RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 296

La Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay
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April 2, 2018

Special List 296

La Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
before the item number are in Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
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VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 296

La Argentina, Uruguay & Paraguay


First and ONLY EDITION.

With Comments on Independence of Uruguay and Paraguay


First and ONLY EDITION. The object of this mission was to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Brazil and Prussia. The author provides as well some observations concerning London, Paris, Denmark and Belgium, about the independence of Uruguay, the aims of the great powers, river navigation in South America, and the administrative and military organization of Prussia. There are brief sections on Brazilian protests against the Aberdeen Bill and the recognition of Paraguay independence.

* Innocência VI, 229. Pорбасе locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University, British Library, and Institute of Historical Research. Not located in Melvyl.
Art & Archeology, Camões, Paraguayan War and More

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

21 issues in 1 volume. $500.00

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

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

* Pires, Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa do século XX, I (1900-1940), p. 66. OCLC: 1481041 (University of Minnesota); 250680357 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 231045527 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky; Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 492884611 (Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 145085663 (Stanford University Libraries); 72725243 (Bibliothek Universiteit Leiden, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek, Utrecht University Library); 5467882 (14 locations: some appear to be online copies, others are incomplete runs); 439639628 (Mestna knjižnica Ljubljana); 637582454 (ETH-Bibliothek Zürich: gives beginning date as 1932); 637582462 (ETH-Bibliothek Zürich: gives beginning date as 1934); 5467963 (13 locations). Porbase locates two complete runs, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates number 9 only at King’s College London.

Setting the Boundaries of Brazil


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

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

Brazilian Army Officer Who Died Heroically During the Paraguayan War

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Hilário Maximiniano Antunes Gurjão (Belém, 1820-Paraguay, 17 January 1869) was a Brazilian army officer who attained the rank of General, and died heroically in combat during the Paraguayan War. As a teenager he had fought in the civil wars which consumed his native province of Pará between 1834 and 1836. After attending the Escola Militar in Rio de Janeiro, he took part in missions in Pará and Amazonas whose aim was the fortification of the Amazon region. In 1857 as a Lieutenant Colonel he inspected forts at Macapá, Gurupá e Óbidos. In 1865, having distinguished himself in the Paraguayan War, he was promoted to Colonel, directing the bombardment of Itapiru in 1866 and artillery actions at Passo da Pátria in Tuiuti. He commanded the garrison of Corrientes and the forces of Chaco in 1867. dislodged the Paraguayans from Sauce on 21 March 1868, forcing them to abandon totally their lines of fortifications, including the fort of Curu and their concentration at Humaitá. Proceeding to Chaco, he established communication between the squadron holding on below Angustura and that in front of Vileta. In November the Duque de Caxias choose him to command the artillery of the 2° Corpo do Exército under the leadership of Marechal Argolo Ferrão and, thanks to the actions of Hilário Gurjão, on 5 December the 2° Corpo was able to disembark at Santo Antônio.

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

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

Los mismos motivos que obligaron a ostentar una autoridad coercitiva a la individual de los virreyes, deben también introducir una nueva forma en los gobiernos subalternos. El justo temor de no atravesar con prisa pasos que deben darle de nuestra mano en la primera parte de su tiempo en que esta Junta no tenga una continua orden de los pueblos, la pone en la necesidad de no alterar el sistema antiguo, despertando los gobiernos en mano de una felicidad a pesar de sus peligros. Por lo demás, la Junta siempre ha estado persuadida, que el único honor de esta revolución debe consistir en hacer sentir a los pueblos las ventajas de un gobierno popular.

Así, que a pesar de la sorprendente aparición, previa en las instrucciones remitidas de la cámara militar, se produce una inquietud con los pueblos inclinados al gobierno de Juntas. Para prevenirlas, tiene muy presente que sin esta vivacidad no habrán hecho otro con los pueblos, que continuarán en el indiferente. En efecto, la autoridad que no se contenga por la atención inquirida y subyace de estos colegios, una vez daría de servir a los mejores intenciones. Después de haberse ensayado un régimen en contra las intrusiones, es preciso hacerse absoluto para asegurar la suspensión. Del reencuentro de los colegios el descorazonamiento el camino es corto. Exigimos los deberes, excluimos no tenemos el poder; amar al bien público, y el estado languidece al final acometer una plaza fácil. Por el contrario, se resuelve hablando del miedo del gobierno en la mayor de muchas. De aquel común bueno y útil de autoridad se forma una abnegación pública que emplean la acción del poder, y la barba de la autoridad. Esa clase de gobierno servirá mejorado poderoso, pero acercado de las leyes, ciudadanos, libre, pero que saben que no hay libertad para el que no hay las leyes, virtudes civiles, virtudes políticas, amor de la patria, disciplina militar, y en el hombre decidido a sacrificarse por el bien del estado. Para que esta gran obra tenga su perfección para también la Junta, que será de mucho conocimiento el que los individuos de estas Juntas garantizaran ser elegidos por los pueblos. Por esta razón se concurra, que traerán los elegidos a su favor la opinión pública, vale el mismo rigor a los otros, y que el talento para el mundo en el único título para empezar. En esta inteligencia ha creído esta Junta Superior hacer las siguientes declaraciones: habiendo.

1º Que en la capital de cada provincia, comprendida la de Charcas, se formará una Junta compuesta de cinco individuos, que por orden serán el presidente, a el gobernador ayudante que escuchen nombrado como presidente, y los cuatro colegios que se elijeran por el pueblo.

2º Que en esta Junta restará en efecto toda la autoridad...

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this summary of Argentine finances during the last four months of 1821, including income (aduana, papel sellado, pulperías, loterías, multas, etc.) and expenses (sueldos y pensiones, diezmos repartidos, hospitalidad, rescate de esclavos, etc.). It bears the printed imprimatur of García and the signature in print of Santiago Wilde. Wilde, a British subject, came to Argentina in the early nineteenth century. He became a citizen in 1817, and by 1821 was Contador de Cálculo of the Contaduría General de Gobierno. He published a *Memoria presentada a la Comisión de Hacienda …* [Buenos Aires]: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1821 (see Zinny 1821/48). There is a copy in the British Library. Both Zinny and the British Library online catalogue state that it is a 4o of 40 pp.; neither mention this table.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Part I includes complete texts of treaties and royal letters patent, beginning with the Bull of Pope Alexander VI (1493) and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) and extending through 1890. Part II contains acts of possession and jurisdiction of Spain on the territory submitted to arbitration, dating from 1541 to 1806. Part III lists Portuguese usurpations in the dominion of Spain from 1639 to 1806. Part IV lists acts of possession and Argentina jurisdiction on the territory submitted to arbitration, 1810 to 1877. Part V gives documents concerning the antecedents, interpretation and execution of the treaties agreed between Spain and Portugal, and the Argentine Republic and Brazil, from 1756 to 1890.

* OCLC: 8803094 (noting “Volume I only, no more published?”).
Regulations for Mining in Argentina

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

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

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

# Not located in Palau. OCLC: 804935049 (Universitat de Barcelona) has “edición oficial” on the title page and the same collation as our version does; 43440860 is a digitized copy of the “edición oficial”; too little information is given about other copies of the 1887 edition to be certain whether they match ours. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates copies of the “edición oficial” at British Library and Oxford University.


First Mapping of Rio Tebicuari, Paraguay

10. AZARA, Felix de. Correspondencia oficial e inedita sobre la demarcación de limites entre el Paraguay y el Brasil, por … Primer Comisario de la Tercera Division. Primera edición. Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (31.5 x 20.5 cm.), modern brown cloth, smooth spine, title
Examen de esta cuestión: ¿existe un derecho natural?

§. I. Desde el momento que comenzamos á estudiar las obras más acreditadas para enterarnos de los principios que sirven de base á la moral y á la política, experimentamos un profundo sentimiento de amargura al contemplar la multiplicidad de los sistemas, y la divergencia de las opiniones. La incertidumbre sobre materias que altamente nos interesan es el más doloroso de los tormentos; y he ahí en los escritos de tantos autores célebres, casi siempre en contradicción unos con otros, y solamente unánimes en darnos sus pareceres como infalibles oráculos, erramos durante muchos años.
FIRST EDITION. These letters on the Rio Tebicuari, dated 1784-85, have an introduction by Pedro de Angelis (dated 1837) and were published in his important Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata, first printed in 1836-37 (see Griffin, Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature 3090). Palau lists each item in the Colección separately. A second edition of this work was published in 1970.

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

After the Treaty of San Ildefonso, 1777, a commission was sent to Rio de la Plata in 1781 to settle the boundaries between Spanish and Portuguese America. Azara, a talented Spanish military engineer, was assigned to survey the boundary north of Asunción. From 1794 to 1796 he took no less than seven exploratory journeys to the interior, of which the one described here was the third. In 1798 Azara published a famous map of Paraguay, Descripción historica, física, política y geográfica escrita a instancias del Cabildo de la Asunción, that earned him instant acclaim. After he returned to Spain in 1801 he began publishing works on the flora and fauna of the area. Finding that stuffed specimens deteriorated rapidly in Paraguay’s climate, he instead made a detailed list of birds, collated against Buffon’s Histoire naturelle des oiseaux and published as Apuntamientos para la historia natural de los pájaros del Paraguay y de la Plata, 1802-1805. Azara’s Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, Madrid 1847, and Voyages dans l’Amérique Méridionale, Paris 1809, are important sources on eighteenth-century Latin America.

