RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 302

VENEZUELA & COLOMBIA
SPECIAL LIST 302

VENEZUELA & COLOMBIA

Items marked with an asterisk (*) will be shipped from Lisbon.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 302

VENEZUELA & COLOMBIA

1. [ACEVEDO, Rafael. Thomas Williams, comp.]. Monagas and Paez: Being a Brief View of the Late Events in Venezuela. New York: S.W. Benedict, 1850. 8°, stitched (title page detached) Slight browning. In good condition. 80 pp. $200.00

History of the rebellion of General Paez against his successor as president of Venezuela, José Taddeo Monagas.

* Palau 175468 & 375755. NUC: DLC, MWA, NCd, ViU, MH, MB.

On Education in Colombia

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

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

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

GOBIERNO, USOS, Y COSTUMBRES DE LOS INDIOS,
Y DE SUS HABITANTES.

ESCrita
POR EL PAPA DIOIS AUGUSTO,
REIMPRESA EN LA CIUDAD DE ESPAÑA,
EN EL LUGAR DE LA IMPRENTA.

MAPA
DE LA PROVINCIA
FRENCHÍS
Y ESPAÑOL
CON
LA
REINO
DE
PERÚ.
3. [ALVAREZ, Andrés María]. *Legacion venezolana en el Ecuador*. [caption title: *Documentos relativos a la mision del honorable Señor Coronel Andrés María Alvarez, encargado de negocios de Venezuela cerca del gobierno del Ecuador*. (Quito?): N.pr., ca. 1858?. 4°, modern gray wrappers, preserving the original printed yellow front wrapper. Wood-engraved headpiece. Foldlines. In very good condition. 24 pp. $250.00

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


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

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

* Howgego II, 66 (854). Sabin 7180: calling for 116 pp.; quoting Baron Humboldt, “an extraordinary mass of information, replete with philosophic views.” Naylor 28 (calling for 130 pp.; however, the present copy appears to be complete). Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 22790.3. On the Voyage to South America, see Griffin, Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature 3633: “very informative.”

5. CALCAÑO, Julio. Resumen de las actas de la Academia Venezolana correspondiente de la Real Academia Española leído en junta pública de 27 de octubre de 1884 por el Secretario Perpetuo de la misma corporación D. Julio Calcaño. Caracas: Imprenta Sanz, 1884. Large 8°, modern (mid-twentieth-century?) red cloth. In good condition. 107 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION. Pages 3-63 are a narrative summary of the Academia’s actions. Pages 65-82 are words and definitions that are to be submitted to the Real Academia Española, from alfajor (“pasta hecha de harina de yuca, papelón, piña [bromelia ananás] y gengibre,” with an etymology and a note on usage) to verija (“la parte inferior del vientre que en el hombre y en la mujer se cubre de vello en cierta época de la vida”). Pages 85-107 offer a list of books acquired by the Academia Venezolana since its inception

Also published in Caracas, 1884 by Sanz was Resumen de las actas de la Academia Venezolana, with only 61 pages (OCLC 1025754462). Resumen de las actas de la Academia Venezolana correspondiente de la Real Academia Española was published in Caracas: Impr. Nacional, 1886 (OCLC 250300947 and others, with 86 pp.); it is not clear to use whether this was a different work or another edition.

* Cf. Palau 39635, 39637. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 1025743176 (Agencia Española de Cooperación Interna); 367300965 (Brigham Young University); 23757642 (Bibliothèque du musée de l’homme, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris Médiathèque); 75962792 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, microfilm as 87282220); 497317884 (British Library); 912619101 (no location given). CCPBE locates five copies: Real Monasterio de Santa María de Guadalupe (Cáceres), Ateneo de Madrid, Biblioteca Hispánica-Madrid, Real Academia Española-Madrid, and Real Academia de la Historia-Madrid. Copac locates only the copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the microfilm from the Bibliothèque nationale de France, and Paris-Médiathèque, adding Paris-Institut de France.

6. [CARACAS]. Reglamento de la Casa de Misericordia establecida en esta capital, a virtud de la ordenanza de la Diputacion Provincial de 23 de noviembre de 1842. Caracas: Imp. por George Corser, 1845. 8°, original printed wrappers (browned and spotted, slight chipping, inked inventory number in upper margin of front wrapper). Pinpoint wormhole touching 1-2 letters on most pages, some light spotting. 2
REGLAMENTO
DE LA CASA DE MISERICORDIA
ESTABLECIDA EN ESTA CAPITAL.

