RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 278

Brazilian & Portuguese Books, 1516-1843
October 10, 2017

Special List 278

Brazilian & Portuguese Books, 1516-1843

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
1. *Regra & statutos da hordem adujs*. [Colophon] Almeirim: Herman de Campos, 1516. Folio (26.5 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth- or early twentieth-century blue morocco, covers with triple-fillet gilt edge and panel and elaborate filigree ornament, spine richly gilt, pastedowns burgundy morocco with gilt panels and filigree ornament, facing flyleaves blue moiré, all edges gilt. In a recent navy morocco slipcase with dark blue moiré sides. Full-page woodcut of St. Benedict within woodcut border (putti and twining vines), xylographic title, 2 woodcut emblems of the Order of Aviz, woodcut initials (2 historiated). Gothic letter (Campos 1:105G and 4:122G), 2 columns. Washed and expertly re-sized; nevertheless, overall in exceptionally fine condition. (5), LIII [i.e., LXIII], (5) ll. Appears to lack preliminary blank, presumably canceled, as in all recorded copies. $200,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the Rule for the crusading Order of Aviz (the equivalent of the Order of Calatrava in Spain), and one of the earliest and most important books in the Portuguese language. This is the first book printed in Almeirim, probably produced at a time when the Court was in residence there. Only two sixteenth-century books were printed in Almeirim.

The Order of Aviz was the first of the military orders founded by the kings of Portugal, possibly established as early as 1162. It played a vital part in the foundation of the Portuguese nation and in the struggle against the Moors. While the Orders of Christ and S. Thiago also fought for the independence of Portugal at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, the Order of Aviz took the lead. It was Dom João I, Master of Aviz, who vanquished the Castilians at Aljubarrota and founded the dynasty that reigned in Portugal under the name of Aviz for nearly two centuries.

Herman de Campos is recorded as a printer in Portugal between 1509 and 1518. Only 12 works are known from his press: one at Setúbal, ten at Lisbon, and this lone production at Almeirim. The only sources of information on him are his colophons, from
which it appears that he came from Germany, possibly Kempen, in the Rhineland: his
earliest work is signed "Herman de Kempis alemão." He may also have been the first
officially appointed Portuguese royal printer. (See Norton pp. 499-500.)

Of the seven other copies known of this work (several incomplete or otherwise in
poor states of preservation), only one is in North America: the Palha copy, at the Houghton
Library, Harvard University. Other locations are: British Library, Biblioteca Nacional-
Rio de Janeiro; Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada; Palace Library,
Vila Viçosa (King Manuel’s copy); Municipal Library-Évora; and Biblioteca Nacional de
Portugal. This last, missing a leaf and in poor condition, was apparently the only copy
to appear at auction in Portugal in this century: it was in the Azevedo-Samodães sale
(lot 2658), purchased by Vítor Ávila Perez (lot 6269 in his sale).

King Manuel 17. Norton, Descriptive Catalogue P1. Jüsten, Incunábulos e post-
Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora,
I, Tipografia portuguesa 884. Palha 2589. BN, Lisbon, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia
portuguesa do século XVI 536. Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública
e Arquivo Distrital de Ponta Delgada 142. Maggs, Seventy-Five Spanish Books (Catalogue 589,
Portugal no século XVI. Not in Livros quinhentistas portugueses da Biblioteca da Academia das
Ciências de Lisboa or Coimbra, Reservados. Not in Catálogo colectivo. NUC: MH. Not located
in OCLC. Not located in KVK worldwide (51 databases searched; however, there is an
incomplete copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal).

Rare Monastic Chronicle, Followed by Precepts and Exhortations

2. COELHO, Fr. Simão. Compendio das Chronicas da Ordem de Nossa
Senhora do Carmo. [Lisbon]: Antonio Gonçalvez, 1572. Folio (28.2 x 19
cm), eighteenth-century (third quarter?) mottled sheep, spine richly gilt
with raised bands in six compartments (a few pinpoint wormholes),
crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt
short title, text block edges rouged. Title-page with woodcut border
comprised of caryatids, flowers and fruit. Full-page woodcut of the
Carmelite arms on the final leaf. Large woodcut initials. Text in 2 col-
umns. Four small holes in title page, touching a few letters without
loss. Minor worming at fore-edge, not affecting text. Mild dampstain
on a few leaves. In very good condition. Eighteenth-century stamps of
the Duques de Lafões on verso of title-page and on first leaf of main
text. (10 ll.), 220 pp., (1 l.). $18,000.00

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION of this Carmelite chronicle, followed (in Book 2)
by precepts, exhortations and rules for living. After flourishing in England during
the thirteenth century, the Carmelite Order spread throughout Europe. A separate and dis-
tinct branch, the Barefoot Carmelites, was formed after St. Theresa of Ávila instituted
monasteries and nunneries with much stricter rules of observance. This reformed branch
Item 2
did not enter Portugal until the 1580s, but the original Order was popular there in the mid-sixteenth century, and by the late sixteenth century, had more monasteries than any other religious order in Portugal except the Jesuits and Franciscans. Chapters 19-21 of Book 1 (pp. 76-92) chronicle the history of the Carmelites in Portugal and the exploits of the fourteenth-century feudal lord, Nuno Álvarez Pereira, who is said to have introduced the Order into Portugal.

Provenance: Collection of the Duques de Lafões. The second Duque de Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806) was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to the Marques de Pombal. He was also a man of great culture, and while living in exile during Pombal’s tenure assisted both Gluck and Mozart. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall, the Duque de Lafões became a dominant public figure, holding high public offices and founding the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa to assure that Portugal would share the benefits of the Enlightenment. (See Castro e Almeida, Lista de ex-libris heráldicos portugueses 205, and Grande enciclopedia XIV, 543-5.) Parts of his library were dispersed in the late nineteenth century; other parts after the political events of 1974.

the royal family of Bragança, which was to rule Portugal continuously from 1640 until 1910, and Brazil from 1640 to 1889. In this work Alvia de Castro traces the lineage of the Condes de Barcelos (a title created in 1298) back to the early Christian kings of Castille and Navarre. He also describes the fortuitous unions which commingled Barcelos blood with that of the royal houses of Spain and Portugal: the third Conde de Barcelos, for instance, was the illegitimate son of D. Dinis; and the eighth Conde (and first Duque de Bragança) was the legitimized son of D. João I.

Alvia de Castro states in the dedication that he wrote this work “en muestras de mi inclinacion a su grandeça,” and the Panegirico passed the scrutiny of the censors in Lisbon and Madrid. In hindsight, however, this is a rather subversive work: it justifies the claim of the author’s patron, D. João (1604-1658), Duque de Barcelos, to the Portuguese throne. The previous royal line had been extinguished upon the death of D. Sebastião at the disastrous battle of Alcácer Quibir in 1578, and Portugal was now under Spanish dominion. D. João succeeded his father as eighth Duque de Bragança in 1630 and, in 1640, was proclaimed King João IV of Portugal.

Born in Logroño, Alvia de Castro (1572-1640?), a knight of Calatrava, served as inspector-general of the Spanish royal armada and of Spanish naval and military forces in Portugal. While in Portugal he also published several other works, including a collection of military and political aphorisms (1621) and the Memorial y discurso politico por la muy noble, y muy leal ciudad de Logroño (1633).

On the Siege of Chaul, Near Bombay


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this neo-Latin poem on the siege of Chaul. An important Portuguese trading center some 40 miles southeast of Bombay, Chaul was besieged by a superior force of Indians under Adil Shah in late 1570. The ensuing battle attracted the participation of other interested parties, such as the Turks and Persians, and employed elephants, cavalry, and a large amount of artillery on both sides, including powerful cannons. Thanks to warnings of the coming siege by traders, and the daring of Viceroy Luis de Ataíde (who sent about a quarter of his soldiers in Goa to Chaul), the Indians retired in defeat in June 1571. Their failure to capture Goa, Chaul or any major Portuguese outpost ended the great Indian war against the Portuguese empire in Asia. Innocêncio describes this poem as “obra estimavel por sua harmonia metrica e limado estylo.”

This is a different, probably earlier issue than a variant at the biblioteca nacional de Portugal whose issue points are described on Porbase. Our copy has a three-line “Taxa” dated 7 de Outubro de [1]628 at the top of the second unnumbered leaf recto. The other variants seem to be errors that were corrected. For example, on f. 1, our copy has the catchword “Hu” rather than the correct “Heu” which appears in one of the Biblioteca Nacional copies.

Paiva d’Andrada (1576-1660), nephew of another author of the same name, also produced Casamento perfeito, 1636, an elegant example of Portuguese prose, and Exame d’antiguidades, 1616, written to correct errors in Bernardo de Brito’s Monarchia lusitana and a minor classic of Portuguese historiography, archeology and letters.

CHAVLEIDOS
LIBRI D VODECIM.

C A N I T V R M E M O-
randa Chaulensis urbis propugna-
tos, & celebris Victoria Lus-
tanorum adversus copias
Iniza Maluci.

Auctore Didaco de Payuà d'Andradà.

VLYSIPONE

Cum solitâ Superiorum facultate.

Apud Georgium Rodriguez.

1628.
Important Account of Ethiopia
One of the Earliest European Accounts of Tibet

5. VEIGA, P. Manoel da, S.J. Relaçam geral do estado da Christandade de Ethiopia; reduçam dos Scismaticos; entrada, & recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Afonso Mendes; obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltan Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeo no descobrimento do Thubet, a que chamam, gram Catayo. Composta, & copiada das cartas que os Padres da Companhia de Jesu, escreveram da India Oriental dos annos de 624. 625. & 626. Lisbon: Por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1628. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects to spine), yapped edges (some fraying). Typographical headpieces and elegant large woodcut initials on leaves 1, 57, and 103. Old repair to upper blank margin of title page, never affecting text. Leaves 1 and 2 browned. Occasional light browning elsewhere. In good to very good condition. Small, round light-blue on red ticket of the Livraria Antiga e Moderna (Antiquaria) de Caldas Cordeiro, 16 Rua Nova da Almada, Lisboa, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2), 124 ll. Leaf 26 wrongly numbered 29; leaf 72 wrongly numbered 67. $6,800.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest European accounts of Tibet, together with an account of Jesuit activities in Ethiopia at a critical time for Catholic missionary efforts there. There appears to be no other edition, although Barbosa Machado mentions a manuscript copy of a Spanish translation. The title translates as: “A general account of the state of Christianity in Ethiopia; Reduction of schismatics; Entrance and reception of the Patriarch Dom Afonso Mendes; Allegiance of the Emperor Seltan Segued and all of his court to the Church of Rome; and Fresh events in the discovery of Tibet, which they call Great Cathay. Compiled and copied from the letters which the Jesuit Fathers wrote from India during the years 1624, 5, and 6 by Father Manoel da Veiga, of the Society of Jesus, native of Villa Viçosa.”

The first two books of this work discuss in considerable detail the activities of the Jesuits in Ethiopia. Book I (ff. 1-56) is an overview of Ethiopia from a Catholic, and particularly Jesuit, point of view, including who favors Catholicism; rituals that are in dispute; the ransom of Jesuits captured by the Moors; prominent Jesuits (including letters from three of them); and a dozen or so Jesuit foundations (including reliquaries and miracles that have occurred there).

Book II (ff. 57-102) recounts the voyage of D. Afonso Mendes from Lisbon to replace Pedro Páez (who had died in 1622) as patriarch of Ethiopia. After leaving Lisbon in March, 1623, D. Afonso arrived at Moçambique in September, at Goa in May 1624, and at the Red Sea port of Beilul in May 1625, whence he crossed the desert into the Ethiopian highlands, reaching Fremona in June 1625 (ff. 57-73 describe the journey). At Fremona, the base of Jesuit missionary efforts, he was received by Emperor Susenyos (r. 1606-1632, throne name Malak Sagad III), who vowed obedience to the pope. D. Afonso issued some orders and celebrated Holy Week. Book II concludes with a description of improvements in Ethiopia since Catholicism was made the official religion, and the defeat of several groups who had rebelled against the new religion.

This is a brief episode in the ongoing effort of the Church to bring Coptic Christians into the Catholic fold. Jesuit missionaries had arrived by 1554. The Jesuit Pedro Páez (1561-1622), who arrived in 1603, was so energetic and zealous a missionary that he was
known as “the second apostle of Ethiopia.” But it was in 1626, while D. Afonso Mendes was patriarch of Ethiopia, that Susenyos declared (for the first and only time in the nation’s history) that Roman Catholicism was the official religion of Ethiopia.

However, D. Afonso Mendes was a rigidly uncompromising prelate who insisted on suppressing local practices. A series of revolts followed, during which Susenyos and his supporters became considerably less tolerant of the demands of Catholicism. In June 1632—only four years after this Relaçam geral was published—Susenyos declared that any of his subjects who wished might follow the Catholic religion, but that no one else would be required to do so. The Jesuits were expelled from Ethiopia in 1633. Ethiopia remained isolated from the Catholic Church until the late nineteenth century.

Book III (ff. 103-24) of the Relaçam geral is entitled “Das Covasas do Reyno do Gram Thyet,” a que chamam Catayo, que de nono socederam nos Annos de 625. & 626.” It recounts the travels and travails of Fr. Antonio Andrade, who entered Tibet from India in 1624—the first European to do so since the Franciscan Odoric of Pordenone (d. 1331). Included are comments on the quality of the land, the kingdoms established there, the ignorance of the lamas (ff. 113-19), and the construction of the first Catholic Church there (ff. 122-25). Transcriptions of several of Fr. Antonio’s letters are included.

Geographically and politically inaccessible, Tibet had been for many centuries a mystery to European explorers, the subject of myth and legend. Rumors persisted that beyond the Himalayan mountains lay secluded Christian communities, the remnants of early evangelizing missions. Andrade and his companion Manuel Marques began their long and arduous journey from Agra in the company of pilgrims in March of 1624. At Delhi, they donned Hindu disguises and traveled through the valley of Ganges to Hardwar (“the Gate of Vishnu”), Srinagar in Garhwal, Badrinath, and finally through the perilous Mana Pass to Tsaparang in August.

Although rumors of Christian communities turned out to be untrue, the missionaries were treated kindly by the people and by the king and queen of Guge, who gave Fr. Antonio a passport, or letter of privilege, granting him safe passage to Agra, and permission to recruit fellow Jesuits for a mission in Tsaparang. The permanent mission, headed by Fr. Antonio, arrived in Tibet in August 1625. Fr. Antonio was eventually recalled to Goa, where he died of poisoning shortly before the permanent mission at Tsaparang failed in 1635.

Manoel da Veiga, a native of Villa-Vicosa, became a Jesuit at age 16 or 17. His home was in Lisbon, where he died peacefully at age 80, in 1647. Veiga wrote a number of biographies of his peripatetic fellow Jesuits. This work, compiled from the Jesuit annual letters with hagiographical and propagandist intent, is nonetheless an important historical document: it provides for the European audience an account of the Jesuits’ contentions and public disputations with the lamas, and reports some of the first ethnographic data on the native Tibetan religion.
RELACAM GERALDO ESTADO DA CHRISTANDADE DE ETHIOPIA, Reduçaõ dos Seismáticos, Entrada, & Recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Afonso Mendes, Obediencia dada pelo Emperador Seléu Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana, & do que de novo socedea no descobrimento do Thybêt, a que chamam, gram Catayo.

COMPOSTA, E COPIADA DAS CARTAS que os Padres da Companhia de I E S V, escreveram da India Oriental dos Anos de 624, 625, & 626.

PELO PADRE MANOEL DA VEIGA da mesma Companhia, natural de Villantiçosa.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Em Lisboa, Por Mathew Pinheiro. Anno de 1628.

Item 5
Soon-to-be Traitor Sets Out the Duties of Clergymen

6. MASCARENHAS, Hieronymo [or Jeronimo]. Oração exhortatoria e panegírica. Dissea ... no terceiro dia do Synodo, que aos ouo do mes de Mayo de 1639 nella começou a celebrar o Illustrissimo, & Reverendissimo Senhor Dom Ioanne Mendes de Távora, Bispo de Coimbra, Conde de Arganil, do Conselho de sua Magestade. Offerecida a Dom Jorge Mascarenhas seu Pay, Marquez de Montalvão, Conde de Castellonovo ... Vizorey dos Estados do Brazil, & Capitão General das Armadas & Exercitos da Restauração de Pernambuco.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these five discourses on the duties of the clergy. Mascarenhas, son of the governor of Brazil, was soon to flee to the arms of Spain. This oration was preached on the third day of a synod convened in May, 1639, by D. João Mendes de Távora, Bishop of Coimbra from 1638 to 1646. The work is dedicated to the author’s father, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, described on the title page as Marquês de Montalvão, Viceroy of Brazil, and Capitão-General das Armadas & Exércitos da Restauração de Pernambuco. Mascarenhas had been named Marquês de Montalvão in late August 1639, after this sermon was preached, but before it was published. He was also Conde de Castelo Novo.

His son D. Jeronimo Mascarenhas, a native of Lisbon, had a reputation as an eloquent man and a learned historian. In 1640, refusing to acknowledge D. João as king of Portugal, he fled to Castile, where he was welcomed by Philip IV. His Campaña de Portugal por la parte de Extremadura el anno de 1662, Madrid, 1663, was attacked by the Conde de Ericeira in Portugal restaurado for being disloyal and inexact. When Mascarenhas died in 1671, he was bishop of Segovia.

Unlike his son D. Jeronimo, D. Jorge de Mascarenhas, who was serving as viceroy of Brazil in 1640, recognized D. João’s authority immediately. He sent a ship bearing his son D. Fernando Mascarenhas and the Jesuits António Vieira and Simão de Vasconcellos from Brazil to Lisbon to congratulate D. João and express the happiness of Brazil. When the travelers landed at Peniche, Jeronimo and another of his brothers had already fled to Spain; because of their connection to the traitors, the envoys from Brazil were treated as Spanish sympathizers. The Jesuit Francisco de Vilhena accused D. Jorge de Mascarenhas of disloyalty. As a result of this intrigue, he was removed from command in Brazil.

**Skirmishes in the War for the Restoration of Portuguese Independence**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes an engagement during the war for the restoration of Portuguese independence (the Restauração) that occurred on July 24, 1642, as well as events leading up to that engagement and subsequent events near Olivença, Badajoz and Elvas on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier.

Fighting between Spain and Portugal broke out periodically from 1640, when D. João IV was acclaimed king of Portugal, to 1668, when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed. During those 28 years, only five major battles were fought. Usually the hostilities took the form of border skirmishes and sacks of nearby towns, of the sort described in this newsletter.


**Onward, Portuguese Soldiers**

^8. ANTÓNIO da Trindade, Fr. Sermam pregado em dia do seraphico padre Sam Francisco em o Convento de Goa. Lisbon: por Paulo Craesbeck, 1645. 4°, later nineteenth-century red quarter cloth over marbled boards. Small woodcut of St. Francis on title page within frame of typographical vignettes. Two woodcut initials. Small wormhole in upper margin of first few leaves, not affecting text; paper defect in blank lower margin of second leaf. In good to very good condition. (26 ll.: i.e., [unsigned]2, A-C5). $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There is a variant engagement or state, with the verso of the title page blank. In the present copy, there are license and taxation statements on the verso of the title page. Priority not determined.

The author was a missionary stationed at Sáo Thome. He discusses at length soldiers of Portugal vs. soldiers of Christ, mentioning the high esteem in which Portuguese soldiers were held in the East, e.g., “O Rey de Sião dirà, que na melhor Cidade, que tinha, mais
1650

Extremely Rare Account of a Shipwreck Off the Cape of Good Hope
Important Historical and Ethnographic Information on Southeast Africa

9. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa Esperança, de que era capitão mor Luís de Miranda Henriques no anno de 1647.... Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. $35,000.00

ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the História trágico-marítima; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, "I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada, III, 214" (“An Introduction to the História trágico-marítima,” in Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernani Cidade, p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it “excessively rare” (Quaderni portoghesi V [Fisa 1979], 107). Innocêncio and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels Sacramento and Nossa Senhora de Atalaya set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship’s survivors were unaware of the other’s misfortune until the company from the Sacramento discovered the wreckage of Nossa Senhora de Atalaya. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the Sacramento, only 5 Portuguese and 4 slaves lived through the rigors of the trip. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incomunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon; the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira
RELAÇÃO
DO NAVFRAGIO,
QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS:
Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya,
vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de
Boa esperança; de que era Capitão
mór Luis de Miranda Henri-
ques, no anno de 1647.
OFFERECE A MAGESTADE
DELREI DOM 10AM O IV.
nosso Senhor.
BENTO TEIXEIRA FEO.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, Anno 1659.
Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as Thesoureiro-môr in Lisbon. He had been aboard *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya,* and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King's command. Teixeira Feo's moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation and native population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.


