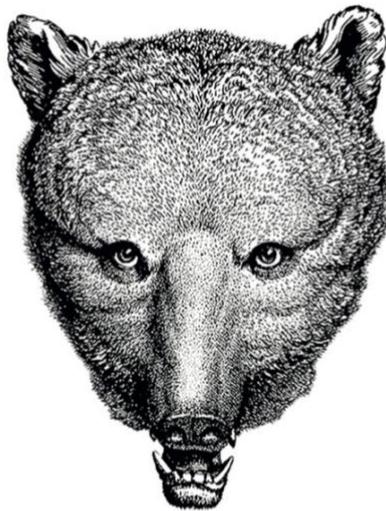


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A Catalogue of Rare Books
and Manuscripts Relating to
The Luso-Hispanic World.

February 2022



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Front Cover: detail of Vicente Filisola, item no. 22 – Printed Books Section.

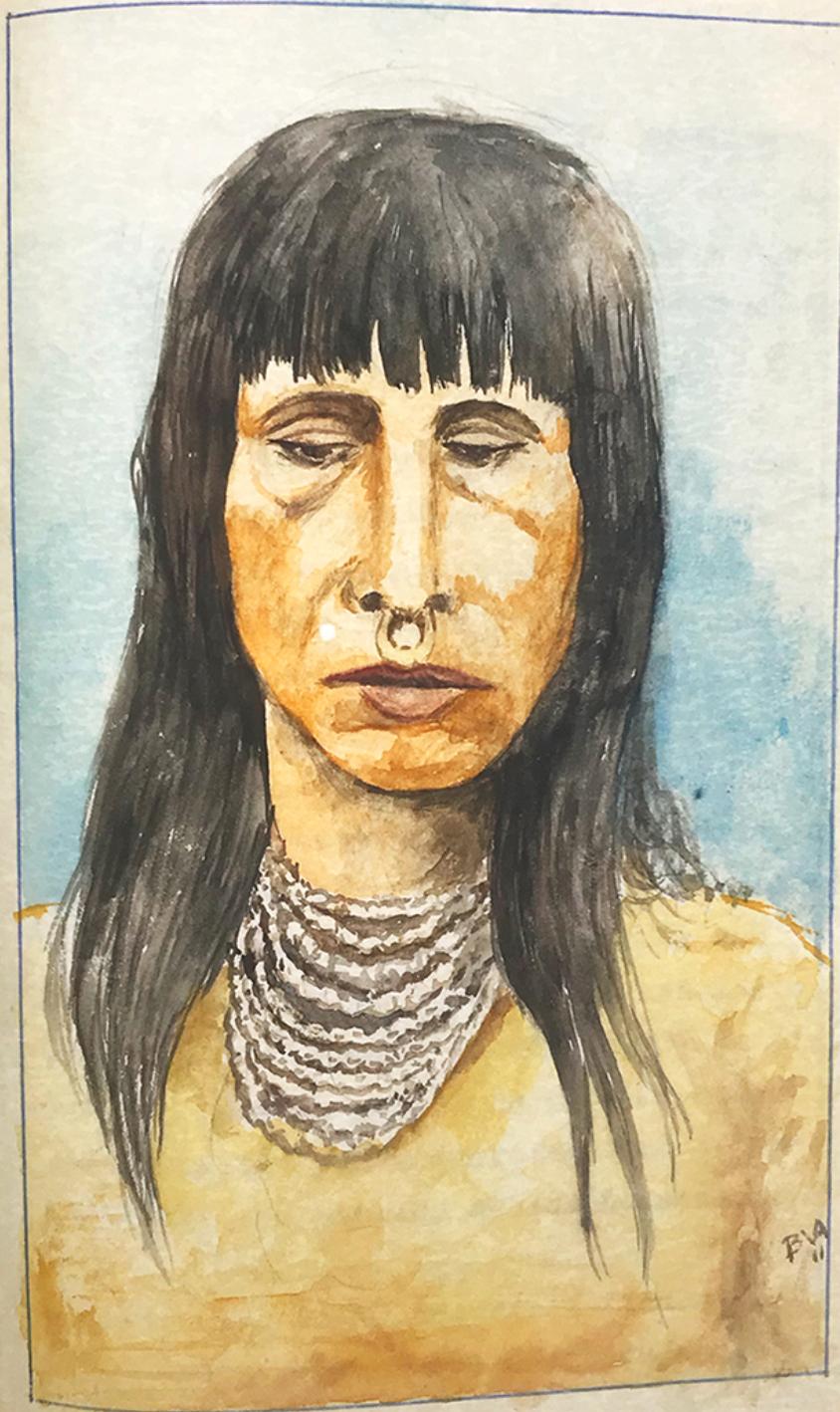
Back Cover: detail of Peruvian Manuscript, item no. 4 – Manuscripts Section.

P. IVA (VAT No.) IT11119040969

C. F. RSOFRC87M19G752V

PEC orsifederico@pec.it

Manuscripts



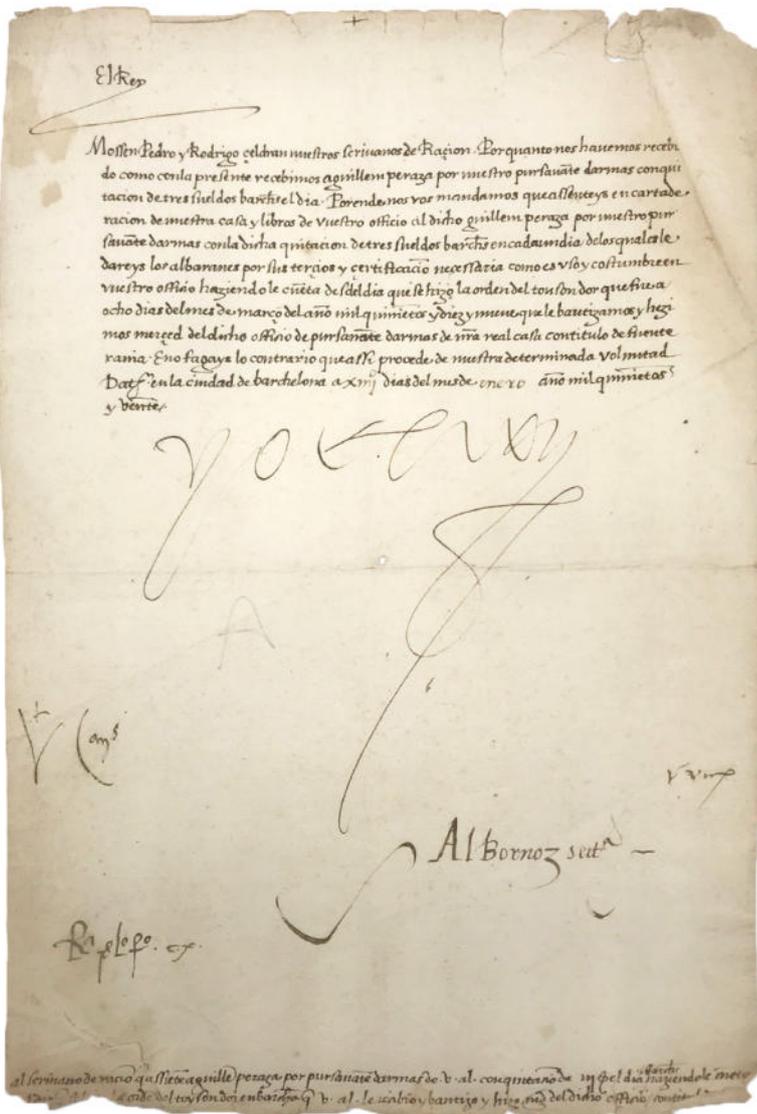
Detail of item no. 7

CHARLES V GRANTS THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE TO GUILLÉN PERAZA.

1. CHARLES V. *Manuscript Letter in Spanish.*

Barcelona, January 14 1520.

€2200



Single folio leaf (31x21,6cm) written on the recto with a 12-line text in a secretarial hand, signed by Charles V ("Yo el Rey") and his secretary Rodrigo de Albornoz. Minimal marginal tears, some chipping. Very good condition.

Guillén Peraza de Ayala (1488-1565) was a Spanish nobleman and ruler of La Gomera and El Hierro in the Canary Islands. He was born in Seville as a member of the Peraza family that was influential in the early history and conquest of the Canary Islands.

The Canary Islands were of vital importance in any voyage to the New World and the Emperor needed to secure the loyalty of the ruling family in the area, granting privileges and titles, like the chivalry order of the "Toison d'Or".

PROVENANCE: Rome, private collection.

THE MS. RULES OF THE CONFRATERNITY OF THE BLOOD OF CHRIST, BURGOS.



2. [CONFRATERNITY RULE]. *Spanish manuscript of vellum and paper, rubricated and illuminated.*

Burgos, Northern Spain, 1595-1750.

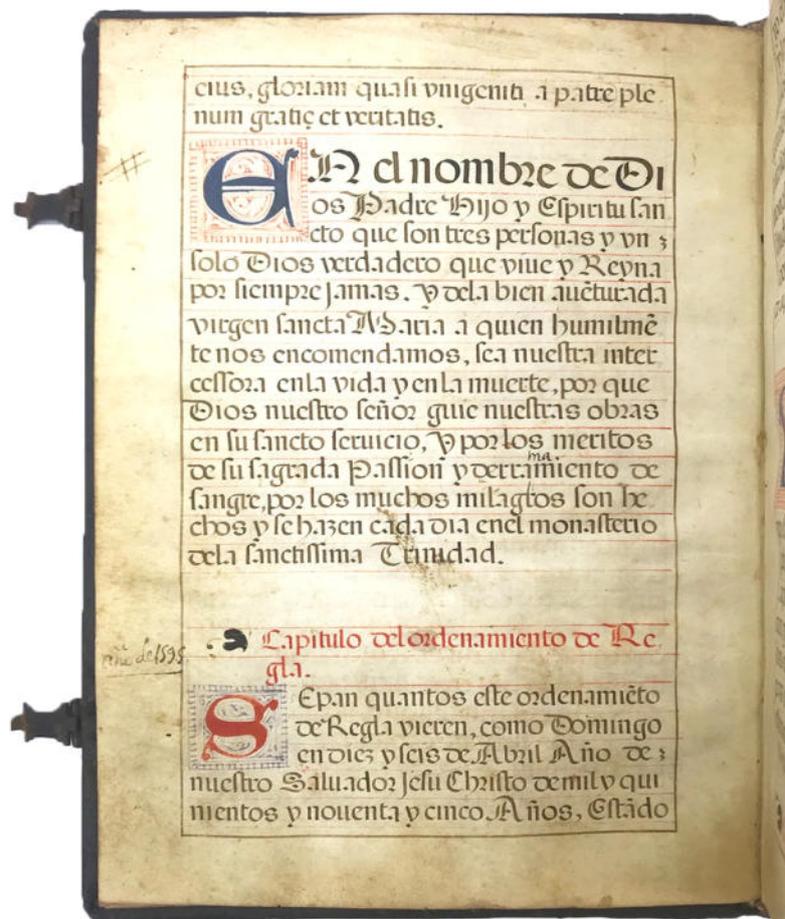
€9500

4to, ff. 16 (parchment) and 14 (paper). Lacking the first two vellum front flyleaves. Text in Spanish, incipit in Latin. The original late-16th c. ms. rule occupies 11 out of the 16 vellum leaves, being the first and the last 4 leaves blank, and starts on the recto of the third leaf with St. John's Gospel ("Initium Sancti Evangelij secundum Joannem"). The initial blank was later entirely filled with the reports of the pastoral visitations, which are all signed and dated, carried out in the 17th and 18th century; entirely annotated with pastoral visitations' reports aslo the last 4 vellum leaves and the following 3 initial paper leaves. The final 11 paper leaves for notes were left blank. The second leaf's recto shows an illuminated coat of arms (unidentified), somewhat smeared and faded, topped by Christ's crown of thorns; the blank verso was later annotated. The text is ruled in red and divided in 48 sections, each one beginning with large decorated initials in blue and red. Pages with single-rule border. The first two sections contain, respectively, the start of St. John's Gospel and a prayer to the Holy Trinity. Then, the following 46 section are all "capitulos" dedicated to the various rules of the confraternity. Contemporary gilt and blind-tooled full dark leather with metal clasps and catches, faded gilt lozenge centrepiece and decorative border on both covers. A.e.r.

The "Cofradía de la sangre de Christo" was founded in the Monastery of the Most Holy Trinity of Burgos in 1592. As stated on the foot of f. 3v, in the section titled "Capitulo del ordenamiento de Regla", the rule was established on Sunday 16, April, 1595: "Sepan quantos este ordenamie[n]to / de Regla vieren, como Domingo / en diez y seis de Abril Año de / nuestro Salvador Jesu Christo de mil y qui- / nientos y noventa y cinco Años, esta[n]do / yo el Prior y Diputados y Maiordomos, / y los demas confrades dela confradia de / la sangre de Christo, Establecemos y or- / denamos nos los dichos confrades que / agora somos y seremos de aqui Adelante / para siempre jamas una hermandad enel / monasterio dela Sanctissima Trinidad...".

The number of lay brothers grew quickly in the beginning and the confraternity reached about 300 members. They used to organise a long procession on Palm Sunday, carrying the Holy Christ of the Church of San Gil ("Santísimo Cristo de Burgos"), known also as "Cristo de las Santas Gotas". The procession lasted until 1753 (almost 200 years) and the brotherhood was extinguished in 1770 due to lack of brothers.

PROVENANCE: Rome, private collection.





A PARTICULARLY INTRIGUING SPANISH RUBRICATED AND ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT.

3. SANTOS, MARTIN, GUADALIS Y VELASCO, Miguel de. *Fundación del Vínculo que ha fundado el Lizenciado D. Miguel de Santos, Martin, Guadalis, y Velasco. Año 1713.*

Miraflores de la Sierra (Madrid), Central Spain, 1713.

€6800

Folio. 2 initial blanks, title leaf, 58 pages numbered in ink, fold-out blank, large folding family tree (58x40cm), pp. [2], 7 blanks, pp. [4] (index), final blank. Lacking initial flyleaves. Text within red, blue and ochre borders. Large illuminated initials. Elegant contemporary binding in full gilt-ruled calf with concentric single-fillet panels on covers, gilt-tooled fleurons at the inner corners and decorative centrepieces. Brass clasps and catches.



This manuscript volume contains the foundation deed (pp. 1-6) of a perpetual bond, ordered by the priest Miguel de Santos Martin, that instituted a yearly celebration dedicated to the Holy Cross, to be held in the parish church of Miraflores de la Sierra on September 14, or the following Sunday, which is the day of celebration of the holy Cross. The priest gives detailed instructions about the ceremony. Following the "Fundación", there are other complimentary sections: "Agregación", "Entablación del vínculo y memoria", "Fees de Bautismos y Matrimonios" etc. Then, the manuscript illustrates the family history of the author painstakingly, which originated at the end of the 15th century. He lists his most distinguished ancestors and various other members of the family, with their titles and properties, and expounds the long relationship between his household and the parish church of Miraflores de la Sierra, and the traditional devotion of his family to the cult of the Holy Cross.

The priest's family history is visually recapped in a magnificently elaborated genealogical tree drawn on a large folding sheet. It is interesting to recognise in the lower part, at the foot of the drawing, a Moorish town, on the left hand-side, with mosques, minarets and a flag showing a symbol of Islam like the crescent moon; on the right hand-side, a Christian town with a church and a cross on top of its bell tower. This testifies to the strong and lasting influence that the Moors have had on Spain and may indicate that the author's family history started exactly in the years of Moorish Granada's fall (1492), which marked the end of Muslim rule in Spain. Perhaps, the author's ancestors fought against the Moors during the "Reconquista" and, due to their military help, were granted titles and lands by the king of Castile.

PROVENANCE: Turin, antiquarian market (ILAB bookseller).

EXCEPTIONAL EARLY-C17TH COLLECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE MS. DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE OLD PERUVIAN SILVER MINES OF CASTROVIRREINA.

4. PHILIP IV, KING OF SPAIN; VICEROY PRINCE OF SQUILLACE; VICEROY MARQUESS OF GUADALCÁZAR; VICEROY COUNT OF CHICHÓN, et ALII. *Legal manuscript in Spanish, ink on paper.*

Lima, Peru, 1620-1631.

€12500

Folio (32x22cm). Legal file ("expediente") of 60 leaves, mostly written on both sides by different hands, sewed together to form a book. No binding. Some marginal waterstaining, edges of initial and final leaves a little frayed and worn.

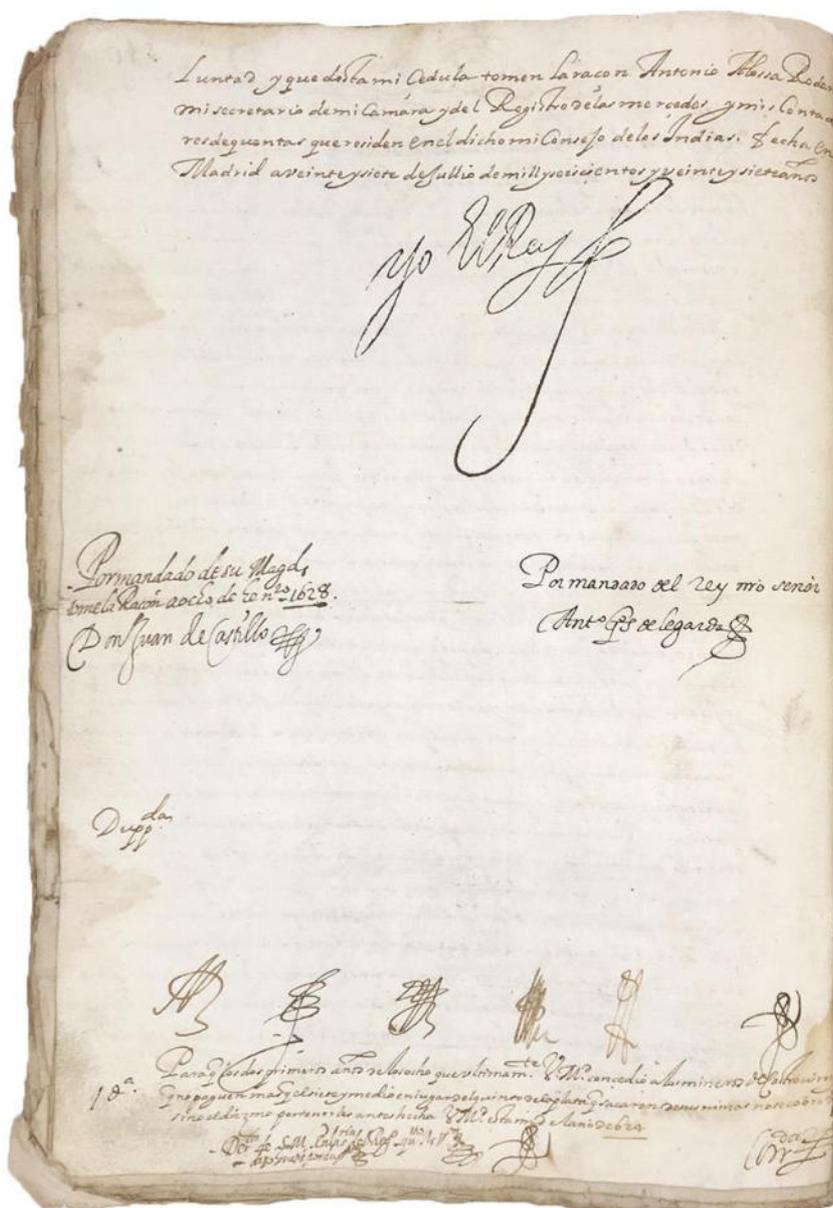


This important legal and administrative file contains records of Castrovirreina's early mining history spanning 11 years, from 1620 to 1631. In Spanish legal terms, this is an "expediente", that is, a collection of all the papers and documents constituting a grant, or title to land, from the government. In particular, this is the "expediente" agreed upon and followed by the miners and the owners of the excavating and mineral processing plants, as well as the digging equipment, at the silver mines of Castrovirreina, Peru, with reference to the reduction of the "king's fifth", known in Spanish as "quinto del rey", which was a 20% tax first introduced in 1504 on the mining of mineral metals. The "quinto real" was a major source of revenue for the Crown of Spain. The cut of the "quinto" for the Castrovirreina workers was granted by means of "cédulas reales" and "reales provisiones", that is, royal letters patent and royal provisions, or decrees, all of which are included in this file: one royal provision, dated 17 July 1620, bearing the autograph of Francisco de Borja y Aragón, Prince of Squillace and 12th Viceroy of Peru; three provisions, dated 2 January 1623, 15 December 1624, and 30 November 1626, bearing the autograph of Diego Fernández de Córdoba, Marquess Of Guadalcázar and 13th Viceroy of Peru; one royal provision by Luis Jerónimo Fernández de Cabrera, Count of Chichón and 14th Viceroy of Peru; finally, two original royal letters patent, dated May 27 and July 27 1627, by King Philip IV and signed "Yo El Rey". These 120 manuscript pages are densely written and bear numerous other autographs. Such rare material awaits proper

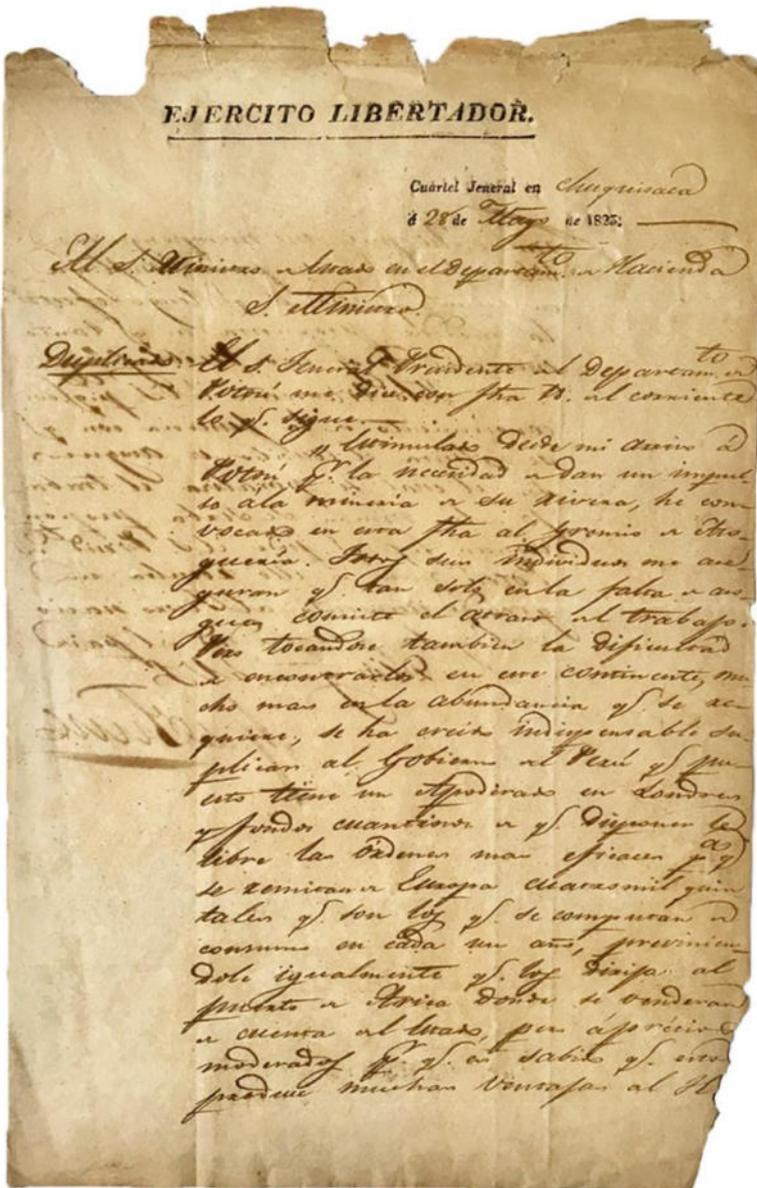
investigation. The manuscript provides crucial evidence to the administrative history of the Castrovirreina mines over more than a decade and stands as an extremely relevant source for the study of Peruvian mineralogy during the early colonial time.

Click [here](#) to read the full description from the previous catalogue (item no. 3).

PROVENANCE: Rome, private Collection.



POTOSÍ, ITS SILVER MINE AND NEED FOR QUICKSILVER.



5. [BOLIVARIANA] SUCRE, Antonio José de, and William MILLER. Letter on headed paper of the Ejército Libertador

Chuquisaca, Upper Peru (today's Bolivia), 28 May 1825.

€2500

Double-sided letter (31x21cm) on headed paper of the Ejército Libertador ("Freedom Army"), dated 28 May 1825 and written at the general headquarters of Chuquisaca, Upper Peru, by Venezuelan aristocrat Antonio José de Sucre y Alcalá, one of the most respected liberators of South America.

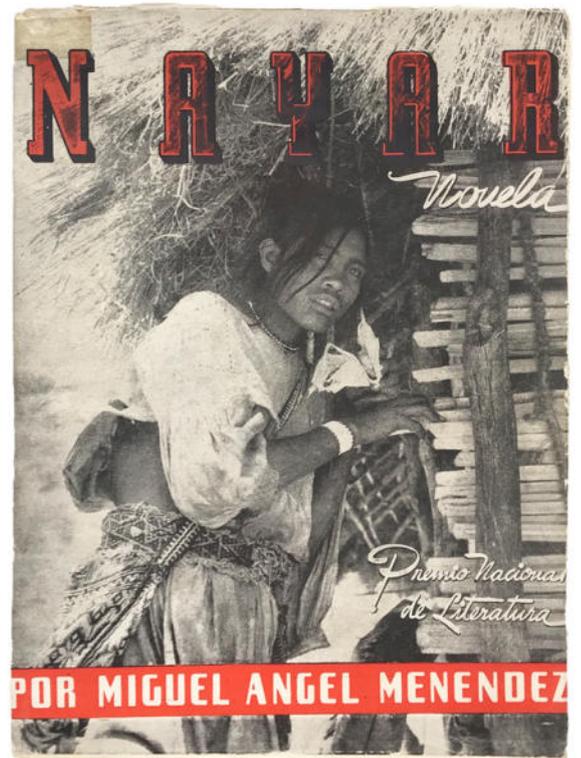
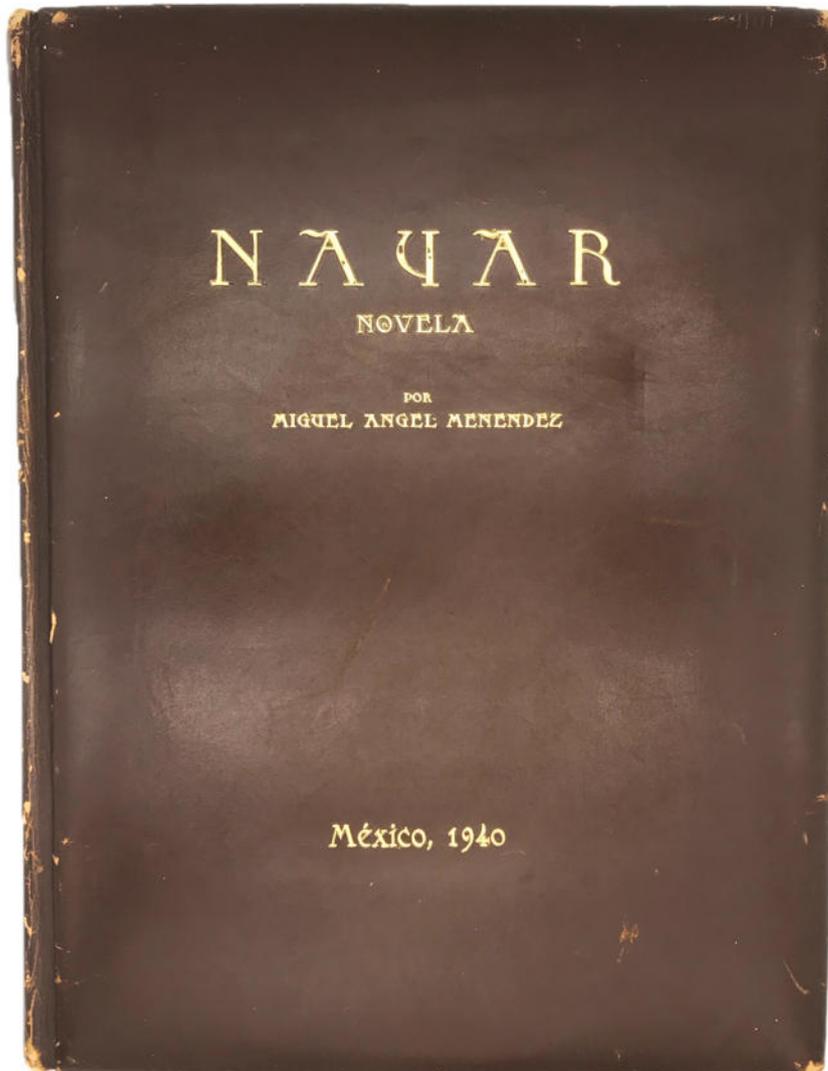
Known as Grand Marshall of Ayacucho, de Sucre was the right-hand man of Simón Bolívar. He served as second President of Bolivia and fourth President of Peru and was one amongst Bolívar's closest friends. De Sucre was the liberator of Bolivia and it is not by chance that the Latin American country's true capital city is Sucre, called so after him, and not La Paz, as it is commonly thought, yet mistakenly. With regard to General William Miller, after fighting under Wellington against Napoleonic forces, he entered South America with the rank of

captain of artillery serving under San Martín and Blanco Encalada in the liberation of Chile. He was commandant of marines and chief of land operations under Lord Cochrane and served again under San Martín until the latter's retirement from Peru. He exercised various commands under Bolívar and de Sucre and was commanding general in the battles of Junín and Ayacucho. He, then, was appointed president of Puno and president of Potosí, which were the most important mining centres of Upper Peru, before returning to England. He is considered by Peru as one of the "próceres" of her independence and is buried in Lima's "Panteón de los Próceres".

Click [here](#) to read the full description from the previous catalogue (item no. 21).

PROVENANCE: Rome, private collection.

ORIGINAL TYPESCRIPT ANNOTATED BY THE AUTHOR OF THE NOVEL THAT WON THE FIRST MEXICAN NATIONAL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE AND THE HONOURABLE MENTION AT THE FIRST LATIN AMERICAN PRIZE NOVEL CONTEST IN NEW YORK (1940-41).



6. MENÉNDEZ, Miguel Ángel. *Nayar. Novela Mexicana.*

Mexico, 1940.

€6000

Large 4to. Initial blank, title leaf, 197 ff., final blank. Occasional pen annotations in dark blue ink throughout the text by the author. Elegant presentation binding in brown soft faux leather with gilt letterings stamped on front cover and spine. Brown synthetic cloth endpapers with light reflective effect creating wavy lines. Typed on high-quality paper (handmade?), thin and very crisp, showing pattern of half rising suns as watermark. Trimmed edges styled unevenly, rough irregular surface. A few marks,

chipping and rubbing to binding, mostly along board extremities and spine. We did not manage to locate duplicates nor other similar typescripts in public libraries. Excellent condition.

A mi pesar sonrío. El siente mi tristeza y canta a media voz las cosas suyas, moviendo las nalgas de la guitarra con suave contoneo de huapango:

Rifa en la ~~selva~~ el jaguar

como yo en mi rumbo rifo.

El pueblo se vuelve un marar

de injurias cuando me engrifo.

Y ábranse, que tengo tifo,

no les vaya a contagiar.

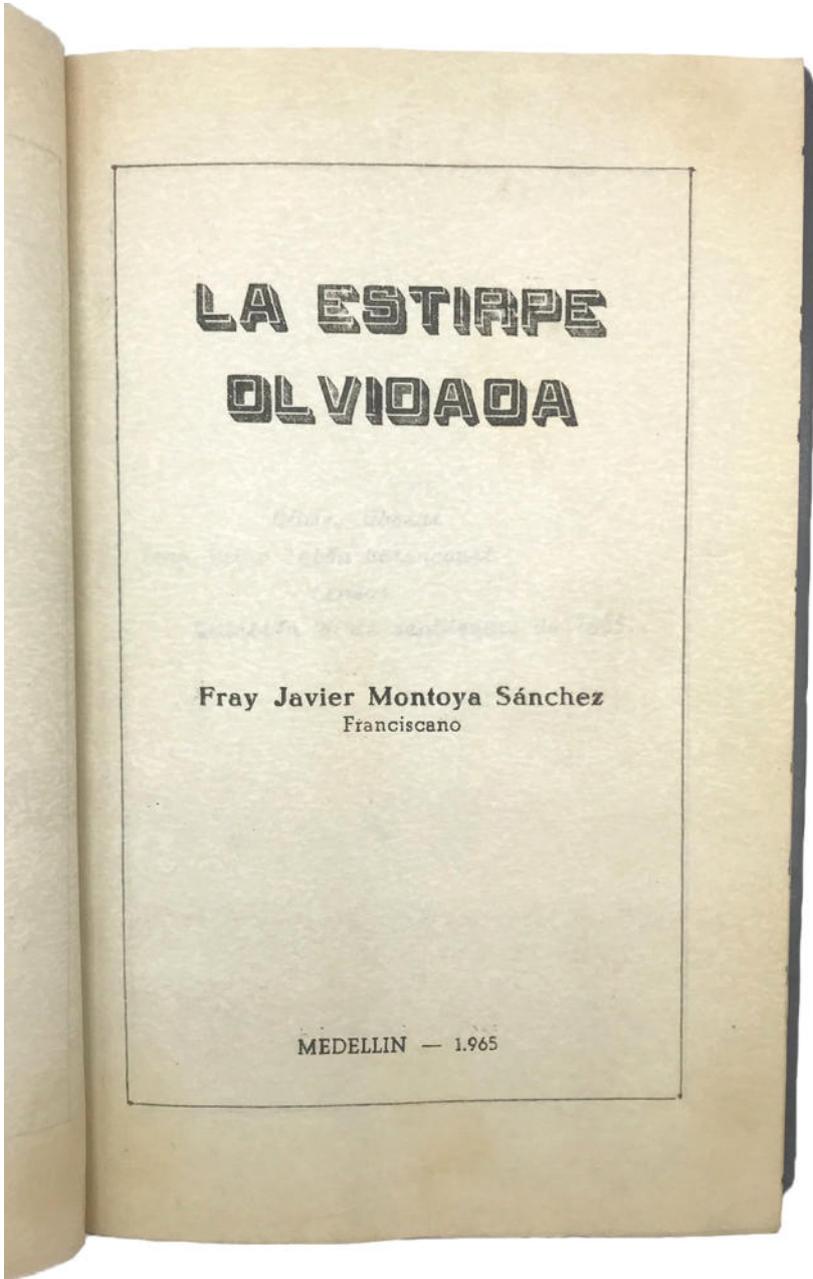
Se alarga el regocijo de la melodía. Siento que mi triste-

An exceptional item through which the final steps of the novel's genesis can be studied. Thanks to the annotations of the author, who proofread the text, sometimes elegantly overwriting little parts of it, adding words and entire phrases, or erasing unnecessary elements, one can appreciate the last changes, the final touching and retouching of the author before submitting his typescript to the jury. A comparison between this typescript and the novel's first printed edition reveals that not all these changes were eventually included in the final version. It is of the greatest interest to observe the "labor limae" of the artist and be in the capacity to learn which words he first used and then decided to exclude forever from the text.

Click [here](#) to read the full description from the previous catalogue (item no. 75).

PROVENANCE: Rome, private collection.

"THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE":
AN ECCENTRIC MISSIONARY'S UNPUBLISHED WORK ON THE GUNA OF COLOMBIA.
BETWEEN AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY AND A BIZARRE AND UNIQUE WORK OF ART.



7. **MONTOYA SÁNCHEZ, Javier.** *La estirpe olvidada. Estudio sobre los Cunas-Cunas de Panamá y Colombia. Obra inédita.*

Medellin, 1965.

5800

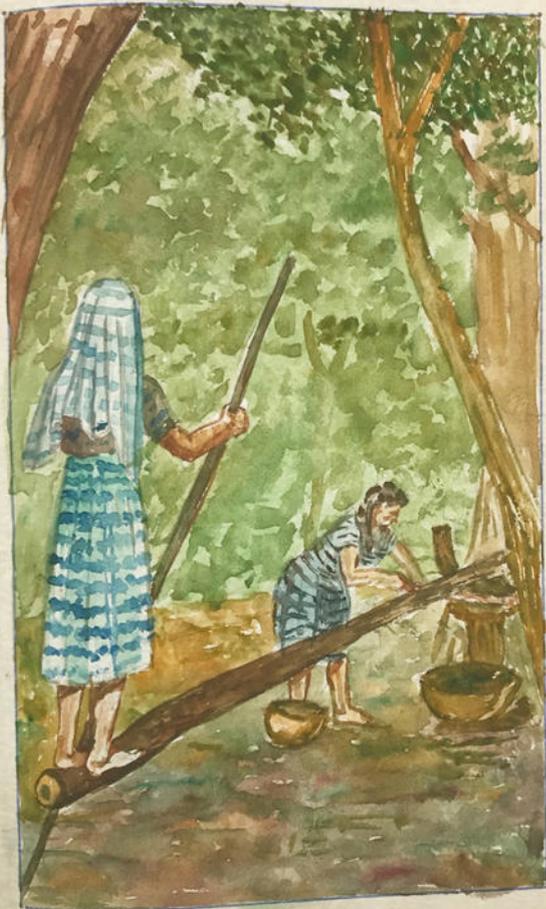
8vo volume bound in full grey cloth, Medellín bookseller's label to front pastedown. Text typewritten on special paper, thin and patterned. This extremely curious item may seem a printed book, however, it is not. It is a unique artwork: a typewritten text in red and black illustrated with several full-page watercolours, mostly signed by with the initials of the indigenous artist who helped the author to craft this item. Each watercolour is protected by a thin semi-transparent leaf decorated with a blind-embossed spider net pattern. The book contains an unpublished anthropological study carried out by the eccentric Franciscan friar Javier Montoya Sánchez in the early 1960s while, engaging in missionary activity, he stayed with the indigenous Cuna people of Urabá, mainly known today as Guna. Endangered by government neglect and by parasitosis and infectious diseases like tuberculosis, the Guna inhabit chiefly the costal marshes and islands found between Panama and Colombia, but also the forests in the area.

The full title of this work is taken from the paper "Los Yaguas. Contribución al estudio sobre los hijos adoptivos de Colombia" that the Franciscan friar Montoya Sánchez, a renowned anthropologist, published in "Boletín del Instituto de Antropología de Medellín" (III, 10: 99-134: 130) in 1967. Thanks to a footnote in his paper, which quotes the present work, it was possible to establish with certainty that this is an "obra inédita" on the "Cunas-Cunas de Panamá y Colombia", which he entitled "The Forgotten People", or perhaps "tribe", even though "estirpe" means also "offspring" and "family".

Javier Montoya Sánchez was born in Medellín in 1927. He died in 2019. In the late 50s, the friar taught philosophy and mathematics at the Colegio Fray Rafael de la Serna in Medellín. Then, in the 60s, he decided to study Anthropology at the University of Antioquia. Soon after his graduation, the bishop of Buenaventura Gerardo Valencia Cano established the "Museo Antropológico" and appointed the friar museum's Director. Montoya Sánchez held the post for about twelve years and, at the same time, edited "Revista Etnia", an important scientific periodical, which had wide circulation among the most distinguished cultural circles of Colombia. The Anthropological Museum later became part of the National Museum. While staying in Bogotá, the friar had also the opportunity to travel and study ethnology in Stockholm for three years, where he became acquainted with the renowned social anthropologist Henry Wassen, who also focused on the Guna people (among his works: Contributions to Cuna Ethnography: Results of an Expedition to Panama and Columbia in 1947).

The present work includes an initial historical part about the Guna and their first encounters with the Spanish during the colonisation of America. Then, the friar describes their lifestyle, social behaviour, traditions and customs, their beliefs, etc. The final part of the book provides a linguistic study and a list

of Guna words, a sort of short dictionary. Besides the interesting anthropological aspect, the work includes a clear, and rather fascinating, religious feature, given that the author studied the Guna not only as a scientist, an anthropologist, but also as a Franciscan missionary. This is visible in some of the watercolours, such as the one below, which contain a powerful mysticism and show the work of evangelisation and conversion carried out by the friar, while studying the indigenous people.



Fray Javier's style is clear, clean and sprinkled with Franciscan humour that leads the reader to devour the pages one after another. He published the following anthropological and ethnographic studies: "Antología de Creencias, Mitos, Teogonías, Leyendas y Tradiciones de algunos aborígenes colombianos", "Los Bari o Motilones del Catatumbo" and "Etnobibliografía Misional Colombiana"; as well as a number of other historical and literary publications.

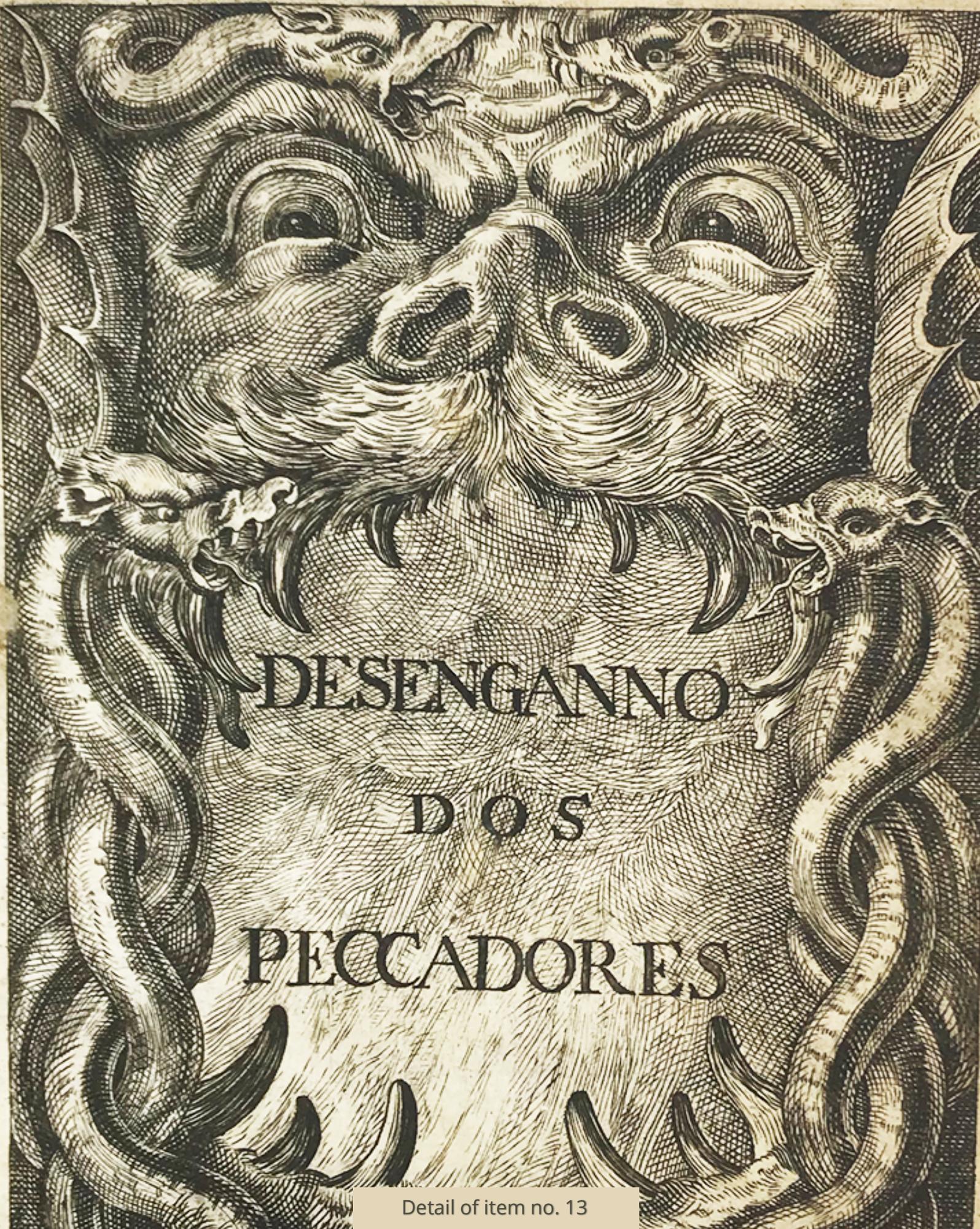
He was a member of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Museología (A.L.A.M.) and the National Geographic Society of Washington.

PROVENANCE: Rome, private collection.

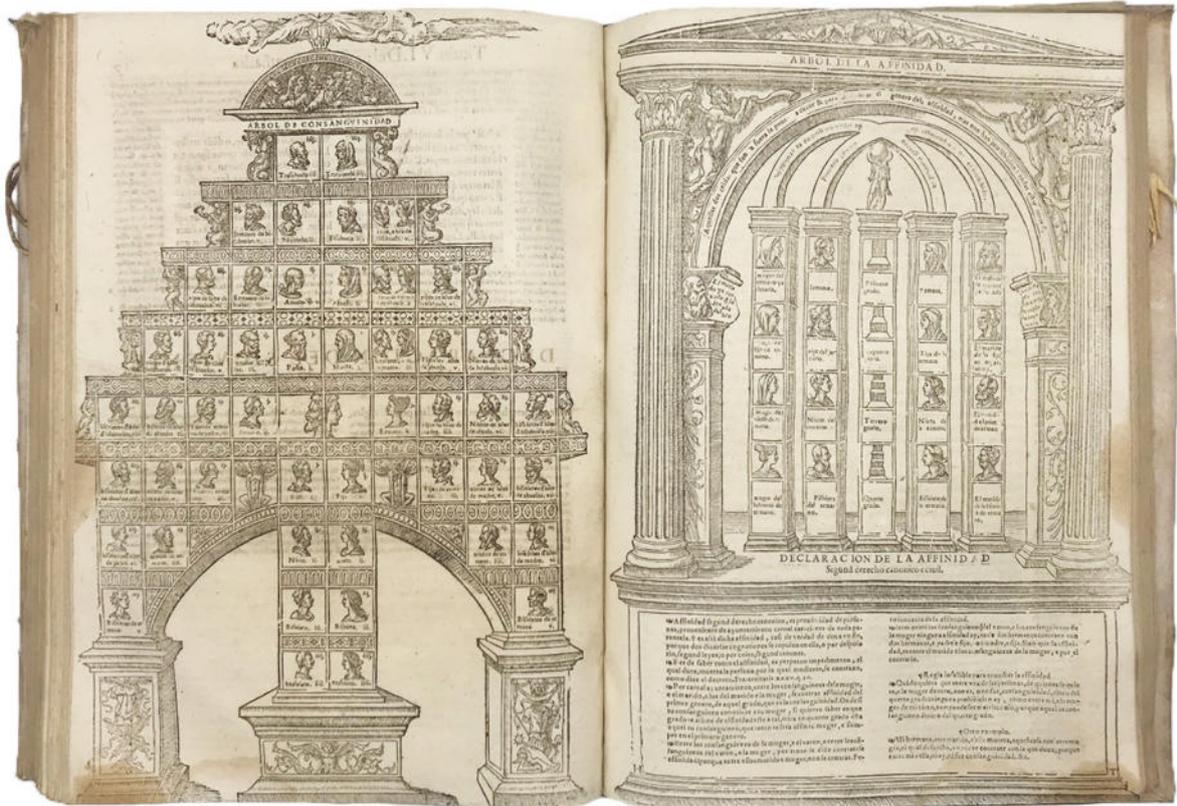
The biographical information was taken from the friar's life by historian Gustavo Montoya Marín, which is found on the "Personajes Destacados" page of the Centro de Historia de Envigado's website (<https://www.centrodehistoriaenvigado.com/historia-de-envigado/personajes/#1548715143559-e2e1a7ee-875c>).



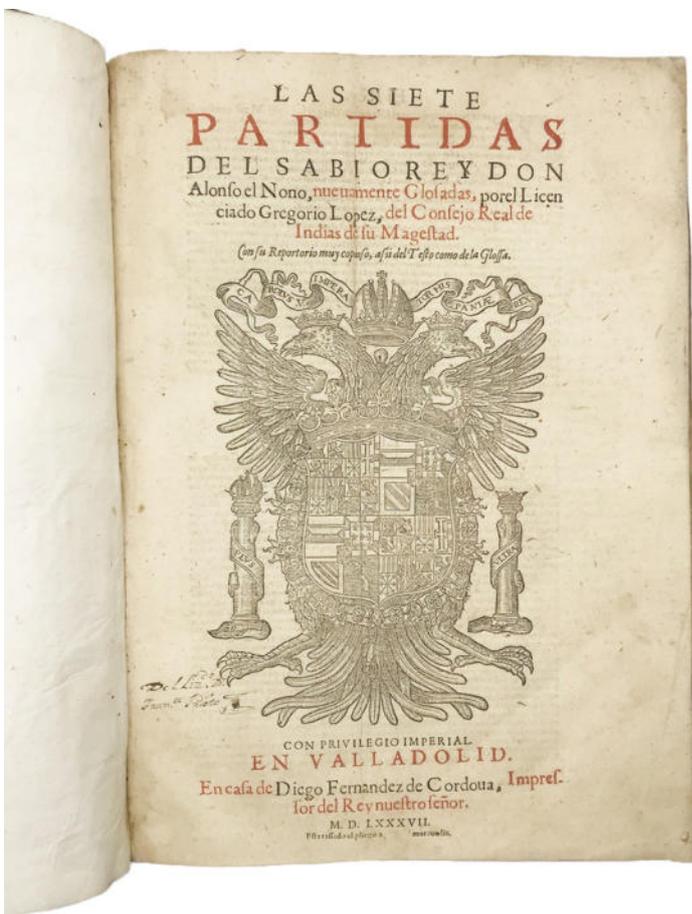
Printed Books



DESENGANNO
DOS
PECCADORES



A CHARMING, UNSOPHISTICATED COPY IN CONTEMPORARY VELLUM.



1. ALFONSO X, EL SABIO. *Las siete Partidas del Sabio Rey Don Alonso el nono, nuevamente Glosadas, por el Licenciado Gregorio Lopez ... [WITH] LÓPEZ DE TOVAR, Gregorio. Reportorio muy copioso de el texto y leyes de las siete Partidas, agora en esta ultima impression, hecho por ... Gregorio Lopez de Tovar ... va por su Abecedario.*

Valladolid, en casa de Diego Fernandez de Cordova, 1587; Madrid, En casa de Pedro Madrigal, 1598.

€5000

Large folio. 7 parts in 3 volumes and 3 parts in the 4th volume of indexes. Each part with individual t-p bearing large imperial coat of arms and early private ownership note. Vol. 1: [primera partida] ff. 151, [1], with t-p printed in red and black; [segunda partida] ff. 116, lacking last leaf of text supplied in early manuscript text on a loose inserted sheet. Vol. 2: [tercera partida] ff. 186, with two full-page woodcut engravings showing the trees of consanguinity and affinity; [cuarta partida] ff. 73. Vol. 3: [quinta partida] ff. 112; [sesta partida] ff. 115, [1] [setena partida] ff. 102. Vol. 4: [Reportorio...] ff. [70], t-p with

marginal flaws and a repaired tear; [Omnes fere tituli...] ff. [16]; [Index...] ff. [231], last two leaves with partial loss of paper and text. Double-column text with side glosses, woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with ties, early ms. titles to spine. Mostly clean and crisp throughout. Occasional marginal damp stains and very sporadic minimal repairs. A charming, pleasantly used copy with some unavoidable little flaws, given the size and weight. Overall, a very good copy of this lengthy work in four big volumes.

First published in 1555. The Siete Partidas are a law code published by authority of Don Alfonso X the Wise, king of Castile and León. Based on Roman law, the work contained discourses on manners and morals and an idea of the king and his people as a corporation—superior to feudal arrangements—with the king as agent of both God and the people. After Alfonso's death, it was proclaimed the law of all Castile and Leon in 1348, and the language of Alfonso's court evolved into modern Castilian Spanish.

Palau 7094.

RARE JESUIT RELATION FROM C16TH JAPAN

2. FROES, Luis. *Lettera annua del Giappone dell'anno M.D.XCVI*

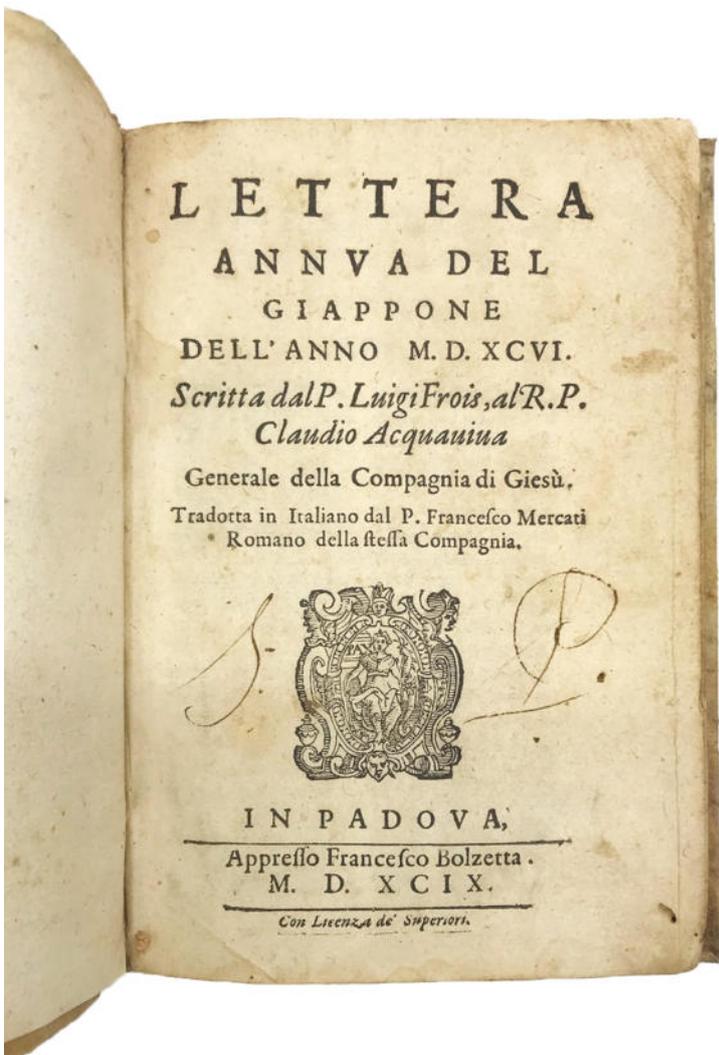
Padua, Appresso Francesco Bolzetta, 1599.

€15500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 124. Woodcut printer's device on -p, initials. Early ms. initials on t-p. Clean and bright throughout, only sporadic worm tracks to the blank margins. C17th limp vellum. An excellent copy.

This rare letter of Portuguese Jesuit missionary Froes, dated at Nagasaki December 13, 1596, is addressed to Padre Claudio Acquaviva, General of the Society. It was translated into Italian by another Jesuit, Francesco Mercati. The relation gives a detailed regional description of affairs in Japan in the 1590s, by which time the predominantly Jesuit Christian mission in Japan had made considerable progress. However, the position was one of great uncertainty, for by the mid 1590s, Franciscans had arrived from the Philippines and the Japanese felt that they were preparing the way for the conquest of Japan. Torn between their desire for trade and their distaste of

the behaviour of foreigners, the Japanese were soon provoked and the ruler, Hideyoshi, ordered the execution of many Christians, including six Franciscans, seventeen of their Japanese neophytes and (by mistake) three Japanese Jesuit lay brothers at Nagasaki in February 1597. A respite followed, but in 1613 persecution was resumed, this time on a systematic basis, culminating in the destruction of the Christian mission by 1640.