A VIRTUD DE LA ORDENANZA DE LA HONORABLE DIPUTACIÓN PROVINCIAL DE 23 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1862.

CAPÍTULO I.
DE LA ADMISIÓN Y SALIDA DE LOS POBRES.

Art. 1° Se recogerán en la Casa de Misericordia todos los mendigos de cualquier edad y sexo, vecinos de Caracas, á quienes se encuentren pidiendo limosna por las calles ó casas.

Art. 2° Serán también admitidas en el establecimiento todas aquellas personas que se presenten voluntariamente al Gefe político del cantón implorando la beneficencia pública por su estado de mendicidad, cuyas circunstancias harán constar con informe del Alcalde y Curia de la parroquia respectiva, debiendo estar precisamente apercibidos en esta ciudad.

Art. 3° Están encargados de recoger á los mendigos todos los alcaldes de los alcaldes parroquiales y los demás dependientes de la policía, debiendo presentarles al Gefe político para que con su orden por escrito se les dé entrada en la Casa.

Art. 4° Al tiempo de entrar los acogidos en el establecimiento, se anotarán en un registro el nombre y apellido del mendigo, edad, pueblo de su naturaleza, residencia en Caracas, oficio que ejercía y el estado de su salud y de sus miembros.
leaves with marginal nicks. Internally in very good condition; overall good. 30 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

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


Railroad in Colombia

7. [COLOMBIA]. Informe del gerente del Ferrocarril de Antioquia. Medellin: Impr. del Dpto.-Director, Lino R. Ospina, 1894. 4°, original printed front wrapper. Browned, chipping, tears. In less than good condition. Circular postal stamp from Medellin, June 22, 1894, on front wrapper. Contemporary ink manuscript address to Julio Betancourt, Minister of Colombia to Spain, Madrid, written vertically in outer margin of front wrapper. 40 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report on the construction of a railroad in Colombia.


8. FERNANDEZ-SHAW, Felix. Panama y sus Relaciones Centroamericanas. Madrid: Ediciones Cultura Hispanica, 1964. 8°, publisher’s quarter burgundy cloth over yellow cloth boards (faded), smooth spine gilt. Internally in fine condition; overall good. 329 pp., (2 ll.). $15.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes Panama’s relations with other Central American nations and with Colombia.

Jesuit Missionary Reports on the Orinoco Valley

9. GUMILLA, Joseph, S.J. El Orinoco ilustrado, y defendido, historiánatural, civil, y geographica de este gran rio, y de sus caudalosas vertientes; gobierno,
usos, y costumbres de los Indios sus habitadores, con nuevas, y utiles noticias de animales, arboles, frutos, aceytes, resinas, yervas, y raices medicinales; y sobre todo, se hallaran conversiones muy singulares á N. Santa Fé, y casos de mucha edificacion. Escrita por el Padre Joseph Gumilla, de la Compañia de Jesus, missionero, y superior de las missions del Orinoco, Meta, y Casanare, calificador, y consultor del Santo Tribunal de la Inquisicion de Cartagena de Indius …. Segunda impression, revista, y aumentada por su mismo autor ….

2 volumes. Madrid: Por Manuel Fernandez, impressor de el Supremo Consejo de la Inquisicion, y de la reverenda Camara Apostolica, 1745. 4°, later (mid-twentieth-century?) stiff vellum, gilt rules and corner ornaments on covers, smooth spines with gilt author, short-title, and bands. Woodcut “IHS” monogram on each title page. Woodcut initials. Scattered light foxing; a few quires lightly browned, a few more with medium browning. In very good condition. (24 ll.), 403, (1) pp., (2 ll.), 1 large engraved folding map, 1 engraved plate; (4 ll.), 412 pp., (8 ll.), 1 engraved plate [pagination skips pp. 145-148 without loss of text, as in the JCB copy].

Second edition of a work first published in Madrid, 1741; this edition was revised and augmented by the author. José Gumilla (1686-1750) began working as a missionary in the Orinoco Valley (province of Amazonas, in Venezuela) in 1714. He rose to be the superior of the Jesuit missions there. When he briefly returned to Spain in the late 1730s, he compiled this early account of the valley’s geography, natural history, and ethnography. Among the topics discussed: the cacao tree; characteristics of the Indians; the origin of black color and various racial mixtures; the customs of various Orinoco Indian tribes; dances; food; medicinal herbs; turtle fishing; arms and warfare; Indian languages; fatal poisons, including curare; and tobacco plants.

