RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 187

Chilean Imprints
1813-1902
SPECIAL LIST 187

CHILEAN IMPRINTS
1813-1902

All items in this list are at our New York premises.

Subject index: pp. 123-130

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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 187

CHILEAN IMPRINTS

1813

Chile Seizes Portuguese Ship Carrying Wheat to Great Britain


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 política 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.


To the Royalists Holding Out at Chiloé

2. *Proclama del Gobierno a los soldados y habitantes de Chiloé.* [Text begins:] Soldados de Chiloé, desgraciadas victimas de la ambicion de los tiranos
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.


Soothing the Residents of Concepción

3. 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 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.”

MANIFIESTO
DEL
GOBIERNO DE CHILE
A LAS NACIONES DE AMÉRICA Y EUROPA.

El honor y dignidad del Gobierno, las respetuosas consideraciones, que le merece su Alteza Real el Señor Príncipe Regente de Portugal, y sus excrecias raíces con la desgraciada casita de Barbea; el reconocimiento a la gentildad y culturas de S. M. el Rey de la Gran Bretaña, y de la nación Inglesa en la sangrienta lucha con la Francia; y la noble franqueza con que el Excelentísimo Lord Strangford, Embajador de S. M. Britannia en la Corte del Brasil, recomendó al Capitán Primero de la Real Armada de Portugal D. Moisés Manuel Costa, Comandante de la fragata mencionada, S. J. M. la Fama, destinada a los Pueblos de Chile a cargar tripas para armadas de que era la In- ección como lo anunció el Emper. Lord al Gobierno, son otros tan
chos motivos que la estimulan, obligan a manifestar a la faz del anti-
gro, y nuevo mundo la justicia, y el derecho que lo autorizó a detener
de su enemiga carga, y riesgo la fragata Fama para armarse en guerra,
par de su artillería, armamento, y pertrechos, pagando su legítima ca-
ler, y poder último en cuanto generalidad la extracción de tripas, y
diferencia mientras duró la guerra con el Virrey de Lima, como recurso
necesario, indispensable para salvar la existencia política del Estado.

La voluntad general de los Pueblos, que habitan el dilatado ter-
ritorio de Chile, usando de sus derechos superiores a toda arbitraric-
dad y prescripción, eligió la misma, y con el mismo título que la Es-
paña, su Gobierno depositario de la Autoridad Sobrena durante el ca-
tierzo de Fernando. Mantener la justicia, el orden, y la tranquilitad in-
terior del estado; respetar los inviolables derechos de la naturaleza; y
de las gentes; conceder el libre comercio a las Naciones Extranjeras,
asistidas de la Equidad, y a las neutrales; franquear cuantas gracias, y
1814

Finances in the Patria Vieja, February 1814

4. Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería 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. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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 the royalists, who were supported by troops from Peru. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers, costs of waging war, and 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 note the misspelling of the word “Tesorería” in the title.


Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

5. [LASTRA, Francisco Antonio de la]. Memoria sobre el estado actual de la guerra, y la necesidad de concluirla. [text begins:] Por que algunos espiritus pusillanimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores …. (Santiago de Chile: F.D.J.C. Gallardo), dated April 5, 1814. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. 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 estupido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciriamos 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 Cámara 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.

**Finances in the Patria Vieja, May 1814**

6. *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

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 the royalists, who were
supported by troops from Peru. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belong-
ing 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,
costs of waging war, and 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.

Medina Santiago de Chile 73. Briseño I, 140. Not in Medina Santiago de Chile. OCLC: 82664887 (John Carter

**Finances in the Patria Vieja, July 1814**

7. *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.
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 the royalists, who were supported by troops from Peru. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers, costs of waging war, and payments to disabled veterans. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "intro. 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: 552841957 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
**1818**

**Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated**

8. 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 imprescritible al establecimiento de su libertad ....* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Gobierno, dated 5 May 1818. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. 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 2). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**1819**

**Objections to Lower Interest Rates to be Paid to Catholic Church**

9. *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. 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 land-
owners, 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.

1820

**Go, Ye Heroes**

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

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to the soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated “Silencio—amor … marchad” recalls the fond farewells of the 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 4º 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); 76095915 and 460210271 (both Bibliothèque Nationale de France), Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

**Soldiers Reply to Chilean Women**

11. *Contestacion del Ejército Libertador del Peru a la despedida de las Chilenas*. [text begins:] No nace impresion tan grata la luz pura / En quien la vé después 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 any imprint (but in all likelihood printed in Peru), as well as a 16º 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 Valparaíso on 20 August 1820. The text refers (p. 2) to the fact that Chile has been fighting for independence for 10 years: “Este Chile, mansion de tantos bravos, / Que para sostener su Independencia / Aún empeñan la lucha de diez años ...”.

* Briseño I, 76. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.

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.


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**1821**

**Chile Cannot Use the Model of the United States**


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.

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1822

Chile’s First Customs Regulations?

14. Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum, horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained, dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation (“Notary Romancaj”?) in outer margin of final leaf verso. (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 delivered by sea or overland and at Valparaíso (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 6 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.
Argues That Primogeniture Is Beneficial for the Economy

15. Observaciones que los poseedores de mayorazgos presentaron al Congreso de 1823. [text begins:] Señor. Los actuales poseedores de Mayoralzgos 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 banished. 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 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.


With Autograph Signatures of Chile’s Junta Gubernativa

16. La Exma. Junta Gubernativa &c. [text begins:] Atendiendo á los meritos y servicios de [added in manuscript:] Ayudante major 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 Batallion. 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.

And If Elected, We Will Not Serve

17. **EYZAGUIRRE, Agustin de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña.** Señores Diputados. [text begins:] La reunión 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 …. (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 2 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 ejecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros nos consideramos capaces de llevar al termino el triunfo del órden” (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.

**Rules for the Marketplace, with Customs Duties**

18. **Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y demas disposiciones consiguientes.** [text begins:] Artículo 1°. Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangiería sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaduria …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 25 May 1823). Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light stains and soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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.

Keeping the Streets of Santiago Healthy:  
No Laundry, Dead Animals, Stills, or Pigpens

19. 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 pigpens 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.


Cattle Rustling

20. Administion de justicia en Chile. Se dirige al Soberano Congreso Constituyente y en su defecto a la posteridad. [text begins:] Hecho. D. Jose y D Ramon Fuenzalida y Corbalan reuniendo gente forastera, asaltaron la hacienda de Idango …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de Valles, por Perez, dated 22 August 1823. 4°, disbound (traces of wrappers). Caption title. A few very minor stains. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 23 pp.   $1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: a petition and reply concerning the theft of 200 head of cattle from the hacienda of Idango in Chile, by the Fuenzalida family. The accuser claims that due to a miscarriage of justice at the local level, the thieves managed to steal the paperwork for the cattle so that the rightful owner could not prove his claim to them.

Briseño I, 6. OCLC: 55270423 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 237802687 (Harvard University, British Library). Copac repeats the British Library copy. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.
La Exma. Junta Gubernativa &c.

A testigos de los méritos y servicios del Senor capitán segundo del Batallón X.º de Infantaria de Vieu 2.º Tomo Romano.

Se vincula en cumplimiento de su órden que se designa el segundo teniente de dicho Batallón por el que se ha concedido las grácias excepcionales que por estos méritos le corresponden. Por tanto, órdeno se haga y recozcan por tal Cordon del 2.º Troplo y por el cual se haga expedir el presente despacho, firmado de mi mano, signado con el sello de Gobierno, y reforzado por mi Secretario de Estado, y del Déspacho de la guerra del que se tomará razón en el Tribunal mayor de cuentas; y excepciones generales del Estado. Dado en Santiago de Chile a 29 de Julio de 1842.

[Signature]

S. E. confiere la segunda plaza de teniente segundo de Vieu 2.º Tomo Romano al capitán segundo del Batallón X.º de Infantaria de Vieu 2.º Tomo Romano.

[Signature]
A Constitution “Far too complex to be applied to Chile (or anywhere else)” — Collier & Sater


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.


1824

1822 Earthquake Was Divine Punishment

22. [SILVA, Tadeo]. Aviso que da al pueblo de Chile un filósofo rancio. [following a Biblical quote in Latin and Spanish, text begins:] ¿Qué especie de furor antievangelico se ha apoderado de algunos pocos individuos de este pueblo …. (Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional), n.d. (1824). 4°, disbound (traces of wrappers). Caption title. Light dampstains on last few leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. 52 pp. [final page misnumbered 62]. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author derides those who claim that the earthquake which struck Chile on November 19, 1822 was the result of natural causes, rather than punishment by God for the sins of the residents. Several pages are devoted to an attack on Bishop Gaspar Villaroel, a Jesuit who had claimed that the earthquake of 1674 (which destroyed much of Santiago) was the result of natural causes. The Harvard University catalogue attributes the work to Tadeo Silva, a Dominican, and notes that it was written in response to articles by Camilo Henríquez published in El Mercurio, nos. 16-17.

* Briseño I, 32: calling for 62 pp., and giving the date as 1824. Cf. R. Silva Castro, Escritos políticos de Camilo Henríquez, pp. 35-6. OCLC: 236073802 (Harvard University, giving the date as 1823, with the same mispagination as this copy); 460265171 (Biblio-
Where Will the Money Come From?

23. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. *Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Hacienda presenta al Senado de la República de Chile. Enero de 1824*. (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., January 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains on title page. Overall 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, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.


The Portales Céa Monopoly on Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards

24. [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 extrangeros 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 manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ff.)  
$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out the terms under which Portales, Céa will have a monopoly for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards. Diego Portales
Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa 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 Errazuris and Domingo Eyzaguirre; the second (also in print) by Supreme Director Ramón Freire and Minister of Finance Diego José Benavente.

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

25. [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 cópia de órden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extrangeros 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 2 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 foliation in ink. 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, Céa 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 Céa be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within 2 weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few substadores are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. 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.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Céa y Compañía in 1821. 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.

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, Joaquin
de Huerta.

Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55257372 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not
located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

26. 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 según decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como
sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las espé-
cies estancadas .... N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound.
Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation
in ink. Broadsid. $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 mer-
chant 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 respon-
sible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for
another century.

Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 55241485 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not
located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Confiscation of Illegal Goods

27. [PORTALES, Diego]. Instrucciones que deben observar los Adminis-
tradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y C.
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
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, Céa 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 Céa 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.


Liturgy Printed in Santiago

28. **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 reimpreso 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 reimpreso por un devoto con las correspondientes licencias. En Santiago de Chile y Noviembre 27 de 1824.”

Chile’s Minister of Finance Rants About Chile’s Finances

29. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la República de Chile. Diciembre de 1824. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains, but overall 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, Céa 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, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.

Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

30. 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 Córte Suprema de Justicia sin declararse previamente si la naturaleza de esta causa admite recursos de nulidad y si la Suprema Córte es tribunal competente para conocer de esta numerica nulidad. Se dirige al Soberano Congreso de Chile …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (latest document dated December 24, 1824). 4°, disbound. A few light stains. Overall in good to very good condition. A number of early manuscript corrections. 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 Nicolás Rodríguez 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 Argentinian 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, 1825-1838 (s.v. Paulino Mackenzie and Nicolás Rodríguez Peña). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

1825

Young Chileans Support New Tax Law

31. *Invitacion que unos Jóvenes Chilenos tan Patriotas como amantes del bien de sus hermanos hacen á estos paraque despues de haber olvidado y aun burlado en lo intimo de sus corazones la triste rutina de miserables maximas, invoquen la sancion de la Ley que sabiamente el digno Ciudadano José Miguel Infante propuso à la Nacion representada, el 7 de enero en el siguiente. Proyecto de Ley. [text begins:] Queda abolido 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. Overall 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 was approved the following year. Infante refused to acknowledge the Constitution of 1828, and largely retired from public life.


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

32. [TREATY]. Tratados Celebrados y firmados entre el Coronel graduado de los ejercitos de la República Comandante de alta frontera, y Delegado de la Ciudad de los Angeles Pedro Barnachea, autorizado por el Sr. Brigadier de los ejercitos 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 geles 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 Concepcion, 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 estermínio"); 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 Tapigue: Impr. Nacional. This is probably an error based on the fact that the end of the text states that the treaty was signed at Tapigue.

* 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.

TRATADOS

Celebrados y firmados entre el Coronel Graduado de los ejércitos de la República Comandante de esta clima, y Delegado de la Ciudad de La Angostura Pedro Barnachea, autorizado por el Sr. Diputado de los dos ejércitos de Chile Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Concepción para tratar con los naturales de esta Bajo Bío y D. Francisco Mariluan Gobernador de la Reducciones, celebrado en los artículos siguientes:

1. Convencidos ambos, que son los grandes ventajas de hacer una sola familia, y para apaciguar a los enemigos de nuestra patria, para unir y soldar el comercio, y hacer cuadro de todo lo melindre que hasta ahora es la República, en estos años de concurrencia, ha venido D. Francisco Mariluan como autorizado por todos los Guayos en unirse en opinión y derechos a la gran familia chilena.

2. El Estado se compone desde el despoblado de Atacama hasta los últimos límites de la provisión de Chile.

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

4. El Diputado de los naturales bajo la ceremonia mas religiosa según sus ritos y costumbres jura unión y hermandad perpetua.

5. Promete toda su fuerza para repeler a los enemigos del Estado y del orden, cuando el Supremo Gobierno necesite valeros de ella, quedando más, y sus poder dando seguridad a las mismas obligaciones de los chilenos y a las leyes que rigen el Saberano Congreso Constituyente.

6. A consecuencia de la unión de que habla el art. 4. el Gobierno Supremo admitirá a todos los individuos que de esta nueva hermandad quieran libremente salir a instaurare en las escuelas públicas del Estado, cuyos gastos corren de cuenta del Estado de la Nación.

7. Si hubiese una declaración de guerra contra los derechos del país se unirán todas las fuerzas para repeler a los agresores, curtido por cuenta del Estado to
Contemporary Report of the Final Battle in the Struggle for Peruvian Independence

33. [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 impresio 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

The report from Lima, dated 18 December 1824, gives a brief account of the Battle of Ayacucho (9 December) and its aftermath. This 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 French frigate, who brought it to Chile.


Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

34. MACKENZIE, Paulino. Observaciones a la réplica ó esposicion de D. Nicolas Rodríguez 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 falta de amenañad é interés general,… (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 15 January 1825). 4°, disbound. Caption title. 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 Argentinian 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.

**Why Are You Still Smuggling?**

35. [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 subhastadores 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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*.


**Statutes for a Mining Company**

36. [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 “*Unión 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.

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

37. Tarifa para los Jornaleros de la Ciudad y Puerto de Valparaiso. [text begins:] Los que subscriben en unión del Juez Diputado del Comercio según Decreto de este Gobierno de 11 de Febrero pasado hemos acordado el Reglamento ó Tarifa que deberá observar el gremio de Jornaleros hasta la construcción de un Muelle. 1º Trigo medido en bodegas 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 Ayacinena, José Manuel Cea, Josue Waddington, Andres Blest, José María Hernandez, Tomás Patrison.

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.


**Government Employee Declares He Was Unjustly Denied Promotion**

38. [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 “popular-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.

Accused of Embezzling Money Earmarked for Street Signs in Santiago

39. [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.


Prominent Federalist Argues That Provinces Should Elect Their Own Governors

40. [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 extensamente 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.

1826

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

41. Algunas observaciones sobre las garantias sociales. [text begins:]
Despues de haber combatido gloriosamente contra la tirania peninsular para emanciparnos de su poder opresivo, nos resta combatir contra las preocupaciones, contra la ignorancia y contra la ambicion .... (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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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 garantias 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.

We Own This Press and We Are Nobody’s Mouthpiece

42. [RENGIFO, Ramón]. Refutacion de una impostura. [text begins:] En la sesion del soberano Congreso del viernes 18 de este mes, un señor diputado ha dicho; que la faccion del estanco habia comprado recientemente cinco imprentas .... (Santiago de Chile): (R. Rengifo), (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.6 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. 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 faccion 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.

Unjust Imprisonment

43. [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 publica para prevenir los funestos efectos de la arbitrariedad … (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.

Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman

44. 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, imponiéndose para ello pena de juzgado y sentenciado. (Santiago de Chile): (Imprenta da la Biblioteca), (1826). 4°, disbound. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early 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 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.

**Dissolution of the Portales Céa Monopoly**

45. [PORTALES CEA y Compañía]. Breve esposicion que Portales, Cea y Cª 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. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), 12 pp., (1 folding table with a table of letters of exchange by Portales Céa). $1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales Céa 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 Céa (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 Céa 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 Céa 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 Céa 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 Céa y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaíso 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:


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 Transfer of the Monopoly in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards from Portales Céa to the Government

46. 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 administración y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor general .... (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. 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, Céa 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.
Breve exposición que Portales, Cea y C. hacen a los señores de la Representación Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociación de estanco.

SEÑORES

En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesión de esta mañana ha tomado en consideración el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió al Presidente de la República, y que este trasladó al Soberano Congreso. Seguimos igualmente que se acordó se presentara a discusión en la sesión siguiente la materia de un señor diputado sobre noticias del extranjero, o su trasciende al fuego. Al llegar a este tema la aclaración y acrimonia con que ha hablado otro señor diputado a cerca de nuestra condición suponiéndonos criminales y de maleficio, deslumbrados por que se pasase, de un modo horrible, desconocido en las leyes, manifestando una suma desordenanzas, creyéndonos capaces de ocultar bienes y hasta de fugar, condenándonos 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 a nuestra noticia, repetimos, formamos la resolución de presentar a los señores diputados aquí documentos que fuesen más del caso y que la suma estrechez del tiempo permitiera imprimir para que en presencia de ellos se digiera al público el veredicto justo de esta negrescencia en su verdadero punto de vista, y que su lectura pueda hacer que desaparezca cualquier prevención causada por la voz pública que siempre presenta disfrazados todos nuestros hechos y todo cuanto nos toca.

La misma mañana del tiempo sólo nos permite referirnos a los citados documentos que dan los antecedentes necesarios para formar un juicio correcto a cerca del estado de la negociación de estanco. Aludiendo solamente que el último de septiembre próximo se cumplen tres reuniones de manera contraria. Recuérdese el primero a Inglaterra, y si esta remesa no llega en tiempo oportuno, en los dos siguientes, los restantes debidos a la suma de la corona que no consiste en nosotros. Las letras que fueren con este objeto se destinan al pago del segundo dividendo por haber tomado el Ministro plenipotenciario de
47. 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

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 Bolivar. 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.


Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

48. [NECOCHEA, Mariano]. *A Inocencia contra La Calumnia.* [text begins:] [Si el hombre indiferente a su reputacion es indigno de la sociedad, cual [missing 2-3 letters] el titulo, 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 arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolivar. 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, served at the Battle of Chacabuco (1817) and under Simón Bolívar at the Battle of Junín (1824). Shortly after being named director of the Casa de Moneda in Peru, he was falsely accused of being involved in the conspiracy against Bolívar and was exiled. After serving in Montevideo and Chile, he eventually returned to Peru for the final decade of his life.


Mayorazgos: Not Worth Arguing About

49. Carta de un amigo a su corresponsal sobre Mayorazgos. … [text begins:] Las reflecsiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. 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.
Mayorazgos: Inviolable Because of Property Rights

50. Mayorazgos. Ya que se ha puesto á la Representacion Nacional llamada á constituir la República en la necesidad de discutir el proyecto sobre extincion 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 publica y particular mil pesos, por ejemplo, puestos en una mano habil, 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 mayorazo, 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 mayorazo in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O’Higgins abolished the mayorazo 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.


Mayorazgos: Not the Concern of a Constituent Congress

51. Señor. [text begins:] En los dias que se organiza una ley, es cuando los Ciudadanos deben empeñarse en examinar 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
Abolish Mayorazgos!

52. 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 patriosmio 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 Campanages, 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.

Military Illicitly Commandeers Private Property

53. Un Ciudadano al Congreso. Soberano Señor. [text begins:] Cuando inflamada vuestra soberanía de aquel espíritu heroico que distingue al ciudadano amante de la prosperidad pública …. (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.


Mayorazgos Should Be Reformed

54. Señor. [text begins:] Será impropio que los padres conscriptos de la Patria, den oído al clamor de los padres de familia? … (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 29 November 1826. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (3 ll., final page blank). SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Addressing the Congress, the owners of several of Chile’s mayorazgos argue that an acceptable reform would be to reduce each mayorazgo to the original size of the founder’s estate; this would allow his direct descendants to continue to enjoy their inheritance, but would allow other descendants to inherit the remainder of the estates. They also argue that the language of the law is “se reducen,” not “se reducirán (pero no ahora)” —that the proposed reform should occur immediately, not at some indefinite future time.

The signers include members of the families that held some of Chile’s largest mayorazgos: Martín Larraín, Agustina Rojas, José Toribio Larraín, and José Antonio Valdes.

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. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States

55. *Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos.* [text begins:] Entre los infinitos grados de extension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales …. (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. Good condition. (2 ll.) $600.00

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.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Colonel Campino, who had just been named president by a military coup, assures his fellow citizens that “jamás me habría puesto á la cabeza de la fuerza armada, si aun remotamente hubiese creído 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 Joaquín 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.

No Public Gatherings, No Gatherings of Armed Men


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.
Victory over the Brazilians at Ituzaingó (Passo do Rosário)

58. ALVEAR, Carlos Maria do. Noticias. Viva, viva, viva la Patria ….

El general en jefe del ejército republicano tiene la satisfacción de comunicar al Escmo S. Ministro de la guerra que, después de los encuentros parciales en que fue atacada y batida la división de Ventus Manuel ….

(Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 21 February 1827. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), unbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrymen in battle. Some soiling. Foldlines. Two small holes, without loss of text. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript note in ink in lower margin (“Stroud nº 8506”). Broadside. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Carlos Maria do Alvear, commander-in-chief of the Republican Army in the Banda Oriental, reports victory against the Brazilian Imperial Army at Ituzaingó, near the Santa Maria River. The battle was a notable tactical victory due to Alvear’s effective use of cavalry. Appropriately, the woodcut headpiece on this announcement shows cavalry charging into battle.

The Banda Oriental was incorporated into Brazil in 1822 and rebelled in 1825. Soon the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata were persuaded to take their side, and command was given to General Alvear. A year after this battle, Brazil and Argentina signed a treaty under which the Banda Oriental became the independent nation of Uruguay.

Brazilians refer to this war as the Guerra Cisplatina and this particular battle as the Batalha do Passo do Rosário.


Proposed Powers for Provincial Assemblies: Education, Pensions, Militias


La Comision al escaminar el antecedente [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
The 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.

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**News from Gran Colombia**

60. 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 días 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. 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.

DEFENSA
DE
VICTORINO GARRIDO

CONTESTACIÓN
A LA DEFENSA DE VICTORINO GARRIDO

I

546 RICHARD C. RAMER

Items 62 and 63
Mysteriously Maligned Businessman Cleared by President Pinto

61. [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 Mathieu (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.*

Garrido Behaved Like a Perfect Gentleman

62. GARRIDO, Victorino. *Defensa de Victorino Garrido.* [text begins:] Desde que ocurrió el desgraciado lance del 18 de setiembre último, por el cual se ataca mi reputación, ya en público, ya en privado …* (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

In documents dated from September 20 to October 5, 1827, 16 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 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 Joaquin 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.


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**Garrido Insulted the President of Chile**

63. *Contestacion a la defensa 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. 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 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 counsellor to O’Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile’s independence: José Joaquin 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.

Judge Valdivieso Trumps Up Charges and Takes Bribes

64. [ROSAY HERRERA, José Agustin de la]. Un ciudadano manifesta 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 legals. [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 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.

Proposal for Establishing a Bank

65. Proyecto. [text begins:] La actividad que el comercio ha esperimentado en estos últimos años, y las excesivas importaciones en un país que carece de retornos, ha causado la escases de numerário hasta el estremo de paralizar por esta falta multitud de transacciones mercantiles, y de subir el interés 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, 60: cites the place of printing as Santiago. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Garrido Replies to Insults

66. 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 Joaquin 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 Pipioló 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.


Rengifo Brothers Threaten to Use Their Press to Reply to Attacks

67. RENGIFO, Manuel, and Ramón 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 x 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.

Ramón 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.

José Agustin 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 Nacional Constituyente, and from 1831-1833 he was deputy in the Asamblea Provincial de Santiago.

Judge Valdivieso Defends His Ruling

68. [VALDIVIESO, Manuel Joaquin]. Al Publico. [text begins:] Encargado del penoso destino de perseguir los delitos, y castigar á los malvados, no es de estranjar 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 Agustin 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 Nacional Constituyente, and from 1831-1833 he was deputy in the Asamblea Provincial de Santiago.
69. 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 browning. 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?


70. *Adicion a la admonicion fraternal del parroco del Obispado de Concepcion,* 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…. (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 Ferrín Vidaurre (1770-1829) published a short work, *Gloria a Dios y a su Santa Iglesia,* that criticized the way in which the vicario 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.

NOTICIAS.
Viva, viva, viva la Patria.

Cuartel general en marcha, febrero 21 de 1821.

El general en jefe del ejército republicano, lleno de satisfacción de com- ninar al Señor Ministro de la guerra, que después de dos encuentros parti- canes, en que fue aniquilado y batido la división de Vicedom Manuel por el coronel La Valla el 13, y por el general Madera el 19, ayer 20 se encendió el quiteo republicano con el imperial sobre el campo de Lasering, su fuerza que según el 20,000 insurjentes de las tres armas, se habría por las buenas las habilidades y energías, salió el fu al esfuerzo de incuestionables, sucediéndose la división de su caballería; avanzando al campo de batalla, y luego el día de 1200 cadáveres, mu- nado ellas con el mariscal Auza, dice pue- ras de milímetros, todos los automóviles y torpedos, y en el mismo número de prisioneros y armamento.

La pérdida del ejército de la rep- ública no alcanzó 180 hombres entre heridos y muertos, siendo sensible entre estos el capitán coronel Brindemur, que cayó en la carga al frente de su regi- miento.

Es imposible por ahora dar un des- talle de los sucesos del 20: el general en jefe las reunirá bien pronto; entretanto el ministro comandante Aznar, que coman- da esta, instalará a ellos al Sr. Ministro de la guerra, y lo presentará los bache- ros que son los trofeos del ejército. Las ventajas que ofrece la victoria y sus consecuencias son inmensas. El general en jefe sigue con abrumarlo para apro- vecharse de ellas, y felicita a nombre del ejército a la nación y al gobierno.

El general toma la satisfacción de asegurar al Sr. Ministro que todos los individuos del ejército han contribuido del más mes puesto y al feliz éxito de la jurisdicción de VEINTE espera que lo ponga en conocimiento del Señor, Sr. Presidente, y le aclara con su más distinguido apoyo.

Carlos Anaya.

Escena Sr. Ministro de la guerra.
D. Francisco de la Cruz.

IMPRESA DE LA BIBLIOTECA.
Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo

71. LARRAIN, Juan Francisco, José Agustín Valdes, Francisco García Huydobro, José Miguel Irrázával, Manuel José Valdivieso. Exmo. Señor. [text begins:] Cuando 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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 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: 80134861 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239729 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Liberal Constitution

72. [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, and rubber stamp (“Santiago”) above an erasure. Ink stain on following leaf nearly obscures 5-6 words; another on p. 17 does not affect legibility. Some marginal annotations. A reading copy. (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.


