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SPECIAL LIST 436
PARAGUAY & URUGUAY

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DECEMBER 6, 2021

SPECIAL LIST 436 *PARAGUAY & URUGUAY*

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SPECIAL LIST 436

PARAGUAY & URUGUAY

*1. ALMEIDA, Luís Ferrand de. *Alexandre de Gusmão, o Brasil e o Tratado de Madrid (1735-1750)*. Coimbra: Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica / Centro de História da Sociedade e da Cultura, Universidade de Coimbra, 1990. História Moderna e Contemporânea, 5. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 67 pp., 3 plates (1 in color), full page map in text. ISBN: 972-667-110-8. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Art & Archeology, Camões, Paraguayan War and More

2. *Anais das Bibliotecas, Arquivo e Museus Municipais. Revista trimestral. Numbers 1-21, a complete run*. 21 issues in 1 volume. Lisbon: Tipografia Municipal, 1931-1936. 4° (22.8 x 17.3 cm.), recent navy half calf over blue pebbled boards (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in 5 compartments, title and date in gilt; top edges rouged, light blue decorated endleaves, dark blue silk ribbon place marker, all original illustrated wrappers bound in. In very good condition. Small rectangular paper binder's ticket (blue on white) of "Fausto Fernandes // ENCADERNADOR // P.D. Fradique 1—Lisboa," in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. Includes tables and illustrations in text and numerous plates (1 in color; some folding).

21 issues in 1 volume. \$500.00

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

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

* Pires, *Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX, I (1900-1940)*, p. 66. OCLC: 1481041 (University of Minnesota); 250680357 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 231045527 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl



**Anais das Bibliotecas,
Arquivo e Museus Municipais**

Revista Trimestral

LISBOA

Director

N.º 1 e 2

O Inspector das Bibliotecas, Arquivo
e Museus Municipais — J. Leitão

Julho
a Dezembro

1931

Item 2

von Ossietzky; Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Pressischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 492884611 (Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 145085663 (Stanford University Libraries); 72725243 (Bibliotheek Universiteit Leiden, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek, Utrecht University Library); 5467882 (14 locations: some appear to be online copies, others are incomplete runs); 439639628 (Mestna knjižnica Ljubljana); 637582454 (ETH-Bibliothek Zürich: gives beginning date as 1932); 637582462 (ETH-Bibliothek Zurich: gives beginning date as 1934); 5467963 (13 locations). Porbase locates two complete runs, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates number 9 only at King's College London.

Setting the Boundaries of Brazil

3. *Apuntes historicos sobre la demarcacion de limites de la Banda Oriental y el Brasil. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31x 22.5 cm.), navy quarter cloth over patterned paper boards (some wear), spine smooth and blank. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. ii, 22 pp. \$150.00

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

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

Brazilian Army Officer Who Died Heroically During the Paraguayan War

4. ARAUJO, José Tito Nabuco de. *O General H. Maximiano Antunes Gurjão. Biographia por* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Imperial Instituto Artístico, 1869. 4°, contemporary brown morocco, smooth spine gilt (defective at head and foot), gilt rolled-tooled borders on covers, front cover with title lettered in gilt, marbled endleaves Light foxing. In good condition. Lithograph frontispiece portrait, 24 pp. \$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Hilário Maximiniano Antunes Gurjão (Belém, 1820-Paraguay, 17 January 1869) was a Brazilian army officer who attained the rank of General, and died heroically in combat during the Paraguayan War. As a teenager he had fought in the civil wars which consumed his native province of Pará between 1834 and 1836. After attending the Escola Militar in Rio de Janeiro, he took part in missions in Pará and Amazonas whose aim was the fortification of the Amazon region. In 1857 as a Lieutenant Colonel he inspected forts at Macapá, Gurupá e Óbidos. In 1865, having distinguished himself in the Paraguayan War, he was promoted to Colonel, directing the bombardment of Itapiru in 1866 and artillery actions at Passo da Pátria in Tuiuti. He commanded the garrison of Corrientes and the forces of Chaco in 1867, dislodged the

Paraguayans from Sauce on 21 March 1868, forcing them to abandon totally their lines of fortifications, including the fort of Curu and their concentration at Humaitá. Proceeding to Chaco, he established communication between the squadron holding on below Angustura and that in front of Vileta. In November the Duque de Caxias choose him to command the artillery of the 2° Corpo do Exército under the leadership of Marechal Argolo Ferrão and, thanks to the actions of Hilário Gurjão, on 5 December the 2° Corpo was able to disembark at Santo Antônio.

The author (1832-1879) was a native of Rio de Janeiro. He was a novelist, dramatist, and lawyer; in addition to novels and plays, he wrote several other brief biographies, as well as works on the law. Municipal magistrate and editor of the newspaper *O Brasil: órgão constitucional do partido liberal*, he was elected to the provincial legislature of Rio de Janeiro province.

* Sacramento Blake V, 220-2. Innocência XIII, 230-1. NUC: NNC. OCLC: 21819572 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 31498548 (microfilm); 904039396 (digitalized from the Oliveira Lima Library copy). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy at the European Register of Microform and Digital Masters.

First Mapping of Rio Tebicuari, Paraguay

5. AZARA, Felix de. *Correspondencia oficial e inedita sobre la demarcacion de limites entre el Paraguay y el Brasil, por ... Primer Comisario de la Tercera Division. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31.5x20.5 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title stamped vertically in gilt; text-block edges tinted yellow. Very good to fine internally. In good to very good condition. ii, 68, ii pp. \$200.00

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

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

After the Treaty of San Ildefonso, 1777, a commission was sent to Rio de la Plata in 1781 to settle the boundaries between Spanish and Portuguese America. Azara, a talented Spanish military engineer, was assigned to survey the boundary north of Asunción. From 1784 to 1786 he took no less than seven exploratory journeys to the interior, of which the one described here was the third. In 1793 Azara published a famous map of Paraguay, *Descripción histórica, física, política y geográfica escrita a instancias del Cabildo de la Asunción*, that earned him instant acclaim. After he returned to Spain in 1801 he began publishing works on the flora and fauna of the area. Finding that stuffed specimens deteriorated rapidly in Paraguay's climate, he had instead made a detailed list of birds, collated against Buffon's *Histoire naturelle des oiseaux* and published as *Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los pájaros del Paraguay y Rio de la Plata, 1802-1805*. Azara's *Descripción e historia del*

Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, Madrid 1847, and *Voyages dans l'Amérique Meridionale*, Paris 1809, are important sources on eighteenth-century Latin America.

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

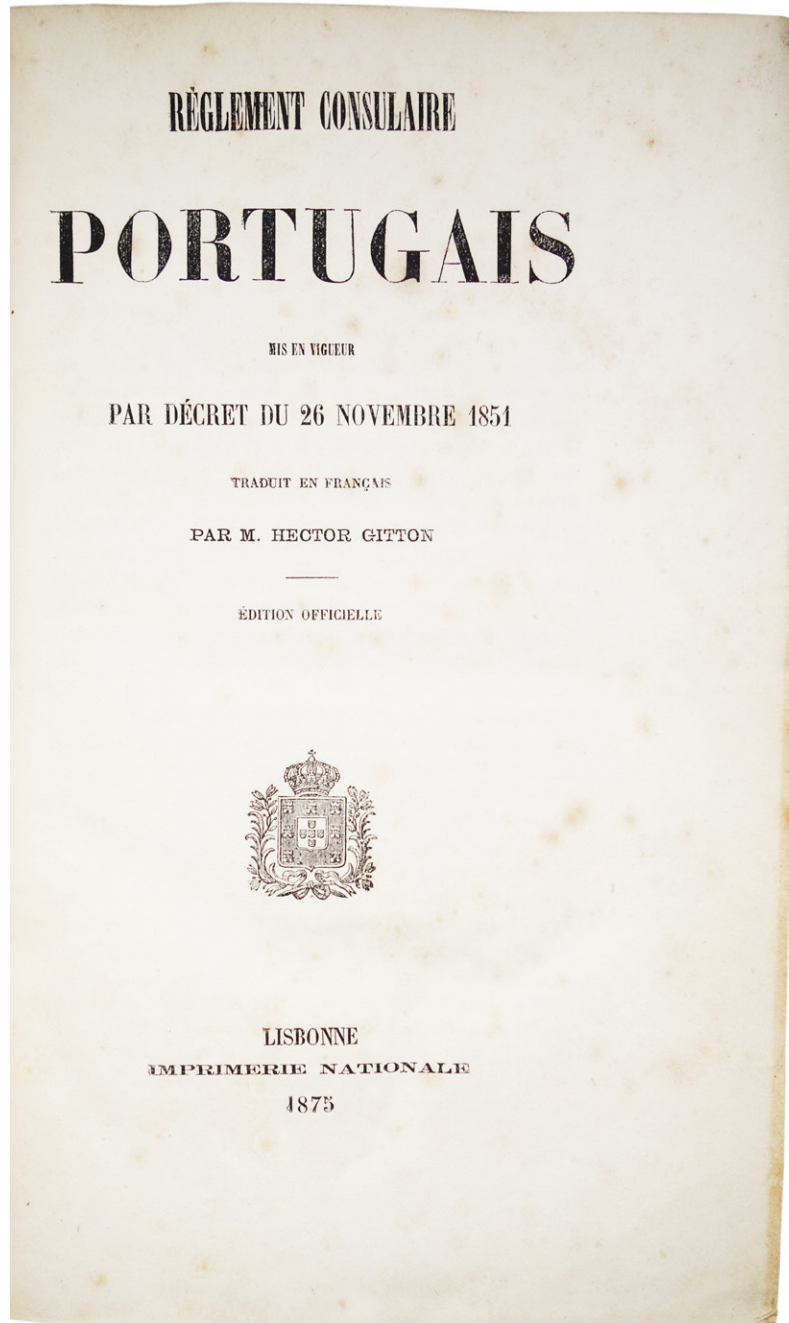
6. AZARA, Felix de. *Diario de la navegacion y reconocimiento del Rio Tebicuari. Obra postuma Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31.5 x 21 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title stamped vertically in gilt; text-block edges tinted yellow. In very good condition. (1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

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

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

Portuguese Consul Expelled from Montevideo Defends Himself

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



pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online copy at University of California-Berkeley. *2 works in 1 volume.* \$600.00

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

The context here is the struggles in Uruguay between the liberal Colorados, who favored the Unitarios in Argentina (the party opposed to the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas), and the conservative Blancos, representing agricultural interests in the countryside (allied to Rosas). The Blancos were led by Manuel Ceferino Oribe y Viana, president of Uruguay from 1835 to 1838, while the Colorados were led by Fructuoso Rivera, who had been president from 1830 to 1834, and became president again from 1839 to 1843.

On 15 June 1838, an army led by Rivera overthrew president Oribe, who fled to Argentina. Rivera declared war on Rosas in 1839. The thirteen-year conflict became known as the Guerra Grande. In 1843, an Argentine army overran Uruguay on Oribe's behalf, but failed to take the capital. The siege of Montevideo, which began in February 1843, lasted nine years. The besieged Uruguayans called on resident foreigners for help, which led to a French and an Italian legion being formed, the latter led by the exiled Giuseppe Garibaldi.