The large folding map shows the length of the Orinoco River with its Jesuit missions, and the north coast of South America. One of the engravings shows musical instruments (at I, 209); the other shows a manatee and an Indian striking a war drum (at II, 112).

Revised and Enlarged


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
10. Richard C. Ramer

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.

**Intrepid Scientists Reporting on Deserts, Volcanoes,
and Botany in Latin America**

considerations sur les déserts, sur la physionomie des végétaux, et sur les
cataractes de l’Orénoque … traduits de l’allemand, par J. B. B. Éyriès.* 2 volumes.
Paris: Chez F. Schoell, 1808. 12°, contemporary French acid-stained calf
(light wear), covers with gilt floral roll-tooled border, smooth spines gilt
with red and green lettering pieces, gilt letter (four pinpoint wormholes
at head of spine on volume II), marbled endleaves and edges. Occasional
slight browning and spotting. An attractively bound set, in very good to
fine condition. Contemporary signature on half-titles (“Jean J. Ruiz”?).
(2 ll.), x, 240 pp.; (2 ll.), 240 pp. 2 volumes. $500.00

First edition in French of Humboldt’s *Ansichten der Natur*, published earlier the
same year in Tübingen. Volume I has a divisional title on p. (3): “Considérations sur les
steppes et les déserts”. Volume II has a divisional title on p. (1): “Idées sur la physiono-
mie des végétaux”. The descriptions, which range from deserts to volcanoes to botany,
combine rigorous science with Humboldt’s emotional and esthetic responses to nature.
The Orinoco River runs through Colombia and Venezuela.

From 1799 to 1804, under Spanish auspices, the Prussian Alexander von Humboldt
(Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt, 1769-1859) and the Frenchman
Aimé Bonpland traveled extensively in Latin America. Starting at Cumaná in Venezuela,
they explored the course of the Orinoco River, traveling some 2,000 miles before returning
to the Caribbean to spend some months in Cuba. Then they set out from Cartagena
up the Magdalena River, across the Cordillera to Quito, Lima, and Callao via the head-
waters of the Amazon. Finally they spent a year in Mexico before returning to Europe.
The description of their scientific discoveries, published in more than thirty folio- and
quarto-size volumes from 1805 to 1834, made major contributions to botany, physical
geography, meteorology, and more.

The translator of this work, Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyriès (1767-1846), was a geogra-
pher in his own right.

*Sabin 33704. On Humboldt, see Howgego I, 527-9 (H120-H122); II, 293-4 (H37);
and McNeil and Deas, *Europeans in Latin America: Humboldt to Hudson*, pp. 5-7. NUC:
DLC, PU, NIC, NN, MIU, CU-B.*
NOTICIAS.

MADRID 9 de 1821.

Acaba de dar el bergantín inglés Heracleo, procedente del Callao con 20 días de navegación, una importante impresión para algunos particulares. Uno de ellos es una acta celebrada el 25 de enero de la escrita de Lima por los gobernadores de la división del ejército de Colombia, compuesta de los batallones Venezuela, Ricas, Arure, el 4.º de la Infantería y de los oficiales del mismo ejército, en la que declaran la forma de la división: los guarniciones Jucinto Lara y Arturo Landáriz, a los coronelillos José de la Cruz Paredes, Ignacio Lopez, Trinidad Perea y Pedro Ezquerra, al primer comandante Diego Williel y a otros muchos oficiales, protestando solemnemente sus resoluciones ante la existencia de Colombia, y no considerar de ningún modo al general Pozas ni a sus partidarios. Dicho acta es el que se ha nombrado en el acta de Hernando L. Valverde, presidente de las Cortes de España, para el próximo día 28 del mismo mes. A este acta se une un decreto del señor Presidente de la República de Colombia, expedido el mismo día y convocando a los pueblos para un Congreso extraordinario constitutivo que debe reunirse en la capital el día 15 de mayo a fin de formar las condiciones de la república y elegir presidente y vicepresidente.

Yo me limito con esta feliz oportunidad de que V. S. se servirá admitir los saludos de estimación con que soy de V. S. su más obediente servidor.

Francisco de la Llera.

Secretario de Estado
y de relaciones exteriores.

$5.00

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.