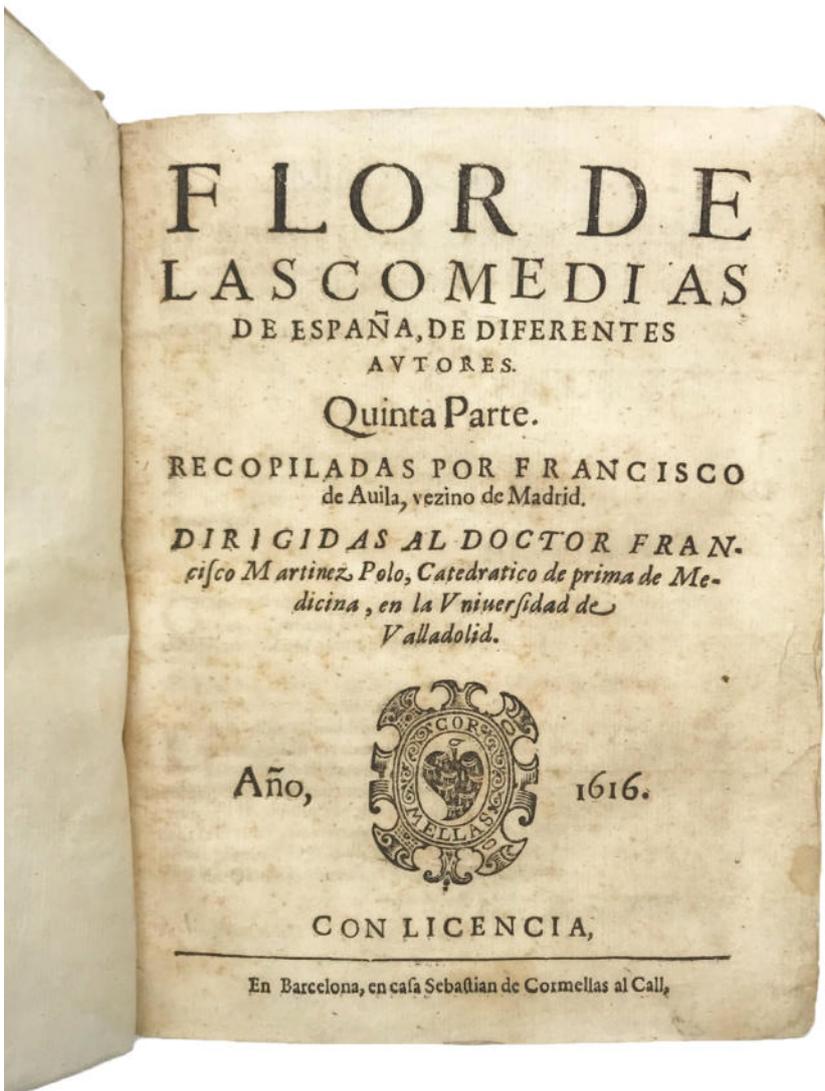
The Padua edition only at Harvard. Newberry, University of Kansas, and Boston College have the Rome edition by Zanetti, printed in the same year.

Not in Cordier or Adams.

EL SIGLO DE ORO: VEGA CARPIO, AMESCUA AND THEIR COLLEAGUES.

"TODAS [EDICIONES] SON RARAS Y JAMÁS LAS HEMOS VISTO EN VENTA" (PALAU).

PALAU PROVIDES NO COLLATION SINCE HE NEVER CAME ACROSS A COPY OF THE WORK.



3. ÁVILA, Francisco de (Ed.), Lope de VEGA CARPIO, Antonio MIRA DE AMESCUA et AL. *Flor de las comedias de España de diferentes autores. Quinta parte.*

Barcelona, en casa Sebastian de Cormellas al Call, 1616.

€6500

4to, ff. [2], 334. Double-column text. Woodcut printer's device on t-p and headpieces. Small chip at outer margin of leaf C3 with loss of a letter. Contemporary limp vellum, early calligraphic title to spine. Very fresh and clean throughout. An excellent copy of this rare work.

The extremely rare fifth part of El Fénix de Los Ingenios's comedies; even though, in fact, the book contains a collection of comedies by a number of important Spanish authors and only one by Vega Carpio. El Fénix's comedies were printed in more than twenty parts throughout the first three decades of the 17th-century, from 1604 until his death in 1635. He left the last parts for the printers to edit for posthumous issue.

Editions of the present book were printed in Madrid, Alcalá de Henares and Barcelona between 1615 and 1616. It contains 12 comedies by the most celebrated authors of baroque Spain, among which is the first appearance in print of Vega Carpio's "El ejemplo de casadas y prueba de la paciencia" and the celebrated "La rueda de la fortuna" of Amescua.

The printer Sebastian de Cormellas was one of the most notable and prolific typographers in Barcelona during the first half of the 17th century. Cormellas printed works by the main authors of the Golden Age,

such as Lope de Vega, Mateo Alemán, Jorge de Montemayor, Cervantes and Quevedo. According to the bibliographer Vindel, this Sebastián de Cormellas is the true printer of Avellaneda's *Quixote*, although the colophon of this work indicates that it was printed in Tarragona "at Felipe Roberto's house". Some researchers have pointed out that the Cormellas workshop, located "al Call", could be the printing press described by Cervantes in the second part of *Don Quixote*.

This is the list of the comedies and their authors: *El exemplo de casadas y prueua de la paciencia* / Lope de Vega [h. 1-24] *De las desgracias del Rey Don Alfonso el Casto* / Mira de Amescua [h. 25-52] *Tragedia de los siete Infantes de Lara* / Hurtado Velarde [h. 53-80] *El bastardo de Ceuta* / Juan Grajales [h. 81-108] *La venganza honrosa* / Gaspar de Aguilar [h. 109-132] *La hermosura de Raquel. Primera parte* / Luis Velez de Guevara [h. 133r-160v] *La hermosura de Raquel. Segunda parte* / Luis Velez de Guevara [h. 161r-189v] *El premio de las letras por el rey Don Felipe, el Segundo* / Damian Salustio de Poyo [h. 190-214] *La guarda cuidadosa* / Miguel Sanchez [h. 215-246] *El loco cuerdo* / José de Valdivielso [h. 247-278] *La rueda de la fortuna* / Mira de Mescua [h. 279-306] *La enemiga favorable* / Licenciado Tarrega [h. 307-334].

OCLC lists only one copy in the US: Bancroft Library. Palau y Dulcet, 2nd ed., 355283.

THE IBERIAN UNION: REFUTING PROPHECIES
AND TRYING TO PERSUADE PORTUGAL TO
ACCEPT SPAIN'S RULE, "WITH REASON"

4. **FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO, Nicolás.** *Portugal convezida con la razon para ser venzida con las Catholicas potentissimas armas de don Philippe IV. El Pio N.S. Emperador de las Españas, y del nuevo mundo, sobre la iustissima recuperacion de aquel reyno, y la iusta prision de don Duarte de Portugal. Obra apologetica, ... dividida en cinco tratados, ...*

Milan, Por los hermanos Malatestas, 1648.

€3800

FRIST EDITION. 4to, pp. [44], 1095, [1]. The first leaf is a sort of half title, with large woodcut coat of arms of Philip IV. Full title and imprint are on a2. Full-page engraved equestrian portrait of Philip IV (signed "Storer. del., Fed. Agnellus sculpsit") on a4. On the recto is a large woodcut of a sword and quill crossed over a laurel wreath with mottos "Simul in unum" and "Convincens & vincens." "Iuris allegationes, quas ad defensionem D. Eduardi de Portugal

PORTUGAL
CONVENCIADA
DE
DON NICOLAS FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO I.C.
Natural de Burgos



iussus a DD. iudicibus a potentmo. rege nostro delegatis conscribebat Carolus Gallaratus, Marchio Cerrani. Mediolani ex Collegio I. CC. Calendis Maij Anno salutis MDCXLVIII": p. [1047]-1072. Final appendix. Outer margin of first few leaves slightly worn in some points. Contemporary full mottled vellum, richly gilt spine. A very good copy.

A lengthy legal work defending Spain's right of succession to the Portuguese crown and, apparently, an answer to "Lusitania Liberata ab injusto castellanorum dominio" by Antonio de Sousa de Macedo, which was published in 1645.



Apart from summarising and commenting on the economic, legal or dynastic arguments put forward by both sides in the conflict, the author collects a wide range of theological arguments that turn out to be a magnificent reflection of the foundation of Spanish politics; a politics that filters all legal or political arguments through Catholic theology. The treaty of Fernández de Castro reveals the existence of an authentic war of prophecies and signs from the sky that the Portuguese alleged in their favour and that the author defines "false". In this book a whole theory of prophecy is expounded.

Newberry, LC, Harvard, Berkeley Law.

Palau y Dulcet, 2nd ed., 88256; Iberian Books, III, 42706. Martínez Añíbarro y Rives, Manuel. Intento de un diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de la provincia de Burgos (1889), p. 165.

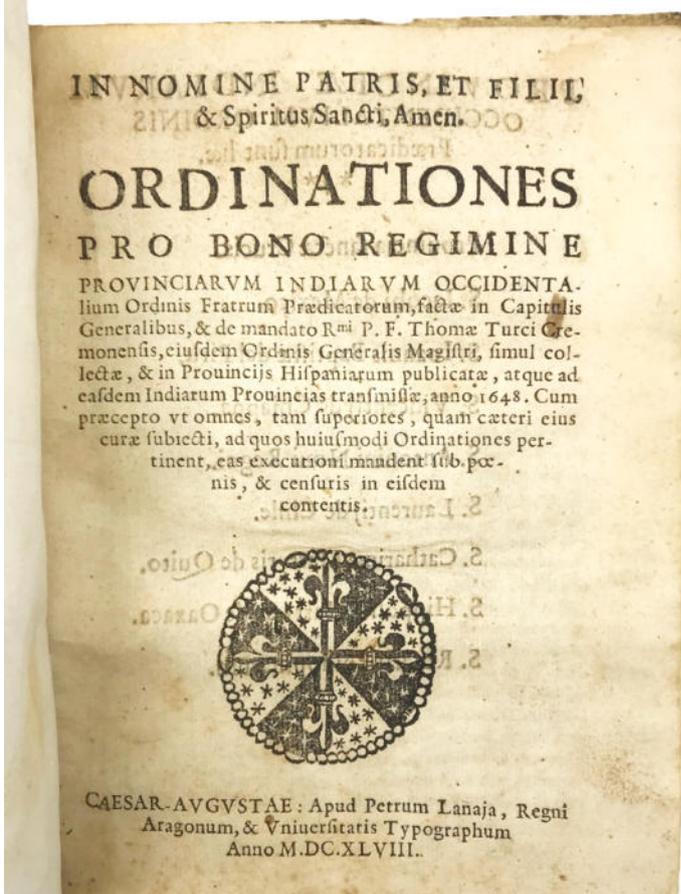
EXTREMELY RARE, NO COPIES IN THE US.

5. [DOMINICAN ORDER] TURCO, Tommaso. *Ordinationes pro bono regimine Provinciarum Indiarum Occidentalium Ordinis Fratrum Praedicatorum, factae in Capitulis Generalibus ... & in Provincijs Hispaniarum publicatae, atque ad easdem Indiarum Provincias transmissae.*

Zaragoza, Apud Petrum Lanaja, 1648.

€3300

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 66. Above the title: "In nomine Patris, et Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen." Woodcut coat of arms of the Dominican order on t-p, initials and, at colophon, signature of the Superior General of the Dominicans Tommaso Turco with his wax seal stamp



still intact and protected by a layer of paper. Contemporary Spanish semi-limp vellum with remains of ties, spine skillfully restored. Original endpapers. Extremely rare.

Tommaso Turco was elected Master of the Order of Preachers in 1644. This book contains the rules of the Dominican Order for the friars preaching in the West Indies and the particular implementation norms for each one of the Dominican missions in the Spanish colonies across the Americas, including the Philippines, with section detailing the regulations and instructions to be observed in the following provinces: Santa Cruz de las Indias (Cuba, Puerto Rico, etc.), Santiago de Mexico, San Juan Bautista del Perú, San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala, San Antonio del Nuevo Reino de Granada, San Lorenzo Mártir del Chile, Santa Catalina Mártir de Quito, San Hipólito Mártir de Oaxaca, and Nuestra Señora del Rosario de Filipinas.

These particular rules for the administration of the Dominican provinces of the West Indies are preceded by communal "ordinationes" directed to all the friars of the Order of Preachers residing in the colonies. These "ordinationes" were established during the Dominican General Chapter of Valencia in 1647.

OCLC records no copies in the US.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS' COPY.

"UNA DE LAS OBRAS MÁS RARAS Y MÁS ESTIMADAS DE ESTE AUTOR" (PALAU).

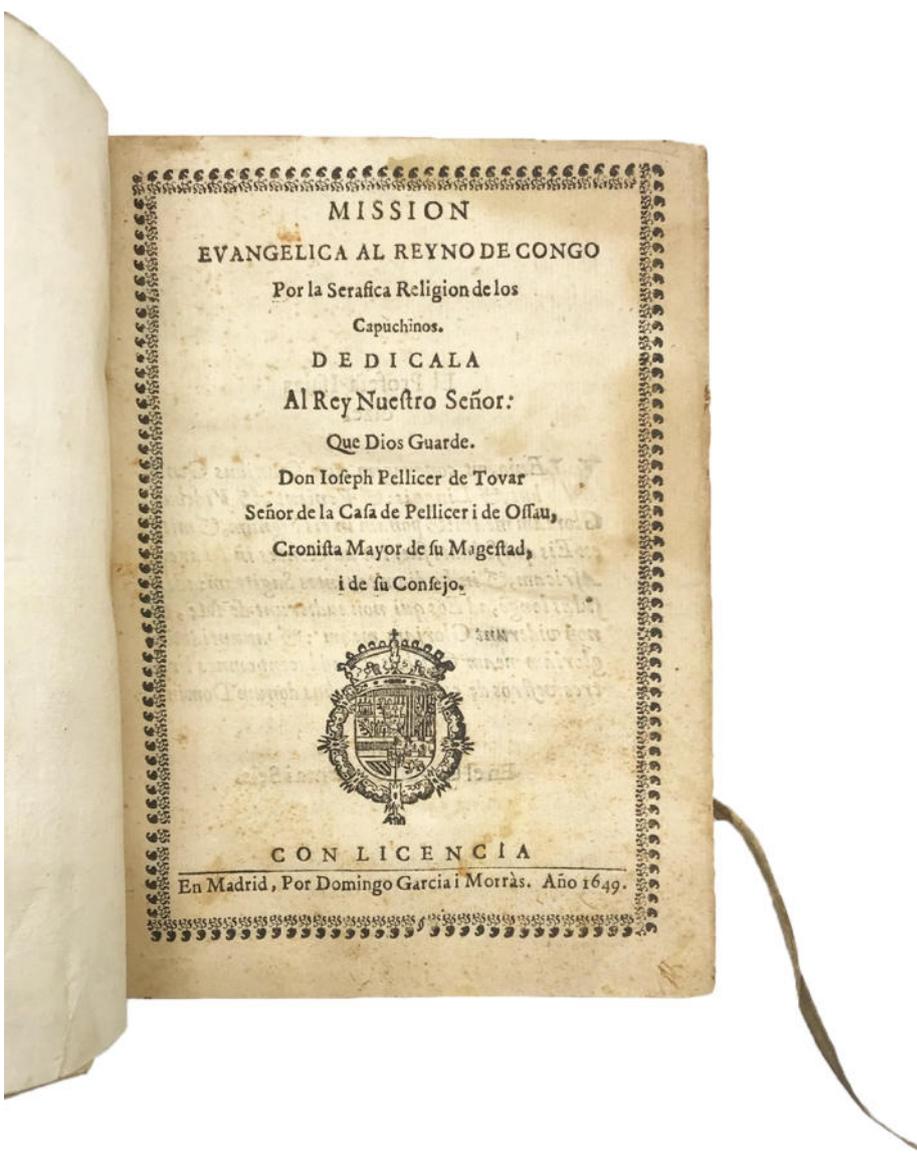
6. PELLICER DE TOVAR, José de. *Mission evangelica al reyno de Congo por la serafica religion de los Capuchinos. Dedicada al Rey nuestro Señor que Dios guarde.*

Madrid, Por Domingo Garcia i Morràs, 1649.

€5500

FIRST EDITION. 4to, [8] leaves, 74 pages. Sir Thomas Phillipps shelf-mark in ink on upper pastedown. Title within type-ornament border. Title vignette: royal arms of Spain. "Descripcion del reyno de Congo," f. 47-73. Contemp. limp vellum with ties, ms. title to spine. An Excellent copy.

The work of José Pellicer de Ossau Salas y Tovar stands out from the various 17th-century relations on black Africa. First of all, it focuses on Congo, while most missionary accounts of the time were dedicated to Abyssinia. In addition to having all the features of a classic missionary relation, it contains some



important elements that classify it in a somewhat different subcategory of the missionary travel relation. The author is a layman, although the work is developed around the mission of the Capuchins in the Kingdom of Congo. He did not take part in the journey, but his account is based on the information given to him by one of the protagonists of that evangelical mission, Fray Ángel de Valencia, and on the account of another missionary, Fray Juan Francisco de Roma.

Furthermore, this is the most extensive among the 17th-century relations on Africa, precisely because of the diversity of the topics covered in it. Contrary to missionaries, Pellicer used the ethnographic approach extensively, dedicating almost twenty-eight pages to the description of the physical and human geography of Congo. He carried out a detailed description of the local culture in all its aspects.

The mission was planned by Pope Paul V in 1620 in response to a request for missionaries from the Catholic King Alvarez II of Congo. Because of political difficulties the mission was delayed until 1644-1645.

Palau 216757; Gay 3080; Brunet, IV, 474. Yale, NYPL, Indiana.

FATHER RODOLFO ACQUAVIVA'S LIFE AND DEATH IN
PORTUGUESE INDIA: THE TRAGIC STORY OF THE MARTYRS OF
SALSETTE, NEAR GOA

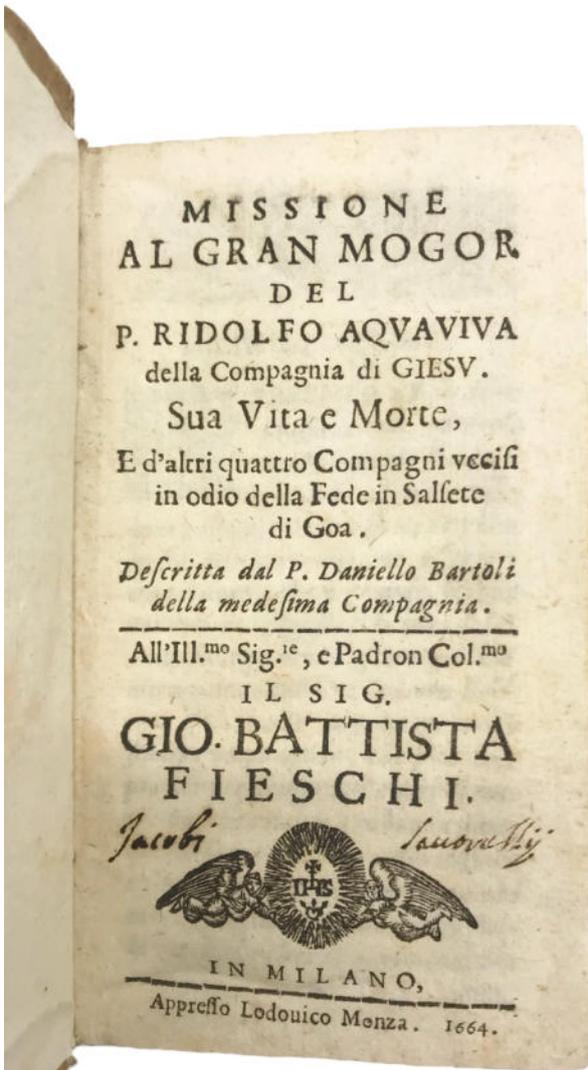
7. BARTOLI, Daniello. *Missione al Gran Mogor del P. Rodolfo Aquaviva della Compagnia di Gesù. Sua vita e morte, e d'altri quattro Compagni uccisi in odio della fede in Salsete di Goa.*

Milan, Appresso Lodovico Monza, 1664.

€5200

12mo (14x8 cm), pp. [8], 193, [3]. Woodcut Jesuit emblem on t-p and another large Jesuit emblem on verso of last leaf. Early ms. exlibris of "Jacobus Saccarelli" on t-p. Ms. title to foot fore-edge. Contemporary pasteboard binding, original endpapers. Comes with elegant modern red morocco case with gilt-tooled title, author and date to spine (date erroneously stamped as 1624). Crisp, bright and clean throughout. A fine, exquisite copy of this important and rare biography of the Jesuit missionary Acquaviva.

Second edition, rarer than the rare first edition, which appeared in Rome just the earlier year, in 1663, published by the printer Varese. It contains the story of the life and the death of Father Rodolfo Aquaviva (1557-1583), who had been at Goa from 1574. Acquaviva was sent to the court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammed Akbar in 1580 as the first Jesuit mission to the court of Akbar. After his return in 1583 he suffered martyrdom at



Salsette with four of his companions: Alphonsus Paceco, Peter Berno, Anthony Francisco, priests, and Francis Aranha, lay-brother, of the Society of Jesus.

"Father Rudolph received five cuts from a scimitar and a spear and died praying God to forgive them, and pronouncing the Holy Name. Father Berno was next horribly mutilated, and Father Pacheco, wounded with a spear, fell on his knees extending his arms in the form of a cross, and praying God to forgive his murderers and send other missionaries to them. Father Anthony Francis was pierced with arrows, and his head was split open with a sword. Brother Aranha, wounded at the outset by a Scimitar and a lance, fell down a deep declivity into the thick crop of a rice-field, where he lay until he was discovered. He was then carried to the idol, to which he was bidden to bow his head. Upon his refusal to do this, he was tied to a tree and, like St. Sebastian was shot to death with arrows. The spot where this tree stood is marked with an octagonal monument surmounted by a cross, which was repaired by the Patriarch of Goa in 1885. The bodies of the five martyrs were thrown into a well, water of which was afterwards sought by people from all parts of Goa for its miraculous healing." (Anthony Xavier D'Souza, "Martyrs of Cuncolim," in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, Vol. 4, 1913).

The reprint of 1819 comments upon the rarity of the original. In "The Jesuits and the Great Mogul" (London, 1932), Edward Maclagan describes the work as "a compilation of considerable value", whilst V.A. Smith considers it "one of the most useful of Jesuit publications" (*Akbar the great Mogul*. London: 1919, p. 468).

No copies in US public libraries according to OCLC. Yale holds the 19th-c. reprint. Only 3 copies of the 1st ed.: Cleveland PL, Loyola University, and Indiana University.

Sommervogel, I, 975, 2.

SPANISH IMPRINT PUBLISHED IN LISBON CELEBRATING THE FULL RESTORATION OF THE PORTUGUESE MONARCHY AND THE END OF SPAIN'S PRETENSION TO THE CROWN

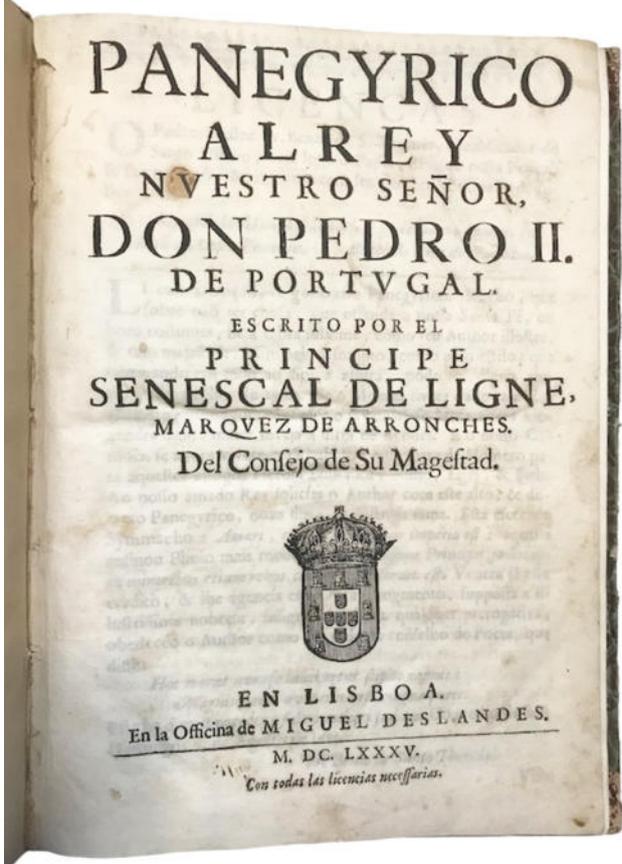
8. LIGNE, Carlos José de. *Panegyrico al rey nuestro señor don Pedro II de Portugal.*

Lisboa, En la officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1685.

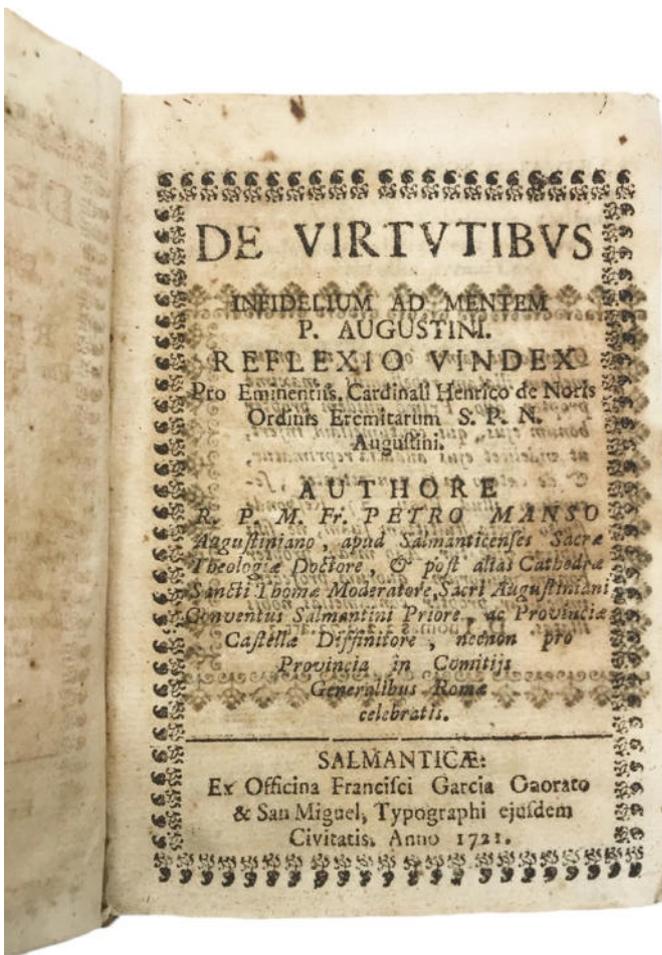
€950

FIRST EDITION. Small folio, pp. [6], 105. Portuguese coat of arms on t-p. Text in verse. Margins slightly trimmed. C19th quarter calf and marbled paper. A very good copy.

LC, Harvard, Huntington, Hispanic Society, and University of Wisconsin. Iberian books 67871; Simón Díaz, J. *Bibliografía de la literatura hispánica* (3a ed.), volume 13, no. 2185; Silva, I.F. da. *Diccionario bibliográfico português*.



A FORBIDDEN BOOK!



9. MANSO, Pedro. *De virtutibus infidelium ad mentem P. Augustini. Reflexio vindex pro eminentiss. cardinali Henrico de Noris*

Salamanca, ex officina Francisci Garcia Onorato & San Miguel, 1721.

€1100

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, pp. [32], 152. Title within decorative fretwork border. Some leaves slightly browned. Contemporary limp vellum and early ms. title to spine. Edges sprinkled in red. A very good copy.

In this work, Agustinian theologian Pedro Manso de Tapia (1669-1736) tried to defend Cardinal Enrique Noris from the accusations of Jansenism coming from the Jesuits, which were originated by the Cardinal's works "Vindiciae augustinianae" and "Historia pelagiana". These accusations of heresy became known to the Roman and the Spanish Inquisition in about 1695. A couple of years

before, Pedro Manso had met the cardinal in Rome and, having become a professor in Salamanca, he decided to organise the defense of his superior in Spain. He defended the theology of Saint Augustine with "Sanctus Augustinus gratiae sufficientis assertor et vindex" (Salamanca, 1719) and "Sanctus Augustinus sanctae vocationis exaltator" (Salamanca, 1721), and proceeded to defend Noris in the present work, which ended up soon in the Index of Prohibited Books, already in 1723.

No copies in the US. OCLC lists no copies outside of Spain.

CURIOUS PAMPHLET ON THE CONVERSION AND BAPTISM OF A YOGI

10. FERNANDES GAYO, Bernardo. *Feliz noticia da conversam de hum Jogue, que na Caza Professa do Bom Jesus de Goa recebo o santo Bautismo em 8. de Setembro de 1735.*

Lisbon, Na officina Joaquianna da Musica, 1737.

€1900

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [6], 17, [1]. Large woodcut portraying a "real yogi" to initial leaf's verso, headpieces and historiated initials. Modern marbled wrappers. Very scarce.

This rare pamphlet is discussed in depth by Curator Hispanic Studies Barry Taylor on the British Library's European Studies Blog in the article "Multiculturalism in 18th-century Portuguese India?":



"A Portuguese pamphlet in the British Library reports... The happy news of the conversion of a yogi, who in the religious house of Bom Jesus in Goa received holy baptism on 8 September 1735'.

The yogi lived 'like an anchorite' in a cave in Anjediva and kept silent as a penance. The text explains that there are two types of yogi (or sannyasi): 'those who shave their heads and are contemplatives, and others who let their hair grow down to their knees and wear it tied around the head like a mane and do extraordinary penances'.

This particular yogi was a figure of great gravity; he was naked, with his hair covered in ashes, and in his right hand he held a bundle of peacock feathers and held his left hand closed and raised behind his head in an act of penance he had performed since childhood.

The sympathetic treatment of the yogi is notable, and must be due in part to the fact that the Portuguese saw in him a parallel with the classical philosophers Socrates and Seneca, with whom he is explicitly compared. His contempt for worldly things and his analogy to a desert father chimed with a Christian culture imbued with contemptus mundi and populated by flagellants.

But the yogi's greatest act of wisdom, in the eyes of the Portuguese, was surely that he converted to Catholicism.

He was taken before a Jesuit in the viceregal palace and entered into discussion, with the aid of an interpreter. After many debates he was won over and was baptised with the name of Pedro, in honour of the Viceroy, Dom Pedro Mascarenhas, his godfather, who marked the occasion with a banquet.

We must not deduce from this account that Portuguese India in the 18th century was a forerunner of multiculturalism. After all, the author sets out to prove that the Gospel is superior to 'Paganism'. But when we bear in mind that the Inquisition was not to be brought under state control until the era of the Marquês de Pombal in 1774, and that the Portuguese language bequeathed us the term auto da fe, this pamphlet is a reminder of a moment of kindlier interfaith dialogue."

<https://blogs.bl.uk/european/2013/07/multiculturalism-in-18th-century-portuguese-india.html>

BL and Yale.

Silva, VIII, pp. 392 and 494; The Yale University Library Gazette, Vol. 75, No. 3/4 (April 2001), pp. 188-208: 198: "Jesuits. Fernandes Gayo, Bernardo. Feliz noticia da conversam de hum Jogue, que na caza professa do bom Jesus de Goa recebo o santo bautismo em 8 de setembro de 1735 (Lisbon, 1737). This propaganda pamphlet relates the conversion of a Yogi, represented in the woodcut frontispiece."

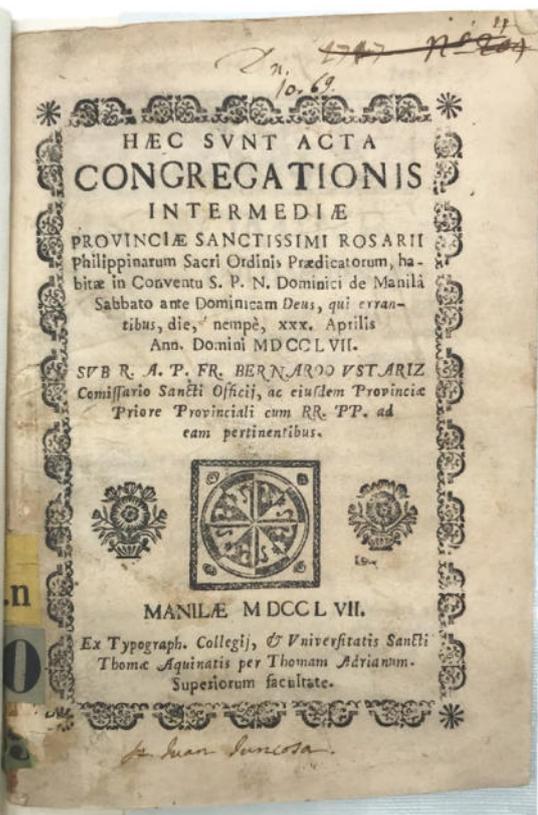
EARLY MANILA IMPRINT, OCLC LISTS ONLY ONE COPY IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES: BIBLIOTECA GRAIÑO, 181.

11. [DOMINICAN ORDER] USTARIZ, Bernardo. *Haec sunt acta congregationis intermediae provinciae sanctissimi Rosarii Philippinarum Sacri Ordinis Praedicatorum, habitae in Conventu S.P.N. Dominici de Manila Sabbato XXX. Aprilis ... MDCCLVII sub R.A.P. Fr. Bernardo Ustarir, Comissario Sancti Officii, ac eiusdem Provinciae Priore Provinciali...*

Manila, Ex Typograph. Collegij, & Universitatis Sancti Thomae Aquinatis per Thomam Adrianum, 1757.

€1200

8vo, pp. 29, [1]. Printed on rice paper. Title within decorative border, small woodcut vignettes, Dominican coat of arms, initials, head and tailpieces. Some worm tracks. Modern cloth wrappers.



THE FINEST COPY OF A SPLENDID WORK ON THE ARABIC MSS AT THE ESCORIAL

12. CASIRI, Miguel. *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis; sive librorum omnium mss. quos Arabice ab auctoribus magnam partem Arabo-Hispanis Compositos Bibliotheca Coenobii Escorialensis complectitur, recensio & explanatio*

Madrid, Antonius Perez de Soto imprimebat, 1760-1670.

€13000

**BIBLIOTHECA
ARABICO-HISPANA
ESCURIALENSIS**

SIVE

Librorum omnium Mss. quos Arabicè ab auctori-
bus magnam partem Arabo-Hispanis compositos
Bibliotheca Cœnobii Escurialensis complectitur,

RECENSIO & EXPLANATIO

*Operâ & studio Michaelis Casiri Syro-Maronitæ,
Presbyteri, S. Theologiæ Doct̄oris, Regis à Biblio-
theca, linguarumque Orientalium interpretatione:*

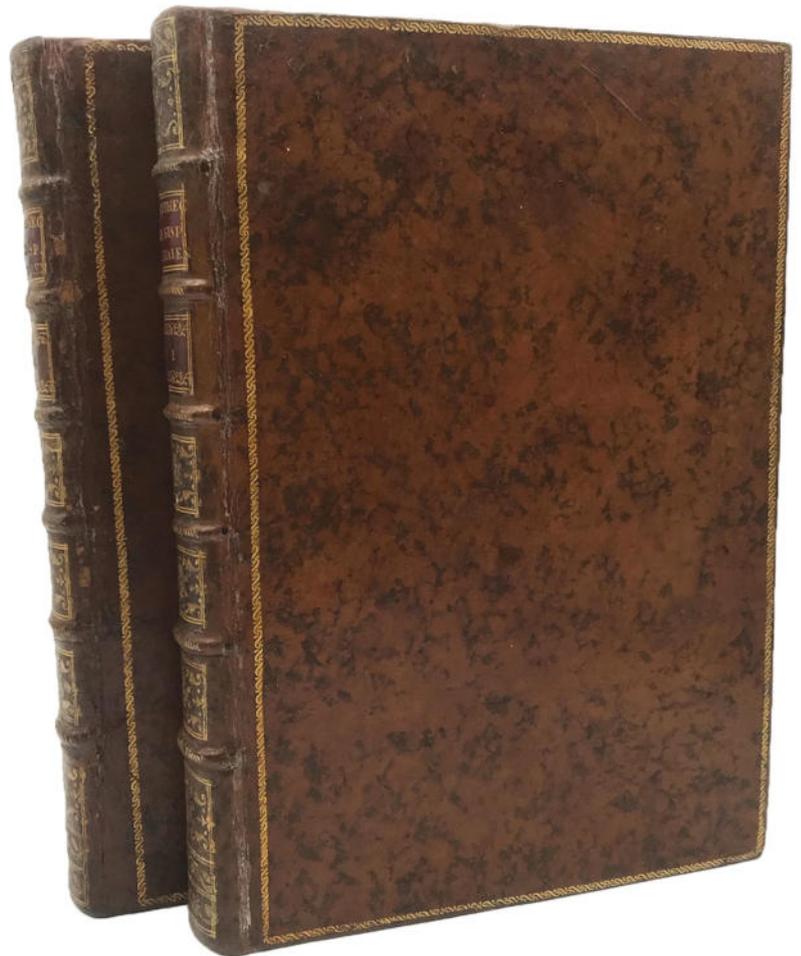
CAROLI III. REGIS OPT. MAX.
auct̄oritate atque auspiciis edita.

TOMUS PRIOR.



MATRITI

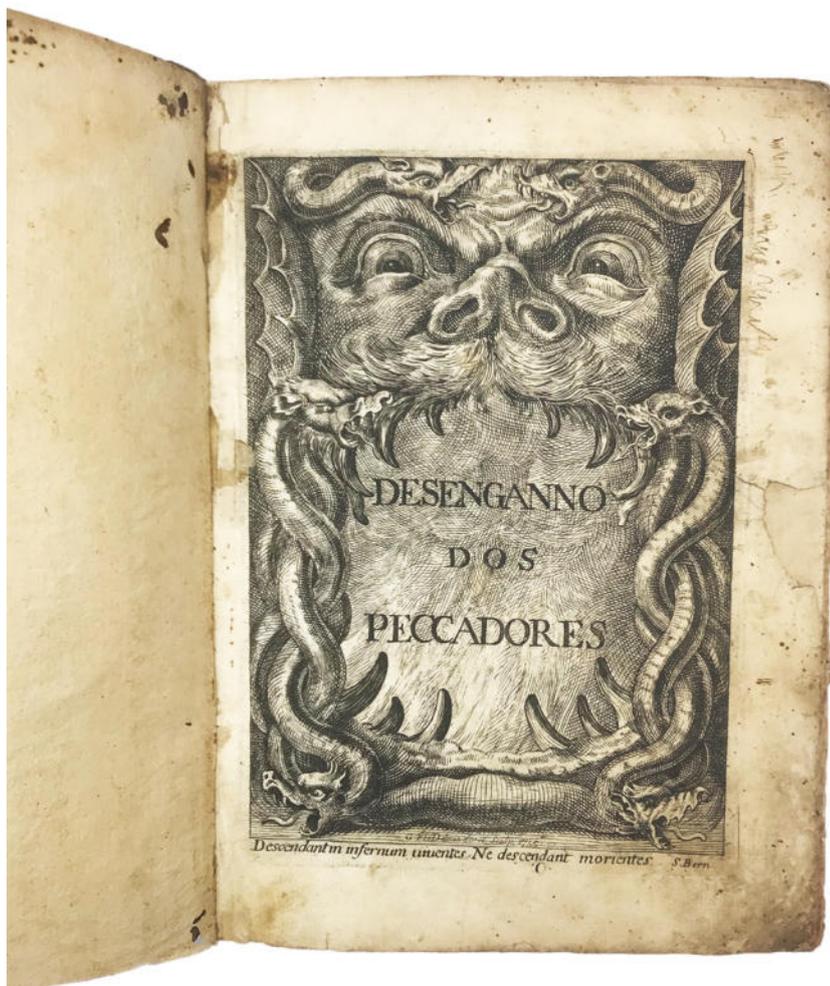
Antonius Perez de Soto imprimebat
ANNO M. DCC. LX.



FIRST EDITION. Folio, 2 vols: pp. [16], xxiv, 544; [8], 352 and 107 leaves of index and final errata. With text in Latin and Arabic. Woodcut vignette on both t-ps, head and tailpieces. A bright, crisp and clean copy excellently bound in contemporary mottled calf, gilt decorations to spine and gilt borders on covers. All edges red. Silk ribbon bookmarks. Original marbled endpapers. Fine copy.

A real publishing enterprise by the Maronite scholar Miguel Casiri, who transcribed and cataloged about 1800 manuscripts in Arabic preserved in the royal monastery of San Lorenzo, better known by the name of Escorial. The work, which contains texts dating for the most part to the era of Arab rule in Spain, is divided in sections by topic (Grammatica, Rhetorica, Ethica, Medica, Historia naturalis, etc.) and is accompanied by a very clear index. Presented in sumptuous graphics, it is the first book with Arabic characters printed in Spain. Very rare to find complete given the number of years that elapses between the printing of the first and the second volume. An extraordinary copy of a beautiful book.

Updike, Printing Types, II, pp. 52, 71; Palau 47287; Graf, III, 475.



HOW JESUIT MISSIONARIES CONVERTED BRAZIL'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THROUGH TERROR

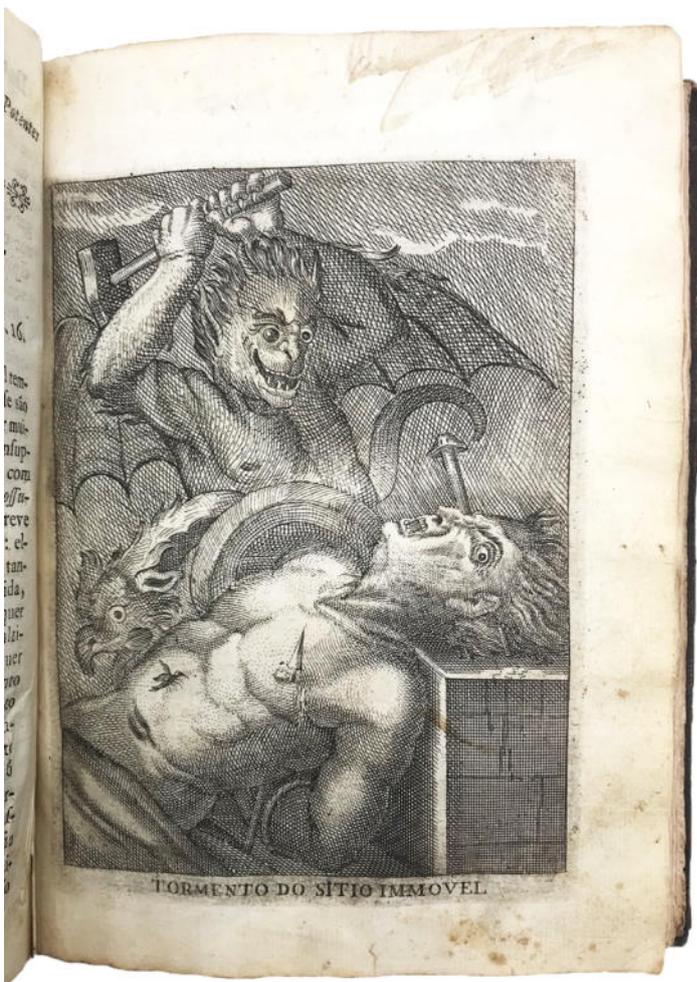
13. PERIER, Alexandre. *Desengano dos peccadores, necessário a todo genero de pessoas, Utilissimo aos Missionarios, e aos Prégadores desenganados, que só desejão a salvação das almas... accrescentado com o trabalho do Inferno Aberto, Quinta Edição*

Lisbon, Na Offic. de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1765.

€4500

4to, pp. [20], 511, [1], with 15 full-page engravings including engraved half-title. Woodcut initials, head and tailpieces. Small repairs to upper gutter and outer blank margin of half-title plate. Initial leaves slightly worn at margins for intense usage. Contemporary full calf and gilt title and decorations to spine. A very good copy.

This work is absolutely notable for the shocking and horrifying engravings of the torments of hell used by the Jesuit priest Alexandre Perier with great effect on Brazilian Indians in order to evangelise them. Born in Turin, Perier was a missionary in Brazil for more than 30 years, serving as Father Superior at Paraíba and Cabo Frio. The complete series of 15 plates illustrating the book, engraved by Guilherme Francisco Laurencô Debrie, are taken from the edition of 1735, which were themselves copied for the most part from the illustrations in the first edition (Rome, 1724). Four (including half-title) are signed by



Debrie and 3 by L. Matheo, who is otherwise unknown. The appallingly gruesome depictions of the torments of hell were partly responsible for the eventual suppression of the book. Some copies include also a last additional plate (illustrating "O inferno aberto") by another hand, which is here not present. "O inferno aberto, para que o ache fechado o Christão ... seu author o M.R. Padre Paulo Senheri, da Companhia de Jesus, traduzido em Portuguez pelo Padre Fr. Agostinho de Santa Maria ..." (p. 428-497) is actually a translation of G.P. Pinamonti's "L'inferno aperto al cristiano perche non v'entri."

This is the fifth edition of Desengano dos peccadores, that is, "Disillusion of Sinners," which is by far the rarest, since an edict issued by the Real Mesa Censória of Portugal in June 10, 1771, ordered the suppression of this particular edition. According to the censor, the work illustrated "erroneous doctrines", "false examples" and "indecent affections", among other defects. The censor then ordered the collection and destruction of all copies, prohibited the sale to all booksellers and printers, and established a period of thirty days for the collected copies to be "suppressed". The book is considered one of the most curious devotional books published by the missionaries "do Brasil" (Borba de Moraes).

Borba de Moraes, II, 660-662; De Backer, VI, p. 434 (1861).

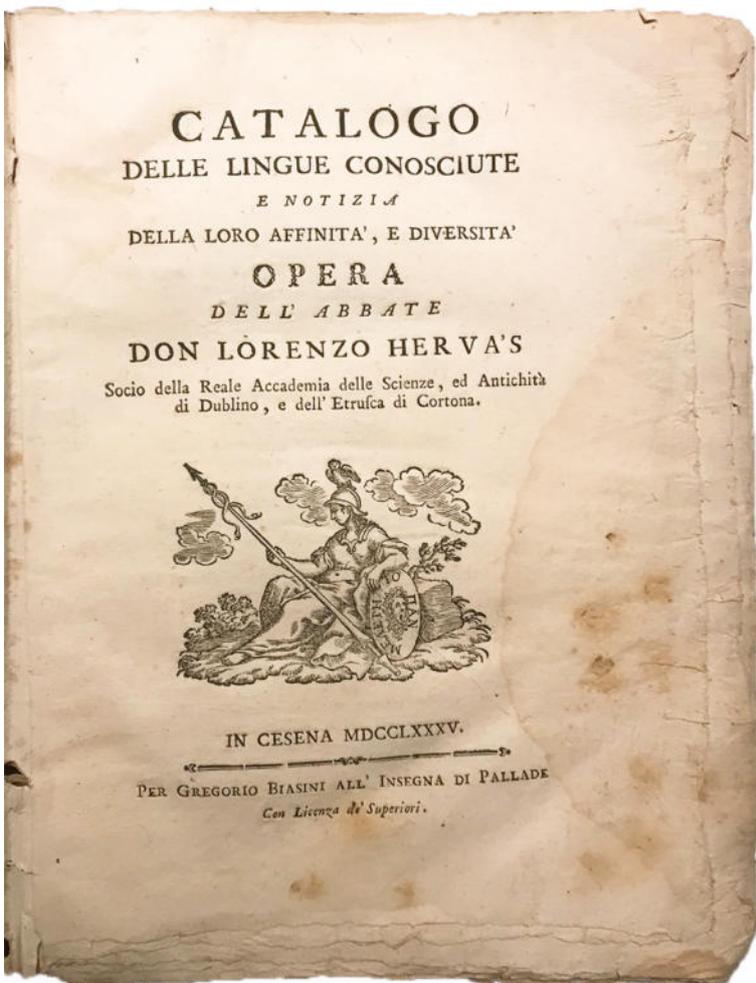
THE INITIAL 91 PAGES ARE ALL ABOUT THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES
SPOKEN IN THE AMERICAS

14. HERVÁS Y PANDURO, Lorenzo. *Catalogo delle lingue conosciute e notizia della loro affinità e diversità*

Cesena, per Gregorio Biasini, 1785.

€3650

4to, 260 pp., title vignette depicting Athena. Woodcut tailpieces and decorated initials. "Errata corrige": p. 260. Printed side notes and foot notes. Date of publication precedes name of publisher. Published also a year earlier, in 1784, as volume 17 of the author's series of 21 issues called "Idea dell'universo" (Cesena, 1778- 1787). Includes bibliographical references. Some very light marginal dampstaining to outer blank margin of the first two leaves. Untrimmed with deckled edges, bound in contemporary pasteboard with marbled paper-backed spine. Remains of library labels to foot and head of spine. A very good copy, fresh and clean internally, of this most interesting study on the world's languages and their affinities and differences.



Jesuit philologist Lorenzo Hervás (1735-1809), who was one of the most important authors within the Spanish Universalist School, went to the Americas as a missionary soon after his studies and remained there until 1767, when, in connection with the abolition of the Jesuits, the establishments of the Society were taken away from the order. Hervás returned to Europe, taking up residence first at Cesena, Italy.

His work "Idea dell'universo", published in 21 volumes in Cesena, was meant to contain the history of humanity, the earth and the cosmos. It offered the extensive study, descriptive, typological and historical, which made it possible to start a classification of the languages dispersed, so to say, by the Babelic confusion.

The present volume is the only reprint of volume number 17 as a separate and independent work, thus can be considered as a first edition. Interestingly, the first 91 pages (the initial 7 chapters) deal with all the native languages spoken in the Americas: languages spoken in Tierra del Fuego, Patagonia, Chile, Paraguay, Brazil, Orinoco,

*Antilles, Caribbean area, Peru, Ecuador, Atacama Desert, Mexico (New Spain), California, and so on. The indigenous languages spoken in the Spanish colonies are listed in *Italic* on the initial detailed index.*

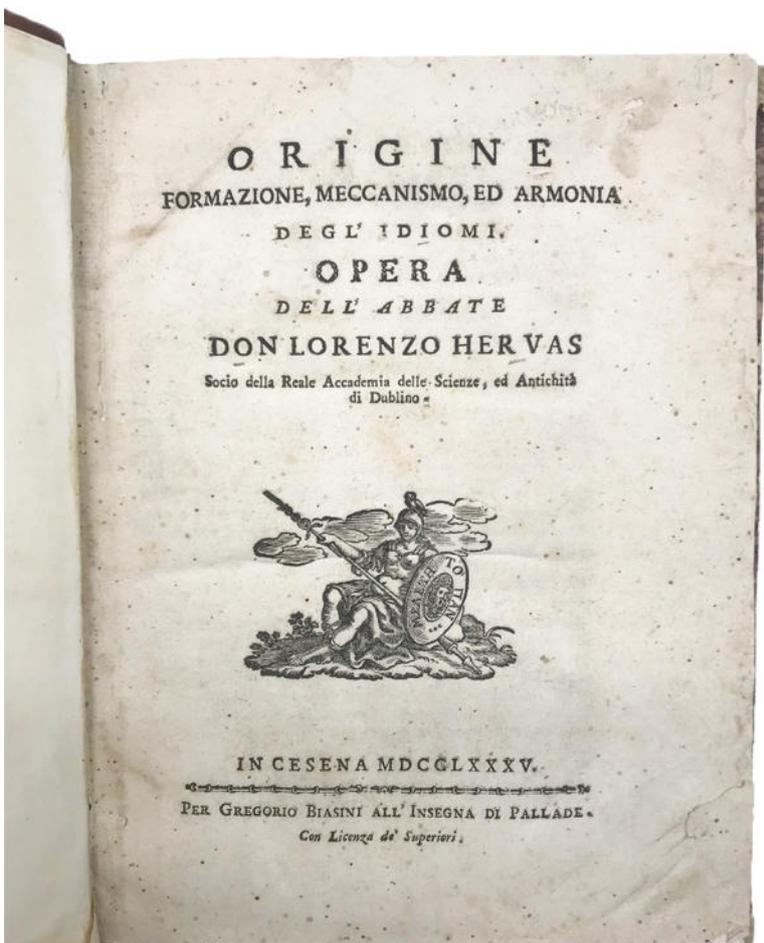
*"The author, a Spanish philosopher and Jesuit, attempts an historical outline of all known languages. New Zealand comparisons, taken from Cook (Hawkesworth), p. 102 and 103" (Bagnall). Includes languages of the Pacific area: p. 92-106. Sabin cites under the later Spanish edition entitled *Catalogo de las linguas de las naciones conocidas ... 6 vols., 1800-1805, which is generally considered of lower interest and quality than the earlier edition.**

Extremely scarce on the market. Only 4 records in RBH, all referring to sales made before 1953.

In the US, this edition only at the JCB Library (bound with the following item). Copies of the first edition (vol. XVII of *Idea dell'Universo*) are kept at Stanford; University of Otago; Washington University; Penn; University of Oklahoma; Newberry; Indiana; NYPL; Michigan; Harvard Houghton Library (imperfect copy).

NUC pre-1956 (NH 0326241) 243:342. Sabin 31600; Grässe, III, 261; Bagnall, 2577; Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), 114439. Aguilar Piñal. Bib. S. XVIII: "Existe una edición de 1784, con la misma paginación, formando parte de la obra: *Idea dell'universo*, che contiene la storia della vita dell'uomo, elementi cosmografici, viaggio estatico al mondo planetario, e storia della terra ... / Lorenzo Hervas ; tomo XVII, *Catalogo delle lingue.*"

CONTAINS NNUMEROUS WORDS IN MANY AMERICAN LANGUAGES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT



15. HERVÁS Y PANDURO, Lorenzo. *Origine, formazione, meccanismo, ed armonia degl'idiomi*

Cesena, Per Gregorio Biasini, 1785.

€2800

4to, pp. 180, with 17 large folding tables. Title vignette depicting Athena. Woodcut tailpieces and decorated initials. "Errata corrige": p. 180. Date of publication precedes name of publisher. Published also a year earlier, in 1784, as volume 18 of the author's series of 21 issues called "Idea dell'universo" (Cesena, 1778- 1787). Includes bibliographical references. Later quarter leather and marbled paper, endpapers renewed. Occasional short tears to blank margins and negligible worm tracks, not affecting the text. A very good copy.

See the previous item description for information about the author. The present volume is the only reprint of volume number 18 as a separate and independent work, thus can be considered as a

first edition. It stands as the companion work to the above-discussed "Catalogo delle lingue." The John Carter Brown Library holds both works, bound together in the same volume.

The work investigates the "origin, formation, mechanism, and harmony of the languages." It shows also theoretical foundations for the author's studies and discusses other philosophical and theological questions related to language.

The author explores the affinities and differences of all the known languages by comparing the root of the words. Thanks to his deep knowledge of the American indigenous languages spoken in the Spanish colonies, he is able to focus particularly on native American words. The book is provided with seventeen folding tables listing examples and comparisons.

Palau 114440. JCB's copy is bound with the previous item in the catalogue.

A VERY IMPORTANT WORK ON THE "GRAN CHACO" REGION
(LOCATED AMONG TODAY'S BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY, ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL)

S A G G I O
SULLA STORIA NATURALE
DELLA PROVINCIA
D E L
GRAN CHACO

E sulle pratiche, e su' costumi dei
Popoli che l' abitano

INSIEME CON TRE GIORNALI

Di altrettanti viaggi fatti alle interne
contrade di que' Barbari

COMPOSTO

Dal Signor Abate

D. GIUSEPPE JOLIS.

TOMO I.



In FAENZA MDCCLXXXIX.

PER LODOVICO GENESTRI
Con licenza de' Superiori.

16. JOLÍS, José. *Saggio sulla Storia Naturale della Provincia del Gran Chaco e sulle pratiche, e su' costumi dei Popoli che l'abitano insieme con tre giornali di altrettanti viaggi, fatti alle interne contrade di que Barbari. Tomo I. (all published)*

Faenza, Per Lodovico Genestri, 1789.

€7200

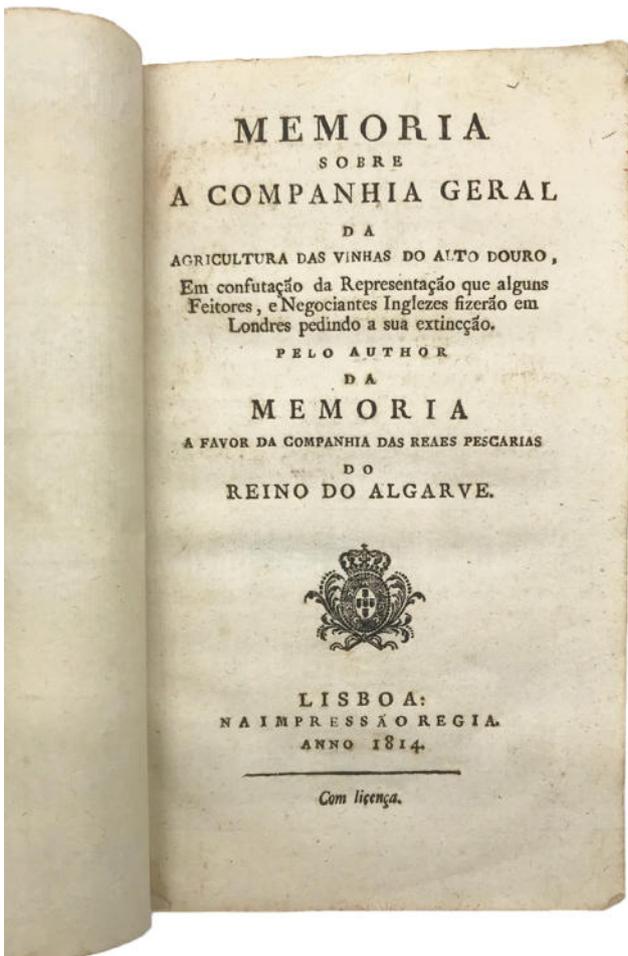
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [2], 600, [2]; with 4 plates: a large folding map of Gran Chaco and the bordering territories engraved by Giuseppe Ballanti after Joaquín Camaño and 3 large interesting letterpress tables on the number and state of the Jesuit missions in the area, titled: "Catalogo delle Riduzioni, o Popolazioni, dette Missioni, degli'Indiani del Chaco, che già furono sotto la direzione degli estinti Gesuiti, descritte secondo lo stato in cui trovavansi nell'anno 1767"; "Annuale delle missioni degli'indiani Guaranis che appartengono al Vescovato dell'Assunzione del Paraguai fatta l'anno 1767"; "Annuale delle missioni degli'indiani Chiquiti che appartengono al Vescovato di Santa Croce della Sierra fatta l'anno 1766". Woodcut head and tailpieces. Errata et end. Includes bibliographical references. Contemporary calf

with floral gilt-tooled border on covers, richly decorated spine with lettering over red morocco label. Illegible gilt-stamped provenance below the title piece. Corners and hinges lightly worn, worming flaw at spine tail. Original decorated endpapers. A charming copy, clean and crisp throughout. A.e.r.

