RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 297

Peru, Ecuador & Bolivia
April 9, 2018

Special List 297

Peru, Ecuador & Bolivia

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 for any reason whatsoever.
Special List 297

Peru, Ecuador & Bolivia

Tragedy Set in Peru and Featuring Inca Rulers and Conquistadors


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this verse tragedy set during the Spanish conquest of Peru. Among the characters are Atahualpa (here spelled Atabalipa), the Incan ruler of Peru, his wife Palima and daughter Semira, and the Spanish conquistadores Francisco Pizarro and Diogo Almagro. The action takes place in Peru at Cajamarca (here spelled Caxamalca), culminating in the execution of Atahualpa, which occurred in 1533.

Manoel Caetano Pimenta Aguiar (1765-1832), a native of Madeira, served as a captain of cavalry in the French revolutionary army in 1790, being awarded the Legion of Honor. He was elected a deputy to the Côrtes in 1823, and won re-election, but left the political arena in 1828, being persecuted by the Miguelistas. Aguiar published at least nine other historical dramas between 1815 and 1820. Ferdinand Denis appreciated Aguiar's attempt to start a national drama and particularly liked Conquista do Peru (Resumé de l'histoire littéraire du Portugal, quoted at length in Innocência).

# Innocência V, 382; XVI, 146. Not in Palha. NUC: NN, MiU, MH, ICN. OCLC: 23550441 (University of California-Santa Barbara, University of Michigan, University of Toronto-Downsview, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, British Library); 457792809 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 2 at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Biblioteca Geral Arte. Copac repeats the British Library.

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

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When this biography was written, General Manuel Bulnes Prieto (1799-1866) had just been unaniurrnously reelected as president of Chile, a
COMPENDIO HISTÓRICO
DE LA PROVINCIA,
PARTIDOS,
CIUDADES, ASTILLEROS, RÍOS,
Y PUERTO DE GUAYAQUIL
EN LAS COSTAS
DE LA MAR DEL SUR.
DEDICADO
AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR
EN SU REAL, Y SUPREMO CONSEJO
DE LAS INDIAS.

POR
DOS: DIONISIO DE ALVIAO Y HERRERA;
Preludio, que fue de la Real Audiencia de Quito,
Gobernador, y Capitan General de las Pro-
vincias de su Diheno.

CON LICENCIA. EN MADRID: Por MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ,
Imprenta y Oficina de la Provincia de Quito, en la Capi-
tana, y Langosta. 1749. 48 paginas.
position he held from 1841 to 1851. The biography recounts his efforts during Chile’s War of Independence (pp. 9-14), his campaign against the Araucanian Indians in 1820-1823 (pp. 15-21), his victory in 1832 over the Pincheiras brothers, who had allied themselves with Indians (pp. 22-33), his defeat of Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1838-1839 (pp. 34-61), and his first years as president of Chile (pp. 62-84). President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan (see pp. 70-71). The author of this work was particularly impressed by Bulnes’s handling of Chilean finances (pp. 75-79). A half page at the end describes Bulnes’s appearance: “hombre de alta estatura i considerable corpulencia. Su aire es noble i abierto . . . .”

Early Topographical and Historical Study of Guayas, Ecuador, Including Details on Pirates and Indians

3. ALCEDO Y HERRERA, Dionisio. Compendio historico de la provincia, partidos, ciudades, astilleros, rios, y puerto de Guayaquil en las costas de la Mar del Sur . . . . Madrid: Manuel Fernandez, 1741. 4°, recent antique burgundy morocco, covers and spine richly gilt, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, in morocco slipcase with moiré sides. Charming woodcut tailpieces. Minor soiling on title-page; minor foxing; faint dampstains at edges of some leaves. In fine condition. (16 ll.), 99 pp., folding map. $9,000.00

First Edition of this important early description of the province of Guayas, on the coast of Ecuador, whose capital city, Santiago de Guayaquil, was established in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. The Compendio— the earliest topographical and historical study of this area—gives accounts of the region’s products, commerce, flora and fauna, architecture, and shipbuilding.

In the introduction the author discusses the importance of Guayaquil as one of the major ports of the Spanish colonies in America, mentioning the attacks of English pirates such as Drake and Morgan and the measures that had been taken to defend the ports. A later chapter (pp. 82-90) is devoted to accounts of the English and Dutch pirates who had attacked the city. Chapters 10 and 11 refer to the Mangache and Colorado Indians.

The folding map, signed by Paul Minguet, shows the old and new sections of the city of Guayaquil, locating some 70 points of interest.

Alcedo y Herrera (1690-1777) traveled to America in 1706 with the Viceroy of Peru; he later served as Presidente y Capitán General of Quito and as Governador General.
of Tierra Firme. His bureaucratic experience made him exceptionally well informed on commercial matters in the Spanish colonies.


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

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

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


5. BIBOLOTTI, Benigno, P. Moseteno Vocabulary and Treatises. From an Unpublished Manuscript in possession of Northwestern University Library. With an Introduction by Rudolph Schuller. Evanston & Chicago: Northwestern University, 1917. 8°, publisher’s brown-and-yellow cloth (hinges weak, stain on spine). In good to very good condition. Photographic frontispiece of a manuscript, cxiii, 140 pp., (2 ll.), double-page map of Bolivia. $50.00

FIRST EDITION. The double-page map of Bolivia has the names of the Mosetenos and other Indian tribes printed in red at the regions they inhabit. This is a critical study and translation of a manuscript at Northwestern University Library, “by a yet unknown author of a relatively little studied Bolivian aboriginal idiom spoken by Indians who have almost vanished” (p. vii).
VIVA LA PATRIA.

Gobierno de la República.

A tono la más sublime complacencia de pasar a V. S. por entusiasmado el adjunto impreso de Lima en que se reúnen las espléndidas noticias del triunfo conseguido por tan obviamente en el Perú las armas de la Andina sobre el último reino de la tiranía español. Este papel que fue entregado a mis órdenes nombró por el mismo Libertador del Perú al Caudillo de nuestra comisión en los Mons. de Magno, que nos cumplió por la corrección de guerra de la dicha Caudilla la Dedicación del mismo. En su cumplimiento, el monarca y valiente dios de su historial, ya está fizícamente este empeño con presentes del del Caudillo y veinte días de viaje.

Dos guerras a V. S. muchos años, Valparaíso Elfeuro 4 de 1821—A Juan de la Riva.—José Ignacio Zenteno.—Sr. ministro de estado en el departamento de la guerra.

AVISO AL PÚBLICO.

Lima Diciembre 18 de 1821.

GRAN VICTORIA.

TRIUNFO DECISO.

El ejército liberador al mando del general Santa ha deshecho completamente el ejército español en los campos de Guanajuato. El general Lasers, que lo comandaba, ha sido herido y se halla primeramente con los ejércitos Carrión, Cabán, Cisternín y demás jefes, obrando y tropas. Por más que todos los héroes del mando, de armamento y pertrechos se hubiera tomado en nuestro poder. El teniente coronel Medina, capitán de S. R. el Libertador confesando las pérdidas ocasionadas por la resistencia y se de inmediato la dedicación que tuvo de ser encomiado a V. S. por los rebeldes de aquel pueblo. Mas todas las autoridades de los lugares inmediatos al sitio de la batalla, han escrito oficialmente el triunfo de nuestras armas, aludiendo que el general Canclini, que quedó maniobrando el campo, después de haber sido herido el general La Riva, expuesto con el general Sáenz estampado específicamente, que les hermanos del Caudillo se entregaría el ejército liberador.

El 9 de diciembre de 1821 se ha completado el día que anunció a V. S. el primer sitio de V. S. los encargados nombran recobrar la Andina con ese ejército, que ya no existe, y las comisiones de Guanajuato han sido tocas de la victoria que ha terminado la guerra en la independencia en el continente de Coahuila. Allí se ha decidido la cuestión que decide la Europa, según se dice, es inmediatamente de la América, que es levantada a toda el juez humano, y cuyo fin lo alcanza un día al millón de miles que se secretan: esta cuestión es, si el mundo debe gobernarse por el poder absoluto de los que se llaman legítimos, o si es Deusto da la victoria en que los pueblos gana de sus libertades y derechos. En fin el ejército liberador los resuelve el problema y ha levantado el último monigote que faltaba a la gloria: la gratitud escrito en el libro de la historia de los regimientos de Guanajuato y del Ejejo juntó que los dejó la guerra, que han salido al Perú, y que en los campos de libertad no ha encontrado más nuevas estima para la gloria en sus coraza hasta que muere el último soldado, y esto es en providencia que humilla hoy, más que los comisiones que impiden por su literario.—(Lima, 1824, impresa oficializada por J. María Condal.)

CHILE: IMPRENTA NACIONAL.
Presenting a United Front Against the Tyrannical Bonaparte

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

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


General Bulnes Addresses the Victorious Troops

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

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

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

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

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

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


Two American Travel Accounts Published by a German Educational Reformer: Ecuador and North America

9. CAMPE, Joachim Heinrich. Sammlung interessanter und durchgängig zweckmässig abgefasster Reisebeschreibungen für die Jugend, von … Vierter Theil mit Chursächsischer Freiheit. Braunschweig: In der Schullbuchhandlung, 1788. 12°, contemporary half calf over decorated boards (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, orange and dark-brown lettering pieces (chipping), endleaves of bluish paper, text-block edges rouged. Title page backed (not affecting text), title page and p. 352 somewhat soiled. In good condition. Owner’s signature, dated 1821, on recto of front free endleaf. (3 ll.), 352 pp. $200.00

The Kleine Kinderbibliothek runs to 12 volumes (of which this is the fourth), but each can also be considered a separate work, and each was apparently reprinted as necessary. This volume focuses on two accounts. The first is the description by Isabel Godin des Odonais (1728-1792) of her twenty-year journey to join her husband, which took her from her native Riobamba (Viceroyalty of Peru, now Ecuador) to the mouth of the Amazon River. The second account (pp. 33-352) is Jonathan Carver’s Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768. The Travels, which includes extensive information on Native Americans in the Midwest, was an important source book and stimulus for later explorers, especially Mackenzie and Lewis and Clark.

Joachim Heinrich Campe (1746-1818), a native of Lower Saxony, was a major figure in the German Enlightenment and is notable for his attempts at educational reform. He
A R E N G A  QUE PRONUNCIÓ EL MARQUÉS DE SELVA ALEGRE,
Presidente de la Suprema Junta Gubernativa establecida en Quito, á nombre de
Nuestro Augusto Monarca el Señor Don Fernando Septimo (que Dios Guarde)
en la instalación que se celebró el día 16 de Agosto de 1809.