* Not in Innocência. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]; 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

BOUND WITH:

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

Second edition in French; originally published in 1857. The color plates depict full consular regalia ("Grand Uniforme Consulaire"), seals, flag, and cockade.

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

Portuguese Consul Expelled from Montevideo Defends Himself

8. [AZEVEDO, Leonardo de Souza Leite]. *Exposição do procedimento politico do Consul Geral de Portugal durante os ultimos acontecimentos da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, com a refutação das calumnias publicadas*

pelo Governo de Montevideo no decreto que o suspende de suas funcçoens, e o expulsa d'aquella cidade. [facing page:] Exposé de la conduite politique du Consul Général de Portugal Buenos Aires: Imprensa do Estado, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary green, red, and white marbled wrappers (rubbed, spine defective, some minor fraying to covers). Woodcut vignette on each title page. Some foxing and dampstains, a few nicks at fore-edge. In good condition. [3]-93 pp., (1 blank l.); probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. Facing pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online copy at University of California-Berkeley.

\$450.00

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

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

* Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]; 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

Regulations for a Major Bank in Rio de Janeiro

9. [BANCO RURAL E HYPOTHECARIO, Rio de Janeiro]. *Estatutos do Banco Rural e Hypothecario do Rio de Janeiro aprovados por decreto n. 4210 de 13 de junho de 1868.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Apostolo, 1868. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (small defects at edges). Small wood-engraving on title page of laborers' implements. Horizontal fold-line. In very good condition. 22 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$400.00

Regulations for one of the largest banks in Rio de Janeiro, along with revisions to the imperial decree that established it. The revisions were perhaps intended to strengthen the bank's ability to lend money to the government during the Paraguayan War (1864-1870).

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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

10. BRACKENRIDGE, H.[enry] M.[arie]. *Voyage to Buenos Ayres, Performed in the Years 1817 and 1818, by Order of the American Government.* London: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1820. 8°, late nineteenth-century half black calf over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine with author, short-title, and date stamped vertically in gilt. Uncut. Some light foxing. In good condition. iv, 116 pp. \$300.00

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

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

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

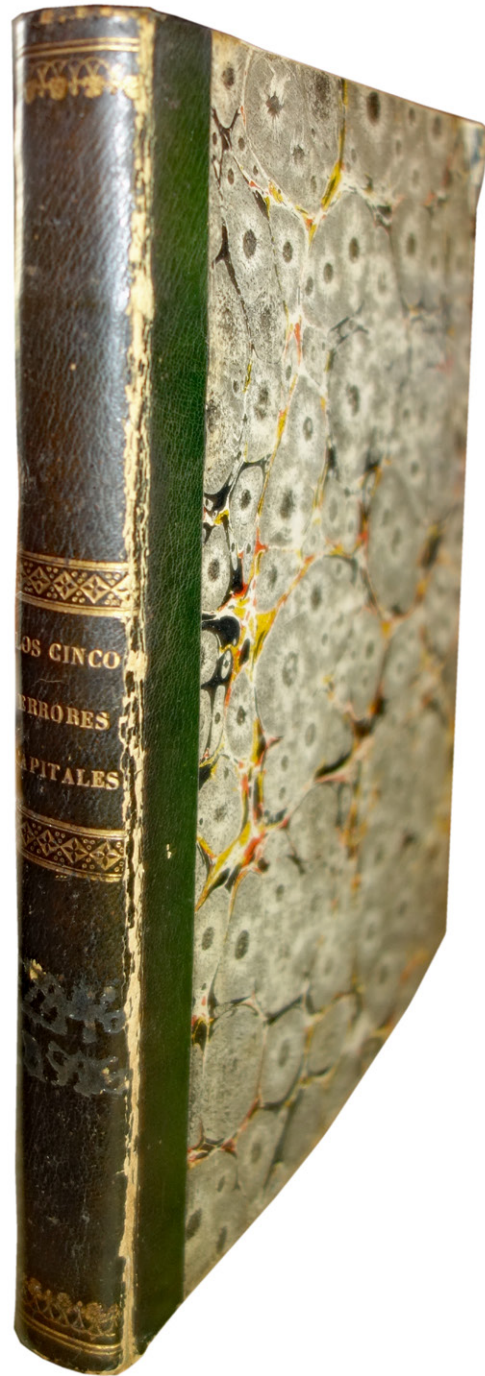
Anglo-French Fleet on the Wrong Tack

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

FIRST EDITION. The Anglo-French blockade of the Río de la Plata was a five-year-long naval blockade imposed on the Argentine Confederation, ruled by Juan Manuel



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de Rosas, in order to support the Colorado Party in the Uruguayan Civil War. It closed Buenos Aires to naval commerce. The Anglo-French navy trespassed into the internal waters of Argentina to sell their products, since Rosas maintained a protectionist policy to improve the weak Argentine economy. Eventually both Britain and France gave in, signing treaties in 1849 (Britain) and 1850 (France) acknowledging Argentine sovereignty over its rivers.

* Palau 37751. Sabin 9592. Leclerc 2486. NUC: DLC, CU. OCLC: locates only a 1942 edition. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the present edition at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin only.

Biography of Great Value for the Military History of Brazil

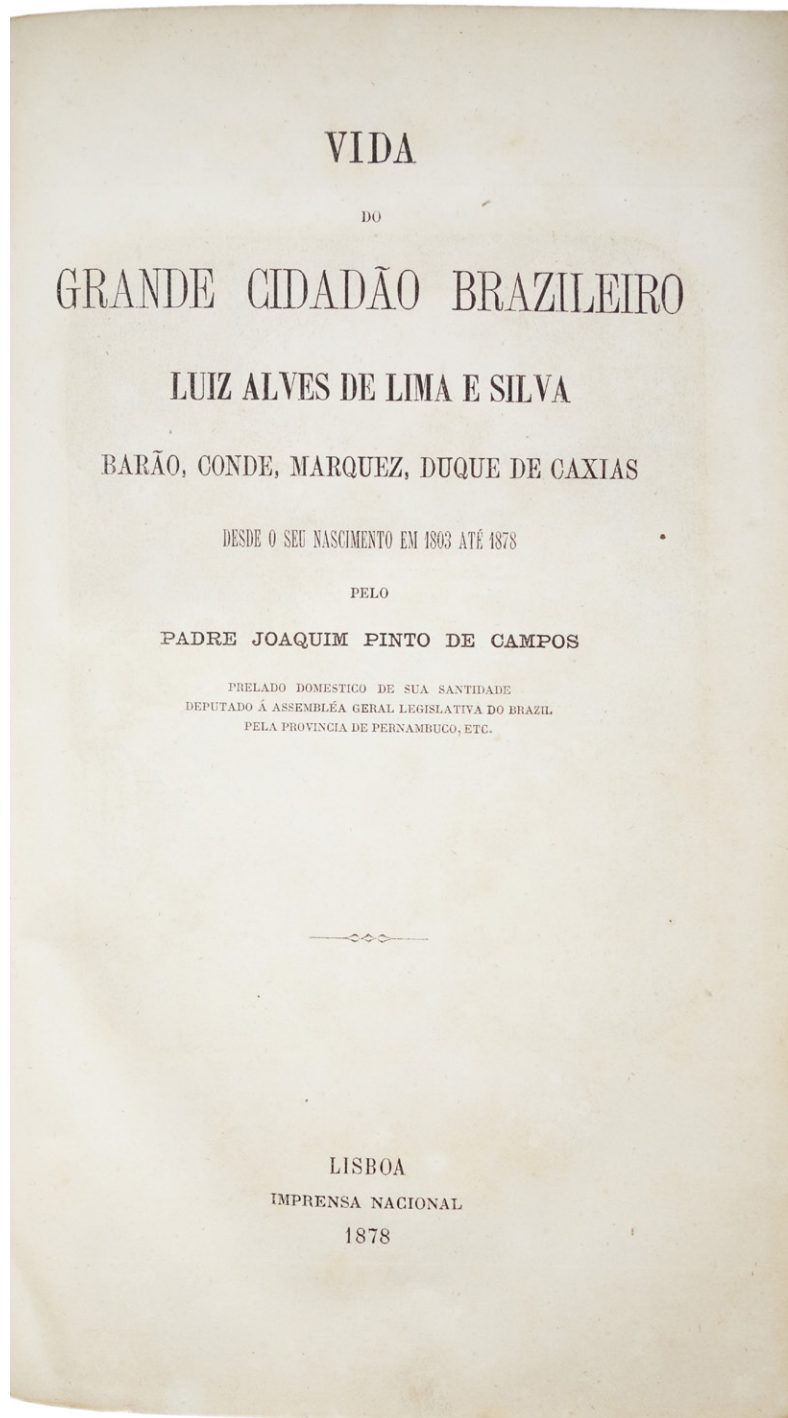
12. CAMPOS, P. Joaquim Pinto de. *Vida do grande cidadão brasileiro Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva Barão, Conde, Marques, Duque de Caxias desde o seu nascimento em 1803 ate 1878.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1878. 8°, contemporary green quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear at corners, paper of boards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

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

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

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

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



Item 12

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

*13. [CARNEIRO, Manuel Borges]. *Dialogo sobre o futuro destino de Portugal, ou parabola VIII accrescentada ao Portugal Regenerado, por D.C.N. Publicola*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. 8°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. In fine condition. 42 pp., (1 blank l.). A-B⁸ C⁶ (C6 blank). \$400.00

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

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

* Innocência V, 380; on the author see pp. 378-81. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/7. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 105. Guerra Andrade pp. 72, 322. OCLC: 51823327 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America; John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc.

Onward to Colonia!

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

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

Although short-lived, the British occupation of Montevideo had lasting effects. Montevideo had for the first time played a significant commercial and political role; from



PROCLAMA.

Que el Coronel D. Francisco Xavier de Elio, Comandante en Xefe del Exèrcito Español de operaciones en la banda oriental del Rio contra los Ingleses, hizo el 22 de Mayo de 1807 à todas sus Tropas, estando à caballo con espada en mano, y en el centro del gran quadro, que de todas ellas formò

Soldados y hermanos mios: La fuerte por medios extraordinarios me ha traído desde España à tener la honra de mandaros. Allà he militado 24 años, y en ellos he hecho la guerra contra Moros

this time on, its rivalry with Buenos Aires was acute, foreshadowing the independence of Uruguay. The man who delivered this *Proclama* played no small part in the feud. Elio was made Governor of Montevideo in 1807, and was openly hostile to Santiago Liniers, who had become Viceroy of La Plata. (See Humphreys, *Liberation of South America*, pp. 1-14.)