José Jolís (San Pedro de Torrelló, 1728 - Bologna, 1790) entered the Society of Jesus in 1753. He arrived at Montevideo in July 1755 with Father José Peramás as members of Father Baltasar Hueber's expedition. Finished his theological studies in Córdoba del Tucumán, he was ordained a priest there in 1758. Then, he was sent to the missions of the western Gran Chaco where he carried out missionary activity for ten years, working among the indigenous Lule, Vilela and Toba peoples with Father Roque Gorostiza. In 1762, being based in the San Ignacio de Ledesma reduction (an Indian centre evangelised by the Jesuits and subject to a highly regulated regime of communal living based on obedience, work and socioeconomic egalitarianism), Jolís undertook journeys of exploration in the region of the Bermejo river in search of not

Harvard, JCB, NYPL (incomplete with only 2 out of 3 tables), and Yale (very imperfect copy: loss of print on p. 66, 71, 120-121, 180, 423).

Sabin 3641; Streit, Bibliotheca missionum; Palau; Sommervogel, Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus, vol. IV, Bruxelles-Paris, 1890, col. 812.



ENOLOGY, PORT WINES EXPORT AND C19TH BRITISH
COMMERCIAL IMPERIALISM.

17. [ANDRADE, Vicente Joaquim de]. *Memoria sobre a Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. Pelo author da Memoria a favor da Compahia das reaes pescaria do Reino do Algarve, Em confutação da Representação que alguns Feitores, e Negociantes Ingleses fizeram em Londres pedindo a sua extincção.*

Lisbon, Na impressao regia, 1814.

€700

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 91, [1]. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers. Portugal's woodcut coat of arms on t-p. Excellent copy. Rare.

Rare booklet on Portuguese wines from Alto Duoro, in which the request of London's English traders, who demanded their destruction, is opposed. Simon believes the author Vicente Joaquim de Andrade.

Simon, Gastronomica 95, Inocência VI, 195, nº 4. Copies in the US at UC and Biblioteca Vineria Sonoma.

EARLY PERUVIAN THEATRE.

ADVERTISING PLAYS THROUGH NEVER-SEEN-BEFORE "SPECIAL EFFECTS".

18. [VICEROYALTY OF PERU, THEATRE]. *Ilustre corte; El teatro*

Lima, s.n., [1815].

€1000

Two loose sheets of 29x18,5cm and 20x15cm, respectively, printed on the recto only. Texts within decorative borders. No imprint statement, contemporary ms. date on "El teatro" stating "Mayo 1815". Excellent condition.

The first sheet addresses the Court of the Viceroy in Lima and states that, "being unable to practise ballet at the moment and having remained without the maintenance provided by her late husband, Mrs Francisca Moreno decided to approach the comic profession even if she does not have a clue about it, since she has never recited a single verse in public..." Funnily enough!

ILUSTRE CORTE.

HABIENDOSE IMPOSIBILITADO, POR AHORA, LA Señora Francisca Moreno para proseguir en la profesion del Bayle, faltandole este auxilio que unido al sueldo de su Esposo la proporcionaba una moderada subsistencia, para resarcirlo ha resuelto abrazar el exercicio Comico, sin embargo de no tener de él las menores nociones, pues jamas ha dicho un verso: pero confiada en la bondad de tan generosos Ciudadanos, de que tiene las pruebas mas rotorias, arrostra á los justos temores, que podia ocasionarle su falta de pericia. La Obra elegida para su estreno es el famoso Drama en tres Actos titulado **LA LABANDERA DE NAPOLES FELIPA LA CATANBA**, en el que desempeñará la nueva Actriz la Heroína: concluido, se cantará una de las mas hermosas Tonadillas, haciendo el complejo de tan lucida noche el gracioso Saynete titulado **DESGRACIA DO FIN DEL POBO Y AMORES DE DON AGAPITO**; y en él tambien trabajara la misma Francisca Moreno un Papel principal.

El producto total de esta funcion es á favor de dicha Moreno, la que espera no ser desairada de tan generosos habitantes á quienes tantos favores ha debido. La entrada será sin Voleto.

SONETO.

LA NUEVA ACTRIZ AL DIGNO PUBLICO.

Hoy mas que nunca, Lima esclarecida,
Tu esugio busco, tu favor procuro,
Y pues siempre hallé en ti grata acogida,
Séme en esta ocasion piadoso muro;
Jamás la escena fué por mi servida;
Y así todo me es nuevo, todo obscuro;
Mas de ti Ciudad noble protegida,
Un exito felice me aseguro.
Si con auxilio tal logro el consuelo
De salir bien en la funcion primera,
El aprender será todo mi anhelo:
Qualquiera carga me será ligera
De las que ofrece el Teatro, si mi zelo
Muestra, gratitud que en mi alma impeta.

Para el Martes 22 del presente.

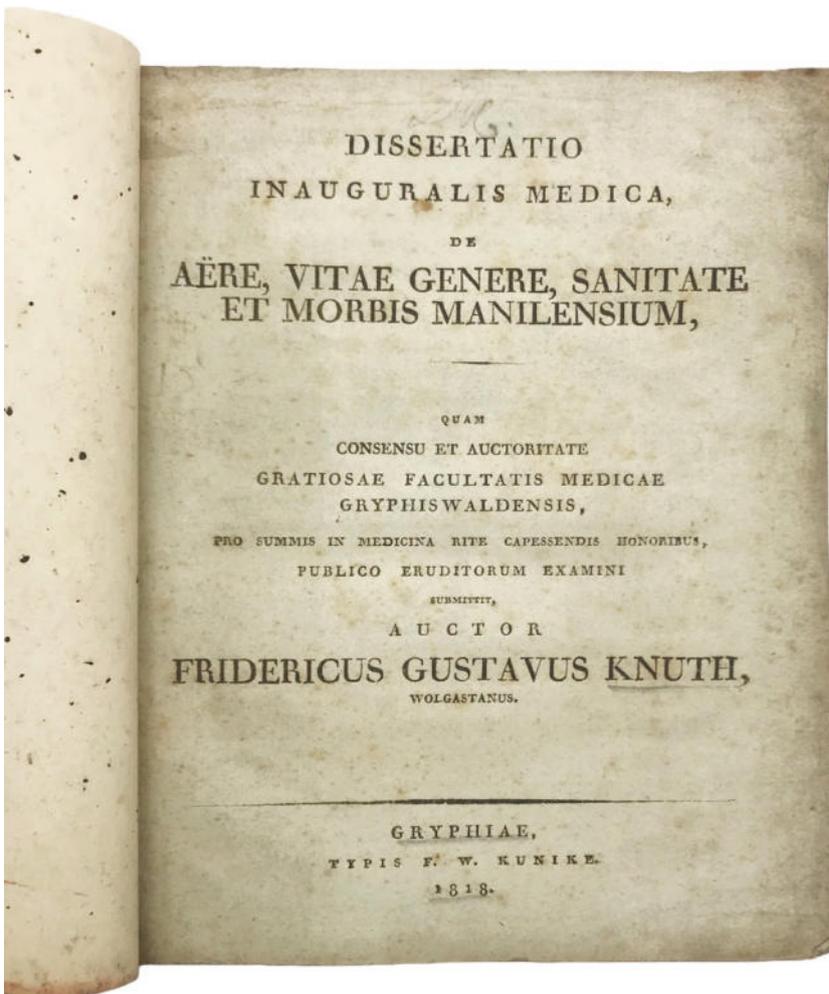
EL TEATRO.
Mayo 14 de 1815

QUE no emite medio alguno, por costoso que sea, á fin de proporcionar al Publico las funciones mas lucidas ofrece para el Domingo proximo la Comedia historica titulada **Con el Rey muy pocas burlas y Campana de Aragon**: Esta obra ademas de lo interesante de su argumento, se halla adornada de varias y vistosas transformaciones nunca vistas aqui, siendo las mas principales; una nueva mutacion de Olimpo cerrada, con la figura alegorica de Aragon cautiva, en cuyo intermedio se tocará un excelente Duo de Flautas, un magifico ario que se transformará en vistoso paisaje todo calado, y reaparece con las victorias del Rey Don Rancio el segundo un delicioso jardin de yerbas imitando al natural con fuentes de agua corriente, en cuya Scena se tocará una primorosa cancion al organo acompañada de varios instrumentos: y por ultimo un magifico salon real con arbores y nucia militar, en el que aparecerá la Campina, cuyo sorido, segun la historia de España se oyó en las quatro partes del mundo; seguirá la tonadilla, y se dará fin con el gracioso Sayrete nuevo titulado: *A junta de hombres buenos hicieron á mi Padre Alcalde,*

The second sheet is particularly interesting since advertises the historical comedy "Con el Rey pocas burlas y Campana de Aragon", which, according to the advertisement, besides being interesting for its argument, it will be "adorned" with "varias y vistosas transformaciones nunca vistas aqui". For instance, "un delicioso jardin de yerbas imitando al natural con fuentes de agua corriente, en cuya Scena se tocará una primorosa cancion al organo..."

- 1) Medina, La Imprenta en Lima, 3133.
- 2) Apparently unrecorded.

"IMPRESO RARO... ENSAYO DE TOPOGRAFIA MÉDICA,
EL PRIMERO QUE EN SU GENERO HA VISTO LA LUZ" (BIBLIOTECA FILIPINA, 457)



19. [PHILIPPINES] KNUTH, Friedrich Gustav.
Dissertatio inauguralis medica, de aere, vitae genere, sanitate, et morbis Manilensium

Greifswald, Typis, F. W. Kunike, 1818.

€1800

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 22. [2]. Front wrapper torn. Very good.

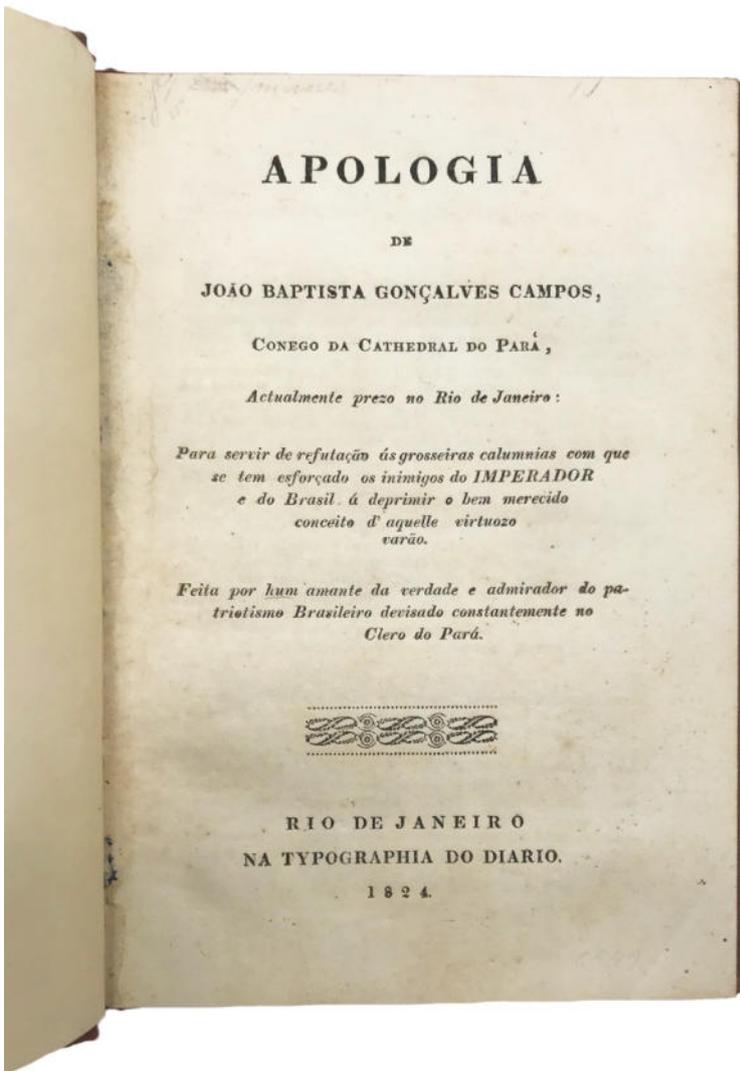
The author, a German surgeon, went to Manila in 1801 and held the position of physician of the regiment of Queen María Luisa and the Real Audiencia. Then, he went to Macao and, in 1810, he returned to Europe and presented this relation at the University of Greifswald. The relation starts with a description of the city of Manila and its buildings. The second section deals with the climate and the quality of the air and the water. The third section illustrates the inhabitants of Manila: according to the author, at the time, there were 3000

Spaniards and 6 or 7000 mestizos. The indigenous Tagalog formed the majority of the population and just a very few French, Portuguese, British, Danish and Armenians lived there. He was the only German. In Manila's suburbs, many thousands of Tagalog people lived and mixed with the Chinese. The fourth part deals with the lifestyle and life expectancy of Manila's inhabitants, whereas the fifth part is dedicated to describing the endemic diseases and their causes. The sixth and seventh sections illustrate respectively the cure to the endemic diseases and the state of the medical profession in the Philippines.

He concludes his memoir with these words: "nunc autem, si Deus vitae et valetudini favet Indiae remotas regiones iterum aditurus, Manila redib"; which can be loosely translated so: "if I were ever to go back to the East Indies, I will not return to Manila."

No copies in the US.

Pardo de Tavera, Biblioteca Filipina, p. 223, no. 457.



EARLY BRAZILIAN IMPRINT
CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL LEADER OF THE
MOVEMENT KNOWN AS CABANAGEM,
THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION INSPIRED BY THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION.

20. ANON. *Apologia de João Baptista Gonçalves Campos, Conego da Cathedral do Pará, Actualmente prezo no Rio de Janeiro: Para servir de refutação as grosseiras calumnias com que se tem esforçado os inimigos do Imperador e do Brasil á deprimir o bem merecido conceito d'aquelle virtuozo varão...*

Rio de Janeiro, Na Typografia do Diario, 1824.

€950

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 30 and several blank leaves. Modern brown cloth binding (by Frederico d'Almeida, Lisboa). Upper edge red.

João Batista Gonçalves Campos was born in 1782 in the northeastern area of Pará. He died in 1834. Besides being a priest, Batista Campos was a journalist and lawyer. He became an important political activist in the history of Pará, from the time

that preceded the Independence of Brazil to the partisan struggles that culminated in the explosion of the Cabanagem movement (1835-1840), which occurred during the regency period (1831-1840).

He is considered the Intellectual leader of Cabanagem and was the author of "O Paraense", the first periodical published in Belém. He held the post of vice-president of the Conselho do Governo da Província do Grão Pará and was part of the Provisional Board of Government during the period from August 18, 1823 to April 30, 1824.

The conflict between the Cabanos, as the poor people who lived in the huts were called, and the local elite emerged after decades of exploitation of the people. The status quo was challenged by rebels who demanded greater political participation, fair earnings, an end to poverty and more opportunity.

In this apologetic pamphlet, the anonymous author defines himself a "lover of truth and an admirer of the Brazilian patriotism constantly practised by the Pará clergy." The author aims to defend the priest, who was imprisoned in Rio de Janeiro at the time. As the title puts it, the pamphlet serves as "a refutation of the gross calumnies with which the enemies of the Emperor and Brazil have endeavored to depress the well-deserving of that virtuous man."

Not in OCLC.

MARRANOS:

THE PERSECUTION AND FORCED CONVERSION OF THE PORTUGUESE JEWS BY THE INQUISITION

21. [CAPO DI FERRO, Girolamo]. *Instruções dadas ao nuncio de S.S. que passava a Portugal no reinado do Senhor Rey D. João III. Com uma advertencia preliminar do editor.*

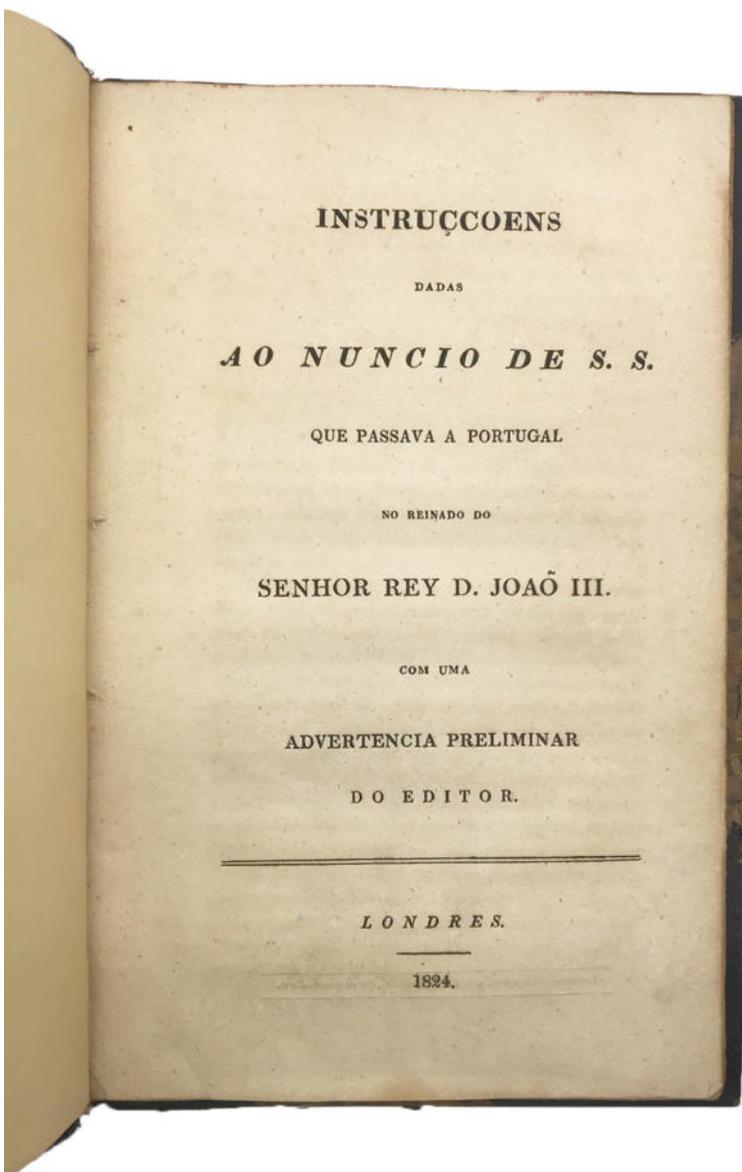
London, Impresso por T.C. Hansard, Pater-noster Row, 1824.

€1200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 48. Slightly later half brown morocco and marbled paper. An excellent copy. Very rare.

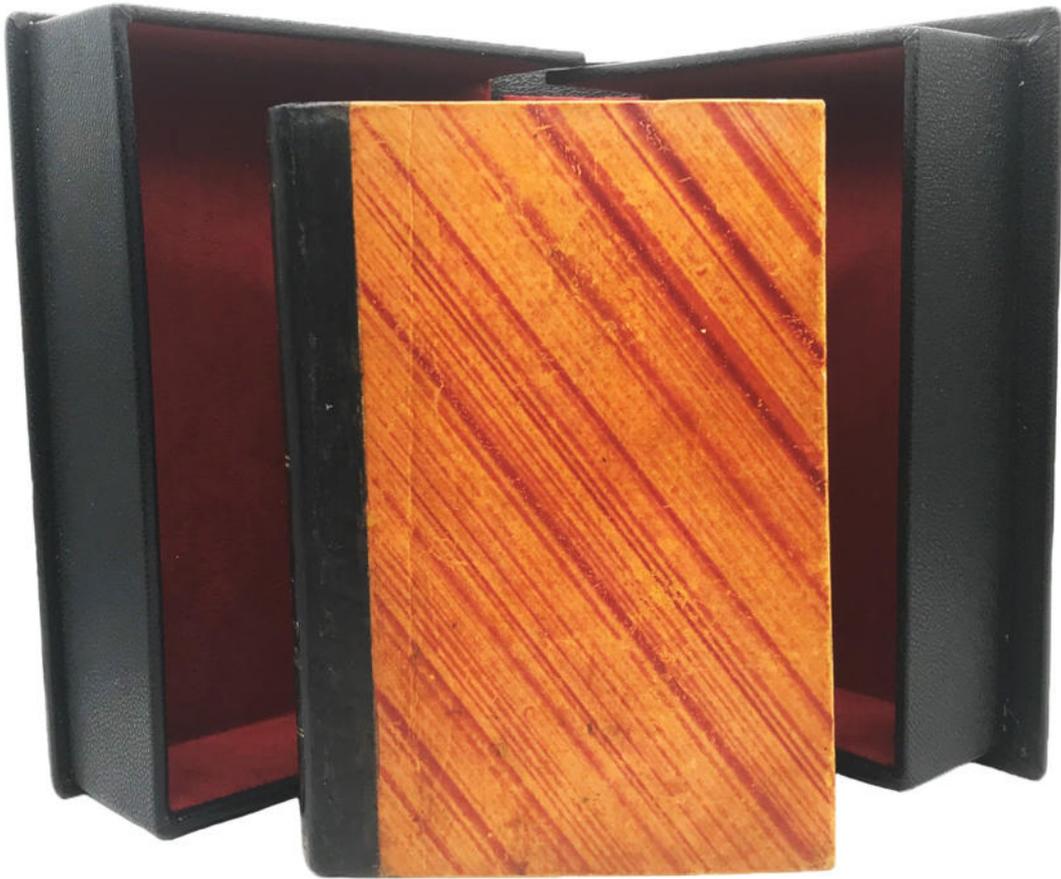
Publication of a series of relevant 16th-century documents relating to the "new Christians" of Portugal, that is, Marranos. The book includes the papal instructions given to the apostolic nuncio Girolamo Recanati Capodiferro who, has the title states, visited Portugal during the reign of João III.

The book contains: translation of an Italian MS. in the Bibliotheca Ricardiana, Florence, first translated and printed in London in 1812, according to the editor's Advertencia preliminar (not locatable); Advertencia preliminar followed by: Appendix no. I: "Catalogo dos manuscritos que se acham na Livraria de Cortona com o titulo Scrittura spettanti alla causa de' cristiani nuovi del regno di Portugallo, divise in tomi II", pages [15]-19; Appendix no. II: "Resposta do bibliothecario da Bibliotheca Vaticana", page 20. Appendix no. III: "Extracto da Bibliotheca lusitana de Diogo Borbosa Machado", pages 21-22. Imprint statement from verso of title page.



OCLC lists 2 copies in the US: Oliveira Lima Library and Newberry.

"UNA DE LAS OBRAS HISTORICAS MEXICANAS MAS RARAS Y MENOS CITADAS"



"podemos decir que **ni los bibliófilos mexicanos ni tampoco los centroamericanos conocían ejemplar alguno de esta obra**, pues así nos lo han asegurado muchos de ellos, y nosotros mismos la buscamos durante varios años sin conseguirla, hasta que recientemente nos fué regalado un ejemplar, único quizás..."

"...la obra es **de inestimable valor** por la vasta y preciosa colección de documentos justificativos que encierra y constituyen **el mejor material** que se puede encontrar **para la historia de la cooperación de México en la Independencia de Centro América.**"

Quote from GARCÍA, Genaro. *La cooperación de México en la independencia de Centro América*, in: DOCUMENTOS INÉDITOS Ó MUY RAROS PARA LA HISTORIA DE MÉXICO, Vol. XXXV and XXXVI, Mexico, C. Bouret, 1911.

A CRUCIAL HISTORICAL DOCUMENT
AND ONE OF THE RAREST MEXICAN BOOKS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIMARY SOURCE FOR THE EARLY HISTORY
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO AND THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

AN INVALUABLE WORK, ONLY TWO KNOWN COMPLETE COPIES WORLDWIDE.

22. **FILISOLA, Vicente.** *El ciudadano General de Brigada Vicente Filisola, a José Francisco Barrundia, emisario de la faccion Salvadoreña en Guatemala, en contestacion à su libelo de 10 agosto del presente año. O sean apuntes para la historia de la libertad de aquellas provincias.*

Puebla, Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado, 1824.

[BOUND WITH]

ID. *Notas que se citan en el cuaderno que dio a luz el ciudadano General de Brigada Vicente Filisola, en contestacion al libelo que contra él publico el 10 de agosto del presente año José Francisco Barrundia, emisario de la faccion Salvadoreña en Guatemala.*

Puebla, Imprenta de Don Pedro de la Rosa, 1824.

€25000

FIRST EDITION. Small and thick 8vo, 2 works in 1 volume: pp. 132; pp. [2], 140 pp., ff. 180 and 2 folding letterpress tables, one of which is printed on both sides. The second part includes a total of 59 "notas", providing a detailed commentary referring to the first part. Tightly bound in contemporary half black leather and decorated paper. Gilt lettering to spine with double-fillet ruling dividing it in compartments; skillfully restored at head. All edges sprinkled, original endpapers. The book is kept in a modern clamshell black morocco case internally lined with red velvet. Fresh, crisp and bright throughout. A fine copy of a very, very rare work, historically crucial for early Mexico.

EL CIUDADANO
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
VICENTE FILISOLA,

A

JOSE FRANCISCO BARRUNDIA

Emisario de la faccion Sansalvadoreña en
Guatemala, en contestacion à su libelo de
10 de agosto del presente año.

*O sean apuntes para la historia de la libertad de
aquellas provincias.*

PUEBLA 1824.

Imprenta del Gobierno del Estado.



THE EDITION AND THE RARITY OF THE BOOK. *First and only edition of this immensely important work for the history of the first steps of Mexico and Central America into independence from Spain. Issued in two complimentary books, this is the rarest ever published work written by the military officer Vicente Filisola (Ravello, near Naples, 1789 – Mexico City, 1850). The great historian and bibliophile Genaro García deemed worth including this work in the series, curated by him, containing unpublished or very rare documents relating to the history of Mexico, which was printed in 36 volumes between 1905 and 1911 by Charles Bouret in Mexico City. Indeed, his foreword to the reprint states that this is one of the rarest Mexican imprints and, most likely, it is because most of the edition was sent to Central America where Filisola's political opponents made sure to destroy it. One main reason for this, is that the first part of the book included violent personal attacks. So, the edition of this work fell "victim", almost entirely, to the harsh political strife in the immediate aftermath of the revolution.*

In 1911, only after a very long time searching for the book, which, as García had it, neither Mexican nor Central American bibliophiles had ever seen and known about, a copy was found at the heirs of the author. García was not wrong about the absolute rarity of this item, if today, thus, a little more than 100

years later, only two complete copies can be located in public collections worldwide. Furthermore, one of these two copies, is the same copy owned by García; the one on which the historian based the reprint. The García copy is now kept in one of the largest Latin American libraries around the world, that is, University of Texas' Benson collection. Latin American historian Charles W. Hackett, along with three other University of Texas professors went to the 1920 inauguration of revolutionary General Álvaro Obregón as president of Mexico. Hackett learned that the library of García was for sale following his death. He arranged for an appraisal by University of Texas and the deal was negotiated. The collection was enormously rich. 25000 printed items were transported to Austin by a special train, including García's own copy of this bibliographical treasure.

The British Library holds the only other existing complete copy. Three copies of the first part alone ("El ciudadano...") are found in the Americas: at Berkeley's Bancroft library in the US, and, in Mexico, at the Biblioteca Nacional and UANL's Capilla Alfonsina. Two copies of the second part alone ("Notas...") are found in Europe and kept at the BNE in Madrid and the BSB in Berlin. The Berkeley copy of the first part was Hubert H. Bancroft's copy, who never got to know about the existence of the second part, which is by far the most valuable. The book has never been apparently offered for sale at auction and no dealer seems to have ever listed it on a trade catalogue. If the spare parts available in the Americas and Europe were to be matched for the sake of the work's completeness, the surviving copies would be only four; five including this one.

FILISOLA, MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA. *Filisola left the Kingdom of Naples for Spain in 1804, at a very young age, where he started his military carrier and soon distinguished himself as an excellent soldier. By 1810, after having stood out in more than twenty battles, he was already a second lieutenant decorated with the title of "benemérito de la patria." Napoleon's occupation of Spain led to the outbreak of revolts all across Spanish America. So, in 1811, Filisola was sent to New Spain in order to fight against the Mexican insurgents. He fought so valiantly to deserve elevation to the grade of captain of artillery and, due to the military virtues showed on the battlefield, the saying "Filisola, desnudo en batalla y piedad con los vencidos" started to spread. Filisola became captain of grenadiers in 1814.*

Initially a loyalist devoted to the Spanish cause, he won the confidence and friendship of Agustín de Iturbide in about 1815 and through this association became a leading military figure in Mexico. Ironically, it was the loyalists, who were made up of Mexicans of Spanish descent and other conservatives, to ultimately brought about independence. In 1820, liberals took power in Spain, and the new government promised reforms to appease the Mexican revolutionaries. In response, Mexican conservatives called for independence as a means of maintaining their privileged position in Mexican society.

In an open letter addressing one of his superiors, published in El Mejicano Independiente and dated June 2, 1821, Filisola expressed his will to join the cause of the insurgents with these words: "convencido por la razon, y por graduar ha llegado ya el tiempo que este suelo, despreciado sin motivo por tres siglos, obtenga el rango que le corresponde entre las naciones cultas capaces de formarse leyes, y gobernarse por sí". Filisola stated also that "todo español que ama la Independencia de este reino, ama á su madre patria, pues que lejos de sacar fruto ya de este suelo, le es gravoso", and, as Genaro García pointed out, Filisola thought that the Spanish Courts, when forming the Constitution of 1812, did not propose any other end than the happiness of the country, which, in the military leader's own words "consiste en la

separacion de aquellas partes muy distantes del centro, que no pueden gozar de la justicia con la prontitud que se requiere, ni obrar segun su espiritu."

Filisola supported Iturbide's Plan de Iguala, also known as Act of Independence of North America, promulgated on February 24, 1821, and his declaration as emperor of Mexico. The Plan de Iguala established three central principles for the new-born Mexican state: the primacy of Roman Catholicism, the absolute political independence, and full equality for all social and ethnic groups. These were the "Three Guarantees" by which the Plan is sometimes known, also summarised as "Religión, Independencia y Unión."

At the head of four thousand men, Filisola was the first insurgent chief who entered the capital of New Spain, on the afternoon of September 24, 1821, with the purpose of maintaining public order and preparing the entry of the Army of the Three Guarantees. The army was received with so much enthusiasm that the celebrations lasted until late at night. On the 27th, he left the city in the morning to re-enter it with the entire liberating legion. After establishing the independent government, Iturbide appointed Filisola to Brigadier General and Knight of the Imperial Order of Guadalupe, and the delicate command of the expedition to Central America, of which this work speaks. The power vacuum left by the Spaniards in Central America created opportunities for the establishment of various competing political factions and subsequent wars. Thus, in 1823, Iturbide sent Filisola to Honduras and Guatemala in order to pacificate these two regions and annex them into the Mexican empire. The annexation caused a revolt in El Salvador, led by Guatemalan leader José Francisco Barrundia, who was later elected president of the United Provinces of Central America. After the abdication of Iturbide, in 1823, with Mexico becoming a republic, Filisola organised the Congress of Central America which, on July 1, 1823, decreed the birth of a federation of five states, that is, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The present book stands as an invaluable primary source, if not the most valuable at all, for the study of the much confused and troubled period in the early history of Mexico and the countries of Central America as independent nations.

*Later, Filisola became second-in-command to General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in the campaign against Texas, on which Filisola published a long book of memoirs (*Memorias para la Historia de la Guerra de Tejas*, Mexico, 1849). Filisola died in 1850, shortly after his appointment as president of the Supreme War Tribunal.*

Sabin 24325; Filisola, V., *La cooperación de México en la independencia de Centro América*. México, C. Bouret, 1911, 2 vols (Documentos inéditos o muy raros para la historia de México; XXXV and XXXVI); Muradas García, F., *La época de las independencias: Hispanoamérica 1806-1830*, Guia de recursos bibliograficos en la Biblioteca Nacional de Espana, pp. 110-111; Ávila, A., J. Dym and E. Pani, *Las declaraciones de independencia: los textos fundamentales de las independencias americanas*, Mexico, 2013; Lyser, A. I., and J.C. Cebrián, *Spain and Spanish America in the libraries of the University of California: a catalogue of books. II. The Bancroft Library, Berkeley, 1930.*

RARÍSIMO: THE FIRST WORK ON THE
PROCEDURAL LAW OF INDEPENDENT MEXICO

23. [MEXICAN CIVIL LAW] **ÁLVAREZ, José María, and F. B. M. B. (Ed.).** *Manual de práctica arreglado a la forma forense de la República Mexicana, o sean Adiciones a la obra completa que sobre las Instituciones del derecho real de Castilla e Indias, escribió el Dr. José María Álvarez*

Mexico, Imprenta de Galván á cargo de Mariano Arévalo, 1828.

€3500

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, pp. [8], 302. Early C20th ms. ownership note on recto of upper flyleaf. Contemporary mottled calf, red morocco label to spine with gilt-stamped lettering. Original endpapers. Excellent copy.

The process of "Mexicanisation" of foreign legal works began in independent Mexico with various adaptations of the work of the Guatemalan jurist José María Álvarez, who published his four-volume "Instituciones de derecho real de Castilla e Indias" between 1818 and 1820 in Guatemala. The first of these adaptations to appear in print is the present book by an anonymous author, or authors, since the text is introduced by a "Prologue of the editors" signed with the initials "F. B. M. B.". This work is generally known as "Adiciones" to Álvarez.

MANUAL DE PRÁCTICA

ARREGLADO

A LA FORMA FORENSE

DE LA

REPUBLICA MEXICANA,

Ó SEAN

ADICIONES A LA OBRA

QUE

*Sobre las instituciones del derecho real
de Castilla y de Indias*

ESCRIBIÓ

EL Dr. D. JOSE MARIA ALVAREZ.



MEXICO.

Imprenta de Galvan á cargo de Mariana
Arévalo, calle de Cadena núm. 2.

1828.

The great relevance of this work for the Mexican law led the Supreme Court to edit a facsimile reprint in 2006 preceded by an introductory study of Dr. Alberto Said (President of the Colegio Nacional de Profesores de Derecho Procesal Dr. Cipriano Gómez Lara), who pointed out the book's rarity with the following words: "el texto es de difícil consulta en bibliotecas públicas. Por ejemplo, Margadant dice que no pudo localizarlo en la Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho de la UNAM y, por su parte, Jorge Mario García Laguardia y María del Refugio González nos informan de la existencia de un solo ejemplar en la Biblioteca Nacional".

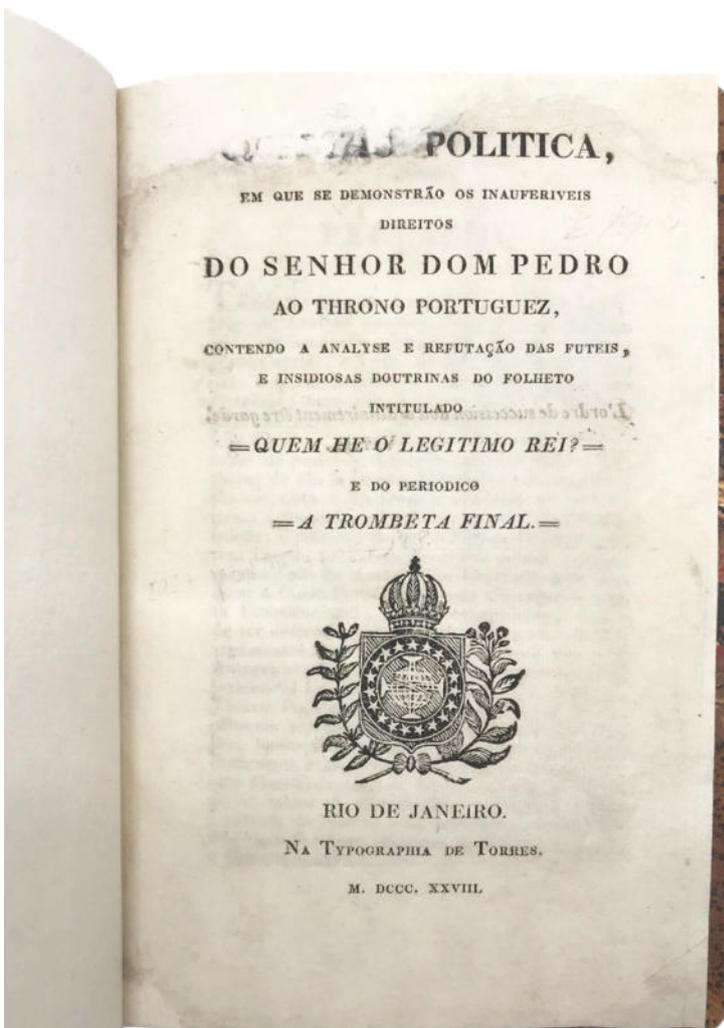
As Said stated, the text had a didactic purpose, with a clear dedication to young law students. Its main purpose was "manifestar lo que en el orden de los juicios se encuentra establecido por nuestras Instituciones." In other words, it alluded to the new regulations and forensic practice. The Adiciones

represent a precious "radiography" of the Mexican legal procedure, on both the legislative and factual levels, and made the Mexicansation of the procedural law possible.

"Estoy cierto que este libro, pequeño en tamaño, pero grande en esfuerzo, debió dar buena luz y mejor guía a nuestros antepasados. Amén de que, con todas las características antedichas, le corresponde el honor de ser el primer texto de derecho procesal, autónomo, en el México independiente." (Said).

Harvard, Texas A&M, Michigan, UTSA, California State, Bancroft, Benson and Huntington.

LUQUE TAVALÁN, Miguel. Catálogo de obras de literatura jurídica indiana, in "Un universo de opiniones: la literatura jurídica indiana", no. 71, pp. 280-281: "la edición mexicana de 1828 está adaptada a la legislación republicana."



24. [DOMINGUES VIANNA, José Antonio]. *Questão politica, em que se demonstrão os inauferveis direitos do Senhor Dom Pedro ao throno portuguez, contendo a analyse e refutação das futeis, e insidiosas doutrinas do folheto intitulado "Quem he o legitimo Rei?" e do periodico "A trombeta final"*

Rio de Janeiro, Na Typographia de Torre, 1828.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [2], 113, [1], iii, [1]. Printer's device on title. Errata on verso of last leaf. Restoration to blank head margins affecting a few initial leaves with partial loss of title's first word. Bound in modern half mottled calf and marbled paper.

Harvard, Yale, UFlorida. Borba de Moraes' copy Biblioteca Brasileira Guita e José Mindlin.

[BOUND WITH]

[ID.?]. *Supplemento ao folheto intitulado "Questão politica..."*

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 18.

Rio de Janeiro, Na Typographia do Diario, 1828.

€850

Two scarce early Brazilian imprints, rarely found bound together, concerning the debate over the legitimacy of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil's pretension to the Portuguese throne. The "Supplemento" is found in the US only in the Oliveira Lima Library.

EARLY LATIN AMERICAN LAW BOOK.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, "CORRECTED AND
ENHANCED BY A SOCIETY OF FRIENDS"

MANUAL

DEL

ABOGADO AMERICANO.

ESCRITO

Por D. J. E. DE O. PROFESOR DE

JURIS-PRUDENCIA.

IMPRESO EN PARIS EN 1827.

CORREJIDO Y MEJORADO POR UNA
SOCIEDAD DE AMIGOS.



TOMO I.

AREQUIPA 1830.

IMPRESA DEL GOBIERNO ADMINISTRADA
POR PEDRO BENAVIDES.

25. D. J. E. de O. [OCHOA, Juan Eugenio de]. *Manual del abogado americano...* Impreso en Paris en 1827. *Correjo y mejorado por una sociedad de amigos.*

Arequipa, Imprenta del Gobierno Administrada por Pedro Benavides, 1830.

€550

12mo. 2 vols: [4], 302, [5]; [2], 325, [5]. Vignette on t-ps, woodcut head and tailpieces. Monogram stamp at colophon (M within a laurel wreath). Bound in full contemporary calf, some chipping to the spine's ends. A very good copy.

This early Peruvian law book was first printed in 1827 in Paris (En la Librería de Jules Renouard, Imprenta de Pablo Renouard). The "Handbook of the American Lawyer" was issued in Arequipa in 1830 and a third time in Lima in 1834. A fourth edition appeared in Bruxelles in 1839. Before the issuing of the great legal codes and the applicaton of the "Reglamento de Grados para la Universidad de San Marcos" (1852) and "Reglamento de Instrucción Pública" (1855), this "Manual" was used for didactic purposes.

Harvard, Yale, LC and Washington University.

Ramos Núñez, *Historia Del Derecho Civil Peruano* (siglos Xix Y Xx). Tomo I, pp. 84-97; Cf. Palau y Dulcet; NUC pre-1956, No. 0014994.

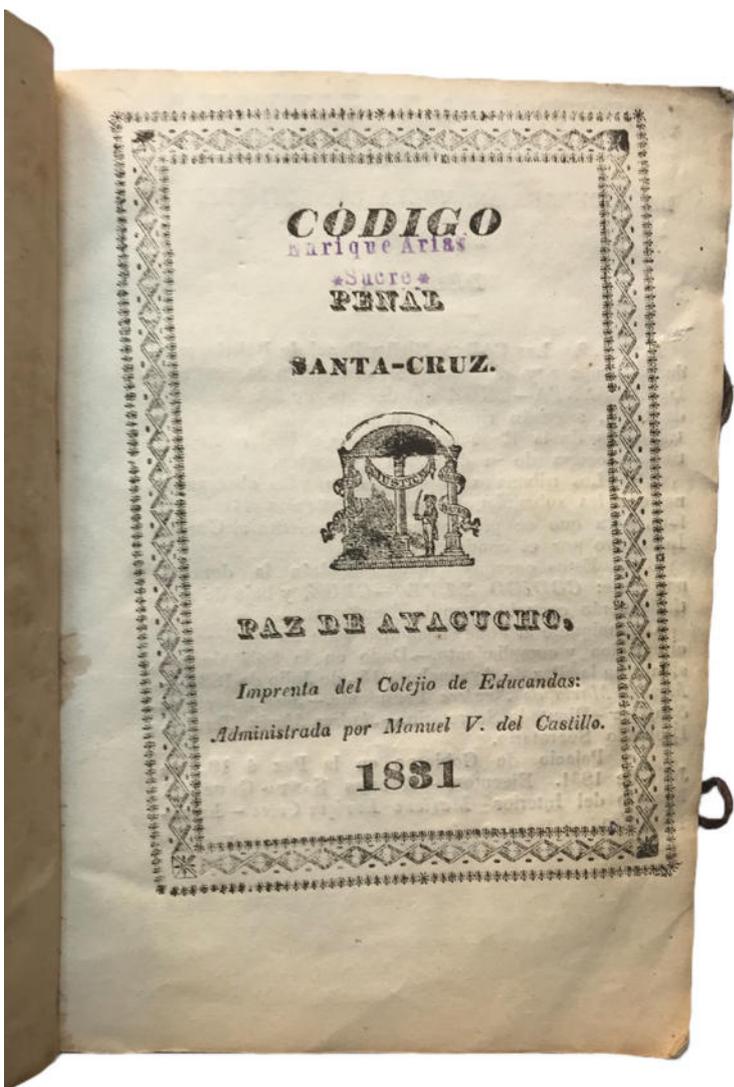
ONE OF THE EARLIEST PENAL CODES IN POST-COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

24. [BOLIVIA] SANTA CRUZ, Andrés de. *Código penal Santa-Cruz*

Paz da Ayacucho, Imprenta del Colejio de Educandos, administrada por Manuel V. del Castillo, 1831.

€1000

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [2], VI, 234, [2]. Title-page with woodcut vignette and within decorative border, tailpieces. Stamp of private collection: "Enrique Arias, Sucre". Ms. Latin motto on recto of front flyleaf. Contemporary dyed vellum. An excellent copy.



THE AUBIN-GOUPIL COPY.

"A MOST VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A HISTORY OF MEXICO" (SABIN).

25. ORTIZ, Tadeo. *México considerado como nacion independiente y libre ó sean algunas indicaciones sobre los deberes mas esenciales de los mexicanos.*

Burdeos [Bordeaux], Imprenta de Carlos Lawalle Sobrino, 1832.

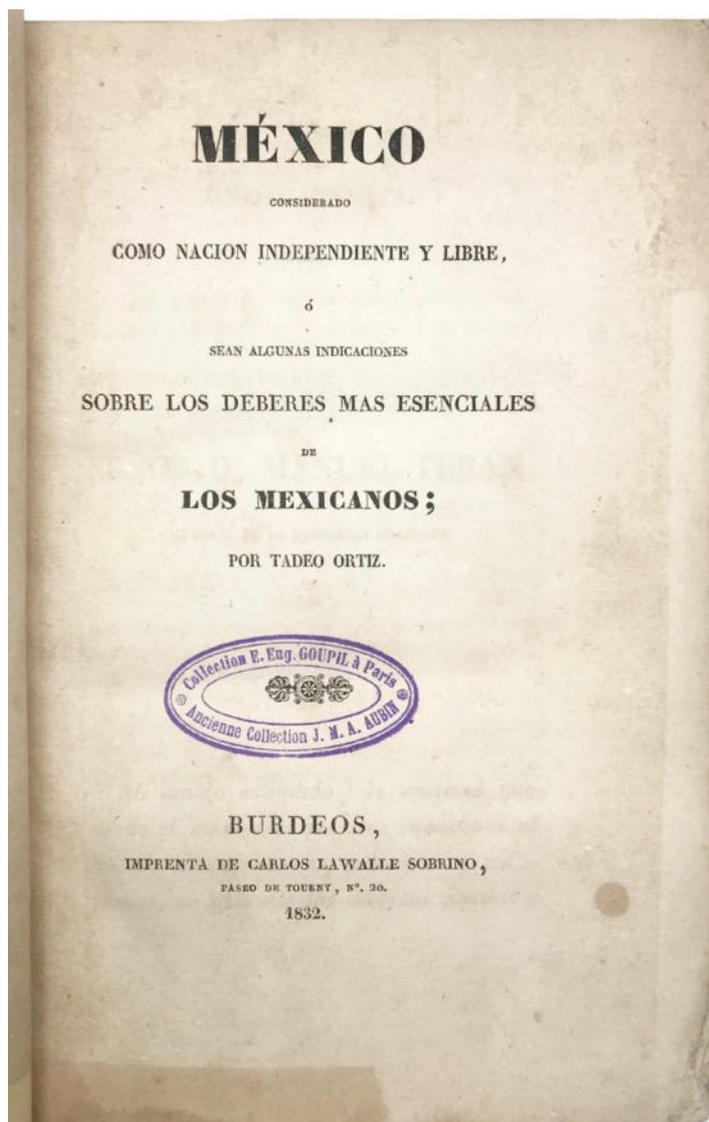
€1600

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 598, [2]. With half title and stamp of the Aubin-Goupil collection on t-p (Ancienne Collection J. M. A. Aubin – Collection E. Eug. Goupil à Paris). Contemporary quarter

Andrés de Santa Cruz y Calahumana was a general and politician who served as the 7th President of Peru in 1827, the Interim President of Peru from 1836 to 1838 and the 6th President of Bolivia from 1829 to 1839. He also served as Supreme Protector of the short-lived Peru-Bolivian Confederation from 1836 to 1839, a political entity created mainly by his personal endeavors. He was such a Francophile that he was known as "El Afrancesado." While president of Bolivia he reformed the legal system along French lines and introduced a series of codes based on the Code Napoleon.

OCLC locates 5 copies of the 1831 code, 1 in North America (at LA County Law Library).

See Clagett, *A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Peru* 76-77.

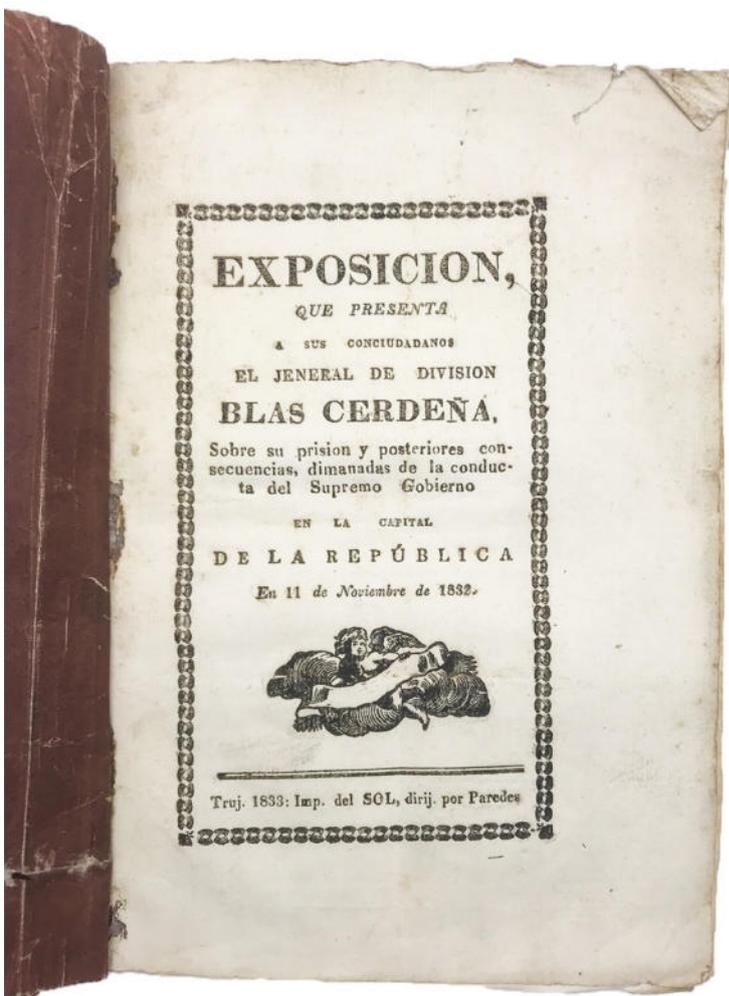


morocco and marbled paper. Small restoration to the foot of the front flyleaf. Overall, a crisp and clean copy coming from the Aubin-Goupil collection, one of the most prestigious historical collections of old and rare Mexicana ever assembled.

Important work by Simon Tadeo Ortiz de Ayala (1788-1833), supporter of Mexican independence and advocate for colonization of her northern frontier. In the present work, written while serving as Mexican consul in Bordeaux, he deals with, among other issues, the need for the colonization of borders, advocates free trade, the cultivation of science and art, the urgency of popular education and the inviolability of institutions and laws. On August 28, 1833, when he was traveling to Texas on behalf of General Mier y Terán, he died aboard the ship that was transporting him, a victim of "cholera morbus".

Sabin 57724.

OCLC LISTS ONLY 1 COPY | THE US: JCB LIBRARY



26. CERDEÑA, Blas. *Exposición que presenta a sus conciudadanos el general de división Blas Cerdeña sobre su prisión y posteriores consecuencias dimanadas de la conducta del Supremo Gobierno en la capital de la República en 11 de noviembre de 1832.*

Truj. [Trujillo, Peru], Imp. del Sol, Dirij. por J. Paredes, [1833].

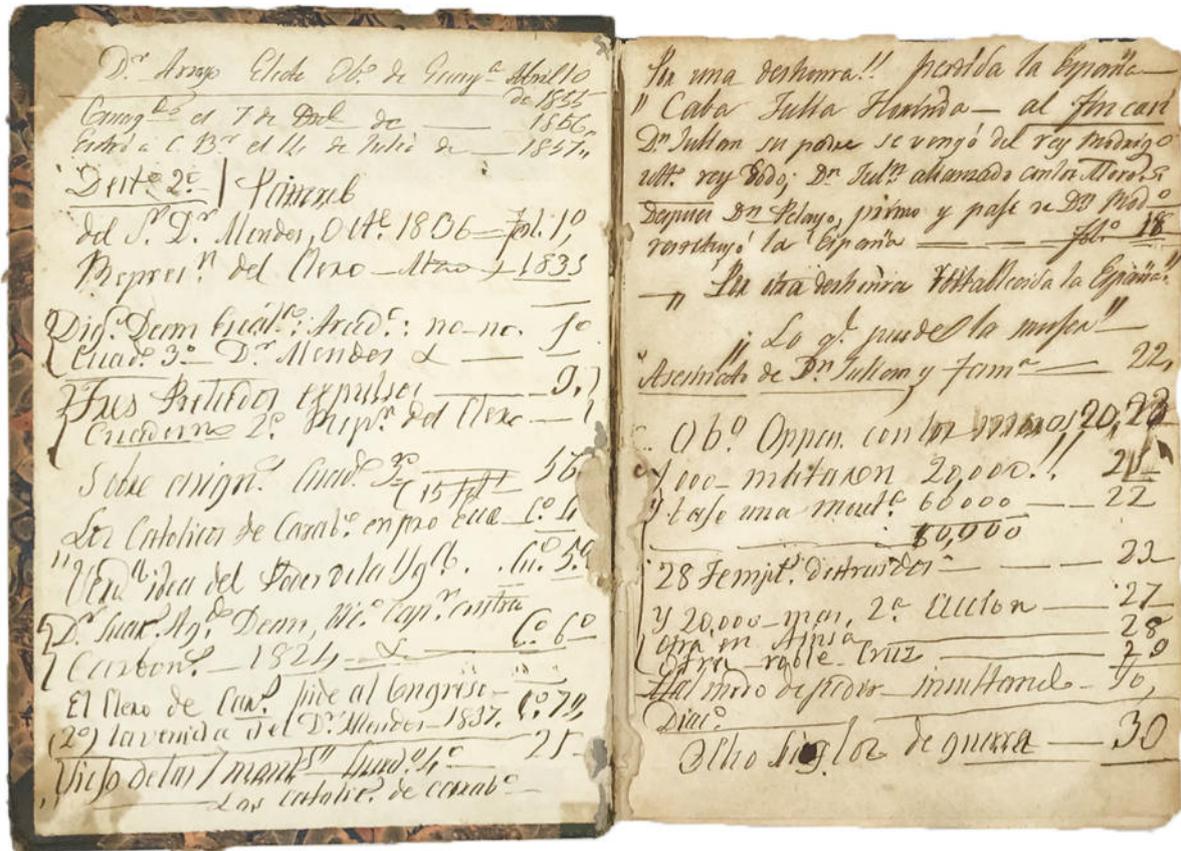
€700

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 20 pp., title within decorative border and woodcut vignette on t-p. Early maroon paper wrapper. The pamphlet preserved in a red cloth case with gilt-stamped lettering on front cover.

Spanish-born General Blas Cerdeña took part in the liberating army of José de San Martín in 1820, fighting for the independence of Peru. Once this was completed, he went on to serve the Peruvian Republic.

He was temporarily imprisoned since he was believed to have conspired against the government of Agustín Gamarra in order to deliver Peru to Andrés de Santa Cruz. This pamphlet contains his defence and his take on the events leading to his arrest and its political consequences.

IMPORTANT SAMMELBAND OF EIGHT EARLY VENEZUELAN PAMPHLETS
 PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1824 AND 1848, ENTIRELY ANNOTATED THROUGHOUT,
 POSSIBLY BY A LEADING MEMBER OF THE CLERGY AND A BISHOP MOST LIKELY.



Throughout the two decades of Conservative power in Venezuela, which started after the constitutional debate, in about 1830, and ended in 1848, the Catholic Church found an important ally in printing to disseminate its ideas in the face of the state. It was a difficult relationship in which, sometimes, extreme measures were adopted, like the expulsion of representatives of the national clergy in 1830 and 1836. Printing allowed the church to defend its position and relate its point of view on events that marked the context of the religious activity of the highest ecclesiastical authorities in the country. The case of Monsignor Ramón Ignacio Méndez provides clear evidence to the political use of the printing press by the leaders of the clergy. Publication of various writings by representatives of the Catholic Church followed the 1830 constitutional debate, particularly in reference to legal aspects that directly involved the national clergy, such as the ecclesiastical laws, tithes and the criticised ecclesiastical patronage. Harsh discussions on these topics arose soon after the refusal of the Congress to prohibit religious liberty in 1830; the resolution of October 14 of the same year that kept the right of patronage and the abolition of the tithe in 1833, by which responsibility over the financial support of the Catholic worship passed to the Ministry of Interior.

