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Bahia

RAZÕES

DO

ADVOCADO

DR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO D'ARAUJO.

POR PARTE

DE

FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE SOUZA NOBRE.

BAHIA.

TYPOGRAPHIA CONSTITUCIONAL DE FRANÇA GUERRA.

Ao Aljube n. 1.

1864.

Item 1

SPECIAL LIST 536

SOUTH AMERICAN IMPRINTS

BAHIA

1. **ARAUJO, Francisco Antonio.** *Razões do advogado Dr. Francisco Antonio d'Araujo, por parte de Francisco José de Sousa Nobre.* Bahia: Typographia Constitucional de França Guerra, 1864. 8°, original printed wrappers (small nick to bottom margin of upper cover; small hole in lower cover). Overall in very good condition. 45 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Argues against an appeal of a judgment on an inheritance.

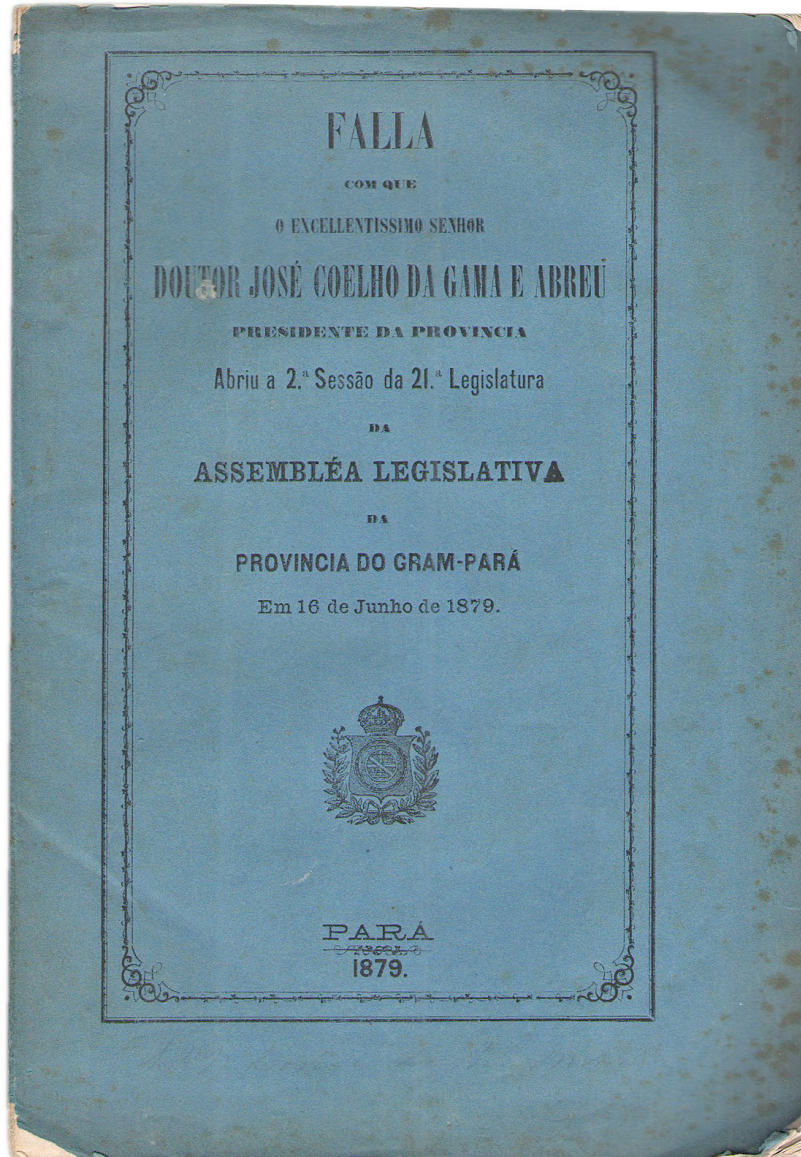
* Cf. Innocência IX, 252, an earlier work by the author. Not in Sacramento Blake. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl.

BELÉM DE PARÁ

Rare Belém de Pará Imprint

2. **ABREU, José Coelho da Gama e, later Barão de Marajó.** *Falla com que o Excellentissimo Senhor Doutor José Coelho da Gama e Abreu presidente da provincia abriu a 2ª sessão da 21ª legislatura da Assembléa Legislativa da Provincia do Gram-Pará em 16 de Junho de 1879.* [Belém de] Pará: Typ. Liberal do Pará, 1879. Small folio, original blue printed wrappers (light foxing, corners curling, small defects at head and foot of spine). Light marginal foxing. In good to very good condition. 50 pp., (1 l.), xxx pp., 2 large folding tables, many tables in text. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. This speech made at the opening of the provincial legislature of Grão Pará provides a wide ranging picture of the state of the province, covering education, the public library, police, military, public health, waterworks, public

*Item 2*

gardens, commerce, finance, etc. There is also a section covering the various municipalities of the province. The final xxx pp. contain "Annexos" with an introduction by José Luiz Coelho, followed by documents and statistical analysis.

José Coelho da Gama e Abreu, Barão de Marajó, a native of Belém de Pará (1832-1906), was a Brazilian political figure and historian. He was President of his native province from 1879 to 1881, and previously served as President of the province of Amazonas from 1867 to 1868. Having spent much of his childhood in Portugal, studying mathematics and earning a degree in philosophy at Coimbra University, Abreu returned to Pará in 1855. Among his publications was a travel account: *Do Amazonas ao Sena, Nilo, Bósphoro e Danúbio ...* 3 volumes, Lisbon, 1874-1876, and *A Amazôna. As Províncias do Pará e Amazonas e o governo central do Brazil*, Lisbon, 1883. He was a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa.

* Sacramento Blake IV, 386-7 (giving a shortened title, and without collation). Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

BUENOS AIRES

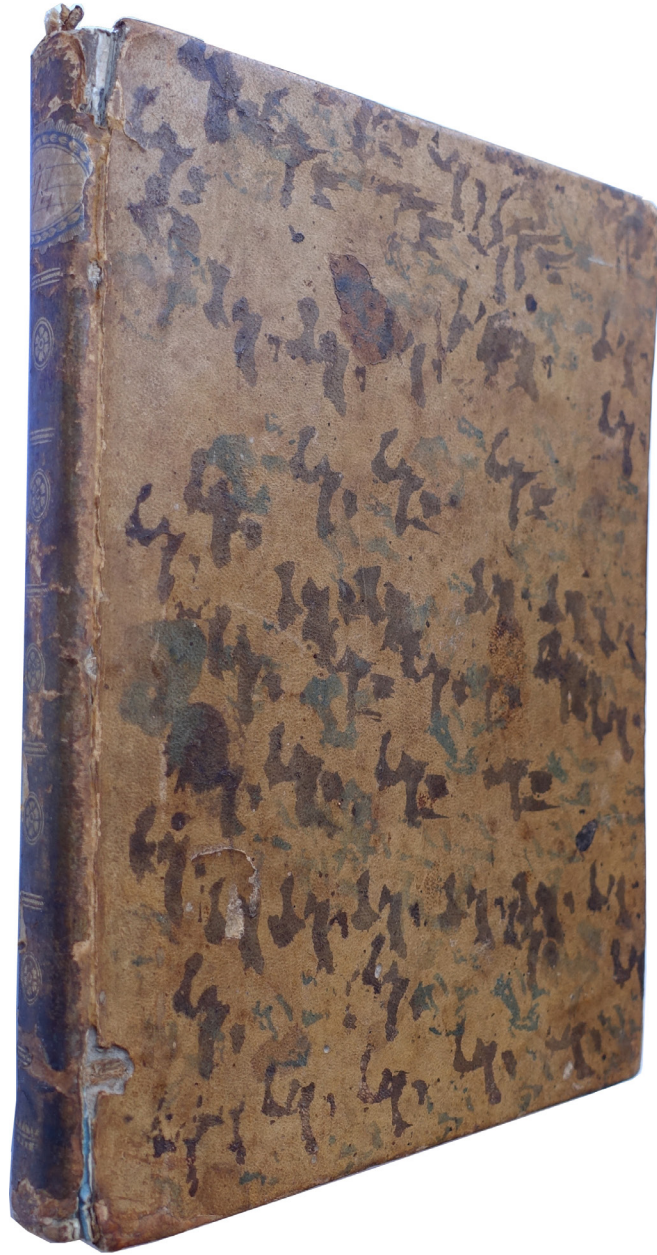
First Rio de la Plata Imprint with Title Page in Red and Black

3. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Oracion funebre que en las solemnes exequias [sic] del Muy Alto, y Poderoso Señor Carlos III, Rey de Espana y de las Indias, celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real Audiencia, y Cabildos Eclesiásticos, y Secular, dixo* Buenos Aires: Impreso en la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1789. 4°, contemporary (or slightly later) mottled sheep (one corner bumped), smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments (worn and chipping, hinges weak), marbled endleaves. Title page in red and black. Luxuriously printed on heavy paper, with large type and wide margins. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Old paper tag with blue border and shelfmark in ink ("74") near head of spine. (1 l.), 128 pp. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral oration, printed with generous margins and a title page in red and black - the first two-color printing in Rio de la Plata, judging from Medina.

San Alberto, an absolutist, eulogizes the saintliness of King Carlos III of Spain (1716-1788), one of the eighteenth century's most famous enlightened despots. King Carlos's activities included promoting education, facilitating trade and industry, and reforming the Church. The reforms included the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, a fact referred to obliquely on pp. 58-61. Furlong notes that some of San Alberto's effusive praise was disputed even by his contemporaries.

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and



Item 3

ORACION FUNEBRE

QUE EN LAS SOLEMNES EXCEQUIAS
DEL MUY ALTO,
Y PODEROSO SEÑOR CARLOS III,
REY

DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS INDIAS,
celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana
de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real
Audiencia, y Cabildos Eclesiás-
tico, y Secular,

DIXO

EL ILUSTRISIMO Sr. D.
Fr. Joseph Antonio de San
Alberto, Arzobispo de
la Plata.

BUENOS-AYRES MDCCLXXXIX.

Con el Superior permiso del Excmo. Señor Marqués
de Loreto, Virrey de estas Provincias. Impreso
en la Real Imprenta de los Niños
Expósitos.

acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by Carlos III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno commented, "The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings" (no. 508).

* Furlong, *Rioplatenses* 332. Medina, *La Plata* 115. Palau 289515. Sabin 75980. OCLC: 47646214 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Indiana University); 84241095 (John Carter Brown Library); 776422935 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 504636616 (British Library). CCPBE locates copies at in the Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Huesca, the Fundación Lázaro Galdiano in Madrid, and the Facultad de Teología del Norte de España in Burgos. Rebiun lists an incomplete manuscript copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de España. Jisc repeats British Library only.

Enormously Popular Collection

4. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Voces del pastor en el retiro. Dispertador, y ejercicios espirituales, para vivir y morir bien con la asistencia del glorioso Patriarca San Joseph* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, 1789. 4°, later stiff vellum, edges rouged from an old binding. Some marginal soiling at front, faint dampstains, darker in lower blank margins of final 8 leaves. In very good condition. (1 l.), 275, (3) pp. \$1,300.00

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with the layout of the title slightly different from that of the first issue; see Furlong, who suggests that the second issue was either printed in the same year or in the following one, without a change of date on the title-page. *Voces del pastor* was enormously popular, with at least nine editions appearing by the mid-nineteenth century. Its subject is dying: salvation, redemption, receiving the last rites, God's judgment, and heaven and hell.

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became procurador general of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and examinador sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by King Charles III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno comments, "The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings" (no. 508).

* Furlong 337. Medina, *Buenos Aires* 116. Palau 289516: giving an incomplete collation. Sabin 75981. NUC: CtY, RPJCB. OCLC: 829292636 (a digitized copy: Biblioteca Nacional de España); 83438157 (Houghton Library, University of Notre Dame, University

VOCES DEL PASTOR
EN EL RETIRO.
DISPERTADOR,
Y EJERCICIOS ESPIRITUALES,
PARA
VIVIR Y MORIR BIEN
CON LA ASISTENCIA DEL GLORIOSO
PATRIARCA SAN JOSEPH,
QUE
DIRIGE A TODOS SUS FELIGRESES
EL ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR
D. Fr. JOSEPH ANTONIO
de San Alberto, Arzobispo
de la Plata.

BUENOS-AYRES MDCCLXXXIX.

Con el Superior permiso del Exemo. Señor Virrey
Marqués de Loreto. En la Real Imprenta
de los Niños Expósitos.

of Texas Libraries, British Library, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universitat Rovira i Virgili-Tarragona, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, National Library of Israel); 48048471 (Yale University). CCPBE locates seven copies in Spanish libraries, pointing out that the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España lacks pp. 271-6. Rebiun repeats Universitat Rovira i Virgili only.

Porteños Chase the British from Buenos Aires

5. [VIEYTES, Hipólito, possible author]. *La reconquista de Buenos Ayres. Rasgo encomiástico*. [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1806. 4°, unbound, unsewn, uncut. Caption title. Slight marginal soiling; tear in upper margin of both leaves, continuing into two lines of text. In very good condition. 4 pp. \$2,600.00

FIRST EDITION. Anonymous document praising the heroic stance of the people of Buenos Aires, who had ousted the British troops that invaded the city on June 27, 1806.

*Furlong 787 (describing 2 states of this edition: one which is unfoliated; and another [like ours] which is paginated). Medina *Buenos Aires* 337: quoting Alsina Collection, pp. 142-144 regarding the anonymity of the author: "No hemos podido averiguar, dicen los compiladores de esta Collección, quien sea el autor." NUC: InU, RPJCB. OCLC: 55250978 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de España); 460921825 [?] (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 497324087 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats the British Library copy only.

Proclamation of a Captive King

6. [SPAIN. Laws. Ferdinand VII, King of Spain 1808 and 1813-1833]. *Proclama de Fernando VII*. [Begins:] *Espanoles fidelisimos y leales: Vuestro Rey se halla en el mayor conflicto* [Colophon] Buenos Aires: n.pr., 1808. 4°, unbound. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$1,200.00

In May 1808, King Fernando VII, captured by Napoleon, renounced his throne. This important proclamation by the captive king exhorts all Spaniards to take up arms against the invaders. The discussion on how best to demonstrate loyalty to the king and on how to repel the French in the New World provided the matrix of the independence movements in Latin America. The colophon states "Reimpreso en Buenos-Ayres". However, we have not been able to locate records of other editions.

*Furlong 1214: notes that Medina mistakenly lists this work twice, numbers 517 and 57. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 57569215 (Indiana University, University of Arizona); 55255675 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); no other edition cited. No edition located in CCPBE. No edition located in Rebiun. No edition located in KVK (51 databases searched). No edition located in Jisc.

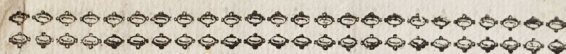
1808

PROCLAMA DE FERNANDO VII.

ESpañoles fidelísimos y leales : Vuestro Rey se halla en el mayor conflicto : joven è inocente padece baxo el yugo cauteloso è imperio de un tirano usurpador , sagaz y cobarde, que si no fuera y mirára con respeto vuestro valor , no se valiera de tan indignas astucias , para hechos tan malditos como insolentes. Vuestro amante Soberano , socolor y baxo los sagrados velos de una segunda alianza , fue seducido con horribles malas artes , que no pudieran creerse , ni aun pensarse del mas infame orgulloso y avariento foragido. Con insidiosas frases de muy favorables tratados à la estabilidad de mi Reyno, me convidò y instò hasta tres veces , para que pasase al suyo à las conferencias y ajustes de un eterno armisticio , en todo honroso y favorable al alivio de mis vasallos.

Creíle , pensando unicamente en la mejor suerte y paz de mi Reyno : accedí à su estudiantosa suplica , bien lejos de imaginar sus traidoras ideas , y de que sus intenciones no eran otras que el precisarme , valido de la fuerza,

Medina : Imprenta en Buenos Aires. pag. 311 nº 517



LA RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

RASGO ENCOMIASTICO.

C'est là le temps des grandes choses; et ce n'est pas celui qu'il faut choisir pour donner des fers à des peuples animés de si nobles sentimens. (*Barthelemy introduction au voyage de la Grece.*)

EN el siglo de los sucesos grandes: en el siglo de la heroicidad y del valor: en el siglo en fin en que resucitada la hedad de los Leonidas, de los Themistocles, de los Aristides todo es memorable, todo grande, todo portentoso, eran demasiados quarenta y cinco dias para que un pueblo lleno de entusiasmo, de patriotismo y de valor sufriese vergonzosamente las cadenas con que el orgulloso *Breton* meditaba perpetuar su esclavitud. En efecto, desde el instante mismo en que por una fatalidad de que jamas será culpable un pueblo fiel, el enemigo señoreandose de sus quarteles entra á tomar posesion de la Ciudad, una escogida porcion de ciudadanos, despreciando los gritos de la sangre que los llama sin cesar al auxilio y socorro de sus hijos, desampara sus hogares, y dirigiendose á las campañas inmediatas tremola el pabellon del Rey Catolico, y llama en su socorro el resto de sus compatriotas inmediatos para redimir à viva fuerza el ultraje perpetrado en sus hermanos. Se escucha el eco de la otra parte de nuestro anchuroso rio, y en el momento se inflama la noble y fiel Montevideo de aquel ardor, que

Anti-Napoleonic Address Delivered at Colonia do Sacramento, 1809

7. 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.

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

8. 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 Expòsitos, 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.

D. BALTASAR HIDALGO
de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas
y Jofre, Caballero Pensionado de
la Real y distinguida Orden de
Carlos III, Teniente General de
la Real Armada, Virey, Gober-
nador y Capitan General de las
Provincias del Rio de la Pla-
ta, &c. &c. &c.

AL PUEBLO DE BUENOS AYRES.

LA confianza que he merecido à nues-
tro Augusto Soberano el Sr. D. Fernan-
do VII, y en su Real nombre la Supre-
ma Junta Central gubernativa de España
è Indias, nombrandome para el mando de

Kill All the Dogs in Buenos Aires

9. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Junta Provisional Gubernativa]. *La Junta Provisional Gubernativa de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII.* [text begins:] *Por quanto esta Junta tiene por conveniente recordar á los habitantes de esta Capital* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 9 August 1810. 4°, unbound. Tear on final leaf, affecting five words without loss. In good to very good condition. (3 pp.) \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION. On 25 May 1810 a provisional junta was formed to supersede the authority of the viceroy and to carry on the government. Although the new government acted in the name of King Fernando VII, the "Revolution of May 25" was in fact a declaration of independence for Buenos Aires. In this edict, the Junta orders owners of houses fronting on streets to repair the pavement before their homes, and gives specifications for pavements and drains. It also prohibits leaving garbage or dead animals in public thoroughfares and orders owners to kill all dogs in the city within eight days. The decree is signed by the officers of the new government, who were prominent figures in the May revolution: Saavedra, Castelli, Alberti, Mateu, Larrea and Moreno.

* Furlong 1905. Medina 789. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 77914593 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a single copy, in the British Library.

Buenos Aires: Military Expenses

10. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Viceroyalty of]. *Estado general que de orden del Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital forma su contaduria para demostrar los caudales que por lo correspondiente al nuevo impuesto de ciudad* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expositos, 12 Feb 1810. Folio (31.1 x 43 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Vertical fold at center. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A general statement of the expenses and income of the city of Buenos Aires from 12 August 1806, the day of the British surrender, to 31 December 1809; it is dated 10 February 1810, with a *decreto* authorizing publication dated two days later. Most of the expenses were for military defense. The income was from two sources, a new tax and donations from the other provinces of the Viceroyalty.

The economic plight of Buenos Aires furnished one of the most important impulses for the independence movement. The liberal creoles, led by Mariano Moreno, pressed for free trade with Great Britain, while the old Spanish merchants demanded taxes in accordance with the Junta of Seville. Caught between these two forces, the new viceroy, Baltasar Cisneros, opened trade in November 1809 - only to reverse his decision the following month. This Estado represents a temporary victory for the old Spanish faction, but Mariano's widely read liberal views and the fall of the Seville Junta determined the economic emancipation of Buenos Aires before its political emancipation began.

* Furlong 1791: notes that, according to the records of the press, the Estado was printed 26 February in accordance with the Viceroy's order of 23 February. This copy is possibly a variant, since both Furlong and Medina record the title with "la contaduria" rather than "su contaduria." Medina 751. OCLC: 77898333 (transcribing title as in the present copy: John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

LA JUNTA PROVISIONAL
Gubernativa de las Provincias del Rio
de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII.

Por quanto esta Junta tiene por conveniente recordar á los habitantes de esta Capital, las disposiciones concernientes á la policia de ella, que en anteriores bandos se han publicado, á fin de que no se entienda que el transcurso del tiempo ha podido hacerlas insubsistentes. Por tanto ordena y manda que observen y renueven los artículos siguientes.

Primero: Que dentro de treinta días contados desde la publicacion de este bando, se reparen las veredas, cuyo estado actual es de incomodidad y desaseo, por lo débil de su construccion, haciendose con uniformidad, excepto las que estén firmes, como las de lozas ó de ladrillo doble, sentado el primero sobre suelo firme y barro, y el segundo con cal, guardandose el mismo orden en las que de nuevo se construyeren, las quales deberán tener tres pulgadas de inclinacion hácia la calle para que no sean molestas al caminar, y los albañales solo dos de hondura, ó cubiertos, y reponiendose los postes que faltaren: todo baxo las órdenes del Juez de policia D. Manuel del Cerro; en la

Urges Citizens of Buenos Aires to Obey the Junta

11. SAAVEDRA, Cornelio, and Mariano Moreno. *Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres.* [text begins:] *Desde que depositasteis el poder en nuestras manos* [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, June 11, 1810. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Unbound, first leaf slightly soiled, small piece missing from upper outer corner (touching a few letters). Still, in good condition overall. (4 pp.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION. The authors of this June 11, 1810 document, Cornelio Saavedra and Dr. Mariano Moreno, discuss the obligations of the citizenry to the newly formed Junta de Gobierno, reminding them that the people chose the Junta and should thus obey the Junta's ordinances.

The incident precipitating the writing of this edict was the assault of one of the Junta's members, D. Antonio Caspe, the Fiscal del Crimen. To prevent further occurrences of this nature, Saavedra and Moreno enumerate the duties of the leader of each neighborhood. Among them are the disruption of any suspicious meetings and the arrest of any person carrying a weapon. An investigation of the assault and a search for the perpetrator were under way.

* Furlong 1961. Medina, *Buenos Aires* 781. Zinny p. 52. Carbone 354. OCLC: 6886869 (University of California-Berkeley, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Attempt to Replace Anarchy with Order in Argentina

12. [BUENOS AIRES. Junta Superior]. *Orden de esta Junta Superior. Los mismos motivos que obligaron a sustituir una autoridad colectiva* Buenos Aires: n.pr., 10 February 1811. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), disbound. Some dampstains, edges fraying. In good condition. Small circular blindstamp in lower margin of first leaf recto. (2 ll.) \$950.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of the first attempt by the Junta in Buenos Aires to establish government in the provinces, where disorder verging on anarchy had reigned for months. This decree calls for the organization of a five-member junta in each province, responsible for maintaining law and order, training the military, and keeping the public enthused about the revolution. The prologue and 18 of the 24 articles are generally attributed to Gregorio Funes.

On 25 May 1810, a provisional junta was formed in Buenos Aires to supersede the authority of the viceroy and to carry on the government. Although the acts of the new government were promulgated in the name of Ferdinand VII, the "Revolution of May 25" was in fact a declaration of independence for Buenos Aires, and is celebrated as such.

* Furlong 2468: with a lengthy discussion of the contents. OCLC: 81378864 (John Carter Brown Library); 14769912 (University of California-Berkeley); 55257167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

5135
 Repetido

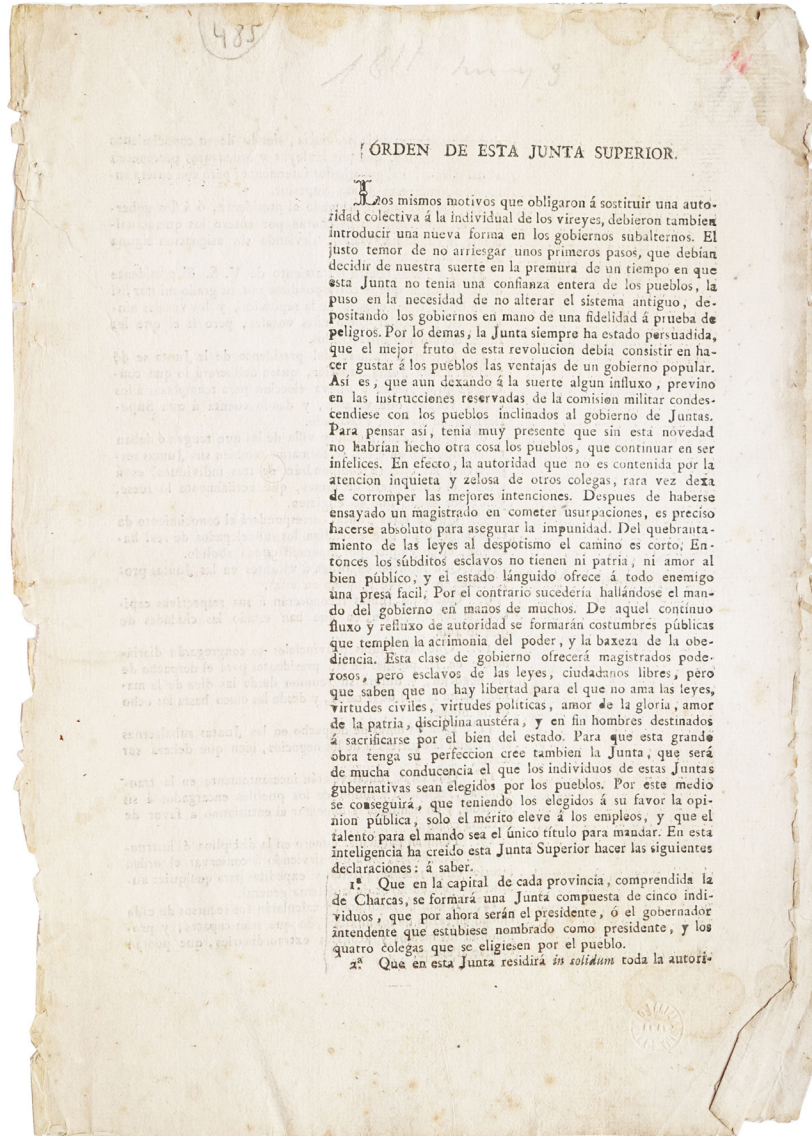
PUEBLO DE BUENOS-AYRES.

Desde que depositasteis el poder en nuestras manos, quedaron las vuestras ligadas á la obediencia; vuestro juramento confirmó obligaciones consiguientes á nuestra instalacion; y la confianza debida á la eleccion libre de nuestras personas, debe desterrar todos los recelos, esperando la salud pública del zelo y vigilancia de los que gobiernan. La ambicion no abrió el camino á los que formamos esta Junta, voluntariamente nos llamasteis, y no ha sido pequeño sacrificio recibir en nuestros hombros un peso superior quizas á nuestras fuerzas. Nos hemos consagrado á vuestro bien, y moriremos por conseguirlo; pero tambien os habeis sujetado á nuestro gobierno, y debeis estar obedientes á nuestros preceptos.

La Junta os recuerda estos sencillos principios que jurasteis al tiempo de su instalacion; porque ayer noche han sido violados escandalosamente. El Señor Fiscal del Crimen al retirarse á su casa ha sido insultado en su persona, y si sus agresores no han descubierto el vil interes de un asesino, han sido agitados seguramente de una atrevida venganza, que en las equivocaciones de su origen dexa expuesta la virtud, y desayrado el gobierno.

La seguridad individual es el primer pre-

Cañe



Item 12

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

13. [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.

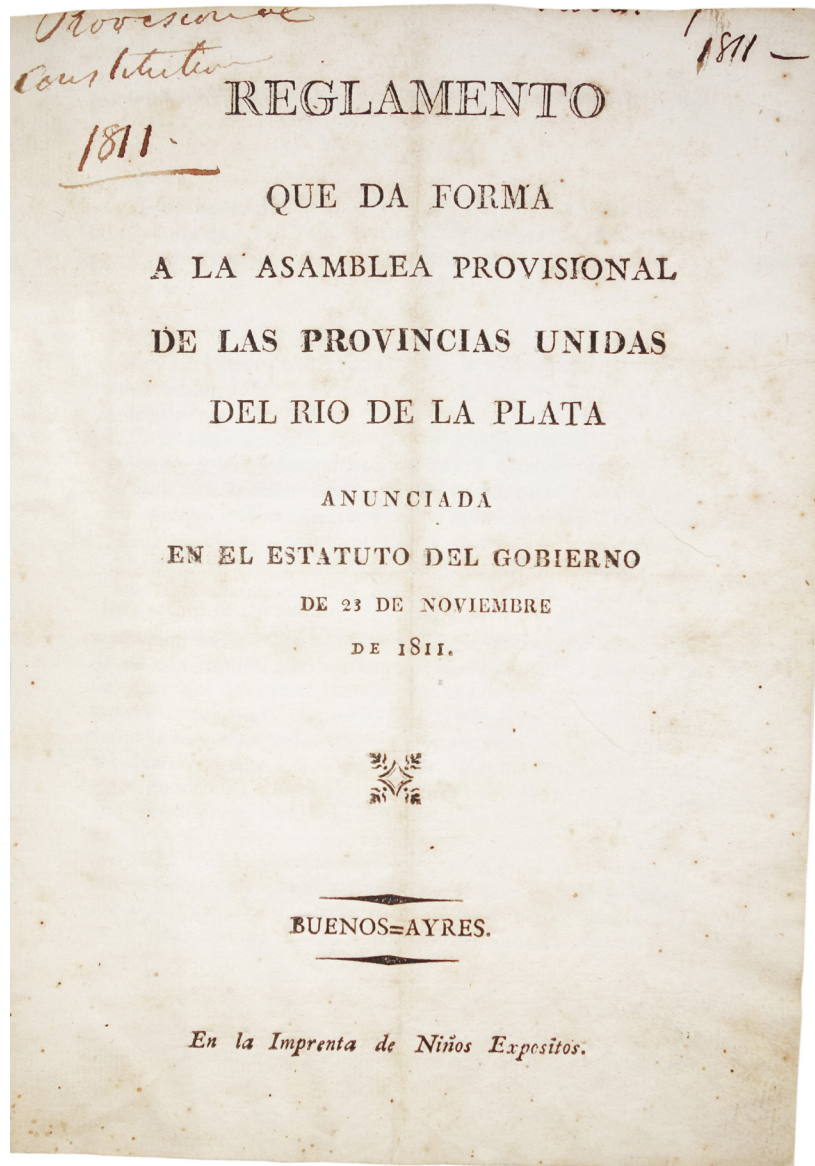
* Furlong 2507: calling for 8 pp. plus 1 p. "adiciones" (not present in this copy), with a lengthy discussion of the content and contemporary reaction (IV, 242-4). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 14770209 (University of California-Berkeley); 80135714 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located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

Victories at Tucumán

14. FUNES, Gregorio. *Papel que da al publico. El Dean de Cordoba Dr. D. Gregorio Funes con ocasion de la retirada de Goyeneche.* [Colophon] (Buenos Aires): Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, issued 6 April 1813. Folio (30 x 19 cm.), later dark-red calf, smooth spine with title vertically in gilt (somewhat worn, torn at head of spine). Caption title. Brownded. Split at foldlines and repaired with tissue; 22 lines of text obscured but not obliterated. Two other tissue repairs, one affecting 16 letters, the other 2 letters, all still legible. A reading copy. (2 ll.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Funes celebrates recent victories at Tucumán and Salta (Argentina) over the experienced loyalist commander José Manuel de Goyeneche: "Huye, ya presuroso, temiendo caer en el abismo que pretendía abrir para nosotros." He goes on to remind Argentines that revolutions can give a free hand to thugs as well as to talented patriots, and urges his listeners to save their revolutionary fervor for fighting the enemies of liberty.

Gregorio Funes (1749-1829), Argentine clergyman, politician, and historian, was born in Córdoba, province of Rio de la Plata (now Argentina), son of one of the first families to settle there. After studies at the College of Monserrat and at Alcalá de Henares, he rose in the ecclesiastical hierarchy and in 1807 was named rector of the University of Córdoba. In a series of sweeping reforms, he replaced many Franciscan faculty members with local clergy and established departments of mathematics, experimental physics, music theory, and more. When Napoleon's army invaded Spain in 1808, Funes supported D. Carlota



Item 13

Joaquina's claim to the throne. He was the first official in Córdoba to support the May Revolution of 1810, contributing significantly to its success and becoming a member of the Junta Grande in December 1810. Funes's *Ensayo de historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Aires y Tucumán*, Buenos Aires, 1816-1817, is among the earliest histories of the region.

* Furlong 2894: citing five copies. Palau 95859. Not in Sabin. Not in Zinny. OCLC: 14770452 (University of California-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

José Miguel Carrera's Atrocities

15. 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.

Argentine Finances in 1821

16. [ARGENTINA]. *Estado general de las existencias, entradas y salidas en el ultimo tercio de 1821.* [Buenos Aires]: n.pr., 1821. Broadside (39 x 50 cm.), unbound. Foldlines, some browning, short tears and minor defects in blank margins, short tear at center affecting vertical rules. In good condition. (1 l.) \$800.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this summary of Argentine finances during the last four months of 1821, including income (aduana, papel sellado, pulperías, loterías, multas, etc.) and expenses (sueldos y pensiones, diezmos repartidos, hospitalidad,

Zimny 258

El Brigadier General D. Martin Rodriguez, Gobernador y Capitan General de la Provincia de Buenos-Ayres, á todos sus hijos, y habitantes.

CIUDADANOS, que amais con sinceridad á vuestra patria; habitantes todos de esta provincia, que tenéis sentimientos de humanidad: preparaos á escuchar con indignacion y asombro la noticia, que acabo de recibir por comunicacion oficial de 2 del corriente, y es como sigue.

Parte del Jefe interino de la seccion del centro de compañía.

“El comandante del fuerte de Arco D. Hipólito Delgado en oficio datado hoy me dice lo que sigue.—Acaban de llegar á este punto el cura del Salto D. Manuel Cabral, D. Blas Represa, D. Andres Macaruci, D. Diego Barruti, D. Pedro Canoso, y otros varios, que es imponderable cuanto han presenciado en la escena horrorosa de la entrada de los indios al Salto, cuyo caudillo es D. José Miguel Carrera, y varios oficiales chilenos con alguna gente, con los cuales han hablado todos estos vecinos, que en la torre se han escapado. Han llerado sobre trescientas almas de mugeres, cristaras &c. sacandolas de la iglesia, robando todos los vasos sagrados, sin respetar el copón con las formas consagradas, ni dejarles como pitar un cigarro en todo el pueblo, incendiando muchas casas, y luego se retiraron tomando el camino de la guardia de Roxas; pero ya se dice que á noche han vuelto á entrar al Salto....Es cuanto tengo que informar á V. S. previniendole, que dicen, que es tanta la hacienda que llevan, que todos ellos no son capaces de arrearla....

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años, Guardia de Lujan 2 de diciembre de 1820.—*Manuel Correa*.—Sr. Inspector Brigadier general D. José Rondeau.

En aqui, mis compatriotas, los últimos y extremos excesos, que acaba de cometer el horrible monstruo, que abortó la América para su desgracia. No necesito exágerarlos para irritar todo el furor de vuestra cólera contra ese funesto parricida, que no ha pisado un palmo de tierra, donde no haya dejado espantosos vestigios de sus crímenes; crímenes atroces, que han costado las lagrimas, la sangre, y la desolacion de la patria. José Miguel Carrera, ese hombre depravado, ese genio del mal, esa furia bostezada por el infierno mismo es el autor de tamaños desastres. Ese traidor, que entregó á su patria en manos del cobarle Osorio, abandonando la defensa del heroico Chile, por atender á su venganza: que, despues de haber saqueado los caudales públicos y particulares de aquel estado, emigró á nuestro territorio en busca de un asilo, que nos ha sido tan ominoso: que introdujo la discordia en nuestras provincias: que tentó conspiraciones: que encendió la guerra civil con toda clase de maldades, intrigas, y perfidias: que profanó nuestras leyes: que trastornó nuestro gobierno: que invadió nuestras campañas: que insultó con atrevimiento á nuestro pueblo; ese mismo facineroso es el que hoy, dando del solo nombre de la dichosa paz, que no puede sufrir su alma reprobada, ha egeida en su rabioso despecho la venganza de las fieras.

Bárbaro, cien veces mas bárbaro y ferino, que los salvages errantes del Sal, á quien se ha asociado, acaba de invadir el pacífico pueblo del Salto en la forma inhumana y sacrilega, que habeis oido; y tengo por otros conductos noticias fidedignas, que hizo romper á punta de aca las puertas de la iglesia, á donde se habian refugiado las familias indefensas, haciendolas arrancar con la osada mano de esos caribes del pie de los altares, sin que les valiesen sus lagrimas, y sus ruegos. Centenares de mstronas honrabas, de tímidas doncellas, de tiernos é inocentes niños, de ancianos achacosos han sido víctimas, ó presas de ese potentota desnaturalizado, de ese monstruo mas rabioso, y feroz, que los que alimentan los espesos bosques de la Hircania.

¡Oh! ¡que pasiones tan encontradas, y tan violentas todas devoran mi alma en este momento! El horror, la compasion, la ira, la venganza misma, mis obligaciones....Yo marchó, compatriotas, en busca de ese portento de iniquidad. Jefes, oficiales, y soldados, ayudadme: habitantes de la campaña afligida, yo parto á socoreros: auxiliadme.

Honorable representacion de esta heroica, pero desgraciada provincia, permitidme desatender unos deberes, por cumplir otros mas urgentes. Yo juro al Dios, que adoro, perseguir á ese tigre, y vengar á la religion, que ha profanado, á la patria, que ha ofendido, á la naturaleza, que ha ultrajado con sus crímenes. El cielo me conceda volver trayendo á mis conciudadanos el reposo, y la seguridad. Buenos-Ayres Diciembre 4 de 1820.

Martin Rodriguez.

IMPRENTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA.

rescate de esclavos, etc.). It bears the printed imprimatur of García and the signature in print of Santiago Wilde. Wilde, a British subject, came to Argentina in the early nineteenth century. He became a citizen in 1817, and by 1821 was Contador de Cálculo of the Contaduría General de Gobierno. He published a *Memoria presentada a la Comisión de Hacienda ...* [Buenos Aires]: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1821 (see Zinny 1821/48). There is a copy in the British Library. Both Zinny and the British Library online catalogue state that there is a 4.º of 40 pp.; neither mention this table.

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

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

17. [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 Basil 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.). \$3,000.00

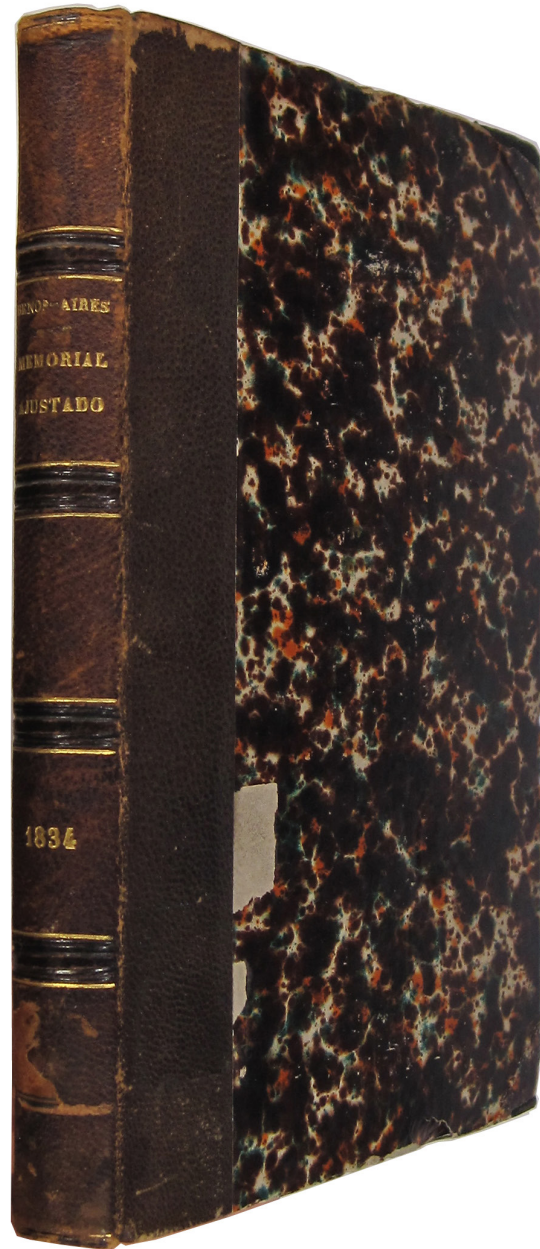
FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Confirms ratification of the Treaty of Montevideo between the government of Rio de la Plata and the Emperor of Brazil, ending the Cisplatine (or Argentine-Brazilian) War. The broadside reprints the articles of the treaty, and is signed at the end, in print, by Manuel Dorrego 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 D. 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).

Church vs. State in Argentina

18. [BUENOS AIRES. Fiscal General del Estado]. *Memorial ajustado de los diversos espedientes seguidos sobre la provision de obispos en esta iglesia de Buenos Aires, hecha por el solo sumo Pontifice sin presentacion del gobierno, y sobre un breve presentado en materia de jurisdiccion, y reservas retenido, y suplicado. Con la defensa que se sostiene de la jurisdiccion ordinaria, y libertades de esta iglesia y sus diocesanos, y del soberano patronato y regalias de la nacion en la proteccion de sus iglesias, y provision de todos sus beneficios eclesiásticos, como correspondiente esclusivamente a los gobiernos respectivos*



Item 18

en las nuevas republicas americano-españolas del continente. Dispuesto ... por autorizacion del gobierno. Buenos Aires: Imprenta Argentina, 1834. 8°, later nineteenth-century brown quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt in second compartment from head, date in fourth compartment (extremities worn; small piece of marbled paper missing from front cover; remains of old paper tag in fifth compartment). Edges sprinkled red and blue. Dampstains on preliminary leaves, light foxing. In very good condition. 246 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Ardent justification of the response to papal decrees concerning appointment of the bishop who will have jurisdiction in Buenos Aires, and publication of important ecclesiastical decrees in the local vulgate (i.e., Spanish). The author proposes that any papal bulls or other decrees concerning the local population be presented to the Fiscal for review. In the introductory notes the Fiscal insists that recent events at Rome have impinged upon the sovereignty of Argentina and threaten further harm. This can be viewed as a part of Rosas's policy toward his critics, the university, the press, and the Church, which established his supremacy in Buenos Aires province by 1835.

* Palau 162383. Not located in *NUC*, which cites the second edition only (1886), at DLC, MH, NN. Not located in Melvyl. Jisc locates one copy each at British Library and Liverpool University.