News from Gran Colombia


$500.00

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

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


Best edition, revised and augmented, with a long “Bibliografía A” (pp. [7]-101), followed by “Bibliografía B” with 1,070 main entries, and 49 “Adiciones y correcciones”. Includes an index of authors. An original “Ensayo bibliográfico” with 750 entries had appeared in números 67-68 of the Revista de Historia de América, January-December 1969, the text of which also appeared separately in 1970. Another edition with 1,035 entries is mentioned in the preface as having appeared in Maracaibo: Editorial Universitaria, the date of publication not stated, and we have not be able to determine it; presumably it was between 1976 and the publication of the present edition.
"Foreshadows Goya’s Second of May 1808

15. MOYA, Pablo de, O.F.M. Fr. Pablo de Moya, de la Regular Observancia de Ntro. P.S. Francisco, ex Lector de Teologia, ex Custodio, ex Ministro Provincial de la de S. Miguel infra Tagum, Theologo de S.M.C. en la Real Junta por la Immaculada Concepcion, Comisario general de todas las provincias y Colegios de America, Visitador y Reformador Apostolico, y siervo, &c. A todos los Religiosos asi Prelados como subditos de [completed in manuscript: Nstro. Apostco. Colegio de Popayan] salud y paz en N.S.J.C. [text begins:] Padres, y Hermanos mios: una multitud de afectos contrarios dividieron hasta ahora …. Issued at Puerto de Santa Maria: N.pr., [in manuscript: 8 July] 1809. Folio (30.2 x 20.9 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Small Maltese cross printed at top of first leaf recto. In very good to fine condition. Signed in manuscript by Fr. Pablo de Moya as Comisario General de Yndias. Paper seal on final page, accompanied by manuscript inscription dated 8 November 1809, and manuscript signatures of nine other Franciscan brothers. (2 ll.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this document printed in 1809, when Spain was rising against Napoleonic rule and against the French troops stationed in the Peninsula. Fr. Pablo de Moya, as commissary general of all the provinces and colegios of the Franciscan Order in America, condemns Napoleon, whose character is marked by “la doblez, la astucia, la mentira, el engaño.” He rails against Napoleon’s perfidy at Bayonne, where D. Ferdinand VII was forced to abdicate in favor of his father, who had already abdicated in favor of Napoleon. He laments the events of May 1808 in Madrid, where French troops crushed a popular uprising, even predicting that the events of May 2 will be celebrated in Spanish art. (Goya made them immortal a few years later in companion paintings, The Second of May 1808 and The Third of May 1808.)

Moya goes on to urge his fellow Franciscans to be patriotic and loyal to D. Fernando VII, and to encourage their flocks to resist the invaders: “enseñad á los Pueblos lo que deben á la Religion, al Soverano, y á la Patria…. terminado el armonioso concierto de los Divinos loores, faced que entone canciones Patrioticas.” (f. 2v).

The French were only certain of their hold on Spain where they had troops stationed, and it is clearly Moya’s intention to rouse opposition not only in Spain but in Spanish possessions around the world: this copy is directed (in manuscript) to the Colegio de Popayan, in the Viceroyalty of New Granada, now in southwestern Colombia. It was issued at Puerto de Santa Maria, near Cadiz and Seville, which became the general headquarters for the French Army during the Peninsular War, under the reign of Joseph Bonaparte (1808-1812).

* Not in Palau, who lists no works by Pedro de Moya. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists three other works by the author. Not located in Copac, which lists no works by this author. Not located in Rebiun, which lists no works by this author. KVK (51 databases searched) locates no works by this author.
5,000 Peruvian Soldiers Exiled to Colombia, Per the Treaty of Guayaquil

16. [PERU]. Contestacion dada por un antiguo oficial del Perú á un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650. [Text begins:] Cuando la depravacion y mala fe de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega al extremo de forjar documentos .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Republicana, dated 28 December 1829. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. One small stain. 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 licencados in the campaigns in Peru. Five thousand Peruvian soldiers were shipped off to Colombia.

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

Not located in OCLC. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concerns repayment of Venezuela’s foreign debt to British bondholders. Pages 3-21 are a summary of the current situation and supporting documents. The Opinion (pp. 23-26) is signed in print at the end by Phillimore.

Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Baronet (1810-1885), was an English judge and politician, and the author of Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England, Commentaries on International Law, and other works. In the 1850s, he was a member of Parliament.

Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

18. PINEYRO[YBARRY], Enrique [José Nemesio]. Estudios y conferencias de historia y literatura. New York: Imprenta de Thompson y Moreau, 1880. 8°, publisher’s dark green cloth, covers blind-stamped, smooth spine gilt (some wear and spotting). Uncut. Internally fine, overall very good. x pp., (1 blank l.), 308 pp. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays by Piñeyro (1839-1911) was hailed by critics as the most notable literary work yet to come from the pen of a native Cuban author. It includes essays on a variety of topics, including the formation of the
CONTESTACION
Dada por un antiguo oficial del Perú á un artículo inserto en el Mercurio Peruano núm. 650.

CUANDO la depravacion y mala fe de los malvados, que han calculado sus ventajas sobre la ruina del Perú, llega al extremo de faltar documentos o interpretarlos, con el fin de que sean nuevamente aborrecidos los peruanos, no será permitido presentar aquí las pruebas de esa maldad. En el número 650 del Mercurio Peruano se inserta un tratado hecho en Guayaquil á 18 de marzo de 1823 entre los generales Portocarrero y Poz del Castillo, y ratificado en 6 de abril y 2 de junio del mismo año. De él se quiere deducir un derecho á Colombia para expatriar á los soldados peruanos que remplazan los bajas durante la campaña del Perú.

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

En la Prensa Peruana, papel ministerial, contestándose al cargo que hace el gobierno de Colombia al del Perú, de que se le reemplazan los hombres perdidos en la campaña de la dominación de esta republica por Bolívar, se copia el tratado referido, diciendo que se había conseguido una copia de él, remitida de Bogotá por el ministro Villa; pero en ella no aparece la ratificación. En la correspondencia entre este ministro plenipotenciario y el de Colombia, impresa en Bogotá y publicada por orden de aquel gobierno, no se halla tampoco ratificación alguna. Es pues bien extraño que el gobierno de Colombia, á quien tanto le interesaba, ignorase lo que el mismo tenía en su poder, o lo que en lo mismo, exigiese al del Perú que ratificase un tratado que ya lo había sido. Luego quien ha publicado ese documento en el Mercurio Peruano debe ser considerado un falso, y deberá presentar el original, ignorado de los gobiernos contendores del Perú y Colombia, por el que conste que el ex-Presidente continuó en la extracción de los soldados peruanos.

Como en las secretarías del despacho hay constancia de todo cuanto se expide por ellas, será consiguiente que se halle estampada en el libro de acuerdos la segunda ratificación de ese tratado, así como los términos en que lo hizo. Reúnanse los archivós y libros, presentense las notas oficiales acerca de ese tratado; véanse el celebrado entre el coronel Urdaneta y ministro de la guerra Her-
United States from the original thirteen states, the United States in 1875, Byron’s marriage, contemporary French novelists (Octavio Feuillet, Stendhal, George Sand), Dante and the Divine Comedy, the lyric poets of Cuba (Heredia, Placido, Milanes, and Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda), the republican movement in Europe, a play by Joaquin Lorenzo Luaces (published in Havana, 1867), William H. Seward, the roles played by Adelaida Ristori in Macbeth and Medea, and other dramas, and a new translation of Virgil by Miguel Antonio Caro, a Colombian.


Native of Santo Domingo Living in Caracas Describes Venezuela

19. PONS, François Raymond Joseph| de. Travels in parts of South America, during the years 1801, 1802, 1803 & 1804; containing a description of the captain-generalship of Carraccas, with an account of the laws, commerce, and natural productions of that country, as also a view of the customs and manners of the Spaniards and native Indians. London: For Richard Phillips by J.G. Barnard, 1806. Large 8°, mid-twentieth-century half brown calf with cloth boards (upper cover detached), gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, red lettering-piece in second. Piece missing from foot of title, not affecting text. Internally in very good condition; binding needs repair. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Ownership inscription dated 1917 on verso of second map. 157, (1) pp., (1 l.), folding engraved frontispiece of the captaincy of Caracas, folding engraved plan of the city of Caracas.    $150.00

FIRST EDITION of this abridged translation of the author’s Voyage à la partie orientale de la Terre-Ferme, Paris, 1806. “His important description of Venezuela … was immediately translated into English and studied on both sides of the Atlantic” (Howgego). It was included in Sir Richard Phillip’s A Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels, London, 1805-10 (part 2, 1806). The edition published in New York, 1806, was translated in part by Washington Irving.