The irascible independence hero, prelate, lawyer and politician from Barinas Monsignor Ramón I. Méndez, by then Archbishop of Caracas, stands out as the most relevant author of works in defense of

the ecclesiastical authority and leading representative of the clergy's protest against a constitution that did not contain the recognition of the Catholic religion as the sole state religion, despite the unanimous and simultaneous pronouncement of the people, already in 1810, about the exclusivity of Catholicism. Scholar Gildardo González analysed in depth the number and nature of the imprints produced in the first republican period in his master's dissertation "La producción bibliográfica en Venezuela durante el periodo republicano 1830-1848" (Valencia, 2017).

This 8vo volume contains eight rare imprints, most of which are copiously annotated by an early hand and divided one from another by a blank leaf. Three of them are by Archbishop Méndez and three other pamphlets are by his fellow supporters within the Church. The volume includes also a particularly early and rare Venezuelan imprint, dated 1824 and signed by the Provisor and Vicar Capitular of the Archdiocese of Caracas, José Suárez Aguado, concerning the debate over religious tolerance and the issue of freemasonry and the "Protestant sects," which played an important role in this context. For the Catholics (clergy and faithful), freemasonry was assimilable to an impious sect for its will to choke "la verdadera creencia." On this matter, see Rafael Fernández Heres' "Controversia sobre tolerancia religiosa en Venezuela (1811-1834)," 2 vols, in "Colección Bicentenario de la independencia" (Caracas, 2012-13), which reprinted in full this important document together with other relevant "folletos" of the time about the controversy on religious tolerance. In particular, this work refers to Pius VII's papal brief dated September 17, 1821, which condemned the subversive activities of the secret society known as "Carbonarios" aimed to limit the Church's power.

The last work bound in this volume contains observations on the law of 1834, which ended the controversy on religious tolerance. Indeed, the Venezuelan nation declared freedom of religion, to encourage European, especially of Protestant faith, to migrate to Venezuela. Furthermore, in 1834 the government proposed a plan of "desafuero eclesiástico", that is, the loss of important ecclesiastical rights and privileges, which was eventually suspended. However, the Liberals' rise to power in 1848 revived the "desafuero" plan of 1834.

*The volume is bound in contemporary half green leather and marbled paper over boards **with blind-stamped bishop's insignia on front cover** (galero and six tassels) – not easily noticeable due to wear. The binding is somewhat worn. "varios cuadernos" is gilt-tooled to the spine. The front endpapers and the blanks found throughout are entirely annotated. **The volume seems to have belonged to an important member of the clergy, most likely a bishop, as suggested by the embossed insignia, who was a first-person witness and, perhaps, also a main protagonist in the struggle between the young Venezuelan state and its clergy led by the Archbishop Méndez. We are inclined to think that the book might have belonged to the bishop of Guayana José Manuel Arroyo, since his signature seems readable (?) on the title-page of the initial work and the second-to-last pamphlet shows a pen mark by his name as one of the signers.** Nevertheless, this important annotated sammelband of early Venezuelan imprints deserves further study and investigation, especially with regards to the handwritten notes.*

€7500

INSTRUCCION

PASTORAL

QUE

El Arzobispo de Caracas

DIRIGE

A SUS DIOCESANOS.



Pia. Dr. Juan M. Arroyo F.
CARACAS:

Imprenta de A. Damiron.

1836.

27) a) MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio. *Instrucción Pastoral que el Arzobispo de Caracas dirige a sus diocesanos.*

Caracas, Imprenta de A. Damiron, 1836. 14 pp., large printed archiepiscopal seal at colophon. Ms. ownership note on t-p. *Very rare. This tract is a pastoral letter largely concerning the payment of tithes (impuesto decimal). The Archbishop was a member of the first Congress of Caracas and one of the signatories of the Venezuelan declaration of independence in 1829. He was exiled for writing the present tract and the work was suppressed by the government. Indeed, in 1836, Archbishop Méndez was exiled a second time (see item no. 2 for information about his first exile) and this time he never returned to the country. He died in Bogotá in 1839. In addition to his opposition to the abolition of tithes, he was exiled because of his criticism and repudiation of the law concerning patronage, in particular for having dismissed the right of patronage by refusing to give the canonical institution to some prebendaries indicated by the government; a law that he had always opposed.*

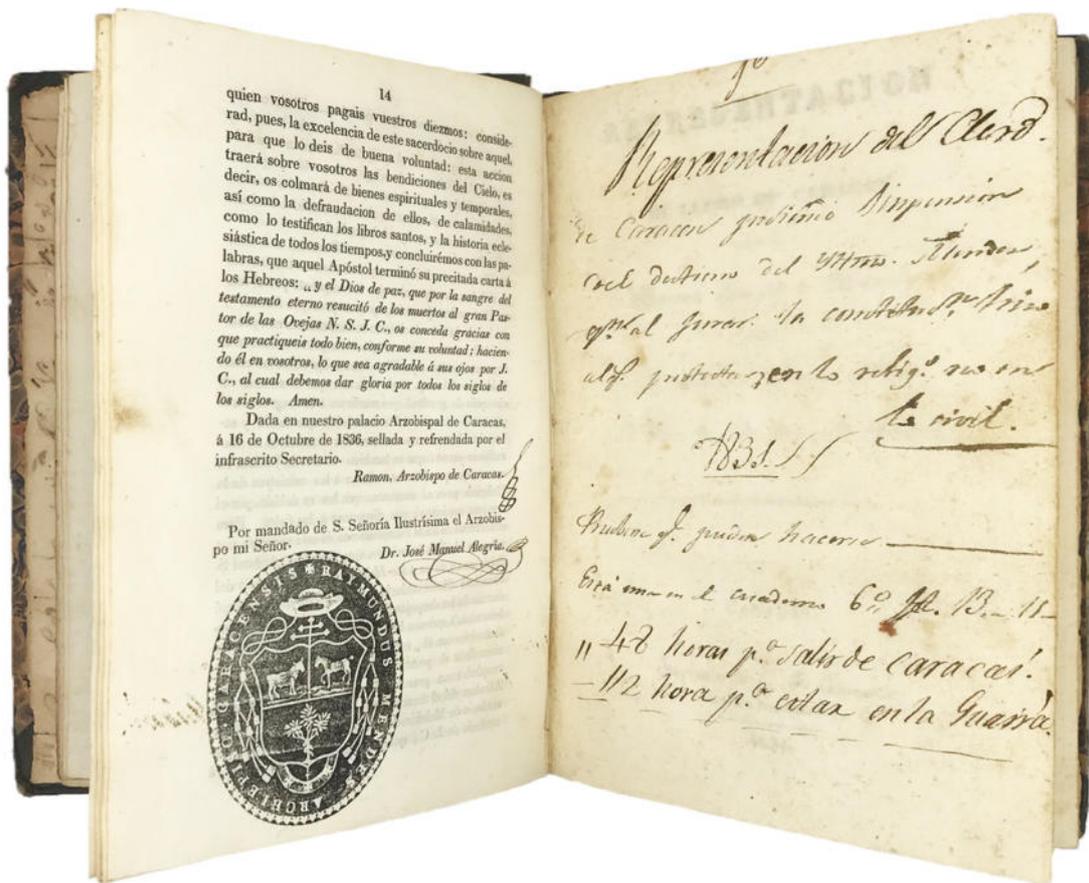
Not in OCLC. Only in University of La Laguna (Tenerife, Spain), BN Venezuela and University of California (bound in the sammelband beginning with "Reflexiones que el Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela, Dr. Ramon ..., 1832-34). Palau 120533. Not in Sabin.

[BOUND WITH]

b) CLERGY (CARACAS). *Representacion que el Clero de Caracas hace al Soberano Congreso de Venezuela sobre la expulsion de su digno Prelado El Illmo. Sr. Dr. Ramon I. Mendez.*

Caracas, Imprenta de G. F. Devisme, 1831. 13, [1] pp., list of signers at end. *Apologetic writing signed by the main authorities of clergy referring to the first expulsion from Venezuela of Archbishop Mendez with the bishops of Mérida and Guayana, in 1830, as a result of the refusal of the first of them to swear allegiance to the constitution of Valencia, without putting conditions or expressing criticism about it, which was mandatory to all civil, military and ecclesiastical in order to exercise power. By 1832, at the request of the Caracas clergy, the Archbishop was allowed to return to Venezuela after his exile. One copy recorded in OCLC, at the British Library.*

[BOUND WITH]



c) **MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio.** *Continuación del impreso titulado El Arzobispo de Caracas a sus diocesanos... Documentos que se citan* [56-65].

Caracas, Imprenta de A. Damiron, 1836. [2], 65, [1] pp. Not in OCLC. Only at BNV and University of California (bound in the sammelband beginning with "Reflexiones que el Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela, Dr. Ramon ...," 1832-34).

[BOUND WITH]

d) **CLERGY (CARABOBO).** *Breve Impugnacion del folleto intitulado: Reforma de la politica eclesiastica o sentimientos de la provincia de Carabobo* [signed at colophon "Unos Católicos de Carabobo"].

Caracas, Imprenta de Firmin Romero, 1834. 35, [1] pp. Not in OCLC. Only in BNV.

[BOUND WITH]

e) **CLERGY (CARACAS).** *Verdadera idea del poder de la Iglesia, segun las escrituras, la razon, la historia y la política. O respuesta por ahora, al Fanal, Gaceta Constitucional, Tamburini, al Elector Parlero, al Papel a vosotros cualesquiera que seais; salud, y otros folletos que han corrido, de algunos meses a esta pabte [sic]. Dedicarla unos eclesiásticos al Illmo. Sr. Dr. Ramon Ignacio Mendez, dignisimo Arzobispo de Caracas y Venezuela* [signed at colophon "Unos eclesiasticos"].

Caracas, Imprenta de Firmin Romero, 1832. [4], 48 pp. One copy recorded in OCL, at the BL, and BNV.

[BOUND WITH]

f) **SUAREZ AGUADO, José.** *Nos Dr. José Suarez Aguado Presbítero graduado en ambos Derechos y Sagrada Teología, Dean Dignidad de esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana, Provisor Vicario Capitular de este Arzobispado Sede Vacante. "A todos los fieles de Cristo existentes en esta diócesis, salud en el Señor".*

Caracas, Impreso por Valentin Espinal, Año 1824. 16 pp., imprint at colophon. Not in OCLC. Not in BNV. Only one copy at Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia.

[BOUND WITH]

g) **MÉNDEZ, Ramón Ignacio.** *Representacion que el Clero de Caracas preparó para darla al Soberano Congreso de Venezuela con motivo de la expulsion de su digno Prelado El Ilmo Sr. Dr. Ramon Ignacio Mendez, ocurrida el 30 de Novembre de 1836.*

Caracas, Imprenta de Antonio Damiron, 1837. 19, [1] pp. Lacking h-t. Only one copy in OCLC, at the BL.

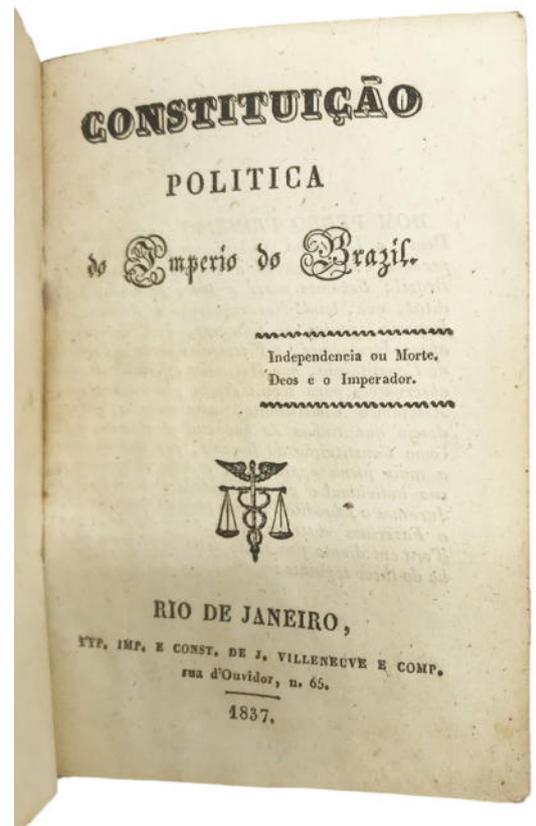
[BOUND WITH]

h) **C. P. [GONZALEZ, José Silverio].** *Observaciones sobre el proyecto del desafuero eclesiástico: archivado en la legislatura de 1834 a causa de ser objeto por el Ejecutivo y recibido por el Senado en 1848.*

Mérida, Imprenta de Osorio, 1848. [2], 21, [1] pp. Signed "C.P." at colophon. BNColombia. Not in OCLC and BNV.

"INDEPENDENCIA OU MORTE, DEOS E O IMPERADOR".
THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF IMPERIAL BRAZIL.

28. [LAW - EMPIRE OF BRAZIL]. a) *Constituição politica do Imperio do Brazil* [BOUND WITH] b) *Codigo Criminal do Imperio do Brazil.* [BOUND WITH] c) *Codigo do processo criminal de primeira instancia do Imperio do Brazil, com a Disposição provisoria á cerca d'Administração da Justiça Civil; seguido das Istrucções para a execução do mesmo.* [BOUND WITH] d) *Reformas do Codigo do Processo Criminal* [pp. 1-60, divided in "Disposições Criminaes" and "Disposições Civis"]; *Regulamento para a execução da parte policial e criminal da lei de 3 de dezembro de 1841* [pp. 61-228, divided in "Disposições policiaes" and "Disposições criminaes"]; *Regulamento para a execução da parte civil da lei de 3 de dezembro de 1841* [pp. 229-256, divided in "Primeira instancia" and "Segunda instancia".



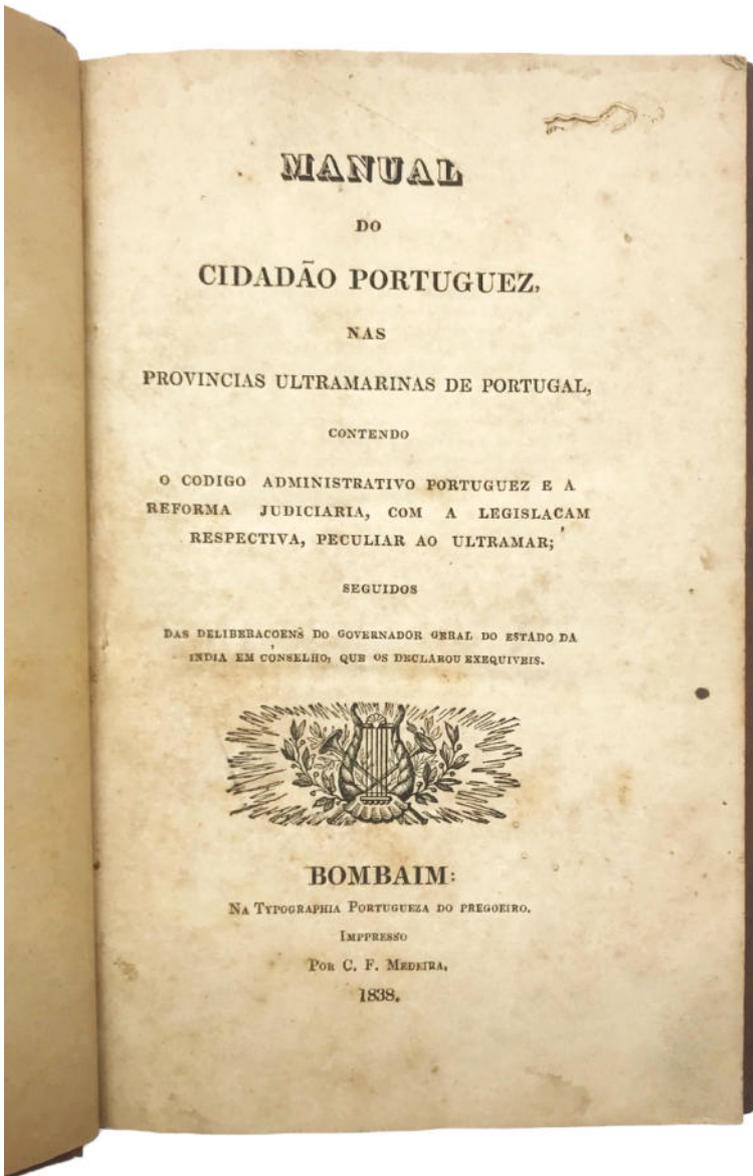
Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Imp. E Const. De J. Villeneuve e Comp., 1837-1842.

€500

16mo, 4 works with individual t-ps and different imprint dates bound in 1 volume: pp. 67, [1]; 96; 144; 256. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper, rebacked, gilt-tooled lettering to spine. Ms. dedication on recto of front flyleaf.

A NEW BOOK IN TOWN, APPARENTLY NEVER RECORDED.

NOWHERE-TO-BE-FOUND BOMBAY IMPRINT IN PORTUGUESE!!



29. ANON. *Manual do cidadão portuguez, nas provincias ultramarinas de Portugal, contendo o codigo administrativo portuguez e a reforma judiciaria, com a legislacam respectiva, peculiar ao Ultramar; seguidos das deliberacoens do Governador Geral do estado da India em conselho, que os declarou exequiveis.*

Bombaim, Na Typographia Portuguesa do Pregoeiro, Impresso por C. F. Medeira, 1838.

€2400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [8], 159, [1], woodcut on t-p. Contemp. full mottled calf. Bookseller's label (Alfredo Davio, Lisboa). Marbled edges. Worm track affecting the head of a few initial leaves. A very good copy.

In the advertisement to the reader, the editor tells about the difficulties encountered given the inexperience of his helpers and their lack of Portuguese, which postponed the publication of this collections of administrative ad judiciary norms for the use of the Portuguese subjects residing in the overseas colonies, which is followed by the deliberations of the Governor General of the State of India. The editor tells also that this was his first publishing enterprise in Bombay.

Not in OCLC or any bibliography on the matter.

COFFEE, SUGAR, WAX AND TOBACCO.

30. ANON. *Estado actual de la isla de Cuba.*

Madrid, Compañía general de Impresores y Libreros, 1838.

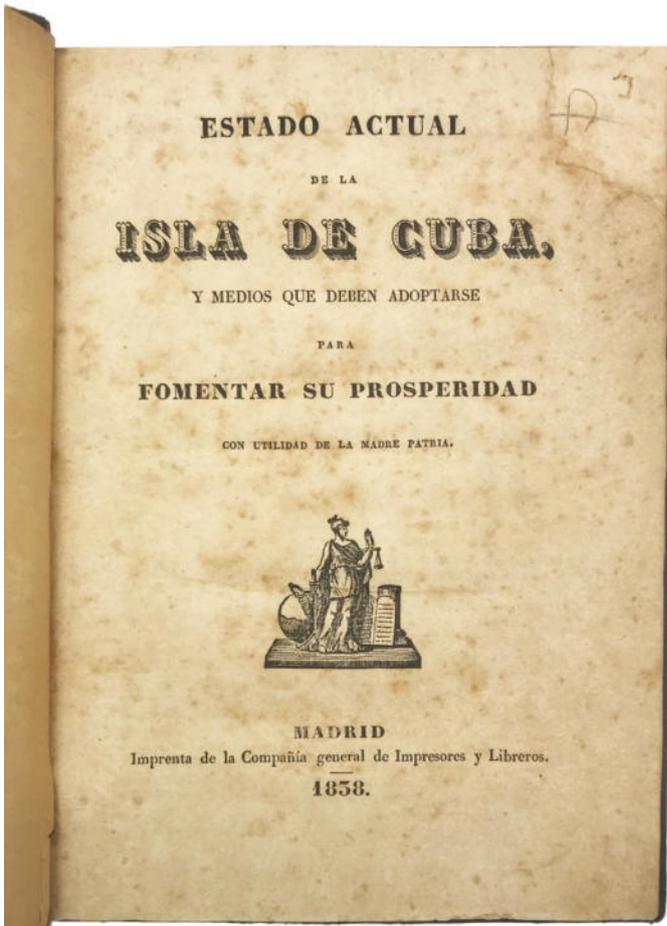
€480

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [2], 131, [1]. Woodcut vignette on t-p. Lightly browned throughout. Upper corner of first 2 leaves restored. Contemporary full mottled calf. Rare.

A study on Cuba's moral, judicial, military, and economic situation during the first half of the 19th-century and the means needed to foster its prosperity.

It includes interesting sections on the coffee, sugar, wax, and tobacco industries, with 7 final subsidiary sections of appendix.

University of Florida.



FOUR RARE FIRST EDITIONS.

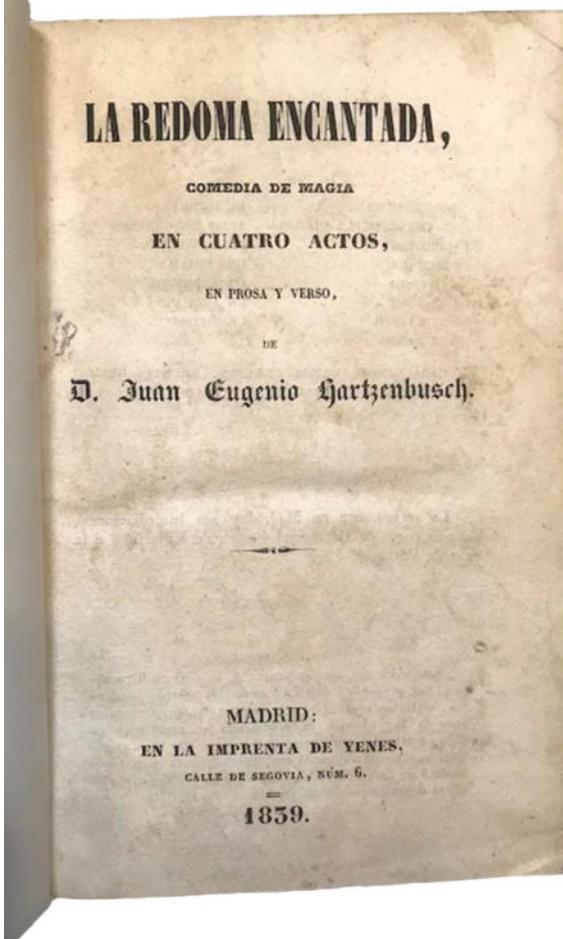
31. HARTZENBUSCH, Juan Eugenio. *La redoma encantada. Comedia de magia...* [BOUND WITH] ID. *Primer yo. Drama...* [BOUND WITH] ID. *Doña Mencía. Drama...* [BOUND WITH] ID. and Francisco DE ROJAS ZORRILLA. *El amo criado. Comedia de Don Francisco de Rojas...*

Madrid, En la Imprenta de Yenes, 1839-1841; Madrid, Imprenta de Repullés, 1838-1842.

€1200

FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo, 4 works in 1 volume: pp. 102; pp. 96, woodcut printer's device with initials on t-p; pp. 110, t-p with repair. Woodcut vignette on t-p; pp. 77, [1], woodcut printer's device on t-p. Bound in modern quarter cloth.

Juan Eugenio Hartzzenbusch (1806-1880, Madrid) was one of the most successful of the Spanish romantic dramatists, editor of standard editions of Spanish classics, and author of fanciful poetry in a traditional style.



THE ROOT OF ALL IBERO-AMERICAN ROMANTICISM.

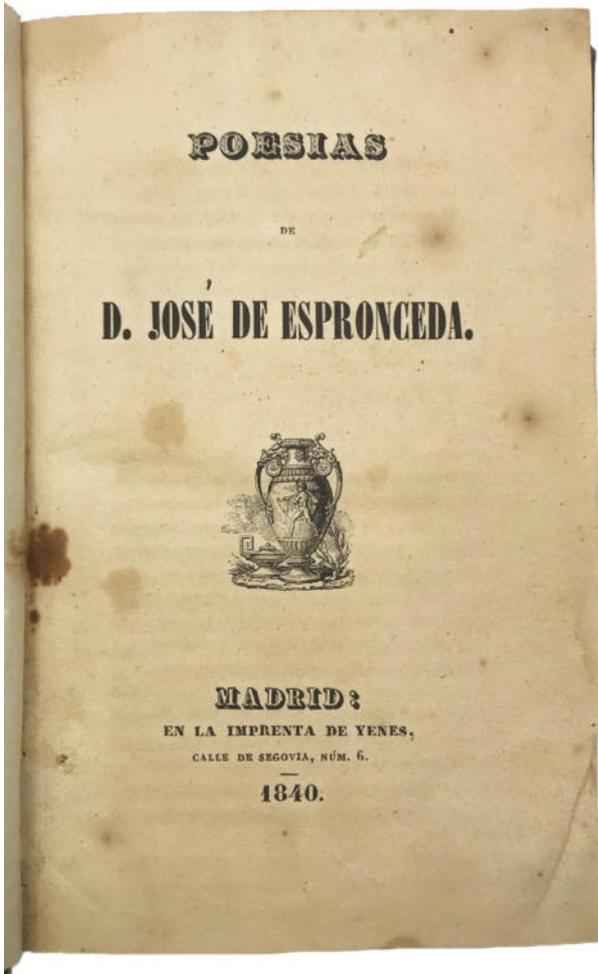
32. ESPRONCEDA, José de. *Poesias*

Madrid, En la Imprenta de Yenes, 1840.

€1850

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. XII, [4], 280; lacking half-title. Vignette on-t-p. Later quarter leather and cloth. Some damp staining along outer edges of the covers. Overall a very good copy of this rare work.

José de Espronceda y Delgado, (1808, Almendralejo-1842, Madrid) was a Romantic poet and revolutionary, often called the Spanish Lord Byron. Prefaced by José García de Villalta, this book includes "El estudiante de Salamanca", a milestone of Iberian Romanticism. It is a variant of the Don Juan legend that carries to extremes the antisocial and antireligious attitudes of its protagonist. Espronceda was most admired for his lyric poetry, and his "Poesías" shows the influence of both Byron and Scott. The unfinished poem "El diablo mundo" contains ideological reflections and is considered one of his best works.



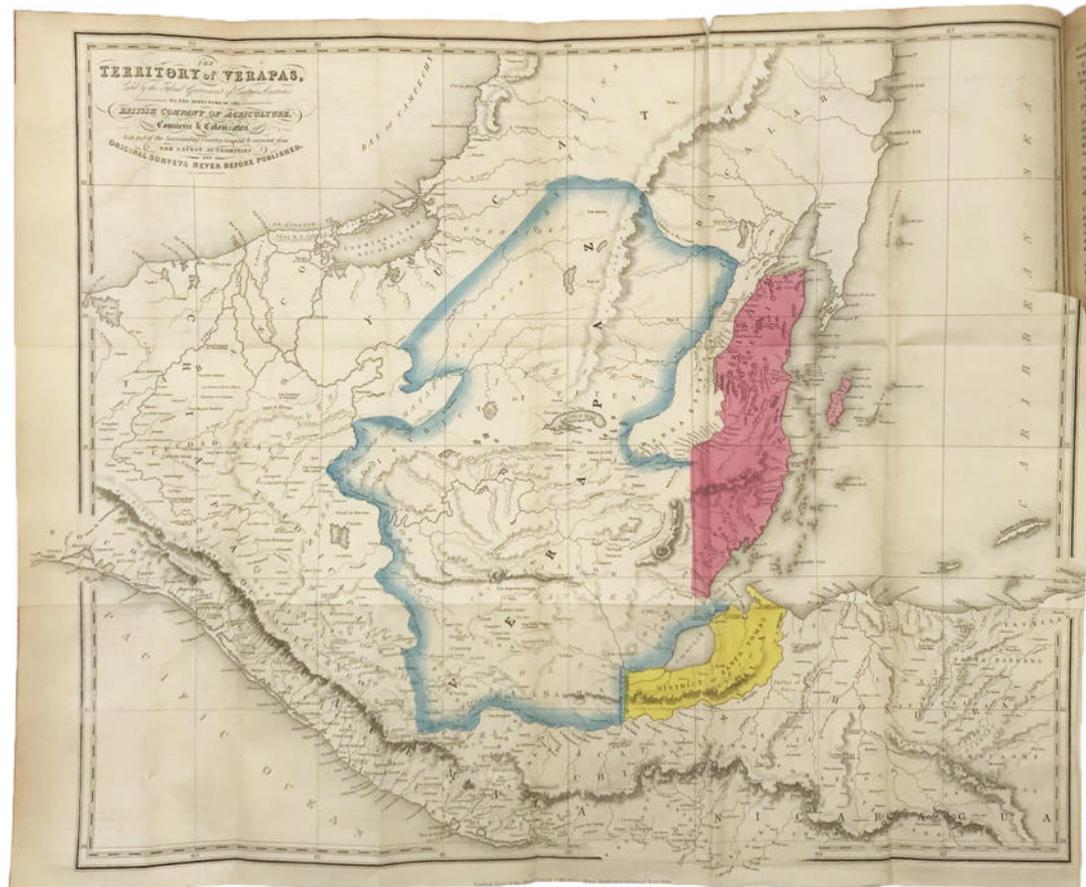
RARE DESCRIPTION FROM AN EUROPEAN POINT OF VIEW OF GUATEMALA IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY.

33. OBERT, Henri. *Mémoire contenant un aperçu statistique de l'état de Guatémala.*

Bruxelles, Imprimerie de Lesigne, 1840.

€750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. vii, viii, 158, 34, xi, with 3 folding maps: map of Guatemala, territory of



Verapas and district of Santo-Tomas. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled paper, "Depôt Général de la Marine" stamped on front cover. Widrawhal stamp to foot of t-p. Hinges lightly cracked, though holding well. Very good. A.e.r

Two or more variant issues of this work were printed. This is the issue that bears the imprint information on the title-page (Buxelles, Lesigne, 1840), such as Stanford's copy. The other issues don't state the name of the printer and the place. Only the date is stated. The issues without the imprint info on the t-p were provided also with the 4 plates with scenes of costumes, such as the Harvard's copy.

The full title read as follows: "ainsi que des renseignements précis sur son commerce, son industrie, son sol, sa température, son climat, et tout ce qui est relatif à cet État: Indiquant les avantages qu'il présente pour la Colonisation du département de Vera Paz et du district de Santo Thomas, dont la territoire a été cédé en propriété perpetuelle, avec des privilèges à la Compagnie Commerciale et Agricole des Côtes orientales de l'Amérique Centrale, pour la fondation d'Établissements coloniaux".

Sabin (56419) wrongly calls for 4 maps. No copy matches his description.

RARE, SPECIAL ISSUE PRINTED ON PINK PAPER.

34. BALLIVIAN, José. *Campaña de 40 días, hecha por el ejército boliviano al mando de S.E. el jeneral Ballivián, contra el ejército invasor del Perú a las órdenes del jeneralísimo de sus armas D. Agustín Gamarra.*

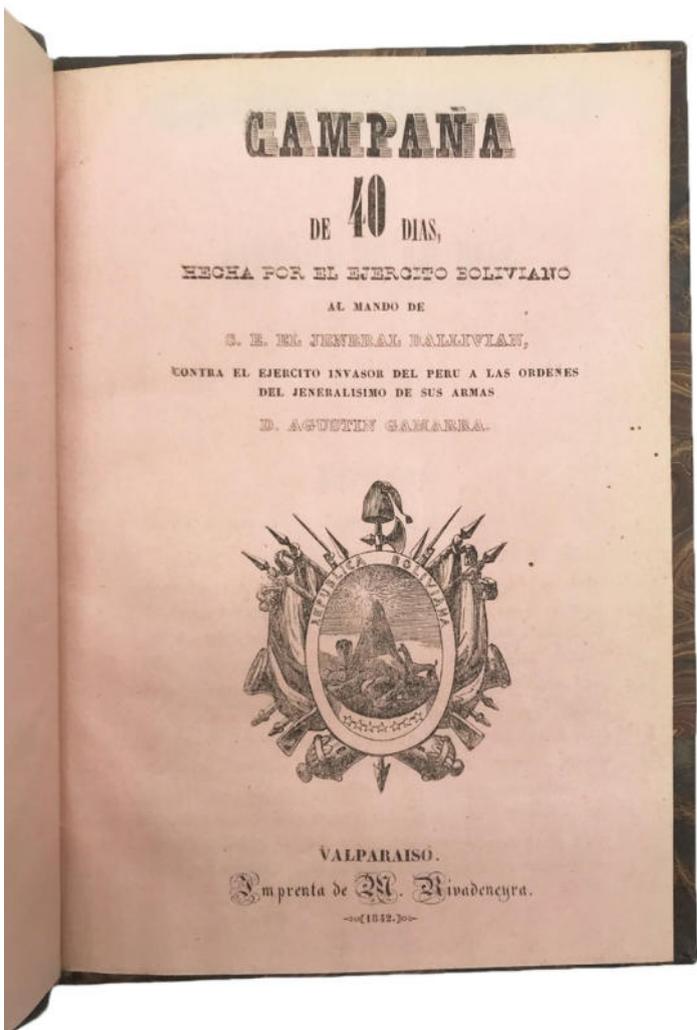
Valparaiso, Impr. de M. Rivadeneyra, 1842.

€1200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 79, [1]. Bolivia's coat of arms on t-p. Modern binding, half leather and marbled paper. Bookbinder's label on rear pastedown. An excellent copy.

José Ballivián was a Bolivian general during the Peruvian-Bolivian War. He also served as the 9th President of Bolivia from 1841 to 1847. The book includes documents and decrees signed by him and others. At the Battle of Ingavi (November 1841), General Ballivián emerged with a surprising and crushing victory against Agustín Gamarra, whom he took prisoner and ordered executed. It was a stunning turn of events, and one that marks the highest point in Bolivian military history. Ingavi preserved Bolivian independence and transformed Ballivián into an overnight hero in a fractured nation badly in need of one.

Stanford and Harvard (Latin American pamphlet digital project at Harvard University. 0343).



EARLY EURO-AFRICAN VOICES OF DISSENT IN COLONIAL ANGOLA

35. CARVALHO E MENEZES, J. A. de. *Demonstração geographica e politica do territorio portuguez na Guiné inferior, que abrange o reino de Angola, Benguella, e suas dependencias.*

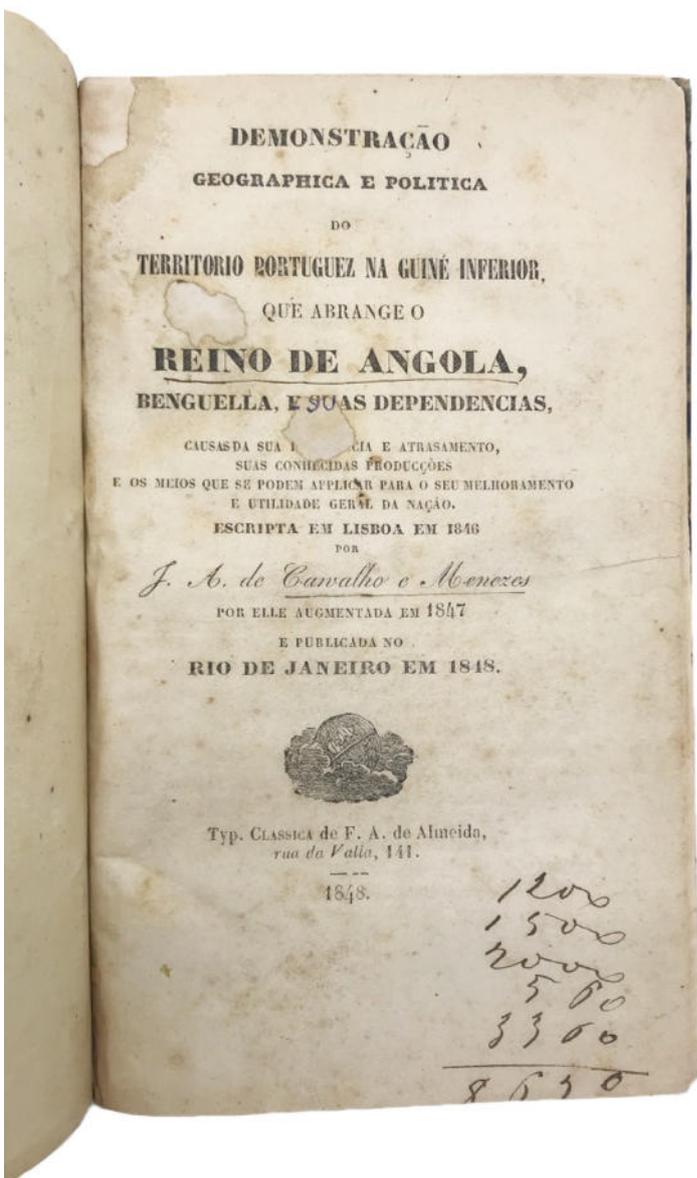
Rio de Janeiro, Classica de F. A. de Almeida, 1848.

€720

8vo, pp. 206, [2]. Lacking half-title. Two holes in the t-p, one of which affects also the following 2 leaves with little loss of text. Title page with period notes in ink. Sporadic light water stains and minor smudging to a few pages throughout. Errata page at the end. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper. Overall a good copy.

First Brazilian edition, very much enlarged, which followed the Portuguese one (1846). The work is a geopolitical study of Angola by Joaquim Antonio de Carvalho e Menezes, at the time that it was a colony of Portugal. The author was a Portuguese subject, and native of Luanda, Angolan of "mixed heritage", who had raised concerns in Chamber of Deputies of Portugal, about the plight of the people of Angola under the colonial rule. The aim of his work is expressed in the preface: "I sincerely hope for the good of the nation to which I belong. I send my opinions, or my ideas as I have conceived them and present the facts as they are, some of them observed by me, some collected from historical fragments, and others conveyed by the public voice..."

Inocência, *Bibliografia de Monografias Portuguesas*, XVII, 350; Jacopo Corrado, *The Rise of a New Consciousness: Early Euro-African Voices of Dissent in Colonial Angola*, 2007, Vol. 5.



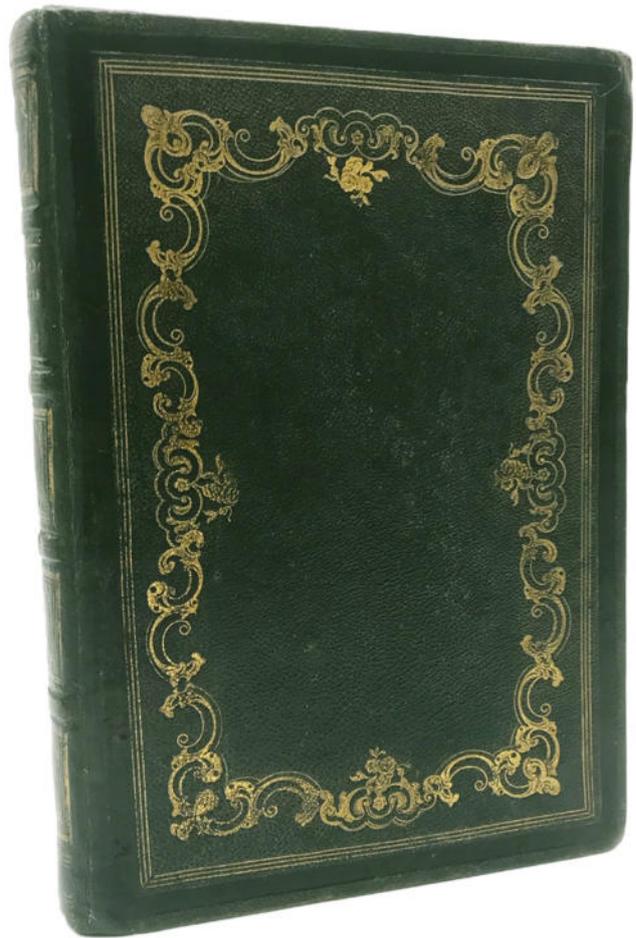
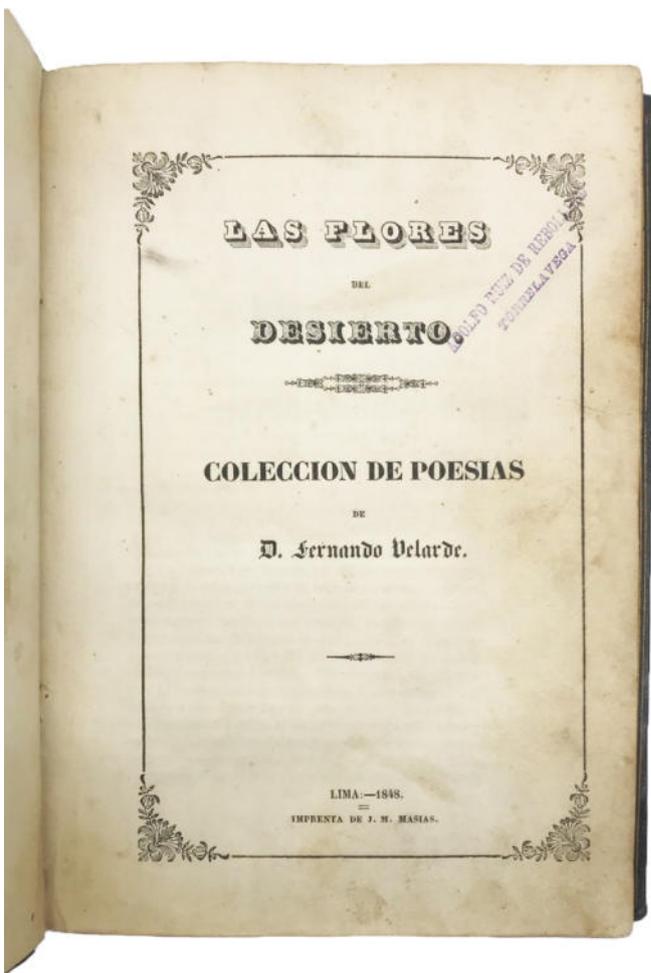
A BEAUTIFUL COPY OF PERUVIAN ROMANTICISM'S FOUNDING WORK, IMMENSELY SCARCE.

RUBÉN DARÍO WROTE ABOUT VELARDE: "POCOS POETAS HEMOS LEÍDO QUE EXPRESEN MEJOR LOS HONDOS SENTIMIENTOS, LAS ÍNTIMAS PENAS, QUE EL AUTOR DE LOS CÁNTICOS DEL NUEVO MUNDO."

36. VELARDE, Fernando. *Las flores del desierto. Coleccion de poesias*

Lima, Imprenta de J. M. Masias, 1848.

€2000



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 235, [5], with half-title. Title within a border. Woodcut head and tailpieces. Ownership stamp (Adolfo Ruiz de Rebolledo, Torrelavega). Contemporary full green morocco with gilt-tooled decorative border on covers. Prologue of Dionisio Alcalá Galiano. A.e.g

"Pocos poetas han logrado en vida popularidad más vasta que la que alcanzó Fernando Velarde en América durante el pasado siglo, según nos afirman testimonios tan dignos de crédito como el de Menéndez Pelayo; pocos poetas han sufrido después un olvido tan absoluto." (Carlos García Barrón)

OCLC lists no complete copies in the US. University of California and Bloomington Library, Indiana University, have only "entrega IV" (pp. 123-158), the fourth issue, since the book was printed in several numbers issued periodically. The BNEspaña has only issue II (pp. 41-235). Due to its immense scarcity, Professor García Barrón curated a second critical edition of the work in 1982 based on the only known surviving complete copy, which is kept in the National Library of Chile. However, in 1996, a copy was acquired by the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú through the acquisition of the David Colmenares Collection, now housed at the Biblioteca Central "Luis Jaime Cisneros".

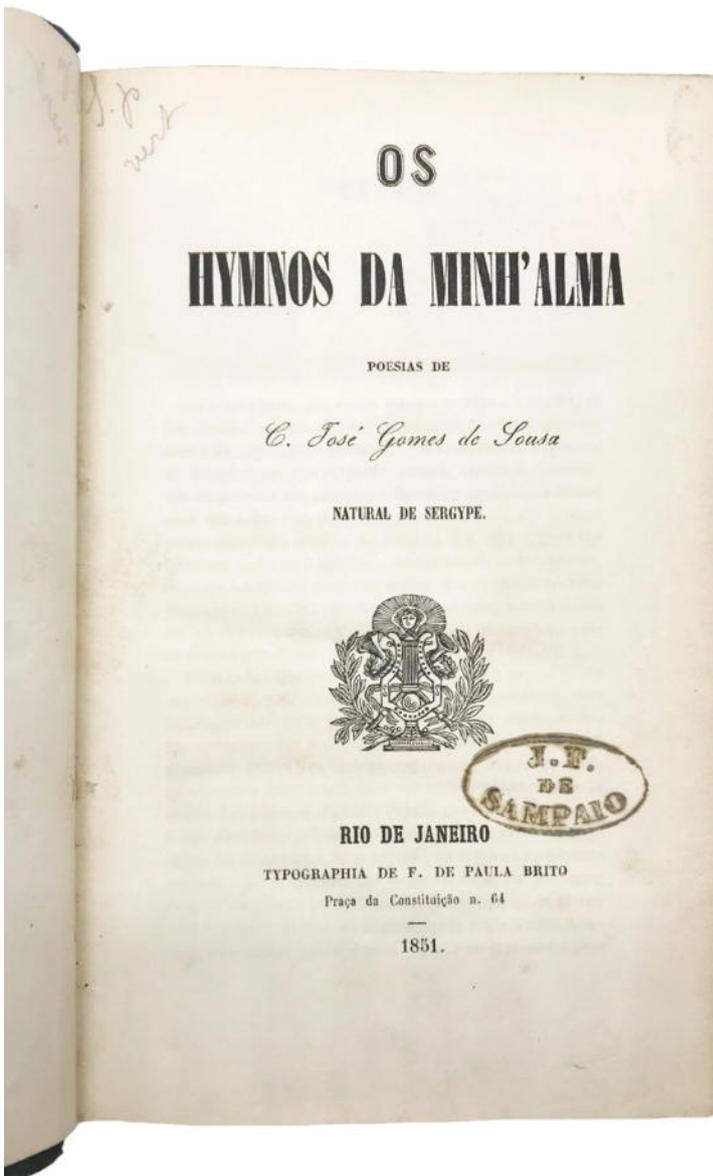
García Barrón, Carlos, «Fernando Velarde y el romanticismo peruano», in Alan M. Gordon y Evelyn Rugg (eds.), *Actas del sexto Congreso Internacional de Hispanistas*, (Toronto, August 22-26, 1977), Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Toronto, Toronto, 1980, págs. 295-296.

THREE RARE FIRST EDITIONS BY BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE ROMANTIC POETS
PRINTED IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

37. GOMES DE SOUSA, Constantino José. *Os himnos da minh'alma* [BOUND WITH] ZALUAR, Augusto Emilio. *Dores e flores* [BOUND WITH] ABOIM, João Correia Manuel de. *O livro da minha alma*.

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia de F. de Paula Brito, 1851; Rio de Janeiro, Typographia de M.G.S. Rego, 1849.

€1200



FIRST EDITIONS. 8vo, 3 works in one volume: pp. iii, [1], 282, [2]; [2], xxii, [2], 178; [16], 216, [4]. Early stamp (J.F. de Sampaio) on the t-p of the first work. Ex-libris of Fritz Ries on upper pastedown. Quarter green leather and blind-stamped cloth, gilt-tooled spine with "Sampaio" stamped above the foot. A very good copy.

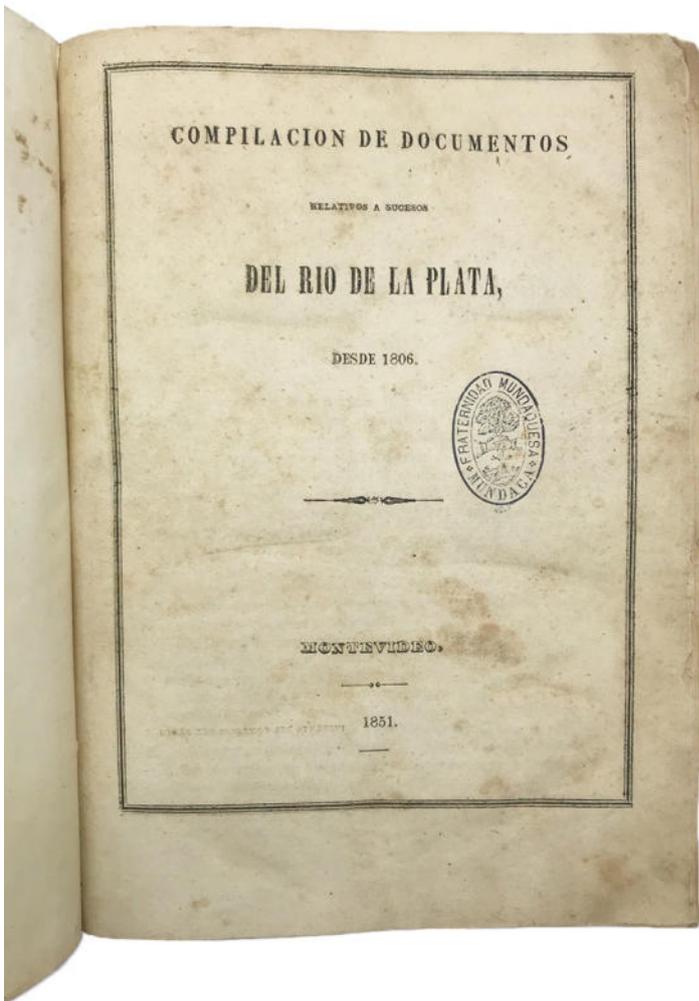
The first author was a Brazilian, "natural de Sergipe". His work contains 39 poems, among which "O Índio Misterioso" and the novel in verse "O Mendigo" stand out. The Baron of Santo Ângelo, Manuel de Araújo Porto Alegre, expressed his impressions about the work writing that its author had risen to the high regions reached only by Gonçalves Dias and Gonçalves de Magalhães, the most famous poets of the time.

The second work includes a letter of the author to D. Carlos Guido y Spano, and D. Carlos's lengthy reply. Augusto Emilio Zaluar (1825-1882) was born in Lisbon, but spent most of his life in Brazil, and died there.

The third work is by Portuguese journalist, playwright and poet João de Aboim, who lived in Brazil, "provisionally and forcibly exiled because of his political involvement" ... "D'Aboim introduced his book with a letter written by him to Gonçalves Dias, followed by the Brazilian poet's reply. Grateful to Dias for having received him with open arms in Brazil, d'Aboim took

*leave by saying: 'I intend to dedicate this book to the Brzilian ladies' (Jacopo Corrado, *The Creole Elite and the Rise of Angolan Protonationalism: 1870-1920*, Cambria Press, 2008, p. 124).*

1) Blake, II, pp. 138-139; 2) Blake, I, pp. 351-353.



"INVASION INGLESA EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA".

38. ALSINA, Valentín (Ed.). *Compilacion de documentos relativos á sucesos del Rio de La Plata desde 1806.*

Montevideo, Imprenta del Comercio del Plata, 1851.

€500

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. [6], 706, [12]. Double-column text framed by printed border. Stamp of "Fraternidad Mundaquesa" on t-p. lacking rear free flyleaf. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper, gilt-tooled caption title to spine: "Invasion inglesa en el rio de la plata." Restored corners and hinges. A very good copy. Scarce.

First and only edition of this important collection of historical documents published as a continuation of "Biblioteca del Comercio del Plata". It illustrates the events that marked the English invasion of Rio de la Plata. Many of these writings came from the private library of collector Don Vicente Fidel Lopez. The book is divided in three parts dealing with the conquest, the reconquest and the defense of Buenos Aires in 1806 and 1807. All documents are listed in chronological order. This

collection meant to fill the gap of works gathering crucial primary sources relating to the period, which was deemed by the editor of great importance for the path towards of national emancipation.

OCLC lists 1 copy | the US: Benson.

RARE FIRST EDITION IN A MONASTIC BINDING OF AN IMPORTANT DICTIONARY PRINTED IN MANILA.

39. ENCARNACIÓN, Juan Félix de la. *Diccionario Bisaya-Español* [BOUND WITH] *Diccionario Español-Bisaya.*

Manila, Imprenta de los Amigos del País, a cargo de M. Sanchez, 1851-1852.

€3400

FIRST EDITIONS. 4to, 2 works in 1 volume: pp. [12], 634, blank, [8], 573, [1], and 10 final blank leaves. Text on two columns. Leaf of pp. 2-3 of the advertisement to the reader misbound after first t-p. Old stamp of the Cebu's Redemptorist Fathers on first t-p and ex libris of the Redemptorist Congregation's library in Cebu City on upper endpaper. Old stamp of the "Secretaría Episcopal de Cebú" on the dedication leaf. Ms. note to verso of first t-p stating "Pertenece a la Secretaría". Appendix at end of first work, errata at end of second work. Bound in contemporary full red morocco with decorative metal corner and centre-pieces and clasps (lacking some parts of the metal furniture). Gilt title to spine. A very good copy.

290

DICCIONARIO

BISAYA-ESPAÑOL.



por el P. Fr. Juan Felix de la Encarnacion,
Provincial de Agustinos Descalzos, de la Provincia de
S. Nicolás de Tolentino, de Filipinas.

LO DEDICA

AL ESCMO. ILMO. Y RMO. SR. D. FR. ROMUALDO GIMENO,
DE LA SAGRADA ORDEN DE PREDICADORES, DIGNISIMO OBISPO
DE LA DIÓCESI DE CEBU.

CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

MANILA:

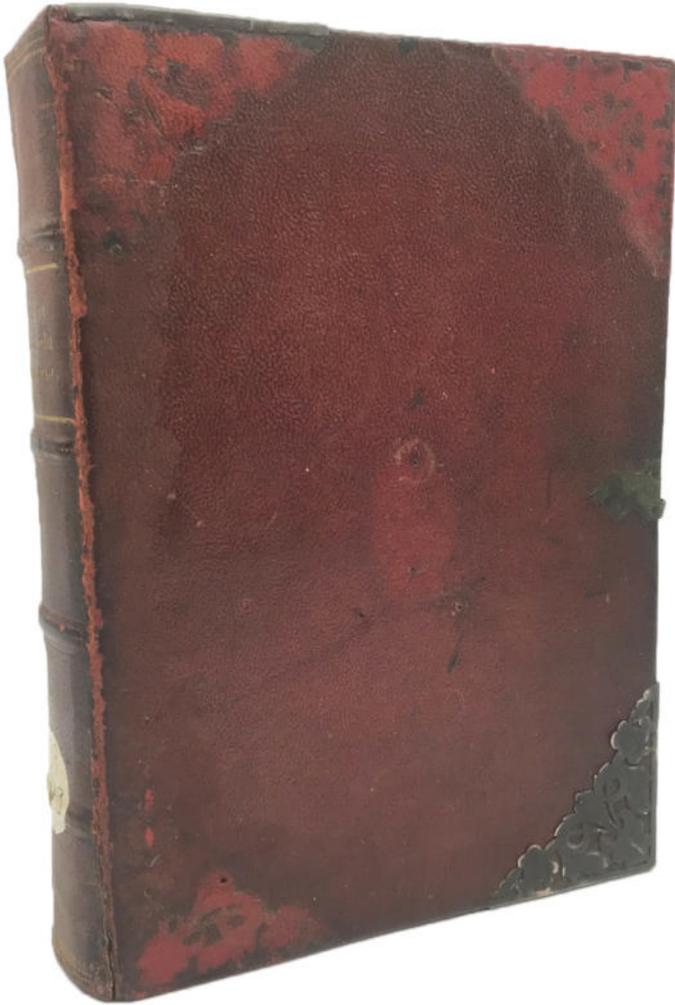
Imprenta de los Amigos del Pais, á cargo de M. Sanchez.
1851.

The author begins his advertisement to the reader by saying that he decided to undertake this literary enterprise since the priests of the islands of Cebu, Bohol, Negros, Mindanao and others have long lacked a printed dictionary of the Bisayan language. In the following "Advertencias preliminares", he states that the 10 blank leaves at the end of the book were left in order for the priest to take note of the faults and lacks.

"In the year 1851, Fr. Juan Felix de la Encarnacion, OAR, published his *Diccionario Bisaya-Español*. The word entries of about 17,500 were in Sugboanon Bisaya and the definitions were in Spanish. The next year, 1852, he published the converse *Diccionario Español-Bisaya*. The word entries of about 28,000 were in Spanish and the definitions were in Sugboanon Bisaya ... The corrected second edition was published in 1866. The *Tipografia De Amigos Del Pais* in Manila published the third edition in the year 1885 under the auspices of the Augustinian Recollect Order ... It was not the first comprehensive Sugboanon Bisaya dictionary. In the year 1711, or 140 years earlier, the comprehensive *Vocabulario De La Lengua Bisaya* by Fr. Matheo Sanchez, S.J. was published. Fr. Sanchez finished that dictionary in 1618, which was the year of his demise. The

numerous examples how to use the words in Bisayan sentences made that dictionary a valuable reference for the Jesuits. The Augustinian Recollects replaced the Jesuits in the same mission fields in 1768. Due to the manner of expulsion of the Jesuits, it could be expected that the Augustinian Recollects would have no access to the dictionary of Fr. Matheo Sanchez. So, in 1851, after 83 years of administering the vacated Jesuit mission fields, Fr. Juan Felix felt the need for a Sugboanon Bisaya dictionary."