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

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

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

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

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

Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ramón Bernabé Estomba (1790-1829), a native of Montevideo, served in the campaign of Alto Perú under Generals Juan Ramón Balcarce and Manuel Belgrano. Wounded in battle and then imprisoned for 7 years, he joined the Ejército Libertador in 1820. Simón Bolívar named him prefect of the Ayacucho

department five years later, in recognition of his service. Soon afterwards, Estomba was mistakenly arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. This document reports his imprisonment and subsequent expulsion from Peru, which he considered very unjust. He includes a transcription of a document that lists many of the conspirators, as well as many others who, like Estomba, were accused but later exonerated.

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

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

Female Sergeant Fights in Paraguayan War

16. [FEITOSA, Jovita Alves]. *Traços biográficos da heroína brasileira Jovita Alves Feitosa, ex-sargento do 2º corpo de voluntários do Piauí, natural do Ceará, por um Fluminense.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Imparcial de Brito & Irmão, 1865. 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (light wear), original beige printed front printed wrapper bound in (small stain). Some foxing in the frontispiece and facing page. Light browning. In good condition. Lithograph frontispiece portrait, 44 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Jovita Feitosa (1848-1867), born in Tauá (Ceará) in northern Brazil, disguised herself as a man and enlisted at age 17 to fight in the Paraguayan War. She was discovered, but given permission by the president of the province of Piauí to join the army as a second sergeant. She was the toast of Rio de Janeiro although the Visconde de Cairú, minister of War, issued an order preventing her from joining the front lines. This volume dates to the period when she was in Rio de Janeiro, and concludes with a poem in Feitosa's honor.

Late in 1865 Feitosa became involved with William Noot, an English engineer, who soon deserted her. She died in 1867, age 19, possibly by committing suicide. In 2012 her life was the subject of a TV special on Cidade Verde.

* OCLC: 11656184 (Stony Brook University, University of California-Los Angeles, Universidade de São Paulo). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

How Do You Get to Tarija?

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

FIRST EDITION, with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de*

las provincias del Río de la Plata, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

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

* Palau 88316: without collation. NUC: DLC, NcU, NNH, TxU. OCLC: 253040160 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 464722963 and 842472354 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France); 55248399 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Jisc locates a copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copy at Berlin Staatsbibliothek and adds a microfilm from the BnF copy at EROMM.

German Reports on South America for Prospective Immigrants

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

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

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

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



Item 19

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

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

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

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

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

First Work on the Paraguayan War by a Paraguayan

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

\$50.00

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

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

* Not in Palau; cf. 103046, entitled *Monografías históricas, Primera serie (única?)*, Buenos Aires 1893, without collation. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 692069722 (10 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, which holds a digital copy made from the original at University of California-Berkeley; apparently the only other location given with a hard copy is Harvard College Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched)

21. GROS ESPIELL, Hector. *Las constituciones del Uruguay (esposición, crítica y textos)*. Madrid: Ediciones Cultura Hispánica, 1956. Las Constituciones Hispanoamericanas, 8. 4°, original beige printed wrappers (slightly chipped). In good condition. xxxix, 462 pp., (1 l.). \$20.00

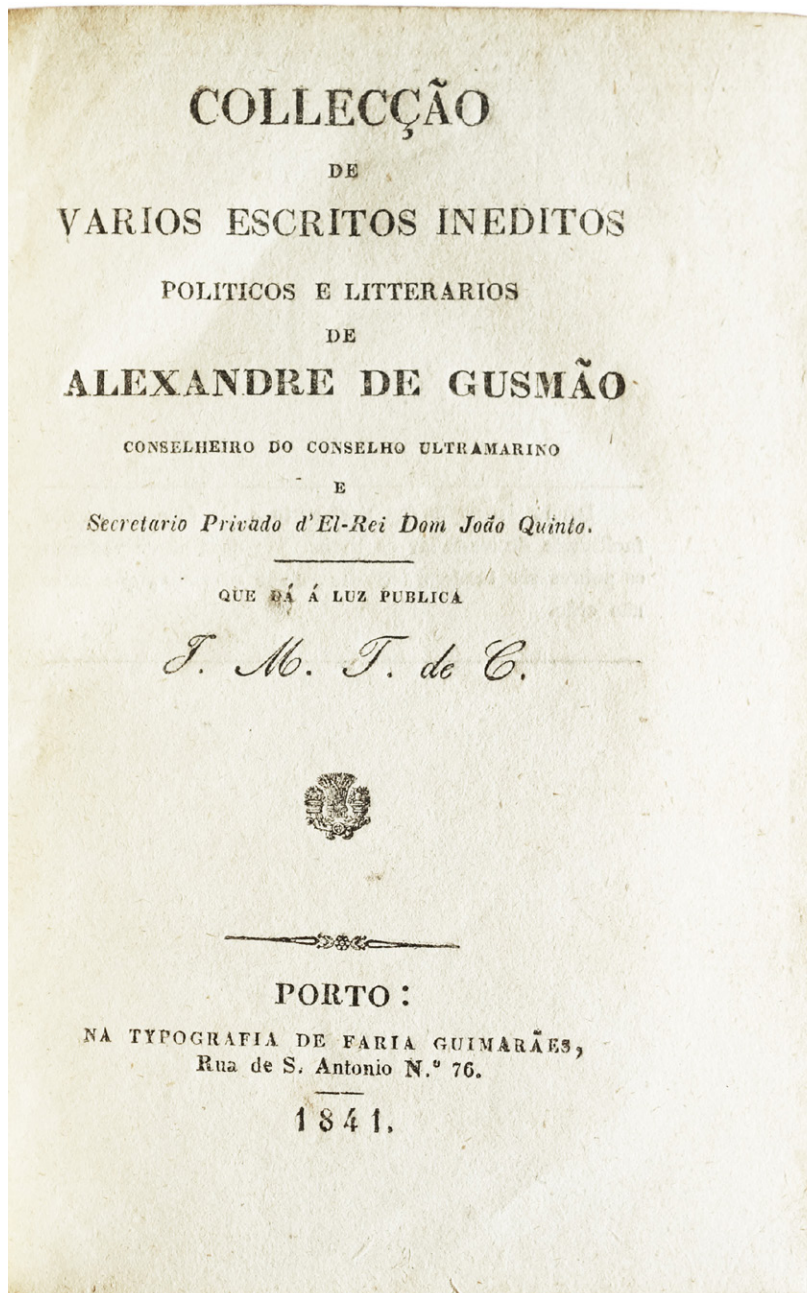
Leading Portuguese Economist (and São Paulo Native) on Tobacco Trade, Puritans, Taxes in Minas Geraes, and Colonia do Sacramento

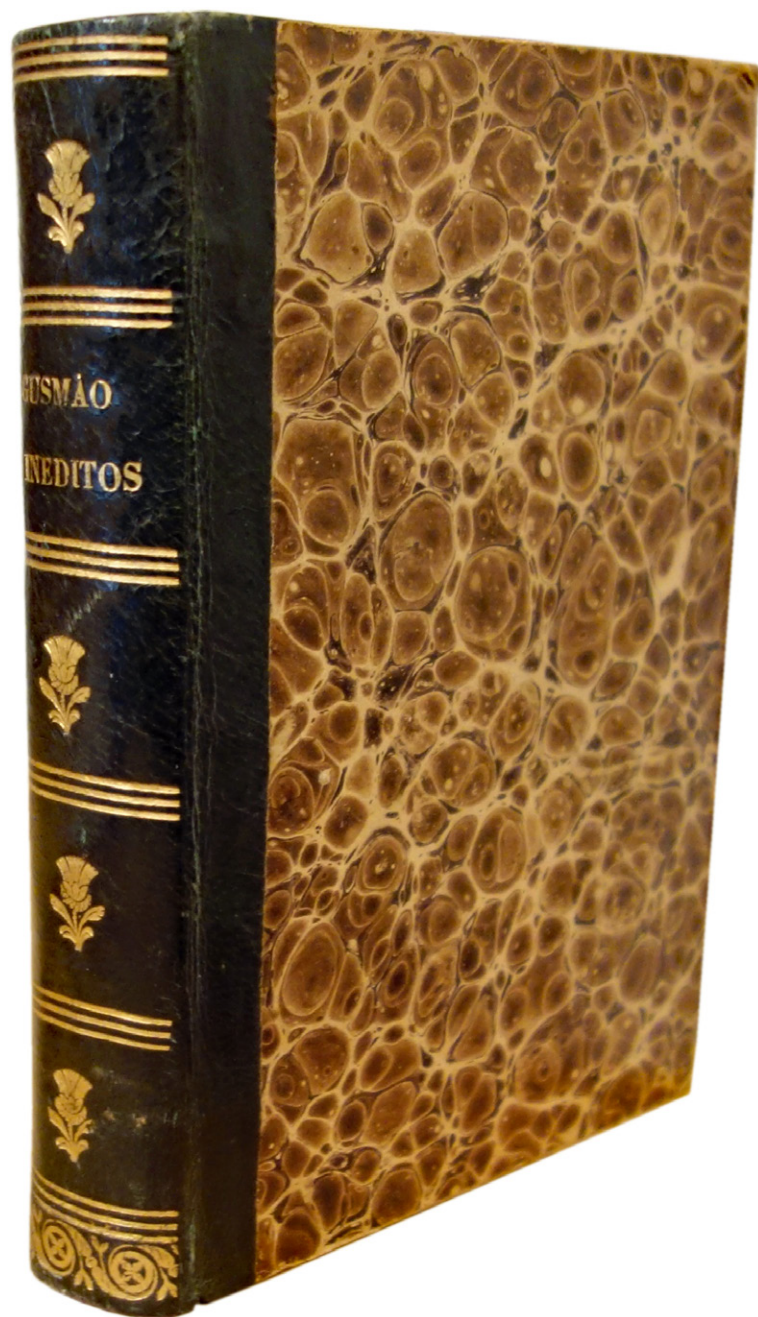
***22. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de.** *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios ... Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped), smooth spine gilt, gilt letter, edges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

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Sacramento Blake I, 32. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro-C.M. Tondela. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.





Item 22

*Tobacco Contract, Puritans / Jews, Gold Revenues in Brazil,
Colonia do Sacramento*

*23. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (some rubbing; wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, blue-green endleaves, text-block edges lightly sprinkled red. Small semi-oval piece missing from outer margin of title page, about 5 cm. high and 2 cm. in width at its widest point. Uncut. In very good to fine condition. Small rectangular white paper ticket with red borders and serrated edges tipped on near lower inner corner of front cover, with number "1751" stamped in blank center. Pictorial bookplate of Vasco Semedo. Inscription of D. Manuel de Almeida, dated 1918, at top of front free endleaf recto, with unidentified bookplate below depicting a lighted lamp, laurel branch, and open book above the words "Ex-Libris". xv, (1), 319 pp., (2 ll.), 25 pp., (1 l.). Complete with the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes.

\$600.00

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

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Sacramento Blake I, 32. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*.