**Autograph Signature of President Francisco Antonio Pinto**

73. [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. 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.

**1829**

**Bakers Appoint Inspector to Ensure Loaves of Acceptable Size**

74. VIDAL, J.M., Cruz Figueroa, J.J. Bruna, et al. *Copia del compromiso de los dueños de panaderia*. [text begins:] Los dueños de Panaderia que suscribimos decimos: que por última disposicion del Supremo Gobierno publicada en el Boletin núm. 3º tomo 3º artículo 1º 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.),
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.


Maligned for Charges Long Dismissed

75. [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 ciudadania que me concede la Constitucion, entonces es quando 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.

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.


We Are One

76. [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°,
Illegal Imprisonment Due to Water-Rights Dispute with the Larrains?

77. UR CULLU [MOLINA], Felix Maria de. *Acusacion al Gobernador Local del partido de Santiago*. [text begins:] Acabo de ser introducido á ésta cárcel por un teniente de policía de órden del Gobernador Local, sin habérseme manifestado la causa que haya dado motivo á una providencia de esta clase …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 19 May 1829. Folio (29.4 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light foxing in one corner. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Urcullu accuses the governor of Santiago of imprisoning him without cause, citing articles from the Constitution that permit only judges to order imprisonment. No reason was given for the incarceration, but he claims it is because of a dispute over water rights that involved the Arroyo de Ramón and the Larrain family—one of Chile’s oldest and wealthiest families.

Illegible text due to image quality.

Precautions for Storing Gunpowder: A Ploy in the Civil War?

78. [BILBAO, __]. *Santiago Julio 18 de 1829. Considerando—1° Que se ha introducido recientemente una considerable cantidad de pólvora …. (Santiago de Chile): n.pr., dated 18 July 1829. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Light foxing. Uncut. Very good condition. Faint outline of a rubber stamp (contemporary?) at upper left. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Because a large quantity of gunpowder was recently sold in the city and is not being stored with the “precauciones que requiere la naturaleza
y terribles efectos” that such dangerous material requires, the government orders that a
warehouse for gunpowder be established. All owners of more than 8 pounds of powder
are to store it in the warehouse, for a slight fee, and will be allowed to withdraw no more
than 8 pounds at a time. Those who inform on miscreants will be given the full amount
of the fine that is collected, and their anonymity will be preserved.

The presence of a large quantity of gunpowder in the city is not coincidental. The
Chilean presidential election of 1829, a fierce contest between liberals and conservatives,
resulted in the election of General Francisco Antonio Pinto as president; but Francisco
Ruiz-Tagle, who should have been vice-president, was bumped in favor of a liberal, and
the conservatives rebelled. By the end of the year conservative troops were marching
on Santiago, and the Chilean Civil War of 1829 was under way. This proclamation may
well have been an attempt by those in power to keep gunpowder out of the hands of
their opponents.

† Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located
in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

79. Contestacion de un Cabo 20. 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 Luis 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 Gendarillas, who had charged that they were
“militares imbeciles acuadillados por tres miserables advenedizos soldados merce-
narios.” He ferociously attacks Gendarillas, 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); 80206244 (John Carter Brown
5,000 Peruvian Soldiers Exiled to Colombia, Per the Treaty of Guayaquil

80. 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 fe 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. 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 Bolivar is attempting to enforce this provision merely to make Peru so weak that it can be occupied by Bolivar.


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).

Portales’s Ex-Partner Lists His Assets

82. **CEA, José Manuel.** José Manuel Cea estando precisado á salir á la pro-
vincia 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.

Mutiny in Rancagua

83. **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 cir-
cular rubber stamp below caption title. Overall 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 Ramón Tagle and infantry
sergeant José Solis. 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
located in Melvyl.
How to Fund a Navy?

84. [PORTALES, Diego]. Santiago May 27 de 1830. El Gobierno creería contraer una grave responsabilidad, si desatendiese por más tiempo la necesidad en que se halla la República de una fuerza naval que guarde nuestras extensas 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 vigile 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.

Cost of Business


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.

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

86. [MUNOZ BEZANILLA, José Santiago]. *Espediente importantísimo seguido por el Sr. Fiscal de la Exma. Corte Suprema de Justicia por la violacion de garantías individuales en el destierro de D. Jose Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla &c.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Republica, 1830. 4°, disbound.
Elaborate typographical border on title page (left side trimmed when the volume was bound). Wood engraving below title of 2 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 Tomas Ovalle, Diego Portales, Fernando Errazuris, 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.


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**Rules for Elections**

87. *Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional de Plenipotenciarios con fecha de este día 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.
Nicely Executed Provincial Engraving

88. Carta de Esclavitud que los devotos pueden hacer á honra del Patriarca Señor San Joseph; [text begins:] Año de 1831. Delante de Dios uno en Esencia y Trino en Personas, Padre, Hijo y Espíritu Santo de toda su Corte Celestial, me ofrezco humilde y perpetuo Esclavo á ti …. N.p.: n.pr., 1831. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Engraving with Latin inscription on p. 1 (image 13 x 9 cm., with plate mark 16 x 11 cm.). Light dampstains. Printing defect affects one letter on 8 lines of each leaf, recto. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $400.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in 1832 and 1833. The delicately drawn engraving shows St. Joseph in classical robes, holding the Christ Child and a crucifix. The border incorporates pillars, flowers, and a draped curtain. Below it appears a Latin inscription too faint to decipher. The text includes a prayer and lists of perpetual, plenary, and partial indulgences.

Regulations for a Military Academy

89. [ACADEMIA MILITAR, Santiago]. Reglamento de la Academia Militar … [text begins:] Debiendo el Director de la Academia militar someterse al reglamento que por el articulo 3º del decreto de 19 de julio del presente año ha de servirle de pauta …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 29 August 1831. 4°, early plain wrappers (soiled, stained). Caption title. Light stains and soiling. Overall 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.

1832

Indulgences for Men and Women Who Join a Fraternity Near Santiago, with a Large Engraving of St. Michael the Archangel

90. Clemente Papa XI. Para perpetua memoria. [text begins:] Existiendo, según se nos ha informado, en la Iglesia de S. Miguel Arcanjel, situada fuera de la ciudad de Santiago de Chile, en las Indias, vulgarmente la cañada, una piadosa y devota hermandad de fieles cristianos de un y otro sexo, canónicamente erijida ... Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, 1832. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Engraving (19.5 x 14 cm.) of Saint Michael the Archangel trampling a demon, with a wide border incorporating cupids, 2 empty cartouches, flowers, and birds, signed “Mundaca fesit” [sic]. Two very minor marginal ink stains, light browning, one short marginal tear. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.)   $400.00

The pope grants plenary indulgences for men and women who become members of the fraternity of S. Miguel Arcanjel, near Santiago, with additional indulgences for those who attend Mass or visit. The indulgences were originally issued by Clement XI (1649-1721) on January 28, 1706.

The church of S. Miguel was established by D. Gaspar Banda de Aguilar, who arrived in Chile with Diego de Almagro in 1535. After his return to Spain D. Gaspar was put on trial by the Inquisition and only escaped condemnation by vowing to establish a church dedicated to S. Miguel.

The nearly full-page engraving, signed by Mundaca, is a nice example of provincial work.

* Briseño III, 92-93 (no. 554). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Conning an 80-Year-Old Woman from the Cordillera

91. *Dictamen legal sobre la nulidad del instrumento que se dice de donación* otorgado por Dª Isidora Meri, a favor de Dª 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°, 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 Tollo (in the cordillera) and persuaded to sign a document that gave her worldly goods to a much younger woman, María 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 their “inesperiencia, debilidad, falta de instrucción en sus derechos.”

When Business Partnerships Go Bad

92. RODRIGUEZ, José Maria. *Manifiesto que Jose Maria Rodriguez presenta a sus acreedores del estado de sus negocios para su intelijencia.* [text begins:] Poco conocido por la mayor parte de mis acreedores, y por la de las personas cuya critica respeto en esta capital, donde nunca he residido mas 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. Rodriguez 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 Rodriguez to become his partner, in return for canceling certain I.O.U.s. This document sets out Rodriguez’s assets, including cash, goods, I.O.U.s, real estate, and livestock, with extensive footnotes giving details. Rodriguez 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 Rodriguez.”


On the Death of the Virgin

93. *Meditaciones piadosas para leer, y meditar el día trece de Agosto en agradable conmemoracion de la muerte preciosa de Maria Santisima, glorioso tránsito, y coronacion por Reyna de todo lo criado; en cuyo ejercicio se emplearán dos horas y media, desde las doce del dia hasta las dos y media de la tarde.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1833. 4°, disbound. Woodcut with monogram on title page. Light browning toward end. Margins rather narrow. A few marks on title page. Overall in good condition. Early manuscript foliation mostly trimmed off. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this hymn and 7 meditations on the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary. The apostolic vicar has granted 40 days of indulgence for each one of the meditations.

Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925


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.


Chilean Constitution from 1833 to 1925

95. [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. 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 to 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.


*A Million-Pound Loan Essential for Independence*

96. IRISSARI, Antonio José de. *Empréstito de Chile.* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, dated 16 May 1833. 4°, recent blindruled 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.

In a Conspiracy, Intent vs. Action Matters

97. Al Publico. [text begins:] Desde que fuimos acusados por infractores de leyes y torcida administracion de justicia sufría 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.