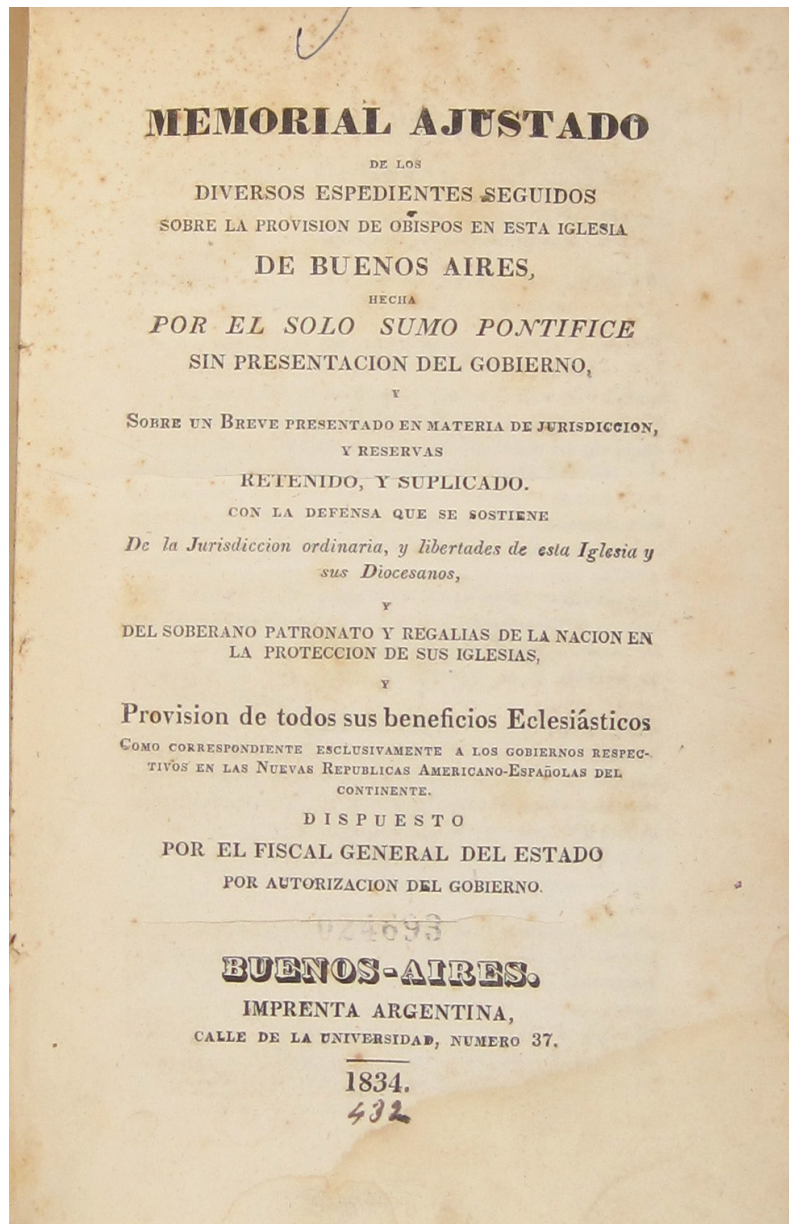
First Mapping of Rio Tebicuari, Paraguay

19. 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 (31.5 x 20.5 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, *Descripcion historica, fisica, politica y geografica escrita a instancias del*



Item 18

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 Río 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.

20. 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.

21. AZARA, Felix de. *Informes ... sobre varios proyectos de colonizar el Chaco. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. vi, 16 pp.; title page is p. 1. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. The Chaco region is in northeastern Argentina. This work was written in 1799, and published here 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 20984. NUC: DLC, TxU, NcU, NNH.

22. CABRER, José Maria. *Reconocimiento del Rio Pepiri-Guazu por ... Coronel de Ingenieros, Segundo Comisario y Geografo de la Segunda Partida Demarcadora, extractado de su diario inedito. Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), iv, [3]-11 pp. \$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.

The Río Pepirí Guazú forms the border between Misiones, Argentina and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

* Palau 38817: without collation. NUC: DLC, NNH, NN, TxU, NcU.

How Do You Get to Tarija?

23. 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 at EROMM.

Indians in Argentinian Desert

24. GARCIA, Pedro Andres. *Diario de un viage a Salinas Grandes, en los campos del sud de Buenos Aires Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (32 x 21 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title stamped vertically in gilt; text-block edges tinted yellow. In good to very good condition. 4, iii, xxii pp., (1 l.), [5]-70 pp., (1 l.). \$200.00

First separate edition. Written in 1810, this work was published in Pedro de Angelis's 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. The somewhat erratic collation matches that of the Bibliothèque nationale de France copy, although our copy has the "Oficios del Gobierno" bound after the title page, rather than after the "Discurso preliminar."

Salinas Grandes is a salt desert in north-central Argentina. Pedro Andres Garcia was sent to take measurements of latitude and longitude near the border and to take notes about the Indians and their livestock ("sus parcialidades, y acuerdos que han hecho para su conservacion"), and to describe in detail which Indians were friendly to the Spaniards and which were hostile.

* Palau 98160: calling for only xxii, 71 pp. NUC: DLC, NcU, TxU, NN.

Report to the Spanish King on the Indians in Southern Bolivia

25. PINO MANRIQUE, Juan del. *Descripcion de la Provincia y Ciudad de Tarija ... Primera edicion.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), iv, 12 pp. \$75.00

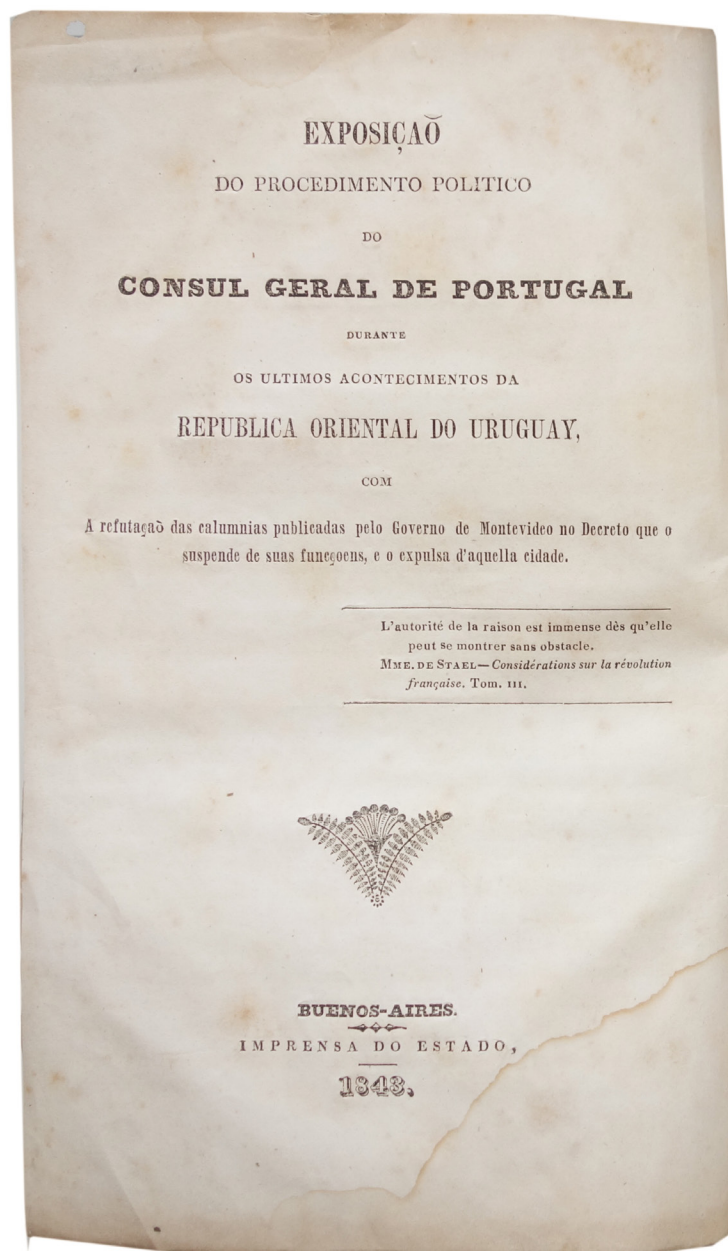
FIRST EDITION, with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important *Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata*, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3090 lists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

Tarija is in southern Bolivia, near the Argentine border. When Pino Manrique visited it on royal orders in the 1780s, it was (according to Angelis) "uno de los puntos mas retirados y mas imperfectamente conocidos" (p. i). One of the features for which Tarija had some little renown was its fossils of gigantes (pp. ii-iii). Pino Manrique's report to the king, dated 1785, gives an account of the Indians living there and offers suggestions for improvements in the region.

* Palau 226561: calling for only iv, 12 pp.

Portuguese Consul Expelled from Montevideo Defends Himself

26. [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*



Item 26

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

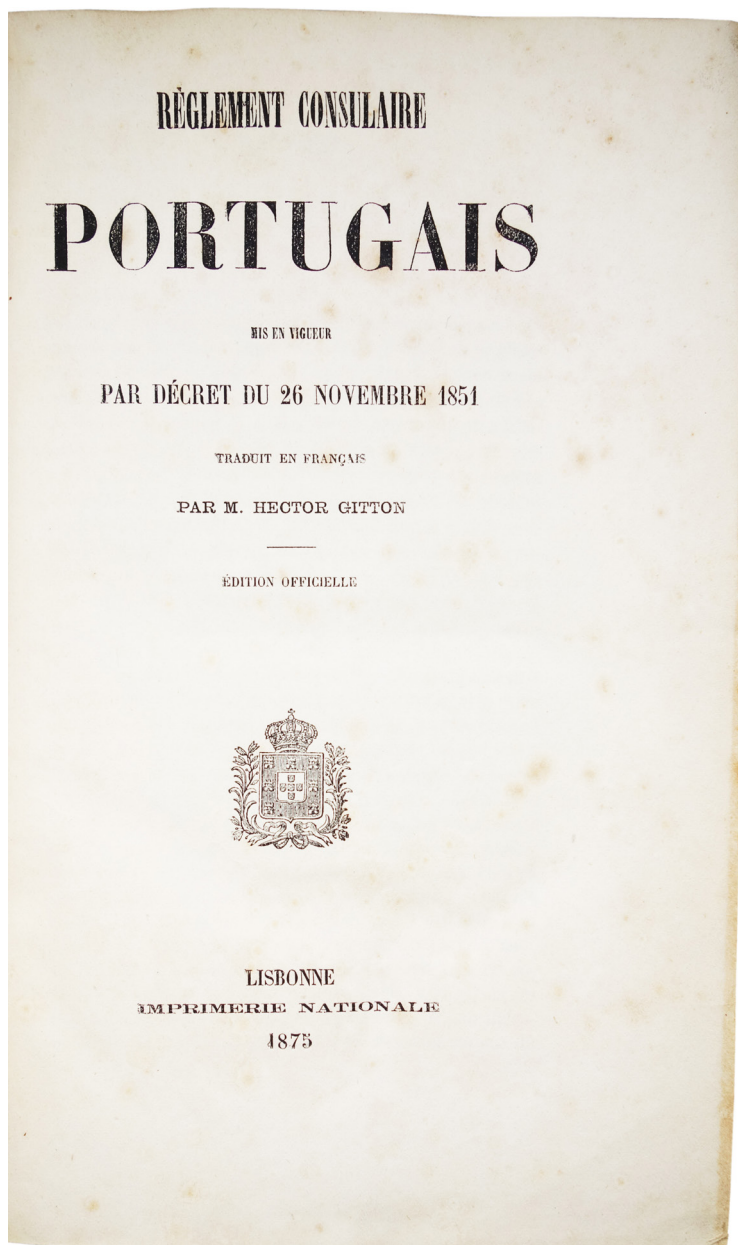
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Souza Leite Azevedo, Portugal's consul general in Montevideo, defends himself against charges by the government of Uruguay that he was in league with Buenos Aires, providing numerous supporting documents. Uruguay had expelled him from Montevideo.

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.

Portuguese Consul Expelled from Montevideo Defends Himself

27. [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* 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



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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.

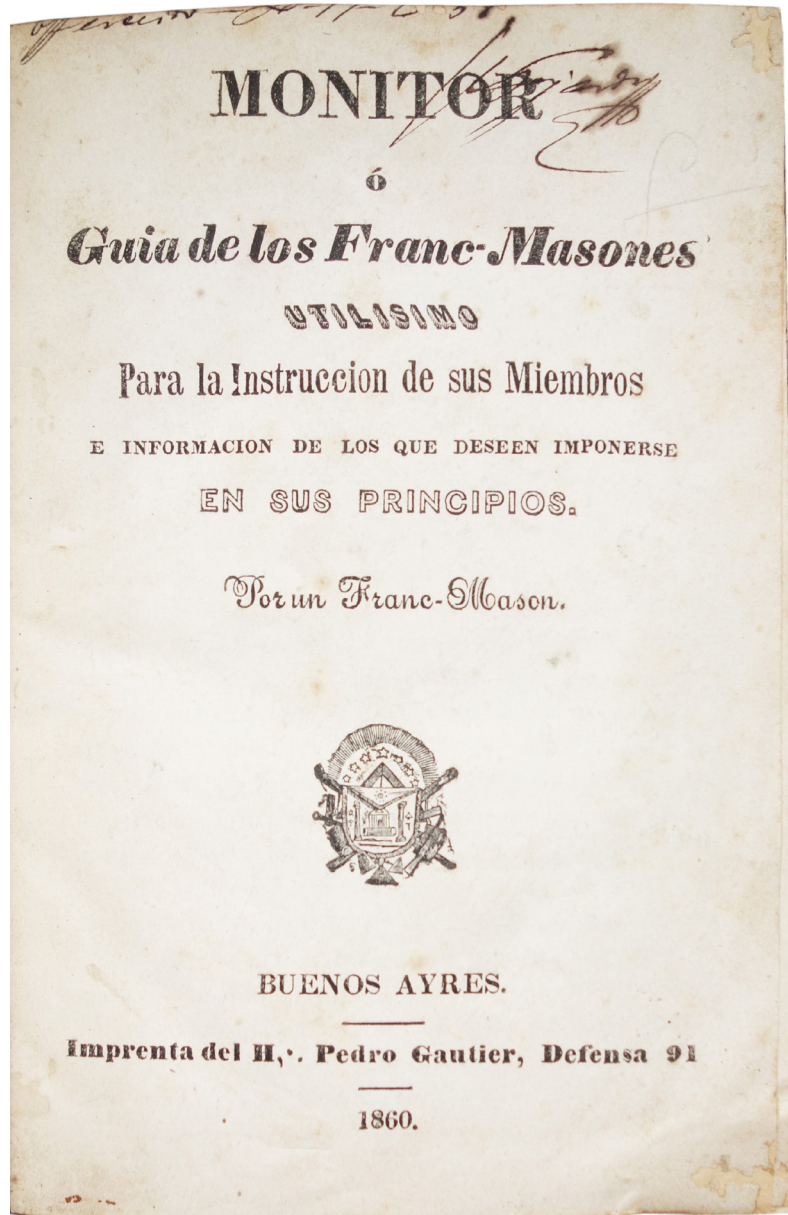
* Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]): 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does 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.

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 Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates two copies: the one cited by Porbase, and the one cited by OCLC in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.



Item 28

*Masonic Handbook Printed in Buenos Aires, 1860, with
Illustrations of Regalia, Symbols, and Ceremonies*

28. [FREEMASONRY]. *Monitor ó guía de los Franc-Masones utilísimo para la Instrucción de sus miembros e información de los que deseen imponerse en sus principios. Por un Franc-Mason.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta del H. Pedro Gautier, 1860. 8°, later brown quarter calf over faux-reptile boards (some wear), smooth spine with title and gilt bands; top edge red. Typographical headpieces. Tailpieces are small wood-engraved Masonic symbols. Small marginal repairs to top and bottom outer corners of first 4 leaves, not affecting text. A few brown spots, not affecting legibility. In good condition. Old, illegible ink inscription at top of title page, partly trimmed. iv, 204 pp., with 4 wood-engraved illustrations of Masonic symbols, regalia and ceremonies (following pp. 7, 27, 62, 94). \$600.00

Extremely rare example of a Masonic handbook printed in nineteenth-century Buenos Aires, with nicely executed illustrations of Masonic regalia, symbols, and ceremonies. Topics include: the history of Freemasonry, leadership, secrets, qualifications for membership, the many grades of Masons, funeral processions, ceremonies for the installation of high-ranking Masons, and the orders of the Knights Templar and Knights of Malta.

OCLC locates only three or four works on Freemasonry published in Buenos Aires during the nineteenth century, all located in fewer than six copies, the earliest dating to 1856.

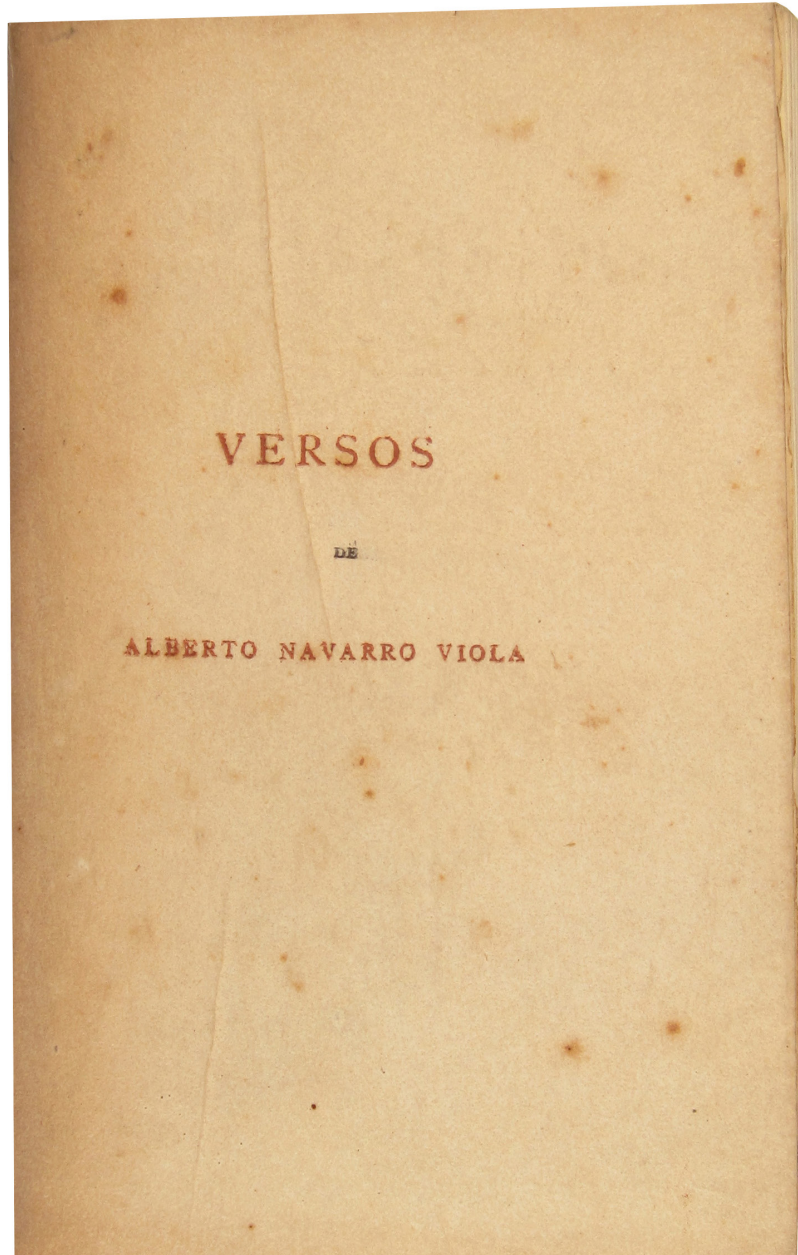
* Palau 176298 lists only an 1822 edition printed in New York, without citing any copy ever having been for sale, and without giving any collation. Not in Ferrer Benimeli, *Bibliografía de la Masonería*. OCLC:37681973 (Columbia University, digitized as 681476795). No other edition cited. Not located in Jisc; not other edition cited. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched); no other edition cited.

Author's Presentation Inscription to Juan Valera

29. NAVARRO VIOLA, Alberto. *Versos*. Buenos Aires: [Imprenta, Belgrano 135], 1882. Small 8°, original printed wrappers (spine somewhat browned and slightly chipped at ends, light spotting). In very good condition. Author's initialed presentation inscription on front free endleaf: "A ilustre escritor // Juan Valera // A.N.V." Bookplate of L. Valera. Owner's initials and markings in red in lower margin of title. 280 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A volume of *Versos II* was published the following year. Navarro Viola (1857-1885), accomplished a great deal during his short life: he was a poet, journalist, university professor, and secretary to the president of Argentina. He translated Byron, Musset, Heine, and Hugo, among others, and directed the monumental, still useful *Anuario bibliográfico de la República Argentina*, published from 1879 to 1887.

Provenance: Juan Valera y Alcalá-Galiano (1824-1905), Spanish realist author, diplomat and political figure. Born at Cabra, in the province of Córdoba, he was educated at Málaga and at the University of Granada, where he took his degree in law, and then entered upon a diplomatic career (1847). He produced top-ranking works of Spanish literature;



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for purity of diction and beauty of style, he has never been surpassed in Spain. *Pepita Jiménez*, which appeared as a serial in 1874, is his best known work. Translated into many languages, it depicts the gradual loss of vocation by a young seminarian, culminating in a shattering denouement. His other novels are *Las ilusiones del doctor Faustino* (1875), *El comendador Mendoza* (1877), *Pasarse de listo*, and *Doña Luz* (1879). Valera's *Obras completas* were published in 43 volumes, Madrid 1905-1916.

* Palau 188667. NUC: CU, CtY. OCLC: 19559931 (University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, University of Pennsylvania); 563821547 (British Library); 253767896 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 432763664 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 458839131 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 912620366 (Agencia Española de Cooperación Interna); 750807771 (digitized from the Yale copy). CCPBE locates four copies, all in Madrid: Biblioteca Hispanica, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación, Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando, and Real Academia Española. Rebiun adds a copy at Bibliotecas Hispánica e Islámica. Jisc repeats British Library.

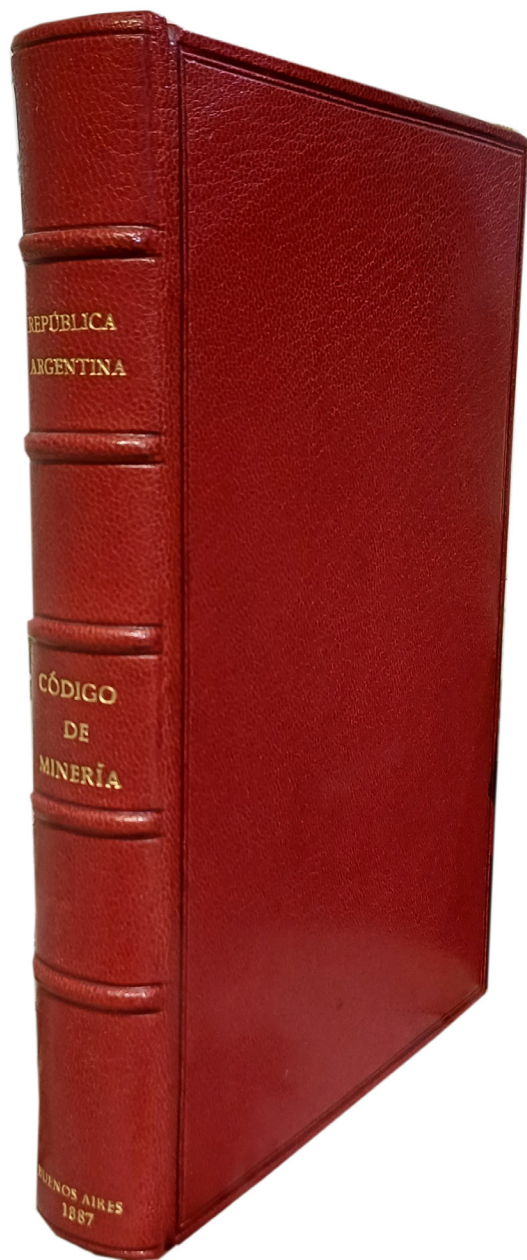
Regulations for Mining in Argentina

*30. [ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Laws.] *Código de minería de la República Argentina. Sancionado por ley del honorable Congreso de 8 de Diciembre de 1886. Edición Oficial*. Buenos Aires: Imp. Lit. y Enc. de La Tribuna Nacional, 1887. 8°, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letters, covers with ruled border in blind, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, marbled endleaves. In fine condition. 537 pp. \$800.00

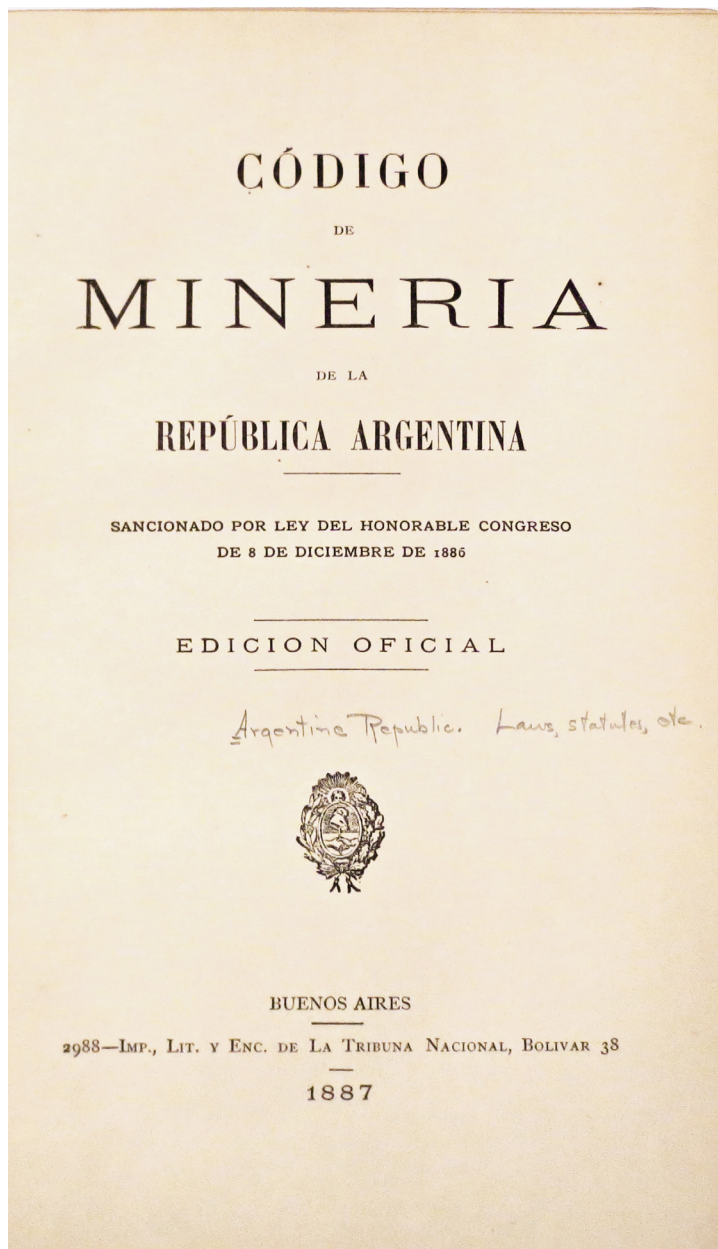
FIRST EDITION of these laws governing mining in Argentina. A *Proyecto de código de minería* by Enrique Rodríguez Salazar appeared in Córdoba, 1882 and Buenos Aires, 1885. It was apparently the basis of this law, since p. [6] states: "Art. I. El proyecto de Código de Minería redactado por el Dr. D. Enrique Rodríguez, con las correcciones hechas por la Comisión de Códigos de la H. Cámara de Diputados, se observará como ley de la República Argentina desde el primero de May de mil ochocientos ochenta y siete."

The laws were published (updated?) in 1889 (OCLC lists a copy of that date with "5. ed. corr. y aum." in the title), 1895, 1900 and later.

* Not located in Palau. OCLC: 804935049 (Universitat de Barcelona) has "edición oficial" on the title page and the same collation as our version does; 434440860 is a digitized copy of the "edición oficial"; too little information is given about other copies of the 1887 edition to be certain whether they match ours. Not located in Melvyl. Jisc locates copies of the "edición oficial" at British Library and Oxford University.



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Item 30

31. 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.

CALLAO

Royalist Newspaper Published in Callao, Months Before the Battle of Ayacucho

32. [PERU]. *Triunfo del Callao.* Numbers [1], 2, 3, 33 and 36 only. 5 issues. Callao: Various printers (see below), 1824. Folio (29.4 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Three small round wormholes, touching a few letters of text, but not affecting legibility. In good to very good condition. Small stamp ("36DE#56A") in lower margin of first page of second issue. 2; 4; [4]; 3, (1); 4 pp. 5 issues. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS [?] of this weekly royalist newspaper. Beginning with the second issue, the title becomes *El Triunfo del Callao*. The initial issue attacks Bolívar as a dictator; additional references to him occur in the second issue. The newspaper includes government decrees and lists of prisoners of war in the fortress of Callao, by name, country and/or rank.

The issues are dated 1 March (n° 1, n.pr.), 9 and 16 March (nos. 2-3, Lima: Imprenta de San Jacinto; and 6 and 27 October (nos. 33 and 36, Imprenta de la Division de la Costa de Lima, por D. José Masias). The final defeat of the royalists in Peru was at the Battle of Ayacucho in December 1824.

* Cf. Medina *Lima* 3794, describing the first four numbers only, and stating that he had seen number 11, dated 5 May, with 4 pp. OCLC: 44410880 (New York Public Library, Columbia University, Yale University, Harvard University, and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, citing 46 issues from 1 March 1824 to 5 January 1825, but without stating which issues are held by which institution.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

TRIUNFO DEL CALLAO.

ANUNCIO.

E. M. - La Divina providencia insondable en sus designios, habia dispuesto que la guarnicion de la fortaleza del Callao se compusiera de militares incapaces de soportar por mas tiempo las desgracias del Perú: dirigidos estos valientes por jefes dignos de la magnánima nacion española, y capitaneados todos por el memorable coronel Moyano, han restituido á su legitima posesion la única plaza fuerte de este vireynato el 5 de febrero, nombrando en seguida por su gobernador al benemérito coronel Casariego: la noticia de tan fausto como interesante suceso salió de los castillos el 7 del mismo mes, y llegó al cuartel general en Huancayo el 15: inmediatamente S. E. el general en jefe dispuso que una fuerte division, capaz de superar cuantos obstáculos se ofrecieran, se pusiera en marcha sobre la capital en conviniacion de la que mandaba en la Costa el brigadier Rodil: ambas verificaron su reunion en Lurin el 27, y conducidas desde este punto por el mariscal de campo don Juan Antonio Monet, ocuparon la plaza del Callao el 29, en medio de las mas espresivas aclamaciones de los habitantes de Lima y sus contornos, y de repetidas salvas de artilleria.

Antes del arribo á Lurin, fue el general instruido de la heroica determinacion de la mayor parte de los granaderos montados de los Andes, que no quisieron ser menos acreedores á la gratitud de todo buen español, que la bizarra guarnicion á quien se habian unido, deponiendo á sus oficiales en la Tablada de Lurin: dos mitades de estos granaderos, esperaron las divisiones en la chacra Tebes, y puestos á su cabeza continuaron la marcha á la plaza, el resto salió tambien á encontrarse á las inmediaciones de la capital con la compañía de cazadores del antiguo Rio de la Plata y un destacamento de Huazares;

CARACAS

33. [VENEZUELA, *Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores*]. *Exposicion que dirige al Congreso de Venezuela en 1837 El Secretario de relaciones exteriores*. Caracas: Imprenta de V. Espinal, 1837. Large 8°, disbound. Wood-engraving on title page of globe, ships, and packing crates. Scattered light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript signature (?) in ink mostly trimmed from top of title page. Manuscript pagination in ink ("190-212," "141-174"). (2 ll.), 17 pp., (2 ll.), x pp., (1 l.), xi-xxxi [xxviii skipped in pagination] pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The sections are America (New Granada, Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia, Mexico, and the United States), Europe (Spain, France, England, Denmark, other countries), and Observaciones. These are followed by Presupuestos de gastos para el año economico de 1837 a 1838 (Secretaria de Hacienda) and Proyectos de Leyes (maritime) for 1833-1836.

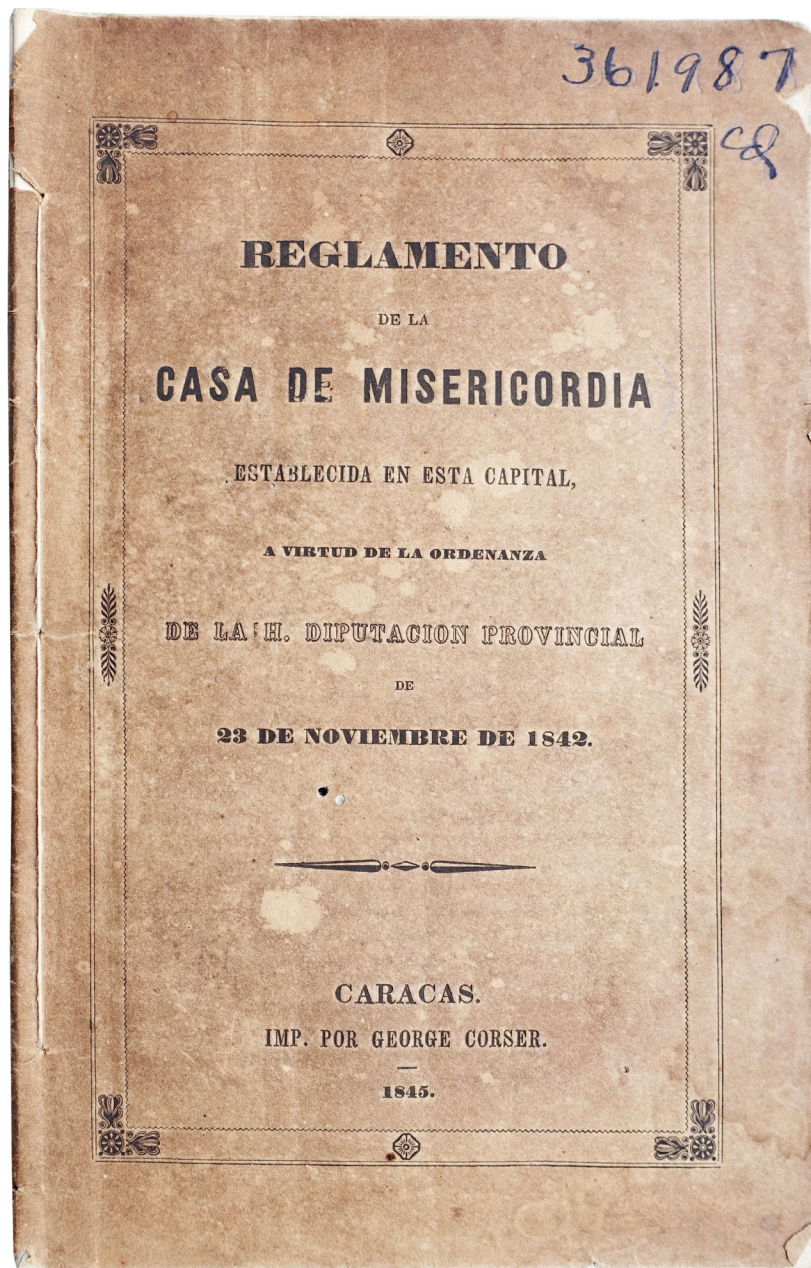
* Not in Palau. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Public Workhouse in Venezuela

34. [CARACAS]. *Reglamento de la Casa de Misericordia establecida en esta capital, a virtud de la ordenanza de la Diputacion Provincial de 23 de noviembre de 1842*. Caracas: Imp. por George Corser, 1845. 8°, original printed wrappers (browned and spotted, slight chipping, inked inventory number in upper margin of front wrapper). Pinpoint wormhole touching 1-2 letters on most pages, some light spotting, 2 leaves with marginal nicks. Internally in very good condition; overall good. 30 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these detailed regulations concerning the organization and operation of the public workhouse in Caracas. Provisions cover under which circumstances poor Venezuelans will be assigned to live there, what clothes and food they will receive, how their day will be structured, rules of conduct and punishments for infractions, the kinds of articles they will manufacture, provisions for medical care and sanitation, and how they may earn their release back into society. There are no provisions for instruction, either educational or religious. Other regulations concern the facilities, staff (including specific duties and compensation of each), finances, and general administration.

* Sabin 10785. Not in Palau. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79233922 (Harvard College Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



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Education in Colombia

35. [ACOSTA, Cecilio]. *Cosas sabidas y cosas por saberse, ó Federacion Colombiana - tolerancia política - universidades e instruccion elemental - y cuestion holandesa*. Caracas: Imprenta de Jesus Maria Soriano y Compañía, 1856. 8°, contemporary plain blue-green wrappers. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In very good to fine condition. 31 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. A sequel of 12 pp. was published in 1858. There appears to be a 1951 reprint, as well as a 1958 reprint of the sequel.

* Sabin 16990. Not in Palau, who lists other works by this author. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79174490 (no location given); 46340522 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, Harvard University-Wadsworth House, British Library, Oxford University); 04521964 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE, which cites a single copy of the 1858 sequel in the Biblioteca Central de Cantabria. Not located in Rebiun, which cites a single copy of the 1951 edition at the Bibliotecas Hispánica e Islámica-Ciudad Universitaria-Madrid, as well as several locations for a 1958 edition of the sequel. Porbase locates a single copy of the 1958 edition. Jisc repeats Oxford University and British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a microfilm at Harvard (EROMM) and several copies of the 1958 edition.

Venezuela, 1856: Decrees on Finances and Trade

36. [VENEZUELA, Oficina de Hacienda]. *Decretos del poder ejecutivo, expedidos en uso de la autorizacion [sic] que le concedio el Congreso por el de 20 de Setiembre de 1856. Edicion oficial*. Caracas: Imprenta Republicana de Federico Madriz, 1856. 8°, early plain beige wrappers (light foxing, splitting and some defects at spine). Minor foxing and soiling on title page. In very good condition. 144 pp., (1 l.). \$125.00

FIRST EDITION. Decrees of October 15 through December 12, 1856, involving finances, bureaucracy, the treasury, ports, customs, imports and exports, cabotage (trade within coastal waters by foreign companies), papel sellado, and public credit.

OCLC 237390172 (Harvard Law School) and 43752515 (Harvard Law School and New York Public Library) list *Decretos del poder ejecutivo expedidos en 1856*, Caracas: Reimpresos por J.M. Soriano, 1857 - perhaps a different work, since it has only 42 pages rather than the 144 densely printed pages in this one.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 432743806 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 24005080 (Columbia University, Harvard Law School, Duke University, University of Texas-Austin); 867251478 (digitized from the Harvard copy); 838517045 (microfiche). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a microform at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin and EROMM.

37. [URBANEJA, Modesto, ed.]. *Apuntamientos sobre el contrato celebrado en Paris, por los señores Doctor José Maria Rójas y José Maria Antommarchi Herrerros para la construccion de un ferrocarril de la Guairá a Caracas. Segunda edición del primer folleto, aumentado.* Caracas: Imprenta de Antero Hermanos, 1877. 8°, remains of early wrappers. Title page has some soiling; title page and opening leaves nicked at fore-edge. In near-good condition. 80 pp., (1 blank l.). \$160.00

Second edition, augmented; the first edition also appeared in 1877. Concerns a railroad from Guairá to Caracas.

* Palau 345104. OCLC: This edition not located; earlier editions: 24772326 (51, 13 pp.: University of Florida, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Brigham Young University Library); 504374843 (no pagination given: British Library); 56455828 (36 pp. only: British Library). Jisc cites the British Library copy, without collation. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a copy at Paris-Institut de France.

CEARÁ

Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription To the Staff of a Major Portuguese Newspaper

38. ALBUQUERQUE, [Manuel] Soriano d'. *Volatas.* Ceará: Typ. Moderna a Vapor Ateliers-Louis, 1904. 8°, original printed wrappers (spine with vertical crack chipped at head and foot, 2 cm. tear to front wrapper near foot of spine, some soiling and spotting, minor fraying). Numerous typographical headpieces. Uncut. Light browning and a few small stains. In good condition. Author's signed and dated (28 April 1904) six-line presentation inscription to the staff of O Diário on p. [5]. Occasional (author's?) ink corrections in text. 110 pp., (1 blank l.). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of 25 short dialogues between a man and his querida.

* Not in Sacramento Blake. Not in Carpeaux or Ford, Whitem and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*. See Wilson Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira*, V, 348-9 for a reference to Manuel Soriano de Albuquerque (1877-1914) in connection with the influence of Herbert Spenser. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 4821388 (University of Texas, British Library). Not located in Porbase. Jisc cites British Library only.

CONCORDIA

*Conclusion of the Uruguayan War—Prelude to the Paraguayan War
No Complete Copy in North American Libraries*

39. [PONS, Rafael, and Eduardo G. Gordon], probable authors. *Nueva numancia datos y documentos historicos sobre la defensa y toma de Paysandu acaecida en los dias de Diciembre 1864 y 1 y 2 de Enero de 1865 por el ejército combinado Brasileroy Oriental con las biografias y retratos de los principales héroes de esa gloriosa jornada. Compilados por un Republicano*. Concordia: Imprenta de el Republicano, 1865. 4°, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards (worn at corners), plain flat spine (defective at head). In very good condition overall. xxxxxx, 107, (1) pp. a-e4, d4, e6, [12, 5-124, 136. Pp. 53-4 appears to be a cancel. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION; there is a Montevideo, 2007 edition. Tipped on to the rear pastedown endleaf is a vertically printed leaf reading "AL LECTOR" and signed in print by the publishers ("LOS EDITORES"), explaining why portraits promised in the title are not present.

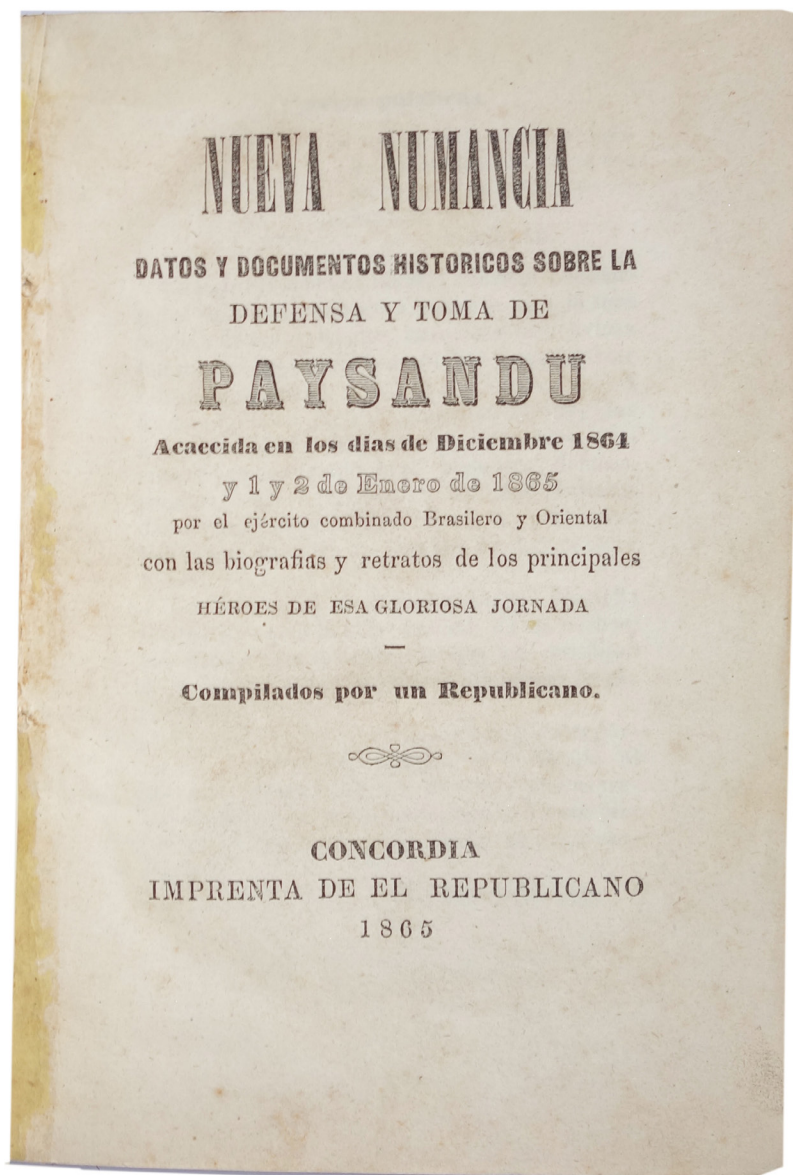
According to recent investigation, "Un Republicano" is the pseudonym for Eduardo G. Gordon and Rafael Pons. Pons has been identified as the author of the majority of the texts.