*Tobacco Contract, Puritans / Jews, Gold Revenues in Brazil,
Colonia do Sacramento*

24. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios ... Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, nineteenth-century navy quarter sheep over

marbled boards (corners bumped), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author, and short title (somewhat faded to dark green), purple endleaves. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of Américo Moreira da Silva. xv, (1), 319 pp., lacking the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$350.00

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

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

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

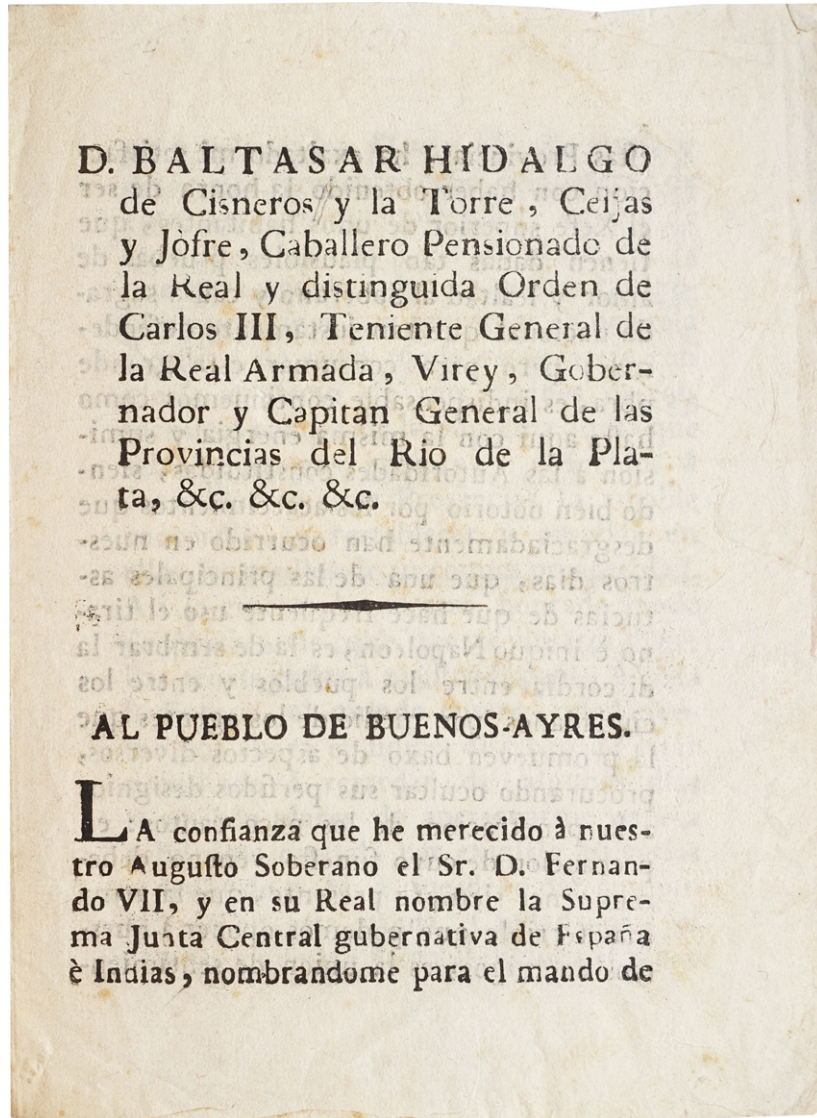
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Innocêncio I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Blake I, 32. Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.

Anti-Napoleonic Address Delivered at Colonia do Sacramento, 1809

25. HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar. D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, &c. &c. &c. [text begins:] Al Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres. La confianza que he merecido à nuestro Augusto Soberano [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expòsitos, 1809. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Faint spotting. In very good condition. (4 pp.) \$1,200.00

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

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



D. BALTASAR HIDALGO DE CISNEROS
y la Torre , Ceijas y Jofre , Caballero
Pensionado de la Real y Distinguida Orden
Española de Carlos III , Teniente Gene-
ral de la Real Armada del Sr. D. Fernan-
do VII , Virey , Gobernador , y Capitan
General de las Provincias del Rio de la
Plata y sus Dependientes , Presidente de
la Real Audiencia Pretorial de Buenos-
Ayres , Superintendente General , Subde-
legado de Real Hacienda , Rentas de
Tabacos y Naypes , del Ramo de Azogues
y Minas y Real Renta de Correos. &c.

—•••••—

Siendo constante al Publico que desde mi ingreso
al mando de estas Provincias , no hé omitido me-
dio para restablecer el orden que se notaba alte-
rado por efecto de las ocurrencias que son noto-
rias , á cuyo mal influía principalmente una des-
union en los animos tan perjudicial en el dia , co-
mo estraña en unos habitantes que unidos y enla-
zados con el patriotismo y la confraternidad han
dado en todo tiempo repetidas pruebas de la mas
acendrada fidelidad , fixando para siempre el honor
que á costa de sus fatigas habian sabido sostener ;
asi es que todos los vecinos sensatos y de providad
que desde luego se uniformaron á mis ideas para

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

26. HIDALGO DE CISNEROS Y LA TORRE, Baltasar. D. *Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata* [text begins:] *Siendo constante al Publico que desde mi ingreso al mando de estas Provincias, no hé omitido medio par restablecer el orden que se notaba alterado* [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Faint spotting. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$1,200.00

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

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

Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

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

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

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

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

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

MEMORIA

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

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

Celebrates the End of the Paraguayan War

28. [LEAL (Antônio Joaquim Theodorico) Mendes]. *Homenagem á nação brasileira pela terminação da Guerra do Paraguay.* Lisbon: Typographia Universal de Thomaz Quintino Antunes, 1870. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some minor fraying). Brazilian Imperial arms on title page. Overall in very good condition. 32 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The poem on pp. [11]-32 is signed in print by Mendes Leal. A dedication on p. [3] to the Emperor of Brazil D. Pedro II, in the name of the Escola Caridade and Associação de Beneficencia da Freguezia de N. Senhora da Encarnação de Lisboa, is signed in print by Padre Fernando Thomaz de Brito. A prose introduction on pp. [5]-10 is signed in print E.C. (Escola Caridade?).

Antônio Joaquim Theodorico Mendes Leal (Lisbon, 1832 [or 1831]-Maceió, Brazil, 1871), dramatist, poet, and actor, was the brother of José da Silva Mendes Leal Júnior, politician, diplomat, author, translator and journalist (Lisbon, 1818—Sintra, 1886), and son of a music teacher and pianist of the same name as his brother. He joined a troupe of players of comedy, traveling in the provinces of Portugal and Brazil.

* Innocência does not mention the present work; see VIII, 193; XX, 239 for other works by the author and biographical information. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 867957609 (online resource); 987348125 (online resource); 50119051 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, British Library); 431947002 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 504790118 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Paris. Jisc locates two copies at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

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

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

* Palau 148155.

Celebrates the End of the Paraguayan War

30. MATHEUS, Joaquim Alves. *Oração gratulatoria que pelo termo da Guerra do Paraguay e pelo triumpho das armas brasileiras pronunciou em 21 de Maio de 1870 na Igreja dos Congregados da Cidade de Braga* Porto: Typographia da Livraria Nacional, 1870. 8°, original green printed rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Brazilian Imperial arms within ruled and decorative borders on rear wrapper. In good condition. 40 pp.
\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this speech congratulating Brazil on the successful termination of the Paraguayan War. The pamphlet is dedicated to the author's brother, Casimiro Alves Mateus, a resident of Brazil.

Joaquim Alves Mateus (1835-1903), a native of Santa Combra-Dão, had a number of other orations published. He held a degree in theology from Coimbra University, where he had studied with distinction. Known as a great and eloquent orator, he was canon of the cathedral at Angra do Heroísmo and then at the cathedral in Braga; he also served as a deputy to the Côrtes.

* This work not in Innocência; for other works and biographical information about the author see X, 380; XI, 311; Fonseca, Aditamentos, p. 207. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 53852770 (Universidade de São Paulo); 55272217 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*With the Added Text by Hipolyto da Costa,
Native of Colonia do Sacramento*

31. [MENDONÇA], Hipolyto José da Costa [Pereira Furtado de]. *Historia de Portugal. Composta em inglez por uma sociedade de literatos, trasladada em vulgar com as notas da edição franceza, e do traductor portuguez, Antonio Moraes de Silva; e continuada até os nossos tempos: em nova edição: por* 3 volumes. London: Na Offic. de F. Wingrave, T. Boosey, Dulau e Co., e Lackington, Allen e Co., 1809. 12°, contemporary English polished speckled calf, smooth spines gilt with red morocco labels, edges roll-tooled in blind, text block edges speckled red, remains of binder's ticket ("[Bound by [?] Miller, [?]ban.") on front pastedown of volume I (light wear to joints, single small wormhole in upper joint near foot of spine in volumes I and III; tiny pinpoint wormhole at foot of spine of volume II). Printed on bluish paper. Headline of p. vi in volume III shaved, otherwise pristine internally. Overall a very good, almost fine set in an attractive contemporary binding. Bookplate removed from front pastedowns. vi pp., (2 ll.), 271 pp.; iv, 272 pp.; iv, 248 pp.
3 volumes. \$800.00

The final chapter of this new edition (volume III, pp. 214-48), on the reign of Queen Maria I, is by Hipolyto da Costa, who has edited what is otherwise a reprint of the first

edition of 1788, with the preface by Moraes e Silva in defence of the Inquisition, and notes. In the last chapter, Hipolyto demonstrates that the reign of D. Maria was liberal and that it tried to improve the economic situation, but he strongly criticizes the minister of police, Pina Manique.

The work covers the years 1087-1800. Aside from the final chapter by Hipolyto da Costa, this is a Portuguese translation made by Moraes e Silva of the section relating to Portugal from the volumes published prior to 1788 of the *Histoire universelle depuis la commencement du monde jusqu'à present, traduite de l'Anglois par un Societé de Gens de Lettre*, Amsterdam, 1742-1792, and Paris, 1802, in 46 volumes. The original English version was first printed in London from 1736 to 1765 in 26 volumes, and was reprinted several times. Moraes Silva writes in the preface that he made the translation with great care and in good style, without the repugnant gallicisms common to so many translations of the period. He added notes, and wrote himself what was necessary to complete the history of the reign of King José I. In addition, he explains that he left in the original text, for sake of authenticity, passages which malign the Inquisition. He then writes a defense of the Inquisition, explaining that under José I, new regulations had blunted its strictness. He states that the strong criticism made by the authors is due to lack of understanding of the situation in Portugal.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

The eminent lexicographer António de Moraes e Silva, a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra, wrote important works on Portuguese grammar and history and spent time in England, France and Portugal, serving as secretary in the Portuguese embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, published in 1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon, based on Bluteau's *Vocabulario portugues e latino* (10 volumes, Lisbon 1721), but with extensive, sweeping revisions. It has been reprinted many times. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408-9: "This edition ... is quite rare." Sacramento Blake III, 254; for the author see pp. 252-5. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. OCLC: 462972694 (Danish National Library, Staatsbiblioteket Aarhus Denmark); 504622815 and 771676126 (British Library); 457244195 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Searching under the title, we could not locate any edition of this work in Hollis or Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. Not located in Catnyp. JCB appears to have the 1788 edition only. Aladin located a copy of the present edition only at Catholic University of America. A search in KVK of 46 databases located copies of the present edition at the British Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The British Library also holds the 1788, 1802, and 1828 editions, and the Library and Archives of Canada holds the 1802 edition. The Union Catalogue of Northern Germany cites a copy of the 1788 edition, as does the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin. The National Libraries of The Netherlands and Finland cite the 1802 edition. Porbase cites multiple copies of the 1788, 1802, 1819 and 1828 editions.

