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APRIL 22, 2019

## *SPECIAL LIST 329*

### *CHILE*

Items marked with an asterisk (\*)  
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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



# SPECIAL LIST 329

## CHILE

### *Regulations for a Military Academy*

1. [ACADEMIA MILITAR, Santiago]. *Reglamento de la Academia Militar ... [text begins:] Debiendo el Director de la Academia militar someterse al reglamento que por el artículo 3° del decreto de 19 de julio del presente año ha de servirle de pauta ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinión, dated 29 August 1831. 4°, early plain wrappers (soiled, stained). Caption title. Light stains and soiling. In good condition. 33 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these regulations for the second incarnation of the Academia Militar, ancestor of Chile's present Escuela Militar. They specify admission requirements, a four-year course of study with the content of each course (pp. 17-24) and the exams (pp. 24-28), what the cadets will be doing every hour of every day, and even how often they will shave and change their linen. Also covered are the duties of the director, sub-director, faculty, chaplain, surgeon, bursar, and doorman. Like many military academies established after the Napoleonic Wars, this one followed the French model in organization, regulations, and uniforms.

The Academia was founded in 1817 by Bernardo O'Higgins, but closed for financial reasons in 1819. President Ramón Freire, attempting to reopen the school a few years later, failed due to the chaotic situation in Chile during the 1820s. It was finally reestablished in 1831, under President José Joaquín Prieto and his minister Diego Portales. After another lapse (1838-1842), it reopened under the name Escuela Militar, and has existed since then with only one brief hiatus (1876-1878).

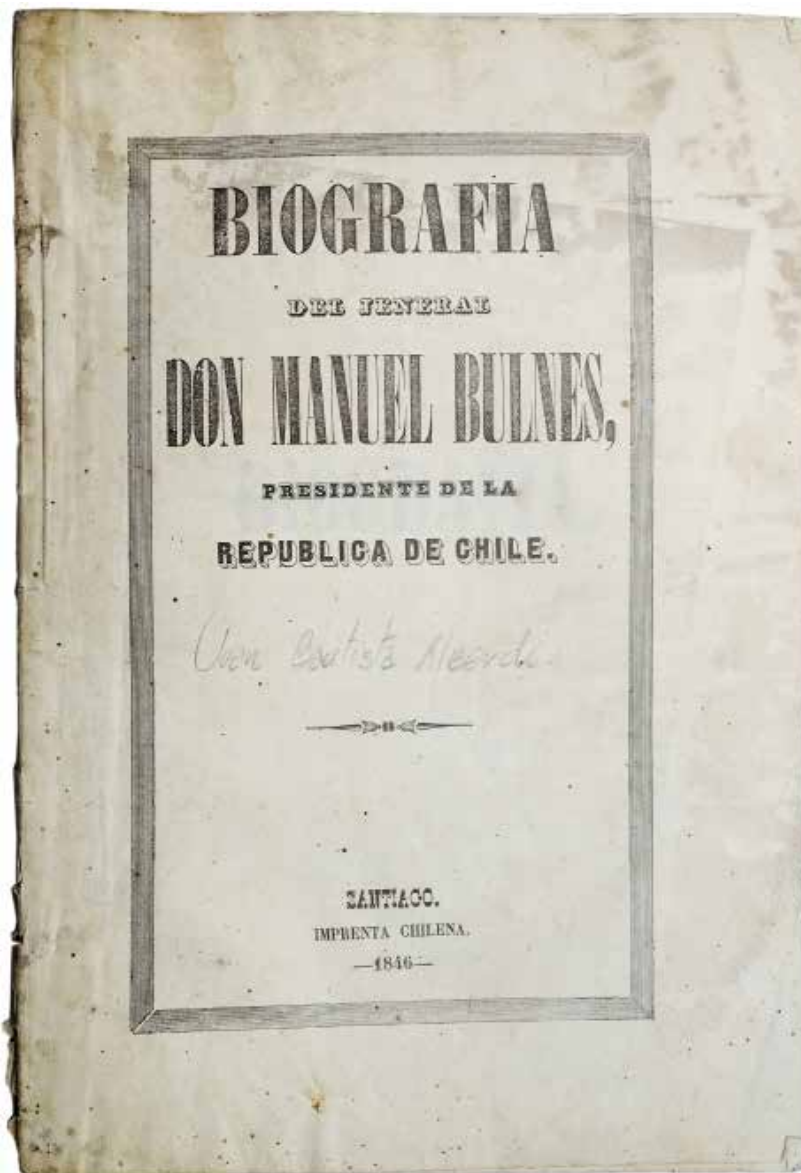
OCLC attributes the work to Fernando Errázuriz and Diego Portales.

\* Briseño I, 296. OCLC: 237317882 (Harvard University); 55247752 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

### *Was Cleric Legitimately Chosen During War of Independence?*

2. *Adición a la admonición fraternal del parroco del Obispado de Concepción, dirigida al autor del impreso: Gloria á Dios y á su Santa Iglesia. Sr. D. Juan Vidaurre. Hermano en Jesucristo, segunda vez vuelve á hablaros vuestro compatriota, no solo animado del celo mas puro, sino tambien del afecto mas fino con que os aprecia ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1828). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Dampstained, with pinkish stains at the edges (from a rouged edge on the former binding?). Overall in good condition. 8 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1828 D. Juan Fermin Vidaurre (1770-1829) published a short work, *Gloria a Dios y a su Santa Iglesia*, that criticized the way in which the vicario



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*capitular* was elected in the diocese of Concepción. He was criticized and responded. This work, dated July 4, seems to be a rebuttal to Vidaurre's second publication, which the author calls "tan intempestivo como incendiario." The issue was the legitimacy of a cleric who was elected during the war of independence, after the incumbent decamped to Lima. The supporting documents at the end are dated 1813 and 1824.

\* Briseño I, 5. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

**3. [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 cupulencia. 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. Copac repeats a single copy at British Library only.

*Maligned for Charges Long Dismissed*

**4. [ALIAGA, Ramón Silvestre de].** *Al Publico (por ahora)*. [text begins:] *Cuando descansaba tranquilo en el ceno de mi familia, y cuando únicamente ponía en accion el uso moderado de ciudadanía que me concede la Constitucion, entónces es cuando á falta de hechos verdaderos, han ocurrido mis enemigos á*

*la calumnia é impostura ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 21 April 1829. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Very light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Aliaga defends his honor, asserting that he and his brothers, José and Santiago, had been falsely accused of crimes in San Fernando and almost forced to flee their homes. The charges were the result, he alleges, of hatred that remained after they were tried in 1820 as *revolucionarios*—a charge of which they were completely cleared in 1827. Aliaga asks the courts to publish all relevant documents and to clear their names yet again.

\* Briseño I, 283. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Can a Married Woman Legally Cohabit with a Clergyman?*

5. *La Amistad*. [text begins:] *Se ha prometido dar al público la causa de D. Ramon Aliaga, y es preciso cumplirlo—Ha rendido una prueba estando preso de 36 testigos que desmienten todo el proceso, y de consiguiente justifica mas de lo necesario a su favor ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 28 January 1834. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Very light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another installment in the epic legal battles of Ramón Aliaga. The issue in dispute is whether a married woman can legally cohabit with a clergyman, as a *manceba*.

\* Briseño I, 19. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

FIRST EDITION. Brown was captain of the *Florida*, an American merchant ship based in New Orleans. In October 1851 the *Florida* set sail from Valparaiso, intending to pick up cargo in Rio de Janeiro. At the Chilean government's request, Brown agreed to ferry a group of political prisoners, most of them participants in the 1851 rebellion, to the

penal colony at Sandy Bay in the Strait of Magellan. On arrival, the *Florida* was captured by mutinous Chilean officers. Brown describes in considerable detail the insurrection, his three months' imprisonment, and his eventual escape and capture of the mutineers, with bitter comments about the lack of aid he received from British naval vessels. A second edition appeared the same year, and a third—retitled *The Sufferings and Escape of Capt. Chas. H. Brown from an Awful Imprisonment by Chilian Convicts*, with additional plates—in 1855. Spanish translations were published in Santiago de Chile, 1923 and 1943.

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

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

**7. [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 Copac.

***But I Did Pay the Rent!***

**8. [BAEZA, Fernando].** *Al Publico.* [text begins:] *Soi arrendatario de la hacienda de Chillegüe perteneciente á la testamentaria de don Antonio Lavín ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 15 December 1837. Folio (30 x 19 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. Light browning and short tears at edges. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Domingo Lavín, one of the heirs of Baeza's original landlord, claimed (either to get rid of Baeza or to embarrass him) that Baeza had not paid the rent. He even sent a letter to that effect to Baeza's father. Baeza reproduces that

## VIVA LA PATRIA.

### Gobierno de Valparaíso.

**T**razo la más sublime complacencia de pasar á V. S. por extraordinario el nefanda impreso de Lima, en que se anuncia la espléndida 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 Capitán de fragata de la marina francesa Mr. De Moges, ha sido conducido por la corbeta de guerra de S. M. Cristianísima la Diligente al mando de su capitán Mr. Villard que está fondeado en este puerto con procedencia del del Callao y veinte días de viaje.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años. Valparaíso Enero 9 de 1824.—A los dos de la tarde.—José Ignacio Zenteno.—Sr. ministro de estado en el departamento de la guerra.

### AVISO AL PÚBLICO.

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 jefes Jermes Canteras, Valdes, Charrista y de Guisante, todos los bagajes, del armamento, su armamento y pertrechos, se hallan también en nuestro poder. El teniente coronel Medina, ayudante de S. E. el Li-

bertador conducía los papeles oficiales de la acción; y es de lamentar la desgracia que tuvo de ser asesinado en Guano por los rebeldes de aquel pueblo. Mas todas las autoridades de los lugares inmediatos al sitio de la batalla, aviendo oficialmente el triunfo de nuestros armas, mandando que el general Canteras, que quedó mandando el campo, despues de haber sido herido el general La Serna, capituló con el general Sucre estipulando expresamente, que la fortaleza del Callao se entregará al ejército libertador.

El 9 de diciembre de 1824, se ha completado el día que amaneció en Jutur al empezar este año, los españoles amonaron reconquistar la América con ese ejército, que ya no existe. Los campos de Guamanguilla son sido testigos de la victoria que ha terminado la guerra de la independencia en el continente de Colon. Allí se ha decidida la cuestión que divide la Europa, que interesa inmediatamente á la América, que es trascendental á todo el jenio humano, y cuyo influjo alcanzará sin duda á mil de mil generaciones que se sucedan: esta cuestión es, si el mundo debe gobernarse por el poder absoluto de los que se llaman Legítimos, ó si es legítima la época en que los pueblos gozan de sus libertades y derechos. En fin, el ejército libertador ha resuelto el problema y lo levantado el último monumento que faltaba á su gloria: la gratitud escribirá en él los nombres de los vencedores de Guamanguilla, y del ilustre jeno 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 aspiran por su libertad.—(Lima, 1824 imprenta administrada por J. María Concha.)

CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL.



letter, his father's reply, and testimonials from José Miguel Infante and F.A. Elizalde that Baeza's account was indeed paid in full and on time.

\* Briseño I, 284. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Statutes for the Banco de Santiago*

**9. [BANCO DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE].** *Proyecto de Banco que presenta a la Camara de Diputados la Comision de Hacienda de la misma.* [text begins:] *Capitulo primero. Del Banco i sus acciones. Artículo 1° Se establece un Banco de emision en Santiago con el nombre de Banco de Santiago....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, dated 7 July 1855. Large 4° (25.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Rule above caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation ("N° 36") and foliation in ink ("258-260"). 6 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION. Statutes for the Banco de Santiago, presented by the Camara de Diputados to the Comision de Hacienda. It includes regulations for the officers, sale of stock, stockholders' meetings, and so on. The *Proyecto* is signed by J. Valdez Larrea, Anibal Pinto, Ricardo Ovalle, M. Ovalle, and Francisco de B. Larrain.

In 2002, the Banco de Santiago merged with the Banco de Santander, one of the world's largest banks.

\* Briseño I, 280. OCLC: 55421990 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Biography of a Military Reformer*

**10. [BARROS PASSOS, José, writing under the initials J.B.P.].** *Biografía del Señor Jeneral D. Juan de Dios Rivera.* Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1843. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 16. Light foxing on opening leaves. In good to very good condition. Author's name in early manuscript on title page. Small rubber stamp ("62243") in lower margin of p. 5. 16 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Barros Pasos describes the high points of the career of General Juan de Dios Rivera, who fought during the War of Independence and was Chile's minister of War and the Navy in 1823-1824, under General Ramón Freire. In that position he revamped the administration of the military hospital so the soldiers would be treated better (numerous details on pp. 8-10) and forbade the *castigo de palos* for soldiers. In early 1823 he was dispatched as governor to the ever-restless province of Concepción: "Bastará a nuestro intento mencionar en globo los inmensos beneficios que a los esfuerzos

inteligentes, patrióticos e infatigables del jeneral Rivera, deben las artes, la ilustracion, la moral, las costumbres, la industria agrícola y la milicia de la provincia de Concepcion.”

Not mentioned here is the fact that in the Chilean presidential election of 1829 (following the adoption of the Chilean Constitution of 1828), Juan de Dios Rivera ran against a field of 9 candidates, losing to Francisco Antonio Pinto and coming in sixth, with 2.7% of the votes. He died on June 21, 1843. Rivera is not to be confused with the silversmith and engraver of the same name (Cuzco, 1760-Buenos Aires, 1843) who designed the coat of arms of Argentina.

\* Briseño I, 37. OCLC: 19911665 (Harvard University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Mysteriously Maligned Businessman Cleared by President Pinto*

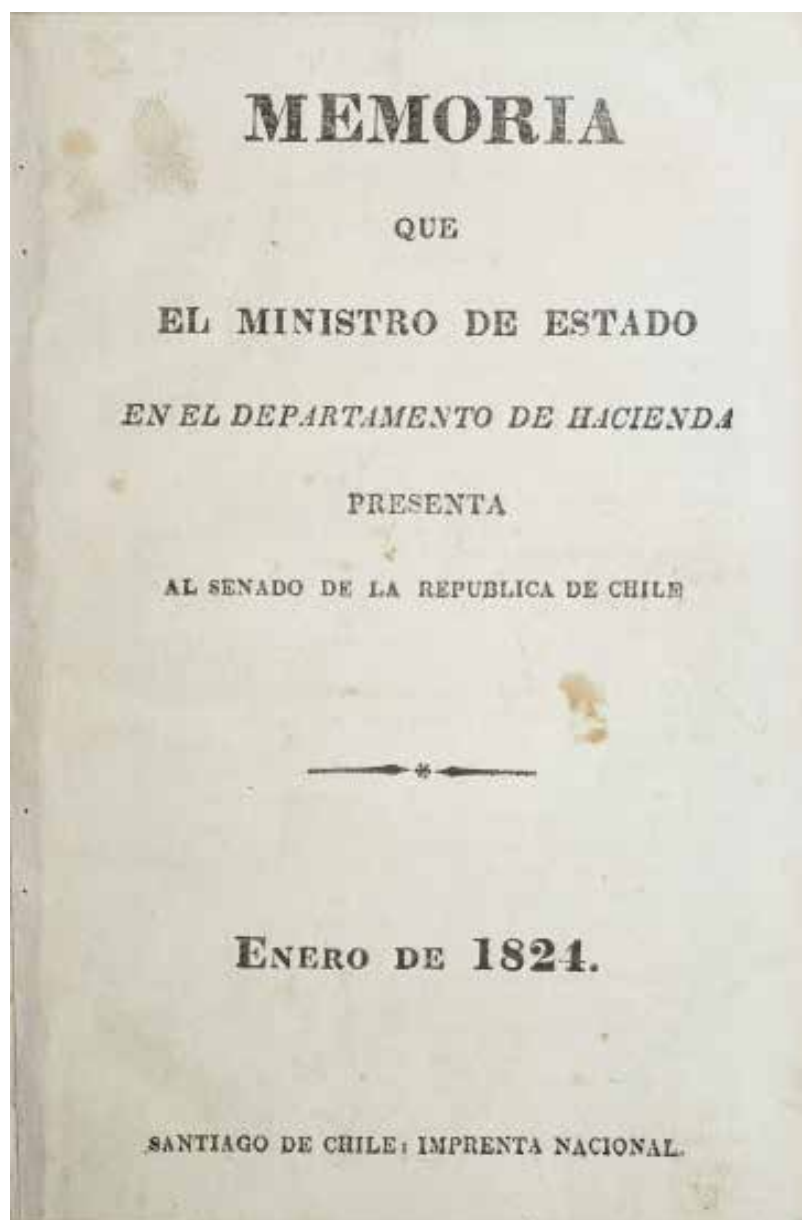
**11. [BELTRAN MATHIEU, Luis].** *La abundancia de materias no ha permitido al Liberal insertar esta carta en este núm. como lo solicitaba el interesado. ...* [text begins:] *Sr. Editor del Verdadero Liberal. Muy señor mio: el interes que V. ha tomado en estampar en su Liberal Núm. 51 el atentado horrible cometido por el Gobierno pasado contra mi persona ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 12 July 1827. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling; 3 cm. tear into text, without loss. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

\$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a businessman in Yumbel, was sent into exile in May 1827 by Señor de Gandarillas (Manuel José de Gandarillas?), for reasons that were unclear: “no se halla acusacion, ni aparece calumniador, pues todo ha caminado bajo la sombra del misterio, como se encubre siempre la negra intriga y la maldad.” The order for exile was revoked by the president of the republic himself, General Francisco Antonio Pinto. The incident had been reported, sympathetically, in *Liberal* no. 51; Beltran Mathieu wanted this further explanation published in the following issue, but there was not enough space to include it.

Beltran Matheiu (born in France, Louis Bertrand Mathieu Begosse) was residing in Buenos Aires in 1818, when he became secretary to Miguel Zañartu, the ambassador of Chile to the United Provinces. Having returned to Chile with Zañartu, he set up as a businessman in Concepción and Yumbel. In 1826 he acted as intermediary between the government of Chile and the Spanish commander Miguel de Sonosiaín, and in the same year persuaded the *cacique* Francisco Mariluan to put down his arms. Beltran Mathieu owned properties in Los Angeles, Talcahuano, and the Isla Quiriquina (near Concepción). Later he served as consul of France and as deputy to the Chilean Congress. He died in 1841 or 1842 in Talcahuano.

\* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55283743 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



Item 13

*Benavente Denies Writing Work in Response to Enrique Campino*

**12. [BENAVENTE, Diego José].** *Aviso al que quiera leerlo.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1834. Folio (30.5 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Printing defect for imprint, with only a fraction at the top legible. Left margin extended ca. 5 cm.; 1-2 letters missing on each of last 9 lines. In somewhat less than good condition. Purple stamp of Luis Sotomayor B. consisting of his name with a sword below it. Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Printed signature at end of D. J. B. at Maipo, dated 28 February 1834. Benavente denies having written all or part of a piece that appeared in the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso. He also denies being the object of a *Contestacion al anónimo*, which was signed "E.C." According to Briseño the author of that piece was Enrique Campino; he and his brother Joaquín were the prime movers of the Campino Mutiny (*Sublevacion del Campino*) in January 1827.

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

\* Briseño III, 52-3, n° 304. Silva Castro 304. OCLC: 77602167 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Where Will the Money Come From?*

**13. [BENAVENTE, Diego José].** *Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Hacienda presenta al Senado de la Republica de Chile. Enero de 1824.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., January 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains on title page. In good to very good condition. 20 pp. \$1,000.00

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

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

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

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

14. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. *Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la Republica de Chile. Diciembre de 1824.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (2 ll.).  
\$1,500.00

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

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

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

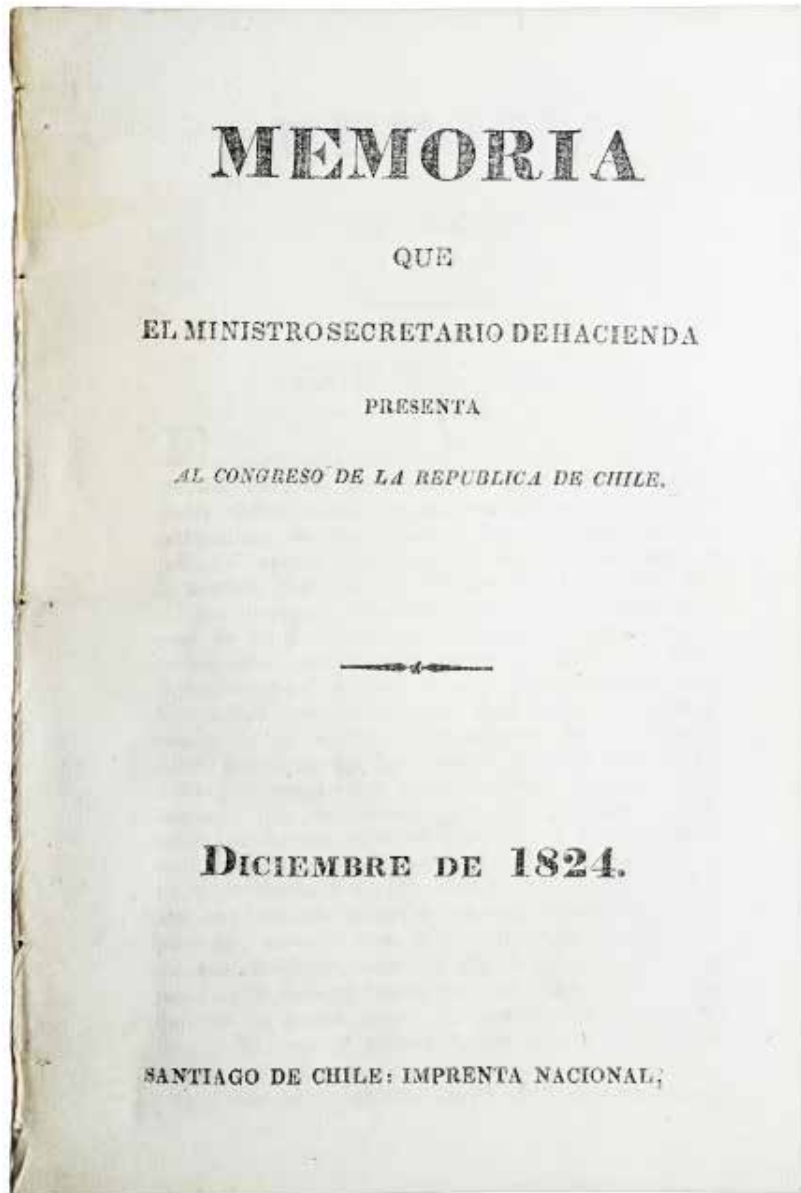
*Insults in Iquique*

15. [BLANCO, Juan Maria]. *Amis conciudadanos de Tarapaca. [text begins:] Como el escandaloso hecho perpetrado por el Sr. D.D. Ildefonso Zavala contra mi esposa Da. Rosa Viqueras, haya dado lugar en la provincia a diferentes juicios ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated Iquique, 1 August 1842. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Typographical headpiece. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Ildefonso Zavala had offered insults and violence to Da. Rosa Riqueras, the wife of Juan Maria Blanco. Here he explains why he had not taken D. Ildefonso to court: the judge who should have tried the case was too closely related to D. Ildefonso; the next judge in line was out of the province; so D. Juan is forced to wait until the Chilean government sends a judge qualified to hear the case.

Iquique, capital of the Tarapacá Region, is a port city in northern Chile, west of the Atacama Desert.

\* Briseño I, 72: gives the imprint as Santiago: Estado, 1842. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Item 14*

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

- 16. 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. Copac locates a copy in the British Library.

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

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

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

Henry Marie Brackenridge (1786-1871), a native of Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1806, and set off with Manuel Lisa on a trip up the Missouri in 1811, then sailed to New Orleans, where he took up residence as a district judge and published *Views of Louisiana*, 1814. When the former colonies in South America were declaring their independence, Brackenridge published *South America, a Letter on the Present State of that Country*, which was sent to James Monroe. Six years later Monroe incorporated

many of its ideas into the Monroe Doctrine. Meanwhile, Brackenridge was chosen part of a commission to sail on the frigate Congress to observe firsthand the situation in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Chile.

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

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

**18. [BREAD].** *Algunas observaciones sobre las garantías sociales.* [text begins:] *Después de haber combatido gloriosamente contra la tiranía peninsular para emanciparnos de su poder opresivo, nos resta combatir contra las preocupaciones, contra la ignorancia y contra la ambición ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Two small marginal stains on second leaf. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "N° 29" at head of first leaf, changed in pencil to "28". Early foliation in ink: "63-64". 4 pp. \$500.00

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

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

*General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops*

**19. [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



N.º 8.

1827

## EXMO. SEÑOR.

**E**l Ciudadano D. Ocedo Baxter, con la mayor sumision y respeto, representa á V. E. que obligada su gratitud, con la distincion y particulares consideraciones, que generalmente ha merecido y debe, á los dignos individuos de este grato aselo, con quienes he tenido la honra de tratar, y familiarizarme largos años, he empleado mi ingenio, y puesta en movimiento cuantos arbitrios han estado á mi alcance, para que aceptados con agrado por mis correspondientes en Londres, se decidiesen, ó inclinasen, á dar el mas pronto, y activo movimiento á varias negociaciones y especulaciones, de que es susceptible esta recomendable república: que aunque ellas no son en substancia nuevas, sino muy antiguas: han estado y están tan atrasadas y paralizadas, que parece no han llegado á su principio.