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**1651**

*Most Frequently Reprinted Biography in the Portuguese Language*

_The Life of a Truly Learned Renaissance Warrior, a Hero of Portuguese India_*

*10. ANDRADA, Jacinto Freire de. Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Visorey da India.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1651. Folio (27 x 19 cm.), late-nineteenth-century green quarter morocco over marbled boards (a few tiny wormholes at joints), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (spine slightly faded, some wear to head and foot, raised bands), short author-title gilt in second compartment from head, gilt tooling to leather at marbled paper on boards, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red and green. Some minor marginal soiling, but generally crisp and clean. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of A. Moreira Cabral, and with his inscription on the flyleaf, noting that it was given to him by Eduardo da Cunha Rego in 1874. Monogram in ink on blank portion of title page. Engraved title, engraved portrait, (4 ll.), 444 pp., (24 ll.), with full-page woodcut on p. 59. $9,500.00

*FIRST EDITION* of this vital source for the history of Portuguese expansion in India, and the most famous biography in the Portuguese language; it has been translated into
Latin as well as English (an English edition translated by Sir Peter Wyche was published in 1664), and has gone through a multitude of editions.

D. João de Castro was a sailor, soldier, colonial administrator, scientist and cartographer. Born in Lisbon in 1500, he became at an early age a brilliant humanist, studying mathematics under Pedro Núñez. At 18 he went to Tangiers, where he was dubbed knight by the governor, D. Duarte de Menezes. In 1535 he accompanied D. Luís, son of King Manuel I, to the siege of Tunis. D. João left for the Indies soon after 1538 and enlisted among the aventureros, "the bravest of the brave," who were sent to relieve Diu. Upon his return to Portugal in 1543, he was named commander of a fleet sent to clear the European seas of pirates, and two years later was sent with a fleet of six ships back to the Indies. He was the Portuguese ruler of India of the greatest stature. By his overthrow of Mahmut, King of Gujarat, by the relief of Diu and by the defeat of the great army of Adil Khan, D. João achieved such popularity that the merchants of Goa were willing to make him a substantial loan with only his moustache as security. Castro soon captured Broach, completely subjugated Malacca, and sent António Moniz into Ceylon. Included also is an account of the battles at Ormuz between the Turks and the Arabs. In 1547 he was appointed viceroy of India by D. João III, but died in 1548, in the arms of his friend St. Francis Xavier. (See Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th ed., V, 484.)

Jacinto Freire de Andrada, an ecclesiastic gifted in writing both prose and verse, was born in Beja in 1597 and died in Lisbon in 1657. Before the Restauração he was suspected of nationalist tendencies, and retired to his cure in the diocese of Viseu. His Vida de D. João de Castro has sometimes been regarded as the model of Portuguese prose, and at other times has been roundly criticized for its style; see, for example, the critics quoted in Innocencio III, 240-2. One of Freire de Andrada's most remarkable literary devices was the use of imaginary letters from D. João de Castro concerning problems such as the Turkish threat and attacks on missionaries.

The finely engraved title-page and the portrait of D. João de Castro are both signed with the monogram "LV," i.e. Lucas Vorsterman. Vorsterman was born in Antwerp ca. 1624, the son of the famous engraver Lucas Emile Vorsterman, from whom he learned the art. The son lived in Portugal from 1645 to 1648 and was a friend of D. Francisco Manuel de Mello. Soares comments, "Ainda que as suas obras não sejam comparáveis as de seu pai e mestre, tem, todavia, o merecimento da correção e do manejo do buril, distinguindo-se das executadas no século XVII pela vida e movimento das suas figuras."

Item 10
Comprehensive Spiritual Guide


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this comprehensive catechism and spiritual guide; rare. In the words of José Adriano de Freitas Carvalho, the present work displays “o zelo [missionário] que levou … a chamar a atenção para a obrigação de todo o Cristão de se deixar possuir por esse zelo, e também a gizar, sob esse ponto de vista, uma optimista proposta de consolidação e desenvolvimento da missionação nos reinos da Guiné … Cabo Verde, Mina, Angola e Congo.” (Manuel Severim de Faria: espiritualidade e realidades missionárias nas “Provincias da Guiné” no século XVII, Braga, 1984, quoted in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 183-4).

Manoel Severim de Faria (1583-1655), author of highly regarded works on diverse subjects, is perhaps best known for historical and political writings such as Discursos varios politicos, Évora 1624, which included biographies of Camões, João de Barros, and Diogo do Couto, and Notícias de Portugal, Lisbon 1655. His Relação universal do que sucede em Portugal … Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Innocêncio describes Severim de Faria as “um escriptor geralmente respeitável, e que nas suas obras deiu muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da literatura, da língua, e da crítica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção é geralmente pura e fluente ….”

Severim de Faria was Resende’s nephew and successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle. He also collected a choice library of rare books.

Provenance: J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

† Arouca F25 (without the final preliminary blank leaf). Innocêncio VI, 106-8 and XVI, 313: calling for only 19 preliminary leaves. Barbosa Machado III, 372. Pinto de Mattos
Duties of Parish Priests, Plus a Treasonous Papal Bull

*12. ABREU, Sebastião de, S.J. *Institutio Parochi seu speculum parochorum* .... Évora: Ex Typographia Academiae, 1665. Folio (29.2 x 21 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (defective at outer edges of covers, especially rear cover, which has a section about 12 x 2.5 cm. chewed away at outer edge), vertical manuscript title on spine, fore-edge cover extensions. Title-page in red and black with large woodcut Jesuit emblem. Woodcut initials, headpieces and tailpieces. Some small, light stains, mostly in margins. Very minor worming in outer and lower margins of about 45 leaves, never affecting text. Pages 15-102 in final section with slight chewing in outer margins, never coming near to text. In good condition. (11 ll.), 906, 102 pp. $800.00

FIRST EDITION. This popular work covering in exhaustive detail the duties of parish priests went through at least ten editions. Abreu sets out how priests should behave, where they should live, and the precepts they should explain to their flocks (with an abundance of material, perhaps for use in sermons). Exorcism is briefly mentioned (Book XIII, chapter 5).

Abreu included in the *Institutio* a detailed commentary on the papal bull *In Coena Domini*, which pronounced the punishment of excommunication for those convicted of heresy, piracy, falsifying apostolic letters, selling weapons to infidels, robbing shipwrecks, and much more. This bull, promulgated in 1363, was read in Rome annually during Easter week, and until 1627 was frequently revised. Over the course of the eighteenth century, monarchs came to view *In Coena Domini* as an infringement on their rights, and it was no longer read aloud or posted in every Catholic church throughout Europe. D. José I of Portugal declared in 1768 that it was treasonous to print, sell, distribute, or make judicial references to this particular bull. The later ban and the heavy use to which many volumes were probably put perhaps explains the rarity of this first edition.

Sebastião d’Abreu was born at Crato in the Alentejo in 1594, and entered the Jesuit order at Évora in 1610. He taught philosophy and theology for a time, then acted as a book censor at Rome and as theologian to the Father General. After serving for many years as chancellor of the Academy at Évora, he died there in 1674. In addition to the present work, he published *Vida, e virtudes do admiravel Padre João Cardim*, Évora 1659.

1700 edition. Not in HSA. OCLC: 36101276 (Catholic University of America, St. Louis University); 491524606 and 456744121 (both Bibliothèque nationale de France); 420553656 (Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon); 433119647 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the other at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac, which lists one copy each of editions of 1700, 1708 and 1734. Catálogo Colectivo del Patrimonio Bibliográfico Español records three copies, two in private hands in Galicia, and one in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog, Hollis or Melvyl. Orbis cites a Venice 1744 edition.

Records the Activities of One of the Two Most Important Literary Academies in Portugal During the Seventeenth Century


2 volumes. $400.00

First edition of volume I; second edition of volume II. Poetry and prose by various members of the Academia dos Singulares, founded in 1628 and reactivated from 1663 to 1665. Little is known of the earlier incarnation; the present volumes give a fairly thorough record of its activities from 1663 to 1665. Along with the Academia dos Generosos, the Academia dos Singulares was one of the two most important literary academies in Portugal during the seventeenth century, and was a precursor to the Real Academia de História, founded in 1720, the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa, founded in 1779, as well as several shorter-lived Portuguese and Brazilian academies of the eighteenth century.

Among the most famous contributors were António Serrão de Crasto (a “New Christian” who later suffered at the hands of the Inquisition), and Manuel de Gallegos. A significant minority of the verse is in Spanish. The engraving and woodcut on the respective title pages are similar, with each depicting a pyramid-like pile of volumes, with the spine of the base reading “Homero” topped by “Aristoteles”, “Vergilio”, etc.
“Ovidio”, “Horacio”, “Camões”, “Gracilas”, “Gongor” and “Lope”. The spelling varies slightly for same in the second volume. The title of the second volume begins with Academia singular, and contains a subtitle: Dividida em dez octo concursos, em que se inclue hum Certamen Academico.


** 1685

Religious Epigrams


Lisbon: João Galrão, 1685. 8°, contemporary sheep (worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt-lettered title, gilt bands and ornaments. Small woodcut vignette of floral basket on title page. Typographical and woodcut headpieces, numerous woodcut tailpieces and vignettes. Bottom quarter of leaf A6 torn away, causing loss of a few letters of text on recto and small part of a woodcut vignette on verso. Smaller piece torn away at lower margin of leaf A3, causing loss of most of letter “A” in signature on recto and a catchword on verso. Minor worming in lower blank margins of a few leaves, never affecting text. In good condition. Old signature of José Lopes de Carvalho on title page, verso of fifth preliminary leaf (otherwise blank), front pastedown, and in several places on both recto and verso of front free endleaf. Other notes in same hand on front free endleaf. A [copy of a?] letter, in the same hand, partially scored but without obscuring the text, beginning of verso of leaf P7, continuing on P8 recto and verso. Additional notes and doodles in the same hand on recto and verso of rear free endleaf. (8 ll.), 237 pp., (3 pp. blank).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, who died in 1717 at Santarem, was a native of the villa of Manteigas. He taught Portuguese, poetry, and Latin at Lisbon, and served as canon at the College of Santarem.

15. SILVA, Yeosuah da. *Discursos predycaveys que o Docto Haham Yeosuah da Sylva Pregou no K.K. Sahar A Sanaym em Londres. He o Assumpto delle, tratar sobre os Treze Articulos, de nossa Sancta Ley.* Amsterdam: Em Casa de Yahacob de Cordova, 5448 [i.e. 1688]. Large 4° (21 x 16.5 cm.), late-nineteenth-century three quarter dark green morocco over marbled boards by Ferin (spine faded, slight rubbing at extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt lettering and numbering, gilt fillets on leather of covers where it meets the marbled boards, top edge rouged, marbled endleaves, gilt circular supra-libris of Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho, Lisboa, on front cover, with his name on the outer circle and gilt monogram at center. Large woodcut vignette on title-page; numerous woodcut initials and tailpieces. Hebrew type. Light browning, occasional minor stains. Complete and with ample margins. In very good condition. Old signature of Samuel Bendalack in upper blank margin of title-page. From the library of the Condes de Linhares, with inscription in lower blank margin of title-page “Da Livraría Conde de Li // nhares” (purchased by Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho at the 15 December 1895 sale, lot 876; cutting from that catalogue pasted on to recto of third and final front free endleaf). Small printed binder’s ticket of Livraria Ferin in upper outer corner of verso of front free endleaf. (7 ll., 1 blank l.), 497, (1) pp. Leaf CCC4 cancelled; the quire has only three leaves, but pagination and text follow. $8,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The main text of this work contains thirteen articles, or discourses. The subjects are (1) the existence of the creator, (2) the unity of God, (3) the non-corporality of God, (4) on the eternal nature of the creator, (only God is to be worshipped, as opposed to angels and other heavenly beings), (6), on prophecy, (7) the prophesy of Moses, (8) God gave his law to his people, (9) the law of Moses is eternal, and can never be changed for another, (10) God knows all humans, (11) the good and the just will be rewarded, while the impious and wicked will be castigated, (12) when the messiah comes, the people of Israel will be returned to their original state; and (13) at the resurrection of the dead, there will be a final judgment. The texts contain valuable material concerning the history of the Jews of London. At the end of the discourses is a sermon preached at the author’s funeral by Yshac Aboab; on the final page is the author’s epitaph. The preliminary leaves include three pages of dedication by the author’s widow, Sara, a single page note by Yshak Aboab, and a three page introduction by Selomoh de Oliveira. The author was a disciple of Mortiera and of Yshac Aboab, a member of the Academy “Arbol de las Vidas” of Amsterdam, and Haham of the Portuguese Jewish community of London, where he died in 1679.

Provenance: D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho Teixeira de Andrada Barbosa (1823-1894), 3º Conde de Linhares (modern title). The library of the Condes de Linhares, consisting of over 14,000 volumes, was one of the most important ever formed in Portugal. The title, extinguished in the seventeenth century, was revived in the Sousa Coutinho family, one of the most cultured and enlightened of the old Portuguese nobility. The first
DISCURSOS
PREDYCAVEYS
Que o Docto Haham
YEOSUAH DA SYLVA
Pregou no K. K.
SAHAR A SAMAYM
Em Londres.
He o Assunto delle, tratar sobre os Treze Artíc
culos, de nossa Santa Ley.

Estampado em Amsterdami
Em Casa de YAHACOB DE CORDOVA.
ANNO 1548

Du Levraria Condode ri
mores

Item 15
Conde de Linhares in this line (descendants but not the representatives of the original line), was D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho (Chaves, 1745-Rio de Janeiro, 1812). He was created Conde de Linhares in 1808. His grandson, the third Conde de Linhares in the Sousa Coutinho line, D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho (Paris, 1823-Sintra, 1894), married a daughter of the first Duques de Loulé, who through her mother was a granddaughter of D. João VI and D. Carlota Joaquina. Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), born in the freguesia de Cabaços, conceelho de Alvaiazere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle/father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. He was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubian (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanère (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

Kayserling (rev. Yerushalmi) p. 124 (mentioning only 185 pp.); Innocéncio III, 256 (no collation; had never seen a copy). Linhares 876 (the present copy, then in a contemporary sheep binding over wooden boards). See Antônio Ribeiro dos Santos in Memórias da literatura portuguesa, III, 284-5 (appears never to have seen a copy). See also A.M. Hyamson, The Sephardim of England (1951), pp. 41, 59. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Hollis lists a microfiche copy only. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Melvyl. Copac locates only two actual copies, at the British Library and the Roth Collection, Leeds as well as two microfilm and microfiche copies. A search in KVK located the same two hard copies and the same two reproductions as listed in Copac only.

1690

Important Source on Franciscan Missionaries in China, Malacca, Cambodia and Portuguese India, By an Author Born in Macau

16. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Vergel de plantas, e flores da Provincia da Madre de Deus dos Capuchos Reformados. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690. Folio (28.1 x 19.8 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, warped, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), manuscript vertical title on spine, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Paper flaw in F3 costing a few letters, light marginal dampstaining at end, occasional light spotting. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank margins of title and 2 text pages. Small square printed paper shelf ticket of same with manuscript notations near upper outer corner of recto of second (older) front free endleaf. (6 ll.), 479 pp. $20,000.00

FIRST and ONLY COMPLETE EDITION of this very rare chronicle of the province of Madre de Deus, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia and Ceylon. Excepts, titled Descrição do Imperio da China ... were published in Hong Kong, 1878. That edition is also very rare. The present work begins with the arrival of Franciscan
VERGEL DE PLANTAS E FLORES
Da Provincia da MADRE DE DEOS
dos Capuchos Reformados,
COMPÔUESTO
Pelo P. M. Fr. IACINTO DE DEOS,
Lente de Theologia, Primeiro Padre da mesma Provincia,
Excommiutário Geral, & Deputado do Santo Ofício da
Inquisição de Goa na India Oriental;
Oferécido, & Dedicado
AO EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
D. Fr. DIOGO HERNANDES
DE ANGVLO Y SANDOVAL,
COMISSARIO GERAL QUE FOY DE TODA A FAMILIA
da sôsso Padre S. Francisco, Arcebispo de Sardenha, Governador, &
Viz-Rey no eipiritual de temporal cuquelle Reyno hoje do Con-
selho da Magestade Catholica, Bispo de Avila, Embaixador,
Extraordinario affectos Reynos de Portugal:
Pelo Fr. AMARO DE SANTO ANTONIO, MINISTRO
Provincial, & Primeiro Padre da Provincia de Madre de Deus de Goa.

LISBOA,
Na Oficina de MIGUEL DESLANDES.
Impressor de Sua Magestade,
Com todas as licencias necessarias. Anno 1692.

Item 16
missionaries in Goa in 1540, providing also significant material on Cochim, Damão, Chaul and Diu. Chapter 4 is devoted to the activities of Capuchins in China (pp. 115-271), many in Macau, and pp. 149-264 are given over to a “Discriçam do Império da China,” which includes comments on buildings, navigation, language, police, government, industry, etc. Chapter 5 deals with Malacca and Siam (pp. 272-98), Chapter 6 with Cambodia (pp. 298-354). Chapter 8 has sections on Moçambique (pp. 424-6) and Ceylon (pp. 426-9), and a biography of a Capuchin who was a Kaffir (pp. 439-41). Throughout the volume are extensive comments on churches (including their miraculous images) and on the missionary activity of individual Capuchins in Goa and elsewhere in Asia. (Many of these biographies are 6 to 10 pages long.) While much has been written concerning Jesuit missions in this area, relatively little is known of the Capuchin work which this book details, including at the end a year-by-year chronicle from 1623 to 1679 with the names of the “guardians.” Everywhere the Capuchins went they established schools, wrote books in the vernacular of the country, held public conferences with the learned heathen, and found their chief obstacle in the European traders, including the Portuguese.

Fr. Jacinto made efforts to consult primary source material: “Com grande trabalho descobri o fogo escondido no poço da antiguidade, & obscura caverna do esquecimento por cartorios, & archivos, por informações, & papeis, que alguns particulars curiosos conservarão” (†3v). Some of these documents are transcribed within the text.

Born in Macau in 1612, Fr. Jacinto de Deus was a Capuchin who served as Provincial and a Deputy of the Inquisition in the province of Madre de Deus. He died in Goa in 1681; this work was edited and published posthumously by P. Fr. Amaro de Santo António, provincial of Madre de Deus.

During the eighteenth century, Fr. Jacinto was harshly criticized for unnecessarily turning into Portuguese many words that the critics thought had adequate Portuguese equivalents. One critic suggested that the Vergel das plantas should have been entitled Sementeira de vocabulos latinos puerilmente aportuguezados. Innocêncio notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.

Tropical Medicine Classic
First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic, and
Description of the First Autopsy of a Yellow Fever Victim, 1694

17. ROSA, João Ferreira da [title-page: Joam Ferreyra da Rosa]. Tratado unico da constituição pestilencial de Pernambuco, oferecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compussem para se conferirem pelos Coripehos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Principe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4º, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. Honest, complete, and unsophisticated, in very good condition. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp. The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes found bound at the end of the volume.

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST SCIENTIFIC BOOK to DESCRIBE YELLOW FEVER, BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN TO TREAT THE DISEASE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AUTOPSY OF A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. The author received his medical training at Coimbra and practiced for many years in Recife. There was speculation that he may have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as "o mal da bicha". If Ferreira da Rosa was in fact born in Brazil, this would be the first scientific book by a Brazilian author.

The book is arranged as a series of questions: What are the signs of this disease? Is it better to bleed the patient from the arm or the foot? Should one apply blisters? How should the parotid glands look? An early owner of our copy made marginal notations of certain recipes and added occasional cross-references. A substantial early note on the front flyleaf cites an article in the Gazeta of 1716 that mentioned Vigier’s Thesouro Apol- lineo, calling it a very useful book and noting where it can be purchased.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8: “The book is not only of the greatest rarity but also of great scientific importance…. Ferreira da Rosa submits here the first known accurate and clear observation on yellow fever …. This is obviously a precious book not only concerning the history of Brazilian medicine, so destitute in medical books of the colonial period, but also for the history of medicine in general…. Very few copies are recorded of this extremely rare book.”

In the first edition of his Bibliographia Brasiliana, Borba de Moraes says he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional of Portugal, the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British...
TRATTADO ÚNICO DA CONSTITUIÇAM PESTILENCIAL DE PERNAMBUCO OFERECIDO A ELREY N.S.

POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o communicaram para se conferirem pelos Corídeos da Medicina aos dictames com que he tratada esta pestilen-
cial febre.

COMPOSTO POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVERSIDADE de Coimbra, & dos de espendio Real na dita Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambuco por mandado de Sua Magestade que Deus guarde.

EM LISBOA.
Na officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL, Impressor de Príncipe Nolto Semior, Anno 1694.