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.

1834

Can a Married Woman Legally Cohabit with a Clergyman?

98. 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.)

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.

Wealthy Woman’s Business Manager Denies Submitting False Reports

99. [SANTIAGO CONCHA, Joaquin de]. El Non Plus de la arbitriedad judicial. … [text begins:] Articulo interesante del Mercurio n. 1538 y siguientes. Interesante. “Don Joaquin [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 Dª 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.

Benavente Denies Writing Work in Response to Enrique Campino

100. [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 de Valparaíso. 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 Joaquin were the prime movers of the Campino Mutiny (Sublevación 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, Cea y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.

Attacks Notary Who Dawdled, Then Lost Documents

101. 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 Dª 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.


Aliaga Accused of Prostitution, Immorality, Adultery

102. 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 integérímos 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 Joaquin Alé, as well as the governor of Rancagua, members of the cabildo, curates, military men, and neighbors.

103. [ALEMPARTE, José Antonio]. *Al Público*. [text begins:] El Alcance al número 41 del Faro me ha puesto en la precisión de dirigirme otra vez al público por la prensa; no ya para combatir calumniadores ocultos, sino para refutar á don Juan José Manzanos que se ha inscripto en el número de aquellos … (Concepción?): Imprenta del Instituto, dated 31 August 1834. Folio (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Foldlines. Small soiled corner on first leaf. Overall in very good to fine condition. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An extensive refutation of charges by D. Juan José Manzanos against Alemparte. Many of the important documents had been “lost,” so Alemparte addresses only the accusations that can be supported: that he had acted despotically; that his business dealings were illegal; that he made illegal remates de diezmos; and that he had arrested D. Manuel José Benavente.

José Antonio Alemparte Vidal (Concepción 1799-Santiago de Chile 1866) was a member of a family prominent in the movement for Chilean independence. He became a businessman and politician, closely allied with Diego Portales.

* Briseño III, 24, no. 137: suggests Concepción as the place of printing. OCLC: 237733753 (Harvard University); OCLC lists several other works with the same title but with different dates, collation, and opening lines (733548893 at the Biblioteca Nacional de España; 2369291 at Harvard University; 237733753 at Harvard University; 432607730 at Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

104. *Caso de una declaratoria que se pide á la Suprema Corte de Justicia*. [text begins:] Un hijo legítimo á quien sobrevivió su madre, testó legando la mayor parte de sus bienes á sus hijos naturales, y el resto á extraños dejando á 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.

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

105. [EGAÑA, Mariano]. Proyecto de ley 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 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.

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

106. 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.

CLEMENTE PAPA XI.
PARA PERPETUA MEMORIA.

EXISTIENDO, segun se nos ha informado, en la Iglesia de S. Miguel Arcanjo, situada fuera de la ciudad de Santiago de Chile, en las Indias, vulgarmente la calzada, una piedra y decoro hermandad de fieles cristianos de uno y otro sexo, comúnmente erizada o para erijirse bajo...
Refutes Libel by Governor of Caupolicán

107. [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 dirijido 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 Caupolicán. 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.


1836

Administrative Protocol for the Municipal Council of Santiago de Chile

108. 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 Libreria Camilo Henriquez, 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.

Accuses a Nefarious and Perfidious Swindler

109. VILLAR, Lorenzo. Vindicacion de Lorenzo Villar, sobre la quiebra que le ocasionó Pedro Sancristoval, con sus depredaciones; y refutacion á las asquerosas calumnias con que este ingrato y desleal, quiso manchar mi honor, y obligarme a cargar sobre mi cabeza el yugo de la infamia. [text begins:] De la oscuridad de mi morada, albergue de miserias y desdichas en que me sumerjieron las crueles y punsantes imputaciones de este perverso .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Comercio, dated 6 May 1836. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 2 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Villar accuses Pedro Sancristoval of being a nefarious and perfidious swindler who bankrupted him, caused him to be imprisoned for 24 days, and besmirched Villar’s reputation. Villar announces that he will take Sancristoval to court on a charge of alzado and that he will show evidence of Sancristoval’s crimes to anyone who wishes to examine it.


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

110. 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. 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.


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**Brief Biography of Juan Egaña, Politician and Writer**

111. 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.

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

112. RIVA AGUERO, José de la. *Refutacion a los anonimos impresos en Santiago y Valparaiso 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 Opinion, dated 20 May 1836. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. 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 Maria 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.


Scathing Attack on North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary

113. 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. 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 Orbegoso’s successor as president of North Peru (August 1838 to January 1839). Riva Agüero was engaged in a pamphlet war that began with a letter of recommendation written for Admiral Charles Wooster. The author, who signs himself “Uno que no es chileno” (probably in response to an earlier anonymous author’s signature “Un chileno”), deals in heavy sarcasm: “Es preciso pues que se convenza V. de que puede uno amar el órden y ser honrado, y estar 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 reune un poco de sentido comú.”


Extensively Annotated Response to a Swindler’s Rebuttal

114. VILLAR, Lorenzo. Comprobacion que hace Lorenzo Villar, de la Vindicacion que dió al Público de Santiago, sobre la quiebra que le ocasionó el erudito Pedro Sancristóval; y contestacion á su famoso Libelo de 20 de mayo del presente año. N.p.: n.pr., dated 14 June 1836. Folio (29.5 x 19.5 cm.),
FIRST EDITION thus. In May, Villar accused Pedro Sancristoval of swindling him, besmirching his reputation, and causing his imprisonment for 24 days (*Vindicacion de Lorenzo Villar*...). Here he reprints Sancristoval’s reply, with extensive footnotes rebutting it that are 2 or 3 times the length of Sancristoval’s document. At the end is a small woodcut of a donkey and a five-line poem about a burro desafiando.

* Briseño I, 71: giving the imprint as Valparaiso: Comercio, and calling for 8 pp.; but this copy appears complete, with the author’s name printed at the end of the third leaf. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

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

115. *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.pr., 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. Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.)

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This debate over permitting 2 Peruvian ministers to Chile hinges on whether allowing 2 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 Obregoso’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.

116. RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA, Pedro. Documento jurídico que acredita la impostura del Mayor Suteliffe. [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 Sergeant-Major Suteliffe in a recently published Manifesto. Suteliffe 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 Suteliffe meet Lattapiat, and had not even overheard their conversation.


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

117. 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.

Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

118. *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 protegiendo las aspiraciones de un faccioso que la patria condenó 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 accoutrements. Caption title. 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 condenó 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 Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales.

Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaiso, court-martialled and exiled), Portales sent an expedition that captured 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.


More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

119. *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 ilustria …. (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, but overall 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 Joaquin Prieto and Diego Portales. Following the failure of Freire’s expedition (he was imprisoned in Valparaíso, 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.

1836-1838

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

120. 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. 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).


1837

Invokes the Ghost of Bolívar Against the Tyranny of Santa Cruz

121. ¡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. 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 Gaceta 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 ilesos el patrimonio valioso que nos legó, y á estermiar 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 Fortales is referred to in the final footnote of this work, with the sugge-
tion 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.


**Mutiny at Quillota, Portales Imprisoned**

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In early June 1837, with public opinion running high against President José Joaquin 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 expedición al Perú”). Portales, who was in large part responsible for the conservative Constitution of 1833, held few offices in the 1830s but wielded more power than anyone in the Chilean government. Prieto reminds his fellow citizens that since they entrusted the government to him seven years ago, “esta es la primera nube que oscurece el horizonte pacífico que os ha cercado.”

Colonel 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.


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

123. A la Nacion. [text begins:] La patria se halla espuesta á perecer y es necesario salvarla. Una porción 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. Good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadsides. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the mutiny of soldiers at Quillota is in progress, the writer (who signs as “Un chileno”) fears for the future of Chile, facing enemies...
abroad and traitors within: “por una parte se vé empeñada en una guerra esterior; por otra rodeada de los agentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizadas que por satisfacer sus resentimientos no vacilaran 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.

Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota

124. 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. 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 “il 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.

Latest on Activities of the Quillota Mutineers

125. 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. Good to very good condition. Broadside. $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.


*President Praises Loyal Soldiers Helping Suppress Mutiny at Quillota*

126. PRIETO, José Joaquin. *Proclama El Presidente de la República á los cuerpos del ejército y á las guardias cívicas.* [text begins:] Soldados! La felonia con que se ha enarbolado en Quillota el pendón 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. 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.


*General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso*

127. Ultimas Noticias. [text begins:] Con fecha 4 del corriente comunica el general 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. 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 cavalrymen 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.

LOS VETERANOS
DE SANTIAGO
AL EJÉRCITO RESTAURADOR
DEL PERÚ.

HASTRES GUERREROS!—Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú. Un vil conquistador, descendido de los descendidos súperos de Bolivia, ha echado sobre aquella República hermosa y floriente que se vio nacer bajo vuestros auspicios, y la ha derrota. Sin otros titules que su desesperada ambición, sin otro apoyo que la más hermosa penuría, ha violado los leyes más sagradas, y pretendido gobernar en América la libertad. El ha osado huir á Chile blanco de sus perversos designios, y olvidado quizá de que en él moraban los que le hicieron prisioneros en Pacco, creyendo estarlo preso entre sus despeñas. ¿Cómo, tiemblan nuestras solitudes! Id á castigar tan tan viles! Vuestros hermanos afligidos os tienden desde las playas vecinas sus brazos implorantes. Sólo esperar ver aparecer vuestras naves en el horizonte para lanzar el grito de libertad y muerte! Frenéticos, y los versos correr á los brazos de sus libertadores.