*With the Added Text by Hipolyto da Costa,
Native of Colonia do Sacramento*

*32. [MENDONÇA], Hipolyto José da Costa [Pereira Furtado de]. *Historia de Portugal. Composta em inglez por uma sociedade de literatos, trasladada em vulgar com as notas da edição franceza, e do traductor portuguez, Antonio Moraes de Silva; e continuada até os nossos tempos: em nova edição: por* 3 volumes. London: Na Offic. de F. Wingrave, T. Boosey, Dulau e Co., e Lackington, Allen e Co., 1809. 12°, contemporary half calf, marbled boards, with red morocco labels, text-block edges speckled green, (light wear to joints of volume I, spine foots and heads slightly wormed, other minor binding defects). Printed on bluish paper. Occasional browning, usually light. Overall a near fine set. (1 l.), vi pp., (2 ll.), 271 pp.; iv, 272 pp.; iv, 248 pp. 3 volumes. \$450.00

The final chapter of this new edition (volume III, pp. 214-48), on the reign of Queen Maria I, is by Hipolyto da Costa, who has edited what is otherwise a reprint of the first edition of 1788, with the preface by Moraes e Silva in defence of the Inquisition, and notes. In the last chapter, Hippolyto demonstrates that the reign of D. Maria was liberal and that it tried to improve the economic situation, but he strongly criticizes the minister of police, Pina Manique.

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many times. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408-9: "This edition ... is quite rare." Sacramento Blake III, 254; for the author see pp. 252-5. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. OCLC: 462972694 (Danish National Library, Staatsbiblioteket Aarhus Denmark); 504622815 and 771676126 (British Library); 457244195 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Searching under the title, we could not locate any edition of this work in Hollis or Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. Not located in Catnyp. JCB appears to have the 1788 edition only. Aladin located a copy of the present edition only at Catholic University of America. A search in KVK of 46 databases located copies of the present edition at at the British Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The British Library also holds the 1788, 1802, and 1828 editions, and the Library and Archives of Canada holds the 1802 edition. The Union Catalogue of Northern Germany cites a copy of the 1788 edition, as does the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin. The National Libraries of The Netherlands and Finland cite the 1802 edition. Porbase cites multiple copies of the 1788, 1802, 1819 and 1828 editions.

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

33. [NICHOLAS I, King of Paraguay]. *Histoire de Nicolas 1. Roy du Paraguai, et Empereur des Mamelus*. Saint Paul [Dresden?]: n.pr., 1756. 8°, nineteenth-century quarter calf (some wear to extremities), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering piece (spine rubbed and ends chipped), silk ribbon marker. Typographical ornament beneath the title. Uncut. Tear to half-title (5 cm.) repaired without loss; light browning and dampstaining, mostly confined to margins. In very good condition. 88 pp. \$1,250.00

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

In this fable of the fictitious King Nicolas of Paraguay, the *bandeirantes* of São Paulo make their first appearance as characters in a novel. Southey (*History of Brazil* III, 473-4) states that "King Nicolas of Paraguay" was an invention of the Jesuits' enemies in Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits, says Southey, "were accused of having established an empire in Paraguay, as their own exclusive dominion, from which they derived enormous riches. It was affirmed that they were defending this empire by force of arms, and that, renouncing all allegiance to the Kings of Spain, they had set up a King of their own, Nicolas by name. Histories of King Nicolas were fabricated and published. And with such zealous malignity was the falsehood propagated, that money was actually struck in his name, and handed about in Europe as an irrefutable proof of the accusation. The contrivers of this nefarious scheme were ignorant that money was not in use in Paraguay, and that there was no mint in the country. But they succeeded in prejudicing the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon against all representations in behalf of the seven unfortunate Reductions; and the Jesuits were now the victims of falsehoods and impostures scarcely less audacious than those whereby they had obtained so much of the authority and influence which they once possessed." In a footnote, Southey describes the *Histoire*: "[It] does not contain

HISTOIRE
DE
NICOLAS I.
ROY
DU PARAGUAI,
ET
EMPEREUR DES MAMELUS.



A SAINT PAUL.

1756.

a syllable of truth ... It appears to have been printed in Germany, and is the fabrication of some needy and ignorant impostor, who wrote, not for the purpose of injuring the Jesuits, but in the hope of making money by duping the curiosity of the public. He makes Nicolas Roubiouni a Spaniard by birth, a rogue by breeding, and a Jesuit by profession, who raises a rebellion among the Indians at Nova Colonia, storms the citadel, proclaims himself King of Paraguay, marches into that country at the head of an army, deposes and murders the Missionaries, is invited to S. Paulo by the Mamalucos, and there fixes the seat of his Government and takes the title of Emperor" (*ibid.*, p. 474n.).

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983)I, 404-6. Backer-Sommervogel XI, 1352. Sabin 55246. Mindlin, *Highlights* 178. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Bosch. On King Nicholas, see Felix Becker, *Die politische Machtstellung der Jesuiten in Südamerika im 18. Jahrhundert: zur Kontroverse um den "Jesuitenkönig" Nikolaus I. von Paraguay* (1980). NUC: DLC; locating the 117-page edition at NN, RPJCB, NIC, NNU, MH.

Naval Actions in the Paraguayan War

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

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

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

ENSAIO CRITICO
SOBRE
A VIAGEM AO BRASIL
EM 1852

DE CARLOS B. MANSFIELD

POR

A. D. DE PASCUAL

ADADUS CALPE

MEMBRO DO INSTITUTO HISTORICO E GEOGRAPHICO DO BRASIL E DE OUTRAS
CORPORAÇÕES SCIENTIFICAS E LITTERARIAS ESTRANGEIRAS
ETC., ETC., ETC.

TOMO PRIMEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO
TYPOGRAPHIA UNIVERSAL DE LAEMMERT

Rua dos Invalidos, 61 B.

1861

*Critique of Mansfield on Paraguay, Brazil, and Rio de la Plata;
With the Author's Signed Presentation Inscription
To a Noted Politician and Diplomat*

35. PASCUAL, Antonio Diodoro de. *Ensaio critico sobre a viagem ao Brasil em 1852 de Carlos B. Mansfield.* 2 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Universal de Laemmert, 1861-1862. Large 8°, early quarter green cloth with marbled boards (shaken, lower hinge gone), smooth spine, gilt lettered. Some slight browning, occasional light foxing. In good condition. Author's five-line signed presentation inscription to Conselheiro Sergio Teixeira de Macedo (see below) on half title of volume I, with the author's signature on verso. (2 ll.), 214 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 245 pp., (1 l.); *lacking* frontispiece. 2 volumes in 1. \$250.00

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

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

Provenance: Sergio Teixeira de Macedo (Rio de Janeiro, 1809-Paris, 1867), a politician and diplomat, represented Brazil in Lisbon, Rome, Turin, Vienna, Paris, the United States, and London. He was studying law at the University of Coimbra, but due to the political upheavals in 1828, completed his degree in Olinda. He was later a member of the emperor's council, *grão-cruz* of the Orden Imperial and the Orden da Rosa in Brazil and the Orden de Christo in Portugal, *commendador* of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in Sardinia, and of St. George in Parma. See Innocência VII, 256; XIX, 207-9.

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

36. PONTE RIBEIRO, [Duarte de Ponte Ribeiro], 1.º and only Barão da. *Memórias e Mappas.* N.p. [Rio de Janeiro]: n.pr., (1876?). 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear); original printed front wrapper bound in (crudely mounted). Overall in good condition. 67 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Notes from Conelheiro Barão da Ponte Ribeiro—Page [1] begins:

"Relação das Memórias e mais Papeis Reservados que se acham no Archivo do Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros, alguns escription por ordem do Governo Imperial, o outros opportunament apresentados.

Pelo Conselheiro Barão da Ponte Ribeiro.

Desde que exerceu os Empregos de Encarregado de Negocios, Chefe de Secção dos Negocios da America na Secretaria d'Estado, Ministro Residente, e Enviado Extraordinario." Dated Rio de Janeiro 23 de maio de 1873.

These notes, from number 1, dated Lima, 7 de Abril de 1832 to number 177, dated Rio de Janeiro 25 de Novembro de 1876, deal mostly with territorial limits of Brazil and

her relations with other South American nations, as well as British and French Guiana. There are actually more than 177 notes; for example there are numbers 166, and 166A, 167, 167A, 167B, and 167C, etc. Pages [53]-59 list and describe briefly 33 maps which support the notes.

Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, first and only Barão de Ponte Ribeiro (Viseu, 1795-Rio de Janeiro, 1878) was a Luso-Brazilian physician, diplomat and cartographer. He joined in the movement for Brazilian independence, and was nominated Cônsul-geral to Spain, given the task of gaining recognition. Afterwards he served in Lisbon, México, Peru, Bolivia and Buenos Aires, up to the war against Rosas, of which he was an important participant. A member of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro from 1838, he was also a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, and of the Sociedade Geográfica de Lisboa.

* See Sacramento Blake II, 238-40 (the present work not cited). OCLC: 55421015 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile—gives date of publication as 1873, but events are recorded in the text as late as 25 November 1876).

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

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

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Inventos*, written in the form of a dialogue between a fictitious stranger and Moura Portugal, contains many references to places in Portugal, Africa, Asia and South America. The chapter entitled "Dialogo sobre varias cousas da America" (pp. 177-204) begins with a discussion of Portuguese and Spanish claims to Colonia do Sacramento, and the line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America (pp. 177-88). The speakers go on to discuss the means of communication between Matto Grosso, Grão Pará and Rio de Janeiro, mentioning travel by various rivers and the journey of Antonio Rolim (pp. 188-204).

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

Moura Portugal (b. 1702 in Moimenta da Beira, near Gouveia) traveled abroad for 8 years learning about foreign improvements in science and the arts. In 1760, having returned to Portugal, he was accused of treason to the Portuguese crown, and thrown into the Forte da Junqueira. During the 16 years before his death there in 1776, he filled 28 manuscript notebooks with his discoveries and projects. This volume contains all that could be salvaged of them; it was published after through the efforts of Antonio Ribeiro

Saraiva. Many of these ideas, such as the one for transporting lumber from coastal areas to Lisbon and various inland cities, were of great commercial use.