Item 17
Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called “Ferreira das Neves” sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce, the one now in JCB that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

* Garrison, History of Medicine, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Incêncio III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the licenses, dedication, prologue, index and “mais quatro peças”). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Incêncio, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British Museum]). Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales XV (Paris 1816), 334, 371. Lima Leitão, Discurso pronunciado … da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de mayo de 1839; Registo médico p. 9: “Os exemplares d’esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho notícia de um, que pertence à Biblioteca Publica d’esta Corte.” Bosch 153. “Ferreira das Neves” (i.e., Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da colecção portuguesa I, 260-1. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto 3552 (inexplicably stating “229 + [29] pp.”; our best guess is that there are really 224 pp. + 14 unnumbered ll.). Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima collection 112 (with only 17 preliminary leaves). Monteverde 2358 (appears to have been the second most expensive book in the sale). John Carter Brown Library, Rare Americana. A Selection of One Hundred and One Books, Maps and Prints Not in the John Carter Brown Library 61. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but Josiah cites an incomplete copy in poor condition at JCB, wrongly catalogued as an 8º). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Mindlin Highlights. Not in Brasilia Itau. Of the twenty or so most important Portuguese auction sales since that of Sir Gubián in 1867, we were able to locate this work only in the Monteverde catalogue; not located in Sir Gubián, Nepomuceno, Moreira Cabral, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodães, Améral, Ávila-Pérez, etc. See also Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa, pp. 178, 258; and Santos Filho, História geral da medicina brasileira pp. 41, 86, 171. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 560205963 (British Library); 14301131 (New York Academy of Medicine, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, National Library of Medicine). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but two of which lack the final 4 unnumbered pp.). Copac repeats only the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Duties and Privileges of Familiars of the Inquisition
Text in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish

*18. ABOIM, Diogo Guerreiro Camacho de. Opusculum de privilegiis familiarium, officialium que Sanctae Inquisitionis desideratissimum nunc primum in lucem editum .... Coimbra: Ex Officina Joannis [i.e., João] Antunes, 1699. Folio (30.1 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary sheep (significant wear to corners, head and foot of spine; hinges beginning to split; scraping and rubbing), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Title page in red and black with typographical separation bar above imprint. Typographical headpieces on rectos of second and fifth unnumbered leaves and on p. 383. Woodcut initials, some large and elegant. Allegorical woodcut headpiece on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on p. 382. Text in Latin, Spanish and Portuguese. Printed in double columns (except for the first seven leaves). Light waterstains to title page and preliminary leaves. Internally in near-fine condition; overall very good. Inscription of J.P. de Agrella Oliveira, anno de 1805 in upper blank margin of title page. (8 ll.), 424 pp., (1 ll. errata). $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Despite the Latin title, significant portions are in Portuguese and Spanish. This work lists the duties and privileges of familiars of the Inquisition, with rules on how they must dress, when they may bear arms, from what taxes and legal charges they are exempt, as well as the rights of their wives or widows, families and slaves. It was reprinted in Lisbon in 1735, 1747, and 1759.

Included in the preliminary leaves, on ¶¶3 verso, are a Latin epigram and a sonnet in Portuguese by Gaspar Teixeira Pinto.

OPUSCULUM
DE
PRIVILEGIIS
FAMILIARUM.
OFFICIALIUM QUE SANCTÆ INQUISITIONIS
DESIDERATISSIMUM
NUNC PRIMUM IN LUCEM EDITUM
IN QUO
TOTAE PRIVILEGIORUM MATERIA
exaratur, & omnium Privilegiatorum jus genericè, & specificè examinatur, plebæque diffuturum privilegia omnia
Familiarum, Officialium que Sanctæ Inquisitionis, Se-
natorum, monasteriorum, scholariorum, & Viduarum, &
aliorum, potestas eorumque Consistorii ventilatur, & plures aliae Iuris materie
involuuntur.

AUTHORE.
DIDACO GUERRERI quá CAMACHO DE ABOTI,
Antiquarió Sanctæ Inquisitionis Familiaris, eisdemque Fidei et Honoris,
quo Comitibusque Indiciæ, & in Portuante Senatu Senatus.

CONINBRICÆ:
Casa Superiorumsupermissæ, & Auctori expensis, ac Privilegiis.
Ex Officina JOANNIS ANTUNES Anno Domini 1659.
HISTÓRIA
DA
FUNDAÇÃO DO REAL CONVENTO DE
SANTA MONICA
da Cidade de Goa, Corte do Estado da India, & do
Imperio Lusitano do Oriente,
FUNDADO PELO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO, E REVERENDÍSSIMO SENHOR
DOM FR. ALEIXO DE MENEZES,
Primaz das Hebras, & da India, Vice-Rey de Portu-
gal, & Presidente do Conselho do mesmo Reyno
em a Corte de Madrid:
Em que se referem os prazitos que ove em sua creação, as grandes
contradições, trabalhos, & vexações que depois de fundado padec-
heram as Religiöas por espaço de trinta annos, até que fo-so abradas
aquelles maravilhas (que admirarão o mundo) pela Santissima Imá-
gem do Senhor Crucificado da Casa do mesmo Convento a fa-
vor de suas devotas, & perseguidas Escolas: com as vi-
das dos VV. Madres Fundadoras & de outras mug-
tas Religiöas afinaladas em virtude:
OFFEREIDA
A' M. REVERENDA MADRE PRIOREZA,
& mais Religiöas do mesmo Convento de S. Monica
POR FR. AGOSTINHO DE SANTA MARIA,
Definidor Geral da Congregação dos Agostinho De calços
de Portugal, natural de Estremoz.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Anno de 1699.

Item 19
Wealth of Information on the Portuguese in the East


FIRST EDITION. Nominally a history of an Augustinian convent founded in Goa in 1606, this important work is in fact much broader in scope: it gives a detailed history of Portuguese missions and missionaries, with a wealth of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to the Portuguese in the East. Among the biographies of persons associated with the Real Convento de Santa Monica is a lengthy one of D. Aleixo de Menezes, who was archbishop of Goa at the time of the convent’s foundation. Menezes oversaw the expansion of Augustinian missions in the East, on the west coast of India, the Coromandel coast, in Ceylon, and in Bengal; the number of Augustinian friars in the area increased from 99 to 155 during his time.

The observations on sea voyages to Goa were used by Boxer in his annotations to the English translation of the *História tragic-marítima*.

Agostinho de Santa Maria, born in Estremoz (his secular name was Manuel Gomes Freire), was a Discalced Augustinian and served as chronicler and vicar of his congregation. His prolific works are still considered among the classics of Portuguese literature. They include *Rosas do Japam*, Lisbon 1709-24, an account of Christian women in Japan.


Baroque Poetry Celebrating the Birth of an Heir to the Portuguese Throne

*20. ALMADA, Francisco de Sousa de. *Ramalhete apollineo, que as nove musas tecem de varias flores em nove assumptos, descubertos no nascimento do Serenissimo Infante o Senhor D. Joseph, dedicado a Elrey N.S.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1714. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Heading of preliminary leaf **ii slightly shaved on verso. All other pages with normal margins. In good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 36 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems celebrating the birth of the future king D. José. In addition to the sonnets, redondilhas, romances, etc. by Sousa de Almada in the main text, all in Portuguese, the preliminary leaves contain a 4 pp. dedication and
Francisco de Sousa de Almada was born in 1676 in the freguezia de Aldegavinha, near Alemquer. Innocêncio, unsure of the date of his death, says he appears to have been still alive in 1759. According to Barbosa Machado he had studied at Coimbra, but no faculty is mentioned, nor is it stated whether or not he received a degree. He produced several pamphlets of poetry, a Critica moral in 2 parts (1736), and a Thalia sacra (1740) with 4 plays, the first in Portuguese, and the other 3 in Spanish. He was a member of the Academy of the Aplicados, founded in 1722. The present work appears to be his earliest separately printed publication.


**1724**

*Living of the Saints and the Monastery of Santos*

21. AGOSTINHO de Santa Maria, Fr. *Historia tripartita comprehendida em tres tratados. No Primeyro se descrevem as vidas, & os gloriosos Triumphos dos Santos Martyres, Verissimo, Maxima, & Julia, suas Irmãs Padrecryos de Lisboa, & do Real Mosteiro de Santos. No Segundo se dá noticia da vinda, & Pregação do Apostolo Santiago às Hespanhas, & do principio, & origem de sua esclarecida Ordem; & de seus nobilissimos Mestres até a sua separação, & eleção dos Mestres Portuguezes. No Terceyro se descrevem os principios do Real Convento de Santos, & a noticia de suas Illustres Comendadeyras, desde o Anno de 1212, até os nossos tempos…* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1724. 4°, recent antique speckled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, machine-marbled endleaves. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Minor stains. Repairs to margin of second and final leaves, without loss. In good to very good condition. Red on white printed paper ticket of Livraria Ferin, Lisboa, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (10 II.), 609 (i.e. 611, with 607-608 bis), (1) pp., (2 II.). $700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1642-17280, born in Estremoz (his secular name was Manuel Gomes Freire), was a Discalced Augustinian and served as chronicler and vicar of his congregation. His prolific works are still considered among the classics of Portuguese literature. They include Rosas do Japam, 2 volumes, Lisbon 1709-24, an account of Christian women in Japan and the 10 volume Santuario Mariano, Lisbon 1707-1723.

Procession and Prayers in Mecca to Ward Off the Persians

22. ANTONIO, João Carlos [pseudonym of António Correia de Lemos]. Relaçam de huma solemne e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizerão os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, no dia 16 de Julho de 1728. Para alcançar a assistencia de Deus contra as armas dos Persas; e aplacar o flagello da peste, que todos os annos experimenta a sua Monarquia. Traduzida de huma que se recebeo da Cidade de Constantinopla por … Primeira parte [only, of 2]. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with arms of Portugal and five-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Minor marginal worming (touching a few letters at edges), light browning, lower margin unevenly cut but not touching text. Barely in good condition. 21, (2) pp. $700.00

First Edition in Portuguese, with a lengthy and detailed description of a procession at Mecca. After a sweeping survey of times when God has smitten mortals by the tens of thousands (pp. 3-5) and a shorter look at the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent (pp. 5-7), Correia de Lemos focuses on the current sultan, who is depressed at the news that 500,000 Persians are marching against the Empire. He orders that governors and religious men from throughout the Empire congregate at Mecca, in hopes of assuaging the wrath of God and Mohammed. Translations of edicts from the sultan and his Mufti in Constantinople are included, dated year of the Hegira 1140 and 1141 (1727, 1728). Oddly, the sultan’s name is given in the edict as Mustapha II, but Mustapha had abdicated in 1703; his brother Ahmed III reigned from 1703 to 1730.

A significant part of the book is occupied by a detailed description of several dozen groups who participated in the procession at Mecca. The sixth group, for example, was 78 Jews, “com vestidos rotos, as cabeças, e barbas rapadas, cadeas aos pescoços, as mãos atadas, aos quaes haviam queimar vivos; representavão estes as 78 feitas em que se dividio o Alcoram: e por serem estes huma canahal a que summanente aborrecem os Turcos, se executa nelles este genero de castigo.”

A second part with 24 pages (missing here) was also published in 1730. It bears the title, Relaçam da solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte ottomana fizerão os turcos na cidade de Meca, em que se expoem a pratica que o Mouftiez depois de acabada a procissã, e outras circumstancias, que ocorrerão dignas de curiozidade. Com hum extracto do nascimento, vida, e morte de Mafoma, com algumas ficçoens ridiculas do seu Alcoram, em que tam
cegamente vive aquella barbara gente ... Segunda parte. According to a note near the end of the text, this included the Mufti’s speech at Mecca and more details on Muslim customs.

Despite the title of the work, there is little mention of the plague, which struck the urban centers of the Ottoman Empire almost annually, with devastating effects on the military and the economy.

Antonio Correia de Lemos (Lisbon, 1680-1747 or later) was a printer in Lisbon, producing the Gazeta for many years. Innocêncio attributes to him this work, the Almanach universal para o anno de 1731, A Fenix das tempestades renascida, 1732, and Systema politico da Europa, 1734.


 portrays the work of Diogo Fernandes de Almeida.

Luxurious Edition of A Defense of the Prerogatives of the Collegio de São Pedro de Coimbra

ALMEIDA, Diogo Fernandes de. Dissertação historica, juridica, e apologetica, que na conferencia da Academia Real da Historia Portugueza de 14 de Fevereiro de 1732 leu D. Diogo Fernandes de Almeida, em defeza da Conta, que deu dos seus estudos no felicissimo dia de 7 de Setembro de 1731. Em que se celebravão os annos da Rainha N. Senhor, estando ella presente, e Suas Altezas. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, Impressor da Academia Real, 1732. Folio (28.7 x 21 cm.), contemporary stiff vellum (foot of spine slightly defective; other small binding imperfections), text-block edges splattered. Title page in red and black, with large circular engraved vignette of an angel seated beside the royal arms of Portugal (6.5 cm. in diameter). Large engraved headpiece on p. 1 depicting the arms of the author beneath a bishop’s hat, flanked by putti, books, a globe, ruler and compass (6.3 x 10.3 cm.). Five engraved historiated initials (4 x 4 cm.) “O” on p. 1, “S” on p. 5, “D” on p. 26, “P” on p. 50, “T” on p. 84. Small engraved tailpiece in p. 4. Two different large finely engraved tailpieces (7.2 x 8.4 cm.) on pp. 49 and 119. In very good to fine condition. Old purple stamp of the Dukes of Palmela (a ducal coronet over the monogram) in outer blank portion of title page. Most of the engravings annotated in pencil. (1 l.), 119 pp., (1 integral blank l.).

$400.00

FIRST and ONLY separately published EDITION of the author’s first separately published book, nicely printed on excellent quality thick paper, with very large margins. The text had appeared the previous year in volume II of the Collecção dos documentos da
Academia. In this thesis, dealing with the rights and prerogatives of the ecclesiastical Collegio de São Pedro de Coimbra, the author recounts in four chapters its founding in the sixteenth century during the reign of D. João III, and much of its subsequent early history. The first chapter deals with the founding in 1549 until the year 1574. In chapter two the author shows that the Collegio was not royal, quoting documents from 1546 to 1578. Chapter three shows that the Collegio was not pontifical, providing much documentation from the sixteenth, seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In the final chapter, the author shows that the Collegio de São Pedro was not the first, nor the principal Collegio of the Universidade de Coimbra, the principal one, and the most noble being the Collegio Real de São Paulo, much of whose early history is also recounted. D. Diogo had received a doctorate in canon law from the Collegio de São Paulo in 1722.

D. Diogo Fernandes de Almeida (1698-1752), was son of D. João de Almeida, 3.º Conde de Assumar, and brother of D. Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal, 4.º Conde de Assumar, 1.º Marquês de Castelo-Novo, and 1.º Marquês de Alorna, Governador e Capitão-mor da Capitania de São Paulo e Minas do Ouro, no Brasil, and Vice-Rei da Índia. D. Diogo was porcionista no colégio de São Paulo de Coimbra, tesoureiro-mor da catedral de Leiria, deputado da Inquisição de Lisboa, and a member of the Academia Real de História. He wrote at least three other books.

The engraved vignette on the title page is signed by [Pedro Massar de] Rochefort, as are the engraved historiated initials on pp. 1 (dated 1730), 5 (dated 1731), 29 (dated 1729), and 50 (dated 1730), as well as the large finely engraved tailpiece on p. 119 (dated 1730). The large finely engraved headpiece on p. 1 is signed by [Pierre Antoine] Quillard, a most talented artist, while the large finely engraved tailpiece on p. 49 (dated 1727), and the engraved historiated initial on p. 84 are signed “G.F. L Debrée” and “Debrée”, respectively [Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie].

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s, though significant fresh troves continue to appear on the market to the present day. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century, who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopedia XX, 123-8.)

Eulogy for the First Bishop of Grão Pará
A Native of Angra on the Island of Terceira


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This eulogy for the first bishop of Grão Pará is rare. Fr. Bartholomeo do Pilar (1667-1733) was born at Angra [now Angra do Heroísmo] on the Island of Terceira in the Azores. He joined the Carmelite order at the monastery at Horta on the Island of Fayal at age 19. He went to Pernambuco as a Qualificador do Santo Officio, Examinador Synodal there, and Visitador to the monastaries and convents of his order in that province. In 1717 he became bishop of Grão Pará. Two of his sermons preached in Pernambuco were published in Lisbon, 1718 and 1720, respectively, while his Exequias do Illustrissimo D. Francisco de Lima, terceiro Bispo de Pernambuco, celebradas na sua Cathedral de Olinda em 2 de Junho de 1704, appeared in Lisbon, 1707.

The final leaf of the preliminaries contains three Latin epigrams by Antonio Fonseca. The supplementary leaves contain additional Latin poetry, epigrams, elogies, etc., by Fonseca, Nicolau de Andrada Justus, as well as sonnets in Portuguese recited at the tomb of the deceased by André da Luz e Sylva and Joseph Colasso de Miranda, an epitaph in Portuguese by Manoel Cordeyro da Sylva, a native of Elvas, and a eulogy in Portuguese by Antonio Felix Mendes, secretary to the Academia Portuguesa.

ELOGIO
DO ILLUSTRISSIMO SENHOR
D. FR. BARTHOLOMEO
DO PILAR,
primeyro Bispo do Grao Pará, do Conselho de sua Magestade, e Religioso que foi da Ordem de nossa Senhora do Carmo da Provincia de Portugal,
que em 24. de Fevereiro de 1734. recitou na Academia Portuguesa, e Latina

FILIPPE JOSEPH DA GAMA,
diferecido ao Revirendissimo Padre Mestre
Fr. BARTHOLOMEO DO PILAR,
Religioso da mesma Ordem do Carmo, e da dita Provincia, e fabrico do Illustriissimo Senhor Bispo defunto,
POR ANTONIO FELIZ MENDEZ
Secretario da mesma Academia.

DADO A LUZ PELO

P. Fr. LUIZ DE SANTA TERESA,
Religioso da mesma Ordem, e Provincia, e Procurador que foi do Illustriissimo Bispo.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de MIGUEL RODRIGUES
Impressor do Senhor Patriarcha.
M. DCC. XXXIV.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
25. PORTUGAL, José Miguel João de, 9º Conde de Vimioso, 3º Marques de Valença. *Instruçam, que o Conde de Vimioso...da a seu filho D. Francisco Joseph Miguel de Portugal, fundada nas acçoens moraes, politicas, e militares dos Condes de Vimioso seus ascendentes.* Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, Impressor do Eminentissimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarcha, 1741. 8°, contemporary calf (extremities worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (defective in top and much of bottom compartments), edges sprinkled red. Attractively printed on excellent quality paper with nice woodcut head- and tailpieces and woodcut initials. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary inscription scored at top of recto of front free endleaf. Slightly later ownership inscription below of António Lourenço Saldanha. (11 ll., 1 blank l.), 93 pp., (1 blank l.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The ninth Conde de Vimioso instructs his son by giving a biography of each of the first seven condes. The first conde (created by a Carta Regia of 1515), an illegitimate son of D. Afonso, Bishop of Évora, participated in the conquest of North Africa. The second Conde de Vimioso and his son (the future third conde) were with D. Sebastiao at Alcácer-Quibir. The fifth Conde was involved with the recapture of Bahia from the Dutch in 1625 (see pp. 56-57), and with the Restauracao.

The author of this work (1706-1775) was a member of the Conselho of D. Joao V and a member of the Academia Real de Historia.


Light browning. Margin on final leaf trimmed close. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $300.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this account of an earthquake, the same one that destroyed large parts of Lisbon, that caused severe damage to the Franciscan missions in North Africa on All Saints Day (November 1, 1755). Within eight minutes the convent, church, hospital, pharmacy, and other buildings of the Trinitarians (Order of Redemption of Captives) in Mequinez (Meknes) were completely destroyed, as were the hospital and infirmary in Fez—but all the brothers escaped. The author also gives information on the extent of the destruction in the towns of Morocco, at Sale, Arzila, Larache, Marmora, Tangier, Tetouan, Ceuta, and describes the effect of the tsunami at the ports of Morocco. He compares the behavior of the Muslims and Jews who suffered through the earthquake with that of Catholics.

The letter is signed at Mequinez and dated November 8, 1755 (p. 7). It was published in Madrid, 1755, and later the same year in Barcelona, as Relacion escrita por el Padre Guardian del Real Convento de Mequinéz, y Vice-Prefecto Apostólico de las Santas Missiones, que en las partes de Berberia ….

The author, a Franciscan from Valença do Minho, was Padre Guardian at the Real Convento in Mequinez, in north central Morocco.