SEÑORES

Que el objeto tan grande y Sagrado son los que nos han reunido en
este solemne lugar: La conservación de la verdadera Religión, la defensa
de Nuestra Santísima Monarquía, y la Próspera del País. Veáis á aquellos
bienes, mas preciados, de que se ha dignado la providencia, y la gracia de
Dios, que grises son de nuestro amor, de nuestro zelo, y veneración, y como no
debo nombrar vós, con el verbo que pronunció el Señor monarca de este Pueblo
genósico, por Cabeza de la Suprema Junta que se compone de las Ciudadanías
mas dignas de esta Ilustre Capital? Conozco Señores, que el valor
de esta Dignidad está unido al escrúpulo desempeño de todas sus funciones.

Nada más tengo que proceder con la sinceridad de mi
conocimiento, sino que me sacrificará todo por la consecución de los
Santos fines á que aspiremos. Ya sabéis que estos están vinculados en
nuestras mas estrechas obligaciones, en nuestros inviolables derechos, y
en nuestros mas íntimos intereses.

Cuesto seguramente para tan grande obra, con todos los Ta
tente, luces, y protesten de los funcionarios que componen este conside
rable Cuerpo político con las grandes virtudes de nuestro Excelentísimo,
que ilustró Vd. Bajo, en la Saludaria del Valorable Clero eclesiástico y Re
gular, y en todos los auxilios de mis amigos competidores. Reconozco
todos mis deberes, concretos, para procurar de todos modos el
bien general. La firme perseverancia, en nuestros principios, la constancia,
Y tranquilidad entre nosotros, el orden, activid, y prudencia en nues
tras deliberaciones, son los únicos medios que podría consolidar la seg
uridad, y fidelidad pública, que nos hemos proyectado.

Concluyamos pues Señores, oriundiendo al Omnipotente nuestro
amado Dios, votemos para conseguir las luces, y el objeto elevado Digno
con la sagrada propiedad de Americanos. Viva nuestro Rép
legítimo, y Señor natural Don Fernando Septimo. Con dogmatismo á cont
ta de manera Suroeste, esta preciosa parte de la vasta Dominación, libre de
la usurpación traidora de Bonaparte, hasta que la Divina dispensa la vuel
ta á su Trono, que nos ensalza la divina gloria de que venga á impre
tial entre nosotros.
was briefly a tutor to Alexander and Wilhlem von Humboldt, with whom he maintained ties. After a brief stint as teacher at Johann Bernhard Basedow’s Philanthropinum in Dessau, he established in Hamburg his own teaching institute, which based learning on a family model. Published works include Robinson der Jüngere, 1779-80, and the trilogy Die Entdeckung von Amerika. In 1786 he moved to Braunschweig, where he proposed to reform the school system. He died there in 1818, at age 72.

* NUC: Hamburg and Reutlingen, 1786-96 at DLC, NN; Wolfenbuttel, 1786-? at NN; Reutlingen, 1787-1800 at ViU; and later editions. The only NUC listing for a Braunschweig printing is a copy of volume 7 only (1789) at CIY.

Chincha Islands War

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

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

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

Chile, Peru, and Sir Francis Drake

11. [CARO DE TORRES, Francisco]. Historia de las ordenes militares de Santiago, Calatrava y Alcantara desde su fundacion hasta El Rey Felipe Segundo .... Madrid: Por Juan Gonçalez, 1629. Folio (27.5 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century limp vellum (front hinge loosening; ties gone), horizontal manuscript title on spine. Engraved architectural title page signed “Alardo de Popma fecit Matriti”. Text in two columns. Engraved title backed; small pieces missing from fore-edge margin; faint ink scribbles in blank portions. A 15-cm. tear on C4, without loss of text. Repairs to margins affecting a few words; some dampstains and browning; minor marginal worming. In less than good condition. Contemporary manuscript letter in ink used as lower flyleaf and pastedown (faint and dampstained, very difficult to read): probably a legal document, since
a blank portion has the repeated notes “Nil deficit” and “Nil deest” [“Nothing is missing”]. (16), 252 ll. ¶ $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive study of the great military orders under the patronage of the Spanish Crown, through the reign of Philip II. This actually constitutes a history of the military conquest of the New World. Medina considered the section on Chile (ff. 170v-180r) so important that he reprinted it in its entirety. Another lengthy section deals with the conquest of Peru (ff. 109r-145v). Sir Francis Drake’s actions in Latin America are described on ff. 160v-161r, 170v and 177r. Caro de Torres was the son of a conquistador and had firsthand knowledge of military matters in America: after fighting in Italy and Belgium, he traveled to America with the newly appointed Viceroy of Peru, the Conde de Villar. Later he was among the troops sent to Chile to assist D. Alonso de Sotomayor. When D. Alonso was replaced as Viceroy, Caro de Torres accompanied him as far as Panama, where they fought against and defeated the English fleet. His account of Sotomayor’s actions at Nombre de Dios, where Drake died, is on f. 178r. (Caro de Torres published a lengthier description of Sotomayor’s services to the Crown in Madrid, 1620.) In later life, Caro de Torres became a member of the Order of Santiago.


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

12. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. Tercero cathecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones .... Los reyes [i.e., Lima]: por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened), yapped edges, remains of ties. Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua, and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. In good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous Historia natural y moral de las Indias and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one (“Propiedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla”). (8), 215 ll. $300,000.00

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

This is the third or fourth book printed at the first press in South America. Ricardo, who had previously printed in Mexico City, was granted a license by the Audencia on 13
VIVA CHILE.

LOOR ETERNO A SUS VALENTES DEFENSORES
EN LA GLORIOSA BATALLA DE YUNGAY.

PARTS OFICIAL

Del General en jefe del Ejército Unido Restaurador don Manuel Belalcázar, dirigido al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de la Guerra.

Cuerpo general en Huancayo el 20 de enero de 1829.

SEÑOR.

POR mis comunicaciones de 11 del corriente y por lo que te he escrito, dirijo a V. S. la visita que en mis movimientos de Campo, San Miguel sobre el barranco, se había escrito V. S. de la marcha del Ejército Restaurador desde Huancayo a dicho campo, en ejecución de los planes de campaña dispuestos en antemano, de la intervención noble de la victoria de Buena que detuvo la empresa, y marcha del enemigo, de sus posiciones y planes en Yungay, y finalmente de los motivos que me impusieron a buscar a tus vistas en este último punto.

En consecuencia, el 29 a las cinco de la mañana, de acuerdo con el Excmo. Sr. Supremo de la República y acompañado de él, me puse en marcha con el Ejército en el orden siguiente:
Cuatro compañías de montones a las órdenes del Coronel Valdiviezo, otra a las del General Lopez del Ejército peruano, un escuadrón de Cañones et caballería, compuesta por los valientes, bajo el mando inmediato del valiente Jefe del Ejército. Las baterías Compañías Portales y Compañía del Perú, y dos piezas de artillería, formaban la presa; a las órdenes del general Jefe de división del Perú don Juan Bustamante. Caldentres, Valdiviezo, Humala y seis piezas, compuestas la segunda, al mando del distinguido Jefe de dicho Ejército don Francisco Vidial, y Valdiviezo. Santiago y Arana

...
February 1584 to print books in Lima under the supervision of the Jesuits. Works from Ricardo’s press are very rare on today’s market.

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

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


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


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

Deck and Port includes chapters on the trip of the frigate Congress from Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; the passage from Rio to Cape Horn and Cape Horn to Valparaiso;
Valparaiso; the passage from Valparaiso to Callao; Lima; the Callao to Honolulu passage; Honolulu; Honolulu to Monterey; and California (San Francisco, Capt. John C. Fremont, gold miners). The lithograph illustrations show Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, and San Francisco (in 1846).

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

Soldiers Reply to Chilean Women


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

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

Briseño I, 76. OCLC: present edition apparently not listed in OCLC: cf. 55295260 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, listing it as [Peru, n.pr.], giving the date as 1800-1820); 55241167 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 34 cm., giving the date as the 1820s); and 460868383 (Bibliotheque nationale de France, 16°, n.pr., n.d.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac.
Historia de las Ordes Ministeriales de Sanago, Calatrava, y Alcantara desde su fundación hasta el Rey Don Felipe Segundo. Administrador perpetuo Ildefonso.

Ordenada por el Liceo de Francisco Caro de Torres con aconsejo de los Señores del Condestable Real de las Ordenes, S. D. el Condestable Don Fernando Huyy y Villanueva, Conde del Orde de Calastaz, Comendador de Nuestra Señora del mismo Colegio. Dirigida al Rey Don Felipe III. Nuestro Señor, con privilegio real.

Item 11

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?). Probably printed in Lima. The series began 4 June 1827; the latest issue we know of is núm. 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. Three of its articles are summarized and commented on. 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 [núm. 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 CCPE. 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).


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

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

* Not in René-Moreno. NUC: DLC, TcU, DLC-P4, NcU, MH, DCU-IA, NN.
Be True to Your Sovereign!

17. DAVALOS, José Manuel. Arenga. Que en el besamanos del 30 de mayo de 1815 tenido en celebritad de los felices años de S.M. pronunció en nombre del Colegio de San Fernando el D.D. José Manuel Dávalos, maestro de dicho Colegio y catedrático de materia médica de la Real Universidad de San Márcos. [Lima, 1815]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.) $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this speech given on the King’s birthday in 1815, at the Real Colegio de San Fernando in Lima. Davalos, who taught there and at the Real Universidad de San Marcos, condemns the “monstruos de crueldad y tiranía” and “viles intrigantes” who have been wreaking havoc in Peru, and promises that students will be instructed to love and respect their sovereign: “El pueblo es de ordinario una masa inerte y ciega que necesita el primer impulso para obrar, per cuyo movimiento es casi siempre precipitado y violento; debemos pues todos por un principio de amor al soberano y por nuestro verdadero bien, contribuir en quanto sea posible a dar a esta máquina inmensa la direccion mas conveniente á su propia utilidad.”

The speech was given while Peru was in the midst of its war for independence, which lasted from 1809 to 1821. By May 1815 Ferdinand VII had been restored to the throne after Napoleon’s defeat, the rebellion in Cuzco under General Mateo Pumacahua had been defeated, and even the rebels in neighboring Chile had been temporarily subdued: the royalists seemed very near a final victory.