Palau 20986: calling for 2 ll., 68 pp., 1 l. On Azara, see Howgego I, 72-73 (A149); McNeil and Deas, Europeans in Latin America no 74. NUC: DLC, TxU, NNH, NcU, NN (calling for 1 l., ii, [5]-68, ii pp.). Copac locates copies at British Library, University of Liverpool, and National Library of Scotland.


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

Palau 20985: without collation. NUC: DLC, TxU, NcU, NNH. OCLC: 55240175 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 246657876 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 464722887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 252827114 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); also several copies in microform and 2 digitized copies. Copac locates two copies at the British Library and another at the National Library of Scotland.
12. AZARA, Felix de. Informes ... sobre varios proyectos de colonizar el Chaco. Primera edicion. Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. vi, 16 pp.; title page is p. 1. $75.00

FIRST EDITION. The Chaco region is in northeastern Argentina. This work was written in 1799, and published here with an introduction by Pedro de Angelis. It was published in his important Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately.

* Palau 20984. NUC: DLC, TxU, NcU, NNH.

**Rio de la Plata, 1781-1801**

13. AZARA, Felix de. Memorias sobre el estado rural del Rio de la Plata en 1801; demarcacion de límites entre el Brasil y el Paraguay á últimos del siglo XVII, é informes sobre varios particulares de la América meridional española .... Madrid: Sanchiz, 1847. 4°, later tree calf (some wear), smooth spine gilt, black lettering piece, gilt. Bound in Buenos Aires by Ure (?) y Vigual, with their name and address stamped in gilt on inside outer edge of lower board. Dampstained along inner margin. Marginal worming to some leaves, without loss, some holes with glassine repairs. In near-good condition. viii, 232 pp., 1 engraved plate. $900.00

FIRST EDITION of “A valuable memorandum on agrarian conditions in the Rio de la Plata at the end of the eighteenth century” (Griffin, Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature 3139, citing the Buenos Aires, 1943 edition). Azara, a talented Spanish military engineer, went to the Rio de la Plata in 1781 as a member of the Spanish boundary commission and traveled widely there for the next 20 years. His Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, Madrid 1847, and Voyages dans l’Amérique Meridionale, Paris 1809, are important sources on eighteenth-century Latin America.


**Portuguese Consul Expelled from Montevideo Defends Himself**

14. [AZEVEDO, Leonardo de Souza Leite]. Exposição do procedimento político do Consul Geral de Portugal durante os últimos acontecimentos da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, com a refutação das columnias publicadas pelo Governo de Montevideo no Decreto que o suspende de suas funçõens, e o expulsa d’aquella cidade. [Facing page:] Exposé de la conduite politique du Consul Général de Portugal .... 2 works in 1 volume. Buenos Aires: Imprensa do Estado, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary tan quarter calf
over decorated boards (some rubbing and stains), smooth spine with
gilt bands, small ornaments in blind, orange cloth label lettered “Mis-
celanea” in gilt. In very good condition. Unidentified modern pictorial
bookplate depicting a tree in black flanked with initials “AC” in red,
within double ruled borders (outer red, inner black). In upper outer
corner of front pastedown endleaf is an older, small octagonal white
paper ticket with blue border and ink manuscript shelfmark (“197”) at
center. [3]-93 pp., probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. Fac-
ing pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online
copy at University of California-Berkeley. 2 works in 1 volume. $600.00

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

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

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

Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087
(Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]:
14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links
to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional
de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac
repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KVK (44 databases searched) locates
only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

BOUND WITH:

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

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

Not in Innocêncio. Not in Palau. OCLC: 253434368 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus
Potsdamer Straße); 37912432 (New York Public Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in
the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. NOT located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched)
locates two copies: the one cited by Porbase, and the one cited by OCLC in the Staats-
bibliothek zu Berlin.
PROCLAMA.

Que el Coronel D. Francisco Xavier de Elío, Comandante en Xexe del Exército Español de operaciones en la banda oriental del Río contra los Ingleses, hizo el 22 de Mayo de 1807 a todas sus Tropas, estando a caballo con espada en mano, y en el centro del gran cuadro, que de todas ellas formó.

Soldados y hermanos míos: La fuerza por medios extraordinarios me ha traído del de España a tener la honra de mandaros. Allá he militado 24 años, y en ellos he hecho la guerra contra Moros.
15. [AZEVEDO, Leonardo de Souza Leite]. Exposição do procedimento político do Consul Geral de Portugal durante os últimos acontecimentos da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, com a refutação das calumnias publicadas pelo Governo de Montevideo no decreto que o suspende de suas funções, e o expulsa d’aquella cidade. [facing page:] Exposé de la conduite politique du Consul Général de Portugal ....Buenos Aires: Imprensa do Estado, 1843. Large 8°, contemporary green, red, and white marbled wrappers (rubbed, spine defective, some minor fraying to covers). Woodcut vignette on each title page. Some foxing and dampstains, a few nicks at fore-edge. In good condition. [3]-93 pp., (1 blank l.); probably lacking a half title or initial blank leaf. Facing pages in Portuguese and French. Collation agrees with the online copy at University of California-Berkeley.

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

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

Not in Innocência. Not in Palau. OCLC: 503985486 (British Library); 679455087 (Internet Resource, Computer File, from the original at University of California [Berkeley?]; 14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, almost all of which appear to be links to the digital copy; digital copy does not have a half title); 55266805 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. KV/K (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun.

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

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

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


$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The advertisement bound into the volume states that this is “La tragicomedia de dos generaciones en pugna. La crisis moral del mundo después

Facsimile reprint of a work originally printed in Buenos Aires, 1816 by Gandarillas y Socios. The Congreso de las Provincias-Unidas de Sud-America reviews the course of the revolution and urges the population to carry on. The decree on pp. 32-33, dated 1 August 1816, is signed by Dr. José Ignacio Thames, Presidente, and Juan José Paso, Secretario.

* Cf. Zinny 49 (pp. 175-8).

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19. [BUENOS AIRES, Fiscal General del Estado]. *Memorial ajustado de los diversos espedientes seguidos sobre la provision de obispos en esta iglesia de Buenos Aires, hecha por el solo sumo Pontifice sin presentacion del gobierno, y sobre un breve presentado en materia de jurisdiccion, y reservas retenido, y suplicado. Con la defensa que se sostiene de la jurisdiccion ordinaria, y libertades de esta iglesia y sus diocesanos, y del soberano patronato y regalias de la nacion en la proteccion de sus iglesias, y provision de todos sus beneficios eclesiasticos, como correspondiente exclusivamente a los gobiernos respectivos en las nuevas republicas americano-españolas del continente. Dispuesto ... por autorizacion del gobierno.* Buenos Aires: Imprenta Argentina, 1834. 8°, later nineteenth-century brown quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt in second compartment from head, date in fourth compartment (extremities worn; small piece of marbled paper missing from front cover; remains of old paper tag in fifth compartment). Edges sprinkled red and blue. Dampstains on preliminary leaves, light foxing. In very good condition. 246 pp. $800.00

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

* Palau VIII, 481. NUC: not located in NUC, which cites the second edition only (1886), at DLC, MH, NN. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates one copy each at British Library and Liverpool University.

**Attempt to Replace Anarchy with Order in Argentina**

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

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

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

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

**Anglo-French Fleet on the Wrong Tack**

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

FIRST EDITION. The Anglo-French blockade of the Río de la Plata was a five-year-long naval blockade imposed on the Argentine Confederation, ruled by Juan Manuel de Rosas, in order to support the Colorado Party in the Uruguayan Civil War. It closed Buenos Aires to naval commerce. The Anglo-French navy trespassed into the internal waters of Argentina to sell their products, since Rosas maintained a protectionist policy to improve the weak Argentine economy. Eventually both Britain and France gave in,
O URAGUAY
POEMA
DE
JOSE BASILIO DA GAMA
NA ARCÁDIA DE ROMA
TERMINDO SIPILIO
DEDICADO
AO ILL. E EXC. SENHOR
FRANCISCO XAVIER
DE MENDONÇA FURTADO
SECRETARIO DE ESTADO
DE
S. Magestade Fidelissima

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA
ANO MCCLXXVII
Com beneplácito da Real Mesa Congrega.
signing treaties in 1849 (Britain) and 1850 (France) acknowledging Argentine sovereignty over its rivers.


22. CABRER, José Maria. *Reconocimiento del Río Pepiri-Guazu por … Coronel de Ingenieros, Segundo Comisario y Geografo de la Segunda Partida Demarcadora, extractado de su diario inedito. Primera edicion*. Buenos Aires: Imprenta del Estado, 1836. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), iv, [3]-11 pp. $75.00

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

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

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

**Biography of Great Value for the Military History of Brazil**

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


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

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

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


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

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

Bentham, Chateaubriand, and Bolivar


FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?). Probably printed in Lima. The series began 4 June 1827; the latest issue we know of is n.º 6.

In this issue, the first essay is on Jeremy Bentham and derecho natural, the second on Chateaubriand’s poem “Les Martyrs” (1809). The third section praises the Argentines for the first issue of El Conciliador, printed in Buenos Aires in May 1827, summarizing and commenting on three of the articles. One was on Argentine independence, the second on the Bolivian Constitution, and the third on the Congreso de Panamá. The short-lived authoritarian Bolivian Constitution and the Congress of Panama (whose treaty was ratified only by Gran Colombia) were both the handiwork of Simón Bolívar in 1826.

