

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 441*  
*THE AMERICAN SOUTH*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

*Old and Rare Books*

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FEBRUARY 14, 2022

## *SPECIAL LIST 441* *THE AMERICAN SOUTH*

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# SPECIAL LIST 441

## THE AMERICAN SOUTH

### *On a Ship Based out of New Orleans and its American Captain Mutiny and Kidnapping*

1. **APPLETON, Elizabeth Haven.** *Insurrection at Magellan. Narrative of the Imprisonment and Escape of Capt. Chas. H. Brown from the Chilian Convicts.* Boston: Published for the Author by Geo. C. Rand, 1854. 12°, original brown publisher's cloth, spine elaborately gilt, covers stamped in blind (spine ends slightly chipped, slight wear to corners). Light dampstaining (mostly marginal), scattered light foxing. Contemporary owner's signature on front endpaper. Frontispiece, 228 pp., floor plan of the barracks at Sandy Bay. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. Brown was captain of the *Florida*, an American merchant ship based in New Orleans. In October 1851 the *Florida* set sail from Valparaiso, intending to pick up cargo in Rio de Janeiro. At the Chilean government's request, Brown agreed to ferry a group of political prisoners, most of them participants in the 1851 rebellion, to the penal colony at Sandy Bay in the Strait of Magellan. On arrival, the *Florida* was captured by mutinous Chilean officers. Brown describes in considerable detail the insurrection, his three months' imprisonment, and his eventual escape and capture of the mutineers, with bitter comments about the lack of aid he received from British naval vessels. A second edition appeared the same year, and a third—retitled *The Sufferings and Escape of Capt. Chas. H. Brown from an Awful Imprisonment by Chilian Convicts*, with additional plates—in 1855. Spanish translations were published in Santiago de Chile, 1923 and 1943.

\* Palau 36215. Sabin 8459. Not in Briseño. Not in Hill.

### *Important Source on Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida*

2. **BOSSU, Jean Bernard.** *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales; contenant une Relation de differens peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississippi; leur religion; leur gouvernement; leurs moeurs; leurs guerres et leur commerce.* 2 parts in 1 volume. Paris: Chezæ Le Jay, 1768. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), rebacked in olive-green morocco, spine with gilt bands in six compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of James Franck Bright. xx [a7 a cancel], 224 pp.; (2 ll.), 264 pp.; with 4 engravings. 2 parts in 1 volume. \$1,250.00

FIRST EDITION, of primary interest for Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida. Jean Bernard Bossu (1720-1792), a captain in the French navy, was the first to

NOUVEAUX  
VOYAGES

A U X

INDES OCCIDENTALES ;

*Contenant une Relation des differens Peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississipi ; leur Religion ; leur gouvernement ; leurs mœurs ; leurs guerres & leur commerce.*

Par M. BOSSU,  
Capitaine dans les Troupes de la Marine.

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PREMIERE PARTIE.

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A PARIS,  
Chez LE JAY, Libraire, Quay de Gèvres,  
au Grand Corneille.

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M. DCC. LXVIII.  
*Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.*



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write about eighteenth-century Louisiana in detail and based on personal experience. He provided the French public with the earliest trustworthy description of the people and conditions in the colony. The work is actually a collection of 21 letters he wrote during his first two voyages to the country, in 1751-57 and 1757-62. Bossu traveled as far north as Fort de Chartres, just south of Saint Louis. He spent time with the Natchez, Arkansas, Koakias (Cherokees?), Alabama, Choctaw, Illinois and Atakapa tribes, providing substantial information on their habits in religion, warfare, social customs (e.g., punishment for adultery), hunting, and more. He also comments on Santo Domingo, mining, syphilis, Havana, New Orleans, Hernando de Soto, El Dorado, the Sieur de La Salle, Granada, Jamaica, Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile, and the Fountain of Youth. Occasionally he ranges even further afield, describing the skeletons of elephants (i.e., mastodons) found in the Ohio Valley in 1735 (p. 206). At second hand, he reports on events in Canada such as the capture by Montcalm of Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario and New Fort Oswego in 1756. In Book II, Lettre XXI, Bossu speculates that the Indians reached America via a land bridge from Tartary, referring to the works of Diodorus Siculus, Peter Martyr, Lafitau, Lescarbot, and Bering. In the course of his travels Bossu was shipwrecked, had a close escape from a crocodile, and ran afoul of English corsairs several times.

The four engravings by Gabriel de Saint Aubin all show Indians; among them are a gruesome decapitation and an Indian who stands on an overturned chest full of coins.

The first edition of this work is distinguished from the second edition, with the same imprint and date, by its lack of the words "second edition" on the title. Howes notes, "For comments too critical of the ministry, Bossu was imprisoned and his book banned for awhile in France; this probably accounts for the scarcity of the first edition, of which Sabin found no record." The *Nouveaux voyages* was soon translated to English, Dutch, German, and Russian.

\* Howgego I, 138 (B138). Sabin 6465. JCB (iii) I, 1611. Howes B626. Streeter 15187. Clark, *Old South* II, 5. Field 156. Rader 408. Monaghan 261. Hubach p. 13. Storm, *De Graff* 361. Eberstadt 131:84. Siebert 677. Leclerc I, 185. Cf. Servies, *Florida* 491: the English edition of 1771.

### *Rights to Land in Missouri, 1834*

3. [BUTCHER, Michael]. *Documents relating to the land claims of Michael Butcher and others, being a petition to the Intendant General of Louisiana, and the testimony adduced before the Commissioners for settling land claims in Missouri; transmitted to the Senate, with a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 22d June, 1834.* [Washington]: n.pr., June 6, 1834. At top of p. 1: "23d Congress, 1st Session." Near top fore-edge of every printed page: "[423]". Large 8°, disbound. Light foxing. In good condition. 6 pp., (3 blank ll.: it is not clear if these are conjugate).

\$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A short but vivid picture of the confusion in land ownership in the Midwest after the territory went from Spanish control to French and then (by the Louisiana Purchase in 1804) to American. This government-issued report has transcriptions and translations of documents from 1802, 1833, and 1834, with eyewitness testimony about the papers that had been presented.

In 1797, the government of Charles IV of Spain granted 1,600 arpent (more or less equivalent to 1,354 acres) to the Butchers, a family of masons "who have been of the

most precious utility to the inhabitants of these districts since their arrival, as much for the construction of houses and chimneys free of ketching fire, (a l'abry du feu) as for the erecting of furnaces to smelt lead." The land conceded was at Nouvelle Bourbon (New Bourbon) on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near St. Genevieve. In 1800 the area was conceded to the French, and in 1804 sold by Napoleon to the United States.

The Butchers assumed that the 1,600 arpent of land had been conceded to them, but upon the death of Bartholomew and Michael Butcher, some question was raised about their descendants' claim to it. The descendants brought the matter before Congress. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recommended that their claim be recognized.

\* OCLC: 32997099 (Historic New Orleans Collection). Not located in Jisc.

**4. DAUPHINE, V.A.** *Traité de la Culture du Tabac ....* Paris: Imprimerie et Librairie d'Agriculture, introduction signed 1861. Large 8°, original brown printed wrappers (minor wear and defects). Uncut. Light spotting. Overall in good condition overall. Very good internally. viii pp., 111 pp., 9 lithographed plates including the frontispiece on p. [iv]; some drawings and tables in the text. \$100.00

First Edition in French. Largely compiled by V.A. Dauphiné, with his additions, from translation of *Der Tabak und sein Anbau*, Karlsruhe: Verlag von Herderschen Buchhandlung, 1852, by the Baron August Wilhelm von Babo, F. Hoffacker, and Phillip Schwab. The book includes sections devoted to types of tobacco plants, raising tobacco, threats to the crop, and curing the leaves. Cultivation in Maryland and Virginia is treated on pp. 2-10. The plates show the tobacco plant, machines and methods for processing tobacco.

\* Arendts 1692, for the 1852 German work, see 1558, referring also to a third edition, 1882 and a fourth, 1911.

*First Edition of This Collection of Accounts of Florida, Ethiopia & Brazil*

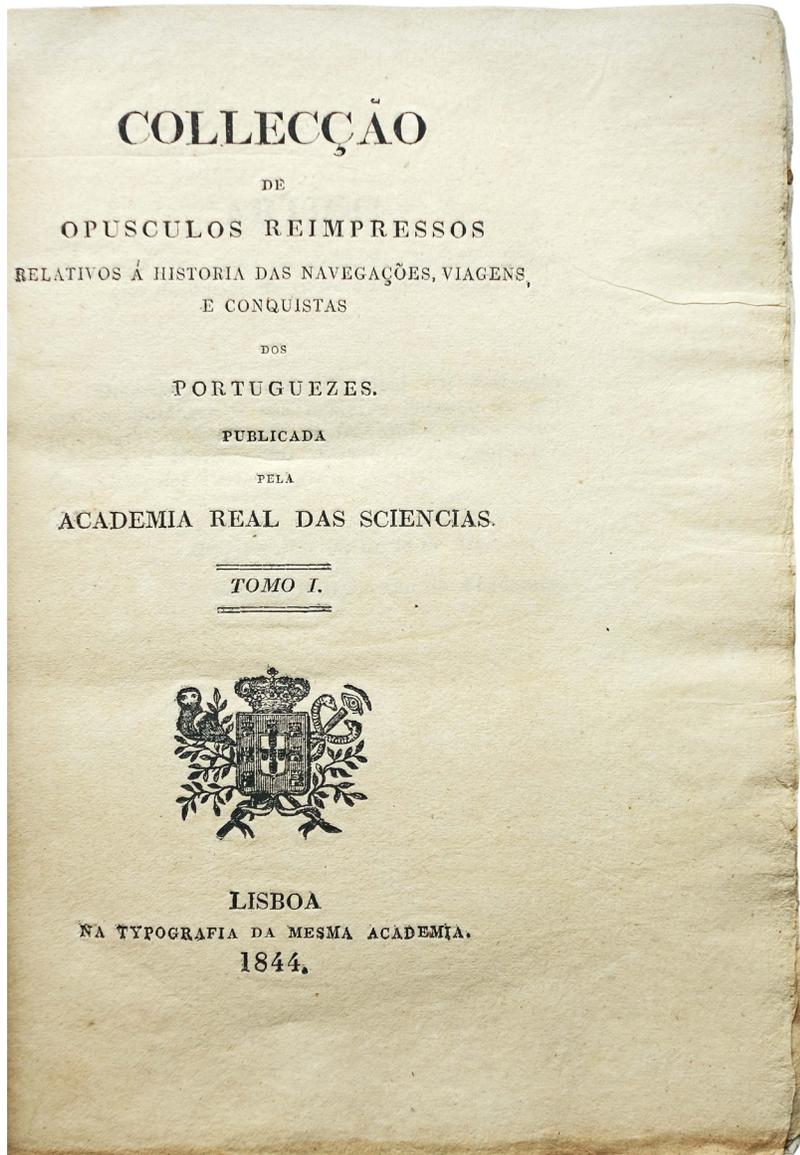
**5. [DISCOVERIES].** *Collecção de opusculos reimpressos relativos á historia das navegações, viagens, e conquistas dos portugueses. Tomo I, N. I. Relação do descobrimento da Florida.* 4 numbers in 1 volume [all published]. Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1844. 4°, twentieth-century limp vellum (slight wear), flat spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt border and gilt acorn in each corner, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, leather ties, original peach printed wrappers of the fourth and final work bound in. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on "papel selado" of 10 and 40 reis. In very good condition. (3 ll.), xii, 139 pp., (4 ll.). 4 numbers in 1 volume [all published]. \$800.00