* Innocência I, 351; VIII, 375 (noting that he had finally acquired a copy of this uncommon work). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress 23156.18. Not in Borba de Moraes, Bosch, or Rodrigues. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB acquired another copy of this books). For a discussion of Moura Portugal's life and contributions to science, see Utra Machado, *Bento de Moura Portugal, Memoria apresentada a Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa*, Lisbon 1890. NUC: TxU. OCLC: 562666718 (British Library); 65251360 (digitized from the original at Kress Library of Business and Economics, Harvard University); 23460582 (University of Iowa Libraries, University of Kansas Archives / MSS / Rare Books, University of Texas Libraries). Porbase locates four copies: Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and adds University of London and Sheffield University, as well as an online copy at Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates one of the copies cited by Porbase and adds Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg.

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

38. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *De los tres meses últimos de la América Meridional y del Brasil*. Bordeaux: Por Juan Pinard, Impresor, Fundidor de Caracteres y Fabricante de Papel, 1817. Large 8°, later mottled half sheep over decorated boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, author and title gilt-lettered in second from head, gilt ornaments (some wear). Date repeated in Arabic numerals in blue pencil at foot of title-page below printed Roman numerals. Relatively light waterstaining. In good to very good condition. 128 pp. \$350.00

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

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

* Palau 235024. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688: citing the French edition, Paris 1817. Sabin 64909: also citing a Buenos Aires, 1817 edition, and noting that the French version went through 3 editions (1817, 1817 and 1825). Cf. Rodrigues 1949, the Paris 1817 edition. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3. NUC: CU, RPJCB, NNC, NN. Not located in Jisc.

Political and Social Overview

39. REYBAUD, Charles. *Le Brésil*. Paris: Guillaumin et Cie, Éditeurs, 1856. 8°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, lettered in gilt in second and fourth compartments and at foot of spine, original printed front wrapper (slightly chipped and soiled) bound in. Some scattered foxing. Very minor marginal worming to a few leaves, without loss. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 244 pp. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION of this political and social overview of Brazil in the thirty years of independence. One chapter covers the Constitution and its implications, another industrial and agricultural development, including railroads, another foreign affairs (especially with Brazil's immediate neighbors), another immigration by Germans, French and Chinese. The author strongly favors Brazil because "entre tous les États indépendants de l'Amérique, c'est le seul qui ait eu le bon sens de garder la monarchie" (p. 1). Reybaud's introduction includes comments on French colonial policy (pp. 9-14).

Reybaud served for some years as French consul in Bahia, but when he wrote this work, he had not yet visited Brazil. A German translation was published the following year in Hamburg.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 734. Sabin 70385.

*Treaty of Montevideo
Confirms Establishment of the Independence of Uruguay—
Peace Between the Empire of Brazil and the
United Provinces of Rio de la Plata*

40. [RIODE LA PLATA, República de las Provincias Unidas]. *El Gobierno encargado de los Negocios Generales de la República de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata & & & . Habiendo convenido con S.M. el Emperador del Brasil entrar en una negociacion por medio de Ministros Plenipotenciarios suficientemente autorizados al efecto para restablecer la paz* Issued at Buenos Aires: n.pr., 27 September 1828. Broadside (38.5 x 31 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut, except for 4.3 x 4 cm. piece cut out of upper outer corner, not affecting text, possibly removing a provenance. Light foxing. Horizontal fold at center. In good condition. (1 l.). \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Confirms ratification of the Treaty of Montevideo between the government of Rio de la Plata and the Emperor of Brazil, ending the

El Gobierno Encargado de los Negocios Generales de la Republica de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata & C. & C.

HABIENDO convenido con S. M. el Emperador del Brasil entrar en una negociacion por medio de Ministros Plenipotenciarios suficientemente autorizados al efecto para restablecer la paz, harmonia y buena inteligencia entre el Imperio y la Republica, y en su virtud habiendo ajustado, concluido y firmado en la Corte del Rio Janeiro el veinte y siete de Agosto de mil ochocientos veinte y ocho una Convencion Preliminar de Paz cuyo tenor palabra por palabra es como sigue:

Es el tenor de la Sentencia o Instruccion de los Diputados por el que correspondia al de las Juntas de la misma provincia, y la forma de su direccion, por el arreglo adoptado para la eleccion de sus representantes en la misma legislatura.

1. Los diputados de la provincia de Montevideo, se han reunido en la plaza de Montevideo, en un lugar que se ha hallado ocupado por tropas, y que es el mismo que ocuparon los portugueses, y en el mismo punto, se ha celebrado una Convencion Preliminar de Paz, que se celebró entre ambas Altas Partes Contratadas. Y para esto se nombraron sus Plenipotenciarios a saber:

El Gobierno de la Republica de las Provincias Unidas, a los señores Don Juan Manuel Balboa, y Don Tomas Gallo.

El Emperador del Brasil, a los señores Don Juan Manuel Balboa, y Don Tomas Gallo.

El Gobierno de la Republica de las Provincias Unidas, a los señores Don Juan Manuel Balboa, y Don Tomas Gallo, y al Excmo. Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor, y Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor, y Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor.

El Emperador del Brasil, a los señores Don Juan Manuel Balboa, y Don Tomas Gallo, y al Excmo. Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor, y Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor, y Sr. Don Juan Manuel Balboa, Comandante del Estado Mayor.

10. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

11. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

12. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

13. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

14. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

15. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

16. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

17. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

18. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

19. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

20. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Amor de las partes contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

1. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

2. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

3. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

4. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

5. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

6. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

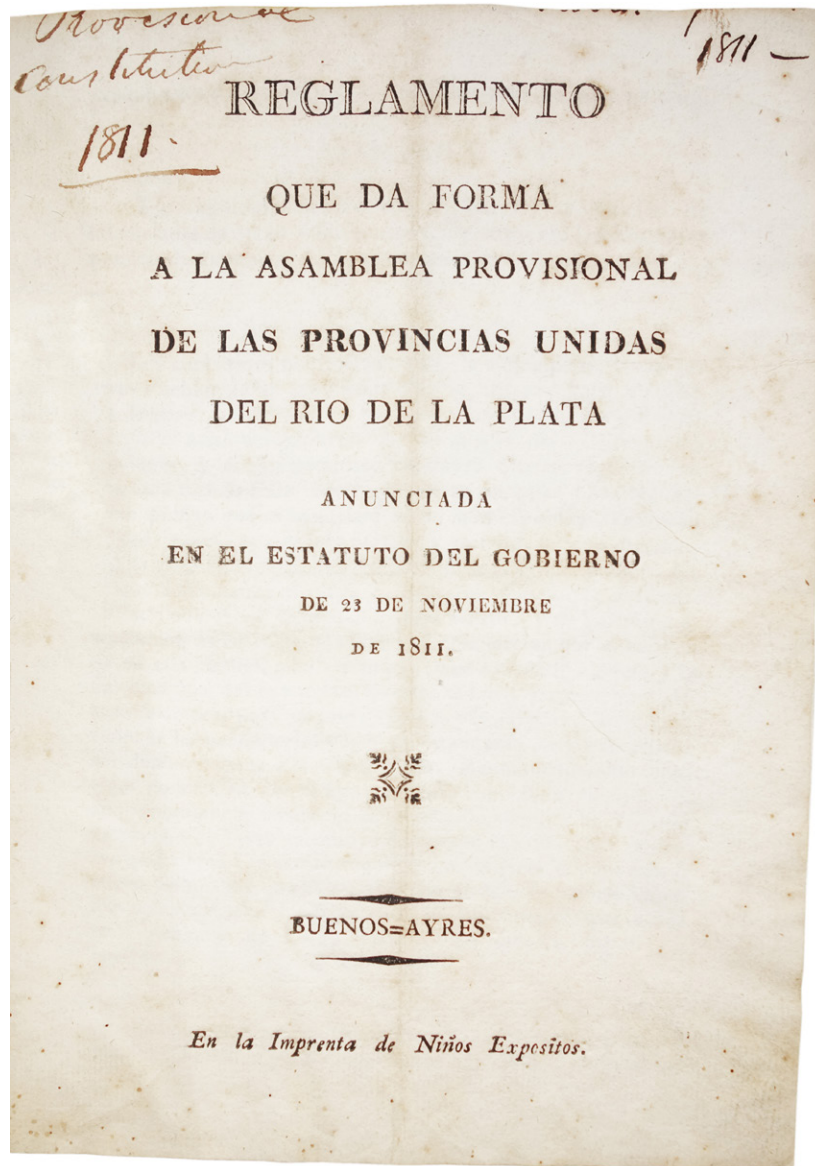
7. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

8. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

9. Ambas Altas Partes Contratadas se comprometen a celebrar un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

10. La paz se restablece en virtud de la presente Convencion, y se acuerda que se celebre un tratado de paz definitivo, en el cual se establezca la independencia de las Provincias Unidas, y se declare la guerra de independencia.

MANUEL DORRGO.
JOSE MARIA BALLEGAARD



Item 41

Cisplatine (or Argentine-Brazilian) War. The broadside reprints the articles of the treaty, and is signed at the end, in print, by Manuel Dorrego and José Maria Rojas.

The focus of the Cisplatine War (1825-1828) was the Banda Oriental. By the Treaty of Montevideo, signed on August 27, 1828, the Cisplatine became the independent nation of Uruguay, and free navigation of the Rio de la Plata was guaranteed. Dissatisfaction with the Treaty was one factor leading to Emperor Pedro I's abdication in 1831.

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

Regulates Meetings of the Assembly in Rio de la Plata, 1810

41. [RIO DE LA PLATA, República de las Provincias Unidas]. *Reglamento que da forma a la Asamblea Provisional de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata, anunciada en el estatuto del gobierno de 21 de Noviembre de 1811.* Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expositos, issued 19 February 1812. 4°, early decorated wrappers, in a recent crimson quarter morocco slipcase, spine with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt in second compartment, place and date at foot. Small typographical vignette on title page. Some foxing. In very good condition. A few old ink marginalia, in English. 8 pp. \$1,600.00

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

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

Project for Improving Waterways in Rio Grande do Sul

42. RIO GRANDE, Associação Commercial do. *Representação da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande ao Governo Imperial solicitando o immediato empreendimento das obras da Barra Geral da Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, segundo o projecto do especialista hollandez Sr. P. Caland* Rio Grande: Typ. do Echo do Sul, propriedade de uma Associação, 1886. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), recent crimson half morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original green printed wrappers bound in (mild dampstains, a few small holes). Light foxing. Overall

in good to very good condition. Early signature in pencil (“[illeg. Pinto [illeg.]” at top of upper wrapper. 14 pp., 2 folding tables, (1 l.).

\$250.00

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

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

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

José Miguel Carrera’s Atrocities

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

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

In 1820 the national government of the United Provinces collapsed, the Congress and Supreme Directorate vanished, and the provinces became autonomous. Buenos Aires had at least twenty-four governors in one year. Out of this chaos emerged a new Junta of representatives in September 1820, which named as governor Martin Rodriguez, the Creole general who had played an important role in the overthrow of Spanish rule ten years earlier. Despite constant attacks by guerillas, the new Governor managed to restore a measure of stability and prosperity to the city and province of Buenos Aires.