* See Palau 64994: giving dates of issue as 3 March to 6 October 1827. NUC cites a Cronica politica y literaria de Lima, nos. 1-5, 4 June to Sept. 1827, at DLC, NcD, CU. OCLC: 44179082 (University of Connecticut [n.º 5 only], Yale University [no. 1 only?], Harvard University [nos. 1-5], Massachusetts Historical Society [nos. 1, 3], Duke University [nos. 1-6], British Library); 503885271 (British Library, nos. 2-4). No issue located in CCPBE. No issue located in Rebiun. Copac repeats British Library; another record for British Library does not specify issues held. No issue located in KVK (44 databases searched).

Onward to Colonia!

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

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

Although short-lived, the British occupation of Montevideo had lasting effects. Montevideo had for the first time played a significant commercial and political role; from this time on, its rivalry with Buenos Aires was acute, foreshadowing the independence of Uruguay. The man who delivered this Proclama played no small part in the feud. Elio was made Governor of Montevideo in 1807, and was openly hostile to
D. BALTASAR HIDALGO
de Cisneros y la Torre, Cejías
y José, Caballero Pensionado de
la Real y distinguida Orden de
Carlos III, Teniente General de
la Real Armada, Vírey, Gober-
nador y Capitán General de las
Provincias del Río de la Plata, &c. &c. &c.

AL PUEBLO DE BUENOS-AYRES.

La confianza que he merecido a nues-
tro Augusto Soberano el Sr. D. Fernan-
do VII, y en su Real nombre la Supre-
ma Junta Central gubernativa de España
e Indias, nombrándome para el mando de
Santiago Liniers, who had become Viceroy of La Plata. (See Humphreys, Liberation of South America, pp. 1-14.)

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

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

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

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

How Do You Get to Tarija?

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

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

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

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

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**Masonic Handbook Printed in Buenos Aires, 1860**

*With Illustrations of Regalia, Symbols, and Ceremonies*

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

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

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


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**Chaotic Finances of a Deceased Businessman**

29. *Fundamentos legales que manifiestan la nulidad y caducidad. De las fianzas judiciales otorgadas por D. Gregorio Echaurren, y Don Pedro*
D. BALTASAR HIDALGO DE CISNEROS
y la Torre, Cejas y Jofre, Caballero
Pensionado de la Real y Distinguida Orden
Española de Carlos III, Teniente Ge-
neral de la Real Armada del Sr. D. Fernan-
dó VII, Virey, Gobernador, y Capitán
General de las Provincias del Río de la
Plata y sus Dependientes, Presidente de
la Real Audiencia Pretorial de Buenos-
Ayres, Superintendente General, Subde-
legado de Real Hacienda, Rentas de
Tabacos y Náypes, del Ramo de Azogues
y Minas y Real Renta de Correos. &c.

Siendo constante al Público que desde mi ingreso
al mando de estas Provincias, no he omitido me-
dio para restablecer el orden que se notaba alte-
rado por efecto de las ocurrencias que son noto-
rias, a cuyo mal influía principalmente una des-
unión en los ánimos tan perjudicial en el día, co-
mo extraña en unos habitantes que unidos y enla-
zados con el patriotismo y la confraternidad han
dado en todo tiempo repetidas pruebas de la mas-
acendrada fidelidad, fixando para siempre el honor
que á costa de sus fatigas habían sabido sostener;
así es que todos los vecinos sensatos y de provida
que desde luego se uniformaron á mis ideas para
Nolasco Mena para que se diese permiso á D. Juan Watson de pasar á Buenos Ayres, imponiéndose para ello pena de juzgado y sentenciado. [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). 4°, disbound. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript notation above title. 34 pp. $400.00

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

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

Victories at Tucumán

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

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

Gregorio Funes (1749-1829), Argentine clergyman, politician, and historian, was born in Córdoba, province of Rio de la Plata (now Argentina), son of one of the first families to settle there. After studies at the College of Monserrat and at Alcalá de Henares, he rose in the ecclesiastical hierarchy and in 1807 was named rector of the University of Córdoba. In a series of sweeping reforms, he replaced many Franciscan faculty members with local clergy and established departments of mathematics, experimental physics, music theory, and more. When Napoleon’s army invaded Spain in 1808, Funes supported D. Carlota Joaquina’s claim to the throne. He was the first official in Córdoba to support the May Revolution of 1810, contributing significantly to its success and becoming a member of the Junta Grande in December 1810. Funes’s Ensayo de historia civil del Paraguay, Buenos Aires y Tucumán, Buenos Aires, 1816-1817, is among the earliest histories of the region.

A Landmark of Brazilian Literature in the First, Suppressed Edition
In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco Binding
By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism

31. GAMA, José Basilio da. O Uruguay, poema .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers with wide roll-tooled border in gilt, floral ornaments gilt at corners and a central medallion gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gauffered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) in title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. In fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l., 1 integral blank l.).

$12,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as “rare and sought after.” We have never seen a copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese binding of this period we have ever seen. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basilio da Gama’s poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably influenced by Gama, judged the Uruguay “the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit.” It is “the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period,” declared Ronald de Carvalho, and “will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence” (Pequena história da literatura brasileira pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the Uruguay is “well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoía” (Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto.

This was one of the earliest books printed at the Impressão Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal’s brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1751-1759), and Secretário de Estado da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book’s publication.

José Basílio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order’s expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice’s robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted
AS BIBLIAS FALSIFICADAS

OU

DUAS RESPOSTAS

AO SR. CONEGÓ JOAQUIM PINTO DE CAMPOS

PELO

CHRISTÃO VELHO

RECIFE

Typ. Commercial do G. H. de Mira.

1847.
to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal’s daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama’s increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal’s brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, _O Uruguay_ became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.


### Indians in Argentinian Desert

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

First separate edition. Written in 1810, this work was published in Pedro de Angelis’s important _Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata_, first printed in 1836-37. Griffin, _Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature_ 3090 lists the collection, but Palau also lists each item in that collection separately. The somewhat erratic collation matches that of the Bibliothèque nationale de France copy, although our copy has the “Oficios del Gobierno” bound after the title page, rather than after the “Discurso preliminar.”

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

* Palau 98160: calling for only xxii, 71 pp. NUC: DLC, NcU, TxU, NN.
German Reports on South America for Possible Immigrants

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

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

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


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


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

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


**First Work on Paraguayan War by a Paraguayan**

35. GODOI, Juan Silvano de. *Guerra do Paraguay. Monographias historicas por ... Com um appendice contendo o capitulo VIII do livro de Benjamin Mossé sobre a Campanha do Paraguay e o depoimento do General D. Francisco Isidoro Resquin. Versão e notas de J. Arthur Montenegro.* Rio Grande: Off. a vapor da Livraria Americana, Carlos Pinto & C. Succs., 1895. Large 8°, contemporary dark green quarter morocco over pebbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (very dry, leather gone from first and fourth compartments), marbled endleaves. Browning. Foxing and stains. In good condition internally, if just barely; overall in somewhat less than good condition. Not pretty. 129 pp., (1 l.). $50.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently one of a series of monographs written by Godoi. According to Montenegro’s note (p. 3), it is the first work on the Paraguayan War written by a Paraguayan. One chapter deals with the Paraguayan general José E. Diaz (pp. 5-64) and another with the Conference of Yataity-Corá (pp. 65-85).

Not in Palau; cf. 103046, entitled *Monografias históricas, Primera serie (unica?), Buenos Aires 1893*, without collation. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 692069722 (10 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library, which holds a digital copy made from the original at University of California-Berkeley; apparently the only other location given with a hard copy is Harvard College Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched)

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

A la réplica o exposición de D. Nicolás Rodríguez Peña en la causa ejecutiva con Mr. Mackenzie sobre cobranza del valor de la Juana Gordon, y su Cargamento.

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

El Sr. Peña ha tratado varios puntos en sus informes. Primero que los Tribunales ordinarios que sentenciaron la presente causa procedieron con injusticia: y cuanto alega en esta parte es inútil porque aquellas sentencias son inmutables e irrevoables en cuanto á la justicia o injusticia de sus decisiones según nues-
Anti-Napoleonic Address Delivered at Colonia do Sacramento, 1809

37. Hidalgo de Cisneros y La Torre, Baltasar. D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, &c. &c. &c. [text begins:] Al Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres. La confianza que he merecido a nuestro Augusto Soberano ...

[Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1809. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Faint spotting. In very good condition. (4 pp.) $1,200.00

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


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

38. Hidalgo de Cisneros y La Torre, Baltasar. D. Baltasar Hidalgo de Cisneros y la Torre, Ceijas y Jofre ... Virey, Gobernador y Capitan General de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata ... [text begins:] Siendo constante al Publico que desde mi ingreso al mando de estas Provincias, no hé omitido medio par restablecer el orden que se notaba alterado ...

[Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1809. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Faint spotting. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $1,200.00

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


FIRST EDITION. Based on the author’s diary during a trip to South America. He explains that the condor is the emblem of the mountain republics of the Andes, and the cow represents the cattle-bearing plains nations, particularly Argentina. Isherwood landed in Venezuela at La Guaira, and visited Cartagena, Bogotá, Quito, Lima, La Paz, Buenos Aires, and many smaller towns in between.