San Antonio de Padua de la Concordia, usually shortened to Concordia, is a small city in the Argentine province of Entre Rios. According to Miguel A. Andreetto, *El periodismo de Entre Rios* (Buenos Aires: Academia Nacional de Periodismo, 2009), Luis Rebuelta, owner of the first Concordia newspaper, *El Progresista*, introduced the first printing press to Concordia when he established his newspaper in 1858. The newspaper *El Republicano*, owned by Eduardo G. Gordon, was established in 1860. Six other newspapers began printing in Concordia between 1859 and 1865.

The Uruguayan War was fought between the governing Blancos and an alliance of the Empire of Brazil with the Colorados who were supported by Argentina. In 1863, the Colorado leader Venancio Flores launched the Liberating Crusade aimed at toppling President Bernardo Berro and his Colorado–Blanco coalition (Fusionist) government. Flores was aided by Argentina's President Bartolomé Mitre. The Fusionist coalition collapsed as Colorados joined Flores's ranks.

The Uruguayan civil war developed into an international crisis that destabilized the entire region. Even before the Colorado rebellion, the Blancos had sought an alliance with Paraguayan dictator Francisco Solano López. Berro's now purely Blanco government also received support from Argentine Federalists, who opposed Mitre and his Unitarians. The situation deteriorated as the Empire of Brazil became drawn into the conflict. Brazil intervened to reestablish the security of its southern frontiers and its influence over regional affairs. In a combined offensive against Blanco strongholds, the Brazilian–Colorado troops advanced through Uruguayan territory, eventually surrounding Montevideo. Faced with certain defeat, the Blanco government capitulated on 20 February 1865.

The short-lived war would have been regarded as an outstanding success for Brazilian and Argentine interests, had Paraguayan intervention not led to the long, costly and

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bloody Paraguayan War, which lasted until 1870. In February 1868, former Presidents Bernardo Berro and Venancio Flores were assassinated.

The siege of Paysandú began on 3 December 1864, during the Uruguayan War, when Brazilian forces (under the Marquis of Tamandaré) and Colorado forces (under Venancio Flores) attempted to capture the city of Paysandú in Uruguay from its Uruguayan Army defenders. The siege ended on 2 January 1865, when the Brazilian and Colorado forces conquered the town, shortly prior to the fall of Montevideo.

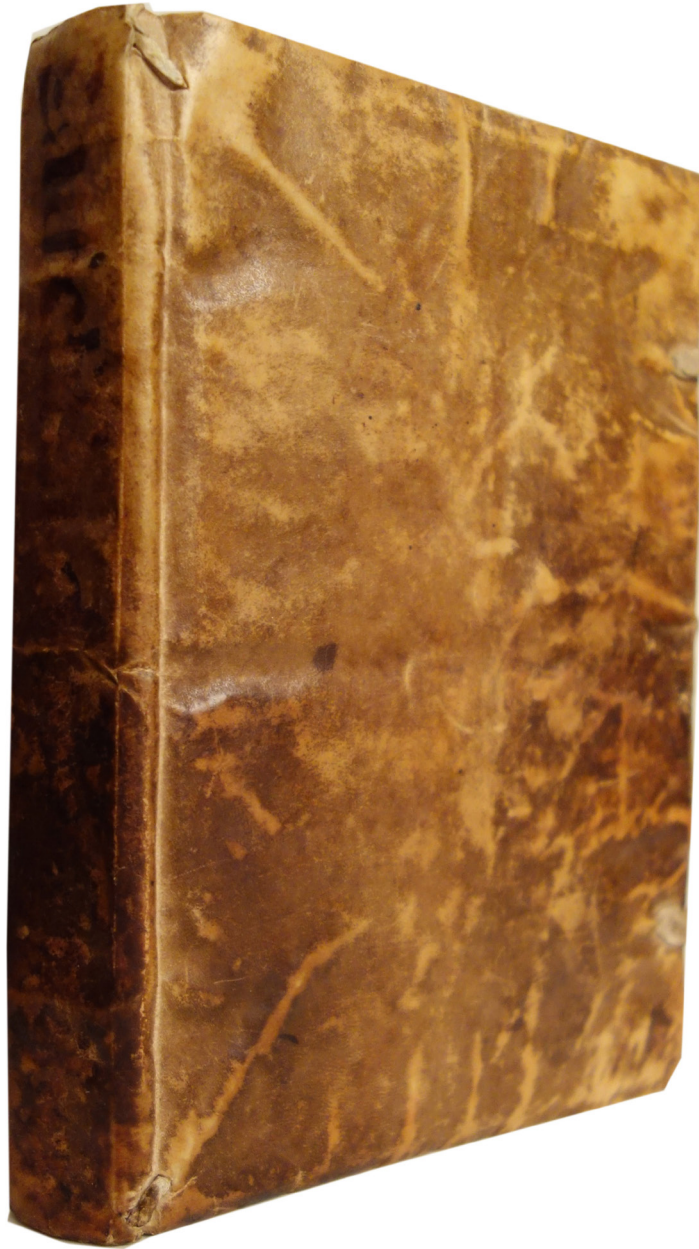
The preliminary sections of the book contain brief biographies of some of the principals in the defense of Paysandú. José María Leandro Gómez Calvo, better known as Leandro Gómez (Montevideo, 1811-Paysandú, 2 January 1865) was a Uruguayan military officer and politician. A member of the National Party, he is best remembered for his heroic defense during the Siege of Paysandú in 1864 (pp. [xxv]-xxxiii), though it must be said that he employed some pretty brutal measures. Lucas Píriz (Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Ríos, 1806-Paysandú, 2 de enero de 1865) was a Blanco Party military officer who lost his life in the defense of Paysandú (pp. [xxxv]-xxxxxi). Fighting beside Leandro Gómez, he was wounded on January 1, and died the following day. Teniente Coronel Pedro Rivero (Paysandú, 1829-Paysandú, 2 January, 1865), died that same day (pp. [xxxxxii]-xxxxxvii). Coronel Emilio Raña (Paysandú, 1833-Paysandú, 4 January 1865) was wounded on 31 December and died four days later (pp. [xxxxviii]-xxxxxx). The rest of the book contains documents relating to the siege and fall of Paysandú.

* Not located in Palau. Not in Arturo Scarone, *Diccionario de seudónimos del Uruguay*. Not in Museo Mitre: *Catálogo de la Biblioteca*. OCLC: 55275009 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 23290556 (University of Texas at Austin—appears to be missing the final leaf); 253568363 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut-Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

LIMA

One of the Earliest Books Printed in South America
Text in Spanish, Quechua & Aymara—By Two Jesuits

40. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. *Tercero catecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones . . .* Los Reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous *Historia natural y moral de las Indias* and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership



Item 40

del Sr. Abde de San Plarado de S. Diego

TERCERO
CATHECISMO
 Y EXPOSICION DE LA
 Doctrina Christiana, por
 Sermones.

PARA QUE LOS CVRAS Y OTROS
 ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yndios
 y a las demas personas.

CONFORME A LO QUE EN EL SANGTO
Cancilio Provincial de Lima se promueyo.

Terminado
En el Pueblo de S. Mateo de Guano
el 15 de Mayo de 1755
Joseph de Acosta

✠ DVLCE TVVM NOSTRO
 SCRIBA SIN PECTORE NOMEN
 NOMINE NOSTRA SALVS.
 NOMINE TVO CONSTAT



IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DE LA
 Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo
 primero Impressor en estos Reynos del Piru.

AÑO DE M. D. LXXXV.
 Esta cassado vn Real por cada pliego, en papel.

Conuenga con el original
Joseph de Acosta

Item 40

signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one ("Propriedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla"). (8), 215 ll. \$300,000.00

FIRST EDITION. A work of notable rarity, and of great importance for the religious, ethnological, and linguistic history of early colonial Peru. According to the verso of the second preliminary leaf, it was prepared by Juan de Atiença and José de Acosta. Acosta's signature appears on the title-page of this copy.

This is the third or fourth book printed at the first press in South America. Ricardo, who had previously printed in Mexico City, was granted a license by the Audiencia on 13 February 1584 to print books in Lima under the supervision of the Jesuits. Works from Ricardo's press are very rare on today's market.

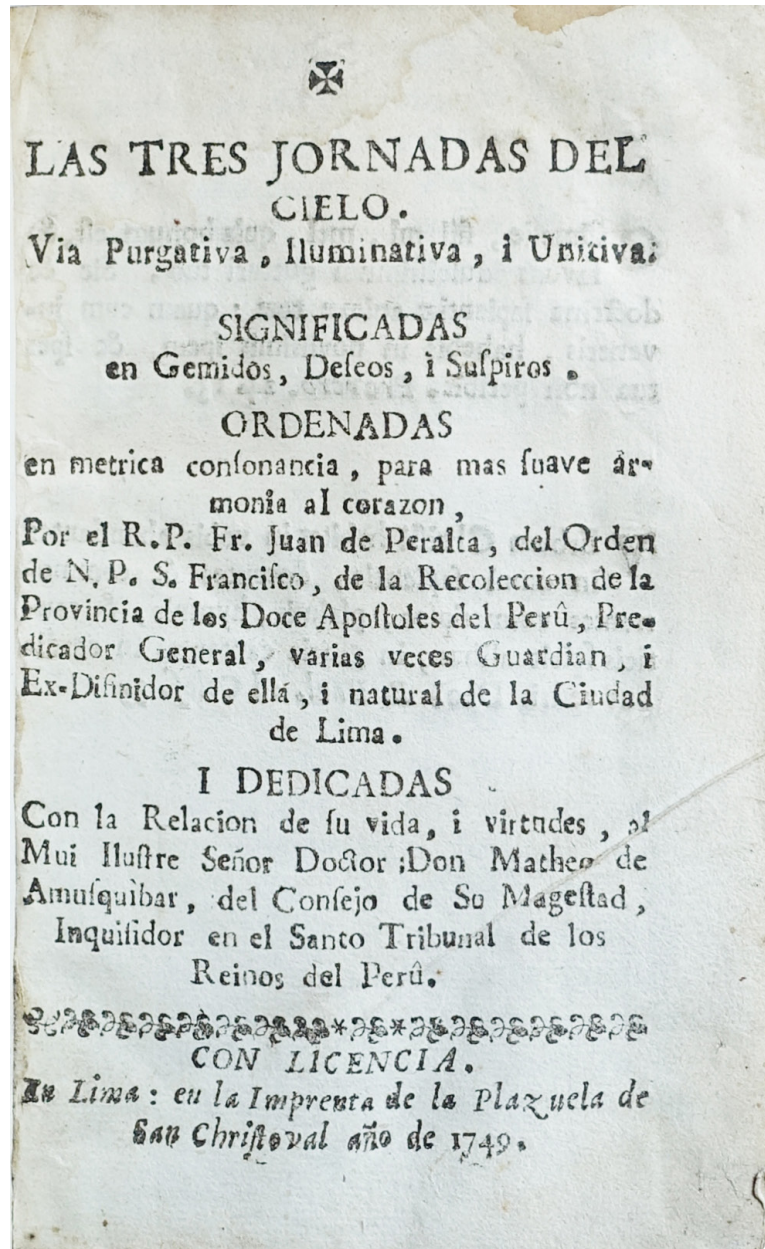
The catechism is printed with the Spanish text at the head of each page. Below are double columns of Quechua and Aymara. Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara are the two major languages of the Andes.

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo-1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama. There he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes to the interior of Peru, where he spent years traveling the interior. Later he spent several years in Mexico. By 1587 he returned to Spain, where he published *De natura novi orbis* in Salamanca, 1588. His *Historia natural y moral de las Indias*, Seville, 1590, was among the first detailed, realistic descriptions of the New World.

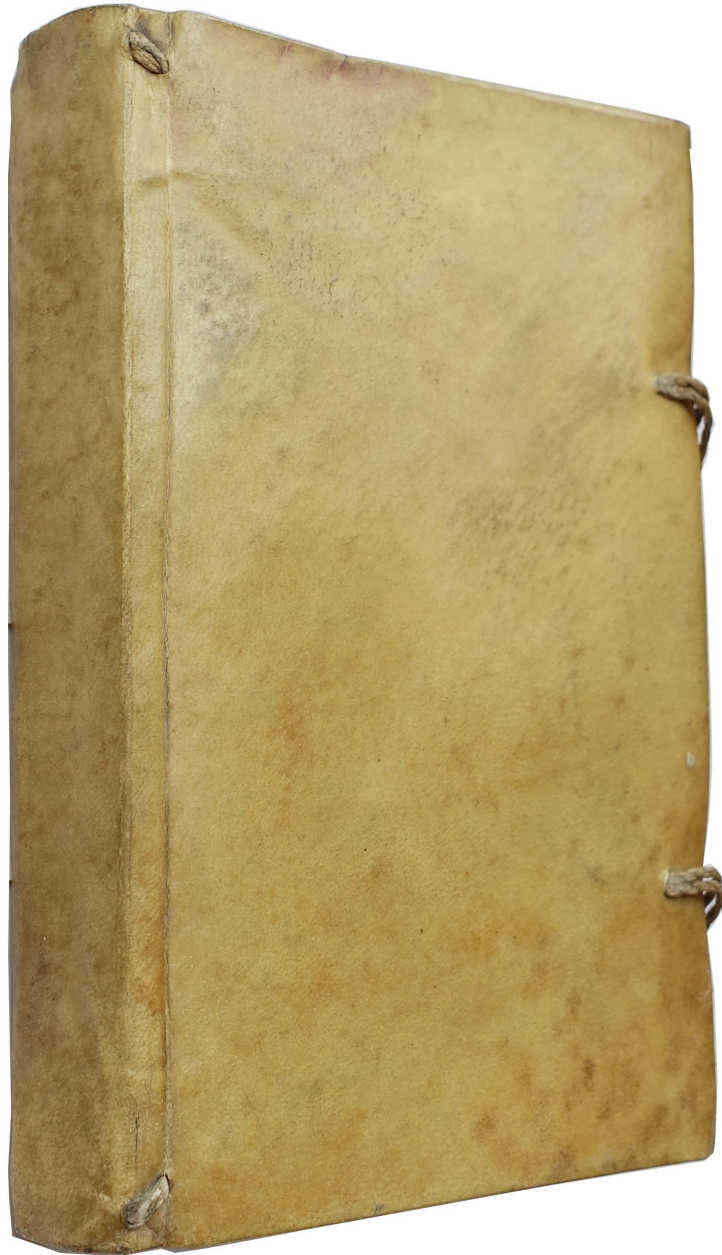
* Medina, *Lima* 3. Palau 330311. Sabin 94838. BM, *Pre-1601 Spanish STC* (1966) p. 112. JCB I, i, 330. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas* 34. Viñaza, *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America* p. 81: had not seen a copy. Maggs, *The First Three Books Printed in South America*. Backer-Sommervogel I, 3233. Ternaux 161. HSA p. 108. See Leclerc 2116. Codding & O'Neill, *Treasures from the Hispanic Society Library* 75. Not in Adams. Not in Garcia Icazbalceta, *Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América*. NUC: NN, DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 37870826 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Princeton University, Rosenbach Museum and Library, John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 68043886 (microform edition at Yale University Library and New Mexico State University); 751752301 (British Library Reference Collection); 560513649 (British Library); 80879260 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) KVK (51 databases searched); Ibero-Americanisches Institut PK Bibliothek (microfiche); Universitätsbibliothek Kiel; Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bonn Altamerikanistik (microfiche); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Devotional Work with Life of a Peruvian Native

41. PERALTA, Juan José de. *Las tres jornadas del cielo, via purgativa, iluminativa, i unitiva. Significadas en gemidos, deseos, i suspiros ordenadas en metrica consonancia, para mas suave armonia al corazon, por ... i dedicadas con la relacion de su vida, i virtudes, al Mui Ilustre Señor Doctor Don Matheo de Amusquibar, del Consejo de Su Magestad, Inquisidor en el Santo Tribunal de los Reinos del Peru.* Lima: En la Imprenta de la Plazuela de San Cristoval, 1749. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (light stains), yapped edges, vertical manuscript title on spine (rather smeared), remains of ties. Large woodcut on final page. Slight dampstaining; part of P4



Item 41



Item 42

margin torn off, just touching text. In very good condition. (16), xxx ll., 171 pp.; pagination skips 57-59, but quire signatures follow; LACKING the divisional title before f. I of the "Breve noticia de la vida." \$750.00

FIRST EDITION of a devotional work that was printed again in Cadiz, 1752, Lima, 1764, and Lima, 1794. These instructions in verse for spiritual enlightenment guide the reader through 15 gemidos, 15 deseos, and 15 suspiros, each based on a biblical verse and preceded by an argument.

The divisional title lacking here before f. I is present in about half of the copies in OCLC. Folios I-XXX are the biography of Juan Jose de Peralta (1663-1747), a Lima native who wrote this work. The biography was composed by someone who worked with him: "Breve noticia de la vida, i virtudes del R.P. Fr. Juan Joseph de Peralta, religioso menor del Orden de San Francisco, que tomò el habito, vivió, i murió en el Convento, i Santa Recoleccion de Nra. Sra. de los Angeles, sita extramuros de la ciudad de Lima, cabeza, i metropoli del Reino del Perú: / Compuesta por el R.P. Fr. Joachim Gomez, lector de prima de sagrada theologia, ex-guardian i actual maestro de novicios en dicho convento."

* Medina, *Lima* 1013: calling for 16 hojas, a portada for the "Breve noticia," xxx hojas, 171 pp. Palau 218030: calling for 16 h., xxx + 171 pp. [sic]. Vargas Ugarte 1603: calling for title, 15 ff., 1-XXX ff., 171 pp. René-Moreno 2735n: had apparently not seen a copy; calls it "rarísima," and gives the collation as 10 pp. (?), portada, xxx fojas, 171 pp. Salvá 858: calling for 16 hojas prels., xxx hojas, 171 pp. Heredia 5587: the Salvá copy. NUC: CtY, NcD, NNH. OCLC: 78209283 (John Carter Brown Library, calling for [34] p., xxx leaves, 56, 60-171 pp.); 503694779 (Indiana University, British Library, without collation); 34426829 (University of California-San Diego, University of Notre Dame, calling for 32 pp. at the beginning); 55260033 and 55265872 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, both calling for [60], 90, 170 pp. [sic]); (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 761216458 (PUCP Biblio del Instituto Riva Agüero, calling for [34] pp. at the beginning); 34832856 (University of Kentucky, calling for 23 pp. at the beginning); 836962954 (microfiche at Iberoamerikanisches Institut); 759072112 (digitized from the University of California copy). Jisc repeats British Library and lists this edition only.

Dominicans in Santiago de Chile

42. [REYES, Judas Tadeo de, possible author]. *Descripcion sumaria de la incliyta milicia de Jesu-Christo, V.O.T. de Penitencia del Cherubín de la Iglesia Nro. Glorioso P. y Patriarca Sto. Domingo de Guzmán, ilustre fundador del Sagrado Orden de Predicadores. De su establecimiento en a ciudad de Santiago de Chile del pie, en que hoy existe: de las indulgencias, que con seguridad pueden ganar sus terceros* Lima: En la Imprenta Real Calle de Concha, 1783. 8°, later limp vellum with loop-and-bead closure, ties present. Woodcut tailpiece on recto of final index leaf. In fine condition. Old library stamp (of which only "Predicadores" is legible) on title-page and recto of front free endleaf. (5 ll.), 270 [i.e., 370] pp. Pages 213-370 incorrectly numbered 113-270. pi¹ (*)⁴ [A]⁴ (-A4) B-2Z⁴ 3A². \$2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes the foundation of the Dominican Order, the building of the Convento del Rosario de Predicadores in Santiago de Chile, and a description of what the Order does for its members and of the indulgences available

✠ ✠ ✠
 DESCRIPCION SUMARIA
 DE LA INCLYTA MILICIA DE
 Jesu-Christo, V. O. T. de Peniten-
 cia del Cherubin de la Iglesia Nro.
 Glorioso P. y Patriarca Sto. Domingo
 de Guzmán, Ilustre fundador
 del Sagrado Orden de
 Predicadores.
 DE SU ESTABLECIMIENTO EN LA
 Ciudad de Santiago de Chile del pie, en
 que hoy existe: de las Indulgencias,
 que con seguridad pueden ga-
 nár sus Terceros.
 DIVIDIDA EN X. §§, QUE MINIS-
 tran el Plán de toda su idea, y se con-
 tienen en el Indice, que vá al
 principio.
 SALE A LUZ, A ESPERANZAS, Y SOLICI-
 tud del S. D. Melchor Lopez, su actual
 Prior.
 CON LICENCIA.
 EN LIMA, en la Imprenta Real Calle
 de Concha. Año de 1783.

to them. Medina thought the author might be Judas Tadeo de Reyes, then serving as secretary of the Presidency of Chile.

* Medina, *Lima* 1544 and *Hispano-chilena* 574. Palau 70842: listing no copies sold or in institutional collections. Not in Sabin. NUC: CtY. OCLC: 47880470 (Yale University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill); 55237937 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 54269327 is a microfiche (Yale University, Brigham Young University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Melvyl.

Squandering an Estate that Included Three Tons of Vicuna Wool

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

\$1,800.00

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

* Medina, *Lima* 1732. Not in Palau. NUC: locates a microfilm of the Medina copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Santiago de Chile at RPB, DLC. OCLC: 1318052518 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 34161880 (citing only microfilm copies, at Brown University and University of Iowa). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis, Orbis (which cites a related work), or Melvyl.

*Early Work by an Important Political and Ecclesiastical Figure
Celebrates the Consecration of an Archbishop of Peru
After a Hiatus of Fourteen Years:*

44. HERRERA, Bartolomé. *Discurso pronunciado por el D.D.... cura y vicario de la doctrina de Cajacay el dia 26 de julio de 1835 en la misa solemne con que el V. Dean y Cabildo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Lima, celebró la confirmacion del arzobispado del Ilustrisimo Señor D.D. Jorje de Benavente y Macoaga.* Lima: Imprenta de Jose Masias, 1835. 4°, mid-twentieth-century black quarter morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine (faded) gilt-lettered with author and short title vertically, place and

ALEGACION

E N

DERECHO

A FAVOR DE DON JUAN DOMINGO UNAMUN-
saga sobre la restitucion de su Legítima Materna ,
que pide y demanda en esta Real
AUDIENCIA

C O N T R A

DON SIMON CAYRO, SU TUTOR QUE FUE, Y AL-
bacea tenedor de bienes que aun es, por el tiempo de treinta
y ocho años, en que ha seguido sin cumplimiento el
Testamento de Don Domingo Unamunsaga.

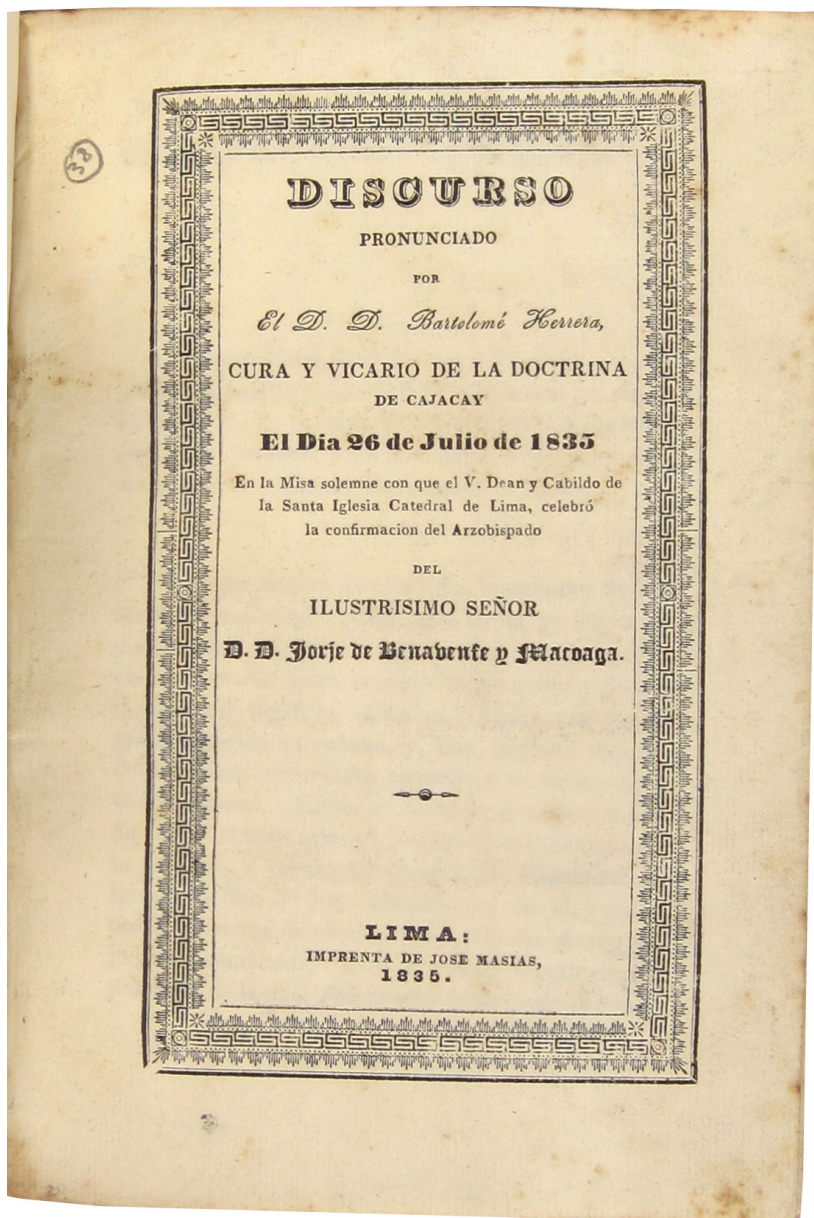
E S C R I T A

POR EL MISMO DON JUAN DOMINGO CON LI-
cencia de los Señores de la Real Audiencia ; y
cotejada por mandato del Señor Regente con
los lugares de los autos, que se citan.

*Plus perfidiosum et nefarium pupillum fraudare, qui
in tutelam pervenit, quam fidem frangere quæ conti-
net vitam, et socium fallere qui se negotio conjunxit.*

Lex A Tutoribus: ff. de Administ. et peric. Tutor. ibique glosa super
verbo debet: et Cic. in Orat. pro Q. Roscio Comado.

Impresa en Lima en la Casa Real de Niños Expósitos.
Año de 1790.



Item 44

date horizontally at foot, marbled endleaves. Title within typographical border. Some light spotting on title page. In very good condition. A few early inked corrections in text. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon preached in celebration of Jorge de Benavente y Macoaga's being consecrated the eighteenth archbishop of Lima in 1835. Due to the wars of independence and the civil war that followed, the office had remained vacant for fourteen years. Herrera describes the political events in Peru and Rome that led to this situation, and the happiness of clergy and parishioners now that a new archbishop has been named.

Benavente y Macoaga, (b. 1784), a native of Ayata, La Paz, remained archbishop until his death in 1839.

Bartolomé Herrera (1808-1864), a native of Lima, died in Arequipa, where he had served as bishop since 1861. A noted orator, he was extremely active in the ecclesiastical and political realms: member of several assemblies beginning in 1849, part of Echenique's government in 1851, and plenipotentiary for Peru to the Vatican. Ricardo Mariátegui Oliva notes, "A él, a este gran peruano, se le debe como celoso guardián de la integridad territorial la defensa de la soberanía nacional frente a las pretensiones de EE.UU. sobre las Islas de Lobos; la implantación en Lima en 1853 de esa gran obra caritativa que se llama Conferencia de San Vicente de Paul; el establecimiento de las Religiosas del Sagrado Corazón, que ... fundaron el primer colegio de niñas ... y también el establecimiento de los primeros misioneros franciscanos" When he delivered this sermon, Herrera was curate and vicar at Cacañay, a district some 300 km. north of Lima.

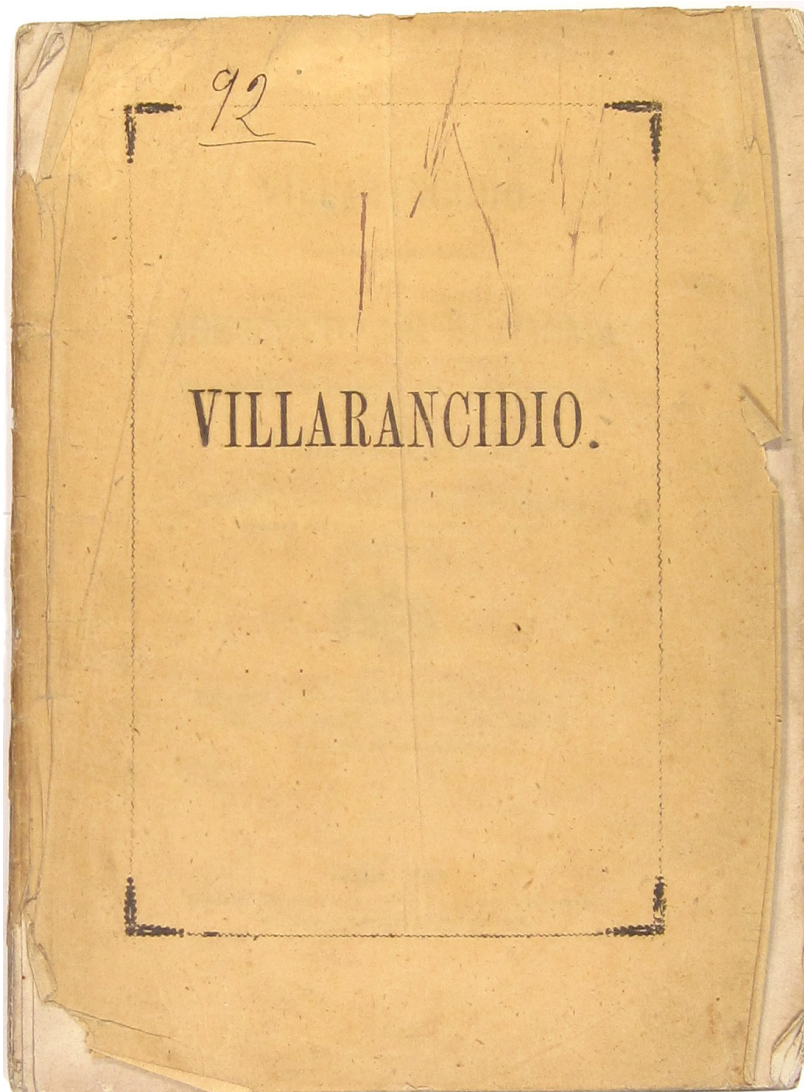
* René Moreno, *Biblioteca Peruana*, I, 525. Not in Palau. On the author, see Moreno Mendiguern, *Repertorio de noticias breves sobre personajes peruanos*, pp. 265-70. NUC: CtY. OCLC: 26093394 (Yale University); 559955067 (British Library); 906364857 (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Peru). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

The Bat Attacks

45. [FUENTES, Manuel Atanasio]. *Villaranicidio (con perdon del plagio) ó asesinato de un poema en once cantos mortales, que, con el titulo de Victoria de la Palma....* Lima: Tipografía Nacional de N.N. Corpancho, por J.H. del Campo, 1858. 4°, original peach printed wrappers (some wear). Steel-engraved vignette of a bat on title page [symbol representing the anonymous author]. In very good condition. (1 l.), 61. (3) pp. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare pamphlet in verse with commentary in prose. This satirical work reproduces a poem praising President Ramón Castilla's 1855 triumph at the Battle of La Palma in Arequipa. The poem, written by the magistrate Manuel V. Villarán (1812-1860), was originally published in Lima, 1856. This edition has extensive prose commentary by Fuentes below the poem in which he condemns Villarán's admiration for Castilla. Fuentes conveys an incisive political critique via wordplay that mocks formal juridical language.

Ramón Castilla became president of Peru during a bloody civil war, serving as president from February 17 to December 11 1844 and again from 1845 to 1851. Fuentes



Item 45

spent some of that period in exile, publishing a hostile biography of Castilla from a safe distance (Valparaiso, 1856).

In 1858, a convention enacted a new constitution that greatly weakened the president's power. Shortly after this pamphlet appeared, Fuentes switched sides and became a supporter of Castilla: a change in sympathy that may account in part for the rarity of the present work. In 1860, Castilla arranged to have a new convention approve yet another constitution that restored presidential dominance; it remained in force until 1920.

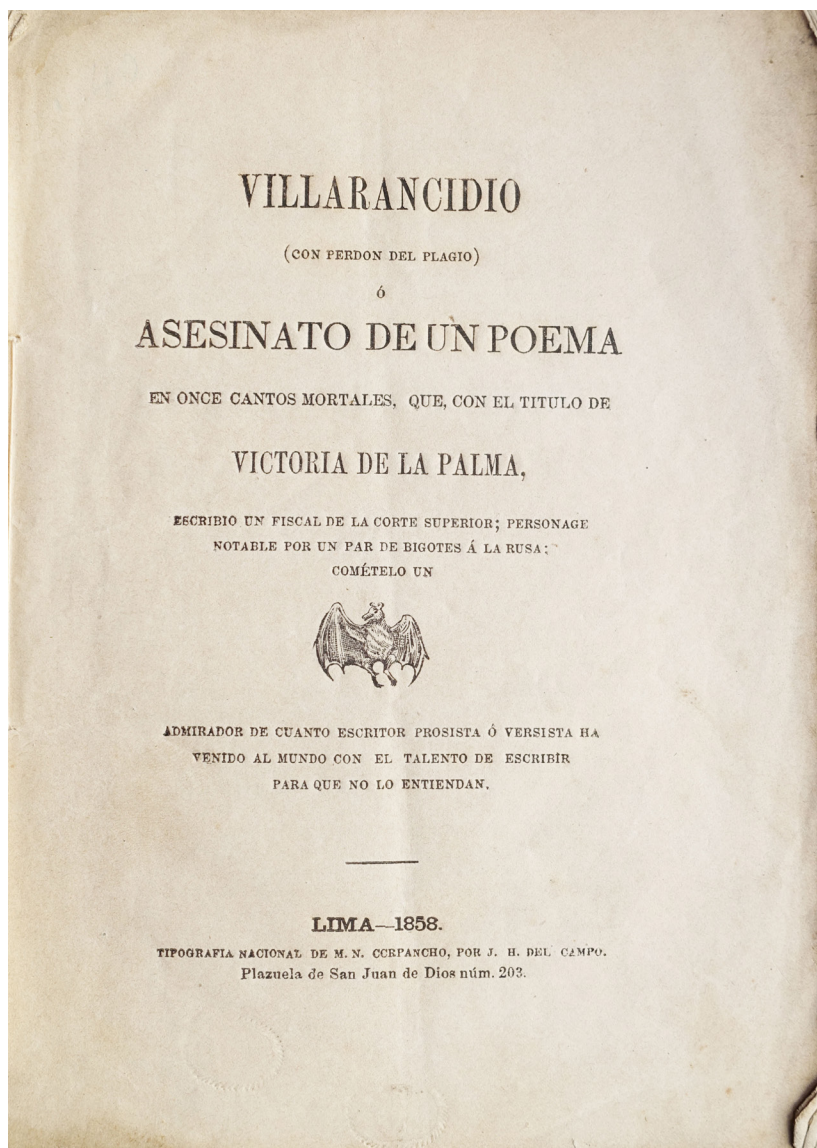
Manuel Atanasio Fuentes (1820-1889), born in Lima, studied at the University of San Marcos in his native city and graduated with a degree in law in 1841. Soon, however, he began to concentrate on journalism. He contributed to the *Heraldo of Lima* and then successively established *El Monitor de la Moda*, *La Crónica*, and *Semanario de los Niños*. His most successful newspaper was *El Murciélagu*, founded in 1855. The name was taken from a pseudonym under which Fuentes had been writing - thus the bat vignette on the title page of the present work. By its trenchant wit and its fearlessness, this newspaper soon became known throughout Peru. Since Fuentes never temporized, the journal was often suppressed and its editor exiled. Of his numerous works on law, statistics, public health and literature, among the most noteworthy are *Estadística de Lima*; *Elementos de Higiene Privada*; *Higiene de la Infancia*; *Medicina Legal*; *Tratado de Higiene Pública y Aplicada*; *Manual de Autopsias y Exhumaciones* *Formulario de Jueces de Paz*; *Derecho Constitucional Universal*; *Reglas parlamentarias*; *Guía del Viajero en Lima*; and *Aletazos del Murciélagu*.

* Palau 95425 (without citing any copy, and giving place and date of publication as Lima, 1856 [almost surely in error; in 1856 Fuentes was in exile, and publishing outside Peru]). See the chapter "Manuel Atanasio Fuentes, *El Murciélagu*, y el derecho civil" in Carlos Ramos Núñez, *Historia del derecho civil peruano*, especially pp. 51-3. OCLC: 83211258 (Yale University, Notre Dame). Not located in the online catalogue of the Biblioteca Nacional, Lima. Not located in Jisc (an author search produced 37 "hits", none earlier than the present work). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Hollis, where an author search produced 32 "hits" (and only 1 earlier work). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue, where an author search produced 50 "hits".

46. MAR, Juan Manuel de. *El ciudadano Juan Manuel del Mar, Vice-Presidente de la Republica, encargado del poder ejecutivo. Habiendose organizado por decreto de ayer la compañía de Celadores para cuidar la ciudad en el día* Lima: n.pr., issued 28 February 1860. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Three small stab-holes from a previous binding. In good condition. (1 l. printed on recto only). "XLVII" on final line. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The vice-president of Peru, wielding executive power while President Ramon Castilla was occupied with the Ecuadorian-Peruvian territorial dispute (1857-1860), decrees regulations regarding Lima's police force because a compañía de Celadores had been assigned to guard the city.

* No works by this author in Palau. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Item 45*

Chincha Islands War

47. [CÁRDENAS, Vicente, Sergio Arboleda, and José Marcelino Hurtado]. *Ojeada sobre la cuestion española*. [Title page verso] Lima: Huerta & Ca., 1864. 4°, original yellow printed wrappers (spine mostly gone, small pieces missing from corners), in folding crimson morocco case with moiré sides. Woodcut tailpiece (scales of justice) at end of text. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 142 pp., (1 l.). \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concerns the war between Spain and Peru of 1864-1866, sometimes known as the Chincha Islands War, in which Spain attempted to reassert her power over her former colonies in Latin America. It includes chapters on Peru's situation with regard to international affairs, the Congreso Americano, preparations for war, police repressions, public enthusiasm, the guano trade (the Chincha Islands were rich in guano), piracy, the capture of the Heredia, and the actions of Admiral Pinzon.

* Not located in Palau. NUC: DLC, CU, MU, CtY.

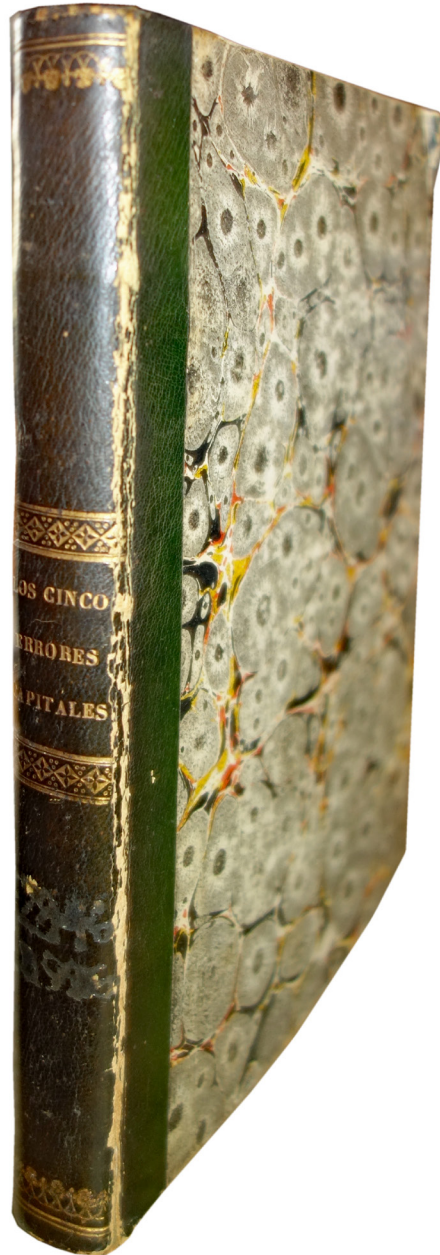
MONTEVIDEO

Anglo-French Fleet on the Wrong Tack

48. BUSTAMANTE, José Luis. *Los cinco errores capitales de la intervencion 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 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.



Item 48



Item 48

OURO PRETO

Budget for Minas Geraes, 1887

49. [BRAZIL. Minas Geraes]. *Balanços e orçamentos apresentados á Assembléa Legislativa Provincial de Minas no anno de 1887*. Ouro Preto: Typ. de J.F. de Paula Castro, 1887. Folio (31.5 x 23 cm.), early red quarter cloth and publisher's printed boards (rubbed and soiled, with loss of 1-2 letters; inked address to Henry Burnay & C^a in Lisbon on both covers, remains of wax seal and postmarks on back cover). Title appears only on original printed boards. Scattered light foxing, a few short marginal tears (without loss). In very good condition. Addressed to Henry Burnay & C.^a, Lisboa. 31, 5, 14 pp., 15 tables (mostly folding). \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Balance sheets and budgets for the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes in 1887. The text consists of tables of income and expenses from 1885 and 1886; many of the tables are large and folding. The expenses are quite specific, e.g., "1 professor de geographia e historica do Brazil, 720\$000" and "Importancia paga ao alferes quartel-mestre do corpo policial pelo que despendeu com a limpeza de armamento remetido para os destacamentos do Juiz de Fôra de Cataguazes, 10\$480."

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

PORTO ALEGRE

Without the "Duas Estampas" Called for by Innocência

50. CABRAL, Frederico Augusto de Vasconcellos Almeida Pereira. *Memoria geologica sobre os terrenos de Curral-Alto, e Sêrro do Roque na Provincia de S. Pedro do Sul*. Porto Alegre: Typ. de F. Pomatelli, 1851. 8°, nineteenth-century crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards (slight wear), spine with raised bands in six compartments, author and short title gilt-lettered in second compartment from head, orange endleaves, original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. xiv, 162 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes the geology of the Rio Grande do Sul region and the uses to which its minerals might be put.

Printing began in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, of which Porto Alegre is the capitol, in 1827. (See Rizzini, *O livro, o journal e a tipografia no Brasil*, p. 322, note 24; Borba

de Moraes, *O bibliófilo aprendiz*, p. 168). Nineteenth-century Porto Alegre imprints rarely appear on the market.

Frederico Augusto de Vasconcellos Almeida Pereira Cabral is described on the title page as "encarregado pelo governo de Sua Magestade Imperial do estudo dos jazigos carbonaceos da Provincia." A native of Lisbon, he trained as a civil engineer and worked for many years in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul before returning to Portugal sometime before 1870. Blake lists only this work and another, on the geology of the Douro region, saying that Cabral had "adoptou por patria" Brazil.

* Sacramento Blake III, 153: calling for 176 pp. (i.e., xiv + 162?). Innocência III, 99 (without collation); IX, 399 (calling for xiv, 162 pp. and "duas estampas"). NUC: NIC, TxU (xiv, 162 pp.). OCLC: 21179269 (Cornell University, University of Texas-Austin, Universidade de São Paulo, with xiv, 162 pp.); 692147066 (HathiTrust digitized copy, with xiv, 162 pp.); 20965425 (microfilm at Stanford University, with xiv, 162 pp., 1 folding map, folding diagram). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; collation not given. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

QUITO

Presenting a United Front Against the Tyrannical Bonaparte

51. BULLÓN Y FERNÁNDEZ, Eloy, Marques de Selva-Alegre. *Arenga que pronuncio el Marques de Selva-Alegre, Presidente de la Suprema Junta Gubernativa establecida en Quito, á nombre de Nuestro Augusto Monarca el Señor Don Fernando Septimo ... en la instalacion que se celebrò el dia 16 de Agosto de 1809. Señores. Que obgetos tan grandes* N.p. [Quito?]: n.pr., [1809]. Folio broadside (30.8 x 21.3 cm.), unbound. Foldlines. In very good to fine condition. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Apparently unrecorded printing of a speech made at Quito on August 16, 1809, by the leader of the Suprema Junta Gubernativa. It was probably printed in Quito: the typography has a distinctly provincial look. The author exhorts his listeners to be loyal to D. Fernando VII in the face of the "usurpacion tiranica de Bonaparte."