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

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

44. SÃO JANUARIO, Januario Correia de Almeida, 1° Visconde and Barão de, later 1° Conde de. *Missão do Visconde de San Januario nas Republicas da America do Sul, 1878 e 1879.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1880. Large 8°, recent quarter calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, red leather lettering-piece with short title in second compartment from head; original beige printed wrappers bound in (tissue repair affects border). In fine condition. Oval stamp of B.M. Tavares de Proença / J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza on recto of half-title (shelfmark "1263" penciled in center). 391 pp., (1. 1 blank l.). \$350.00

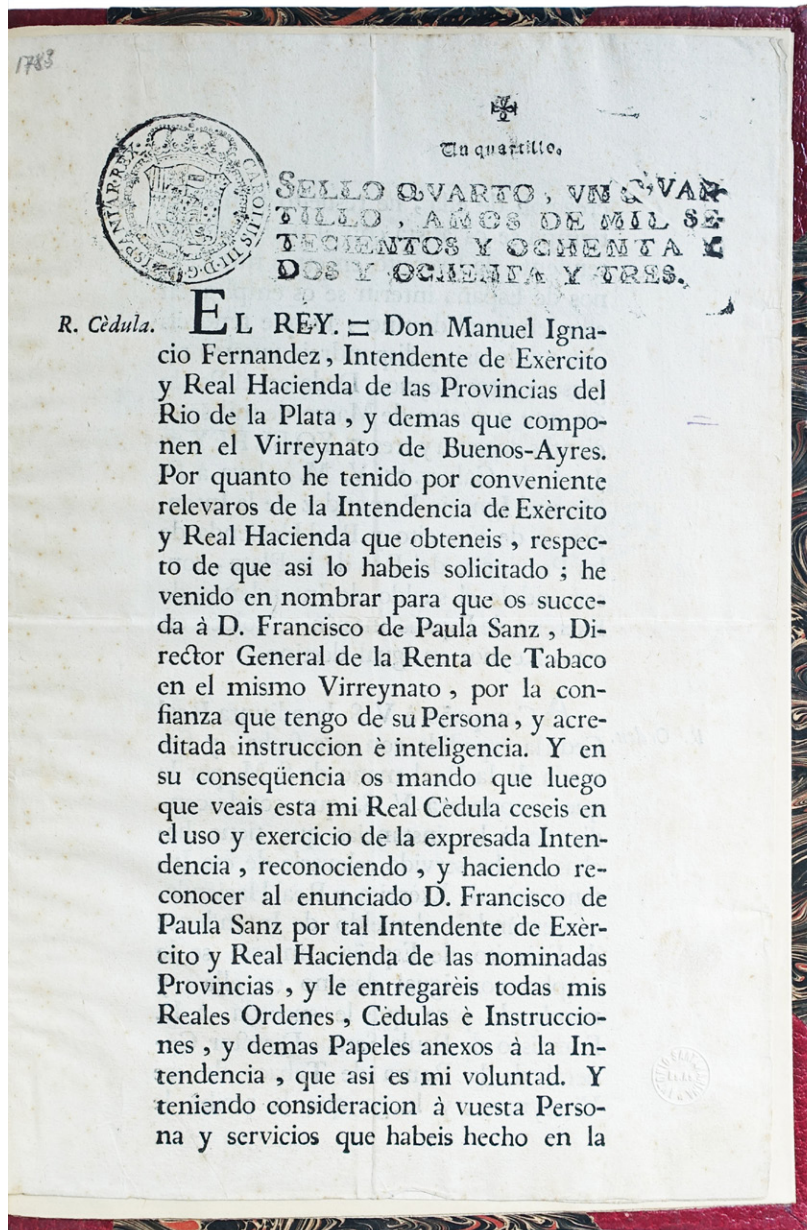
FIRST EDITION; describes the geography, economy, commerce and politics of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Mexico. Januário Correia de Almeida (1827-1901), Visconde, Barão and later Conde de São Januário, was governor of India from 1870-1871; he also served as governor of Cabo Verde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

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.º conde and 1.º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

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

Administration Change for Rio de la Plata

45. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos III, King of Spain 1759-1788]. R. Cedula. El Rey. Don Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, Intendente de Exercito y Real Hacienda de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, y demas que componen el Virreynato de Buenos-Ayres. Por quanto he tenido por conveniente relevaros de la Intendencia ... N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 11 June 1783. Folio (30 x 20 cm.),



later (twentieth century?) half crimson morocco, smooth spine with gilt bands at head and foot and long black lettering piece (some scuffing to spine and corners). Printed on *papel sellado* (*Sello Quarto*, 1782-1783). Foldlines. In very good condition. Contemporary signature at end, in ink, of the royal notary Francisco Moreno Argumosa. Small circular blindstamp on first leaf of Antonio Santamaria. (2 ll.) \$800.00

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

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

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

46. TORRES, Manoel Antonio Rodrigues. *A administração conservadora e o manifesto de 16 de Abril de 1878*. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Industrial, 1878. 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear), original front printed wrapper bound in. Wrapper in poor condition, with holes, one of which affects part of the author's name, and with crude repair. Text in very good condition. Overall good. Author's four-line ink manuscript presentation inscription in upper blank margin of title page. 163 pp. Table in text. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these interesting discussions of the Brazilian political economy. Rare. Much of the book deals with the activities of the author's father in obtaining British loans to shore up Brazil during the Paraguayan War, and various discussions relating to these transactions in the Brazilian senate.

Manoel Antonio Rodrigues Torres (1846-1886), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was son of Joaquim senador José Rodrigues Torres, Visconde de Itaboraahy, twice prime minister (11 May 1852-6 September 1853 and 16 July 1868-29 September 1870), twice minister of finances (13 January 1851-12 February 1853 and 16 July 1868-29 September 1870), once president of Rio de Janeiro province (30 April 1834-22 August 1836). Manoel was a plantation owner, and many times elected deputy to the provincial legislature of Rio de Janeiro province.

* Sacramento Blake VI, 21-2. OCLC: 42879689 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholica University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

TRATADO
DE PAZ

ENTRE O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Principe

D. JOAÕ O V.

Pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal,
EO MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Principe

D. FELIPPE V.

Pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico
de Hespanha.

Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevreyro de 1715.

Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado.



LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno de 1715.

6468

(3)



OM JOAM por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, & dos Algarves daquem, & dalem mar, em Africa Senhor de Guiné, & da Conquista, Navegação, Commercio de Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, & da India, &c. Faço saber aos que esta minha Carta Patente de approvaçõ, ratificaçõ, & confirmaçõ virem, que aos seis dias do mez de Fevreyro do anno presente de mil setecentos & quinze na Cidade de Utrecht se ajustou, & concludio hum Tratado de Paz perpetua, & amizade entre mim, & o muyto Alto, & muyto Poderoso Principe D. Felipe V. Rey Catholico de Hespanha, meu bom Irmaõ, & Primo, por Joaõ Gomes da Silva, Conde de Tarouca, Senhor das Villas de Tarouca, Lajim, Lazarim, Penalva, Gulsar, & suas dependencias, Commendador de Villa Cova, do meu Conselho, & Mestre de Campo General dos meus Exercitos; & Dom Luis da Cunha, do meu Conselho, & Commendador da Commenda de Santa Maria de Almendra, ambos meus Embaxadores Extraordinarios, & Plenipotenciarios no Congresso que se formou para a Paz geral na mesma Cidade; & Dom Francisco Maria de Paula, Telles, Giron, Benavides, Carrilho, & Toledo, Ponce de Leon, Duque de Osuna, Conde de Urenha, Marquez de Penhafiel, Grande de Hespanha da primeyra classe, Camareyro, & Copeyro Mõr de S. Magestade Catholica, Notario mayor dos Reynos de Castella, Claveyro mayor na Ordem, & Cavallaria de Calatrava, Commendador della, & de Usagre na de Santiago, General dos Exercitos da mesma Magestade, Gentil-homem de sua Camera, & Capitão da primeyra Companhia Hespanhola das suas Guardas de Corpo, outrossi seu Embaxador Extraordinario, & Plenipotenciario: os quaes foraõ deputados para o ajustamento, & conclusãõ do dito Tratado, em virtude dos plenos poderes, que para isso tiveraõ, do qual Tratado o teor he o seguinte.

A 2

Em

*Slaves and Tobacco**Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento*

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

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

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

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

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.



Item 49

Collecting Taxes in the New Uruguayan Nation

49. [URUGUAY]. *Patente extraordinaria reintegrable. N.º* [in ink manuscript: "48"]. *Todos los establecimientos en general sujetos al impuesto* N.p.: n.pr., 1835. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Typographical border. Wood-engraved arms of Uruguay below caption title, flanked by a rubber stamp for 15 pesos and a blind-stamp incorporating a king in classical drapery, the arms of Uruguay, and the date 1835. Uncut. In fine condition. Lower third of recto (below double-ruled line) has contemporary ink manuscript filling in blanks left by the printer, including the date "23 Octubre" preceding the printed date 1835. Broadside. \$350.00

Government document recording a payment of 15 pesos by F[ran]cis[co] Araujo [?] for his store, dated 23 October 1835; with three official signatures. In and around Montevideo, the tax was applicable to stores where strong drink was not served. In the countryside, it applied to stores that sold ready-made clothing and other manufactured goods, including ironwork, crockery, and food.

The OCLC entry for the Harvard University copy states, "Seal of the Republic of Uruguay printed under title. / Official surtax form issued by the government of the province of Montevideo in 1835 for a surtax imposed on general stores, cafes, and various other commercial establishments in the amount of 35 pesos. Bottom third of form to be filled out with name of payee, place of establishment, date and amount of payment." Our copy is for 15 pesos, but the amount is rubber-stamped at the top and handwritten at the foot; based on the OCLC description, the printed text appears to be the same.

Uruguay gained its independence in 1828.

* OCLC: 859052058 (Fine Arts Library-Harvard University). Not located in Jisc.

By a Native of Colonia do Sacramento

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

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

Manoel de Macedo Pereira de Vasconcellos (1726-1790) was born at Colonia de Sacramento. Well known as a bohemian poet and important personality of the "Arcadia Lusitana", he was also a famous preacher, whose sermons were collected in three volumes

of *Obras sacras*, Lisbon 1785-1788. The king, D. José, was his friend, and is supposed to have remarked that Father Macedo was very ugly, but when he preached he appeared “bonito”. Macedo is said to have died in extreme poverty.