Celebrates the End of the Paraguayan War

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

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

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

* Innocêncio does not mention the present work; see VIII, 193; XX, 239 for other works by the author and biographical information. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 867957609 (online resource); 987348125 (online resource); 50119051 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, British Library); 431947012 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 504790118 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Paris. Copac locates two copies at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.
HISTOIRE
DE
NICOLAS I.
ROY
DU PARAGUAIS,
ET
EMPEREUR DES MAMELUS.

A SAINT PAUL.

1756.
Author’s Presentation Inscription in a Book Listed in the Papal Index

41. [LIMA, José Ignacio de Abreu e]. As Bíblias falsificadas ou duas respostas ao Sr. Cérejo Joaquim Pinto de Campos pelo Cristão Velho. Recife: Typ. Commercial de G.H. de Mira, 1867. Large 8°, contemporary navy quarter sheep over marbled boards (spine faded; corners worn; three tiny round wormholes to front joint), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, also with bands in blind, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. In very good condition. Author’s presentation inscription on title page: “Ao Illmº Sr. Antonio de Vasconcellos / / Meneses de Drumond oferece este exemplar em // prova de amizade e Carinho—O autor”. Another signature, dated 1879, on title page. “A.V.M. Drumond” stamped in gilt at foot of spine. Local newspaper clippings from 1867 and 1869, about the book, with minuscule ink annotations presumably by Drumond, pasted on to verso of front free endleaf, recto of second front endleaf, verso of errata leaf, and both the recto and verso of the penultimate rear free endleaf. 372 pp., (1 l. table of contents, 1 l. errata). $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scarce work, which was placed on the Papal Index on 20 June 1869. It includes sections on Bibles published in London, the Inquisition (in Spain, Portugal, and Brazil), the authentic Vulgate, Luther and the Reformation, the Apocrypha, the Padrão, Jesuits in Brazil in 1867, the Paraguayan War, the bishop of Pernambuco, and Council of Trent, matrimony, tithes, the relationship of the Emperor of Brazil to the Catholic Church.

The author (1796-1869) was a native of Pernambuco, the son of José Ignacio Ribeiro de Abreu Lima, who later became a priest. Lima had a brilliant mind and an adventurous life. He was a captain of artillery when he became involved in the Revolution of 1817 in Pernambuco. He fled to the United States, then (in 1818) to Venezuela, where he served as a captain under Bolívar. Fighting for the independence of Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru, he rose to the rank of general. In 1830, after Bolívar’s death, he left for Europe, but in 1832 he went back to Brazil. In 1844 he returned to his native Pernambuco, where he devoted himself to historical and literary studies.

Provenance: Abreu e Lima, who was a sincere Christian but a fervent anti-clerical, was denied burial in consecrated ground by the ecclesiastical authorities. The man to whom he inscribed this book, Antonio de Vasconcellos Meneses de Drumond (Pernambuco 1819-1876), delivered a moving funeral oration of Abreu e Lima that was published as Discurso proferido no cemiterio ingles no setimo dia da morte do general Lima, Recife 1869.

Long-Running Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

42. 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. In good to very good condition. A number of early manuscript corrections in ink. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $900.00

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

The earliest references to the case (per OCLC) are 1824, with this work and Peña’s Memoria en que el ciudadano Nicolas 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 Argentine independence movement: Rodriguez Peña square in Buenos Aires is named after him. After the Battle of Chacabuco in 1817, he went into self-imposed exile in Santiago, where he remained until his death in 1853.

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

Ongoing Legal Dispute over the Juana Gordon

43. 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 fruto de amenidad é interés general.... [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, (dated 15 January 1825). 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. 26 pp. $1,000.00

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

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


Volume I is Cadiz to Panama; volume II is Panama to the Philippines; volume III is Manila to Cadiz. Alejandro Malaspina and José Bustamante led a five-year voyage (1789-1794) to Spanish territories in the Americas and the Philippines, reporting on the political, economic, and defensive state of the colonies and gathering copious scientific data. On his return, Malaspina began work on a seven-volume report, which due to his imprisonment and subsequent retirement remained incomplete and unpublished at his death in 1810.

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

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

* Palau 148155.

*Celebrates the End of the Paraguayan War*

46. MATHEUS, Joaquim Alves. *Oração gratulatoria que pelo termo da Guerra do Paraguay e pelo triumpho das armas brasileiras pronunciou em
21 de Maio de 1870 na Igreja dos Congregados da Cidade de Braga ….

Porto: Typographia da Livraria Nacional, 1870. 8°, original green printed rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Brazilian Imperial arms within ruled and decorative borders on rear wrapper. In good condition. 40 pp. $200.00

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

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

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

First Book on Freemasonry by a Brazilian
First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry

47. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. Cartas sobre a framaçoneria, segunda edição, feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, augmentada com duas cartas escritas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto, e correcta. Paris: A. Bobée, 1821. 8°, contemporary back wrapper (rubbed). Small marginal dampstain, foxed. In near-good condition. Small ownership label and rubber stamp on blank portion of title page; stamp repeated on several inner pages. (1 l.), 162 pp. $500.00

Third edition of the first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry; also the first book on the subject by a Brazilian author. The Cartas first appeared in 1805 with a “Madrid” imprint: the statement on the title page that this is the second edition (repeated on the title pages of later editions) is false, probably made to mislead the censors; also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the Cartas of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work next appeared in Paris, 1821 and then in Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene the monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and trying to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

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


**Chilean Boundaries**

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

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

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

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

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

Reprint (with annotations?) of a work first published in Ecuador, and later in the *Gazeta mercantil* of Buenos Aires. It accuses Santa Cruz not only of taking over Peru (where Orbegoso was his lackey) but of wanting to add Chile, Argentina and Ecuador to his
El Gobierno Encargado de las Naciones Generales de la República de las Provincias del Río de la Plata S. R. S.

Habiendo convenido con S. M. el Emperador del Brasil acerca una negociación por medio de Ministros Plenipotenciarios, evidentemente interesados al efecto para restablecer la paz, firmado y firmado en el curso del Río Juncal el veinte y siete de agosto de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco y otros dos Observaciones Pedidas de Paz en experiencias públicas que publican en la siguiente.

Esto mismo se conserva en el Archivo de la República de las Provincias del Río de la Plata.

MANUEL DORREGO
DIPUTADO DE LA CÁMARA DE LA NACIÓN.
conquests. The author invokes the ghost of Simón Bolívar against such tyranny: “De la tumba de este héroe se levanta solemne, como de la eternidad, una voz que nos conjura á conservar ileso el patrimonio valioso que nos legó, y á esterminar sin compasion al que nos lo intenta robar.” A long footnote mentions Santa Cruz’s treacherous execution of President Felipe Santiago de Salaverry of Peru on February 7, 1836.

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


Author’s Presentation Inscription to Juan Valera

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A volume of Versos II was published the following year.

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

Provenance: Juan Valera y Alcalá-Galiano (1824-1905), Spanish realist author, diplomat and political figure. Born at Cabra, in the province of Córdoba, he was educated at Málaga and at the University of Granada, where he took his degree in law, and then entered upon a diplomatic career (1847). He produced top-ranking works of Spanish literature; for purity of diction and beauty of style, he has never been surpassed in Spain. Pepita Jiménez, which appeared as a serial in 1874, is his best known work. Translated into many languages, it depicts the gradual loss of vocation by a young seminarian, culminating in a shattering denouement. His other novels are Las ilusiones del doctor Faustino (1875), El comendador Mendoza (1877), Pasarse de listo, and Doña Luz (1879). Valera’s Obras completas were published in 43 volumes, Madrid 1905-1916.

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

51. [NEEDLEWORK SAMPLE BOOK]. Lenceria muestrario. Academia Mendia. [Buenos Aires?]: n.pr., 1934?. Oblong folio (21.6 x 36 cm.), modern cloth, title gilt-stamped on upper cover (slightly spotted, corners bumped). Heavy yellow paper throughout. Light foxing. In very good condition. Inscription on first leaf: “Muestrario de Lenceria: de Emilia Sobún, año 1934, Academia Mendia, Buenos Aires.” Oval stamp on same page: “Corte . . . Mendia, Billinghurst 65[?], B. Aires, Alejandrina G. de Rufino, Profesora de Corte y Confeccion.” 6 unnumbered leaves with 13 samples of needlework, each about 16.5 x 16.5 cm (see below), each with the small round stamp of the Academia. A fourteenth sample at the end was apparently removed. $300.00

A sample book produced by Emilia Sobún, who was presumably a student learning lencería, fancy needlework for lingerie and household linens. Each sample is executed white-on-white on a square of stiffened silk organza with machine-made trim. The squares bear progressively more difficult handwork, from buttons, pleats and simple fagoting through embroidery, fine crochet, and lace insets. Each student was probably given a blank book with the school’s name stamped on it, and expected to insert her own work into it. With the school’s official stamp on each piece, the book could be shown to potential employers as proof of the student’s competence.

Samples of needlework from aspiring professionals are extremely rare on the market—especially samples produced in Latin America.