No podia menos cumplidamente mi deseo: por ello creí con razon: que exponia, y tratará en su buen suceso, si inmediatamente me avanzaba á proponer cuantos negocios ocurriesen á un tiempo: así es, que conformandome con las primeras producciones del País y con la natural inclinacion de sus habitantes á toda operacion mineralógica, cuyo preciso objeto es, labrar las minas, que producen los preciosos metales de oro y plata; las de cobre, azogue, plomo, hierro, y de otros, que por falta de fomento, ó son tan desatendidas, ó no tienen entre aquellas el lugar que merecen: di generoso la preferencia á tratar en grande de el fomento de tan importante giro: hablé y me dirigí sobre él con detencion á aquellos mis correspondientes, y convecidos de las ventajas del proyecto, han contestado á favor, y enviado sus pertenientes instrucciones: á virtud de ellas, tengo el honor de proponer, y sujetar á la Suprema aprobacion del Soberano Congreso, por la respetable mediacion de V. E. en el ante dicho proyecto, á efecto de realizarlo, bajo los artículos, que siguen—

1.º Se establecerá una Compañia (nombrada) de la Union de Mineros extrangeros y del País. Director el autor de ella, ó á su eleccion: con cual fuese la procedencia, ó origen de esta y los demás individuos que la compongan, (no teniendo impedimento legal,) desde el año de su establecimiento, se enumerarán entre los Ciudadanos de esta República, si tienen residencia en ella; y gozarán de todos los derechos, privilegios é inmunidades, que les son declarados y concedidos, por nuestras Leyes vigentes.

2.º El fondo de esta Sociedad, será por ahora la cantidad

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 Copac.

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

**20. [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 Copac.

*Statutes for a Mining Company*

**21. [BUNSTER, Onofre].** *Exmo. Señor.* [text begins:] *El Ciudadano D. Onofre Bunster, con la mayor sumision y respeto, represento á V.E, que obligada mi gratitud, con la distincion y particulares consideraciones ....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 24 March 1825. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning, a few minor stains,

foldlines. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Bunster proposes statutes for a company to mine Chile's rich deposits of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and mercury. The "Union de Mineros Extranjeros y del País" is to start with one million pesos in capital, raised from Chileans and foreigners. The statutes set out how much is to be paid for silver, the reward for finding new mines, and the company's relationship with the Casa de Moneda. This document was directed to Supreme Director Ramón Freire and the Chilean Congress.

\* Briseño III, 173, no. 1075. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**22. CAMBELL, Richard J., ed, with Peter T. Bradley, and Joyce Lorimer.** *The Voyage of Captain John Narbrough to the Strait of Magellan and the South Sea in His Majesty's Ship Sweepstakes, 1699-1671.* London: By Routledge for The Hakluyt Society, 2018. Hakluyt Society, Third Series, n° 33. Large 8°, publisher's navy cloth, gilt, with light blue dust jacket. As new. xx, 723 pp., frontispiece color plate, large folding color map of Patagonia, 8 additional leaves of color plates, printed on both sides: 6 with maps, 1 with title pages, and 1 with other illustrations; maps tables, and illustrations in text. Extensive footnotes, bibliography, and analytical index. ISBN: 978-1-908145-20-8. \$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 2009, after a public appeal, the British Library purchased a manuscript 'Booke', which Captain Narbrough bought in 1666 and into which he subsequently entered his journals of his voyages and correspondence relating to them. The 'Booke' contains his own fair copy of the journal of his voyage through the Strait of Magellan and north to Valdivia in the *Sweepstakes*, 1669-1671. This is published here for the first time, together with an incomplete and somewhat different copy of the journal, held in the Bodleian Library, which was made for him by a clerk after he returned to England, and which was partially published in 1694. Both versions of the journal together with previously unpublished records made by members of his company, as well as reproductions of the charts which Narbrough relied on and those he produced, are printed here. Narbrough's mission was to carry out a passenger who referred to himself as Don Carlos Enriques and who claimed to have expert knowledge of Peru and Chile, and contacts with disaffected colonists and indigenous peoples. Don Carlos's written proposals to King Charles II and his ministers, only recently discovered, are here translated from Spanish, and give a clear sense of the character, if not the real identity, of an adventurer, who gave the authorities in England, Chile and Peru totally different and changing stories about his status and the purpose of the voyage.

*No Public Gatherings, No Gatherings of Armed Men*

**23. CAMPINO, Enrique.** *Bando. El Señor D. Enrique Campino coronel de los ejércitos de la Patria Capitan General de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Considerando: 1º Que la crisis en que se halla la República es en sumo grado violenta ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated 26 January 1827. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Short marginal tear. Fine condition. Broadside. \$800.00

With the aim of preserving the peace after a military coup, Colonel Campino orders that no public gatherings be held "con el objeto de hacer peticiones, ú otro acto semejante" and that there be no gatherings of armed men. Penalties will be imposed "segun la calidad de la persona que lo cometa y enormidad del delito."

The *Sublevacion de Campino* (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

\* Briseño III, 57, no. 335. OCLC: 78556984 (John Carter Brown Library); 55246655 and 55250167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Colonel Campino Justifies His Military Coup*

**24. CAMPINO, Enrique.** *El Coronel D. Enrique Campino a los pueblos de su mando.* [text begins:] *Conciudadanos: Un movimiento militar á que las circunstancias críticas ha obligado al ejército que guarnece la capital ....* N.p.: n.pr., (1827). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Overall in fine condition. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Colonel Campino, who had just been named president by a military coup, assures his fellow citizens that "jamás me habria puesto á la cabeza de la fuerza armada, si aun remotamente hubiese creido que al mas mínimo de los ciudadanos se iba de inferir el mas pequeño mal."

The *Sublevacion de Campino* (Mutiny of Campino) in January 1827 was a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Colonel Enrique Campino, brother of prominent liberal Joaquin Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers (including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas). Government troops put down the rebellion, but Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president.

\* Briseño III, 117-8, no. 710: gives a transcription of the whole document and dates it to 1827, but describes it as an 8º. OCLC: 55278621 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



Item 26

*Prominent Federalist Argues  
Provinces Should Elect Their Own Governors*

**25. [CAMPINO, Joaquin].** *Proyecto de un reglamento provisorio para la administracion de las provincias presentado al Consejo Directorial por el Ministro del interior.* [text begins:] *Se ha espuesto ya estensamente en los documentos, que se han publicado en los diarios del gobierno números 8, 11, 12, 23, 27, y 28 ....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 30 November 1825. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Slight creasing at gutter edges. Good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST EDITION? This argument in favor of allowing provinces to elect their governors directly was proposed by a leading liberal who strongly favored federalism. He notes that the provisions in the 1823 Constitution regarding the provinces had still not been implemented, and that if the provinces had local government, the central government "tanto mas y mejor podrá ocuparse de los intereses generales de la república."

According to Vicuña Mackenna (quoted in Collier), Joaquín Campino (1788-1860) was the only politician on the liberal side whose influence might have rivalled that of Diego Portales among conservatives. In 1823, 1825 and 1826 he was minister of Domestic and Foreign Relations; in December 1824 he was named president of the Congress. In January 1827 he was a leader of the *Sublevacion de Campino* (Mutiny of Campino), a failed attempt to strengthen the power of the radical federalists by replacing President Agustín Eyzaguirre with Campino's brother, Colonel Enrique Campino. Colonel Campino dissolved Congress and imprisoned some conservative ministers, including Diego Portales and Manuel José Gandarillas. Although government troops put down the rebellion, Eyzaguirre resigned at the end of January and Ramón Freire was named president. Joaquín Campino later served as minister plenipotentiary to the United States and then to Mexico.

\* Briseño I, 276: describing a large 4° of 12 pp. On Campino, see Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833*, pp. 138n, 190-1, 267, 297, 305, 310, 316, 355, 358. OCLC: 79754382 (Harvard University, 30 cm. with [4] pp.); 55239669 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 30 cm. with [4] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Chile, Peru, and Sir Francis Drake*

**26. [CARO DE TORRES, Francisco].** *Historia de las ordenes militares de Santiago, Calatrava y Alcantara desde su fundacion hasta El Rey Felipe Segundo ....* Madrid: Por Juan Gonçalez, 1629. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century limp vellum (front hinge loosening; ties gone), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Engraved architectural title page signed "Alardo de Popma fecit Matriti". Text in two columns. Engraved title backed; small pieces missing from fore-edge margin; faint ink scribbles in blank portions. A 15-cm. tear on C4, without loss of text. Repairs to margins affecting a few words; some dampstains and browning; minor marginal worming. In less than good condition. Contemporary

84.

# L' I B R O III.

## DE LA HISTORIA DE las Ordenes Militares.

### CAPITVLO PRIMERO.

*De la sucesion del Rey Catolico.*



**Y** Hemos visto como por Bula Apostolica, los Reyes Catolicos fueron Administradores de las tres Ordenes Militares, cesando el poder y mando de los Maestros, que auendo comenzado con tanto valor en las guerras, de los Moros, en las rebueltas y guerras civiles del Reyno, causan alborotos, diuidiendose en bandos, que fue causa de que los Reyes hiziesen instancia para q se les concediesse la gracia. Començará a gouernar las Ordenes, proueyendo las Encomiendas mayores, y las demas Dignidades en personas benemeritas, premiandoles los seruiçios que les hizia en las guerras contra infieles, y otros enemigos que se recrecieron. Pusieron en los Conuentos freyles de buena vida, y Priores que gouernassen lo Ecclesiastico. Y en la Corte ordenaron vn Consejo de caualteros Letrados, que conociessen de todas las causas civiles de las tierras de las Ordenes; y de las criminales de los caualteros, inhibiendo todos los de mas Tribunales y Chancillerias del Reyno, dandoles potestad para el gouerno de las Ordenes, y proueer los Corregimientos en personas dellas, con consulta del Rey. Algunos de los Guernanos en caualteros de Orden, y otros en Letrados, cobrando estos y otros officios de mercedes del distrito de los Maestrazgos, co-

mo el Còsejo de Camara los de Castilla; y proueyendo los Beneficios en Religiosos de las Ordenes, ò Clerigos leglares, para que administrassen justicia, que por el tiempo estaua muy falta della. Acabada la guerra con el Rey de Portugal, y asentadas las pazes que hemos dicho, todo su cuydado fue acabar la guerra de los Moros, y cercar la ciudad de Granada, y los demas lugares de aquel Reyno; Para lo qual juntaron el mayor Exercito que pudieron, ayudados de las ciudades que libres de las rebueltas passadas, y alegres del gouerno de los Reyes deseauan ver acabada la guerra de los Moros, en que se señalara grandemente todas las del Andaluzia, como mas interesadas en ello: y los Grandes y señores q se hallauan bien premiados del Rey D<sup>o</sup> Iuan el II. y de su hijo, y confirmadas las mercedes, deseaua tener a los nuevos Reyes. No lleuó pèdó de las Ordenes como solian, pero sinieron todos los caualteros dellas con el valor acostumbrado, y tomaron el Abito los mas señores y grandes caualteros sin Encomiendas, con esperança de auerlas. Entraron con este exercito por la Vega de Granada; y viendo que el cerco auia de ser muy largo, fundaron la ciudad de Santa Fe, para tener el exercito descansado, con animo de no boluer a Castilla sin acabar la empresa. Eran los Reyes de Granada muy poderosos, y podieron defender de nuestros Reyes, assi porque les venia facilmente socorro de Africa, como por que

L 4 era

manuscript letter in ink used as lower flyleaf and pastedown (faint and dampstained, very difficult to read): probably a legal document, since a blank portion has the repeated notes “Nil deficit” and “Nil deest” [“Nothing is missing”]. (16), 252 ll. ¶<sup>8</sup>, 2¶<sup>8</sup> A-2G<sup>8</sup>, 2H-2I<sup>6</sup>. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive study of the great military orders under the patronage of the Spanish Crown, through the reign of Philip II. This actually constitutes a history of the military conquest of the New World. Medina considered the section on Chile (ff. 170v-180r) so important that he reprinted it in its entirety. Another lengthy section deals with the conquest of Peru (ff. 109r-145v). Sir Francis Drake’s actions in Latin America are described on ff. 160v-161r, 170v and 177r.

Caro de Torres was the son of a *conquistador* and had firsthand knowledge of military matters in America: after fighting in Italy and Belgium, he traveled to America with the newly appointed Viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Villar. Later he was among the troops sent to Chile to assist D. Alonso de Sotomayor. When D. Alonso was replaced as Viceroy, Caro de Torres accompanied him as far as Panama, where they fought against and defeated the English fleet. His account of Sotomayor’s actions at Nombre de Dios, where Drake died, is on f. 178r. (Caro de Torres published a lengthier description of Sotomayor’s services to the Crown in Madrid, 1620.) In later life, Caro de Torres became a member of the Order of Santiago.

\* Palau 44869. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-chilena* 70. Alden & Landis 629/31. Vindel 424. Sabin 10951. Antonio I, 412-3. Graesse II, 51. Not in HSA or JFB (1994). NUC: DLC, WU, CtY, NN, OU, IaU.

*Son Bequeaths Money to Illegitimate Sons, But None to Mother*

**27. *Caso de una declaratoria que se pide á la Suprema Corte de Justicia.***  
[text begins:] *Un hijo lejítimo á quien sobrevivió su madre, testó legando la mayor parte de sus bienes á sus hijos naturales, y el resto á estraños dejando a la madre sin un maravedí....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1835. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Discolored at corner (8 x 1.5 cm.). Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this argument regarding a case where a son bequeathed money to his illegitimate sons and to others who were not relatives, but did not leave a cent to his mother, who survived him. The author cites precedents in Spanish law as far back as the Leyes de Toro.

\* Briseño I, 52. OCLC: 55243318 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



*Portales's Ex-Partner Lists His Assets*

**28. 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 Copac.

*Rules for the Marketplace, Including Customs Duties*

**29. [CHILE].** *Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y demas disposiciones consiguientes.* [text begins:] *Articulo 1°. Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaderia ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (dated 25 May 1823). Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light stains and soiling. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript pagination in ink ("295-304"). 10 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, setting out stringent regulations for submitting lists of cargo and paying taxes, with fines for noncompliance. Marketplaces in Chile are to be free of taxes, and there is to be no price-fixing by government officials.

After the 55 regulations on pp. 7-10 (signed in print by Pedro Nolasco Mena) come lists of imports and customs duties. Items exempt from duties include books and printed materials, maps, war matériel, gold and silver coins, livestock, industrial machinery, and musical instruments.

\* Briseño I, 20. OCLC: 30489666 (Harvard University, Duke University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

120 ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GASTOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERIA GENERAL 121  
DESAMORTADO EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1814.

ENTRADA		GASTOS	
	P. Rs.		P. Rs.
La Casa de Moneda	26,774.4	Sueldos de Tropas Veteranas, y Militares	21,241.52
La Renta de Aduana	43,242.4	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	19,181.0
La de Tabacos	31,900.	Sueldos de Hacienda y Justicia	5,217.0
Quintos de Oro, plata, cobre, y real de Minería	2,227.1	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	222.4
Remesas por Deudas	2,226.91	Sueldos y gastos de Temporalidades	221.94
Id. de Renta	2,090.	Seguros de Casas, y otros gastos de los Re-	
Por cuentas de Deudas pagadas	238.	tores de Vacantes	4,922.0
Deudores de las Indias, Hospital, Cruzada, y		A los Señores Militares y reales de otros	220.62
Hospital	1,222.2	Remisos al Excmo. Sr. D. Juan de Alburquerque	
Por servicios de medico	222.2	por gub. desde Talca	22,177.24
Impuestos sobre Inmuebles	222.2	Por el Canal de Maipo	2,000.
Pensiones de Indios	222.2	Gastos del Banco de España	2,212.24
Otras varias entradas	2,222.2	Otros varios pagos	2,222.2
Estado de Febrero	122,222.2	Cuentas de Filiales	122,222.2
Saldo en la C. de E. segun el Estado	22,222.2	En pago de otros Tributos de Valpa-	
Total	144,444.4	rajos	12,122.2
		En las cuentas de los Tributos	12,122.2
		En las cuentas de los Tributos	2,222.2
		Total	122,222.2

Tesoreria General de Santiago de Chile 18 de Febrero de 1814.  
Antonio de los Rios

Item 31

ESTADO que manifiesta la Entrada y Gastos que ha tenido la Tesoreria General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814.

ENTRADA		GASTOS	
	P. Rs.		P. Rs.
La Casa de Moneda en 2 300 pesos, y premio de 5 1/2 pesos	43,700.	Sueldos de tropas Veteranas, y Militares	21,241.52
La Renta de Aduana	22,701.4	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	21,241.52
La de Tabacos	22,701.4	Sueldos de Hacienda y Justicia	5,217.0
Deudores de mayor cantidad remitida á Ramoquin para compra de viveres para el Ejército	4,673.1	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	222.4
Donativos voluntarios	1,267.	Sueldos y gastos de Temporalidades	221.94
Quintos de oro y plata, y real de Minería	4,745.2	Remisos al Excmo. Sr. D. Juan de Alburquerque por gub. desde Talca	22,177.24
Descuentos de los Indios, y Montes que de Ofendos	700.14	Por el Canal de Maipo	2,000.
Cobranza de varios Deudores	2,090.8	Gastos del Banco de España	2,212.24
Id. de Temporalidades	1,249.	Otros varios pagos	2,222.2
Producto de Penas y Licitaciones al Sr. Marán	1,022.2	Cuentas de Filiales	122,222.2
Id. de plata labrada perteneciente al Sr. Marán	781.5	En pago de otros Tributos de Valpa-	
Otras cortas entradas	924.4	rajos	12,122.2
Entrada de Mayo	110,662.2	En las cuentas de los Tributos	12,122.2
Saldo en 30 de Abril segun el Estado de aquel mes	22,222.2	En las cuentas de los Tributos	2,222.2
Total	132,884.4	Total	122,222.2

Tesoreria General de Santiago 1.º de Mayo de 1814.  
Antonio de los Rios

Item 32

*Mutiny in Rancagua*

**30. [CHILE].** *Breve repulsion al papel que con fecha 20 del anterior ha publicado don Francisco Anjel Ramirez, por un amigo de la verdad y del gobernador de Rancagua residente en el campo.* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 May 1830. Folio (30.1 x 20.4 cm.), disbound. Faint circular rubber stamp below caption title. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lengthy description of a mutiny of infantry in Rancagua on April 3, 1830, with names, places, times, and who said what to whom. The most prominent figures seem to have been the local governor Ramon Tagle and infantry sergeant José Solís. The *Breve repulsion* was written to refute Francisco Angel Ramirez's *Un Chileno Constitucional, a sus conciudadanos*, issued April 20, 1830.

\* Silva Castro 388. Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**31. [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 ("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 Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**32. [CHILE].** *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 June 1814. Oblong folio (19.9 x 28.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In very good condition. Broadside.  
\$1,900.00

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, and money returned from Rancagua for buying material for the army. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, as well as payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "nuestro Teniente de Valparaiso."

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

\* Briseño I, 140. Not in Medina *Santiago de Chile*. OCLC: 82664887 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**33. [CHILE].** *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos [sic] que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Junio de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 July 1814. Oblong folio (17 x 26.2 cm), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. 8.2 x 2.4 cm. rectangular piece cut from blank left margin. In good to very good condition. 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 expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparaiso."

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

\* Briseño I, 140 (without mention of the misspelling of "Gastos" in the title). Medina *Santiago de Chile* 81 (giving dimensions as 14 x 22 cm.). OCLC: 55284195? (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Audit of Chilean Government Finances*

**34. [CHILE].** *Informe de la Comision mista, de miembros de ámbas Cámaras, sobre la aprobacion de las cuentas de gastos públicos del año de 1843.* [text begins:] *La Comision mista formada de los miembros de ámbas Cámaras del*

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

ENTRADA.		GASTOS.	
	P <sup>o</sup> . R <sup>o</sup> .		P <sup>o</sup> . R <sup>o</sup> .
La Casa de Moneda en 225 Doblones con premio de 9 1/2 peso.	10,925.	Sueldos de tropas Veteranas, y Milicias:	21,785, 3
La Aduana	20,426, 32	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	6,311, 28
La Renta de Tabacos	18,091, 74	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	556, 14
Donativos voluntarios	576, 5	Sueldos, y gastos de Temporalidades	201, 2
Quintos de oro y plata, y real de Minería	5,529, 32	Requintos al Exército indiano, las libranças guardas por la Comandancia General	46,956, 1
Producto de Dulas expeditas	1,894, 4	A los Militares invalidos, y Prost.	548.
Descontos de invalidos, y Monte pío de Oficiales	482, 44	Asignaciones de Cursos y otros gastos de vacantes	1,000, 6
Del impuesto sobre licencias	500.	Reditos de Censos, y Obras pias	376, 6
Recepciones de deudos a Draznos	5,723, 4	Gastos de Balanza y Teijunares	1,718, 58
Id de Temporalidades	500.	Otros varios gastos	1,314, 4
Id. del impuesto para el canal de Maipo	1,168, 44	En poder de otro. Teniente de Valpo.	Gastos de Junio 7 de 109.
De Balanza y Teijunares	1,389.	royo	14,267, 64
Otras cosas entrecasas	237, 44	En buenas cuentas a las tropas	19,453, 81
Entrada de Junio.	63,431, 7	Retiro en Cauca	16,24
Existencia en 31 de Mayo segun el Estado de aquel mes	48,483, 5		
	Total . . . 111,907, 4		Total . . . 111,907, 4

Tesoreria General de Santiago 1<sup>o</sup>. de Julio de 1814.  
*Manifiesto de Valpo. — Manuel Cortes de Saiz.*

Item 33

*Congreso, y nombrada con el objeto de examinar la cuenta de inversion de caudales concedidos para el servicio público ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 29 July 1844. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title above ornamental line. Early manuscript computations on blank verso, with loss of a few printed letters on recto where ink has eaten through paper. Lower edge frayed, repaired with tissue paper (4.5 x 20 cm.), obscuring the publisher's name. Fore-edge margin repaired with a blank strip of paper on blank verso, without loss of text. A working copy. Broadside. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The commission that inspected the government's income and expenditures reports the balances and recommends that the accounts be approved. Among those signing are D.J. Benavente and Santiago Gandarillas.

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

#### *Young Chileans Support New Tax Law*

**35. [CHILE].** *Invitacion que unos Jóvenes Chilenos tan Patriotas como amantes del bien de sus hermanos hacen à estos para que despues de haber olvidado y aun burlado en lo intimo de sus corazones la triste rutina de miserables macsimas, invoquen la sancion de la Ley que sábiamente el digno Ciudadano José Miguel Infante propuso à la Nacion representada, el 7 de enero en el siguiente. Proyecto de Ley.* [text begins:] *Queda abolida la subasta de los Diezmos ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 7 January 1825. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Five-line annotation at the end comments on the proposed law. Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A group of young Chileans ("Un Sociedad de Jóvenes Republicanos") invites their compatriots to support a new tax law proposed on January 7, 1825 by José Miguel Infante, the text of which is reproduced here.

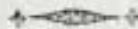
Infante (1778-1844) was one of the few residents of colonial Chile to be well versed in the sort of Enlightenment philosophers who had been forbidden under Spanish rule. An early proponent of independence, he became one of the foremost political theorists in the new nation. Under José Miguel Carrera he was regent for the Junta Gobernativa and under O'Higgins was briefly secretary of the Treasury. Soon he turned against O'Higgins and helped force the latter's resignation in 1823. As a judge in the superior court, Infante abolished slavery in Chile. From November 1825 to March 1826, he served as Chile's supreme director.

In 1826, when the Constitution of 1823 was abrogated, Senator Infante laid before Congress a scheme to turn Chile's government from a strong central government to a loose federation, on the model of the United States. Infante and his supporters managed to pass a group of laws that gave Chile a federal organization, circumventing the constitutional assembly. The result was a chaotic but short-lived interregnum known as "The Anarchy." The constitutional assembly dissolved itself in 1827 and a new constitution

5  
1000

**JUSTIFICACION**  
**DEL DECRETO SUPREMO,**  
**QUE REBAXÓ LOS REDITOS DE CENSOS**  
**Y CAPELLANIAS.**

*Ea enim, quæ communiter omnibus, promunt, iis, quæ specialiter quibusdam illis sunt, præponimus. Authent. de resit. et ea quæ parit.*



Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los reditos, dice el Genovesi (2), nos venceremos de que esta operacion ejecutada sin respeto alguno al interés privado, es la mas sensata. En efecto, él demuestra la justicia y conveniencia con razones tan sólidas, que lo que era problemático en tiempo de Lock, es hoy una verdad para los economistas y los que no lo son. A sus principios y reflexiones políticas se puede agregar otras deducidas de la Historia sagrada y profana. Con la luz de esta, vemos en las Republicas de Grecia y Roma subir ó baxar los intereses del dinero, segun las varias circunstancias en que se hallaban: vemos frecuentes quejas, tumultos y guerras intestinas, con que el Pueblo escasea de fondos y estos recargados, agobiado de deudas y tiranizado con usuras, pensó librarse de acreedores inhumanos; de allí los proyectos de comunidad de bienes, LL. agrarias

(2) Lecciones de Comercio part. 2 cap. 13.

was approved the following year. Infante refused to acknowledge the Constitution of 1828 and largely retired from public life.