According to McNeil and Deas, de Pons was one of Humboldt’s earliest followers, and his description of the country “is similar to Humboldt’s essay on New Spain, which was not to appear for another five years: he analyses the colony systematically, describing its history, geography, population and commercial possibilities. And like Humboldt he was most impressed with the natural resources of South America—‘the new promised land’ as he calls it.” Hill notes (on the New York edition), “This is an important account of Venezuela giving a description of the country and people and also accounts of the growth and production of cocoa, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco.” Aside from descriptions of major towns and cities (Caracas, Maracaibo, etc.), topics include: geography, climate, pearl fisheries, salt, medicinal plants, education, siesta, marriage, Creoles, slavery, exposure of newborns, Indians, government, judiciary, military, navy, trade, the Inquisition, Guiana, and the Orinoco River.

François Raymond Joseph de Pons (1751-1812), a native of Souston, Santo Domingo, was a Paris-trained lawyer who served as an agent of the French government in Caracas from 1801 to 1804.

ESTUDIOS Y CONFERENCIAS
DE
HISTORIA Y LITERATURA
POR
ENRIQUE PIÑEYRO

NUEVA YORK
IMPRENTA DE THOMPSON Y MOREAU
HAMILTON LANE, 37 Y 39
1862

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


BOUND WITH:

European View of Independence Movements in Brazil and Latin America


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

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until the outbreak of the French Revolution, when he fled to Germany. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and 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).

LES
SIX DERNIERS MOIS
DE L'AMÉRIQUE
ET
DU BRÉSIL;
PAR M. DE PRADT,
ANCIEN ARCHEVÈQUE DE MALINES;
Faisant suite aux Ouvrages du même auteur sur
les Colonies.

A PARIS,
CHEZ F. BÉCHET, LIBRAIRE,
QUAI DES AUGUSTINS, n° 57;
Et à Bruxelles,
Chez LE CHARLIER, libraire, montagné de la Cour
FÉVRIER 1818.
Includes Twenty Pages About the Jesuits


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet replying to another, which had attacked Don Manuel José Mosquera, Archbishop of Bogotá. Restrepo accuses Prebendado Dr. Manuel F. Saavedra of being the author of the libellous attack. Pages 27-46 are concerned with the Jesuits.


Liberal Exhortation to the Citizens of Caracas

25. RODRIGUEZ DE RIBAS, Ignacio. *Caraqueños: [begins:] Llegó la época feliz del desengaño. El fatal error, origen de vuestras desgracias, debe desaparecer ante la verdad ....* [Cádiz]: Imprenta Real, [1812]. Folio (29.5 x 20.3 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Horizontal and vertical foldlines, small stain, small inscription in upper outer corner of first leaf recto. In fine condition. (2 ll.) $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhortation to the citizens of Caracas, dated 1 February 1812. The author attempts to lure discontented Venezuelans back to the arms of Spain, complimenting them on their bravery during the Peninsular War and even proposing a face-saving excuse for their rebellion: that they were deceived by agents of Napoleon.

Rodriguez de Ribas, a native of Caracas, was one of two Venezuelan representatives to the Cortes which met in Cádiz and drafted the landmark Spanish Constitution promulgated 18 March 1812. He was also one of five regents chosen to govern Spain until the return of Fernando VII.

When Rodriguez de Ribas penned his address, the liberal government formed following Venezuelan independence, on 5 July 1811, was in grave danger of collapse. Copies of this address would have arrived in Caracas almost precisely at the time of the great earthquake of 26 March 1812, which many interpreted as a sign of divine disfavor against liberalism. Beset by an invading royalist force, slave revolts, and low morale, Venezuela again fell under Spanish control.

CARAQUEÑOS:

Llegó la época del desengaño. El fatal error, origen de vuestras desgracias, debe desaparecer ante la verdad, precursora de vuestras dichas. No os preveáis como ella; os la anunciará un com- patriota vuestro, que es quien nos anunció la justicia, como el faro de nuestras y del país que os vivir. Caraqueño, amado de la misma sangre que circula en vuestras venas, hijo de un padre de América como vosotros, pacificador y amigo nuestro, cercana de leales, sinceridad y numerosas relaciones desde México hasta Chile, Americano en fe, y como tal, nombrado por las Cortes generales y extraordinarias de la Nación Española uno de los cinco Regentes que, durante la cantidad de vueltas señalada Formas de VII, deben gobernarnos con arreglo a la Constitución y a las leyes, os anuncio la verdad: sí, la verdad; este dos peces con que la Providencia coloca a los hombres, y corre a sus ríos, estableciendo su felicidad sobre los fundamentos del mutuo interés y unión fraternal; la verdad, sin la cual el hombre sería el más infeliz de los seres, y las naciones pena siempre del impulso más afortunado.