First edition of this collection. The original editions, printed in 1557, 1564, 1576, and 1565, respectively, are almost impossible to obtain.

The *Relação do descobrimento da Florida* is the second edition, first issue of the *Gentleman of Elvas' Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos que ho governador don Fernando de Souto e certos*



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*fidalgos portugueses passaram no descobrimento da provincia da Frolida* [sic], first published at Évora, 1557. The first edition is extremely rare: Alden & Landis list only four copies, at New York Public Library, John Carter Brown, the British Library, and Lisbon, Biblioteca da Ajuda. The *Relaçam* was soon translated into French (Paris, 1599), and from French into English by Hakluyt (first edition London, 1609; cf. Allison 21). A Dutch translation appeared at Leiden, 1706, but the Portuguese original did not appear again until this edition of 1844 by the Academia. A second issue, with a new title-page and an added list of works in the series, appeared in 1875.

The anonymous author accompanied Hernando de Soto during Soto's expedition in 1539-1543, which was the first exploration by Europeans of the southeast region of the United States. This eyewitness account, the primary source for the expedition, gives information about the journey and about Soto's relations with the Indians. He landed at Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida and led his men north to Georgia and the Carolinas, then west to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas (as far west as Fort Smith). Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi at Guachoya.

\* Innocêncio II, 88: listing only volumes I-III. Porbase locates volumes I-IV only at the Biblioteca Nacional da Marinha (3 copies). Jisc locates no complete set.

#### BOUND WITH:

**[CASTANHOSO, Miguel de].** *Historia das cousas que o muy esforçado capitão Dom Christovão da Gama fez nos Reynos do Preste João, com quatrocentos Portugueses que consigo levou.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [das Sciencias], 1855. 4°. Tomo I, N.II. (2 ll.), 93, (3) pp.

Second edition of this important account of Ethiopia, originally published in 1564. A second issue appeared in 1875. This is an eyewitness account of the expedition of Cristóvão da Gama (ca. 1516-1542) to Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1541 Gama, son of Vasco da Gama, was dispatched to the area (via the Red Sea) by his brother Estêvão da Gama, viceroy of India. Cristóvão, with 400 musketeers and 130 slaves, was to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia (the legendary "Prester John") in his war against the Somali Muslim army of Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmad Gurey). Gama defeated the Muslim army four times, but in 1542 was captured and executed. His men mounted another expedition in order to avenge his death. Miguel de Castanhoso, who accompanied the expedition, composed this account.

\* OCLC 23954212 and others. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates only a single copy, at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**GANDAVO, Pero de Magalhães de.** *Historia da Prouincia Santa Cruz, a que vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, feita por ... dirigida ao muito illustre senhor Dom Leonis Pereira, governador que foi de Malaca e das mais partes do Sul na India.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1858. Tomo I, N. III. 4°. xx, 68 pp. [lacking the plate].

Second or third edition of the first book in Portuguese entirely devoted to Brazil, originally printed in Lisbon, 1576; of that edition, only eleven copies are known to exist. In 1858 a Rio de Janeiro edition was also published, based on the printed first edition. This Lisbon edition was based on a manuscript (see p. vii) whose whereabouts are presently unknown. (See Stetson's edition of the *Histories* [1922] I, 49.)

Magalhães de Gandavo had travelled to Brazil in the 1560s, and thought his countrymen did not appreciate its potential. His work is "virtually a glorification of

Brazil, it invited the reader to emigrate to the colony using, in the words of Sergio Buarque de Holanda, 'the language of an immigration agent' (Borba de Moraes). He discusses geography, climate, topography, flora and fauna, minerals, and the Indians: their religion, social and political order, customs, etc. Magalhães de Gandavo was widely quoted by contemporaries such as Herrera, Gil González Dávila, Berredo and La Popellinière. The complete *Historia* was not widely known until Ternaux printed a French translation as the second volume in the *Voyages, relations et memoires*, 1837.

\* OCLC: 7525596 and others. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa- Biblioteca João Paulo II. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

AND BOUND WITH:

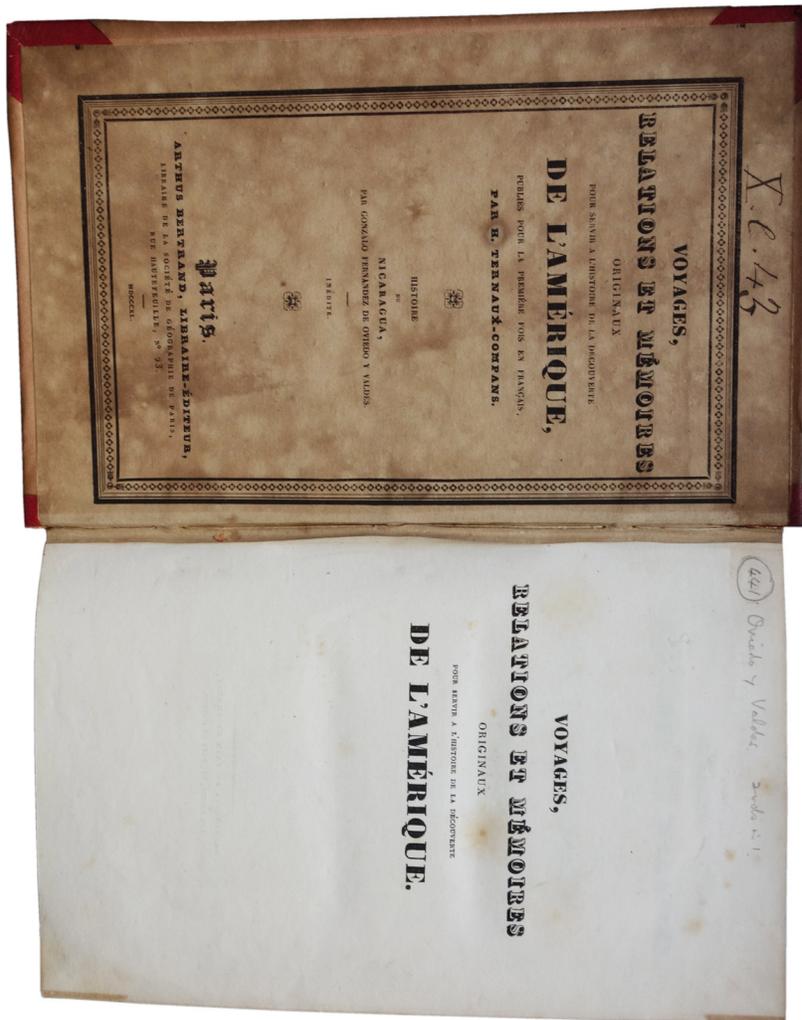
**BERMUDEZ, D. João.** *Breve relação da embaixada que o patriarcha D. João Bermudez trouxe do Imperador da Ethiopia chamado vulgarmente Preste João, dirigida a El-Rei D. Sebastião.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1875. 4°. [Tomo I, N. IV]. Lithograph plate with coat-of-arms and reproduction of stone plaque inscription for the bones of João Bermudez in the fourth work. vi pp., 1 plate, 127 pp. Original printed wrappers bound in.

Second edition of this important embassy to Ethiopia. The original Lisbon 1565 edition is very rare. João Bermudez, a Galician, was a military surgeon and a clergyman. In 1520 he led an expedition to Ethiopia, where he was captured. Only in 1536 did he return to Portugal, as an envoy of the Ethiopian emperor. Three years later, Bermudes left for Goa, and then Ethiopia, where he lived from 1541 to 1556. He was named Patriarch of Ethiopia (as of 1559) and was the first to use the title "Patriarch of the East Indies." Bermudes died in 1570 near Lisbon.

\* OCLC 9343486. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and one each at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. Jisc locates a copy each at the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

**6. FERNANDEZ DE OVIEDO Y VALDES, Gonzalo.** *Histoire du Nicaragua.* 2 works in 1 volume. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1840. Pastedowns are printed descriptions of the series *Voyages, relations et memoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique, publiés pour la première fois en français, par H. Ternaux-Compans.* 8°, contemporary crimson half straight-grained morocco (slight wear), smooth spine tooled in blind with gilt letter. Scattered light foxing. Overall in fine to very fine condition. Old ink annotation on pastedown ("X.1.43"). xv, 269 pp. *2 works in 1 volume.* \$500.00

First edition thus: Chapters 1-13 form "one of the basic sources for the earliest history of the New World" (Servies 12). It includes details on the kingdom of Nicaragua; the religious and marriage rites of the Indians; the region's lakes; Masaya and other volcanoes; mineral wealth (sulfur, alum); the relation of Fr. Blas del Castillo, a Dominican,



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on Masaya, followed by Oviedo's thoughts on it; and an account of the author's visit to the cacique of Tezoatega in 1523.