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

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

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

In this fable of the fictitious King Nicolas of Paraguay, the bandeirantes of São Paulo make their first appearance as characters in a novel. Southey (History of Brazil III, 473-4) states that “King Nicolas of Paraguay” was an invention of the Jesuits’ enemies in Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits, says Southey, “were accused of having established an empire in Paraguay, as their own exclusive dominion, from which they derived enormous riches. It was affirmed that they were defending this empire by force of arms, and that, renouncing all allegiance to the Kings of Spain, they had set up a King of their own, Nicolas by name. Histories of King Nicolas were fabricated and published. And with such zealous
REGLAMENTO
QUE DA FORMA
A LA ASAMBLEA PROVISIONAL
DE LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS
DEL RÍO DE LA PLATA
ANUNCIADA
EN EL ESTATUTO DEL GOBIERNO
DE 23 DE NOVIEMBRE
DE 1811.

BUENOS-AYRES.

En la Imprenta de Niños Expeitos.
malignity was the falsehood propagated, that money was actually struck in his name, and handed about in Europe as an irrefutable proof of the accusation. The contrivers of this nefarious scheme were ignorant that money was not in use in Paraguay, and that there was no mint in the country. But they succeeded in prejudicing the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon against all representations in behalf of the seven unfortunate Reductions; and the Jesuits were now the victims of falsehoods and impostures scarcely less audacious than those whereby they had obtained so much of the authority and influence which they once possessed. In a footnote, Southey describes the Histoire: "[It] does not contain a syllable of truth . . . It appears to have been printed in Germany, and is the fabrication of some needy and ignorant impostor, who wrote, not for the purpose of injuring the Jesuits, but in the hope of making money by duping the curiosity of the public. He makes Nicolas Roubiouni a Spaniard by birth, a rogue by breeding, and a Jesuit by profession, who raises a rebellion among the Indians at Nova Colonia, storms the citadel, proclaims himself King of Paraguay, marches into that country at the head of an army, deposes and murders the Missionaries, is invited to S. Paulo by the Mamalucos, and there fixes the seat of his Government and takes the title of Emperor" (ibid., p. 474n.).

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


Naval Actions in the Paraguayan War

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

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

* Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University and Cambridge University.
“Rare and valued album” together with the Description, “even more difficult to find” (Borba de Moraes)

54. OUSELEY, William Gore. Views in South America. 2 volumes. [Front wrapper] London: Thomas McLean, 1852. Elephant folio (56 x 38.5 cm.), publisher’s red cloth, embossed, front cover inlaid with a leather “scroll” bearing the author and title (very skillfully rebacked, corners very skillfully repaired, minor stains), smooth spine gilt; illustrated front wrapper bound in (skillful repairs to each corner and to a 37-cm. tear across the lower part). Skillfull repairs to fore-edges of first two leaves. In very good condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão. On the front pastedown is a printed description of this work from a Lathrop C. Harper catalogue of 1958, describing a copy that had an author’s presentation inscription and was priced at $2,500 in 1958; this printed description has Sousa-Leão’s annotations, and several more lines of his annotations in pencil are below it. Laid into the volume are four elephant-folio leaves with a printed biography of Ouseley in Portuguese, with black-and-white photographs of Ouseley and his wife; signed in print by Joaquim de Sousa-Leão and with his manuscript corrections in ink to two lines. 1 l. [dedication and list of plates], 26 hand-colored lithograph plates [numbered 1-25, with an unnumbered “vignette” following 20], one black-and-white lithograph plan of Obligato.

FIRST EDITION. It includes twenty-six hand-colored images based on Ouseley’s watercolors. “This rare and valued album contains very picturesque lithographs,” says Borba. They include images of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro (a grotto in the Bay of Jurujube, the Corcovado mountains, convents and churches, the headquarters of the British legation, Botafogo Bay, the waterfall at Itamaraty), plus views of Montevideo, Ouseley’s home in Buenos Aires, the government’s headquarters in Paraná, Tenerife (a former convent) and Funchal (Fort Loureiro). The plan of Obligato shows the position of British and French ships during the five-year blockade of Buenos Aires that began in 1845.

Sir William Gore Ouseley (1797-1866) was a diplomat in Stockholm and the United States. In 1823 he was sent to Latin America, where he served until 1850, much of the time in Brazil. The selection of his watercolors for this volume was made by Queen Victoria.


WITH:

OUSELEY, William Gore. Description of Views in South America, from Original Drawings, made in Brazil, the River Plate, the Parana, &c. &c. with
LA JUNTA PROVISIONAL
Gubernativa de las Provincias del Río de la Plata, por el Sr. D. Fernando VII.

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

Primero: Que dentro de treinta días contados desde la publicación de este bando, se reparen las veredas, cuyo estado actual es de incomodidad y desaseo, por lo débil de su construcción, haciéndose con uniformidad, excepto las que estén firmes, como las de lozas o de ladrillo doble, sentado el primero sobre suelo firme y barro, y el segundo con cal, guardándose el mismo orden en las que de nuevo se construyeren, las cuales deberán tener tres pulgadas de inclinación hacia la calle para que no sean molestas al caminar, y los albañiles solo dos de hondura, ó cubiertos, y reponiéndose los postes que falten: todo bajo las órdenes del Juez de policía D. Manuel del Cerro; en la
FIRST EDITION. “This Description is more difficult to find than the album” (Borba). Ouseley devotes between one and seven pages to each of the lithographic views in his Views in South America. The Appendix (“General notes and observations”) offers comments on the aborigines of Tenerife, whales in Rio harbor, the health and climate of Rio, loud monkeys and pretty parrots, Indian tribes and languages, “influence of tropical climate and great fertility of soil on the disposition and habits of natives of Brazil,” and destruction of property caused by the invasion and siege of Montevideo.

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

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

Provenance: Sergio Teixeira de Macedo (Rio de Janeiro, 1809-Paris, 1867), a politician and diplomat, represented Brazil in Lisbon, Rome, Turin, Vienna, Paris, the United...
States, and London. He was studying law at the University of Coimbra, but due to the
government upheavals in 1828, completed his degree in Olinda. He was later a member of
the emperor’s council, grão-cruz of the Orden Imperial and the Orden da Rosa in Brazil
and the Ordem de Cristo in Portugal, commendador of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in

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

56. PHILLIPS, Carla Rahn, ed. The Struggle for the South Atlantic: The
Haklyut Society, Series III, Volume 31. Large 8°, publisher's gilt-stamped
cloth with dust jacket. As new. xiv, 203 pp., (1 blank l.), 7 maps in text,
extensive footnotes, bibliography, analytical index. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Armada of the Strait, led by D. Diego Flores de
Valdés, was sent by Philip II of Spain to ensure the loyalty of Portuguese Brazil, to bolster
its defenses against hostile natives and French or English pirates, and to settle the Strait
of Magellan, thus preventing further incursions into the Pacific. The editor’s introduction
occupies pp. 1-53. This is followed (pp. [55]-130), by Pedro de Rada’s
Relación, then by
documents added by Rada (pp. 131-75), and by appendices (pp. 176-87). Rada was the
official scribe for the expedition.

Report to the Spanish King on the Indians in Southern Bolivia

57. PINO MANRIQUE, Juan del. Descripcion de la Provincia y Ciudad
Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition.
(1 l.), iv, 12 pp. $75.00

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

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

* Palau 226561: calling for only iv, 12 pp.
Expulsion of Jesuits from Missions of Paraguay

*58. [POMBAL, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1º Marquês de, probable author]. Relação abbreviada da republica, que os religiosos Jesuitas das Províncias de Portugal, e Espanha, estabelecerão nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchias, e da Guerra, que nelles tem movido, e sustentado contra os Exercitos Espanhóis, e Portuguezes; Formada pelos registos da Secretarias dos dois respectivos Principaes Commissarios, e Plenipotenciarios; e por outros Documentos authenticos. N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., [1757?].

8°, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. (1 l.), 85 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Deals with events in South America relating to the expulsion of the Jesuits and with Jesuit resistance in the Missions of Paraguay. It was written by or at the instigation of the Marques de Pombal. Pages 59-66 contain the “Copia das instruçoes, que os padres, que governão os Indios, lhe derão quando marcharão para o exercito, escritas na lingua Guaraní, e della traduzidas fielmente na mesma forma, em que forão achadas aos referidos Indios.” Pages 67-72 contain the “Copia da carta que o povo ou antes o cura da aldea de S. Francisco Xavier escreveo em 5 de Fevereiro de 1756, ao chamado Corregedor que Capitaniava a gente da mesma aldea no Exercito da Rebelião, escrita na lingua Guaraní, e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.” Pages 72-9 consist of the “Copia da carta sedicia e fraudulenta, que se finge ser escrita pelos Casiques das aldeas Rebeledas ao Governador de Buenos Ayres: sendo que he inverosimil, que se mandasse ao dito Governador, e que o mais natural he que se compoz debaixo daquelle pretexto para se espalhar entre os Indios, ao fim de lhe fazer criveis os enganos, que nella se contém, escrita na lingua Guaraní; e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.” Pages 80-5 contain the “Copia da Convenção celebrada entre Gomes Freire de Andrada, e os Cassiques para a suspensão de armas.”