* Not in Palau. Not in Medina, *Río de la Plata*, Lima or *Quito*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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ARENGA QUE PRONUNCIÓ EL MARQUES DE SELVA-ALEGRE,
 Presidente de la Suprema Junta Gubernativa establecida en Quito, á nombre de
 Nuestro Augusto Monarca el Señor Don Fernando Septimo (que Dios Guarde)
 en la instalacion que se celebró el dia 16 de Agosto de 1809.

SEÑORES

Que objetos tan grandes, y Sagrados son los que nos hán reunido en este respetable lugar ! La conservacion de la verdadera Religión, la defensa de Nuestro legitimo Monarca, y la prosperidad de la Patria. Veis aqui los bienes mas preciosos que hacen la perfecta felicidad del Genero humano. Quan dignos son de nuestro amor, de nuestro zelo, y veneracion. Y como no devo temblár yò al verme constituido por el voto unanime de este Pueblo generoso, por Cabeza de la Suprema Junta que se compone de los Ciudadanos mas dignos de esta Ilustre Capital? Conozco Señores, que el valor de esta Dignidad està unido al exacto desempeño de todas sus funciones.

Nada mas tengo que protestaros con la sincera efusion de mi reconocimiento, sino que me sacrificaré todo por la consecucion de los Santos fines á que aspiramos. Yá sabéis que estos estan vinculados en nuestras mas estrictas obligaciones, en nuestros inviolables derechos, y en nuestros mas intimos intereses.

Cuento seguramente para tan grande obra, con todos los Talentos, luces, y patriotismo de los funcionarios que componen este considerable Cuerpo politico; con las grandes virtudes de nuestro Exelentísimo, è Ilustrisimo Prelado, con la Sabiduria del Venerable Clero secular y Regular, y con todos los auxilios de mis amados compatriotas. Re unamos todos nuestros esfuerzos particulares, para procurar de todos modos el bien general. La firme perseverancia, en nuestros principios, la concordia, y tranquilidad entre nosotros, el zelo, actividad, y prudencia en nuestras deliberaciones, son los unicos medios que podrán consolidar la seguridad, y felicidad publica que nos hemos propuesto.

Concluyamos pues Señores, dirigiendo al Omnipotente nuestros humildes votos para conseguir las luces, y el acierto en todo. Digamos con la sinceridad propia de Americanos Españoles: Viva nuestro REY legitimo, y Señor natural Don Fernando Septimo. Y conservemosle á costa de nuestra Sangre esta preciosa porcion de sus vastos Dominios, libres de la usurpacion tiranica de Bonaparte, hasta que la Divina misericordia le vuelva á su Trono; ò que nos conceda la deseada gloria de que venga à imperar entre nosotros.

*In Each Book: a Prominent Ecuadorian Author's Presentation Inscription
To a Noted British Botanist and Traveler*

52. MERA, Juan Leon. *Poesias de* 2 works in 1 volume. Quito: Imprenta de Bermeo, por Julian Mora, 1858. 8°, contemporary green quarter morocco with marbled boards (rubbed and worn), flat spine, gilt letter and ornaments. Wood-engraved vignettes. Scattered light spotting. Internally in very good to fine condition; overall very good. Author's two-line ink presentation inscription to Ricardo Spruce, "Recuerdo de su atento amigo" at foot of title (signature cropped, but handwriting is same as the signed inscription in the second work). (1 l.), 223 pp.

2 works in 1 volume. \$750.00

FIRST EDITION of Mera's earliest published book, according to Palau. A second edition appeared at Barcelona, 1892.

Mera (1832-1894), a native of Ambato, Ecuador, was a novelist and poet as well as a literary critic. He wrote *Cumandá*, 1879 (Ecuador's first jungle novel), several works based on Indian folklore, a historical survey of Ecuadorian poetry that drew the attention of European scholars to the literature of Ecuador, and the Ecuadorian national anthem.

Provenance: Richard Spruce (Ganthorpe, Yorkshire, 1817-Coneysthorpe, Yorkshire, 1893), was one of the most noted Victorian botanical explorers; in his eighteen years of travel in South America, he was the first European to visit many of the sites from which he collected specimens. Dispatched to South America in 1849 by Hooker, Bentham, and other botanists, Spruce traveled up the Amazon to Santarém, explored the Rio Trombetas, and reached Manáos, at the mouth of the Rio Negro. He spent three years on the Negro and Orinoco, discovering many plants new to science in Venezuela. By early 1855 he had ascended the Amazon to Nantua in Peru, then proceeded to Tarapoto in the eastern foothills of the Andes. Two years later, he traveled up the Pastaza to Ecuador, reaching Banos and then Ambato, which he made his headquarters for two years while he explored the Andes. Spruce returned to England in 1867, where Hooker, Bentham, Mitten, and other notable botanists catalogued the plants he had collected. His notebooks were published posthumously in 1908 as *Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and the Andes*.

* Cf. Palau 164843n: no copy seen. On the author, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 384-5 and Victor M. Garcés, *Vida ejemplar y obra fecunda de Juan León Mera*, Ambato, 1963. NUC: DLC (bound with *Virgen*). OCLC: 81889335 (New York Public Library, calling for 233 pp. - probably a typo, since the *Indice* ends on p. 223). Not in Jisc, which locates a single copy of the 1892 edition. Not in KVK (51 databases searched), which locates several copies of the 1892 edition. Not located in CCPBE.

BOUND WITH:

MERA, Juan Leon. *La virgen del sol, leyenda indiana*. Quito: Imprenta de los Huerfanos de Valencia, 1861. 8°, occasional light spotting. Wood-engraved vignettes. On blank leaf following title page is author's signed ("J. Leon Mera") and dated (Quito, 1° de Mayo de 186[1?]) presentation inscription to Richard Spruce (see above). (1, 1 blank, 2 ll.), 238 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST EDITION of this verse legend based on folklore in which the mercenary values of Spanish adventurers are contrasted with the ancient virtues of the Indians. According to Palau, this is Mera's second published book.

Provenance: On Spruce, see above.

* Palau 135664. Not located in *BLC*. NUC: DLC (bound with *Poesias*), LU, RPB, MB, MH. OCLC: 432632375 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 20867898 (University of

**LA VIRGEN DEL SOL,
LEYENDA INDIANA**

POR

JUAN LEON MERA.



QUITO:

1861.

Imprenta de los huérfanos de Valencia.

Kansas, Harvard University, Pennsylvania State University, University of Pittsburgh, University of Texas-Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); OCLC also lists an edition of 1856 without place or printer, and with a collation of 399 pp.; but according to Ward, the work appeared first in 1861.

Venezuelan or Ecuadorian?

53. [ALVAREZ, Andrés Maria]. *Legacion venezolana en el Ecuador*. [caption title:] *Documentos relativos a la mision del honorable Señor Coronel Andres Maria Alvarez, encargado de negocios de Venezuela cerca del gobierno del Ecuador*. [Quito?]: N.pr., ca. 1858?. 4°, modern gray wrappers, preserving the original printed yellow front wrapper. Wood-engraved headpiece. Foldlines. In very good condition. 24 pp. \$250.00

The government of Venezuela demands of the government of Ecuador the complete and unconditional restitution to Gen. Juan José Flores and his family of all property sequestered and confiscated by Ecuador in executive orders of 7 December 1846 and 17 September 1847. Venezuela claims Gen. Flores as a citizen by birth and Ecuador refuses to recognize that citizenship, saying Flores was a general in the Ecuadorian army when the confiscation and sequestration occurred. The pamphlet is entirely composed of documents relating to this question.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55263812 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, also without imprint, 24 pp.); 26139671 (no location given; imprint Quito, Impr. del Gobierno, 24 pp.); 42016827 (microform at Indiana University, imprint Quito: Impr. del Gobierno, 24 pp.). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

RECIFE—PERNAMBUCO

Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republican Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Work in Favor of Brazilian Independence

53A. [PERNAMBUCO]. *Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Pernambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felismente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março* [Pernambuco: Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated 10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very good condition. On papel selado with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down at foot of verso. (1 l.) \$500,000.00

EARLIEST PERNAMBUCO PRINTING. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It

PRECISO dos sucessos, que tivraõ lugar em PERNAMBUCO, desde a faustissima e gloriosissima Revoluçaõ operada felicissimamente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março, em que o generoso exorço de nossos bravos PATRIOTAS exterminou daquella parte do BRAZIL o monstro infernal da tirania real.

DEPOIS de tanto abuzar da nossa paciencia por hum sistema de administraçaõ combinado ariente para sustentar as vaidades de huma Corte insolente sobre toda a sorte de oppressaõ de nossos legitimos direitos, restaurar caladantar agora a nossa honra com o negro labo de traidores aos nossos mesmos Amigos, Parentes, e Compatriotas sautores de Portugal; e em por ventura a derradeira peça, que faltava de se por a machina da politica do insano Governo extinto de Pernambuco.

Comceou o perido por illaquir a nossa singeleza, prõclamando publicamente a cinco deste mez, que era amigo sincero dos Pernambucanos, que tinha repartido o seu coraçõ com elles, escrevendo estes enganos com a mesma pena, com que acabava de encher no segredo do seu gabinete listas de proscriptos, que tinha de entregar nas maõs do algeoz, Brazileiros de todas as classes, a mocidade de mais espirito do paiz, os officios mais bravos das tropas pagas, em huma palavra os filhos da Patria de maior esperança, e mais distinto merecimento pessoal.

Asuaveo em fim o dia seis, em que as enchovias haviaõ de ser atalhadas de tantos Patriotas honrados, e suas familias alagadas de dor, e de lagrimas: convoca o maldito hum conselho de officiaes de guerra, todos invejosos da nossa gloria, e depois de ter assignado com elles a atroz condemnaçaõ da quellas innocentes victimas, despacha dali mesmo os que lhe parecerã mais capazes de lhe dar execuçaõ. Huns cobrem aos quartes militares, outros a casas particulares; fazem prisaõs por toda a parte, e já as caubas comecaõ de se abrir para lir engolindo hum por hum dos nossos bons Compatriotas.

Aqui porora mostraõ os nossos, como tinhaõ capacidade para saber conhecer, que a disobediencia tem toda o preço de heroismo em certos cazos, e he quando com ella se salva a cauza da Patria. Hum bravo Capitãõ deo o sinal do dever de todos, fazendo descer aos Infernos o principal agente da injustissima execuçaõ; correo-se as armas, e poucas horas daquelle mesmo dia foraõ todo o tempo de comecar, e acabar taõ dilaõza revoluçaõ, que mais parecia festivo de paz, que tumulto de guerra, sinal evidente de ter sido toda obra da Providencia, e beneficio da bençaõ do todo Poderoso.

O Ex General tinha-se recolhido a forteza do Brum, e onde suppunha achar huma praça de defeza, achou a prizãõ de sua pessoa, e daõ seus. Recorreo a proposicoes pacificas, que acabaraõ n'hum conclusum, com que foi obrigado a conformar-se no dia sete, pelas seis horas da manhaõ.

Desde logo foi restabelecida toda a ordem publica, naõ se ouviraõ mais outras vozes, que de aclamaçoens geras dignas do dia, em que hum immenso povo entrava na posse de seus legitimos direitos sociaes. Foi consequencia distaõ naõ ter havido até agora se quer hum sãõ disturbio, nem motivo qualquer de queixaõ.

A outro se installou o Governo Provisorio composto de cinco Patriotas, tirados das differentes classes; o qual Governo tem sido sempre permanente em suas sessões. O seu primeiro cuidado foi disambinar os nossos Compatriotas de Portugal e os medos, e desconfaõças, com que os tinhaõ inquietado os partidistas da tyrannia, recebendo a todos com abraço, e osculos, segurando as suas familias, pessoas e propriedades de toda a sorte de injurias, fazendo-os continuar em seu commercio, trafego, e occupaçoens com maior liberdade, que d'ante, proclamando em fim por hum bando os sentimentos do Governo, e do Povo, e naõ havêr mais daqui por diante differença entre nós de Brazileiros e Europeos, mas de reaes e de sertidos em conta de huma só, e unica familia com igual direito a huma só, e a mesma herança, que h' a prosperidade geral de toda esta Provincia.

A nove, tudo se achava no mesmo espirito de concordia, e pacificaçaõ geral, sem o poro se resentir de outra novidade, que das bondades do Governo todo applicado apromover a segurança interior, e exterior por medidas acertadas, buscaõ do esclarecer a sua marcha com dividir as matrias de maior importancia por comités compostos das pessoas de maior capacidade conhecida para cada huma dellas, com que tem obtido ao mesmo tempo popularizar as suas deliberaçoens (e mais possivel).

Neste mesmo dia o Governo foi permanente até a meia noite para continuar diversos despachos, que hoje apparecerãõ, sendo dos mais importantes fazer entrar os Funcionarios publicos nas suas occupaçoens como d'ante, sem tirar do seu officio, proscrever as formalas de tratamento até agora usadas, sem admitir nenhuma outra, que a de ninguem de VOS-mesmos, e com elle Governo, abolir certos impostos modernos de manifesta injusticia, e oppressãõ para o Povo, e para huma da Naçaõ, &c. E tal he o nosso estado politico, e civil até hoje 10 de Março de 1817.

VIVA A PATRIA.

Vivaõ os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tirania real.

attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has been attributed to either José Luis de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada. Holmes notes, "This paper, today, is a true and most valuable relic of the first organized attempt to proclaim the independence of Brazil. It was drafted by an able lawyer, who paid for it with his life."

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print in Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a press from England but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been used when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenare, pointed out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the revolt, and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press apparently had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on papel selado (with the stamp at the foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the "Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco," but as soon as the revolt was suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included religious toleration and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

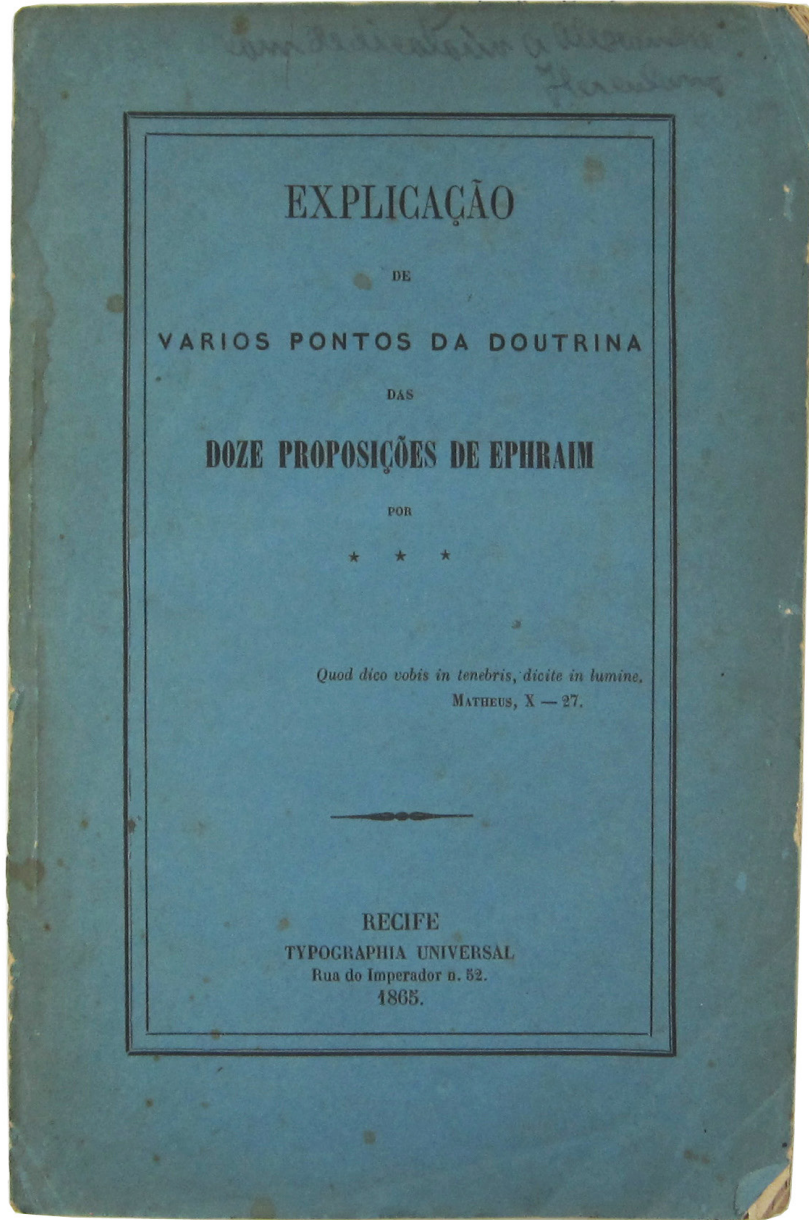
* Borba de Moraes, *Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial* pp. 162-4. Museum de Arte de São Paulo, *Historia da tipografia no Brasil* pp. 12, 163. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 175: describing their copy as "the only copy known." Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49601576 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Jisc.

Author's Signed Presentation Inscription to Alexandre Herculano

54. [BARRETO, Ignácio de Barros]. *Explicação de varios pontos da doutrina das doze proposições de Ephraim, por * * **. Recife: Typographia Universal, 1865. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine gone, tear in blank lower wrapper of 4.5 cm). In very good condition. Author's dated presentation inscription on recto of dedication leaf (p. [3]): "Ao Ilm° Exm° Snr // Alexandre Herculano // Offrece // O Autor // Pernambuco Julho 1867". 51 pp., (errata leaf). \$600.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION of this elaboration and defense of the author's work in favor of religious toleration, *Doze proposições sobre a legitimidade religiosa da verdadeira tolerancia dos cultos*, published the previous year in Rio de Janeiro. He was born in the province of Pernambuco, 1828 and died there sometime between 1878 and 1895. His initials appear at the end of the prologue, page 11. Both Blake and Barros Paiva give the first word of the title as "Exposição" instead of "Explicação".

Provenance: Alexandre Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, one of the greatest that country ever produced, and indeed, one of the most important any country produced. A complete volume of Innocência is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, 3 volumes, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, 4 volumes, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, and

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is responsible for introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* Sacramento Blake III, 262. Innocência X, 49-50. Barros Paiva p. 54. OCLC: 249262835 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Univeritat Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt Gotha, Württembergische Landesbibliothek); 557643962 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Berlin, Erfurt, and Württembergische Landesbibliothek, and should have also cited British Library.

55. CAVALCANTI, Alvaro B.[arbalho] *Uchôa. Discurso proferido em Sessão de 22 de Junho de 1886 pelo Senador ... por ocasião de discutir-se no Senado o projecto de reforma das eleições municipaes.* Recife: Typographia Central, 1886. Parlamento. 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear). Small floral vignette on title page. Four pinpoint wormholes, two of which touch some letters of text without affecting legibility. In good condition. ix, 16 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Álvaro Barbalho Uchôa Cavalcanti (1818-1889) was a Brazilian judge and politician who served as a senator in the Empire of Brazil from 1871 to 1889. Born in Sirinhaém, Brazil, he graduated from the Faculdade de Olinda in 1838 and joined the magistracy in 1839. A member of the Conservative Party, prior to becoming a senator he alternated between being deputy in the Provincial Assembly of Pernambuco and serving in the national Chamber of Deputies.

* Not in Sacramento Blake. OCLC: 50045358 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 904038489 (Oliveira Lima copy digitized). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. No hard copy located in KVK (51 databases searched).

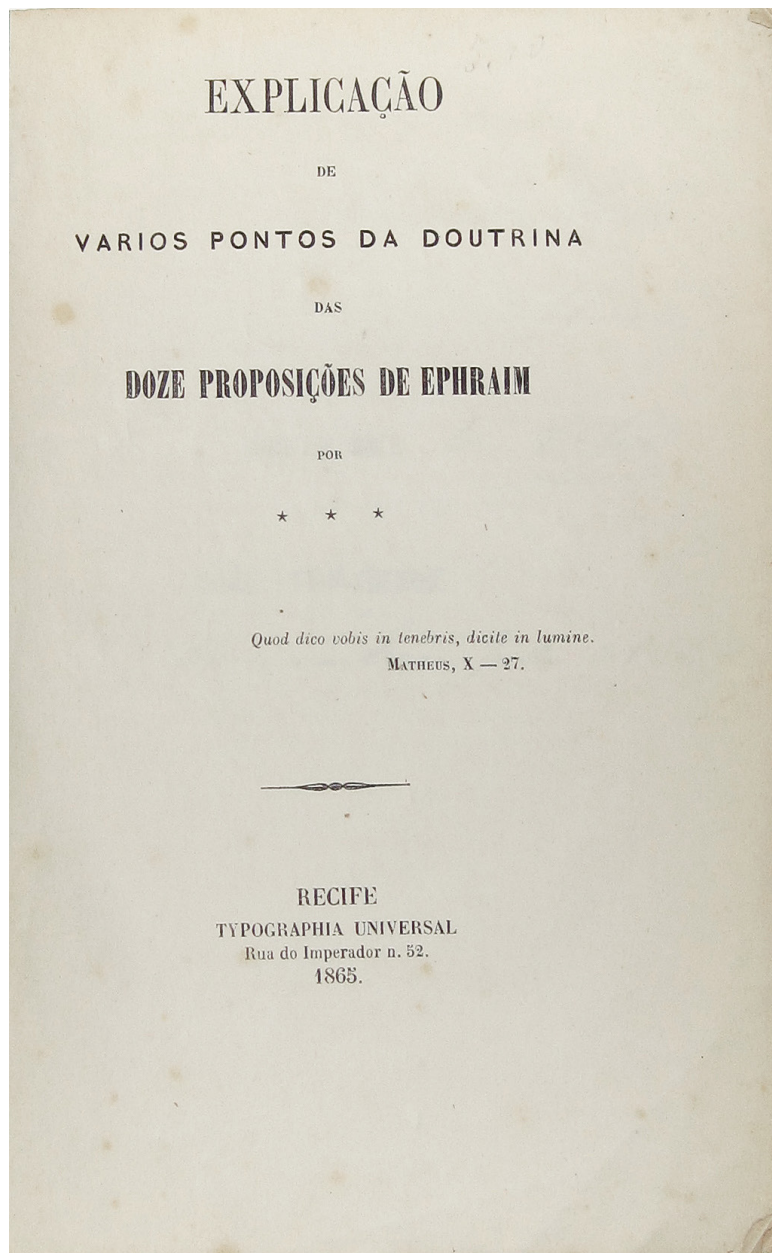
Author's First Book

56. ARTAGÃO, Mário de, pseud. [i.e., Antônio da Costa Corrêa Leite Filho]. *As infernaes. Recife: Livraria Quintas—Editora, 1889. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (two very small holes to front wrapper; one to rear wrapper; small defects to spine at head and foot), ink manuscript author and title written vertically on spine. Monogram "MA" on front cover and title page. Front cover printed in red and black. Uncut. In very good to fine condition. 147 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. This volume of poems constitutes the author's first book.

Antônio da Costa Corrêa Leite Filho (Rio Grande do Sul, 1866-Lisbon, 1937), wrote under the pseudonym Mário de Artagão. Journalist, teacher, playwright, and poet, he published the following volumes of verse in addition to the present one: *Psalterio* (1894); *Psalterio na quermesse* (1896); *Música sacra* (1901); *No rastro das águias* (1925); *Rimas pagãs* (1933); *Feras à solta* (1936). He also published a play, *Janina* (1907), and another work, *Helláda, ninho dos deuses*, which we think may also have been a play. Leite Filho, a dedicated monarchist, edited the newspapers *Rio Grande do Sul* (1891), and *A actualidade* (Rio Grande, 1892-1893).

* Sacramento Blake VI, 242-3 (giving incorrect date of publication, 1888, and without collation). Innocência XX, 354 (without date, place of publication, publisher or



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collation). Ford, Whittam & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 54. (giving incorrect date of publication, 1888, and without collation), probably repeating Blake without ever having seen the book. See Guilhermino Cesar, *História da literatura do Rio Grande do Sul*, pp. 297-303, 391; also Wilson Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* IV, 270, 447; V, 123, 154, 552. OCLC: 26334323 (Washington University in St. Louis); see also 11687225 (the Lisbon 1914 edition, available online, eight locations given). Porbase locates a single copy of this first edition in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and four copies of a Lisbon, 1914 edition, described as the third. Jisc locates a single copy of the Lisbon 1914 edition only, at British Library.

57. CARVALHO, Alfredo de. *Estudos Pernambucanos*. Recife: Cultura Academica, 1907. 8°, contemporary grayish-brown half pebbled cloth over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spine with short author-title lettered gilt, decorated endleaves. Title page in red and black. Some Greek key red headpieces. In good to very good condition. Contemporary manuscript ink inscription in upper portion of p. [1]: "Pertence a Ambrosio Fran // co de Barros Leite // Olinda 3 de abril de 1907 // oferecido pelo autor." (3 ll.), 350 pp., (1 l.). \$100.00

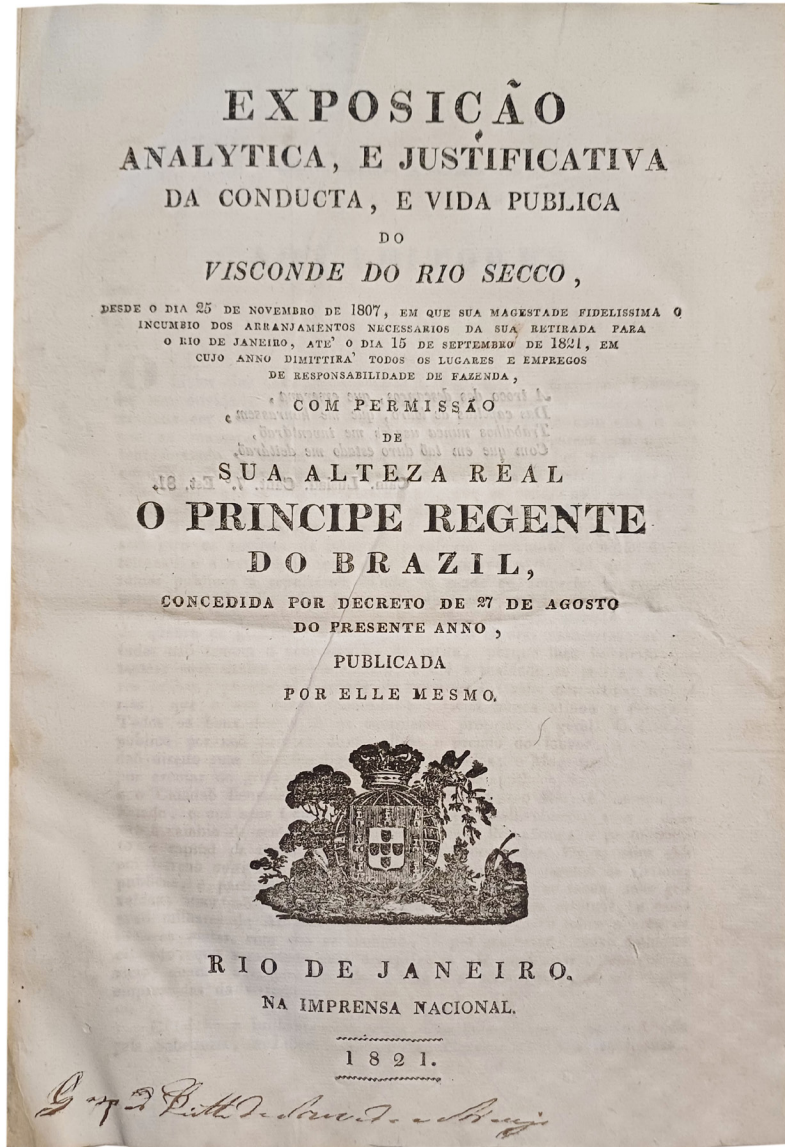
FIRST EDITION. Includes essays on gold and silver mines, prehistoric Brazil, numismatics, literary journalism in Pernambuco, Charles Waterton, Racine and Brazil, A Tragedia de Nyenburg (by Manuel de Azevedo), the flag of the Confederação do Equador (a short-lived 1824 rebellion in northeastern Brazil), Castro Alves in Pernambuco, William Swainson, the Pernambuco countryside, and the Motins de Fevereiro de 1823 (a slave uprising in Pernambuco).

* NUC: IU, TxU, DCU-IA, RPB.

58. CAMPELLO, [Manuel] Netto [Carneiro]. *Figuras e frases*. Recife: Manoel Nogueira de Souza and Imprensa Industrial, 1911. 4°, contemporary red quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear), vertical title on spine in crude white letters Circular stamp of "Biblioteca: Colegio Salesiano - Recife" on front free endleaf recto, title page, and following leaf recto. Stamp of Livraria Brandão - Recife on front free endleaf recto. 181 pp., (1 l.) \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes essays on Schiller, Literary Criticism, Alexandre Herculano, Barros Guimarães, Reynaldo Porchat, Marianno Rampolla, Santos Dumont, Rosa e Silva, Belgrade, Public education, Agriculture, Judiciary, Trade, and Commerce.

Manoel Neto Carneiro Campello (1866-1943), was the first occupant of chair 23 of the Academia Pernambucana de Letras. He was the father of Manoel Neto Carneiro Campello Júnior (Recife, 1900-Rio de Janeiro, 1968) sugar cane plantation owner and



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politician, Ministro da Agricultura in the cabinet of President Eurico Gaspar Dutra from 31 January to 15 October 1946.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 320067504 (University of California Los Angeles—calls for 181 pp. only). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

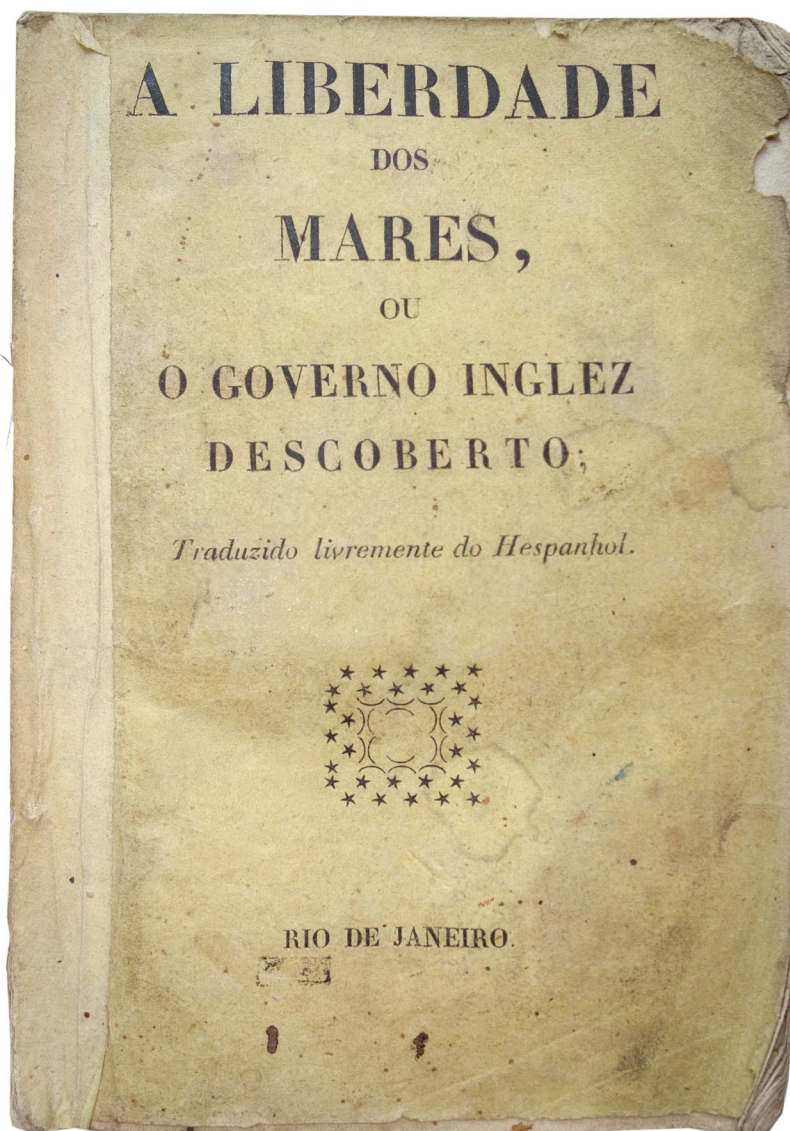
RIO DE JANEIRO

Extremely Interesting and Important for its Information about the Portuguese Court and Public Administration in Rio de Janeiro

***59. AZEVEDO, Joaquim José de, 1º Visconde do Rio Secco.** *Exposição analítica, e justificativa da conducta, e vida publica do Visconde do Rio Secco, desde o dia 25 de Novembro de 1807, em que Sua Magestade Fidelissima o incubio dos arranjos necessarios da sua retirada para o Rio de Janeiro, até o dia 15 de Setembro de 1821, em cujo anno dimittirá todos os lugares e empregos de responsabilidade de fazenda, com permissão de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente do Brazil, concedida por decreto de 27 de Agosto do presente anno, publicada por elle mesmo.* Rio de Janeiro: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. Folio (27 x 20 cm.), contemporary tree sheep (chafing at outer edges, remnants of gilt floral ornaments on spine). Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title-page. Light dampstaining at outer-edges of pastedowns. Slight dampstain in lower inner margins, with some discoloration (ca. 5.5 cm.) on all leaves, text block slightly loose from spine at that point. Two pinpoint holes at inner margins on all leaves without loss of text. Final three leaves with worm hole (2 cm.) at inner blank margin, with no loss of text. Otherwise clean and crisp. Overall in good condition. Contemporary ink signature at foot of title page (illegible). viii, 39, 4, 28, 9 pp., 1 folding table. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Borba comments, "extremely interesting and important for the information [it] provide[s] about the Portuguese Court and public administration in Rio de Janeiro at that time, and ... very difficult to find." Although nominally a biography, the *Exposição* includes much information not found elsewhere about the transfer of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil and contemporary political events.

The Visconde do Rio Secco, a wealthy merchant born at Belém, near Lisbon, was a confidant of D. João and often provided financial assistance. Along with Admiral Manuel da Cunha Souto Maior, he was charged with organizing the royal family's move to Brazil in 1807, and once there, held several important positions in the royal household in Rio de Janeiro. He administered the Fazenda de Santa Cruz and served as Director of the Brazilian Bank. His eminent position led to some public opprobrium, which he attempted



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to counter in this pamphlet and in *Breve exposição do comportamento publico do Visconde do Rio Secco*, Lisbon 1821. Innocência comments on the *Exposição*: "Posto que esta memoria pareça dirigir-se especialmente a elucidar questões pessoais do seu publicador, é todavia interessante pelas particularidades que encerra no tocante á transferencia da côrte de Portugal para o Brasil, e aos successos politicos do tempo; apresentando noticias curiosas e aproveitaveis, que n'outra parte se não encontrarão." Included with the main text (pp. 1-39) are 4 pages of notes, 28 pages of supporting documents, 9 pages of appendix and a single leaf entitled "Methodo pelo qual se ha de governar o fiel da caixa da emissão para o governo do troco das notas ao povo."

After independence the Visconde became a Brazilian citizen and was named first Marquez de Jundiahy. He died in Rio de Janeiro in 1835.

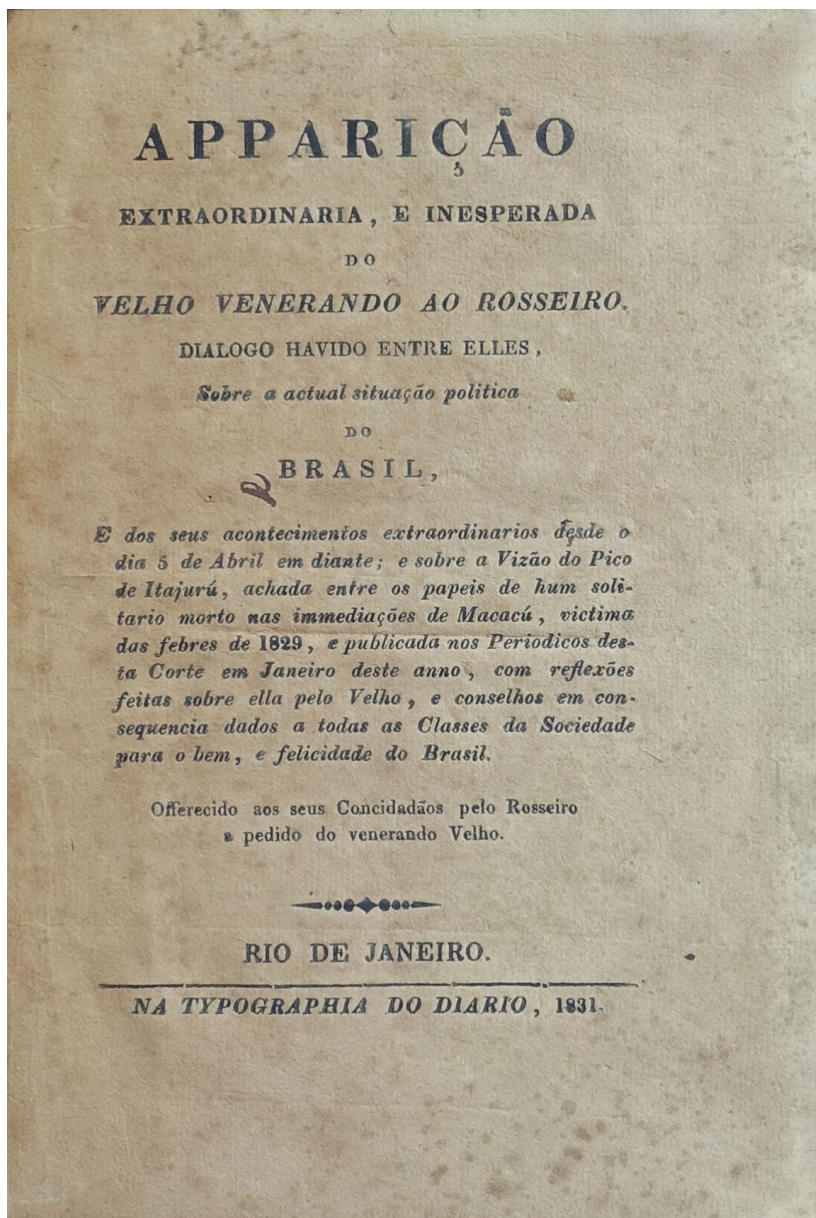
* Valle Cabral 734. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro* I, no. 848. Innocência IV, 93: calling for 32 rather than 39 pp. in the main text. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 739: listing the *Breve exposição* and calling both works "very difficult to find." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/29. J.C. Rodrigues 2100: "muito rara." Indiana University, Lilly Library, *Brazil from Discovery to Independence* (1972 exhibition catalogue) number 94. Not in Bosch. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 81732399 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Florida); 457962854 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 41283000 (New York Public Library); 252811931 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Deals With the Abdication of Dom Pedro

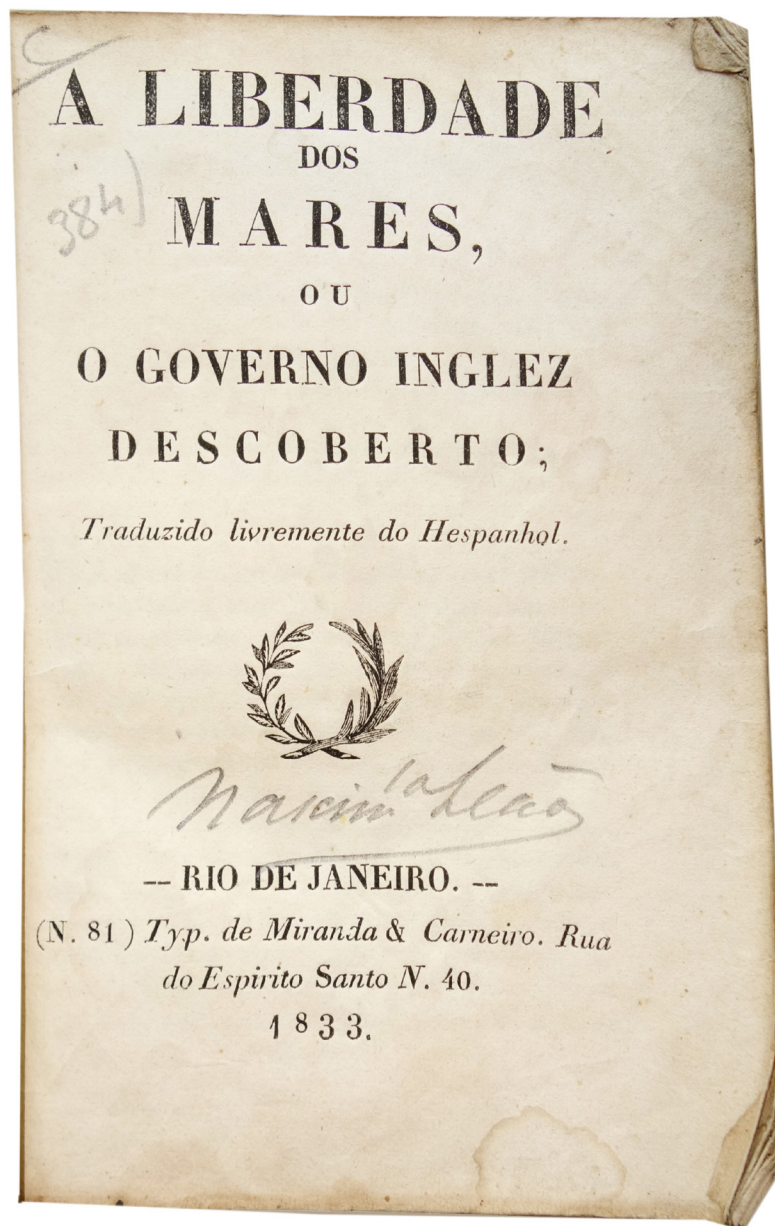
60. *Apparição extraordinaria, e inesperada do velho venerando ao rosseiro. Dialogo havido entre elles, sobre a actual situação politica do Brasil* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Diario, 1831. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter morocco (flaking, head of spine starting), spine with raised bands in five compartments, black lettering piece with short title, gilt bands and ornaments. Heavily browned. In near-good condition. 29 pp. \$650.00

FIRST EDITION of this work dealing with the abdication of D. Pedro I. The *Apparição* was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia later the same year.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892), 677. Not in Tancredo de Paiva, Lapa, Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49742038 (second edition: Oliveira Library Library pamphlet collection); 55273813 (second edition: Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 51730471 (Bahia 1831 edition: Oliveira Library Library pamphlet collection). This edition not located in Porbase, which lists a single copy of the Pernambuco 1831 edition only in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Jisc. This edition not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which locates only the copy of the Pernambuco 1831 edition in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.



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Rare Rio de Janeiro Imprint Dealing With Freedom of the Seas

61. [BARÈRE DE VIEUZAC, Bertrand]. *A liberdade dos mares, ou o governo inglez descoberto; traduzido livremente do hespanhol. 3 parts in 2 volumes bound together*. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Miranda & Carneiro, 1833. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (repair to front joint; some fraying and soiling; spine defective), vertical ink manuscript title on spine, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut laurel wreath on title pages. Typographical vignette on front wrapper. Overall in good condition. liv, 54, 92; 103, (6, 1 blank) pp., (1 l. errata).