The first edition of *La historia general de las Indias* (Seville, 1535) included the first part (Books 1-19) and portions of Book 50. Oviedo himself said that the first part was translated into Italian, French, German, Latin, Greek, Turkish, and Arabic. The first complete edition of all three parts of the work (in 50 books) appeared in Madrid, 1851-1855.

Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdéz (Madrid, 1478-Valladolid, 1557) participated in the Spanish colonization of the Caribbean; his chronicle is one of the few surviving primary sources about it (although it was denounced by Fr. Bartolomé de las Casas). A nobleman educated at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, he was a page and a courtier before being appointed supervisor of gold smelting at Santo Domingo in 1514. When he returned to Spain in 1523, he became historiographer of the Indies. Before his death, he visited the Americas five more times.

Henri Ternaux-Compans (Paris 1807-Paris, 1864) was the first major collector of Americana. Scion of a wealthy French merchant family, he devoted several years to traveling through Spain and South America, collecting materials for a 20-volume series of works concerning the discovery and early history of South America that began to appear in 1836. For this volume he provided a brief biography and bibliography of Oviedo (pp. [vii]-xv).

\* Cf. Servies, *Bibliography of Florida* n° 12. Jisc locates copies at Oxford University and Cambridge University.

#### BOUND WITH:

**H. Ternaux-Compans, editor.** *Recueil de pieces sur la Floride. Voyages, relations et memoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique, publiés pour la première fois en français.* Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1841. 8°, (4 ll.), 368 pp.

A collection of 12 sixteenth-century documents, many published here for the first time. Authors include Panfilo de Narváez, (1527); Hernando d'Escalente Fontaneda; Hernando de Soto (1539); Luis Hernandez de Biedma on de Soto's voyage (1544); Gregorio de Beteta; Guido de las Bazaras (1559); Luis de Velasco (1559); Lopez de Mendoza Grajales (1565); a 1565 anonymous letter; Nicolas Le Challeux on Ribaut's voyage, published 1566; Dominique de Gourgues, (1568?). Ternaux-Compans published these because of the early interest of France in Florida.

\* Servies 2660. Howes T104. Field 1542. OCLC 311066830 and others.

**7. FLOYD, Jordan.** *Cultura e preparação do tabaco na Virginia.* Lisbon: Imprensa da Epoca, 1849. 8°, contemporary blue paper wrappers (slightly chipped and spotted). Occasional light foxing. Oval stamp on front wrapper stating "Oferta, Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino". (1 l.), 20 pp., (1 blank l.), 1 folding plate showing design for a tobacco curing house. \$125.00

Portuguese translation of a work apparently first published—per the preface—in 1835 under the title *Resultado da experiencia*; we have been unable to identify this or any other editions. In a series of 33 questions and answers, Floyd—a tobacco grower

in Dinwiddie County, Virginia—succinctly explains his method of raising and curing tobacco. The unsigned preface, dated 1844, explains that this translation was prepared to encourage tobacco production in Portugal's overseas colonies, and the translator has added notes which adapt Floyd's instructions for a southern-hemisphere growing season.

\* Arents 3330: giving publication date as 1846. Not in Innocencio, Gonçalves Rodrigues or Sabin. NUC: DLC, OCL, ViU.

#### *Cleaning Up After John Law*

**8. FRANCE. Conseil d'État.** *Arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, qui ordonne qu'à commencer en l'année 1722. il sera fait un fonds annuel de la somme de quarante millions, dont l'employ sera fait dans les estats du Roy, des fermes & des finances, pour servir au payement des arrearages des dettes visées en execution de l'Arrest du 26. janvier dernier, qui seront liquidées suivant le Reglement annexé à la Minute du present Arrest. Du 23. novembre 1721.* Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1721. Large 4° (25.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Uncut. Fold-lines, some light browning and spotting, minor dampstains. In good condition. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Rare. A still more rare fifteen-page edition appeared at Toulouse: Chez Claude-Gilles Lecamus [1721]. The present decree makes provisions for payment of debts fallen in arrears "tant par la suppression du Dixième & par celle de plusieurs droits, que par la circonstance presente de la contagion, qui par l'interruption qu'elle cause au Commerce, ne luy permet pas de demander de nouveaux secours à ses Peuples" (p. 3). Among the debts listed are those of the Banque Royale and the Compagnie des Indes.

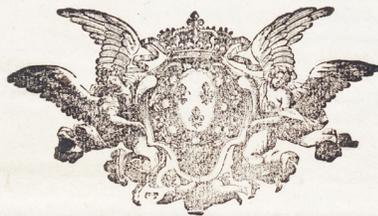
This is the aftermath of the financial debacle instigated by John Law, comptroller-general of finances under the Duke of Orléans, regent for the young Louis XV. Law was given permission by the Duke to found a bank (which eventually became the Banque Royale) that issued paper currency at a guaranteed rate of exchange for specie. Law also established a company that had sovereign rights over French Louisiana. This Compagnie des Indes, which always had close ties with the French government, eventually came to control all of France's non-European trade as well as all royal tax revenue. By the time shareholders in "the Mississippi Scheme" (or the "System") began demanding their exorbitant profits in specie rather than paper currency, there was far too much currency in circulation for the amount of specie. Payments in specie and the possession of significant amounts of it were outlawed. In September 1720, in the midst of a financial crisis, payments to the Compagnie's shareholders were suspended and Law fled the country.

\* Kress 3358. Goldsmiths'-Kress library of economic literature 6054.22. Not in JFB (1994). NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 70306983 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Alberta, Université Laval); 862211998 (Bibliothèque municipale Lyon); 1007605290 (Library and Archives of Canada); 1035283471 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 47645960 (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) returned only a single hard copy (University of London) and two microform copies (Canadian National Library and Archives and National Library of Australia).

A R R E S T  
DU CONSEIL D'ESTAT  
DU ROY,

Qui Ordonne qu'à commencer en l'année 1722. il sera fait un fonds annuel de la somme de Quarante Millions; dont l'Employ sera fait dans les Estats du Roy, des Fermes & des Finances, pour servir au payement des ar-rages des Dettes visées en Execution de l'Arrest du 26. Janvier dernier, qui seront liquidées suivant le Reglement annexé à la Minute du present Arrest.

*Du 23. Novembre 1721.*



A PARIS,  
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

M. DCCXXI.

*Beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear*

**9. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760).** [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declaração de guerra, feita pelo Serenissimo Principe Jorze II rey da Gram Bretanha contra o Serenissimo Principe Filippe V Rey de Hespanha, &c. Traduzida da lingua ingleza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1739. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. In good to very good condition. 7 pp.  
\$500.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Citing Spanish depredations on British shipping and British subjects, and the fact that Spain has not paid reparations as promised, King George II declares war against King Philip V of Spain. He also decrees that anyone aiding Spain will be considered a legitimate prize: “mandamus aos nossos proprios subditos, e advertimos a todas as outras pessoas, de qualquer Naçam que sejam, nam transportem, nem conduzam alguns soldados, armas, munições, polvora, ou qualquer outra cousa de contrabando a nenhum dos Territorios, Terras, Colonias, ou Paizes do dito Rey de Hespanha” (p. 7).

This is the beginning of the War of Jenkins' Ear, which lasted until 1748, although from 1742 onward it became subsumed into the larger wider conflict involving most of the European powers known as the War of the Austrian Succession. One of the first actions was the British capture, on 22 November 1739, of Porto Bello, a silver-exporting town on the coast of Panama in an attempt to damage Spain's finances and weaken its naval capabilities. The poorly defended port was attacked by six ships of the line under Vice Admiral Edward Vernon who captured it within twenty-four hours. The British occupied the town for three weeks before withdrawing, having destroyed its fortifications, port and warehouses. Porto Bello's economy was severely damaged, and did not recover until the building of the Panama Canal more than a century later.

In Britain the victory was greeted with much celebration, and in 1740, at a dinner in honour of Vernon in London, the song “Rule Britannia” was performed in public for the first time. Portobello Road in London is named after this victory and more medals were awarded than for any other event in the eighteenth century. The conquest of a port in Spain's American empire was widely considered a foregone conclusion by many Patriot Whigs and opposition Tories who pressed a reluctant Walpole to launch larger naval expeditions to the Gulf of Mexico.

The success of the Porto Bello operation led the British in September 1740 to send a squadron under Commodore George Anson to attack Spain's possessions in the Pacific. Before they even reached the Pacific many members of the expedition had died from disease, and they were in no shape to launch any sort of attack. Anson reassembled his force in the Juan Fernández Islands, allowing them to recuperate before he moved up the Chilean coast, raiding the small town of Paita. However he reached Acapulco too late to intercept the yearly Manila galleon, which had been one of the principal objectives of the expedition. He retreated across the Pacific, running into a storm which forced him to dock for repairs in Canton. After this he made a final attempt to intercept the Manila

galleon the following year. This he did on 20 June 1743 off Cape Espiritu Santo capturing more than a million gold coins.

Anson then sailed home, eventually arriving back in London more than three and a half years after he had set out, having circumnavigated the globe in the process. Less than a tenth of the force had survived the expedition, but Anson's achievements helped establish his name and wealth in Britain, which led to his later appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1740 the inhabitants of Georgia launched an overland attack on St. Augustine in Florida, supported by a British naval blockade, but were repelled. The British forces led by James Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, besieged St. Augustine for over a month before retreating, abandoning their artillery in the process. The failure of the Royal Navy blockade to prevent supplies reaching the settlement was a crucial factor in the collapse of the siege. Oglethorpe then began preparing Georgia for an anticipated Spanish assault.

The largest action of the war was a major amphibious attack launched by the British under Admiral Edward Vernon in March, 1741 against Cartagena de Indias, one of Spain's principal gold-trading ports in their colony of New Granada (today Colombia). Vernon's expedition was hampered by inefficient organisation, his rivalry with the commander of his land forces, and the logistical problems of mounting and maintaining a major trans-Atlantic expedition. The strong fortifications in Cartagena and the able strategy of Spanish Commander Blas de Lezo were decisive in repelling the attack, with heavy losses on the British side. In addition to the unfamiliar tropical climate, Vernon's men succumbed in large numbers to virulent tropical disease, primarily yellow fever. News of the defeat at Cartagena was a significant factor in the downfall of the British Prime Minister Robert Walpole.

