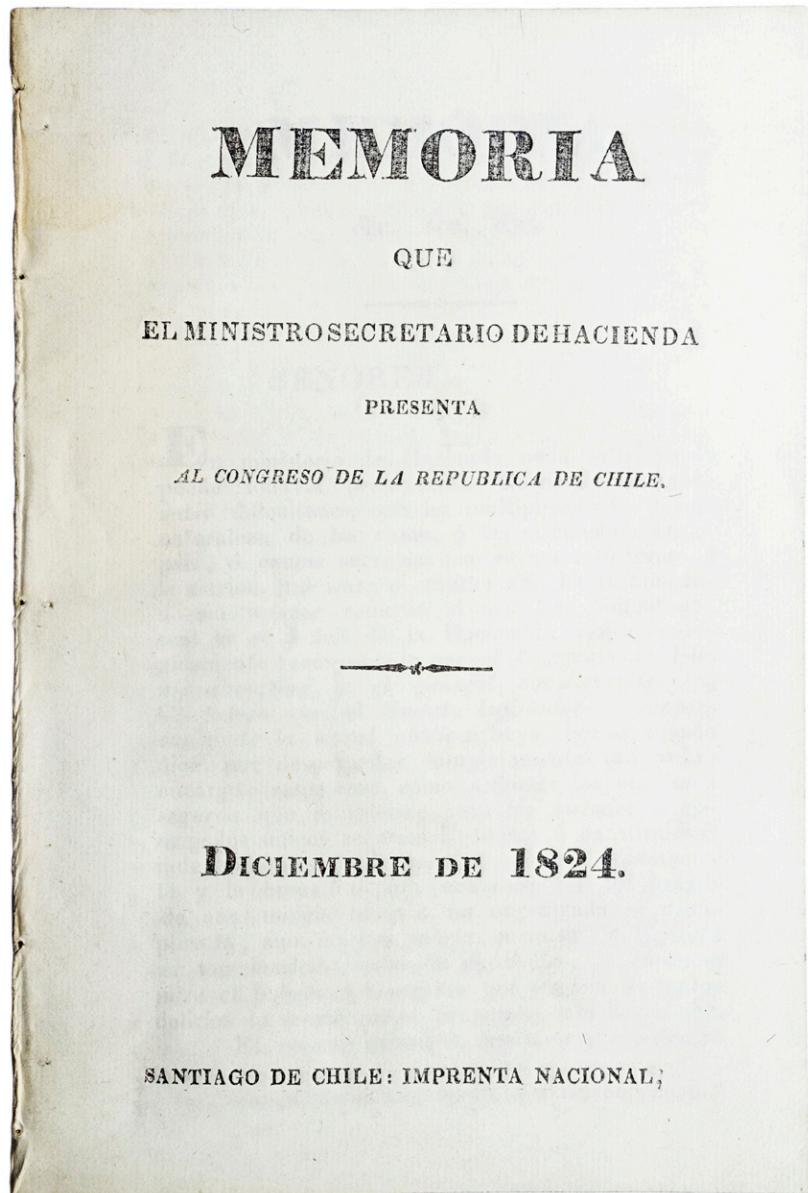
4. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. *Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la Republica de Chile. Diciembre de 1824.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (2 ll.).

\$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Benavente opens this bitter report to the Chilean Congress on the state of government finances by stating that there is nothing satisfactory to report and that Congress's instructions to him were either impossible to fulfill or ridiculous. He complains that his attempts to solve the financial crisis have not been appreciated: "Nunca se valoriza justamente lo que ha hecho un Gobierno; pero siempre se critica acervamente lo que ha dejado de hacer" (p. 9). In the course of the discussion he mentions the expedition to Chiloé (whose capture in 1826 marked the end of the struggle for Chilean independence), the state of the Chilean navy, the suppression of an Indian rebellion in the south (pp. 8-9), and the monopoly on tobacco and other goods held by Portales, Céa y Compañía. Scattered throughout are facts and figures, e.g., the revenue produced under Spanish rule by tobacco sales.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O'Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.

* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 79398599 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



Item 4

Brazil in 1873

5. [BRAZIL]. *O Imperio do Brazil na Exposição Universal de 1873 em Vienna d'Austria.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1873. Large 8°, late-twentieth-century green half sheep over textured paper boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, date gilt in fourth compartment, original green printed wrappers bound in (2.5 cm. hole affecting 3 letters); top edge tinted green, other edges uncut. Scattered light foxing. In very good condition. 383, 4 pp., large folding table, 2 maps of Brazil (1 large folding). Tables in text. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extensive survey of Brazil prepared for the 1873 world's fair in Vienna. It includes geography, climate, politics, military, agriculture, industry, communications, immigration, education, and more. The folding table is devoted to the railroads of Brazil.

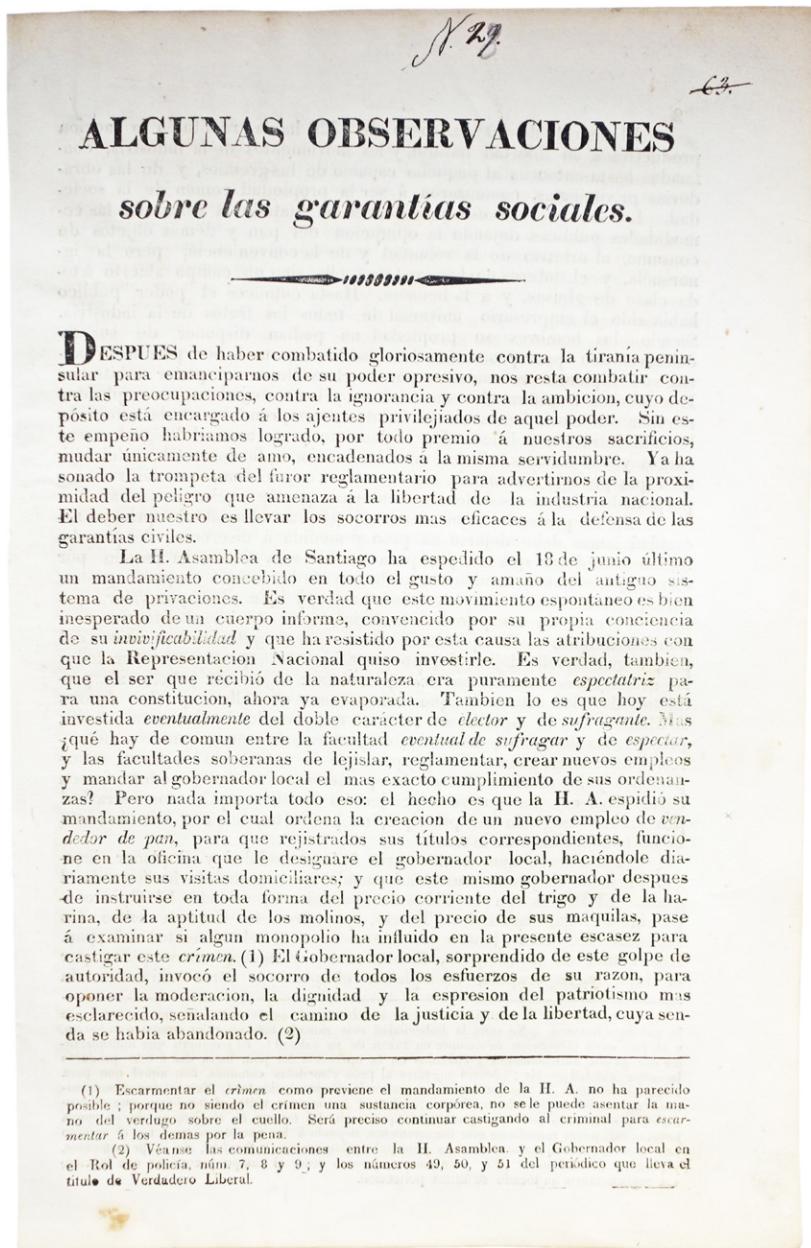
* Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc locates one each at British Library and Oxford University.