Go, Ye Heroes

18. Despedida de las Chilenas al Egercito Libertador del Peru. [text begins:] ¡Que terrible contraste, / O dulce Patria amada, / La Expedicion / Causa en el corazon! ….

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

FIRST EDITION? A rousing send-off to soldiers embarking for Peru. The general tone and the oft-repeated “Silencio—amor … marchad” recalls the fond farewells of the Major General’s daughters in The Pirates of Pencance. The Chilean expedition to liberate Peru from Spanish rule set out from Valparaiso on 20 August 1820.
**Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolivar**

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ramón Bernabé Estomba (1790-1829), a native of Montevideo, served in the campaign of Alto Perú under Generals Juan Ramón Balcarce and Manuel Belgrano. Wounded in battle and then imprisoned for 7 years, he joined the Ejército Libertador in 1820. Simón Bolívar named him prefect of the Ayacucho department five years later, in recognition of his service. Soon afterwards, Estomba was mistakenly arrested as part of a conspiracy to overthrow Bolívar. This document reports his imprisonment and subsequent expulsion from Peru, which he considered very unjust. He includes a transcription of a document that lists many of the conspirators, as well as many others who, like Estomba, were accused but later exonerated.

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


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**How Do You Get to Tarija?**

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

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

Tarija is a town in southern Bolivia near the Argentine border. The valley of Centa seems to be in the north of modern Argentina. Angelis stresses the secluded nature of the valley—hence the importance of the new route to it described here. At orders of the viceroy of Rio de la Plata, Colonel Fernandez Cornejo made two journeys to the Chaco, which includes areas of Bolivia, Argentina, and Paraguay. The one he recounts here was
TERCERO
CATHECISMO
Y EXPOSICION DE LA
Doctrina Christiana, por
Sermones,
PARA QUE LOS CURAS Y OTROS
ministros prediquen y enseñen a los Yudios
y a las demás personas.

CONFORME AL QUE EN EL SANTO
Concilio Provincial de Lima se prometo

DVLCET TVVM NOSTRO
SCIBA SIN PECTORE NCMEN
NOMINE NOSTRA SALES

IMPRESSO CON LICENCIA DE LA
Real Audiencia, en la Ciudad de los Reales por Antonio Ricardo
primero Impresor en estos Reynos del Peru.

ANO DE M. D. LXXXV.
Esta tafiado en Real por cada pliego, en papel

Concedo de con el original...
Item 12
taken in 1791. He includes a description of the Indians in the reducciones that he passed and details of the route.

First Edition of This Important Early History of Peru

21. FERNANDEZ [DE PALENCIA], Diego. \textit{Primera, y segunda parte de la Historia del Peru … contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la execucion de las nuevas leyes: y el allanamiento, y castigo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca, de Gonçalo Piçarro y sus sequaces. La segunda contiene, la tyrannia y alçamiento delos Contreras, y don Sebastian de Castilla, y de Francisco Hernandez Giron: con otros muchos acaecimientos y succesoros …}. 2 volumes in 1. Seville: Casa de Hernando Diaz en la calle de la Sierpe, 1571. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), recent period burgundy morocco, elaborately blind-tooled panels with gilt ornaments in center and at corners, spine with raised bands in five compartments with gilt ornaments, all edges gilt; in a folding cloth case with marbled sides. Large woodcut arms of Spain on each title-page. Small light waterstains in the gutter of the last few leaves. In fine condition. Ink signatures of the author on the title-page (flourishes shaved) and on the final leaf. Early ten-line title-page inscription in ink, in lower left margin, asserting that the writer has read this work from the first to the very last page. The inside front cover of the cloth case has a printed paper tag (10 x 5 cm.) of New-York Historical Society, with details about the book typed in. The book contains no ex-library markings. (4), 142 ll. [i.e., 138: pagination skips from 130 to 135]; 130 ll. 2 volumes in 1. $35,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this important early source for the history of Peru, and indeed for the early history of all of Latin America. It is rare because the Council of the Indies interrupted its publication in March 1572, decreeing that all known copies be destroyed on the grounds that the book “related facts contrary to the truth, and others which were different from the truth, and that he had omitted to mention facts which he should have mentioned which would result in a grave danger to the authorities in the Indies.” A permit to print was issued in 1729, but the work was again suppressed before printing was completed.

The \textit{Historia} details the conspiracies, rebellions and murders of the years 1542 to ca. 1560. The second part was written in his old age by Fernandez de Palencia, a Spanish soldier who arrived in Peru in 1553. The first part is copied by him from Pedro de la Gasca’s apparently unpublished account, which begins with the enactment of Charles V’s “New Laws” in 1542. The Laws caused a furor among the conquistadores; Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled, and in 1546 captured and killed the Viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez de
Vela. Fernandez de Palencia’s account picks up with the appointment of Gasca as first president of the Audiencia of Peru. Sent out to restore order after the New Laws were revoked, he routed Pizarro’s followers and killed Pizarro. Fernandez continues with an account of the D. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza, Marques de Cañete, who served as viceroy for six years beginning in 1555. The work concludes with a history of eleven Inca rulers, religious customs and marriage practices of the Incas, and the Inca calendar (part 2, ff. 125-130).

The author was named official chronicler of Peru by the Marques de Cañete, and aside from personal correspondence with royalist leaders, had access to other letters, diaries, and official documents. “No history of that period compares with it in the copiousness of its details” (Prescott, Conquest of Peru [1865] II, 474).

**22. FRYATT, H. N. Agriculture, Its Essentials & Non-essentials, Including an Examination of the Properties of Guano, and other Manures.** New York: T.L. Magagnos & Co., 1854. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (slight fraying and a few tears, splitting at spine). In very good condition. 60 pp.

$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author discusses the benefits and drawbacks of various types of fertilizer, among which he favors guano. Pages 39-57 are “Remarks on Peruvian Guano.”

Also discussed: best manure for different crops; necessary supplements; essentials that need not be supplied artificially; money value of manures.
DESPEGIDA
DE LAS CHILENAS
AL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR
DEL PERÚ

¿Qué herida centolla,
¿dénde Perú ame,
La esperanza desvahida
Lojos en el centolla?
En su lugar de estribación
En pies de escamas
La libertad cuio
Lalia que el amor.

... ¡Amor! Patria... marcha!
Camilo, bravo, Ernesto,
Y valiente tormenta
Y deslumbrada
A quién le impuesta y las amenas
De soberano voces escarmienta.
En la guerra valientemente
A los Héroes de la Libertad:
Algo le sobró, enabulado.

Respiro de gloria,
Y cabal con la victoria
Que se impone el cibo.
El cero de que nada
En el aire del alegre
Veas un amor entre el arco
De la Tierra como,
Sí, si vivo de vacío
Encima, como va melaza,
Y el alma esta bula
Corriendo el vidriado
Entre el mar, la tierra, y la inmortal
En una, estás con, por esto, nuestra
Territorios provistos, por esto
A los Héroes de la Libertad:
Siempre amor... marcha!

Los Caballeros y Monjes
¿Quién el triste en soledad?

¿Quién el desventura ceber?
¿Qué logra la verdad?
¿Qué es el amor?
¿Qué es el dolor?
¿Qué es el pueblo?
¿Qué es el cibo?

En el seno del mar
No hay lugar para el dolor
En el abismo de la soledad
A sus cinco muertes
The Bat Attacks

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

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

Ramón Castilla became president of Peru during a bloody civil war, serving as president from February 17 to December 11 1844 and again from 1845 to 1851. Fuentes spent some of that period in exile, publishing a hostile biography of Castilla from a safe distance (Valparaiso, 1856).

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

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

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

OCLC: 83211258 (Yale University, Notre Dame). Not located in the online catalogue of the Biblioteca Nacional, Lima. Not located in Copac (an author search produced 37 “hits”, none earlier than the present work). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Hollis, where an author search produced 32 “hits” (and only 1 earlier work). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue, where an author search produced 50 “hits”.

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Peruvian Businessman in Trouble with British Navy
Appeals to Scottish Commercial Firm

24. GARCIA, Juan José. Manifesto que Juan José García conducido por el Imperio de la necesidad, y por el consejo de hombres sabios eleva al supremo juicio de los seres sensatos, dirijido a convencer, que no es responsable bajo ningún sentido, a los cargos que el Señor Don Francisco Javier de los Ríos le forma en consecuencia del mandato que le confió. Lima: Imprenta de la Gaceta por José M. Masias, 1834. 8°, later brown-and-blue marbled wrappers (small tear to spine). A few small marginal brownstains, but otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. 60 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. García promised to use money entrusted to him by several of his fellow Peruvian businessmen to purchase goods during a trip to Great Britain in 1820. On his return voyage, the goods (never detailed here: a peculiar omission) made it past Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Valparaiso, but were stopped at San Lorenzo: “el comodoro inglés, después de una conferencia que tuvo con el que representaba al sobrecargo del bergantín especidionario, que se había dirijido al navío del citado comodoro, remitió un oficial con orden expresa para que fondease dicho buque al costado de la isla!”

García traveled back to Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro in an attempt to gain satisfaction, but failed.

One of the Peruvian businessmen claimed that García owed him the money. In 1823, after a journey in which he was shipwrecked in the English Channel, García visited Scotland to present his case to Buchannan Brown and Company, which had been involved in the transaction. As of 1830, the situation remained unresolved.

Pages 37–60 contain transcriptions of 19 documents supporting García’s claims.


25. GARCIA CAMBA, Andrés. Memorias para la historia de las armas españolas en el Perú, por …. Volume II only. Madrid: D. Benito Hortelano, 1846. Large 8°, contemporary speckled calf (some wear), smooth spine gilt with two black labels bearing title and volume number; marbled endleaves. Light marginal dampstains. In good to very good condition. Front flyleaf has old purple stamp: “The South American Exploration Fund Yale University” and (below, stamped in black ink) “Bought of F. Perez de Velasco October 1912.” 477 pp., (1 l.), folding engraved map of South America with hand-colored borders. Volume II only. $175.00

FIRST EDITION, volume II only (of 2). The map of South America in 1840, ascribed to A. Houzé, has hand-colored national borders. The Memorias is arranged chronologically; this volume covers 1822 through 1825, in Panama, Peru, and Chiloé.

