

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 434
THE ENLIGHTENMENT

RICHARD C. RAMER

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NOVEMBER 15, 2021

SPECIAL LIST 434 *THE ENLIGHTENMENT*

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
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All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
for any reason whatsoever.

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SPECIAL LIST 434

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

1. BOULOGNE, Etienne-Marie de, Bishop of Troyes. *Pastoral do Bispo de Troyes sobre a impressão de mãos livros e nemeadamente sobre a nova edição das Obras Completas de Voltaire e de Rousseau. Traduzida em Portuguez por ****.* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Traces of wrappers, damage to two leaves of second quire (upper corners ripped with loss of a few letters of text). Light dampstains. Overall in near good to good condition. viii, 38 pp. \$200.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Pages [iii]-viii contain a preface by the unidentified translator, presumably original to the present edition.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 3860. OCLC: 959052635 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II, Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Porbase also locates two copies of an 1825 edition in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, Melvyl, Catnyp, Library of Congress Online Catalog, Newberry Library Online Catalogue, SMU Online Catalogue or Aladin.

Includes Important Discoveries on Gases

2. BRISSON, Mathurin Jacques. *Traité élémentaire ou principes de physique, Fondés sur les connoissances les plus certaines, tant anciennes que modernes, & confirmés par l'expérience.* 3 volumes. Paris: Imprimerie de Moutard, 1789. 8°, contemporary calf (joints of volume I cracked, and spine defective at foot; spine of volume III also defective at foot; other binding wear), smooth spines gilt with contrasting leather lettering and numbering pieces, text block edges sprinkled red. Light toning. Overall a very good set. lxxxiv, 418 pp.; (3 ll.), 511 pp.; (3 ll.), 584 pp.
3 volumes. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. Brisson began his career as a natural historian, but after the death of his teacher Réaumur was unable to continue due to Buffon's hostility. He then turned to experimental physics, studying under the Abbé Nollet. This *Traité élémentaire* gives the essentials of his courses at Navarre and Paris, and includes important discoveries on gases. Later editions appeared in 1797, 1800 and 1803. As a teacher Brisson had considerable influence: for example, his student P.I. Strakhov returned to his native Russia to teach experimental physics at the University of Moscow, and translated the *Traité* into Russian.

* Not in National Library of Medicine *Eighteenth-Century STC* (cf. p. 65, listing volume I only of the second edition, 1797). *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* II, 473-5. NUC: DLC, MH, WU, PU, PPULC.

TRAITÉ
ÉLÉMENTAIRE

OU

PRINCIPES DE PHYSIQUE,

*Fondés sur les connoissances les plus certaines,
tant anciennes que modernes, & confirmés par
l'expérience.*

Par M. BRISSON, de l'Académie Royale des
Sciences, Maître de Physique & d'Histoire
Naturelle des Enfans de France, & Professeur
Royal de Physique expérimentale au Collège
Royal de Navarre.

TOME PREMIER.



A PARIS,

De l'Imprimerie de MOUTARD, Imprimeur-Libraire;
Hôtel de Cluni, rue des Mathurins.

1789.

*Item 2*

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

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

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

Joachim Heinrich Campe (1746-1818), a native of Lower Saxony, was a major figure in the German Enlightenment and is notable for his attempts at educational reform. He was briefly a tutor to Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, with whom he maintained ties. After a brief stint as teacher at Johann Bernhard Basedow's Philanthropinum in Dessau, he established in Hamburg his own teaching institute, which based learning on a family model. Published works include *Robinson der Jüngere*, 1779-80, and the trilogy *Die Entdeckung von Amerika*. In 1786 he moved to Braunschweig, where he proposed to reform the school system. He died there in 1818, at age 72.

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

Famous French Satire

4. CHAPELLE [i.e., Claude Emmanuel Lhuillier], and François le Coigneux de Bachaumont. *Voyage de messieurs Chapelle et Bachaumont.* The Hague: n.pr., 1750. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective at head of spine), gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head. Typographical headpieces and lines between poems. Light browning and stains. Overall in good condition. (1 l.), xiv, 236 pp. \$30.00

The *Voyage* first appeared in 1663, and was still being reprinted a century later. Poems of Jacques de Cailly (Chevalier d'Aceuilly (1604-1673) are added, starting on p. 79,

where a note advises the reader that they were first published in 1667. Subjects include Colbert, Voltaire, Carré, ambition, the death of an old poet, curtains, and etymologies.