Horrorizado el mismo Santa Cruz, al oir que van á darle el castigo de sus crímenes, siente ya temblar el trono que elevó sobre cadáveres. En ninguna parte se contemplan serenos, las sombras de sus víctimas le persiguen por doquiera, tiende la vista en rededor de sí, y solo encuentra objetos de espanto y de terror. Recela de tesoros, porque como que el opresor no puede tener amigos; os teme, porque sabe que es alcista el entusiasta jenízaro de la libertad, y que va á combatir por la más justa de las causas. Volad, pues, a realizar sus temores, y acabar el perverso de reconocer en vuestros á los héroes de Chuquibuco y de Maypi.

COMPATRONES! El Perú está destinado á ser el teatro de nuestras hazañas. Allí do se amontón de domar al León fariseo de la España, allí vais boar á castigar el sueño de los espano-
Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru

128. La Milicia Cívica de Valparaíso, al Ejército Restaurador del Peru. ¡¡Campeones de la Libertad!! [text begins:] Los ultrages inferidos a nuestra patria, y la opresión con que un extranjero atrevido agobiá 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 2 footsoldiers. Caption title. 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 impío 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.


Veterans Cheer on Soldiers Embarking for Peru

129. Los Veteranos de Santiago al Ejército Restaurador del Peru. [text begins:] Ilustres guerreros!—Llegó el momento de volar á ser por segunda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Perú…. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 2 September 1837. Folio (28 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Above the caption title is a charming woodcut headpiece (5 x 15 cm.) of cavalrymen in battle. 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 pictured plaintively standing 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 cavalrymen 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.

Blanco Encalada’s Progress in Peru

130. *Al Publico*. *Por varios buques llegados de la costa del Perú se han recibido comunicaciones del Ejército Restaurador de las que extractamos lo siguiente. La expedicion después de una navegacion felizísima …. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Araucana, (1837). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut ornament below caption title. 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 Argentinians 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.

But I Did Pay the Rent!

131. *BAEZA, Fernando*. *Al Publico*. *Soy arrendatario de la hacienda de Chillegüe perteneciente á la testamentaría de don Antonio Lavin …. (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 Lavin, 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 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.

132. [SUTCLIFFE, Thomas]. *Contestacion a los dos remitidos insertos en el Cura Monardes, firmados “Unos porteños de Valparaiso” y “Los porteños del otro dia” dirijidos contra los jefes estranjeros y particularmente contra el que suscribe.* [text begins:] *Se dice; “Tenemos aqui algunos aventureros del mundo viejo …. “* (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Opinion, 1838. Folio (28 x 18.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. 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 Fernandez 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 Fernandez, 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 Fernandez.

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 Fernandez 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.

Reports of Troops Movements by Peruvians, Bolivians, Argentinians

133. [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 hoi, no varían de la realidad …. N.p.: n.pr., dated 14 July 1838. Folio (28.7 x 18.7 cm.), disbound. Caption title. 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 Argentinian troops.


Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

134. 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. 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, Nuñes tells his mother of the actions he’s been involved in since the army landed in Peru in August, and gives a summary of the Chilean army’s troops and supplies. Marshal Santa Cruz and President Augustín Gamarra are mentioned. Nuñes 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.”

New Periodical

135. IMPRENTA DE COLOCOLO. Aviso. [text begins:] La imprenta de Colocolo va 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.

1839

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

136. [BULNES PRIETO, General Manuel]. Viva Chile. Llor eterno a sus valientes defensores en la gloriosa batalla de Yungay. 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. Overall in very good condition. Early ink foliation (?) 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.


General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops

137. [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 también 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

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

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

As Bad as the United States Under Van Buren!


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 Cile [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.
Detailed Proposal for Patent Law

139. Proyecto de Lei de Privilegios Exclusivos, [text begins:] Artículo 1º. 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.


黄金和白银汇率转换表

140. Reduccion de doblones á moneda de plata corriente. [Text is 6 columns of conversion from dubloons to escudos and reales.] N.p.: n.pr., n.d., ca. 1840-1860. Oblong folio (20.5 x 29.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut ornament at end. Light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A currency conversion chart from dubloons to silver coinage. 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.

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

141. *Fabrica de loza. Compañia por acciones.* [text begins:] Despues de haber cumplido con todos los requisitos que exije 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.

Insults in Iquique

142. [BLANCO, Juan Maria]. *A mis conciudadanos de Tarapacá.* [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.


New Society to Promote Industry and Agriculture

143. [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 objecto de formar esta nueva compañia bajo el titulo de “Sociedad Chilena de Industria y Población” …* [text begins:] Artículo 1°.—Se establece una compañia 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 Bulnes (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.

CUADRO COMPARATIVO
DEL
COSTO DE LOS MUEBLES
TRABAJADOS EN EL PAÍS
Y LOS QUE SE VENDEN IMPORTADOS DEL EXTRANJERO

El precio de una mesa redonda cinco pies de diámetro, cubierta de madera, pie trenzado, y adornada con tala de regular clase, en los mercados:

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Por alquiler de casa, gastos en viviendas y servicios personales del patron, 20 por ciento... 8 3

**El precio de la madera**:

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**Biography of a Military Reformer**

144. [J.B.P., i.e., José Barros Pasos]. *Biografía del Señor Jeneral D. Juan de Dios Rivera*. Valparaíso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1843. 4°, disbound. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 16. Light foxing on opening leaves. Overall 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 general Rivera, deben las artes, la ilustración, la moral, las costumbres, la industria agrícola y la milicia de la provincia de Concepción.”

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.


**Law on Search and Seizure for Private Homes**

145. *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 persona, 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, counterfeit-
ing, 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.


1844

Audit of Government Finances

146. *Informe de la Comisión mista, de miembros de ámbas Cámaras, sobre la aprobación de las cuentas de gastos públicos del año de 1843.* [text begins:] La Comisión mista formada de los miembros de ámbas Cámaras del Congreso, y nombrada con el objeto de examinar la cuenta de inversión 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.


1845

Price of a Chilean Merchant Marine Includes Salt Monopoly

147. *Esposicion que dirijen al Supremo Gobierno de la Republica los armadores i navieros nacionales, esponiendo la situacion de la marina*
mercante, i proponiendo medidas dirijidas a su protección y 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.

Selection of Judicial Officers

148. Instrucción 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 ll.), 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.

The Complexities of Foreign Exchange

149. Tabla para reducir el peso y lei de las barras de plata. Valparaíso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1845. Large folio (42 x 55.5 cm.), disbound. Main text is table in 27 columns. Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (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.


1846

Substantial Sections on Bulnes’s Battles with the Araucanian Indians and the Pincheira Brothers

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

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

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

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

151. *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 lei 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.

### Urban Life in 1846:
**Dealing with the Homeless, Gambling, Raw Sewage, and Religious Thugs**

152. [BARRA, Miguel de la]. *Memoria qe [sic] el Intendente de Santiago presenta al Supremo Gobierno sobre el estado de la provincia de su mando.*
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinatingly vivid glimpse at Chile’s capital and the surrounding neighborhood in 1846. Barra, who was clearly an intelligent and conscientious official, begins by explaining that he has not been able to implement many improvements because dealing with the city’s crime takes most of his time and resources. Then he covers every major aspect of city life: public morals (including the problems of the homeless, gambling, and jails that are schools for criminal behavior rather than “correctional facilities”), the police (too few in the city, due to lack of money, and even fewer in the rest of the province), public health (including attempts to control the spread of infectious disease and to keep sewage from piling up in the streets), the administration of justice, primary education, cofradías (bands of thugs who demand “contributions” to religious societies), and savings banks. On pages 27-34 Barra lists the improvements that he considers vital, among them more judges, an orphanage, a home for fallen women, and a hospital outside the city. To pay for these improvements, he suggests that the city charge fees for new buildings and recreational facilities.

*R* Briseño I, 207 (with slightly different title). OCLC: 253775353 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut); 55275344 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 235949168 (Harvard University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

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**1847**

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

153. [CHILE]. *Razon que da el Comisionado por los Evanistas 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 reconvenciones 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, Jorge Gaskill and Valentín 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 más importantes, como proyectos del Supremo Gobierno, la aprobación de rentas etc.,” but warns of evil effects to come: “Si no se piensa en establecer algunos nuevas fábricas, y en proteger las que felizmente existen, los hijos de los pobres, se dedicarán sin duda al hurto, al juego, y demás vicios, que al fin ya generalizados, será imposible desarraigarlos.”

Cabinetmakers Cannot Compete with Mass-Produced Foreign Furniture

154. 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, Jorge Gaskill and Valentín Páez 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 “anarquía … precipitando a la turbulencia y a la rebelión 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.