Innocêncio VI, 216: noting that the works listed under this author are not all by him, but are simply similar earthquake accounts. Coimbra, Misceláneas 2581. NUC: MH, DHN. OCLC: 25584046 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library, Princeton University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, and the Digital Library for International Research); 222563241 (University of Toronto); the Spanish version of Madrid, 1755 is listed at 69941606 (Newberry Library) and the Barcelona, 1755 edition at 61705247 (Saint Bonaventure University). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

1759

Pomp, Circumstance, Battles, and Sacrilege

27. MACHADO, José da Silva. Relação dos successos da India, e principio do felicissimo governo do Illustriassimo, e Excellentiss. Senhor Conde da Ega, como tambem do grande sitio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varias choques, e batalhas, em que se tem conseguido grandes victorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarnição, em que os Portuguezes tem mostrado o seu grande valor naquelle Estado. E se da noticia de dous execrados, e sacrilegos casos nelle acontecidos. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1759. 4º, recent antique calf (worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, boards tooled in blind. Caption title. In very good condition. 8 pp. $850.00

Very rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Conde da Ega’s eventful first four months as Viceroy of India. Dated at Goa, 31 January 1759, the Relação describes in great detail the military reversals suffered by the Portuguese in the months prior to the
Viceroy’s arrival in September 1758, the Viceroy’s ceremonial entrance into Goa, and the military victories which his leadership soon produced. Also mentioned are the strategic complications arising from the presence of British and French fleets off Bombay. Silva Machado closes with a brief account of the looting of gold, silver and valuable religious objects from two churches, crimes still unsolved when the Relação appeared.

Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, first Conde da Ega (d. 1771), arrived in India after four years as governor of Madeira. His six-year tenure as Viceroy was successful in that he scrupulously carried out the instructions of the Marquês de Pombal, particularly the swift expulsion of the Jesuits in 1759, though he was removed in 1765 over allegations of having benefited from confiscated Jesuit property.


**1767**

Military Tenets of a Grandson of a British Monarch

*28. SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. Direcções, que ham de servir para os Senhores Coronéis, Tenentes Coronéis, e Maiores dos Regimentos de Infantaria dos Exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima … Traduzidas do original de S. A. na língua portugueza por D. Joaquim de Noronha …. 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressas na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (considerable wear to spine, lacking endleaves), text-block edges sprinkled red. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Title page frayed at edge. Overall in good condition. Later signature on title page. (2 ll.), 73 pp., (1 blank l.), 5 folding engraved plates. 4 works in 1 volume. $800.00

FIRST EDITIONS of all four works. Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German, French, or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Carvalho mentions the first 3 works, but apparently did not know of the Memoria. Borba de Moraes points out that two similar works by Schaumburg-Lippe (Instruções gerais, 1762, and Regulamento para o exercicio, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria, 1763) were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period, and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife, Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen...
(1701-1726), a daughter of George, 1st of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the ‘Conde de Lippe,’ he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, he led the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

An influential military theorist who advocated defensive warfare, Schaumburg-Lippe’s most famous quote is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.

These four works were probably written and published for the benefit of those who had to maintain Schaumburg-Lippe’s system after he left. The Direcções recommends reducing the number of lines when marching from three to two. The Ordenança requires that only the approved texts be used in the military schools, on pain of expulsion. The five engraved plates in the Direcções and the three in the Novo método illustrate troop movements in various circumstances and terrains.

The translator of the Direcções and the Novo método, Joaquim de Noronha, is described on the title-pages as “Sargento mor do Regimento de Schaumbourg Lippe.”

There are bibliographical oddities in the second work, the Novo método. The collation of our copy appears to match that of the copy at the United States Military Academy (OCLC 11297213), including 3 folding plates; however, our copy has a plate that theirs does not, and their copy has one wanting in our copy. In addition, our copy has a leaf at the beginning (the title page) and a blank leaf following the 33 pages, neither of which is mentioned in the Academy’s collation. The Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies (OCLC 31969831 and 68792884) each have only 2 plates. Both Library of Congress and University of Michigan list separately (see OCLC 31971473) the 3 pp. beginning with the caption title “Descrição da estampa para o novo método de pôr as Peças em Bateria à barba,” which appear to have been printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter, probably expressly for insertion with the Novo método. However the plate referred to in that caption title is not to be found anywhere in the present volume, while one of the three plates present in our copy is not present in United States Military Academy copy; it is highly probable that the same is true regarding the plates for the Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies. Following these two leaves is a final section of 10 pp. with the caption title “Pro-memoria a respeito de huma differença de opinião na Aula de Artilleria de S. Julião da Barra sobre o modo de regular-se para se lançarem Bombas com certeza” (OCLC 31971807; Library of Congress only), also presumably printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter with the express purpose of being inserted with the Novo método.

Provenance: D. Augusto Carlos de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun (1821-1845), 1º Conde de Almoster, was the eldest son of D. João Carlos Gregório Domingos Vicente Francisco de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, 1.º conde, 1.º marquês e 1.º duque de Saldanha (Lisbon, 1790-London, 1876), a grandson of the Marquês de Pombal, marshal of the Portuguese army and one of the chief statesmen of the Portuguese constitutional monarchy.

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Novo metodo para dispor hum corpo de infantaria, de sorte que possa combater com a Cavallaria em Campanha raza ….* (Lisbon:) Impresso na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 33, (1 blank) pp., (1 blank l.), 11 pp., 2 folding engraved plates, 32 pp., 3, (1 blank) pp., 10 pp. Lacks 1 folding engraved plate.

AND BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Ordenança, que determina as obrigaçoens dos inspectores das tropas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima ….* (Lisbon:) Impressa na secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 7, (1 blank) pp., 3 blank ll.

AND BOUND WITH:


*Classic Work on Dominicans in Portugal, Africa, India, and the Far East, With Three Chapters on Irish Dominican Monasteries in Portugal*  
*By a Highly Respected Portuguese Writer*  
*A Masterpiece of Portuguese Literature*

Item 29
IV. A few small stains throughout the 4 volumes, but overall a set in very good to fine condition. (10 ll.), 718 pp. [702 wrongly numbered 904]; (19 ll.), 463 pp.; (9 ll.), 447 pp.; (14 ll.), 819 pp. 4 volumes. $3,000.00

Second edition of this classic account of the Dominican Order in Portugal and its overseas empire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It includes many transcriptions of primary sources such as documents, decrees, and inscriptions. Frey Luis de Cácegas (1540-1610), chronicler of the Dominicans in Portugal, began to gather the material for this work. At the request of the Dominicans, Frei Luis de Sousa took up the work after the death of Cácegas; the first volume was published in 1623, and two more in 1662 and 1678. The fourth volume, by Lucas de Santa Catharina, was first printed in 1733. It is rare to find all four volumes of the first edition together. A third edition appeared in 1866.

The chronicle begins with a life of St. Dominic (1170-1221). It includes a description of the establishment of dozens of Dominican monasteries and convents in Portugal, and details of the lives of hundreds of monks and nuns of the Order. In volume II, ten chapters deal with Dominicans in Africa (Loanda, Congo, Ethiopia, Guiné, Ceuta, Tangiers). In volume III, 39 chapters are on India (Goa, Chaul, Cochin, Solor). In the final volume, eleven chapters deal with India and the Far East (Siam, Malacca, Solor; other parts of Indonesia, and particularly Timor), and five more with Africa (the Kingdom of Mutapa and Ethiopia). Near the end, three chapters are on Irish monasteries established in Portugal.

Edgar Prestage comments in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed., 1911), “The Chronicle has the defect of most monastic writings, they relate for the most part only the good, and exaggerate it without scruple, and they admit all sorts of prodigies, so long as these tend to increase devotion. Their order and arrangement, however, are admirable, and the lucid, polished style, purity of diction, and simple, vivid descriptions, entitle Frei Luís de Sousa to rank as a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462). Bell noted that the Chronicle has “lasting value by virtue of his style” and is “in matter and manner one of the masterpieces of Portuguese literature” (*Portuguese Literature*, p. 242-3).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Convento de Benfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576 he befriended Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in *Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda*. Back in Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castilian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version of this, *Frei Luiz de Sousa* [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) His classic *Vida de D. F. Bertolomeus dos Martires* (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luís de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (*Portuguese Literature*, p. 243). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernan Lopez, Bernardim Ribeiro, Diogo Bernardeze, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernarides (ibid., p. 14n).

**1774**

*Edition Intended to Stimulate Portuguese Patriotism*

*30. ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de. Commentarios ….* 4 volumes in 2. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century romantic binding of crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt, marbled endpapers, marbled edges. In very fine condition. (3 ll.), engraved portrait, xxx pp., (7 ll.), 343 pp., folding engraved map; (6 ll.), 285 pp., (1 blank l.); (6 ll.), 289 pp., (1 blank l.); (6 ll.), 256 pp. 4 volumes in 2. $5,000.00

Third edition, dedicated to the Marquês de Pombal. It was intended to stimulate Portuguese patriotism and assist in the renaissance that Pombal was trying to bring about in Portugal. Within six years (1519-1526), Albuquerque conquered Malacca, gained control of the Persian Gulf, and made Goa the seat of Portuguese administration in the East. The first edition of the *Commentários* (written by his son) appeared in 1557, the second (and preferred) edition in 1576.


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**1777**

*Hails the Ascension of D. Maria I to the Throne of Portugal*

*31. Alegrias de Portugal pela felicissima exaltação da Rainha Fidelíssima Nossa Senhora, a Senhora D. Maria I ao throno desta monarquia no alegre, e faustíssimo dia 13 de Maio de 1777.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo; vendem-se em caza de Antonio Jozé Livreiro na rua da Arrochella defronte do adro de S. Bento, e na mesma Officina, 1777. 4°, recent plain wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In good to very good condition. 7 pp. $80.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ode honoring D. Maria I’s ascension to the throne. It begins “Ode. / Que precioso orvalho o Ceo drrama / Oh Nós de Luzo Geração ditoza! ….” D. Maria (b. 1734) became Portugal’s first queen regnant on February 24, 1777, after the death of her father D. José I. She reigned until her death in 1816, although by 1792 she was suffering such severe mental illness that her son, the future D. João VI, ruled in her stead (as regent starting in 1799).

COMMENTARIOS
DO GRANDE
AFONSO
DALBOQUERQUE
CAPITÃO GERAL
QUE FOI
DAS INDIAS ORIENTAES
EN TEMPO DO MUITO PODEROSO
REY D. MANUEL
O PRIMEIRO DESTE NOME.

PARTE I.

LISBOA
Na Regia Officina Typog.
Anno MDCCCLXIV.
Com Livros da Real Nova Capitaria, e Pela

Item 30
1781

**Hero of a Pastoral Poem Travels to**

**Goa, Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and Ethiopia**

32. ALVARES DO ORIENTE, Fernão d'. *Lusitania transformada composta por ... dirigida ao Illustrissimo e mui excelente Senhor D. Miguel de Menezes, Marquez de Villa Real, Conde de Alcoutim e de Valença, Senhor de Almeida, Capitão Mór e Governador de Ceita [sic]. Impressa em Lisboa por Luiz Estupiñan anno de 1607, e agora reimpresa, e revista com hum indice da sua lingoagem por hum Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.*

Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, nineteenth century (ca. 1840) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear, especially at head of spine, corners; upper outer joint split at top third), flat spine with gilt lettering at center, romantic motif above and below, marbled endleaves (front free endleaf gone), Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical head- and tailpieces. A bit of light dampstaining at lower outer margins. In good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 555, (1) pp., folding leaf titled “Laborinto”. The folding leaf meant to be bound after p. 180 has been misbound at the end.

$700.00

Second edition of a work first published in 1607. Innocêncio states that while the first edition is esteemed for its rarity, the second is preferable because it is more correct and has editorial additions. This 1781 edition was edited by Father Joaquim de Foyos, who supplied an original and interesting preface, occupying the second through fifth preliminary leaves. The sixth through eighth preliminary leaves contain the preface to the original edition by Domingos Fernandes, including a longer poem in Portuguese on the seventh leaf and the eighth leaf recto. A curious sonnet on the eighth preliminary leaf verso has the first four lines in Latin, the next four in Italian, the next three in Spanish, and the final three in Portuguese.

*Lusitania transformada*, a work of pastoral literature, is written in both prose and verse. The narrative centers on the peripatetic travels of Olivio, who is on a quest to find a *locus amoenus*, or place of ideal beauty and perfection. He travels through Portugal’s colonies and other places where there was a Portuguese presence, including Goa, Japan, China, southeast Asia, and Ethiopia. The bucolic romance, a Hellenistic literary genre, was reinvigorated in the early sixteenth century with the publication of Sannazzaro’s *Arcádia* (1502-1504). Pastoralism’s sustained popularity, thanks to the *Diana* of Jorge de Montemôr, paved the way for this author, whose work can be classified as pastoral, but which also incorporates mannerist, baroque, and “cavalieresco” elements—similar to some works of Cervantes and Lope de Vega. Alvarez do Oriente employs a variety of literary devices that enhance the narrative, e.g., word plays, rhymes structured in dactyls, labyrinths, and polyglot sonnets composed in Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. The book also includes 81 poems written in Italian meter. *Lusitania transformada* is divided into three books, which are then subdivided into prosas.

Alvarez do Oriente loosely follows the models provided by pastoral literature, but diverges from the Greco-Roman tradition in his replacement of a European Arcadia with a distinctively Asian one. He incorporates considerable botanical and anthropological detail,
informed by his travels through North Africa, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, India, Indonesia, China, and Japan. Aside from its literary merit, *Lusitania transformada* provides stunning descriptions of the flora and fauna of South and East Asia, as well as the customs and style of dress of its inhabitants. Also included are references to political corruption in Goa and incisive critiques of Portuguese society. *Lusitania Transformada* is a work of epic proportions, incorporating themes of morality, love, patriotism, and religion.

Alvarez do Oriente has been praised by critics for his fluid, imaginative writing style. But perhaps more importantly, this is among the earliest works after Camões’s *Os Lusíadas* (1572) that incorporated the early Portuguese encounters with Asia into a literary context. The author was a contemporary of Camões, and the two authors have much in common. There has been speculation that works attributed to Alvarez do Oriente are really by Camões, and vice versa.

In his preface to the present edition, Father Foyos cast aspersions on the literary reputation of Barbosa Machado, author of the monumental four-volume *Bibliotheca Lusitana*. Serra Xavier, godson of one of the Barbosas, set about rectifying the affront in his *Elíseo e Serrano. Diálogo em que se defende e ilustra a Bibliotheca Lusitana contra a prefação da Lusitânia transformada escrita por hum socio da Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa*, published by the same press the following year.

Fernão d’Alvarez do Oriente was a native of Goa; he was still alive in 1600, but died prior to the publication of this work in 1607. In 1550 he was created armado cavaleiro by D. Pedro de Meneses, whom he served zealously in peace and war. Since D. Pedro de Meneses was Captain of the city of Ceuta, it is plausible that Fernão Alvarez was there in his youth. In 1552 D. João III granted him the privileges of cavaleiro as recompense for services rendered, and toward the end of 1572 he participated, as a captain, in a naval expedition against the Mogores in India that was organized by the Viceroy D. António de Noronha. In 1577 he was named cavaleiro fidalgo by D. Sebastião, and was allowed two voyages between China and the Island of Sunda. In 1578 he accompanied the King to North Africa, where he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Alcácer Quibir. In 1587 D. Filipe I (Felipe II of Spain) granted him another two voyages on account of services rendered, and in 1591 he held the post of vedor da Fazenda in Ormuz. The last documentary evidence we have about Alvarez do Oriente is that on March 3, 1600, he was given the post of escrição do galeão for a voyage to the Molucas by virtue of twelve years service in India, military expeditions and defenses of forts against attacks by Moors. On one of these occasions he was wounded.

1787

**Neo-Latin Poem and Oration**

33. *Ad Illustriissimos, ac Excellentissimos DD. Ferdinandum de Portugal, et Petrum de Mello Breyner, filios, alterum Excellentissimae Valentiæ Marchionissae alterum Excellentissimæ Ficalii Comites, nuper ad Regiam Supplicationis Domum, Regio Placito, ac Munere, à Portuensi, Senatu arcessitos, brevis Oratio, quasi in itinere, seu potius maestissimo discessu habita a eiusdem Senatus Senatore consociato, addictissimo, ac obsequentissimo A.P.S.P.*


Small wood-engraving of a crown on title page. Printed in elegant italic throughout, with generous margins. Title and final leaf soiled and darkened. In good condition. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a neo-Latin poem p. [3], followed by an address, also in Latin. The poem is addressed to Antonio Procopio, a senator in Porto. The dedicatees, D. Fernando de Portugal and D. Pedro de Mello Breyner, were sons of the Conde de Ficalho and the Marquesa de Valença. The “A.P.S.P.” on the title page are perhaps the author’s initials, but we have been unable to identify him.


1789

**Major Reorganization of the Portuguese Army After the Seven Years’ War**

*34. SCHAUMBURG [or Schomburg] LIPPE, Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst, Graf zu. *Regulamento para o exercicio, e disciplina dos regimentos de cavallaria dos exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima ….* 3 works in 1 volume.

Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, contemporary tan speckled sheep (slight wear), spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Repair made with scotch tape to inner blank margin of title page. Short tear to one plate. Otherwise in very good condition. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.), 236 pp., 2 (of 3) large folding engraved plates. 3 works in 1 volume. $400.00

Second edition, preceded by a Lisbon 1764 edition and followed by a one of 1794. Martins de Carvalho (p. 367-8) mentions that the 1789, 1782, and 1794 editions respectively of these three *Regulamento, Instruções*, and *Memoria* were issued, with numbered section titles, in a collected edition. Another collected edition with continuous
pagination is said to have appeared in 1798 under the imprint of the Regia Officina Typografica (not listed in Imprensa Nacional).

Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Borba de Moraes points out that Schaumburg-Lippe’s Instruções gerais and Regulamento para o exercício, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria, 1763 were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701-1726), a daughter of George I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the “Conde de Lippe,” he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762 he led, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

He was also an influential military theorist, an advocate of defensive warfare. One of his best-known citations is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.


**BOUND WITH:**


**AND BOUND WITH:**


*S* Not in Innocência or Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian books.
1791

Pediatrics: Newborns, Nurses, Diet, Dress, Smallpox

35. ALMEIDA, Francisco José de. *Tratado da educação física dos meninos, para uso da nação portuguesa*. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Ciencias, 1791. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some worm damage to foot of spine, rear cover; other very minor binding wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short-title, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Ciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces and woodcut factotums. Marginal worming, affecting one letter of the *Catálogo*. In good condition. (4 ll.), 142 pp., (2 ll. *Catálogo*). $400.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Tratado* was written in response to Mello Franco’s pioneering work on pediatrics of the same title, published in 1790. The plan of Almeida’s work is similar to that of Mello Franco’s. Among the topics he discusses are treatment of newborns, qualifications for a nurse, diet, weaning, and dress.

Both Mello Franco and Almeida advocate the use of smallpox inoculation. Almeida gives a summary of arguments for and against (pp. 91-113). At the end of the work, Almeida presents a series of practical rules, many of which remain useful recommendations today.

Almeida (1756-1844), a native of Lisbon, studied medicine at Coimbra and earned his degree from Leyden. He was a royal physician. In Lisbon he was known by the diminutive Almeidinha, because (says Innocêncio) “era tão pequeno de corpo como grande na sciencia.”


1794

First Book on Card Playing by a Brazilian

very good condition, fine internally. Pastedown endleaves apparently taken from some sort of a manuscript list. vii pp., (1 p. Advertencia), 304 pp. Pages iii-vii and final unnumbered p. Advertencia misbound after title page; they are meant to come at the end, but are also known to come bound as in the present copy. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing voltarete, a Brazilian form of ombre, a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including elaborate discussions of strategy. It was an ancestor of whist and bridge. The Tratado proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen more editions appeared during the nineteenth century.


How to Treat Bullet Wounds

*37. ALMEIDA, António d’. Dissertação sobre o método mais simples, e seguro de curar as feridas das armas de fogo …. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1797. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear to two corners, slight wear at head of spine), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves and edges. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. In very fine condition. Old, calligraphic (but illegible) ink signature on title-page. xxvii, 62 pp., (1 blank l.). $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first published work by this brilliant professor of surgery at the Royal Hospital of São José, Lisbon. It covers all aspects of treating bullet wounds: diagnosis, removal of foreign bodies, prognosis and treatment, with special sections on wounds in the head, chest, abdomen and extremities. In the introduction Almeida summarizes earlier works dealing with gunshot wounds, beginning with that of Vigo and including works in Spanish, Italian and English.

Dissertação
sobre o método mais simples, e seguro
de curar as feridas
das armas de fogo,
offerecida
à sua alteza real
o sereníssimo
príncipe do Brasil,
osso senhor,
por
Antonio D'Almeida,
Lente de operações no Hospital Real de S. João.
Lisboa,
na Regia officina typografica,
ano M.DCC.XCVII.
Com licença de sua Majestade.
Important & Original Work on Surgery

38. ALMEIDA, António d’.

*Tratado completo de medicina operatoria, oferecido a Sua Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente Nosso Senhor por ...* 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spines with gilt fillets, burgundy morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title pages. Crisp and clean. A fine set. Old pencil signature (“Antonio de Carvalho”) in each volume, facing the title page. (3 ll.), 342 pp., (2 ll.); 300 pp., (6 ll.); 346 pp., (3 ll.); 392 pp., (3, 1 blank l.), with total of 13 large folding plates.