The war involved privateering by both sides. Anson captured a valuable Manila galleon but this was more than offset by the Spanish privateering attacks on the British transatlantic triangular trade route. They seized hundreds of British ships, operating with virtual impunity in the West Indies; they were also active in European waters. The Spanish convoys proved almost unstoppable and so, during the Austrian phase of the war, the British attacked poorly protected French merchantmen instead.

The declaration was issued 19 October (new style 20 October) 1739. According to translated imprint on p. 7, the original was printed in London by John Baskett.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

\* Innocência IV, 350 (giving slightly different transcription of title). Palau 69384. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 687*. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 558. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books 739/1*. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 666, 775. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. On Mascarenhas see also Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 313. OCLC: 54986812 (Yale University, Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library); 69677315 (Newberry Library, Harvard Law School Library); 81174018 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*King Gives British Ships Permission to Attack Spanish  
Leading to the War of Jenkins' Ear*

**10. GEORGE II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760).** [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Proclamação do Serenissimo Rey da Gram Bretanha, mandada publicar pela resolução, que Sua Magestade tomou no Conselho, que fez em VVhittehall no dia 21 de Julho do presente anno de 1739. Traduzida da lingua ingleza por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1739. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 2. Good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$400.00

First and only edition in Portuguese, which begins "Por quanto nas Indias Occidentaes ...." Following attacks by Spanish ships on the British and Spain's refusal to pay damages, King George II of England announces that all Spanish ships may be captured and their crews brought before the Admiralty Court.

This proclamation of July 21 1739 is a lead up to the War of Jenkins' Ear, declared on October 30 that year, which lasted until 1748, although from 1742 onward it became subsumed into the larger wider conflict involving most of the European powers known as the War of the Austrian Succession. The War of Jenkins' Ear involved actions in Porto Bello, Acapulco, Florida, Cartagena, Cuba, Philippines, and various other parts of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific.

\* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 689. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*; cf. 739/1. OCLC: 78226351 (Houghton Library); 61910989 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Defense of Jay's Treaty*

*With Lengthy Discussions of Impressment, Privateering, and the Treatment  
of Neutral Ships and Cargoes*

**11. HARPER, Robert Goodloe.** *Reflexoens sobre a questão entre os Estados Unidos, e a França.* London [false imprint?]: , 1798. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century burgundy quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine, gilt, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled red-brown. Some ink scribbles on title-page, 2 internal tears on A1 without loss, text very lightly browned with occasional light soiling. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 322 pp., missing a half-title (and a final blank leaf). \$500.00

One of three Portuguese editions published with London imprints in 1798 (priority unknown) of Harper's *Observations on the Dispute Between the United States and France*. Dated May 25, 1797, and first published shortly thereafter in Philadelphia, this influential work was reprinted many times in the United States and England during 1797 and 1798; at least two French translations were also published in London in 1798.

In this impassioned defense of Jay's Treaty, Harper argues that, by permitting British ships to seize French goods found on American vessels, the United States had not violated its 1778 treaty with France. Indeed, through the irresponsible actions of Edmond

Genêt, the French ambassador, France had willfully violated American neutrality by attempting to involve the United States militarily against England and Spain. Harper's work is of considerable maritime interest for its lengthy discussions of French, British, and American positions and policies on impressment, privateering, and the treatment of neutral ships and cargoes.

Robert Goodloe Harper (1765-1826) was born in Fredericksburg, Va., attended Princeton, and then studied law in Charleston, S.C. During the later 1780s, he served as a South Carolina state legislator and engaged in land speculation before being elected to Congress in 1794. At first a staunch Jeffersonian Republican with strong pro-French sympathies, Harper soon switched to the Federalist Party and embraced its pro-English stance. Harper's debating skills won him wide acclaim, as did his political pamphlets. After leaving Congress in 1801, Harper practiced law. He later became one of the founders of the American Colonization Society and is credited with suggesting the name "Liberia" for its African settlement.

\* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2137: calling for 322 pp. ESTC 196733. Cf. Howes H209 and Sabin 30431-40 for editions in English and French. NUC: DLC (calling for 2 p.l., 322 pp.), CtY, MiU-C, RPJCB. OCLC: This edition not located; cf. 45673919 (an online resource; hard copy cited at Yale University). Porbase locates two copies of this 8° edition with (2 ll.), 322 pp., one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha; yet another, at the Royal Convent Library at Mafra, was cited previously, but was no longer showing up as of September 29, 2012. Jisc cites a copy of this 8° edition in Portuguese with (2 ll.), 322 pp. at British Library and National Library of Scotland (online or microfilm copy?; also a number of other online or microfilm copies). No hard copies of any Portuguese edition located by Melvyl in any University of California system libraries.

**12. ITAPURA, Mariano de Azevedo.** *Apontamentos e impressões de Viagem de Um Guarda-Marinha por ... Socio do Club Naval e natural da Provincia de S. Paulo.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. e lith. Economica, rua de Gonçalves Dias n. 28, 1887. Large 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear); green printed front wrapper bound in (soiled). Some browning. Overall in good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp., (1 l.), [12]-60 pp. but LACKING pp. 53-56; with 1 folding table and 1 folding color plate. Might the folding table and folding plate count as pp. 53-56? \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Mariano de Azevedo Itapura (São Paulo, 1864-Rio de Janeiro, 1889), an officer in the coast guard who served on the *Nichteroy*, the *Javary*, and the *Almirante Barroso*, publishes his unedited letters to his brother. He mentions New Orleans, the Gulf of Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, New York, Newport, the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, Cabo Verde, São Vicente. The last few pages describe a fire aboard an Austrian brig *Cori* in the harbor of Montevideo; for his valor in helping save those aboard, Itapura was commended and promoted. Includes a folding table of holidays for various nations, and a folding plate, in color, of flags for the provinces of Brazil.

The letters that recounted his travels on the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans had to be reconstructed from the author's notes, since the originals were not available. Itapura had previously published *A batalha naval do Riachuelo*, Rio de Janeiro, 1885.

\* Sacramento Blake VI, 236-7 (without collation). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**13. JUMONVILLE, Florence M.** *Bibliography of New Orleans Imprints 1764-1864*. New Orleans: Historic New Orleans Collection, 1989. 8°, original printed boards. Illustrations in text. As new. One of 1,000 copies. xxxix, 759, (1) pp. ISBN: 0-917860-25-X. \$59.95

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extremely thorough reference work, with 3,388 detailed entries, listed in chronological order. Includes indexes to printers, publishers, authors and titles.

*Stories about American Indians:  
Iroquois, Mohegan, Cherokee, and Creek  
The War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, Slaves and Much More*

**14. [LANGEAC, Egide Louis Edme Joseph de Lespinasse, Chevalier de].** *Anecdotes anglaises et américaines. Années 1776 a 1783*. 2 volumes. Paris: Delaunay & Brunot-L'Abbé, 1813. 8°, contemporary tree calf (some wear to spines, corner; minor scraping to covers), smooth spines gilt with crimson lettering and black numbering pieces, gilt letter and volume numbers, text-block edges rouged. Minor spotting and stains. Overall in good to very good condition. Stamp of J. Biker on title page. (2 ll.), 306 pp. [304-6 misnumbered 296-8]; (2 ll.), 324 pp. [pp. 322-3 misimposed]. 2 volumes. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes lively stories about elections and speeches in Parliament, American Indians (volume II, pp. 57-85: sections on the Iroquois, Mohegan, Cherokee, and Creek), the War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, slaves, various American cities and states, and much more.

*Provenance:* Julio Firmino Judice Biker (1814-1899), career official of the Portuguese foreign ministry, bibliophile, collector, and editor of numerous volumes of documents of the utmost importance for diplomatic and other history. (See Innocêncio V, 160 and XIII, 259; and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 262.)

\* Sabin 1531: calling for 298, 324 pp., and giving the dates of the anecdotes as 1775-1783; and 38878, calling for (4), 298 and (4), 324 pp., with dates 1776-1783. Jisc locates copies at British Library, National Library of Scotland, and University of Manchester.

## ANECDOTES

ANGLAISES ET AMÉRICAINES.

ANNÉES 1776 A 1783.

Sublatis commerciis, et rupto federe  
generis humani, sic maria bello, quasi  
tempestate, præcluserunt. FLORUS.

Terra autem in manibus nostris.  
VIRGILE.

---

TOME PREMIER.