Detailed Comparison of the Cost of Chilean vs. European Furniture

155. 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
Establishment of a Short-Lived Private Bank in Valparaiso

156. [ARCOS, Antonio]. Cuestion sobre el Banco de Chile de Arcos y Compañía. [text begins:] Los Jerentes del Banco de Chile, al dirigir a U. esta libreta creemos deber darle algunas explicaciones sobre el origen de nuestro establecimiento i las cuestiones que ha promovido…. [Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Progresso, 1849]. Large 8°, disbound. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 14 pp., lacking pp. 15-23. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The place, printer, and date appear on the front wrapper only, which is lacking in the present copy, as well as in the Beinecke Library copy. The Harvard College Library copy has the original printed wrappers, but lacks pp. 15-22. Both Briseño and OCLC call for 23 pp.

In early 1849, Antonio Arcos offered to establish a national bank for Chile, which the Chilean government had long said it wanted. He was refused permission to do so. On July 26, 1849, after some difficulty, he obtained a government license to open Chile’s first bank: the Banco de Chile de Arcos y Compañía, in Valparaiso. This pamphlet includes lengthy quotes from Arcos’s and the government’s documents, plus details of the financial services that Arcos was allowed to provide. The text appears to be complete, ending with the printed signatures of Antonio Arcos and Antonio Arcos Arlegui.

Arcos (1762-1851) fought under San Martín in Chile’s War of Independence, but after O’Higgins’ abdication in 1823 went into exile in Brazil and then took up residence in France. There he learned the basics of banking and international finance. In the aftermath of the revolutions of 1848 he moved his family back to Chile. His bank’s opening inconvenienced creole money-lenders, who persuaded the government to force the bank to close in April 1850. Arcos returned to Paris, where he died a year later.

Why Have a Bank Account?

157. **Utilidades de Cuentas Corrientes.** [text begins:] *El Banco de Chile establece sus cuentas corrientes con el objeto de dar facilidades al comercio i a los particulares para efectuar sus transacciones; así los que quieran depositar fondos en el Banco …* N.p.: n.pr. (1849-1850). Large 8°, disbound. Caption title. Light foxing. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $200.00

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION.** The advantages of accounts at the new Banco de Chile de Arcos y Compañía are set out for potential business and private clients, including security, ease of making payments and proving they have been made, and easy access to money while traveling.

In early 1849, Antonio Arcos (1762-1851) offered to establish a national bank for Chile. He was refused permission to do so. On July 26, 1849, after some difficulty, he obtained a government license to open Chile’s first bank: the Banco de Chile de Arcos y Compañía, in Valparaíso. The novelty explains this pamphlet on the advantages of having a bank account.

Arcos (1762-1851) fought under San Martín in Chile’s War of Independence, but after O’Higgins’ abdication in 1823 went into exile in Brazil and then took up residence in France. There he learned the basics of banking and international finance. In the aftermath of the revolutions of 1848 he moved his family back to Chile. His bank’s opening inconvenienced creole money-lenders, who persuaded the government to force the bank to close in April 1850. Arcos returned to Paris, where he died a year later.


**Defense of Comedy by an Impresario in La Serena**

158. **[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.”

Proposal for a National Bank

159. 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 15 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. 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 plantacion 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 the 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.


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


FIRST EDITION in this form? In 1835, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador granted William Wheelwright a ten-year privilege to run steamboat service from Valparaíso 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.
Statutes for a Factory Producing Woolen Cloth

161. Empresa de Tejidos de Lana. [text begins:] Habiéndose separado de esta empresa los socios jerentes don Julio Griolat y don Antonio Aninat, era de necesidad darle una nueva organización, 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.  


Praise for Soldiers Who Helped Suppress the Liberal Revolution of 1851

162. MONTT [TORRES], Manuel. El Presidente de la República al Ejército del Sur. [text begins:] Soldados: os saludo en nombre de la Patria i os felicito por el triunfo con que le habeis reconquistado su tranquilidad i su porvenir…. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de Julio Belin i Ca., dated 11 December 1851. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Typographical border. Some creasing and short tears in margin. Overall in very good condition. Broadside.  $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. President Montt praises the soldiers, veterans, and national guard who helped save the Republic. The threat they were fighting, carefully not mentioned here, was the Revolution of 1851, a rebellion provoked by the election of conservative Montt over José María de la Cruz Prieto. José María de la Cruz and other liberals tried to seize power in Santiago (where a coup was quickly put down), in La Serena and in Concepción. The liberals were defeated at Loncomilla by former president General Manuel Bulnes (referred to here as the vencedor de Yungay), and many went into exile.  

Montt (1809-1880) was a well-known scholar when Diego Portales introduced him to public life in the 1830s. After distinguishing himself in the aftermath of Portales’ assassination in 1837, Montt held several ministerial positions under President Bulnes and his conservative, authoritarian government. As Chile’s first civilian president, Montt took positions on state patronage of the Catholic Church and on landed estates that eventually split the conservatives and permitted the election of a liberal as head of state in 1861. After he left office, Montt became president of Chile’s Supreme Court.  

**Plan for a Santiago-Valparaiso Railroad**

163. [CAMPBELL, Allan]. *Documentos relativos al proyecto de un ferro-carril entre Santiago y Valparaiso*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de Julio Belin i Ca., February 1852. Large 8°, disbound. Woodcut vignette of a railway car on title page. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (1 l.), ii, 103 pp., many tables. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this outline for a railroad connecting Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile’s most important seaport. The bulk of the document is a detailed report from Allan Campbell, who had worked on the line between Copiapó and the port of Caldera, the second railroad in South America (preceded only by the Demarara line in British Guiana). Campbell includes information on the route, required work, expenses, and projected traffic.

According to the introduction, which is signed by Antonio Varas (one of President Montt’s most trusted subordinates), the director of the project was to be William Wheelwright. Wheelwright had tried to get a contract to build the Santiago-Valparaiso line in 1842, but was unable to raise the money when the contract was granted seven years later. He turned instead to steamships, operating the Pacific Steam Navigation Company under a 10-year monopoly starting in 1840. After the monopoly ended, Wheelwright went on to build the 50-mile Copiapó-Caldera line. When it went into operation in 1851, it was one of South America’s few railroads of substantial length.

The Santiago-Valparaiso railroad, begun as a joint government and private venture, encountered many delays and difficulties. Eventually the government bought out the private stockholders and entrusted the completion to Henry Meiggs, another American entrepreneur. The final section was completed in 1863.

Briseño I, 116: calls for only 103 pp. On the Santiago-Valparaiso railroad, see Simon Collier, “Chile from Independence to the War of the Pacific,” *Cambridge History of Latin America* III, 601. OCLC: 81635123 (Harvard University, without collation); 55281515 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with ii, 103 pp.); 55387245 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 103 pp.); 253105156 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
All About Valdivia


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author presents extensive information about agriculture and livestock in the province of Valdivia, plus the weight and volume of exports from Valdivia (wheat, wool, cheese, etc.) and imports to it (aguardiente, figs, beans, raisins, tallow, wine, etc.). He also gives some meteorological data and lists ships that have come into the harbor at Valdivia, with their previous port and their nationality. He argues that a new province, comprised of parts of Chiloé and Valdivia, is urgently needed.

Pérez Rosales (Santiago, 1807-1886), politician, merchant, miner, and diplomat, was largely responsible for organizing the colonization of the Llanquihue area by German immigrants and Chileans.

Medina, Anónimos y seudónimos hispanoamericanos, II, 65. Briseño I, 211 (giving 53 pp.; the description in Hollis says 36 pp.). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 58907684 (Harvard University, California State University at Sutro), 706143511 and 706420031 (both Harvard University—Internet resource). According to Hollis, the Harvard copy is a microfilm. Not located in Orbis. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Statutes for a Railroad from Santiago to the Rio Maule

165. 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. 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; 55422011 (both at Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 4 pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Statutes for the Banco de Santiago

166. *Proyecto de Banco que presenta a la Camara de Diputados la Comision de Hacienda de la misma.* [text begins:] Capítulo primero. Del Banco i sus acciones. Artículo 1º 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 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.


Postage for Mail on Steamers in the Pacific

167. *Por [space left for name] se me ha trascrito el siguiente decreto supremo* de 22 de abril de este año: — “El Presidente de la República ha decretado hoi lo que sigue: Considerando: 1º 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 Pacífico, 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.

Details on Progress of on the Railroad from Santiago to Rio Maule

168. Primer informe anual de la Junta Directiva del Ferro-Carril del Sur presentado a los accionistas de esta empresa. (Setiembre 16 de 1856.) Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, 1856. Large 8°, disbound. Small wood engraving of the arms of the Republic of Chile on title page. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 31 pp., large folding map, large folding table, 7 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Report on progress of the Ferrocarril del Sur, established in 1855 to build a railroad from Santiago south to the Rio Maule. It includes deliberations on the exact course of the line, orders of railroad ties from Chile and other materials from abroad, choice of the location for the depot in Santiago, financial status of the company, and letters by administrators and engineers. The large folding map (82 x 32 cm.) shows the railroad’s route from Santiago to Maipú, including stations, geographical features, and property owners’ names. The folding table at the end is a form for bidding on very specific parts of the railroad construction, such as grubbing and clearing, embankments, and culvert and bridge construction of various materials. At the end, with separate caption title and pagination, is a 7-page Ferrocarril del Sur. Acta del 12 de Setiembre de 1856 (not listed separately in Briseño), with several more letters from administrators and engineers.