Claude-Emmanuel Lhuillier, called Chapelle (near Monmartre, 1626-Paris, 1686), French poet, studied with the Jesuits at La Flèche; his classmates included Descartes and Des Barreaux. He studied philosophy with Pierre Gassendi and was friends with Molière, Cyrano de Bergerac, La Fontaine, Racine, and Boileau, and frequented the salon of Marguerite de la Sablière. An Epicurean and a libertine, he wrote light-hearted, often satirical poems, the most successful of which were composed during a trip to Provence and Languedoc in 1656 with his friend François Le Coigneux de Bachaumont (1624-1702). The collection of poetry and prose was published in 1663 as *Voyage curieux historique et galant, montrant plusieurs particularitez très considérables, ce qu'il y a de plus beau et de plus remarquable à voir au tour de la France, et autres traites de galanterie, meslés de prose et de vers, par les plus beaux esprits de ce temps*.

* NUC: NcD. OCLC: 731046230 (Aargauer Kantonsbibliothek, Zentralbibliothek Zurich); 11769835 (Duke University, Pennsylvania State University, University of Pittsburgh, Rice University-Fondren Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek); 742665195 (Mediatheque de Montpellier); digitized at 713969770 and 858247997.

*Comets in Morocco, or Earthquake's After-effects?
Cites Descartes and Leibniz*

5. [COMETS]. *Relaçam notavel de hum cometa, que novamente appareceo em Africa sobre a Praça de Tangere. Noticia que de algumas cartas vindas á Cidade de Londres se communicou a esta de Lisboa.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, twentieth-century half tan sheep over machine marbled boards (slightly warped), smooth spine blank, red leather lettering piece with gilt border and lettering on front cover. Caption title. Woodcut at head of p. [1] of Aeneas carrying Anchises, with Troy in flames and the Trojan Horse behind. Very good to fine condition. 8 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author admits that the nature of comets is one of the perplexing questions of his age, and cites Aristotle, Newton, Descartes, Leibniz, and Maignan, among others. However, he believes that the phenomenon seen in Tangier (Morocco) was not a comet but a result of the great earthquake of 1 November 1755 that leveled much of Lisbon.

* Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. OCLC: 22325650 (Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, Adler Planetarium, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).



RELAC,AM NOTAVEL
DE HUM
COMETA,
QUE NOVAMENTE APPARECEO EM
Africa sobre a Praça de
TANGERE.

*Noticia que de algumas cartas vindas á Cida-
de de Londres se communicou a esta de
Lisboa.*

A Dmiraveis são os prodigios da natureza;
qualquer dos seus effeitos he capaz de
formar no sentido humano huma muito
dilatada idéa; não fallo nas cousas raras,
nas ordinarias tenho bastante fundamen-
to para provar o que assevéro. Qualquer bichinho
a por

19/203

CONTRADICÇÃO

ÀS IDEIAS E DOCTRINAS

DOS

IMPIOS DO SECULO XIX,

EM QUE SE MOSTRA:

- I. Que todo o poder vem de Deos.
- II. Que a Soberania do povo he um absurdo.
- III. Que a obediencia e fidelidade aos Soberanos he um dever de consciencia para os Vassallos.

Contra a Regeneração de 1820, que foi na realidade uma revolução contra as instituições civis, e contra as doutrinas da Igreja, e principios da Soberania.

DEDICADA AOS AMIGOS DO REI E DA PATRIA.



LISBOA: NA TYPOGRAFIA MAIGRENSE. 1823.

Com Licença da Real Commisão de Censura.