\* Briseño I, 177. OCLC: 82889865 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Objects to Lower Interest Rates Being Paid to Catholic Church*

36. [CHILE]. *Justificacion del Decreto Supremo, que rebaxó los reditos de censos y capellanias ....* [after 3-line Latin quote, text begins:] *Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los reditos ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Gobierno, includes a decree dated 3 February 1819. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In November 1818, Supreme Director Bernardo O'Higgins declared that because the expenses of the war had weighed heavily on landowners, landowners would only be required to pay 3% interest (not 5%) on borrowed money. The decree is quoted in full here (pp. 3-4). The loans were mostly from ecclesiastical funds, and the anonymous author of this pamphlet recounts the Church's objections to this reduction in interest. He ends by speculating what will happen to the Church and its representatives in Chile once the war is over.

\* Briseño I, 181. OCLC: 82068307 (John Carter Brown Library); 24270993 (University of Texas at Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*With Autograph Signatures of Chile's Junta Gubernativa*

37. [CHILE]. *La Exma. Junta Gubernativa &c.* [text begins:] *Atendiendo á los meritos y servicios de* [added in manuscript: *l*] *Ayudante maior segundo del Batallon N. 7. de Infanteria de Linea Dn. Juan Fernandez ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 15 February 1823. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Foldlines. In very good to fine condition. Substantial portions in manuscript; three autograph signatures; early filing note on blank verso. Broadside. \$1,500.00

Promotes D. Juan Fernandez to captain of the Second Infantry Battalion. The document includes the autograph signatures of all three members of the Junta Gubernativa that had been governing Chile since the abdication of O'Higgins on January 28, 1823: Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, and Fernando Errázuriz.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



**La Exma. Junta Gu-  
bernativa &c.**

Atendiendo á los meritos y servicios del Ap-  
dante por el Real Cédula N.º  
de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la  
Real Cédula de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la  
Real Cédula de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la  
Real Cédula de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la

concediéndole las gracias excepcionales y prerro-  
gativas, que por este título le corresponden. Por  
tanto, ordena lo hayan y reconozcan por tal  
Cédula de 17 de Agosto de 1789 para lo que  
le hizo expedir el presente despacho, firmado de  
mi mano, sellado con el sello de Gobierno, y re-  
frendado por mi Secretario de Estado, y del  
Despacho de la Guerra del que se tomará  
cuenta en el Tribunal mayor de cuentas; y estas  
generales del Estado. Dado en Santiago de  
Chile á quince de Agosto de mil setecientos

ochenta y tres  
Yo el Rey  
Yo el Rey  
Yo el Rey

S. E. confiere la Real Cédula N.º de 17 de Agosto de 1789  
al Apdante por el Real Cédula N.º de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la  
Real Cédula de 17 de Agosto de 1789 en virtud de la

Item 37

*Transfer of the Monopoly in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards  
From Portales, Cía to the Government*

**38. [CHILE].** *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco ....* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (31.5 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. A few short marginal tears. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.) \$800.00

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

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

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

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

*Transferring a Government Monopoly in Chile*

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

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

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a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

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

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

#### *Chilean Tax Receipt*

**40. [CHILE].** *Los ministros de la tesorería general de Ejército y Real Hacienda: certificamos que á foxas* [in manuscript: "37"] *del libro auxiliar corriente destinado al asiento de partidas de la contribucion mensual designada ...* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., signed and dated in manuscript May 25, 1816. Broadsheet (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Printed document completed in manuscript. Foldlines, light foxing. In good condition. (1 l.)

\$400.00

Receipt for taxes (?) from Rancagua.

\* Not in Medina, *La imprenta en Santiago de Chile*. Not in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Latest on Activities of the Quillota Mutineers*

**41. [CHILE].** *Noticias de Valparaiso y Quillota ...* [text begins:] *Una fuerza de 300 infantes y 50 hombres de caballería enviada por los sublevados de Quillota llegó ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.8 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadsheet. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An up-to-the-hour report on the activities of the mutineers at Quillota, who had sent a force of 300 infantry and 50 cavalry to gather munitions, but had withdrawn at sight of the Valdivia battalion. Rumors were circulating that only the officers had wanted to mutiny and that many foot soldiers were deserting during the retreat. Diego Portales, Necochea, and Commandant Garcia are reported to be in Santo Domingo, in the hands of the brother of the leader of the mutineers, Colonel José Vidaurre.

\* Briseño III, 285-6 (no. 1768). OCLC: 55277531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Soothing the Residents of Concepción*

42. [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."

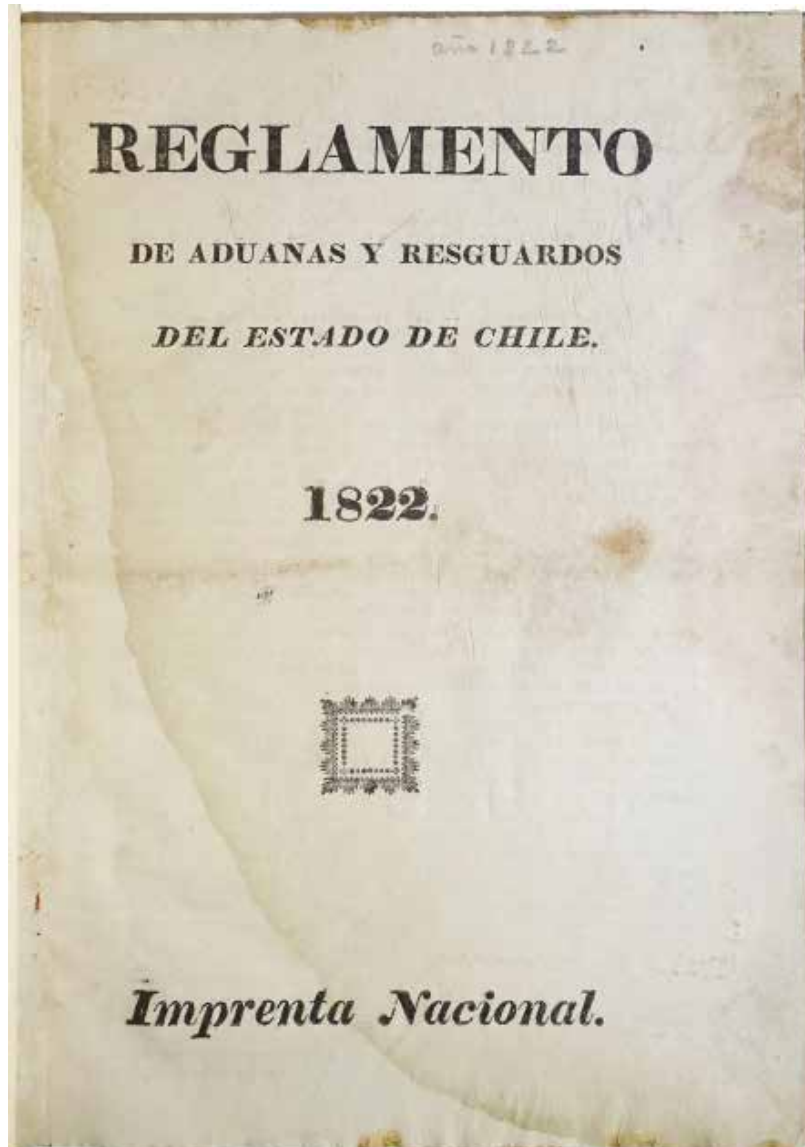
\* Medina, *Santiago de Chile* 51. Briseño I, 265. OCLC: 54158303 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Unemployed Teenage Poor May Be Uncontrollable Unless  
Chilean Cabinetmakers are Given Protection Against European Furniture*

43. [CHILE]. *Razon que da el Comisionado por los Eoanistas de esta capital, a cerca de la solicitud elevada a nombre de ellos al Soberano Congreso*. [text begins:] *Por no haber querido insertar el Progreso este remitido, me veo obligado a hacerlo por medio de esta hoja suelta. Cansado por una parte de las reconvencciones que repetidas veces me han hecho mis poderdantes ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 17 August 1847. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning and creasing at lower edge. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The cabinetmakers of Chile (led by José del Tránsito Cárdenas, Jorje Gaskill and Valentin Pages) submitted a petition to congress asking for protection against imported furniture. Although a committee comprised of Luis Ovalle, José Ignacio Larrain, and Manuel R. Bascuñan agreed that the artisans had a valid complaint, the petition was lost in the system. Here one of its authors complains that "siempre la Cámara está ocupada de otras cosas mas importantes, como proyectos del Supremo Gobierno, la aprobacion de rentas etc.," but warns of evil effects to come: "Si no se piensa en establecer algunas nuevas fábricas, y en proteger las que felizmente existen, los hijos de los pobres, se dedicarán sin duda al hurto, al juego, y demas vicios, que al fin ya jeneralizados, será imposible desarraigarlos."

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



Item 44

*Chile's First Customs Regulations?*

44. [CHILE]. *Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822.* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained and with dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation ("Notary Romancaj") in outer margin of final leaf verso. Old ink pagination "295-304". (1 l.), vii, 27 pp., (6 ll.).

\$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. This seems to be the first set of customs regulations for independent Chile. The "Memoria" (pp. i-vii) announces a new system for customs collection that will cover all imports, and summarizes the anticipated effects. The main text sets out the rules for imports that come by sea or overland and at Valparaiso (a free port). Forbidden imports include ready-made clothes and shoes of any sort, low-priced wheat, tallow, tobacco (unless purchased for the government), and any Spanish goods, for the duration of the war. Forbidden exports include gold, silver, and wheat, if the price of wheat is high in Chile. The final six unnumbered leaves include 17 *modelos* for reporting cargo to customs officials.

\* Briseño I, 294: calling for 47 pp., without mention of preliminary leaves or the 6 ll. at the end. OCLC: 20844073 (University of Connecticut, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Texas at Austin, with 1 p.l., 27 pp., forms); 55239905 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with vii, 27, [12] pp.); 252777535 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Berlin copy.

*A Constitution*

*"Far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else)"—Collier & Sater*

45. [CHILE. Constitution]. *Constitucion politica del Estado de Chile. Promulgada en 29 de Diciembre de 1823.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, (1823). 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title-page. Some staining and browning. Outer margin cut fairly close. Still in good condition, overall. Contemporary inscription on title-page. 81 pp.

\$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION? Conservative, moralistic, and outwardly illiberal, this constitution was a major triumph for Mariano Egaña, its chief author. It was doomed to failure in the Chile of the 1820s. According to Collier & Sater, with its 277 articles "the constitution was far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else)." It was abrogated by the Chilean Congress in November 1824 and replaced by the *Ensayo federal* of 1826.

\* Briseño I, 74. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833*, pp. 260-87, and Collier and Sater, *History of Chile* pp. 48-9. OCLC: 55250688 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 22 cm., 81 pp.); 253745949 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut with 81 pp.); cf. 55237658 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 28 cm., 59 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library, plus a microfilm copy in the British Library. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.



Item 45

*Liberal Constitution*

**46. [CHILE. Constitution].** *Constitucion politica de la Republica de Chile.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, 1828. 8° (18 cm.), disbound. Title-page backed and remargined, with most of original margins and last 3 letters of "constitucion" missing. Minor stains and scribbles on title-page. Ink stain on following leaf nearly obscures 5-6 words; another on p. 17 does not affect legibility. Some marginal annotations. Overall a reading copy. Title page has rubber stamp ("Santiago") above an erasure. (1 l.), vi, 34 pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION??? of the 1828 constitution. Briseño does not cite this edition, but lists 3 others, one folio, one quarto, and one folding. This liberal constitution, the finest achievement of the regime of Francisco Antonio Pinto (1827-29), provided for popular elections at the national level and a system of checks and balances; it also provided for a Constituent Convention to meet in 1836 to revise and amend the document.

\* Cf. Briseño I, 75. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833*, pp. 293, 321-22 and 357. Not located in NUC. OCLC: none with our collation; see 3951770 (19 cm., vi, 23, [1] pp.); 29228232 (20 cm., vi, 34 pp.); 252682038 (8°, no collation); in folio format see 78496886 (28 cm., vi, [1 p.l.], 35 pp.); 62137980 (28 cm., microfilm). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925*

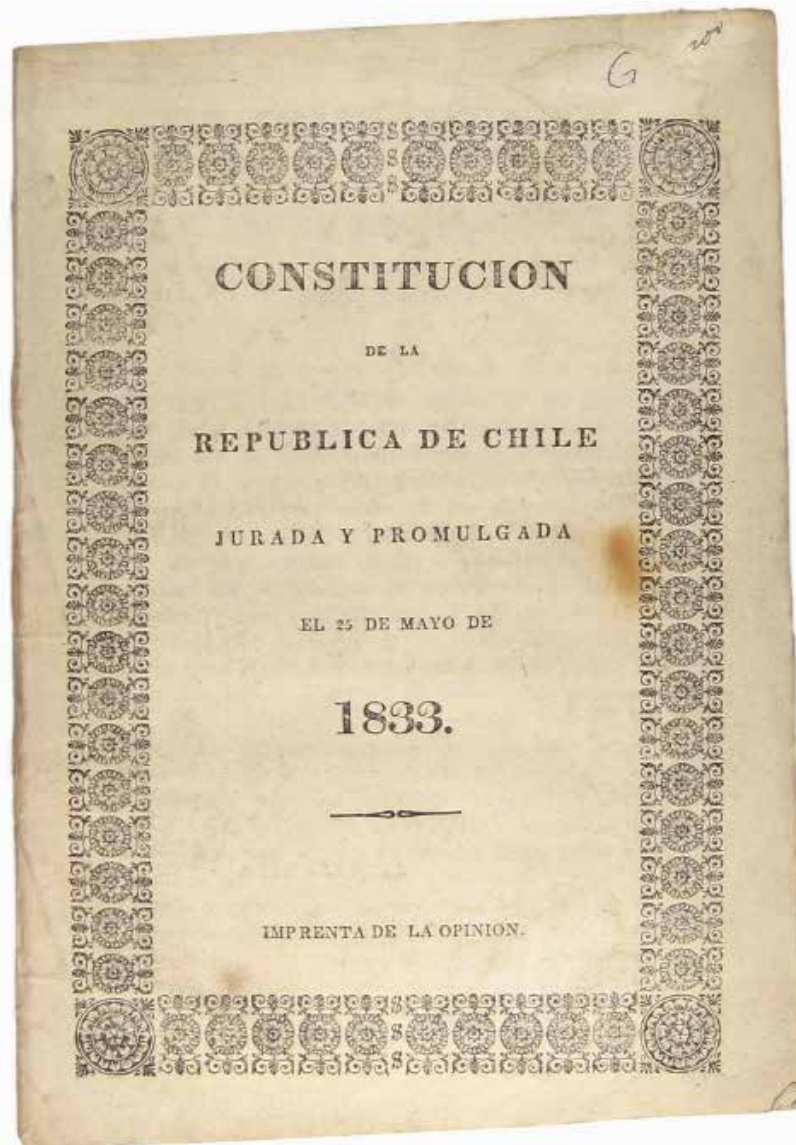
**47. [CHILE. Constitution].** *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). 4° (19.4 x 13.5 cm.), stitched. Title page within typographical border. A few small stains and light soiling to title page. Some minor soiling to final leaf verso. Internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. Letter "G" in later ink in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$1,600.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in the same format as the first edition. We have compared this to another quarto edition which is a very close but different setting of type to the present one. Our reason for assigning the other quarto edition priority over this and a folio edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf of the other quarto edition the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the present edition as well as the folio edition the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

\* Briseño I, 75. Palau 59731. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be ditigized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf).





Item 47

*Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925*

**48. [CHILE. Constitution].** *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). Small folio (24.1 x 16.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Small brown spot on title page, becoming increasingly smaller on following two leaves. Overall in good condition. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$1,500.00

Second or later edition [?] of the 1833 constitution, issued the same year by the same press in a larger format than the first edition. We have compared this to two quarto editions, both of which are in very close but different setting of type to the present one and even closer, but still different settings of type from each other. Our reason for assigning one of the quarto editions priority over this and the other quarto edition we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the present, folio edition, as well as in the other quarto edition, the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability, but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

\* Cf. Briseño I, 75. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be digitized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a copy at the Wellcome Library and an e-book and a microfilm at the British Library.

*Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925*

**49. [CHILE. Constitution].** *Constitucion de la Republica de Chile jurada y promulgada el 25 de mayo de 1833.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, (1833). 4° (18 x 12.3 cm.), disbound. Title page within typographical border, touched at foot. Small hole on pp. 17-18 touching 5 letters. A few marginal annotations. Overall in good condition. Small stamp on title-page ("Santiago") above an erasure. (1 l.), 48 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of the 1833 constitution. We have compared this to another quarto edition which is a very close but different setting of type to the present one. Our reason for assigning it priority over two other editions we have seen is that on the verso of the final leaf the word "sesiones" stands alone on the final line as a "widow". In the other two editions the word "sus" has been moved from the end of the penultimate line to the ultimate one, thus eliminating the widow, as any good typographer would have known to do.

Promulgated under the Portales regime, this conservative document gave a very powerful executive all the means necessary to suppress disorder and guarantee stability,

but allowed for only a weak legislative branch and a judicial arm appointed by the executive. The Constitution of 1833 remained Chile's governing document until 1925.

\* Briseño I, 75. Palau 59731. See Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* pp. 435-56. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 5307258 (small folio edition: 25 locations, many if not most of which appear to be digitized); 253745039 (unspecified quarto edition: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 67725237 (folio edition: Peace Palace Library-The Hague); 558682191 (unspecified quarto edition: British Library; those with collation do not mention the final unnumbered leaf).

*Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States*

50. *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 Copac.

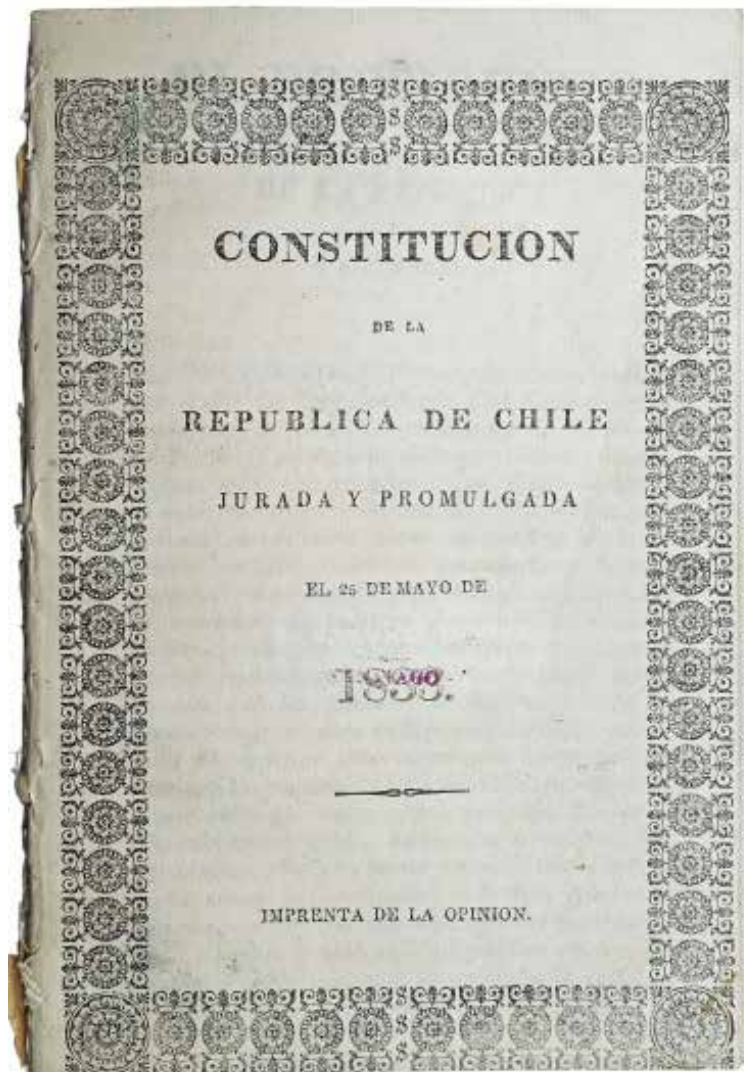
*Military Illicitly Commandeers Private Property*

51. *Un Ciudadano al Congreso. Soberano Señor*. [text begins:] *Cuando inflamada vuestra soberanía de aquel espíritu heroico que distingue al ciudadano amante de la prosperidad publica ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 8 November 1826. Folio (29.3 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

\$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author ("Un habitante del campo") praises a law of July 29, 1826, that abolished "proratas," but gives a vividly detailed account of an incident at Quillota (near Valparaiso) when the law was disregarded by officials who were commandeering horses for government use. Higher-ranking officials were unable or unwilling to enforce the law, and fighting broke out. This seems to be an illustration of the sort of anarchy that was occurring in Chile in this period when it lacked a strong central government.

\* Briseño I, 60. OCLC: 79753518 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Item 49*

*German Immigrants Concerned about Right to Marry Catholics*

52. [CLARO, Ricardo]. *Proyecto de lei sobre el matrimonio civil*. (Signed at Concepción [Chile]): n.pr., dated 25 August 1866. 8°, modern plain wrappers. Caption title. Text in two columns. Lacks title page? Overall in good to very good condition. 68 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pages 1-63 are the *Proyecto*, presented to the Chilean Congress and signed by the deputy from Concepción, Ricardo Claro. Pages 65-68 contain the essay "Matrimonio civil, solicitud de los disidentes de Llanquihue e Valdivia," with 49 names at the end (mostly German). The petitioners argue that making marriage of a non-Catholic to a Catholic require special permission negates the clause in the Chilean Constitution that guarantees equality for all citizens. They cite 3 cases in which the law has already interfered with marriages of German immigrants, and warn that this sort of legislation will discourage immigrants from Europe.

In the aftermath of the failed German Revolution of 1848, many Germans emigrated to Chile, encouraged by the Chilean government that wanted to colonize the underpopulated areas of the south. By 1860 more than 3,000 Germans had settled in the Araucanía Region, the Los Ríos Region, and the Región de los Lagos, with concentrations in the Lake Llanquihue area and Puerto Montt. Many of these Germans were Roman Catholics, but some were Protestants.

\* Briseño II, 255. OCLC: 5523765 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE or Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

*Early Mention of the Gold Rush, Part of a Voyage Around Cape Horn*

53. COLTON, Walter. *Deck and Port; or, Incidents of a cruise in the United States Frigate Congress to California. With sketches of Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu, and San Francisco*. New York: Published by A.S. Barnes & Co.; Cincinnati: H.W. Derby & Co., 1850. 8°, publisher's dark-brown cloth, covers and smooth spine blocked in blind, ship in full sail on upper cover, with title across it (slight wear to corners and spine foot). Scattered wood engravings of scenes from the voyage. Scattered foxing, affecting the frontispiece and views of Lima and San Francisco. In very good condition. Contemporary ink signature of Thos. H. Avery on front pastedown. Lithographic frontispiece portrait, 408 pp., 4 tinted lithographic plates, 1 map and several wood-engraved vignettes in text. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION, second and preferred issue, with the added map. A British edition appeared at London, 1851, and at least 5 more editions in the United States through 1886.

*Deck and Port* includes chapters on the trip of the frigate *Congress* from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; the passage from Rio to Cape Horn and Cape Horn to Valparaiso; Valparaiso; the passage from Valparaiso to Callao; Lima; the Callao to Honolulu

passage; Honolulu; Honolulu to Monterey; and California (San Francisco, Capt. John C. Fremont, gold miners). The lithograph illustrations show Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, and San Francisco (in 1846).

Colton (1797-1851) was born in Vermont and attended Yale and Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained a minister in 1825. In 1831, in an attempt to improve his health, he accepted a commission as a chaplain aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation*. His first two travel books—*Ship and Shore* and a companion work, *A Visit to Constantinople and Athens* (1836)—were based on Colton's extended voyage to the Mediterranean in 1832-1835. He later sailed the Pacific aboard the U.S.S. *Congress*. In 1846, he was appointed chief judge at Monterey, California. A letter of Colton's published in 1848 in the *North American and United States Gazette* (Philadelphia) was the first public announcement of the discovery of gold in California. Colton's best-known work, *Three Years in California* (1850), describes California immediately before and after the 1848 gold rush.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 193-4. Berger, *Bibliografia do Rio de Janeiro* p. 106: second issue. Howes C624: his issue 2, except that our copy has the printed endpapers found in issue 1. Sabin 14799. Cowan p. 137. Howell *Cat.* 50, n° 45A: second issue. OCLC: 220020576 (this issue, National Library of Australia and State Library of New South Wales); the issue is unclear for 13971608, 472179206, and 558410031. Copac locates this edition only at the British Library.

*Stagecoaches from Santiago to Talca  
To be Replaced by Rail Lines  
No Other Copy Located*

**54. COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DEL SUR, Santiago de Chile.** *Proyecto de una sociedad para establecer una línea de carrajes entre Santiago i Talca.* [text begins:] *Artículo 1º. Se forma una sociedad anónima compuesta de 80 acciones de 500 pesos cada una ...* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated 28 June 1858. Folio (34.5 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.) \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Statutes for a company to run stagecoaches from Santiago to Talca that will carry passengers, freight, and mail. The entrepreneur Adolfo Charpentier is to be in charge of buying coaches and horses, establishing post-houses, and hiring footmen. As the railroad lines advances south from Santiago, the stagecoach line will extend further south, and eventually will link Talca and Concepción. On the verso is a list of initial expenses and the company's balance.