Andrés García Camba (Monfote, Lugo, 1790-Madrid, 1861) was studying law at Santiago when the French invaded Spain; he joined the famous student batallion, and
PRIMERA, Y SEGUINA
DA PARTE, DE LA HISTORIA
DEL PERÚ, QUE SE MANDÓ ESCRIBIR,
por Diego Fernández, vecino de la ciudad de Palencia. Contiene la primera, lo sucedido en la Nueva España y en el Perú, sobre la ejecución de las nuevas leyes y el allanamiento y cálculo, que hizo el Presidente Gasca de Gonzalo Pizarro y sus seguidores.

LA SEGUINA CONTIENE LA TIRANÍA Y ALGUNOS HECHOS DE ESPAÑA, DEDICADO A DON FILIPPE I. NUEVO REY.

for the rest of his life served in the military, rising to the rank of lieutenant general. In
1815 he left for America, where he spent nine years fighting against the revolutionaries.
Much of the Memorias is therefore based on eyewitness experience. According to Palau,
Garcia Camba is regarded as the most impartial of the Spanish historians.

* Palau 98539: “El General García Camba, según opinión de los Mitre, López,
Bulnes y otros, es el más imparcial de los historiadores españoles. Fué testigo ocular de
los hechos que narra.”

Caught in the Crossfire During the Peruvian Civil War

26. GARRIDO, Andres. *Ensayo sobre la conducta del ciudadano Andres Garrido, en los últimos acontecimientos que han afligido a su patria*. Lima: Imprenta de la Gaceta, por José Masias, 1835. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (some facing). Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. Contemporary ink inscription (illegible) in upper margin of front wrapper. 15 pp. $400.00

First and only edition. The secretary to the prefecture in Ayacucho defends his superior, General José María Frías, whom he esteems for having started a periodical in Ayacucho and helping the poor and farmers. Frías had run afoul of one of the many factions in the civil war that was raging in Peru. In 1835 General Felipe Salaverry had overthrown General Luis Orbegoso, and Orbegoso had invited the aid of Marshal Andrés Santa Cruz of Bolivia, which soon resulted in the Peru-Bolivian Confederation (1836-1839).


German Reports on South America for Possible Immigrants


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,
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).


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**Suggestions for Keeping Latin America Happy**

Under a Liberal Spanish Constitution

28. GONZALEZ Y MONTOYA, José. *Rasgos sueltos para la Constitución de América, anunciados por el Intendente de Exercito ….* Cadiz: En la Imprenta de la Junta Superior, 30 April 1811. 4º, contemporary plain blue-gray wrappers. Single horizontal fold. A few contemporary notes in margins. In fine condition. 16 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the famous Spanish constitution of 1812 was being written, Gonzalez y Montoya published these suggestions for constitutional provisions that would benefit the American colonies. Gonzalez y Montoya had governed the province of Puno (Peru) for five years and traveled in Canada, the United States, Brazil and the Spanish Main for five more years. He argues that the Spanish colonies in America do not desire freedom from Spain and will be happy to remain linked to Spain if the right measures are written into the Constitution. He suggests that the Indies have their own *Cortes* and a separate *Consejo*, and that there be radical changes in the *Audiencias*. The clergy must be reformed and limits set to their salaries (“los mas eclesiásticos de América son mui ricos, mui idiotas y mui tiranos, especialmente en el Perú …” p. 13).

Palau 105563. Not in Sabin. NUC: DLC, MH.

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**Popular Epistolary Novel**

VILLARANCIDIO
(CON PEDIDO DEL PLEASIO)
ó
ASESINATO DE UN POEMA
EN ONCE CANTOS MORTALES, QUE, CON EL TÍTULO DE
VICTORIA DE LA PALMA.
ESCrito EN FISCAL DE LA CORTE SUPERIOR; PERSONAJE
NOTABLE POR UN PAR DE DIENTES Á LA MESA:
COMETIO UN
ADMINISTRADOR DE CUANTO ESCRIBIO; PROSAISTA Ó VERSISTA HA
VENTIDO AL MUNDO CON EL TALENTO DE ESCRIBIR
PARA QUE NO LO ENTENDAN.

LIMA—1838.
TIPOGRAFÍA NACIONAL, DE M. N. CUSANCHO, POR J. H. DEL CAMPO,
Plaza de San Juan de Dios núm. 293.

Item 23
Sixth edition of this enormously popular epistolary novel purporting to be from the Incan princess Zilia to her lover Aza. In the manner of Montesquieu’s *Lettres persanes*, the *Lettres* incorporates much lively commentary on contemporary French language, literature, philosophy, education, etc., as Zilia observes France after being kidnapped.

Both parts first appeared in 1747, and made their author the most famous French woman author of her time. By the end of 1748, fourteen French editions had appeared. In the century after its publication it was translated to English, Italian, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

*Palau 107099: without collation. NUC: DLC, NJP (giving the collation as viii, 183 pp.).

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**Celebrates the Consecration of an Archbishop of Peru**

**After a Hiatus of Fourteen Years:**

**Early Work by an Important Political and Ecclesiastical Figure**

30. HERRERA, Bartolomé. *Discurso pronunciado por el D.D.…. cura y vicario de la doctrina de Cajacay el día 26 de julio de 1835 en la misa solemne con que el V. Dean y Cáuilo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de Lima, celebró la confirmacion del arzobispado del Ilustrísimo Señor D.D. Jorge de Benavente y Macoaga.* Lima: Imprenta de Jose Masias, 1835. 4°, mid-twentieth-century black quarter morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine (faded) gilt-lettered with author and short title vertically, place and date horizontally at foot, marbled endleaves. Title within typographical border. Some light spotting on title page. In very good condition. A few early inked corrections in text. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

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

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

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


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

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

32. HURTADO DE MENDOZA Y ZAPATA, Gregorio. *Cartas escritas a Su Magestad ... a favor de la conducta, desinteres, zelo al real servicio, y enfermedades ....* [Quito?], 1768. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), recent full crimson morocco, smooth spine, marbled endleaves. Three large woodcuts on title-page; large woodcut floriated and factotum initials. Scattered light spotting, old inked foliation. Crisp. In fine condition. (1 l.), 21 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Medina believed that this work was printed in Madrid, where Hurtado de Mendoza was living in 1768. It consists of numerous testimonials from officials in Lima and Quito that Hurtado, a judge who found himself “molestado de graves, y prolixos accidentes,” abandoned his official duties in Quito only in order to visit “medicos naturales, y estrangeros” in Lima, and hence regain his health so that he might better serve his king. His purse being exhausted and his health no better, the judge asks the king for financial assistance.

The most interesting letter (pp. 15-8) is from two missionaries who describe Hurtado’s arrival at the “Reducción de los Indios Infeles de Terraba, y Talamancas” in Costa
RASGOS SUELTOS

PARA LA

CONSTITUCION DE AMÉRICA,

ANUNCIADOS

POR EL INTENDENTE DE EXÉRCITO

D. José Gonzalez y Montoya.

¡Ojalá pueda yo decir: España me debe algo!

CADIZ.

EN LA IMPRENTA DE LA JUNTA SUPERIOR.

30 DE ABRIL DE 1821.
Rica, after an eleven-day journey in which he encountered two parties of hostile Indians. Hurtado had to stay at the mission for three weeks to recover.


**War of the Pacific**


First Edition in English. Peru justifies its participation in the War of the Pacific (1879-1883), between Bolivia and Peru on one side and Chile on the other. The points of dispute were the mineral-rich provinces of Tarapaca, Tacna and Arica (Peru) and Antofagasta (Bolivia). The war broke out on February 14, 1879 when Chilean troops occupied the port of Antofagasta.

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


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.
35. JOSÉ del Salvador, Fr. *Sermon de la primera dominica de Adviento, predicado al Rey Nuestro Señor en su Real Capilla el día 27 de Noviembre de este año 1814*. Lima: En la Real Casa de Niños Expósitos, 1815. 4°, modern beige boards, smooth spine lettered in gilt. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 19 pp. $300.00

The author, a Discalced Carmelite, reminds D. Fernando VII (recently restored to his throne after the defeat of Napoleon) of promises he made while out of power. This sermon was very popular: besides the Cádiz edition from which this one was reprinted, the *Sermon* also appeared in 1814 at Barcelona, Zaragoza and Madrid, and in 1815 at Valencia and Mexico.

The speech was reprinted in Lima while Peru was in the midst of its war for independence, which lasted from 1809 to 1821. By early 1815 the rebellion in Cuzco under General Mateo Pumacahua had been defeated, and even the rebels in neighboring Chile had been temporarily subdued: the royalists seemed very near a final victory.

* Medina, Lima 3197. Not in Palau, who lists many other editions. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*, which lists another work by the author. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 82426201 (microform copies); other editions cited. This edition not located in CCPBE, which lists a number of other editions. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites several others. Not located in Copac.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. On June 7, 1821, as the Ayuntamiento anticipates the end of the armistice, it begs the viceroy to stop fighting, and to stop letting his soldiers forage among them. “En contorno de veinticinco leguas no reyna sino la mas espantosa devastacion. Los ganados, las sementeras, los frutos, todo ha perecido por el furor del soldado. …el soldado debe mantenerse, per sin perjuicio del ciudadano.”

The viceroy replies a day later that he will not accept peace without honor and notes that he is not ready to admit defeat, “Aun suponiendo toda esa preponerancia que V.E. dà actualmente á las fuerzas del general San Martin, debe V.E., saber, que la guerra es un juego donde se aventura mas ó menos según la pasion de los jugadores.”

CARTAS ESCRITAS A SU MAGESTAD (QUE DÍOS GUARDE)
A FAVOR DE LA CONDUCTA,
DESINTERES, ZELO AL REAL SERVICIO,
Y ENFERMEDADES
DE EL DOCTOR
DON GREGORIO HURTADO DE MENDOZA Y ZAPATA,
OYDOR DE LA REAL AUDIENCIA DE QUITO.

AÑO DE 1768.

Item 32
37. **LUNA PIZARRO, Francisco Xavier de.** *Arenga pronunciada en el besamanos del 30 de mayo de 1820* … [Lima]: Imprenta de los Huerfanos, [1820]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Minor stains. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $500.00

FIRST EDITION of this speech celebrating the King of Spain’s court-day in Lima, 1820. Luna Pizarro, the rector of the Real Colegio de San Fernando, mentions the king’s many gifts to his subjects, including the establishment of a royal library and his generous contribution to victims of an 1819 epidemic in Andalusia.

This speech was made near the end of the long Peruvian war for independence that had begun in 1809. San Martín declared Peru independent after conquering Lima in 1821, although the final defeat of the royalists did not occur until the Battle of Ayacucho in December 1824.