6. *Contradição ás idéas e doutrinas dos impios do seculo XIX, em que se mostra:

I. Que todo o poder vem de Deos.

II. Que a Soberania do povo he um absurdo.

III. Que a obediencia e fidelidade soa Soberanos he um dever de consciencia para os Vassallos.

Contra a Regeneração de 1820, que foi na realidade uma revolução contra as instituições civis, e contra as doutrinas da Igreja, e principios da Soberania. Dedicada aos amigos do Rei e da Patria. Lisbon: Na Typografia Maigrense, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Typographical mustache at head of p. 3. Uncut. In very good condition. 14 pp., (1 integral blank l.). \$160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Innocência. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. OCLC: 57668580 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

7. DELAFORCE, Angela. *The Lost Library of the King of Portugal.* London: Ad Ilissum, 2019. Large 4° (28.6 x 24.7 cm.), publisher's red buckram with dust jacket. Nicely printed on excellent quality paper. Profusely and very well illustrated, mostly in color. As new. xiii, (1), 330 pp., appendices, extensive endnotes and bibliography, analytical index. ISBN: 978-1-912168-15-6. \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The riverside Lisbon royal palace containing the magnificent royal library was destroyed, along with much of the city's old medieval quarter, on 1 November 1755 by an earthquake, tidal wave and subsequent fires. The library had been amassed largely by Dom João V. At the time of his death in 1750 it was considered one of the most important in Europe. This volume tells the story of the formation of the library and its significance within the context of the eighteenth-century enlightenment.

Angela Delaforce, from a venerable Anglo-Portuguese Port Wine family of Huguenot ancestry, is one of the most accomplished art historians working on Portuguese themes.

*Political and Moral Philosophy
Takes issue with Kant*

8. FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro. *Noções elementares de philosophia geral e applicada as sciencias moraes e politicas ... ontologia, psychologia, ideologia.* Paris: Rey et Gravier and J.P. Aillaud, 1839. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, especially at head and foot of spine, corners), smooth

spine with gilt bands, black leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Very small wormhole at inner blank margin of first five leaves. In good to very good condition. Some significant contemporary or near-contemporary marginal notes. xi, 35, 111 pp., (44 ll.). \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author was trained in Aristotelian philosophy and has nothing but contempt for modern German philosophers. On p. vii, for instance, he notes of Kant's disciples, "Nem um só encontrámos que não dissesse que elle só entendia Kant. Por este modo, o em que todos concordavam he que ninguem o entendia." A native of Lisbon, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846), was one of the most interesting and original Luso-Brazilian political thinkers of his generation. He worked as a diplomat in France and Germany, and went to Rio de Janeiro in 1810. He served D. João VI there and in Lisbon, where, after D. João's return, he was Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros until early 1823. It was Pinheiro Ferreira who first advised D. João to give Portugal a Constitution.

* Innocência VII, 259: calling for only xi, 111, (87) pp. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França 377*: giving the same collation as Innocência. Not in Palha; cf. 4565, an autograph letter by the author. NUC: NjP (calling for only 111, (90) pp. OCLC: 2670873 (Princeton University Library); 457812423 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