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

*Soldiers Reply to Chilean Women*

55. *Contestacion del Egercito Libertador del Peru a la despedida de las Chilenas.* [text begins:] *No nace impresion tan grata la luz pura / En quien la vé despues de haber cegado ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., [1820]. 4°, unbound. Printed on bluish paper. Caption title. In verse. In fine condition. 4 pp. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. There appears to be another edition of about the same time, but probably slightly later, also without imprint (but in all likelihood printed in Peru), as well as a 16° edition.

This is a reply, in verse, to *Despedida de las Chilenas al Ejercito Libertador del Peru* (cf. Briseño I, 1010). The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820. The text refers (p. 2) to the fact that Chile has been fighting for independence for ten years: "Este Chile, mansion de tantos bravos, / Que para sostener su Independencia / Aún empeñan la lucha de diez años ...".

\* Briseño I, 76. OCLC: present edition apparently not listed in OCLC: cf. 55295260 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, listing it as [Peru, n.pr.], giving the date as 1800-1820?); 55241167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 34 cm., giving the date as the 1820s); and 460686383 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 16°, n.pr., n.d.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

*Garrido Insulted the President of Chile*

56. *Contestacion a la defenza de Victorino Garrido.* [text begins:] *Ss. Editores del Mercurio. Sirvanse VV. insertar en su periodico las siguientes observaciones que de pronto me han ocurrido ....* (Valparaiso): n.pr., (1827). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A scathing reply to Victorino Garrido's *Defeza*; the latest document here is dated October 5, 1827. The author points out that Garrido did not mention who insulted him (it was Governor Francisco de la Lastra) or on what grounds; that only 16 of the guests signed documents supporting Garrido (of 40-60 guests who attended); and that the governor is a notably polite man for whom insulting behavior would be most unusual. Garrido, he asserts, made toasts that were "tan impuros, tan sucios y tan indecentes, que nos degradariamos en sumo grado si los publicasemos por la prensa," and takes this as a sign that Garrido is one of "estos decantados liberales españoles, que no ceden á la pretencion de dominarnos."

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O'Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O'Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile's independence, including José Joaquin Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist and a diplomat, and a soldier again in the campaign against Peru in 1838, under Manuel Bulnes. From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

\* Briseño I, 95. OCLC: 82888392 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**CONTESTACION**  
**AL INDEPENDIENTE.**

SANTIAGO JUNIO 4 DE 1821.

Muy Señor mío: cuando leí por la primera vez el núm. 1.º del periódico de V. me pareció que aquella máxima estampada en el mismo, *„la ley debe tener proporción á la ilustracion de los pueblos*, destruía enteramente todo cuanto V. quiso persuadirnos en orden á que *mu- demos nuestro actual gobierno, y adoptemos otro fundado sobre los principios mas libera- les, y tal como lo tienen los Estados Unidos de la América del norte*. Por eso omití enton- ces responder á V.; pero al leerlo segunda vez, con motivo de la contestacion que dió á V. el Republicano de Melipilla, he notado tantas equivocaciones en las noticias que nos comu- nica del estado de Europa, y tantos errores en las consecuencias que saca de ellas, que no pue- do menos de discutir amigablemente con V. las unas, y rectificar las otras por lo que pue- da importar á nuestros conciudadanos. Perdone V. pues, si encuentra en esta carta alguna expresion que no le agrade, y vamos al caso.

No le diré á V. que es muy elocuente la descripcion que nos hace del estado actual de la España. Apenas entiendo el idioma en que V. escribe, y no puedo juzgar de las be- llezas de su estilo; pero si le diré, que es tan



*Chile Cannot Use the Model of the United States*

57. *Contestacion al Independiente. Santiago Junio 4 de 1821.* [text begins:] *Muy Señor mio: cuando leí por la primera vez el núm. 1º del periódico de V. me pareció que aquella maxima estampada en el mismo, "la ley debe tener proporcion á la ilustracion de los pueblos," destruia enteramente todo cuanto V. quiso persuadirnos ....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 4 June 1821. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Good to very good condition. 19 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This substantial pamphlet examines the European political situation, particularly the actions of the Cortes in Spain (pp. 4-6), the opposition of the czar of Russia to the liberalization of Spain (pp. 4-6), events in Portugal (pp. 7-8), and rebellions across Europe. The writer prefaces his analysis of Chile's foreign and internal affairs by denying that Chile can use the same model as the United States: "El ejemplo del gobierno americano seduce en efecto, por su prosperidad, por que se piensa dice el ilustre Bolívar en su discurso inaugural al congreso de Venezuela que las bendiciones de que goza aquel pueblo son debidas exclusivamente á la forma de gobierno y no al carácter y costumbres de los ciudadanos. Este pernicioso error es el que ha causado las desgracias de todas las repúblicas americanas donde se ha querido establecer aquel gobierno" (pp. 9-10). Chile, he continues, needs reform of its laws, but for its constitution should stick with the status quo. (A new constitution went into effect in 1822, replacing the provisional constitution of 1818.)

The work is signed in print "Un Chileno."

\* Briseño I, 76; giving the printer as Imprenta Nacional; I, 165, giving the printer as Gobierno. OCLC: 55268230 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55267129 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Soldier Defends Himself  
Against Charge That He is an Imbecile and a Mercenary*

58. *Contestacion de un Cabo 2º. del ejercito Constitucional al oficio de la nombrada Municipalidad de Rancagua fecha 11 del presente mes de Noviembre.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Republicana, dated 18 November 1829. Folio (30 x 20.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Folded; adhesive from circular tag remains in upper inner corner of first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Stamp of Luís Sotomayor B. in blank portion of first leaf. (3 pp.). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?). The anonymous corporal defends himself and his fellow soldiers against Manuel Casimiro Gandarillas, who had charged that they were "militares imbeciles acaudillados por tres miserables advenedizos soldados mercenarios." He ferociously attacks Gandarillas, Fernando Baquedano, Pedro Urriola, Alejo Calbo, Francisco Ruiz Tagle, and Chillanejo Rodriguez, giving the family history and worst deeds of each in lengthy footnotes. In September 1829 a coalition of conservatives, aided by the army in Concepción, had launched a revolt against the liberal regime. In

the ensuing Chilean Civil War of 1829, the author of this pamphlet was fighting on the side of the liberals.

\* Briseño I, 77: giving the title as *Contestacion de un veterano, cabo 2º. del ejercito constitucional, al oficio de la Municipalidad de Rancagua*, but with the same imprint and collation. OCLC: 55254041 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 80208244 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Brief Biographies of 20 Chilean Poets (3 of Them Women), with Examples of Their Works, and the Editor's Presentation Inscription*

59. CORTÉS, José Domingo, ed. *Parnaso chileno*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la República, de Jacinto Núñez, 1871. 4°, contemporary black quarter morocco with marbled boards (some wear), gilt spine with raised bands in five compartments, title in second compartment from top. Light foxing on first and final leaves. Leaf 37-2 loose. Internally fine, overall good to very good. Editor's signed ("J.D. Cortés") and dated (1872) presentation inscription on half-title to Sr. de Andrada. (3 ll.), ii, 437 pp. \$300.00

Second edition, considerably augmented, of a work that first appeared with the title *Poetas chilenos*, Santiago 1865. "Nuestro *Parnaso chileno* se puede pues considerar en parte como una segunda edición de los *Poetas chilenos*, inmensamente corregida i aumentada. Nos hemos empeñado en reunir en este tomo los mejores composiciones poéticas de nuestros bardos; i aun hai muchas inéditas, que los autores nos han remitido espresamente para este libro" (p. ii). *Parnaso chileno* gives brief biographies of the twenty nineteenth-century poets (including three women) examples of whose works are reproduced here: Domingo Arteaga Alemparte, Eduardo de la Barra Lastarria, Emilio Bello, Manuel Blanco Cuartín, Guillermo Blest Gana, Isidoro Errazuriz, Hermójenes de Irisarri, Martín José Lira, Eusebio Lillo, Mercedes Marín de Solar, Guillermo Matta, Rosario Orrego de Uribe, Luis Rodríguez Velasco, Zorobabel Rodríguez, Mercedes Ignacia Rojas, Salvador Sanfuentes, José Antonio Soffía, Enrique del Solar, Quiteria Varas Marín, and Carlos Walker Martínez.

\* Briseño II, 236: calling for 437 pp. NUC: TxU, OU, NcD, CtY; locating the *Poetas chilenos* at NNE only. Copac locates a copy at the British Library. Rebiun locates copies with the same title, by M. Tobias Vera, with dates of 1910, 1920, 1939, 1999.

60. [COVARRUBIAS, Alvaro]. *Counter Manifest of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile on the Present War Between the Republic and Spain*. Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, 1866. 8°, original printed wrappers (some chipping, spine somewhat defective). In good to very good condition. 45 pp., (1 blank l.). \$300.00

FIRST EDITION? The Minister examines the 11 causes for which Spain had declared war against Chile. Pages 39-45 give instructions to Chilean privateers.

\* NUC: DLC, MH-L, TxU, NN, CSmH.

**DESPEDIDA**  
**DE LAS CHILENAS**  
**AL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR**  
**DEL PERÚ**

Que hostia cuitada,  
 O de la Patria amada,  
 La Expedición desada  
 Casa en el colono!  
 Ya es tiempo de empujarse  
 Tu color invencible,  
 La Libertad suelta  
 Llévate con el alma,  
 ... Amor! ... Patria! ... marchad!  
 Marchad, honra Guroteta,  
 Y volad los graneros,  
 Y volad los cerros.  
 A que la ciudad y los cerros  
 Os sirvan la causa reciente  
 De independencia hispa, solo desde  
 A los Héroes de la Libertad,  
 Siempre con... marchad,  
 Defensores de Chile  
 Corred a la victoria,  
 Y volad con la gloria  
 Que os sirvan de valor.  
 El cobardo que anda  
 A nunca más os vea  
 Ven siempre al lado el arco  
 De la Gloria de guerra,  
 ... su bandera... libertad...  
 Nuestra voz os anuncia:  
 Y el alma entre ellas  
 Con todo el mundo  
 Entre el amor, la Patria, y la independencia  
 De nuestra del alma, que suelta  
 Llévate la Patria, suelta  
 A los Héroes de la Libertad,  
 Siempre con... marchad,  
 De Chacabuco y Maipo  
 ¿Quién es traidor la ciudad?

Quien el desado anda  
 Que inspira la virtud?  
 ¿Cobardía?... ¡O que infamia!  
 ¿Que con os cobardía?  
 ¿Eso cono signa día,  
 En los hijos del Sud?  
 ... Héroes del Sud os cobardía?  
 Y os infame sus fuego  
 Que aquel que al amor sirva  
 En el corazón grande,  
 En esta Patria también andar viviendo  
 Fundamentan los cerros, los profetas,  
 Y muchos os traicionan los tiranos  
 A los Héroes de la Libertad,  
 Siempre con... marchad,  
 Que en Dios la Espes,  
 Ni lo Malos queda  
 Cuando os lo desija  
 El dueño de os traer  
 ¿Morir?... ¡Dale muerte  
 Resucita del Cristo!  
 En ti misma el comando  
 Presenta el dolor,  
 ... No hay dolor, no; marchad  
 Salud al mundo:  
 Y con el Perú suado  
 A la Gloria os vea  
 Y a la amistad por Chile acordada,  
 Solo al campo a que Chile os ha elevada,  
 Y lo respaldara los señales  
 A los Héroes de la Libertad,  
 Siempre con... marchad,  
 ¿Chacabuco y Maipo?  
 Por nuestra parte nada  
 No hay con nosotros  
 A los tiranos os vea.

Item 62

*Detailed Comparison of the Cost of Chilean vs. European Furniture*

**61. *Cuadro comparativo del costo de los muebles trabajados en el país, con los que se venden importados del extranjero.*** [text begins:] *El precio de una mesa redonda cinco pies de diámetro ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 3 September 1847. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Detailed comparison of the costs of production in Chile and Europe for tables, chairs in the Gothic style, and horsehair sofas, including prices for wood (pine or mahogany), nails, sand, varnish, and upholstery, plus wages for carvers and varnishers. Import duties and retail prices are included.

\* Briseño I, 87. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Go, Ye Heroes*

**62. *Despedida de las Chilenas al Egercito Libertador del Peru.*** [text begins:] *¡Que terrible contraste, / O dulce Patria amada, / La Expedicion deseada / Causa en el corazon! ....* N.p.: n.pr., [1820]. Folio (30 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Typographical border and line between columns. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. (1 l.) \$1,400.00

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated "Silencio—amor ... marchad" recalls the fond farewells of the Major General's daughters in *The Pirates of Penzance*. The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820.

\* Briseño I, 101 lists a 4<sup>o</sup> edition, apparently combined with 2 other poems, with 8 pp., also without place, printer, or date. OCLC: 55257023 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1820); 760925915 and 460210271 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France), Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Conning an 80-Year-Old Woman from the Cordillera*

**63. *Dictamen legal sobre la nulidad del instrumento que se dice de donacion otorgado por D<sup>a</sup> Isidora Meri, a favor de D<sup>a</sup> Carmen Quintano, en 12 de diciembre de 1827; y subsistencia del testamento que otorgó la Meri en 25 de abril de 1828. Contestado con reconocimiento de todo el proceso.*** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1832. 4<sup>o</sup>, disbound. Small woodcut vignette of a tree on the title page. Small woodcut of an eagle at end. Small brownstain at one corner. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 55 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fascinating account of a legal dispute between Isidora Meri y Briceño, a woman over 80 years old who was lured to Santiago from her home in



Item 63

Tollo (in the *cordillera*) and persuaded to sign a document that gave her worldly goods to a much younger woman, Maria del Carmen Quintano. Meri later revoked the donation. The lawyer reviewing the case argues that Quintano unscrupulously manipulated Meri and that although Meri had filed for a divorce from her husband, Dionisio Bravo, the divorce had not been finalized so Meri could not donate her property without the husband's consent. The lawyer also argues that women should never be allowed to make legal decisions such as this donation, due to "inesperencia, debilidad, falta de instruccion en sus derechos."

\* Briseño I, 106 (without mention of the title page). OCLC: 55281599 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

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

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

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

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

*Proposed Powers for Provincial Assemblies: Education, Pensions, Militias*

**65. ELIZONDO, Diego Antonio, Francisco R. de Vicuña, Juan Fariñas, and J.M. Novoa.** *Informe*. [text begins:] *La Comision al escaminar el antecedeute [sic] proyecto de reglamento provisorio para las provincias, si bien encuentra en el cuanto puede apetecerse por estas para formar su Constitucion ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated 1 March 1827. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. In fine condition. (2 ll.) \$500.00

In the 1820s, Chileans engaged in an ongoing dispute over whether the nation should have a strong central government or should be a loose confederation of provinces. This

proposal includes lists of what the provincial assemblies will be allowed to do and what they are restricted from doing. Among the provincial powers are supervising education, electing certain judges, disbursing pensions, and organizing provincial militias. Among the actions forbidden to such assemblies are setting restrictions on trade, engaging in foreign affairs, maintaining warships, and granting sanctuary to those wanted for crimes in other provinces.

The document bears the printed signatures of Diego Antonio Elizondo, Francisco R. de Vicuña, Juan Fariñas, and J.M. Novoa.

\* Briseño III, 210, no. 1289 (suggests that it was printed in Santiago at the Imprenta de la Biblioteca); cf. I, 295. OCLC: 235840417 (Harvard University); 78769917 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239234 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

**66. [ERRAZURIZ OSSA, Francisco Xavier, Domingo Eyzaguirre, Ramón Freire, Diego José Benavente].** *Contrata sobre estanco de varias especies. [text begins:] Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases, Naypes, Licores extranjeros y Té ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 23 August 1824. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good condition. Early ink notation at head of first leaf: "N° 13". Early ink foliation ("32-33"). (2 ll.) \$800.00

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

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

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

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

*Price of a Chilean Merchant Marine Includes Salt Monopoly*

67. *Exposicion 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 (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 Copac.

*Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar*

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ramón Bernabé Estomba (1790-1829), a native of Montevideo, served in the campaign of Alto Perú under Generals Juan Ramón Balcarce and Manuel Belgrano. Wounded in battle and then imprisoned for 7 years, he joined the Ejército Libertador in 1820. Simón Bolívar named him prefect of the Ayacucho department five years later, in recognition of his service. Soon afterwards, Estomba was mistakenly arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. This document reports



his imprisonment and subsequent expulsion from Peru, which he considered very unjust. He includes a transcription of a document that lists many of the conspirators, as well as many others who, like Estomba, were accused but later exonerated.

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

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

#### *Gold and Silver Currency Conversion Table*

**69. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Reduccion de doblones á moneda de plata corriente*. N.p.: N.p., ca. 1840-1860. Oblong folio (20.5 x 29.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut ornament at end. Light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("72"). Broadside. \$400.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A six-column currency conversion chart from dubloons to silver coinage (*escudos* and *reales*). Dubloons had been in circulation since the sixteenth century. Queen Isabella II of Spain (r. 1833-1904) favored the *real*, and the last Spanish dubloons—weighing 8.3771 grams rather than 6.77 grams—were minted in 1849. Mexico, Peru, and Nueva Granada continued to mint dubloons after they had achieved independence.

\* Briseño III, 354 (no. 2233). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *The Complexities of Foreign Exchange*

**70. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Tabla para reducir el peso y lei de las barras de plata*. Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1845. Large folio (42 x 55.5 cm.), disbound. Main text is table in 27 columns. Light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (top trimmed). Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A table, with instructions, for converting bars of silver of various weights (*marcos*, *onzas*, *octavos*, *partes de 576*). Also included are brief notes on the conversion of gold to silver. As in most trading nations during the nineteenth century, Chilean merchants routinely had to deal with a wide variety of foreign currency in gold and silver.

Beginning in 1817, the Chilean government issued gold and silver coins. The first Chilean paper money was issued in the 1840s by the treasury of the province of Valdivia; various banks issued paper money in the 1870s. The government began to issue paper money convertible to silver or gold only in 1881.

\* Briseño I, 326. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

## SEÑORES DIPUTADOS.

La reunión de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento aspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen; y jamas Gobierno alguno se vio en circunstancias de desahar con tan ardiente espíritu como la Junta Gubernativa en la crisis actual. Vosotros vais, señores, á restablecer la Nación, que desgracia que no era fácil prever amagaba reducir á la nada. Seis años de un gobierno coronado en todos sus sucesos con sucesos felices, respetado entre los extranjos, y temido al menos en nuestro territorio, habían dado al Directorio pasado todo el poder de hacer bien. Al amplexo de las armas, y á la exaltación de pasiones que acompaña los primeros movimientos de toda revolución, había sucedido la calma de la paz. El poder ejecutivo, que sus desechos no consistían en el uso de un poder ilimitado, y ejercido aisladamente que podía precipitarlo en la anarquía; y que su sólida fidelidad estaba en el orden y en establecerse instituciones garantidas, que bajo el imperio de las Leyes le defendiesen de la arbitrariedad. Pero por una decretura que correspondía al lado de las Naciones, faltó para hacer el bien al Gobierno que mejor pudo hacerlo. El descontento público rompió la barrera de la opresión, y agitados las pasiones en este impetuoso choque contra el anterior gobierno, amagan males, que si no se evitan antes del término en que llegara á ser irremediables, sumiran á la Patria en el sepulcro, llevada tras sí el recuerdo de doce años de gloria y de sacrificios patéticos. A vosotros, pues, Padres del Pueblo se encarga aliviar la confusión, la desorganización, el dislamor de la Patria. Este es el preciso y el grande objeto con que vos llamados. La Junta no teme decirlo Chile nunca se vio en crisis mas peligrosa. Nuestra revolución presenta vicisitudes en que casi se han cometido todos los errores ó inadvertencias de que es capaz el capricho humano; mas en un Gobierno siempre orientado, y en la estrecha unión de todos sus hijos, opnia la Patria un digno á las desgracias que iban á inundarla. Hoy por la primera vez amenaza el grito de descontento, y esta vez mas que á los otros debe hacer el corazón de los Patriotas. La profusiva, un generoso desprendimiento de intereses subalternos que nada son delante del bien general del Estado, y los principios de la mas exacta igualdad y justicia, critican los desordenes, las divisiones que van á hacer á los pueblos moldecir la hora en que salieran de su trampa esclavitud.

Logo se cumplirán dos meses á que el voto de nuestras constituciones nos llama á encargarnos de la Administración pública, y no ha pasado un dia de este corto período, que no haya sido oscilado con alguna circunstancia que agrabase la amargura de nuestro

*And If Elected, We Will Not Serve*

71. EYZAGUIRRE, Agustín de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña. *Señores Diputados*. [text begins:] *La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, [1823]. Folio (31.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light browning at fold, light marginal stains on last 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial overview of the state of Chile after the War of Independence, including the state of the public treasury, foreign affairs, the navy, and the army. The signers were the members of the Junta de Gobierno (Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, Fernando Errázuriz, plus its secretary, Mariano Egaña), who after O'Higgins abdicated on January 28, 1823, were given control of the government until General Ramón Freire arrived in Santiago in late March. In this document written two months later, they describe the disagreements among factions in various parts of the country (Concepción, Coquimbo, Chiloé, Quillota, and Valdivia are mentioned) and conclude by stating that Chile needs to be run by a single leader—and that none of them feels qualified to do it! “La razon, la experiencia, y la opinion pública están de acuerdo en que á uno solo debe confiarse el poder egecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros nos consideramos capaces de llevar al termino el triunfo del orden” (p. 8).

\* Briseño III, 391, no. 2459: giving the date as March 1823. OCLC: 81199667 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258223 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Marketing and Statutes for a Ceramics Factory, Annotated by the Founder*

72. *Fabrica de loza. Compañia por acciones*. [text begins:] *Despues de haber cumplido con todos los requisitos que exige la lei, depositado las muestras de loza en el Museo de Santiago y remitido la exposicion fiel del modo de fabricacion ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1842. Folio (30 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning at lower edge and short marginal tears, without loss. Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Early manuscript additions in lower margin of p. 2. 3 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the founding document for a ceramic factory to be built in Talcahuano (or nearby Penco) to manufacture fine and everyday dishes, bricks, firebricks, tiles, and garden ornaments such as urns and statues. In a fine example of nineteenth-century marketing, the writer appeals to economics (producing these items in Chile with Chilean natural resources will be cheaper than importing them), patriotism (less money will leave the country to purchase foreign goods), and sympathy for the poor (they'll be able to afford dishes that are easier to clean, and therefore healthier; there will be work for women and children, allowing them to help provide adequate food). There is even a short paean to manufacturing: “Es conocido que una necesidad llama muchas

otras, y para satisfacerlas, es preciso que el hombre se haga ingenioso. Añádese á esto la emulacion filantrópica en algunos, el deseo de enriquecerse en otros, tal es la historia de uno de los principales motores de la civilizacion, *la industria*."

The statutes (dated March 1, 1841) set out details of shares, meetings, inspections, and the duties and compensation of the director, Sr. Briges. In the lower margin of p. 2 are several lines of corrections to the statutes, signed by Sr. Briges, whose name the new company will bear.

The city of Penco is one of the largest industrial towns in the south of Chile. The Fabrica Nacional de Loza (Fanaloza) is still operating there.

In the period of stability and peace following the War of the Confederation, President Manuel Bulnes (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, 145. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman*

**73. *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 Copac.

#### *Garrido Behaved Like a Perfect Gentleman*

**74. GARRIDO, Victorino. *Defensa de Victorino Garrido.*** [text begins:] *Desde que ocurrió el desgraciado lance del 18 de setiembre ultimo, por el cual se ataca mi reputacion, ya en público, ya en privado ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1827). Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.),

disbound. Caption title. Some foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp. \$700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In documents dated from September 20 to October 5, 1827, sixteen guests confirm that Garrido behaved like a perfect gentleman at the Independence Day banquet, and did nothing to provoke the insults that were offered to him. The nature of the insults and the identity of the speaker are not mentioned; from another document, we know that the speaker was Governor Francisco de la Lastra.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly afterwards defected to fight with Bernardo O'Higgins. He became a friend and counselor to O'Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile's independence: José Joaquín Prieto, Diego Portales, and Manuel Bulnes. Garrido was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

\* Briseño I, 95. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *Garrido Replies to Insults*

**75. GARRIDO, Victorino.** *El que suscribe al Ex-comandante de milicias Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla. Si presentarse cara a cara, como dice ....* (Santiago de Chile: R. Rengifo), dated 2 March 1828. Small folio (30.2 x 20.4 cm.), unbound. Some small chips from left margin, foldmarks. In very good condition. Broadside. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garrido's answer to insulting comments and writings by Muñoz Bezanilla, a fervent liberal politician and publicist who had been responding to perceived libels against him that appeared in the periodical *Hambriento*, which he thought Garrido had helped write.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O'Higgins. He became a friend and counsellor to O'Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile's independence: José Joaquín Prieto, Diego Portales, Manuel Bulnes. He was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for *El Pipiolo* and *El Monitor Araucano*, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

\* Briseño I, 158. Not in Palau. On Muñoz Bezanilla, see Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* p. 128. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55276179 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Handsome Thirty-Volume Work on the Natural and Civil History of Chile,  
With Two Volumes of Illustrations—Many Hand-Colored*

**76. GAY, Claudio.** *Historia física y política de Chile, según documentos adquiridos en esta República durante doce años de residencia en ella ....* 30 volumes. Paris: En la Imprenta de E. Thunot y C<sup>a</sup>; text Paris: en casa del Autor and Chile: en el Museo de Historia Natural de Santiago, 1844-1871. Large 4° (37 x 29 cm.) and large 8°, text in contemporary quarter green morocco over marbled boards, atlas in contemporary half morocco; spines gilt, some rubbed, head and tail of a few volumes frayed. Hinge of volume II of atlas strengthened; spines of 2 atlas volumes and 4 volumes of text not quite uniform. Together 30 volumes (28 volumes text, in 8°, and 2 volumes atlas, in large 4°). Some foxing to text, very occasional marginal spotting to plates, tear in lower margin of one plate (affecting caption). A handsome set overall. Rubberstamps of former owner on all half-titles, and on titles of text volumes.