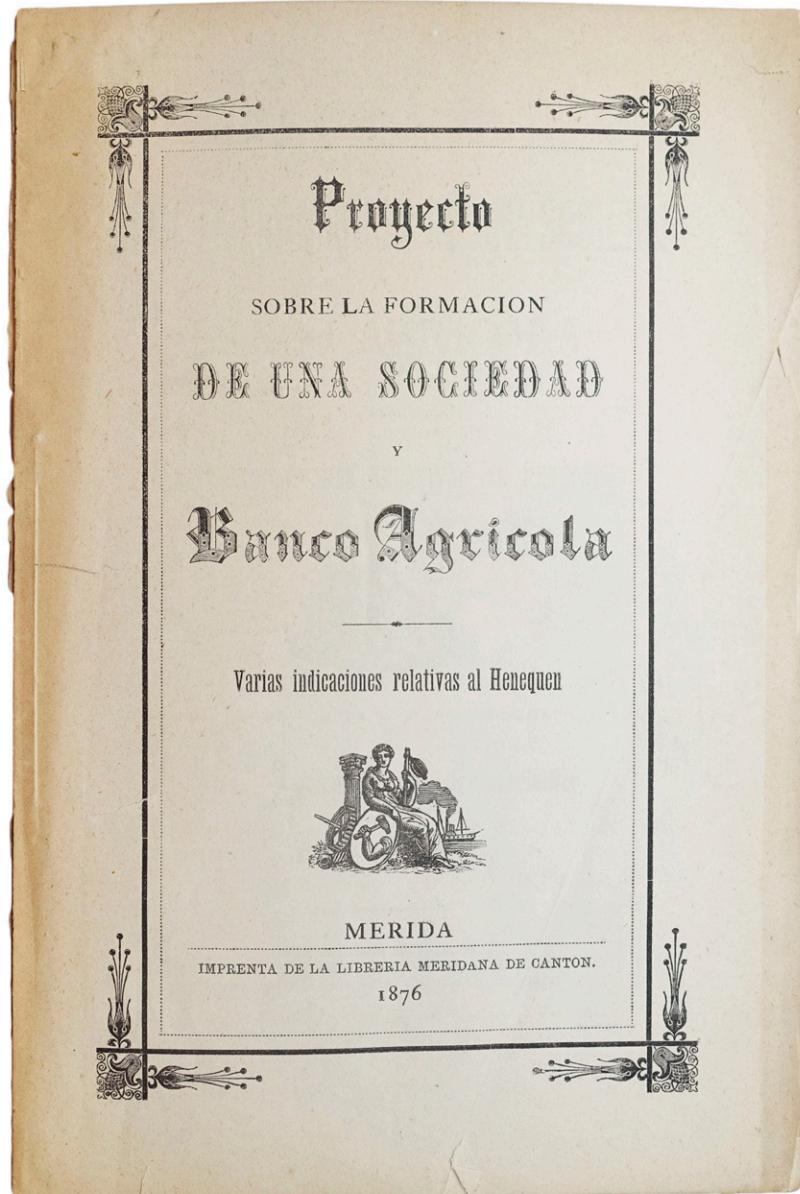
*Chile Needs Bread Just as the Chinese Need Tea,
The Turks Need Opium, and the British Need Beer*

6. [BREAD]. *Algunas observaciones sobre las garantías sociales. [text begins:] Despues de haber combatido gloriosamente contra la tirania peninsular para emanciparnos de su poder opresivo, nos resta combatir contra las preocupaciones, contra la ignorancia y contra la ambicion* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Two small marginal stains on second leaf. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "Nº 29" at head of first leaf, changed in pencil to "28". Early foliation in ink: "63-64". 4 pp. SOLD

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

* Briseño I, 15. OCLC: 55274363 (Yale University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 702595734 (Yale University again). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).





Item 7

Laments the Low Price of Henequen; Calls for Establishment of a Bank

7. CANTON, R[udolfo] G. *Proyecto sobre la formacion de una sociedad y banco agricola. Varias relaciones relativa al Henequen.* Merida: Imprenta de la Libreria Meridana de Canton, 1876. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (nicked at edges). In good to very good condition. Inscribed by author on title. to Sr. Steph. Salisburg Jr., dated 1877. 28 pp.

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Canton (a publisher as well as an author, judging from the imprint) deplores the current drop in the price of henequen and the scarcity of coinage in the Yucatán. His urges that landowners form an association to promote their interests and establish a bank to improve the flow of capital. In the section dealing with henequen in particular (pp. 17-24), Canton notes that the producers of the Yucatán have long been at the mercy of New York to sell their product, and gives details of prices and tariffs for trade with New York and the United States.

Henequen is a variety of agave similar to sisal, used for twine and cordage. Yucatan produces a large portion of the world's henequen. From colonial times until well into the twentieth century, henequen was raised on large plantations owned by a few land owners.

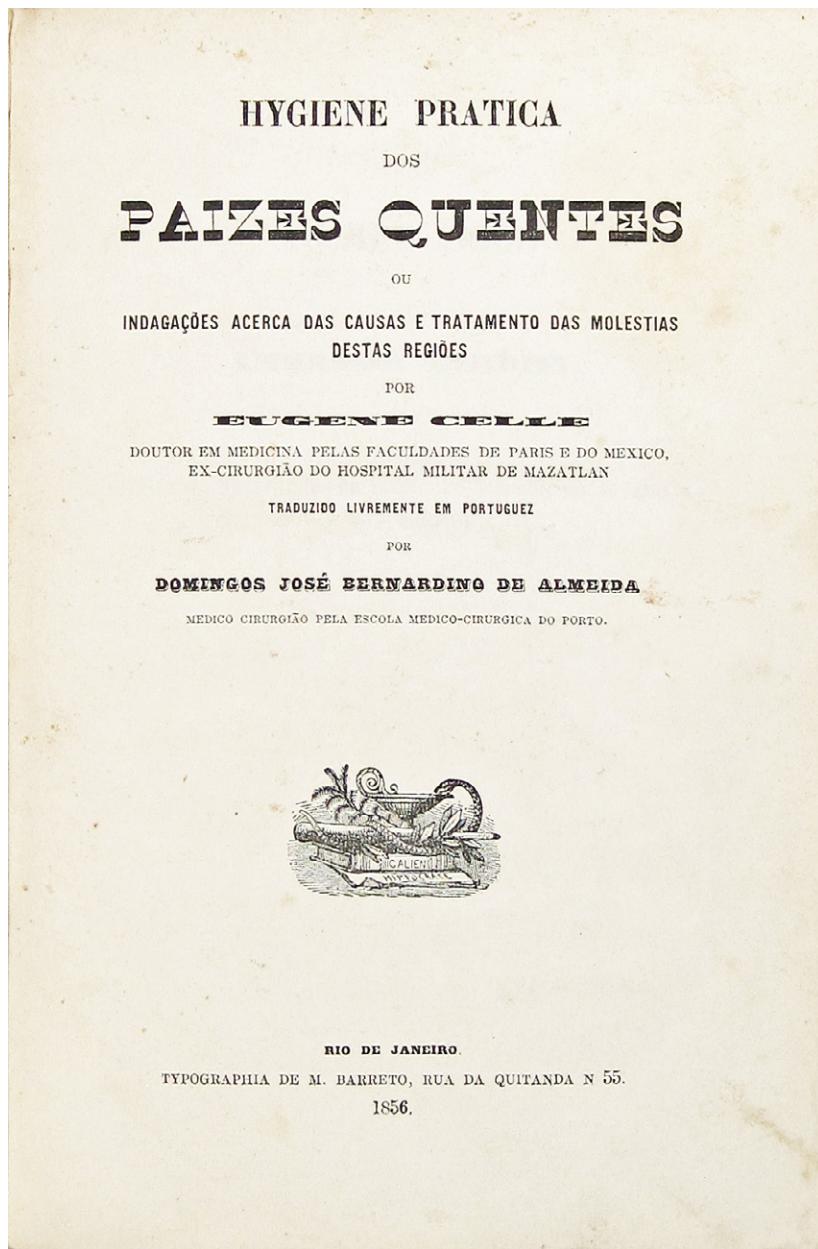
* Not in Palau. OCLC: 23852190 (University of Texas at Austin). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*On Tropical Diseases,
The Effects of Native Products
Such as Chocolate, Coffee and Tobacco on the Digestive Tract, etc.*

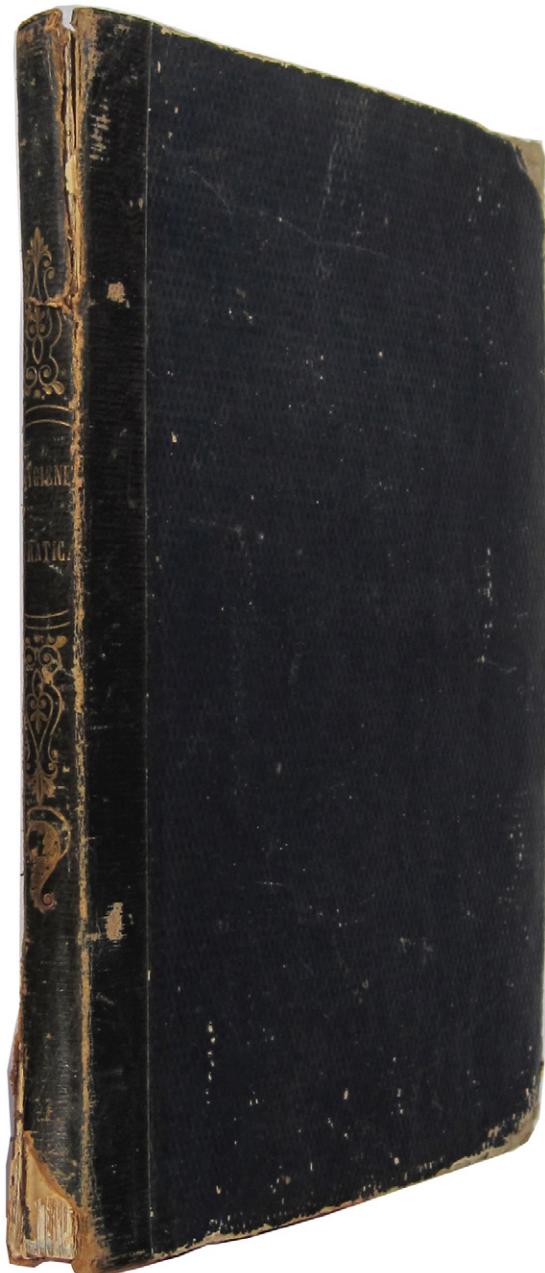
8. CELLE, Eugene. *Hygiene practica dos paizes quentes, ou indagações acerca das causas e tratamento das molestias destas regiões. Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, translator.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de M. Barreto, 1856. 8°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over diced paper boards, smooth spine with gilt title and romantic ornaments (rubbed, foot of spine defective, 5 cm. of upper joint split near head of spine, horizontal tear to spine a few centimeters below head, corners worn, some wear to other extremities). Very slight browning, a few small stains, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition; internally very good. Half title bears signed seven-line ink inscription by the translator to his "Mestre & amigo," Luis Pereira da Fonseca. (2 ll.), 207, iv pp., (1 l. errata).