3 parts in 2 volumes bound together. \$800.00

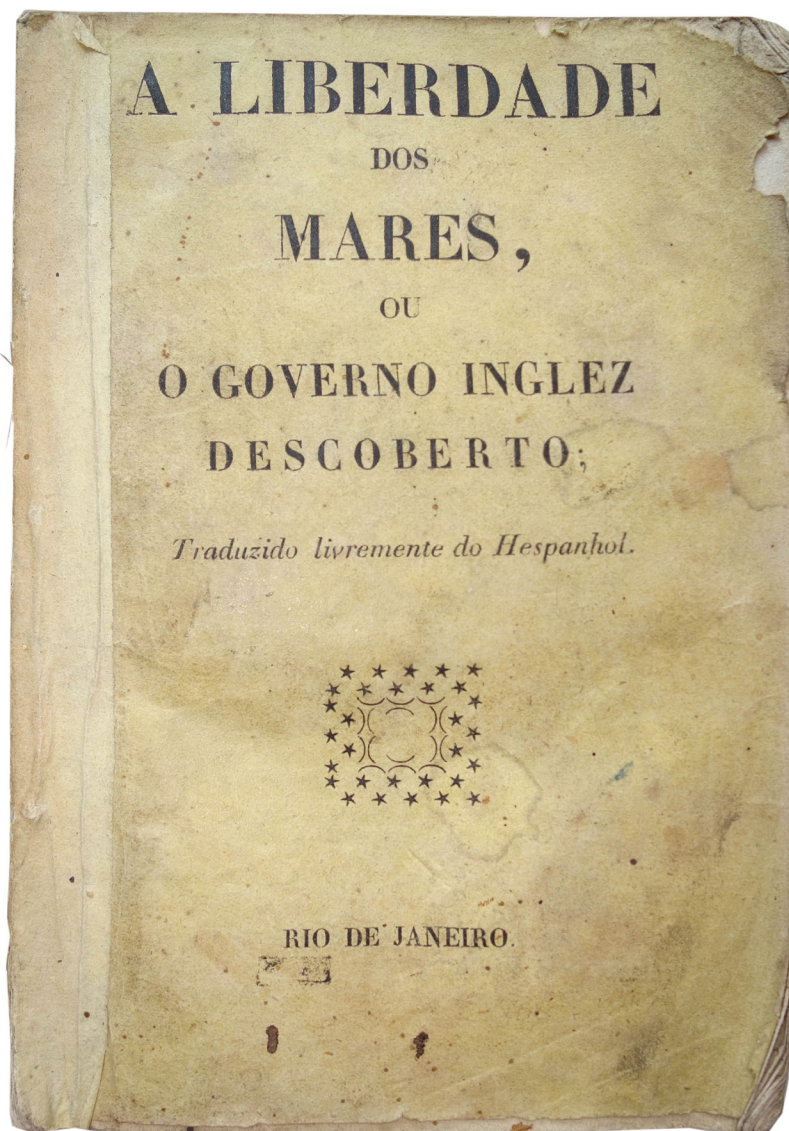
First edition in Portuguese [?] of Barère de Vieuzac's *La liberté des mers, ou le gouvernement anglais dévoilé*, first published in Paris, 1798—an invective against the British government, whose maritime supremacy is described in such terms as "horrors," "monstrosities," "despotism" and "tyranny." Barère begins with general comments on maritime power and on the evils of the British government, moves on to prove that the British government destroys natural law and the law of nations, and argues that its continued existence is incompatible with the security and peace of other European nations. The translation from Barère's work is acknowledged on p. xx.

In the preface "A todos os povos amantes da liberdade," the unidentified translator added about 10 pages (pp. xxi-xxx) to Barère's list of British sins, referring to actions in Russia, Bengal, the United States, Havana, Puerto Rico, and in Spain during the Peninsular War. The latest reference in this section is to the execution of Gomes Freire de Andrade and others in the aborted 1817 independence attempt in Portugal. Barère himself charged the British with a multitude of sins in this introductory section, e.g., that the British were responsible for all the evils of the French Revolution, that they fomented rebellion in South America, that they armed Indians in the Americas and encouraged them to attack non-British settlers (the Indians on Lake Ontario and on the Ohio River are mentioned specifically), that they supported the rebels in the Vendée, that they aided and abetted pirates, that they exiled Irish and Scots to Botany Bay, and that they consistently maltreated prisoners of war (see pp. vii-xviii).

Barère (1755-1841) was born at Tarbes and practiced law until elected to the States-General in 1789. There he quickly gained a reputation as one of the most indefatigable and radical members of the revolutionary Assembly. Elected president of the Convention in December 1792, Barère presided over the trial and execution of Louis XVI. His rhetorical style earned him the sobriquet "l'Anacréon de la guillotine." Narrowly escaping deportation after Robespierre's fall, Barère was eventually banished to Belgium in 1816 as a regicide, only to return after the revolution of 1830. His many published works include poetry and translations in addition to political commentary.

There is some confusion about the authorship and publishing history of the work. Palau n.º 137771 calls this Portuguese edition a translation of his n.º 137769, which is a translation from French into Spanish, yet he gives the date of the Spanish edition as 1835 (i.e. 2 years after this work appeared). At n.º 24149, however, Palau cites this as a translation of Barère. Innocêncio V, 185 states that the work was originally published in 1804 and was written in France or by someone under French influence, but does not identify the author. *NUC* cites the work under Barère's name and lists several Spanish-language editions published between 1820 and 1842. Our edition is a translation from one of the Spanish editions.

*Innocêncio V, 185. Palau 137771 (cf. 137769) and 24149. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. On Barère de Vieuzac, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* V, cols.



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490-5. NUC: DCU-IA; also Spanish editions of Philadelphia, 1820, 1825, 1826; Madrid, 1835, 1841; and Barcelona, 1842. OCLC: 8213908 (Princeton University, University of Virginia, Stanford University). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, but gives a collation of liv, 103, [6] pp. only. Not located in Jisc.

62. CABRAL, José Marcellino da Rocha. *Collecção de alguns artigos escriptos e publicados no Brasil ... seguida de alguns documentos e precedida e seguida de observações em refutação ás calumnias e convicios contra elle publicados.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia da Ass. do Despertador, 1839. 8°, loose in contemporary marbled wrappers (spine defective). In good to very good condition. 48 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. Rocha Cabral's character was maligned in the *Jornal do Comércio*, from whom his *O Despertador* was taking some government business; this *Collecção* includes reprints of articles printed in the *Despertador* defending himself against the *Jornal's* allegations, reminiscences of the author's time in Rio Grande do Sul, a transcription of a circular to the residents of Rio Grande do Sul published as a pamphlet in Villa do Rio Grande do Sul, 1834, the conclusion of "Refutação da correspondência inserta no 'Recopilador Liberal' relativa à subscrição portugueza n'esta provincia, e em outras do Império," also originally published in pamphlet form, Rio Grande 1835, a document on the founding of the Gabinete de Leitura, and letters testifying to Rocha Cabral's character.

Rocha Cabral (1806-1850) fled his native Portugal in 1831 and became a naturalized Brazilian, living in Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. He was cofounder of the journal *Despertador*, published from 1838 to 1841 ("foi elle o que fez a nossa imprensa politica, e os nossos jornaes subirem a uma escala superior. O Despertador foi um diario monumental na historia da nossa imprensa," as described in Innocência) and was also founder of the Gabinete de Leitura Portuguez in Rio de Janeiro and the Sociedade Promotora da Indústria da Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.

* Barreto, *Bibliografia Sul-riograndense* I, 240-1; on the author, see pp. 233-41. Innocência V, 13-4. Not in Sacramento Blake. NUC: CU, MH.

By the Translator of The Federalist

63. [CASTRO, José da Gama e]. *O novo principe ou o espirito dos governos monarchicos, por ***. Segunda edição, revista e consideravelmente augmentada pelo Autor.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Imp. e Const. de J. Villeneuve e Comp., 1841. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear at corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and floral tooling (lettering piece defective), text block edges sprinkled red, original printed wrappers bound in. Typographical vignette on title page. Modified Portuguese royal arms on front wrapper. In very good to fine condition. 404 pp. \$300.00

Second edition, revised and expanded. Two completely different printings of the second edition exist. Another printing - with the same imprint and date, but with a

completely different setting of type and collating 464 pp. - also exists. Innocêncio had never seen the first edition, printed in Lisbon, and it took him years to obtain a copy of this second edition.

Gama e Castro (1795-1873) received a doctor of medicine degree from Coimbra and was appointed physico-mór in the army. An ardent Miguelist, he fled into political exile in 1834, spending some years in Rio de Janeiro before settling in Paris. While in Brazil from 1838 to 1842, he published a Portuguese translation of *The Federalist* and was a prolific contributor to various periodicals.

* Cf. Innocêncio IV, 358: calling for 404 pp.; and XII, 340-4: quoting another account which states that a third edition was published in Coimbra in 1843. Cf. Azevedo-Samodães 1349: 404 pp. Cf. Monteverde 2582: 404 pp. Cf. Palha 412: "peu commun et estimé"; without collation. Not in Welsh or Greenlee *Catalogue*. NUC: locating an edition with 400 pp. at DCU-IA, and another copy, without collation, at MH.

64. [CASTRO, José da Gama e]. *O novo príncipe ou o espírito dos governos monarchicos, por ***. Segunda edição, revista e consideravelmente augmentada pelo Autor.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Imp. e Const. de J. Villeneuve e Comp., 1841. 4°, recent mottled quarter sheep over machine-marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, original front wrapper (soiled and stained; small repair to upper outer corner) bound in, top edge rouged. Wood engraved vignette on title page. Brazilian royal arms on front wrapper. Light overall browning. Scattered foxing and stains, lower margin of last 2 leaves chipped. In good condition. Old inscription of João Pinto L[illeg.] at top of front wrapper. 464 pp.
\$200.00

Second edition, revised and expanded. Two completely different printings of the second edition exist. The printing offered here - collating 464 pp. - appears to be previously unknown to bibliographers. Another printing - with the same imprint and date, but with the type completely reset and collating 404 pp. - also exists, and is the one described in all the bibliographical references we have located. Innocêncio had never seen the first edition, printed in Lisbon, and it took him years to obtain a copy of the second edition. Gama e Castro (1795-1873) received a doctor of medicine degree from Coimbra and was appointed physico-mór in the army. An ardent Miguelist, he fled into political exile in 1834, spending some years in Rio de Janeiro before settling in Paris. While in Brazil from 1838 to 1842, he published a Portuguese translation of *The Federalist* and was a prolific contributor to various periodicals.

* Cf. Innocêncio IV, 358: calling for 404 pp.; and XII, 340-4: quoting another account which states that a third edition was published in Coimbra in 1843. Cf. Azevedo-Samodães 1349: 404 pp. Cf. Monteverde 2582: 404 pp. Cf. Palha 412: "peu commun et estimé"; without collation. Not in Welsh or Greenlee *Catalogue*. NUC: locating an edition with 400 pp. at DCU-IA, and another copy, without collation, at MH.

65. BARBOSA, Januario da Cunha. *Oração de acção de graças celebradas na Imperial Capella no dia 30 de março do corrente anno, pelo nascimento e baptismo de S.A.I. O Senhor Principe Primogenito D. Affonso Pedro Christino Leopoldo Felipe Eugenio Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga* Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia Nacional, 1845. 8°, later blue quarter cloth over faux reptilian boards. Very light browning. A few pinpoint wormholes, only one in text, without loss. In good condition. 11 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This discourse on the benefits of a hereditary monarchy (given at the baptism of the Prince Imperial D. Afonso (23 February 1845-11 June 1847), short lived first-born son of D. Pedro II) was one of the last orations by Cunha Barbosa (1780-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, "homem de invulgar atividade, combativo, estudioso, dado às letras, poeta, teatrólogo, jornalista" (Werneck Sodré p. 220). One of the most eminent figures during the Brazilian independence movement (and a very vocal opponent of José Bonifácio de Andrade, who managed to have him deported without trial), he was also a noted religious orator, one of the founders of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, director of the Imprensa Regia and the Biblioteca Nacional, and founder of the Revêrbero Constitucional Fluminense, 1821-22. His *Parnaso brasileiro*, 1829, was the first anthology of Brazilian poetry. His 1839 speech to the Instituto Histórico on slavery is widely known: "A escravidão dos negros nem aproveita à civilização dos índios, nem à sua própria, nem aos progressos da nossa indústria; os danos que daí resultam são desgraçadamente conhecidos, e só a cobiça poderá negar resultados que a inteligência, ainda a menos perspicaz, percebe e calcula" (quoted in W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira*, I, 251).

* Sacramento Blake III, 297. For the author see W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 32, 106, 133-4, 161, 175, 176, 195, 235, 250-2, 263, 276-7, 285, 395, 436, 510; Werneck Sodré, *História da literatura brasileira* (1969) pp. 215, 220, 245-6, 557. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched)

On Tropical Diseases

66. CELLE, Eugene. *Hygiene practica dos paizes quentes, ou indagações acerca das causas e tratamento das molestias destas regiões.* Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, translator. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de M. Barreto, 1856. 8°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over diced paper boards, smooth spine with gilt title and romantic ornaments (rubbed, foot of spine defective, 5 cm. of upper joint split near head of spine, horizontal tear to spine a few centimeters below head, corners worn, some wear to other extremities). Very slight browning, a few small stains, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition; internally very good. Half title bears signed seven-line ink inscription by the translator to his "Mestre & amigo," Luis Pereira da Fonseca. (2 ll.), 207, iv pp., (1 l. errata). \$400.00

First and only edition of this Portuguese translation, with revisions, from Celle's French work on tropical climates and their effect on the human body. Celle had been

HYGIENE PRATICA
DOS
PAIZES QUENTES

OU

INDAGAÇÕES ACERCA DAS CAUSAS E TRATAMENTO DAS MOLESTIAS
DESTAS REGIÕES

POR

EUGENE CELLE

DOUTOR EM MEDICINA PELAS FACULDADES DE PARIS E DO MEXICO,
EX-CIRURGIÃO DO HOSPITAL MILITAR DE MAZATLAN

TRADUZIDO LIVREMENTE EM PORTUGUEZ

POR

DOMINGOS JOSÉ BERNARDINO DE ALMEIDA

MEDICO CIRURGIÃO PELA ESCOLA MEDICO-CIRURGICA DO PORTO.

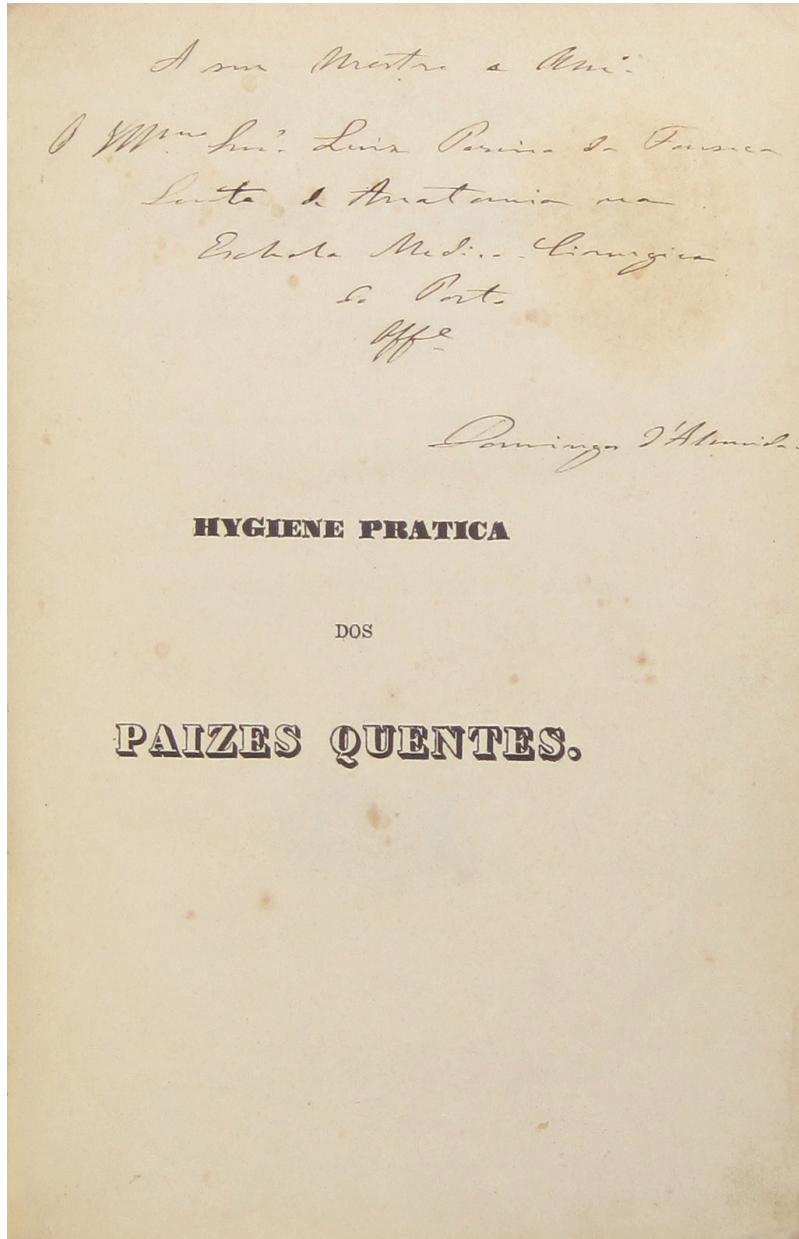


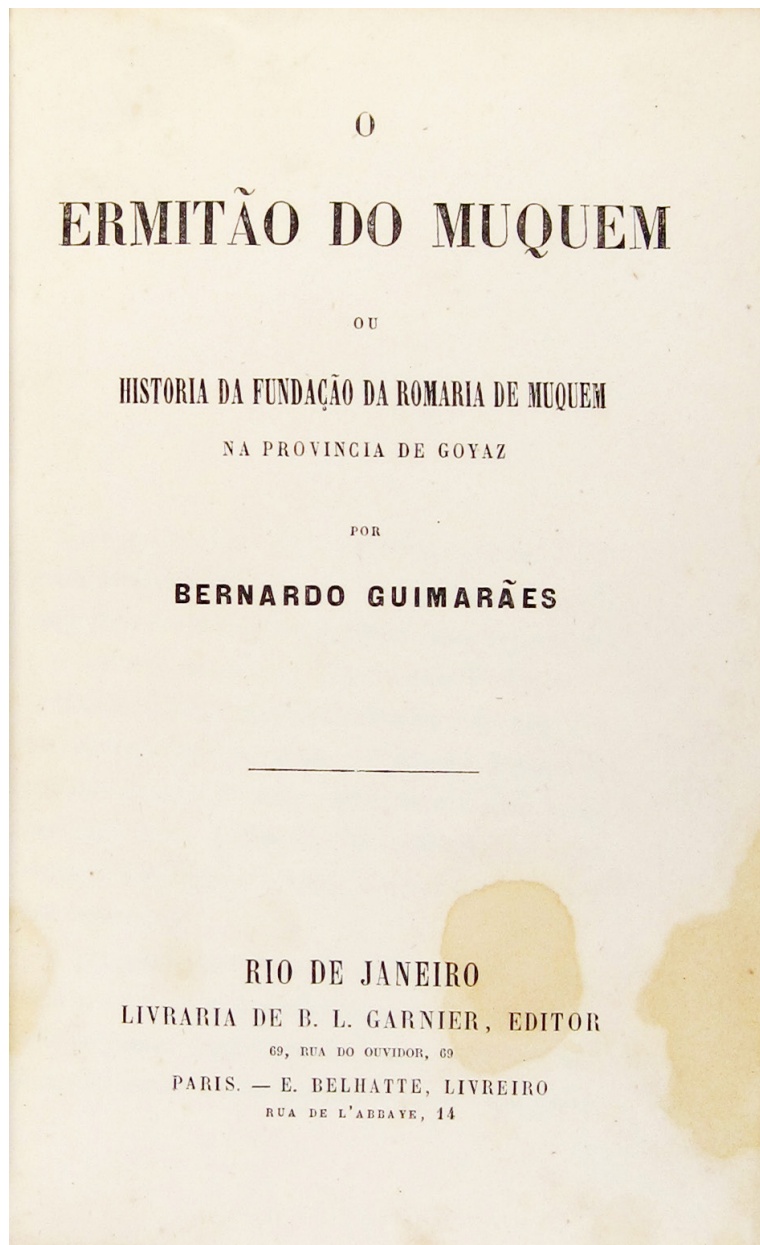
RIO DE JANEIRO.

TYPOGRAPHIA DE M. BARRETO, RUA DA QUITANDA N 55.

1856.

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

The translator was physician at the Hospital da Santa Casa de Misericórdia in Rio de Janeiro, beginning in 1856, and at the Hospital da Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficência in the same city, beginning in 1858.

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

First Edition of the Author's First Volume of Fiction

67. GUIMARÃES, Bernardo [Joaquim da Silva]. *O Ermitão do Muquem, ou Historia da fundação da Romaria de Muquem na provincia de Goyaz*. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier; and Paris: E. Belhatte (printed at Paris: Typ. Portug. de Simão Raçon e Comp.), n.d. (1858?). 12°, contemporary quarter blue sheep over marbled boards (corners, head and foot of spine worn), smooth spine gilt, gilt letter, decorated endleaves. Some light stains to half title, title page, and (ever diminishing) the next few leaves. Occasional, very minor foxing. Still, in good to very good condition. Orange and black oval printed ticket with serrated edges ("Livraria Industrial, Lisboa & Cia, 229 Rua Augusta, 231") in upper outer corner of front free endleaf. xxiii, 216 pp. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of this brief historical novel or novella, the author's first book of fiction.

Born in Ouro Preto, Guimarães (1825-1884) earned a law degree at the Academia de São Paulo in 1852. After working briefly as a judge and schoolteacher, he settled on a literary career. His first book of poetry, *Cantos da solidão* (São Paulo, 1853) helped make his reputation as one of Brazil's more significant Romantic poets. Blake describes him as "um dos mais populares e applaudidos poetas da geração presente." His later poetry and fiction helped to introduce regionalism and naturalism into Brazilian literature, and his *A escrava Izaura* (Rio de Janeiro, 1875) is often called the Brazilian Uncle Tom's Cabin. He is patron of the fifth chair of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

* Sacramento Blake I, 413-5. Ford, Whittem and Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres p. 158 (listing only an edition of 1898, and stating in error that the date of the first edition is 1871).

68. CALOGERAS, João Baptista. *Biographia de Manoel Theodoro d' Araujo Azambuja ... (extrahido da Revista Popular)*. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria B.L. Garnier, 1860. Large 8°, (original?) plain rear wrapper (front [original printed?] wrapper gone). In good condition. 12 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. Manuel Teodoro de Araújo Azambuja (1780-1859) was president of the province of São Paulo from 20 January [or June?] to 17 November 1831.

João Baptista Calogeras (1810-1878), a native of Corfu, was a naturalized Brazilian, arriving in 1841. He had acquired a degree in law from the University of Paris, became

chief of the Secretaria dos Negocios do Imperio, was a member of the Instituto Histórico e Geographico Brasileiro, and achieved memberships in various honorific orders.

* Sacramento Blake III, 334-5. Not in Innocência; for the author, see III, 299-300, 445; X, 170. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 904037911 (Internet resource); 49916979 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in *Porbase*. Not located in *Jisc*. Not located in *KVK* (51 databases searched).

69. SINIMBU, João Lins [or Luis] Vieira Cansanso, Visconde do. *Relatorio da repartição dos negocios estrangeiros apresentado a Assembleia Geral Legislativa na quarta sessão da decima legislatura pelo respectivo ministro e secretario de Estado* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Universal de Laemmert, 1860. Folio (31 x 21.3 cm.), contemporary green half morocco (worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments, title gilt in second compartment from head, date in fourth compartment (slightly defective at head, joints worn). Wood-engraved arms of Brazil on title page. A few wood-engraved initials. Light browning. One folding table chipping at edge. In very good condition. Stamped "Conselheiro A.J. Avila" on upper board. Over 600 pp. (details below). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first section of the text ([2 ll.], 98 pp.) contains an overview of foreign affairs.

Anexo A (42 pp.) includes extensive lists of diplomatic personnel.

Anexo B ([1 l.], 188 pp.) contains documents on the Guerra entre a Confederação Argentina e Buenos-Ayres e seus incidentes.

Anexo C ([1 l.], 3 pp.) contains the Tratados de limites e de extradição between Brazil and Argentina.

Anexo D ([1 l.], 5 pp.) contains the peace treaty among Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay dated January 2, 1859.

Anexo E ([1 l.], 21 pp., [2 pp. table]) deals with the treaty of commerce and navigation of September 4, 1857.

Anexo F ([1 l.], 31 pp.) deals with navigation from Lagôa-Merim and Rio Jaguarão.

Anexo G ([1 l.], 5 pp., large folding table) deals with Brazil's borders with Uruguay.

Anexo H ([1 l.], 2 pp.) is on the public debt of Uruguay.

Anexo I ([1 l.], 7 pp.) is on relations between Brazil and Peru.

Anexo J ([1 l.], 9 pp.) is on relations between Brazil and Nova Granada.

Anexo K ([1 l.], 13 pp.) deals with navigation in the rivers and other bodies of water in the interior of Brazil.

Anexo L ([1 l.], 11 pp.) deals with treaties and conventions between Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

Anexo M ([1 l.], 3 pp.) is on one article of the Brazilian Constitution.

Anexo N ([1 l.], 28 pp.) deals with goods recovered from shipwrecks.

Anexo O ([1 l.], 28 pp.) deals with immigration.

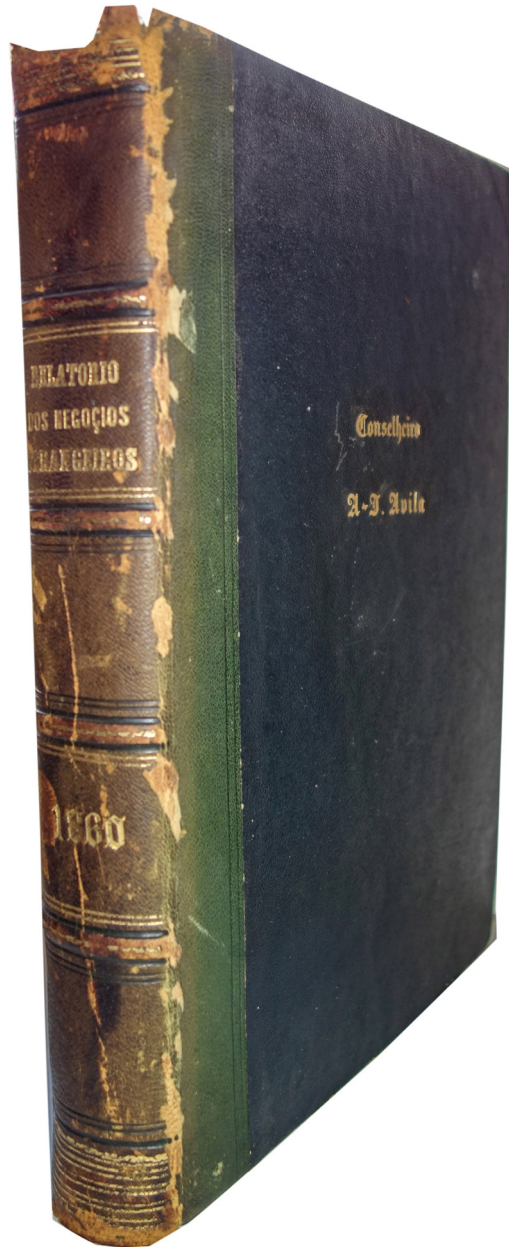
Anexo P ([1 l.], 47 pp.) deals with reclamações (claims) against Uruguay and Argentina.

Anexo Q ([1 l.], 31 pp.) deals with claims against Brazil.

Anexo R ([1 l., Quadro 1, Tabellas A-F [of which 2 are folding], pp. 15-29) show income and expenses of the Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros.

Índice dos Documentos que acompanham este relatório (15, [1] pp.).

João Lins (or Luis) Vieiar Cansansão de Sinimbu, Visconde de Sinimbu, was born in Alagôas in 1810. He earned his law degree at Olinda and his doctorate at Yena. Sinimbu was the first native-born president of Alagôas following the transfer of the capital to Maceió. Sinimbu's many appointments included minister to Uruguay, deputy to the provincial assembly, senator of the Empire, and president of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia. He held the position of minister of foreign affairs, justice, and agriculture.



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Sinimbu was a member of the Ordem da Rosa, Ordem da Christo, the Legion d'Honneur, the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sacramento Blake lists several works by him, including a *Relatorio dos negocios estrangeiros*

* This work not in Innocência; on the author, see X, 295; XI, 296. This work not in Sacramento Blake; on the author, see III, 473-475. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 253806476 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 310941553 (MPIFA Öffentliches Recht & Volkerrecht). Not located in Porbase. Jisc locates this at British Library as part of a series published by the Ministério das Relações Exteriores e Culto, 1853-1925, without citing specific years. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a similar series at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without citing specific years.

BOUND WITH:

Annexo ao Relatorio do Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros de 1860. Exposição feita pelo Commissario Brasileiro dos Trabalhos da Comissão Mixta Brasileira e Ingleza desde o periodo de 10 de Março de 1859 até a suspensão dos trabalhos da mesma Comissão em 28 de Fevereiro do corrente anno. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de Laemmert, 1860. Folio. Wood-engraved arms of Brazil on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 115 pp.

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

70. 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 Ordem 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.

By a Convicted Murderer and Friend of Camilo Castelo Branco

71. CASTRO, [José Cardoso] Vieira de. *Discurso sobre a caridade recitado aos 26 de janeiro de 1867, no salão do teatro lyrico do Rio de Janeiro.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. – Perseverança, 1867. Large 8°, recent navy half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, short author-title lettered gilt in second and fourth compartments, place and date gilt at foot, blue endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in. Light soiling to wrappers and one corner in final quire. Overall in very good to fine condition. Early ownership signature on half title verso ("Pe. Pereira"). 70 pp., (1 blank l.). \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discourse on the influence of charity in the modern world, dedicated to the Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura in Rio de Janeiro.

Vieira de Castro (Santo Ildefonso, Porto, 1838-Luanda, 1872, was a friend of Camilo Castelo Branco—he wrote *Camillo Castello Branco. Notícia da sua vida e obras*, and there exists a volume of his correspondence with Camilo. Writer and politician, he enjoyed a meteoric rise and catastrophic fall. Having married the daughter of a wealthy Brazilian the year this book was published, three years later, in Porto, he killed his wife, suspecting her of infidelity, and was sentenced to 10 years degradation in Angola.

* Innocência XII, 274; see also pp. 272-4; XVIII, 11; XIX, 205. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 24276299 (Harvard University—does not have the wrappers); 794815039 (link to the Harvard copy digitized). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Military Tribunals, by a Native of Bahia

72. CASTRO, José Antonio de Magalhães. *Voto separado do Desembargador ... membro da Comissão de Exame da Legislação do Exercito e resposta da maioria da 1ª secção.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1867. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (very minor soiling, slight defects to head and foot of spine). In very good condition; internally fine. Early ink signature on front wrapper: "Palmeirim." (4 ll.), 140 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION thus; possibly a second edition, with extensive additional documents, of the author's *Voto separado do ... membro divergente da primeira secção da comissão de exame*

da legislação do exercito, Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Pinheiro & C^a, which has no title page but is dated 1866 at the end, and has only 52 pp. (according to Innocêncio) rather than the present work's (4 ll.), 140 pp. Discussed are military tribunals, suggesting changes from the system instituted by Schaumburg-Lippe in the eighteenth century.

José Antonio de Magalhães Castro (1814-1896), a native of Bahia, was a respected politician and bureaucrat. Early in his career he was charged with prosecuting those who had led a separatist movement in 1837, and did it with such impartiality that he displeased neither the winners nor the losers. He prosecuted those engaged in the slave trade, lobbied against measures such as paper money, and was responsible for revising the penal code as well as the process for military tribunals.

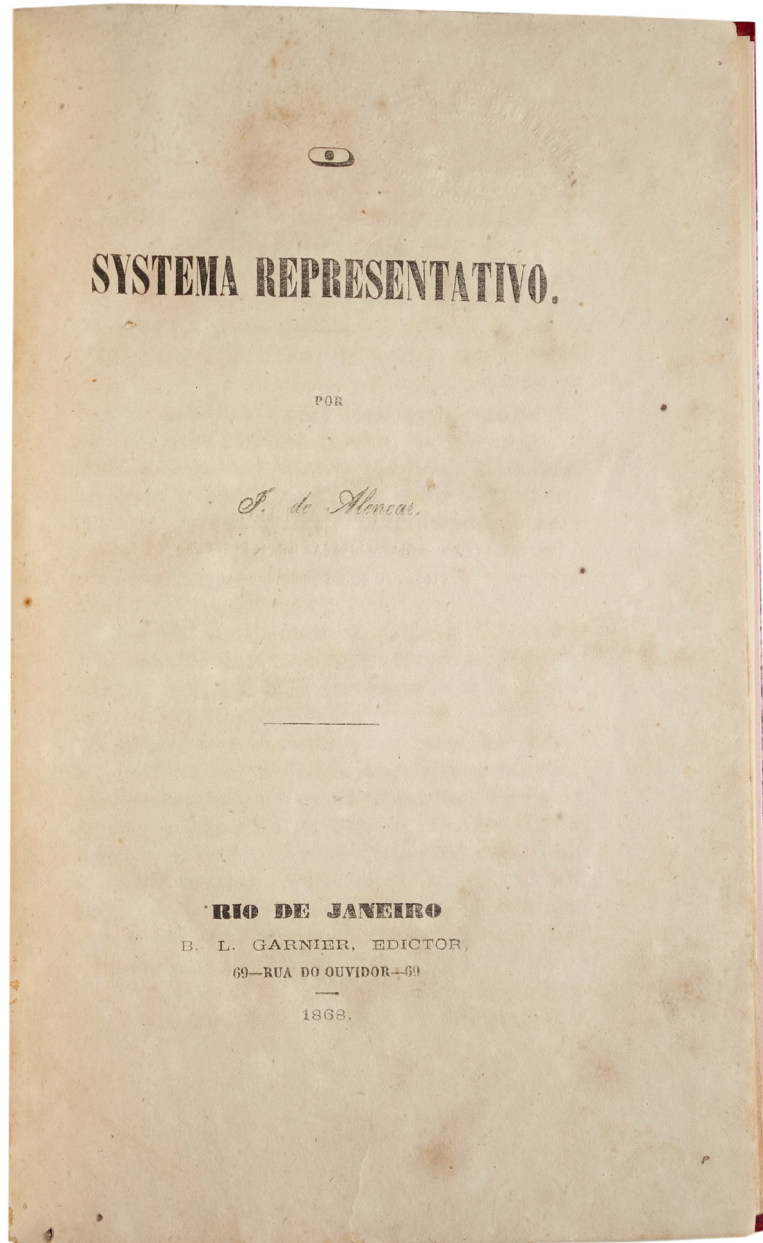
* Sacramento Blake IV, 298-300 (calls for only 107 pp.). Innocêncio XII, 228-30: giving the collation as vi, 88, vii pp. [i.e., lacking several supplementary documents]. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 683360237 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília). Not located in *Porbase*. Not located in *Jisc*. Not located in *KVK* (51 databases searched)

73. [AGUIAR, Fausto Augusto de]. *Programma que se deve seguir na solemnidade do baptismo de sua alteza o principe filho de suas altezas o Senhor Duque de Saxe e a Serenissima Princeza a Senhora D. Leopoldina*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1868. 8°, later blue quarter cloth over decorated boards (slight wear). Nicks to upper blank margins of first two leaves. Slight toning. In good condition. 8 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Describes the baptism and subsequent ceremonies for Prince August Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (December 6, 1867-October 11, 1922), known in Brazil as Dom Augusto Leopoldo. He was a prince of the Empire of Brazil and of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha-Koháry. The second of four sons born to German Prince Ludwig August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Leopoldina of Brazil, and the second grandson of the Emperor D. Pedro II, the prince was, for some years the presumptive heir to the Imperial Crown of Brazil. He was an officer in the Imperial Brazilian navy, and later in the Imperial Austro-Hungarian navy. His descendants would form the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha branch of the Imperial House of Brazil.

The name Fausto Augusto d'Aguiar (1817-1890) appears in print at the end of the text. A native of Rio de Janeiro, he was director geral da secretaria do imperio, president of the provinces of Ceará and Pará, deputy to national legislatures from 1856 to 1864, 1869 to 1875, and finally senator. Councilor to the Emperor, he was a member of the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.

* Not in Sacramento Blake; for the author, see II, 320. Not located in OCLC. Not located in *KVK* (51 databases searched).



Item 74

*Important Work on Representative Government
By One of Brazil's Greatest Novelists*

74. ALENCAR, J.[osé Martiniano] de. *O systema representativo*. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, 1868. 8°, recent half citron morocco over marbled boards by Berger of Rio de Janeiro, smooth spine gilt with crimson and green morocco lettering pieces, author and title lettered gilt, date numbered gilt at foot, pink endleaves. Two tiny round wormholes in lower blank margins. Some toning and foxing. Overall in good condition. Small oval blindstamp of "Gaspar de Drummond // Advogado" on second and third leaves. 204 pp., (1 l.). \$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION, reprinted in 1991, 1996 and 1997. Alencar (1829-1877) was active in both politics and literature; during this period he served as Brazilian Minister of Justice. "An extremely important though little known work.... This work's central theme is the minorities' right of representation"--Adriano Sérgio Lopes da Gama Cerqueira, in McGuirk, ed., *Brazil and the Discovery of America*, p. 28.

A native of Algodão Novo (Mecejana), 10 kilometers from the city of Fortaleza, capital of the province of Ceará, Alencar (1829-1877) has been described as "the unrivalled master of Brazilian romantic fiction No novelist of the era from Spanish America can match his achievement in terms of breadth, narrative fluency and grasp of detail" (Martin, *Cambridge History of Latin America* III, 820). He is credited with introducing concern with stylistic values into Brazilian prose fiction, and with beginning the nationalistic reaction in favor of Brazilian forms. Putnam describes him as "a writer of extraordinary talent," and notes that "as a maker of plots he has few equals." He has been compared with Cooper and Chateaubriand, a comparison he himself rejected. After earning his law degree in São Paulo Alencar moved to Rio de Janeiro, where he was a journalist, jurisconsult, politician and orator. His first novel, *O Guarani*, appeared in 1857 and was very successful; it was even turned into an opera, with music by Carlos Gomes. Alencar's collected works fill more than 30 volumes. His numerous novels include examples of Indianism (*Guarani*), the society novel (*As Minas de Prata, A Guerra dos Mascates*), and the regional novel (*Iracema, O Gaucho, O Sertanejo*).

Provenance: Probably Gaspar Vasconcellos Menezes de Drummond Filho (1849-1906), lawyer, journalist and politician. He was a senator representing Pernambuco in the Brazilian national legislature, 1893-1894, and deputy to the Pernambuco state legislature, 1894-1896.

* Israel Souza Lima, *José de Alencar*, pp. 307-9. Sacramento Blake V, 80. Innocência XIII, 133. *Brasiliana Itail*, p. 659. Not in Biblioteca Nacional (Rio de Janeiro), *José de Alencar: catálogo da exposição comemorativa do centenário de morte*. OCLC: 15151677 (Columbia University, Stanford University, University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveria Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Harvard University, Universidade de São Paulo, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 683393383 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 456769222 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase lists the title without any location, giving the author as Tristão de Alencar Araripe, and the publisher as B.C. Garnier, with 204 pp. Jisc cites only copies of the 1997 edition.

College Education in Rio de Janeiro

75. BOM-SUCCESSO, A.[anastacio] L.[uiz] do, J.B. de Lacerda Filho, and Benjamin F.[ranklin] Ramiz Galvão. *Sessão magna do Instituto dos Bachareis em Letras em 2 de Julho de 1868.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Diario do Rio de Janeiro, 1868. 8°, later navy wrappers with paper label on front cover bearing manuscript author and title, earlier yellow plain wrappers present (front loose and with much chipping). Minor worming in lower outer margin. In slightly less than good condition. Long annotation on verso of yellow front wrapper and on title page, signed by José Herculano da Costa Brito and dated 1869. 36 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This rare pamphlet contains three orations: "Discurso de abertura dos trabalhos do Instituto em sua quarta sessão magna anniversaria pelo presidente bacharel A.L. do Bomsucesso" (pp. [5]-9); "Relatorio dos trabalhos do Instituto dos Bachareis em Letras durante o anno social de 1867-1868, lido na quarta sessão anniversaria pelo 1º secretario bacharel J.B. de Lacerda Filho" (pp. [11]-26); and "Elogio historico do socio fallecido bacharel Manoel Herculano da Costa Brito, lido na sessão magna do Instituto dos Bachareis em Letras pelo orador bacharel Benjamin F. Ramiz Galvão" (pp. [27]-36).

The second speech is earlier than any of the numerous writings of Lacerda cited by Blake. The third speech is one of the earliest works by Ramiz Galvão (1846-1938).

* Not located in Sacramento Blake; on the respective authors, see I, 76-7; III, 342-6; and I, 395-6. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

76. CAMOLETTI, Luiz [i.e., Luigi]. *Soror Thereza Drama em 5 Actos.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Diario do Rio de Janeiro, 1869. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (some foxing, browning and wear). In good to very good condition. 93 pp., (1 blank l.). \$150.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese? The earliest edition in the original Italian cited by OCLC is Novara: E. Crotti, 1851. A Spanish edition appeared in Cadiz, 1863, and one in English in New York, 1868. Luigi Camoletti (Novara, 1804-Novara, 1880), was an Italian sentimental romantic dramatist.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). The online Italian OPAC cites a 2-page folio program for a performance of this play on 19 July 1869 in Rio de Janeiro, held by the Civico museo biblioteca dell'attore del Teatro stabile di Genova..

Famous Criminals

77. AZEVEDO, [Manuel Duarte] Moreira de. *Criminosos celebres: episodios historicos. Pedro Hespanhol; Vasco de Moraes; Os Salteadores da Ilha da Caqueirada*. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, Livreiro-Editor do Instituto (printed at the Typ. Franco-Americana), n.d. (1872?). 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (wear to corners; other very minor wear), spine gilt and decorated in blind with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. Half title and title page with light browning and very slight dampstains at outer edges. Overall in very good condition. 257 pp., (1 l.). \$300.00

FIRST EDITION? There appear to be two editions, perhaps both printed in 1872, one with 257 pp., (1 l.), the other with 189 pp.

The author, a native of Itaboraí, Rio de Janeiro (1832-1903), earned a degree from the Faculdade de Medicina in Rio de Janeiro. He practiced medicine until 1863, when he began teaching history. He wrote about three dozen books and articles, including fiction, biography, and history.

* Sacramento Blake VI, 61-3 (gives date as 1872, with 261 pp., without mentioning printer or publisher). Innocência XVI, 177 (imprint and collation conform to the present copy). Whittam & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 116 (citing only the 189 pp. edition, with an imprint Garnier Irmãos, and dating it [19--?]). No edition located in Porbase (which cites five other works by the author). Jisc lists a single copy only of this title, in the British Library, of what may be the same edition. OCLC: 562135994 (British Library, British Library Reference Collections); OCLC lists what appears to be a later edition [but giving a date of 1872?; perhaps in error], with 189 pp., at Harvard University [Hollis lists this edition without date], University of Texas [online catalogue does not give a date], University of São Paulo, and Latrobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia.

78. ALENCAR, J[osé Martiniano] de. *Alfarrabios Cronicas dos Tempos Coloniaes. I. O Garatuja*. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier (verso of half title and colophon: Typographia Franco-Americana), 1873. 8°, contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (wear to corners; other minor wear and slight defects to binding), gilt fillets between leather and boards on covers, spine gilt and decorated in blind with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves. A few very small, light stains. Overall in very good condition. 221 pp., (1 l. advertisement and colophon). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first part of a trilogy. *O Ermitão da gloria* and *A alma do Lazaro* were published later the same year in a single volume. These novels or novellas were written when Alencar was a student.

A native of Algodão Novo (Mecejana), 10 kilometers from the city of Fortaleza, capital of the province of Ceará, Alencar (1829-1877) has been described as "the unrivalled

master of Brazilian romantic fiction . . . No novelist of the era from Spanish America can match his achievement in terms of breadth, narrative fluency and grasp of detail" (Martin, *Cambridge History of Latin America* III, 820). He is credited with introducing concern with stylistic values into Brazilian prose fiction, and with beginning the nationalistic reaction in favor of Brazilian forms. Putnam describes him as "a writer of extraordinary talent," and notes that "as a maker of plots he has few equals." He has been compared with Cooper and Chateaubriand, a comparison he himself rejected. After earning his law degree in São Paulo Alencar moved to Rio de Janeiro, where he was a journalist, juriconsult, politician and orator. His first novel, *O Guarani*, appeared in 1857 and was very successful; it was even turned into an opera, with music by Carlos Gomes. Alencar's collected works fill more than 30 volumes. His numerous novels include examples of Indianism (*Guarani*), the society novel (*As Minas de Prata*, *A Guerra dos Mascates*), and the regional novel (*Iracema*, *O Gaucho*, *O Sertanejo*).