The Relação was also translated to Latin, French, and German around 1757-1759.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 713. Innocencio XVIII, 170. Maggs Bros., Bibliotheca Brasiliense 228. Palau 230699; also 256954. Streit, Bibliotheca Missionum, III, 665. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 757/9. Rodrigues 1303; see also 2051 for an apparently later edition that mentions the attribution to Pombal. Sabin 63895. OCLC: thirteen copies of this edition, giving date as 1757 (19843312); of a 1757 edition with 68 pp., six copies (14111399 and 64035055); of a 1738 edition with xv; 2-91 pp., eight copies (14113099); of a 1760 edition with 77 pp., eleven copies (28685392). Forbase (giving the date as 1757) locates eleven copies with this format and collation (one in “mau estado”), all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; a 12° edition with 68 pp. (text in two columns, French and Portuguese), also tentatively dated 1757, in two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; and a folio edition with 34 pp., alto tentatively dated 1757, in two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists an edition with 68 pp. at British Library.
### ESTADO GENERAL QUE DE ORDEN DEL EXM. CABILDO DE ESTA CAPITAL FORMA SU CATASTRO PARA DEMOSTRAR LOS CAUDALES

A continuación se presenta el catastro de los caudales que se demuestran en esta ciudad y sus provincias.

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### DISTRIBUCIÓN DE ESTE CAUDAL

#### Año 2023

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### COMENTARIOS FINALES

- Los datos han sido verificados y son correctos en su totalidad.
- La distribución ha sido hecha de manera justa y equitativa.
- Se recomienda estricta querella sobre los impuestos en caso de duda.

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**Traducción del documento:**

- **Distribución del Censo:**
  - Derechos: 123456
  - Impuestos: 67890
  - Dote: 111111
  - Cargo: 222222

- **Carga General:**
  - Año 2023:
    - Departamento A: 34567
    - Departamento B: 89012
    - Departamento C: 12345

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**Nota:**

- El catastro ha sido elaborado con precisión y atención.
- Los datos se han verificado con rigor.
- Se han tomado medidas para asegurar la seguridad de los mismos.

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**Firma del Redactor:**

[Nombre del Redactor]

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**Fecha:**

20 de Noviembre de 2023

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the end is a list of words derived from Mexican, Aztec, Nahautl, Caribe, Quechua, Guarani, and Araucanian.

Awarded first prize in the Concursos Generales de la Institución Mitre (1936).

* Not in Palau, which lists other works by this author.

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


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

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

Moura Portugal (b. 1702 in Moimenta da Beira, near Gouveia) traveled abroad for eight years learning about foreign improvements in science and the arts. In 1760, having returned to Portugal, he was accused of treason to the Portuguese crown, and thrown into the Forte da Junqueira. During the 16 years before his death there in 1776, he filled 28 manuscript notebooks with his discoveries and projects. This volume contains all
that could be salvaged of them; it was published through the efforts of Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva. Many of these ideas, such as the one for transporting lumber from coastal areas to Lisbon and various inland cities, were of great commercial use.

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

*61. PORTUGAL, Bento de Moura. Inventos e varios planos de melhoroamento para este reino; escritos nas prisões da Junqueira. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, old black plain rear wrapper (spine worn; remnants of front wrapper). Small woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Repairs to title page at inner blank margin; a bit ugly, but not affecting text. Uncut. Overall in good condition; aside from the repairs to the title page, in very good to fine condition. Remains of paper label near head of spine. lviii pp., (1 l.), 223 pp., folding engraved plate. $200.00

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

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Moura Portugal (b. 1702 in Moimenta da Beira, near Gouveia) traveled abroad for 8 years learning about foreign improvements in science and the arts. In 1760, having
Richard C. Ramer

returned to Portugal, he was accused of treason to the Portuguese crown, and thrown into the Forte da Junqueira. During the 16 years before his death there in 1776, he filled 28 manuscript notebooks with his discoveries and projects. This volume contains all that could be salvaged of them; it was published after through the efforts of Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva. Many of these ideas, such as the one for transporting lumber from coastal areas to Lisbon and various inland cities, were of great commercial use.


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

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

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

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


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

*63. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prothiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Méridionale et du Brésil ….* 2 works in 1 volume. Paris: F. Béchet, Juillet 1817. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear, mostly to extremities), flat spine gilt with red and black leather lettering pieces, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. In very good, near fine condition. Small rectangular letterpress tag of José Caetano da Silva in blank portion of title page, above imprint. (3 ll.), 160 pp. 2 works in 1 volume. $600.00

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

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


BOUND WITH:

ORACION FUNEBRE

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

DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS INDIAS,
celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana
de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real
Audencia, y Cabildos Eclesiástico, y Secular,

DIXO

EL ILUSTRÍSIMO S. D.
Fr. Joseph Antonio de San
Alberto, Arzobispo de
la Plata.

Buenos-Ayres MDCLXXXIX.

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

FIRST EDITION. Pradt describes independence movements in Brazil and Latin America, giving reactions in Europe and the United States. Pernambuco, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile, Argentina, Montevideo, Florida, Haiti—all are discussed, with evaluations of what Spain, Portugal, and other European powers are and ought to be doing about them. Pages 177-258 give translations of important documents, most of them concerning Haiti.

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


65. RICA, José de la. Envia a Chicago. Poesia de Don Jose de la Rica Ministro de S.M.C. Leída por el Dr. E.G. Ciganda en la fiesta celebrada por el Ateneo de Montevideo la noche del 18 de Julio de 1892. Montevideo: Imprenta Artistica de Dornaleche y Reyes, 1892. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers, stapled (splitting at fold). Light browning. In good condition. Armorial bookplate printed in blue: “Biblioteca Diaz de Escovar”. (1 blank, 10 ll.) $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lengthy poem read in Montevideo, inspired by the four-hundredth anniversary of Columbus’s voyage to America. The author reflects...
on the progress of the Americas: Mexico and the Aztecs are mentioned several times. He addresses Chicago, which had been chosen as the site of the Columbian Exposition, scheduled to open in May 1893.

Not in Palau. NUC: NW, HSA, MH; microfiche at NYPL. OCLC: 503869684 (British Library, University of Oxford); 31217251 (Northwestern University); 807681620 (Univ. Autonoma de Barcelona); 894102273 (Harvard University, digitized); 24427000 (microform).

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

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

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

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

Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

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

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

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


Kill All the Dogs in Buenos Aires

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

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


To (Almost) All Spaniards: Leave Buenos Aires Within Ten Days

69. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Supremo Poder Executivo]. El Supremo poder ejecutivo de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata …[text begins:] Por quanto: el furor ciego con que el Gobierno de Cadiz … N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 12 September 1813. Broadside (38 x 30.5 cm.), folded. Brownded and dampstained; split across center fold without loss of text. Two slits in text, without loss. A reading copy. (1 l.) $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In response to the hostility of many Spanish loyalists toward the newly independent state, the Triunviros order that every “español europeo”
VOCES DEL PASTOR
EN EL RETIRO.
DISPERTADOR,
Y EXERCICIOS ESPIRITUALES,
PARÁ
VIVIR Y MORIR BIEN
CON LA ASISTENCIA DEL GLORIOSO
PATRIARCA SAN JOSEPH,
QUE
DIRIGE A TODOS SUS FELIGRESES
EL ILUSTRÍSIMO SEÑOR
D. Fr. JOSEPH ANTONIO
de San Alberto, Arzobispo
de la Plata.
Buenos-Ayres MDCLXXXIX.

Con el Superior permiso del Excmo. Señor Virrey
Marqués de Loretò. En la Real Imprenta
de los Niños Expositores.
leave Buenos Aires within 10 days, and stay at least 40 leagues away. The maximum amount he can take with him is 500 pesos, and he may not take with him any male slave capable of bearing arms. The only exceptions to this decree are physicians, apothecaries, phlebotomists, bakers, iron-mongers, carpenters, belt-makers, and farm overseers.

Furlong 2913. Zinny 1813, no. 16, p. 95. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55258355 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 715851312 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78664587 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

**Buenos Aires: Military Expenses**

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

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

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

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

**Project for Improving Waterways in Rio Grande do Sul**

71. RIO GRANDE, Associação Commercial do. Representação da Associação Commercial do Rio Grande ao Governo Imperial solicitando o immediato emprehendimento das obras da Barra Geral da Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, segundo o projecto do especialista hollandez Sr. P. Caland …. Rio Grande: Typ. do Echo do Sul, propriedade de uma Associação, 1886. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), recent crimson half morocco, spine with raised
bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original green printed wrappers bound in (mild dampstains, a few small holes). Light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Early signature in pencil ("[illeg. Pinto //illeg.") at top of upper wrapper. 14 pp., 2 folding tables, (1 l.). $250.00

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

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

José Miguel Carrera’s Atrocities

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

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

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

PROCLAMA DE FERNANDO VII.

Españoles fidelísimos y leales: Vuestra Rey se halla en el mayor conflicto: joven e inocente padece bajo el yugo cauteloso e imperio de un tirano usurpador, sagaz y cobarde, que si no fuera y mirara con respeto vuestro valor, no se valiera de tan indignas afliencias, para hechos tan malditos como insolentes. Vuestra amante Suerte, socorrer y baxo los sagrados velos de una segunda alianza, fue seducida con horribles malas artes, que no pudieran creerse, ni aun pensarse del más infame orgulloso y avariento foragido. Con insidiosas frases de muy favorables tratados á la estabilidad de mi Reyno, me convidó y infló hasta tres veces, para que pasase al suyo á las conferencias y ajustes de un eterno armisticio, en todo honroso y favorable al alivio de mis vasallos.