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*Spiker*

A PARIS,

DELAUNAY, Libraire, Palais-Royal, galeries de bois.  
BRUNOT-LABBE, Libraire, quai des Augustins, n°. 33.

~~~~~  
1815.

*Includes an Account of General Oglethorpe's Attack on St. Augustine*

15. [MAÑER, Salvador José, trans.]. *Oraculo de la Europa, consultado por los principes de ella, sobre los negocios presentes politicos, y militares. Traducido del frances al castellano, por... Don Joseph Lorenzo de Arenas ...* Madrid: Imprenta del Reyno, (1744). 8°, contemporary limp vellum, upper cover chewed at fore-edge; hinges gone, first quire loosening. Title-page slightly soiled; occasional brownstains. (8 ll.), (1 blank l., a later addition), 222 pp. [i.e. 230; 119-128 repeated, 207-8 skipped].

\$500.00

A political drama in the form of questions put to the Oracle by the leaders of Europe (the Emperor, the Kings of Prussia, France, England, Portugal, Spain and so on), and the Oracle's responses. It is actually a history of Europe after the death of the Emperor Charles VI (1711-1740), since the questioners summarize their present state before asking the Oracle for advice. In the section on Spain (pp. 143-78) are detailed accounts of battles on Latin American soil, for example the expeditions of Admiral Vernon; the attacks on Havana, La Guaira and Cartagena de Indias; and the attack on San Agustín in Florida by General Oglethorpe, Governor of Carolina.

First edition in Spanish of an anonymous 1743 publication with a London imprint (but probably printed in Amsterdam): *L'oracle de ce siècle, consulté par les souverains de la terre, ouvrage singulier sur les affaires critiques et politiques du tems*. No date appears on the title-page of the Spanish translation, but the licenses are dated 1744. It was soon reissued, with the date 1744 and the words "segunda impression" on the title-page, and a collation of (4 ll.), 214 pp. The work also appeared in Pamplona, (1744).

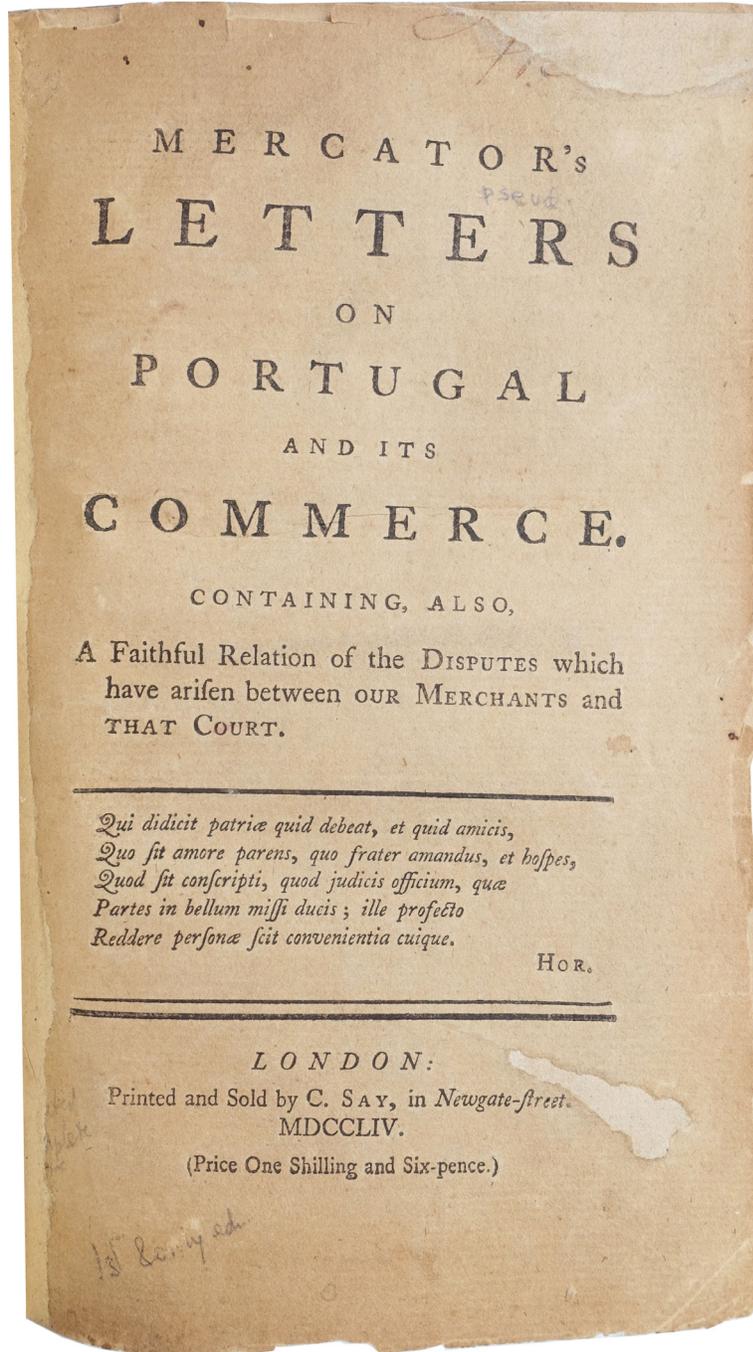
The translator, Salvador José Mañer (1676-1751) was born in Cádiz and spent some years as a merchant in Caracas before returning to Spain. He then pursued a career as a journalist and author, writing under various pseudonyms.

\* Palau 15917: calling for (8 ll.), 222 pp. in the second Spanish edition, but giving no collation for this edition. Not in Aguilar Piñal; cf. V, 2691 and 2692 for the Pamplona, 1744 edition and Madrid, 1744 reissue. Not in Sabin. Not in JCB. Not in Salvá or Heredia. NUC: MiU-C, InU, NN, FU; Madrid, 1744 at DLC; Pamplona, (1744) at MH.

*British Commercial Relations with Portugal in the Mid-Eighteenth Century*

16. MERCATOR [pseudonym]. *Mercator's Letters on Portugal & Its Commerce, Containing, also, A Faithful Relation of the Disputes which have Arisen Between our Merchants and That Court*. London: C. Say, 1754. 8°, recent period calf, spine gilt with raised bands in 5 compartments, crimson lettering piece in second compartment from head. Brownded, some stains, repairs to title-page not affecting text. In good condition. xii, 75 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this highly interesting account of England's commercial relations with Portugal during the mid-eighteenth century. Collected here are 11 letters, said in the preface to have been previously published in various English newspapers, by an unidentified English merchant. Letters II-III (pp. 4-16) provide a



Item 16

detailed overview of Portugal's trade with other European nations, listing Portuguese imports and exports, including goods re-exported from Portuguese colonies in America, Africa and Asia. Letter IV (pp. 16-22) summarizes Portuguese trade with Great Britain and its North American colonies, including codfish and ships from New England, rice from the Carolinas, and wheat, Indian corn, pipe staves, beeswax and lumber from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Mercator then discusses the impediments to unrestricted English trade with Portugal. English merchants in Portugal are faulted for neglecting to master the local laws, language, and customs and for failing to organize themselves as a community. He describes the difficulties Protestant merchants have in trading with Roman Catholics, and Portugal's long-standing complaints that English merchants were depleting the country's supply of gold bullion. The various privileges accorded to English merchants are then enumerated, along with those the English wish to obtain, e.g. the right to trade directly with Brazil, greater freedom for English magistrates to adjudicate business disputes, and collection of debts owed by Portuguese imprisoned by the king (which is permitted in the case of Portuguese punished by the Inquisition). Mercator then describes several recent cases in which English merchants have suffered "arbitrary insolences and plunderings" at the hands of Portuguese officials, such as actions of health officers during 1752 to manipulate the grain trade for their own profit by confiscating stocks owned by English merchants, the levying of illegally high customs duties on English textile imports, and unfair punishments threatened for Englishmen caught smuggling diamonds.

\* Kress S.3992. Not in Sabin. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in JFB (1994) or JCB. NUC: PU, MWA, CtY, KU, NNC, MB, MH.

*Includes Names of Deputies from Texas, New Mexico, "Antigua" and  
"Nueva" California*

**17. [MEXICO].** *Lista de los Señores Diputados designados por S.M.I. para que compongan la Junta que ha de substituir al extinguido Congreso, conforme al Decreto Imperial de 31 del último Octubre.* [Colophon] Mexico: Imprenta Imperial, signed 1 November 1822. Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Horizontal foldline, creased at one edge, small hole in margin, but overall in fine condition. On verso, name added in ink manuscript in a contemporary hand ("S.D. Jacinto Rubi" [?]). (1 l., printed on both sides). \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This list of deputies designated by Iturbide to form a Junta to replace the Mexican Congress he had dissolved on October 31, 1822 includes representatives from areas that became part of the United States: Texas, New Mexico, Antigua and Nueva California. Also listed are deputies from the other Mexican states and from Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Some of the deputies were or became well known, for example: P. Refugio de la Garza (from San Antonio, Texas); Lorenzo de Zavala (representing Yucatan, later interim vice president of Texas), the Marques de San Juan de Rayas (José Mariano de Sardaneta y Llorente, from Mexico), and Miguel Guridi y Alcocer (Tlaxcala).

During the Mexican War of Independence, Agustín Cosme Damián de Iturbide y Arámburu (1783-1824), also known as Augustine I of Mexico, built a coalition of supporters among liberals, landed nobility, and the clergy that allowed him to take control

**LISTA**  
de los Señores Diputados designados por S. M. I.  
para que compongan la Junta que ha de substituir  
al extinguido Congreso, conforme al Decreto Im-  
perial de 31 del último Octubre.

MÉXICO.

Sr. D. Joaquín Roman.  
Sr. Marqués de Rayas.

PUEBLA.

Sr. D. Luis Mendizabal.  
Sr. D. Francisco Puig.

QUERÉTARO.

Sr. D. Juan Nepomuceno Mier y Altamirano,

TLAXCALA.

Sr. D. Miguel Guridi y Alcocer.

VALLADOLID.

Sr. D. Francisco Argandar.  
Sr. D. Antonio Aguilar.

OAJACA.

Sr. D. Antonio Morales de Ibañez.

GUANAJUATO.

Sr. D. Francisco Uruga.  
Sr. D. Antonio Mier y Villagomez.

VERACRUZ.

Sr. D. José Ignacio Esteva.  
Sr. D. José María Becerra.

GUADALAJARA.

Sr. D. Toribio Gonzalez.  
Sr. D. Mariano Mendiola.

DURANGO.

Illmó. Sr. Marqués de Castañiza.  
Sr. D. Francisco Velasco.

POTOSÍ.

Sr. D. Ramon Estevan Martinez de los Rios.  
Sr. D. Pascual de Aranda.

ZACATECAS.

Sr. D. Agustín de Iriarte.  
Sr. D. José María Bocanegra.

SONORA Y SINALOA.

Sr. D. Carlos Espinosa de los Monteros.  
Sr. D. Antonio Iriarte.

of Mexico City in September 1821. In late 1821 he became president of the Regency, and the following May named himself constitutional emperor of Mexico. Iturbide's dismissal of the Congress in October 1822 (referred to in the caption of this work), in favor of a hand-picked junta that would answer only to him, led to the revolution under Guadalupe Victoria and López de Santa Anna that ultimately resulted in Iturbide's abdication in March 1823.

\* Not located in Sutro. Not located in Steele & Costeloe. OCLC: 562568539 (British Library); 244794714 (University of North Texas). Not located in Josiah. Jisc repeats British Library only.

*Includes Laws that Governed the Southwestern United States*

**18. [MEXICO]. Collection of Mexican constitutions and laws. Unusual and interesting collection of 34 works in 29 volumes, mostly constitutions and laws from Mexico and its component states, plus a few essays on related subjects. Dates range from 1821 to 1868, with three-quarters of the items printed in or before 1831. 34 works in 29 volumes, 1821-1868. Nearly all are in very fine condition; half a dozen or so show some soiling or dampstaining. 34 works in 29 volumes. \$75,000.00**

The collection includes pieces printed at Mérida de Yucatán, Durango, Puebla, Ciudad Victoria, Chihuahua, Tlapam, Tabasco, San Luis Potosí, Ures, Jalapa, Saltillo and Tlaxcala. Such provincial printing from Mexico is quite rare. Of these works 17 are not in NUC and six more are cited at only one or two locations. Only five (four in copies inferior to those offered here) appeared in the celebrated Streeter sale—Streeter presumably would have been interested in all, or virtually all, of the items present in our collection, given his strong interest in Mexico, Texas and the Southwest.