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38. **MACEDO, Ignacio José de.** *Oração gratulatoria recitada na Santa Sé Cathedral do Porto, em 27 de Novembro de 1825* … em acção de graças por occasião da Carta de Lei, em que S.M.F. se dignou assumir o título de Imperador … Porto: Imprensa do Gandra, 1825. 4°, contemporary rear marbled wrapper (faded, front wrapper gone). Elaborate woodcut on title page: see below. Second leaf (dedication to D. João VI) is set in elaborate gothic type. Typographical mustaches on p. 5. Small marginal brownstain. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this oration celebrating D. João VI’s acceptance of the title of Emperor of Brazil. D. João VI ruled as prince regent for D. Maria I, 1799-1816, as king of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarve 1816-1822, and king of Portugal and de jure emperor of Brazil, 1822-25. Macedo contrasts the bloody rebellions in Latin America, “desde o Isthmo de Panamá, até ao Cabo de Horne,” with events in Brazil, where D. João’s prudence and moderation have tempered events: “A prudente expectativa, e moderação de El-Rei com o Brazil acalma insensivelmente o brutal, e desmoralisado furo, que grassava nas Provincias do Norte.” “A epémera República do Equador” is mentioned on pp. 12-16.

The elaborate woodcut on the title page shows a castle with two tall towers, between which are the Madonna and Child. At their feet, above an arch, are the words “Civitas Virginis.” On the left-hand tower are the imperial arms of Brazil; a mailed arm rises above them, waving a flag with the Brazilian arms. On the right-hand tower are the royal arms of Portugal; a mailed arm rises above them, brandishing a sword twined with laurels.

Ignacio José de Macedo (1774-1834), a native of Porto, moved to Brazil at age eight and lived there for the next 40 years. For many years he was a magistrate in Bahia (examinador synodal and censor regio). He also published a periodical, *A Idade de Ouro*. According to the title page, he was pregador da Imperial Capella do Carmo in Rio de Janeiro and professor de Filosofia Racional e Moral in Bahia. In 1823, after Bahia proclaimed its independence, Macedo returned to Portugal. There he became well known as the editor of *O Velho
Liberal do Douro, which supported the new Constitution and liberal principles. In 1829 he was imprisoned. From the Duque de Bragança’s return until Macedo’s death, he again published O Velho Liberal. He published several funeral orations, including two for D. João VI, and several more general works such as Influencia da religião sobre a política do Estado, Lisbon, 1826, and Considerações sobre as causas da elevação e decadência da Monarchia Portugueza, Lisbon, 1834.


Life of a Peruvian Saint, Published the Year He Was Beatified


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. St. John Macias (Ribera del Fresno, Extremadura, Spain 1565-1645 Lima, Peru) was born Juan de Arcas y Sánchez. Orphaned when young and trained to be a shepherd, he met a Dominican friar who impressed him so much that he decided to become one himself. In 1610 he set out for the Americas, finally settling in Peru, where in 1623 he entered the Dominican priory of St. Mary Magdalene in Lima as a lay brother. He served as assistant doorkeeper there until his death in 1646. He was known for his love of the rosary and his generosity to the poor. Pope Gregory XVI beatified him in 1837 (along with his friend Martin de Porres, a native of Lima), and Pope Paul VI canonized him in 1975. In this biography, published the year he was beatified, the future saint is in Lima by p. 16.

We have been unable to locate any earlier biographies of St. John Macias.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 24385929 (Saint Bonaventure University, Dominican College, British Library); 460634248 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for 94 p., port.). Copac repeats British Library.
ORAÇÃO GRATULATORIA

Recitada na Santa Sé Cathedral do Porto, em 27 de Novembro de 1825, no Solemne Te Deum, que fez celebrar o Ilm. Senado da Câmara da mesma Cidade, em Ação de Graças por ocasião da Carta de Lei, em que S. M. F. se deignou assumir o Título de IMPERADOR.

Por Ignacio José de Macedo,

Cavaleiro na Ordem de Cristo, Pregador da Especial Capela do Castelo no Rio de Janeiro, Professor de Filosofia Racional e Moral na Cidade da Bahia, Examinador Sindical do Arcebispado, e Censor Ecclesiástico.

PORTO: IMPRENSA DO GANDRA. 1825.

Com licença da Comissão do Conselho.

Item 38

Volume I is Cadiz to Panama; volume II is Panama to the Philippines; volume III is Manila to Cadiz. Books 4 and 5 (running from volume I into volume II) describe Callao, Lima, and Guayaquil.

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.


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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

2 works in 1 volume. $750.00


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

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

CONSAGRADOS A LA TIerna MEMORIA
DEL SEÑOR
DON VICENTE MORALES Y DUARTE,
PRESIDENTE
DEL AUGUSTO CONGRESO DE CÓRTEZ,
POR EL EXCMO. CABILDO
DE ESTA CAPITAL DE LIMA.
EN VII. DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1812.

LIMA: IMPRENTA DE LOS HERMANOS
DANIELS.
POR DON VICENTE

Item 45
notable botanists catalogued the plants he had collected. His notebooks were published posthumously in 1908 as *Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and the Andes*.


**BOUND WITH:**

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

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

On Spruce, see above.

* Palau 135664. Not located in BL, NUC; DLC (bound with *Poesias*), LU, RPB, MB, MH. OCLC: 432632375 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 20857988 (University of Kansas, Harvard University, Pennsylvania State University, University of Pittsburgh, University of Texas-Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); OCLC also lists an edition of 1856 without place or printer, and with a collation of 399 pp.; but according to Ward, the work appeared first in 1861.


The text covers Peruvian goldwork from 800 B.C. to A.D. 1500.

* Not located in Watsonline.
Honoring a Peruvian Politician Active in the Battle for Independence

45. [MORALES Y DUAREZ, Vicente]. Honores Patrios consagrados a la tierna memoria del Señor Don Vicente Morales y Duarez, Presidente del augusto Congreso de Córtres, por el Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital de Lima, en VII. de Noviembre de 1812. 2 works in 1 volume. Lima: Imprenta de los Huerfanos, 1812. 4°, modern green cloth, spine with vertical title in gilt (minor wear). In very good condition. Bookplate of Rubén J. Dussaut. lii pp., (1 blank l.), with engraved portrait of Duarez (signed in Lima by Marcelo Cabello) tipped to verso of title-page.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Morales y Duarez (1757-1812), who is eulogized in this Lima imprint with a selection of poetry and speeches, was a native of Lima, a creole, and a jurist. He was elected deputy to the 1812 Cortes de Cadiz and served as vice president. During the constitutional debates he argued for the equality of Americans and Spaniards and for better treatment of Indians. In March 1812, Morales y Duarez was sworn in as president of the Cortes, but he died of apoplexy the following month. The eulogy describes his career in Peru (pp. 1-26) and in Spain (pp. 27-51).

MEDINA, Lima 2754. Palau 115978: listing this and the Oración together, as here. OCLC: 4394913 (Yale University, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Stony Brook University); 472263811 (Danish National Library). Copac locates a single copy, at Liverpool University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at Danish National Library.

BOUND WITH:


MEDINA, Lima 2801.
REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES
SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES
EN LAS INDIAS,
CONTRA LOS PRETENDIDOS FILOSOFOS Y POLITICOS.
Para ilustrar las historias de M.M. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRITAS EN ITALIANO
POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX,
Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS
Por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa, del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaria de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.

MADRID. MDCCCLXXII.
Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S. M.
Con privilegio.

First and only edition in Portuguese of this work arguing for the pope’s authority over all ecclesiastical affairs, particularly the appointment of bishops, who receive their power from Christ via the pope. The question came up during wars, when secular rulers appointed bishops because communication with the pope was impossible. Moreno also discusses more broadly the relation between Church and State. Among the authorities cited are Isidore of Seville, Fenelon, Bossuet, Francisco Ramos de Manzano. Moreno ends with a chapter on “Conselho de Villanova ás Americas, applaudido pelo Desenganador, absurdo, schismatico, attentatorio dos direitos e atribuições do Primado” (p. 238).

In the translator’s preface, Almeida Garrett comments on the highly persuasive effect Moreno’s essay has had in Latin America, and expresses the hope that it will have the same effect in Rio de Janeiro, where in 1835 the government had refused to withdraw the nomination of an unworthy bishop.

Although the text ends with “Fim da primeira secção do Ensaio,” the second part was not published in Spanish until 1836, and the two were not published together in Spanish until the three-volume edition of Buenos Aires, 1846. The second part was apparently never translated to Portuguese.

José Ignacio Moreno (1767-1841) was archdeacon at the Cathedral of Lima.

Alexandre José da Silva de Almeida Garrett (b. Porto, d. 1867), who translated the work and added a 15-page introduction, was the brother of the famous author and statesman João Baptista da Silva Leitão Almeida Garrett, 1.º Visconde de Almeida Garrett.

* Innocêncio I, 37: without collation; on the author, see also VIII, 38, 417; XX, 32.

Also Not Guilty of Conspiring to Assassinate Bolívar

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

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

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


A Catalan Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians

48. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J. *Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa ....*. Madrid: For D. Joachin Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), smooth spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). In very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with two references to sales. Entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lli, 315 pp. $1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of Riflessioni imparziali sopra l’umanità degli Spagnuoli nell’Indie (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that had been published in Robertson’s *History of America*, London 1777, and Raynal’s *Histoire philosophique et politique*, Amsterdam 1770.

Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas’ works, the Indians’ lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and “Los extrangeros que impedieron
MANIFIESTO DEL
GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS
QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

Todo lo Pueblo de la tierra tiene un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad, pero poco común es disfrutar, por que los grandes sacrificios que ella exige, son superiores al terreno que inunda el despotismo a los altos ideales. Ellos saben que el primer paso en esta empresa es resolverse a perderlo todo antes que someterse a ella, y que para reformar las instituciones políticas de un pueblo, es preciso que la mayor parte permanezca su existencia, abandone sus intereses, pierda su temperamento, y comprometa su votos con su mismo sacrificio. En el curso de una revolución calculada para inverar el destino de la unidad del mundo y quitar el mundo entero, es bien difícil que haga un solo individuo que su turno des de pasar por la alternativa de todos aquellos sacrificios. El pueblo chileno ha comenzado ya por su propia experiencia la necesidad de concurrir este período intermedio de acertados y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar las reformas que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y las actuales relaciones del género humano. Pero el quitar de las barreras de una guerra ardida con ferocidad por el Gobierno Español, al paso de los entrelazados que ensue el ebrio de las pasiones incipientes de un país naciente, tóu lo podido havería varinar los sentimientos que mostró en la celebre revolución del 18 de septiembre del año íntimo, desde aquél épocas hasta el 1 de octubre de 84, hicimos el primer ensayo de nuestras fuerzas, y pulimos desde luego conocer que ellas eran bastantes para soñar los quebrar de un pueblo alucinado, siempre que los conflictos interiores no delimitan los recursos que debía proporcionar la mitad de los que estaban unidos de un mismo interés, y amenazados de iguales peligros.