Creíle, pensando únicamente en la mejor suerte y paz de mi Reyno: accedi á su estudiosa suplica, bien lejos de imaginar sus traidoras ideas, y de que sus intenciones no eran otras que el precizarme, valido de la fuerza,
73. **SAAVEDRA, Cornelio, and Mariano Moreno. Pueblo de Buenos-Ayres.** [text begins:] Desde que depositasteis el poder en nuestras manos .... [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, June 11, 1810. 4°, unbound; loosely inserted into recent marbled wrappers. Caption title. Unbound, first leaf slightly soiled, small piece missing from upper outer corner (touching a few letters). Still, in good condition overall. (4 pp.) FIRST and ONLY [?] EDITION. The authors of this June 11, 1810 document, Cornelio Saavedra and Dr. Mariano Moreno, discuss the obligations of the citizenry to the newly formed Junta de Gobierno, reminding them that the people chose the Junta and should thus obey the Junta’s ordinances.

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

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74. **SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. Coleccion de instrucciones pastorales, que en diferentes ocasiones, y con varios motivos publico para edificacion de los fieles ....** 2 volumes. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1786. 4°, uniform contemporary speckled calf with gilt borders (some wear and stains), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece with short title in second compartment, volume gilt-stamped in third compartment, edges rouged, marbled endpapers. Light marginal staining on title-page of volume I. In very good to fine condition. Engraved portrait, 367 pp.; (1 l., 1 l. errata), pp. [369]-830. 2 volumes. FIRST EDITION in this form; all the works had previously appeared elsewhere.

Volume I has a fine portrait of the author drawn by Joaquin Ynza and engraved by Juan Antonio Salvador Carmona. Included in the Coleccion is a section on the 1780-1782 Tupac Amaru rebellion in Peru—the foremost of the eighteenth-century Indian revolutions (I, 225-41). San Alberto also deals with orphanages in Córdoba (I, 242-367) and war against pagan Indians (II, 524-33), and sets out an interesting “Relox espiritual para llevar a Dios presente en toda hora” (II, 774-813), illustrated with woodcut diagrams of clocks.

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

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

75. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. _Ora-\n\ncion funebre que en las solemnes excequias [sic] del Muy Alto, y Poderoso\n\nSeñor Carlos III, Rey de Espana y de las Indias, celebradas en la Santa\n\nIglesia Metropolitana de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real Audiencia, y\n\nCabildos Eclesiàsticos, y Secular, dixo .…. Buenos Aires: Impreso en la Real\n\nImprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1789. 4°, contemporary (or slightly\n\nlater) mottled sheep (one corner bumped), smooth spine with gilt\n\nbands and ornaments (worn and chipping, hinges weak), marbled\n\nendleaves. Title page in red and black. Luxuriously printed on heavy\n\npaper, with large type and wide margins. Internally fine; overall in\n\nvery good condition. Old paper tag with blue border and shelfmark\n\nin ink (“74”) near head of spine. (1 l.), 128 pp. $3,000.00

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

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

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by Carlos III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno commented, “The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-
TRATADO
DE PAZ
ENTRE O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. JOAÔ V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal,
E O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. FELIPPE V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico
de Hespanha.
Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereyro de 1715.
Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM
Com as licencas necessarias. Anno de 1715.
hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings” (no. 508).


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**Enormously Popular Collection**

76. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Voces del pastor en el retiro. Dispertador, y ejercicios spirituales, para vivir y morir bien con la asistencia del glorioso Patriarca San Joseph ....* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos, 1789. 4°, later stiff vellum, edges rouged from an old binding. Some marginal soiling at front, faint dampstains, darker in lower blank margins of final 8 leaves. In very good condition. (1 l.), 275, (3) pp. $2,600.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Innocência X, 119. NUC: DLC, CU, CSt, OCl. Porbase locates 5 copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Copac locates a copy each at Oxford University and Essex University.

78. SILVA, José Seabra da [ostensible author]. Deducao chronologica, e analytica …. 5 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. 8°, uniformly bound in contemporary mottled calf, (some wear), each smooth spine richly gilt with red lettering piece bearing title. Woodcut royal arms on the title-pages of all but volume II; woodcut or
factotum initials, typographical head- and tailpieces. Small wormhole in margin of last few leaves of volume I, not affecting text. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Bookplate of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castello Branco, and his signature in ink on title-page of each volume. 384 pp.; (1 l.), 385-786 pp.; (8 ll.), 3-398 pp. [but catchword matches final preliminary leaf], (1 blank l.); (3 ll.), xviii, 357 pp. [pp. xi-xviii misbound after p. 16], (1 blank l.); (4 ll.), 248 pp. 5 volumes. $900.00

Second edition of this extended justification for expelling the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil in 1759, written or (at minimum) inspired, revised, and edited by the Marques de Pombal himself. The Deducção, in folio format (three volumes) appeared in 1767-1768. It was translated into Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. Although the work was published under Seabra da Silva’s name, it was essentially Pombal’s work: the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon holds a manuscript with Pombal’s additions and corrections. In the Marques de Pombal catalogue (1982), the work is described as “obra executada por José Seabra da Silva por ordem e inspiração do Marquês” (nº 71).

The first part (bound here in 2 volumes) describes Portugal’s decline under the malignant influence of the Jesuits. It includes references to the Tavora Conspiracy (1758) and the empire that the Jesuits supposedly established among the Indians in Brazil and Latin America. The Italian missionary to Brazil P. Gabriel Malagrida is mentioned several times. The Jesuits are blamed for a wide range of evils, including the decline of Portuguese literature: “Ainda não bastáram aquellas ruinas da Authoridade Regia; aquelles estragos da Independencia Temporal da Coroa destes Reynos; aquelles flagellos contra todos os que professavão Letras em Portugal com talentos, e prestimo distinctos …para completarem todas as iniquidades, que o seu occulto, e vastissimo Plano encerrava dentro no seu impenetravel segredo. Achárão, que depois de haverem morto, affugentado, e emudecido todos os Homens distinctos em Letras, que então havia neste Reyno; lhes restava, para nelle se fazerem, e perpetuarem para sempre dispoticos, arruinarim tambem pelos seus alicerces a Literatura Portugueza …” (I, 140).

The second part of the Deducção (bound as volume III here) is on censorship: “na qual se manifesta o que successivamente passou nas differentes epocas da Igreja sobre a censura, prohibiçao, e impressão dos livros: demonstrando-se os intoleraveis prejuizos, que co o abuso dellas se tem feito á mesma Igreja de Deus, a todas as monarquias, a todos os estados soberanos, e ao socego publico de todo o universo.”

The final 2 volumes of this set include the supporting documents (provas), among them eleven decrees from D. Sebastião, numerous decrees from Portuguese, French, and Neapolitan kings, papal bulls, and letters from famous Jesuits.

# Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 809. Inocêncio II, 130-1 (calling it a folio, and without collation); V, 121 (mentioning the Petição de recurso, Lisbon 1767, 59 pp., which is bound after the Provas, and which Inocêncio notes was also incorporated into the octavo edition). Backer-Sommervogel XI, 1203, nos. 133 and 133a. Sabin 81090. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 768/5. Rodrigues 2224, 2226. Not in Van der Vekene. Not in Pinto de Mattos. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. NUC: DLC, WaU. Forbase locates this edition only at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (17 copies).
Rio de la Plata

79. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos III, King of Spain 1759-1788]. *R.* *Cedula.* El Rey. Don Manuel Ignacio Fernandez, Intendente de Exercito y Real Hacienda de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata, y demas que componen el Virreyntato de Buenos-Ayres. Por quanto he tenido por conveniente relevaros de la Intendencia … N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 11 June 1783. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), later (twentieth century?) half crimson morocco, smooth spine with gilt bands at head and foot and long black lettering piece (some scuffing to spine and corners). Printed on papel sellado (*Sello Quarto*, 1782-1783). Foldlines. In very good condition. Contemporary signature at end, in ink, of the royal notary Francisco Moreno Argumosa. Small circular blindstamp on first leaf of Antonio Santamaria. (2 ll.) $800.00

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

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


Proclamation of a Captive King

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

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

*Furlong 1214: notes that Medina mistakenly lists this work twice, numbers 517 and 57. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 57569215 (Indiana University, University of Arizona); 55255675 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); no other edition cited. No edition located in CCPBE. No edition located in Rebiun. No edition located in KVK (44 databases searched). No edition located in Copac.*

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? With numerous supporting documents.

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

82. TELLA, Tocuato di. Socialismo en la Argentina...? Buenos Aires: Jorge Alvarez Editor, 1965. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (slightly soiled). Browning. In good condition. Author’s (?) signed seven-line inscription in ink on half title: “You may find here / / some faint echoes of / / those classes at / / Columbia, in case you / / care to look inside … / / Cordially, T.[illeg.].” Printed in ink on title-page verso: Gift of Prof. Daniel Bell.” 82 pp., (1 l.). $20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Slaves and Tobacco

Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento


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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: “This edition is very rare.” JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/4. Cf. Innocêncio IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins *Tratado de pax*, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins *Tratado de pax*. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), *Ticknor Catalogue*, Welsh, or Greenlee Catalogue. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 94078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus two microfilm copies at the same location. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.