"The greatest value of Fr. Juan Felix's dictionary was not as a guide for grammar but as an encyclopedia. It has thousands of word entries regarding culture, customs, and traditional practices of the Bisayans. It has hundreds of fishing and farming terms. It listed 24 types of rain, 54 different terms for tying or binding, and hundreds of terms regarding sound. It listed 110 different types of rice. It has more than 2,000 terms applicable to politics and governance. In fact, the modern Robert's Rule of Order can be fully translated into Sugboanon Bisaya using the terms found in the dictionary of Fr. Juan Felix. However, during the American era, these terms were forgotten in the rush to use only the English terms. The dictionary contains about 3,000 words regarding mathematics, geometry, and engineering ... 4,000 medical terms that deals about parts of the body, names of diseases and illnesses, and physical



infirmities and defects ... 500 names of native plants, grasses, shrubs, and trees with medicinal value He specifically indicated 210 of them as to the particular sickness it can cure and how to prepare and apply them... Fr. Juan Felix listed 210 varieties of rice and out of these only about 4 or 6 are presently being planted in Bohol. We will have a long way to go to recover the 204 or 206 lost varieties" (passages taken from "The Analysis and Content of the Diccionario Bisaya-Español, Español-Bisaya of Fr. Juan Felix de la Encarnacion and Its Impact Today", by Dr. Jes B. Tirol, PhD, Director, Planning and Research, University of Bohol, Tagbilaran City, published on the website of the Agustinos Recoletos of the Province of S. Ezekiel Moreno).

Bancroft and LC. RETANA. Aparato Bibliográfico..., nos. 793 and 822; BIBLIOTECA FILIPINA, nos. 923 and 924: "con esta obra hizo el autor un gran servicio pues que el diccionario de Mentrída era tan raro que, verdaderamente, podía decirse que no existía diccionario bisaya"; BICRES, nos. 2272 and 2375.

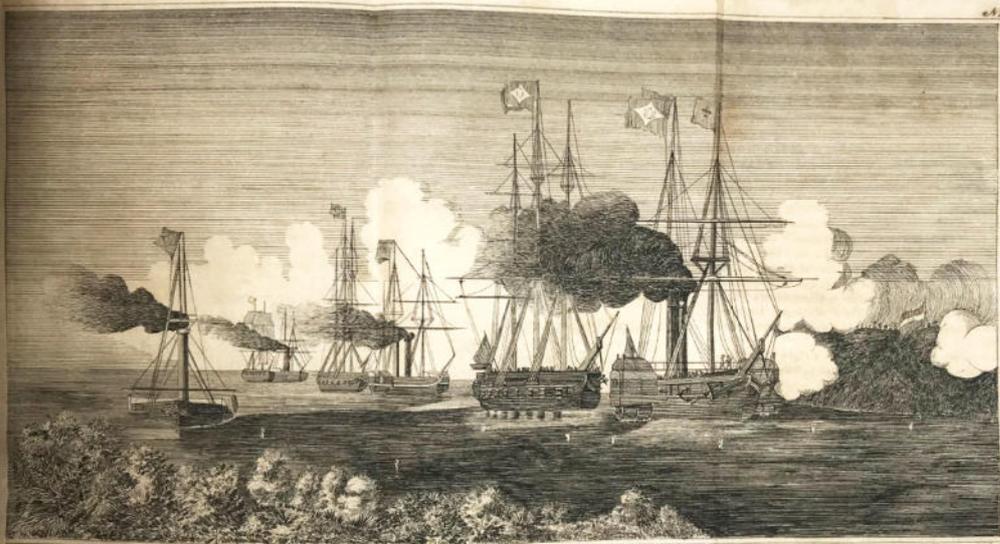
WITH LARGE FOLDING BATTLE PLANS, ONE OF WHICH SHOWS BATTLE PHASES THROUGH OVERLAPPING SLIPS OF PRINTED PAPER.

40. TITÁRA, Ladislau dos Santos. *Memorias do Grande Exercito Aliado Libertador do Sul da America, na Guerra de 1851 a 1852, contra os tyrannos do Prata...*

Rio Grande do Sul, Typographia de B. Berlink, 1852.

€1800

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 296, lacking half-title. With 3 folding plates, 2 of which are large battle plans: "Planta da Batalha do dia 20 de fevereiro de 1827" (p. 146-7); "Passagem do Tonelero no dia 17 de dezembro de 1851 pela Esquadra Imperial commandada pelo Chefe d'Esquadra Grenfell" (p. 156-7); "Plano da Batalha de [] dada no dia 3 d'Fevereiro de 1852 entre os Generaes Urquiza e Rosas Conforme o original que se acha no Archivo Militar" (p. 212-13). The first battle plan has two overlapping slips of printed paper in one point towards the gutter, which show the movement of the fighting armies throughout the battlefield during the different phases of the conflict. Old restorations to the verso of the plates with the battle plans. Author's signature at the end of the advertisement to the reader. Head and tail-pieces, some tables in the text. Contemporary gilt-tooled quarter black leather and blind-stamped green cloth. Original marbled endpapers, bookseller's label (Livraria Academica de J. G. de Azevedo, Rio de Janeiro). All edges sprinkled. Light age toning throughout. An excellent copy. Very rare.



PASSAGEM DO TONELERO NO DIA 17 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1851 PELA
ESQUADRA IMPERIAL COMMANDADA PELO CHEFE D'ESQUADRA

Orenfell

MEMÓRIAS

DO

Grande Exército Aliado Libertador do Sul da America, na
Guerra de 1851 a 1852, contra os tyrannos do Prata:
e bem assim dos factos mais graves, e notaveis, que
precederam-na, desde vinte annos, e dos que mais influ-
ram para a politica energica, que ultimamente o Brasil
adoptou, a fim de dar paz, e segurança aos Estados visi-
nhos: incluindo-se também noções exactas, e documen-
tadas da Batalha de Ituzaingó, em 1827, e de seu
resultado.

OFFERECIDAS

AO ILLM. E EXM. SNR.

Dr. Manoel Felizardo de Souza e Mello.

POR

Ladisláo dos Santos Titára,

Natural da Provincia da Bahia,
Capitão da 2.ª Classe do Estado maior do Exército,
Cavalleiro das Ordens Imperial do Cruzeiro, o S. Bento d'Aviz,
Condecorado com a Medalha de distincção da Campanha
da Bahia, pela Independencia, Socio Correspondente
do Instituto Historico e Geographico do Brasil etc,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

TIPOGRAPHIA DE B. BERLINS.

1852.

The first part of the book describes the events and the political and military maneuvers that preceded the Platine War (Guerra do Prata), or the campaigns against Oribe and Rosas, from the rise of Rosas to power, in 1830, until the fall of Oribe, in 1851. In the second part, it describes the Cisplatine War, which culminated in the Battle of Ituzaingó, in 1827. The third part illustrates the Platine War, the victories of Tnelero and Monte Caseros, and the end of the campaign in 1852. The text is accompanied by lists, detailed notes, transcription of documents, engravings, plans and maps.

An army major, the author was officer of the Order of the Rose and member of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute. He changed his name from Ladisláo do Espirito Santo Mello to Ladisláo dos Santos Titára since, having taken part in the War of Independence, he wished to free himself from the Portuguese heritage. He also fought in Piauí, São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. According to Blake, he was a "militar valente", "escritor fecundo", "grande literato" and "exímio poeta." Joaquim Manoel de Macedo stated that he had a "pena de escritor", "espada de guerreiro" and "lira de poeta".

His work deals with the Platine War, also known as War against Oribe and Rosas, fought in Uruguay, Rio de la Plata and northeastern Argentina, from August 1851 to February 1852, with Brazil and Uruguay allied against Argentina. The reason was the dispute over the influence on Uruguay and the hegemony in the Rio da Prata region. The allied won the war in the Battle of Monte Caseros, in 1852, guaranteeing political stability to the Empire and establishing Brazilian hegemony in the Prata region. In this classic work on the subject, Titára collects and mentions the most atrocious acts of Rosas, Oribe and others, which help to elucidate the politics of both and the reasons that led the Brazilian government to resort to arms. Ituzaingó was the biggest field battle occurred on Brazilian territory. The revolt against the domination of Brazil in the Cisplatine region had the support of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (origin of present-day Argentina). The episode led Emperor Pedro I to declare war on those provinces. The work narrates in detail all these events.

Oliveira Lima (imperfect copy), Boston PL, Harvard and Benson.

Blake, V, p. 280.

IMPORTANT GOA IMPRINT.

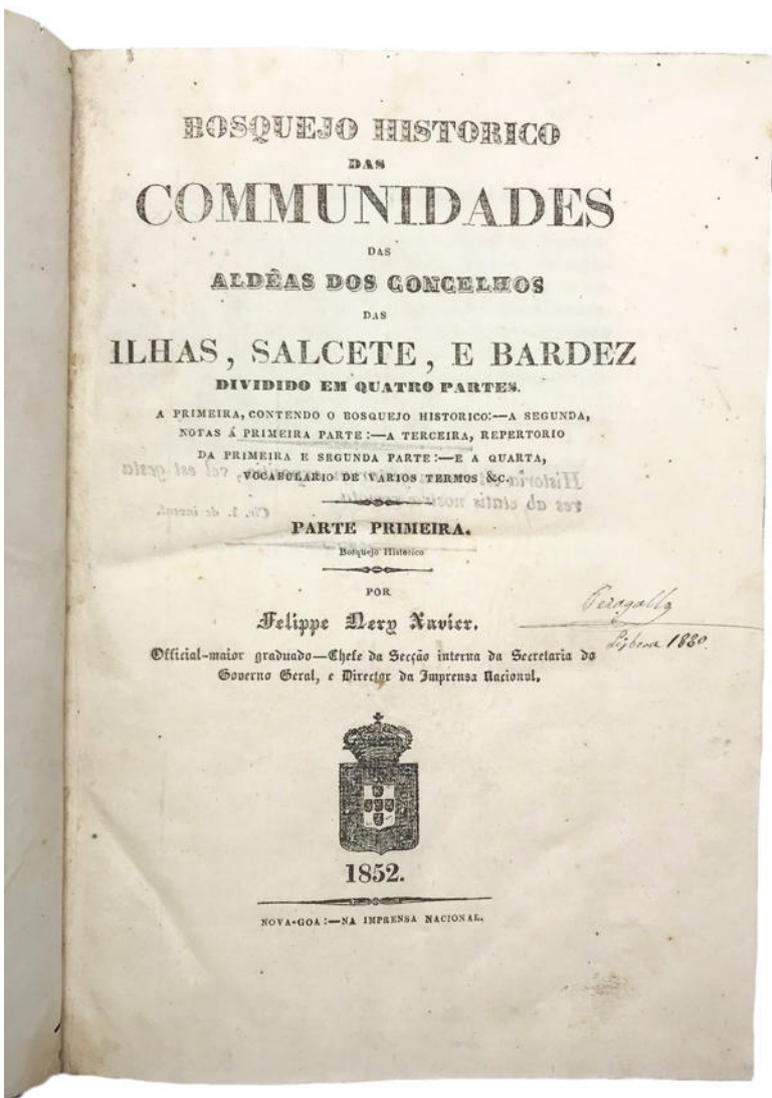
41. NERY XAVIER, Felipe. *Bosquejo historico das comunidades das aldeas dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete, e Bardez dividido em quatro partes. A primeira, contendo o bosquejo historico. A segunda, notas à primeira parte. A terceira, repertorio da primeira e segunda parte. E a quarta, vocabulario de varios termos &c.*

Nova-Goa, Na imprensa Nacional, 1852.

€2200

FIRST EDITION. Folio, 4 parts in 1 volume, each one with individual t-p: pp. [12], 90; [2], 181, [1]; [2], 37, [1]; [2], 21, [1]. Ms. ownership note on first t-p: "Peregallo, Lisbona 1880". Quarter calf and marbled paper. Some worming along outer joints, front joint a little cracked in the upper part. An excellent copy.

Filippe Nery Xavier was a Goan administrator and historian. He was descended from a very distinguished Gaud Saraswat Brahmin family that had converted to Christianity when the Portuguese arrived in India. The present work's title can be translated as follows: "Historical



sketch of the Communities of the Villages in the District of the Islands, Salsette and Bardez..." This work gives in detail the contribution of the "comunidades" to the economy of Goa and pleaded for the preservation - taking into consideration their utility - to safeguard the interest of the Public Exchequer and maintain public tranquility. See Anthony D'Souza and Carmo D'Souza's "Civil Law Studies: An Indian Perspective" for more information on the subject.

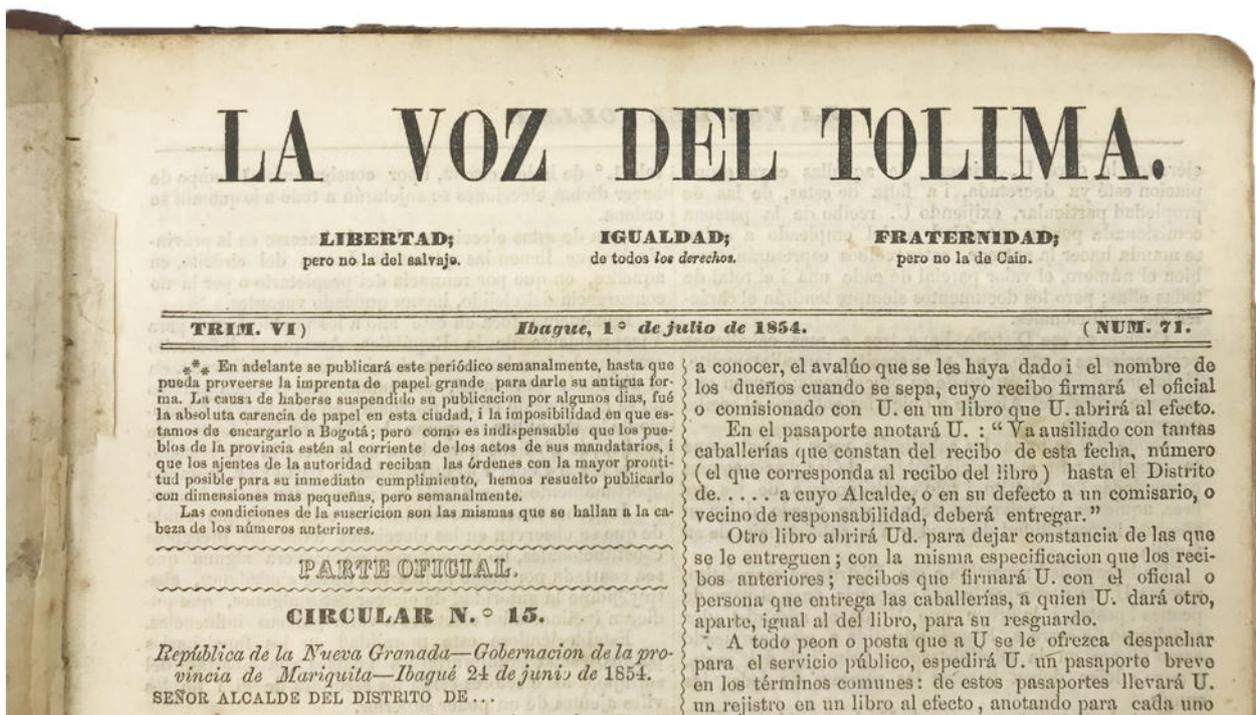
"Besides Cunha Rivara, various other scholars distinguished themselves by their investigations carried on in the Archives of the Secretariat of the Government of Goa, to-day a part of the administrative Department of the Privy-Council of the same Government. Amongst these, the most important was the indefatigable Indian writer, Felipe Nery Xavier, who was an untiring investigator of all Portuguese India. His work is vast and meritorious.." (Ethel M. Pope, *India in Portuguese Literature*, Madras 1989, p. 209).

Harvard, Indiana, Newberry.

Silva, I.F. da. Dic. bib. portuguez, 2:303, no. 261.

TWO EXTREMELY RARE COLOMBIAN CONSERVATIVE PERIODICALS
PRINTED ONLY THROUGHOUT A FEW MONTHS OF 1854, DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

INSPIRED BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION'S MOTTO "LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ", THE ANTI-
ABOLITIONIST EDITORS CHOSE THIS MOTTO: "FREEDOM, THOUGH NOT THAT ONE OF THE SLAVE..."



42. [COLOMBIA - CIVIL WAR PERIODICALS]. a) *La voz del Tolima*

Ibagué, Imprenta Provincial, F. F. Paul, 1854.

€4200

Folio. Trimstre VI (nos. 71-76) and Trimestre VII (78), Jul.-Oct.; nos. 71-72 with motto "LIBERTAD / pero no la del salvaje - IGUALDAD / de todos los derechos - FRATERNIDAD / pero no la de Cain; nos. 74-76 and 78 with "Nueva Grenanda" added as header. All numbers printed on two columns, two sheet per number.

No records in OCLC. Some issues are kept in a few Colombian institutions: BNC - 1854 6 (73-75) Jul., Sep.; Biblioteca de la Universidad del Valle - 1854 6 (73) Jul.; Biblioteca de la Universidad de Antioquia - 1852 3 (35-36) dic.; 1853 3, 4 (37-38, 43-45) Jan.- Feb., Apr.-May.; 1854 6 (67-69,84) Mar., Apr.; 1855 8 (84) Jan. Issues no. 71, 72, 76 and 78 in the present collection are unrecorded.

[BOUND WITH]

b) *Boletin = 20 de Mayo*. Impreso en Ibagué por F. F. Paul, n.d. Loose folio sheet printed on two columns.

[BOUND WITH]

c) *Boletin = 27 de Mayo*. Impreso en Ibagué por F. F. Paul, n.d. Loose folio sheet printed on two columns.

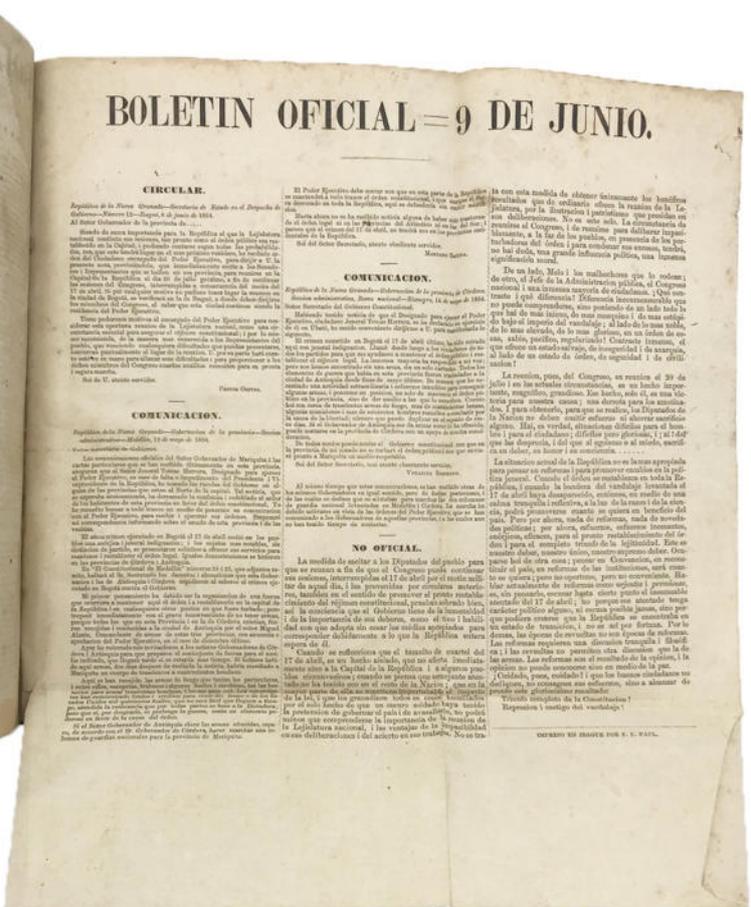
[BOUND WITH]

d) *Boletin Oficial = 9 de Junio*. Impreso en Ibagué por F. F. Paul, n.d. Loose folded sheet printed on three columns.

[BOUND WITH]

e) *Boletin. (Ibagué, 28 de Junio de 1854)*. Imp. en Ibagué por F. F. Paul, loose 4to sheet.

[BOUND WITH]



f) *Nueva Granada. Boletin Oficial.*

Ibagué, Imprenta Provincial, F. F. Paul, 1854-1854.

[No. 1] (7 jun. 1854?) - no. 37 (21 nov. 1854): [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11] 15-36 ("gratis") [May 20, 27, 7 missing; Jun. 9, 28 - 7 missing; Jul. 12, 22, 24, 29 - 17 and 27 missing; Aug. 2, 13, 22, 24, 31 - 5 and 8 missing; Sep. 3, 11, 15, 18, 21, 26, 28; Oct. 5, 7, 12, 18, 20, 23, 26, 31; Nov. 3, 8 (3 leaves), 17 - 21 missing] + Supplement (single leaf).

[BOUND WITH]

g) *Envenenamiento sometido a la autoridad judicial.*

Final loose folded sheet about a trial for the poisoning of a lady.



No records in OCLC. Apparently, the only institution to hold issues of this periodical is the BNC, which keeps an almost complete run of it (nos 5-37) in the Fondo Anselmo Pineda (F. Pineda; 1854 ([5]-37) jun.-nov. "F. Pineda 1058 pza.17"). The first issues, from no. 1 to 13, are not numbered. The Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia holds an issue published as early as June 7. However, it is uncertain whether the first issue appeared in May or June, given the randomness of its initial appearance. According to the BNC, the issue bearing the date Jul. 12 is no. 7. The presence of issues dated May 20 and 27, and June 9 and 28, in the present collection, if complemented with those from May 7 and June 7 in the BNC, seem to suggest that the publication of the Boletín started on a random basis and then, from July onwards, began to appear mainly weekly or twice a week, and sometimes even trice.

On April 17, 1854, General José María Melo, with the support of the craftsmen ("artesanos"), gave a coup against President José María Obando, who was elected during the 1853 elections. The government and Congress of the Republic fled to Ibagué where they commanded, under the leadership of Vice President José de Obaldía, the offensive against Melo. The forces of Pedro de Alcántara de Herrán, José Hilario López and Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera, defeated Melo on December 4, 1859. In this context, El Boletín Oficial, that is, The Official Gazette, began to be published as a government medium. Breaking news of war, circulars, correspondence, army reports and responses were published on its pages.

THE LAWS OF ECUADOR, A SCARCE WORK.

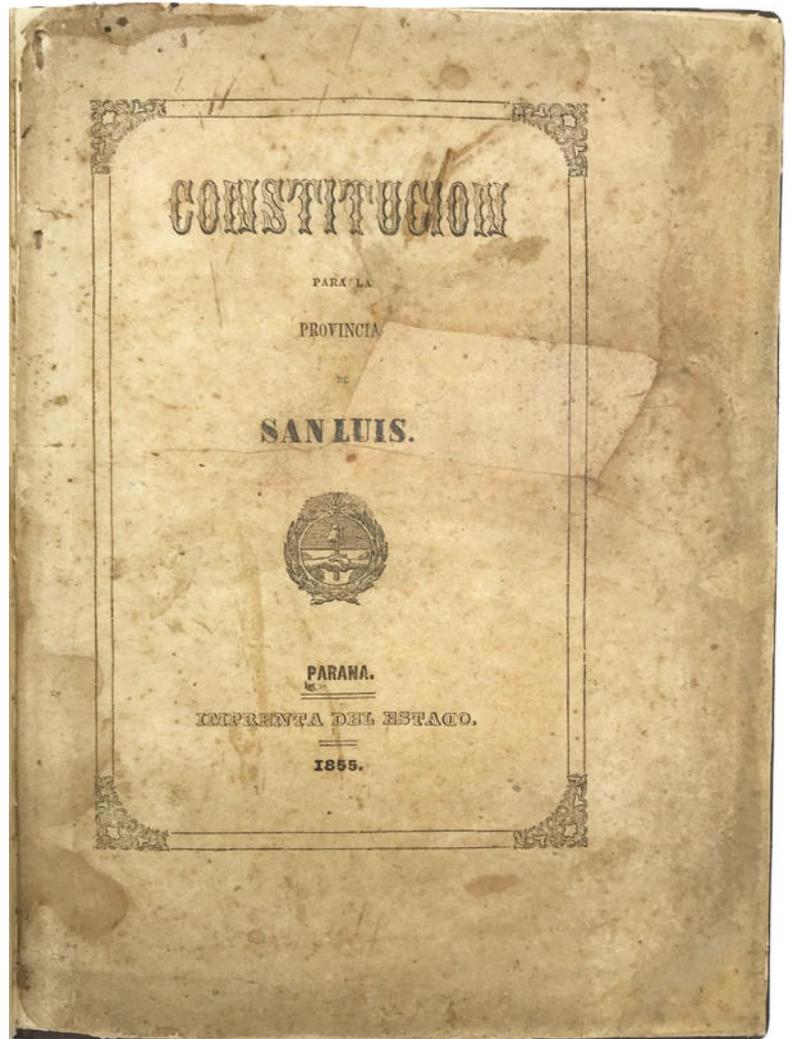
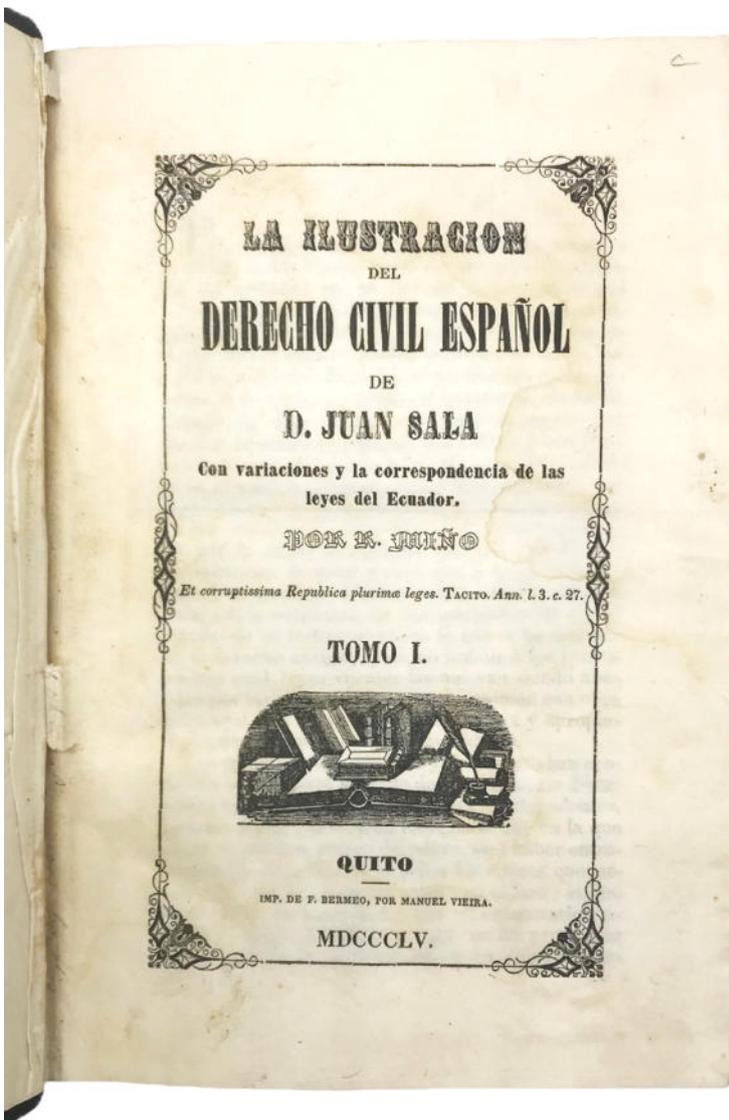
43. SALA, Juan, and Ramon MIÑO. *La ilustracion del derecho civil español... con variaciones y la correspondencia de las leyes del Ecuador.*

Quito, Imp. De Bermeo, Por Manuel Vieira, 1855.

€1000

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols: pp. [4], 270, VII, [1]; [2], 272-488, CXVIII, [2]. Paged continuously. "Leyes del Ecuador" (cxviii p. at end of v. 2) has special t.p. Contemporary quarter leather and cloth. Bookbinder's label on upper pastedown (La Novedad / Oficina de Grabado, Litografía, Imprenta / y encuadernación de J. M. Proaño). Light marginal dump stain on first volume's t.p. Excellent copy, nicely bound.

NYPL, University of Michigan, Harvard.



VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE

44. SAN LUIS (ARGENTINA: Province). *Constitución para la provincia de San Luis.*

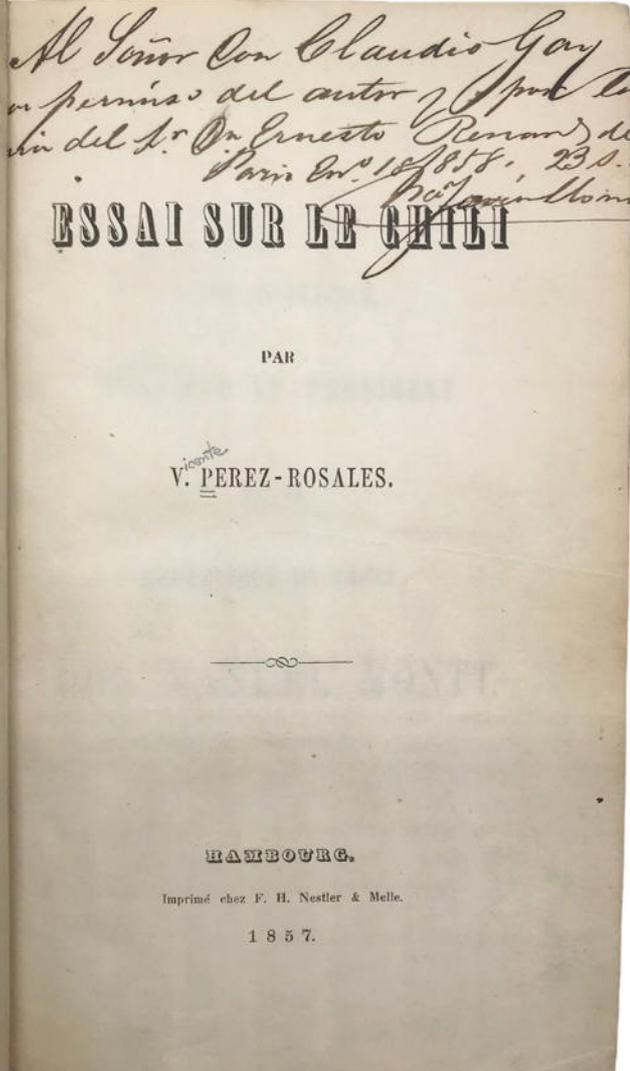
Paraná, Imprenta del Estado, 1855.

€770

FIRST EDITION. 4to, pp. 19, [1]. Woodcut coat of arms of Argentina on t-p. P. 16 printed in place of p. 18, p. 17 in place of p. 16 and p. 18 in place of p. 17. Skillful restorations to the first to leaves, some soiling. Modern semi-limp brown cloth with gilt lettering on front cover. A good copy. Very scarce.

The name United Provinces of the Río de la Plata was institutionalised by the Argentine National Constitution of 1853 as one of the three official names of the Argentine nation (along with Argentine Republic and Argentine Confederation). This is the rare first edition of the constitution of one of such provinces, the province of San Luis, one of the first Argentinian provinces to promulgate its constitution.

Harvard.



45. PÉREZ-ROSALES, Vicente. *Essai sur le Chili*

Hambourg, Imprimé chez F. H. Nestler & Melle, 1857.

€800

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xxi, [5], 455, [3], with final errata, 2 folding tables and a map of Chile. Inscribed on t-p by the author: "Al Señor Don Claudio Gay / con permiso del autor y por la / via del Sr. Don Ernesto Renans / de Paris Enero 18 1858 / Vicente Pérez-Rosales." Slightly later quarter black morocco, gilt-stamped spine and marbled paper. Margins lightly trimmed. An excellent copy.

Vicente Pérez Rosales was a politician, traveller, merchant, miner and Chilean diplomat that organised the colonisation by Germans and Chileans of the Llanquihue area. Indeed, this work published in Hambourg while he was Chilean ambassador in Germany aimed to promote the South American country and foster German immigration.

MANILA'S VERY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THIS MISSIONARY RELATION ON VIETNAM

46. RIVAS, Manuel de. *Idea del Imperio de Annam, ó de los reinos unidos de Tunquin y Cochinchina*

Manila, Imprenta de los Amigos del País, á cargo de D. Juan Murillo, 1858.

€1000

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. pp. [6], 246. With half-titles. Dominicans' coat of arms on t-p, woodcut initials and several headpieces and tail-vignettes. Bound in early C20th green cloth, bookbinder's label on rear pastedown (Encuadernaciones Nicolás / San Segundo, 23 / Ávila). Retana mentions a frontispiece portrait that, however, cannot be found in any of the copies available in public collections. A very good copy.

IDEA
DEL IMPERIO DE ANNAM,

6

DE LOS REINOS UNIDOS

DE TUNQUIN Y COCHINCHINA,

ESCRITA POR

el R. P. Fr. Manuel de Rivas,

DEL ORDEN DE PREDICADORES, Y VICARIO ACTUAL DE S. JUAN
DEL MONTE.



MANILA:

Imprenta de los Amigos del País,
á cargo de D. Juan Murillo.

1858.

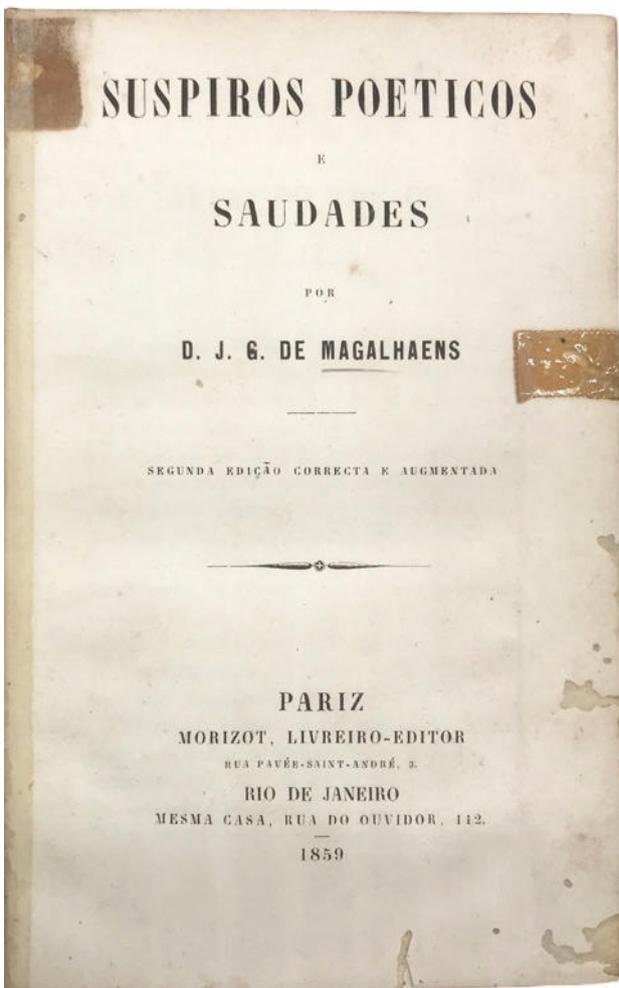
During the reign of Isabel II, there was a collaboration of Spanish and French military forces in Southeast Asia, in the seas of Southern China, not too far from the Philippines (640 miles). This little-known military cooperation, which lasted about four years (1859-1863), is remembered as the Cochinchina Campaign against the Nguyễn period Vietnamese state. It was an act of retaliation for the persecution of Catholics in Tonkin and it became the opening conflict of the French conquest of Vietnam. During the campaign, missionary and military activities converged, as the present book shows.

The book contains important information on early Vietnam. It includes interesting and curious passages on the eating habits of the Annamese, some of which seem to have really impressed the missionary, such as their passion for snakes, insects, and dog and cat meats especially, as it can be learned in the following excerpt: "Ya sea por la pobreza, ó por la poca aprension de las gentes de este pais, ello es que no solo comen los cuadrúpedos, aves y peces que se acostumbran en la Europa, sino tambien todo animal y vicho que anda, trepa, nada y vuela en los cuatro elementos. Sobre esto se esplica perfectamente un antiguo Misionero de Santo Domingo, muy

conocedor de loa costumbres anamitas. 'Los Tunquinos, dice, tienen buen diente en comer, y mejor estómago en digerir; los peces los suelen comer crudos, y á veces mueren entre sus dientes. La carne del mismo modo, pues un búfalo que matan, ó él se muere, con tostarle un poco, que apenas basta para chamuscarle el pelo, le tienen por suficientemente asado para comer su carne sin perdonar la piel; y no es por pobreza, sino porque dicen ser la piel el bocado mas gustoso. Cualquier animal que se muere, aunque sea de peste, de rabia, ó mordido de alguna víbora, no le perdonan, y sin escrúpulo alguno, tostado ó salcochado le comen, porque es su opinion, que cosa que pasa por el fuego no tiene veneno. Comen gatos, perros, ratones, todo género de culebras (á estas las quitan la piel), hormigas y sus huevos, gusanos de seda, otros diversos géneros de insectos, y casi toda especie de sabandijas.' El perro es un bocado tan esquisido para el gusto de los Tunquinos, que regularmente forma el plato regalado en las bodas y otros festines de los pobres..." (pp. 146-147).

Los Dominicos en el Extremo Oriente. Provincia del Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas. Barcelona, Seix y Barral, 1916, p. 358; Retana, Aparato..., no. 934: "Escrita con buen plan y bastante conocimiento del asunto. El autor estuvo en los paises que describe. Esta y otras publicaciones análogas, publicadas en el

transcurso de pocos años, deben considerarse como las precursoras de El Correo Sino-Annamita"; Cordier, Bibliotheca Indosinica, III, 1534; Palau 27001.



RARE 2ND EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED BY THE AUTHOR, OF THE FOUNDING WORK OF BRAZILIAN ROMANTICISM.

47. GONÇALVES DE MAGALHÃES, Domingo José. *Suspiros poeticos e saudades.*

Paris and Rio de Janeiro, Morizot, 1859.

€385

8vo, [iv], pp. 359. Ex-libris of Frank Prior Hebblethwaite on front pastedown with his acquisition inscription opposite. Small bookseller's stamp on half title. A few small wormholes affecting first and last leaves with a few paper repairs. Three quarter leather and patterned paper-covered boards.

The first work of Romanticism in Brazil. First issued in 1836, the book shows the author's anti-Lusitanism feeling, very popular in the country in the aftermath of its political emancipation from Portugal. Together with "Nitheroy, revista brasiliense", also edited by Gonçalves de Magalhães, the book renewed the country's aesthetic influences, according to European fashion, and fostered the search for the feeling of nationality, through exalting the indigenous element.

A CURIOUS SAMMELBAND IN TWO VOLUMES ON C19TH IBERIANISM, PROBABLY OWNED BY TEIXEIRA DE VASCONCELOS, ONE OF THE AUTHORS INVOLVED IN THE DEBATE.

48. VOL. 1: a) TEIXEIRA DE VASCONCELOS, António Augusto. *A fundação da monarchia portuguesa; narração anti-iberica.*

Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1860.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 123, [3].

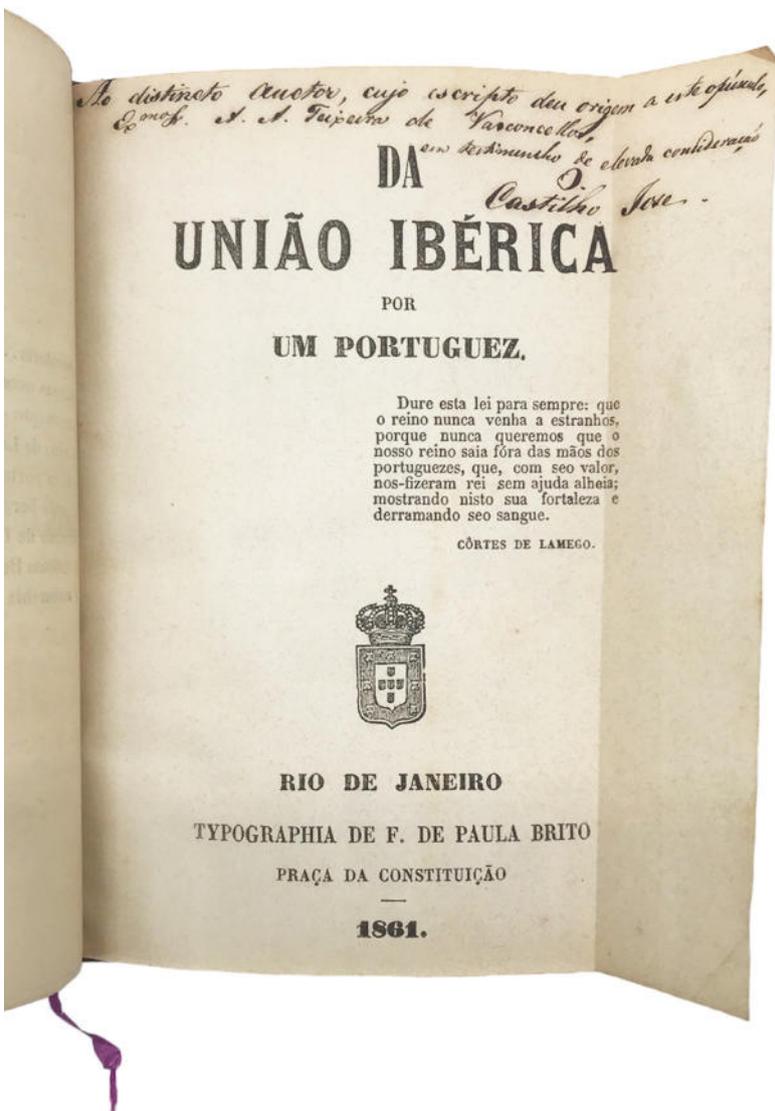
€1350

[BOUND WITH]

b) [CASTILHO, José Feliciano de] *Da União Ibérica, por um portuguez.*

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia de F. de Paula Brito, 1861.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 170, [2]. Inscribed on t-p, which has a fold-out outer margin: "Ao distincto autor, cujo escripto deu origem a este opúsculo, / Ex.mo Sr. A. A. Teixeira de Vasconcellos, / en testemunho de elevata consideracao / Castilho José". Not in OCLC.



VOL. 2: c) [MAS Y DE SANZ, Sinibaldo, and José Maria LATINO COELHO]. *A Iberia. Memoria em que se provam as vantagens politicas, economicas e sociaes da união das duas monarchias peninsulares em uma só nação. Escripta originalmente em hespanhol [and entitled "La Ibérica"] por um philo-portuguez, e traduzida e precedida de um prologo por um jornalista portuguez. Segunda edição...*

Lisbon, Typ. Universal, 1853.

8vo, pp. xiv, 170, [4], with 2 fold-out plates, 1 of which is coloured. Much enlarged than the first edition.

[BOUND WITH]

d) ID. *A Iberia. Memoria sobre a conveniencia da União pacifica e legal de Portugal e Hispania... Terceira edição...*

Lisbon, Typographia do Progresso, 1855.

8vo, pp. 244, with 2 folding plates, 1 of which partly coloured. Much enlarged than the second edition.

[BOUND WITH]

e) CASAL RIBEIRO, José Maria. "L'Ibérie... Troisième lettre", in *Revue Lusitanienne*, Vol. 1 (1852), pp. 229-238. Bound with several blank leaves at end. Contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper.

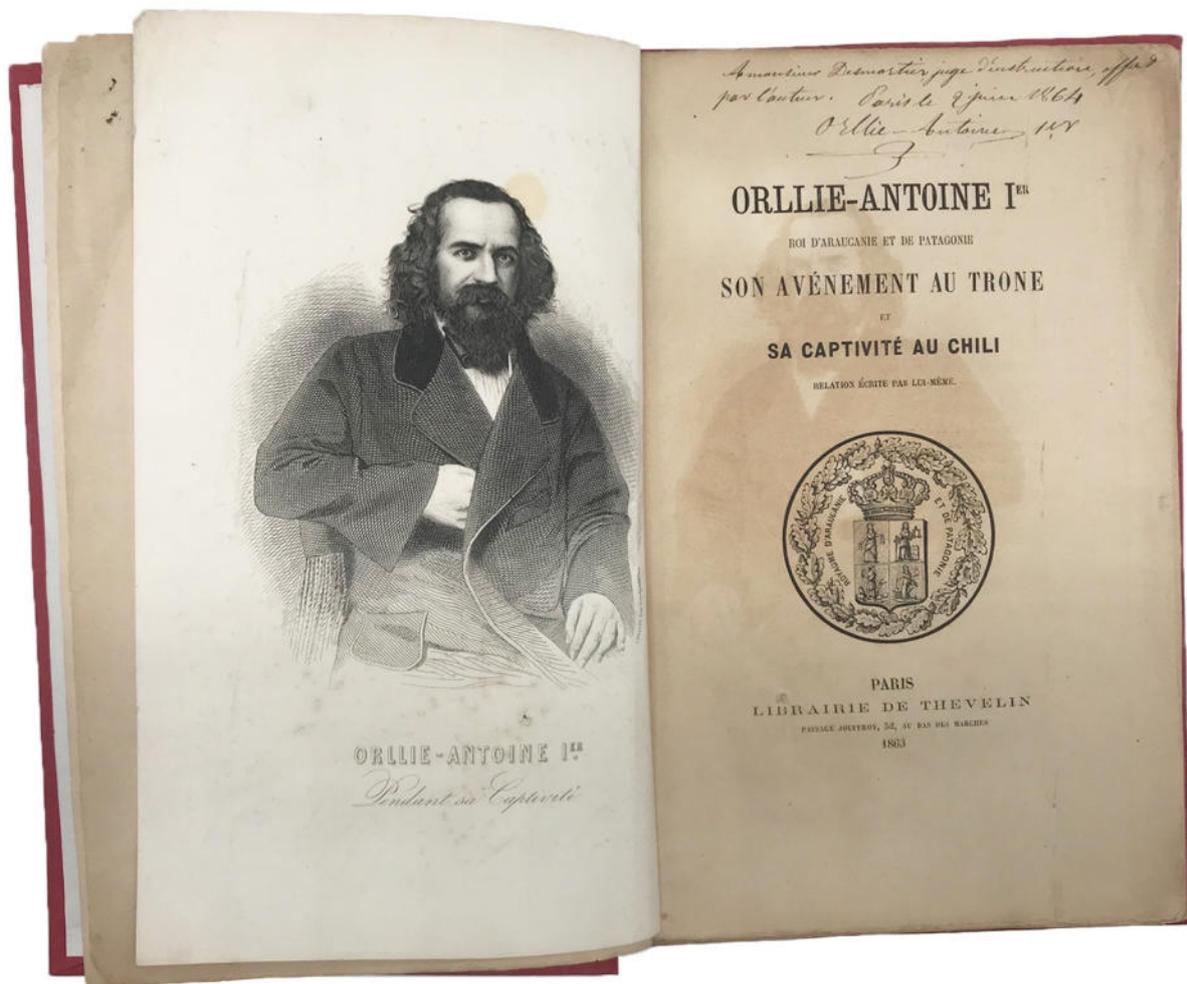
THE CRAZY FRENCH LAWYER WHO WANTED TO BE KING OF ARAUCANIA AND PATAGONIA.

49. TOUNENS, Antoine de. *Orllie-Antoine ler, roi d'Araucanie et de Patagonie.*

Paris, Librairie de Thevelin, 1863.

€1500

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, pp. 174. Front original publisher's printed wrapper bound in. Coat of arms of the invented "Kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia" on front wrapper and title. Frontispiece engraved portrait of the author and his ms. dedication on the t-p to the judge of inquiry: "A monsieur Desmortier, juge d'instruction, offert / par l'auteur. Paris le 2 juin 1864 / Orllie-Antoine I^{er}". Modern red cloth. A very scarce and curious work.

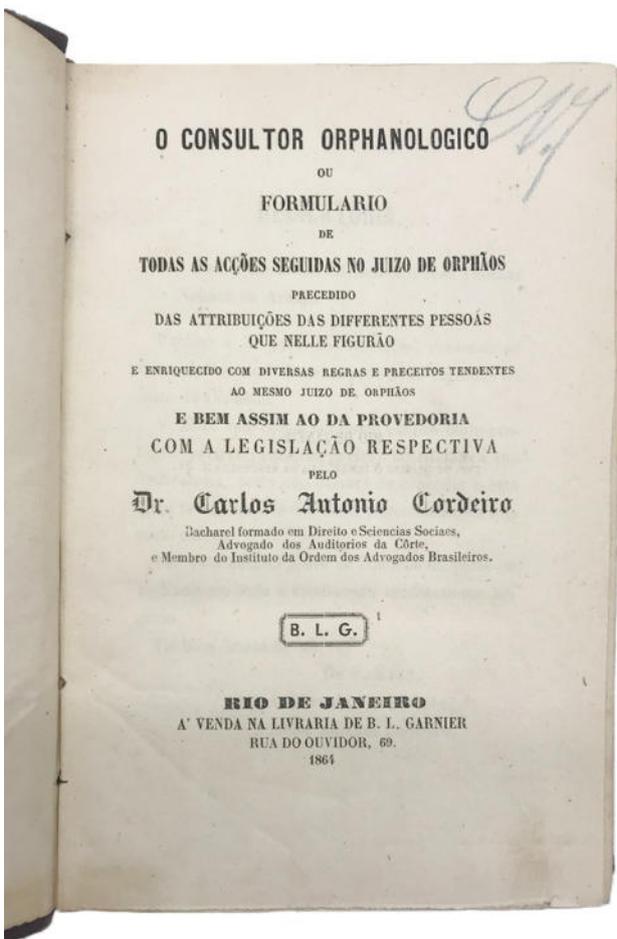


Account of the adventure that led Antoine de Tounens to South America where he succeeded in founding a constitutional monarchy in 1860. Designating himself king of Patagonia, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Chilean authorities. Back in France in 1862, he published this report.

*In 1858, Tounens had read the book of Alonso de Ercilla, *La Araucana*, and decided to go to Araucania, inspired by the book to become the King of Araucania. He landed at the port of Coquimbo in Chile and spent two years in Valparaíso and Santiago, studying Spanish. Later he moved South to the Bio-Bio where he met some Mapuche tribal leaders. He promised them arms and the help of France to maintain their independence from Chile. The indians elected him Great Toqui, Supreme Chieftain of the Mapuches, possibly in the belief that their cause might be better served with a European acting on their behalf.*

Sabin 57629: "A sequel to the poems of Ercilla and Pedro de Oña".

INCLUDES THE BOOKSELLER'S CATALOGUES WITH LISTS RELATING TO BRAZIL AND AMERICA



50. CORDEIRO, Carlos Antonio. *O consultor orphanologico, ou, Formulario de todas as accões seguidas no juizo de orphãos...*

Rio de Janeiro, B. L. Garnier, 1864.

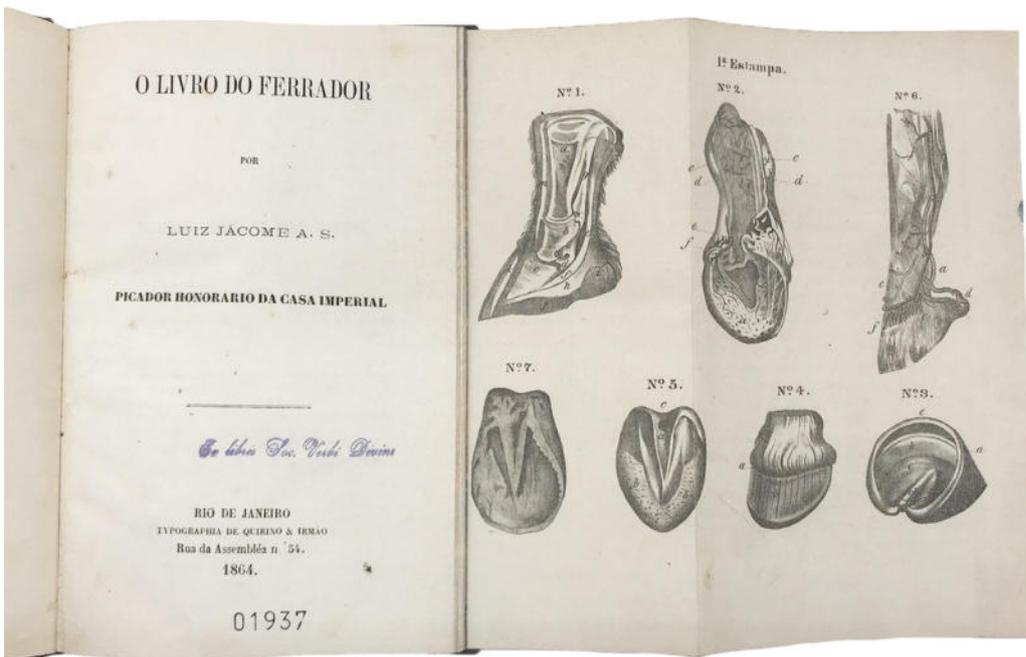
€400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [8], IV, 358, and pp. 2, 32, 24, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8 of bookseller's catalogues: "obras do mesmo autor"; "Catalogo da Livraria de B. L. Garnier, no. 23"; bibliographical bulletins nos. 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44. Contemporary quarter leather with gilt title to spine, cloth over covers. Very good.

Interesting collection of legal decisions and actions taken by the Orphans' Court, an institution which, since the colonial period, cared for minors in Brazil. This book meant to be a manual for lawyers and judges dealing with case of orphans and orphan care. It includes the list of professional figures involved in this particular kind of trials with the illustration of their role and function. This work seems to suggest that the relevance of the issue in C19th Brazil was such to the extent of justifying the need for a specialist study on the subject.

Blake, II, p. 44; Innocencio, IX ("segundo do suplemento"), p. 26, no. 654. Berkeley Law.

THE C19TH BRAZILIAN CHAMPION OF HORSEMANSHIP AND THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL HORSESHOE



51. JÁCOME DE ABREU E SOUZA, Luiz. *O Livro do Ferrador*

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia de Quirino & Irmao, 1864.

€350

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 73, [5], with 2 engraved folding plates at end. Author's ms. dedication to head on second leaf's recto: "Ao Ill.mo Capitao-Tenente Antonio / Coelho...? / Autor / 23"

Setembro 1868". Stamp on t-p (Ex Libris Soc. Verbi Divini) and another small stamp to the verso (Bibliothek St. Gabriel, Wien). Modern brown cloth. Ex-library book. A very good copy.

After receiving training in Britain at the school of the Duke of Newcastle, Jácome went back to Brazil to teach according to his own method. He founded several jockey clubs, including his own. As stated on the title-page, Jácome was "Picador Honorario da Casa Imperial", that is, honorary horse-riding instructor of the Imperial Household.

This book of his is entitled "The Book of the Farrier". While Jácome was a riding instructor at the Military School during the Paraguayan War, he is known to have said: "For lack of a nail, a horseshoe is lost, and for lack of the latter, a battle."

Not in OCLC. Blake, V, pp. 419: "...estudo anatomico da pata do cavallo, que fez prescever a nova ferradura, a que deu o titulo de brasileira".

IN A FANCY CONTEMPORARY ECUADORIAN BINDING?

52. JAMESON, William. *Synopsis plantarum aequatoriensium*

Quito, Typis Joannis Pauli Sanz, 1865.

€600

FIRST EDITION. Small 8vo, 2 vols: pp. [6], 333; [4] 324. With half-titles. Some minor paper repairs to some of the flyleaves. Bound in contemporary semi-limp vellum with richly decorated spines. Owner's initials above foot of spines. An excellent copy.

British botanist and medical practitioner "Gulielmo" Jameson lived in Ecuador for much of his life from 1826. He was appointed professor of chemistry and botany at Universidad Central del Ecuador in Quito.

"Two volumes and part of a third were printed in 1865 ... but the work was never completed." (Dict. nat. biog.). Vol. 3 (p. 1-136) is extant only in proof sheets preserved in the library at Kew Gardens and, earlier, it was kept in the British Museum.

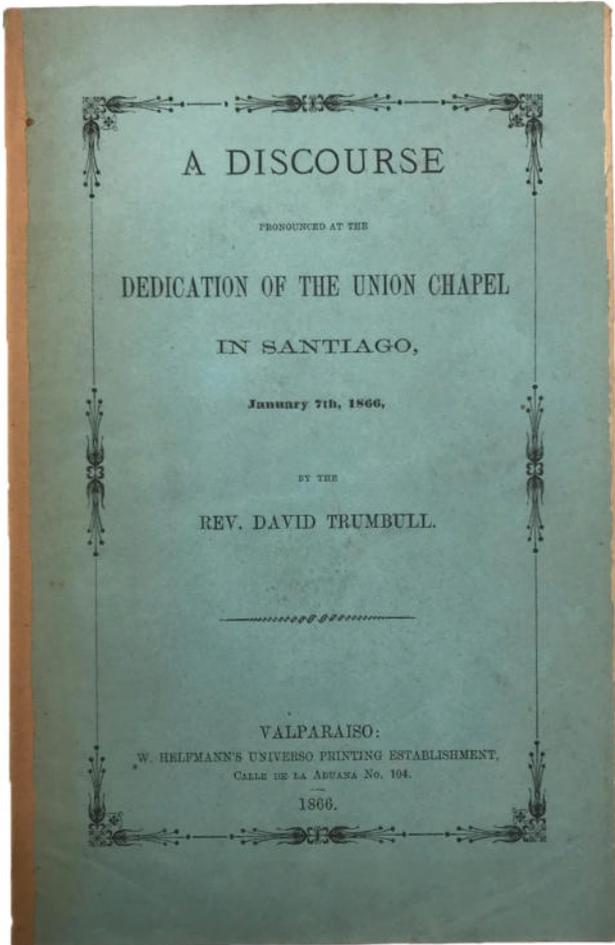
The Latin name and description of the plants is followed by a note in Spanish on the habitat in which they are usually found.