Nosotros no podamos submeteros a esa aigna Ley de la naturaleza que fija el orden que algunos en su organización ferida a imitar. Pues en nuestros leyes en nuestra destino capaces de concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y ejecutar proyectos que al paso que describimos la tendencia de nuestras autoridades, manifestando en ra se hagan en nuestros artículos acertados con la verdad salvando todos los errores, morir las pasiones públicas, y prescindir siempre de su uraleza; que es en las cosas interiores y exteriores, sin que alguna vez tuviésemos que ceder al impulso de la fuerza, o a la presión de sus manifestaciones. Estas cosas obrarían de tal modo sobre nuestras justificaciones que el ensueño triunfa el despotismo y de las meteduras que hizo Chile desde que emprendió la obra de su regeneración. El País sev unánimemente hace el yugo Español, y su habitantes fueron trazados como relámpagos, por que toda revolución es un crimen, quedando el buen éxito sufrirá la justicia de su causa. La esperanza y los triunfos que antes habla sufrido Chile, respectos de las atentados de que
la comunicación de la Metrópoli con las Colonias.” He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76, with mentions of Peru and Mexico).

Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors, insisting that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government. He concludes by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: that the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix’s contention in the main text.

Nuix y Perpiña (Tora, Old Castile, 1740-Italy, 1783) became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. One of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. After the Jesuits were expelled from Spain, Nuix spent the rest of his life in Italy. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author’s brother, José de Nuix y Perpiña, and published in Cervera in 1783.

Son Writes Home About War of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation

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

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

50. NYSTROM, Juan Guillermo. Informe al Supremo Gobierno, sobre la expedicion de Chanchamayo. Lima: Imp. y Lit. de E. Prugue, 1869. 8°, disbound. Upper margin cropped, affecting first word of title and some pagination. Some soiling on title page. In good condition. 18 pp., (1 l. advt.), 1 plan. $20.00

FIRST EDITION, lacking the four black-and-white photographic plates (with six photos) that appear in the digitized copy from Harvard University. This work is distinct from the work by Nystrom printed in Lima by Prugue in 1868: Informe al Supremo Gobierno del Perú sobre una expedicion al interior de la República, with 79 pages and 3 folding leaves of plates.

The province of Chanchamayo (with its capital of the same name) is in the Junín Region of central Peru. The illustration facing p. 12 shows a flat-bottomed boat constructed in Nijandares and the “Campo de Batalla de los Chunchos”. Pages 13-18 contain Nystrom’s program for improvements in Chanchamayo.

* Sabin 56362. NUC: NN, PPF, NcD, DS, CY.

Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial manifesto issued over the printed signatures of Bernardo O’Higgins and Antonio José de Irisarri, barely 3 months after the Battle of Chacabuco had restored Chilean independence and O’Higgins had become head of the government. O’Higgins summarizes the triumph of Chile over Peru and argues that despite the high cost of waging war, Peru must be liberated from Spanish rule before Chile can be truly secure: “Lima no puede substraerse por mas tiempo á la ley general que obedece la America, y es preciso que sus principios se uniformen con los que han proclamado Chile, y las Provincias Unidas.” He describes San Martin’s exploits in the south and the activities of the Chilean navy. O’Higgins also expresses high hopes for the upcoming congress in Santiago. For the sake of accurate representation at the congress, he will be issuing orders for a nationwide census.

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

* Briseño I, 191. OCLC: 81826250 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258961 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55417968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling possibly in error for 9 pp.—the format is the same as the other two). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
Malerischer Atlas
und
desbeschreibende
Darstellungen
auf
dem Gebiete der Erdkunde.

von

Eduard Poeppig.

Leipzig,
S. Hirzel'sche Hofbögische Königliche Staatsdruckerei,
1838.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed in print at the end. Paz-Soldan had been commissioned to update the map of Peru, which had not been done systematically since 1845. He gives his sources, with particular attention to the country’s borders with Ecuador and Bolivia.

Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan (Arequipa, 1821-Lima, 1886), a Peruvian historian and geographer, also served as minister of Foreign Relations in 1867 and as minister of Justice and Instruction in 1869-1870. He published the great *Atlas geográfico del Perú* in Paris, 1865. From 1868-1874, he published his three-volume *Historia del Perú independiente*, covering the period 1819 to 1827. His great geographical dictionary of Peru, *Diccionario geográfico estadístico del Perú* was published in Lima, 1877. Paz Soldan fled to Buenos Aires during the Chilean war.  

* Not in Palau, who lists many other works by the author. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites other works by the author. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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53. Peralta, Juan José de. *Las tres jornadas del cielo, via purgativa, illuminativa, i unitiva. Significadas en genidios, deseos, i suspiros ordenadas en metrica consonancia, para mas suave armonia al corazon, por … i dedicadas con la relacion de su vida, i virtudes, al Mui Ilustre Señor Doctor Don Matheo de Amusquibar, del Consejo de Su Magestad, Inquisidor en el Santo Tribunal de los Reynos del Peru*. Lima: En la Imprenta de la Plazuela de San Cristoval, 1749. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (light stains), yapped edges, vertical manuscript title on spine (rather smeared), remains of ties. Large woodcut on final page. Slight dampstaining; part of P4 margin torn off, just touching text. In very good condition. (16), xxx ll., 171 pp.; pagination skips 57-59, but quire signatures follow; LACKING the divisional title before f. i of the “Breve noticia de la vida.” $750.00

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

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

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

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

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

The anonymous author finds this third provision impossible to accept. He claims that the treaty was not properly ratified and that Bolivar is attempting to enforce this provision merely to make Peru so weak that it can be occupied by Bolivar.
MI amado compañero. No te turbe este título de honor, ni creas te lo tributa otro tú en tus sentimientos. Un hermano te habla, y sus palabras no pueden ser sospechosas, siendo derivadas de unos principios con que ambos hemos sido instituidos para ascender á la sublime dignidad que sin mérito sostenemos. Si su lenguaje no tiene aquella fuerza superior que venciendo todos los obstáculos, penetra hasta el corazón, no lo atribuyas, no, á falsedad en sus expresiones, ó soñanza en sus razoncinos impitulos, a la poca destreza con que sabe manejar armas tan nobles, ó bien á tu alma misma perturbada con las perniciosas ideas de una libertad que por mal entendida, ha sufrecido en ella la llama sagrada de la verdad y de la religión. ¡Ah! si pudiera yo partír mi corazón en otras tantas letras, como he de emplear en esta carta! Entonces leerías un idioma que desconoces, y te convencerías de unas verdades que no has podido olvidar, sino que no quieres entender. Hermano, oye á tu hermano. Te llama al lado de su padre y del tuyo. Si una desgracia á que te llevó la miseria que no supiste vencer, te ha separado de tu familia, él te dice que no la sostenías creyéndola irremediable; sino que abrandada de corazón, vuelvas como el Prólogo á tus antiguos hogares, seguro de que hallarás en ellos la ternura paternal pronta á estrecharle en sus brazos, y de que darás á tu angustiada fa...
How Many Peruvian Ambassadors Does Chile Have to Tolerate?

55. [PERU]. *Dos Legaciones del Peru.* [text begins:] Aunque el esclarecimiento de la cuestion que se ha suscitado en los periódicos sobre la admision de dos ministros públicos del Perú, no puede ya producir resultado alguno satisfactorio .... N.p.: n.pr., 1836?. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound (nearly separated at fold). Caption title. Some small nicks at edges, without loss; minor marginal repair on second leaf, not affecting text. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $400.00

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

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

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

56. [PERU]. *El Peru y la influencia europea.* Paris: Libreria Universal, 1862. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (soiled, nicks at edges, front cover nearly detached). Arms of Peru on title page. Unopened. Foxed. In near-good condition. 31 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author enthusiastically describes European influence in Peru, Peruvian culture, and the great strides being made by its government.

‡ Sabin 61154. Not in Palau. NUC: IU, CtY, NN. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Copac locates a single copy, at Cambridge University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, and Bibliothèque nationale de France, plus a microfilm at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.
Royalist Newspaper Published in Callao, Only Months Before the Battle of Ayacucho

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

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

The issues are dated 1 March (nº 1, n.pr.), 9 and 16 March (nos. 2-3, Lima: Imprenta de San Jacinto; and 6 and 27 October (nos. 33 and 36, Imprenta de la Division de la Costa de Lima, por D. José Masias). The final defeat of the royalists in Peru was at the Battle of Ayacucho in December 1824.

*Cf. Medina Lima 3794, describing the first four numbers only, and stating that he had seen number 11, dated 5 May, with 4 pp. OCLC: 44410880 (New York Public Library, Columbia University, Yale University, Harvard University, and Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, citing 46 issues from 1 March 1824 to 5 January 1825, but without stating which issues are held by which institution.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

Report to the Spanish King on the Indians in Southern Bolivia

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

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

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

* Palau 226561: calling for only iv, 12 pp.
COLECCION
DE INSTRUCCIONES PASTORALES,
QUE EN DIFERENTES OCASIONES,
Y CON VARIOS MOTIVOS
PUBLICÓ
PARA EDIFICACION DE LOS PUEBLOS,
ARREGLO Y DIRECCION DE SUS DIÓCESIS
EL ILUSTRADO Y REVERENDÍSIMO SEÑOR
D. FR. JOSEPH ANTONIO DE S. ALBERTO,
ORDEN APRE. DE S. IGNACIO DEL TUCÓN.
Y AL PRESENTE
ARZOBISPO DE LA CIUDAD DE LA PLATA EN AMÉRICA,
AL COMIENZO DE SU PROCESO, &c.

CON LICENCIA,
EN PRACTICA DE LA IGLESIA DE
EL CRISTO Y LA VIRGEN DE LA CONCEPCION.

Item 67
Includes a Plate Illustrating a Forest Fire in Brazil


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

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

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

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

60. 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.