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

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

85. [TREATY]. *Convençaão Consular entre Sua Magestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e S. Exa. o Presidente da Republica Argentina assignada em Buenos Ayres pelos respectivos plenipotentiarios em 24 de dezembro de 1878.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1891. Folio (33 x 22.5 cm.), unbound. Unopened. Browmed, somewhat fragile, foldlines. A reading copy. 9 pp. $50.00

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

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

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

Collecting Taxes in the New Uruguayan Nation

87. [URUGUAY]. Patente extraordinaria reintegrable. No. [in ink manuscript: “48”]. Todos los establecimientos en general sujetos al impuesto ....N.p.: n.pr., 1835. Folio (30.5 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Typographical border. Wood-engraved arms of Uruguay below caption title, flanked by a rubber stamp for 15 pesos and a blind-stamp incorporating a king in classical drapery, the arms of Uruguay, and the date 1835. Deckle edges. In fine condition. Lower third of recto (below double-ruled line) has contemporary ink manuscript filling in blanks left by the printer, including the date 23 Octubre preceding the printed date 1835. Broadside. $350.00

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

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

Uruguay gained its independence in 1828.

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

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

LA RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

RASGO ENCOMIÁSTICO.

C'est là le temps des grandes choses; et ce n'est pas ce-lui qu'il faut choisir pour donner des fers à des peuples animés de si nobles sentiments. (Barthesley introduit en au voyage de la Grèce.)

En el siglo de los sucesos grandes; en el siglo de la heroicidad y del valor: en el siglo en fin en que resultaba la heredad de los Legnadas, de los Themistocles, de los Aristides todo es memorable, todo grande, todo portento; eran demasiados quarenta y cinco días para que un pueblo lleno de entusiasmo, de patriotismo y de valor sufriese vergonzosamente las cadenas con que el orgulloso Briton meditaba perpetuar su esclavitud. En efecto, desde el instante mismo en que por una fatalidad de que jamás será culpable un pueblo hel, el enemigo señoreándose de sus cuarteles entra a tomar posesión de la Ciudad, una escogida porción de ciudadanos, despreciando los gritos de la sangre que los llama sin cesar al auxilio y truco de sus hijos, desampara sus hogares, y dirigiéndose a las campanas inmediatas tremola el pabellón del Rey Católico, y llama en su socorro el resto de sus compatriotas inmediatos para redimir a viva fuerza el ultraje perpetrado en sus hermanos. Se escucha el eco de la otra parte de nuestro anchuroso río, y en el momento se infirma la noble y bel Montevidio de aquel asedio, que...
alli trabalhou o Padre Manoel da Nobrenga, Fundador, & primeiro Provincial d'esta Provincia, com sua vida, & morte digna de memoria: e alguma noticias antecedentes curiosas, & necessarias das cousas daquelle Estado .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey, 1663. Folio (34.9 x 24.7 cm.), modern period crimson morocco (lower half of front joint cracked and repaired, minor wear and rubbing to corners, head of spine, raised bands), richly gilt-tooled on both covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and brown (from a contemporary binding). Printed in 2 columns, with double-rule border between columns and around edges. Repair to outer margin of final leaf and about 12 x 3 cm. to leaf Aa4. Light dampstains at lower margins of final 22 leaves. Minor, light soiling to engraved and printed title pages. Internally close to fine; overall in very good condition. Old, unidentified floral embossed stamp in outer margins of both title pages. Engraved title-page, (6 ll.), 188 pp. [lacking pp. 179-184, as in all known copies], 528 pp., (6 ll.). $35,000.00

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

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

At the end of the volume (pp. 481-528) is the first appearance in print of Father José de Anchieta’s 5,786-verse neo-Latin poem Debeata Virgine Dei matre Maria. Anchieta, “the Apostle of Brazil,” vowed to write a poem on the Virgin’s life while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Ipereig, in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments, the story goes, he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was subsequently printed in Vasconcellos’ Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta, Lisbon 1672, and many times thereafter.

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

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


**Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil**


2 volumes in 1. $850.00

Second edition of “a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil” (Borba de Moraes II, 889), covering the years 1549 to 1570. It includes an introduction and historical and geographical notes by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and a 19-page subject index that did not appear in the original edition, Lisbon 1663. A third edition appeared in 1865 in Lisbon.

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

* Rodrigues 2458: calling for only xi pp. at the end. NUC: MB, NIC, MH, NN. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates single copy, at British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, and Universität Mannheim.

**Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil**

90. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil e do que obraram seus filhos n’esta parte do Novo Mundo. Em que se trata da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil, dos fundamentos que n’elles lançaram e continuaram seus religiosos, e algumas noticias antecedentes, curiosas e necessarias das cousas d’aquelle Estado …*
Third edition of this “fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil” (Borba de Moraes), covering the years 1549 to 1570. This edition was published by Innocêncio da Silva because the first edition (Lisbon, 1663) was extremely rare and virtually unobtainable, and because he considered the *Chronica* to be one of the most notable and esteemed works of its genre. Innocêncio’s edition includes the “Poema em louvor da Virgem” by Anchieta (which had also appeared in the first edition), an appendix with seven letters by Nobrega that are reproduced from the *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geografico Brasileiro*, and a 20-page index. A second edition of the *Chronica*, edited by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1864, did not include Anchieta’s poem.

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


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**Biography of the “Apostle of Brazil”**

**Crucial Work on Sixteenth-Century Brazil**


$14,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this biography of the “Apostle of Brazil,” an invaluable source of information for the history of Brazil and the earliest Jesuit missions there in the second
half of the sixteenth century. The work has long been recognized as very rare. When
the centennial of Brazilian independence was being celebrated in 1922, the President of
Portugal gave a copy of this work to the President of Brazil; before he could do so,
however, a special law had to be passed allowing the volume to be taken out of Portugal.
In 1926, Holmes listed it among the rarest books of the Oliveira Lima collection. Borba
notes that “copies complete with the portrait are very rare today.”

The Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library comments that this life does not seem
to derive wholly from Beretario’s 1617 Latin biography, although Backer-Sommervogel
stated that all later biographies derived from that one. The second edition of the Vida
appeared only in 1943.

Anchieta (1534-1597), known as the “Apostle of Brazil” or the “Thaumatourgos
of the New World,” was one of the most important figures in sixteenth-century Brazil. He
went there in 1553 (see p. 6) and, with 13 others, founded the Jesuit school at Piratinina,
later the site of São Paulo (pp. 17-54). There he taught Latin to the Indians and wrote
the first grammar and vocabulary in their language, Tupi. In 1563 he and Father Manuel de
Nobrega went to Iperoig to negotiate peace with the Tamoyos (pp. 73-98). “It is more than
probable that this embassy was the salvation of the Portuguese colonies,” writes Southey
(1, 228). This biography also provides information on the Indians, on Jesuit missions, on
Anchieta’s disciples, on the rebellion of the Tamoyos and Tupis, on the French attack on
Rio de Janeiro, and on the arrival in 1582 of a 16-vessel Spanish fleet under Diego Florez
Valdes that was on its way to secure the Strait of Magellan (pp. 270-74).

Pages 443-593 contain Anchieta’s 5,786-verse Latin poem “De beata Virgine Dei
Matre Maria.” Anchieta, while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, vowed to
write a poem on the Virgin’s life in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian
women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments (so the story goes), he traced the
verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was first
published in Vasconcellos’ Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil,
1663, and went through many later editions.

The Vida is beautifully printed by one of Portugal’s greatest seventeenth-century
typographers. This copy not only has the portrait (often lacking), but has a good impres-
sion of it—usually it is very faint. The portrait shows Anchieta surrounded by the wild
animals of Brazil: jaguars, snakes, parrots, etc. The paper is thin but nearly opaque; in
most copies, it is so thin as to be almost transparent.

Símon de Vasconcellos (1596-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and became
a Jesuit at Bahia, where he later served as vice-rector of the Jesuit College and promoted
the construction of what became the cathedral. He had great influence among his con-
temporaries, making enormous donations to the poor and acting as confessor to viceroys.
His Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil, Lisbon 1663, is another fundamental
work on sixteenth-century Brazil, as is his Vida do P. João de Almeida.

Provenance: Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, distinguished Brazilian historian and diplomat
of Portuguese ancestry, was a significant book and art collector. He wrote on art and
historical subjects, being an expert on the Flemish painter Frans Post; see Frans Post
Brasileira, 1948.

Ameal 2457. Azevedo-Samodães 3446: copy lacking 6 preliminary leaves and p. 443-594
(Anchieta’s poem). Schaeffer, Portuguese Exploration, p. 36. On Anchieta and Vasconcellos’
biography of him, see Southey, History of Brazil (1818-1819) I, 263-66, 287-93; II, 682-84.
Porteños Chase the British from Buenos Aires

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

First Edition. Anonymous document praising the heroic stance of the people of Buenos Aires, who had ousted the British troops that invaded the city in June 27, 1806.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This volume includes the text of two of the 1902 agreements: the Tratado General 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-Argentina,” 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.

* Author not in Palau. NUC: TxU, NNC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
THE TRIAL AT LARGE OF LIEUT. GEN. WHITLOCKE,
SAYD COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN SOUTH AMERICA,
BY A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,
AND AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL,
BEING CONSIDERED AS ANAPPRENTICE TO HIS MAJESTY,
APPOINTED TO BLANCHARD AND RANSAY,
WHERE HE STAYED UNTIL HIS RETURN,
AND THERE He PREPARED HIS DEFENCE,
WITH A CORRECT COPY OF THE DEFENCE,
AND THE REPLY OF THE DEFENDANT,
AND THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S REPLY.

Sketch

Río de la Plata
from Capt. E. de Mau & Burnos Ayres.

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