Harvard, Cornell, Tulane, Penn Lib., Benson, Michigan, Vermont, UC, NYPL, LC, Field Museum, SIL, Chicago, Wisconsin-Madison, Lloyd Lib., AMNH, California Botanic Garden Lib., NY Botanical Garden (Mertz Lib.).

Pritzel (2nd ed.) 4391; Stafleu and Cowan (2nd ed.) 3279.



PASTOR TRUMBALL AND THE SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM IN CHILE



53. TRUMBALL, David. *A Discourse Pronounced at the Dedication of the Union Chapel in Santiago, January 7th, 1866*

Valparaiso, W. Helfmann's Universo Printing Establishment, 1866.

€400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 19, [1]. Publisher's printed paper wrappers. Contemporary binding for protection. Very rare.

"The opening of the first chapel in Santiago for Foreign Residents is to a number among us an event of no ordinary interest" (Reverend Nathaniel P. Gilbert, p. 5). This pamphlet testifies to Pastor Trumbull's preaching in Chile. The Foreign Evangelical Society asked young Yale student David Trumbull to attend to the spiritual needs of the English-speaking community based in the city of Valparaiso. Trumbull accepted and arrived to Chile in 1845. Upon his arrival, the authorities prohibited him from preaching on Chilean territory. Thus, he preached his first sermon from the deck of the ship that took him to Valparaiso.

"The founder of the Presbyterian Church in Chile was not the first Protestant clergyman to work in the country. However, as the historian, Fr. Ignacio Vergara, put it, he was destined to be 'the first Protestant missionary to establish a stable work in Chile and... have great influence on the... events of his time'" (McKennie Goodpasture, David Trumbull: Missionary Journalist and Liberty in Chile, 1845-1889, Journal of Presbyterian History, Vol. 56, No. 2, 1978, p. 149).

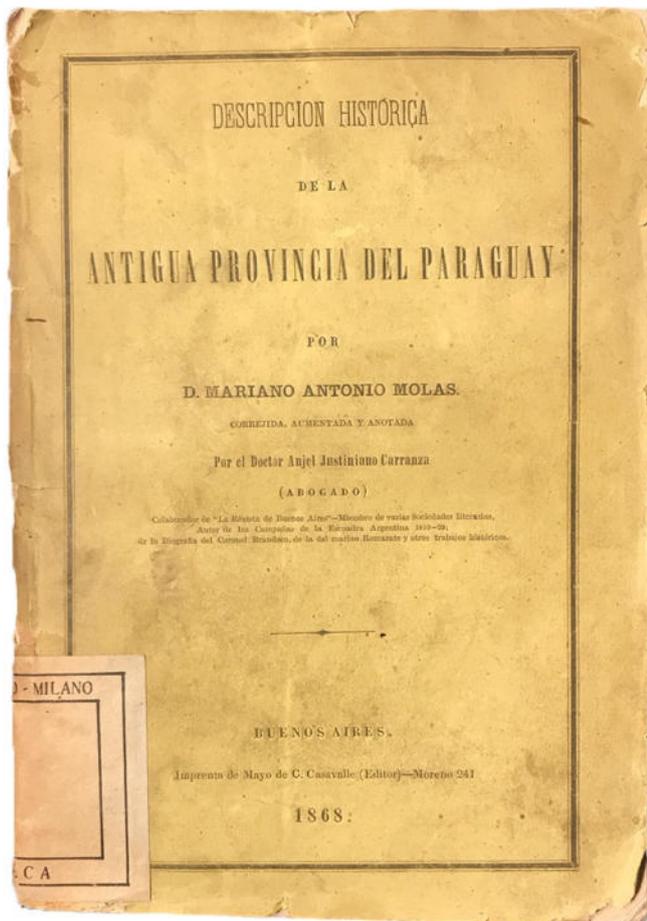
Yale.

IMPORTANT WORK ON PARAGUAYAN HISTORY.
INCLUDES REFERENCES ON TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

54. MOLAS, Mariano Antonio. *Descripción histórica de la antigua provincia del Paraguay ... corregida, aumentada y anotada por el doctor Anjel Justiniano Carranza.*

Buenos Aires, Imprenta de Mayo de C. Casavalle, 1868.

€650



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 388. Stamps and labels of the library of "Collegio S. Carlo, Milano." Original printed wrappers, some paper flaws to the spine. A good copy. Very rare.

This posthumous work is attributed to Antonio Mariano Molas, who was born in Asunción in 1780. It is the only work dedicated to Paraguayan history that has survived the dictatorial period (1814-1840). A solicitor, Molas was close friend of the leaders of the revolution of May 14 and 15, 1814. He was a collaborator and a supporter of the ideas of Dr. Francia, who held the title of "Supreme and Perpetual Dictator of Paraguay". Molas was the patriots' spokesman in the first congress. He advocated the constitution of the Primera Junta and launched the idea of the confederation, arguing "that any American by birth could hold public office in Paraguay." He died in 1844.

"El tabaco es el fruto principal á que generalmente se dedican los labradores. Desde el año de 1780, lo habia estancado el rey de España ... se declaró por de libre comercio en un Congreso Jeneral ... 1811. Hasta este tiempo se cosechaba tabaco exquisito en color, olor y fortaleza "--P. 79-80; tobacco references continue to p. 81. "Aditamento de documentos justificativos": p. [183]-388.

LC, UC, Brown, New York.

Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.); Arents Tobacco Collection 95-511; Decoud, José Segundo. A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps Relating to Paraguay, Washigton, Government Printing Office, 1904, p. 21.

A "ROYAL" COPY OF THE CUBAN POETESS' WORKS; AN IMPORTANT INSCRIBED ASSOCIATION COPY.

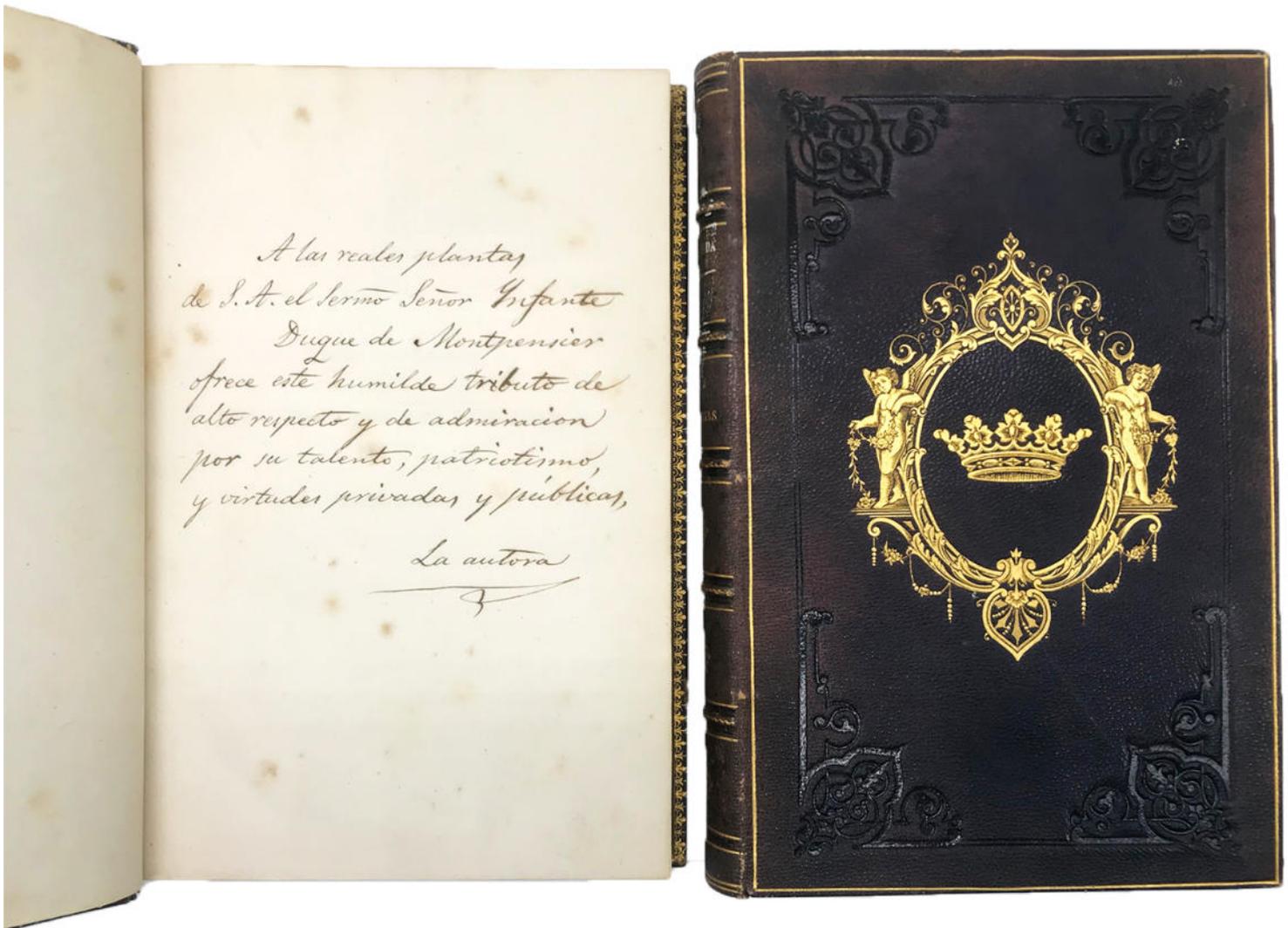
55. GÓMEZ DE AVELLANEDA, Gertrudis. *Obras literarias... Tomo primero [-segundo].*

Madrid, Imprenta y Estereotipia de M. Rivadeneya, 1869.

€1500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 vols (of 5): pp. xlii, 396, [2]; [4], 498, [6]. Incribed by the author on f.f.e.p.'s recto and dedicated to Antoine d'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier: "A las reales plantas / de S. A. el ser.mo Señor Infante / Duque de Montpensier / ofrece este humilde tributo de / alto respecto y de admiracion / por su

talento, patriotismo, / y virtudes privadas y públicas, / La autora". Contemporary full morocco with blind and gilt-tooled decorations on covers and spines. A.e.g.



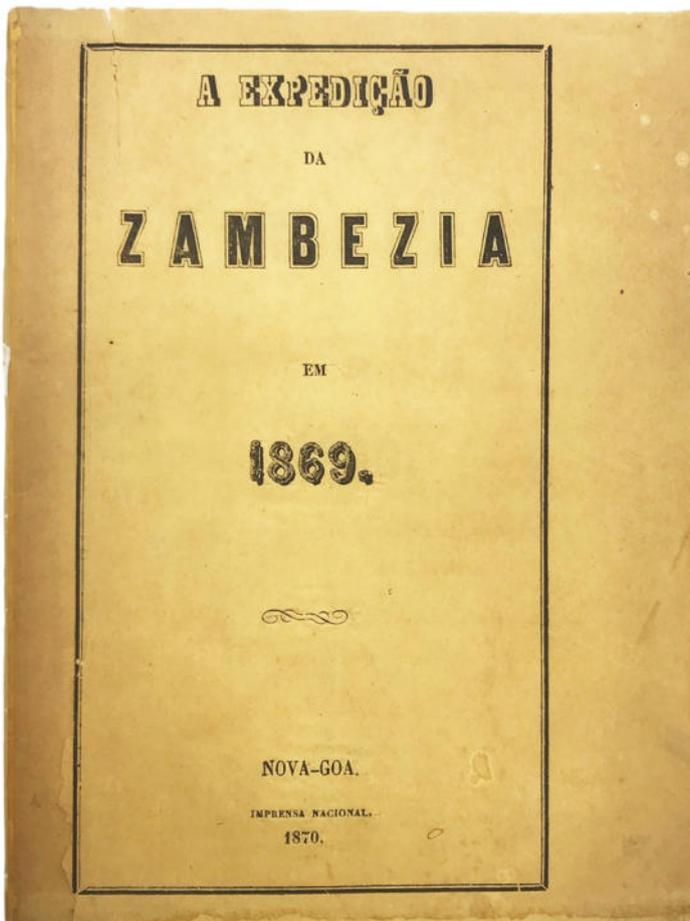
These two finely bound volumes, specially bound for the dedicatee, contain "Poesías líricas" and "Obras dramáticas", respectively. Besides being beautifully inscribed by the author, this is an association copy since the dedicatee, and especially his wife, is celebrated in one of the poems included in the first volume.

Cuban-born writer Avellaneda left America for Spain at the age of 22. She became soon a close friend of the Duke of Montpensier. The Duke's aspirations to the crown were always explicit and, to his purpose, he was helped by both civilians and military. Precisely, not a little help was given by the illustrious female writers Fernán Caballero and Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, especially Avellaneda, who was her confidant with Adelardo López de Ayala, man of letters and President of the Congress, who conspired in favour of Montpensier together with Admiral Juan Bautista Butt. Gertrudis carried and brought messages from the duke to Ayala so that he could spread information to the others involved in his candidacy: Serrano, Ríos Rosas, Silvela, the Utreran senator Sánchez Silva, among others, were his most illustrious supporters, but also Fermín Salvochea and other characters with unequivocal leftist tendencies.

For more details, see Pedro Sánchez Núñez, *El Duque de Montpensier, entre la historia y la leyenda* (Texto de la conferencia pronunciada en la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de Santa Isabel de Hungría, el 2 de

junio de 2014, con motivo de la celebración del Centenario de la apertura al público del Parque de María Luisa, donación de los Duques de Montpensier a la ciudad de Sevilla).

BONGA, THE FIERCE REBEL OF THE ZAMBEZI VALLEY.



56. [ANON.]. *A expedição da Zambesia em 1869.*

Nova Goa [i.e. Goa], Imprensa Nacional, 1870.

€750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 48. Publisher's original printed paper wrappers. Fine copy. Very rare.

Attributed to Tavares De Almeida according to Eça (1954). Report of the third Portuguese expedition against the rebellious population of Zambesia in South East Africa, which was led by the chief of Massangano, Antonio Vicente da Cruz, called "O Bonga". As almost always happened in Portuguese Africa, the soldiers on both sides were blacks and mestizos, fighting against each other.

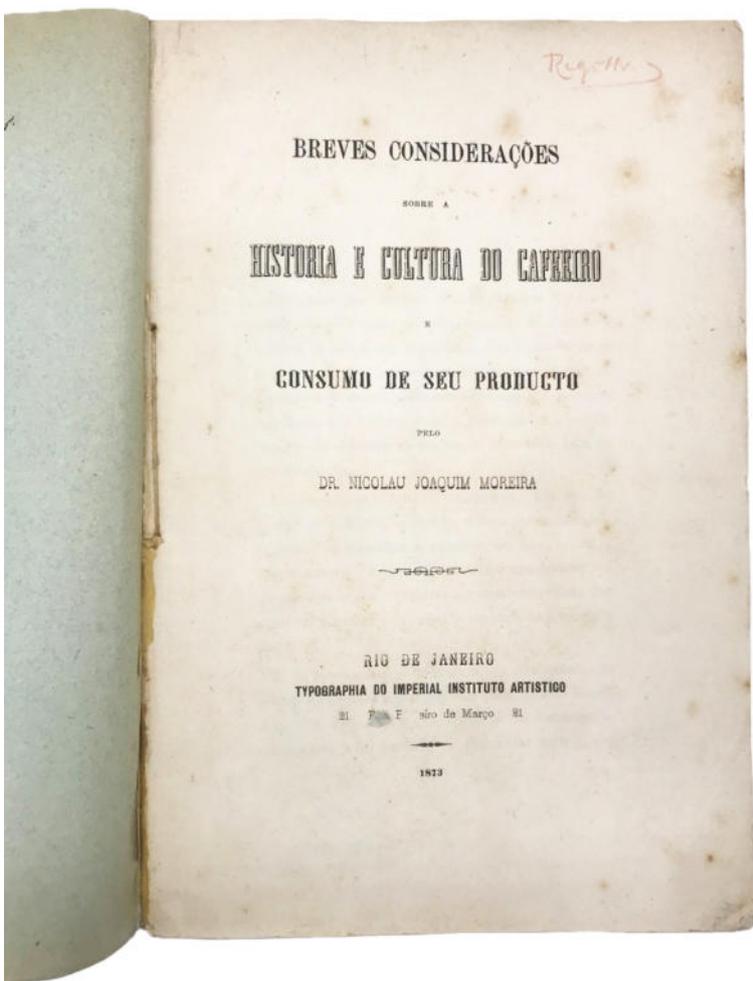
The da Cruz was a "powerful Portuguese-African (muzungu) family in the lower Zambesi valley; rulers of the Massangano

*state ... Bonga at first maintained good relations with the Portuguese, while he extended the family's influence through diplomatic marriages with African rulers. His firm control of the Zambesi trade routes angered the coastal Portuguese, however, and brought on a wave of invasions. Between 1867 and 1869 he repelled four major invasions by the Portuguese government and the rival state-builder, Manuel Antonio da Sousa. Afterwards his power declined somewhat, until he concluded a treaty with the Portuguese" (Lipschutz and Kent Rasmussen, *Dictionary of African Historical Biography*, 2nd ed., pp. 50-51).*

University of Wisconsin-Madison; National Library of South Africa.

See also André van Dokkum's "Nationalism and Territoriality in Barue and Mozambique" in *Afrika-Studiecentrum Series*, Vol. 39 (2020).

RARE AND IMPORTANT STUDY ABOUT THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE TRADE.



57. MOREIRA, Nicolau Joaquim. *Breves considerações sobre a historia e cultura do cafeeiro e consumo de seu producto.*

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia do Imperial Instituto Artistico, 1873.

€600

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 107, [3], and 66 final tables. Plain paper wrappers.

Doctor Nicolau Moreira (1824 – 1894) published this study on coffee in order to present the first of Brazil's agricultural products at the 1873 Vienna World's Fair. This work reveals the relationship between the production of scientific knowledge about coffee and its link with the development of the world coffee market; that is, the development of research on coffee, its introduction in the production process, the exhibition of products in fairs and international exhibitions in order to achieve more buyers and sales on the international market.

Blake, VI, pp. 309-312.

A GREAT EXAMPLE OF PORTUGUESE LITERARY ORIENTALISM.

58. MESNIER, Pedro Gastão. *O Japão: estudos e impressões de viagem.*

Macau, Typographia Mercantil, 1874.

€2800

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. xxii, 355, with half-title. Contemporary quarter leather with gilt lettering to spine and marbled paper, endpapers decorated with floral pattern and Lisbon bookbinder's label to upper pastedown. Crisp, clean and bright throughout. Only a tiny worm hole to the blank lower corner of some initial leaves. Excellent copy.

Interesting work containing travel impressions, references to the history of the Portuguese presence in Japan and a curious glossary of Asian words. It includes a poem and various words and sentences in Japanese ideograms, which are visible throughout. It includes also bibliographical references and a final appendix, notes and index.

Mesnier was the chief editor of *Gazeta de Macau e Timor* and Viscount San Januário's secretary, who administered Goa in 1870 and 1871 and was governor of Macau and Timor between 1872 and 1874. San Januário became Plenipotentiary Minister in the Chinese, Japanese and Siamese territories under the

rule of the Portuguese crown. Therefore, Mesnier accompanied the Portuguese politician on his travels through Asia, publishing, in 1871, *Viagem de S. Exa o Sr. Visconde de Sam Januário ás praças do norte: Bombaim, Damão, Diu, Praganã e Surrate*.

In the present book, the author refers to Portugal as "extremo occidente" (p. 300) in contrast to Japan, the world's most eastern civilisation. The book was very well received by the poet Antero de Quental, who wrote in *Revista Ocidental*: "it has been a long time since such an interesting travel report has been published in Portuguese, so full of novelty and teaching, like this one." Antero added also that "the English of Hong Kong, competent judges in this matter, gave the Portuguese traveler's book the honours of a translation, which appeared in *China Review*, an important magazine published in that city."

One of the main aspects running through the book is the author's admiration and wonder for what he is seeing, which often becomes a veritable enchantment for "um dos imperios menos estudados do Extremo Oriente" (p. IX).

Yale and Newberry.

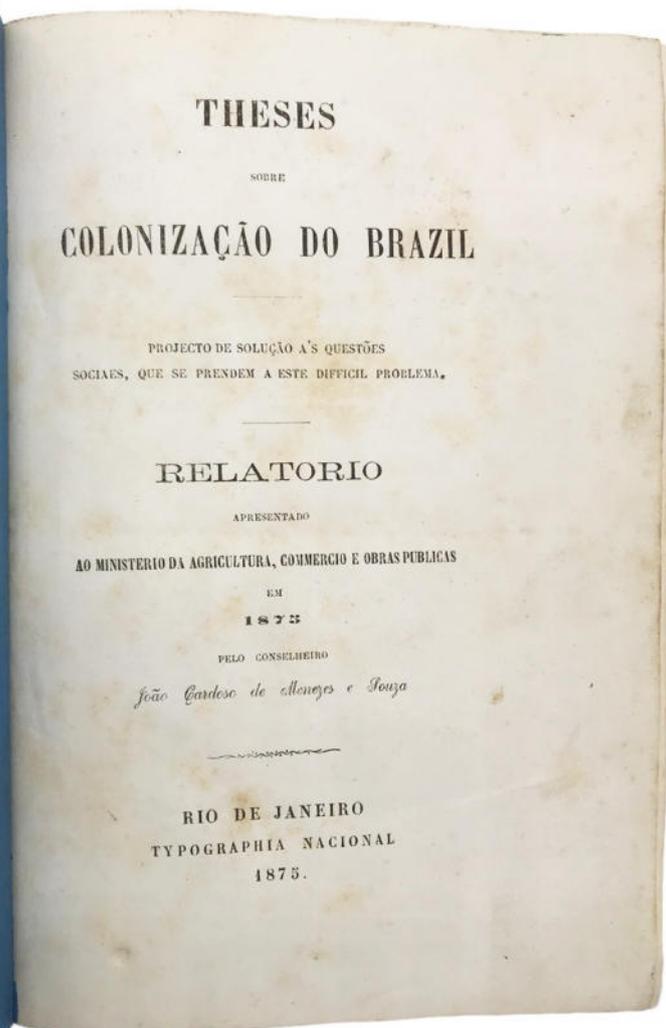
MESQUITA. Ensino e Cultura, in OLIVEIRA MARQUES (Ed.), *História dos Portugueses no Extremo Oriente*, Lisbon, Fundação Oriente, 2003, vol. 3, pp. 483-692; *Orientalismo Português: textos e contextos (1850-1950)*. Catálogo bibliográfico, p. 10 (catalogue of the bibliographical exhibition held in the Library of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Lisbon, October 10-21, 2011).

SLAVERY IS ABOUT TO BE OVER AND BRAZIL WILL SOON NEED NEW WORKFORCE.

59. CARDOSO DE MENEZES E SOUZA, João. *Theses sobre colonização do Brasil. Projecto de solução ás questões sociales que se prendem a este difficil problema. Relatorio apresentado ao Ministerio da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas em 1875.*

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1875.

€800



FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. x, 429, [5], 5, 2, 11, [1], 18, 2, 9, [1], 5, [3]; with a fold-out table and a full-page plate showing New York's Castle Garden, the Emigrant Landing Depot & Offices. Annexes numbered A to I at end. Red morocco and marbled paper.

As the Brazilian political debate on the abolition of slavery preannounces that the end to the use of negro workforce is closer than ever, João Cardoso de Meneses e Sousa, Baron of Paranapiacaba, who was a poet, translator, journalist, lawyer and politician, studied the solution to the issue. His work's aim was to encourage immigration from Protestant countries, thus, mainly from Germany and northern Europe, since he believed that the country would benefit from the work ethic of Protestant peoples.

THE POET OF THE SLAVES, A GREAT BRAZILIAN ABOLITIONIST.

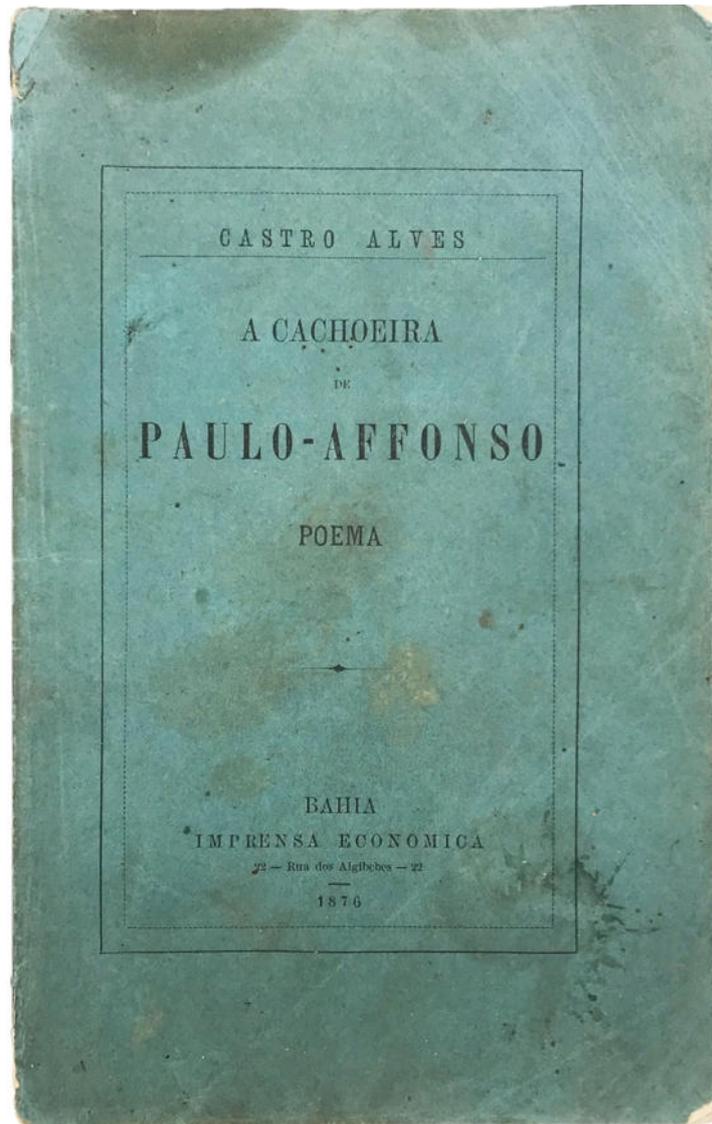
60. ALVES, Antonio de Castro. *A cachoeira de Paulo-Affonso. Poema original brasileiro. Fragmento dos Escravos, sob o titulo de Manuscriptos de Stenio.*

Bahia, Imprensa Economica, 1876.

€1000

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [4], 122, [2]. Publisher's original printed paper wrappers. Old ms. autograph to head of t-p. Paper flaws at head and foot of spine, light stain on front wrapper. Very good copy. Very rare.

Antonio de Castro Alves (1847-1871) was a Romantic poet whose sympathy for the Brazilian abolitionist cause won him the name "poet of the slaves."



A cachoeira de Paulo Afonso ("The Paulo Afonso Falls") "tells the story of a slave girl who is raped by her master's son. This and Castro Alves' other abolitionist poems were collected in a posthumous book, Os escravos (1883; "The Slaves")" (Encyclopedia Britannica).

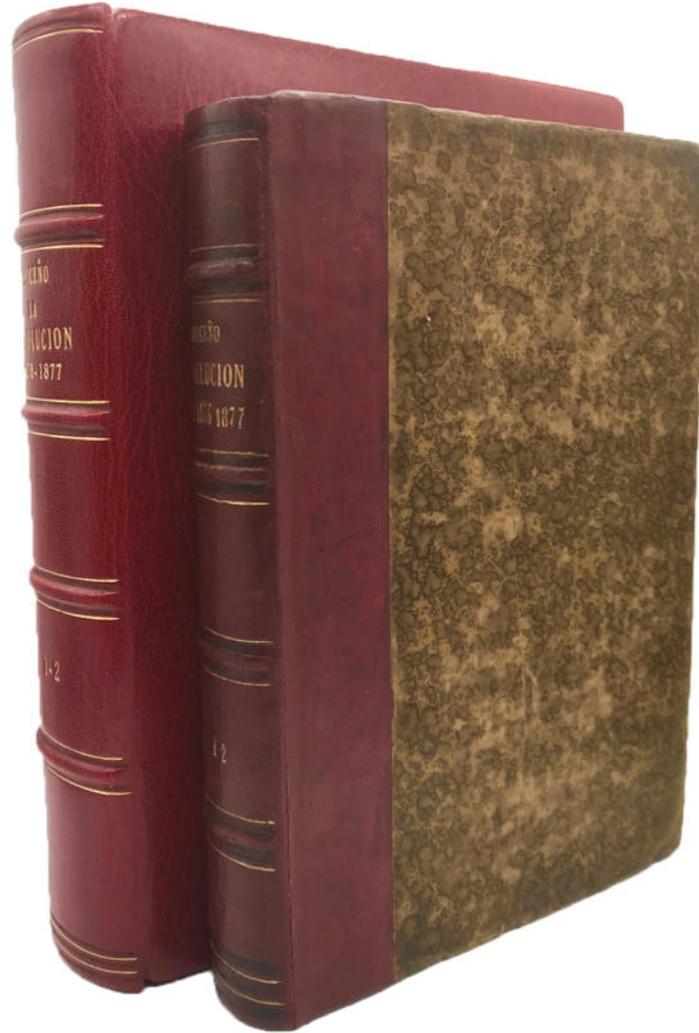
The book was published after the death of the author, seven years before the publication of his main work Os Escravos. According to Afrânio Peixoto, A Cachoeira de Paulo-Afonso is the final part of Os Escravos, because the author wanted it to be so. The work contains 33 poems of different metre and length that, considered together, constitute a narrative sequence framed by scenes that picture aspects and moments of Brazilian life and nature. Ruy Barbosa, who made the first review, highlights the exquisite description of landscapes and rustic types. Indeed, the intimate tragedy of slavery unfolds painfully and inconsolably against the backdrop of the beautiful waterfall, an immense stage, worthy of such pain (see the description of the book at: <http://www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/handle/id/242841>).

Blake, I, p. 132: "E' das obras deste autor aquella talvez, em que mais se revela a elevacao e altivez de seus pensamentos."

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, UC, Oliveira Lima Library, NYPL.

EL "LIBRO FANTASMA": A COPY THAT MIRACOLOUSLY SURVIVED DESTRUCTION.

ONE OF THE RAREST, IF NOT THE RAREST COLOMBIAN IMPRINT.



61. BRICEÑO, Manuel. *La revolución 1876-1877. Recuerdos para la historia. Tomo I [-II].*

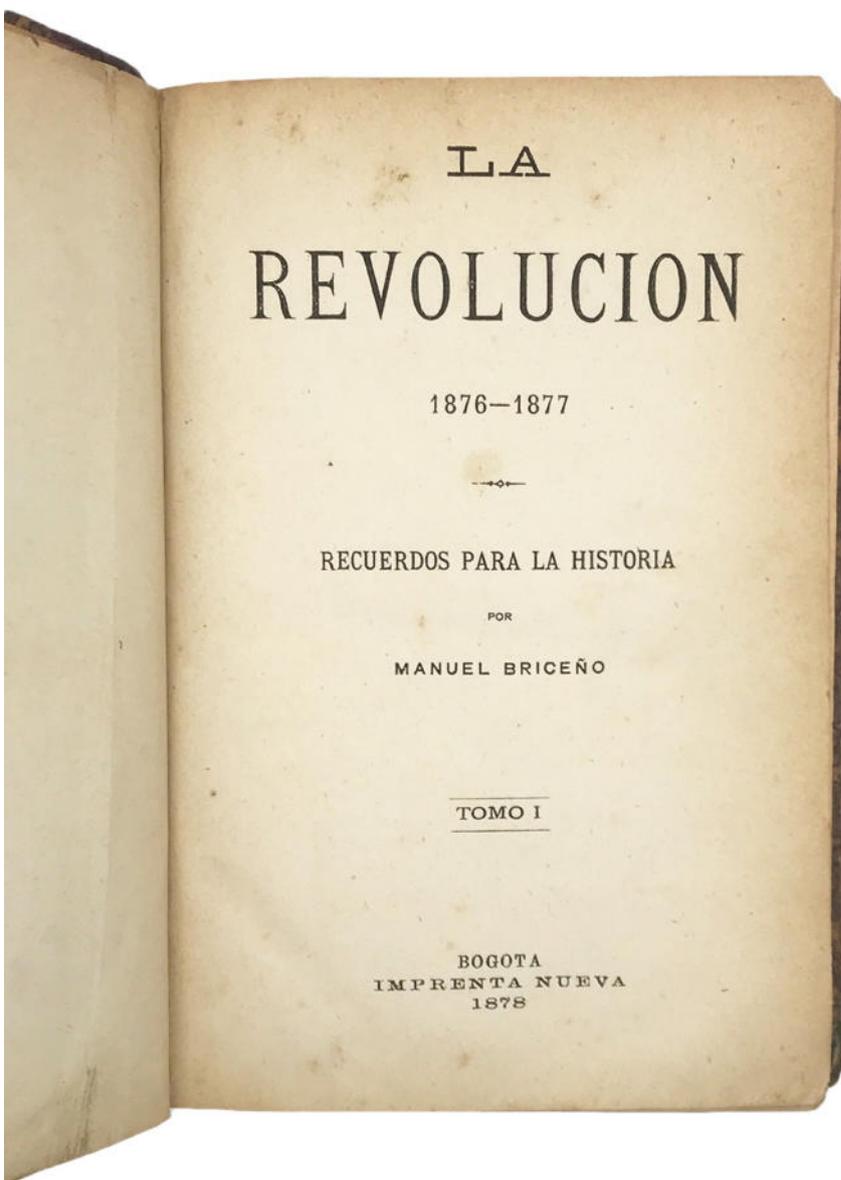
Bogotá, Imprenta Nueva, 1878.

€14500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 2 parts in 1 volume containing 26 chapters (Chap. I-XIV in the 1st part and Chap. XV-XVI in the 2nd part): pp. X, [2], 322, 1 blank leaf, [2]; 224. With 4 full-page engraved battle plans to the 1st part, signed "M. M. Paz" ("Combate del Cerro Gordo 25 y 26 Agosto, 1876"; "Teatro de operaciones de la Campaña del Cauca en 1876"; "Teatro de operaciones de la 1.^a Division del Tolima del 14 de Setiembre al 7 de Octubre de 1876"; "Combate del Chochal. 3 de Noviembre, 1876"). The 2nd part ends abruptly at the end of page 224 since the printing of the few final lines of the last page was never terminated. An early ms. note in ink at the end of the text states "Este libro no se acabó de imprimir, y sólo faltó una llana [i.e page]. No se circuló en vida del autor por consideraciones políticas, y probablemente no se

circuló ya." Some underlining in blue and red pencil, some notes in grey pencil throughout. The 2nd part very lightly browned. Marginal dampstaining to the lower corner of the 1st part, though visible only by the fore-edge. Contemporary quarter red leather and marbled paper, gilt lettering to spine (skillfully

restored at head). Comes in a modern red morocco solander box internally lined with light blue velvet in order to match the colours of the Colombian national flag, being the marbled paper over the covers yellowish. An excellent copy.



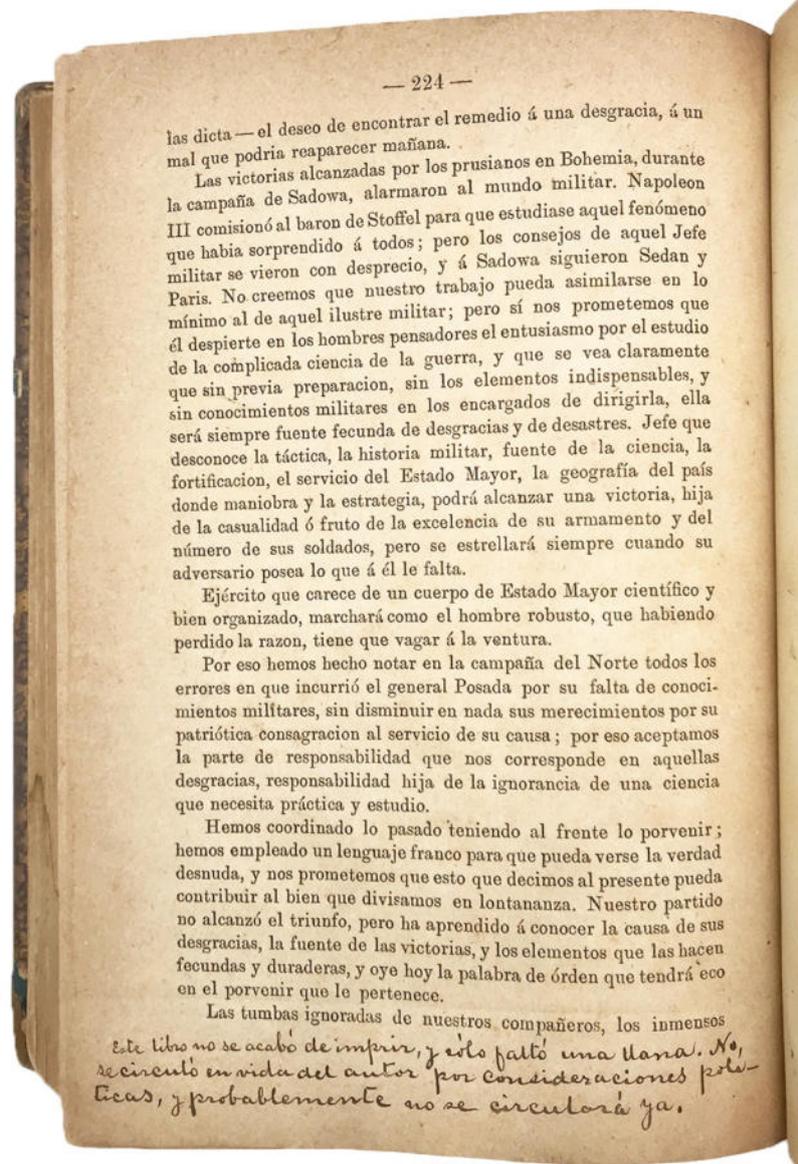
"Manuel Briceño era la moral en acción." Such are the words that the Colombian Ministry of Education Abel Carbonell used to define the author of this book in a biographical sketch published in Revista de Colombia in 1937. In the same article, Carbonell stated that conservatives were taught the cult of Briceño's memory by their fathers. Indeed, Briceño was one a man of thought and action, a founding father who sacrificed his life for the establishment of modern Colombia.

Manuel Briceño Fernández (1849-1885) was the son of Emigdio Briceño, one of the national heroes of Colombia's independence from Spain. As historian Carlos Restrepo Canal put it, Manuel Briceño was an "ilustre escritor, periodista y guerrero, notable político y jefe del conservatismo." He married María Díaz Cubillos, daughter of Juan Antonio Díaz Castro, who was younger brother of

renowned writer Eugenio Díaz Castro. Briceño was a good friend of historian and Director of the Biblioteca Nacional José María Quijano Otero, with whom he established the periodical La América. He died prematurely on the battlefield at the age of 36 as a general of the army of the Conservative Party during the civil war of 1884-1885 against the Liberal Party, which opposed the politics known as "Regeneración" carried out by President Rafael Nuñez. Supported by a coalition of moderate Liberals and Conservatives, after the 1884-1885 war, Nuñez's government ended the federal regime of the United States of Colombia and promulgated a new constitution in 1886, giving birth to the modern Republic of Colombia, as the country is still known today.

The present book deals with the previous civil war, which took place in 1876-1877. It was the first Colombian war fought with automatic weapons. These deadly modern weapons were apparently taken to the port of Santa Marta from Europe by the French merchant sailboat *Saint Antoine*; the same vessel on which the young Joseph Conrad worked as a sailor. Briceño fought this war on the frontline and, contrarily to the above-mentioned later war, his faction lost. The war is known as "Guerra de las escuelas". Its causes date back to approximately 1870, when members of the Liberal Party led by the Liberal radical Eustorgio Salgar attempted to introduce public education for the Colombian states, while the Conservative Party advocated for putting education solely under the control of the Roman Catholic church. In his book, Briceño called this civil war a revolution, "The Revolution" precisely, since, to him, it seemed to turn into an anarchist revolutionary movement fostered by the fanaticism of the radical branch within the Liberal Party, which wreaked havoc all across the country. The book illustrates the development and stages of the revolution with a thorough commentary on the military operations on both sides. The author relates each event in great detail and, with frank and outspoken judgement, directly and vividly describes the conduct of the major military and political figures that led the war from the perspective of a loser. The subtitle of the book is "Recuerdos para la historia", viz. "Memories for History", which suggests that Briceño's account was not intended to be impartial; on the contrary, it was meant to be a fresh, personal and passionate view on the tragic and heroic events of the revolution, dedicated to all his defeated battle companions.

In the prologue to the 1947 reprint of Briceño's work, published by the Academia Colombiana de Historia as Volume 76 of the series *Biblioteca de Historia Nacional*, the second part of the book is defined by Restrepo Canal as a "libro fantasma"; like a ghost, no physical evidence can be found because "se ha mantenido prácticamente inedita," it has remained practically unpublished! In his prologue, Restrepo Canal explains why this is a "libro fantasma". Soon after publication, the first part of Briceño's work was received with great interest in Bogotá, while the printing of the second part was being carried out. However, the frankness and liberty of expression employed by the author in the second part of his work alarmed those who had the chance to read bits of it in advance. Since its spreading had been deemed inconvenient for political reasons and given the fragile political situation - Colombia recovering from



harsh civil war and social upheaval, printing was interrupted and subsequently the entire edition was destroyed. It should not be neglected that the author was one of the leaders of the defeated faction and he probably feared retaliation or further political instability, which would have been very harmful for the recently wounded country. However, the folded leaves of some printed gatherings that formed a few copies had apparently been circulating within the author's circle before the edition's disappearance due to intentional destruction. Thus, very few copies, perhaps no more than three, were believed to have survived. Restrepo Canal and his colleagues at the Academia de Historia knew of one extant copy only, once in the private collection of Colombian President Miguel Abadía Méndez, which unfortunately they lost trace of in the 1940s. Nevertheless, since the Academia wished to reprint Briceño's work due to its relevance to Colombian history, the Director of the Biblioteca del Banco de la República Gustavo Otero Muñoz managed to acquire another copy, signed and annotated by the author, from the heirs of the printer who published it, Antonio Silvestre, to donate to the Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia. That copy, which the historians of the Academia wanted to use for the reprint, was soon stolen from the National Library. It was only thanks to the effort of Restrepo Canal that, in the absence of another available copy, Briceño's original manuscript was found at the author's heirs and the reprint based on it was eventually brought out.

No complete copy other than this one can be located still today and only very few copies of the first part are held in public libraries. Furthermore, the 1947's reprint based on the original manuscript lacks several passages, since some leaves were lost. These passages are found only in the present book and include crucial information concerning a troubled and confused period of the Colombian history, thus offering an invaluable historical primary source. They can be considered practically unpublished and will help historians to study and detail further some of the crucial events occurred during the so-called "War of the Schools". For instance, this book includes a not previously known list of numerical figures, and the related explanatory text, regarding the troops of Cundinamarca (the beginning of Chap. XXIII). The manuscript lacked the leaves bearing such passage. Many numerical figures throughout the text in the reprint are very different from the ones found in the first edition and many footnotes, some of 20, 14 and even more than 70 lines are missing; just to mention a few examples testifying to the reprint's incompleteness as regards the second part. Several phrases are differently arranged and additional information is sometimes provided in the first edition. A number of names of fighters in the Garrapata battle is absent from the reprint (Chap. XVIII), as well as other names that appear here and there in the first issue of the second part. The 2-page "Proclama del General Cuervo" at the end of Chap. XVIII is not present. In the middle of Chap. XXV, a long passage concerning the conclusion of the Donjuana battle and a speech by General Alejo Morales are omitted since the manuscript lacked two further leaves; and so on.

Therefore, besides its uniqueness as perhaps the only surviving and localisable copy of an entirely destroyed edition, the present book stands as an invaluable historical document for the history of Colombia, providing written evidence to unknown, or very little known, though important events from the difficult and chaotic period that preceded this South-American state's foundation as a modern republic. For all these reasons, this book deserves to be kept, cared for, in an important public institutional library focusing on South American and Colombian history in particular, which can easily make it available to scholars in the field. It will fit perfectly among the rarest bibliographical treasures of such collection and will increase its prestige within the worldwide Latin American special collections with Colombian holdings.

Variation between the two texts is enough to the extent of justifying a third reprint based on this book, which contains relevant historical knowledge that would otherwise be forgotten for good.

In the light of the story of the book's publication, this copy must have belonged to someone who was very close to the author, and/or the publisher, as a friend or a fellow conservative politician. There are no provenance notes and ex libris, except for the early underlining and occasional annotations that unfortunately do not help to identify the early owner. The endpapers are clean. We are inclined to imagine that a Colombian who was within the circle of Briceño might have taken it to Italy, perhaps as the result of political exile.

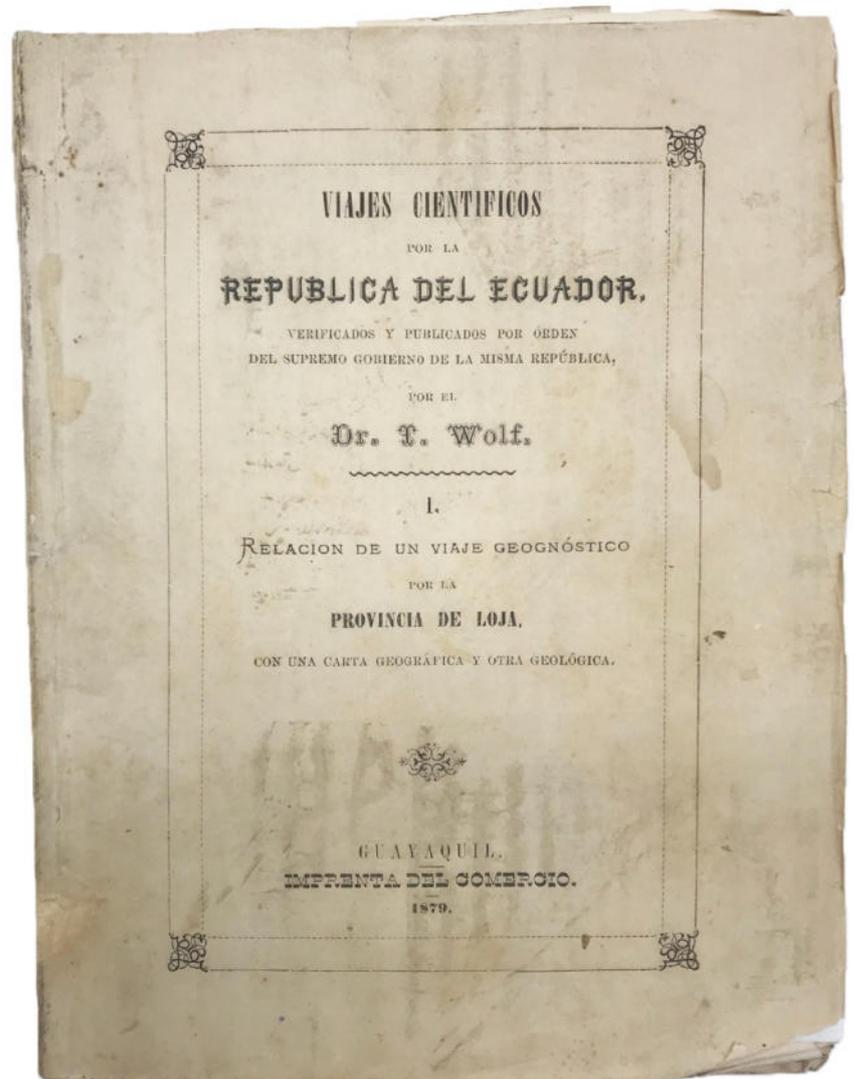
For further information on the author's life, see this anonymous biography: *Uno de sus contemporáneos. Una gloria nacional: apuntes para la biografía del General Manuel Briceño, Comandante General de la 3a. División del ejército de operaciones sobre la Costa Atlántica*. Bogotá, Imprenta de Silvestre y Compañía, 1885.

62. WOLF, Theodor. *Viajes científicos por la República del Ecuador. Verificados y publicados por orden del supremo gobierno de la misma República. I. Relacion de un viaje geognostico por la Provincia de Loja... II. Relacion de un viaje geognostico por la Provincia del Azuay... III. Memoria sobre la geografía y geología de la Provincia de Esmeraldas...*

Guayaquil, Imprenta del Comercio, 1879.

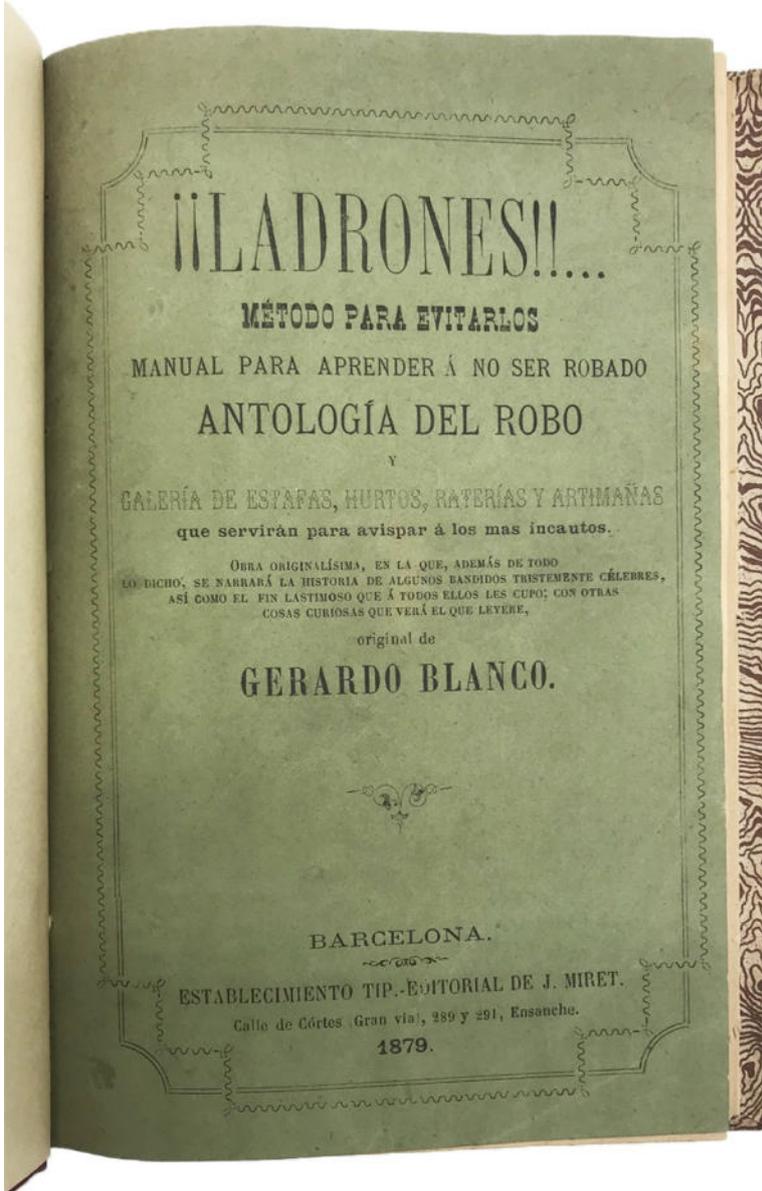
€450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, 3 parts in 1 volume: pp. iv, 57, 2 maps; pp. 78, 2 maps; pp. 87, 1 map. The maps are geographical and geological and some are partly coloured. Publisher's wrapper. An excellent copy.



German geologist Wolf arrived in Ecuador in 1873 together with other learned compatriots since they were contracted by the government of García Moreno to teach at the Quito Polytechnic School. He remained in Ecuador for almost 20 years carrying out research, exploration and scientific studies in different regions. He also collected plants, animals, minerals, fossils, ethnographic objects, etc.

THIEVES, BEWARE!!



63. BLANCO, Gerardo. *¡¡Ladrones!! Método para evitarlos. Manual para aprender a no ser robado. Antología del robo y galería de estafas, hurtos, raterías y artimañas que servirán para avispar a los mas incautos. Obra originalísima, en la que, además de todo lo dicho, se narrará la historia de algunos bandidos tristemente célebres, asi como el fin lastimoso que a todos ellos les cupo; con otras cosas curiosas que verá el que leyere.*

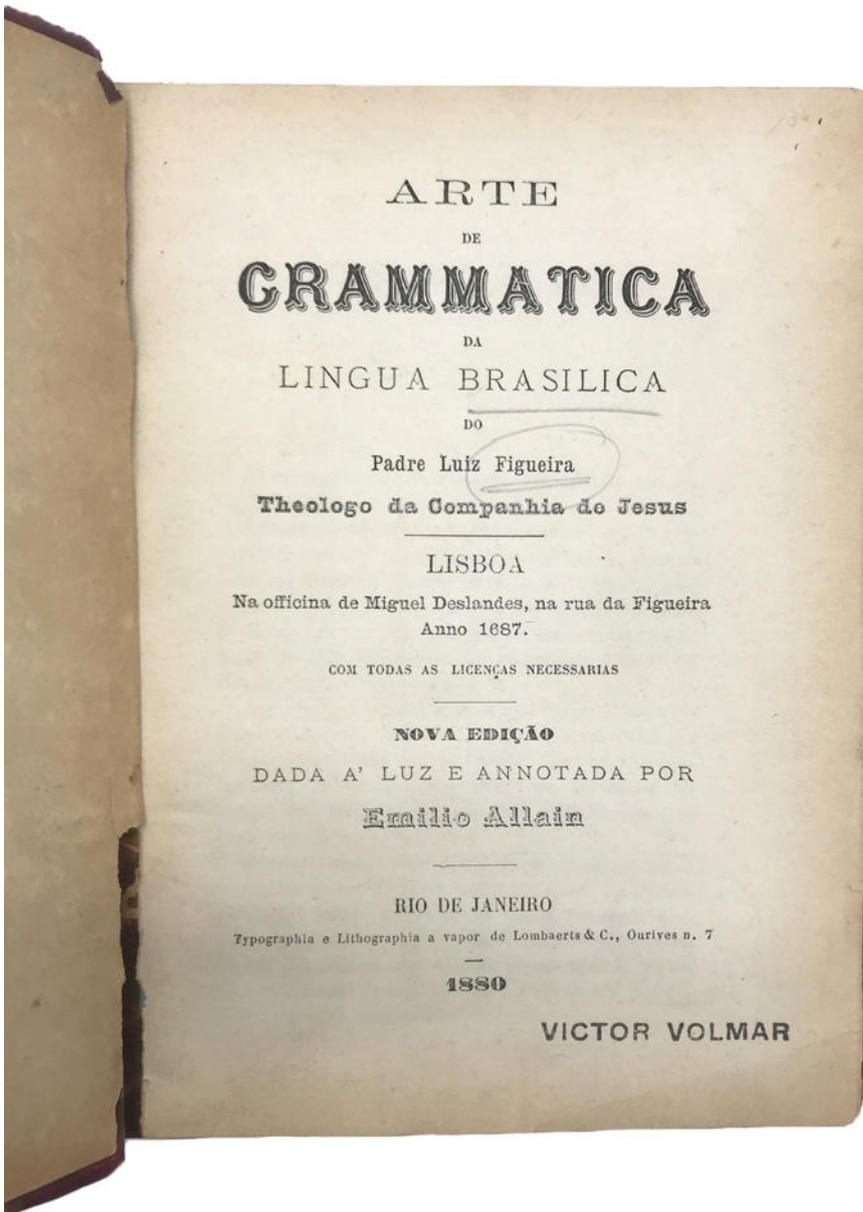
Barcelona, Establecimiento Tipográfico-Editorial de José Miret, 1879.

€600

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 229, [3], publisher's front printed wrapper bound in. Lower margin slightly trimmed. Modern half cloth and mabled paper. Very good copy. Rare.

This work's title translates as follows: "Thieves!! Method to avoid them. Handbook to learn not to be robbed. Anthology of theft. Gallery of frauds, thefts, larceny, and economic tricks, which will serve to make the most unwary wise up. Very original work, in which, in addition to all that has been said, the story of some sadly famous bandits will be told, as well as the pitiful end that befell them all; with other curious things that the one who reads will see."