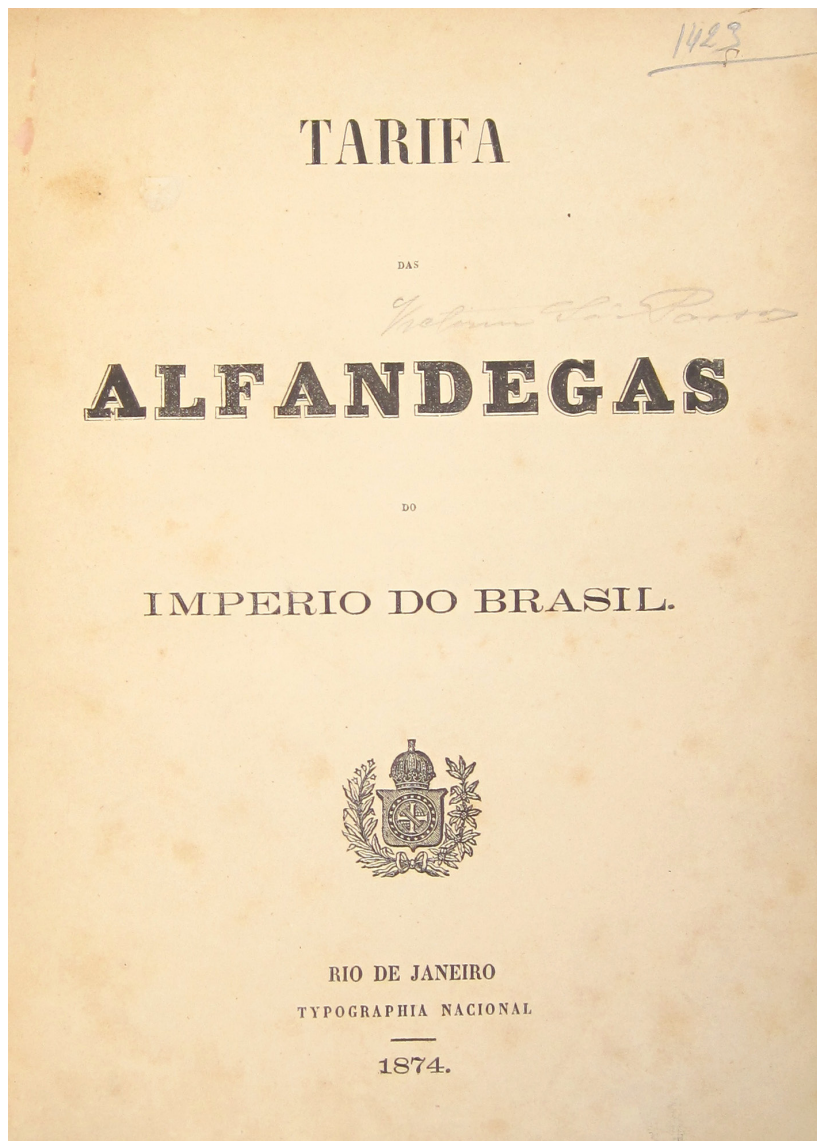
* Israel Souza Lima, *José de Alencar*, pp. 368-76. Sacramento Blake V, 77 (without collation). Innocência XIII, 134 (without mention of the final unnumbered leaf). Ford, Whitem and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 6 (without collation). Biblioteca Nacional (Rio de Janeiro), *José de Alencar: catálogo da exposição comemorativa do centenário de morte* 18. Not located in OCLC, which lists other editions, and a microfilm copy at New York Public Library with a date of 1872-1878. Not located in Porbase, which lists one nineteenth-century edition without date and several twentieth-century editions.

Brazil in 1873 at the Vienna World's Fair

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

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

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



Item 80

80. [BRAZIL. Tariffs.] *Tarifa das alfandegas do Imperio do Brasil*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1874. Folio (29.3 x 22.1 cm.), contemporary green quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear, especially at head and foot of spine, joints, inner joints cracked), flat spine gilt, marbled endleaves. In very good condition. Blue on white rectangular printed paper ticket "Ao Livro Commercial // Moreira, Maximino & Cia. // Successores de Castro Silva & Moreira // Rua da Quianda N° 135 e 49 // Loja de Papel, Livros, // e Objectos para Escripatoria // Rio de Janeiro" in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Contemporary ownership inscription on verso of front free endleaf: "Pertencente a A.J.C.P." 17, 124, 43 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION of this tariff list. The introduction is by José Maria da Silva Paranhos, Visconde do Rio Branco (1819–1880), who was the president of the Conselho de Ministros for Emperor Pedro II from 1871 to 1875 - a time when the Brazilian Empire was at its height. One of the Visconde's major reforms was imposing a protective 40% tariff on imported goods in order to stimulate Brazilian industry. Pages 5-17 are the Visconde's explanation of which goods the tariff applies to. The specific items (indexed in the final 43 pp.) range from rosaries and wicks to iron bars, alabaster, carpets, and beans.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 557610685 (at the British Library, with the tariff schedules for 6 other years from 1869-1912). OCLC cites copies of a work with the same title, dated Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Nacional, 1869, with an introduction by the Visconde de Itaboraia, and a somewhat different collation, at the NYPL, Princeton, Library of Congress [which also lists this title dated 1857 (in microfilm) and 1874], University of Wisconsin, Madison, and University of Texas, Austin, as well as one dated Rio de Janeiro, 1857, at the University of New Mexico and the Staats und Universitätsbibliothek, Göttingen. KVK cites the same 1857 work, as well as one dated 1855, in the North German Union Catalogue. Hollis lists a work with the same title, in 8° format, printed in Rio de Janeiro, 1860. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Newberry Library online catalogue. Not located in Melvyl.

81. [COPYRIGHT LAW]. *Questão de propriedade litteraria*. Recorrente: B.L. Garnier. Recorrido: Nicoláo A. Alves. Revista N. [Rio de Janeiro: , 1874]. 8°, original front printed wrapper (slightly frayed). In good to very good condition. 34 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The publishing firm of B.L. Garnier seeks legal redress against a firm that had printed copies of a Portuguese grammar in contravention of the copyright laws.

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

By a Native of Minas Geraes

82. CARVALHO, João Ribeiro de Campos. *Discursos parlamentares preferidos na sessão de 1875 pelo Deputado Geral João Ribeiro de Campos Carvalho.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia—Perseverança, 1875. Large 8°, contemporary green quarter morocco over elaborately blind stamped green cloth boards (slight wear) spine with gilt fillets and raised bands (slight rubbing) in five uneven compartments, short title, author and date lettered and numbered gilt in second and fourth compartments from head, marbled endleaves. Occasional light foxing. Author's presentation inscription (not signed) on title page. 241 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1848-1876) was born in Minas Geraes, earned a degree at the University of Recife, and served one year in the national legislature before his untimely death. He was the author of a book of poems, *Arabêscos*, published in 1871.

* Sacramento Blake IV, 33: calling for 242 pp. Page [242] is completely blank in our copy). Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

83. PONTE RIBEIRO, [Duarte de Ponte Ribeiro], 1.º and only Barão da. *Memórias e Mappas.* N.p. [Rio de Janeiro]: n.p., (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).

*Essays on the Pão d'Assucar, Horses, Realist Literature, and More, with
Author's Signed Presentation Inscription*

84. ASSUMPCÃO, Tomaz Lino d'. *Narrativas do Brazil (1876-1880)*. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Contemporânea de Faro & Lino [final (colophon) leaf stating Porto: Typ. do A.J. da Silva Teixeira, 1881], 1881. 8°, recent navy quarter morocco over marbled boards (slight wear; remains of original wrappers at inner margin of half title recto), plain spine with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Typographical headpieces. First four leaves sprung. In good condition. Author's dated presentation inscription on half title: "A E. Garrido // Off. // O Auctor // Paris 16 Avril 1882." 238 pp., (1 l.). \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with thirty essays ranging from the Pão d'Assucar and the Rua do Ouvidor to coquetry, horses, José Palmella, popular poetry, and what "Realist literature" means to booksellers.

Tomás Lino de Assunção (1844-1902) was born and died in Lisbon, but lived for some years in Rio de Janeiro, where he established a publishing house for literary and scientific works (probably the company that published this work) and helped found the Liceu Literário Português. While earning his living as a civil engineer, he also devoted himself to literature (particularly the theater), collaborated with Antonio Enes on the periodical *O Dia*, researched monastic history, and helped organize the national libraries and archives.

*Innocência XIX, 278-9 (giving the publication date as 1876-1880); *Aditamentos* p. 340 (correcting the publication date to 1881). NUC: listing it as *Narrativa do Brazil 1876-1880* (with the same imprint), at MH. Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates copies at British Library and Oxford University.

On the Path to Emancipation

85. BRAZIL. Ministerio dos Negocios da Agricultura. *Circular — Ministerio dos Negocios da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas. — Rio de Janeiro, 23 de Dezembro de 1885....* [Rio de Janeiro], 1885. Folio (32.5 x 22 cm.), unbound Some toning. In good to very good condition. Broadsheet printed on both sides. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Signed in print by Antonio da Silva Prado as president of the state of Sergipe. On 28 September 1885, Brazil passed this feeble, somewhat cynical half-measure toward emancipation, the Saraiva-Cotegipe Law, which offered provisional freedom to all enslaved people upon reaching the age of 60, and forbid the sale of slaves across state lines. This was an intermediate measure in the struggle to abolish slavery in Brazil. The Rio Branco Law, enacted September 28, 1871, declared children born to slave mothers free upon reaching the age of 21. On May 13, 1888, Brazilian Princess Isabel de Bragança, heir to the Brazilian Imperial throne, signed the "Lei Áurea" or "Golden Law," which abolished slavery in all its forms.

Ministerio dos Negocios da Agricultura

Circular.—Ministerio dos Negocios da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas.—Rio de Janeiro, 23 de Dezembro de 1885.—Ilm. exm. snr.—Ja por aviso circular n.º 4, de 27 de novembro ultimo, recommendei a v. exc. expozesse as collectorias, e outras repartições incumbidas da matricula de escravos, as disposições regulamentares approvadas pelo decreto n.º 9517 de 14 do mesmo mez, providenciando como lhe parecesse acertado para o bom desempenho dos serviços a que são applicaveis aquellas disposições.

Carlo, do que essa presidencia não poupará diligencia, nem esforço para que as leis e os regulamentos relativos ao estado servil sejam executados nessa provincia com o maior zelo, qual convém a objecto, de tanta importancia, confia igualmente o governo imperial, não só no concerto das autoridades que, em razão dos seus cargos, tiverem de intervir na execução das taes leis e regulamentos, mas tambem na cooperação de todos os cidadãos cuja boa vontade muito pode contribuir para facilitar a observancia escrupulosa daquellas disposições.

De accordo com este pensamento e posto o maior empenho na regularidade deste ramo da administração, não se demorará o governo imperial a resolver quaesquer duvidas que vierem a occorrer na pratica, cumprindo que essa presidencia, pela sua parte e quanto couber nas suas attribuições, dê solução immediata as mesmas duvidas, sujeitando as decizões ao conhecimento do ministerio a meu cargo.

Para execução do art. 4.º da lei n.º 3270 de 28 de setembro desta anno fixará o governo imperial os direitos e obrigações dos libertos e dos seus ex-senhores, bem como regulará a intervenção nullo recommendavel dos curadores geras e das demais autoridades, as quaes se refere aquelle artigo, nos casos da prestação de serviços, de maneira que não se torne illusoria esta clausula, nem sejam expostos os libertos a trabalho incompativel a idade ou por maior prazo do que estatua a lei.

O regulamento approvado pelo decreto n.º 9517 de 14 de novembro ultimo estabeleceu as formalidades que, para garantia dos libertos em razão da idade, devem ser observadas com intervenção dos juizes de orphãos, no fim de cada trimestre, a contar da data do encerramento da nova matricula.

A fixação deste prazo foi determinada pela necessidade de aguardar que constem da mesma matricula quaes os escravos existentes, porque serão livres os não inscriptos, sem dependencia de qualquer titulo ou formalidade, do mesmo modo que os não incluídos no especial arrolamento dos libertos de 60 a 65 annos ficarão livres da obrigação de serviços, entrando *ipso facto* no gozo da inteira liberdade.

Embora sejam muito claras as disposições da recente lei de 28 de setembro, relativos aos escravos que houverem attingido ou forem attingido a idade de 60 annos, convém todavia reactualizar, e para este ponto chamo especialmente a attenção de v. exc., que possam considerar-se subordinada a qualquer condição de tempo, ou a formalidades de qualquer natureza, os direitos estabelecidos por aquelle acto legislativo a favor dos antigos escravos de 60 annos ou maiores desta idade, bem como dos que forem attingido aquella idade.

Nenhuma cautela sendo demasiada ou superflua para assegurar o gozo pacifico e incontestado da liberdade, com todos os seus consecutarios moraes e juridicos, tenho por muito recommendado a v. exc. de a maior publicidade as seguintes declarações, tomando-as conhecidas de todas as autoridades que por qualquer modo tiverem de intervir na execução das leis e dos regulamentos referentes ao estado servil:

I—Os escravos de 60 a 65 annos e os que forem completando a idade de 60 annos são libertos desde logo, para todos os effeitos, sem dependencia de nenhum titulo ou formalidade, com a clausula unico de prestarem serviços aos ex-senhores pelo prazo de tres annos, e não sendo exigida a prestação de taes serviços além da idade de 65 annos.

II—Os escravos de 65 ou maiores desta idade, e os que a foram completando, são libertos desde logo para todos os effeitos, sem nenhuma clausula ou obrigação de serviços, nem dependencia de titulo ou formalidade, devendo taes libertos permanecer em companhia dos ex-senhores, salvo se preferirem adquirir por outro modo meios de subsistencia e para isto forem julgados aptos pelos juizes de orphãos.

No primeiro caso deverão os ex-senhores alimentar, vestir e tratar os mesmos libertos nas suas enfermidades, usufruindo os serviços que estes poderem prestar, compatíveis a idade e aptidão physica.

III—O estado de liberdade, assim adquirido por força de disposição legislativa, independe de qualquer averbação ou registro, bem como de qualquer acto ou declaração do ex-senhor, resultando *ipso facto* da idade, a qual será computada pela que constar da matricula actual com addição do tempo

86. ALMEIDA, [José Ricardo] Pires de. *Catalogo dos Documentos Historicos, Autographos e Copias Fieis existentes no Archivo Da Illma Camara Municipal da mui heroica e leal cidade de S. Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro colligidos e apresentados á exposição publica ... no dia 2 de Dezembro de 1885, 60.º anniversario de Sua Magestade o Imperador.* (Rio de Janeiro): Typ. de Leuzinger & Filhos, (1885). Small folio (26.5 x 18.3 cm.), early quarter sheep over patterned paper boards (some wear, remains of paper tag at foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five uneven compartments, two crimson leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, decorated endleaves. Full-page wood-engraved illustration: "Monumento projectado pelo Senado da Camara para commemorar a chegada da Familia Real ao Brazil em 7 de Março de 1808." Two wood-engraved tailpieces. Light toning. Overall in good to very good condition. Pictorial bookplates of Elysio de Carvalho and Francisco Marques dos Santos (signed J.W.R.) on front pastedown endleaf and front free endleaf recto, respectively. 8, 16 pp. Text in 2 columns.

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The second part begins with the caption title "D. João VI, rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e Imperador titular do Brazil".

* Sacramento Blake V, 154; for the author, see V, 152-6. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

87. [BARBOSA, Ruy]. *Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Ruy Barboza, Ministro da Fazenda. Dados biographicos publicados pelo jornal de Lisboa Novidades.* Capital Federal [i.e., Rio de Janeiro]: Typ. G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1890. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (some foxing to lower fifth of front wrapper; minor defects to spine). Title page in red & black. Inscribed on the upper blank margin of front wrapper "Red. do 'Novidades' Lisboa." 11 pp.

\$75.00

First and Only separate edition.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 904040112 (online resource); 50157333 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. No hard copy located in KVK (locates only an online link at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut-Berlin to the digitized Oliveira Lima copy).

***88. CARVALHO, Adherbal de.** *A poesia e a arte no ponto de vista philosophico.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1891. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some foxing and small, light stains; fraying at edges, spine defective). Internally in very good condition. Overall good. 296 (i.e., 294; jumps from [iv] to [vii]) pp., errata slip.

Page x followed by p. [11]. Appears to be missing a [canceled?] blank leaf at the beginning. Extensive footnotes. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this series of philosophical essays on poetry and art.

The author, a native of Niterói (1872 [or 1869?]-1915), better known in the field of law, wrote a Naturalistic novel, *A noiva* (1888), poetry, and literary criticism. As a poet he has been cited as a transition figure between Parnassianism and Symbolism.

* Ford, Whitem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 39; other works, pp. 38-39. Wilson Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira*, IV, 376; see also IV, 276, 400 and V, 125, 188, 468. See also Werneck Sodré, *História da literatura brasileira*, pp. 367, 398. OCLC: 11339030 (University of New York-Stony Brook, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholica University of America, Universidade de São Paulo, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 683466423 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 927417931 and 1021221399 (online resources). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

First Book of this Mixed-Race Author, Part Indigenous American

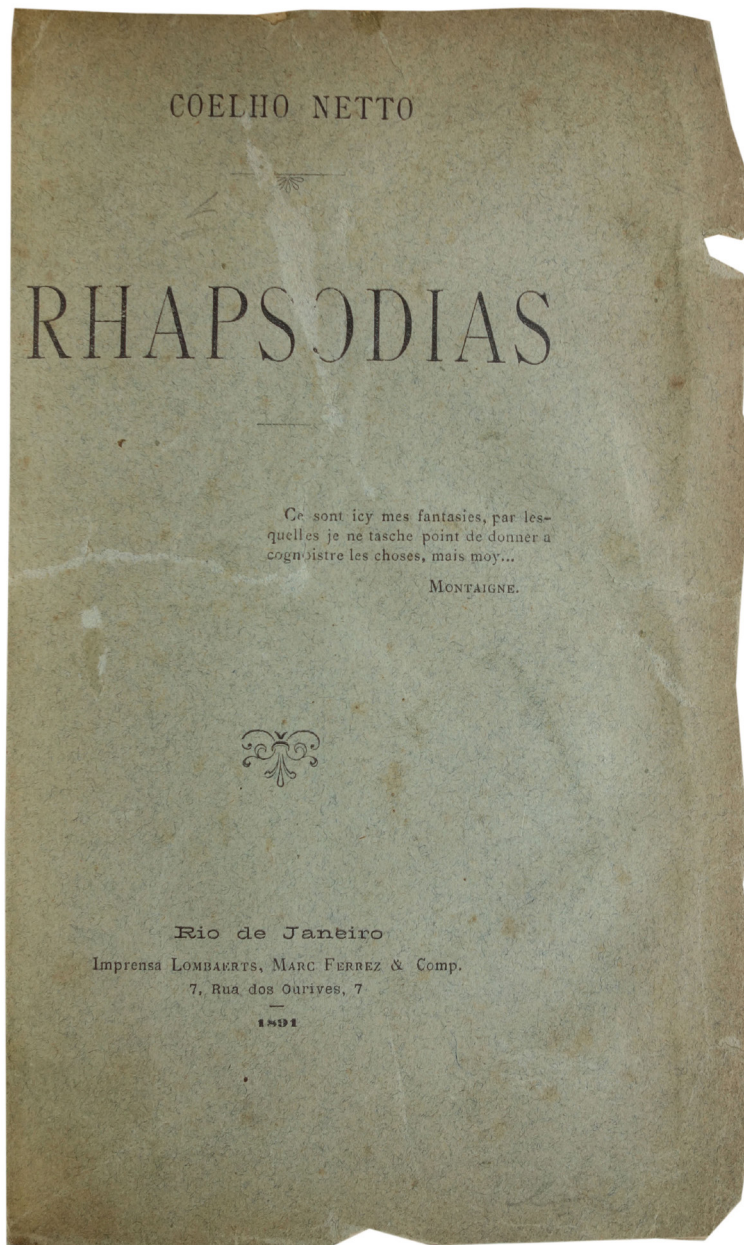
89. COELHO NETTO, Henrique Maximiano. *Rhapsodias*. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Lombaerts, Marc Ferrez & Comp., 1891. 8°, recent quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, two green leather labels in second and fourth compartments from head, top edges rouged, other edges uncut; original lime green printed wrappers bound in (worn, remargined), red silk ribbon place marker. Partly unopened. Minor soiling on first and final leaves. Overall in very good condition. viii, 172 pp. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION of the author's first published book, a collection of short stories. This work appeared again in Rio de Janeiro and Paris, 1911, and Paris, 1923.

Coelho Netto (1864-1934) was born in Caxias, Maranhão, to a Portuguese father and Indian mother. From his earliest years he was fascinated with native lore as well as the Portuguese and Latin classics; both had profound effects on his writings. He is difficult to classify, and has been called both a realist and a romanticist. Certainly he was one of the most vocal adversaries of the Modernist movement, and the Modernist authors responded by excluding his works from anthologies for many years. In the Academia Brasileira de Letras, however, he was held in such esteem that he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1933. To Machado de Assis he was "dos nossos primeiros romancistas, e geralmente falando, dos nossos primeiros escritores"; to Silvio Romero, he was one of the sixteen best Brazilian writers, and "o mais imaginoso de todos" (both quoted in Faria, pp. 126, 128).

Coelho Netto left an enormous oeuvre of over 120 volumes, including novels, plays, short stories, folktales, and political and historical essays. His works have been translated into French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, Japanese, Danish and Esperanto.

* Coelho Netto, *Bibliografia* (1956) 2 (works are listed in chronological order; 1 is *O meio*, 1889, a periodical edited by Coelho Netto, suspended by the provisional government, and described as a great rarity). Coelho Netto *Bibliografia* (1972) 162. NUC: IU. OCLC: 23199553 (University of Illinois, calling for only viii, 167 pp., hence missing the final story, "A Cegonha"). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc..



Item 89

90. CELSO, Affonso. *Notas e ficções.* Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, Editor, Livraria Moderna [printed at Typographia Mont'Alverne], 1894. 8°, contemporary navy morocco over marbled boards Some wear), smooth spine gilt (much faded, with strip of cellophane tape at foot), with short author and title lettered gilt. In good condition overall. Ink manuscript signature of Oswaldo Cabral de Mello on title page. Red circular stamp of Ramiro M. Costa & Filhos at center of front free endleaf recto; Blue rectangular stamp of Livraria Brandão, Recife near bottom of same endleaf. [3]-296 pp., (1 l.), iv pp. advt. Page iii of the advt. wrongly numbered ii. The collation of the UCLA copy, digitized, agrees with ours. Pp. [1-2], probably either a blank leaf or half title, must have been canceled. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION.

Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo Júnior (Ouro Preto, 1860-Rio de Janeiro, 1938), granted by Pope Pius X the title Conde de Afonso Celso in the Holy See, better known as Afonso Celso, was a Brazilian teacher, poet, historian and politician. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, where he occupied chair number 36, and was elected president in 1925 and 1935. Son of Afonso Celso, Visconde de Ouro Preto, the last President of the Council of Ministers of the Brazilian Empire, he was elected for four consecutive terms as deputy to the national parliament from Minas Gerais. With the proclamation of the republic, in 1889, withdrew from politics to accompany his father in exile. Devoting himself to journalism and teaching, for more than 30 years he regularly contributed articles to the *Jornal do Brasil* and *Correio da Manhã*. He held the chair of political economy at the Faculdade de Ciências Jurídicas e Sociais do Rio de Janeiro. After the death of the Barão Rio Branco, in 1912, he was elected perpetual president of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, a post he held until 1938. Afonso Celso was great grandfather of the musician Dinho Ouro Preto, vocalist of the rock band Capital Inicial.

Provenance: Oswaldo Cabral de Mello (Recife, 1881-Recife, 1952) was a lawyer.

* Ford, Whittem and Raphael, *A Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 46, cites a later edition, dated 19--; see also pp. 46-7 for 24 other titles by this author. *NUC*: lists a later, undated edition at NN, MH, ICarbS. OCLC: 1318038891 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 20230609 (University of California Los Angeles, University of New Mexico, Universidade de São Paulo); 896963064 (UCLA copy digitized).

***91. COELHO NETTO, [Henrique Maximiano].** *Balladinhos.* Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, 1894. 8°, recent dark green quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edge tinted green, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Occasional light foxing and light browning. Wrappers a bit frayed. Overall in good to very good condition. Unidentified contemporary inscription on half-title. 286 pp., (1 l.). \$250.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of short stories.

Coelho Netto (1864-1934) was born in Caxias, Maranhão, to a Portuguese father and Indian mother. From his earliest years he was fascinated with native lore as well as the

Portuguese and Latin classics; both had profound effects on his writings. He is difficult to classify, and has been called both a realist and a romanticist. Certainly he was one of the most vocal adversaries of the Modernist movement, and the Modernist authors responded by excluding his works from anthologies for many years. In the Academia Brasileira de Letras, however, he was held in such esteem that he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933. To Machado de Assis he was "dos nossos primeiros romancistas, e geralmente falando, dos nossos primeiros escritores"; to Silvio Romero, he was one of the sixteen best Brazilian writers, and "o mais imaginoso de todos" (both quoted in Faria, pp. 126, 128).

Coelho Netto left an enormous oeuvre of over 120 volumes, including novels, plays, short stories, folktales, and political and historical essays. His works have been translated into French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, Japanese, Danish and Esperanto.

* Menezes, *Dicionário literário brasileiro* pp. 196-8. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira* pp. 178-80. Faria, ed., *Coelho Neto, Romance* (Nossos Clássicos 15). Paulo Coelho Netto, *Coelho Netto*, pp. 189 and throughout. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 248-60. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 119, 121. Hollis lists only the 1922 edition, as do Melvyl (copies at SRLF and CSL), British Library Integrated Catalogue, and Library of Congress Online Catalog. Orbis lists a 1924 edition. Porbase cites editions of 1922 and 1924.

Naval Actions in the Paraguayan War

92. OURO PRETO, Affonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo, Visconde de Ouro Preto. *Amarinha d'outr'ora. (Subsídios para a história)*. 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 slightly 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. The author was the last Prime Minister of the Brazilian Empire.

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

93. BARROS, Alfredo de. *Notas e apontamentos sobre minha prisão na fortaleza da Conceição, na casa de Correção, e em minha residência (sob palavra) desde 4 de Novembro de 1893 até 14 de agosto de 1894*. Rio de Janeiro: Oficinas de obras do Jornal do Brasil, 1895. 8°, later wrappers with title portion of original printed front wrapper glued on to front, original loer wrapper bound in. Three plates and one illustration in

text of prison buildings and cells. Scattered light foxing. Four leaves with lower blank margins a bit short, but never affecting text. Overall in good condition. 112, (1) pp., 3 plates. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?].

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 253277240 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a single copy at the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. Not located in Melvyl, Hollis or Orbis.

94. CASTRO, Francisco José Viveiros de. *Ideias e phantasias*. Rio de Janeiro: Cunha & Irmão, 1895. 4°, contemporary quarter cloth over marbled boards (slight wear at corners; ugly later white manuscript author and title on spine), original printed wrappers bound in. Light browning. In good condition. Ownership inscription of (?) Meirelles, S. Luis, 1911. 258 pp., (1 l. contents), 12 pp. advt. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with essays on the national theater, women in the intellectual evolution of Brazil, Camillo Castello Branco, Tolstoy's Kreutzer sonata, Jorge Ohnet, the future of poetry, public and private morals, Boulanger, and Zola and Bourget.

Viveiros de Castro, a native of Maranhão, was a professor of criminal law.

* Sacramento Blake III, 19: without place and date of publication, or collation. Ford, Whittam & Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres p. 43: with a list of the contents. NUC: DLC, NN, ICN.

95. CELSO, Affonso. *Um invejado*. 2 volumes. Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, 1894-1895. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (volume II with rear wrapper detached; head & foot of spine defective) . Internally. good to very good. Overall in just barely good condition. Green Stamp of Livraria Economica de Francisco Nogueira, Irmão & C, Pernambuco, on front covers, title page of volume I and half title of volume II. Contemporary ink manuscript signature on title pages. 314 pp., (2 ll.); 270 pp., (1 l.). 2 volumes. \$65.00

FIRST EDITION. Volume I is dated 1894 on the title page and 1895 on the front wrapper. Volume II is dated 1895 on both.

Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo Júnior (Ouro Preto, 1860-Rio de Janeiro, 1938), granted by Pope Pius X the title Conde de Afonso Celso in the Holy See, better known as Afonso Celso, was a Brazilian teacher, poet, historian and politician. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, where he occupied chair number 36, and was elected president in 1925 and 1935. Son of Afonso Celso, Visconde de Ouro Preto, the last President of the Council of Ministers of the Brazilian Empire, he was elected for four consecutive terms as deputy to the national parliament from Minas Gerais. With the proclamation of the republic, in 1889, withdrew from politics to accompany his father in exile. Devoting himself to journalism and teaching, for more than 30 years he regularly contributed articles to the *Jornal do Brasil* and *Correio da Manhã*. He held the chair of political

economy at the Faculdade de Ciências Jurídicas e Sociais do Rio de Janeiro. After the death of the Barão Rio Branco, in 1912, he was elected perpetual president of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, a post he held until 1938. Afonso Celso was great grandfather of the musician Dinho Ouro Preto, vocalist of the rock band Capital Inicial.

* Ford, Whittem and Raphael, *A Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 47, cites this title without any information about date or place of publication; see also pp. 46-7 for 24 other titles by this author. NUC: TxU. OCLC: 557697582 (British Library). No edition located in Porbase.

96. GUIMARÃES, Bernardo [Joaquim da Silva]. *O Garimpeiro, romance.* Rio de Janeiro and Paris: H. Garnier (printed at Paris: Typ. Garnier Irmãos), (1895?). 12°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (wear to corners; other very minor wear), gilt fillets between leather and boards, spine gilt and decorated in blind with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece with gilt letter in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves. Some light browning and foxing. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 217, (1) pp. \$100.00

Later edition of this novella about a prospector, set in Minas Gerais and Bahia. First published in 1872, it was made into a film in 1920.

Born in Ouro Preto, Guimarães (1825-1884) earned a law degree at the Academia de São Paulo in 1852. After working briefly as a judge and schoolteacher, he settled on a literary career. His first book of poetry, *Cantos da solidão* (São Paulo, 1853) helped make his reputation as one of Brazil's more significant Romantic poets. Blake describes him as "um dos mais populares e aplaudidos poetas da geração presente." His later poetry and fiction helped to introduce regionalism and naturalism into Brazilian literature, and his *A escrava Izaura* (Rio de Janeiro, 1875) is often called the Brazilian Uncle Tom's Cabin. He is patron of the fifth chair of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

* Sacramento Blake I, 413-5: an edition of 1875, without collation. Ford, Whittem and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 158 (an edition of [1912]).

97. CELSO Affonso. *Giovannina.* Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, Livraria Moderna, 1896. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards (spine a bit browned, head and foot of spine slightly defective, joints beginning to crack, other minor binding wear), smooth spine gilt. Monogram vignette of Domingos de Magalhães on title page. Small tear at outer margin of half title. Upper outer corner of pp. 189-90 torn away, affecting page numbers and touching a bit of text, but not affecting legibility. Light foxing. Overall in good condition. Oval stamp in lower portion of half title recto: "Da Biblioteca de Oswaldo Cabral de Mello". Rectangular stamp of Livraria Brandão, Recife, at bottom of front free endleaf recto. 227 pp., (2 ll.). \$100.00

First separate edition of this play, or novel in dialogue form. It had appeared in a volume with two other works by the author titled *Notas e Ficções*, Rio de Janeiro: H.

Garnier (1893?). The present volume contains an errata on the penultimate unnumbered leaf recto, with a note by the author of 31 lines on the verso, dated 2 September 1896, which is presumably new to this edition.

Afonso Celso de Assis Figueiredo Júnior (Ouro Preto, 1860-Rio de Janeiro, 1938), granted by Pope Pius X the title Conde de Afonso Celso in the Holy See, better known as Afonso Celso, was a Brazilian teacher, poet, historian and politician. He was the son of the Visconde de Ouro Preto, last Prime Minister of the Brazilian Empire. Professor, poet, historian, novelist, playwright and politician, author of at least 24 books, he was one of the founders of the Academia Brasileira de Letras and was elected president of that institution twice, in 1925 and 1935. Elected deputy to Parliament for Minas Gerais four consecutive times, he left politics with the proclamation of the republic in 1889, accompanying his father into exile in Portugal along with the imperial family. He then devoted himself to journalism and teaching. For 30 years he was a contributor to the *Jornal do Brasil* and *Correio da Manhã*, in addition to writing for numerous other newspapers and reviews. In 1892 he entered the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro; after the death of the Barão do Rio Branco in 1912 he was elected perpetual president of that institution, a post he held until his death in 1938.

* Ford, Whittam and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 46 (without collation). Menezes, *Dicionário literário brasileiro*, p. 187. Not located in NUC.

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

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

* Not in Sacramento Blake.

By a Prominent Brazilian Author

99. CUNHA, Euclides da. *Perú versus Bolívia.* Rio de Janeiro: Livr. Francisco Alves, 1907. 4°, modern mottled quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five uneven compartments, gilt author and title in second and fourth compartments from head. Slight foxing; hole in margin of 52. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), iii, (1), 3-201 pp., 2 folding maps. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION of this description of the border dispute between Peru and Bolivia, citing printed and cartographical sources from the mid-eighteenth century and the historical and political factors that have led the two nations to act as they do.

Cunha's masterpiece, *Os Sertões*, 1902, ranks as one of the major works of Brazilian literature.

* Not in René-Moreno. NUC: DLC, TxU, DLC-P4, NcU, MH, DCU-IA, NN.

100. COELHO NETTO, Henrique Maximiano. *Conferencias litterarias.* Rio de Janeiro: H. Garnier, 1909. 8°, contemporary red quarter morocco over marbled boards (minor wear at extremities, joints starting), smooth spine, gilt author, title, and ornaments, "M.S." at foot. Light browning. Some leaves reinforced with tissue at inner margin; a few leaves loosening. Overall in near-good to good condition. Front pastedown endleaf has bookplate of Prof. Mario Guimarães de Souza of Recife and small tag of Livraria Brandão Sebo, Recife and Salvador. (2 ll.), 146 pp., (1 l.), 36 pp. advertisement for books available from Livraria H. Garnier. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of lectures given from 1901 to 1906 on charity, words, water, fire, and mirrors, plus a speech welcoming Mario de Alencar to the Academia Brasileira.

Coelho Netto (1864-1934) was born in Caxias, Maranhão, to a Portuguese father and Indian mother. From his earliest years he was fascinated with native lore as well as the Portuguese and Latin classics; both had profound effects on his writings. He is difficult to classify, and has been called both a realist and a romanticist. Certainly he was one of the most vocal adversaries of the Modernist movement, and the Modernist authors responded by excluding his works from anthologies for many years. In the Academia Brasileira de Letras, however, he was held in such esteem that he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1933. To Machado de Assis he was "dos nossos primeiros romancistas, e geralmente falando, dos nossos primeiros escritores"; to Silvio Romero, he was one of the sixteen best Brazilian writers, and "o mais imaginoso de todos" (both quoted in Faria, pp. 126, 128).

Coelho Netto left an enormous oeuvre of over 120 volumes, including novels, plays, short stories, folktales, and political and historical essays. His works have been translated into French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, Japanese, Danish and Esperanto.

* Menezes, *Dicionário literario brasileiro* pp. 196-8. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira* pp. 178-80. Faria, ed., *Coelho Neto, Romance* (Nossos Clássicos 15). Paulo Coelho Netto, *Coelho Netto*, pp. 189 and throughout. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 248-60. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 119, 121. Not located in NUC.

101. ASSIS, Joaquim Maria Machado de. *Papeis avulsos.* Rio de Janeiro and Paris: Livraria Garnier Irmãos, n.d., 1910s?. 8°, original yellow illustrated wrappers (very minor wear). Uncut and partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. (1 blank, 3 ll.), 270 pp., (1 l.). \$200.00

Second edition of a collection originally published 1882. Titles include "O alienista," "A Chinela turca," "D. Benedicta," "O anel de Polycrates," "A Serenissima Republica," "Uma visita de Alcibiades," and six others.

Machado de Assis (1839-1908) has been described as the greatest mulatto novelist, Brazil's greatest writer and the most original novelist to appear in the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of a black housepainter and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

* Galante de Sousa, *Bibliografia de Machado de Assis*, p. 80. NUC: NN. OCLC: 37738997 (New York Public Library, Université Laval, giving the date as 1910s). Porbase locates a single copy of an edition of [19--] with the same collation at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; all the other editions are later. Not located in Jisc, where the earliest edition is 1920.

Dialectical Poet

*102. CEARENSE, Catullo da Paixão. *Poemas bravios. Com um carta do Conselheiro Ruy Barbosa*. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Castilho, 1921. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (some foxing to covers). Illustrations in text. Uncut and largely unopened. In very good to fine condition. Eleven-line author's signed ("Catullo") and dated ("19-7-23") ink manuscript presentation inscription to Albino Forjaz de Sampaio on initial leaf recto. xiv pp., (1 l.), 290 pp., (5 ll.), plate with frontispiece portrait of the author. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION. Many subsequent editions followed.

Catulo da Paixão Cearense (São Luís do Maranhão, 1863–Rio de Janeiro, 1946), "Poeta do Sertão", was a poet, theater enthusiast, musician and musical composer. He is considered one of the greatest composers in the history of the Brazilian popular *canção*. According to the musicologist Zuzá Homem de Mello, Catulo gained the nickname "Poeta do Sertão" by reason of having introduced into his verses the language heard during his youth in the Northeast of Brazil. In the words of the critic Murilo Araújo, "nenhum dos nossos poetas foi a tal ponto o rumor inspirado da terra". See Rubens Borba de Moraes and William Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros*, 4784, writing in relation to another book by Catullo: "Catullo Cearense alcançou notoriedade cantando as suas modinhas ao violão. Poesia toda, ou quase toda, escrita em linguagem matuta...." Mário de Andrade called him "the greatest creator of images in Brazilian poetry." Manuel Bandeira called him a "dialectal poet".

Provenance: Albino Maria Pereira Forjaz de Sampaio (1884–1949) was a member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. He wrote and edited a large number of books; among the most noteworthy are the 4-volume *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada*, and the catalogue of his collection of Portuguese theater: *Subsídios para a História do Teatro Português. Teatro de Cordel (Catálogo da Coleção do autor)*, published by the Academy of Sciences in 1922. His *Palavras Cínicas* was perhaps the greatest bestseller in twentieth-century Portugal, with 46 editions by the time of his death. A passionate bibliophile, there is a catalogue of the auction sale of his library, *Catálogo da importante e valiosa biblioteca do ilustre escritor ... Albino Forjaz de Sampaio ... a venda em leilão ... 11 de junho de 1945 na Liquidadora Fuertes ... sob a direcção de Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira*. For Forjaz de Sampaio, see Maria Amélia Gomes in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 432; António Leitão in *Biblos*, IV, 1076-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, III, 310-1.

* See Charles A. Perrone in Stern, ed., *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80; Manuel Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature*, pp. 114-5; Jacinto Prado Coelho in Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed.), I, 173. Also Wilson Martins, *Historia da inteligência brasileira*, VI, 15, 112, 113, 139, 147, 149,, 169, 171, 204, 405, 435, 447, 448, 526. OCLC: 12395403 (SUNY Buffalo, University of Arizona, Stanford University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Ohio State University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Universidade de São Paulo); 683389728 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 958967338 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 654717629 (Internet resource via Google).

By the "Poeta do Sertão"

103. CEARENSE, Catullo [da Paixão]. *Aos Pescadores. Poema. Edição da Confederação dos Pescadores do Brasil* [Colophon] Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia do Annuario do Brasil (Almanak Laemmert), (1923). 8°, later half maroon sheep over embossed paper sides (scuffed), spine with raised bands in five compartments (some wear), gilt letter, original rear wrapper bound in. Half title with small repair at outer margin. Light browning. In good condition. [3]-61 pp., (1 l.). \$80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION?

Catulo da Paixão Cearense (São Luís do Maranhão, 1863-Rio de Janeiro, 1946), "Poeta do Sertão", was a poet, theater enthusiast, musician and musical composer. He is considered one of the greatest composers in the history of the Brazilian popular canção. According to the musicologist Zuza Homem de Mello, Catulo gained the nickname "Poeta do Sertão" by reason of having introduced into his verses the language heard during his youth in the Northeast of Brazil. In the words of the critic Murilo Araújo, "nenhum dos nossos poetas foi a tal ponto o rumor inspirado da terra". See Rubens Borba de Moraes and William Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros*, 4784, writing in relation to another book by Catullo: "Catullo Cearense alcançou notoriedade cantando as suas modinhas ao violão. Poesia toda, ou quase toda, escrita em linguagem matuta..." Mário de Andrade called him "the greatest creator of images in Brazilian poetry." Manuel Bandeira called him a "dialectal poet".

* See Charles A. Perrone in Stern, ed., *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80; Manuel Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature*, pp. 114-5; Jacinto Prado Coelho in Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed.), I, 173. Also Wilson Martins, *Historia da inteligência brasileira*, VI, 15, 112, 113, 139, 147, 149,, 169, 171, 204, 405, 435, 447, 448, 526. OCLC: 221618056 (Latrobe University Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

104. ASSIS, Joaquim Maria Machado de. *Critica. Coleção feita por Mario de Alencar.* Rio de Janeiro and Paris: Livraria Garnier, (on lower wrapper: 1926). Collecção dos Autores Celebres da Literatura Brasileira. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (mild spotting, very slightly bumped at lower edge). Light browning. Uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 230 pp., (1 l.). \$150.00

Later edition; OCLC lists editions of 1910, 1912, and 1924. It includes essays on Brazilian literature, Guilherme Malta, Castro Alves, Eça de Queiroz's *O Primo Bazílio*, Fagundes Varela, Joaquim Nabuco, and more.

Machado de Assis (1839-1908) has been described as the greatest mulatto novelist, Brazil's greatest writer, and the most original novelist to appear in the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of a black housepainter and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

* Galante de Sousa p. 116: not one of the 3 editions described there; this one has, at the foot of the final "Indice" leaf, the words "Paris - Impr. 'Graphique' - 12.24." This edition not located in Porbase (four copies of the Rio de Janeiro, 1910 edition; record but no location for a Rio de Janeiro, 1924 edition).

105. CASA DE PORTUGAL. *Plano de organização. Estatutos.* Rio de Janeiro: Of. Gráf. Vilas Boas & C., 1927. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (some fraying; front wrapper with 9 cm. split at inner margin). In good condition. xxii, 43 pp., 1 folding l., errata slip. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Plan for a society of Portuguese in Brazil.

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

*Essay by an Important Figure in Brazil's Concrete Poetry Movement,
With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
To a Leader of the Literary Vanguard in Portugal*

***106. CAMPOS, Haroldo de.** *Maiakóvski em português: roteiro de uma tradução.* Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Educação e Cultura, Instituto Nacional do Livro, 1961. Offprint from the Revista do livro, N.º 23-24, Julho-Dezembro 1961. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine defective at head and foot). In very good condition. Signed and dated author's six-line presentation inscription in the upper and outer margins of p. 23: "para e.m. de melo e castro, // êste ensaio de tradução-criação, // do amigo em poesia // Haroldo de campos // s Paulo, // agosto 64." A few ink corrections, possibly in the hand of Haroldo de Campos or Melo e Castro. (1 l.), pp. 23-50, (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of this heavily annotated essay, with significant references to Ezra Pound, followed by the author's translation of Mayakovski's "A Sierguéi Iessiennin" (pp. 46-50). Together with his brother Augusto de Campos and Décio Pignatari, Haroldo de Campos (São Paulo, 1929-2003) founded in 1952 the "Grupo Noigandres," Brazil's concrete poetry movement. "Plano-Piloto Para Poesia Concreta," co-authored with Augusto de Campos and Décio Pignatari, appeared in number 4 (1958) of the concrete poetry review *Noigandres*. In 1992 he was awarded the Prêmio Jabuti as literary personality of the year; in 1999 he won the Prêmio Jabuti for poetry. Haroldo de Campos is considered the most baroque of the Brazilian concrete poets. His poetry is integrally linked to the movement. He was personally close to João Cabral de Melo Neto and Oswald de Andrade, and corresponded with Ezra Pound and Octávio Paz.