First or second edition in Spanish; another appeared in Buenos Aires in the same year. Pradt describes and analyzes events in Brazil (especially Pernambuco; pp. 12-48), Buenos Aires (pp. 48-53) and Tierra Firme (modern Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, especially the effects of Murillo’s death; pp. 53-66). He then turns to a lengthy discussion of the actions Spain and other European powers ought to take in view of these developments. Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux,
where he defended the interests of the clergy until the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brésil (1818).


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

“61. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale 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 Meridionale et du Brésil (1817), and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brésil (1818).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 688 (describing a copy with only a single unnumbered leaf followed by 160 pp.). Rodrigues 1949. Sabin 64908 (giving incorrect transcription of
DETERMINACIÓN

DEL CATOLICO ZELO DEL REY N. SEÑOR,
Don PHELIPE QUINTO (que Dios guarde), en defensa de la inmunidad eclesiástica, que hizo el Ilmo.
señor Doct. D. Antonio de Solóaga, Arzobispo de
Lima, sobre aver extrahido de la Iglesia a Juan Ma-
nuel Valletieros, suponiendo aver dado muerte violenta a Don Alonso de Esquivel.

EL REY.

UY Reverendo en Cristo, Padre, Arzobispo de
la Iglesia Metropolitana de la Ciudad de los
teyes, en las Provincias del Perú, mi
Contejo: Y por la copia incluida, firmada del
juzgado de la Secretaría de la Real Cédula,
que se dirige al Príncipe de Santurbano, un-
tenderé la refacción que he tomado en
las causas pertenecientes a Juan Manuel
Valletieros, Doña María Rodríguez de
Nájera, Juan José de Mejide, y Don
Sebastián Palomo, contenidas en los testimonios que remitió con
carras de veinte y nueve de Julio, y treinta de Noviembre del año de
1715, e inspección que en la parte que toca a vuestra jurisdicción, he proces-
dado en los términos que contienen las prevenciones que le he hecho al Vi-
rey, y seguidamente, que me ha sido de particular climación el zelo y
prudencia con que se portaron en el caso de Juan Manuel de Valletier-
ros, sin dudar practicarse lo mismo en todos los demás que se ofrecen,
para acordar más vuelvas acertadas operaciones y daños acometidos con
Auto, de lo que refiere de la providencia, que se da en los casos que
ay pendientes. De S. Lorenzo, el 16 de Junio de 1720, YO EL REY.
Por mandado del Rey nuestro Señor D. Francisco de Anas. Copia: El
Rey. Príncipe de Santurbano, Príncipe de Viscaya, Gobernador y Capitán
General de las Provincias del Perú, y Presidente de la Real Audiencia
de ella. Con carta de 17 de Diciembre del 1717, acompañándose a la
remitida de lo que he acaecido por la Jurisdicción Eclesiástica, en la causa de Juan Manuel Valletieros, y después
se ha remitido lo sustentado por mí, jurisdicción, por donde se ha ca-
cluido que el día 16 de Junio del año de 1716, por la noche, dio rota
el dicho Juan Manuel Valletieros a Doña Alonso de Esquivel, de
la cual se hizo inmediatamente y antecedente remitido a la Iglesia de
los Dóticos del Convento de San Francisco de esta Ciudad, y la doña
García de Hijas, Alcalde Ordinario de ella, a recibir informaciones sobre
ella hecho, y despues a frente de la Iglesia, tan atentadamente, como
se verifica de aver sido al Convento con el Alcalde la compañera, Don
A. de

Item 71
title). Not in Palau, which lists (235022) the second edition, published in August of the same year, with (3 ll.), 166 pp. On the author, see Nouvelle biographie générale XL, 970-3.

BOUND WITH:


Mutiny at Quillota; Portales Imprisoned

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

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

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

Hero of Peruvian Independence Urges His Compatriots to Liberty


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

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

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ALEGACION
EN
DERECHO
A FAVOR DE DON JUAN DOMINGO UNAMUN-
saga sobre la restitucion de su Legitima Materna,
que pide y demanda en esta Real
AUDIENCIA
CONTRA
DON SIMON CAYRO, SU TUTOR QUE FUE, Y AL-
bacea tenedor de bienes que aun es, por el tiempo de treinta
y ocho años, en que ha seguido sin cumplimiento el
Testamento de Don Domingo Unamunsaga.
ESCrita
POR EL MISMO DON JUAN DOMINGO CON Li-
cencia de los Señores de la Real Audiencia; y
otejada por mandato del Señor Regente con
los lugares de los autos, que se citan.

Plus perfidiosum et nefario pupillam fraudare, qui
in tutelam pervenit, quam fidem frangere que contin-
net vitam, et societatem, qui se negavit conjuxit.

Les A. Tutoreum [f. de Administr. et per. Tutur. illeque glata super
wordo debat] et Cae. in Orde, pro D. Roder Comode.

Impresa en Lima en la Casa Real de Niños Expositos.
Año de 1790.
defeated the Peru-Bolivian Confederation at the Battle of Yungay on January 20, 1839. Exiled to Chile, he wrote one of the most important sources on the history of Peruvian independence: Memorias y documentos para la historia de la independencia del Perú y causas del mal éxito que ha tenido ésta, Paris, 1858.


Scathing Attack on North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary

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

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


North Peru’s Minister Plenipotentiary Defends

His Letter of Recommendation for Admiral Charles Whiting Wooster

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

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

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

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


**With a Section on the Tupac Amaru Rebellion**

67. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. Colección 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. $1,200.00

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 Colección 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 “Rexo 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
Primera parte de los comentarios, discursos, y discursos literales y místicos sobre los Evangelios de la Quaresma.

Alinsen en el Supremo Consejo de las Indias por el M.F. Gaspar de Villarreal, Superior de la Provincia de la Perú de la Provincia del Cusco.

En la época del Pbro. D. Miguel, que en Póvoa de 1621.
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).

† Palau 289474: calling for a portrait and 418 + 369 + 830 pp. [sic]. Medina, BHA 5208: collating as this copy. Sabin 79979. NUC: ICN, WU, PU, RPJCB.

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

68. [SANTA CRUZ, Andrés de]. ¡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 satisfaccion de copiar los siguientes trozos de un interesante impreso que se ha publicado en el Ecuador y que circula ya en América. Tratado con el General 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 Gaceta mercantil of Buenos Aires. It accuses Santa Cruz not only of taking over Peru (where Orbegoso was his lackey) but of wanting to add Chile, Argentina and Ecuador to his conquests. The author invokes the ghost of Simón Bolívar against such tyranny: “De la tumba de este héroe se levanta solemne, como de la eternidad, una voz que nos conjura á conservar 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.


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

69. 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 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 Antônio 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 engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocêncio 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.

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


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

BORDO.

Del laurel que a los héroes coron,
En los campos de gloria la vio,
De Yungay al invicto Guerrero
Hallas Ninfas guirnaldas tegio.

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

Tiempo es ya de cumplir este voto;
Y a vos quiso la suerte elegir
En Yungay para hacértelo cumplir
Y ganar un laurel inmortal.

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

Este suelo regado con sangre
De mil héroes diciendo os está
Que el Chileno jamas doblará
Al capricho la alivia cerviz.

Esta espada, valiente Guerrero,
A que Chile confía su gloria.
Que en Yungay un renglón de la historia,
Con su punta supiera escribir:

En hoy día el Paladium de mira
Afianzada su dicha y ventura;
De ella espera la Patria segura
Un brillante y feliz porvenir.

La Nación que a reír os llamará,
Su presente y futuro destino,
Heo confía que el recto camino
Os veré de las leyes seguir;
Y del Pueblo los sacros derechos
Sustener inviolables de quien;
Ya en la Patria, ó la tierra catraca;
Y en su obsequio la espada blandir.
Sanctuary Betrayed in Lima

71. [SPAIN. Laws. Felipe V, King of Spain 1701-1746]. Determinación del católico zelo del Rey N. Señor, Don Phelipe Quinto (que Dios guarde) en defensa de la inmunidad Eclesiástica, que hizo el Ilmo. señor Doct. D. Antonio de Soloaga, Arzobispo de Lima, sobre aver extrahido de la Iglesia à Juan Manuel Vallesteros, suponiendo aver dado muerte violenta à Don Alonso de Esquivel. N.p.: n.pr., [1720]. Folio (28.2 x 19.7 cm.), later burgundy quarter cloth, marbled boards (extremities worn), flat spine with title and imprint vertically in gilt. At foot of front cover is adhered a slip of paper with typed lettering: “Determinacion D. Cº rey s. Don Phelipe Vº 1720”. Caption title. Large woodcut initial. Foldlines, some light soiling, a few pencil marks in margins, old foliation added in manuscript. Small hole in final leaf touching 4 letters; 3 small holes in inner margin of first leaf, without loss. In good to very good condition. Manuscript endorsement on final leaf of Joseph de Albayna y Uribe (?), dated Lima, 5 December 1721, stating that the printed edition conforms with the official manuscript copy received by Archbishop Soloaga (slightly trimmed by the binder, small hole affecting signature). Old paper tag with shelfmark “198” near top of upper cover. 4 ll. $1,500.00

The King confirms the actions of D. Antonio de Soloaga, Archbishop of Lima, regarding an accused murderer who had taken refuge in a church, been dragged out by the police, and tortured to death before an ecclesiastical court could hear his case. The officials involved were deprived of their offices and fined. Several other cases in which accused criminals were denied sanctuary are analyzed and compared to this one.


One of 250 copies. Each of the 39 items is illustrated with at least one full-page photograph; its collation is described in detail, its provenance given where known, and comments are made on its content and its historical importance.
73. [TREATIES]. *Tratado de Commercio, Navegação e Extradicação entre Sua Majestade El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves e a Republica de Bolívia assignado na cidade de La Paz aos 10 de maio de 1879.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Folio (33 x 22.5 cm.), unbound. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Text in two columns, Portuguese and Spanish. Uncut and unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. 10 pp. $150.00

This eight-year treaty between Portugal and Bolivia covers treatment of each others' nationals, commerce, seeking refuge from pirates, behavior of warships and steamships, and procedures for extradition.