30 volumes.\$50,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Monumental account of the natural and civil history of Chile, with two volumes of beautiful illustrations, mostly hand-colored. Gay's work set the tone for all future historiographers of Chile with its meticulous examination of sources, including contemporary documents from the period immediately following the conquest.

The overall condition of this copy as well as the quality of the plates and coloring are far superior to most. In fact, many copies are without coloring altogether. In addition, this set has the complete text, which is unusual since the work was issued over a period of 27 years.

The two volumes of the atlas contain a total of 315 plates: one tinted lithographic frontispiece portrait; 20 engraved maps plus a folding cloth-backed map of Chile; two hand-colored plates of antiquities; 53 lithographic plates of views and costumes (12 are hand-finished colored, 41 are tinted); and 238 hand-colored engraved plates (103 botanical, 135 zoological).

The text is divided as follows: *Historia*, 8 volumes; *Documentos*, 2 volumes; *Agricultura*, 2 volumes; *Botánica*, 8 volumes; and *Zoología*, 8 volumes.

Gay, a French botanist, was commissioned in 1830 by the government of Chile to carry out a thorough scientific survey of the country and to produce a detailed description of its geography, geology and natural history. To accomplish this, Gay traveled from province to province for eleven years. In 1839 he was persuaded to add political history to the project, but only the section of the work covering the history of Chile up to the time of the discovery and conquest are his work. When he became too busy writing the volumes on natural history, the task of writing the political history was handed over to Francisco de Paula Noriega. The five volumes of history covering the discovery to 1810 are acknowledged to have flaws, but constitute the first reasonably complete picture of Chilean history written with modern historiographical methodology.

\* Nissen, *Zoology* I, 1488 and *Botanical* 695. Palau 100869: "Es muy difícil reunir la obra completa." Sabin 26779. Zimmer p. 237. McNeil & Deas 85. Feliu Cruz, *Historiografía colonial de Chile* I, 49-55, 68-82, 334-54.



Item 76

*German Reports on South America for Prospective Immigrants*

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

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

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

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

**78. GILBERT, N.P.** *Sermon 3.º del Rev. N.P. Gilbert A.M., pronunciado en Talca el 2 de febrero de 1868*. Talca: Imprenta del "Provinciano", Febrero de 1868. 8°, original printed wrappers (self cover), stitched. Lithograph vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp., (2 blank ll.). \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION?

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).





*Item 76*



*Item 76*

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

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

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

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

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

**80. HANCOCK, Anson Uriel.** *History of Chile.* Chicago: Charles H. Sergel and Company, 1893. Latin-American Republics, II. Large 8°, publisher's brown cloth, gilt (minor wear; partially effaced paper label on spine). An ex-library copy, in good to very good condition. Bookplate on front pastedown of French's Barre Library partially covered by that of the Aldrich Public Library (Barre, Vermont), with discard stamp. xx pp., (1 l.), pp. [21]-471, (5 pp. advt.), 9 plates [the first included in the pagination of the preliminaries], 1 (of 3) maps. \$15.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. "Constitution of the republic of Chile": pp. 425-455. "Authorities on Chilean history": pp. 456-458.

*Mocks a Caudillo*

**81. *Los Heroes de Centro-America*.** [Colophon] Valparaiso: Imprenta Constitucional, 1830. 4°, unbound. Caption title, 2 columns. Lightly dampstained at top. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare satirical poem mocking a *caudillo* who is seeking imperial power. The only name in the text is D. Miguel Alvares Castro (p. 3, end of column 2).

\* Not in Briseño, René-Moreno or Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 21648320 (University of California-Berkeley). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Newberry Library Online Catalog. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

*Revised and Enlarged*

**82. HILL, Kenneth.** *The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages, at the University of California, San Diego*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. New Haven, Connecticut: William Reese Company, and Sydney: Hordern House, 2004. Large thick 8° (26.1 x 18.4 cm.), publisher's medium blue cloth, gilt lettering on spine. Frontispiece portrait. As new. xxiii, 792 pp. ISBN: 0-939226-10-3. \$175.00

Second edition of this long-awaited, substantially revised, and much enlarged version of an essential reference work for Pacific voyages, Hawaii, the Pacific Northwest, and the South Seas. A significant number of the voyages stopped in Brazil on their way to the Pacific. It is fully indexed by author and title, and has a chronological index by date of publication. There are dozens of entries for Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

The original edition, in three volumes (1974-1983), has long been out of print and commanded high prices in the antiquarian market.

*New Periodical*

**83. IMPRENTA DE COLOCOLO.** *Aviso*. [text begins:] *La imprenta de Colocolo vá a publicar un periódico que tendrá por título El Buzon. Este nombre indica claramente su objeto, que es admitir toda clase de avisos y correspondencia ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de Colocolo, (ca. 1838-1841). Oblong 8° (15 x 19 cm.), disbound. Some foxing. Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (trimmed). Broadside. \$200.00

The Imprenta de Colocolo (named after a sixteenth-century Mapuche leader) announces that it will begin issuing a periodical, *El Buzon* (the mailbox), which will print notices of general interest free of charge, and more specific notices for a small fee.

\* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which has publications by Imprenta de Colocolo dating from 1838-1841, all printed in Santiago. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Argues in Favor of the Napoleonic Code Rather than Spanish Legal Model*

**84. *Impugnacion al Proyecto de Ley sobre recusaciones, iniciado por el Supremo Gobierno en la honorable Camara de Senadores. Dedicada al Señor Senador y Fiscal de la Ilustrisima Corte Dr. D. Fernando Antonio Elizalde.*** (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, 1835. 4°, disbound. Some foxing and dampstains. Good condition. (1 l.), 17 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues against a law passed by the Senate that would have changed the rules for challenging judges and prosecutors. The author, who signs himself "F.A." and seems to have been a lawyer, argues that the Republic of Chile should not be ruled by laws promulgated under the Spanish monarchs, and that as a temporary measure, the Napoleonic Code should be instituted.

\* Briseño I, 164-5. OCLC: 55275236 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Selection of Judicial Officers*

**85. *Instruccion para los subdelegados e inspectores.*** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de los Tribunales, 1845. 4°, disbound (stitching loosening). Border on title page of typographical ornaments (palmettes). Small wood-engraved tailpiece with "Finis" on a scroll. Some quires loose, a few light stains, but overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 46 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers selection of two types of judicial officers and how they are to carry out their duties in civil and criminal cases.

\* Briseño I, 175. OCLC: 55240110 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE or REBIUN. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*War of the Pacific*

**86. IRIGOYEN, Manuel. *Counter-Manifest of the Government of Peru, addressed to Friendly Nations in relation to the war declared against her by Chile.*** New York: J.C. Baldwin & Co., Steam Job Printers, 1879. Large 8°, original brown printed wrappers (some fraying). Wood-engraved vignette on front cover and title page. Tear of about 4 cm. in upper margin throughout. Some creases. In good condition. Embossed stamp of Matthew Crosby, Jr., [Peruvian?] Consul, in upper outer corner of front wrapper. 13 pp. \$300.00

First Edition in English. Peru justifies its participation in the War of the Pacific (1879-1833), between Bolivia and Peru on one side and Chile on the other. The points of dispute were the mineral-rich provinces of Tarapaca, Tacna and Arica (Peru) and

Antofagasta (Bolivia). The war broke out on February 14, 1879 when Chilean troops occupied the port of Antofagasta.

\* NUC: DLC, NN OCLC: 41045565 (New York Public Library, Huntington Library, U.S. Department of State); 47274668 (microfilm at New York Public Library). Not located in AAS online catalogue. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the microfilm cited by OCLC.

*A Million-Pound Loan Essential for Independence*

**87. 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. Copac locates a copy in the British Library.

*Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo*

**88. LARRAIN, Juan Francisco, José Agustín Valdes, Francisco García Huydobro, José Miguel Irrázaval, Manuel José Valdivieso.** *Exm.º Señor.* [text begins:] *Quando en el siglo en que se proclaman tanto las garantías individuales, vemos burladas nuestras esperanzas, quebrantados nuestros derechos, inutilizados nuestros afanes, y destruido para nosotros el principio fundamental de las asociaciones ....* N.p.: Imprenta de R. Rengifo,

dated 3 August 1828. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript "N° 7 [?]" at head of first leave. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("108-109"). 4 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An excellent summary, in flourishing rhetorical style, of arguments in favor of the *mayorazgo*, which the Congreso Constituyente had just abolished. Among the issues raised are the proper duties of a constitutional convention; the rights of man in society; inheritance in ecclesiastical vs. civil law; the fate of Spanish laws in places where Spaniards no longer rule; the economic need for large tracts of land in agriculture; and the effect of primogeniture in France and England. The signers are members of Chile's most prominent families, many of them with *mayorazgos*.

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

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 80134861 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239729 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Proposal for a National Bank*

**89. LASTARRIA, José Victorino.** *Proyecto de Lei sobre creacion de un banco nacional, presentado al Congreso.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Progreso, dated 6 July 1850. Large 8°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page includes the scales of Justice and crossed torches. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation ("N° 35") and foliation in ink ("29-36"). 15 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal by one of Chile's noted liberals for the establishment and operation of a national bank. Lastarria opens, aggressively, with, "La necesidad de un banco en Chile es sentida i confesada por todos, aun por los intereses egoistas que se han pronunciado contra la libertad de industria i contra la planteacion de instituciones de crédito."

José Victorino Lastarria Santander (Rancagua, 1817-Santiago, 1888) helped form the liberal Sociedad Literaria in 1842, which was suppressed after barely a year by conservative President Manuel Bulnes. When the government became even more repressive in 1848, Lastarria joined the Sociedad de la Igualdad, whose goal was to end the rule of Bulnes and overturn the Constitution of 1833. Sent into exile in Lima in 1850, Lastarria returned to participate in the Revolution of 1851 that failed to overturn Manuel Montt's election to the presidency, and had to flee back to Peru. By 1859, he was an important figure in the transition to liberal government and served several times as minister and ambassador. Lastarria's *Don Guillermo*, a political *roman à clef*, was the first novel written in Chile.

\* Briseño I, 279. OCLC: 55412776 and 55284131 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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

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

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

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

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

*Why Are You Still Smuggling?*

**91. [LASTRA, Francisco de la].** *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced

along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: "N° 18". Broadside. \$800.00

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

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

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

#### *Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!*

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

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

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

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

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



# MEMORIA

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

**P**OR que algunos espíritus pusilánimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores sobre la actual situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les daremos una idea verdadera, y extractada de las mismas providencias del Gobierno puestas en execucion: y antes de proceder à 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 sacrificio ó destierro de los principales Patriotas, habría concluido nuestra revolucion. Nada menos: la opresion debería 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, inflamarlos ya del inextinguible fuego de la libertad, eran precisas tropas y guarniciones muy numerosas, à que no puede ocurrir

*News from Gran Colombia*

**93. 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 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 Copac.

**94. LAVAL, Ramón.** *Contribución al folklore de Carahue (Chile).* Volume 1 only [of 2]. Madrid: Victoriano Suárez, 1916. Large 8°, original pale orange printed wrappers (spine faded and worn). Partly unopened. Overall in good to very good condition. 179 pp. \$15.00

*Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon*

**95. 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 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 ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (latest document dated December 24, 1824). 4°, disbound. A few light

## 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 ó 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 racionios divergentes y extravíados, 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-

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. After 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 Copac.

#### *Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon*

**96. 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 Copac.

# MEMORIA

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

**P**OR 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 à 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, habría concluido nuestra revolución. Nada menos: la opresion debería 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, inflamarlos ya del inextinguible fuego de la libertad, eran precisas tropas y guarniciones muy numerosas, à que no puede ocurrir

*Chile Seizes Portuguese Ship Carrying Wheat to Great Britain*

**97. *Manifiesto del Gobierno de Chile a las naciones de America y Europa.*** [text begins:] *El honor y dignidad del Gobierno: las respetuosas consideraciones ...* [Colophon] Santiago de Chile: En la Imprenta de Gobierno P.D.J.G. Gallardo, dated 30 May 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light soiling on final leaf. Good to very good condition. (1), 9 pp. \$2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial and fascinating explanation of why it was proper for the Chilean patriots to commandeer, arm, and use in battle the Portuguese ship *Fama*, which was carrying wheat to the British. The seizure is justified (with legal precedents) on the grounds that it was "indispensable para salvar la existencia politica del Estado." On pp. 1-3 the authors list the offenses committed by José Fernando Abascal, viceroy of Peru, who had invaded southern Peru in early 1813 and was aided by Chileans who favored royal rule over independence.

The *Manifiesto* is addressed to the prince regent of Portugal, the king of Great Britain, and Lord Strangford. It is signed in print by Francisco Antonio Perez as president, and by José Miguel Infante, Agustín de Eyzaguirre, and Jayme Zudaña, secretary of Internal Affairs.

\* Medina, *Santiago de Chile* 40. Briseño I, 190. OCLC: 54158268 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, John Carter Brown Library, Yale University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Refutes Libel by Governor of Caupolican*

**98. [MARFUL, José]. *Al Publico. Manifestacion que hace el que suscribe para su vindicacion de la sentencia pronunciada por el Sr. Juez de primera instancia D. Cecilio Quinteros en la causa criminal que de oficio y por orden del Gobernador interino D. Valentin Madriaga, se le formó por imputacion de un anónimo dirigido conra las autoridades de Guacargüe.*** [text begins:] *Solo hai verdadera libertad, decia un politico, donde todos y cada uno de los ciudadanos miran como propio el agravo hecho á cualquiera de ellos....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 26 January 1835. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Short (4 cm.) tear into text, without loss. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Marful had been accused of libel by Valentin Madriaga, governor of Caupolican. After the case was bounced about to various officials in what is today the O'Higgins region (Guacargüe, and Rengo are mentioned), Marful was cleared of all charges. Here he asserts his innocence and fumes about Madriaga, whom he does not have the resources to take to court.

\* Briseño I, 284 (s.v. Publico, Al, Vindicacion de José Marful). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Brief Biography of Juan Egaña, Politician and Writer*

**99. MARIN, Buenaventura.** *Elojio del Senador Don Juan Egaña, pronunciado en la Capilla del Instituto Nacional de Chile el día 15 de Mayo de 1836.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 15 May 1836. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Slightly wrinkled, but overall in good to very good condition. Early rubber stamp on first page: "Biblioteca de Manuel Carvallo." Early manuscript foliation in ink. 17 pp. \$700.00

FIRST EDITION. This eulogy places Juan Egaña (1769-1836) in his historical context, explaining the importance of his contributions to Chilean literature and government. Included are comments on his fiction and nonfiction writings, his library, his education, his actions during the War of Independence, and his responsibility for the Constitution of 1823. At the end is a sonnet written by a friend of Egaña.

\* Briseño I, 123. OCLC: 32464098 (University of Connecticut); 55257778 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without publisher and calling for "8 + p."). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Mayorazgos: Not Worth Arguing About*

**100. [MAYORAZGOS].** *Carta de un amigo a su correspondal sobre Mayorazgos....* [text begins:] *Las reflexiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early corrections to text. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the heated debate over *mayorazgos* is taking time and energy that should be directed toward more important matters. Although advocates of abolishing the institution claim that they wish to do so for the sake of agriculture and the population, Chile is so thinly populated that the effect of abolition would be negligible: "¡y se nos quiere hacer creer ahora que no pueden subsistir 17 mayorazgos en Chile sin que perazcamos de hambre!"

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

\* Briseño I, 199: giving the date as 1826. OCLC: 55261407 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1850-1899?). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Argues That Primogeniture Is Beneficial for the Economy*

**101. [MAYORAZGOS].** *Observaciones que los poseedores de mayorazgos presentaron al Congreso de 1823.* [text begins:] *Señor. Los actuales poseedores de Mayorazgos cumpliendo con los deberes que á su parecer les impone la conciencia ....* N.p.: n.pr., 1823. 4°, disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The owners of *mayorazgos* in Chile attempt to persuade Congress that the institution should not be abolished. If Congress has the power to outlaw *mayorazgos*, "podrá tambien este poder destruir todos los contratos y cuantos pactos humanos ha celebrado la sociedad." They also argue that Chile's political situation is unique and that the *mayorazgos* are economically beneficial to the country because wealthy landowners can cultivate and develop the land.

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

\* Briseño I, 239. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Abolish Mayorazgos!*

**102. *Mayorazgos. Iniquum est enim ...*** [text begins:] *Las empeñosas discusiones que agitan al Congreso á cerca de los mayorazgos, parecen mas bien los preliminares de un tratado de capitulacion entre el verdadero patriotismo y el interes privado de cuatro individuos que se le oponen ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 22 October 1826. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 6 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author of this essay wants *mayorazgos* abolished completely. He calls the institution a feudal relic, quotes Campomanes, Adam Smith, Bentham and others on its harmful effects, and asserts that the only people in favor of keeping it are the few who expect to inherit *mayorazgos* that currently exist.

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

\* Briseño I, p. 199. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



*Mayorazgos: Inviolable Because of Property Rights*

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that property rights are inviolable and that since *mayorazgos* implement an aspect of property rights (the right to bequeath one's property as one pleases), they therefore cannot be abrogated merely for the sake of convenience. The learned Europeans who condemn them do not know that the *mayorazgos* in Chile differ from primogeniture and that they do not promote an aristocracy. The author further argues that such large estates are not harmful to agriculture, and praises them as promoting capitalism: "Si un capitalista es en los ojos de los economistas la alhaja mas preciosa de un Estado.—Si segun ellos valen mas á la produccion, como á la riqueza pública y particular mil pesos, por ejemplo, puestos en una mano hábil, que las misma cantidad repartida en otros tantos individuos de igual habilidad ... es evidente que estas instituciones que en Chile solo tienden á mantener una moderada acumulacion, llenan todos los objetos que en esta parte puede proponerse un legislador."

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

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

*Reports of Troops Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentines*

**104. [MELGAREJO, Juan]. *Noticias del Peru. Gobierno militar de Valparaiso ...*** [text begins:] *Sin embargo de que las noticias que comuniqué a V.S. por el correo de hoy, no varían de la realidad ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated 14 July 1838. Folio (28.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes reports brought in by various merchant ships, including the *Philip Hone* from the United States, regarding troop movements in Peru (under Orbegoso) and in Bolivia (under Santa Cruz), plus a brief comment on Argentine troops.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Chilean Boundaries*

**105. MONTES DE OCA, Manuel Augusto.** *Cuestion [de] limites con Chile. Esposicion presentada al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores . . .* Buenos Aires: Imprenta, Litografía y Fundicion de Tipos de la Sociedad Anónima, 1878. Large 8°, contemporary pebbled cloth (spine faded, front joint frayed; front flyleaf detached but present), smooth spine with vertical title in ink manuscript. Title page margins slightly defective at edges from chipping; browned. In less than good condition. Ink inscription at top of title page: "Boby Hayter // BA, May '53." liii pp., (1 blank l.), 88 pp., (1 l.). \$50.00

FIRST EDITION. The Minister of Foreign Affairs summarizes the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. The text (pp. iii-iii) is followed by numerous supporting documents.

\* Palau 178880: without collation. NUC: DLC, CU, NN. Copac locates a copy at Essex University.

*Wife Begs for Return of Her Husband, Exiled Near the Atacama*

**106. [MUNOZ BEZANILLA, José Santiago].** *Espediente importantísimo seguido por el Sr. Fiscal de la Exma. Corte Suprema de Justicia por la violacion de garantias individuales en el destierro de D. Jose Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla &c.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Republicana, 1830. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical border on title page (left side trimmed when the volume was bound). Wood engraving below title of two allegorical figures, one of them Justice. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. ii, 19 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The wife of José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla, a prominent liberal, asks that her husband—exiled without benefit of a trial—be allowed to return to his family. After the defeat of the liberals in the Chilean Civil War of 1829, Muñoz Bezanilla was exiled to the town of Huasco near the Atacama Desert, famous as the driest place on earth. The 14 documents reproduced here are signed by President José Tomás Ovalle, Diego Portales, Fernando Errazuriz, and Mariano Egaña. Dating from July to November 1830, they focus on who sent Muñoz Bezanilla into exile and whether the Constitution of 1828 gave them the authority to do so.

Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for *El Pipiolo* and *El Monitor Araucano*, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

\* Briseño I, 130: without mention of the preliminary leaf. OCLC: 83172068 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar*

**107. [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 rebut 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 Copac.

*Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation*

**108. 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 Agustín 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 Copac.

## MANIFIESTO DEL GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

**T**odos 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 innovar el destino de la mitad del mundo y quizá del mundo entero, es bien difícil que haya un solo individuo que a su turno dexé 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 quindeo 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 época 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 quexas de un pueblo ofendido, siempre que los conflictos interiores no debilitasen los recursos que debía proporcionar la union de los que estaban amenazados de un mismo interes, y amenazados de iguales peligros.

Nosotros no podiamos sustraernos a esa antigua Ley de la naturaleza que fija el orden que siguen todos los seres en su organizacion fisica o moral. Puestos en marcha hacia nuestro destino empezamos á concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y executar proyectos que al paso que descubrian la tendencia de nuestras miras, manifestaban que no se hallaba 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 á 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

*Comparison of Spanish and British Colonies  
Substantial Section on Buenos Aires*

- 109.** *Observations d'un Américain sur les ouvrages de M. de Pradt, sur l'état actuel de l'Amérique.* Paris: Chez Desray Libraire, chez Delaunay Libraire [title page verso: de l'Imprimerie de Didot le Jeune], 1817. Large 8°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine gone; wrappers attached precariously), stitched. Occasional light foxing and a few leaves lightly browned. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. Small paper tag with stenciled shelfmark ("F / 2 / 45") on front wrapper. 80 pp.  
\$400.00

FIRST EDITION. An English translation of this anonymous pamphlet appeared the same year. Pages 7-30 are on the Spanish colonies in America, with frequent comparisons to British colonies; pp. 31-60 on Buenos Aires; pp. 61-71, "Observations sur quelques assertions fausses avancées sur l'Amérique."

\* Sabin 64903. NUC: ICN, RPJCB, MH; photocopy at TxU.

*Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated*

- 110.** 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 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 is the same as the other two). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Defense of Comedy by an Impresario in La Serena*

**111. [O'LOGHLIN, Mateo].** *Preocupaciones sobre el teatro*. Serena: Imp. de la Serena, 1850. Large 8°, traces of wrappers. Small floral woodcuts on pp. 1 and 5, woodcut of lyre at end. Typographical border on every page. Uncut, edges frayed and soiled, some staining. Overall in good condition. 23 pp. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This extremely rare work passionately defending comic theater was published in La Serena, capital of the Coquimbo region in northern Chile. O'Loghlin considers comedies in terms of morality, utility, and convenience, describes the state of drama in Chile (which lacks permanent theaters and schools for aspiring actors), and presents a sweeping historical survey of comedy in France, Rome, Spain, Rio de Janeiro, and ancient Greece. O'Loghlin frequently refers to specific actors.

O'Loghlin was an Irish comic actor who managed Valparaiso's theatrical stock company. In Lima in 1854, he mounted an early dramatic adaptation of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. *Preocupaciones* is dedicated "A los distinguidos e ilustrados censores de Santiago D. Ventura Blanco y D. Victorino Lastarria, en prueba de aprecio y respeto."