Provenance: E[rmesto] M[anuel Geraldês] de Melo e Castro (Covilhã, 1932-São Paulo, 2020), textile engineer, poet, essayist and critic, was one of the leaders of the literary vanguard in Portugal during the second half of the twentieth century, especially during the 1960s. See Fernando J.B. Martinho in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 118; Ana Hatherly in *Biblos*, I, 1062-3; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, VI, 121-4.

* On Campos, see Sérgio Rubens B. de Almeida in *Biblos*, I, 918. OCLC: 79257105 (University of California-Santa Barbara). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

para e. m. de melo e castor,
 este ensaio de tradução-origem,
 do amigo em poesia

MAIAKÓVSKI EM PORTUGUÊS:
 ROTEIRO DE UMA TRADUÇÃO

HAROLDO DE CAMPOS

Arquivo de campo
 s/ruels.
 agosto 64

QUANDO me dispus a traduzir um poema de Maiakóvski, após pouco mais de três meses de estudo do idioma russo, conhecia minhas limitações, mas tinha também presente o problema específico da tradução de poesia, que, a meu ver, é modalidade que se inclui na categoria da criação. Traduzir poesia há de ser criar, sob pena de esterilização e petrificação, o que é pior do que a alternativa de trair.

Mas não me propus uma tarefa absurda. Ezra Pound traduziu "nós" japoneses, numa época em que não se tinha ainda iniciado no estudo do ideograma, ou em que estaria numa fase rudimentaríssima desse estudo, servindo-se do texto (versão) intermediário do orientalista Fenollosa, iluminado por sua prodigiosa intuição. E o resultado, como poesia, excede sem comparação ao do competente sinólogo e niponista Arthur Waley, e acabou, inclusive, por instigar o teatro criativo de Yeats ("At the Hawk's Well", 1916)¹. Sem que se tenha a imodéstia de pretender repetir, no campo da tradução de poesia, as façanhas poundianas, não há dúvida de que deste caso-paradigma decorre toda uma didática.

Evidentemente, num poeta como Maiakóvski, o respeito ao conteúdo do texto seria fundamental, e para tanto, além do meu russo engatilhante, mas animado de um beneditino escrutínio, palavra por palavra, dicionário e gramática à mão, do texto original, vali-me de duas versões intermediárias: uma, em espanhol, de Lila Guerrero (*Antologia de Maiakovski*, Editorial Claridad, Buenos Aires, 1943); outra, em alemão, de Karl Dedecius (*W. W. Mayakowskij — Gedichte*, Russisch-Deutsch, Langewiesche-Brandt, Munique, 1959). A primeira é uma mera transposição em prosa, com apenas um aspecto exterior de verso-livre, utilíssima para se apanhar o sentido do original; a segunda é uma competente tentativa de reproduzir, em alemão, as virtualidades rítmicas e rítmicas do original russo.

Escolhi para esta primeira investida o poema *Sierguéiu Iessiêninu* (A Sierguéi Iessiênin), não só pelo fato prático de que tenha sido também selecionado pelos dois tradutores em questão, mas ainda e principalmente pela razão estética de se tratar, a meu ver e até onde posso imaginar, de uma das mais importantes realizações de Maiakóvski,

(1) "Pound é antes de mais nada um poeta. Waley é antes de mais nada um sinólogo. Nos círculos sinológicos, sem dúvida, as incursões de Pound no chinês despertam apenas um esgar de desdém... Por outro lado, as pessoas sensíveis às belezas sutis do verso poundiano não podem tomar a sério a técnica poética de erro-acerto de Sr. Waley" (H. G. Porteus, *Ezra Pound and His Chinese Character: A Radical Examination*, na coletânea organizada por Peter Russel (*Ezra Pound*), Peter Nevill Ltd., Londres/Nova Iorque, 1950).

PROCLAMA

DEL

GOBIERNO.

PROVINCIA DE CONCEPCION: habeis sufrido todos los males consiguientes á una guerra inopinada, y en que el Gobierno no pudo preparar todas las providencias que os salvasen de los desordenes de algunos Subalternos, que abusando de la confianza de los Superiores, tratan de satisfacer su codicia, y demas pasiones criminales. Pero contad con la primera de vuestras satisfacciones la paternal resolucion con que vuestro Gobierno abandonando todos los cuidados del Estado, ha volado al teatro de la guerra para oír vuestros clamores, vengares de los ultrages padecidos ó indemnizaros en quanto se halla á sus alcances, y á las facultades del Erario. Marchad presurosos á consoláros, y exponer vuestros males á unos hombres, que acompañados en el dolor de vuestras desgracias, solo aspiran á remediarlas. No olvidéis tampoco que el origen de estos males há provenido de la agresion mas injusta, y del abuso mas escandaloso de la amistad, la confianza, y la inocencia. Preguntadles á esos tiranos, que hoy hipocritamente proclaman la Religión, y la humanidad, si acaso hallaron alguna vez que estos divinos principios les dictasen la invasion inopinada de unos Pueblos inocentes y religiosos. Preguntadles quales son los bienes á que os convidan. Hasta ahora solo visteis un buque cargado de obstinados y despreciables europeos todos graduados de oficiales para venir á mandar vuestras tropas sin confiarse ni aun en los patriarios que mantenian en este Reyno. = Hasta ahora solo sabeis que se trataba de formar un numeroso exercito de vuestros hijos para pasarlos á las Provincias del Rio de la Plata á pelear con vuestros hermanos para destruirnos mutuamente y en donde vuestros males no

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

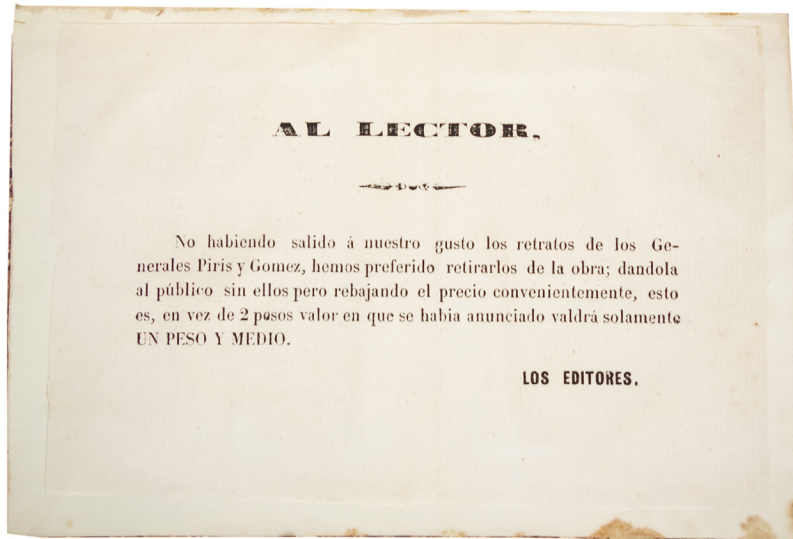
Project for Improving Waterways in Rio Grande do Sul

107. 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.



Item 39

ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GASTOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERIA GENERAL DE SANTIAGO EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1814.

ENTRADA.		GASTOS.	
	Ps. Rs.		Ps. Rs.
La Casa de Moneda	28.773,4½	Sueldos de Tropas Veteranas, y Milicianas	92.545,9½
La Renta de Aduana	45.845,2	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	19.181,3
La de Tabacos	35.000.	Sueldos de Hacienda y Justicia	4.517,5
Quintos de Oro, plata, cobre, y real de Minería	2.888,7½	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	853,4
Recaudados por Diezmos	9.334,9½	Sueldos y gastos de Temporalidades	381,6½
Id. de Bulas	2.000.	Asignaciones de Caras, y otros gastos de los Ramos de Vacantes	5.620,2
Por cuenta de Donativos gratuitos	276.	A los Invalidos Militares y viudas de otros	920,6½
Desempeños de invalidos Montepios, Gran mesa, y Hospitalidad	1.402,9	Remitidos al Exerito incluidos 27.177 5½ de libranzas giradas desde Talca	95.177,5½
Por retencion de sueldos	683,5½	Para el Canal de Maipo	4.000.
Impuesto sobre licoras	233,5	Gastos del Ramo de Balanza	2.315,4½
Pertencencias Limeñas	683,5½	Otros varios pagos	3.596,5½
Otras varias entradas	2.568,4½	Gastos de Febrero	151.211,5½
Entrada de Febrero	184.041,6	En poder de otro, Teniente de Valparaiso	11.187
Existencia en fin de Enero segun su Estado	56.498,7½	En las mismas cuentas á las Tropas	12.591
Total	180.540,5½	En Casas efectivo	5.521,96
		Total	180.540,5½

Tesorera General de Santiago de Chile 28 de Febrero de 1814.
Santiago *Acacibar Hurón.*

Item 109

MEMORIA

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

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

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Soothing the Residents of Concepción

108. [CHILE]. *Proclama del Gobierno*. [text begins:] *Provincia de Concepcion: habeis sufrido todos los males consiguientes a una guerra inopinada ...* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Estado, dated 8 November 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Short tear in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 3 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The government assures the residents of the province of Concepción that it is reimbursing as quickly as possible those whom certain junior army officers had robbed. To those living in occupied provinces, it also points out the benefits for trade, government and defense that will result from being free of Spain, and urges the residents to join the fight for independence. Events in Mexico and Buenos Aires are referred to briefly. Printed at the end: "Sala del gobierno en el quartel general de Talca y Nobiembre 8 de 1813. Jose Miguel Infante - Agustin Eysaguirre - Jose Ignacio Cienfuegos - Mariano Egaña secretario."

* Medina, *Santiago de Chile* 51. Briseño I, 265. OCLC: 54158303 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Finances in the Patria Vieja

109. [CHILE]. *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesoreria [sic] General de Santiago en el mes de Febrero de 1814*. [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 28 February 1814. Oblong folio (21.5 x 26.5 cm), disbound. Caption title. Two columns. Foldlines. Small tear in blank margin. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink manuscript ("120-121"). Broadside. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparayso." The account is signed in print by Santiago Ascacibar Murube.

Neither Medina nor Briseño notes the misspelling of the word "Tesoreria" in the title.

* Briseño I, 140. Cf. Medina *Santiago de Chile* 70 (14 x 21 cm.; surely a different edition). OCLC: 55284195 and 55284137 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

MANIFIESTO DEL GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS

QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

Todos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad; pero pocos consiguen disfrutarla, por que los grandes sacrificios que ella exige, son superiores al terror que inspira el despotismo a las almas debiles. Ellas saben que el primer paso en esta empresa es resolverse a perderlo todo antes que sucumbir en ella; y que para reformar las instituciones politicas de un pueblo, es preciso que la mayor parte renuncie su existencia, abandone sus intereses, pierda su tranquilidad, y comprometa muchas veces su misma reputacion. En el curso de una revolucion calculada para inovar el destino de la mitad del mundo y quizá del mundo entero, es bien dificil que haya un solo individuo que a su turno dexee de pasar por la alternativa de todos aquellos sacrificios. El pueblo Chileno ha conocido ya por su propia experiencia la necesidad de correr este periodo intermedio de escollos y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar las reformas que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y las actuales relaciones del genero humano. Pero ni el quadro de los horrores de una guerra sostenida con ferocidad por el Gobierno Español, ni el peso de las calamidades que causa el choque de las pasiones inexpertas de un pais naciente; nada ha podido hacerle variar los sentimientos que mostró en la celebre revolucion del 18. de septiembre del año diez. Desde aquella epoca hasta el 1. de octubre de 814. hicimos el primer ensayo de nuestras fuerzas, y pudimos desde luego conocer que ellas eran bastantes para sostener las quejas de un pueblo ofendido, siempre que los conflictos interiores no debilitasen los recursos que debia proporcionar la union de los que estaban animados de un mismo interes, y amenazados de iguales peligros.

Nosotros no podiamos sustraernos a esa antigua Ley de la naturaleza que fixa el orden que siguen todos los seres en su organizacion fisica o moral. Puestos en marcha hacia nuestro destino empezamos a concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y executar proyectos que al paso que descubrian la tendencia de nuestras miras, manifestaban que no se habia en nuestro arbitrio acertar con la verdad salvando todos los errores, mover las pasiones publicas, y precaver siempre los efectos de su rivalidad; resistir en fin a los enemigos interiores y exteriores, sin que algunas veces fuiesemos que ceder al impulso de la fuerza, o al plan hostil de sus maniobras. Estas causas obraron de tal modo sobre nuestras combinaciones, que el enemigo triunfo del entusiasmo y de los sacrificios que hizo Chile desde que emprendió la obra de su regeneracion. El Pais cayó nuevamente baxo el yugo Español, y sus habitantes fueron tratados como rebeldes, por que toda revolucion es un crimen, quando el buen éxito no releva la justicia de su causa. La opresion y los ultrajes que antes habia sufrido Chile, respecto de las atrocidades de que

Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

110. [LAстра, Francisco Antonio de la]. *Memoria sobre el estado actual de la guerra, y la necesidad de concluir-la*. [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.

*Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated
Describes Activities of the Chilean Navy*

111. O'HIGGINS, Bernardo, and Antonio José de Irisarri. *Manifiesto del Gobierno a los pueblos que forman el Estado de Chile*. [text begins:] *Todos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Gobierno, dated 5 May 1818. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. In good to very good condition. 6 pp. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial manifesto issued over the printed signatures of Bernardo O'Higgins and Antonio José de Irisarri, barely 3 months after the Battle of Chacabuco had restored Chilean independence and O'Higgins had become head of the government. O'Higgins summarizes the triumph of Chile over Peru and argues that despite the high cost of waging war, Peru must be liberated from Spanish rule before Chile can be truly secure: "Lima no puede substraerse por mas tiempo á la ley general que obedece la America, y es preciso que sus principios se uniformen con los que han

CARTA DE UN SACERDOTE EN EL PERU
*á su hermano en Jesu-Cristo, D.
 Cayetano Requena. Impresa en
 gazeta de Lima 4 de Diciembre
 de 1819- Núm. 90.*

Mi amado compañero. No te turbe este título de honor, ni creas te lo tributa otro tú en tus sentimientos. Un hermano te habla, y sus palabras no pueden ser sospechosas, siendo derivadas de unos principios con que ambos hemos sido instituidos para ascender á la sublime dignidad que sin mérito sostenemos. Si su lenguaje no tiene aquella fuerza superior que venciendo todos los obstáculos, penetra hasta el corazon, no lo atribuyas, nó, á falsedad en sus expresiones, ó sofisma en sus raciocinios; impútalo sí, á la poca destreza con que sabe manejar armas tan nobles, ó bien á tu alma misma perturbada con las perniciosas ideas de una libertad que por mal entendida, ha sufocado en ella la llama sagrada de la verdad y de la religion. ¡ Ah, si pudiera yo partir mi corazon en otras tantas letras, como he de emplear en esta carta! Entonces leerías un idioma que desconoces, y te convencerías de unas verdades que no has podido olvidar, sino que no quieres entender. Hermano, oye á tu hermano. Te llama al lado de su padre y del tuyo. Si una desgracia á que te llevó la miseria que no supiste vencer, te ha separado de tu familia, él te dice que no la sostengas creyéndola irremediable; sino que abjurándola de corazon, vuelvas como el Pródigo á tus antiguos hogares, seguro de que hallarás en ellos la ternura paternal pronta á estrecharte en sus brazos, y de que darás á tu angustiada fa-

proclamado Chile, y las Provincias Unidas." He describes San Martin's exploits in the south and the activities of the Chilean navy. O'Higgins also expresses high hopes for the upcoming congress in Santiago. For the sake of accurate representation at the congress, he will be issuing orders for a nationwide census.

The co-signer, Antonio José de Irisarri (1786-1886), one of the fathers of Chilean journalism, served as interim supreme director of Chile for a few days in 1814. When this manifesto was issued, he was minister of Government and Foreign Affairs under O'Higgins.

* Briseño I, 191. OCLC: 81826250 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258961 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55417968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling possibly in error for 9 pp. - the format described is the same as that described for the other two). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Hero of Peruvian Independence Urges His Compatriots to Liberty

112. [REQUENA FONSECA, Cayetano]. *Carta de un sacerdote en el Peru á su hermano en Jesu-Cristo, D. Cayetano Requena. Impresa en Gazeta de Lima 4 de Diciembre de 1819. Núm. 90.* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Gobierno, [second letter dated May 1820]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed on pale-blue paper. In good to very good condition. 32 pp.
\$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION thus. Cayetano Requena, from the Ancash region of Peru, is one of the heroes of that country's independence movement. The first 8 pages of this work are a reply (signed "Y.A.U.") dated 4 December 1819 to a letter Requena published on 24 November 1819. The letter brands Requena a rebel and an apostate, and berates him for daring to call himself a chaplain of the Chilean fleet and a canon of the church in Concepción.

Pages 8-32 contain Requena's spirited reply of 20 May 1820, in which he focuses on the need to liberate Peru from Spanish rule and discusses ecclesiastical offices in Chile. Requena mentions Valdivia (captured from the royalists in early February 1820), Chillán, and Chiloé, as well as Ferdinand VII, Lord Cochrane (commander of the Chilean navy), and the Constitution of Chile. By 1820 Chile had turned the tide against the royalists and, under José de San Martín, was invading Peru.

* Briseño I, 48. On Requena, see Alberto Carrillo Ramirez, *Dos Próceres Ancashinos de la Emancipación: Cayetano Requena y Manuel Jesús Gonzales* (Lima, 1986). Palau 46146. OCLC: 41183872 (New York Public Library, University of Notre Dame); 55244616 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 237198178 (Harvard University); 457748633 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

113. MACKENZIE, Paulino. *Memoria instructiva del recurso interpuesto por Mister Paulino Mackenzie en la causa ejecutiva que siguió con D. Nicolas Peña. Sobre la fuerza que se le ha hecho y nulidad que se ha cometido elevando este juicio á la Côte Suprema de Justicia sin declararse previamente si la*

MEMORIA INSTRUCTIVA

DEL RECURSO INTERPUESTO POR MISTER PAULINO
MACKENZIE EN LA CAUSA EJECUTIVA QUE
SIGUIÓ CON D. NICOLAS PEÑA.

SOBRE

*La fuerza que se le ha hecho y nulidad que se
ha cometido elevando este juicio á la Côte Su-
prema de Justicia sin declararse previamente si
la naturaleza de esta causa admite recursos de
nulidad y si la Suprema Côte es tribunal
competente para conocer de esta numerica
nulidad.*

SE DIRIGE

Al Soberano Congreso de Chile con motivo de la consulta que
le ha hecho el Supremo Gobierno sobre la reclamacion del
Cónsul de S. M. B. implorando la proteccion y garantia Cons-
titucionales para que este vasallo de S. M. B. no sea conducido
á un nuevo juicio y tribunal sin declararse previamente
si estas gestiones son conformes á las leyes del País.

**IMPRESA NACIONAL.**

1824

VIVA LA PATRIA.

Gobierno de Valparaiso.

Tengo la mas sublime complacencia de pasar á V. S. por extraordinario el adjunto impreso de Lima en que se anuncia la esplendida noticia del triunfo decisivo que han obtenido en el Perú las armas de la América sobre el último resto de la tiranía española. Este papel que fué entregado en propia mano por el mismo Libertador del Perú al Capitan de fragata de la marina francesa Mr. De Moges, ha sido conducido por la corbeta de guerra de S. M. Cristianisima la Diligente al mando de su capitan Mr. Villard que está fondeando en este puerto con procedencia del del Calláo y veinte dias de viaje.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Valparaiso Enero 9 de 1825.—A las dos de la tarde.—José Ignacio Zenteno.—Sr. ministro de estado en el departamento de la guerra.

AVISO AL PUBLICO.

Lima Diciembre 18 de 1824.

GRAN VICTORIA

TRIUNFO DECISIVO

El ejército libertador al mando del general Sucre ha derrotado completamente al ejército español el 9 del presente mes en los campos de Guamanguilla. El general La-Serna que lo mandaba, ha sido herido y se halla prisionero con los jenerales Canterac, Valdes, Carratalá y demás jefes, oficiales y tropa. Por consiguiente, todos los bagajes, del enemigo, su armamento y pertrechos, se hallan tambien en nuestro poder. El teniente coronel Medina, ayudante de S. E. el Li-

bertador conducia los partes oficiales de la accion; y es de lamentar la desgracia que tuvo de ser asesinado en Guando por los rebeldes de aquel pueblo. Mas todas las autoridades de los lugares inmediatos al sitio de la batalla, avisan oficialmente el triunfo de nuestras armas, añadiendo que el general Canterac que quedó mandando el campo, despues de haber sido herido el general La Serna, capituló con el general Sucre estipulando espresamente, que la fortaleza del Callao se entregará al ejército libertador.

El 9 de diciembre de 1824, se ha completado el dia que amaneció en Junin: al empezar este año, los españoles amenazaban reconquistar la América con ese ejército, que ya no existe. Los campos de Guamanguilla han sido testigos de la victoria que ha terminado la guerra de la independencia en el continente de Cclon. Allí se ha decidido la cuestion que divide la Europa, que interesa inmediatamente á la América, que es trascendental á todo el jenero humano, y cuyo influjo alcanzará sin duda á mil de mil generaciones que se sucedan: esta cuestion es, si el mundo debe gobernarse por el poder absoluto de los que se llaman Legítimos, ó si es llegada la época en que los pueblos gozen de sus libertades y derechos. En fin, el ejército libertador ha resuelto el problema y ha levantado el último monumento que faltaba á su gloria: la gratitud escribirá en él los nombres de los vencedores de Guamanguilla, y del ilustrado jénio que ha dirigido la guerra, que ha salvado al Perú, y que en los sucesos de febrero no ha encontrado, sino nuevos caminos para la gloria: su fama durará hasta la muerte del mundo, y este es un presentimiento que tienen hoy todos los corazones que suspiran por su libertad.—(Lima, 1824 imprenta administrada por J. Maria Concha.)

CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL.

naturaleza de esta causa admite recursos de nulidad y si la Suprema Corte es tribunal competente para conocer de esta numerica nulidad. Se dirige al Soberano Congreso de Chile [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (latest document dated December 24, 1824). 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. A number of early manuscript corrections in ink. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Mackenzie was thrashing out a legal dispute (summarized on pp. 29-34) with Nicolas Peña regarding the Juana Gordon. Here Mackenzie (represented by the British consul) argues that by appealing the Supreme Director's decision to Chile's highest court, Peña has violated Mackenzie's legal guarantees as a British citizen.

The earliest references to the case (per OCLC) are 1824, with this work and Peña's *Memoria en que el ciudadano Nicolas Rodriguez Peña justifica sus derechos en la causa con D. Paulino Makensi sobre la cobranza del valor del cargamento [sic] y Buque Juana Gordon*. The case dragged on at least until 1838, but no item listed in OCLC is earlier than this one of late 1824.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie's opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodríguez Peña Square in Buenos Aires is named after him. Following the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he remained until his death in 1853.

* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which lists several other works relating to this case from 1825 to 1838 (s.v. Paulino Mackenzie and Nicolás Rodríguez Peña). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Contemporary Report of the Battle of Ayacucho, the Final Battle in the
Struggle for Peruvian (and South American) Independence*

114. [AYACUCHO, Battle of]. *Viva la Patria.* [text begins:] *Gobierno de Valparaiso. Tengo la mas sublime complacencia de pasar á V.S. por extraordinario el adjunto impreso de Lima en que se anuncia la esplendida noticia del triunfo decisivo que han obtenido en el Perú las armas de la América sobre el último resto de la tirania española* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, [cover letter dated January 9, 1825]. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Two columns. Several tears, without loss. Narrow strip (1.5 x 17 cm.) trimmed from left margin. Uncut. In good condition. Broadside. \$1,500.00

This report from Lima, dated 18 December 1824, gives a brief account of the Battle of Ayacucho (9 December) and its aftermath. It was the final battle in the struggle for Peruvian independence, and thus the end of the Spanish-American wars of independence. According to the cover letter, dated at Valparaiso, January 9, 1825, and signed by José Ignacio Zenteno, the report was handed by the Libertador del Perú to the captain of the a French frigate, who brought it to Chile.

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55281477 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

OBSERVACIONES

*A la réplica ó esposicion de
D. Nicolas Rodriguez Peña
en la causa ejecutiva con
Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la
Juana Gordon, y su
Cargamento.*

Imploramos la paciencia de nuestros jueces, y lectores, en un asunto tan repetido y falto de amenidad é interés general. Pero es preciso fijar los fundamentos del presente negocio para la comodidad de los que han de resolverlo: por que á fuerza de raciocinios divergentes y estraviados, se vá consiguiendo cuando menos confundir las ideas, y que vagando la mente del lector no pueda contraerse á los puntos cardinales de la cuestion, ni á los recursos que deben decidirse.

El Sr. Peña ha tratado varios puntos en sus informes. Primero: que los Tribunales ordinarios que sentenciaron la presente causa procedieron con injusticia: y quanto alega en esta parte es inútil porque aquellas sentencias son inmutables é irrevocables en quanto á la justicia ó injusticia de sus decisiones segun nues-

Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

115. MACKENZIE, Paulino. *Observaciones a la réplica ó esposicion de D. Nicolas Rodriguez Peña en la causa ejecutiva con Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la Juana Gordon, y su Cargamento. [text begins:] Imploramos la paciencia de nuestros jueces, y lectores, en un asunto tan repetido y falto de amenidad é interés general....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 15 January 1825). 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 26 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Continuing the dispute over the Juana Gordon, Mackenzie replies to a publication by Nicolas Peña. The issues were maritime law, the rights of foreigners, and jurisdiction. The Observaciones dwell at length on the concept of nulidad and exceptions to it.

Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, Mackenzie's opponent, was a hero of the Argentine independence movement: Rodríguez Peña square in Buenos Aires is named after him. After the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he died in 1853.

* Briseño I, 239. OCLC: 55253314 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman

116. Fundamentos legales que manifiestan la nulidad y caducidad. De las fianzas judiciales otorgadas por D. Gregorio Echaurren, y Don Pedro Nolasco Mena para que se diese permiso á D. Juan Watson de pasar á Buenos Ayres, imponiendose para ello pena de juzgado y sentenciado. [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). 4°, disbound. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript notation above title. 34 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The dates mentioned in the text range from April 1822 to July 1826. Juan Watson, a businessman from Buenos Aires, was detained during a routine trip to Santiago in March 1822 because he had some bad debts. He was permitted to leave on condition that he repay the money as soon as he was back in Buenos Aires, but he died suddenly, leaving behind Gregorio Echaurren and Pedro Nolasco Mena owing his bail bond, and a chaotically confused legal situation.

* Briseño I, 150: giving the date as 1823. OCLC: 55259941 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1823 and calling for 34 pp.); 79122994 (John Carter Brown Library, giving the date as 1826 and calling for 34, [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

117. [NECOCHEA, Mariano]. *A Inocencia contra La Calumnia*. [text begins:] [*S*]i el hombre indiferente á su reputacion es indigno de la sociedad, cual [missing 2-3 letters] el título, que merece el vil detractor Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, [1826]. Folio (29 x 18.9 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Error in printing: 1-4 letters lost at left side of each line, on recto. Clean and crisp. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Like Ramón Estomba (whom he mentions in a footnote), Necochea was mistakenly accused of taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. In October, after 56 days in prison, he was released without having been allowed to defend himself, and was told to leave Peru. "Por lo demas si la Patria nada tiene que agradecerme, yo jamas faltaré á la gratitud debida á cualesquiera servicios particulares que el Libertador me haya hecho."

Mariano Necochea (1792-1849), a native of Buenos Aires who fought in the wars of independence of Argentina, Chile, and Peru, fought at the Battle of Chacabuco (1817) and under Simón Bolívar at the Battle of Junin (1824). The false accusation he rebuts here occurred shortly after he was named director of the Casa de Moneda in Peru. After serving in Montevideo and Chile, he returned to Peru for the final decade of his life.

* Briseño I, 173. OCLC: 55271028 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

News from Gran Colombia

118. LASTRA, Francisco de la. *Noticias. Oficio del Gobernador de Valparaiso....* [text begins:] *Acaba de dar fondo el bergantin ingles Macard procedente del Callao con 26 dias de navegacion* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 9 March 1827. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Uncut. In fine condition. Broadside. \$500.00

Lastra reports the news gathered from the British brigantine Macard. First is a list of army officers who had been disgraced by their opposition to General José Antonio Páez during the "Cosiata" in Venezuela, which had begun in mid-1826 and had only recently been ended by Simón Bolívar's intervention. Also mentioned are new ministers chosen in Gran Colombia (modern Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, northern Peru, and northwest Brazil), and the call for a Congreso Estraordinario Constituyente to write a constitution. This resulted in the Convention of Ocaña, whose failure to achieve a compromise among warring parties in Gran Colombia led Bolívar to take over as dictator, and by 1830 to resign and retreat into self-imposed exile.

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

NOTICIAS.

OFICIO DEL GOBERNADOR DE VALPARAISO.

Marzo 9 de 1827.

ACABA de dar fondo el bergantin ingles *Macard* procedente del Callao con 26 dias de navegacion. Ha conducido muy pocos impresos para algunos particulares. Uno de ellos es una acta celebrada el 25 de enero en la ciudad de Lima por los gefes y oficiales de la division del ejército de Colombia compuesta de los batallones Vencedor, Rifles, Caracas, Arure, el 4.º escuadron de Husares de Ayacucho, y otros oficiales del mismo ejército, en la cual depusieron del mando de la division á los generales Jacinto Lara y Arturo Landes, á los coroneles José de la Cruz Paredes, Ignacio Luque, Trinidad Portocarrero, José Beróis y Pedro Izquierdo, al primer comandante Diego Wilille y á otros muchos oficiales, protestando solemnemente sostener á todo trance la constitucion de Colombia, y no obedecer de nin-

gun modo al general Paez ni á sus partidarios. Dichos impresos tambien nos anuncian haberse admitido la renuncia de los ministros de Estado: que con este motivo ha sido nombrado el señor don Manuel L. Vidaurrre Ministro de relaciones exteriores, interior y justicia, y el señor don Juan Salazar de guerra y marina, con fecha 28 del mismo mes. A mas de esto aparece un decreto del señor Presidente Santa Cruz (espedido en el mismo dia) convocando á los pueblos para un Congreso extraordinario constituyente que deberá reunirse en la capital el dia 1.º de mayo a fin de formar la constitucion de la república y elegir presidente y vice.

Yo me lisongeo con esta feliz oportunidad de que V. S. se servirá admitir los votos de estimacion con que soy de V. S. su mas obsecuente servidor.

Francisco de la Lastra.

Señor Ministro de Estado
y de relaciones exteriores.

IMPRENTA DE LA BIBLIOTECA.

N.º 36.

47.

CONTESTACION

Dada por un antiguo oficial del Perú á un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650.

CUANDO la depravacion y mala fé de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega al extremo de forjar documentos, ó interpretarlos, con el fin de que sean nuevamente aberrojados los peruanos, nos será permitido presentar aquí las pruebas de esa maldad. En el número 650 del Mercurio Peruano se inserta un tratado hecho en Guayaquil á 18 de marzo de 1823 entre los jenerales Portocarrero y Paz del Castillo, y ratificado en 6 de abril y 2 de junio del mismo año. De él se quiere deducir un derecho á Colombia para expatriar á los soldados peruanos que reemplazasen las bajas durante la campaña del Perú.

Siendo el asunto de reemplazos el principal motivo hostensible que dió mérito á la guerra declarada por parte de Colombia, no era posible que ese gobierno al presentar este documento al del Perú hubiese omitido la ratificacion que ahora publican sus agentes secretos en Lima. Esa ratificacion, y mas que todo la siniestra interpretacion que le dan, ponía la cuestion á favor de Colombia, y por consiguiente habria evitado las repetidas discusiones y numerosas notas entre el ministerio de relaciones exteriores de Colombia y el señor Villa, ministro plenipotenciario del Perú. La ignorancia pues en que se halla el gobierno de Colombia, de que hubiese existido esa segunda ratificacion de 2 de junio, es la mas relevante prueba de que ella es supuesta.

En la Prensa Peruana, papel ministerial, contestándose al cargo que hace el gobierno de Colombia al del Perú, de que se le reemplacen los hombres perdidos en la campaña *de la dominacion de esta república por Bolívar*, se copia el tratado referido, diciéndose que se habia conseguido una copia de él, remitida de Bogotá por el ministro Villa; pero en ella no aparece la ratificacion. En la correspondencia entre este ministro plenipotenciario y el de Colombia, impresa en Bogotá y publicada por orden de aquel gobierno, no se halla tampoco ratificacion alguna. Es pues bien extraño que el gobierno de Colombia, á quien tanto le interesaba, ignorase lo que él mismo tenia en su poder, ó lo que es lo mismo, exijiese al del Perú que ratificase un tratado que ya lo habia sido. Luego quien ha publicado ese documento en el Mercurio Peruano debe ser considerado un falsario, ó deberá presentar el orijinal, ignorado de los gobiernos contendores del Perú y Colombia, por el que conste que el ex-Presidente consintió en la expatriacion de los soldados peruanos.

Como en las secretarías del despacho hay constancia de todo cuanto se expide por ellas, será consiguiente que se halle estampada en el libro de acuerdos la segunda ratificacion de ese tratado, asi como los términos en que lo fué. Rejístrense los archivos y libros; preséntense las notas oficiales acerca de ese tratado: véase el celebrado entre el coronel Urdaneta y ministro de la guerra Her-

judge and was elected to the Camara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional. This document is signed in print by Lastra as Señor Ministro de Estado y de relaciones exteriores.

* Briseño III, 285, no. 1766. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55275790 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States

119. *Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos.* [text begins:] *Entre los infinitos grados de estension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1827). Folio (30.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling and stains on final leaf, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.) \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part of a lengthy debate over whether Chile should have a strong central government or a looser, federalist structure. After comparing Chile's status with the United States and Argentina, the anonymous author concludes that Chile has neither the funds nor the local bureaucrats required to manage nearly sovereign provinces.

* Briseño I, 60. OCLC: 55241193 and 55281958 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460568357 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 79753511 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

5,000 Peruvian Soldiers Exiled to Colombia, Per the Treaty of Guayaquil

120. [PERU]. *Contestacion dada por un antiguo oficial del Perú á un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650.* [Text begins:] *Cuando la depravacion y mala fé de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega al extremo de forjar documentos* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Republicana, dated 28 December 1829. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. One small stain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1828, Colombian forces under General Sucre defeated a much larger Peruvian force that was attempting to annex Ecuador. Under the terms of the Treaty of Guayaquil, signed September 22, 1829, the border was established between Gran Colombia and Peru, Peru agreed to indemnify Colombia for all the expenses of war, and Peru further agreed to replace - man for man - Colombian soldiers who had died, deserted, or become licenciados in the campaigns in Peru. Five thousand Peruvian soldiers were shipped off to Colombia.

The anonymous author finds this third provision impossible to accept. He claims that the treaty was not properly ratified and that Bolívar is attempting to enforce this provision merely to make Peru so weak that it can be occupied by Bolívar.

* Briseño I, 77. OCLC: 81829886 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos.

Entre los infinitos grados de estension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales. 1.º Cuando los Pueblos federados se constituyen independientes, y soberanos. 2.º Cuando formando una sola masa nacional y dependientes de un solo gobierno, se reservan gran parte de su administracion departamental, y aun establecen Asambleas administradoras y conservadoras de las facultades, y atenciones, departamentales. La primera llamaremos federacion Soberana; la segunda, federacion municipal. La Nacion Chilena podrá elegir la que le convenga. Pero es preciso que proceda con perfecto conocimiento de sus intereses y libre de dos ilusiones con que algunos tratan de fascinarla.

1.º Le dicen que con la federacion ecsistirá mayor igualdad entre los ciudadanos, mas popularidad de elecciones, y menos dependencia de la capital: que podrán establecer sus tribunales de justicia, departamentos de educacion, policia, amonedacion, y demas administraciones provinciales. Sepan los Chilenos (que no se hallen versados en estas materias) que sin ninguna clase de federacion pueden criar y gozar todos estos tribunales y establecimientos en sus Provincias como se practica en los departamentos aun de los reinos mas despóticos. Que en ninguna constitucion se les puede privar de estas instituciones si tienen como costearlas, y que en la Unitaria deben erigirse en las Provincias ricas. Sepan tambien que en el sistema democrático representativo unitario y consolidado no puede ecsistir desigualdad de derechos y prerrogativas entre ningunos ciudadanos por remotos que se hallen: que la popularidad y generalidad de las elecciones debe ser la misma ó mayor que en el sistema federal: que no puede haber capitalismo cuando las elecciones son nacionales verificadas inmediata y directamente por toda la masa de los Pueblos; que mas capitalismo debe ecsistir en la constitucion de Estados Unidos v. g. donde todos los empleos Nacionales se nombran por el Presidente ó Senado (á escepcion del mismo Presidente y Vice-presidente que tampoco le nombra el Pueblo) que en la constitucion chilena de 23 donde todos los principales empleos nacionales los elegian directamente desde el primero hasta el último ciudadano de la República; y los provinciales todos

Portales's Ex-Partner Lists His Assets

121. CEA, José Manuel. *José Manuel Cea estando precisado á salir á la provincia de Coquimbo, hace á sus acreedores una manifestacion de los fondos con que cuenta para cubrir sus créditos.* [text begins:] *74500 pesos de una contrata de metales, comparada á Miller* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 19 February 1830. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Foldlines, light soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript address on verso ("Dn. Estanislao Portes, Santiago"). Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A Chilean businessman who is moving to Coquimbo lists his assets so that creditors will know he can pay his debts. Among the items listed are moneys owed and goods held in Coquimbo, Santiago, Valparaiso and Peru.

In the mid-1820s, José Manuel Cea was Diego Portales' business partner; their company held the estanco, a government-granted monopoly on tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards. In return for the monopoly, Portales y Cea serviced Chile's foreign debt. After the monopoly was taken back into government hands in 1826, Portales became the leader of the prominent conservative faction known as estanqueros.

* Briseño III, 230-31 (no. 1417). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Million-Pound Loan Essential for Independence

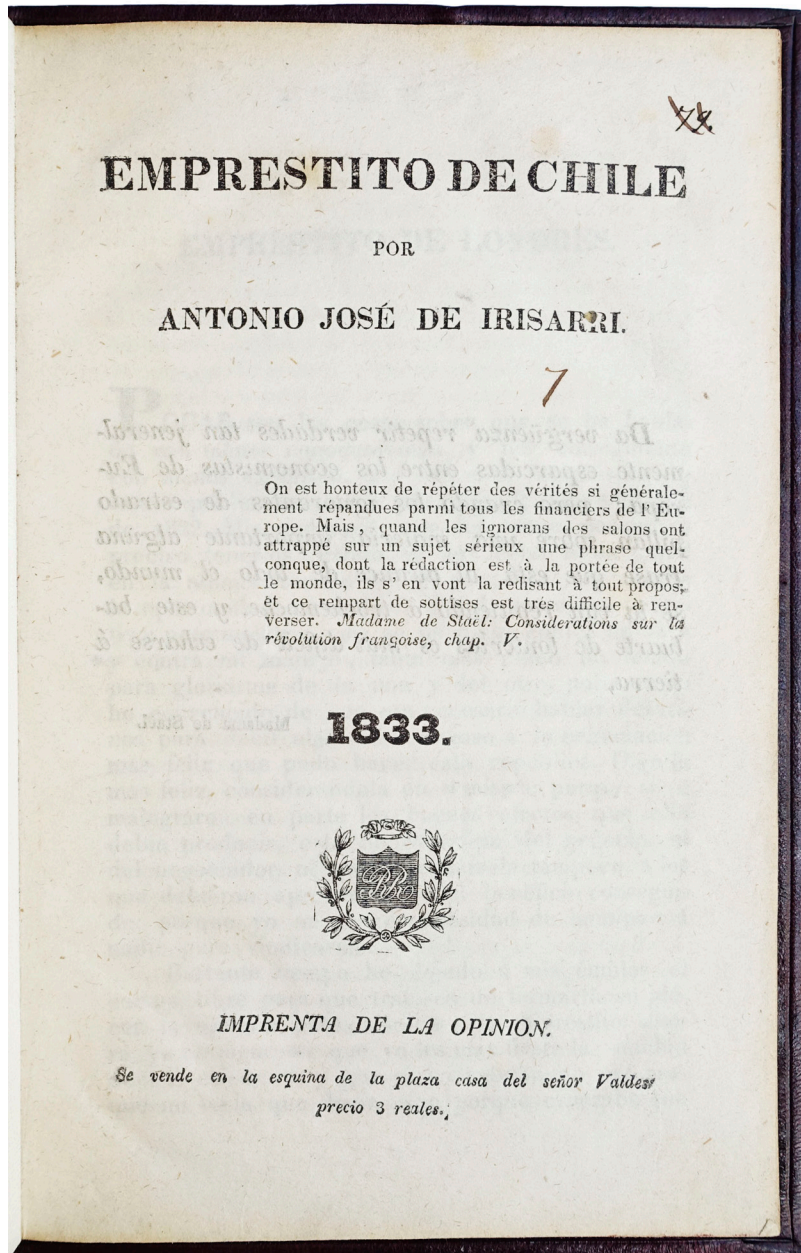
122. IRISSARI, Antonio José de. *Emprestito de Chile.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 16 May 1833. 4°, recent blind-ruled calf. Woodcut vignette with "RR" monogram on title page. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), 49 pp. \$600.00

Irisarri's enemies had been attacking him for some time because in 1822, while serving under Bernardo O'Higgins, he had negotiated a loan for Chile of a million pounds sterling. Here he explains the historical context (the need to invade Peru and end the War of Independence) and why the funds could not be raised via taxes. He compares Chile's situation with that of Mexico, Peru, and the United States (pp. 23-25) and refutes all the objections to the loan. Irisarri quotes Say, Tracy, Storch, Necker and Walpole, among others. A table on p. 42 sets out amortization rates over 30 years.

Antonio José de Irisarri (Guatemala, 1786-New York, 1868), one of the fathers of Chilean journalism, served as interim supreme director of Chile for a few days in 1814. When this manifesto was issued, he was minister of government and foreign affairs under O'Higgins. After negotiating the Treaty of Paucarpata in 1837, which caused an uproar in Chile, Irisarri was accused of high treason, and prudently took his diplomatic skills to Guatemala, Salvador, Ecuador, and Colombia. In 1855 he became minister to Washington for Guatemala and Salvador, and for many years was dean of the diplomatic corps.

Over the course of decades he was editor-in-chief of periodicals in Santiago, Guayaquil, Quito, Guatemala, Bogotá, Curaçao, and New York. He also published nonfiction works and satirical poetry.

* Briseño I, 124 (without mention of the title page). Palau 121469. Suárez 1920. OCLC: 32628537 (New York Public Library, University of Connecticut, John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy in the British Library.



*Defense of His Abilities by the Admiral Who Soon Afterwards Led the
Failed Naval Expedition Against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation*

123. BLANCO ENCALADA, Vice-Admiral Manuel. *Contestacion del Vice-Almirante ... a la Vindicacion Apolojetica del Capitan Wooster inserta en el num. 37 del Barometro de Chile.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1836. 4°, disbound (remains of wrappers on final page). Typographical border on title page. Trimmed across upper margin of title page (1.2 cm.). Overall in good condition. 20 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Admiral Blanco Encalada (1790-1876) defends his ability as a naval officer by quoting reports by others of campaigns at Valparaiso, Chiloé, and Valdivia. He mentions O'Higgins, Lord Cochrane, Ramón Freire, and San Martín. At the end are several reports he submitted to Bernardo O'Higgins in 1818. The aspersions on Blanco Encalada were cast by Charles Whiting Wooster, who later became a rear admiral.