\$400.00

First and only edition of this Portuguese translation, with revisions, from Celle's French work on tropical climates and their effect on the human body. Celle had been stationed at the Hospital Militar in Mazatlan. The translator, Domingos José Bernardino



Item 8



Item 8

de Almeida, a native of Porto (b. 1828), adapted the work for Brazilians based on his own lengthy stay in the Americas. The work covers humid and dry hot climates: their effects on men, plants and animals; diseases from mosquitos and water; and the effects of native products such as chocolate, coffee and tobacco on the digestive tract.

The translator was physician at the Hospital da Santa Casa de Misericordia in Rio de Janeiro, beginning in 1856, and at the Hospital da Sociedade Portugueza de Beneficencia in the same city, beginning in 1858.

* Innocêncio II, 187; IX, 141; IX, 443. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 908. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. See also *Grande encyclopédia* II, 43. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 19820626 (National Library of Medicine). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Aladin. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

Transferring a Government Monopoly in Chile

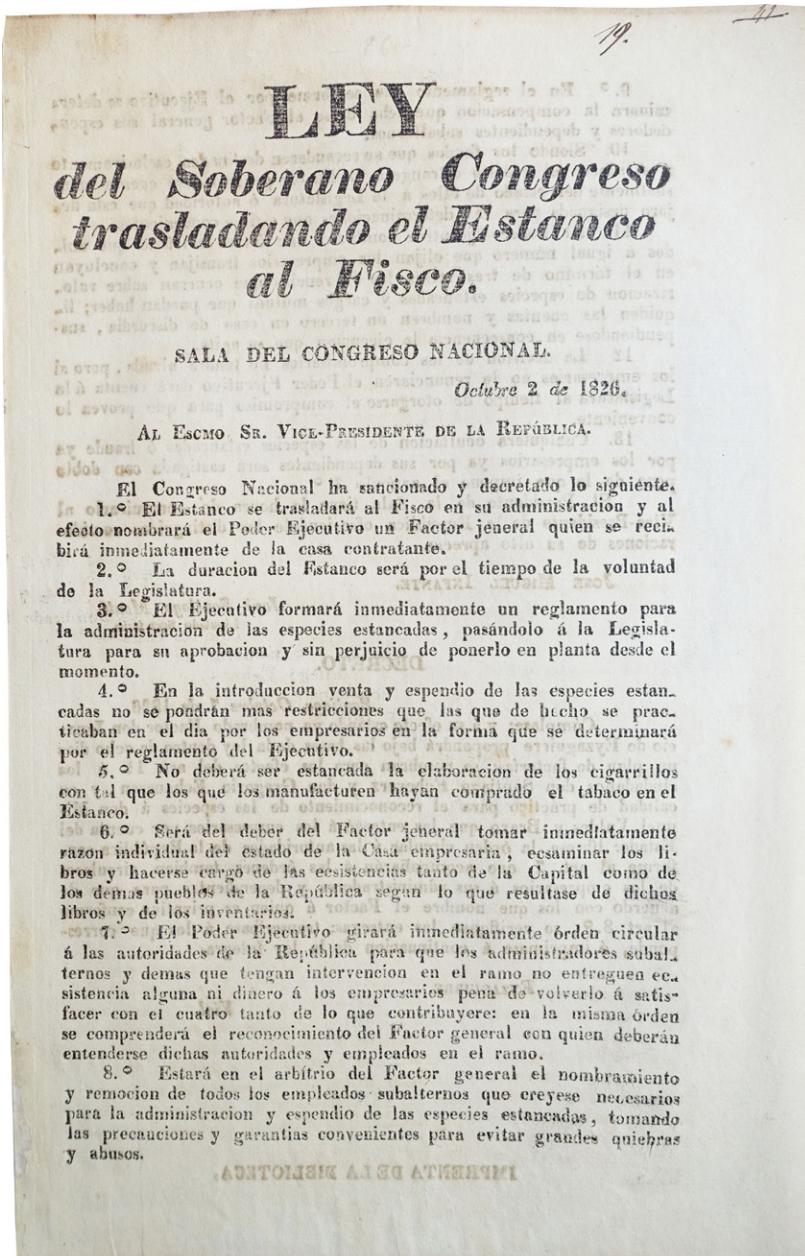
9. [CHILE]. *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente.* *1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("19"). (1 l.) \$750.00

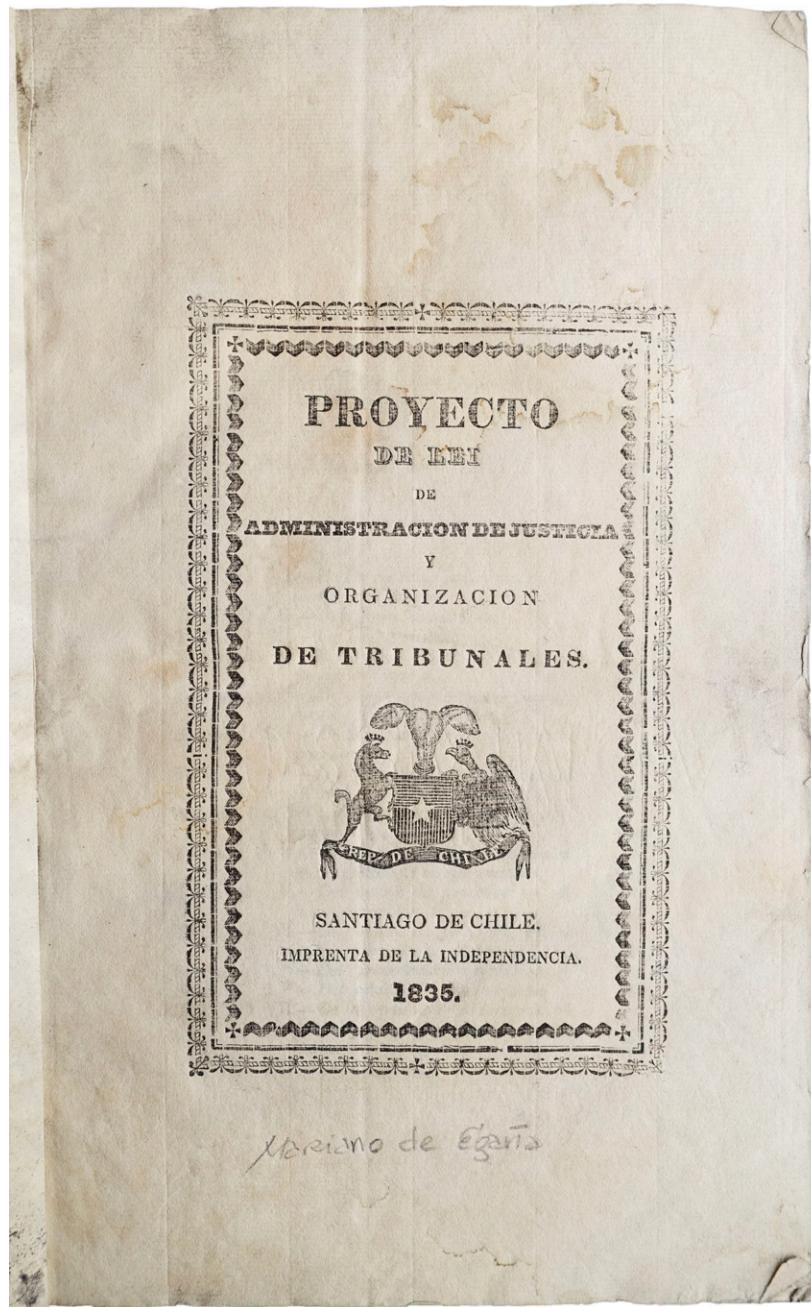
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile's supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The *estanco* (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Céa y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

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

* Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).





Item 10

*Rules for the Judiciary, with Long Sections on
Debt, Inheritance, Trade, Mining, Agriculture*

10. [EGAÑA, Marianol]. *Proyecto de lei de administracion de justicia y organizacion de tribunales*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1835. Folio (27.5 x 16.5 cm.), nineteenth-century marbled wrappers (upper wrapper torn across, without loss). Small woodcut coat of arms on title page. Dampstained. Good condition. (2 ll.), 182 pp., (1 l. errata). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Egaña proposes rules for the judiciary, covering procedures for civil cases, types of trials, appeals, *recursos*, and *recusaciones*. Extensive sections deal with debtors and inheritance, and the final section includes special rules applicable to farmers, merchants, and mining.