FIRST EDITION of a work that holds a premier place among original works on surgery, incorporating the latest developments in the field as well as the fruits of Almeida’s own experience. It includes lengthy sections on wounds, hernias, infections, aneurysms, amputations, bloodletting, dislocations and fractures, as well as advice for surgical treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and teeth, and of the digestive, excretory and reproductive systems. Volume I, pages 61-73 deal specifically with wounds to the head, and plates VII and VIII (explained on pp. 199-215) show methods of bandaging it. Four plates depict surgical instruments, and seven show how to bandage a patient after various operations. The final plate shows a complicated apparatus for setting a broken leg and holding it in place.

Almeida (d. 1822) was a brilliant professor of surgery at Lisbon’s Royal Hospital of São José, one of the city’s most important hospitals.

39. BRITO, Joaquim José Rodrigues de. *Memorias políticas sobre as verdadeiras bases da grandeza das nações, e principalmente de Portugal: oferecidas ao Sereníssimo Príncipe do Brasil* … 2 volumes (of 3) in 1. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1803. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf, flat spine gilt, green leather lettering-piece (author and short title). Spotting in last 4 quires. Later signature at foot of t.p. (9 ll.), xxxvi pp., (3 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.), 62 pp., (1 blank l.), 49 pp.; (1, 1 blank, 2 ll.), 112 pp., 150 pp. 2 volumes (of 3) in 1. $300.00

FIRST EDITION; volumes I and II only (of 3), of this significant work of political economy conceived from a perspective of global economic and geopolitical power. There are numerous references to events in India, China, Japan, the Americas in general, Brazil and other places outside Europe. Volume I includes the first three “Memorias” discussing, respectively, legislative systems; the interdependence of commerce, industry and property; and Adam Smith. Volume II includes the fourth and fifth “Memorias” discussing, respectively, the value of gold and silver; and gold, silver and copper coinage. Volume III contains the sixth and final “Memoria,” devoted to natural law. The theme of the legislative basis for economic activity recurs in several parts of the work. Rodrigues de Brito’s work was also influenced by Locke, and especially Condillac; he appears to refute Hobbes, and is also perhaps the first Portuguese writer to mention Kant, albeit confessing that he found him to be a “metafísico incompreensível”. José da Silva Lisboa, in his *Princípios de economia política*, published in 1804, attacked some opinions in these volumes regarding Adam Smith and *The Wealth of Nations*. Silva Lisboa was a fervent admirer of Smith, while Rodrigues de Brito took a more critical approach, nevertheless paying Smith considerable attention.


* Innocêncio IV, 111: calling for 3 volumes, without collation. Kress B.4726: calling for 3 volumes, the last issued in 1805. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 6. Goldsmiths’-Kress 18773.113. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: NNC, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 634065115 (volume I only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065247 (volume II only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065251 (volume III only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 504451751 (all three volumes: British Library); 65237267 (internet resource: 96 locations given); 811415071 (internet resource: 1 location given). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two copies at the Biblioteca Geral de Arte-Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (the record states “1 v.” published in 1803). Copac repeats British Library, and gives three other locations, all either online resources or the 1992 reprint.
40. SILVA, José Ferreira da Silva, trans. *Arte de louceiro ou tratado sobre o modo de fazer as louças de Barro mais grossas, traduzido do Francez por ordem de Sua Alteza Real, o Principe Regente, Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1804. 8°, modern full calf, gilt fillets, gilt spine with raised bands in 5 compartments, red lettering piece, gilt; top edge rouged. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Overall very good condition. 202 pp., (1 l. errata), 3 folding engraved plates. $1,600.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this work on the art of making porcelain. It was originally published as *L'art de la porcelaine,* Paris 1771, by Nicolas-Christien de Thymilly, comte de Milly. The translator, a native of Santa Luzia do Sabará in Minas Geraes, was among a number of Brazilians recruited by the director of the Arco do Cego Press, José Mariano da Conceição Veloso, to work at that press, with the encouragement and approval of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho. The present work was apparently in progress when the Arco do Cego press still existed, since the plates are signed "Souza esc. no Arco do Cego." The plates show pottery shapes and the tools and techniques of the potter.


1810

41. [TREATY]. *Tratado de amizade, commercio, e navegação entre Sua Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente de Portugal, e Sua Magestade Britannica, assignado no Rio de Janeiro em 19 de fevereiro de 1810. Impresso em Londres por authority.* Lisbon: Impressam Regia, 1810. 4°, stitched. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. First leaf dampstained and defective in lower margin; light dampstains at foot of next few leaves. Overall in good condition. 41 pp., (1 l.). Text in Portuguese and English. $300.00

Official Portuguese edition of one of the Strangford agreements, setting out terms of commerce between Portugal and Great Britain. The text had first appeared in Rio de Janeiro earlier the same year. The Portuguese crown reserves the right to trade in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold, gunpowder, and snuff tobacco (Article VIII). The British reserve the right to prohibit sugar, coffee, and similar goods from being imported (Article XX). Guns, ammunition and armor are declared as contraband (Article XXVIII), and piracy is not to be tolerated by either party (Article XXX). Also included are articles on duties, warehouses, magistrates, diplomats, freedom of religion, and packet services, and specific provisions on Asia (Article VI) and Africa (Article XXIV).

EPIC POEM ON VASCO DA GAMA

42. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Gama, poema narrativo*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (some minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece with short author-title in gilt, marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling to title page. Some ink doodles on pp. 48, 190. Short annotation scored on p. 51. In good to very good condition. Old oval white paper label with gold border and “196” in ink manuscript tipped on near head of spine. xv, (1), 266 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST EDITION, very different from subsequent ones, of this epic poem of ten cantos in *oitava rima* about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India. Similar in theme to Camões *Lusíadas*, this was Macedo’s attempt to supersede Camões as Portugal’s greatest poet. He believed his present epic (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814, with twelve cantos, and significantly revised again when it appeared in 1827), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 262). Along with Bocage (who became a bitter enemy), Macedo founded the Nova Arcádia. He was also a member of the Arcádia de Roma, using the name Elmiro Tagideu. His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading pulpit orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: in addition to his opinions about Camões, he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem *Pena de Taliao* was provoked by Macedo: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monuments of audacity, e não de engenho …”

Epic Poem on Vasco da Gama

43. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Gama, poema narrativo*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (recased, relatively recent endleaves; small defect to rear cover at joint near foot of spine; small hole near head of spine; other minor binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and maroon leather lettering piece with short author, title in gilt, covers with gilt-tooled borders, edges of covers milled, marbled endleaves, text-block edges tinted green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Minor soiling to title page. Some ink doodles on pp. 48, 190. Short annotation scored on p. 51. In good to very good condition. xv, (1), 266 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION, very different from subsequent ones, of this epic poem of ten cantos in *oitava rima* about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India. Similar in theme to Camões *Lusíadas*, this was Macedo’s attempt to supercede Camões as Portugal’s greatest poet. He believed his present epic (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814, with twelve cantos, and significantly revised again when it appeared in 1827), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). Along with Bocage (who became a bitter enemy), Macedo founded the Nova Arcádia. He was also a member of the Arcádia de Roma, using the name Elmiro Tagideu. His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading pulpit orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: in addition to his opinions about Camões, he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem *Pena de Taliao* was provoked by Macedo: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ….”

Drama Based on an Ancient Greek Myth, by a Madeira Native

44. AGUIAR, Manoel Caetano Pimenta de. Os dous irmãos inimigos. Tragedia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1816. 8°, recent crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. In fine condition. 104 pp. $200.00

FIRST EDITION? In the introduction (pp. 3-7), the author defends himself against the accusation of a contentious critic (a semi-douto) that he had given the Greek city of Thebes a hundred gates, when in fact it was the Egyptian city of Thebes that had that many entrances. The phrasing is ambiguous enough to suggest that the critic saw the work in manuscript rather than in an earlier printed version, of which we have seen no record: “Esta Tragedia, por fatalidade, caiu nas mãos.” However, it is possible that the copies described in OCLC and Copac without printer might be an earlier edition; we have been unable to confirm.

This is the second-earliest work by Aguiar listed in Innocêncio: a retelling of the myth of Eteocles and Polyníce, part of the Theban legend made famous in Sophocles’ tragedies. Other characters include Jocasta, Creon, Antigone, and Haimon.

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, 1818 (Resumé de l’histoire litteraire du Portugal, quoted at length in Innocêncio).

Innocêncio V, 382; XVI, 146. OCLC: with the same imprint and collation as ours, 363569261 (University of California-Santa Barbara, British Library) and 457792865 (Bibliothèque nationale de France; without printer or collation, 165389977 (University of Kansas). Porbase locates only one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates copies at the British Library (Lisbon, 1816, printer not stated) and Cambridge University (same imprint as our copy, but noting for the author “Manoel [i.e. Manoel].”

Historical Drama Set in Reign of D. João I (r. 1385-1433)

45. AGUIAR, Manoel Caetano Pimenta de. D. João I. Tragedia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, recent crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal on title page. Light dampstains. In very good condition. 106 pp. $160.00

FIRST EDITION? Various entries in OCLC have no place of printing or printer, but the same date and collation; or no place of printing and no collation. One of these, the University of Michigan copy, has the place, printer, and date on the title page in the digitized version, so we are inclined to believe there is only one edition, erratically catalogued.

Set in Lisbon, the action of the play centers on D. João I of Portugal, illegitimate son of D. Pedro I and half-brother of the recently deceased D. Fernando I. He ascended
to the throne in 1385 after two years of anarchy, and with the help of the English, drove out King Juan of Castile, husband of Fernando’s daughter Beatriz. Characters in this historical drama include D. Leonor (widow of D. Fernando I), D. João, Mestre de Avis, and Nuno Alvares Pereira, who decisively defeated the Spanish, assisted by English archers, at the Battle of Aljubarrota (14 August 1385). In 1387 D. João I married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt.

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*, 1818 (Resumé de l’histoire littéraire du Portugal, quoted at length in Innocêncio).

Drama on the Destruction of Jerusalem

46. AGUIAR, Manoel Caetano Pimenta de. *Destruição de Jerusalem*. Tragedia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, recent crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. In very good to fine condition. 114 pp. **$160.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The prophesies of Jeremiah are fulfilled.

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*, 1818 (Resumé de l’histoire littéraire du Portugal, quoted at length in Innocêncio).

* Innocêncio V, 382; XVI, 146. OCLC: 221506718 (University of California-Santa Barbara, Flinders University) and 457992850 (Bibliothèque Nationale & Universitaire Strasbourg, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); without place of printing or printer, but also 106 pp., 7807201 (New York Public Library, Indiana University, Harvard University, University of Michigan, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Toronto-Downsview, University of Leeds); without place of printing, 50403912 (British Library) and 257688842 (Universitaet Goettingen). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Copac repeats the copies at the British Library and University of Leeds.
The Famous Edition of Os Lusiadas by the Morgado de Mateus

47. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. Os Lusíadas, poema epico ... Nova edição cor-recta, e dada á luz, por Dom Iose Maria de Souza-Botelho .... Paris: Officina Typographica de Firmin Didot, 1817. Folio (36 x 26 cm.), dark green full morocco (some very slight wear), signed in gilt “ENC. FERSIL. PORTO” and dated “14.5.1980” on lower inner edge of front pastedown, spine richly decorated in gilt with tan and crimson leather inlays, raised bands in six compartments, gilt author and short title in second compartment from head and “1817” at foot of spine, covers also richly gilt with tan and crimson leather inlaid borders, front cover with large leather inlay of a sailing ship in tan, dark brown, blue and red, decorated in gilt, large gilt and tan leather inlaid short title above, and author in gilt below, rear cover with smaller gilt sailing ship and anchor at center, containing tan and dark brown leather inlays, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, edges of head and foot of spine milled, beige silk endleaves, pastedowns with thick borders containing inlays and gilt similar to those on covers, green silk ribbon place marker. Wood-engraved vignettes. Text with light foxing—less than in the two other copies we have handled and other copies we have seen on the market. Plates minimally affected in margins, images not affected. Half title and title page with light browning. Uncut. In very good condition. Signature of [2.º?] Visconde de Villarinho de São Romão (?) on half title, with paper coat-of-arms in colors tipped on. Small oblong tickets of Livraria Academica and Esquina, Lda., Porto, in upper outer corner of front free endleaf verso. (4 ll.), cxxx pp., (1 blank l.), 413 pp., 12 finely engraved plates [frontispiece portrait of Camões, plate of Camões in Macau, and 1 plate preceding each of the 10 cantos], with tissue guards to all plates, all printed, except that for the frontispiece, as is required. $12,500.00

First issue, with the word “poder” in stanza XXX of Canto X in uncorrected state. This copy lacks the 10-page Suplemento (paginated 415-424), issued separately in 1818 and rarely present (especially so in the case of the first issue), as most copies had been distributed before the Suplemento was printed.

Nicely printed on excellent paper, the edition was said to have been limited to 210 copies, of which 182 were offered gratis to many of the leading libraries and personalities of Europe. “A impressão luxuosa e extraordinariamente nitida, com caracteres inteira-mente novos, é um padrão da perfeição typographica usada na opulenta casa Didot, de que ella já dera a prova em honra do nosso egregio poeta na edição anterior, de menor formato” (Brito Aranha). No expense was spared by the fifth Morgado de Mateus, D. José Maria de Sousa Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos (1758-1825), a great landowner with holdings centered at Vila Real, one of the richest men in Europe, at whose behest the edition was produced. The Morgado de Mateus also wrote the introduction, consisting of an “Advertência” (pp. 1-xlvi) and a “Vida de Camões” (pp. xlix-cxxi). Lignon engraved the frontispiece portrait of Camões after a design by Gérard, while Forsell (after Dessenne) engraved Camões in the gruta named for him in Macau. The remaining ten plates were
engraved by Massard, Oortman, Henri Laurent, Bovinet, Pigeot, Toschi, Forster, and
Richomme after designs by Dessenne (3) and Fragonard (7).

bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões (1972) 174. Os Lusíadas de Camões: Quatrième
Centenaire 37. Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional, IV Centenario de Os Lusíadas de Camões 1571-
edição,” without the supplement, and with the word “poder” in stanza XXX of Canto X in
uncorrected state (“rarissimo”), as in our copy. Avila-Perez 1101: with “poder” in uncor-
rected state and without the supplement. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 111-2: “apparecendo
raras vezes exemplares à venda.” Palha 1658: “edition monumentale,” with “poder” in cor-
rected state and with the supplement. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Monteverde.
NLI: DLC, NN, PPL, MH, NNH (without mention of the supplement).

Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republic Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Work in Favor of Brazilian Independence

*48. [PERNAMBUCO]. Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Per-
nambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriosissima Revolução operada felismente
na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mes de Março .... [Pernambuco:
Oficina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated
10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold
causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very
good condition. On papel selado with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down
at foot of verso. (1 l.) $300,000.00

EARLIEST PERNAMBUCO PRINTING. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this
broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It
attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the
royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has
been attributed to either José Luís de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada.
Holmes notes, “This paper, today, is a true and most valuable relic of the first organized
attempt to proclaim the independence of Brazil. It was drafted by an able lawyer, who
paid for it with his life.”

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print
in Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a
press from England but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been
used when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenaro,
pointed out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the
revolt, and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press appar-
cently had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on papel selado (with the stamp at
the foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the “Oficina
Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco,” but as soon as the revolt was
suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and
spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included
religious toleration and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to
surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from
Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes, Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial pp. 162-4. Museu de
Arte de São Paulo, Historia da tipografia no Brasil pp. 12, 163. Not in JCB, Portuguese and
PRECE PARA OS PATRIOS, que tomou lugar em PORTOALEGRE, e redigida pelo distinto Rev. Fr. D. Leonel de Mesquita, no dia 13 de Maio, e que o governo reduziu a uma breve e simples PATRIOTAS, contendo apenas um parágrafo do texto real.

O Povo descobriu o moço pastor de bom coração, o que procura por uma razão de acatamento ao que disseram os Santos Padres, sobre a necessidade de reformar as Relíquias e Monastérios, e de combater a preconceito e o preconceito sexual.

Franceses e portugueses, perante as lutas, lembrando que o que se segue é um ato de fraternidade, unido nas memórias e nos ideais, para renovar nossa memória e nos lembrar das lutas e derrotas que cometeram em nossa terra, e desempenhar o seu papel na redemocratização.

Acreditando em nosso direito e em nosso dever de manter a luta por uma revolução que permita a um povo a construir um país livre de opressão, e uma sociedade baseada em princípios de justiça, democracia e igualdade.

Viva a PATRIIA!

**1818**

49. AGUIAR, Manoel Caetano Pimenta de. *Conquista do Peru. Tragedia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1818. 8°, unbound. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Uncut and unopened, in very fine condition. 125 pp., (1 blank l.). $450.00

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 litteraire du Portugal, quoted at length in Innocêncio).*  

Innocêncio V, 382; XVI, 146. Not in Palha. NUC: NN, MU, MH, ICN. OCLC: 23550441 (University of California-Santa Barbara, University of Michigan, University of Toronto-Downtownview, 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.

**Vandals at the Gates**

50. AGUIAR, Manoel Caetano Pimenta de. *Theatro Tragico Portuguez. Por ... Eudoxia Licinia. Tragedia. 8°.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1818. 8°, recent crimson quarter morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. In very good to fine condition. 100 pp. $120.00

FIRST EDITION? Set in the late Roman Empire, at the court of Valentinian III. The Vandals are at the gates.

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*, 1818 (*Resumé de l’histoire litteraire du Portugal*, quoted at length in Innocência).

* Innocência V, 382; XVI, 146. OCLC: 257688638 (no location given); 457792885 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 41668777 (digitized).

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1819

*51. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Copia da carta, que hum amigo escreveu de Lisboa com algumas notas, em resposta a outra que lhe remeteu o seu amigo da Corte do Rio de Janeiro, copiada do Correio Brasiliense, numero de Maio de 1817.*

London: L. Thompson, 1819. Large 8°, unbound (stitching gone). Uncut. Some soiling. Overall in good condition. 6 [of 8], 263 pp. Lacks leaf A4 (pp. 7-8 of the first section), and the errata leaf found in some copies. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A letter giving an account of Azeredo Coutinho’s dispute with the Cabildo of the Church of Elvas about the canons who were not presbyters appeared in the *Correio Brasiliense* of May, 1817 (p. 576). Azeredo Coutinho had received a copy of the printed letter through a friend. In this work he defends himself, adding details of his argument with the Cabildo, as well as reproducing much supporting documentary evidence.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as Archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, Bishop of Pernambuco and Inquisitor General in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.


1820

*52. ALBUQUERQUE, Luís da Silva Mousinho de. *Georgicas portuguezas, por Luiz da Silva Mozinho de Albuquerque, dedicadas a sua mulher D. Anna Mascarenhas de Ataide.*

Paris: Na Officina de Bobée, 1820. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (slight rubbing and minor wear), flat spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt

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Modeled on Virgil’s Georgics

*52. ALBUQUERQUE, Luís da Silva Mousinho de. Georgicas portuguezas, por Luiz da Silva Mozinho de Albuquerque, dedicadas a sua mulher D. Anna Mascarenhas de Ataide.*

Paris: Na Officina de Bobée, 1820. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (slight rubbing and minor wear), flat spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt
borders on covers, gilt tooling to edges of covers, head and foot of spine milled, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt. A special copy on thick paper. Occasional foxing. In very good to fine condition. (4 ll.), 211 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's first book. An extensive analysis and generally favorable criticism of this poem by Candido José Xavier appeared in Annaes das Ciencias e Artes, volume X, part 1. Almeida Garrett, in his “Bosquejo histórico” at the beginning of volume I of the Parnaso Lusitano, on page lvi, praises it effusively. In general, later critics have been more reserved.

Mousinho de Albuquerque (1792-1846), became a colonel in the army engineering corps, Provador da Casa da Moeda, where he lectured on physics and chemistry, Governor of Madeira, Inspector of Public Works, deputy in various legislatures, and minister in several constitutional governments. An active proponent of the liberal cause, he died at Torres Vedras of a bullet wound in the Lutas da Patuleia. A member of the Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa, his textbook Curso elementar de física e química (5 volumes, Lisbon 1824) is said to be the first such complete work in Portuguese, while Ideas sobre o estabelecimento da instrução em Portugal (Paris 1823) was a comprehensive plan for university reform.

Innocêncio V, 324; on the author see also V, 323; VII, 127; and XVI, 71. Ramos A edição de língua portuguesa em França 58. See also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 621. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

53. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Notas … ao Acordão proferido no Juizo das Capellas da Coroa, na Casa da Supplicação de Lisboa aos 29 de Abril de 1820 … contra o Coronel Nicolão Maria Rapozo, da Ilha de S. Miguel. Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers. In very good condition. 64 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Acordão is printed on pp. 3-5, followed by the comments of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa. The subject under dispute is the disposal of goods owned by the Crown.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurist, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa.