\* Briseño II, 439 and III, 320 (no. 2022): without collation. On O'Loghlin, see *Anales de la Universidad de Chile*, 106:158. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

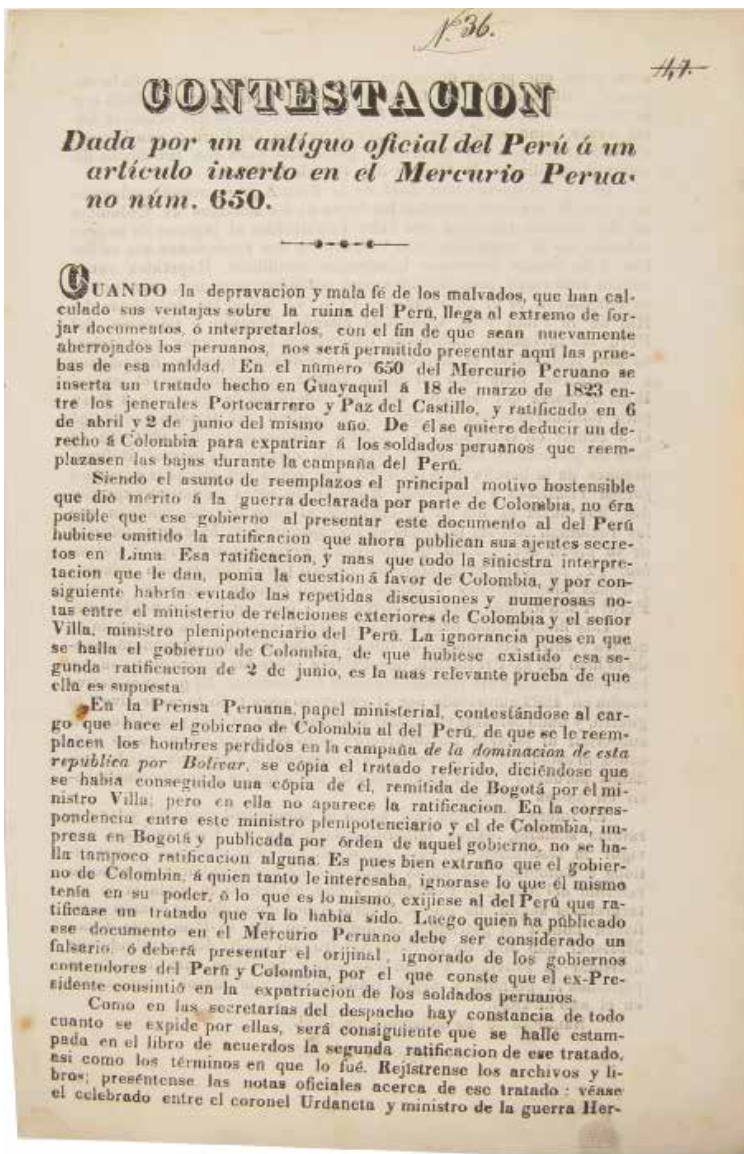
*5,000 Peruvian Soldiers Exiled to Colombia, Per the Treaty of Guayaquil*

**112. [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 Copac.



*How Many Peruvian Ambassadors Does Chile Have to Tolerate?*

113. [PERU]. *Dos Legaciones del Peru*. [text begins:] *Aunque el esclarecimiento de la cuestion que se ha suscitado en los periódicos sobre la admision de dos ministros públicos del Perú, no puede ya producir resultado alguno satisfactorio ....* N.p.: n.p., 1836?. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (nearly separated at fold). Caption title. Some small nicks at edges, without loss; minor marginal repair on second leaf, not affecting text. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.)

\$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This debate over permitting two Peruvian ministers to Chile hinges on whether allowing two ministers implies acceptance of the legitimacy of both governments, or whether such recognition merely establishes a means of communication with those governments. The anonymous author, responding to articles in *El Araucano* and *El Mercurio*, discusses diplomacy, maritime law, and the rights of nations, with mention of blockades, General Luis Orbegoso, the United States before it won its battle with Great Britain, D. Miguel in Portugal, and Grotius. Given the frequent mentions of Santa Cruz and Bolivia, this pamphlet was certainly published during Orbegoso's term as president of North Peru (February 7-August 11, 1836). The mention of a letter from Bolivia dated July 8 narrows the time down to late July or early August 1836.

The author of *Dos legaciones* questions the legitimacy of the 1833 election that brought Orbegoso to the presidency, as well as Orbegoso's authority in Peru after he allied himself with President Andrés de Santa Cruz and formed the Peru-Bolivian Confederacy, of which Santa Cruz was Supreme Protector and Orbegoso merely the president of the Republic of North Peru. Many Peruvian politicians who opposed the idea of the confederation fled to Chile, where they were supported by Diego Portales.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Attacks Notary Who Dawdled, Then Lost Documents*

114. *La perversidad descubierta*. [text begins:] *Siento el ensuciar la pluma con un nombre despreciable, y tan poco digno aun de nombrarse, mucho menos que sus viles hechos ocupen por instantes la atencion de los que se detengan en instruirse de ellos ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 10 March 1834. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Scattered foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This diatribe, signed "J.R.C.," attacks the notary D. Geronimo Araos, who had caused unconscionable delays in a legal battle between the author's father and D<sup>a</sup> Mercedes Ramirez, and then claimed to have lost the documents in his charge. This might be another installment in the legal battles of Ramón Aliaga; Araos is mentioned in another publication of 1834 as being involved in this affair.

\* Briseño III, 314 (no. 1982). OCLC: 55276502 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



*Autograph Signature of President Francisco Antonio Pinto*

**115. [PINTO, General Francisco Antonio].** *El Presidente de la Republica de Chile.* [text begins:] *Atendiendo á los méritos y servicios* [in manuscript:] *de Dn. T. José Echerrique [?] he venido ....* N.p.: n.pr., (dated, partly in manuscript, 23 August 1828). Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. In fine condition. Embossed seal in margin, on paper folded over to protect it. Substantial portions supplied in manuscript. Signature of F.A. Pinto. Many early cataloguing notes in lower margin and on verso (originally blank). Broadside. \$800.00

The President of Chile, General Francisco Antonio Pinto, names Echerrique (or Echenigue?) commandant of a new unit, the "Escuadron del 14 de Guardias Nacionales de Caballeria del partido de San Fernando." The president's autograph signature ("F.A. Pinto") appears at the end of the document.

\* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: Not located in OCLC; for similar broadsides issued by the president from 1826-1827, see 55300159, 55300002, 55257423. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**116. PISSIS, [Pedro José] A[madeo].** *Description géologique de la République du Chili contenant la description des montagnes, des rivières et des lacs, celle des terrains, des productions minérales et du climat, par ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprimerie de Jules Belin et Cie., 1851. Large 8°, disbound. Light foxing on a few leaves at beginning and end. Overall in good condition. Author's 2-line presentation inscription in upper margin of title page to Dr. M. de Sousa" [?]. (1 l.), 57 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this preliminary report of Pissis's study of Chilean geology. This short work covers the province of Santiago: topography, hydrography, geognosy (the layers of the earth's crust), mineralogy, and climate. The full-length report, published a quarter-century later as *Geografía física de la República de Chile*, Paris, 1875, ran to over 500 pages plus an atlas, and covered all 12 of Chile's provinces.

Pedro José Amadeo Pissis Marín (Brioude, France, 1812-Santiago de Chile, 1889), a French geologist, worked in Brazil and Bolivia before being invited by Chilean minister Manuel Camilo Vial to undertake a geologic and mineralogic survey of Chile. Monte Pissis (in Argentina's Atacama Desert), the third highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere and second highest volcano in the world, is named after him.

\* Briseño, *Estadística bibliografía de la literatura chilena 1817-1876* p. 100. Not in Palau; cf. 227450-2 for other works. OCLC: 55336833 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in Copac.



*Includes a Plate Illustrating a Forest Fire in Brazil*

**117. POEPPIG, Eduard Friedrich.** *Malerischer Atlas und beschreibende Darstellungen aus dem Gebiete der Erdkunde ....* Leipzig: Hartleben's Verlags Expedition, 1838. 8°, marbled paper boards (front joint gone, small defects at head and foot of spine), gilt-lettered navy label. Fraktur type. Some foxing. In good condition. vi, 304, iv pp., plus 18 plates.

\$800.00

FIRST EDITION. The 18 plates in this volume, which did not appear in any of Poeppig's other works, include a forest fire in Brazil, a trip up the Marañón River, and the Cathedral of Lima. Subjects of the chapters include Matanzas (Cuba), Crete, Kurdistan, Baalbec, Antioch, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, Damascus, Circassia, Peru, Lebanon, and Oman.

Eduard Friedrich Poeppig (1798-1868), German botanist, zoologist and explorer, was sent by the University of Leipzig to gather botanical specimens in North and South America. He spent considerable time in Cuba (1823-24), Pennsylvania (1824-26), and Chile, Peru, and Brazil (1826-1832). His visit to Chile, Peru, and then down the Amazon by raft and canoe to Pará was described in *Reise in Chile, Peru und auf dem Amazonasstrome während der Jahre 1827-1832*, printed in Leipzig, 1835 but not distributed until 1856. Although Poeppig lost some of his scientific data on the trip down the Amazon, he described over 4,000 plant species. Borba comments that "The account of his expedition and the botanical surveys he published are comparable to the work of Humboldt." The plant genus *Poeppigia* is named after him, as are the Silvery Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix poeppigii*) and the orchid *Campylocentrum poeppigii* (Rchb. f.) Rolfe.

\* Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. II, 681 for other works. Not in Bosch. Not in Sabin. Not located in NUC.

*Rules for Elections*

**118.** *Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional de Plenipotenciarios con fecha de este dia ha decretado y sancionado la siguiente—Lei de elecciones. Verificadas las calificaciones con arreglo á la lei que se expidió el dos de setiembre ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional por M. Peregrino, dated 26 November 1830. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Margins irregular; first line of one page cropped, another shaved. Foldlines, some soiling, minor stains. In good condition, if just barely. (3 ll.)

\$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This law, following one that set out qualifications for Chilean voters under the new Constitution of 1828, sets out dates and procedures for voting in direct and indirect elections, who is to supervise the elections, and how votes are to be reported. Several restrictions are placed on those elected as deputies: they cannot be clergymen, men who are not entitled to vote, fathers and sons, or brothers.

The printed signatures at the end include José Tomas Ovalle, president of Chile, Diego Portales, his universal minister, and Fernando Errazuriz.

\* Briseño I, 184 (under "Lei de calificaciones"). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Postage for Mail on Steamers in the Pacific*

119. *Por* [space left for name] *se me ha transcrito el siguiente decreto supremo de 22 de abril de este año:—“El Presidente de la República ha decretado hoi lo que sigue: Considerando: 1° que es conveniente para la regularidad i expedicion del jiro que la correspondencia que conducen los vapores de las Compañía del Pacifico ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated 1856. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Heading, no title. Small piece cut from left margin, with loss of a few letters. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$150.00

Blank form (addressee to be completed) with a decree from President Montt outlining the payment of postage for mail carried on the steamers of the Compañía del Pacifico, which had operated on the west coast of Chile since 1840. The decree is signed in print by Antonio Varas, Montt's minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, to whom the Director Jeneral de Correos was to report.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Confiscation of Illegal Goods*

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

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

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

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

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

*How to Fund a Navy?*

**121. [PORTALES, Diego].** *Santiago May 27 de 1830. El Gobierno creeria contraer una grave responsabilidad, si desatendiese por mas tiempo la necesidad en que se halla la Republica de una fuerza naval que guarde nuestras estensas costas ....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 27 May 1830. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Printed in cursive type on wove paper. Some browning, but sound. Foldlines. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Manuscript flourish under Portales' printed name. (2 ll., the second a table). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales explains that Chile ought to have a navy "que vijile sobre la puntual observancia de las leyes fiscales y proteja nuestro comercio exterior." The government hopes to raise 400,000 pesos for this by loans from businessmen and from foreigners living in Chile. The second leaf gives the tables of interest and amortization over a 15-year period.

The document is signed in print by Diego Portales (1793-1837), the leader of the prominent *estanquero* party on Chile, which was composed mostly of conservative businessmen. After the Chilean Civil War of 1829, José Tomás Ovalle was named president (March 1830 to May 1831). Portales became his "universal minister," and his ideas shaped the Constitution of 1833, which remained in force until 1925. Portales remained a powerful figure until his death in 1837.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

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

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

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

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

*Dissolution of the Portales Cía Monopoly*

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

\$1,000.00

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

Since 1821, the Portales Cía (headed by Diego Portales) had enjoyed a monopoly on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards within Chile, in exchange for servicing Chile's foreign debt and depositing substantial sums in Chile's *caja nacional de descuentos*. As the company points out in the first document, this ten-year contract required a large number of employees and complex financial transactions: the company had invested a great deal in it. However, the goods on which Portales Cía held a monopoly were all highly tempting for smugglers, and the company had been suffering substantial losses. Coquimbo (always at odds with the central government in Santiago) had even recently proposed to make payments on its share of the debt in return for not abiding by the *estanco*. Portales Cía states bitterly that it seems only government officials, not the citizens of Chile, were willing to abide by the contract.

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

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

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

20.

18

**Breve esposicion que  
Portales, Cea y C.<sup>a</sup> ha-  
cen a los señores de  
la Representacion Na-  
cional sobre el estado  
actual de la negocia-  
cion de estanco.**

**SEÑORES**

**E**n esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió al Presidente de la República, y que este trascribio al Soberano Congreso. Sujerimos igualmente que se acordó se presentara a discusion en la sesion siguiente la mocion de un señor diputado sobre estincion del estanco, ó su traslacion al fisco. Al llegar á nuestra noticia la escalfacion y acrimonia con que ha hablado otro señor diputado á cerca de nuestra conducta suponiendonos criminales y de mala fe, declarando por que ap nos perseguian, de un modo horrible y desconocido en las leyes, manifestado una suma desconfianza, creyendonos capaces de ocultar bienes y hasta de fugar, condenandonos sin oírnos, y sin advertir que por acuerdo del mismo Congreso Nacional somos actualmente ejecutados por la caja de descuentos ante juez competente. Al llegar esta á nuestra noticia, repetimos, firmamos la resolucion de presentar á los señores diputados aquellos documentos que fueros mas del caso y que la suma estrechez del tiempo permitiera imprimir para que en presencia de ellos se dignen mirar este negocio en su verdadero punto de vista, y que su lectura pueda hacer que desaparezca cualquiera prevencion causada por la voz pública que siempre presenta disfrazados todos nuestros hechos y todo cuanto nos toca.

La misma angustia del tiempo solo nos permite referirnos á los citados documentos que dan las antecedentes necesarios para formar un juicio correcto á cerca del estado de la negociacion de estanco. Añadiremos solamente que el último de setiembre proximo se cumplan tres semestres de nuestra contrata. Remitimos el primero á Inglaterra, y si esta remesa no llegó en tiempo oportuno, en los documentos aparece la causa de la demora que no consistió en nosotros. Las letras que fueron con este objeto se destinaron al pago del segundo dividendo por haber tomado el Ministro plenipotenciario de

*Government Employee Declares He Was Unjustly Denied Promotion*

**124. [PRADEL, Nicolás].** *Exposicion de un chileno a sus compatriotas.* [Colophon] San Diego (i.e., Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 30 September 1825. Folio (30 x 20.2 cm.), disbound. Folded, a few small ink stains and minor light discoloration. Overall in good to very good condition. Purple stamp of Luis Sotomayor B. on p. 1. 4 pp.

\$375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A government employee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs complains that he has been denied a promotion because someone had anonymously informed his superiors that a translation he said was his was in fact the work of a foreigner. He insists on confronting his accusers and rails bitterly against aristocrats "dispuestos á recibir designados el yugo de cualquier tirano que les conserve (como ellos lo sienten) en sus prerrogativas y antigua prepotencia de caballeros y ricos."

According to Briseño, "N.P." is Nicolás Pradel, a noted journalist and "populard-liberal." Collier cites Pradel several times as an example of a writer who was concerned with the treatment of the Araucanians and who attacked the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a hereditary caste.

\* Briseño III, 1086. Silva Castro 1086. OCLC: 80394789 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

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

\$350.00

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

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon's favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of



Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt's 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are *Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique* (1817), *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

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

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

\*126. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Méridionale et du Brésil ....* 2 works in 1 volume. Paris: F. Béchet, Juillet 1817. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear, mostly to extremities), flat spine gilt with red and black leather lettering pieces, gilt letter, floral decoration gilt, text block edges tinted yellow. In very good, near-fine condition. Small rectangular letterpress tag of José Caetano da Silva in blank portion of title page, above imprint. (3 ll.), 160 pp.

2 works in 1 volume. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil, especially Pernambuco (pp. 7-46), Buenos Aires (pp. 47-52), and "Terre-Ferme," or northern Spanish South America (especially the effects of Murillo's death; pp. 53-68). Then he discusses at length what actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments.

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

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688 (describing a copy with only a single unnumbered leaf followed by 160 pp.). Rodrigues 1949. Sabin 64908 (giving incorrect transcription of title). Not in Palau, which lists (235022) the second edition, published in August of the same year, with (3 ll.), 166 pp. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

BOUND WITH:

**PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *Des progrès du gouvernement représentatif en France. Session de 1817.* Paris: F. Béchét, 1817. 8°, edges rouged. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 60 pp.

*Mutiny at Quillota; Portales Imprisoned*

**127. PRIETO, José Joaquín.** *El Presidente de la Republica a los pueblos.* [text begins:] *Chilenos! Quillota acaba de ser testigo de uno de los mayores escándalos que ha producido la traicion 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 Vidaurre 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 espedicion 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 Vidaurre set off to Valparaiso, 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 Copac.

*President Praises Loyal Soldiers Helping Suppress Mutiny at Quillota*

**128. PRIETO, José Joaquín.** *Proclama El Presidente de la República á los cuerpos del ejército y á las guardias cívicas.* [text begins:] *Soldados! La felonía con que se ha enarbolado en Quillota el pendon del disórden ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 5 June 1837. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadside. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Prieto addresses the army and the local militia, praising their loyalty and entrusting “á vuestro valor y á vuestras virtudes” the defense of the nation against the traitorous mutineers at Quillota.

\* Briseño III, 327 (no. 2070). OCLC: 55251929 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*To the Royalists Holding Out at Chiloé*

- 129. *Proclama del Gobierno a los soldados y habitantes de Chiloé.*** [text begins:] *Soldados de Chiloé, desgraciadas víctimas de la ambición de los tiranos ....* Santiago de Chile: n.pr., dated 9 June 1813. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Minor soiling. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), printed on both sides. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION? Briseño refers to a folio edition of the same year; both editions listed in OCLC seem to be 4° (18 cm. and 20 cm.); priority has not been established. The proclamation urges inhabitants of the island of Chiloé who are fighting for the Spanish to reconsider their allegiance, arguing that they are naturally bound more closely to their fellow Americans than to the Spanish, and that the Spanish will not keep any promises they have made to the soldiers. Printed at the end: "Francisco Antonio Perez—Jose Miguel Infante—Agustin Eyzaguirre—Mariano Egaña, Secretario," and dated Palacio de Gobierno de Santiago 9 de Junio de 1813.

The inhabitants of Chiloé were staunch royalists, and in December 1817 the island became the last stronghold of the Spanish royalists fleeing from the Chilean mainland. The island was not fully incorporated into the Republic of Chile until 1826.

\* Medina *Santiago de Chile* 44. Cf. Briseño I, 265 (calling for 1 p., folio). OCLC: 55282590 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 145433335 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Detailed Proposal for Patent Law*

- 130. *Proyecto de Lei de Privilegios Exclusivos.*** [text begins:] *Articulo 1°. El autor o inventor de un arte, manufactura, máquina, instrumento, preparacion de materias, o cualquiera mejora en ellas, que pretenda gozar de la propiedad exclusiva ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 31 July 1840. Folio (28.7 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Project for patent law in Chile, approved by the Comision de Hacienda with minor changes (printed on p. 3). The law sets out the procedure for submitting and checking claims, application fees, filing the claim in the Museo Nacional, patent terms, transfer of rights, licensing the manufacture of patented items, renewal, and fines for infringing patents.

\* Briseño I, 278. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



Item 76



Item 76

*Law on Search and Seizure for Private Homes*

**131. *Proyecto de Lei sobre Allanamiento de Casas.*** [text begins:] *Art. 1.º Las casas de los habitantes de la República pueden ser allanadas por orden de cualquiera autoridad, agentes de policía, serenos, guardas, y por cualquiera person, 1º Cuando se oigan voces dentro de la misma casa que pidan auxilio ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Estado, 1843. Folio (32.7 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. A few small nicks at edges, without loss of text. Overall in very good condition. 4 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a proposed law governing search and seizure. Anyone is allowed to enter a residence if calls for help are heard, if witnesses have seen a break-in, or if there is imminent danger from fire, flood, or some other natural disaster. Otherwise, only officials can enter, and only if they have reason to believe illegal activities are occurring, such as a conspiracy against the government, illegal gaming, counterfeiting, or manufacture of munitions. The presence of a woman whose legal (male) guardian suspects her of being kidnapped or seduced is adequate reason, as is the presence of contraband, stolen goods, or health violations. Provisions are made for searches of convents, girls' schools, and women's hospitals.

\* Briseño I, 278. OCLC: 55278248 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Proposal for Establishing a Bank*

**132. *Proyecto.*** [text begins:] *La actividad que el comercio ha experimentado en estos últimos años, y las excesivas importaciones en un país que carece de retornos, ha causado la escases de numerario hasta el extremo de paralizar por esta falta multitud de transacciones mercantiles, y de subir el interes de la plata al exorbitante precio de 24 á 30 p% ....* (Santiago de Chile): (R. Rengifo?), dated 13 February 1828). Folio (29.7 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On the grounds that Chile is so strapped for cash that businesses are almost unable to function, a group of businessmen propose to establish a bank. This document lists the terms of subscription and those who have subscribed to date, and also outlines the relationship of the proposed bank to the government.

\* Briseño I, 277: attributing the printing to R. Rengifo. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*In a Conspiracy, Intent vs. Action Matters*

**133. *Al Publico.*** [text begins:] *Desde que fuimos acusados por infractores de leyes y torcida administracion de justicia sufria en silencio la infamia de tan vergonzosa acriminacion ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 16 November 1833. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Woodcut vignette below caption title of 2 allegorical figures (Justice with balance in left hand, sword, grounded, in right, and another woman with a spear) flanking a coat of arms. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (shaved by binder). 3 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, who signs as "R.V.V.Z.," complains bitterly about the judgment rendered by the Fiscal de la Suprema Corte de Justicia re an alleged conspiracy, arguing that the distinction between intent and action must be taken into account. Among those mentioned are Joaquin Arteaga, Sergeant Major Marcos Maturana (already a prominent figure in the army, recently promoted to major), Santiago Salamanca, Juan de Dios Fuensalida, and Tomas Quiroz.

\* Briseño I, 284: s.v. "Publico (Al), por Rafael V.V.Z." Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Cost of Business*

**134. [REGISTRATION of shop].** [in manuscript at upper right: Sexta] *Clase. El Gefe Supremo de la Republica de Chile. D.* [in manuscript: Franco. Xavier Munoz] *natural de* [in manuscript: Ch???] *en virtud de esta patente podrá poner* [in manuscript: despacho de tienda] *habiendo pagado* [in manuscript: 12] pesos .... N.p.: n.pr., dated 5 September 1830. Oblong folio (21.5 x 30 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Typographical border with oak leaves, floral ornaments, and a small coat of arms. Foldlines. Short tears and light browning at edges, without loss. Good condition. Embossed paper seal at lower left. Many signatures and notes of renewals at foot of page, dated 1831-1832. Early filing note on verso. Broadside. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Attests that a registration fee has been paid for a certain shop, with manuscript notes of renewals into 1832. The printed signature at the end is of José Tomas Ovalle, president of Chile from March 1830 to May 1831.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Administrative Protocol for the Municipal Council of Santiago de Chile*

**135. *Reglamento interior, de la Municipalidad de Santiago.*** (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, 1836. 4°, original printed wrappers with typographical border (wrinkled from the press). Minor stains. Overall in very good condition. Early manuscript notation at top of upper wrapper (“Reglamento interior de la municipalidad”). Stamp in blank portion of p. 1 of Librería Camilo Henríquez, Bandera 25, Santiago de Chile. 12 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION? Rules for the local council in Santiago, including the arrangement of the room (display of the Constitution, seating), taking the oath of office, submitting proposals to be placed on the agenda, discussion, and voting. The council’s secretary is instructed to keep 2 sets of books, one for *actas publicas*, the other for *actas secretas*.

\* Briseño III, 361 (no. 2278). OCLC: 55263438 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Statutes for Laborers and Boatmen in Chile’s Major Seaport*

**136. *Reglamento y tarifa para el Gremio de Jornaleros y Lancheros de Valparaiso.*** [text begins:] *El Presidente de la República, en uso de las facultades que le confiere la ley de 20 de noviembre de 1845, ha tenido a bien dictar la presente ordenanza de jornaleros y lancheros para el puerto de Valparaiso....* (Valparaiso): Imprenta del Mercurio, 1846. Large folio (64 x 49 cm.), unbound. Greek key border. Ornament below caption title. Light browning. Very good condition. Broadside. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Bulnes, in accordance with the powers granted him by a law of November 20, 1845, sets out statutes for the guild of laborers and boatmen in Valparaiso, Chile’s most important seaport. These include qualifications for becoming a member of the guild, duties of the foremen of gangs and guild administrators, dues, pensions for members who are ill or disabled or for members’ widows and orphans, and the amounts to be charged for shifting various cargoes such as iron, salt, barrels, or packages (by weight).

\* Briseño I, 297. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists no similar works earlier than the 1870s-1880s. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Rengifo Brothers Threaten to Use Their Press to Reply to Attacks*

**137. RENGIFO, Manuel, and Ramon Rengifo.** *Al Publico. En un papel impreso que don Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla dedica a los editores del periodico titulado el Hambriento, despues de nombrar ....* Santiago de Chile: (R.

Rengifo), dated 4 March 1828. Small folio (25 × 19.6 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Broadside. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Imprenta de Rengifo had published the periodical *Hambriento*, in which Muñoz Bezanilla was attacked. In his rebuttal, Muñoz Bezanilla had attacked not only the writer but the publishers, for printing the work and for keeping the author's identity secret. The Rengifos promise Muñoz Bezanilla that if he libels them again, they will attack him in all periodicals that issue from their press "en los términos que creamos convenientes," that they will publish his biography, distribute broadsides throughout the country, and print free of charge any work that shows him in a bad light.

Ramon Rengifo (ca. 1795-1861) was "one of the wittiest conservative writers of the time" (Collier). His brother Manuel Rengifo Cárdenas (1793-1845) served as Portales' Finance Minister from 1830 to 1835.

José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for *El Pipiolo* and *El Monitor Araucano*, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.