Vicios de un Gobierno corrompido, en que la Nación no tenía parte, nos habían reducido al último extremo. La Providencia, más sabia que los hombres, envió a nuestro socorro; desgarró los planos de la injusticia; premió nuestra soledad: como una vez roció la tierra, y conquistando a ella, destruyó la delincuencia y el crimen; cayó en el trono de Barbary el Rey anclado, el destino de los Españoles, a Fernando VII. La ambición de un estrangero, lleno de impostura que camufló, aprovechando las circunstancias, se había precipitado sobre nosotros, y proveyó con rápidos de la justicia del cielo sobre las injusticias de la tierra. Esguís, sin embargo, inflamó a quien no podía arrebatar valiente, y cubriéndolo a nuestro inmundo Mosénca, despreció el velo de su abandono. Proclamó un padre quien se vendría amigo; pero su movimiento sin numerosas ventajas, pero se estrellaron en su muerte, e incluso la de los estrangos. El asesinato de hombre y fiará Napoleón, burlado sus designios, buscó víctimas que inculcar al comunismo. El horror y gracia dueño de Mayipé ofreció las primeras; pero la sangre de los inocentes venía al tomo de la divinidad, pidió venganza, desvestía el cielo, y obedeciendo la tierra, brincó Españoles que cumplen con su decreto.
Church-State Relations


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed in print on the introduction and at the end by José M. Samper, “Representante del pueblo.” The author, a liberal, discusses the conflict between Colombia’s fledgling democracy and the Catholic Church’s power. His opponents the Ultramontanists advocated the powers and prerogatives of the pope, even in secular matters.

José María Balbino Venancio Samper Agudelo (1828-1888) was a Colombian lawyer, judge, politician, diplomat, and author of poetry, drama, comedy, novels, didactic works, biographies, travel books, as well as critical and historical essays. He collaborated in a number of periodicals of his time, was founder of *La Revista Americana*, and worked as managing editor of *El Deber* and editor-in-chief of *El Comercio*.

*Sabin 75911. Not in Palau, who lists many other works by the author. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 504613504 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).*

27. SAMPER [AGUDELO], José María. *Ensayo sobre las revoluciones politicas y la condicion social de las repúblicas colombianas (hispano-americanas); con un apéndice sobre la orografía y la poblacion de la Confederacion Granadina*. Paris: Imprenta de E. Thunot, 1861. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt title and author in second and third compartments from head, place and date in gilt at foot; original printed wrappers (backed) bound in. A few minor stains. In very good condition. xv, 340 pp., (1 l. errata). $300.00

FIRST EDITION; includes chapters on the colonization of Colombia, the colony’s social, economic and commercial structure, the introduction of slavery, the war of independence, a comparison of Colombia with Brazil and with the United States, and what form the government of Colombia ought to take. The lengthy appendix gives geographical and ethnographical information (pp. 281-340).

José María Balbino Venancio Samper Agudelo (1828-1888) was a Colombian lawyer, judge, politician, diplomat, and author of poetry, drama, comedy, novels, didactic works, biographies, travel books, as well as critical and historical essays. He collaborated in a number of periodicals of his time, was founder of *La Revista Americana*, and worked as managing editor of *El Deber*, and editor-in-chief of *El Comercio*.

* Palau 289074. NUC: DLC, ICJ, NBuU, CYY, NCd, CU, MWA.*
Confirming Ecclesiastical Appointments in the Indies, Including Popayán (Colombia)


The king reiterates the procedure for confirming ecclesiastical appointments in the Indies, citing the recent case of Popayán in which the General of the Agonizantes nominated a prelate not acceptable to other members of the Order. The place, date, and month are added in manuscript to blank spaces on the final page of the text.

* Not in Palau. Not in Medina, BHA. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE or Rebiun. Not located in Melvyl.


FIRST EDITION (or at least first publicly available edition) of this treaty of peace, friendship, navigation and commerce. President Andrew Jackson presented it as a proclamation addressed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs on June 30, 1836, noting that he is making it public because the ratifications have been exchanged.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only digital copies.
Indemnities for Spaniards in Venezuela

$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Although the pagination suggests that a leaf is missing, the collation does not: the pamphlet consists of an unsigned quire of eight leaves, the first being conjugate with the last.