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

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**Squandering an Estate that Included Three Tons of Vicuna Wool**

74. UNAMUNSAGA, Juan Domingo. *Alegacion en derecho a favor de Don Juan Domingo Unamunsaga sobre la restitucion de su legítima materna, que pide y demanda en esta Real Audiencia contra Don Simon Cayro, su tutor que fue, y albacea tenedor de bienes que aun es, por el tiempo de treinta y ocho años, en que ha seguido sin cumplimiento el testamento de Don Domingo Unamunsaga ....* Lima: En la Casa Real de Niños Expósitos, 1790. Folio (28.3 x 20.3 cm.), disbound, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpiece and vignettes. Scattered light soiling and spotting, mostly marginal. In very good condition. Number “2” in red pencil at center of upper blank margin of title page. (40 ll.). Text in 2 columns. $1,200.00

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

Not located in NUC. OCLC: 34161880 (citing only microfilm copies). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis, Orbis (which cites a related work), or Melvyl.
LA MILICIA CIVICA DE
Valparaíso, al Ejército Restaurador del Peru.
¡CAMPEONES DE LA LIBERTAD!!

Los ultrajes inferidos a nuestra patria, y la aprensión con que un extranjero atroz, de agria a una República hermosa y ancha, reclama vuestra patrioinesis y valor. No podiendo ser indiferentes a la voz de aquella y a los ojos de los amigos, habéis escapado al acero, y os preparáis a vengar a Chile, a este hermoso país que os dio la vida, y a remendar la servil ceremonia que gime el infeliz Peru.

Encargáis de vuestras virtudes, bien diga de nuestras virtudes y civismo, envíamos vuestras virtudes, y gusanos participaremos de ellas y de los laureles que un día se obtengan nuestros hijos del deber de abrumar la majestad de los leyes austeras y al gobierno que tan sutilmente nos rige, no exigimos de nosotros el sacrificio de tan ardientes deseos.

Empero algunos, arrastrados por vuestro mismo entusiasmo, han dejado nuestras filas para ingresar las nuestras en una campaña más feuda en gloria que su peligro, y cuyo éxito añadiría un nuevo timbre a las armas chilenas: porque el triunfo no puede ser dudoso. Si algunos os acuerden de honrados defensores de él, recordadles las horas de que, en tiempos más proselitos, fuimos testa imitique los campos que van a recorrer; decididles que entre vuestros soldados los que en época más reciente y de fumar memorios, abonaron al abrir el monarca impío de la rebelión, instituido por ese mismo tirano que mal a desarmar.

La campaña que os espera es un campo vasto a nuestras proezas, y allí al canto de la victoria no se mezclaran los tristes gemidos que arrojó a los vencedores la espantosa escena del cerro del Barón: los que allí nueran tendrán la gloria muerte de los héroes.

La justicia de la causa que os atesora a la lid es el garantía inalizable del triunfo. El primer cañonazo que anuncie la partida de los buques chilenos del puerto de Valparaíso hará tambolar el miserable trono erguido en Lima sobre las tumbas de Sueños, y bastará ver fumar la ensimismada trúpera para que se desplome y que poquen con él los que os atreven a asombrar.

Si la suerte de la guerra exigiese vengadores nuevos, nuevos brazos para proseguir la obra comenta, a nosotros nos toca conducirla. A la señal de alarma valoramos a ayudar en vuestra marcial empresa, y en el último extremo, seguiréis al destino de los héroes, al lema de nuestra eterna divina. Vencer o morir.
75. [VENEZUELA]. Legación venezolana en el Ecuador. [Caption title:]
Documentos relativos a la mision del honorable Señor Coronel Andres Maria
Alvarez, encargado de negocios de Venezuela cerca del gobierno del Ecuador.
[Quito?): n.pr., ca. 1858?. 4°, modern wrappers, preserving the original
printed front wrapper. 24 pp. $250.00

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

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

76. VILLARROEL, Gaspar de. Primera parte de los Commentarios, dificultades, i discursos literales, y místicos sobre los Evangelios de la Quaresma, al Rei N.S. en el Supremo Consejo de las Indias … de la orden de S. Augustino de la Provincia del Peru prior y vico. Provincial del Convento del Cusco. Lisbon: Ant° Alves [Antonio Alvarez], 1631. 4°, contemporary mottled calf (two small holes through leather on front cover), spine with raised bands in five compartments (label gone from second compartment from head), gilt ornaments in other compartments; small defects at foot of spine and front joint; red band and ownership label (?) in white and red painted at foot of spine (numbers “1” and “8” visible), text block edges sprinkled red. Elegantly engraved title page: arms of Spain and an elegant frame for the “inscribed” title. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Parts of text in two columns. Mild dampstains at foot of opening leaves. Minor worming at top of inner margin in final unnumbered leaves, without loss of text. In very good condition. Early four-line ownership inscription on engraved title page by Fr. Estevão de S. Jozê. Old ownership (?) inscription on verso of engraved title has been scored. Engraved title page, (8 ll.), 717 pp., (36 ll.) $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of these sermons on Lent by an Augustinian serving in Peru. Since
the first part was published in Lisbon and the second a year later in Madrid (Segunda
parte de los comentarios, dificultades y discursos literales y místicos sobre los Evangelios de la
Quaresmal, the two parts are seldom found together. OCLC locates only two institutions that own both parts: the national libraries of France and Denmark.

One of the licenses was issued by the Padre Provincial del Peru, Fr. Pedro de la Torre. The work is dedicated to the king and the Supremo Consejo de las Indias. In the last page of Al lector, the author mentions (f. 8r), the author mentions books that were stolen by a Dutch ship.

The extensive indices include locations in Scripture, the dificultades that are discussed, subjects from afeytes to zaherir, and an index of topics by week, beginning with the first Sunday in Advent.

There seem to be at least two issues of this first edition. The copy at John Carter Brown has the same setting of type as ours on the final leaf of the final index, and has the same woodcut tailpiece, but above the tailpiece the JCB copy has a colophon: "Impresso em Lisboa, por Antonio Alvarez anno 1631."

Gaspar de Villarroel (1587-1665), a native of Quito, received a degree in canon law from the Universidade Mayor de San Marcos in Lima, was was ordained an Augustinian priest in 1607. When this volume was published, he was serving prior of the province of Peru and provincial of the Convento del Cusco. He was later named bishop of Santiago de Chile, then of Arequipa and Peru, and then (1659-1665) archbishop of Charcas (La Plata). Villarroel’s major works were readings for Lent and Holy Week (Evangeliros de Cuaresma y Semana Santa), readings for Advent and the rest of the year (Evangeliros de Adviento y todo el año), an essay on ecclesiastical administration (Gobierno eclesiastico pacifico), and a collection of sacred stories (Historias sagradas).

Beware Lest Chile Suffer the Same Fate as Peru!

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the mutiny of soldiers at Quillota is in progress, the writer (who signs as “Un chileno”) fears for the future of Chile, facing enemies abroad and traitors within: “por una parte se vé empeñada en una guerra esterior; por otra rodeada de los agentes del enemigo y de hijos desnaturalizadas que por satisfacer sus
LAS CLASES
DEL BATALLON NUM. 4
DE GUARDIAS CIVICAS DE SANTIAGO
A SUS COMPAÑEROS DE ARMAS
DE VALPARAISO,

AMIGOS Y CAMARADAS.

LA audaz tentativa que puso en alarma nuestro celo, es ya ilusoria. Un acontecimiento importante y funesto para los invasores, ha desconcertado sus planes y desvanecido sus esperanzas. No tenemos ya agresiones inferiores que reprimir; pero quizá tendremos ultrajes que vengar. Pertene-
cemos a una nación cuya faz erguida se presentará siempre á las demás del universo, si no tolera ofensas que la amanecen y envilezcan. Si estamos dispuestos á ser los es-
cudos de su integridad para que no penetren en ella las armas de la usurpación, debemos ser también los custodios de su honra lanzando una mirada de indignación y.......
contra aquellos que la vuelcan.

Consideremos, compañeros, la existencia de éstos como la de la niebla que subsiste mientras el viento del medio día le permite cubrir el horizonte de la región que ocupa.

Santiago agosto 9 de 1836.

IMPRESA DE LA OPINION.

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resentimientos no vacilarean en sacrificarla vil é ignominiosamente.” If this situation is not stopped, he warns, Chile will suffer the same horrible fate as its arch-enemy Peru.

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

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

**Exhorts Local Militia to Help Suppress Mutiny at Quillota**

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

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


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


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

Blanco Encalada's Progress in Peru

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

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

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

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

Celebrating the Battle of Yungai

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

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

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

Militia Cheers Those Embarking for Peru

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

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


Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

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

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

LOS VETERANOS
DE SANTIAGO
AL EJERCITO RESTAURADOR
DEL PERU.

ILUSTRES GUERREROS! — Llegó el momento de volar á ser por seguda vez los libertadores del desgraciado Peru. Un vil conqui- 
stador, descendido de las novedas tierras de Bolivia, ha caído so-
obre aquella Republica hermosa y floreciente que se vió nacer bajo vuestros auspicios, y la ha devorado. Sin otros titúes que su desas-
percada ambición, sin otro apoyo que la más horrenda perfidia, ha vio-
vido las leyas mas sagradas, y pretendiido resucitar en América la teneza. El ha sido inocer á Chile blanco de sus perversos desiguios,
y obrando quizás de que en el morían las que le hicieron prisione-
ro en Pasco, creyó contarle pronto entre sus despojos. Id, pues, in-
vencibles Soldados! Id á castigar tanta villanía! Vuestros hermanos aliviados os tienen desde las playas vecinas sus brazos suplicantes.
Sólo esperan ver aparecer vuestras naves en el horizonte para lanzar el grito de libertad ó muerte! Presentaos, y los versos correr á los besos de sus libertadores.

Horrorizado el infames Santa Cruz, al oir que vías á darle el castigo de sus crímenes, siente ya tambolar el tra-
ño que cayó sobre cadáveres. En ninguna parte se contempla seguro,
los sombríos de sus víctimas le persiguen por de quiera, tiende la
vida en rededor de sí, y solo encuentra objetos de espanto y de te-
rror. Recela de todos, porque conoce que el apresar no puede tener
amigos; es temo, porque sabe que es hilado el entusiátismo juvenioso
de la libertad, y que vaís á combatir por la causa justa de las cau-
sas. Valtad, pues, á realizar sus temores, y acabo el perverso de re-
conocer en vosotros á los heroes de Chacabuco y de Maypañ.

COMPATRIOTAS! El Peru está destinado a ser el teatro de
vuestras hazañas. Allí se'donde acabustis de domar al Leon fu-
risco de la España, allí vue boi á castigar el aviso de los espano-

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More Rousing Rhetoric Against General Ramón Freire

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

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

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

Veterans Cheer Soldiers Embarking for Peru

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

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

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


**General Blanco Encalada Repels the Mutineers from Valparaiso**

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

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

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


**Chaos in Peru, 1867-1874**

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

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

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