Mariano Egaña (1793-1846), son of the brilliant politician Juan de Egaña, was active in the war for Chilean independence. A conservative, he helped write the Constitution of 1833, and from 1834 until his death was a member of parliament.

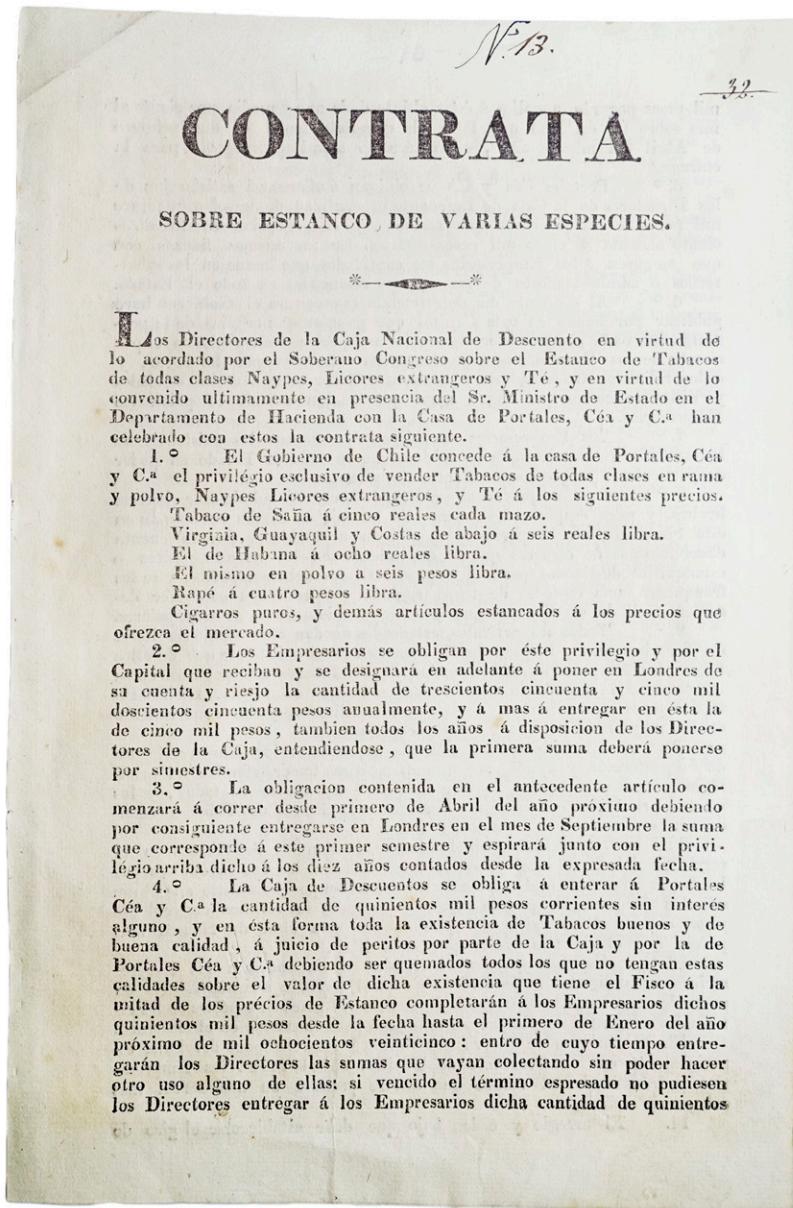
* Briseño I, 277. OCLC: 55257768 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 182 pp.); 55276086 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with [3], 182 pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Terms for the Portales Céa Monopoly on
Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

11. [ERRAZURIZ OSSA, Francisco Xavier, Domingo Eyzaguirre, Ramón Freire, Diego José Benavente]. *Contrata sobre estanco de varias especies. [text begins:] Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases, Naypes, Licores extrangeros y Té* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 23 August 1824. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good condition. Early ink notation at head of first leaf: "Nº 13". Early ink foliation ("32-33"). (2 ll.) \$800.00

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

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely



responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

The first document is signed (in print) by Francisco Xavier de Errazuris and Domingo Eyzaguirre; the second (also in print) by Supreme Director Ramón Freire and Minister of Finance Diego José Benavente.

* Briseño I, 80: calling for 5 pp., large 4°. OCLC: 55281443 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 31 cm. with [4] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Another Attempt to Crack Down on Illicit Trade in
Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

12. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. &c. &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se me ha transmitido en copia de orden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extranjeros se levantan con el fin de salvar el país empeñado en una guerra activa ó con el de abrir canales, caminos ó fundar establecimientos conocidamente ventajosos á la Nación* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Oblong folio (28.8 x 36 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printed in two columns. Folded in half, with reinforcement strip added on blank verso for insertion into binding. A few light spots. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "Nº 17" at head of recto; early ink manuscript "39" on verso. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Chilean government had borrowed an enormous amount to improve canals and roads, but was in such disarray that it had not spent most of the money and was using the loan itself to pay interest. This was a major problem for Portales, Céa y Compañía, which was servicing Chile's foreign debt in exchange for a monopoly on tobacco, foreign liquor, playing cards, and tea. General Ramón Freire and Finance Minister Diego José Benavente ordered that the monopoly of Portales Céa be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within two weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few *subastadores* are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. The decree was circulated by the governor of the province of Santiago, Francisco de la Lastra, whose name is printed at the end along with that of his secretary, Joaquín de Huerta.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821. The government was unable effectively to control such trade, and Portales's company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, Portales was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55257372 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*El Gobernador, Intendente de la Provincia de San-
Miguel, &c. &c. &c.*

Por escrito por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se nos ha transmitido en copia de orden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente:

Santiago 25 de Agosto de 1831.

Los empícitos extranjeros se levantan con el fin de valer el que emplean en una guerra activa ó con el de alzar cuotas, cantos ó fumar establecidos concientemente venidos á la Nación que los pide, &c., &c. Pero tienen credatos cinco millones para consumidores estimaos, ó para tales entregados abusivamente en pago de los intereses natos es un delito que bien á nuestro Juez y degreña levante visto redicido á realidad. El ultimo año se ha empleado en la mencionada cifra reducida á realidad, Bi. ultimo año se ha empleado en la Pólica darse al efecto remanente del de Toluca, condonando por fin con gozar la mitad de lo que queda. En estas circunstancias convocando el Gobierno el concurso poco que por ventidós años gravitara sobre la República para el pago de los intereses, la utilidad de la Hacienda tan para cubrir los gastos mas indispensables y ordinarios como también la imposibilidad de disolver impostos ni nuevamente hasta el grado bastante para llenar las necesidades, y mas que todo la seguida observancia que se debe extensamente á las provincias, crecido y bien motivo de la República acordó sacar el remate del estanco bajo la misma tasa y condiciones que decido el ultimo Congreso y que el Senado tuvo á bien autorizar estando yo resuelto, teniendo de las facultades que recte devo:

1.º Aprobadas en todas sus partes la convención celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Petrel, Cáy y compaña sobre el Estanco del Tabaco en puro y rumo, Nogales, Licores extranjeros, y Te.

2.º Los poseedores de las especies estimadas que nubra el artificio anterior son obligados á consumirlas en el término de quince días contados desde la publicación.

exión de este decreto ó á venderlas á los subastadores al precio corriente que fijan dichas empresas antes de la celebración de la actual contrata.

3.º El precio certinol sera fijado por el Tribunal del Comercio, sirviéndole inmediatamente al público por entidades.

4.º Las empresas estimadas que corrida el término se encuentren en poder de particulares estaran en obligacion conforme á las leyes y sus contraventores sufriran sancion 15.