★ Briseño I, 263-4: calling for only 31 pp. OCLC: 55247487 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for 29 pp.); 55387290 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for 31 pp. and a map). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Plans for a Factory to Process Sugar Beets

169. Azucar de Betarragas de Chile. [text begins:] Una de las industrias de mas importancia para Chile i que preocupa desde mucho tiempo a nuestros agricultores e industriales, es sin contradiccion el azúcar de betarraga…. (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated November 1856. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, some creasing at edges. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century sugar beet production had increased in temperate climates, including Europe and Chile. Since Chile had no factories to process the beets, its price was not competitive. The men who sign this document plan within 18 months to build a factory, after one of them travels to Europe to supervise the construction of the machinery. The document mentions that many European countries with tropical colonies where sugar cane is grown have tried to keep the price of cane sugar artificially high in order to bolster their income.

Today Chile has the world’s most productive sugar beet farms measured in yield per acre, although Chile is not one of the top producers in total tonnage.

Statutes for a Factory to Process Sugar Beets

170. *Azúcar de betarraga. Estatutos.* [text begins:] Se establece en Santiago de Chile una Sociedad por acciones para la plantación de una fábrica de azúcar de betarraga bajo las condiciones que siguien: Artículo 1º. El capital social es de $180,000, dividido en 900 acciones …. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Ferrocarril, dated 25 November 1856. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning, some creasing at edges. Overall in good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Statutes for a company that will build a factory in Santiago to process sugar beets, setting out the number of shares, capital, and directors. The document is signed in print by Francisco Lavigne, who is named as director while the factory is being constructed. Lavigne or one of his family is designated to go to Europe to supervise construction of the machinery and to hire a chemist and skilled workers.


Stagecoaches from Santiago to Talca

171. *Compañía Nacional del Sur. 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 stage-coach 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.

Nicely Printed List of Donations

172. 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. Broadside. $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. The opening paragraph is in a particularly nice cursive font.


1860s

Celebrating the Battle of Yungai

173. 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. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Broadside. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem in 4 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.

First Separately Published Work of a Second-Generation Poet

174. SOLAR, Enrique del. *Parafrasis Poetica de las Lamentaciones de Jeremías precedida de una carta al Señor Don Arcesio Escobar*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Independiente, 1866. 4°, original pink printed wrappers (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 // En 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 religiosas* 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); 253386515 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 55246109 (Chile, Biblioteca Nacional). Not located in Copac (the British Library has other titles by the author) or Rebiun. Not located in CCPBE.

German Immigrants Concerned about Right to Marry Catholics

175. [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 CCFBE or Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

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**1871**

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

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**Brief Biographies of 20 Chilean Poets (3 of Them Women), with Examples of Their Works**

**176. CORTÉS, José Domingo, ed. Parnaso chileno.** Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la República, de Jacinto Núñez, 1871. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep, some wear. Light foxing on first and final leaves. Leaf 372 loose. Internally fine, overall good to very good. Editor’s presentation inscription on half-title to Sr. de Andrada, dated 1872. (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 correjida 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 expresamente para este libro” (p. ii). *Parnaso chileno* gives brief biographies of the 20 nineteenth-century poets (including 3 women) examples of whose works are reproduced here: Domingo Arteaga Alemarte, Eduardo de la Barra Lastarria, Emilio Bello, Manuel Blanco Cuartín, Guillermo Blest Gana, Isidoro Errázuriz, Hermógenes de Irisarri, Martín José Lira, Eusebio Lillo, Mercedes Marin de Solar, Guillermo Matta, Rosario Orrego de Urbe, Luis Rodríguez Velasco, Zorobabel Rodríguez, Mercedes Ignacia Rojas, Salvador Sanfuentes, José Antonio Sofía, Enrique del Solar, Quiteria Varas Marin, and Carlos Walker Martínez.

* *Briseño II, 236: calling for 437 pp. NUC: TxU, OU, NcD, CtY; locating the *Poetas chilenos* at NNE only. OCLC: 21000214 (calling for 3 p.l., 434 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library. Rebiun loates copies with the same title, by M. Tobias Vera, with dates of 1910, 1920, 1939, 1999.*
177. ZUBIRIA, Justiniano de. *La expedicion de El Talisman*. Valparaiso: Imprenta del Mercurio de Torneroy 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 from Quinteros, Chile in 1874, 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).


178. ORREGO LUCO, Augusto. *Los enterrados vivos, estudio de medicina legal*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta de la Republica de J. Nunez, 1876. 4°, later half cloth with original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Slight browning and spotting; a few short marginal tears (repaired). Overall in good to very good condition. Later inscription on upper wrapper from Edward (?) Reed. 42 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A series of stories of men who were apparently dead, but who revived, with suggestions of measures that could be taken to prevent people from being buried alive. On p. 21, the author notes severely that he has *not* taken these stories from Edgar Allan Poe!

* Not in Palau, who cites three other works by this author. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 80360405 (Harvard Medical School). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
1902

One of World’s First Arms-Control Pacts: Text and Debates

179. ZEGERS SAMANIEGO, Júlio, et al. La paz chileno-arjentina. Sumario: los pactos de Mayo; minuta parlamentaria; obstrucción parlamentaria; el manifesto al pais; los artículos del Señor Júlio Zegers. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes, 1902. 8°, publisher’s pebbled cloth (some wear), decorated endleaves, vertical gilt lettering on spine, text-block edges sprinkled. In very good condition. Signed presentation inscription on p. 3 from Júlio Zegers 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 Imprenta 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.


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Del laurel que á las hircas coronas
En los campos de gloria la vela,
Dios Yungai el invicto Guerrero
Bellas Ninfas guirnaldas tejida.

Libertad, libertad es el voto,
Que al romper la forzada cadena
Prenuncio majestuosa y serena
De Lautaro la tierra natal.

Tiempo es ya de cumplir este voto,
Y á vos quizo la suerte elegir
En Yungai para hacerlo cumplir
Y ganar un laurel inmortal.

De Ancama, á la Tierra del Fuego
Os saluda valiente Campeón
Esta grande y heroica Nación
Que os confía el hacerla feliz.

Este suelo regado con sangre
De mil héroes dirigiendo os está
Que el Chileno jamás dolará
Al capricho de la alta cerviz.

Esta isla, valiente Guerrero,
A que Chile confía su gloria.
Que en Yungai su ruego por la historia,
Con su propia sangre escribirá.

Es hoy día el Patria
Adán en su dicha y ventura
De ella espera la Patria segura
Un brillante y feliz porvenir.

La Nación que á reñir os llama,
Su presente y futuro destino,
Hoy confía que el recto camino
Os verá de las leyes seguir;

Y del Pueblo los suenos derechos
Sustecer inviolables de quien.
Ya en la Patria, ó la tierra extranjera,
Y en su obsequio la espada blazén.
MANIFIESTO DEL
GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS
QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

Todos los Pueblos de la Tierra tienen un deber imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad; pero pocos consiguen librarse, por que los grandes servicios que exige, son superiores al tesor que inspira el despotismo a los mismos ciudadanos. Ellos saben que el primer paso en esta empresa es disponerla a perfeccion; antes que acudir en ellas y que para reformar las instituciones públicas de un pueblo, es preciso que la mayor parte se renueve, y aunque esa renuncia, pone
ria su tranquilidad, y comprimenti muchas veces su buena reputación.
En el curso de una revolución calculada para accionar el destino de la unidad del mundo y gracias del mundo entero, es bien fácil que haya un solo individuo que a su tonto da lugar por la alternativa de todos aquellos sacrificios. El pueblo Chileno ha conocido ya por propia experiencia la necesidad de correr este período intermedio de esfuerzos y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar las reformas que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y la actual situación del gobierno humano. Pero si el quinto de los héroes de una guerra seducida con ferocidad por el Triunfo Español, no el pase de las circunstancias que causan el choque de los pueblos inciertos de un país razonable, más ha podido evocar el sentimiento que mostró en la celebración revolucion del 18 de septiembre del año de 38. Desde aquella época hasta el 1 de octubre de 58, hicimos el primer ensayo de nuestras fuerzas, y podíamos desear con toda razón que ellos fueran bastantes para sostener las quemazones de un pueblo obstinado, aunque que los medios internos no destruyeran los recursos que deba proporcionar la unión de los que estaban animados de un mismo niver, y aumentados de igual peligro.

Nosotros no pedimos colaboración a esa antigua Ley de la naturaleza que fija el orden que siguen todas las sociedades en su organización, fáctica o moral. Porque en muchas horas nuestras destino empezamos a concluir ideas, formar opiniones, y realizar proyectos que el paso que inscribía la tendencia de nuestros fines, manifestando que no se hacía esfuerzo en nuestro sabio acuerdo con la verdad advirtiendo todos los errores, mover las pasiones públicas, y prever siempre los efectos de la imposición de la visibilidad resolviéndolo en fin a los enemigos interiores y exteriores, sin que nunca se abrigase que el riesgo de la fuerza, o el mismo levantamiento de las naciones. Estas causas abrumaron de tal modo sobre nuestros conflictos, que el escenario titánico del entusiasmo y de los instintos que hizo Chile desde que empezó la obra de su renacimiento, El País, fue momento briendo el yugo Español, y sus habitantes fueron traídos en solitario, por que toda resistencia es inútil, quando el buen éxito no redime la justicia de su causa. La opresión y los ul�ce

gos que nunca habían ultrajado Chile, respecto de las adversidades de que