54. [COUTINHO, D. Domingos Antonio de Sousa, 1º Conde and later 1º Marquês de Funchal]. *Notas ao pretendido Manifesto da Nação Portugueza aos Soberanos da Europa, publicado em Lisboa a 15 de Dezembro de 1820.* 2 works in 1 volume. London: T.C. Hansard, 1821. 12°, contemporary printed wrappers (spine defective at head and with other defects). Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Brief two-line old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper outer corner of front wrapper verso. Small rectangular later plain white paper ticket with slightly rounded edges, with “770” in ink and “D(2)-5” below in pencil. Marginal annotations and underlining in pencil. (2 ll.), 121 pp., (1 l.)

FIRST EDITIONS of both works, which comprise a detailed analysis of the Manifesto da Nação Portugueza published in 1820. The Manifesto itself, written by Fr. Francisco de S. Luis, a member of the revolutionary junta that came to power in Porto in 1820, is printed on pp. 1-39 of the *Notas*. It was first printed in Lisbon, 1820; see Innocência II, 430 and XVI, 97. The *Notas* suggest political, economic and judicial reforms to strengthen the Portuguese nation. The harm that Brazilian independence would cause to Brazil as well as Portugal is discussed on pp. lxxxi-cii of the Introdução, and the detrimental effects of opening Brazilian ports to foreign ships are discussed on pp. 53-8 of the *Notas*.

Although the *Notas* were printed in 1821, they were not distributed until after the change of political leadership in June 1823. The two works in this volume are usually found together.

D. Domingos António de Sousa Coutinho (1760-1833), a native of Vila Real or Chaves, was a Portuguese diplomat and political figure. He represented Portugal in Turin from 1796 to 1803. Brother of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, the first Conde de Linhares, he served for many years, with distinction, as Portuguese ambassador to the Court of St. James (1803-1814) and to Rome (1814-1818). In the civil war that was raging when he died, he lent his considerable support to D. Maria II. A contemporary (quoted in Innocência) described him as a kind man, but “inimigo declarado de tres altas classes da sociedade, como eram: Padres, Inquisidores e Desembargadores; dos quaes, dizia, tinham vindo todos os males a Portugal, por que por elles todas as nossas leis tinham sido feitas, e por elles sempre tinhamos sido governados.” A member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa and author of numerous works on diplomatic and political questions, he was responsible for the publication of the periodical *Investigador Português* in London, a counter blast to the *Correio Brasiliense*, edited by Hipólito José da Costa. From February 26 to July 4, 1821, he served as regent for the absent D. João VI. Sousa Coutinho was created Conde de Funchal in 1808 by the future D. João VI, acting as Prince Regent for his mother D. Maria I. Shortly before his death in England in 1833, he was raised to the rank of Marquês de Funchal by D. Pedro, former Emperor of Brazil, acting as regent for his daughter D. Maria II.

*Innocência II, 183: without mention of any of the preliminary or final unnumbered leaves. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: ICN (both parts).*

**BOUND WITH:**

Early Portuguese Romantic Poem Involving the History of Painting
Followed by an Essay on the History of Painting
With the Final “Advertencia” Leaf Absent in Most Copies

55. GARRETT, João Baptista da Silva Leitão de Almeida, 1º Visconde de Almeida Garrett. O retrato de Venus, poema. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 12°, mid-twentieth-century half calf over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering and numbering pieces in second compartment from head and at foot of spine, gilt letter and numbers, decorated endleaves, top edges gilt, other edges uncut, red silk ribbon place marker. Small ink stain in outer margin of title page. Fresh, and in very good to fine condition. Old ink manuscript marginal notes on pp. 11, 12, 15 and 16 of the first canto. 156 pp., (1 l. Advertencia). $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this significant early work by this great romantic adherent to the liberal cause, with the “Advertencia” leaf at the end, usually not present. Circulating in manuscript, the Retrato caused a heated controversy over the supposed immorality, atheism, and impiety of the seventeen-year-old Almeida Garrett. He was taken to court but emerged triumphant in 1822. Meanwhile, the work had been published in this edition of Coimbra, 1821. Soon after the 1823 counter-revolution, the patriarch of Lisbon issued a pastoral letter forbidding anyone from reading the poem on pain of excommunication. A second edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1861.

This poem is an esthetic education rather than an erotic exposition: Almeida Garrett mentions dozens of painters, among them Guercino, Raphael, Zeuxis, Appelles, Caravaggio, Correggio, Van Eyck, and the Bellinis. (Who would have thought so many of their names would scan?) Each of the four cantos is followed by a section of notes. After the fourth canto comes “Ensaios sobre a história da pintura” (pp. 95-156) because, explains Almeida Garrett, the Retrato is most incomprehensible without some grasp of the history of painting, and he believed there was no history of painting in Portuguese. (He was not quite correct: Prunetti’s Regras da arte da pintura appeared in Lisbon, 1815 with an appendix by Taborda that was the first compendium of Portuguese painters.) A short section on the Greeks and Romans is followed by chapters on painting in Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Flanders, France, and England, from the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. At p. 139 Almeida Garrett begins discussing Portuguese painting from the eleventh century to the early nineteenth, giving a brief evaluation of the work of important painters.

In the “Advertencia,” Almeida Garrett states that he seldom makes apologies for his work, but that he has reread this piece and has found “infundos defeitos, que me tinhão escapado; sendo-me impossivel emenda-los.” He acknowledges the corrections made by “Excellentissimo Senhor S. Luiz”—probably Cardeal Francisco de São Luís Saraiva, who is credited in the manuscript copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal with having made corrections.

The Visconde de Almeida Garrett (1799-1854) was a man of great talent and far-reaching interests: “As journalist, founder and editor of several short-lived newspapers, as a stylist and master of prose, his country’s chief lyric poet in the first half of the nineteenth century … and greatest dramatist since the sixteenth; as politician and one of the most eloquent of all Portugal’s orators, an enthusiastic if unscientific folklorist, a novelist, critic, diplomatist, soldier, jurist and judge, Almeida Garrett played many parts and with success” (Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 288-89).

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

56. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. Cartas sobre a framaçonaria, segunda edição, feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, aumentada com duas cartas escriptas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto, e correcta. Paris: A. Bobée, 1821. 8°, contemporary wrappers (rubbed, spinechipped, lacking upper wrapper). Sm. marginal dampstain, foxed. Small ownership label and rubber stamp on blank portion of title page; stamp repeated on several inner pages. (1 l.), 162 pp. $500.00

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

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

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

1822

What Makes a Good Politician?

57. Advertencias que alguns cidadãos zelosos de bem publico dirigem aos Portuguezes menos instruídos, sobre a escolha de deputados para a Cortes proximas. [Colophon] Lisbon: João Baptista Morando, 1822. 8°, disbound. Caption title. Lightly browned. In very good condition. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Short dialogue on choosing deputies for the new Cortes, covering such matters as what the Constitution is, what the duties of deputies are, how to determine whether the candidates are qualified, and whether they can be trusted to fulfill their promises.

Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos.

Reform the Treasury!

58. ALMEIDA, Antonio José Pedroso de. Discurso breve sobre o estado da administração da Fazenda Publica, e meios de se conseguir a sua reforma, recitado na Comissão do Thesouro Publico, em sessão de 5 de dezembro de 1822. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain dark blue wrappers (minor insect nibbling to wrappers; spine worn), text block edges sprinkled blue. In very good condition. 24 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal for reforming the Portuguese treasury’s procedures and accounting practices and for instituting various provisions of the liberal Constitution of 1822. Pedroso de Almeida first describes and criticizes the Pombaline system instituted in 1761 for its disorganization and lack of accountability, and then proposes various reforms, including an administrative reorganization and the introduction of double-entry bookkeeping. He closes (pp. 20-23) with 17 specific recommendations for making 1823 a transitional year between the old and new systems.

Pedroso de Almeida (1795-1853) was born in Lisbon and served as Director da Secretaria do Tribunal de Contas. He later expanded the ideas presented here in his Theoria da administração da Fazenda (Lisbon, 1834).

59. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Notas críticas … a huma carta atribuída a S. Exª o Sr. General Stockler para o Ilmº e Exmº Sr. Conde dos Arcos, datada de 2 de janeiro de 1821, as quais fazem duvidar o dito doutor que seja de S. Exª semelhante escripto*. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4º, disbound with traces of wrappers; front flyleaf present. In very good condition. Signature in blank portion of title page (“Carvalho”). 52 pp. $350.00

FIRST EDITION. Stockler, a staunch absolutist who was stripped of his office as governor of the Azores following the 1820 revolution, had sent the Conde dos Arcos a letter (reprinted pp. 7-10) accusing Ferreira Cardoso da Costa of being involved in a plot to overthrow the government of the Azores. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa refutes the letter point by point, and includes at the end 4 documents supporting his case.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


1823

60. [AESOP]. *Conselhos, e fabulas moraes para a eductação dos meninos, e uso das escolas da nação portugueza dividida em lições*. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Desiderio Marques Leão, 1823. 8º, disbound, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Minor worming to lower outer corner of last 4 leaves, without loss; old inked pagination in upper corners. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (“275-336”) in upper outer corners. 62 pp. $175.00

Didactic children’s literature, with 21 fables, each followed by its lesson.

Between a Rock and a Hard Place:
Portuguese Commander During the Peninsular War

61. [ALORNA, Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 3º Marques de]. Memoria justificativa do Marquez d’Alorna. Hamburg: Na Typographia de F.H. Nestler, (1823). Large 4° (27 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary brown straight-grain morocco (three pinpoint wormholes on upper cover, slight wear to spine), gilt-rolled border on each cover, green endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. Light browning. In fine condition. Unsigned presentation inscription to Pedro Gabe de Massarelos, Portuguese consul general in Hamburg, on front flyleaf recto. 26 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare, of this defense of the third Marques de Alorna’s conduct during the Peninsular War. The Marques (Pedro de Almeida Portugal, 1754-1813) held several high military positions from 1801 to 1807, during which time he did what he could to prepare Portugal for the inevitable invasion by French and Spanish forces. When it came in November 1807, Alorna was ordered by his superiors to offer no resistance. Left at the mercy of the French occupiers following the royal family’s flight to Brazil, the Portuguese army was converted into a “Portuguese Legion” and sent into Spain and France to fight for Napoleon. Alorna went as well, returning to Portugal in 1810 as part of the invading forces led by Marshal Masséna. For this action, Alorna was convicted in absentia of lèse majesté and sentenced to death, his property was confiscated, and a substantial bounty placed on his head. Alorna later took part in Napoleon’s ill-fated invasion of Russia, dying at Königsberg during the retreat.

The Memoria describes and defends Alorna’s actions, to the extent of crediting him with preserving the Portuguese monarchy by providing the royal family sufficient time to flee to Brazil. It was probably written by, or at the behest of, Alorna’s sister, D. Leonor de Almeida, 4º Marquesa de Alorna (1750-1839). A highly regarded poet and patron of the arts, the Marquesa successfully petitioned for the restoration of her brother’s honor (and his property). Pages 17-26 print the text of the judicial decision, dated Lisbon, August 16, 1823, reversing Alorna’s conviction.


62. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os princípios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres autores, e alguns outros … segunda edição. Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1823. 4°, recent antique calf (covers warped), spine with raised bands in five compartments decorated with gilt fillets and blind tooling, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Slight marginal browning to first few
leaves, otherwise clean, crisp, uncut and unopened. Overall is very good condition. (3 ll.), xxiii, 171 pp., lacking the 2 folding engraved plates present in some copies, but in our opinion not required for this edition.

Second edition of this unique and indispensable work, with considerable Brazilian interest; the first appeared in Lisbon, 1820. It is the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote this work in 1817 while traveling from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria and future Empress of Brazil, on her way to marry the Prince D. Pedro, heir to the Portuguese throne. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote Memória sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany. Much of what he wrote was based on his observations while residing in Brazil.

On pp. 163-4 is an explanation of the two plates that appeared in the first edition. Some copies of the second edition include these plates; however, they are printed entirely in black and white rather than in colors. Many copies of the second edition are found without the plates and may have been issued without them.


* 1824

**Lovely Edition of Camões’s Poems**


Lovely edition, with a fine portrait of Camões. Pages 5-33 contain an essay on his life and work.

Controversial Chronology

64. ABRANTES, Francisco José de. *Compendio de chronologia mathematica e historica; extrahido dos melhores auctores …*. Coimbra: Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1825. 12°, recent machine-marbled wrappers (remains of early blue wrappers at inner margins of title page recto and final leaf verso). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some light soiling and staining, mostly marginal. In good to very good condition. Old signature on verso of title page. A few contemporary ink and later pencil corrections and marginal highlights in text. Later notes in ink on verso of last leaf. 83 pp. $800.00

First Edition of this rare text compiled for the use of Arantes’ students at the University of Coimbra, but almost immediately suppressed. He discusses the subject of historical chronology, various calendars and dating systems used in earlier times, the problems of dating historical events described in Classical texts and early chronicles, the uncertainty surrounding Biblical dates and the year of Christ’s birth, etc. Following the text are various tables giving dates of important events in Portuguese and world history. The *Compendio* ran afoul of the university censor and, after a bitter dispute, a corrected second edition was published in Lisbon in 1826, with all remaining copies of the first edition being withdrawn. Arantes (1783-1870) was born in Recife; after earning a doctorate in theology at Coimbra, he was appointed to its faculty. He later became dean of the Coimbra cathedral and administrator of the bishopric.


Essays on Jesuits, Czar Alexander I, Wine Trade, Paper Money, Censorship, Medicine, Education of Deaf-Mutes, and More

65. [BORGES, José Ferreira]. *O correio interceptado*. London: Na Imprensa de M. Calero, 1825. 8°, contemporary grayish-brown boards with paper spine label (some wear), smooth spine. Partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. 297, vi pp., (1 l. errata); quire signatures erratic but pagination follows. $650.00

First and only edition of this series of letters on a wide variety of subjects: politics in Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and Brazil, ecclesiastical affairs, Alexander I of Russia, the wine trade, paper money and banking, the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s Black Horse Square, the Azores, censorship, medicine, D. João VI, the Barão de Rendufe, Greece, the Jesuits, education of deaf-mutes, and more.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código comercial português*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on
forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government.


#### Title-Page Woodcut with Castle, Madonna and Child, and Arms of Portugal and Brazil

66. 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 Horn,” 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 furor, que grassava nas Provincias do Norte.” “A ephémera Republica do Equador” is mentioned (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 8 and lived there for the next 40 years. For many years he was a magistrate in Bahia (examindor 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 politica do Estado*, Lisbon, 1826, and *Considerações sobre as causas da elevação e decadência da Monarchia Portugueza*, Lisbon, 1834.

Macedo Attacks the Marriage of a Friar and a Jew

67. [MACEDO, José Agostinho de.] Retornello do Pardal, com que o Anão dos Assobios da os parabens ao Reverendo Goibinhos nos seus desposorios com a Illustrissima D. Raquel da Palestina, na Praça de Gibraltar, actual residencia dos dois conjuges. Lisbon: Na Impressão de João Nunes Esteves, 1825. 4°, stitched with old brown lower wrapper; traces of earlier blue-gray wrappers. Wood engraving on title page of a dock with barrel, anchor, packages, a bird, and in the distance a ship. Wood-engraved tailpiece of 2 crossed trumpets on p. 19. Browning to final leaves. In good to very good condition. 19 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION? Another edition appeared in the same year in Porto (16 pp.). Macedo attacks the marriage of Fr. José da Encommenda, who, given dispensation to marry, wed a Jewess from Gibraltar. There are frequent references to missionary activity in Maranhão, Amazonas, and elsewhere in Brazil. The Anão dos Assobios of the title is the whistling dwarf, a pseudonym sometimes used by Macedo. Goibinhos was apparently a rabbi. Both these figures reappear in other works by Macedo.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic Gama, 1811 (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814), could have taught Camões how Os Lusíadas should have been written. When the public reception for O Oriente was less than enthusiastic, he published Censura dos Lusíadas, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In Os Burros, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Macedo’s provoked Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem Pena de Taliao: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ….”

Survey of the Azores, with Suggestions for Commercial Improvements

68. ALBUQUERQUE, Luís da Silva Mouzinho de, and Ignacio Pitta de Castro Menezes. Observações sobre a ilha de S. Miguel recolhidas pela comissão enviada á mesma ilha em Agosto de 1825, e regressada em Outubro do mesmo anno. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1826. Large 4° (27 x 20.5 cm.), twentieth-century tan sheep (third quarter? very slight wear), smooth spine gilt, covers with double-ruled borders in blind, front cover with authors, title, and date in gilt, machine-marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, other edges uncut. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally fresh, clean, and crisp. Overall in very good to fine condition. 43 pp., three large lithographic folding maps. $800.00

FIRST EDITION. There exists a facsimile edition of 1989 published by the Câmara Municipal de Povoação, which appears to be rarer than the original. Observações includes a history of São Miguel since its discovery by the Portuguese in 1427, a survey of its secular and ecclesiastical divisions, and statistics on military, agriculture, education, trade, and property ownership. The list of necessary improvements (pp. 34-36) includes a larger bay and better roads. Valle das Furnas and its waters are considered on pp. 37-43.

The large folding lithographs include a military and hydrographic map of the Island of São Miguel (38.6 x 61 cm.); a plan of the Valle das Furnas on the same island (36 x 47.5 cm.); and a plan of the hot springs in the Valle das Furnas (36.7 x 45.8 cm.). The first was prepared by Lieutenant Colonel José Carlos de Figueiredo in 1824, while the two plans were prepared by the authors in 1825.

Mousinho de Albuquerque (1792-1846), became a colonel in the army engineering corps, Provador da Casa da Moeda (where he lectured on physics and chemistry), Governor of Madeira, Inspector of Public Works, deputy in various legislatures, and minister in several constitutional governments. An active proponent of the liberal cause, he died at Torres Vedras of a bullet wound in the Lutas da Patuleia. A member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, his textbook Curso elementar de física e química (5 volumes, Lisbon 1824) is said to be the first such complete work in Portuguese, while Ideas sobre o estabelecimento da instrução publica (Paris 1823) was a comprehensive plan for university reform.

How the Lusíadas Should Have Been Written

69. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *O Oriente, poema epico*. Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1827. 4°, contemporary half calf over marbled boards, flat spine with gilt letter and fillets, marbled endleaves, edges sprinkled, silk ribbon place marker. Finely engraved portrait of Macedo by João Vicente Priaz after José Coelho. In fine to very fine condition. (4 ll.), engraved frontispriort between half-title and title, 380 pp., (1 l. errata). $400.00

Second edition (or third, counting *O Gama*, 1811), significantly revised from that of 1814, which in turn was a substantial reworking of *O Gama*, an epic poem of ten cantos in *oitava rima* about Vasco da Gama’s discovery of the sea route to India.

Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his pamphleteering; “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). Macedo was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814; reworked and published again in 1827), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written.


Celebrating D. João VI’s Achievements


First and only edition. The *Elogio* is in effect an account of D. João VI’s years in power, with a multitude of references to his royal decrees. It describes his reforms to the royal navy, actions during the Peninsular War, educational reforms, attempts to stimulate the economy, his reaction to the constitutional crisis in the early 1820s and to Brazilian independence.

Brandão (b. ca. 1778), a native of Vila do Minho, earned a doctorate in theology from Coimbra and published numerous works, including one on the Gomes Freire
conspiracy of 1817 and many in defense of D. Miguel’s right to the throne. He also frequently engaged in literary battles with José Agostinho de Macedo. After D. Miguel was deposed Brandão moved to Rome, where he died in 1837.


Eyewitness Account of Macau

*71. FREITAS, José de Aquino Guimarães e. Memoria sobre Macão. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1828. 8°, modern marbled boards, burgundy leather label on front cover (4 x 6.4 cm.) with gilt author and short title, and gilt tooled border, text-block edges sprinkled red from a contemporary or early binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Some slight browning, occasional light spotting, a few small stains. In good to very good condition. Small old ink signature on title page. 94 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting eyewitness account of Macau, based on the author’s seven years there; it also includes comments on other Portuguese possessions in the East and on China and the opium trade. The Memoria offers chapters on geography, climate, the appearance and character of Chinese and Christian populations, etc. Sometimes the chapters as much as a dozen pages long; sometimes they’re endearingly brief (“Capitulo IV: Ichthyologia. O Mar é prodigiosamente piscoso, e o peixe de melhor qualidade no Inverno, que no Estio”—end of chapter).

Following the section on Macau (pp. 3-40, notes pp. 41-51) are chapters on the Portuguese possessions in Asia and the benefits of forming a Company to handle the Asia trade; the author describes the strong points of Moçambique, Goa, Diu, Damão, Timor and Macau (pp. 53-73). Chapter 28 is on opium (pp. 73-6), chapter 29 on cotton (pp. 77-9), and the final two chapters are on trade with Canton and Macau.