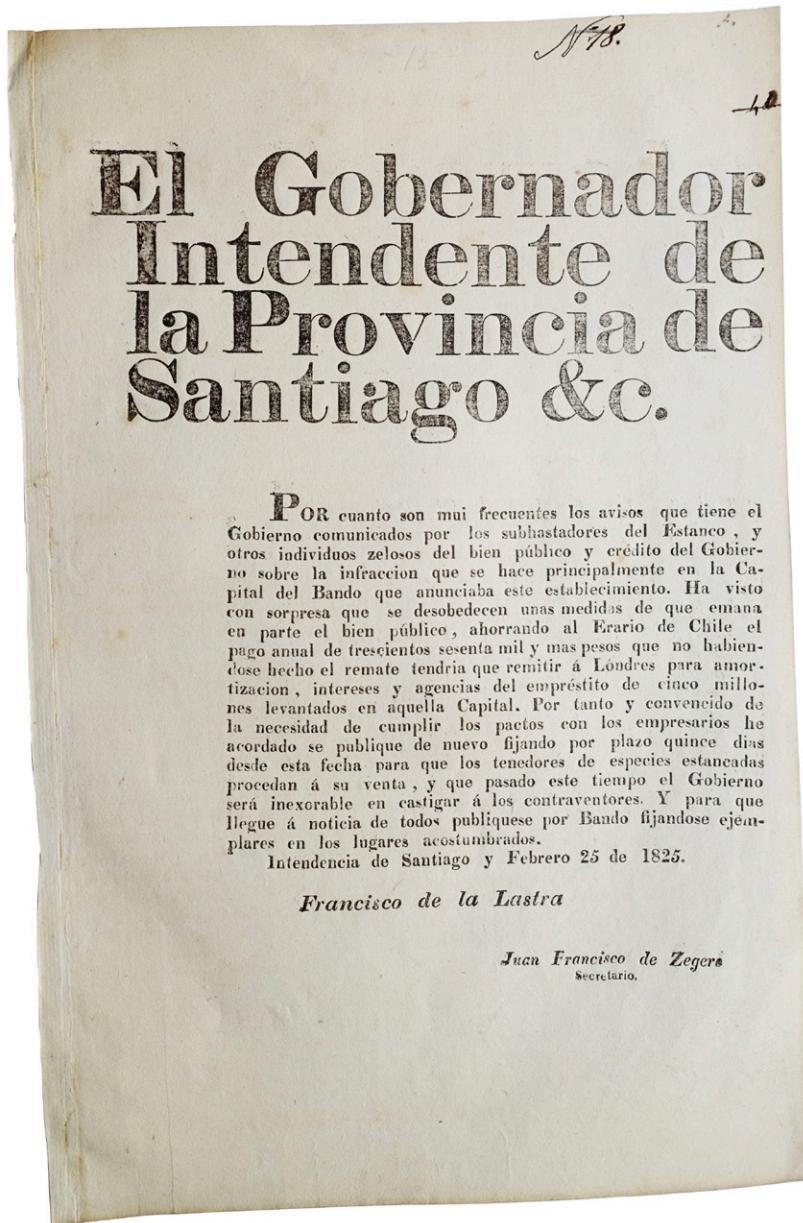
5.º Solo los subastadores podran vender Tabaco en el territorio de la Republica. Se prohibe á los particulares bajo las penas establecidas por la ley que anteriormente rigen á los establecimientos de las Fábricas.

6.º La intervencion por los jueces vecinos ó de mir de las empresas estimadas solo podra hacerse por cuenta de la expresion y el giro de una Provinicia á otra con guia que aquellas mismas diran.

7.º Los juzgados y autoridades proscriptas tanto auxilio ó la expresion con arreglo á la constitucion.

8.º La emitida con este decreto se imprimirá por separado y circulará para los fines indicados.

9.º Este decreto se imprimirá en el Boletín y se publicará por bandos en todas las Ciudades y Villas con la solemnidad costumbre.—Firmo.—Diego José Basco—En oficio.—Buenos Aires, 21 de Agosto de 1831.—Francisco de la Ladrina.—Jorguilla de Haceta—Se.



Item 13

Why Are You Still Smuggling?

13. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Por quanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subhastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: "Nº 18". Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. As governor and intendant of the province of Santiago, Lastra chides his compatriots for not surrendering the goods covered by the *estanco*—i.e., tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, for which the government of Chile had granted a monopoly to Portales, Céa in exchange for having that private company service Chile's external debt.

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

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Mayorazgos: Inviolable Because of Property Rights

14. [MAYORAZGOS]. *Mayorazgos. Ya que se ha puesto á la Representacion Nacional llamada á constituir la República en la necesidad de discutir el proyecto sobre estincion de mayorazgos, nos será tambien forzoso observarlo* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, n.d., ca. 1826. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. A few early marginal notes. 6 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that property rights are inviolable and that since *mayorazgos* implement an aspect of property rights (the right to bequeath one's property as one pleases), they therefore cannot be abrogated merely for the sake of convenience. The learned Europeans who condemn them do not know that the *mayorazgos* in Chile differ from primogeniture and that they do not promote an aristocracy. The author further argues that such large estates are not harmful to agriculture, and praises them as promoting capitalism: "Si un capitalista es en los ojos de los economistas la alhaja mas preciosa de un Estado.—Si segun ellos valen mas á la produccion, como á la riqueza

pública y particular mil pesos, por ejemplo, puestos en una mano hábil, que las misma cantidad repartida en otros tantos individuos de igual habilidad ... es evidente que estas instituciones que en Chile solo tienden á mantener una moderada acumulacion, llenan todos los objetos que en esta parte puede proponerse un legislador."

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

* Briseño I, 199. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Confiscation of Illegal Goods

15. [PORTALES, Diego]. *Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y Ca. para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo.* [text begins:] 1º *Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Folio (32 x 20.6 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Tear (2.5 cm.) at foot of both leaves. Upper and lower edges uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Instructions for the collection of tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards that were being sold in contravention of the monopoly of Portales, Céa y Ca., over whose signature these instructions were issued. The rate at which merchants of such confiscated goods are to be reimbursed is also set out.

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

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

* Briseño I, 80 (under "Contrata sobre estanco"). OCLC: 55240652 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y C^a para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo.

1.^o Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones, para que se publique y fije en los lugares acostumbrados el mismo Bando publicado en esta Capital anunciando la contrata celebrada con la Casa de Portales Cea y C^a y prohibiendo absolutamente la venta de especies estancadas por otra cuenta que por la de los Empresarios, bajo las penas señaladas en el mismo Bando: al efecto el Gobierno oficialia a dichos Gobernadores y Tenientes Gobernadores conforme al artículo 6.^o de la contrata celebrado con los Empresarios.

2.^o Al siguiente dia de la publicacion del Bando empezarán á comprar todas las existencias ó porciones de especies estancadas que se hallasen en poder de comerciantes ó particulares á los precios señalados en el Bando cuidando con el celo y actividad posibles de juntarlas todas en la administración, valiéndose al efecto de espías y de cuantos medios legítimos estén en sus alcances, y anunciando al público por carteles que el denunciante hace suya la especie denunciada con la obligación precisa de venderla á la administración.

3.^o Establecerán con la brevedad posible cada uno en su respectivo partido estancos subalternos en todos y los mismos lugares en que los habían cuando los tabacos estaban estancados por cuenta del fisco, y podrán aumentarse siempre que los Empresarios lo estimen conveniente. Estos estanqueros son responsables de su conducta y de los intereses que manejen á los Administradores y éstos á los Empresarios.

4.^o Cada Administrador llevará su libro en que siente cada una de las partidas de especies estancadas que compra con expresión del nombre y apellido del vendedor, que deberá firmar en el libro al pie de la partida junto con el Administrador.

5.^o Todos los pagos deben hacerse en Santiago y los Administradores girarán las libranzas contra Portales Cea y C^a expresando en ellas que su valor es por tantos mazos Tabaco de Saña, tantos quintales ó libras de Virginia &c.; si el valor de la compra es de uno hasta doscientos pesos la libranza será girada á la vista, si de doscientos á quinientos se gi-

14.

24.

*El artículo vigesimo de la contrata ce-
lebrada entre los Directores de la
Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Por-
táles, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada
por el Gobierno Supremo segun de-
creto del 23 de Agosto de 1824 di-
ce como sigue:*

*S*i en alguna buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies es-
tancadas que traiga á su bordo probado que sea el hecho deberá
condenarse su casco y aparejo á mas de la especie misma en fa-
vor del Fisco, cediendo una tercera parte de sus valores al denun-
ciante, y el Gobierno así lo declarará especialmente y mandará
que las Capitanías de los puertos del Estado, y Comandancias de
Resguardos lo hagan saber precisamente á los Capitanes y sobre-
cargos de los buques que visiten, haciendo responsables á estos em-
pleados por cualquier omisión en el cumplimiento de esta orden.

*Los artículos estancados son: Tabacos de todas clases en ra-
ma y polvo: Licores extrangeros, Naypes y Té.*

Item 16

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

16. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada por el Gobierno Supremo segun decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies estancadas* N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "14" at head of recto. Broadside. \$900.00

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

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

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55241485 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

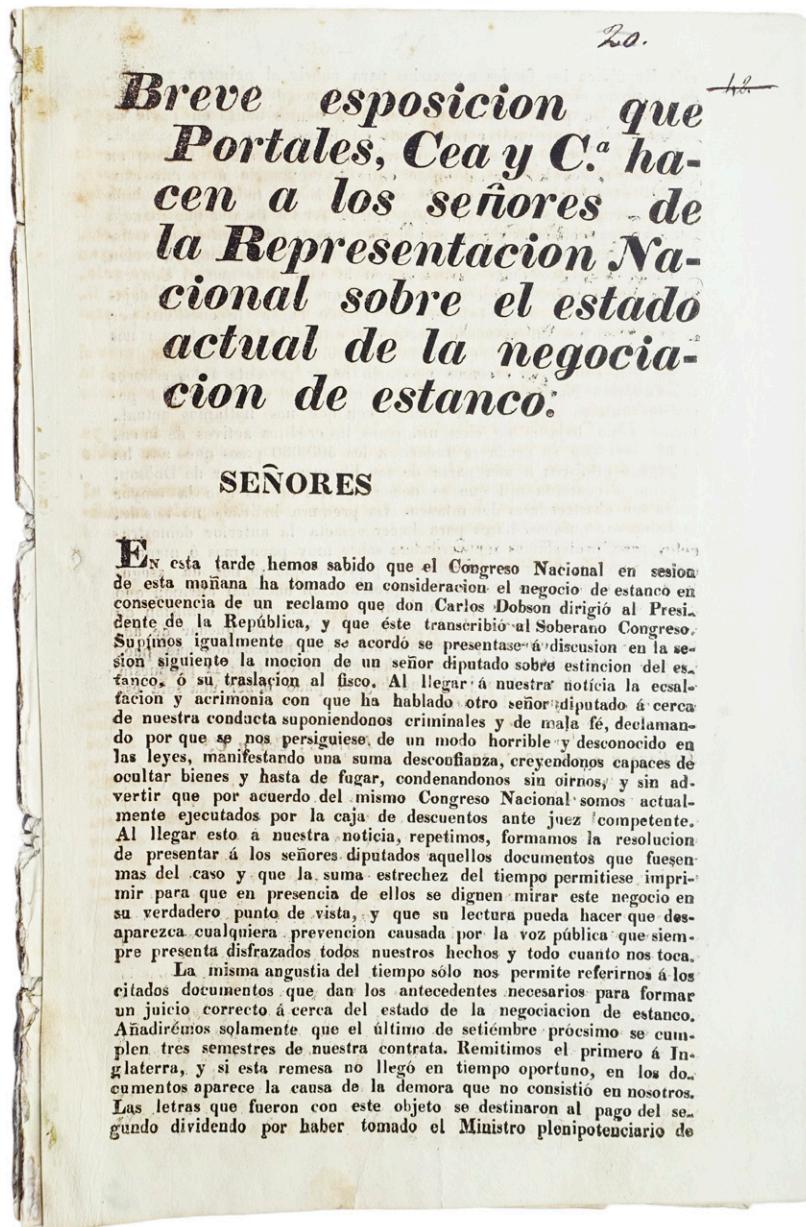
Dissolution of the Portales Céa Monopoly

17. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *Breve esposicion que Portales, Cea y Cª hacen a los señores de la Representacion Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociacion de estanco. [text begins:] Señores. En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 26 August 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separating). Caption title. Single small hole punched in margin of opening leaves, without loss of text. Light browning and stains. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript "20" at head of first leaf. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("42-49"). (11.), 12 pp., (1 folding table with a table of letters of exchange by Portales Céa).

\$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales Céa y Compañía reports that they are being discussed in Congress as if they had acted in a criminal manner under their monopoly contract (*estanco*). The 12 pages of attached documents are intended to provide accurate information.

Since 1821, the Portales Céa (headed by Diego Portales) had enjoyed a monopoly on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards within Chile, in exchange for servicing



Chile's foreign debt and depositing substantial sums in Chile's *caja nacional de descuentos*. As the company points out in the first document, this ten-year contract required a large number of employees and complex financial transactions: the company had invested a great deal in it. However, the goods on which Portales Céa held a monopoly were all highly tempting for smugglers, and the company had been suffering substantial losses. Coquimbo (always at odds with the central government in Santiago) had even recently proposed to make payments on its share of the debt in return for not abiding by the *estanco*. Portales Céa states bitterly that it seems only government officials, not the citizens of Chile, were willing to abide by the contract.

This set of documents goes on to record the negotiations to dissolve the contract, listing the obligations of the company and what they require as recompense when the contract is terminated. Congress offered considerably less, and with the final document, dated August 18, 1826, Portales Céa vows to present documentation before a judge in order to have the compensation increased.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. After the company went bankrupt, its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Briseño III, 65, no. 383: calling for 12 pp. and a folding plate. OCLC: 55278147 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.); 55242389 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

One of Brazil's Greatest Botanists on John Luccock

- 18. RODRIGUES, J.[oão] Barbosa.** *Notas a Luccok [sic] sobre a flora e fauna do Brazil.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de H. Laemmert & C., 1882. 8°, original printed wrappers (spine gone, stitching defective, minor chipping). In good condition. (2 ll.), pp. [115]-210. \$150.00

First separate edition; offprint [or reprinted?] from the *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro*, vol. XLIV (1881), pp. 33-130 [?]. The article deals with the flora and fauna of Luccock's *Notes on Rio de Janeiro*

Joaõ Barbosa Rodrigues (1842-1909) was considered one of Brazil's greatest botanists.

*Sacramento Blake III, 259-65. OCLC: 16648981 (New York Botanical Garden Library, Botany Libraries-Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison).

New Society to Promote Industry and Agriculture

- 19. [SOCIEDAD CHILENA DE INDUSTRIA Y POBLACION].** *Al Publico. La comision nombrada por la junta jeneral el 5 de octubre del presente año, para hacer observaciones al proyecto que se publicó, con el objecto de formar esta nueva compañía bajo el titulo de "Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Poblacion" ... [text begins:] Artículo 1º.—Se establece una compañía con el título de Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Poblacion....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Liberal, dated 2 November 1842. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. List of subscribers on verso, in 2 columns. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.)

\$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The purpose of the Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Población, according to Articulo 2, is “comprar terrenos y hacerlos productivos, abrir canales de riego y navegacion, formar poblaciones industriosas.” The statutes of the Sociedad are followed by the names of more than 200 subscribers, among them General D. Manuel Bulnes (president of Chile 1841-1851), Joaquin Prieto (president, 1831-1841), General Francisco de la Lastra (supreme director, 1814), and many clergymen, military men, and men and women of prominent families.

In the period of stability and peace following the War of the Confederation, President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan.

* Briseño III, 25 (no. 144). OCLC: 55261131 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

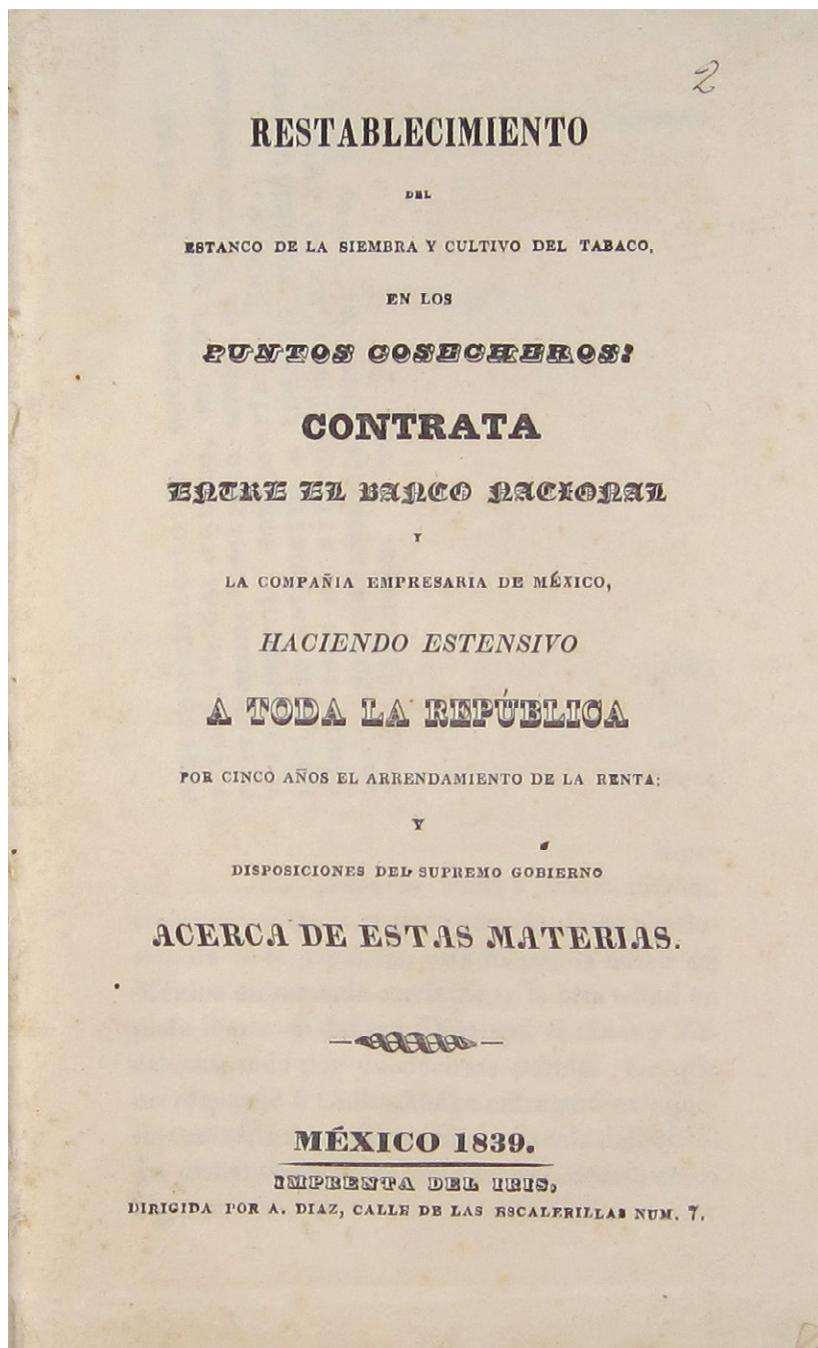
Tobacco Contract Covering Coahuila, Texas, California, and New Mexico

- 20. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Restablecimiento del estanco de la siembra y cultivo del tabaco, en los puntos cosecheros: contrata entre el Banco Nacional y la Compañía Empresaria de México; y su estension a toda la Republica.* Mexico: Imprenta del Iris, (1839). Tall 8°, disbound. In very good condition. 19 pp.