The constitutions and legislation for the Federal Republic of Mexico also applied to much of the southwestern United States (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas) until Texas declared its independence in 1836 and Mexico ceded the area north of the Rio Grande following the Mexican-American War, 1846-1848. The states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Tamaulipas included present-day United States territory. The 1829 *Leyes y decretos del honorable congreso segundo constitucional del estado de Chihuahua*, for example, decreed relief for flood victims in El Paso (Texas). And the 1848 *Message del ciudadano General Francisco Vital Fernandez* describes not only the loss of Laredo to the United States, but also the ravages inflicted on Tamaulipas by American forces and, after war's end, by American outlaws.

The dates of the constitutions and laws in this collection are as follow: Mexican Empire, 1821; Federal Republic of Mexico, 1823, 1824, 1824; Chihuahua, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832; Coahuila, 1852; Durango, 1825, 1828, 1857; Guanajuato, 1826, 1828?; Mexico (State of), 1830; Oajaca, 1824; Puebla, 1825; Querétaro, 1825; San Luis Potosí, 1835; Sonora, 1848; Tabasco, 1831; Tamaulipas, 1825, 1848, 1848; Tlaxcala, 1868; Veracruz, 1848; Yucatán, 1823, 1824.

Also included in the collection are the first Mexican printing of the Constitution of the United States, 1823; two essays extolling the benefits of republican government in Mexico, both printed in Mexico, 1826; a translation by Juan Antonio Llorente of a collection of political aphorisms, Mexico 1822; Tadeo Ortiz de Ayala's *Resumen de la estadística del imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822; and *Proyecto de una contribución nacional para engrosar y mantener la hacienda pública del Imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822.

Further details are available upon request.

\* None located in OCLC. None located in Melvyl.



Item 18



*Item 18*

**19. PÉREZ DE RIBAS, Andrés, S.J.** *My Life Among the Savage Nations of New Spain ... written in the year A.D. 1644 and entitled "Triumphs of our Saintly Faith Among Peoples the Most Barbarous and Savage of the New Orb."* Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, (1968). Folio (27 x 18 cm.), publisher's cloth with dust jacket (small repairs to dust jacket with tape, spine slightly faded). Overall in very good condition. xvi, 256 pp., with maps and black & white photos. \$40.00

First English translation, and apparently the first translation to any language, by Thomas A. Robertson, of Perez de Ribas' fascinating history of the Jesuit missions in Sinaloa from 1590 to 1644, originally published as *Historia de los triumphos de nuestra santa fee ...*, Madrid, 1645. It is also important for the early history of California and includes information on Florida. Abridged (with profuse apologies) by the translator.

\* On the first edition, see Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 43.

*Includes Reference to Florida*

**20. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *De l'affaire de la loi des élections ... faisant suite au Petit Catéchisme du même auteur. Second édition, revue corrigée et augmentée par l'auteur.* Paris: Béchét Ainé; Rouen: Béchét Fils, 1820. 8°, contemporary tree calf (head of spine somewhat defective, joints beginning to split, some wear to foot of spine, corners), smooth spine gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and blue. Occasional foxing; a few very light dampstains. Overall in good to very good condition. Contemporary ink inscription "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on recto of half-title. cviii, 308 pp. \$250.00

Second edition. While dealing mainly with elections and law in France, there are references to the United States, Florida, Spain, Italy and Northern Europe. An extended footnote (occupying a good part of pp. xi-xiv) deals with Portugal and Brazil.

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

\* On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

*Perhaps the Most Intellectually Impressive of the Author's Writings*

**21. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *Des colonies, et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique.* 2 volumes. Paris: F. Béchét, A. Egron (facing title page: se vend à Londres chez Boussange et Masson), 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (one corner worn; other very minor binding wear; boards slightly bowed), boards with borders ruled in blind, edges of boards as well as head and foot of spine milled, smooth spine richly gilt with red and green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled, crimson silk place markers. In very good to fine condition. Publisher's signature "Bechet" below printed authentication statement on verso of title page of volume I. Contemporary inscriptions "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half titles. (2 ll.), xxxii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 394 pp., (1 l. errata).  
2 volumes. \$1,200.00

First edition thus; a significantly revised version of the author's *Les Trois Ages des Colonies, ou de leur état passé, présent et à venir* (3 volumes, 1801-1802). This is perhaps the most intellectually impressive of the author's writings, and one of his most important works. It discusses the political economy of European colonies in America, Africa and Asia, from a theoretical, historical, and practical point of view.

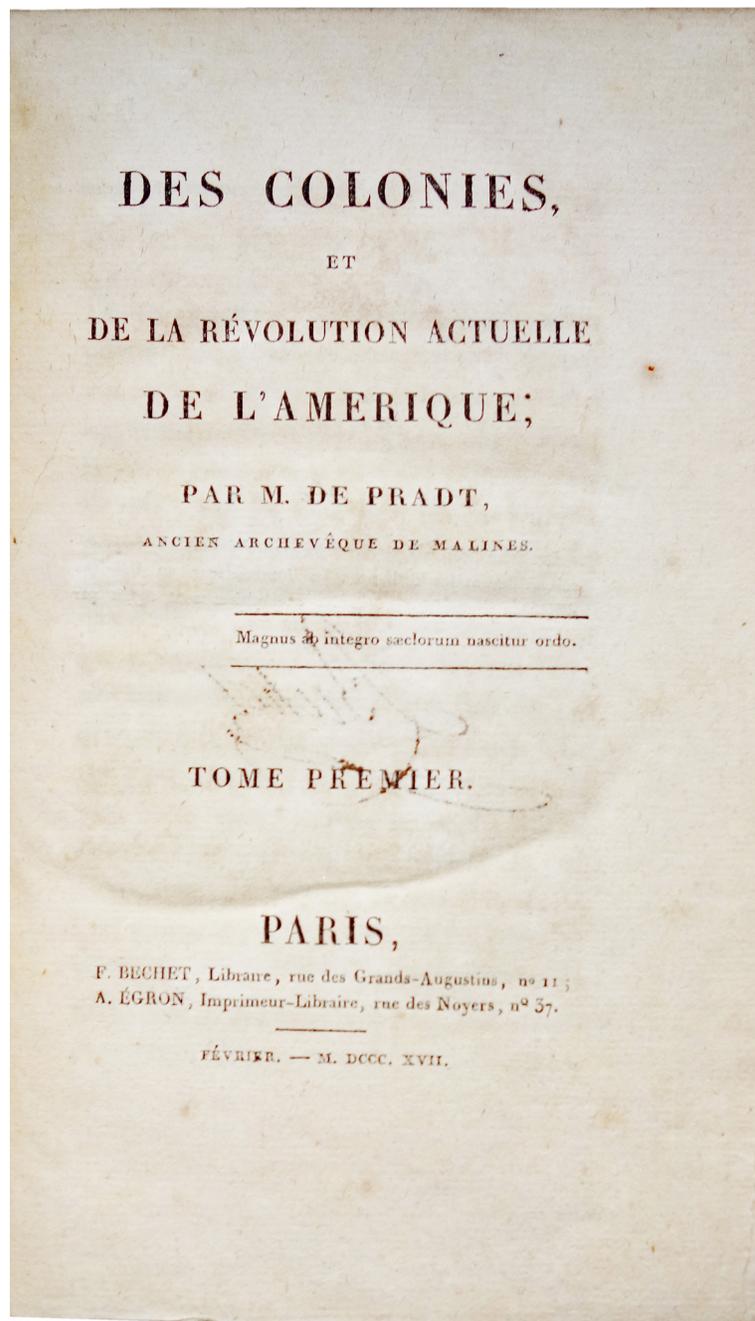
Chapter II, volume I is titled "Colonies Portugaises" (pp. 12-42). There are similar chapters on Dutch (pp. 43-62), English (pp. 63-89), French (pp. 90-118) and Spanish (pp. 119-156) colonies. Chapters X and XI are on "Des compagnies exclusives de commerce", and "Du commerce exclusif des Métropoles avec les Colonies". Chapter XII deals with "De l'esclavage dans les Colonies—Saint-Domingue" (pp. 257-323). Volume II has chapters on the need for change in colonies, the separation of colonies from their mother countries, and dependence and independence—for the most part greatly revised or completely rewritten. Chapters XX-XXIV are new to this edition; they are "Nécessité d'un Congrès colonial" (pp. 151-6); "L'Espagne peut-elle reconquérir et garder ses Amériques?—Que doit faire l'Espagne?" (pp. 157-203); "Des Droits de l'Europe dans la guerre de l'Espagne contre ses Amériques" (pp. 204-47); "De l'Influence des Colonies sur les Marines de l'Europe" (pp. 248-70); and "Que doivent faire pour leurs Colonies les puissances inférieures en marine" (pp. 271-7). Chapters XXVI-XXVII are "Plan proposés pour les Colonies" (pp. 278-89); "Plan pour les Colonies" (pp. 290-9); and "Avantages, Pertes e Dédommagemens dans le Plan des Colonies" (pp. 300-21). Chapter XXIX is titled "De l'Empire anglais dans l'Inde, et de sa durée" (pp. 324-49). Chapter XXX, "Que deviendront les États-Unis?" (pp. 350-94), is completely new to the present edition.

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DES COLONIES.

I.

*Coude de Rio Maior Antonio*



appeared in 1816 and later. Among them are *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Méridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

*Provenance:* D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaga, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first Marques de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

\* Sabin 64882. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

**22. QUINN, David B.** *Ireland & America, Their Early Associations, 1500-1640*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1991. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 92 ll., 57, (3) pp. ISBN: 0-85323-297-0.

\$15.00

Includes chapters on the Irish in Spanish America, Virginia, Newfoundland, New England, Guiana, Brazil and the Leeward Islands.

*Currency, Weights and Measures, and Banking for Portuguese Businessmen Working in Europe, North and South America, India, and Asia*

**23. REIS, D.L.C. Moura.** *Repertorio commercial ou novo tratado das moedas effectivas, e conta; pezos, e medidas; preço e curso de cambios das 36 praças da Europa mais commerciantes redigido em ordem systematica, e cada Praça sobre si, a respeito d'Inglaterra, França, Cadix e Madrid, Amsterdão, Hamburgo, Genova, Liorne, Veneza, Trieste, Russia, Vienna, Lisboa e Porto; com tudo o que interessa ao commercio sobre pezos, medidas, e cambios; alem de outras muitas noticias sujeitas á masteria de commercio. E para as 24 restantes: na frente d'hum Mappa se vê o par real, e a correlação de pèzos e medidas com as de Lisboa. Reffere o essencial na historia dos bancos; define e divide as moedas de cambio, e explica o methodo com muitos exemplos praticos; e indica o uzo da regra conjuncta, e de companhia, cohordenado e redigido tudo por ....* 2 parts in 1 volume. Porto: Na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1836. 4°, contemporary quarter straight-grained purple morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, rubbed), smooth spine gilt with bands and short title (faded), text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Decorative typographical border and different small woodcuts of a ship on title page of each part. Typographical designs above and below half

tiles of both parts. Decorative rules in text. Light browning in second part. In very good condition. 86 pp., (3 ll. subscribers), 1 large folding table; 112 pp. *2 parts in 1 volume.* \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook for Portuguese merchants. The extensive comments and annotations suggest that this is the firsthand account by someone who knew his business, rather than a reworking of earlier handbooks.