Guimarães e Freitas (ca. 1780-1835), born in Minas Geraes, became a colonel in the artillery; when he died he was military governor of Coimbra. He served in Macau from ca. 1815 until 1822, when he was sent back to Lisbon to convey to D. João VI the felicitations of the garrison and Senate of Macau regarding the return of the royal family from Brazil and the adoption of a constitution.

Saldanha vs. Palmela


FIRST EDITION. It was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, 1830, and a later edition of this work was included in: A perfidia desmascarada ou carta da junta do Porto a sua magestade o Imperador do Brazil, e observações a mesma carta pelo conde de Saldanha e por outro emigrado com notas do editor, Paris, 1830. The present text was also translated into English and published in London, 1830.

The pamphlet relates to the rivalry between the Conde, later Marquês, and still later Duque de Saldanha and the Marquês, later Duque de Palmela, leaders of the two main factions of liberals in exile after D. Miguel was acclaimed King of Portugal in 1828, with the support of the absolutists. Saldanha was leader of the more liberal faction, while Palmela led the more moderate liberals. Both factions appealed to D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, who had assigned his rights to the Portuguese throne to his daughter, D. Maria da Gloria, the future Queen D. Maria II. D. Pedro tended to favor Palmela, but needed Saldanha due to his superior military abilities. The rivalry between these two dominant figures of nineteenth-century Portuguese history continued until the death of Palmela in 1850.

João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II; he was raised to the rank of conde (1827; confirmed 1833), marquês (1834), and finally duque (1846). Ninth son of the 1.º Conde de Rio Maior and maternal grandson of the 1.º Marquês de Pombal, he was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading a half dozen coups d’état.

Inocêncio III, 342; and on the author, X, 208-11; XI, 284-5. Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828 a 1834 (1892), 286. Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França 181 (giving the date of publication as 1830); Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 212. See also Nobreza de Portugal, III, 260-73. OCLC: 45888322 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 718110739 (digitized from a copy at Harvard). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac (British Library has a related work by Rodrigo Pinto Pizarro, Barão de Ribeira da Sabrosa, Rio de Janeiro [1830?]).
Commerce and Politics of Portuguese Africa and India

*73. NEVES, José Accursio das. Considerações políticas e comerciais sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, later quarter blue pebbled cloth over marbled boards (some wear), flat spine with gilt letter. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine. Overall in good to very good condition. 420 pp. FIRST EDITION. Focuses with historical perspective on the commerce and politics of the Cape Verde Islands, São Thomé and Príncipe, Angola, Moçambique and Goa. José Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservativism, being one of the principal supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.


Two Unusual Angra Imprints

*74. [D. PEDRO I, Emperor of Brazil, later Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and still later D. Pedro, Duque de Bragança]. Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza, decretada e dada pelo Rei de Portugal e Algarves D. Pedro, Imperador do Brasil aos 29 de abril de 1826. 2 works in 1 volume. Angra: Na Imprensa do Governo, 1830. 8°, late twentieth-century sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments, ruled gilt border on covers, machine marbled endleaves, contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. Uncut at outer and lower edges. A bit of minor soiling to title page. In very good condition. Contemporary ink doodling on wrappers. 32 pp. Rare edition of the Carta Constitucional printed in the Açores. The Portuguese Carta Constitucional, the second Portuguese constitution, was a fundamental constitutional
CARTA
CONSTITUCIONAL
DA
MONARCHIA PORTUGUEZA,
DECRETADA E DADA
PELO
REI DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES
D. PEDRO,
IMPERADOR DO BRASIL,
AOS
29 DE ABRIL DE 1826.

(*)

ANGRA:
NA IMPRENSA DO GOVERNO
MDCCXXX.
text for nineteenth-century Portugal and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history. It was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated as ruler of Portugal in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsey, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, remaining the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824 Brazilian constitution, also in large part written by D. Pedro, it was the rallying point of the liberal cause that eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, and the ascension to the throne of D. Pedro’s daughter as D. Maria II. Finally, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted on February 10, 1842, and remained the Portuguese constitution until the fall of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838.

BOUND WITH:


Rare and significant collection of laws printed in the Açores. The final decree (nº 34) is incomplete, as issued; according to Canto, the publisher promised further issues.

Attack on Enlightenment Philosophy

75. SANTOS, Luis Gonçalves dos. A impiedade confundida, ou Refutação da carta de Talleyrand escripta ao Papa Pio Septimo …. Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de Torres, 1830. 4º, mid-twentieth-century half sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (some wear to spine, corners) spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker. Occasional minor soiling and light stains. Small hole in final leaf, without loss. In very good condition. (2 ll.), xiii pp., (1 blank l.), 324 pp. (2 ll.). $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION; this work was reprinted in Pernambuco, 1838. At the end it is stated that pp. 1-128 were printed at the Officina Typographica Nacional. Gonçalves dos
A IMPIEDADE CONFUNDIDA,
ou
REFUTAÇÃO
DA CARTA DE TALLEYRAND
ESCRITA
AO PAPA PIO SEPTIMO,
OFFERECIDA, E DEDICADA
Ao EXCELLENTISSIMO e REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR
D. FREI ANTONIO D'ARRABIDA.

Bispo de Anemia, Conjurador da Capelão-Mor, Mestre, e Conferente de S. M. I. e de Sua Censão, Grão-Cruz da Imperial Ordem da Rosa, Director da Instrução Literária de Suas Altezas Imperiais, Bibliotecário da Biblioteca e P. da Corte, &c. &c.

PELO PADRE Luiz Gonçalves dos Santos.

Impres confundida, e confundente.  
Rio, Cap. 11, vem 1.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA TYPGRAPHIA DE TORRES.
Anno de 1830.
Santos attacks a letter of Talleyrand (“Nada mais he do que huma indigesta e monstruosa compilação de horrendas mentiras, insultos, e blasfemias contra a Religião Revelada, extrahidas dos Impios incredulos tanto antigos, como modernos,” p. x), and the whole of Enlightenment philosophy. The letter was in fact not the work of Talleyrand.

Padre Gonçalves dos Santos (1767-1844), nicknamed “Padre Perereca” by his adversaries, was a prolific writer and translator, and played an active part in the independence movement. For several years he engaged in a bitter debate with P. Diogo Antônio Feijó regarding clerical celibacy. Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was elected an honorary member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, Lisbon, and the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro.


** 1831

Deals With the Abdication of Dom Pedro

76. *Apparição extraordinaria, e inesperada do velho venerando ao rosseiro. Dialogo havido entre elles, sobre a actual situação politica do Brasil ….* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Diario, 1831. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter morocco, spine with raised bands in 5 compartments, black lettering piece with short title, gilt bands an ornaments (flaking, head of spine starting). Heavily browned. In near-good condition. 29 pp. $650.00

FIRST EDITION of this work dealing with the abdication of D. Pedro I. The *Apparição* was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia later the same year.

Comprehensive Work on Taxation, Public Finances and Economic Theory
Relating Specifically to Portugal and Brazil

77. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Principios de sintelologia: comprehendo em geral a teoria do tributo, e em particular observaçoes sobre administraçao, e despezas de Portugal, em grande parte applicaveis ao Brazil.* London: Impresso por Bingham, 1831. Large 8°, contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped; minor rubbing to head and foot of spine), flat spine gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut floral vignette on p. xvi. Very light browning. In fine to very fine condition. Rectangular printed paper ticket of João Ribeiro da Costa Sampaio Cardoso in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Contemporary inscription “De // Bento Cardoso” on half title. xvi, 170, 72 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive work on taxation, public finances and economic theory, relating specifically to Portugal and Brazil. Ferreira Borges here makes numerous concrete recommendations, many soon to be carried out in the first Portuguese code of commerce, which he authored in 1833, and in the establishment of tribunals of commerce in 1834. A second edition of the *Principios* appeared in 1844. This work was reprinted by the Banco de Portugal in 1995 in the *Colecção de Obras Clássicas do Pensamento Económico Português*, 9.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Codigo commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.


**1826-1837**

Attack on D. Miguel I by a Noted Economist
Bound With Nine Other Works

78. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Autopsia do manifesto do Infante D. Miguel, datado em 28 de março de 1832.* 10 works in 1 volume. London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century purple sheep over marbled boards (some wear to corners), smooth spine (faded) with gilt
POI
JOSÉ EUGÉNIO ROUES

LI são, na Universidade de Lisboa, em 1832.

EXAME CRÍTICO
DE
VALOR POLÍTICO DAS EXPRESÇÕES
SOBERANIA DO POVO,
E
SOBERANIA DAS CORTES;
E DOS
DOS RECURSOS DA ORGANIZAÇÃO DO PODER LEGISLATIVO
E DO
SISTEMA REPRESENTATIVO;
E DA
SANÇÃO DO BIL.

Pela
José Ferreira Delgado,
Conselheiro de Estado Honorário.

LISBOA,
ESTRADA FRANCISCO TADEU,
Rio de Janeiro, N.º 46,
1837.

Autópsia
MANIFESTO
DO
Infante D. Miguel,
ASSOCIADO EM
A. DE MARÇO DE 1822.

Item 78
fillets and title ("MEMORIAS"), front free endleaf replaced by a leaf with list of contents in manuscript, text-block edges sprinkled red. In very good condition. Two paper tags near head of spine (a bit frayed), both white, one with blue border, serrated edges and an old ink manuscript "4190" at center superimposed on part of the other. (1 l.), 37 pp.

10 works in 1 volume. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Includes a resumé of the public life of D. Miguel. There are references to Brazil and to the Brazilian and Portuguese constitutions.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the Codigo commercial portuguez, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Cörtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Comments on the second edition of the pamphlet Parecer sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal, by Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira and Felippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro, itself a reply to Borges’s original comments on the first edition of Ferreira’s pamphlet. Borges’s first pamphlet is titled Observacoes sobre um opusculo intitulado: ‘Parecer de dous concelheiros da Coroa Constitucional sobre os meios de restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal.’

BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:

BORGES, José Ferreira. *Opinião jurídica sobre a questão: “Quem deve ser o regente de Portugal destruída a usurpação do Infante D. Miguel?”* London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8º, 32 pp. Very good condition. FIRST EDITION. A second edition was published in London the same year. This work discusses, from a constitutional and legal standpoint, the rights of Dom Pedro, the former Emperor of Brazil, and his daughter, D. Maria da Glória, to the throne and regency of Portugal. The constitution is the *Carta constitucional* promulgated by D. Pedro in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, in 1826.


AND BOUND WITH:

*BORGES, José Ferreira*. *Memoria sobre o Recurso de Revista. [Caption title on p. (1)]: Defeze da legislação contenta nos artigos 1115 e 1116 do Codigo do Precesso Commercial Portuguez, ou Demonstração do que é hoje o recurso de revista segundo as cathegorias do Poder Judicial marcadas na Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1836. 8º, (11), 14 pp. Very good condition. FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:
BORGES, José Ferreira. Exame critico do valor politico das expressões soberania do povo, e soberania das Cortes: e outro sim das bases da organisação do poder legislativo no sistema representativo, e da sancção do Rei. Lisbon: Typografia Transmontana, 1837. 8º, 27 pp. [first leaf blank], (2 blank ll. at end). Very good condition.

FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other (see below), with slight but discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

Innocêncio IV, 330. OCLC: 61253998 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives, University of California-Berkeley Law Library); 560204529 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies (one in poor condition), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

BORGES, José Ferreira. Exame critico do valor politico das expressões soberania do povo, e soberania das Côrtes: em outro sim das bases da organisação do poder legislativo no sistema representativo e da sancção do Rei. Lisbon: Typografia Transmontana, 1837. 8º, 27 pp. [first leaf blank], (2 blank ll.). Very good condition.

FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other (see above), with slight but discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

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AND BOUND WITH:
100  richard c. ramer


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Innocéncio IV, 328 (calling in error for 43 pp.). Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 25318.14 (with 42 pp.). Porbase locates five copies (giving a collation of 42 pp.), three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. OCLC: 65255729 (102 locations, most if not all of which appear to be ebooks or digital copies); 560204520 (British Library). Copac repeats British Library and adds only electronic copies at two other libraries.

1832

**Attack on D. Miguel I by a Noted Economist**

79. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Autopsia do manifesto do Infante D. Miguel, datado em 28 de março de 1832.* London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8º, disbound. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 37 pp.  $300.00

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Includes a resumé of the public life of D. Miguel. There are references to Brazil, as well as to the Brazilian and Portuguese constitutions.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código comercial português,* enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

* Canto, *Ensai o bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892), n.” 414. Innocencio IV, 329 (without mention of the initial leaf containing the half title); on the author, see also pp. 327-31; XII, 326-7. Not in Borba de Moraes, which lists another work by the author. OCLC: 61186790(Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 560204465 (British Library). Porbase, without mention of the initial leaf (a half title), lists five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
80. [CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo]. Algumas palavras em resposta ao que certas pessoas tem ditto e avançado à cerca do Governo Portuguez, com algumas observações tanto a respeito do estado actual de Portugal e da Europa como da extravagante e inexperada conducta do Governo Inglez para com Portugal, segunda edição corrigida e augmentada de um appendice que contém observações e factos relativos aos acontecimentos succedidos depois da primeira edição. London: Na Typographia de G. Schulze, 1832. 8°, early wrappers (detached, spine mostly gone). Some scattered browning and spotting. Overall in good condition. Early signature on front wrapper. Old tag with blue border and shelfmark (5731) on upper wrapper. 99 pp. $400.00

Second edition of Algumas palavras, with an appendix (pp. 81-98) on events that occurred since the publication of the first edition in 1831. It gives important information on Anglo-Portuguese relations at a crucial period in Brazilian history. The first section is an examination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1810, English negotiations regarding Brazilian independence, Sir Charles Stuart’s special mission to Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro to negotiate a settlement for the separation of Rio de Janeiro, etc. The second section discusses the political and economic relations between England, Portugal, Brazil and Europe, with particular emphasis on revolutions, treaties and trade (especially the wine trade).

Araujo Carneiro (1776-1849), a Portuguese physician, fled to London when the French invaded. There he contributed to every issue of the enormously influential Correio Brasiliense, 1808-1822, and corresponded regularly with D. João. In 1812 he shocked society by eloping with the Marchioness de Alorna’s daughter, who died soon thereafter. Although he was appointed chargé d’affaires to Switzerland in 1818, the Portuguese ministers refused to grant him a travel allowance, and he never reached his post. Soon afterwards he fell out of favor with D. João, and eventually became a follower of D. Miguel, who named him Visconde de Condeixa.

 Rare Rio de Janeiro Imprint Dealing With Freedom of the Seas

81. [BARÈRE DE VIEUZAC, Bertrand]. A liberdade dos mares, ou a governo inglez descoberto; traduzido livremente do hespanhol. 3 parts in 2 volumes bound together. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de Miranda & Carneiro, 1833. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (repair to front joint; some fraying and soiling; spine defective), vertical ink manuscript title on spine, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut laurel wreath
on title pages. Typographical vignette on front wrapper. Overall in good condition. liv, 54, 92; 103, (6, 1 blank) pp., (1 l. errata). 3 parts in 2 volumes bound together. $800.00

First edition in Portuguese (?) of Barère de Vieuzac’s *La liberté des mers, ou le gouvernement anglais dévoilé*, first published in Paris, 1798—an invective against the British government, whose maritime supremacy is described in such terms as “horrors,” “monstrities,” “despotism” and “tyranny.” Barère begins with general comments on maritime power and on the evils of the British government, moves on to prove that the British government destroys natural law and the law of nations, and argues that its continued existence is incompatible with the security and peace of other European nations. The translation from Barère’s work is acknowledged on p. xx.

In the preface “A todos os povos amantes da liberdade,” the unidentified translator added about 10 pages (pp. xxi-xxx) to Barère’s list of British sins, referring to actions in Russia, Bengal, the United States, Havana, and Puerto Rico, and in Spain during the Peninsular War. The latest reference in this section is to the execution of Gomes Freire de Andrade and others in the aborted 1817 independence attempt in Brazil. Barère himself charged the British with a multitude of sins in this introductory section, e.g., that the British were responsible for all the evils of the French Revolution, that they fomented rebellion in South America, that they armed Indians in the Americas and encouraged them to attack non-British settlers (the Indians on Lake Ontario and on the Ohio River are mentioned specifically), that they supported the rebels in the Vendée, that they aided and abetted pirates, that they exiled Irish and Scots to Botany Bay, and that they consistently maltreated prisoners of war (see pp. vii-xviii).

Barère (1755-1841) was born at Tarbes and practiced law until elected to the States-General in 1789. There he quickly gained a reputation as one of the most indefatigable and radical members of the revolutionary Assembly. Elected president of the Convention in December 1792, Barère presided over the trial and execution of Louis XVI. His rhetorical style earned him the sobriquet “l’Anacréon de la guillotine.” Narrowly escaping deportation after Robespierre’s fall, Barère was eventually banished to Belgium in 1816 as a regicide, only to return after the revolution of 1830. His many published works include poetry and translations in addition to political commentary.

There is some confusion about the authorship and publishing history of the work. Palau nº 137771 calls this Portuguese edition a translation of his nº 137769, which is a translation from French into Spanish—yet he gives the date of the Spanish edition as 1835 (i.e., 2 years after this work appeared). At nº 24149, however, Palau cites this as a translation of Barère. Innocêncio V, 185 states that the work was originally published in 1804 and was written in France or by someone under French influence, but does not identify the author. NUC cites the work under Barère’s name and lists several Spanish-language editions published between 1820 and 1842. Our edition is a translation from one of the Spanish editions.

82. CRAVEIRO, Tiburcio Antonio. *Compendio da historia portugueza*. Rio de Janeiro: Na Typ. de R. Ogier, 1833. 8°, nineteenth-century red quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear, short split at foot of upper joint), smooth spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled brown. Somewhat browned, scattered spotting, a few pinpoint wormholes and stains on last few leaves, marginal repairs to a few leaves, without loss. Still, in good or near-good condition. Verification signature of Craveiro on half title verso. vi, 245, (1) pp. $150.00

FIRST EDITION. The author’s *Appendice ao compendio da historia portugueza*, Rio de Janeiro [on verso of title page: Typographia Americana de I.P. da Costa], 1834, is rare, and does not appear with this *Compendio*. On the verso of the half title of the *Compendio* is the statement “Cada exemplar levará a firma do auctor; e elle prottênt contra qualquer falsificação.” The present copy contains the author’s signature.

The author (1800-1844), a native of Ilha Terceira in the Azores, fled to England during the Portuguese civil wars in the 1820s, and from there went to teach in Rio de Janeiro. In failing health he returned to Portugal, but there fell hopelessly in love with a woman far above his social station. He set out for the Azores in an attempt to forget her, but died, still despondent, not long after his arrival. Craveiro also published translations of works by Racine, Voltaire, Rousseau and Byron, and wrote a thoughtful essay on whether the form of tragedy could legitimately be changed from that created by the Greeks.


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FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of all 6 works. In *A saudosa despedida*, the author wishes good riddance to D. Miguel and his followers (“O vosso reinado foi de guerra civil, foi reinado do crime. O vosso governo foi de calamidades, e flagellos, destrocos, e ruinas ... ,” p. 3), and ends with a mock epitaph for D. Miguel (“Pesada lhe seja sempre a terra, e o seu nome escravel em quanto durar o mundo ... ,” p. 34). Pereira Baptista (1776-1852), a lawyer born in Porto, was in exile in Rio de Janeiro from 1828 to 1834.

In November 1833 the Conde da Taipa (D. Gastão da Camara Coutinho Pereira de Sande) wrote two letters to the Duque de Bragança in which he harshly criticized the
actions of the Portuguese government (see Innocêncio IX, 416); for this he was imprisoned. These letters caused an uproar in Lisbon, and several replies were published, including, in this volume, Reflexões sobre a conducta do Conde da Taipa. Reflexões de hum letrado sobre o protesto de nove pares do Reino is a reply to the complaint of nine peers of the realm on the Conde’s imprisonment.

Carta de um soldado do Regimento 24 is an attempt to persuade soldiers to defect from D. Miguel’s army.


BOUND WITH:

Os inimigos do Ministerio debellados, ou a carta de D. Francisco d’Almeida, e algumas observações a ella. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1834. 8°, crisp and clean. 20 pp.

* Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828 a 1834, no. 1054. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos.

AND BOUND WITH:

Reflexões de hum letrado sobre o protesto de nove pares do Reino. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1833. 8°, crisp and clean. 7 pp.

* Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34 (1892), 1317. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos.

AND BOUND WITH:

Reflexões sobre a conducta do Conde da Taipa, e o documento publicado na Chronica Constitucional de 10 do corrente mez de Dezembro pela Repartição da Policia Judiciaria. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1833. 8°, crisp and clean. 8 pp. 2 copies.


AND BOUND WITH:

Carta de um soldado do Regimento 24 que abandonou as fileiras do inimigo, e veio alistar-se no Exercito Libertador. Porto: Gandra & Filhos, 1832. 8°, crisp and clean. 7 pp.