This document is an attack on the agreement made between Venezuela and the King of Spain in August 1861, which established indemnities for Spaniards living in Venezuela who had suffered losses in the ongoing civil war. The document is signed in print on p. 16 at Caracas, 31 December 1861, and the names of several hundred signers are printed at the end.


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

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

* Palau 345104. OCLC: This edition not located; earlier editions: 24772326 (51, 13 pp.: University of Florida; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Brigham Young University Library); 504374843 (no pagination given: British Library); 56453828 (36 pp. only: British Library). Copac cites the British Library copy, without collation. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a copy at Paris-Institut de France.
32. [VENEZUELA, Oficina de Hacienda]. *Decretos del poder ejecutivo, expedidos en uso de la autorizagion [sic] que le concedio el Congreso por el de 20 de Setiembre de 1856. Edicion oficial.* Caracas: Imprenta Republicana de Federico Madriz, 1856. 8°, early plain beige wrappers (light foxing, splitting and some defects at spine). Minor foxing and soiling on title page. In very good condition. 144 pp., (1 l.). $125.00

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

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

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


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

* Not in Palau.
SPECIAL LIST 302

Fol. 74

Ne judices contra judicem, quia secundum quod justum est judicatur. Et de istis. cap. 8. ver. 19.

S

IENDO COMUN PROPENCION

del ingenio humano no rendir, ni queter ceder cuando despué de acelerado en el
decidir en una controversia, se halla
revelado de la, villisa del amor propio, que es mas facil romperla, que definirla. Hoc enim morti fuerunt et haec
manum ingenii, ut interire sufficit simul atque

nos incontinentem vocata est, Caes. de loc. l. 5. cap. 2. No tendria que
etraer, que el que ha defraudado los intereses de D. Fernando Ros
driguez de Molina en la Escritura de riego, corregida a favor de D.
Pedro Forshall, palpigio del sebarque, que transfiendr a todos, pero
siempre sera recuperable que no perdure en ella

configur el menor fruto de escribir contra una Sentencia tan fundada, como lo
%
que el Señor Juez de Indias dio a favor del referido D. Pedro,
se imponer por escrito fue justificados motivos con lo mismo, y aun
menos de lo que se allego en lo anterior con el plazo que común
se ade aguar hasta trenes preparados, cau. de loc. l. 6. cap. 8. y que

dando la impugnacion a personas que la han hecho con el

publico es buscado aprobacion en lo menos de los que no son
inteligentes qui suspettobis idae quando dicit Amor super quam beneficiatum, qua est quem idem, inquit 1. al Ceris. cap. 14. v. 1. 6.

Como queria que la mencionada impugnacion no debe darse consistido como lo havi que guardaremos silencio, mayormente

que a habia respetado, que alasto de fa


ticion propia, y acento apagar Tibi fest tacebant homines, et cum
erum tenebant, a multis confusae est, del cap. 11. v. 5. Por ello cosa

me ha parecido justo exponer los motivos de la espetada determinacion para que a vista de su justificacion se conozca que debil,

mente le impugnado, y como segun es la justicia de D. Pedro Forshall,

PRIMER MOTIVO

QUE en la Escritura de Litigio se contienen muchas con

dictores y pactos, que manifestan haberse ehipulado unicamente que D. Pedro Forshall, havia de correr el

rio y monta de la falda del Nave, haia del fondo en

Cardenas y no mas.
Judge Explains Ruling on Cargo Insurance


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A judge explains at considerable length his reasons for ruling in favor of D. Pedro Forstall in a case having to do with insurance on a cargo bound for Caracas. No dates are given in the text, but judging from the printing and paper, the case was in the late eighteenth century or very early nineteenth century. Moreover, D. Pedro Forstall appears to have been Pedro Francisco Forstall Russell (Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1759-Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1810), from an Irish Catholic merchant family which had settled in Tenerife. Others mentioned in the text appear to have been active in the late eighteenth century, such as Juan Cólogan (Juan Cólogan Valois, 1746-1799), from another Irish family removed to Tenerife.

TABLEAUX
DE LA NATURE,
OU
CONSIDÉRATIONS
SUR LES RÊVES, SUR LA PHILOSOPHIE DES VÉGÉTAUX,
ET SUR LES CACHETERS DE L'AMÉRICA;
PAR A. DE HUMBOLDT,
TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND,
PAR J. B. B. EYRIÈS.
TOME PREMIER.

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