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

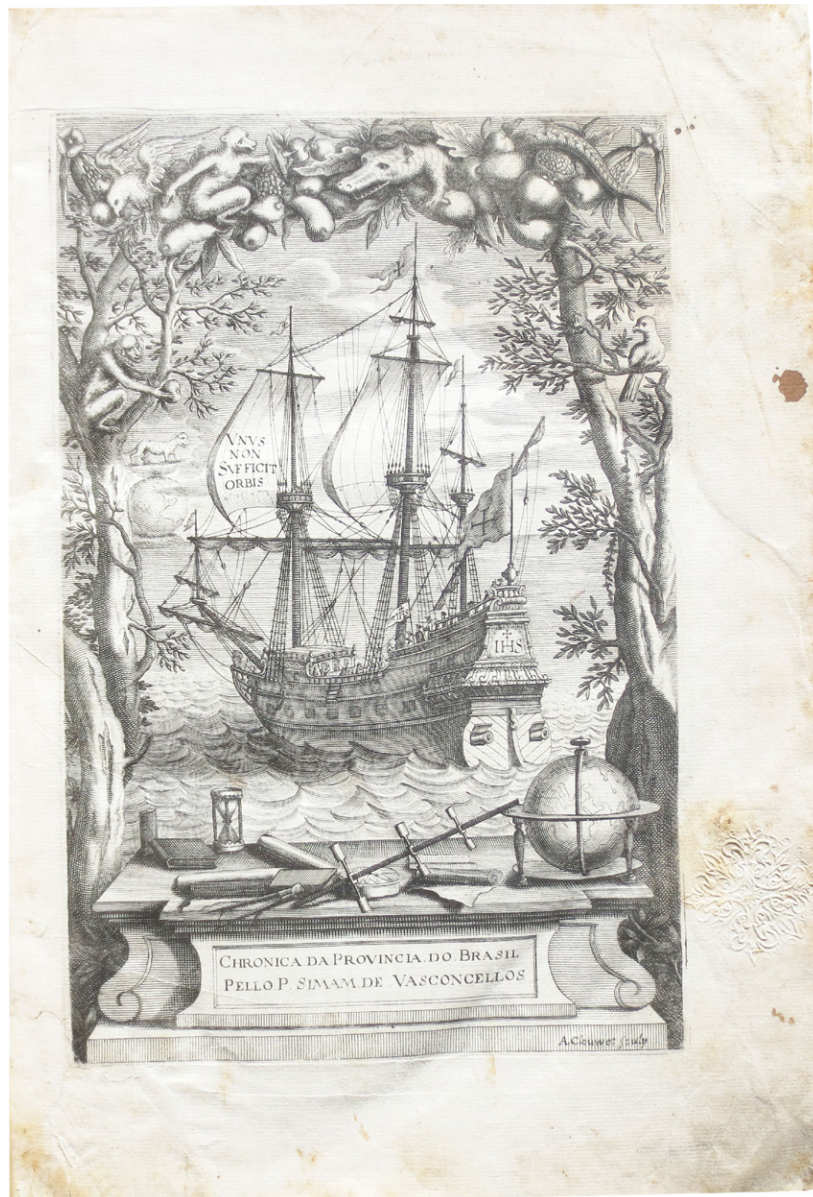
Jesuit Chronicle—A Fundamental Work for the Early History of Brazil

*51. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil: e do que obrarão seus filhos nesta parte do Novo Mundo. Tomo primeiro da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil & dos fundamentos que nella lançarão, e continuarão seus Religiosos em quanto alli trabalhou o Padre Manoel da Nobrega, Fundador, & primeiro Provincial desta Provincia, com sua vida, & morte digna de memoria: e alguma noticias antecedentes curiosas, & necessarias das cousas daquelle Estado* Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey, 1663. Folio (34.9 x 24.7 cm.), modern period crimson morocco (lower half of front joint cracked and repaired, minor wear and rubbing to corners, head of spine, raised bands), richly gilt-tooled on both covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red and brown (from an old binding). Printed in 2 columns, with double-rule border between columns and around edges. Repair to outer margin of final leaf and about 12 x 3 cm. to leaf Aa4. Light dampstains at lower margins of final 22 leaves. Minor, light soiling to engraved and printed title pages. Internally close to fine; overall in very good condition. Old, unidentified floral embossed stamp in outer margins of both title pages. Engraved title-page, (6 ll.), 188 pp. [lacking pp. 179-184, as in all known copies], 528 pp., (6 ll.). \$35,000.00

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

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

At the end of the volume (pp. 481-528) is the first appearance in print of Father José de Anchieta’s 5,786-verse neo-Latin poem *De beata Virgine Dei matre Maria*. Anchieta, “the



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Apostle of Brazil," vowed to write a poem on the Virgin's life while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments, the story goes, he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was subsequently printed in Vasconcellos' *Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta*, Lisbon 1672, and many times thereafter.

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 888-9. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 450. Brunet II, 846. Arouca V51. Innocência VII, 286; XIX, 234. Leite IX, 173-6: pointing out Vasconcellos' considerable influence on the Brazil of his era, and mentioning his knowledge of the "lingua brasílica." Mindlin, *Highlights* 157. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 485. Streit II, 2425. Borba de Moraes and Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros*, p. 399: noting that this work and two others by Vasconcellos are our primary seventeenth-century sources for the activities of the Jesuits in Brazil. Barbosa Machado III, 724. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 609. Sabin 98651. Bosch 131. J.C. Rodrigues 2457. Palha 2517. JCB I, iii, 103-4. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 663/3. JFB (1994) V34. Monteverde 5473. Azevedo-Samodães 3443. Ameal 2456. Avila Perez 7865. NUC: DLC, MnU, NN, DCU-IA, RPJCB, MH. OCLC: 458447509 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 504663078 (British Library); 253449643 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut/Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 165926627 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil

52. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil e do que obraram seus filhos n'esta parte do Novo Mundo. Em que se trata da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil, dos fundamentos que n'ellas lançaram e continuaram seus religiosos, e algumas noticias antecedentes, curiosas e necessarias das cousas d'aquelle Estado ... Segunda Edição [sic] Correcta e augmentada.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Em Casa do Editor A.J. Fernandes Lopes, 1865. Large 8°, uniform modern half calf over marbled boards, smooth spines with two maroon lettering pieces (author on first, title and volume on second). Scattered light foxing. Uncut and unopened. In very good to fine condition. clvi, 200 pp.; 339 pp., (2 ll.). 2 volumes. \$650.00

Third edition of this "fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil" (Borba de Moraes), covering the years 1549 to 1570. This edition was published by Innocência da Silva because the first edition (Lisbon, 1663) was extremely rare and virtually unobtainable, and because he considered the *Chronica* to be one of the most notable and esteemed works of its genre. Innocência's edition includes the "Poema em louvor da Virgem" by

Anchieta (which had also appeared in the first edition), an appendix with seven letters by Nobrega that are reproduced from the *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geografico Brasileiro*, and a 20-page index. A second edition of the *Chronica*, edited by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1864, did not include Anchieta's poem.

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 890. Innocência XIX, 234. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* (1980) p. 451. Leite IX, 176. Rodrigues 2459. Welsh 3721. Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (seven copies), Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (five copies), and Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo (one copy). Jisc locates a copy each at Oxford University, King's College London, Cambridge University and Liverpool University.

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

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

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

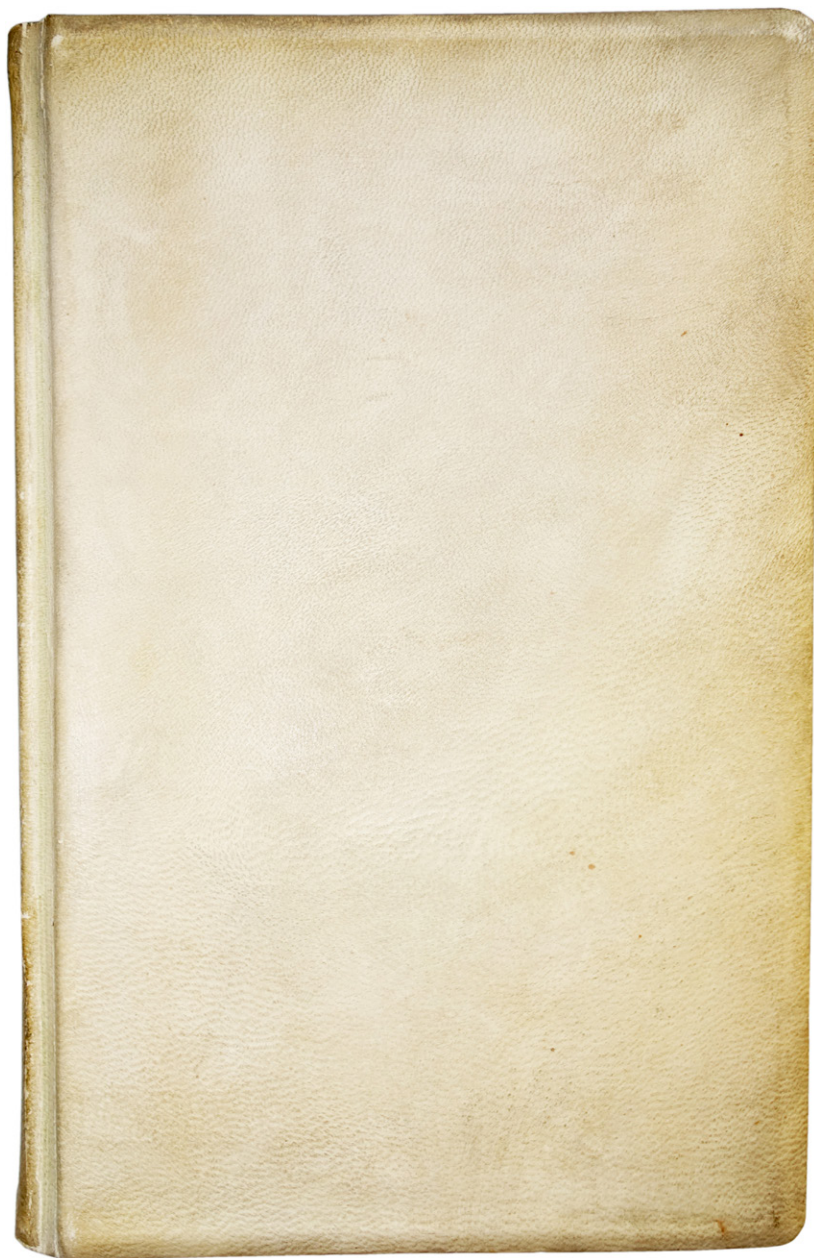
* Sabin 103678. McNeil and Deas, *Europeans in Latin America* n° 23. OCLC: 25975971 (New York University Law School Library, Cornell University Library, Ohio State University Libraries, London Library); 317669094 (Toronto Public Library); 506051747 (digitized from the original at Harvard Law School Library);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

THE
TRIAL AT LARGE
OF
LIEUT. GEN. WHITELOCKE,
LATE
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES
IN SOUTH AMERICA,
BY
A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,
HELD AT
CHELSEA HOSPITAL,
On Thursday, January 28, 1808,
AND CONTINUED BY ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MARCH 15,
TAKEN BY
BLANCHARD AND RAMSAY,
Short-Hand Writers to the Court,
AND PUBLISHED FROM THEIR NOTES:
WITH
A CORRECT COPY OF THE DEFENCE,
As delivered into Court,
AND
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S REPLY.
ALSO,
ALL THE DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN EVIDENCE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. FAULDER AND SON, NEW BOND STREET; R. LEA, COMP-
TON STREET; WILKIE AND ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER ROW;
J. ASPERNE, CORNHILL; SCATCHERD & LETTERMAN,
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1808.



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