\* Briseño I, 158. Not in Palau. Simon Collier, *Ideas and Politics of Chilean Independence 1808-1833* p. 325, note 2. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55276145 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *We Own This Press and We Are Nobody's Mouthpiece*

**138. [RENGIFO, Ramon].** *Refutación de una impostura*. [text begins:] *En la sesión del soberano Congreso del viernes 18 de este mes, un señor diputado ha dicho; que la facción del estanco había comprado recientemente cinco imprentas ....* (Santiago de Chile): (R. Rengifo), (1826). Folio (29.2 × 18.6 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rengifo elegantly but acerbically refutes the assertion of an unnamed member of Congress that *la facción del estanco* (i.e., those supporting Diego Portales) had recently silenced opposition by buying all five of Chile's publishing houses, only leaving "una prensa escasa y miserable." Rengifo states that he bought his press with his brother for 6,500 pesos, that they have no partners telling them what to print, and that they print anything for anyone—and will in fact print the deputy's rebuttal to this essay, "si es que quiere molestarse en dar una." An interesting footnote explains that Rengifo did once refuse to print a work by Nicolas Pradel, but only because it was a rush job and the press was not yet fully operational.

Ramón Rengifo (ca. 1795-1861) was one of the wittiest conservative writers of his time. He began his career as a businessman and journalist, but by the 1840s and 1850s was serving in the Congress himself.

\* Briseño I, 292. OCLC: 55277998 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, same collation and format but giving the date as 1830). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.



*Cabinetmakers Cannot Compete with Mass-Produced Foreign Furniture*

**139. *Representacion que hacen al Soberano Congreso Nacional los Maestros de Ebanistería.*** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated 20 August 1847. Folio (26.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Dampstained at one corner. Small piece missing from blank margin on both leaves. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 3 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On behalf of Chile's cabinetmakers, José del Tránsito Cárdenas, Jorje Gaskill and Valentin Pages explain that Chilean artisans can compete in quality and good taste with foreign furniture manufacturers, but cannot compete in price, because manufacturers abroad are using industrial equipment that allows them to produce goods so cheaply that even the current 30% tariff on imported goods does not equalize prices. Given the time frame (just before 1848, the "Year of Revolution"), it is fascinating that company owners raise the threat of revolution by the workers. The workers in Chile were paid more because their cost of living was higher, note the owners; if those workers are forced to work longer hours for less pay, the result would be "anárquica ... precipitando a la turbulencia y a la rebelion a una clase numerosa y terrible en el desencadenamiento de sus instintos. Sobran ejemplos de esta verdad, en las naciones europeas." The cabinetmakers request that goods used in furniture manufacturing be free of import duties and that foreign-made furniture be taxed so that its price is equal to the current price of Chilean furniture.

\* Briseño I, 304 and I, 87. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Hero of Peruvian Independence Urges His Compatriots to Liberty*

**140. [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 Ramírez, *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 Copac.

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.*

—\*—

**M**i 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 corazón, 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 corazón 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 corazón, 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-

*Liturgy Printed in Santiago*

**141. *Responsorium in honorem S. Pauli Apostoli.*** [text begins:] *Praessi malorum pondere / Adite Paulum supplices ... [second column:] Responsorio en honor de S. Pablo Apostol. Con los males abrumados / A Pablo ocurrid rendidos ...* (Santiago de Chile: traducido e reimpresso por un devoto con las correspondientes licencias, dated 27 November 1824). 4°, disbound (separated at fold). Caption titles. Two columns, Latin and Spanish. Light stains. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. \$500.00

The work ends with the line, "Traducido y reimpresso por un devoto con las correspondientes licencias. En Santiago de Chile y Noviembre 27 de 1824."

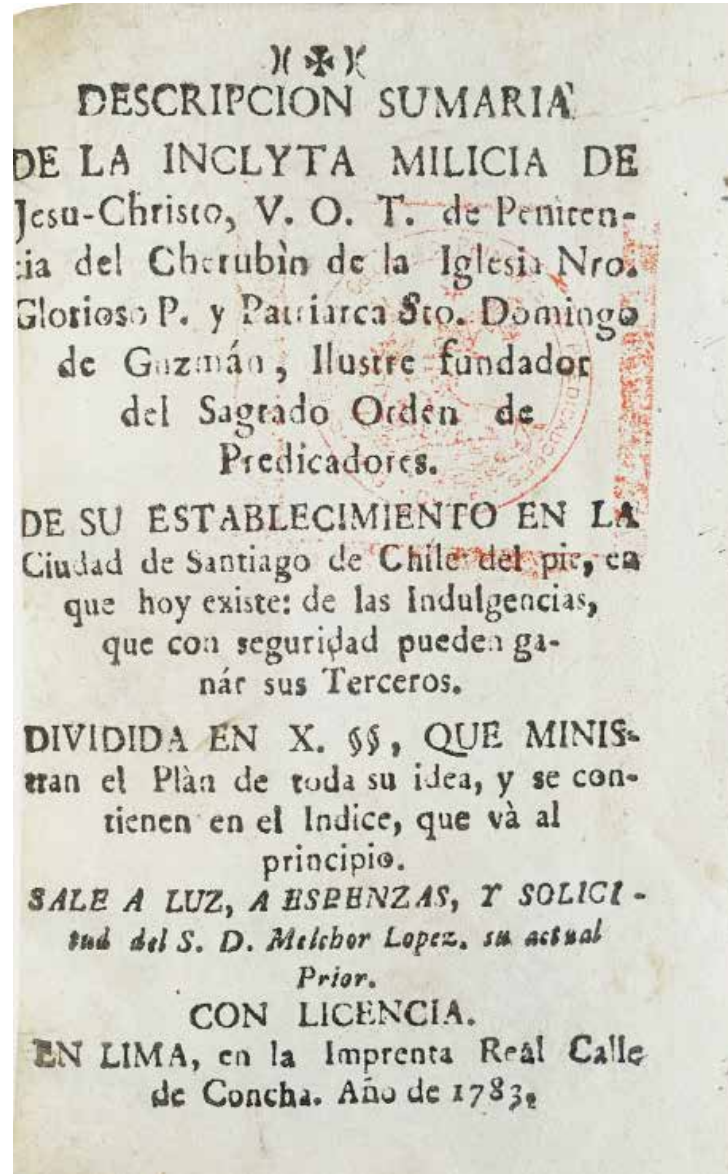
\* Cf. Briseño I, 305: describing a 4-page edition of 1842 in Latin, followed by a 4-page edition of 1824 "en castellano." Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Dominicans in Santiago de Chile*

**142. [REYES, Judas Tadeo de, possible author].** *Descripcion sumaria de la inclyta 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. pi<sup>1</sup> (\*)<sup>4</sup> [A]<sup>4</sup> (-A4) B-2Z<sup>4</sup> 3A<sup>2</sup>. \$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 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 Copac. Not located in Melvyl.



Item 142

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

**143. 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 Copac.

*Scathing Attack on North Peru's Minister Plenipotentiary*

**144. [RIVA AGÜERO, 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 orden y ser honrado, y estar sin embargo 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 reúne un poco de sentido comun.”

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

*North Peru's Minister Plenipotentiary Defends  
His Letter of Recommendation for Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster*

**145. RIVA AGÜERO, José de la.** *Refutación a los anónimos impresos en Santiago y Valparaíso contra Don José de la Riva-Agüero.* [text begins:] *Se ha publicado un papel suelto intitulado Don José de la Riva-Agüero, y otro artículo comunicado en el número 2246 del Mercurio de Valparaíso ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinión, dated 20 May 1836. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. Riva Agüero rebuts, point by point, an attack of a few days earlier (*José de la Riva Agüero. Aunque presumo ...*) and an article recently published in *El Mercurio de Valparaíso*. Most of the work concerns a recommendation that he had written for Admiral Charles Wooster before Riva Agüero had been appointed as Peru's minister plenipotentiary to Chile. Wooster (a native of New Haven, Connecticut) had asked a number of acquaintances to write letters of recommendation that he could use when he returned home to the United States.

Riva Agüero had also been accused of being friends with José María Novoa, but asserts that the friendship had developed years ago; Novoa's current disgrace cannot be taken to reflect on everyone who was ever his friend.

For a diplomat, Riva Agüero is remarkably forthright about his dislike for Chile. In August 1838, he succeeded Orbegoso as president of North Peru, remaining in office until Chile and South Peru defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839.

\* Briseño I, 292. OCLC: 55248304 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*When Business Partnerships Go Bad*

**146. RODRIGUEZ, José María.** *Manifiesto que José María Rodríguez presenta a sus acreedores del estado de sus negocios para su inteligencia.* [text begins:] *Poco conocido por la mayor parte de mis acreedores, y por la de las personas cuya crítica respeto en esta capital, donde nunca he residido más de seis meses ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 16 November 1832. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut of tree at end of text. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 7 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of a business partnership gone bad. Rodríguez briefly recounts how he started his business in Coquimbo, where the revolution

soon paralyzed trade. José Manuel Cea (once the partner of Diego Portales in the tobacco monopoly) persuaded Rodríguez to become his partner, in return for canceling certain I.O.U.s. This document sets out Rodríguez's assets, including cash, goods, I.O.U.s, real estate, and livestock, with extensive footnotes giving details. Rodríguez notes in an *Adición* that he had not published the document in September, for fear of causing Cea trouble, but that he is publishing in November because Cea has gone public "con relaciones tan falsas como injuriosas al honor de Rodríguez."

\* Briseño I, 193. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

### *José Miguel Carrera's Atrocities*

**147. 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 Independencia, 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. Rodríguez 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 came 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 guerrillas, 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 Copac.

### *The Cigar-Store Owner Lied!*

**148. RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA, Pedro.** *Documento juridico que acredita la impostura del Mayor Sutcliffe.* [text begins:] *Como la amistad es un deber sagrado a que no se puede faltar ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, dated 9 July 1836. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title

with woodcut ornamental device below. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author defends his friend, Colonel D. Francisco de Paula Lattapiat, against the accusations of Sargeant-Major Sutcliffe in a recently published *Manifiesto*. Sutcliffe named a witness to Lattapiat's meeting with Marcelo Ugalde, but when interrogated by a judge, the witness to the meeting (Manuel Bejerano, owner of a cigar store) admitted that he had only seen Sutcliffe meet Lattapiat, and had not even overheard their conversation.

\* Briseño III, 145 (no. 877). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *Unjust Imprisonment*

149. [ROMERO, Francisco]. *Amparo y proteccion de las leyes contra el abuso de un majistrado actual ...* [text begins:] *La conducta que ha manifestado el juzgado de letras en la presente causa, debe excitar la atencion pública para precaverse de los funestos efectos de la arbitrariedad ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6 cm.), disbound (separating at fold). Caption title. Light browning and a small marginal stain. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll., final page blank). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Romero (whose name appears at the end of the document) was imprisoned for 12 days, accused without evidence ("por una voz vaga é infundada") of assassinating Pascual Fernandez Puelma. Here he argues that to allow magistrates to imprison citizens without proof threatens individual rights.

\* Briseño I, 20: giving the date as 1826. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *Judge Valdivieso Trumps Up Charges and Takes Bribes*

150. [ROSA Y HERRERA, José Agustín de la]. *Un ciudadano manifiesta al público los motivos de que se ha valido la arbitrariedad de un juez amoldado á las antiguas instituciones, para despojarle de sus propiedades é intimarle un destierro violento contraviniendo todos los trámites legales.* [text begins:] *Se podria creer, que despues del gran cúmulo de sacrificios á cuya costa hemos grangeado nuestra libertad ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated 10 January 1828. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rosa y Herrera invites the Chilean public to condemn a judge who has abused his powers. In a document submitted to the court of appeals (reproduced here), Rosa y Herrera claims that he refused to sign a petition being circulated



*D. Francisco Ruiz Tagle,  
miembro de la Legion  
de Mérito de Chile, y  
Juez de Policía urba-  
na &c.*

**P**or cuanto el Señor Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Gobierno se ha servido dirigirme el oficio siguiente:

"Departamento de Gobierno.—En el Bando de buen Gobierno y Policía expedido por el Director Supremo con fecha 21 del presente, se encuentran los artículos siguientes:

ANEXO DE LA POBLACION.

Para edificar á la calle, reñacionar, abrir puertas, ó ventanas, enlosar, ó empedrar, se pedirá permiso de palabra al Juez de Policía que comisionará sin costo de las partes al Director de obras públicas, para que examine si está arrojado el proyecto ó no, á fin de que se rectifique, denegue ó conceda, y el que procediere de otro modo á mas de obligarsele á botar ó deshacer lo hecho que no esté en regla, sufrirá la multa de cincuenta pesos si es pudiente, y treinta dias de obras públicas sino lo fuere.

Nadie podrá dejar en la calle por mas de un dia natural los escombros de edificios,

by Judge Manuel Valdivieso, and that the judge therefore trumped up charges against him, took what little money Rosa y Herrera had, and accused him of living in sin with his servant. Rosa y Herrera further states that the judge offered to release him in return for a bribe, and he offers the names of others who suffered the same treatment.

\* Briseño I, 60: cites the place of printing as Santiago. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Judge Valdivieso Abuses His Powers*

**151. ROSA Y HERRERA, José Agustín de la.** *Al Juez de Letras del crimen don Manuel J. Valdivieso.* [text begins:] *El oficio de V. señor juez solo es formar las causas á los acusados por criminales y sentenciarles segun las LL. por las que ministre el proceso ....* (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 22 March 1828. Folio (29 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light brown-ink. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Early mathematical calculations on blank verso. Broadside. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After insulting a priest, Rosa y Herrera had been sentenced to community service by Judge Manuel Joaquín Valdivieso. He published a condemnation of Valdivieso's behavior, to which the judge replied on March 16. Six days later Rosa y Herrera published this scathing attack on the judge, accusing him of abusing his powers ("siendo la peor de las tiranías la judicial"). If I'm such an evil man, asks Rosa y Herrera, why did the judge punish me with a mere 15 days of community service in a hospital?

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Keeping the Streets of Santiago Healthy: No Laundry, Dead Animals, Stills, Piggins*

**152. RUIZ TAGLE, Francisco.** *D. Francisco Ruiz Tagle, miembro de la Legion de Mérito de Chile, y Juez de Policía urbana &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto el Señor Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Gobierno [sic] ha servido dirigirme el oficio siguiente ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 3 June 1823). 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of these regulations for keeping Santiago clean and safe, which give a vivid picture of urban life in the early nineteenth century. No obstructions are to be built in the street, including steps or extensions of buildings. Ditches are to be checked monthly by the police. Dead animals and garbage are not to be tossed into the street. Laundry may not be washed in the Mapocho. No stills or piggins are permitted. Convents, monasteries, and houses on corners must erect street lamps. The streets are

not to be used as playing fields or abattoirs. Dogs must be chained. Vendors of food and clothing must stay in their appointed places in the plazas.

Ruiz Tagle (1790-1860), who served in the Chilean parliament as early as 1811, became mayor of Santiago in 1814 and provincial governor in 1817. When this decree was issued, he was superintendent of police. He later served as finance minister (1828-1829), and for 6 weeks in early 1830 was president of Chile, resigning in favor of his vice-president José Tomás Ovalle on March 31.

\* Briseño I, p. 116. OCLC: 55252085 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Invokes the Ghost of Bolívar Against the Tyranny of Santa Cruz*

**153. [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 Copac.

*Wealthy Woman's Business Manager Denies Submitting False Reports*

**154. [SANTIAGO CONCHA, Joaquin de].** *El Non Plus de la arbitriedad judicial. ...* [text begins:] *Articulo interesante del Mercurio nùm. 1538 y siguientes. Interesante. "Don Joaquien [sic] de Santiago Concha, que ha administrado indebidamente por largo tiempo los bienes de Da. Rosalia de Astorga ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 31

January 1834. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp., (1 l.). \$500.00

Santiago Concha, who had for years handled the affairs of D<sup>a</sup> Rosalia de Astorga, was accused of misconduct by her heirs. They accused him in *El Mercurio* of refusing to submit full accounts and of fleeing Valparaiso. Santiago Concha here reprints the family's accusation with copious scathing annotations pointing out inconsistencies and falsehoods. He also reprints the civil and criminal charges he filed against the judge involved in the case, D. J. Fermin Rojas.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Statutes for a Factory Producing Woolen Cloth*

155. [SANTIAGO DE CHILE.] *Empresa de Tejidos de Lana. Habiéndose separado de esta empresa los socios jerentes don Julio Griolet y don Antonio Aninat, era de necesidad darle una nueva organizacion, por no convenir ya la acordada en la escritura pública otorgada por los jerentes en 24 de Noviembre de 1849 ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Sociedad, dated October 1851. Folio (27 x 18 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp.

\$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Revised statutes, authorized by a meeting of stockholders, for a factory that produces woolen cloth. These include changes in management, liquidation of stock, and stockholder meetings.

\* Briseño I, 124. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

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

FIRST EDITION; describes the geography, economy, commerce and politics of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Mexico. Januário Correia de Almeida

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

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

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

*Aliaga Accused of Prostitution, Immorality, Adultery*

157. *Satisfaccion publica*. [Latin motto, then text begins:] *Hasta hoi guardaba silencio en contestar á dos folletos anónimos impresos en esta ciudad, el primero bajo el titulo Servicio á la Amistad, y el segundo La Amistad, ambos con el perverso designio de embotar la atencion de los integérrimos jueces que conocen en la causa criminal de D. Ramon Aliaga ...* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 10 March 1834. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning at edges. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another installment in the epic legal battles of Ramón Aliaga. This one was prompted by a document in support of Aliaga recently published by 11 citizens of Rancagua. The author (who signs as "F.D.M.") states that Aliaga has been deservedly thrown into prison for prostitution and immorality, and accused of adultery. Among those mentioned who are against Aliaga are the notaries Pedro Herrera, José Jofré, Gabriel Muñoz, Jerónimo Araos, and citizens Francisco Casanueva and Joaquín Alé, as well as the governor of Rancagua, members of the *cabildo*, curates, military men, and neighbors.

\* *Briseño* II, 19-20 (s.v. *Amistad*); II, 384. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Mayorazgos: Not the Concern of a Constituent Congress*

**158. Señor.** [text begins:] *En los dias que se organiza una ley, es cuando los Ciudadanos deben empeñarse en ecsaminar sus fundamentos; y el Congreso que ha tenido á bien admitir las observaciones de algunos poseedores de Mayorazgos, seguramente atenderá ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, n.d., ca. 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separating at fold). Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues in favor of preserving *mayorazgos* based on property rights and the fact that retroactive laws are illegal. The anonymous author also points out that passing laws regarding such matters should be the work of a regular Congress, not a Constituent Congress. The present condition of the country causes him considerable alarm: "La república aguarda por momentos la Constitucion del Estado y cada instante que se pierde nos abisma en mayor descredito, anarquía y desorden."

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

\* Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55240162 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1826). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**\*159. SERRÃO, Joaquim Veríssimo, Valentin Abecia Baldivieso, Rafael Armando Rojas, et al. *IV Congresso das Academias da História Ibero-Americanas. Actas: Lisboa e Porto, 6 a 13 de Novembro de 1994.*** 2 volumes. Lisbon: Academia Portuguesa da História, 1996. Very large 8° (24.8 x 19.1 cm.), original printed white wrappers. As new. 368 pp.; (1 blank l.), [371]-781 pp., (1 blank l.). ISBN: 972-9190-89-5.

2 volumes. \$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Of the 47 contributions, 12 are in Portuguese and 35 are in Spanish. The focus is on Brazilian-Portuguese relations and questions of history, juridical matters, and literature.

Among the articles are "Asuntos y cuestiones relacionadas con Portugal y Brasil que se plantean a un biografo de Simón Bolívar" by Tomás Polanco Alcántara, vol. I, pp. 73-79; "Lo nacional y lo americano en la independencia del Perú" by Jose Agustín de la Puente Candamo, vol. II, pp. 455-469; and "Limites entre Ecuador y Brasil" by Angel Nicanor Bedoya Maruri, vol. II, pp. 541-547.-

*New Society to Promote Industry and Agriculture*

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

\$300.00

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

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

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

*Statutes for a Railroad from Santiago to the Rio Maule*

**161. SOCIEDAD DEL FERRO-CARRIL DEL SUD, Santiago de Chile.** *Estatutos de la Sociedad del Ferro-Carril del Sud.* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Sociedad, May 1855. Folio (27.2 x 17 cm.), disbound. Typographical border on title page; less elaborate border on other pages. Small piece missing from lower corner, with loss of part of border. Foldline. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript note in ink, trimmed. 4 pp.

\$300.00

FIRST EDITION. Statutes for a railway company which proposed to run over 200 km, from Santiago via Rancagua, Rengo, San Fernando, Curicó, Molina and Talca to the Rio Maule. Like the rest of Chile's railroads, the Ferrocarril del Sud was eventually nationalized by the government.

\* Briseño I, 141: calling for only 1 p. OCLC: 55259706 and 55422011 (both at Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 4 pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Nicely Printed List of Donations*

**162. SOCIEDAD TIPOGRAFICA, Valparaiso.** *Valparaiso, 30 de Setiembre de 1858. S.D. He trazado un cuadro estadístico de la marcha que ha seguido la Sociedad Tipográfica en los últimos tres años ....* (Valparaiso?): n.pr., dated 30 September 1858. Folio (32 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. First paragraph in a charming cursive font. Small piece cut from blank margin at lower left, by binder. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Signed in print by Pedro Monroi, with his rubric below. A few early manuscript corrections. Broadsides. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A list of donations by 60 members of the Sociedad Tipográfica in 1856, 1857, and 1858, followed by a summary of expenditures and a list of 8 members to whom funds have been given.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*We Are One*

**163. [SOCIEDADES DE ARTESANOS].** *Al Publico. Si hasta hoi ha triunfado el partido del ministerio, solo ha sido a influjo de la intriga y de la cabala ....* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 13 May 1829. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Broadsides. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Broadsides issued by the Sociedades de Artesanos during the Chilean civil war of 1829, stating their solidarity against "el partido del ministerio": "No hai ya fracciones entre los Artesanos: todos componemos una clase tan estrechamente unida en relaciones e intereses que nadie sera capaz de trastornarla y corromperla."

\* Not in Briseño or Silva Castro. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*First Separately Published Work of a Second-Generation Poet, With His Signed Presentation Inscription to One of His Teachers*

**164. SOLAR, Enrique del.** *Parafrasis Poetica de las Lamentaciones de Jeremias precedida de una carta al Señor Don Arcesio Escobar.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Independiente, 1866. 4°, original pink printed wrappers (faded, slight defect in upper inner corner of front wrapper; minor defects to spine). In very good condition. Author's signed presentation inscription on front wrapper below his name: "Al Rdo P. José Leon // su discípulo // E. del Solar." 27 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This appears to be the author's first separately published work. His poetry had appeared in a student anthology in 1860. The letter to the Colombian poet Arcesio Escobar (Medellín, 1832-at sea between St. Thomas and New



York of yellow fever aboard the *Ocean Queen*, 1867) occupies pp. [3]-10. It discusses theories of religious poetry, contains references to sixteenth-century Spanish literature (declaring that Fr. Luis de Leon was the author's favorite), includes references to and quotes from Andrés Bello, all in the context of the war between Chile and Spain, and the recent bombardment of Valparaiso by Spanish warships. Escobar's *Fe, esperanza i caridad: poesias relijiosas* had been published in Quito, 1865; his *Carta al Señor Enrique del Solar* was published in Guayaquil, 1866.

The Jesuit-educated Solar (1844-1893), poet, novelist, and parliamentary deputy, was the son of the Chilean poetess Mercedes Marín de Solar. In addition to other works of poetry and prose, he edited *Poesías de la señora Doña Mercedes Marín de Solar*, published in 1874.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not in Palau. NUC: MH. OCLC: 237696223 (Harvard College Library); 253386515 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 55246109 (Chile, Biblioteca Nacional). Not located in Copac (the British Library has other titles by the author) or Rebiun. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

**165. STANTON, William.** *The Great United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1975. 8°, cloth with dust jacket (3-cm. tear across spine). Overall in very good condition. x, 433 pp., black-and-white illustrations, maps on flyleaves. ISBN: 0520025571. \$35.00

Recounts the Wilkes Expedition, whose six ships set out from Norfolk in summer 1838 to sail to the polar regions, the South Pacific, and the coasts of present-day Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. The expedition discovered new islands and reefs in the Pacific and charted the Fijis and other islands. Its men explored, fought with natives, and gathered copious scientific specimens, many of which were given to the National Museum, the Naval Observatory, and the U.S. Botanical Garden.

*Governor of the Penal Colony on the Juan Fernandez Islands  
Reports on Damage During the 1835 Earthquake and  
Misappropriation of Food by Previous Governor*

**166. [SUTCLIFFE, Thomas].** *Contestacion a los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, firmados "Unos porteños de Valparaiso" y "Los porteños del otro dia" dirigidos contra los jefes extranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe.* [text begins:] *Se dice; "Tenemos aqui algunos aventureros del mundo viejo...."* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1838. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Thomas Sutcliffe, a British soldier serving in the Chilean army, defends himself against accusations that he is an adventurer and a mercenary. The documents he provides relate to his term as political and military governor of the Juan

Fernández Islands, used by Chile as a penal colony. Two letters deal with his execution of prisoners Rafael Moreno and José Manuel Suaso after the massive earthquake in February 20, 1835. Another letter explains that when he became governor of Juan Fernández, Commandant Francisco de Paula Lattapiat sold him 8 barrels of flour that turned out to belong to the commissary rather than the commandant. Sutcliffe returned them. In March 1836 Sutcliffe tendered his resignation with the hope that he might receive a bonus for his long years of service: he was released, but brusquely denied money. In a final document Sutcliffe explains why he thinks he is owed money, including the fact that after the 1835 earthquake he used some of his own money to purchase materials to rebuild the barracks at Juan Fernández.