The preliminary matter includes sections on Portuguese currency, weights, and measures, and on the Banco Commercial do Porto (pp. 9-10), which had been established on January 1st of the year this book was published. Moura discusses the mechanics of currency exchange, applying the principles to England, France (the Banco de França is discussed on pp. 33-34), Amsterdam, Hamburg, Spain (with subsections on Barcelona [pp. 54-55], Alicante and Valença, and Gibraltar), Genoa, Livorno, Venice, Trieste, Russia (subsections on St. Petersburg, Archangel, Moscow, Libau in Latvia, Riga; on Russian banks, pp. 74-75), and Vienna. Pages 78-80 explain how shares and capital work in a joint-stock company. Pages 81-86 are an index to part 1, ending with a list of errata and an explanation of arithmetical symbols for addition, multiplication, etc. (Learning foreign exchange must have been a steep learning curve for anyone who didn't yet know those!) Part 1 is followed by a three-leaf list of subscribers.

Part 2 deals with rates of exchange in Antwerp, Brussels, and Lille; Augsburg; Bergamo; Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig; Basel, Berne, and Geneva; Bologna; Cologne; Copenhagen; Constantinople; Danzig; Dublin; Edinburgh; Liege; Milan, Naples, Palermo, and Turin; Stockholm; Rome; the Mediterranean (Malta, Argel, Tunis, Morocco); and Egypt (Cairo).

In the section on the United States (pp. 34-43), Moura gives an overview of currency under the British, the use of paper money, and the creation of a federal currency. He notes, however, that various parts of the country still have local currencies, and gives details and exchange rates for 1) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi; 2) New York ("na Carolina Septentrional"?); 3) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Also mentioned are Georgia and South Carolina. A brief history of banking in the United States (pp. 36-37) is followed by a summary of rules governing letters of exchange, including interest rates and penalties for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

Mexico is given one page (p. 43), which includes a brief mention of the former Spanish colonies (Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Buenos Aires, Paraguay) and of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the only current Spanish possessions. The section on Brazil (pp. 44-47) relates Brazilian currency to Portuguese. The section on the West Indies (pp. 48-52) includes a section on Jamaica.

In India (pp. 53-62), there are sections on Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Surate, Colombo (Ceylon), Goa, Calicut, and Cachau (Tonquin, in modern North Vietnam).

The end of Part 2 (pp. 63-110) gives more principles of exchange, including a discussion of the purchase and sale of letters of credit.

The folding "Mappa demonstrativo" shows currency conversions for many of the cities in Part 2.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 29538.101. Not in Innocência. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 17371568 (Princeton University, Harvard University, Primary Source Media); 562666734 (British Library); the Kress-Harvard copy has been digitized and microfilmed. Not located in Porbase. Jisc repeats British Library and adds an online copy at Leeds University.

A Bibliography of Florida

By  
James A. Servies and  
Lana D. Servies

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Volume 1: 1507-1845

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Pensacola, Florida  
1993

*Item 24*

*With 18,052 Entries*

\*24. **SERVIES, James A. and Lana D.** *A Bibliography of Florida*. 4 volumes. Pensacola, Florida: The Authors (volume I) and King & Queen Books (volumes II-IV), 1993-2002. 4°, publisher's cloth. As new. Edition limited to 550 copies. xxii pp., (1 l.), 424 pp.; xxii pp., (1 l.), 488 pp; xxi pp., (1 l.), 559 pp.; xxi pp., (1 l.), 551 pp. ISBN: 0-9636370-0-2; 0-9636370-1-0; 0-9636370-2-9; 0-9636370-3-7. *4 volumes.* \$720.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, limited to 550 copies.

This is an exceptionally thorough and well-prepared bibliography. There are a total of 18,052 entries, arranged chronologically by year of publication, including books, pamphlets, broadsides, maps, newspapers, government and corporate documents, and journal articles relating to the Florida peninsula and its outlying islands. Included are entries for all known Florida imprints and newspapers. Entries include full collations, full annotations respecting publication histories and Florida content, references to standard bibliographies, and locations of copies examined. Each volume contains an extensive analytical index, and is printed on acid-free stock.

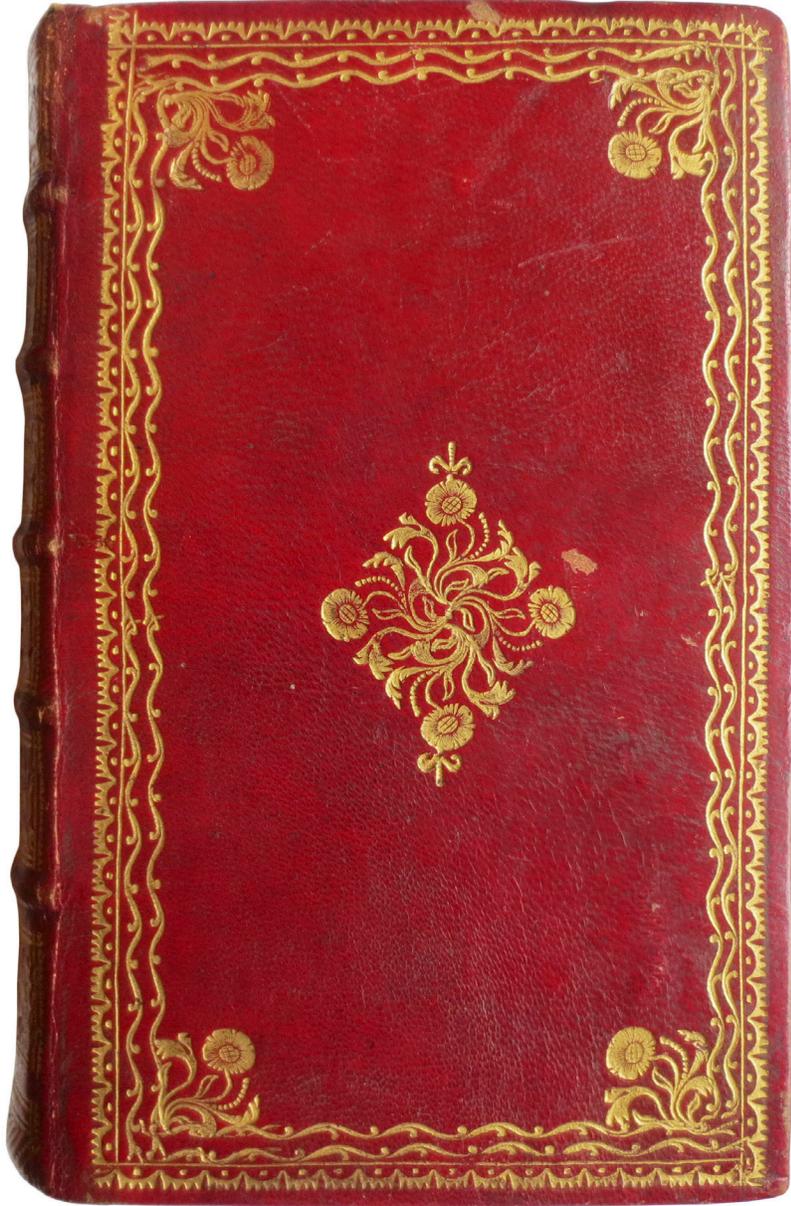
Volume 1 covers the period from Florida's discovery to its admission to statehood in 1845. Volume 2 (published 1995) covers 1846-1880. Volume 3 (published 1999) covers 1881-1899. Volume 4 covers 1900-1915.

*First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese—  
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,  
Dedicated to and from the Library of*

*One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões*

\*25. **SOARES, Manoel de Moraes.** "Epithome historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos ...." Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese, ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gauffered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this unpublished eighteenth-century "epitome" is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment.



*Item 25*

Epithome  
Historico-Medico-Politico.

Em que se referem as honras, as estimacões,  
e as Liberalidades, que todos os Príncipes do  
Mundo, dependem com os Medicos do seu  
respectivo tempo, &c.

Offerecido  
Ao Ilmo. Exmo. Senhor D. João  
de Bragança Sousa e Siqueira.  
Duque de Lafões, Marquez de Arronches,  
Conde de Miranda, e General das armadas  
da Corte, e da Estremadura, junto a Lisboa.

por  
Manoel de Moraes Soares, Cavalho.  
Fidalgo da Casa Real. Mag. Medico da Sua  
Real Camera, Professo na Orde de Christo  
Academico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-  
hitense, &c.



Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Moraes Soares' manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography—perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal's great Enlightenment figures, the Duke of Lafões.

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (*Fábulas de Phedro*) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine's work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as *Memoria sobre a inoculação das bexigas* (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Moraes Soares published *Memorial critico-medico, historico-physico-mechanico*, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the "Epithome historico-medico-politico." However, the *Memorial* is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the *Memorial*. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript's dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author's praise in the dedication of the Duke's "sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova," we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic "Epithomo" notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words "historico-medico-politico" in the title accurately reflect the author's concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed "Lista Geographica" (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world's educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d'Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malpighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederik Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians

in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner's specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

*Provenance:* The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal's reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

\* See Innocência VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, *História dos estabelecimentos científicos* volumes II & V.

#### *Helping Catholic Missionaries in Louisiana and the Floridas*

**26. [SOCIETY for the Propagation of the Faith].** *Opusculo sobre a Associação da Propagação da Fé estabelecida na cidade de Lião. Tradusido da lingua franceza. (Augmentado com hum extracto do regulamento da mesma.)* Lisbon: Officina Typographica de Vieira & Torres, 1839. 4°, contemporary plain bluish-gray wrappers (light dampstains). Wood engraving on title page of a glowing cross on a sphere. Minor marginal spotting on a few leaves. In very good condition. 40 pp., complete, but with pp. 17-20 bound after p. 24 and pp. 25-28 bound after p. 32. \$400.00

First and Only Portuguese Edition? The Society for the Propagation of the Faith was founded in 1822 in Lyon, France, by Venerable Pauline Jaricot. It received the blessing of Pope Pius VII in 1823. The Society's aim is to help Catholic missionaries worldwide (except those in countries where Catholics are the majority) via prayers and alms. Its first collection supported the Diocese of Louisiana and the Two Floridas in the United States, which then extended from the Floridas to Canada, and missions in China. The needs of missions in Louisiana are described on pp. 17-18; in the Levant, p. 18; in China, pp. 18-19; In Tonkin, Siam, and Oceania, p. 20. This volume also includes a discussion of the utility and benefits of missions, the role of the Society in helping missionaries, papal approval and indulgences, and the procedure for establishing a chapter of the Society. On pp. 37-40 are an extract of the regulations for the Society, including its organizational hierarchy and the collection of funds.

\* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 221512893 (Charles Darwin University, digitized as 882717397). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*On California, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas—  
Replying to Senator Henry Clay*

**27. SOULE, P[ierre].** *Speech of Hon. P. Soulé of Louisiana, in reply to Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, on the measures of compromise. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, May 23, 1850.* (Washington, D.C.): [foot of p. 1] Towers, Printer, 1850. Large 8°, disbound. Caption title. Corner torn off first leaf, with loss of 3-4 letters on verso. Light browning. Overall in good condition. 16 pp. \$25.00

FIRST EDITION [?], possibly printed for use of the Congress. This speech is part of the Senate's discussion leading up to a vote on the Compromise of 1850 (passed in September 1850). It concerns territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the western and northern boundaries of Texas.

Soule had made a speech several days earlier to which Kentucky Senator Henry Clay responded at length. ("It was one of those feats of oratorical adroitness," says Soule here, "by which we sometimes seek to rid ourselves, at a dash, of stubborn facts and troublesome arguments.") This pamphlet includes Soule's response to Clay, plus comments by Senators Downs, Foote, Davis, Hale, and (pp. 15-16) Clay himself.

Pierre Soulé (1801-1870) served as a U.S. senator from Louisiana in 1847 and from 1849-1853, when he resigned to accept an appointment as minister to Spain. He is most famous for helping to write the Ostend Manifesto (1854), which proposed annexing Cuba to the United States, an attempt by Southern slave owners to prevent themselves from being surrounded by free states on the north and west.

John T. Towers (1811-1857) maintained several book and printing shops in Washington until 1852, when President Millard Fillmore appointed him superintendent of printing at the U.S. Capitol, a position that was the forerunner of the Government Printing Office.

\* OCLC: not located, although OCLC has other works by Soule dating to 1850. Not in Jisc, which lists other works.

**\*28. TAYLOR, W. Thomas.** *Texfake. An Account of the Theft and Forgery of Early Texas Printed Documents. With an Introduction by Larry McMurtry.* Austin: W. Thomas Taylor, 1991. Large 8°, quarter cloth over illustrated boards. As new. xix, 158 pp., (1 l.), 39 plates. ISBN: 0-935072-20-9. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Described in *AB Bookman's Weekly* (Oct. 14, 1991) as "a remarkable book ... [Taylor] was careful in his text and notes to present the facts surrounding the proliferation of the forgeries and fakes, tracing the evident sources of the material, adding the relevant historical background and printing history of the documents .... A major portion of the book gives details of the forged documents and, for each document, a census of locations of genuine copies as well as of forgeries or fabrications ... a masterpiece of clear and detailed analysis."

**29. TORRES LANZAS, Pedro.** *Relación descriptiva de los mapas, planos &, [sic] de México y Floridas existentes en el Archivo General de Indias por ... Jefe de dicho Archivo.* 2 volumes in 1. Mansfield Centre, Connecticut: Maurizio Martino, [1997]. 8°, beige publisher's cloth, gilt-stamped red label. As new. One of 100 copies. [8], 223 pp.; 200 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: 1-57898-014-3. *2 volumes in 1.* \$45.00

Limited edition facsimile reprint of the Seville, 1900 edition. The 516 maps range from 1519 to 1823. At the end are indexes by author and by geographical place name. Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona figure significantly.

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

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

*One of the Major Accounts of De Soto's Expedition to Florida and the  
Southeastern United States*

**31. VEGA, Garcilaso de la, "El Inca".** *La Florida del Ynca. Historia del adelantado Hernando de Soto, Governador y capitan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad, natural de la gran ciudad del Cozco, cabeça de los Reynos y prouincias del Peru. Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque de Bragança. &c. Con licencia de la santa Inquisicion.* Lisbon: Impreso por Pedro Crasbeeck, 1605. 4° in 8s, contemporary calf (almost pristine, with only the slightest wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, covers elaborately decorated in blind, text block edges rouged. Woodcut initials. Text and "Tabula" in two columns. Light soiling on title page. An attractive copy, in very good to fine condition. Small armorial stamp on title page of António José da Cunha Reis da Mota

# LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO  
Hernando de Soto, Governador y capi-  
tan general del Reyno de la Florida, y de  
otros heroicos caualleros Españoles è  
Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso  
de la Vega, capitan de su Magestad,  
natural de la gran ciudad del Coz-  
co, cabeça de los Reynos y  
prouincias del Peru.

*Dirigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque  
de Bragança. &c.*

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Con liceneia de la santa Inquisicion.

EN LISBONA.

Impresso per Pedro Crasbeck.

AÑO 1605.

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*Con privilegio Real.*

Godinho. Armorial bookplate of his great-great-grandson, António da Cunha Reis, with initials "A.C.R.". Rectangular stamp of António da Cunha Reis above bookplate on front pastedown endleaf. [10], 351, [7] ll. ¶<sup>10</sup> A-Z<sup>8</sup> 2a-2x<sup>8</sup> 2y<sup>6</sup> (¶1 verso blank; ¶10 and 2y6 blank). Licenses in Portuguese. \$150,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important early accounts of Hernando de Soto's expedition. Two issues of the title page are said to exist, one with the date 1605 (as here), one without date. Priority between the two has not been established. A second edition in Spanish was published in Madrid, 1723 (edited by Barcia). The work has been translated to French (Paris, 1670 and 1709), German (Leipzig, 1794), and English (Austin, 1951).

Soto landed in Tampa Bay and led his men through Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where Soto died. Luis de Moscoso led the rest of the expedition to the coast of Louisiana, where they took ship for Mexico. In their authoritative bibliography of Florida, the Servies note that this is "one of the major accounts of the travels of De Soto in Florida and throughout the present day Southeastern United States. Although the other major narratives ... provide more accurate details about the chronology of the expedition ... the Inca's work remains the major literary by-product of this historic invasion." It was compiled from the accounts of several of Garcilaso's friends who were on the De Soto expedition, combined with scattered texts and some hearsay.

Bancroft commented in 1834 that *La Florida del Ynca* was "An extravagant romance, yet founded upon facts. Numbers and distances are magnified; and everything embellished with great boldness. His history is not without its value, but must be consulted with extreme caution" (*History of the United States* I, 66). On the comparative trustworthiness of Garcilaso de la Vega, Biedma's narrative of De Soto's expedition, and the *Relaçam verdadeira* of the Gentleman of Elvas, see W.B. Rye's introduction to Hakluyt's translation of the latter, "The discovery and conquest of Terra Florida," Hakluyt Society publications, v. [9] 1851, p. xxviii-xxxv.

Garcilaso de la Vega (ca. 1540-1616) was born in Cuzco, Peru, making this "the first work published by a native-born American author" (Servies). The natural son of a Spanish conqueror and an Inca noblewoman born in the early years of the conquest, his work was widely read in Europe, influential and well received. His works are considered to have great literary value and are not simple historical chronicles.

*Provenance:* António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho (1744-1820), a native of Braga, was deputado da Junta do Alto Douro. He is said to have purchased a property which had been confiscated from the Jesuits during the ministry of the Marquês de Pombal, and that this property included a Jesuit College, with its library. His great-great-grandson, António da Cunha Reis, bibliophile and son of a bibliophile, distinguished Lisbon lawyer and corporate administrator, proprietor of the historic Casa dos Cunha Reis, also known as Casa Grande, located in the neighborhood of the cathedral, Braga.

\*Howgego I, 978 (S138). Servies, *Florida*, 101. Arouca V75. Medina, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana* 502. Streit II, 1370. U.S. De Soto Expedition Commission, *Final Report* (1939), pp. 4-6. JCB II, 42; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 605/2. Alden & Landis 605/46. Palau 354790. Sabin 98745. Sousa Viterbo, *A literatura hispanhola em Portugal*, p. 102. Church 329. HSA, p. 226. Not in Salvá or Heredia. See Bernard Moses, *Spanish Colonial Literature in South America*, especially pp. 113-24. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the one described lacks the title page and is mutilated in the first quire. Jisc locates one copy each at Leeds University and Oxford University. KVK locates copies at BCU Fribourg-Centrale, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne-Paris, Biblioteca Nacional de España, and repeats the copies cited by Porbase.



*Item 31*



Item 2



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