SOLD

FIRST EDITION? Articles of the five-year contract between the Banco Nacional of Mexico and the Compañía Empresario concerning the growing, harvesting and vending of tobacco in Mexico. The amount and terms of payment are set out, with paper money specifically excluded. Restrictions on imported tobacco are imposed, as well as on planting and harvesting in the various tobacco-producing provinces. **Coahuila y Tejas** has a separate listing; **California** and **New Mexico** are also mentioned.

* NUC: NNH. OCLC: 19918217 (Harvard University, University of Texas-Austin, University of California-Berkeley); 970573715 (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 562564638 (British Library); 786288364, 706143273, and 706416017 are digitized. Not located in the online CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc cites a copy in the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which cites only a microfilm copy at EROMM. Not located in



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Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. The University of Texas Online Catalogue locates a copy in the Benson Collection, Rare Books.

Tobacco Contract in Mexico

- 21. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Observaciones al dictamen de la segunda Comision de Hacienda de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso General, de 4 de abril del corriente año, sobre que no se celebren contratas con la Empresa de Tabacos.* Mexico: impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, 1840. Tall 8°, disbound. Some light foxing. In good to very good condition. 22 pp. \$450.00

FIRST EDITION. Invective aimed at the abolition of the *estanco* and regulation of contracts between the government and the Empresa de Tabacos. At issue is the dictamen issued by the government and published in the national press, without having passed through the Camara, that no contracts concerning tobacco can be made without the previous authority of the Congreso General. Another edition was printed in 1850.

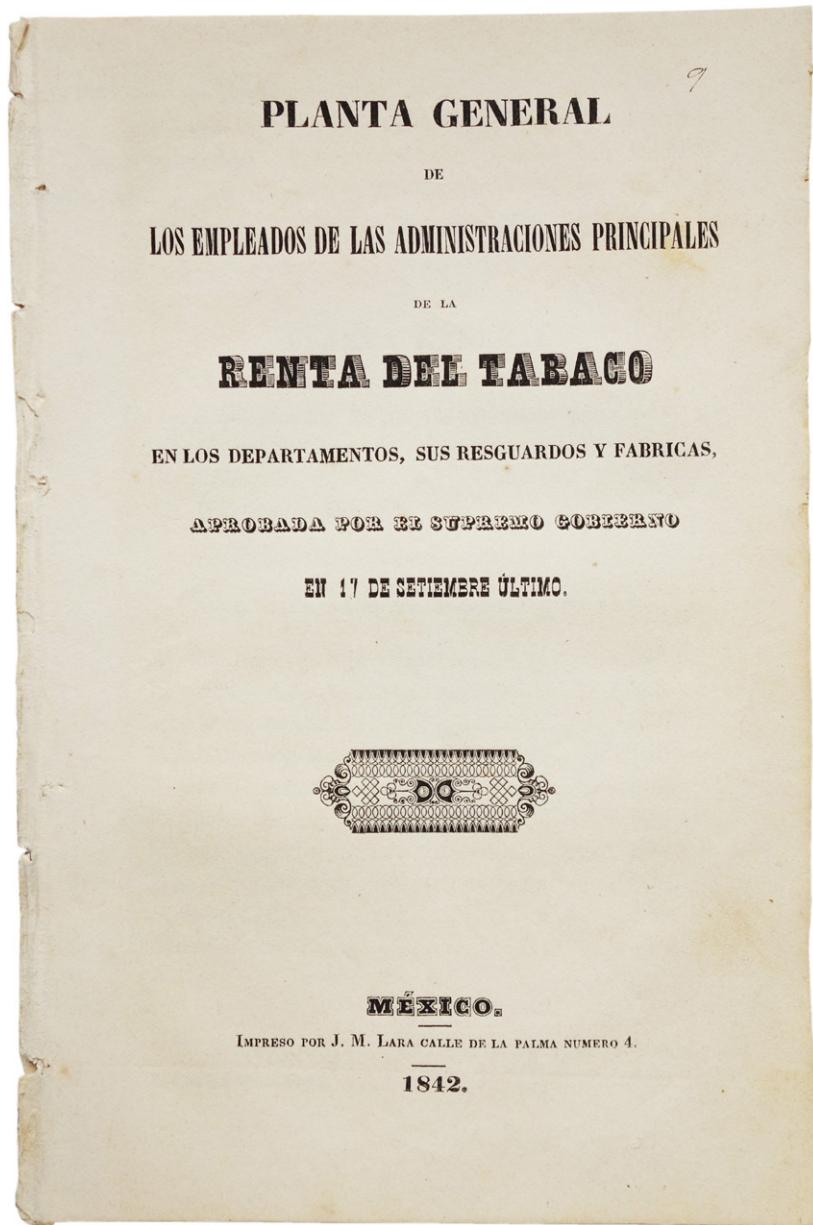
* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 19945782 (University of California-Berkeley, University of Connecticut); 432717675 and 776481829 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 651383691 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 778683794 is digitized. Not located in Jisc, which lists the 1850 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy. Melvyl locates a copy a UCB.

Administration of Tobacco in Mexico

- 22. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Planta general de los empleados de las administraciones principales de la Renta del Tabaco en los departamentos, sus resguardos y fabricas, aprobada por el Supremo Gobierno en 17 de Setiembre último.* Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In good condition. With contemporary ink marginalia. 15 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this accounting by the Mexican Dirección General de la Renta de Tabacos, giving salaries, allowances, number of employees, etc., for its establishments in Mexico City, Cordova, Jalapa, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Jalasco, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Puebla, Oajaca, Michoacan, Victoria, Tampico, Monterrey, and Sinaloa.

* Sabin 63309. Not in Sutro. Not in Palau. Not in Arents. OCLC: 79934352 (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey); 562568266 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy in the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in University of Texas online catalogue. Melvyl locates a copy at the California State Library with only 14 pp.



Item 22

Tobacco in Orizava, Veracruz

- 23. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Reglamento del cuerpo de cosecheros de tabaco del distrito de Orizava, aprobado por el Supremo Gobierno en 13 de agosto de 1842.* Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. 18 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. The *cosecheros* (harvesters, reapers) of Orizava agree to act as a group rather than as individuals, sharing expenses and limiting production as the local collective decrees.

Orizava (or Orizaba) is in Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B. OCLC: 19914468 (University of California-Berkeley, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, calling for 18 pp.); 19914452 (University of California-Berkeley, calling for 19 pp.). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Hamburg copy.

Tobacco in Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa

- 24. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Contrata celebrada por la Direccion General del Tabaco y demás rentas estancadas, autorizada al efecto competentemente por el Supremo Gobierno, con los cosecheros de los distritos de Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa, para los años de 1844 a 1848, y con arreglo a las supremas ordenes de 18 de mayo, 13 y 15 de julio ultimos.* Mexico: En la Casa de Correccion, 1843. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. Early manuscript "4" in margin of title page. 24 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for Mexican tobacco farmers in the state of Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast.

* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B (giving date as 1848 [sic]). OCLC: 255544949 (Staats und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 84213170 (without location). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at Hamburg. Melvyl adds a copy at CSL.

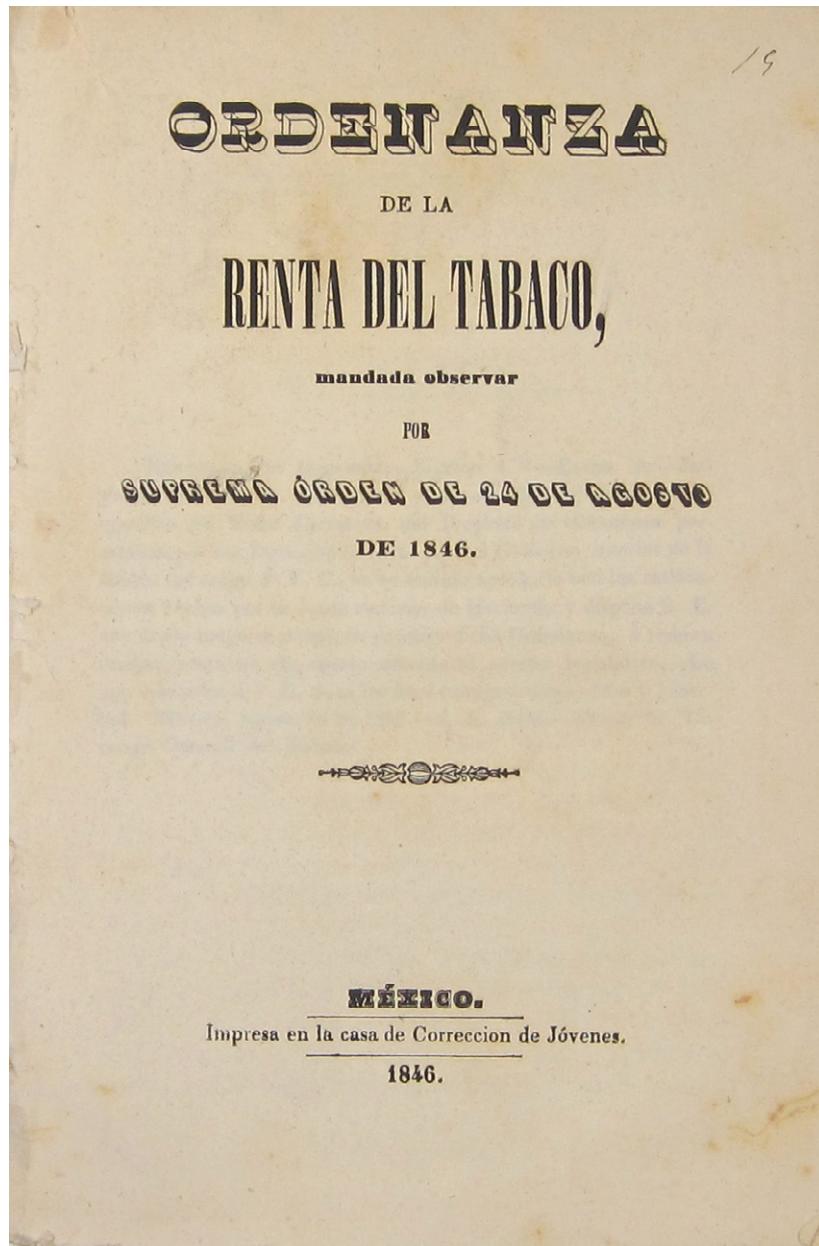
Rules for Tobacco Taxation, Printed by Juvenile Delinquents