AND BOUND WITH:

A Restauração, e os seus inimigos, em cartas successivas. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1833-1834. 8°, crisp and clean. 11; 15; 10 pp., (1 blank l.); 10 pp., (1 blank l.); 8; 10 pp., (1 blank l.); 8; 7; 7; 7 pp. Cartas 2 and 3 misfolded, with pages bound out of order. Lacking Carta 4 [of 12].

* Canto, Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34 (1892), 1378. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos.
Good Riddance!


FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. The author wishes good riddance to D. Miguel and his followers (“O vosso reinado foi de guerra civil, foi reinado do crime. O vosso governo foi de calamidades, e flagellos, destrocos, e ruinas …,” p. 3), and ends with a mock epitaph for D. Miguel (“Pesada lhe seja sempre a terra, e o seu nome excravel em quanto durar o mundo …,” p. 34). Pereira Baptista (1776-1852), a lawyer born in Porto, was in exile in Rio de Janeiro from 1828 to 1834.


**1833-1834**

Summarizes Government Decrees Including Decrees on Tobacco, Crime in Lisbon, Amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense

85. Revista semanal. Numbers 1-35, 3 November 1833—29 June 1834. 35 issues. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1833-1834. Folio (30.6 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary half tree sheep over marbled boards (some wear, but sound), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson morocco lettering-piece with vertical gilt lettering and dates numbered in gilt below, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on mastheads. In very good condition, internally fine to very fine. 148 [i.e., 144], pp. Skips pp. 57-60 (all issues are complete). Issue 23 is wrongly numbered 24, followed by the true number 24. Printed in 2 columns. 35 issues. $1,800.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN. This weekly Sunday newspaper summarizes government decrees of the previous week and notes national and international news, with extensive liberal commentary. Articles and decrees printed in full cover such topics as the national debt, the tobacco contract, crime in Lisbon, the Conde de Taipa, jurisdiction of the judiciary and the police, amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense. There are also lists of current prices, including, in number 14, p. 64 an extensive table of “Preço Corrente dos generos do Brazil em 31 de Janeiro de 1834”. It was painstakingly edited by
Bartolomeu dos Mártires Dias e Sousa, Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães, António Pereira M. Reis and A. de Azevedo Melo Ferreira Portugal. After initially supporting the Duke of Palmela, the Revista semanal became one of his most bitter enemies.

The newspaper was continued by A Revista, which began with nº 36 and was issued 4 times weekly.


BOUND FOLLOWING p. 26, BETWEEN ISSUES 6 AND 7:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH


FIRST and ONLY EDITION


1835

*86. AZAMBUJA, Jacob Frederico Torlade Pereira de. Memoria sobre a pesca do bacalhão, offerecida á Companhia de Pescarias Lisboenense, por seu author … e mandada imprimir pela direcção da mesma companhia. Lisbon: Na Typographia de Desiderio Marques Leão, 1835. 4º, disbound, text block edges sprinkled blue from an old binding. Very good condition. 48 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Azambuja was Portuguese charge d’affaires in the United States from 1829 to 1834. Pages 45-8 deal with whaling, including mention of New Bedford, Fairhaven, New London, Falmouth, Newport, Plymouth, Salem, Sag Harbor,
REVISTA SEMANAL.

Domingo 28 de Novembro de 1833.

SYNÓPSE
DAS PEÇAS OFICIAIS DA SEMANA.

NÚMERO 1

Oクロスデル1833年に再発行された「Revista Semanal」に掲載された記事です。記事はポルトガル語で書かれています。件名は「SYNÓPSE DAS PEÇAS OFICIAIS DA SEMANA」であり、週刊誌の一部として発行されます。内容は議会の決議や政府の指令など、政府の活動を総括するもので、各記事は数行ずつ短調に記載されています。特に、記事の見出しには「Oクロスデル」の名が記載されており、その内容を理解するためには読者自身が何かの背景知識を持っていることが必要です。
New York, among other places in the United States. Fisheries in Newfoundland and Labrador are also discussed. Most of the book deals with fishing for cod, with emphasis on the United States and Canada. Herring are also mentioned.

First Work Devoted Specifically and in Depth to Mozambique
With Important Ethnographical Information


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work on Portuguese East Africa and the surrounding territory. It is widely regarded as the earliest work devoted specifically and in depth to Mozambique (Darch and Pacheleke, Mozambique, no. 6, World bibliographical series, v. 78).

The Memoria includes chapters on the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Sofala, Quelimane, Sena, Tete, Mozambique and the Ilhas de Cabo Delgado, as well as the kingdoms of the Chingamira, Quiveve, Quissanga, Madanga and Monomotapa. For the African tribes, Botelho, who was governor and captain-general of Mozambique from the 20th of January 1825 to the 21st of August 1829, gives such information as burial rites, succession as tribal chief, marriage customs, government and agricultural products. For the Portuguese cities and regions he gives topographical information, some historical background, agricultural products, and suggestions for improvement. The great historian Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Innocêncio) described it as “o mais bem escrito livro de prosa que ha vinte annos se tem escrito em Portugal.” According to Innocêncio, few copies of the work were printed, and those were distributed to the author’s friends; this, combined with the value of the work, makes it rare on the market.

The folding lithograph plates are plans of the bay of Lourenço Marques and the port of Inhambane, a view of the Casa de Bartholomaeus dos Martires (home of the Governor of Mozambique), and plans of the area around Quelimane, of the ports of Mozambique, Conducia and Mocambo, and of the island and city of Mozambique.

In 1837 Botelho published a Segunda Parte to counter an attack on the Memoria that appeared in the Edinburgh Review. The Resumo was published a year before the Memoria, and serves as an introduction to it.

* Innocêncio VII, 225. Mendelssohn I, 158. On the important Lisbon binder Paulino Ferreira (b. 1861), see Matias Lima, Encadernadores portugueses, pp. 104-5. NUC: DLC, CTY. Porbase lists Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two copies), Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical (four copies), and Universidade de Coimbra (one copy).
Rousing But Not Authentic

*88. D. PEDRO, Duque de Bragança (formerly D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and formerly D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal), supposed author. 


Woodcut Imperial Brazilian arms on title page. Uncut. In good to very good condition. 12 pp. $1,000.00

FIRST EDITION? Borba de Moraes describes another edition of 1835, published in Rio de Janeiro, without assigning priority, and mentions a 1948 article by Otavio Tarquinio de Sousa proving that the letter is not authentic. The letter, which appeared some months after D. Pedro’s death, reminds Brazilians of his services to the cause of Independence, emphasizes that the Constitution of 1824 is a great achievement and should not be discarded, and urges the citizens to support constitutional monarchy and reject D. Pedro’s political enemies.


History of the Penal System in Europe and America

89. LUCAS, Charles Jean Marie. 

*História do sistema penitenciário na Europa e nos Estados-Unidos d’América … traduzida em português pelo Bacharel José Cardoso Braga …. Lisbon: Impressão de M. de J. Coelho e Comp., 1836. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spine, gilt, with red lettering piece. Some light browning. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. On the title page, the paper tag of a bookseller and binder has been pasted over “Tomo I” (“Ferreira, Lisboa & Cª // Livraria // moderna e antiga // Oficina de Encadernador”). 378 pp. [including “errors e omissões,” p. 371], 1 folding plate, 2 folding tables. $500.00

First Edition in Portuguese of a work first published in Paris, 1828-1830, as Du système pénitentiaire en Europe et aux États-Unis. According to OCLC, it seems to be the only translation to any language. Both Sabin and Innocêncio call for 2 volumes, each with 162 pp., rather than one continuously paginated volume. In this copy, the ticket of the bookseller and binder has been pasted on the title page over “Tomo I,” suggesting that the first part at least was the same setting of type as the two-volume edition.

The work by Charles Jean Marie Lucas (1803-1889), the inspector general of French prisons, discusses the penal system in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with a chapter on the prison in Philadelphia in 1829 (pp. 322-339) and statistical documentation on prisons in the United States (pp. 350-469). Lucas was a jurist as well as an administrator.
He published numerous works on prison reform, the abolition of the death penalty, law enforcement, and the theory of preventive detention.

The translator, José Cardoso Braga, was civil governor of the district of Aveiro, then of the Guarda district, and deputy to the Cortes in various legislative sessions.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* II, 4692: without mention of the plates and tables. Innocêncio IV, 289. Sabin 42607. Cf. Monaghan 997. Not in Clark. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 31685418 (University of Virginia). This edition not located in Portbase, which lists an edition with the same collation but no imprint ["Portugal?: S.n., 1835"] at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa; another edition with the same collation but no imprint ["S.l.: s.n., 18--"] at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; and a work with the same title but only 40 pp., translated by Casimiro Tomás Chaves and published in Lisbon, [n.pr.], 1880, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No work with this title located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Portbase.

**On the Care and Harvesting of Pine Trees**

*90. VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de. *Manual de instruções práticas sobre a sementeira, cultura e corte dos pinheiros, e conservação da madeira dos mesmos; indicando-se os métodos mais próprios para o clima de Portugal. Escrito por ordem do Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar.* Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia (Real das Sciencias), 1836. 12°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over marbled boards (head and foot of spine slightly defective, other minor binding wear), spine gilt with vertical lettering, blue endleaves Internally very fine; overall in very good to fine condition. Neat signature of António R. Passos on title page and in lower blank margin of p. 84. (2 ll.), 101, (3) pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the cultivation and harvesting of pine trees, with interesting early comments on ecology. For example, Varnhagen points out that “Sem matas e matos, hum paiz, principalmente sendo montanhozo, deve-se cada vez mais reduzir a esterilidade, e fazer-se incapaz de qualquer agricultura” (pp. 4-5), and “A influencia das arvores sobre o melhoramento do ar que inspiramos he sabido, visto que absorvem o gaz acid carbonico, e exhalao gaz oxygeneo” (p. 7).

The author (1782-1840), born in Arolsen, Germany, came to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese government to direct the Foz de Alge ironworks. He then traveled to Brazil, where he became director of the Ipanema ironworks and increased production there. After the events of 1820 Varnhagen returned to Portugal and was appointed administrator of the Matas e Pinhais do Reino. He served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese army, a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, and Director of Mines, and held the honorary title of oiteiro-mor do Reino. The author’s son was the great Brazilian historian and diplomat Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen, Visconde de Porto Seguro.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

On the Care and Harvesting of Pine Trees

*91. VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de. Manual de instruções praticas sobre a sementeira, cultura e corte dos pinheiros, e conservação da madeira dos mesmos; indicando-se os métodos mais próprios para o clima de Portugal. Escrito por ordem do Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar.
Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia (Real das Sciencias), 1836. 12°, late-twentieth-century quarter dark blue cloth over machine marbled boards, spine gilt with vertical lettering and fillets. Uncut and unopened. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), 101, (3) pp. $200.00

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One of the Most Important Works Ever Written on Brazil
With Extensive Manuscript Annotations by the Historian Who Unmasked the Identity of Its Author

*92. ANTONIL, André João [pseudonym of P. João Antonio Andreoni, S.J.]. Culturae opulencia do Brazil, por suas drogas e minas …
Rio de Janeiro: J. Villeneuve (sold by Souza & Comp.), 1837. 4°, twentieth-century (ca. 1980) dark green morocco, spine with horizontal fillets in blind, raised bands in six compartments, short author gilt in second compartment from head, short title gilt in fourth compartment, place and date gilt at foot, forest green endleaves. Minor foxing. Half title slightly soiled. All pages have 3 small holes at head, middle, and foot, probably from being stitched together. Nevertheless a neat, clean copy, in very good
to fine condition. Copious marginal notes and 6 manuscript leaves by Capistrano de Abreu bound in; also 4 manuscript leaves in another hand. vii, 214 pp. $80,000.00

Second complete edition and first Brazilian edition of a work originally published pseudonymously in Lisbon, 1711. “It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of Antonil’s *Cultura e opulencia do Brasil* for the period of which it treats and indeed for many subsequent decades. Every serious modern work which deals with eighteenth-century Brazil has relied on it heavily …” (Boxer, *Some Literary Sources* p. 7). J.H. Rodrigues calls it “um dos maiores livros que se escreveram sobre o Brasil em todos os tempos” (*História da história do Brasil*, p. 393), and Borba de Moraes and Berrien state unequivocally that “Nenhuma obra da época colonial supera a de Antonil em exatidão e em objectividade, como nenhum autor, mais do que êle, teve o gosto da descrição minuciosa, feita em linguagem semelhante, clara e desapaixonada” (p. 496).

The first edition was suppressed and Boxer knew of only seven copies, in the national libraries of Paris, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (two copies), at the British Library, the University of São Paulo, and in a private collection in Rio de Janeiro. Although part of the work was published by José Mariano da Conceição Veloso in 1800, the whole work did not appear again until this edition of 1837, which was done from a manuscript copy at Rio de Janeiro. It includes an introduction by the Brazilian writer José Silvestre Rebello.

*Cultura e opulencia* deals first and foremost, but certainly not exclusively, with the agricultural and mineral wealth of Brazil. The first and longest part (36 chapters) deals with the cultivation, refining and exportation of sugar; the second (twelve chapters) with the cultivation, curing and export of tobacco; the third (seventeen chapters) with the recently discovered gold mines in Minas Geraes; and the fourth (six chapters) with cattle ranching and the export of hides and leather. In the course of giving his exacting report of economic conditions, the author also gives much information about social life: for example, the migrations to the gold-mining regions, race relations in Minas Geraes, slavery, mores of hospitality, means of communication, and family structures.

The Overseas Councillors, at whose request the work was suppressed, argued that the detailed information given about the gold mines would cause foreigners to try to steal what rightfully belonged to the Portuguese. Portuguese officials did have some grounds for feeling threatened: the publication of *Cultura e opulencia* coincided with the final stages of the War of the Spanish Succession, the outbreak of the Guerra dos Mascates in Pernambuco, and the capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro by the French, and came soon after the Guerra dos emboabas. Even when matters were more stable, however, little information about Minas Geraes was allowed to be published until the early nineteenth century.

André João Antonil is the pseudonym of João Antonio Andreoni (1649-1716), a Jesuit born at Lucca, Italy, who travelled to Brazil with P. António Vieira in 1681. He professed at Bahia, before P. Alexandre Gusmão, and took up a position as teacher of rhetoric there; later he served as Rector of the Colégio da Bahia and as Provincial. He strongly disagreed with Vieira on the questions of black and Indian slavery.

Provenance: The manuscript notes in this copy were made by João Capistrano de Abreu, one of Brazil’s greatest historians: he “achieved an incomparable eminence in his generation because of his theoretical interpretation, tireless research, creative imagination, special qualities, new capabilities and style” (J.H. Rodrigues, “Capistrano and Brazilian Historiography,” in Perspectives on Brazilian History, ed. E. Bradford Burns, p. 172). The author of *Cultura e opulencia* remained unknown until Capistrano solved the puzzle in 1886. His delight at his discovery is recounted in a letter to Afonso de Taunay (excerpts reprinted in J.H. Rodrigues, *História da história do Brasil* pp. 395-6). Capistrano intended to
CULTURA E OPULENCIA
DO BRAZIL,
POR SUAS DROGAS E MINAS,
COM VARIAS NOTICIAS CURIOSEAS DO MODO DE FAZER O ASSUCAR; PLANTAR E BENEFICIAR O TABACO; TIRAR OLEO DAS MINAS, E DESCLERIR AS DA PRATA, E DOS GRANDES EMOLUENTOS QUE ESTA CONQUISTA DA AMERICA MERIDIONAL DA AO REINO DE PORTUGAL COM ESTES, E OUTROS GENEROS E CONTRIBUIMOS REAES;

Obra de André Joao Antonil,
OFERECIDA AOSE DESEJAR QUE SEJA AGLORIFICADO NOS ALTARES

AO VENERABEL PADRE JOSÉ ANCHIETA,
Sacerdote da Campanha de Jesus,
Misionario Apostolico, e novo Taumaturgo do Brazil.

IMPRESSO EM LISBOA,
NA OFFICINA REAL DESCAMERIVA COM AS LICENÇAS NECESSARIAS.
NO ANO DE 1711,

NOVAMENTE REIMPRESSO NO RIO DE JANEIRO.

VENDE-SE
EM CASA DE SOUZA E COMP.,
NA RUA DO LAVORIO, N.º 60.
1837.
produce an edition of the work, which explains the copious notes in the margins and at
the end of this copy. However, in the end he left the task to Taunay (Rodrigues, p. 397).

Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 40: “a standard textbook of Brazilian economic history
and an obligatory reference book.” Blake I, 80. Innocêncio I, 63; VIII, 62, XX, 156.
Figanière VIII. 45-7. Backer-Sommervogel I, 340: giving the title in Latin. Wilgus, 
*Histories and Historians of Hispanic America* p. 37. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, 
*Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* pp. 399-400, 495-6 and nos. 3270, 3739
and 5620. Cf. *One Hundred Books Not in JCB* 68 (the first edition). Pinto de Mattos
13. Boxer, *Some Literary Sources for the History of Brazil in the Eighteenth Century*, pp. 6-9;
see also *The Golden Age of Brazil* pp. 369-70. Not in *Kress Catalogue* or *Kress, Luso-Brazilian
Economic Literature Before 1850*. not in palha. not in ameal, monteverde or Avila-Perez. not in Arents. NUC:
ICN, DLC-P4, DCU (locating no copies of the first edition). OCLC: 221779205 (Lutrope
University); 494424251 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 63128398 (Yale University);
252658401 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut); 753586209 and 313011299 (microform).
The Lisbon, 1711 edition appears on OCLC in two copies: 491325845 (Paris3-BUFR Portugais);
456813229 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates only two copies, both at
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; no copies of the first edition, and only two copies
of the São Paulo, 1923 edition. Not located in Copac, which locates only a few copies
of twentieth-century editions.

1839


$200.00

Article “Aerostatos. Invenção portugueza,” extracted from a periodical: only the article itself (not the whole issue) is included, the sections being pasted onto plain paper. Includes a full-page plate, “Figura da nova Barca inventada em Lisboa no anno de 1709,” showing a flying machine shaped like a bird. This was the famous flying machine invented by Bartolomeu de Gusmão, who figures in one of the most important works by Nobel Laureate José Saramago, *Memorial do Convento* (translated as *Baltasar and Blimunda*).

*O Recreio*, the first periodical of its type to appear after the restoration of constitutional government in 1833, was issued from 1835 (the frontispiece read 1836) to 1842, in 8 volumes.


94. CABRAL, José Marcellino da Rocha. *Collecção de alguns artigos escritos e publicados no Brasil … seguida de alguns documentos e precedida e seguida de observações em refutação ás calumnias e convicios contra elle publicados*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia da Ass. do Despertador, 1839. 8°, loose in contemporary marbled wrappers (spine defective). In good to very good condition. 48 pp.

$300.00

FIRST EDITION. Rocha Cabral’s character was maligned in the *Jornal do Comércio*, from whom his *O Despertador* was taking some government business; this *Collecção*
includes reprints of articles printed in the Despertador defending himself against the Jornal’s allegations, reminiscences of the author’s time in Rio Grande do Sul, a transcription of a circular to the residents of Rio Grande do Sul published as a pamphlet in Villa do Rio Grande do Sul, 1834, the conclusion of “Refutação da correspondência inserta no ‘Recopilador Liberal’ relativa à subscripção portugueza n’esta provincia, e em outras do Império,” also originally published in pamphlet form, Rio Grande 1835, a document on the founding of the Gabinete de Leitura, and letters testifying to Rocha Cabral’s character.

Rocha Cabral (1806-1850) fled his native Portugal in 1831 and became a naturalized Brazilian, living in Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes. He was cofounder of the journal Despertador, published from 1838 to 1841 (“foi elle o que fez a nossa imprensa politica, e os nossos jornaes subirem a uma escala superior. O Despertador foi um diario monumental na historia da nossa imprensa,” as described in Innocênio) and was also founder of the Gabinete de Leitura Portuguez in Rio de Janeiro and the Sociedade Promotora da Indústria da Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.


Item 2: Lafões stamps
1843

First Pernambuco Edition of the Lusíadas

95. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Os Lusíadas, poema epico de Luiz de Camões. Nova edição correcta.* Pernambuco: Typ. de Santos & Companhia, 1843. 16°, twentieth-century (third quarter?) period tan sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson and dark green leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, gilt place and date at foot, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled for an early binding. Wood-engraved vignette of a sailing ship on title page. Wood-engraved tailpiece vignette on p. 397. Marginal worming from pp. 107-98, mostly pinpoint or otherwise very minor, but a bit more extensive, with repairs and touching a few letters of text in a few cases, as well as in the final 25 leaves, also mostly very minor without affecting text, but becoming a bit more extensive in final 3 leaves, with repairs and touching a few letters of text. Still, overall in good condition. 397 pp. $400.00

First Pernambuco edition, and the first edition of the *Lusíadas* to appear in Brazil anywhere outside Rio de Janeiro. Preceded in Brazil by a Rio de Janeiro imprint of 1821 (which may have been printed in Paris) and one of 1841.

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