Gerardo Blanco, better known by his pseudonym Amancio Peratoner, was a Spanish playwright, translator, writer and erotomaniac. He was a concert clarinet player, anti-prostitutionist doctor and the best Spanish translator of Zola of the 19th century, possibly a freemason, as well as a graphomaniac author of countless medical-hygienic popularisation books related to sex, prostitution, and venereal diseases.



FIRST BRAZILIAN EDITION.
PROFESSOR MORFILL'S COPY.

64. FIGUEIRA, Luiz. *Arte de grammatica da lingua brasilica. Nova edição dada a luz e annotada por Emilio Allain.*

Rio de Janeiro, Typographia e Litographia a vapor de Lombaerts et C., 1880.

€700

8vo, pp. X, 156, [2]. Front flyleaf detached. Bookplate of Oxford Professor of Russian and Slavic languages William Richard Morfill and bookseller's label (Blackwell's) on upper pastedown. Stamp of Victor Volmar on t-p and another stamp occasionally throughout (Bibl. Coll. Reg. Oxon.). Morfill's ms. ex-dono note on verso of f.f.e.p. Recent pencil note: from the library of Gaetano Massa. Quarter red morocco and marbled paper. Some wear to the spine. A good copy of a scarce edition, with interesting provenances.

First Brazilian edition, commented by Emilio Allain, of this important work of the Jesuit priest Figueira, first published in Lisbon in 1687 by Miguel Deslandes.

BEYOND RARE:

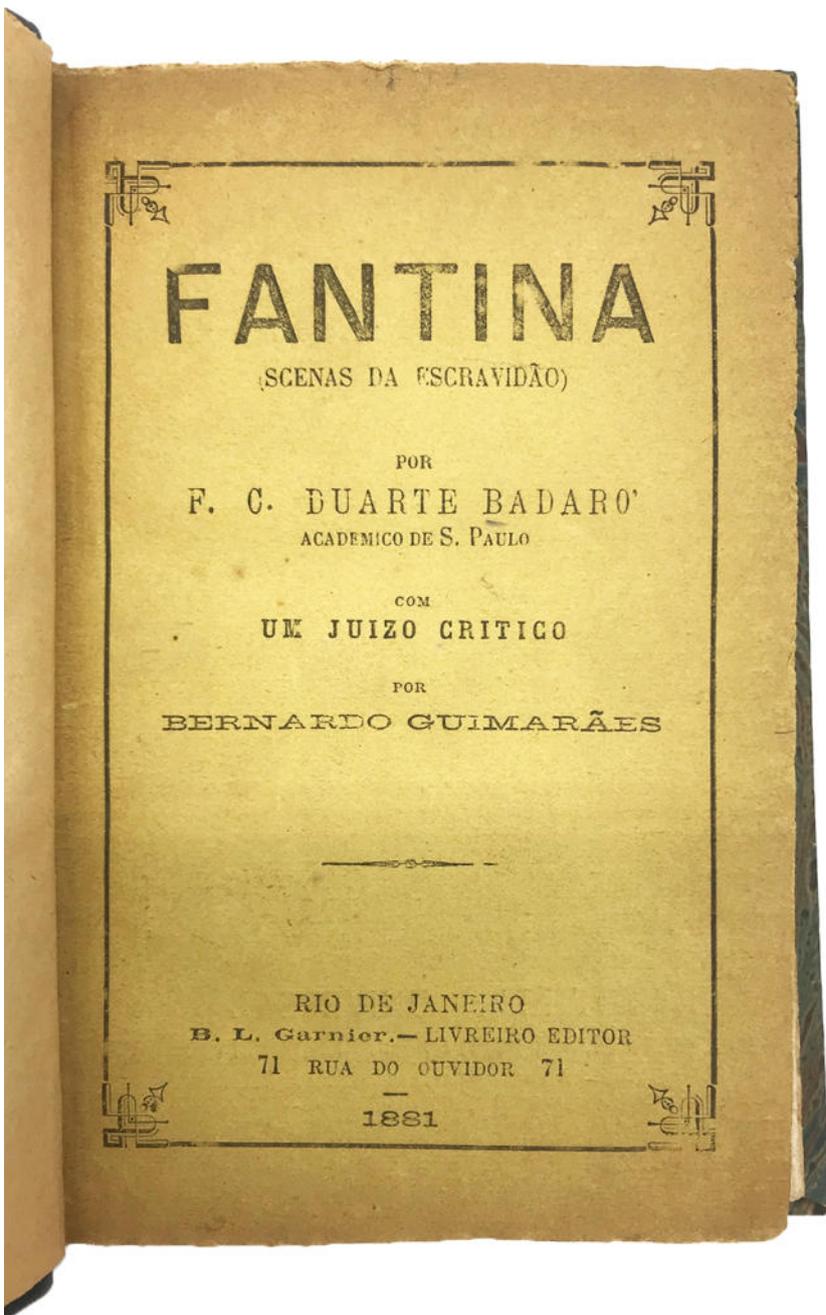
ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BRAZILIAN ABOLITIONIST NOVELS,
ABOUT A FARM OWNER'S SEXUAL ABUSE OF A SLAVE YOUNG CREOLE WOMAN.

65. BADARÓ, F. C. Duarte. *Fantina (scenas da escravidão)*

Rio de Janeiro, B. L. Garnier, 1881.

€3500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 148; introduced by a "juizo critico por Bernardo Guimarães." Early C20th quarter black leather with gilt-tooling and marbled paper. Original publisher's printed wrappers bound in.



Publisher's catalogue printed on verso of front wrapper and on both sides of rear wrapper. A clean, crisp and bright copy. Fine.

In 1888, Brazil was the last country in America to end slavery. During the long debate preceding the historic decision, well-off law student Duarte Badaró published this excellent novel, which, however, went virtually unnoticed when it appeared in 1881, and has remained in the shadows ever since. The ostracism is due in part to the coincidence of its publication with that of two novels that would be consecrated as initial landmarks of realism and naturalism in Brazil. That was the year of publication of Memórias póstumas de Brás Cubas, by Machado de Assis, which was received with perplexity, and O mulato, by Aluísio Azevedo, which was a great sensation.

Badaró introduces the reader to important aspects of the society of the period. It becomes clear, when learning about Badaró's family history and the plot of the novel, that literature and reality mix almost indistinguishably in the construction of the characters and the scenes. Fantina, an enslaved girl, "mistura entre duas raças", has a particularly tragic life. Frederico, roguish and sensual, conquers the widow Mrs. Luzia out of sheer interest. After marriage, a

situation typical of slave farms of the 19th century is established: lord of the house, the unscrupulous adventurer also wants to exercise his right of sexual possession over the female slaves. The figure of this urban rogue, guitar player, enters the universe of the farm and, amidst vivid descriptions of soirees washed down with guitars and modinhas, and slave drumming in the terreiros, unleashes the drama of Fantina, young and beautiful slave of Mrs. Luzia.

There is a lot of naturalism in the atmosphere of the narrative, marked by the description of the meats, always abundant and rich, and by the appeal to the reader's senses with references to smells, heat and colours. The sexualised atmosphere corresponds to the cruelty of corporal punishment, described by the narrator with a mixture of indignation and sadism. Sex and punishment always rhyme in this picture of slavery.

According to Sydney Chalhoub, Harvard's Professor of History and of African and African American Studies, who wrote the afterword to the 2019 reprint of *Fantina* by Chão Editora, one of the ways to advance the abolitionist cause was to emphasise the extent of sexual abuse and violence against slave mothers and women. A novel like *Badaró's* shows very well how the fight for abolition involved a strong denunciation.

Not in OCLC. Copies in Brazil at Biblioteca Brasileira Guita e José Mindlin and Biblioteca São Clemente (Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa).

Work, A Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America, p. 650; Blake, II, p. 428.

MORITZ SCHWARCZ, Lilia, and Flávio DOS SANTOS GOMES. Dicionário da escravidão e liberdade: 50 textos críticos (São Paulo, Companhia das Letras, 2018); ANDRADE, Mateus Rezende de. Escravidão, literatura e abolição: uma análise do romance *fantina* (1881) (paper presented during 10º Encontro Escravidão e Liberdade no Brasil Meridional, May 11-13 2021); FIGUEROA, Gabriela Salsedo. O Ventre do Capital: Um estudo sobre a reprodução escravista no Brasil do século XIX (MA Dissertation, March 2021); RAMOS TINHORÃO, José. A música popular no romance brasileiro: Séculos XVIII e XIX, pp. 211-215.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE PERIODICAL OF
PORTUGUESE ANGOLA, THE ONLY NUMBER
PUBLISHED.

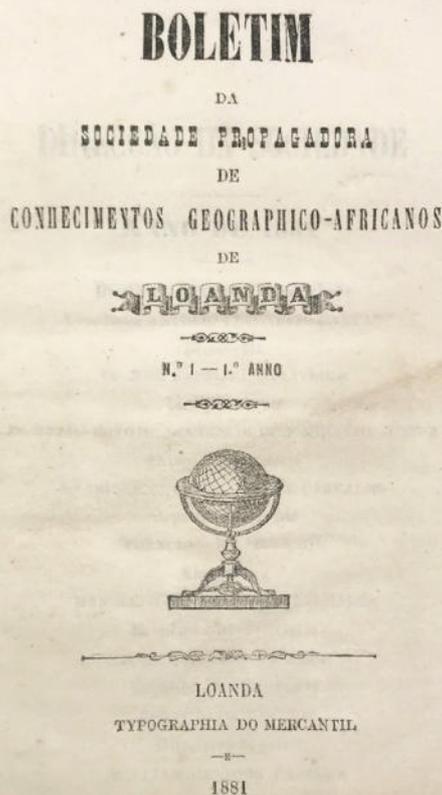
66. SOCIEDADE PROPAGADORA DE
CONHECIMENTOS GEOGRAPHICO-
AFRICANOS. *Boletim da Sociedade
Propagadora de Conhecimentos
Geographico-Africanos de Loanda. N.º1.*

Luanda, Typographia do Mercantil, 1881.

€800

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 64, small woodcut on
t-p and p. 62. Original publisher's printed
paper wrappers. Excellent condition.

*The publication of this Angolan bulletin is
linked to the Portuguese progressist lawyers
Urbano de Castro and Alfredo Mântua, who
promoted the definitive abolition of slavery,
white colonisation of Angola, education and
public works, the holding of social and
recreational events; and condemned
energetically, the imposition of protective*

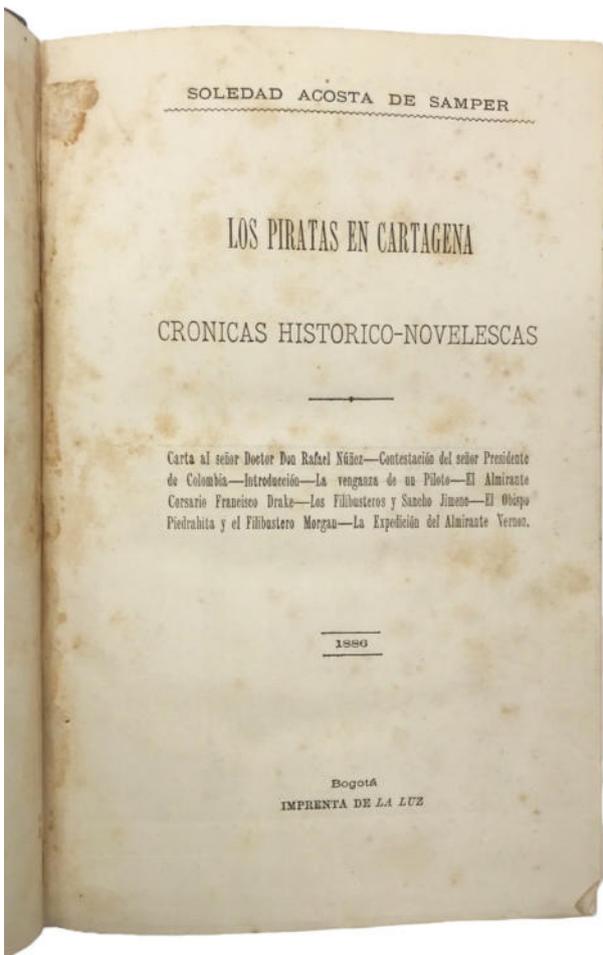


tariffs in Luanda, the result of which was advantageous only for the smugglers from Ambriz and a few families of slavers in the Luanda. Because of their position, they were forbidden to practise law and were imprisoned from December 1867 to March of the following year, convicted for having abused of freedom of press. But the difficulties and persecutions did not end the editorial careers of Urbano de Castro and Alfredo Mântua. Castro became the owner of "A União Africo-Portuguesa" (1882-1883), in addition to collaborating with other newspapers. Mântua, in 1882, created the newspaper "A Verdade" (1882-1888), staunch defender of republicanism. Both lawyers belonged to the ephemeral "Sociedade Propagadora de Conhecimentos Geographico-africanos", founded in August 1880 and closed in 1882, and participated in the writing of its "Buletin" (see M. C. Portella Ribeiro, *Ideias republicanas na consolidação de um pensamento angolano urbano (1880 c.-1910 c.)*, 2012, MA dissertation, University of Lisbon, pp. 31-36).

Princeton.

Publicações Periodicas Portuguesas: Existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (1641-1910), no. 489.

SCARCE HISTORICAL WORK BY A C19TH COLOMBIAN WOMAN WRITER.



67. ACOSTA DE SAMPER, Soledad. *Los piratas en Cartagena. Crónicas histórico-novelescas.*

Bogotá, Imprenta de La Luz, 1886.

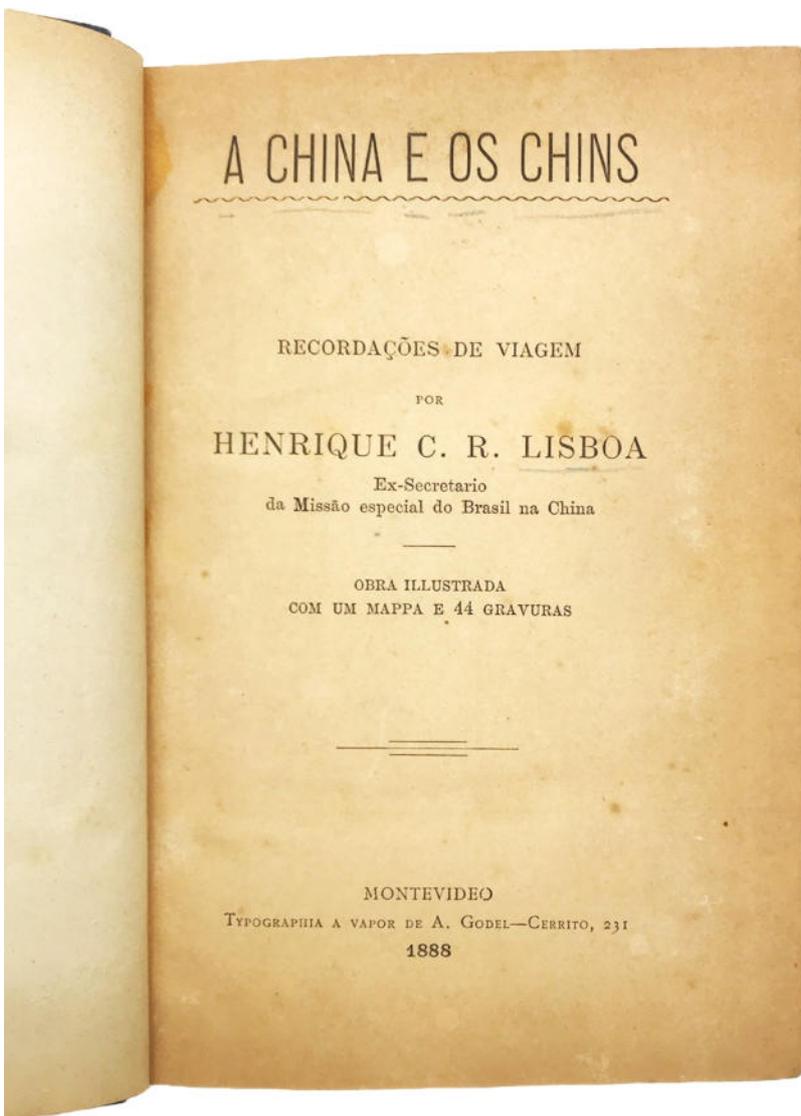
€295

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. XIII, [3], 275; with half-title and author's dedication on recto of the third initial leaf: "Al Señor Conde Gloria / Obsequio de la autora / Bogotá Agosto 1887." Very mild foxing on the initial pages, internally clean and crisp. Contemporary quarter red morocco and marbled paper, gilt-tooled lettering to spine including the name of the owner Count Gloria at foot. Near fine copy, probably never read.

Divided in 3 parts: Los piratas en Cartagena; El obispo Pindrahita y Juan Morgan; La expedición del almirante Vernon. The book tells the stories of the privateer Francis Drake, the filibuster Henry Morgan and the admiral Edward Vernon, during their passage through the Colombian Caribbean and Cartagena.

Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale. Not in Princeton, LC, Vanderbilt, Tulane and Stanford.

A BRAZILIAN'S TRAVEL IMPRESSIONS OF MACAO, CHINA AND THE CHINESE.



68. LISBOA, Enrique C. R. *A China e os chins: recordações de viagem.*

Montevideo, Typographia A Vapor de A. Godel, 1888.

€750

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 399, [1], with a folding map and 44 full-page engraved plates. Restoration to the upper corner of the second leaf from beginning. Later blue cloth binding and gilt-tooled decorations to spine. A good copy. Very scarce.

Brazilian diplomat Henrique Carlos Ribeiro Lisboa (1849-1920), secretary of the special mission that the Empire of Brazil sent to China in 1880, wrote this detailed account of his travel impressions. The author presented "China and the Chinese" as a respectable nation and people, from whom one could learn and establish profitable commercial and political partnerships. It was in the context of China's opening to Western nations that the imperial government of Brazil sent its first diplomatic mission to China with the aim of obtaining a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.

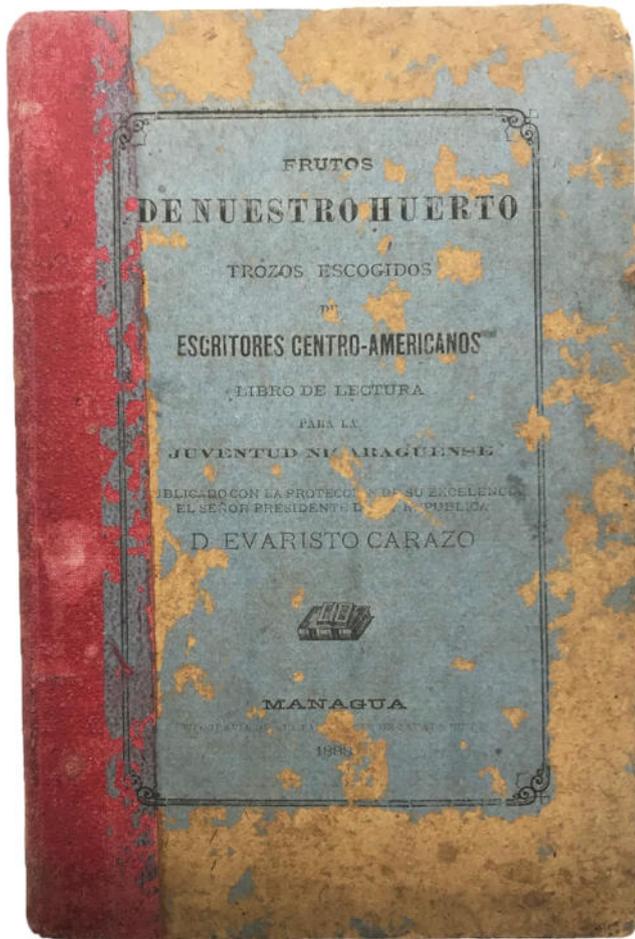
RARE ANTHOLOGY OF NICARAGUAN POETS.

69. ORTIZ DOMÍNGUEZ, Pedro. *Frutos de nuestro huerto. Trozos escogidos de escritores centro-americanos. Libro de lectura para la juventud nicaraguense.*

Managua, Tipografía de "El Pais", 1888.

€450

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [2], 6, 251, [1]. Clean and crisp throughout except for the uniformly browned t-p. Original publisher's quarter cloth and printed paper over pasteboard, very worn. Stamp the second and last leaves (Inocente Cuadra, Procurador y Agente, Managua, Nic. A. C.) A good copy.



Referenced in Jorge Eduardo Arellano, *Literatura Centroamericana. Diccionarios de autores centroamericanos. Fuentes para su estudio*, Mangua, 2003, p. 510: "...reproducida en Revista Conservadora del Pensamiento Centroamericano [Managua], Libro del mes, Núm. 170, diciembre, 1970, pp. 1-52."

A MOZAMBICAN "INCUNABLE".

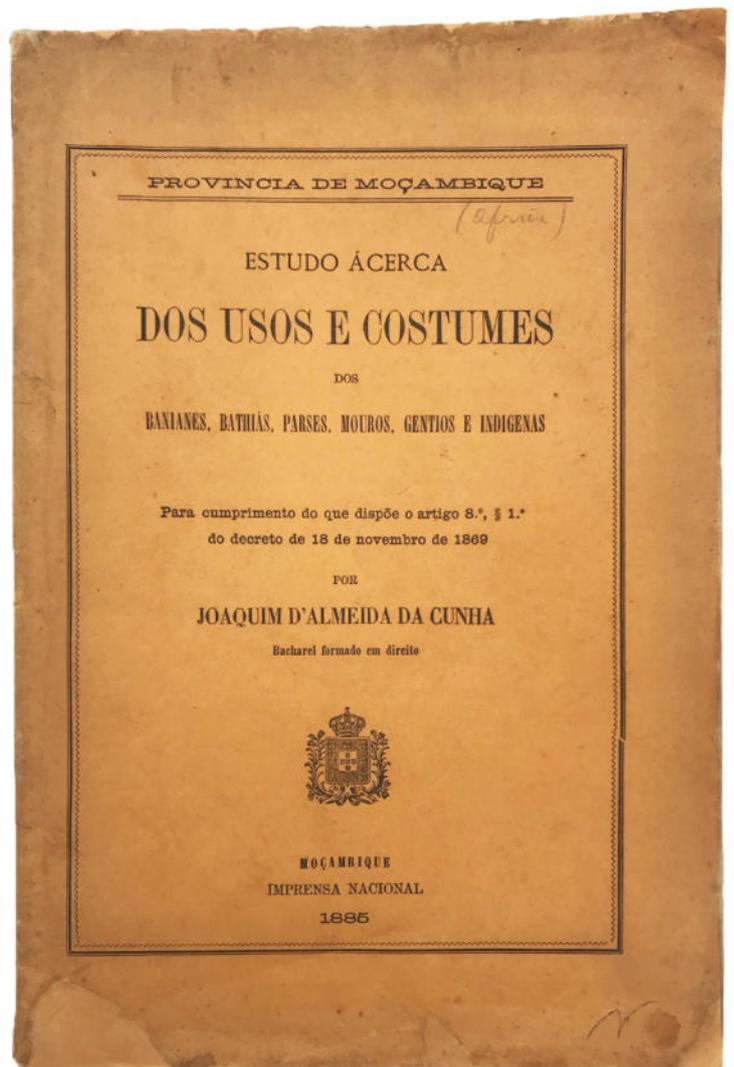
70. ALMEIDA DA CUNHA, Joaquim d'. *Estudo ácerca dos usos e costumes dos Baniães, Bathiás, Parses, Mouros, Gentios e Indigenas.*

Mozambique, Imprensa Nacional, 1890.

€600

FIRST EDITION. Folio, pp. XLII, 148, [6]. Original printed wrappers. Browned throughout.

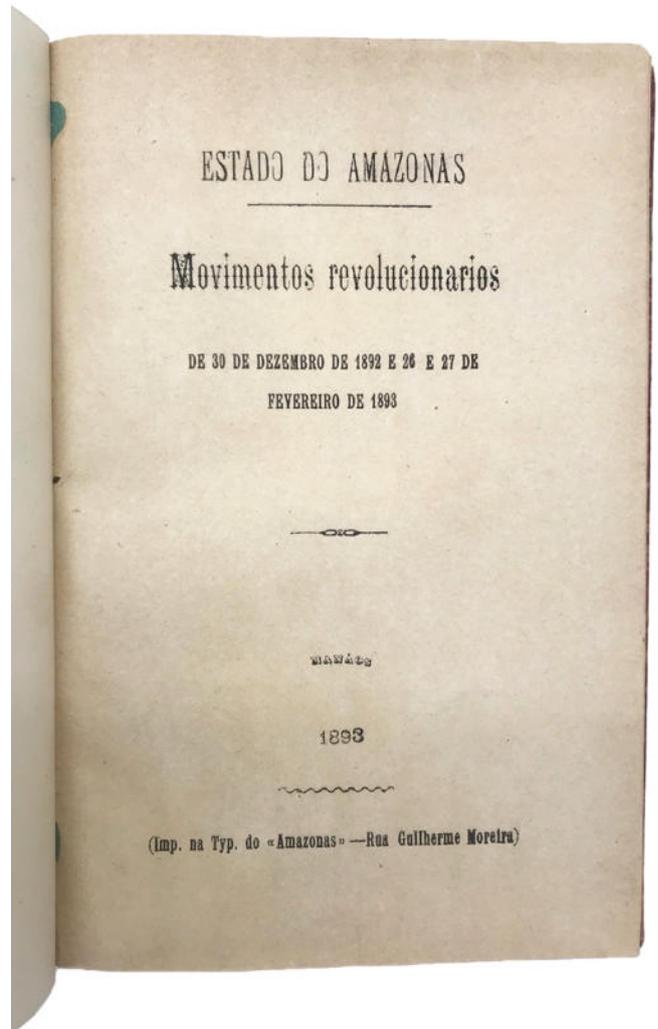
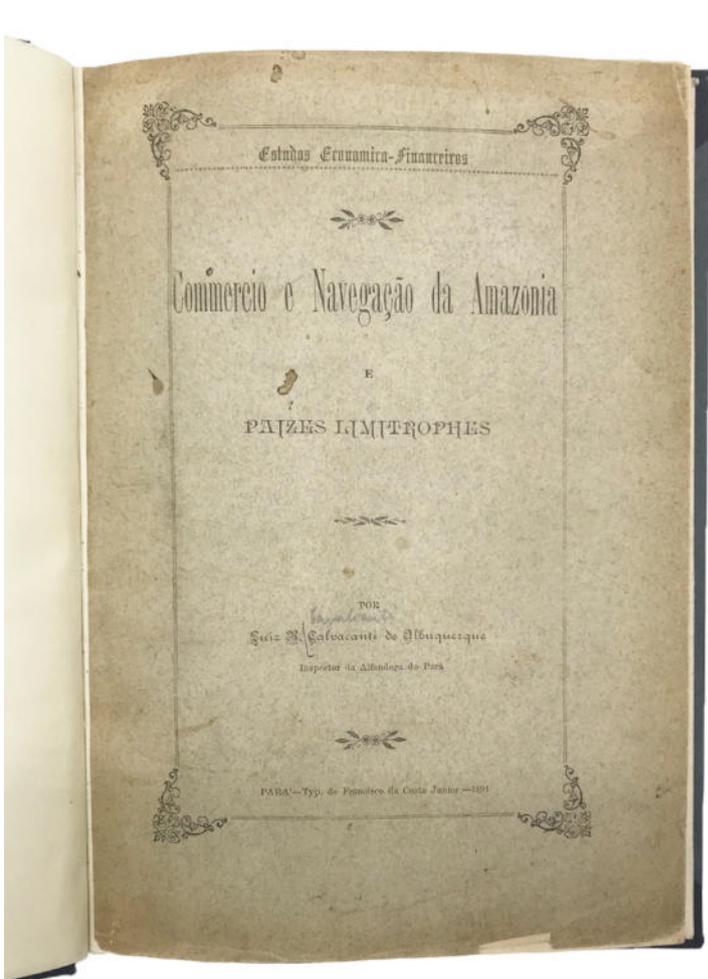
Study about the uses and customs of the Banyans, Bathias, Parsi, Moors, Gentiles and Indigenous people. It includes descriptions of the territories of Mozambique and descriptions of the physical environment and a very important set of information about the people of Mozambique, their languages, demography and customs.



commissions, such as the study and stipulation of trade and navigation treaties signed with Peru and Bolivia, etc. He was member of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute and the Geographical and Historical Institute of Bahia. He contributed to several newspapers in Amazonas and Pará, especially for "A Província do Pará".

Oliveira Lima Library, Duke, Indiana.

Blake, V, p. 462.



FROM EMPIRE TO REPUBLIC: A DIFFICULT TRANSITION IN THE STATE OF AMAZONAS.

72. [REDACÇÃO DO "AMAZONAS"]. *Estado do Amazonas: movimentos revolucionarios de 30 de Dezembro de 1892 e 26 e 27 de Fevereiro de 1893. Primera parte [-Segunda].*

Manaus, Imp. na Typ. do "Amazonas", 1893.

€650

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 319, [1]. 2 parts in 1 volume: "Sedição de 30 de Dezembro de 1892 – Occorrencias connexas e Subsequentes" and "Revolução de 26 e 27 de Fevereiro de 1893 – Historico do movimento,

commentarios e documentos a elle referentes – Manifestos – Telegrammas officiaes, Congratulações das corporações estadaes”. Contemporary quarter red morocco and marbled paper, gilt title and decorations to spine. Bookbinder’s label on upper pastedown: “Ildefonso F. d’Amorin / N..... / Encadernador / Manaos.” Small defect to spine’s head. An excellent copy.

This extremely rare collection of documents on the political history of the revolutionary movements that were active in the late-C19th Brazilian state of Amazonas, which originated during the transition from the empire to the republic, was reprinted the later year in Rio de Janeiro and attributed to Francisco Ferreira de Lima Bacury.

The book is introduced by a note of the editorial board of the newspaper “Amazonas” (1866-1921), which states that this collection of official documents and reports refers to the events that took place on December 30 and February 26 and 27 of the year 1892. The editors assert that these papers give undeniable evidence to: 1) the aborted military sedition of December 30 1892, which was later achieved with the help of General Bento José Fernandes Junior on February 26; 2) they prove that the Revolution of February 26 and 27 enacted through the leadership of the powerful above-mentioned General, Army Major Tristão Sucupira de Alencar Araripe, Lieutenant Claudio da Rocha Lima, and some members of the Partido Nacional, was indeed the realisation of the aborted sedition of December 30; 3) they prove that the answers to two questions asked to participants in the aborted sedition shed light on the culpability to the above-mentioned figures; 4) and, finally, they prove that General Bento Fernandes, and his secretary, Major Antonio Constantino Nery, is the main responsible for the bloodshed happened in Manaus on February 26 and 27.

Benson and Wisconsin-Madison.

PRESENTATION COPY INSCRIBED TO GENERAL WOOD.

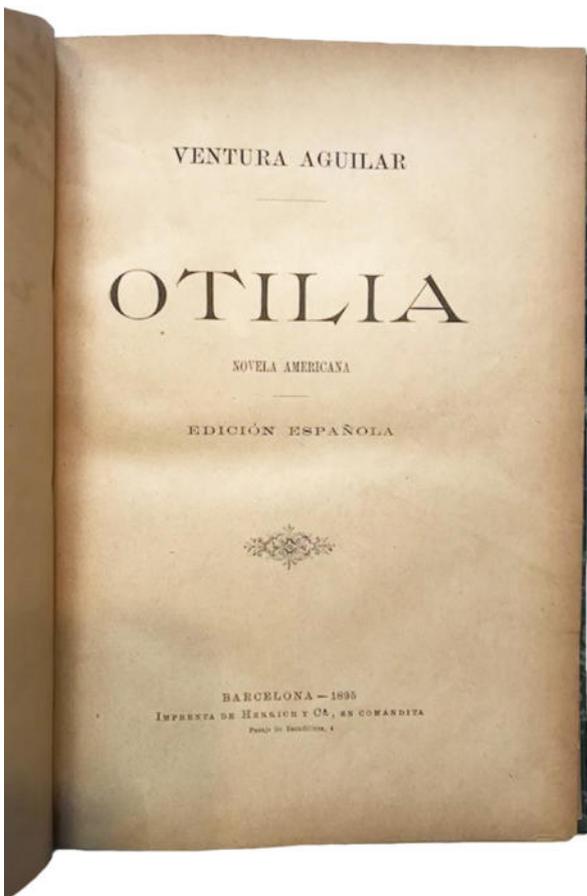
73. AGUILAR, Ventura. *Otilia. Novela americana*

Barcelona, Imprenta de Henrich y Cia, 1895.

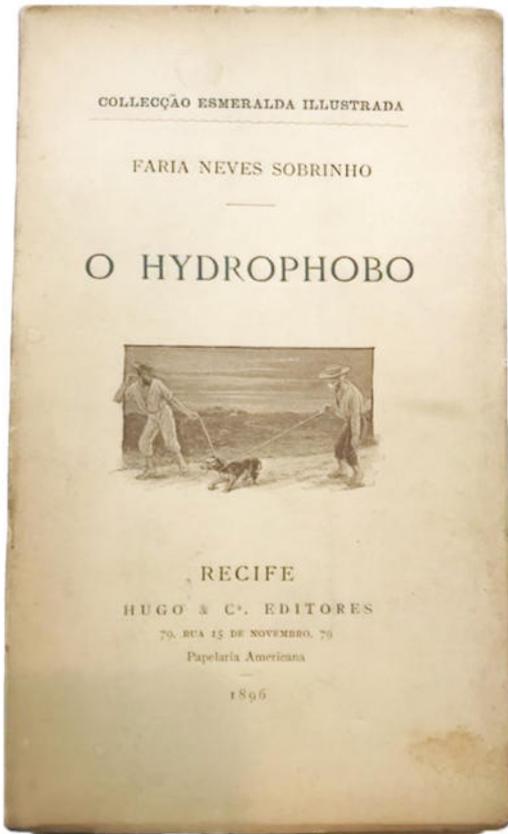
€280

8vo, pp. 319, [1]. Presentation copy inscribed by the author: “Al muy digno General Wood. / como representante en Cuba del gran pueblonorteamerica- / no, el primero del mundo y de la colonia americana residente en la Habana, entre la cual he tenido y tengo los mejores / amigos, esta prueba de la mayor simpatia / el autor / Ventura Aguilar / Abogado. / Cubano. / Habana, 23 de diciembre de 1901.” Contemporary quarter leather and marbled paper, gilt-title to spine. An excellent copy.

Spanish edition. The first edition was printed in Buenos Aires in 1887 by Emilio de Marsico with the title “Otilia, episodio de la guerra de Cuba”.



This copy is inscribed to the General Leonard Wood, who served as the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Military Governor of Cuba, and Governor General of the Philippines. After the Spanish-American war, Wood became the Military Governor of Cuba, where he instituted improvements to medical and sanitary conditions.



74. NEVES SOBRINHO, Faria. *O hydrophobo*

Recife, Hugo & Ca, Editores, 1896.

€150

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. [4], 123, [5]; with half-title and 16 full-page illustrations in the text. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. Gatherings mostly unopened. A fine copy.

*Part of the series "Colecção Esmeralda ilustrada". This is a collection of "contos", that is, short stories, which, in addition to *O hydrophobo*, contains "Zé Pinga-Fogo", "O Belmiro", "Infanticida", and "Em um tunnel". The author Joaquim José de Faria Neves Sobrinho was a Brazilian professor, politician and writer.*

Harvard, Indiana, UC and Brigham Young.

Blake, IV, 161-162.

GREAT SCANDAL EXPOSED:
A WORLDWIDE PROSTITUTION NETWORK
BASED IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

75. FERREIRA DA ROSA, Francisco. *O Lupanar: estudo sobre o caftismo e a prostituição no Rio de Janeiro. primeira parte da serie de artigos publicados n'O Paiz sob a epigraphe a "Podridão do vicio".*

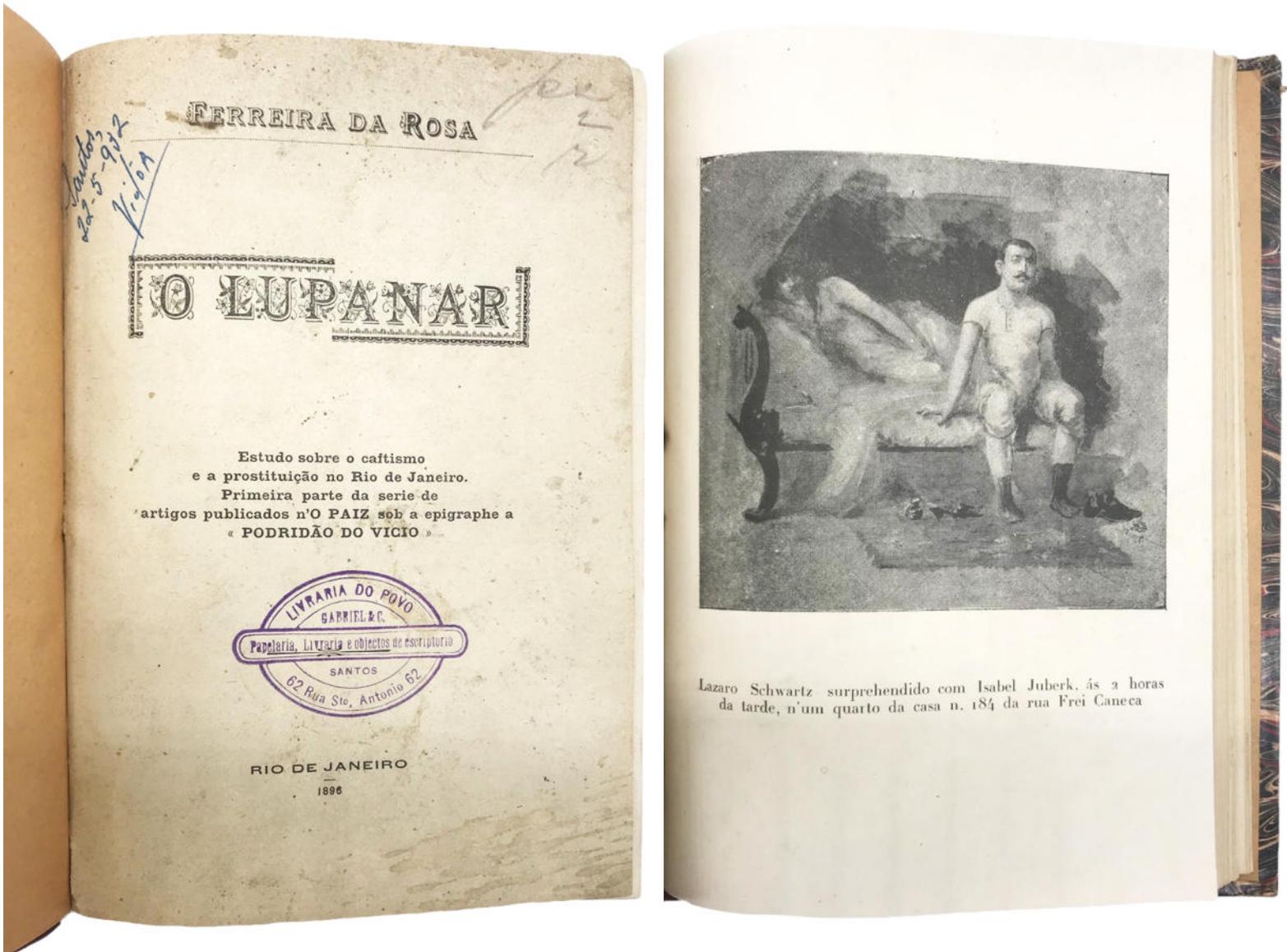
Rio de Janeiro, s.n., 1896.

€1400

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 270, [2]. Bookseller's stamp (Livraria do Povo, Santos) and ms. notes on t-p. A few illustrations in the text and 16 full-page plates out of the text. Restoration at page 258. Quarter cloth and marbled paper. A very good copy. Extremely rare.

When prostitute Klara Adam published a letter in the "Gazeta de Noticias" of Rio de Janeiro, on April 22, 1880, in which she denounced her pimps, the existence of an international network of criminals involved in the trade of white sex slaves was finally exposed. Known as "Zwi Migdal" (Yiddish expression), this

organised-crime group formed by Polish Jewish members was founded in Poland and based its activity mainly in Argentina and Brazil, trafficking in Jewish women from Central Europe for sexual slavery.



This work brings together articles previously published in Rio de Janeiro's newspaper "O Paiz", in which the stories of the women forced into prostitution and their pimps, or "cáftens", are told. "Cáften" is a Brazilianism that designates the man who exploits prostitution, being in general the owner of prostitution establishments (brothels, nightclubs) and often forcing women into prostitution. The sixteenth full-page plates show portraits of the victims and their exploiters.

At the beginning of the work, the author mentions the nationalities of many of these women: "from southern Russia, Poland, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, not infrequently from Greece and often from Romania" (pp. 10-11). According to the author, the pimps were Jews: "The cáften usually is an Israelite, he is a Jew" (p. 13). Also women are characterised as of Jewish origin: "The wretched ones who leave Poland, Germany, southern Russia, Austria and Romania, [...] are usually low-class Jews, peasants or daughters of small towns [...]" (p. 194).

Princeton.

THE C19TH GREATEST SALVADORAN
CONTRIBUTION TO GEOMETRY.

76. SÁNCHEZ, Alberto. *La Cornoide.*

San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1895.

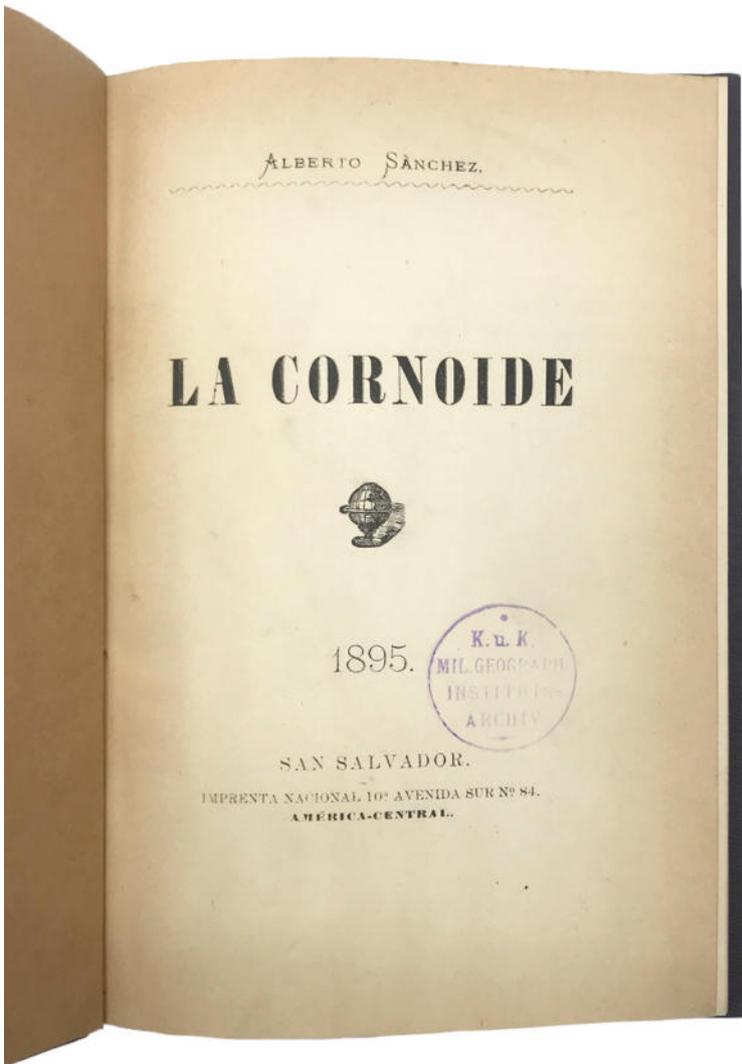
€650

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 71, [1], with a final engraved plate. Later full cloth binding, small library stamp on t-p and label on upper pastedown. Spine a little sunned. An excellent copy.

The book describes a curve whose name comes from the fact that its shape is very similar to that of a horn. The plate bound at the end shows the curve.

Copies in the US according to OCLC: Harvard, Yale, LC, University of Wisconsin, American Museum of Nat. Hist., Boston College and University of South California (defective copy).

Cresci, *Le curve matematiche tra curiosità e divertimento*, p. 128; *Bibliographie der höheren algebraischen Kurven für den Zeitabschnitt von 1890-1904.*



THE UNFORTUNATE CAPTURE OF CHIEF GUNGHANA:
A HIGHLY REGRETTABLE EVENT IN LATE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL HISTORY.

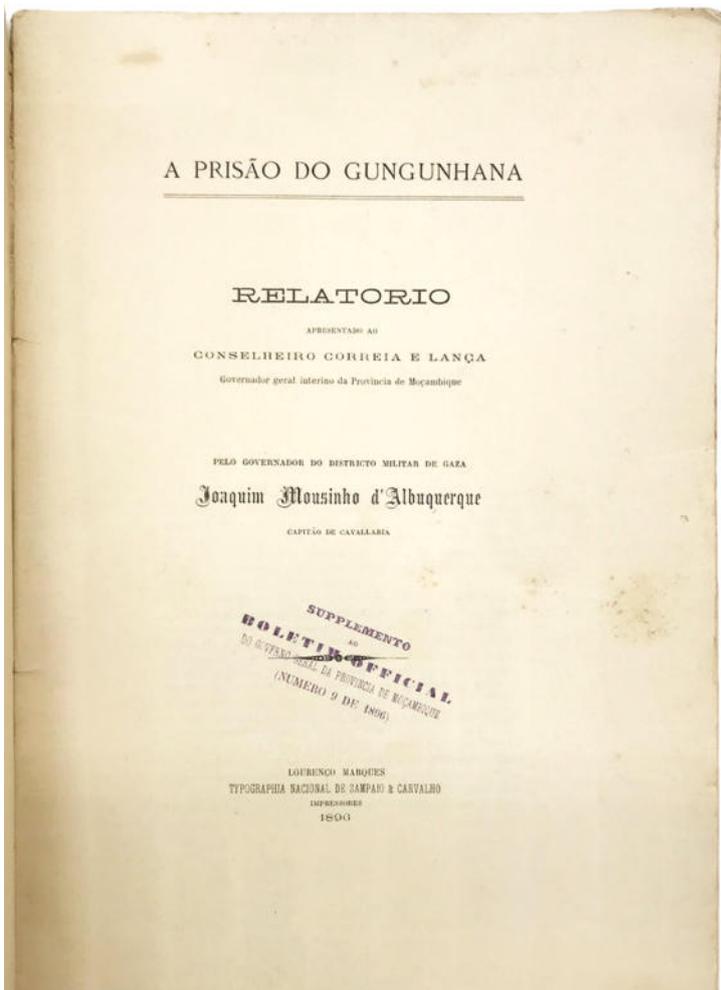
77. MOUZINHO DE ALBUQUERQUE, Joaquim. *A Prisão do Gungunhana. Relatorio...*

Lourenço Marques [i.e. Maputo], Typographia Nacional de Sampaio & Carvalho, 1896.

1500

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, pp. 56, with half-title. Stamp on front wrapper and t-p: "Supplemento / Boletim Oficial / do Governo-Geral da Província de Moçambique / (Número 9 de 1896)." Original publisher's printed paper wrappers. Some wear along the blank margins, short marginal tears, flaws to the wrappers along spine fold. Overall, a very good copy. Very scarce.

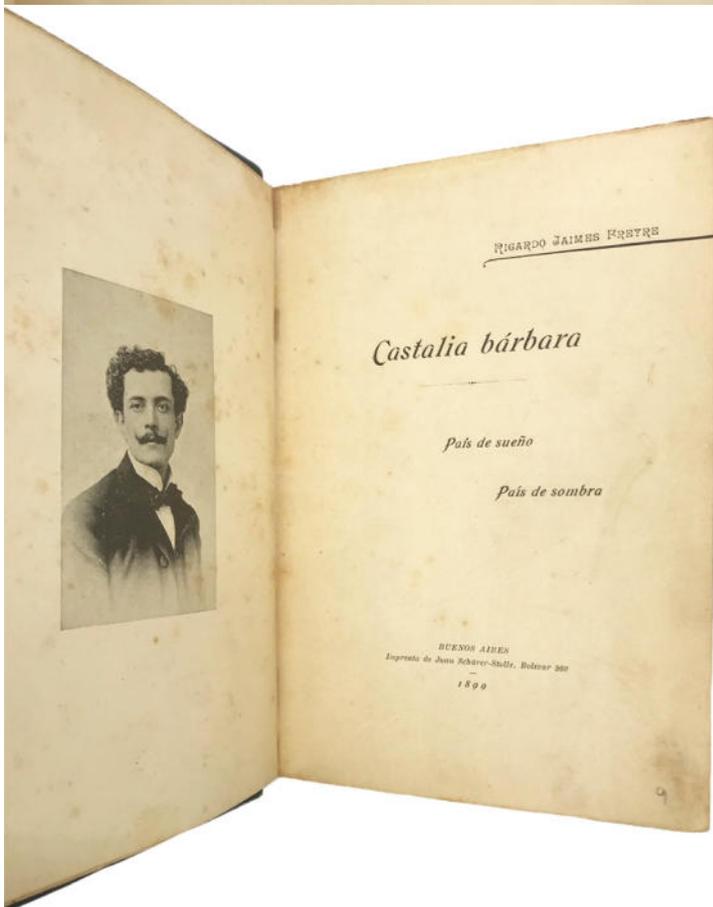
Captain of Cavalry Joaquim Augusto Mouzinho de Albuquerque's "relatorio" is a central document in the once so-called "pacification campaigns" carried out by the Portuguese army with the aim of establishing an imperial policy in the Portuguese colonies of Africa at the end of the 19th century. The capture of the village of Chaimite (December 28, 1895) and the subsequent surrender and imprisonment of the head



of the Vátua peoples of Mozambique, Gungunhana, the last emperor of Gaza, was euphorically celebrated by the Portuguese, with Mouzinho being raised to the status of a hero; a status that was doomed to decay soon. Indeed, being Gungunhana's case already known to the European press, rather than executing him, the Portuguese decided to force the African Chief into exile first to Lisbon, accompanied by his son Godide and other dignitaries, and, later, to Terceira, in the Azores, for the rest of his life. At the arrival in Lisbon, Gungunhana and his family were exhibited like war trophies during a tour through the streets of the city, suffering an horrendous public humiliation.

Portugal secured territorial control over Mozambique thanks to this military victory, chasing away the pretensions of other European powers to rule part of the colony. Furthermore, the defeat and exile of Gungunhana served the propaganda of the monarchy as a symbolic compensation after the national dishonour inflicted by the British Ultimatum in 1890. Pictures ridiculing Gungunhana as a fallen king were disseminated by the newspapers of the time.

Rutgers University.



AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR LATIN AMERICAN MODERNISM, EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE.

78. FREYRE, Ricardo James, and Leopoldo LUGONES.
Castalia bárbara: país de sueño, país de sombra.

Buenos Aires, Imprenta de Juan Schürer-Stolle, 1899.

€1800

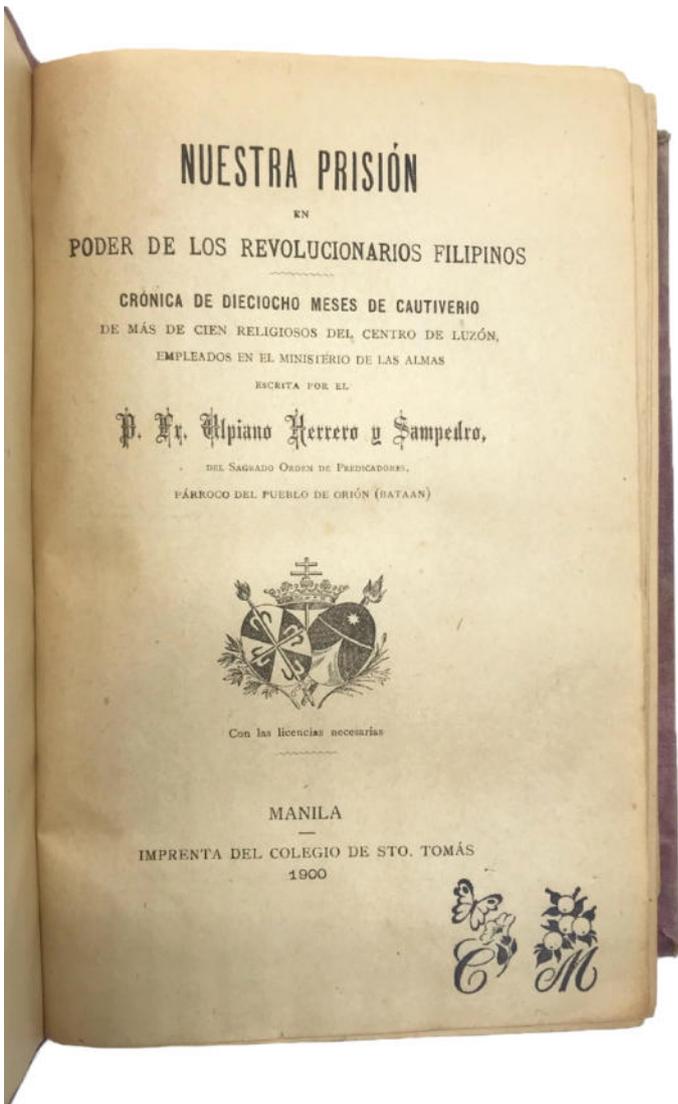
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. [I-XVI]-124. Contemporary full green leather, gilt title and decorations to spine. Binding with scuffed extremities and abrasions. Author's (?) inscription on p. vii. Overall a very good copy.

"Los mundos irreales y fantásticos de ese libro escrito en el auge del modernismo reflejan las corrientes parnasianas, simbolistas y decadentistas propias del

movimiento, evocan una naturaleza recreada brillantemente, tanto como figuras y ambientes exóticos de la mitología nórdica [...], pero tienen algo del paisaje, la soledad lunar del "altiplano duro de hielos / [...] donde el frío es azul como la piel de los muertos" que canta el vanguardista Oscar Cerruto." (Klaus Müller-Bergh and Gilberto Mendonça Teles, Vanguardia latinoamericana, Tomo IV, Vervuert Verlagsgesellschaft 2005 - <https://doi.org/10.31819/9783964564214-070>)

Extremely rare. OCLC records no copies in the US. 1 copy in Canada in the Robarts Collection, University of Toronto.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS AT THE MERCY OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONARIES.



79. HERRERO Y SAMPEDRO, Ulpiano. *Nuestra Prisión en poder de los Revolucionarios Filipinos: Crónica de dieciocho meses de cautiverio de más de cien religiosos del Centro Luzón, empleados en el Ministerio de las Almas.*

Manila, Imprenta del Colegio de Sto. Tomás, 1900.

€500

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, xxiii, [1], 892, [4], with a large folding map of the Luzon area outlined in red and blue. Ownership stamp with initials on t-p. Early ms. dedication on recto of second leaf. Faded publisher's cloth with gilt-stamped borders and letterings. A very good copy.

The book chronicles the eighteen months of captivity of Fr. Ulpiano Herrero, O.P., parish priest of Orion, Bataan and also of other friars: Dominicans, Augustinians, Recollects, Franciscans, who became prisoners of the Philippine Revolutionary Army during the revival of hostilities between the Filipino and Spanish forces from 1898-1900. It presents the many details of imprisonment of various groups and individual friars who were eventually concentrated in scattered areas in Luzon: first around Manila and later, as the war against the U.S. neared, the Mountains of the Cordilleras and the Cagayan Valley.

EXPLORING THE ACRE REGION BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL.

80. AGUIRRE ACHÁ, José. *De los Andes al Amazonas: recuerdos de la campaña del Acre.*

La Paz, Tipografía Artística-Velarde, Aldazosa y Co., 1902.

€550

Buenos Aires, Agustín Etchepareborda, 1902.

€250

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 20, publisher's wrappers. Published in "Los anales del círculo médico argentino" in April 1902. Library label of "Prof. Sen. Pietro Grocco".

The Argentine neuropsychological school is born of the hand of the European school and is part of the beginning of the Experimental Psychology. In 1896 Horacio Pinero creates the first Department of Psychology at the University of Buenos Aires and in 1898 the first laboratory of Experimental Psychology is annexed. Jose Ingegnieros, psychiatrist, neurologist, politician and, above all, sociologist, publishes in France his work on musical aphasia (Le langage musical et ses troubles hystériques, 1907), the first Argentine neuropsychological study with international significance. In it, he redeems Charcot and not Knoblauch as the first to describe amusia, speaks of an intelligence and not of a musical language, and proposes a classification and evaluation methodology with an integrating neurological-psychiatric perspective. The present article gave rise to his book in French on musical language and its hysterical alterations, awarded by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CLOTH.