Sutcliffe (1790-1849), a Yorkshireman, served in the British navy and at Waterloo. In 1817 he fought beside the Colombians for independence, and in 1821 offered his services to Chile. There he remained for 16 years as a cavalry officer, rising by 1834 to the rank of political and military governor of the Juan Fernández Islands. These islands, 400 miles off the coast of Chile, were possibly the inspiration for *Robinson Crusoe*: Alexander Selkirk was marooned there from 1705-1709.

According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Sutcliffe returned to England in late 1839. He tried to make a living writing books on Chile and Peru, but died in abject poverty in 1849.

\* Not located in Briseño. *Dictionary of National Biography* (microprint) II, 2031. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

#### *Standardizes Wages for Workers in the Port of Valparaiso*

**167. *Tarifa para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaiso.*** [text begins:] *Los que subscriben en union del Juez Diputado del Comercio segun Decreto de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos acordado el Reglamento ó Tarifa que deberá observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construccion de un Muelle. 1° Trigo medido en bodégas enconstalado con bocas amarradas y embarcadas en la launcha sin otro costo cuarenta pesos cada un mil....* (Valparaiso: n.pr., dated 4 June 1825). Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Tiny hole and several tears, all marginal, without loss of text. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.) \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Sets specific rates for workers in the port of Valparaiso, e.g., "cueros de ganado bacuno, conducidos á la lancha, á cinco por medio, y si se pesaren se añadirán seis reales por cada ciento, y siendo medios la mitad." The document is signed at Valparaiso by what seems to be a group of merchants: José Santiago Vizcaya, José Luis Aycinena, José Manuel Cea, Josue Wadington, Andres Blest, José María Hernandez, Tomás Patrisón.

Valparaiso was the home port of the navy for newly independent Chile and an important stopover for ships passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific via the Strait of Magellan.

\* Briseño III, 412, no. 2588. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

# TARIFA

## para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Val- paraíso.

**L**as que subscriben en union del Jefe Diputado del Comercio se-  
gun Decreto de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado han acordado  
el Reglamento ó Tarifa que debora observarse el gremio de Jor-  
naleros hasta la construcion de un Muelle.

- 1.º Trigo medido en bodegas enastalado con bocas amarradas y  
embucadas en la lancha sin otro costo mas de sesenta pesos cada mil.  
Id. con bocas caídas á sesenta y dos pesos millar.  
Id. por limpiar mil fanegas sacadas de bodegas, medir y embucar-  
sarlo, setenta y ocho pesos siendo con bocas caídas, y amarradas, se-  
tenta y dos pesos.  
Id. por sacar de bodegas para aventar mil fanegas de trigo y  
solverías á dichas, ó ponerlo en sacetas cincuenta pesos.  
Id. por sacar de bodegas y arentar mil fanegas quedando en el  
mismo sitio treinta y cinco pesos.  
Id. por ambarcar en la lancha en los costales que se hubiesen  
conducido de fuera á la playa, veinte pesos cada mil fanegas, y va-  
riando poco, veinte y ocho pesos.  
Id. por conducir de bodegas á la lancha estando amarrado de  
este modo, treinta y un peso dos reales.  
Se entienda que la distancia de las bodegas debe ser media cuadra,  
pero si estubiesen mas retiradas al punto de embarque deberan  
los dichos pagar de gratificacion, por cada media cuadra, diez pesos  
millar.  
Todo tercio de un hombre extraido de bodegas y conducido á  
la lancha, á media real siendo su distancia media cuadra ó menos, y  
excediendo, un octavo por cada media cuadra.  
Todo tercio de cuatro hombres, uno y medio reales, siguiendo el  
orden de las distancias señaladas en los articulos anteriores.  
Toda barra de cobre, pesada y subducida á la lancha, media real.  
Toda quintal de fierro y plomo, conducido sin pesar, tres octavos,  
y pesado medio real.  
Cuerpo de ganado lacuno, conducido á la lancha, á cinco por

**168. TEJEDOR, Carlos.** *Anexo a la memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Continuación del apéndice sobre la cuestión chileno-argentina, 1874.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta, Litografía y Fundición de Tipos á Vapor, 1874. Large 8°, contemporary crimson quarter sheep (very worn), smooth spine gilt (stained and faded), gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Browned. Title page and endleaves chipping at edges. In near-good to good condition. Later signature on recto of second front free endleaf. Stamped accession number on title page. 272 pp. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? With numerous supporting documents.

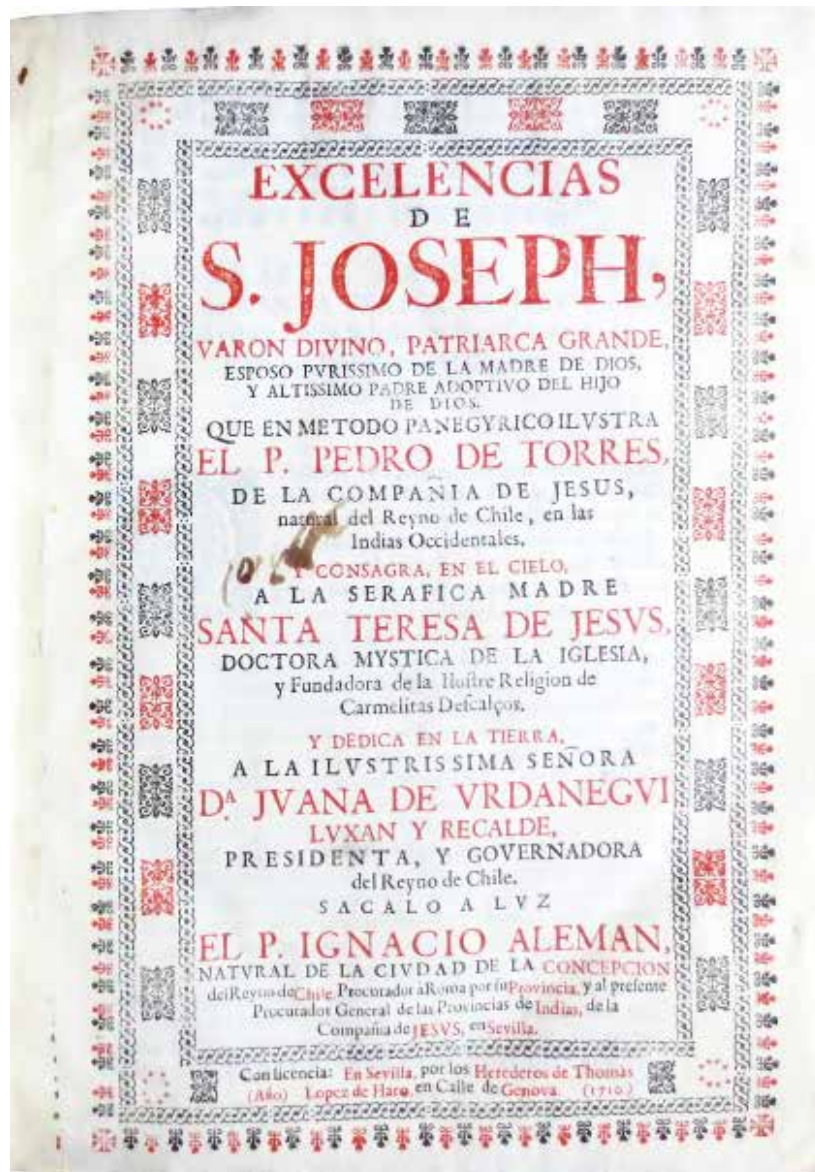
\* Not in Palau, which lists 2 similar works (329207-8). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 556717796 (British Library); 55265145 (DIBAM Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Peace Palace Library, University of Essex).

*By a Native-Born Chilean Author  
Dedicated to the Wife of the Governor*

**\*169. TORRES, Pedro de, S.J.** *Excelencias de S. Joseph, varon divino, patriarca grande ....* Seville: Por los Herederos de Thomas Lopez de Haro, 1710. Folio (in 6s; 29 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum. Title printed in red and black within elaborate typographic border. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. In fine condition. (24 ll.), 1208 pp., (34 ll.). Text in 2 columns. \$1,600.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these mystical meditations on St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary and Patron of the Church. The author was born in Chile in 1659, became a Jesuit in 1673, and died at Concepción in 1709. When the *Excelencias* was published, Torres was the Jesuit Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias. This work includes a dedication (dated at Santiago de Chile, 26 November 1700) to D. Juana de Urdanegui Luxan y Recalde, the Presidenta y Gobernadora del Reyno de Chile, wife of Don Tomás Marin de Pobeda, Presidente y Goberador, with some information on the members of her illustrious family in Chile, Peru, and in their native Biscay (in the Basque region).

\* Palau 336658. Medina, *BHA* 2645. Medina, *Bibliotheca Hispanochilena* 292. Alden & Landis 710/144. Aguilar Piñal VIII, 583: locating 6 copies in Spain and 1 in Italy. Escudero, *Tipografía Hispalense* 2927. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 132. Not in Whitehead, *British Library Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. Not in Ticknor Catalogue. NUC: CtY, RPJCB.



Item 169

*Treaty with Mapuche Indians, South of the Biobío River*

**170. [TREATY].** *Tratados Celebrados y firmados entre el Coronel graduado de los ejércitos de la República Comandante de alta frontera, y Delegado de la Ciudad de los Angeles Pedro Barnachea, autorizado por el Sr. Brigadier de los ejércitos de Chile Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Concepcion para tratar con los naturales de ultra Bio bio y D. Francisco Mariluan Gobernador de 14 Reducciones, contenidos en los articulos siguientes:* [text begins:] *1º Convencidos ambos gefes de las grandes ventajas de hacernos una sola familia ...* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, dated 7 January 1825. 4°, disbound (unobtrusively reinforced at spine). Caption title. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Important treaty in 33 articles between the government of Chile and the Mapuche Indians south of the Biobío River, near Concepción, at the end of the War of Independence. Among the provisions: any enemy official or soldier within the territory is to be hunted down within 15 days ("persiguiendo os hasta su total esterminio"); the Mapuches are not to fight among themselves; a commissioner is to establish a language for communication; merchants and mail are not to be interfered with; ruined towns are to be rebuilt; and the Mapuches are to render any assistance required to apprehension of the Pincheira brothers and their band of royalist rebels in the Cordillera. The printed signatures at the end are of Julian Grandon and Pedro Barnachea, at the request of Francisco Mariluan.

OCLC (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile) describes a copy with the same collation and same Briseño reference, but states that the imprint was Tapigüe: Impr. Nacional. This is probably an error based on the fact that the end of the text states that the treaty was signed at Tapigüe.

\* Briseño I, 333. OCLC: 41184451 (New York Public Library); 55283900 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

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

## TRATADOS

*Celebrados y firmados entre el Coronel graduado de los ejércitos de la República Comandante de alta frontera, y Delegado de la Ciudad de Los Angeles Pedro Barnachea, autorizado por el Sr. Brigadier de los ejércitos de Chile Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Concepcion para tratar con los naturales de ultra Bio Bio y D. Francisco Marihuán Gobernador de 14 Reducciones, contenidos en los artículos siguientes:*

1.º Convencidos ambos por serle las grandes ventajas de buscarnos una sola familia, ya para exponernos á los enemigos de nuestro país, ya para aumentar y solidar el comercio, y hacer cesar del todo los males que han afligido á la República en estos años de consecutiva guerra ha venido D. Francisco Marihuán como autorizado por todos los Caciques en unirse en opinion y derechos á la gran familia chilena.

2.º El Estado se compone desde el despoblado de Atacama hasta los últimos límites de la provincia de Chiloé.

3.º Todos los que residen entre ambas líneas serán tratados como á ciudadanos chilenos con goce de todas las prerrogativas, gracias y privilegios que les corresponden.

4.º El Diputado de los naturales bajo la ceremonia mas religiosa segun sus ritos y costambres jura union y hermandad perpetua.

5.º Promete toda su fuerza para repeler á los enemigos del Estado y del orden, cuando el Supremo Gobierno necesite valerse de ella, que lando éste, y sus poderdantes sugetos á las mismas obligaciones de los chilenos y á las leyes que dicto el Soberano Congreso Constituyente.

6.º A consecuencia de la union de que habla el art. 4.º el Gobierno Supremo admitirá á todos los individuos que de esta nueva hermandad quieran libremente salir á instruirse en las escuelas públicas del Estado, cuyos gastos corren de cuenta del Erario de la Nacion.

7.º Si hubiese una declaracion de guerra contra los derechos del país se unirán todas las fuerzas para repeler á los agresores, corriendo por cuenta del Estado to

*Judge Valdivieso Defends His Ruling*

172. [VALDIVIESO, Manuel Joaquin]. *Al Publico*. [text begins:] *Encargado del penoso destino de perseguir los delitos, y castigar á los malvados, no es de estrañar que me haya formado depravados enemigos ...* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 16 March 1828. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut of roses at end. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.) \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Valdivieso, a judge who had been maligned in print by José Agustín de la Rosa y Herrera, here explains that Rosa y Herrera came to his court after a priest accused him of insulting him and blaspheming. Valdivieso then discovered that the accused had run off with an innocent young woman and had been living with her in poverty in Santiago. He sent the young woman to a decent home, assigned 15 days of community service to Rosa y Herrera, and released him on his own recognizance to return to his family. The next Valdivieso heard of him was when Rosa y Herrera published a scurrilous attack on him.

Valdivieso (d. 1839), a lawyer, was named a judge in criminal court in 1828. Two years later he was named to the Corte Suprema. In 1826-1827 he had served as deputy in the Congreso Naional Constituyente, and from 1831-1833 he was deputy in the Asamblea Provincial de Santiago.

\* Briseño III, 22, no. 124. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

173. *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. Copac locates copies at the British Library and Oxford University.

*As Bad as the United States Under Van Buren!*

174. [VICUÑA, Pedro Félix, ed.]. *Paz perpetua a los chilenos*. N° 5 only [of 6 unnumbered issues]. Valparaiso: Imprenta Liberal, dated 4 June 1840. 8°, original printed wrappers. Some soiling, but overall in very good condition. A few contemporary ink corrections, per the errata on final leaf. (1 l.), 10 pp., errata inside lower wrapper. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a single issue of this rare periodical. The author, clearly of the liberal persuasion, declares that the past 10 years (i.e., the years following the Chilean Civil War of 1829) have seen regrettable loss of liberty among Chileans, with dissent proclaimed illegal. On p. 8, he compares the situation to that in the United States under President Van Buren (1837-1841).

The imprints of the other issues of *Paz perpetua* vary, from Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1836, to Santiago de Chile [sic]: Imprenta de Colocolo, 1840.

Pedro Félix Vicuña Aguirre (Santiago, 1805-Santiago, 1874), writer, journalist, and politician, was the son of Francisco Ramón Vicuña, president of Chile in 1829. In 1827, at age 20, he became one of the founders of *El Mercurio de Valparaíso*, today the world's oldest Spanish-language newspaper. Back in Santiago in the 1830s, his contributions to *Paz perpetua* and similar papers earned him a reputation as a liberal and a revolutionary. His election as deputy of La Serena was annulled by the conservative-dominated Chamber of Deputies. The year this issue of *Paz perpetua* appeared, Vicuña supported the failed presidential campaign of Francisco Antonio Pinto against General Manuel Bulnes, the victor of the Battle of Yungay. Vicuña spent years in exile in Peru and aided the revolutionaries in 1851. In the 1860s and 1870s, under liberal governments, he served in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. His most famous work is *El porvenir del hombre*, 1852.

\* Briseño III, 311, no. 1969; see also I, 255. OCLC: 235976434 (Harvard University, 6 issues dated March 14, 1836 to July 28, 1840). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Bakers Appoint Inspector to Ensure Loaves of Acceptable Size*

175. VIDAL, J.M., Cruz Figueroa, J.J. Bruna, et al. *Copia del compromiso de los dueños de panadería*. [text begins:] *Los dueños de Panadería que suscribimos decimos: que por última disposición del Supremo Gobierno publicada en el Boletín núm. 3° tomo 3° artículo 1° es libre el número, peso y medida en los ramos de abastos públicos ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 16 February 1829. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.),



Item 173

disbound. Caption title. Typographical ornament at end. Minor stains. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.)

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this self-regulation by the bakers of Santiago. By a law of June 18, 1826, the government had regulated the price and weight of bread. When that regulation was rescinded, some bakers began selling ridiculously small loaves. A group of bakers who found this unacceptable decided to impose their own regulations, naming an inspector to assure that the loaves met minimum requirements and setting fines for bakers who did not comply.

\* Briseño I, 81. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Brazilian Relations with Chile*  
*Including the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

**176. WANDERLEY, João Mauricio, Barão de Cotegipe.** *Orçamento de estrangeiros. Discursos pronunciados na Camara dos Srs. Deputados ....* Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. 8°, modern blue quarter cloth, original printed front wrapper bound in. Slightly browned. In good condition. 52 pp. \$165.00

FIRST EDITION; discusses Brazilian relations with Chile and the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

\* Sacramento Blake IV, 3: noting a second edition, with two additional speeches by another official, issued the same year. NUC: CLU, CU, ICarbS, MH. OCLC: 9225589 (University of California-Berkeley and Los Angeles, Southern Illinois University); 21497989 (SUNY Albany, Harvard University); 683392640 (Biblioteca Senado Federal, Brazil). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire*

**177. [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-martialed 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 Copac.

*More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire*

**178. [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 Copac.

*Celebrating the Battle of Yungai*

**179. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION].** *Coro.* [text begins:] *Del laurel que á los héroes corona / En los campos de gloria la sien, / de Yungai al invicto Guerrero* .... N.p.: n.pr., n.d., probably 1860s. 8°, disbound (reinforced at left edge with paper strip, not affecting text or border). Elaborate border printed in purple with knights, military gear, cupids, flowers, and leaves. Left margin reinforced with narrow strip of paper, not touching text or images. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in four octaves celebrating the Battle of Yungai, the decisive victory of General Manuel Bulnes and the Chileans over General Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation on January 20, 1839. The style suggests that this poem was printed considerably later than the battle.

Also mentioned in the text is Lautaro, a military leader of the Mapuche Indians who defeated Governor Pedro de Valdivia and the Spaniards in 1556. Lautaro was a protagonist in Ercilla y Zúñiga's *La Araucana*, 1569.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota*

**180. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION].** *A las Guardias Civicas 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 Opinion, 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 Vidaurre. 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 majistrado 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 Copac.

*Rousing Send-Off of Troops*

**181. [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 Copac.

*Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru*

**182. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION].** *La Milicia Civica de Valparaiso, al Ejercito Restaurador del Peru. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!!* [text begins:] *Los ultrages inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresion con que un extranjero atrevido agovia a una República hermana y amiga, reclaman vuestro patriotismo y valor....* N.p.: n.pr., possibly 1837. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcuts at head of page of a cavalryman and two footsoldiers. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The local militia of Valparaiso encourages the participants of the expedition against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which set sail in September 1837. This flyer was clearly written after the Quillota mutiny of June, which resulted in the execution of Diego Portales: "Decidles tambien que entre vosotros están los que en época mas reciente y de fúnebre memoria, ahogaron al nacer el monstruo impio de la rebelion, incitado por ese mismo tirano que vais a destronar." In a 180-degree shift of public opinion, Marshal Santa Cruz was blamed for the Quillota mutiny and the death of Portales, and Chileans were suddenly eager to invade Peru.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!*

**183. [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. Broadside. \$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 esterior; 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 Copac.

*Blanco Encalada's Progress in Peru*

**184. [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 Copac.

*General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso*

**185. [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. Broadside. \$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). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

*Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru*

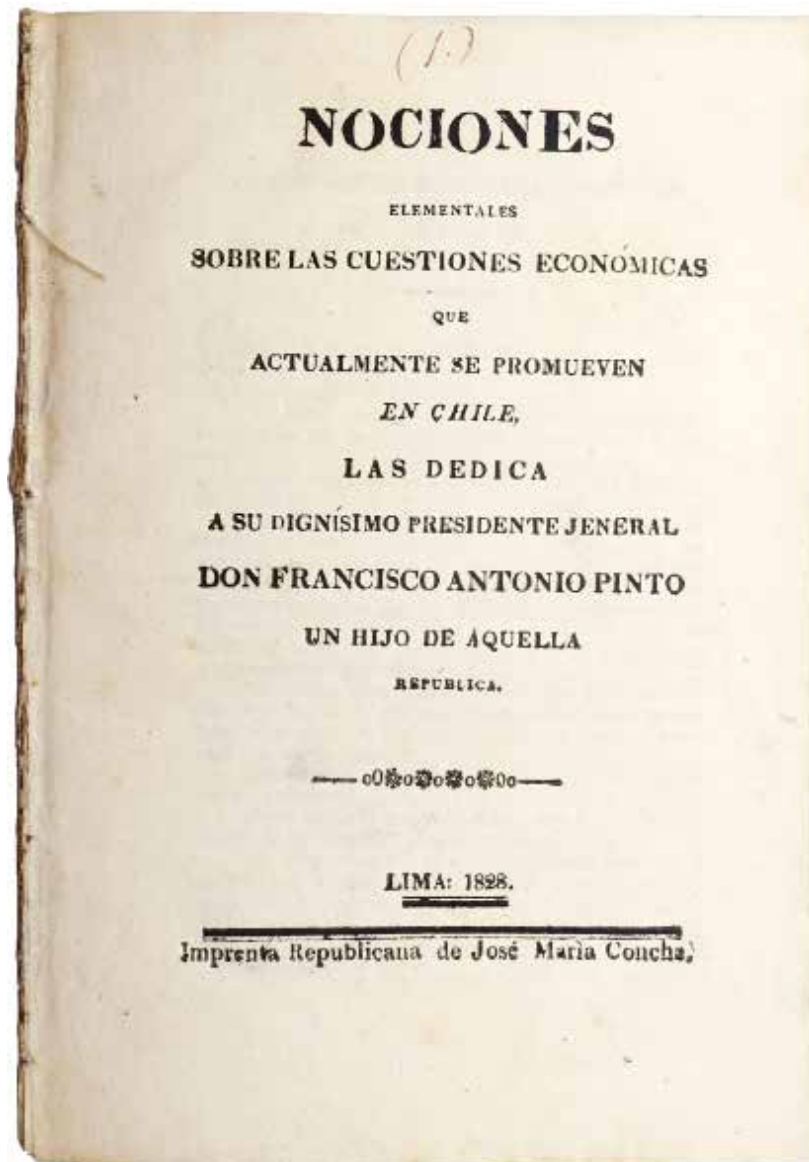
**186. [WAR OF THE PERU-BOLIVIAN CONFEDERATION].** *Los Veteranos de Santiago al Ejército Restaurador del Perú*. [text begins:] *Ilustres guerreros! —Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 2 September 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 volar 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 Copac.





Item 187

*How to Improve Chile's Economy: Gold and Silver Mining, Banks*

187. [Zañartu, Miguel José de, possible author]. *Nociones elementales sobre las cuestiones económicas que actualmente se promueven en Chile, las dedica a Su Dignísimo Presidente Jeneral Don Francisco Antonio Pinto un hijo de aquella república*. Lima: Imprenta Republicana de José Maria Concha, 1828. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 15 pp.  
\$1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A series of questions and answers on how to improve the Chilean economy. The author argues in favor of protectionism in order to promote the growth of national industry. He mentions the United States several times (with almost a page on Pittsburgh), gold- and silver-mining, and a recent proposal to establish a bank in Chile. The final page promises a continuation, but only part I was published.

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O'Higgins (under whom he served as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire's rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime resulted in his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.

\*Briseño I, 507. Palau 192063: attributing it to Miguel de Zañarte. OCLC: 81003386 (John Carter Brown Library); 55261884 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates two digitized copies at the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which cites only digital and microform copies.

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

188. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, principal author. *La paz chileno-argentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstruccion parlamentaria; el manifiesto al pais; los artículos del Señor Júlio 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 País" 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 Copac.

*Accused of Embezzling Money Earmarked for Street Signs in Santiago*

**189. [ZEGERS, Juan Francisco].** *Esposicion al Publico sobre el libelo anonimo, titulado: Remitido al Editor de la Decada Araucana.* [after French quotation, text begins:] *No siendo nuestro intento emplear el tiempo y nuestra pluma en responder á las personalidades que encierra el enunciado libelo, nos hemos limitado únicamente á los puntos que interesan al público en general ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, n.d., ca. 1825. Folio (29 x 19.2 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some foxing. Separated at fold. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 14 pp.

\$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A list of heads of household sorted by street and address, with notes on which have paid the 2 reales that the police were sent to collect. At the end is a list of expenses. Judging from the expenses, the funds were to be used for erecting street signs in Santiago. The author seems to have been in charge of the money once it was collected, and had apparently been accused of misusing or embezzling the funds. OCLC identifies the author, who signed the work as "J.F.Z.," as Juan Francisco Zegers.

\* Briseño I, 132: giving the date as 1825. OCLC: 236089847 (Harvard University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

*Chaos in Peru, 1867-1874*

**190. ZUBIRIA, Justiniano de.** *La espedicion 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 Copac.





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