- 25. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Ordenanza de la renta del tabaco, mandada observar por Suprema Orden de 24 de agosto de 1846.* Mexico: Casa de Correccion de Jóvenes, 1846. Large 8°, disbound. Decorative rule on title page. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. 90 pp., (11 ll.). SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with rules for the officials in charge of tobacco (from the director to the lowly clerks), with provisions regarding the storage and processing of tobacco, and destruction of illegal plants and contraband.

According to the imprint, this book was printed in an institution for juvenile delinquents. Perhaps for the sake of these teenage transgressors, the quires are of two leaves only, which would have made the imposition less complicated.

* OCLC: 25021398 (Columbia University Law School, Duke University); 19914502 (University of California-Berkeley); 22750612 and 837856932 are microfiche copies. Not



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located in Jisc. Not located in Rebiun or CCPBE. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only microfilm copies.

*Financial Problems with the Tobacco Monopoly in Mexico;
Mentions Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with the United States*

- 26. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Contrato de compania celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno, para la administracion y giro de la renta del tabaco, y exposicion con que lo remitio a las camaras el Secretario del Despacho de Hacienda.* Mexico: Imprenta de Lara, 1848. 8°, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers. Decorative motifs on title page, at headings, and end. In good to very good condition. Old ink numeral ("11") in manuscript in blank corner of title page. 35 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION? A similar work, with the title beginning "Contrato de la Compania," was printed in Mexico City, 1848, with a collation of 37 pp.; in OCLC, it is listed in a number of microfiche copies apparently traceable to an original at Yale University.

This is an attempt to settle a snafu about supplying and paying for tobacco. The recent treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with the United States, which ended the Mexican War, is mentioned on p. 3. Pages 11-35 are supporting documents.

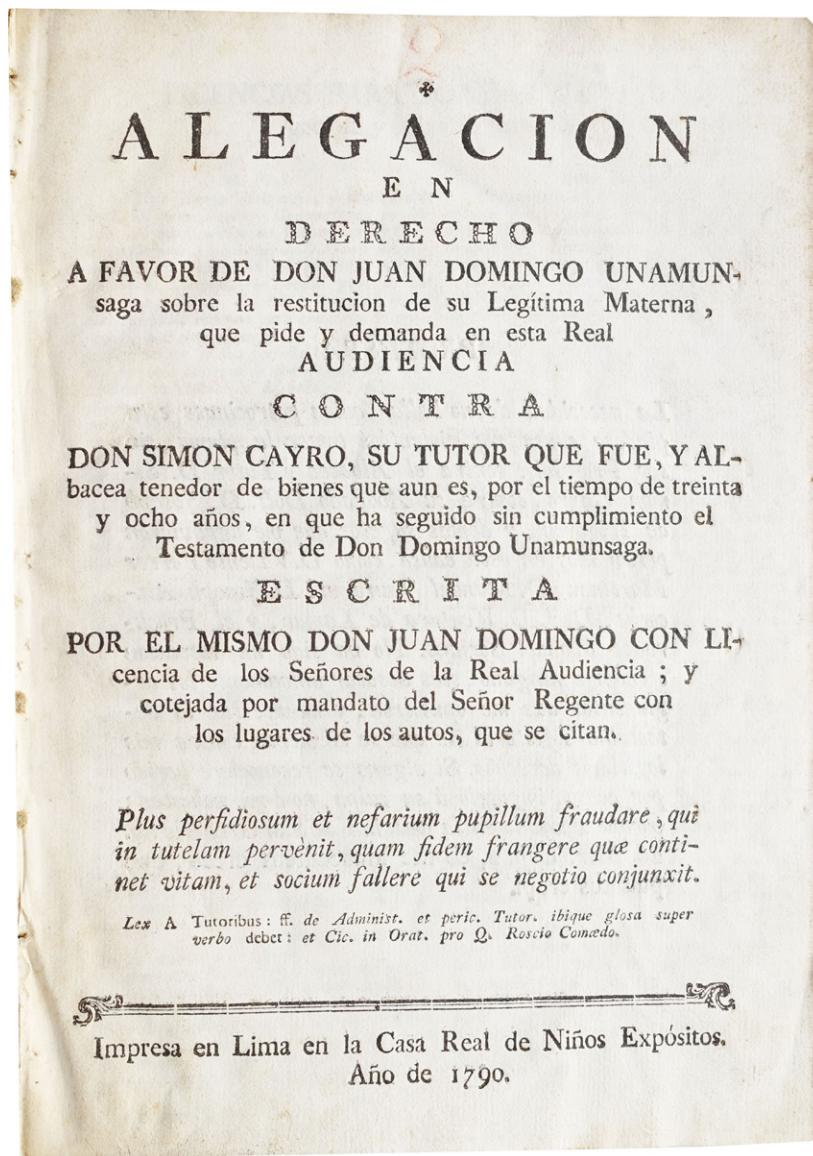
* Not in Sutro. OCLC: 10978939 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of Southern California, University of Texas-Austin); 43444631 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); cf. 22749803, 22635042, 837331820, 837860722, 79722340, all with a slightly different title (see above) with 37 pp. Not located in Jisc.

Mexican Tobacco Contract

- 27. [TOBACCO—MEXICO].** *Reflexiones sobre el contrato de compañia, celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno en 18 de agosto de 1848, para el manejo y administracion de la renta del tabaco, y sobre el acuerdo de la Camara de Diputados de mediados del ultimo mayo, relativo a su rescision.* Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1851. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved headpiece and initial on p. 3. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript "13" in corner of title page. 30 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION, giving the pros and cons of the present and proposed method of managing the tobacco monopoly.

* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 4181167 (University of California at Berkeley, University of California at San Diego, University of Connecticut); 432772507 (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid); 562555533 (British Library). Jisc repeats the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 28

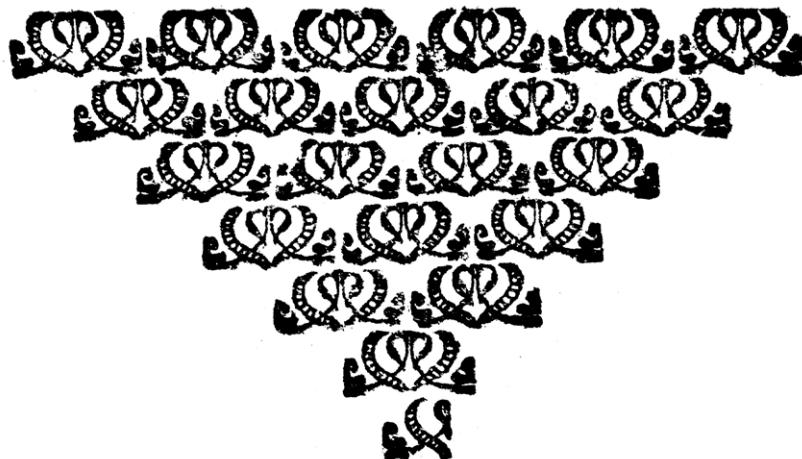
Squandering an Estate that Included Three Tons of Vicuna Wool

28. UNAMUNSAGA, Juan Domingo. *Alegacion en derecho a favor de Don Juan Domingo Unamunsaga sobre la restitucion de su legítima materna, que pide y demanda en esta Real Audiencia contra Don Simon Cayro, su tutor que fue, y albacea tenedor de bienes que aun es, por el tiempo de treinta y ocho años, en que ha seguido sin cumplimiento el testamento de Don Domingo Unamunsaga* Lima: En la Casa Real de Niños Expósitos, 1790. Folio (28.3 x 20.3 cm.), disbound, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpiece and vignettes. Scattered light soiling and spotting, mostly marginal. In very good condition. Number "2" in red pencil at center of upper blank margin of title page. (40 ll.). Text in 2 columns.

\$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this legal brief submitted to the Audiencia in Lima, in which the author accuses his tutor of having squandered his inheritance. Included were 6,000 pounds of Vicuna wool said to have been in Panama and a house in the Calle de Valladolid (in Lima?).

* Medina, *Lima* 1732. Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 34161880 (citing only microfilm copies). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis, Orbis (which cites a related work), or Melvyl.





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