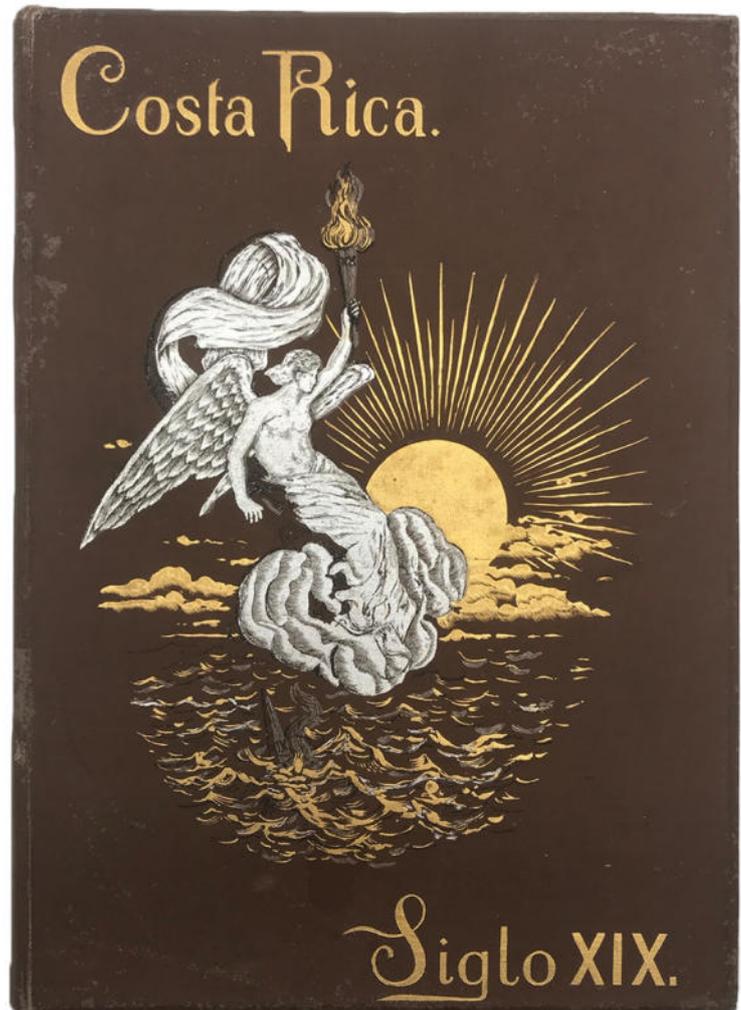
82. FERNÁNDEZ FERRAZ, Juan. *Revista de Costa Rica en el siglo XIX. Tomo primero (all published).*

San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1902.

€600

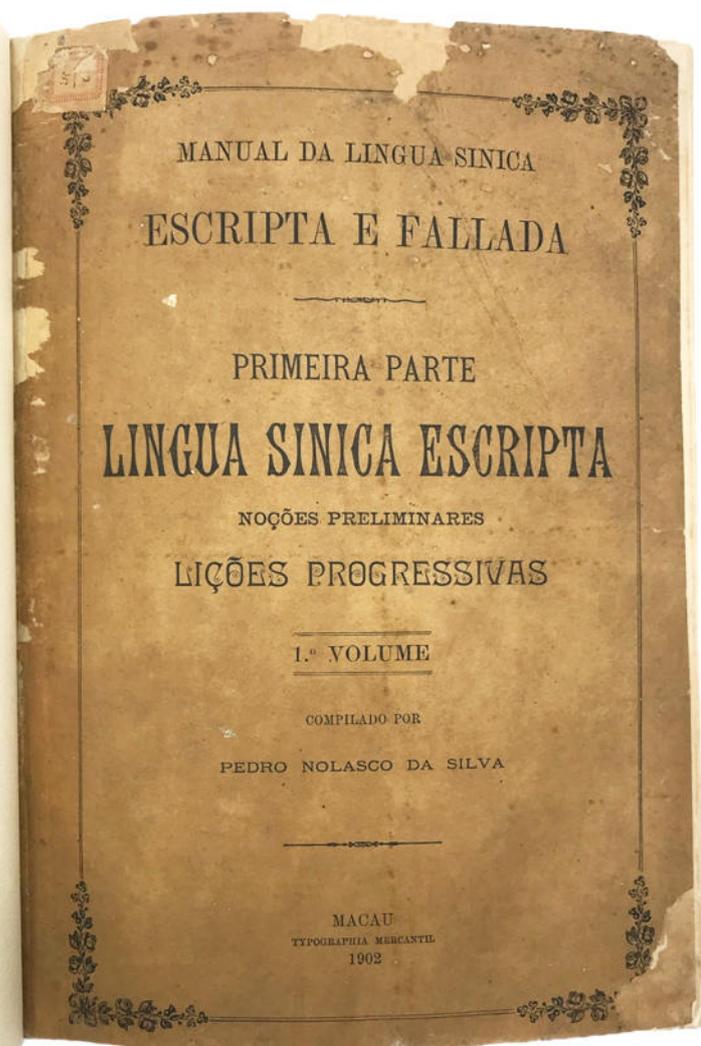
FIRST EDITION. Folio. x p., 1 l., 404, a-c p. incl. illus., tables. plates, ports. 30 cm. Notes: Illustrated half-titles; head and tail pieces, part colored. Illustrated half-titles; head and tail pieces, part colored. Published by "Comisión Conmemorativa de Costa Rica en el Siglo XIX," appointed by the President; ed. by Francisco M. Iglesias and Juan F. Ferraz. cf. p. vii, x, 71, [343] and last leaf. No more published. Ms. inscription "dr. Rosenberg..." and stamp of "Secretaria del Fomento, Republica de Costa Rica" on verso of t-p.

This volume was commissioned by the president of Costa Rica and published in



1902. The “Comisión Conmemorativa de Costa Rica en el Siglo XIX” worked with various authors to highlight the social history, local customs, and artistic contributions of Costa Rica during the 19th century. The book also covers the history of the Catholic Church in Costa Rica during this period. The goal of this volume was to highlight the many successes of Costa Rica following its independence. The cover depicts a silver angel holding aloft a burning torch inscribed with the Roman numerals “XX”. Behind the angel is a gilded sun and clouds. The sea below the angel reflects the golden rays of the sun and contains a doused torch inscribed with the Roman numerals “XIX”. The imagery of a lit torch has special meaning for Costa Ricans—national hero Juan Santamaría successfully torched an enemy stronghold during the Filibuster War, a tactic that helped the Costa Ricans win the war.

CHINESE LANGUAGE HANDBOOK FOR MACAO STUDENTS.



83. SILVA, Pedro Nolasco da. *Manual da lingua sinica escripta e fallada. Primeira Parte [-segunda].*

Macao, Typographia Mercantil, 1902-1903.

€350

FIRST EDITION. Folio. 2 parts in 1 volume: IV, [6], LXXIX, [3], 234, blank, XV, [1], 3-153, [3], 34. The “vocabulario”, which is indicated as being part 4 of the second part on the recto of the third initial leaf of the first part, was printed separately in 1901 and is here not present. Front publisher’s printed wrapper of the first part bound in. Modern quarter cloth and paper, gilt lettering over black title piece to spine. Tears on first part’s t-p skillfully restored. Very rare.

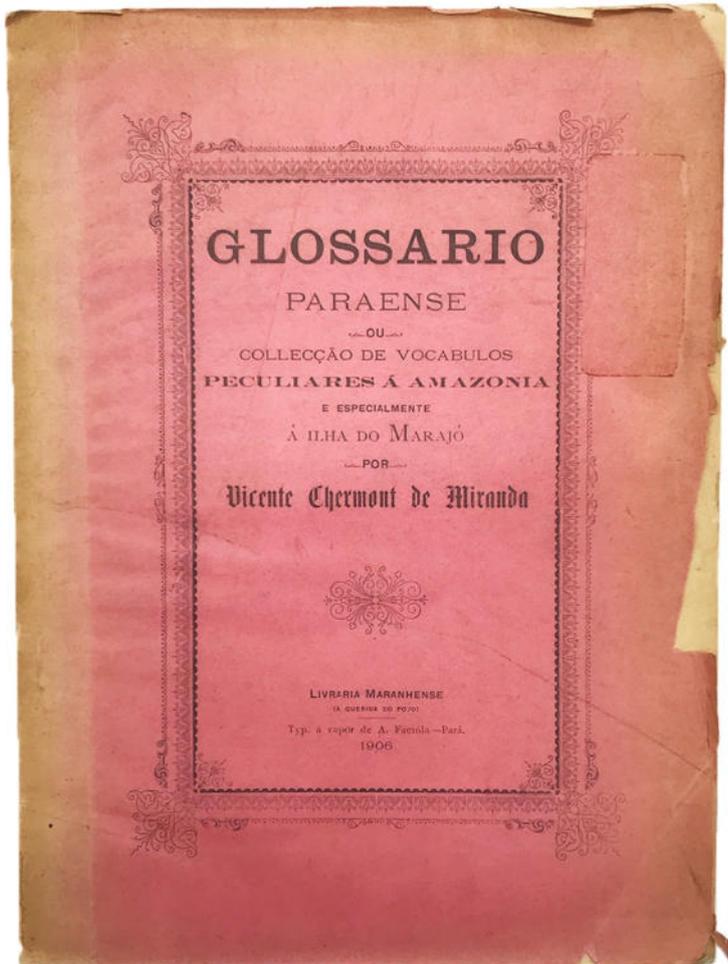
First and only edition of this rare school handbook for students in of the Portuguese colony of Macau.

Bibliotheca Sinica, col. 3806. No copy listed in Wiener China-Bibliographie.

INCLUDES THE FIRST DEFINITION OF "CARIMBÓ", A TYPE OF DRUM, AND THE POWERFUL AND SENSUAL AFRO-AMERICAN DANCE ASSOCIATED WITH IT, KNOWN AS "BATUQUE".

VERY CLEAN EX-LIBRARY COPY BEARING IBERO-AMERIKANISCHES INSTITUT'S STAMP WITH IMPERIAL EAGLE ABOVE SWASTIKA, FROM THE TIME OF NAZI GERMANY.

84. CHERMONT DE MIRANDA, Vicente. *Glossario paraense ou collecção de vocabulos peculiares á Amazonia e especialmente á ilha do Marajó.*



Pará, livraria Maranhense (a querida do povo), Typ. A vapor de A. Faciôla, 1905.

€700

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, pp. [2], V, [1], 118, [2]. publisher's pink printed wrappers, little paper flaws along front wrapper's margins. An excellent copy.

Born in Belém in 1849, Chermont de Miranda died in 1907. He studied Humanities in Lisbon, then moved to Paris and entered the renowned École Centrale. At the University of Gaud, Belgium, he graduated as an industrial engineer. Returned to Pará, he administred the Aproaga sugar mill in the municipality of São Domingos da Boa Vista. With the decline of the sugar industry, he started to look after the cattle ranches inherited from his father and, above all, he devoted himself to the study of Amazonian people and nature.

His "Glossario Paraense" includes the description of the word "carimbó", which appears here for the first time in print. In the preface, Miranda tells that the book was written during leisure time at his farms, probably as a result of his daily contact with workers in his estates. His work sought to disseminate the "popular language, currently used by the rude and sensual population of our backlands (sertões)". The "rude and sensual" population to which the author refers probably corresponds to the outstanding contingent of black and mulatto peasants at work in his farms in the Capim River region, which was an important sugar production centre in Pará.

The strong presence of black population in the region certainly contributed to the demographic makeup of Pará provided by Miranda. The author indicates the presence of 37% of "African blood" in the population of Pará, which is equivalent to the 37% share of "tupi blood". Therefore, the definition of

"popular cultural manifestations" present in the glossary supposes the linking of ludic-artistic expressions with black and indigenous people. In the text, the carimbó (drum), associated with the folkloric dance "batuque", is an expression of African origin, "imported by black slaves".

BARROS PAIVA, Tancredo de. *Bibliographia Ethnica-Linguistica brasiliana*, p. 389, no. 539.

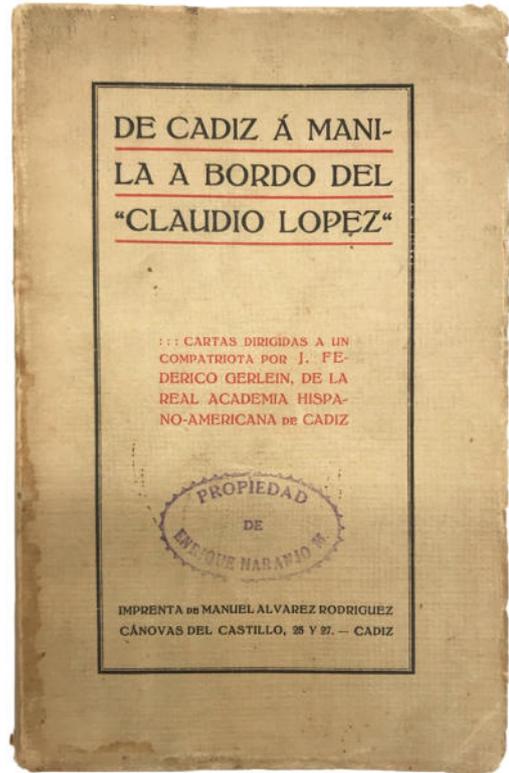
ILLUSTRATED WITH 30 PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

85. GERLEIN, Federico. *De cadiz a Manila a bordo del "Claudio Lopez"*

Cadiz, Alvarez Rodriguez, [1913].

€220

FIRST EDITION. 12mo, pp. 64. Publisher's printed wrappers, inscribed by the author on the h-t. Ownership stamp on front wrapper (Propiedad de Enrique Naranjo M.). A very good copy. Scarce.



Illustrated travel account of a journey from Cadiz, Spain, to Manila, Philippines, on board of the steam boat "Claudio Lopez" at the beginning of the 20th-century.

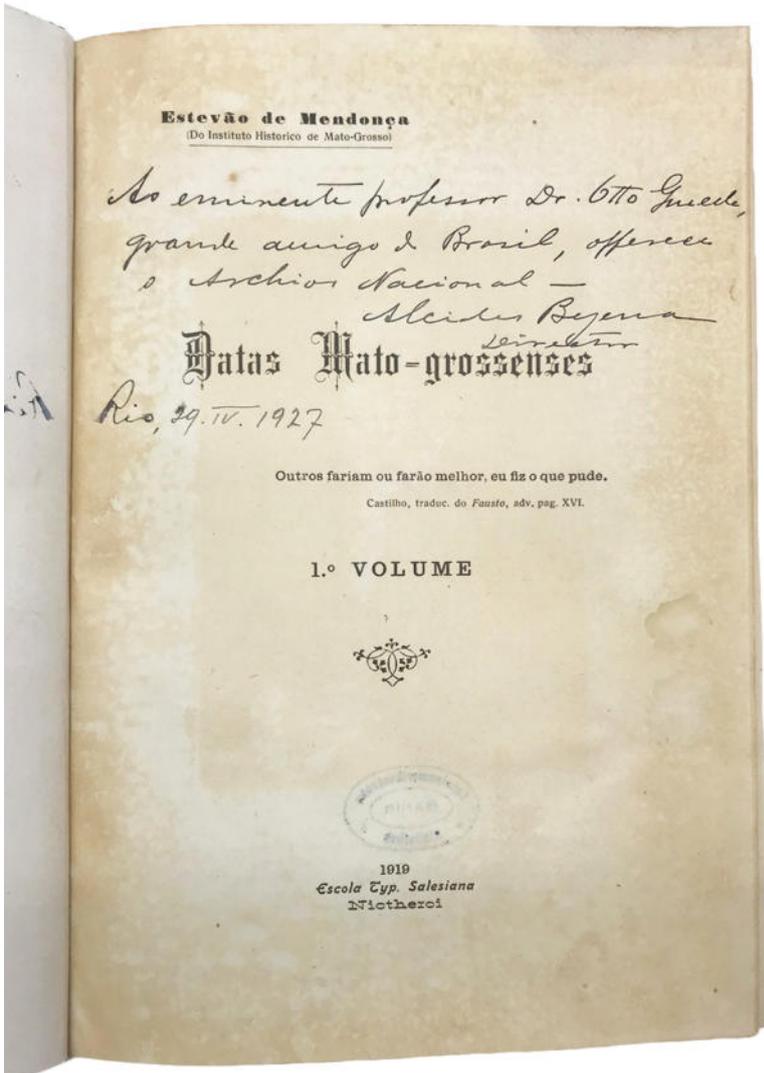
ALL ONE HAS TO KNOW ABOUT
THE HISTORY OF MATO GROSSO.

86. MENDOÇA, Estevão de. *Datas Mato-grossenses*

Nictheroi, Typ. Salesiana, 1919.

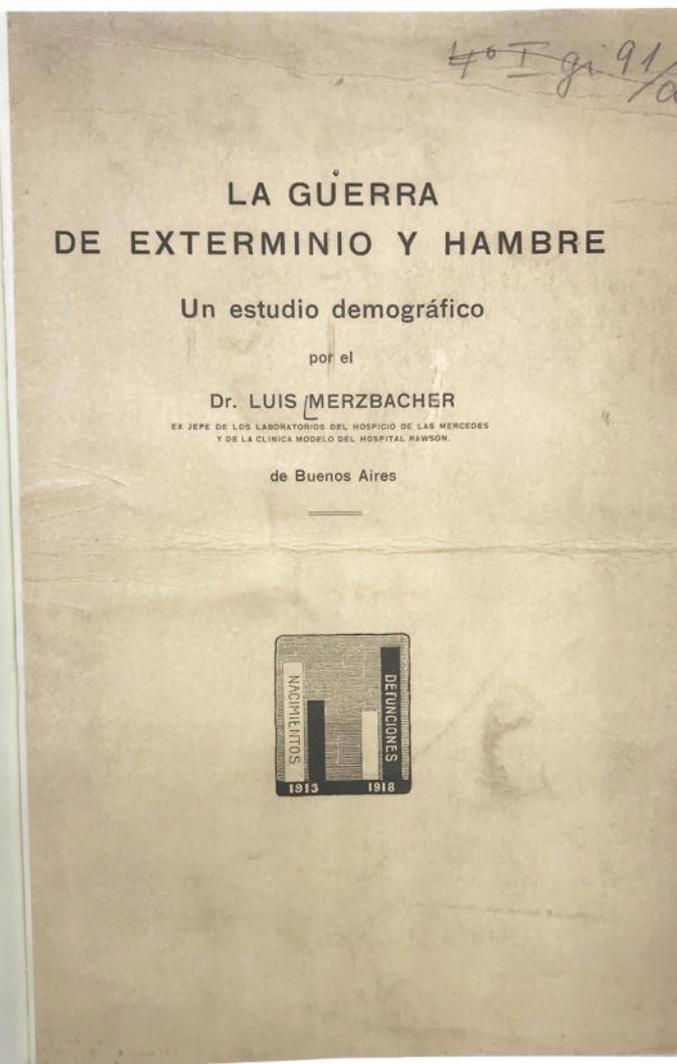
€500

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, 2 vols in 1, pp. 371, [1]; 384. Both vols with front wrapper bound in and frontispiece plate with portrait. Inscribed on the first t-p by the Director of the Arquivo Nacional of



Rio de Janeiro Alcides Bezerra to a German colleague: "Ao eminente professor Dr. Otto ... ? , / grande amigo do Brasil, offrece / o Archivo Nacional. Alcides Bezerra / ? / Rio, 29. IV. 1927". Stamps of the Archivo Nacional on first front wrapper, stamp of the Latinamerikanische Bibliothek, Berlin to t-p's verso. Head and tail pieces.

Estevão de Mendonça's greatest work, in two volumes, in which the historian compiled historical records, chronologically, taken from old chronicles and from the official documents and archival material concerning the regional administration, illustrating in great detail Mato Grosso's history throughout the time of the captaincy, then the time of the province, and finally the republican period.



DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF WWI ON THE GERMANS.

87. MERZBACHER, Luis. *La guerra de exterminio y hambre. Un estudio demográfico.*

Buenos Aires, Empresa Editorial "Germania", 1920.

€350

FIRST EDITION. Large 8vo, pp. 37, [3]. Front publisher's wrapper with woodcut bound in, modern cloth binding. Stamp of the Ibero-Americanisches Institut on t-p., with withdrawal statement.

Several graphs in the text.

"El objeto principal del presente opúsculo lo constituye el propósito de demostrar con números las devastaciones causadas en el organismo del pueblo alemán, por la última guerra, y los métodos de lucha introducidos por la "entente" en el trascurso de la misma".

FEAR OF "RACIAL DEGENERATION" IN EARLY-C20TH COLOMBIA.

88. JIMÉNEZ LÓPEZ, Miguel, et AL. *Los problemas de la raza en Colombia. Segundo volumen de la Biblioteca de "Cultura"*.

Bogotá, ["El Espectador"], 1920.

€400

LOS PROBLEMAS DE LA RAZA
EN COLOMBIA

—
SEGUNDO VOLUMEN
DE LA BIBLIOTECA DE "CULTURA"



Bogotá, 12 de octubre de 1920.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. VIII, 367, [1]. "Contiene las conferencias de Miguel Jiménez López, Luis López de Mesa, Calixto Torres Umaña, Jorge Bejarano, Simón Araújo, Lucas Caballero, Rafael Escallón". With original publisher's printed wrappers bound in. Brown cloth and decorated paper, title over white paper label to spine. Stamp of Zurich's Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule on front wrapper and t-p. Withdrawal stamp. Light age toning. A very good copy.

"The problems of the race in Colombia" was published on October 12, 1920, on the occasion of the then-called "Fiesta de la Raza", that is "Day of the Race", which in the United States is known as Columbus Day. The book compiled a series of lectures given by prominent Colombian thinkers and doctors at the Municipal Theater of Bogotá between May 21 and July 23 of the same year. The conferences were organised by the Student Assembly in order to discuss the thesis of Dr. Miguel Jiménez López, according to which the Colombian population was going through a process of "degeneration" due to the negative influence of the tropical environment and of the "vices" or biological deterioration inherited from the ancestors. The papers published in this book reveal the fears and hopes of the Colombian

intellectual elites with respect to the population and the possibilities of national progress. They are a source of immense wealth as regards the approach of the time to the issue of citizenship and how the discourse of differentiation worked. Doctors, lawyers, and educators created and discussed vocabularies to divide and rank the population according to geographic, racial, and gender criteria.

The above descriptive note was loosely translated from Catalina Muñoz Rojas' introductory study to the reprint of the book (Los problemas de la raza en Colombia. Más allá del problema racial: el determinismo geográfico y las 'dolencias sociales'. Bogotá, Editorial Universidad del Rosario, 2011, p. 11).

A VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE SHEER HARDSHIP OF LIFE IN AMAZONIA.

89. VASCONCELOS, Carlos de. *Deserdados. Romance da Amazonia.*

Rio de Janeiro, A Livraria Leite Ribeiro, 1922.

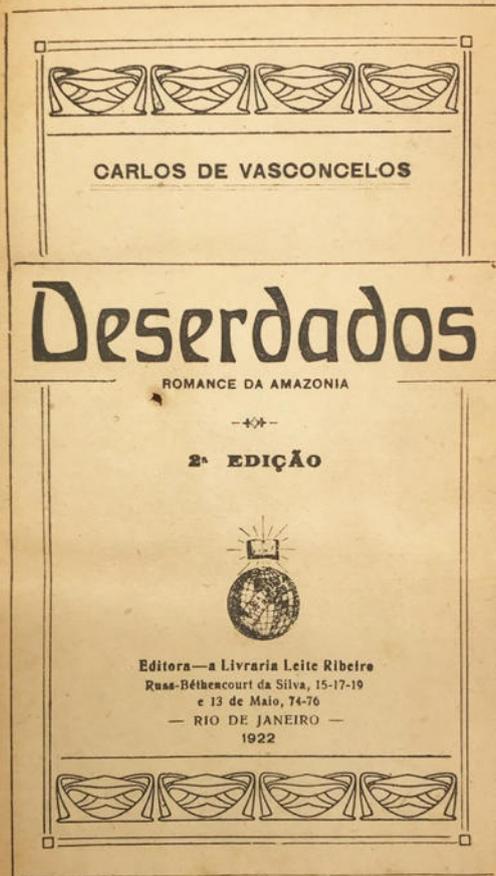
€350

8vo, pp. [4], X, [2], 7-312, [4]; with a facsimile portrait of the author protected by tissue paper. Initial pages slightly browned. Includes 10 pages of reviews appeared on Brazilian newspapers and 4 pages listing vocabularies used by the inhabitants of Amazonia. Quarter red cloth and marbled paper over boards. The front board and a number of initial leaves were perforated with a small pin without affecting the text. A very good copy. Rare.

Second edition, printed just a year later than the first. In the introduction to his novel, engineer Carlos de Vasconcelos declares that his aim is to show the real Amazonian life that Rodolfo Teófilo, Alberto Rangel and Euclides da Cunha only sketched, the first one for lack of direct knowledge of the environment, and the other two perhaps because of their short stay in the interior. His novel portrays the universe of rubber plantations in the boom of the rubber economy and the fight for survival of the rubber gatherers without possessions, small landowners and squatters who live the day-to-day struggle with the great landowners.

This struggle is not only against the powerful, but also the indomitable nature of Amazonia and the law of the jungle to which all its inhabitants must abide to survive: "No romance, a fuga do sertanejo pela terra árida é o início de um caminho de perdição, com urubus devorando as vísceras dos que caem e esperando, sem muita paciência, que mães desistam de levar nos braços filhos já mortos. As passagens carregadas de armadilhas e animais devoradores continuam pelos rios, donde surgem monstros que arrastam os homens para as profundezas. Mas a marca naturalista, que faz esquecer um certo lirismo parnasiano do início do livro, predomina na maior parte da narrativa, com o homem sucumbindo 'aos mais primitivos e brutais instintos'. Bestialismo, estupros, assassinatos e até mesmo uma canhestra tentativa de autópsia merecem descrições assustadoras. O que temos é o confronto de duas bestas, a floresta/inferno hostil e o homem decaído na sua condição de fera." (Madeira, Caminhos cruzados, 2007).

NYPL, UC, UPitt and UTexas. Not in Princeton. 1 copy of the 1st ed. at Stanford.



MADEIRA, Vander. 2007. "CAMINHOS CRUZADOS". Revista Crioula, nº 1 (maio). <https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.1981-7169.crioula.2007.52777>.)

FURTADO, Marli Tereza. A amazônia em deserdados, de carlos de vasconcelos: uma matriz que não vingou?. Anais ABRALIC Internacional... Campina Grande: Realize Editora, 2013. <https://www.editorarealize.com.br/index.php/artigo/visualizar/4484%3E>.

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR
TO AVIATOR BERNARDO
DUGGAN.

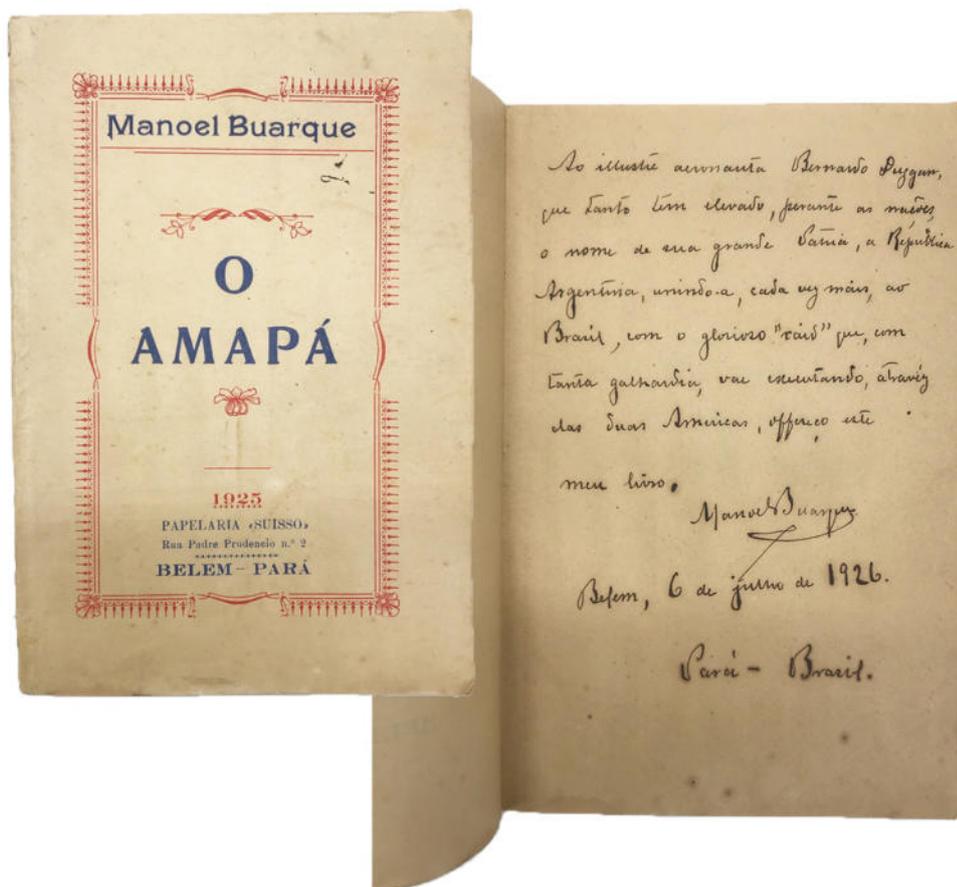
90. BUARQUE, Manoel. *O Amapá*.

Belem-Para, Papeleria
"Suisso", 1925.

€285

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 98, [2],
inscribed by the author to the
Argentinian aviator Bernardo
Duggan. Publisher's printed
wrappers.

*Written by Buarque to
celebrate the full
independence of the Amapá
region from the French.*



The Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, established the boundaries between the colony of Brazil and French Guiana, but these were not respected by the French. In the 18th century, France took control of the area. This international dispute continued until 1900. With the discovery of gold and the increasing value of rubber on the international market during the 19th century, outsider population increased in Amapá and the territorial dispute with France was brought to a head. French settlers established the State of Counani (1886–1891). The gold rush, however, brought in Brazilian interests who gained control of the territory, which led to clashes with the French. The dispute was sent for arbitration and, on 1 December 1900, the Arbitration Commission of Geneva awarded possession of the territory to Brazil. It was incorporated into the state of Pará, with the joint name of Aracari, covering two districts: Amapá and Montenegro.

Catálogo de Obras Raras da Biblioteca publica Arthur Vianna, p. 16.

LIBERIA SEEN FROM A PORTUGUESE DIPLOMAT.

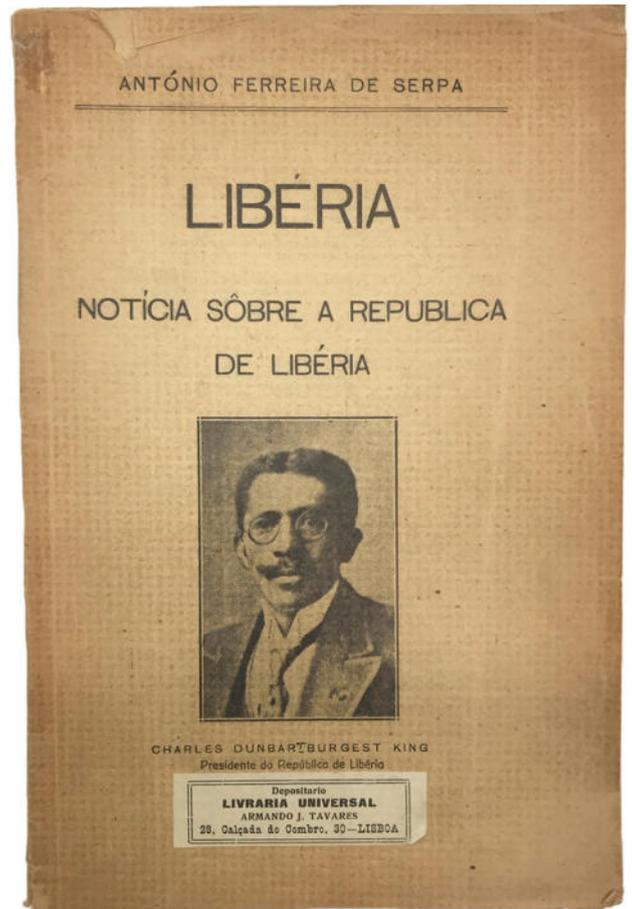
91. FERREIRA DE SERPA, António. *Libéria: noticia sobre à República de Libéria*

Lisbon, Armando J. Tavares, [c.1927].

€200

FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 95, [1]. Author's inscription on t-p to Portuguese consul in Amsterdam Johan Voetelink. The author was "Consul geral de Libéria (nomeado em 1899), Knight Commander of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption". The book is dedicated to the President of Liberia Charles Dunbar Burgess King. Withdrawal stamp on verso of t-p.

A native of the Azores, Ferreira de Serpa resided in Lisbon and served as consular representative in several countries, particularly in Latin America (Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Panama, Dominican Republic, Salvador and Venezuela) and Liberia.



AN ADVENTUROUS APOSTOLIC MISSION IN THE
ECUADORIAN JUNGLE.

92. SANCHEZ, Eladio. *Segunda correria apostolica por las selvas occidentales de Nono en el año de 1929.*

Quito, Talleres Gráficos "El Comercio", 1929.

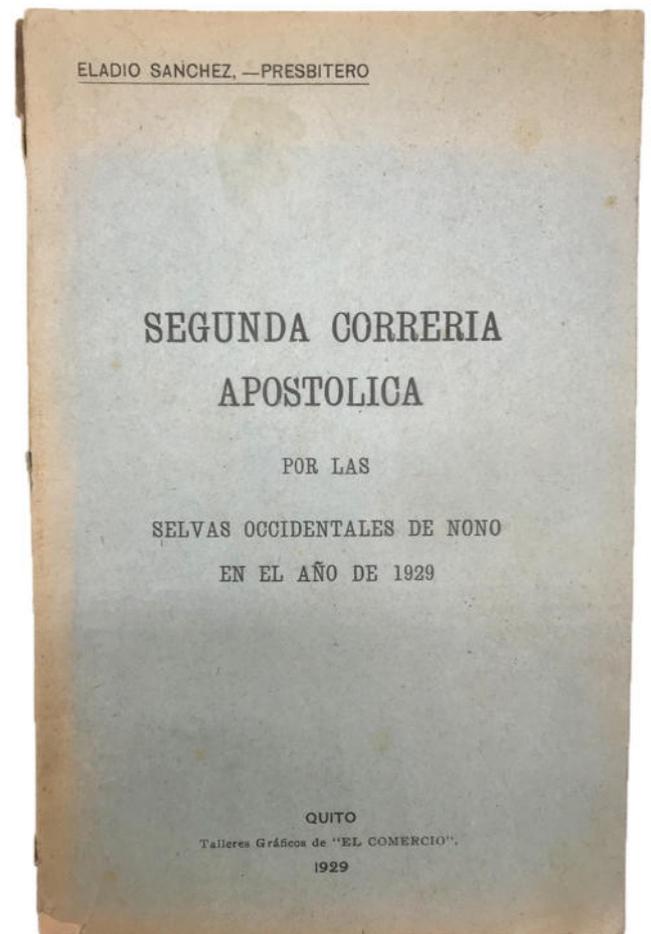
€185

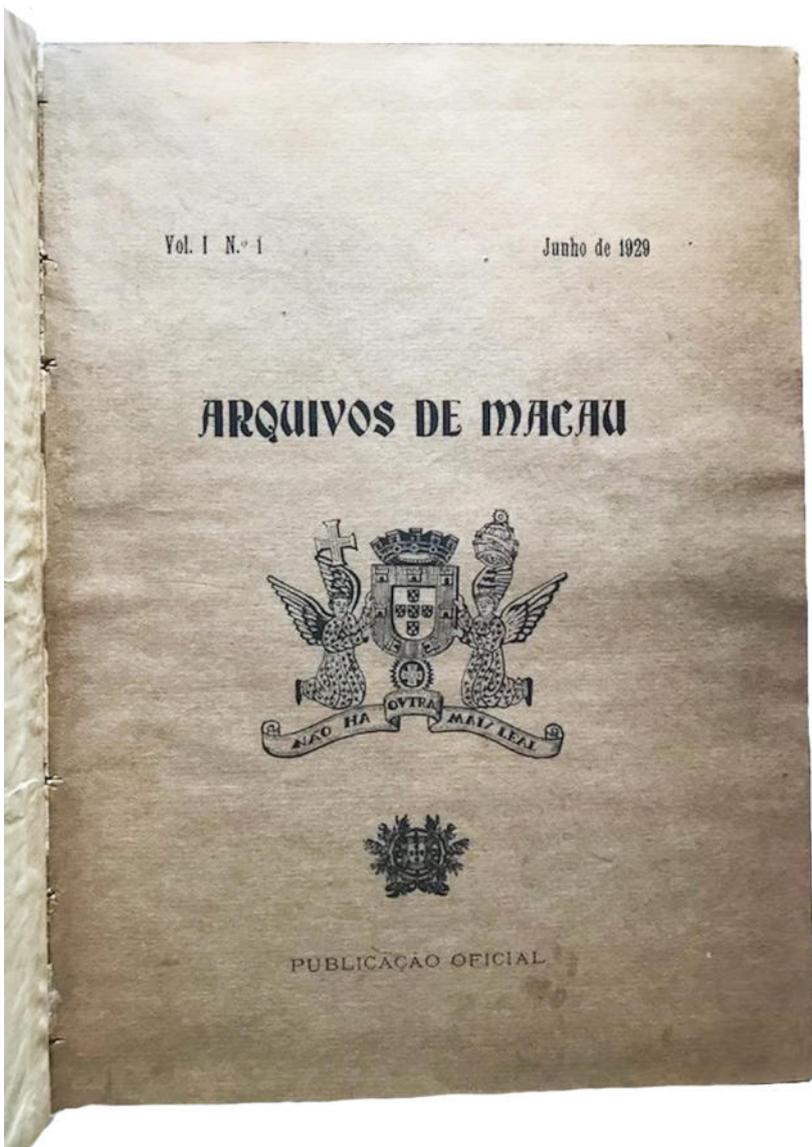
FIRST EDITION. 8vo, pp. 86, with 3 photographic plates. Publisher's wrappers.

The second apostolic mission, after that of the previous year, of the priest Eladio Sanchez to evangelise the indigenous inhabitants of the Nono jungle in Ecuador.

It includes plenty of anecdotes about the flora and fauna of the area and about the events that took place during his adventurous journey through the jungle.

A really entertaining reading.





A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST FROM THE COLONY'S ARCHIVES.

THE COMPLETE FIRST SERIES IN THE RARE FIRST EDITION.

93. [JOURNAL - MACAO ARCHIVES]. *Arquivos de Macau: boletim do Arquivo Histórico de Macau Vol. 1 [-3]*.

Macau, Imprensa Nacional, 1929-1931.

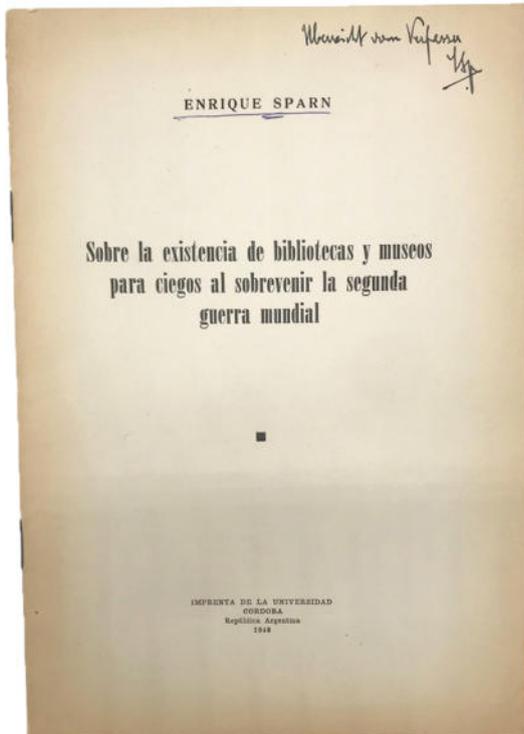
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Undoubtedly, this work provided a relevant service to research on the history of the regions bathed by the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, at a time when the Historic Archive of Macau did not yet exist as an institution dedicated to collecting, storing and preserving documents concerning the history of the region.

The work contains a huge amount of important historical documents, which were rescued from the collections in which they laid without the minimum conditions for conservation. A ten-year break separates this first series of issues from the second one; times were difficult, since it was the middle of WWII. Indeed, the publication of the second series lasted only one year (1941). The third series appeared in February 1964. Luís Gonzaga Gomes was responsible for the National Library of Macau and became the main promoter of the "Macau Archives" (3rd Series, vols. I to XXXII, 1964-1979). Publication resumed from 1981 to 1988 for the final fourth series.

Most US university libraries that hold a copy of this work have only the reprint, except for Berkeley, Cornell, Indiana.



A STUDY ON LIBRARIES FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED
BEFORE WWII.

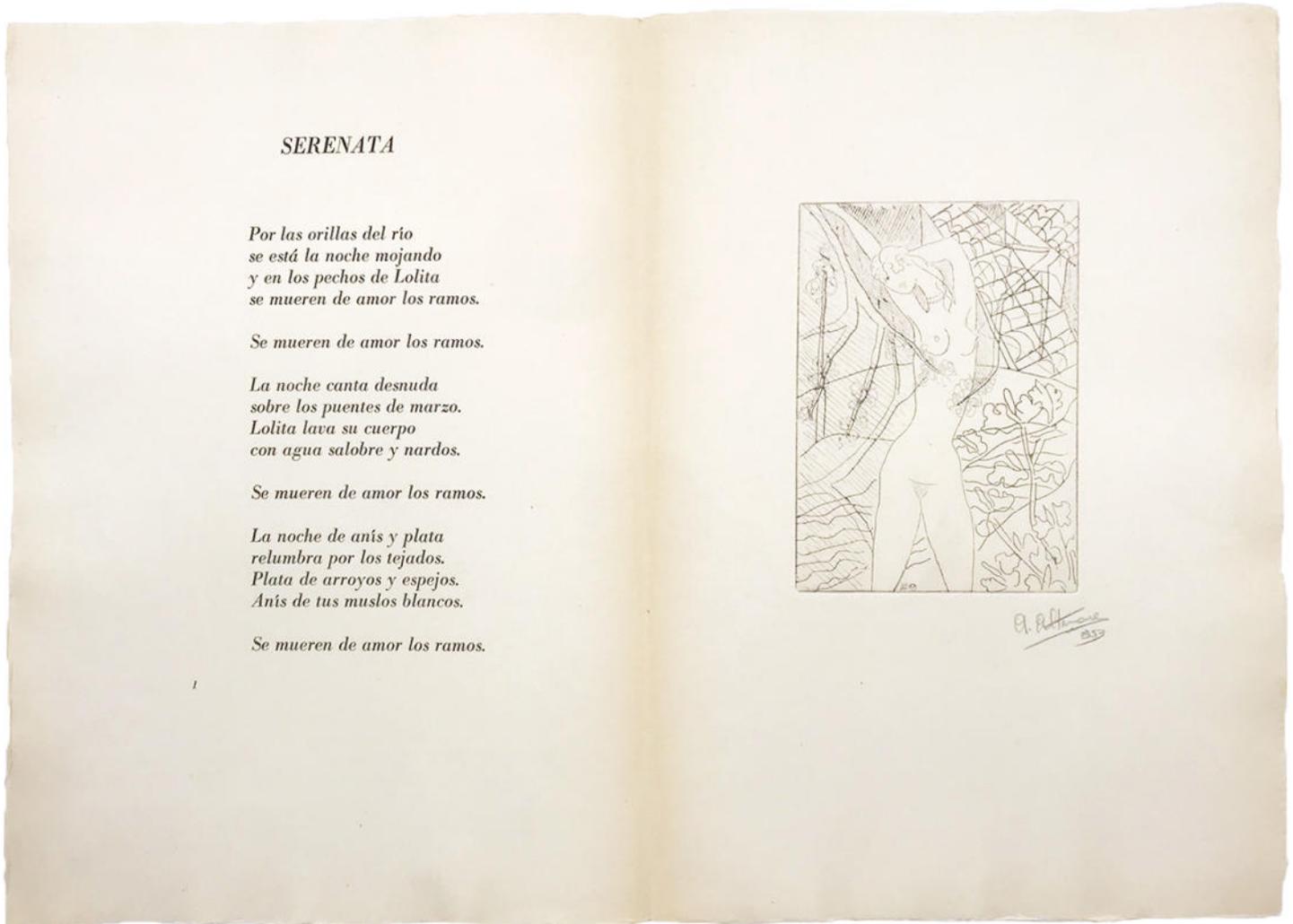
94. SPARN, Enrique. *Sobre la existencia de bibliotecas y museos para ciegos al sobrevenir la segunda guerra mundial*

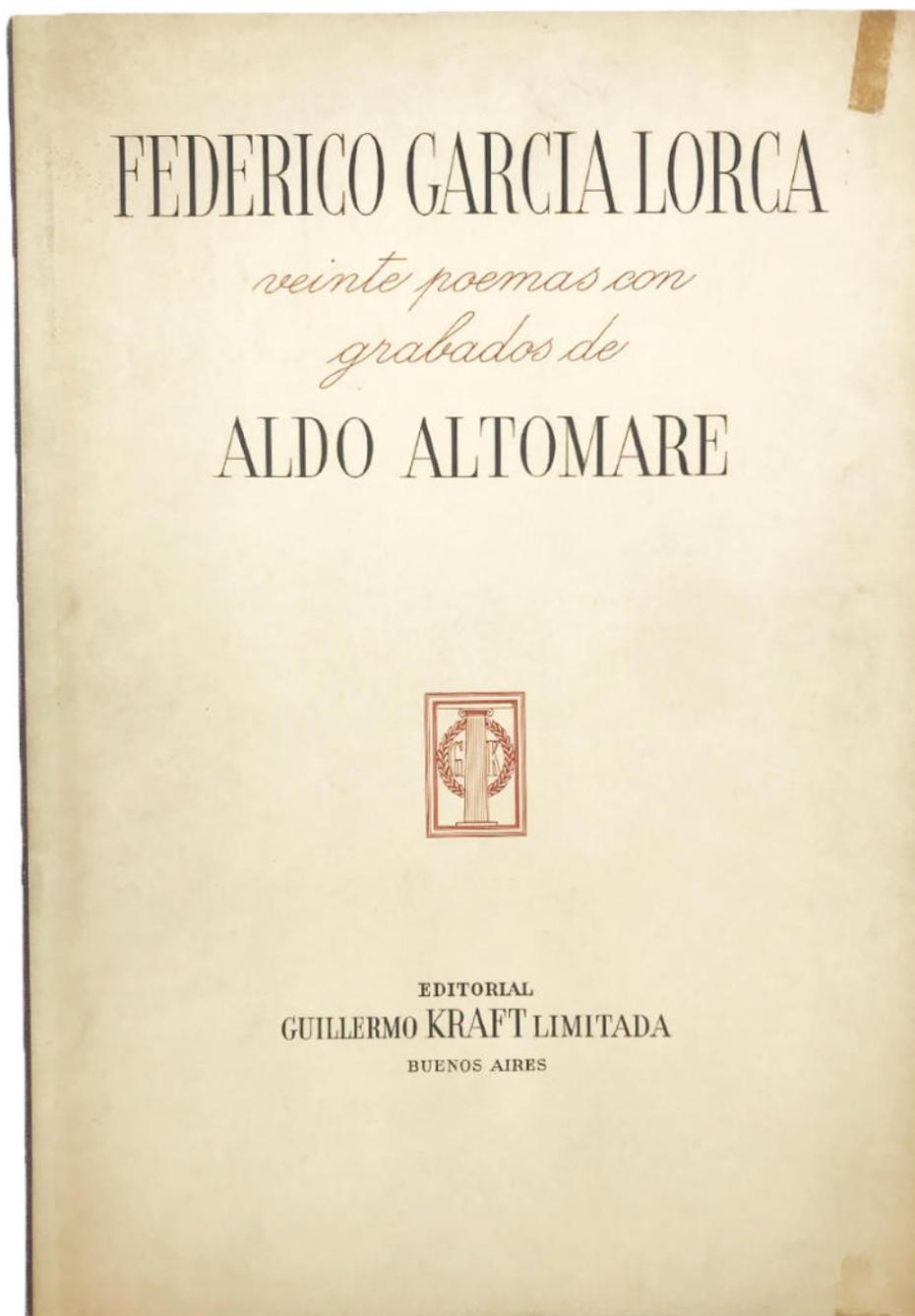
Cordoba, Imprenta de la Universidad, 1948.

€85

8vo, pp. 10. Extract from "Revista de la Universidad Nac. de Corboda", XXXV, n° 2. Publisher's wrappers. Ms. Note.

ONE OF 20 COPIES "FUERA DE COMERCIO".





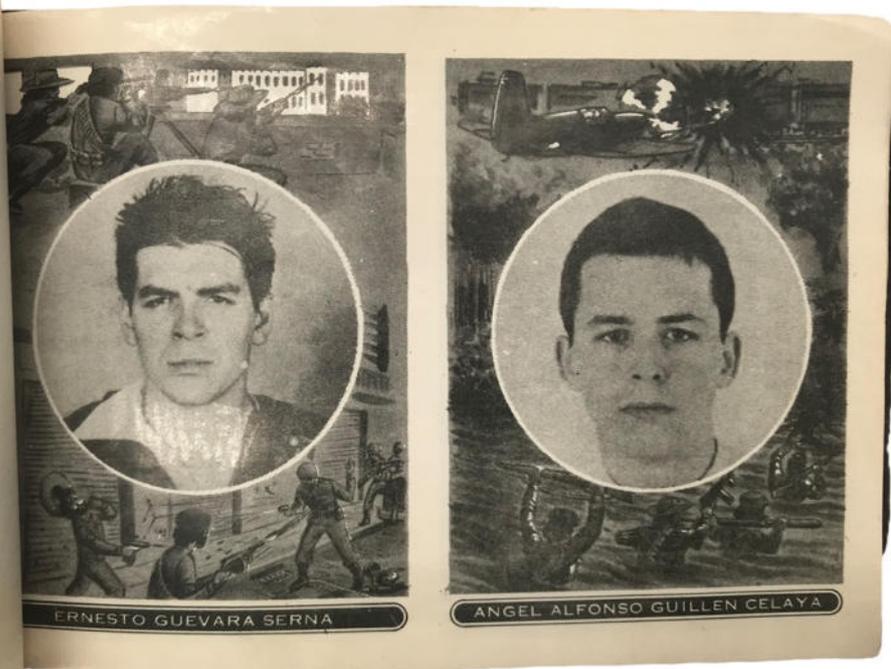
95. GARCÍA LORCA, Federico, and aldo ALTOMARE (Ill.) *Veinte poemas con grabados.*

Buenos Aires, Editorial Guillermo Kraft Limitada, 1953.

€2500

LIMITED FIRST EDITION, copy no. "CV", i.e. 105 (1 to 100 for sale and 101 to 120 not for sale). Large folio. With 20 folded broadsheets of thick handmade paper showing signed etchings (20,5x14,5 cm) of aldo Altomare inspired by Garcia Lorca's twenty selected poems. All 20 in excellent condition. Only some light soiling on front cover, old tape mark to upper corner. Comes with its own pasteboard slipcase with some little flaws. A very good copy.

DOCUMENTING ONE OF THE EVENTS THAT CHANGED C20TH HISTORY: THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.



ALBUM EXPEDICIONARIOS DEL GRANMA!!

96. CASTRO RUZ, Fidel. *Expedición y desembarco del "Granma". Salida: Tuxpan, México Nov. 25 de 1956. Llegada: Playas "Las Coloradas" Dic. 2 de 1956, Oriente. Tripulación: 82 hombres. Tamaño del barco: 62 pies. Tiempo de travesía: 7 días, 8 horas, 23 minutos.*

[Havana, Cuba], [publisher not identified], [1960?].

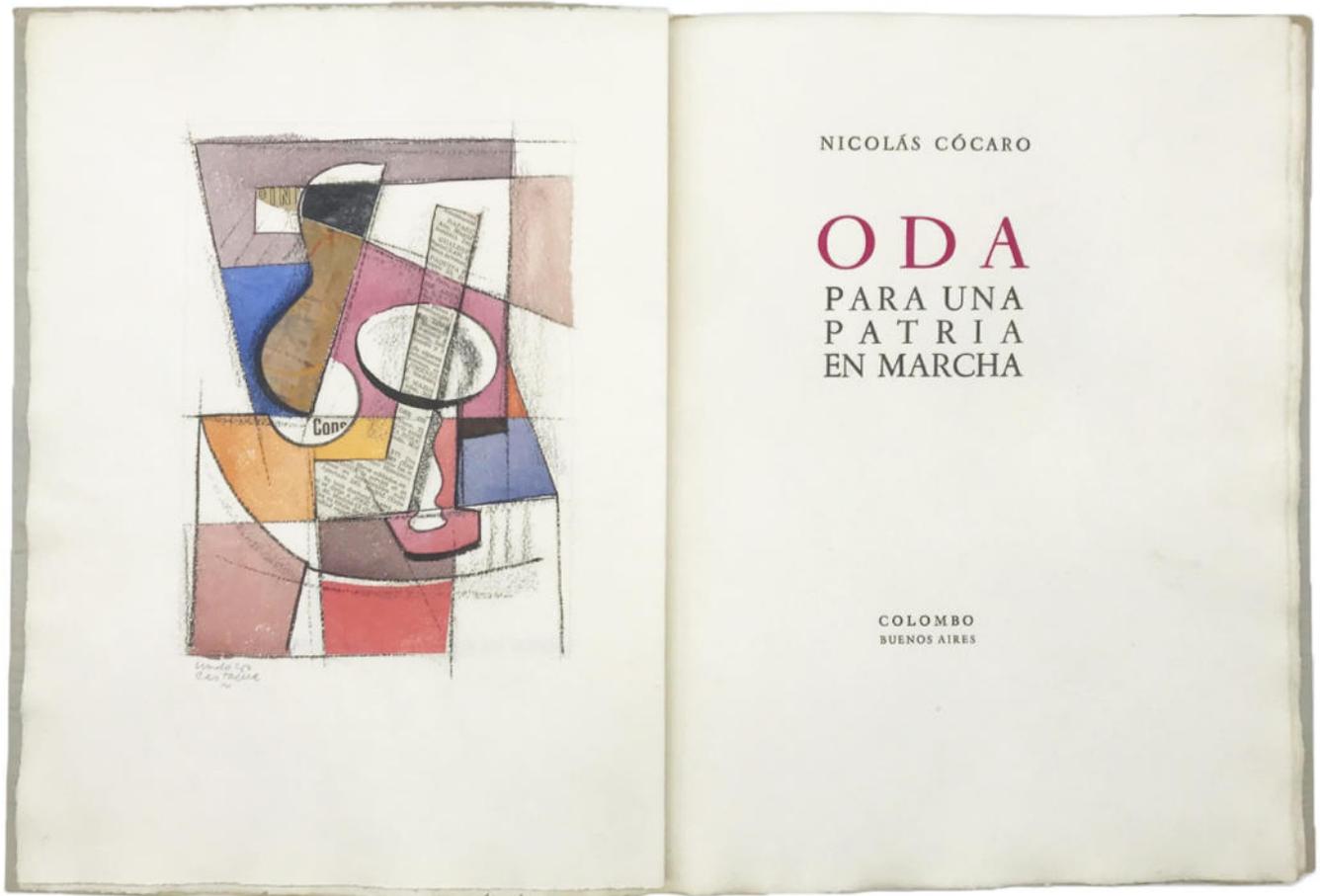
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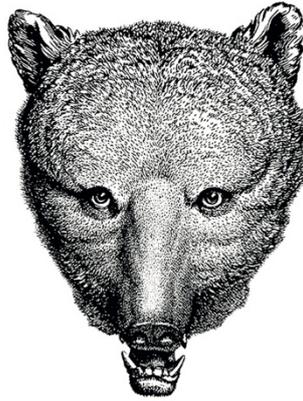


97. CÓCARO, Nicolás, and Rodolfo CASTAGNA (III.). *Oda para una patria en marcha*.

Buenos Aires, Francisco A. Colombo, 1964.

€1000

LIMITED FIRST EDITION, copy no. 16 of 20. Folio, pp. [32] (8 loose bifolia). Hand-printed in Garamond font on thick handmade paper, deckled edges. Title in red and black, with a frontispiece plate showing a signed collage artwork by Rodolfo Castagna. Publisher's wrappers with tissue paper dust jacket. Signed at end by the poet, the artist and the printer. Comes with its own protective tissue dustjacket. A fine copy.



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redeguntar que residen en el dicho mi Consejo de las Indias. Fecha en
Madrid a veinte y siete de Julio de mill y seiscientos y veinte y siete años

Yo el Rey

Por mandado de su Magd.
en la Racion aco. de fe n.º 1628.
Don Juan de castillo

Por mandado del Rey mio señor
Ant.º de legarda

Dada

18.º Para q. los dos primeros años de lo dicho que ultimam. V. M. concedio a los mineros de Calatrava
que paguen mas de el uno y medio en lugar del quinto de lo que sacaren de sus minas no cobren
mas el diezmo portener las antes hechas V. M. de San Sebastian
De. de San Sebastian de los Rios qu. de V. M.
Ant.º de legarda