The year after this pamphlet was published, Blanco Encalada led a naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, but was forced to surrender.

* Briseño I, 77. OCLC: 55254071 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy in the British Library.

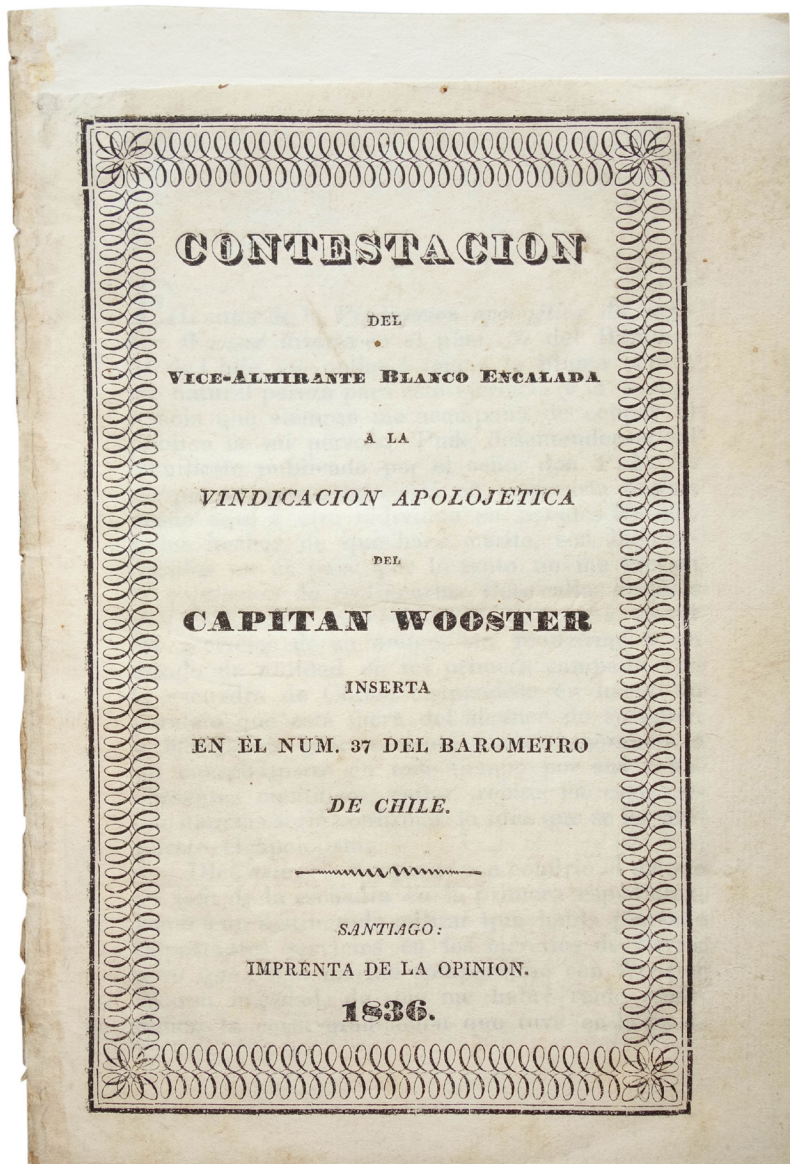
*Attack on North Peru's Minister Plenipotentiary, Who Had Defended
Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster, a New Haven Native*

124. [RIVA AGÜERO, José de la]. *D. José de la Riva de Agüero.* [text begins:] *Aunque presumo que el autor del artículo remitido sobre el manifiesto del pretendido Contra-almirante de la escuadra de Chile D.C.G. Wooster que se principió á insertar en el número 2232 del Mercurio de Valparaiso* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, dated 14 May 1836. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. According to the anonymous author, Riva Agüero published a document claiming that Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster, who had recently decided to retire to the United States (he was a native of New Haven, Connecticut), had been treated very badly by the government of Chile. The author, who signs himself as "Un Chileno," declares with rhetorical flourishes that Riva Agüero has no idea what he's talking about. "Quien es el que determina el premio que merecia Wooster de nosotros por sus servicios? - ¡D. José de la Riva Agüero que no sabe cuáles son esos servicios, lo que cuestan a la nacion ni lo que verdaderamente valian!"

José de la Riva Agüero, who was at this time minister plenipotentiary to Chile for General Luis José de Orbegoso of North Peru, succeeded Orbegoso as president of North Peru on August 1, 1838. He was ousted after the Chileans and South Peruvians defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839. Exiled to Chile, he wrote one of the most important sources on the history of Peruvian independence: *Memorias y documentos para la historia de la independencia del Perú y causas del mal éxito que ha tenido ésta*, Paris, 1858.

* Not located in Briseño; cf. I, 193 for the *Manifiesto del Contra-Almirante*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



Item 123

Scathing Attack on North Peru's Minister Plenipotentiary

125. [RIVA AGUERO, José de la, subject]. *Mi Don Simplicio*. [text begins:] *Ya he visto que salió V. á plaza la semana pasada, con el buen juicio que acostumbra, contestando á un chileno que calificó a V. de un grandísimo mentecato* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 24 May 1836. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The object of this scathing attack is not identified in the text, but judging from a mention of Lima and the author's wish to rid Chilean soil of the man, the object is probably José de la Riva Agüero, minister plenipotentiary for North Peru under General Luis Orbegoso and later Orbegoso's successor as president of North Peru (August 1838 to January 1839). Riva Agüero was engaged in a pamphlet war that began with a letter of recommendation written for Admiral Charles Wooster. The author, who signs himself "Uno que no es chileno" (probably in response to an earlier anonymous author's signature "Un chileno"), deals in heavy sarcasm: "Es preciso pues que se convenza V. de que puede uno amar el órden y ser honrado, y estar sinembargo en libertad de formar una opinion poco favorable de las facultades intelectuales de V.; y de que esta libertad pasa á ser una necesidad imprescindible y una lei de la naturaleza, si al amor al órden y á la honradez se reune un poco de sentido comun."

* Briseño I, 320. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this wonderfully rousing piece of rhetoric from soldiers in Santiago to their counterparts in Valparaiso. The writer claims that a foreign government is protecting a "faccioso que la patria condenò a perpetua ignominia," and evokes memories of the war against Spain and the heroes of the Roman Republic to urge soldiers in Valparaiso to suppress the "fantásticas aspiraciones de un político aventurero." The object of this vituperation is General Ramón Freire, Chile's former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), who had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé, as a step toward overthrowing the conservative government of José Joaquín Prieto and Diego Portales.

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

* Briseño I, 63. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

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

Freire, Chile's former supreme director (1823-1826) and president (1827), had persuaded the Peru-Bolivian Confederation to subsidize his attempt to capture Chiloé and eventually overthrow the conservative government of José Joaquín Prieto and Diego Portales. Following the failure of Freire's expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialed and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 3 ships of the Confederation's fleet at Callao on August 21, 1836. Treaty negotiations having failed, Chile declared war on the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on December 28, 1836.

* Briseño I, 63. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Invokes the Ghost of Bolívar Against the Tyranny of Santa Cruz

128. [SANTA CRUZ, Andrés de]. *¡Muera el tirano Santa-Cruz! Trozos de un cuaderno impreso en el Ecuador y reimpresso en Buenos Aires en la Gaceta Mercantil*. [text begins:] *Tenemos la satisfaccion de copiar los siguientes trozos de un interesante impreso que se ha publicado en el Ecuador y que circula ya en América. Tratado con el Jeneral Santa Cruz....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1837. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$400.00

Reprint (with annotations?) of a work first published in Ecuador, and later in the *Gazeta mercantil* of Buenos Aires. It accuses Santa Cruz not only of taking over Peru (where Orbegoso was his lackey) but of wanting to add Chile, Argentina and Ecuador to his conquests. The author invokes the ghost of Simón Bolívar against such tyranny: "De la tumba de este héroe se levanta solemne, como de la eternidad, una voz que nos conjura á conservar ileso el patrimonio valioso que nos legó, y á esterminar sin compasion al que nos lo intenta robar." A long footnote mentions Santa Cruz's treacherous execution of President Felipe Santiago de Salaverry of Peru on February 7, 1836.

This document bears the printed date 1837, and must date before June of that year, since Diego Portales is referred to in the final footnote of this work, with the suggestion that Santa Cruz may very well be planning to assassinate Portales as he had tried to assassinate General Juan Manuel de Rosas of Argentina. Portales was executed by mutinous soldiers at Quillota on June 6.

* Briseño III, 275 (no. 1710). OCLC: 55263544 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

EL PRESIDENTE

DE LA REPUBLICA

A LOS PUEBLOS.

CHILENOS! Quillota acaba de ser testigo de uno de los mayores escándalos que ha producido la traicion como instrumento de las aspiraciones privadas. El segundo jefe del ejército acantonado en aquella ciudad, el hombre en quien descansaba una gran parte de la confianza del gobierno, ha levantado el grito de rebelion contra mi autoridad, y ha apresado inicuaente al ministro encargado de preparar y acelerar la espedicion al Perú. Fijad vuestra atencion en el sagrado objeto á que estaban destinadas esas fuerzas: considerad los santos intereses que iban á defender, la causa de las libertades que iban á patrocinar, la independencia nacional que iban á asegurar, y el honor, ¡compatriotas! el honor de Chile que iban á lavar de los ultrajes de un pérfido extranjero; y calculad la magnitud del atentado, que tiende á trastornar estos proyectos patrióticos en que estan comprometidos vuestro reposo, vuestra honra y vuestra seguridad.

CONCIUDADANOS!!—Siete años habeis vivido bajo la autoridad que por dos ocasiones habeis depositado en mis manos; y esta es la primera nube que oscurece el horizonte pacífico que os ha cercado en este período de ventura. Sé, y me glorio de saberlo y de publicarlo, que esta paz, oríjen de vuestro bienestar no ha sido debida sino á la filial confianza con que me habeis visto administrar vuestros negocios. No os habeis engañado en elegir el depositario de ella. El sabrá corresponder á vuestra benevolencia, sofocando en su nacimiento la hidra de la anarquía, que os quiere arrebatar los bienes sociales que habeis adquirido bajo el influjo de instituciones benéficas. Fieles permanecen los veteranos de Valparaiso, de la capital y del ejército del sur: fieles todas las milicias de la república. Solo un puñado de hombres se ha alucinado con el grito revolucionario del infidente; y ese puñado de hombres no cantará su triunfo sobre las ruinas de vuestras caras libertades. Millares de soldados estan prontos á defenderlas, y el muro que las circunda es la liga indestructible entre el pueblo y el gobierno. Santiago junio 4 de 1837.

Joaquin Prieto.

Mutiny at Quillota; Portales Imprisoned

129. PRIETO, José Joaquín. *El Presidente de la República a los pueblos.* [text begins:] *Chilenos! Quillota acaba de ser testigo de uno de los mayores escándalos que ha producido la traición como instrumento de las aspiraciones privadas....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 4 June 1837. Folio (29 x 16 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, small brownstain, trimmed very close to text. In good to very good condition. Remains of early manuscript notation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In early June 1837, with public opinion running high against President José Joaquín Prieto and the War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, Chilean troops under Colonel José Antonio Vidaurré mutinied at Quillota. They imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there to organize a military expedition against Peru (referred to here as "ministro encargado de preparar y acelerar la expedición al Perú"). Portales, who was in large part responsible for the conservative Constitution of 1833, held few offices in the 1830s but wielded more power than anyone in the Chilean government. Prieto reminds his fellow citizens that since they entrusted the government to him seven years ago, "esta es la primera nube que oscurece el horizonte pacífico que os ha cercado."

Colonel Vidaurré set off to Valparaíso, where he was defeated by Admiral Blanco Encalada. When the news of the defeat reached Quillota on June 6, the mutinous troops executed Portales. Portales thereby became a martyr, and public feeling abruptly veered in favor of the war.

* Briseño III, 321 (no. 2025). OCLC: 55250099 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

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

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

* Briseño III, 4 (no. 20). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

A LAS GUARDIAS CIVICAS DE ESTA CAPITAL.

COMPATRIOTAS—

Llegó el día en que cumpliéiseis á la Patria el juramento de sostener sus fueros contra los que intentasen violarlos. La envidia y el encono han soplado el fuego de la discordia en el campo de Quillota: os amenazan desde allí con seño feroz, y desde allí se preparan á parear la cuchilla de la venganza sobre vosotros y cuantos miran con respeto el decoro nacional. Las consecuencias de tamaño atentado son en extremo fatales, miserias por donde se quiera. El vilipendio de las leyes, las proscripciones sangrientas, la mancha de nuestro crédito y la humillacion de nuestra dignidad. Agregad mas: la prision ignominiosa del ilustre magistrado que ha mantenido la tranquilidad pública en medio del embate de las pasiones, que para el sosten de nuestra gloria ha desplegado tanta actividad y jénio en vengar los ultrajes hechos á la nacion. En estas circunstancias la Patria torna á vosotros sus miradas, y de vosotros espera el remedio de tanto mal, y os invita á castigar el escándalo con la prontitud y severidad necesarias: vuestro denuedo y vuestro celo por la conservacion del órden y la respetabilidad de nuestras instituciones son otras tantas prendas de que oireis sus voces y llenareis sus esperanzas. Si compatriotas, penetraos de que la causa de la justicia y del honor siempre triunfa, y que esos viles que han traicionado sus banderas, no osarán sostener la mirada de indignacion que les echeis, y que confundidos por su propia conciencia, huirán despaavoridos luego que tengan noticia de vuestra marcha. Llenaos, pues, de coraje y dirijios al campo á donde os llaman las leyes, el honor y la libertad. Vivan las guardias cívicas, vivan las autoridades, vivan las leyes.

Santiago junio 5 de 1837.

UN CHILENO.

IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.

Item 130

Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!

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

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

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

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

General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso

132. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. *Ultimas Noticias*. [text begins:] *Con fecha 4 del corriente comunica el jeneral don Manuel Blanco - que habiendo tenido noticia de la acaecido en Quillota* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (28 x 18 cm.), unbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Small nick at one edge. In very good to fine condition. Broadsides. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This report of June 4 by General Blanco Encalada states that a column of 400 infantry and 30 cavalymen had approached Valparaiso. Blanco Encalada took charge of the Valdivia battalion and the local militia and drove the mutineers into retreat. Losses among the mutineers amounted to some 100 men.

The soldiers in Quillota had rebelled under the leadership of Colonel José Vidaurre. The mutineers had imprisoned Diego Portales, who was there arranging for an expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. When word of the defeat at Valparaiso reached the mutineers, they shot Portales. He instantly became a martyr, and public opinion - which had been against the war with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation - abruptly veered in favor of the war.

* Briseño III, 421 (no. 2659). OCLC: 55266050 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile) Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

N.º 57. 60

A LA NACION.

LA patria se halla espuesta á perecer y es necesario salvarla. Una porcion del ejército á quien habia fiado la venganza de sus agravios y la ruina de la tiranía, ha burlado sus esperanzas, y con traidora mano os ofrece la copa de sangre fraternal, invitados á clavaros los puñales y sumiros para siempre en un abismo de horrores. ¡Quien lo creeria de soldados chilenos, y mas de los que nos han dado independencia y gloria! ¡Y quién lo creyera en circunstancias como las presentes! Pero el hecho es que el crimen se ha perpetrado, y que los resultados serán fatales sino se provee prontamente de remedio, sino concurrís todos á castigar este escándalo, á descargar sobre sus autores todo el azote de la ira nacional. Considerad ciudadanos que la posicion de la patria es sumamente crítica: por una parte se vé empeñada en una guerra exterior; por otra rodeada de los agentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizados que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilarán en sacrificarla vil é ignominiosamente. Si la obra de la traicion llega á consumarse os envolveréis en vuestra propia sangre. La lista fatal no se llenará en un dia: se sucederán unos á otros los trastornos: seréis la risa de los estranjeros; y, lo que es mas intolerable aún, correréis la suerte de los peruanos, y la majestad de Arauco caerá á los piés del mas despreciable de los déspotas. Consideraciones tan graves no necesitan de encarecimiento: las sentís todas, y seguramente llenan de despecho al patriotismo. Porque, no lo dudeis, la nueva estará ya en marcha, y nuestros enemigos se darán alegremente las manos congratulándose por vuestra deshonor y preparándose á cebar su rabia en los que intentaron amenazarlos. Reunios, pues, compatriotas en torno de las autoridades y que la venganza de tamaño ultraje sea pronta, severa y ejemplar. No corra una semana y si es posible ni un dia sin que se borre esta mancha que ha caido sobre la nacion y que exajerarán la malignidad y el encono. VIVA LA PATRIA CIUDADANOS; VIVAN LAS LEYES—Maldicion etc etc sobre los que las han burlado.

Santiago 5 de junio de 1837.

Un chileno.

IMPRENTA DE LA OPINION.

Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru

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

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

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

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

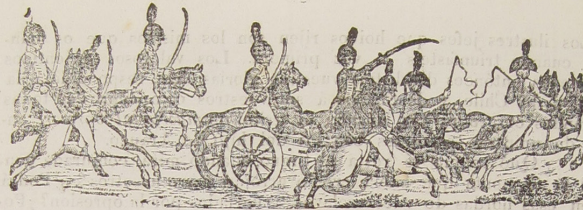
Blanco Encalada's Progress in Peru

134. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. *Al Publico*. [text begins:] *Por varios buques llegados de la costa del Perú se han recibido comunicaciones del Ejército Restaurador de las que extractamos lo siguiente. La expedicion despues de una navegacion felicísima* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, [1837]. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Reports on the progress of the Chilean naval expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which landed at Islay (in southern Peru) in October. This account mentions minor skirmishes and the capture of Arequipa. It also states that Marshal Santa Cruz was disliked by Peruvians and Bolivians ("Aseguran que en la Paz ha sido insultado públicamente su retrato") and that the Argentines are invading the south.

Although this writer states that "Los pueblos reciben en palmas a sus libertadores," General Blanco Encalada's troops did not receive the support from locals that they had hoped for. The Chilean soldiers were soon surrounded by Santa Cruz's army, and Blanco Encalada was forced to sign the Treaty of Paucarpata (November 17, 1837) - which the Chilean government promptly repudiated.

* Briseño I, 284: giving the date as 1837. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



**LOS VETERANOS
DE SANTIAGO
AL EJERCITO RESTAURADOR
DEL PERU.**

ILUSTRES GUERREROS!—Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú. Un vil conquistador, descendido de las nevadas sierras de Bolivia, ha caído sobre aquella República hermosa y floreciente que se vió nacer bajo vuestros auspicios, y la ha devorado. Sin otros títulos que su desesperada ambición, sin otro apoyo que la mas horrenda perfidia, ha violado las leyes mas sagradas, y pretendido resucitar en América la tiranía. El ha osado hacer á Chile blanco de sus perversos designios, y olvidado quizá de que en él moraban los que le hicieron prisionero en Pasco, creyó contarlo presto entre sus despojos. Id, pues, invencibles Soldados! Id á castigar tanta villanía! Vuestros hermanos afijidos os tienden desde las playas vecinas sus brazos suplicantes. Solo esperan ver aparecer vuestras naves en el horizonte para lanzar el grito de *libertad ó muerte!* Presentaos, y los vereis correr á los brazos de sus libertadores.

Horrorizado el infame Santa Cruz, al oír que vais á darle el castigo de sus crímenes, siente ya bambolear el trono que elevó sobre cadáveres. En ninguna parte se contempla seguro, las sombras de sus víctimas le persiguen por dó quiera, tiende la vista en rededor de sí, y solo encuentra objetos de espanto y de terror. Recela de todos, porque conoce que el opresor no puede tener amigos; os teme, porque sabe que os alienta el entusiasmo jeneroso de la libertad, y que vais á combatir por la mas justa de las causas. Volad, pues, á realizar sus temores, y acabe el perverso de reconocer en vosotros á los héroes de Chacabuco y de Maypú.

COMPATRIOTAS! El Perú está destinado á ser el teatro de vuestras hazañas. Allí fué donde acabasteis de domar al Leon furioso de la España, allí vais hoy á castigar al siervo de los espano-

Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

135. NUNES, José Antonio. *Noticias del Peru recibidas por la siguiente carta.* [text begins:] *Señora Doña Manuela Benavides ... Primera ocasion que se me presenta la oportunidad de escribirle, y la aprovecho con el mayor gusto para decirle que desde que pisé el Perú no he tenido un dolor de cabeza....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Colocolo, dated 20 December 1838. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small brownstain. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In this letter dated at Trujillo on November 3, 1838, Nuñez tells his mother of the actions he's been involved in since the army landed in Peru in August, and gives a summary of the Chilean army's troops and supplies. Marshal Santa Cruz and President Augustín Gamarra are mentioned. Nuñez closes with the affirmation that he will soon be home: "que dentro de mui poco tiempo estaremos en nuestro pais por no tener ya que hacer en esta República."

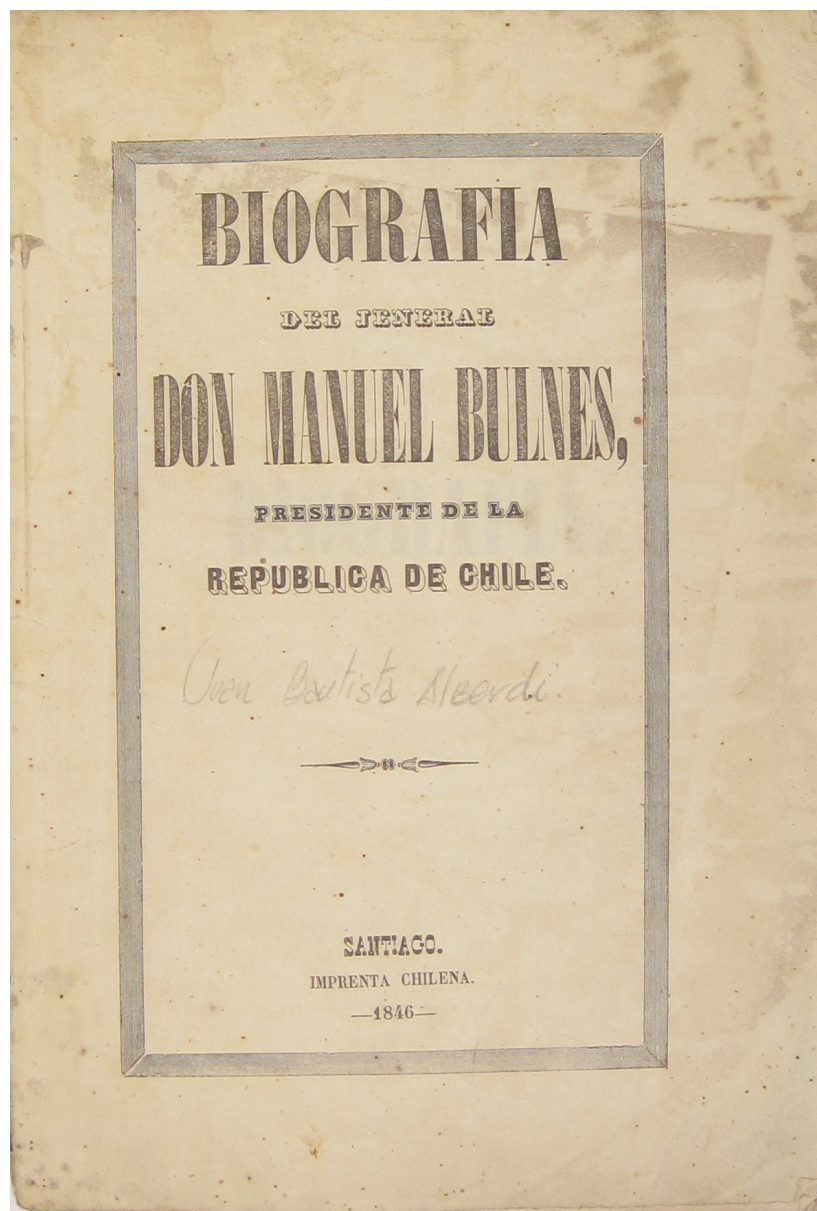
* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

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

136. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION]. A los libertadores del Peru. Cancion. Coro. *Compatriotas: llegó ya el momento / De marchar al Perú con valor* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Araucana, 1836-1838. 4°, unbound. Typographical border and line between columns. In fine condition. Broadside. \$400.00

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

* Briseño I, 186. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



Item 139

*Commander-in-Chief's Report on the Final Battle in the
War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation*

137. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *Viva Chile. Looor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungai. Parte oficial* [text begins:] *Señor. Por mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por la que tuve la honra de dirigir á V.S. la víspera de mi movimiento de Campo San Miguel sobre el enemigo* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, 1839. Large folio (43.5 x 27 cm.), unbound. Elaborate typographical border. Woodcut arms of Chile at head of text. Text in 2 columns separated by typographical ornament. Minor soiling. Foldlines with a few small holes, touching a few letters of text without loss. In very good condition. Early ink "6" in upper margin. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed report on the Battle of Yungay (January 20, 1839), the final battle in Chile's war against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. Bulnes was the commander of the Chilean army. He lists commanders, movements, and outstanding individual actions.

* Briseño III, 430-431, no. 2711: "impresión lujosa, aunque en papel corriente." OCLC: 55280064 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

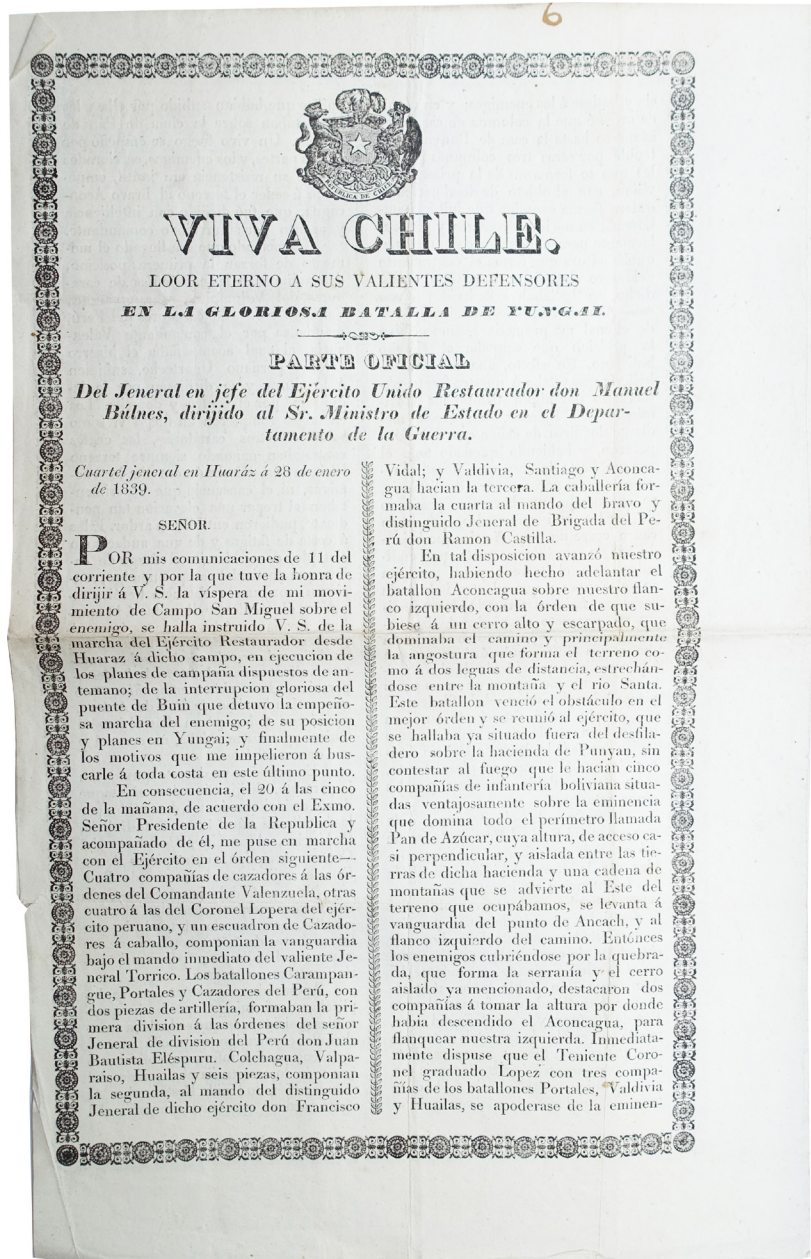
General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops

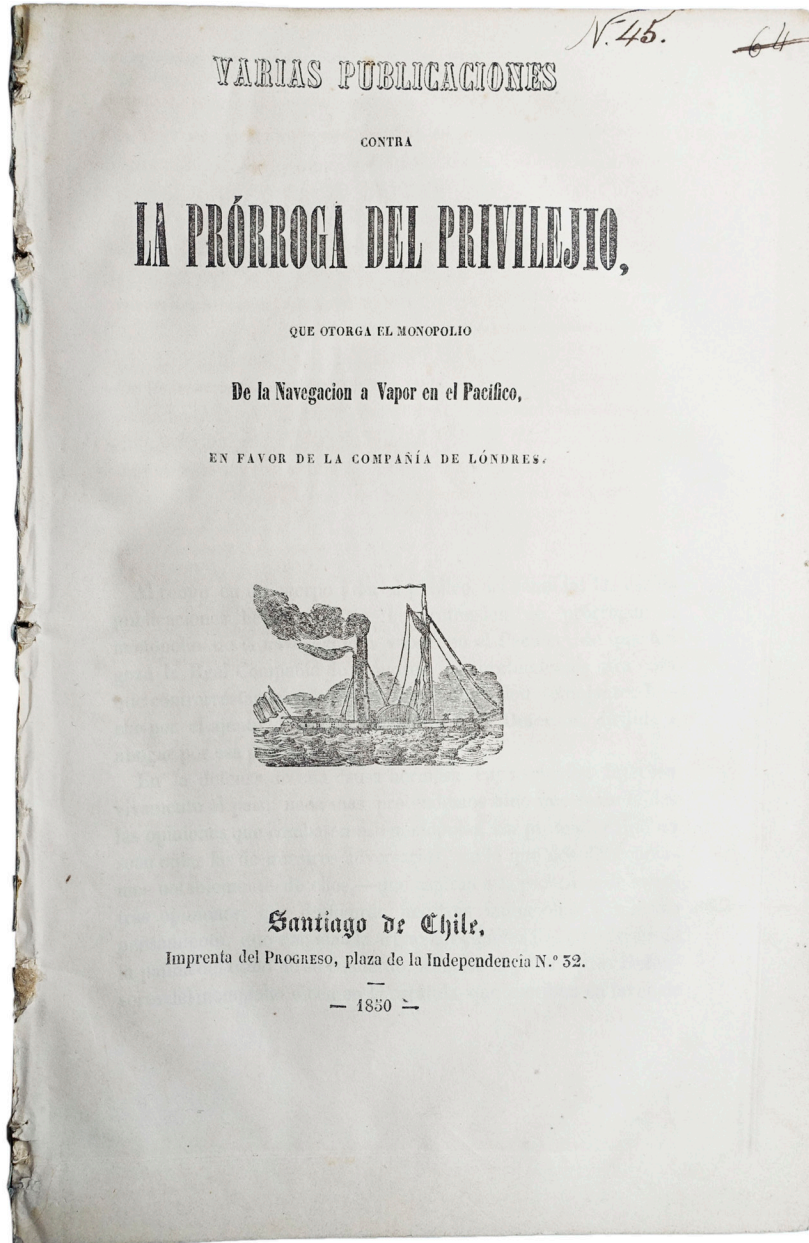
138. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. *El Jeneral en Jefe del Ejercito Restaurador, a la Segunda Division.* [text begins:] *¡Soldados! Mañana es el día de Chile: es tambien el vuestro....* [Santiago de Chile]: [Imprenta de la Opinion], dated Lima, 17 September 1839. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title below woodcut ornament showing a helmet, shield, and other martial equipment. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$400.00

First Chilean edition? Bulnes, the commander-in-chief of the Chilean army in Peru, encourages his soldiers to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of Chile's independence and announces that ships are waiting to bear the triumphant army home. The Chileans decisively defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839, but it was not until August 25 that General Gamarra assumed the presidency of Peru, decreed that the Peru-Bolivian Confederation was dissolved, and reunited North and South Peru.

The proclamation was issued on September 17, 1839, at Lima, but was presumably printed in Santiago for the benefit of other Chileans. The woodcut above the caption title of our edition is exactly the same as the woodcut that appears on a broadside of August 9, 1836 printed in Santiago at the Imprenta de la Opinion (Las clases del Batallon Num. 4 de Guardias Civicas de Santiago).

* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55252417 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.





*Bulnes's Battles with the Araucanian Indians and the
Pincheira Brothers, and on His Finacial Program*

139. [ALBERDI, Juan B.] *Biografía del Jeneral Don Manuel Bulnes, Presidente de la Republica de Chile*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Chilena, 1846. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (soiled). Small marginal stain on first few leaves. In very good condition. 84 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When this biography was written, General Manuel Bulnes Prieto (1799-1866) had just been unanimously reelected as president of Chile, a position he held from 1841 to 1851. The biography recounts his efforts during Chile's War of Independence (pp. 9-14), his campaign against the Araucanian Indians in 1820-1823 (pp. 15-21), his victory in 1832 over the Pincheira brothers, who had allied themselves with Indians (pp. 22-33), his defeat of Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1838-1839 (pp. 34-61), and his first years as president of Chile (pp. 62-84). President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan (see pp. 70-71). The author of this work was particularly impressed by Bulnes's handling of Chilean finances (pp. 75-79). A half page at the end describes Bulnes's appearance: "hombre de alta estatura i considerable corpulencia. Su aire es noble i abierto"

* Briseño I, 37: listing Alberdi as the author. Cordoba, *Bibliografía de Juan Bautista Alberdi* 273. OCLC: 2172159 (13 locations: calling for 84 pp., 2 ll.; nevertheless, some copies appear to be the same as ours, such as the Houghton Library, Widener Library, a master microform and networked resource at Harvard, British Library, and Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz; others are said to have an additional 2 ll. at the end; ours appears complete, with the original wrappers); 752892742 (British Library); 253254613 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut; collation of 84 pp. only); 81317012 (no location given; with collation of 84 pp. only). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats a single copy at British Library.

*Battling for a Share of the California Gold Rush Traffic
Against Wheelwright's Monopoly*

140. *Varias publicaciones contra la prórroga del privilegio, que otorga el monopolio de la navegacion a vapor en el Pacifico, en favor de la Compañía de Lóndres*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Progreso, 1850. Large 8°, traces of early wrappers. Small woodcut vignette on title page of a paddlewheel steamboat. Very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), ii, 131 pp. (including a second quire signed 6). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION in this form? In 1835, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador granted William Wheelwright a ten-year privilege to run steamboat service from Valparaiso to Panama. With funding from London, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company sent its first two steamers into operation in 1840. Unfortunately the PSNC began to show a profit only in 1848, the year the California Gold Rush began. Before its monopoly could be renewed, half a dozen Chilean companies were formed to take advantage of the enormous demand for transportation. This collection of letters on the steamship monopoly offers extensive

quotations from contemporary periodicals, that include many comments on Wheelwright, the United States, and ships trading in the Americas. (California seems to be mentioned only on p. 27.) The latest document dates to December 3, 1850.

Wheelwright (Newburyport, Mass., 1798-London, 1873) was a successful entrepreneur in steamships, railroads, and telegraphs. He is remembered for initiating major public works projects in South America: a modern fire company, gas lighting, and improvements in lighthouses and buoys, among others.

* Briseño I, 337: calling for only 131 pp. OCLC: 23149956 (calling for only 131 pp.: Harvard University, University of Southern California, University of Texas at Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates copies at the British Library and Oxford University.

*One of World's First Arms-Control Pacts: Text and Debates,
With Author's Signed Presentation Inscription*

141. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlío, principal author. *La paz chileno-argentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstruccion parlamentaria; el manifiesto al pais; los artículos del Señor Júlío Zegers.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher's pebbled cloth (some wear), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. In good to very good condition. Author's signed three-line presentation inscription in ink on p. 3 to a friend, Pedro A. Funes. 86 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of an early arms-control pact. The Pactos de Mayo were signed in May 1902 in an attempt to resolve the disputes between Chile and Argentina over the border of Patagonia. The dispute had been going on since the early 1880s and led to an arms race by the 1890s.

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado Jeneral de Arbitraje, intended to provide a framework for resolving disputes, and the Convencion sobre Armamentos Navales, according to which Chile was assigned the Pacific as a sphere of influence, and Argentina the Atlantic. The two countries also agreed to significantly decrease their navies - making this one of the world's first arms-control pacts.

The agreements were not joyously accepted by all. Included in the volume are notes exchanged between the ministers of Chile and Argentina, parliamentary minutes of discussions on these agreements (June to August 1902), and a "Manifiesto al Pais" of August 1902 expressing dissent (pp. 31-47). The final and longest essay (pp. 49-82), "La Paz Chileno-Arjentina," dated August 1902, is by Julio Zegers Samaniego (Santiago, 1830-1918). Zegers Samaniego was director of the Imprensa Nacional in 1856 and later vice-rector of the Instituto Nacional. In 1876 he was elected deputy, and was Chile's minister of Finance from August 1878 to April 1879, at the beginning of the War of the Pacific. He was one of the leaders of the movement that resulted in the Chilean Civil War of 1891. After 1894 he withdrew from politics and devoted himself to writing on politics, economics, and biography.

* Author not in Palau. NUC: TxU, NNC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

SÃO PAULO

142. CASTRO, Tito Livio de. *Questões e problemas. Publicação posthuma com um prefácio de Sylvio Romero.* São Paulo: Empresa de Propaganda Literária Luso-Brasileira, 1913. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some fraying; front cover rather foxed). Uncut. Mostly unopened. Browning. In good condition. xlv, 227 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.). \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There are chapters on the *Cartas chilenas*, Aluzio Azevedo, Castro Alves, Augusto de Lima, and racial hatred.

Tito Lívio de Castro (1864-1890) was an Afro-Brazilian physician who lived in Rio de Janeiro in the 19th century and who passed away prematurely due to tuberculosis when he was only 26 years old. He studied psychiatric problems, and in literature was a disciple of Silvio Romero, who rescued his unpublished work.

* Sacramento Blake, writing in 1902 (VII, 308), stated "Intelligencia brilhante, erucição, profunda, caracter nobre, modestia delicada, foi um joven distincto entre os mais distinctos".

143. CASTRO, Renato Berbert de. *A Tipografia Imperial e Nacional da Bahia (Cachoeira, 1823-Salvador, 1831).* São Paulo: Editora Ática, 1984. Ensaios, 11. 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. viii pp., (2 ll.), 274 pp., illustrations. ISBN: none. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent bibliography.

VALPARAISO

Price of a Chilean Merchant Marine Includes Salt Monopoly

144. *Esposicion que dirijen al Supremo Gobierno de la Republica los armadores i navieros nacionales, esponiendo la situacion de la marina mercante, i proponiendo medidas dirigidas a su proteccion i fomento.* Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1845. Folio (26.5 x 17.5 cm.), disbound (traces of early wrappers). Small woodcut vignette of ships' stores on title page. Good to very good condition. 24 pp., (2 ll.). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In an 1845 address to the Chilean legislature (quoted on p. 3), President Manuel Bulnes lamented Chile's lack of a merchant marine. In this document Chilean ship owners propose ways that the government can improve the situation. They urge that in order to be considered part of the merchant marine, a ship must be built in Chile, wholly owned by Chileans, have a Chilean captain, and have a crew that is predominantly Chilean. The owners suggest that in order to keep a larger merchant marine busy, a law should be passed that goods produced on the west side of the Americas can only be delivered to Chilean ports by Chilean ships, and that the merchant marine be given a monopoly on the salt trade. If such measures are passed, Chile will dominate the Pacific and the Strait of Magellan, and will not even have to fear a canal through Panama (p. 21).

The tables at the end list ships by type (frigate, bark, brigantine, schooner) with the name, weight, and country of origin (or port within Chile).

In the period of stability and peace following the War of the Confederation, President Manuel Bulnes (held office 1841-1851) encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan.

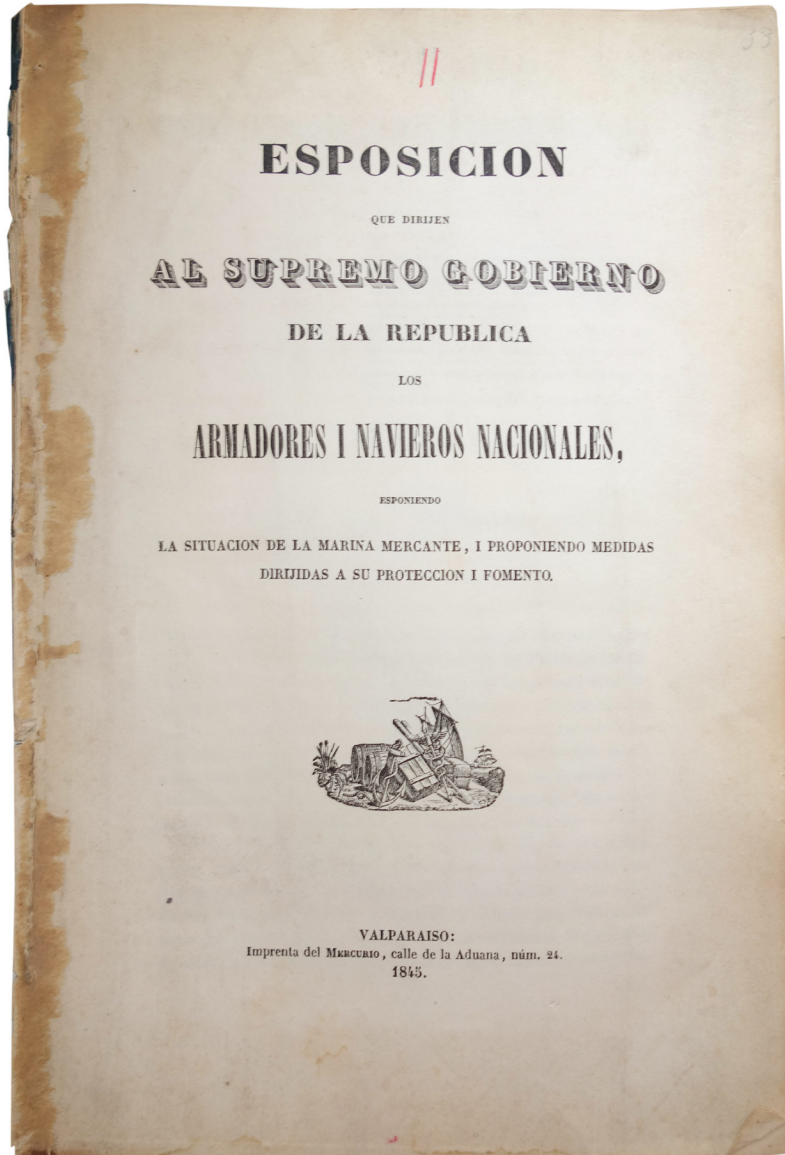
* Briseño I, 134: giving collation as 28 pp. rather than 24 pp. + 2 ll. OCLC: 2699329 (Cornell University, University of California at Los Angeles, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

Chaos in Peru, 1867-1874

145. ZUBIRIA, Justiniano de. *La expedicion de El Talisman.* Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio de Tornero y Leitelier, 1875. 8°, stitched (traces of early wrappers). Title page and final leaf soiled and loose with some fraying and small tears. Light browning. In almost good condition. iv, 260 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed look at chaotic events in Peru from 1867 to 1874, the period preceding the War of the Pacific (1879-1883) between Peru, Chile, and Bolivia. The work focuses on the expedition of the *Talisman*, which sailed in 1874 from Quinteros, Chile, under the direction of Nicolas de Pierola. Pierola served as Peru's president from 1879-1881 (after a coup d'état against Mariano Ignacio Prado) and 1895-1899 (after winning a popular election).

* Briseño II, 110. Palau 381231. NUC: CtY, NNH, MH. OCLC: 13565269. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.



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