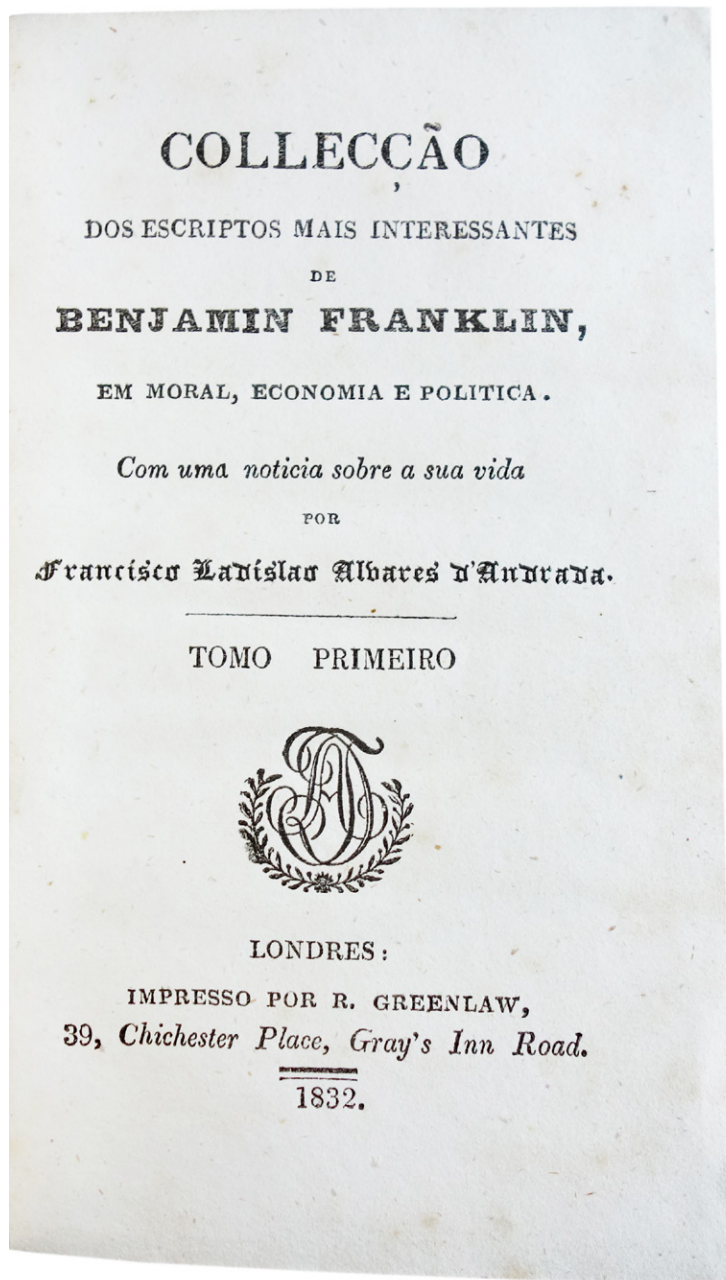
Popular Antiphlogistic Text

9. FOURCROY, Antoine François de, comte. *Philosophie chimique, ou vérités fondamentales de la chimie moderne, disposées dans un nouvel ordre par ... Seconde édition.* Paris: chez Du Pont Imprimeur-Libraire, l'an III de la République (1794-1795). 8°, contemporary speckled calf (scuffed), smooth spine in seven compartments with gilt bands and ornaments (short tear at head, spine label missing), marbled endleaves, text block edges speckled blue-green. Title-page wood engraving of an angel wearing a Phrygian cap and bearing a banner inscribed, "République Française." Wood engraving on final page of fasces and a glowing eye. A few minor marginal stains. Overall in good condition. Signed by the author for authentication on the verso of the title page. 174 pp.

\$200.00

Second separate edition of a work that first appeared in the *Encyclopédie méthodique*, volume II, Paris, 1792, and in the same year was printed separately. It became extremely popular as a summary of antiphlogistic chemistry, and was translated into 11 languages. Fourcroy's *Principes de chimie*, Paris 1787, was the first textbook written entirely according to antiphlogistic theory.

* Duveen 225. Ferguson I, 287. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 153. Wellcome III, 48. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* V, 89-93.





Item 10

*Benjamin Franklin in Portuguese
Royal and Imperial Copy*

10. FRANKLIN, Benjamin. *Collecção dos escriptos mais interessantes ... em moral, economia e politica, com uma noticia sobre a sua vida por Francisco Ladislao Alvares d'Andrada. Tomo primeiro* [all published]. London: R. Greenlaw, 1832. 12°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (very slight wear to corners, foot of spine), royal or imperial crown above the letter "A" stamped in gilt on front cover, flat spine with gilt fillets and "FRANKL", pink endleaves, text block edges marbled. In very good to fine condition. (1 blank, 1 ll.), 136 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.). Page vi wrongly numbered iv. \$800.00

First edition in Portuguese of this translation. Pages 9-34 contain a biography of Franklin, whom Alvares d'Andrada describes in the *Advertencia* as "o maior amigo da humanidade, um sabio que dous mundos reclamão, um homem, cujo nome a historia das Sciencias e a dos Imperios para seo ornamento alternadamente se disputão" (p. iv). Included in the *Collecção* are translations of Franklin's essays on achieving moral perfection, wasting time, brotherly love, gratitude, religion, etc.

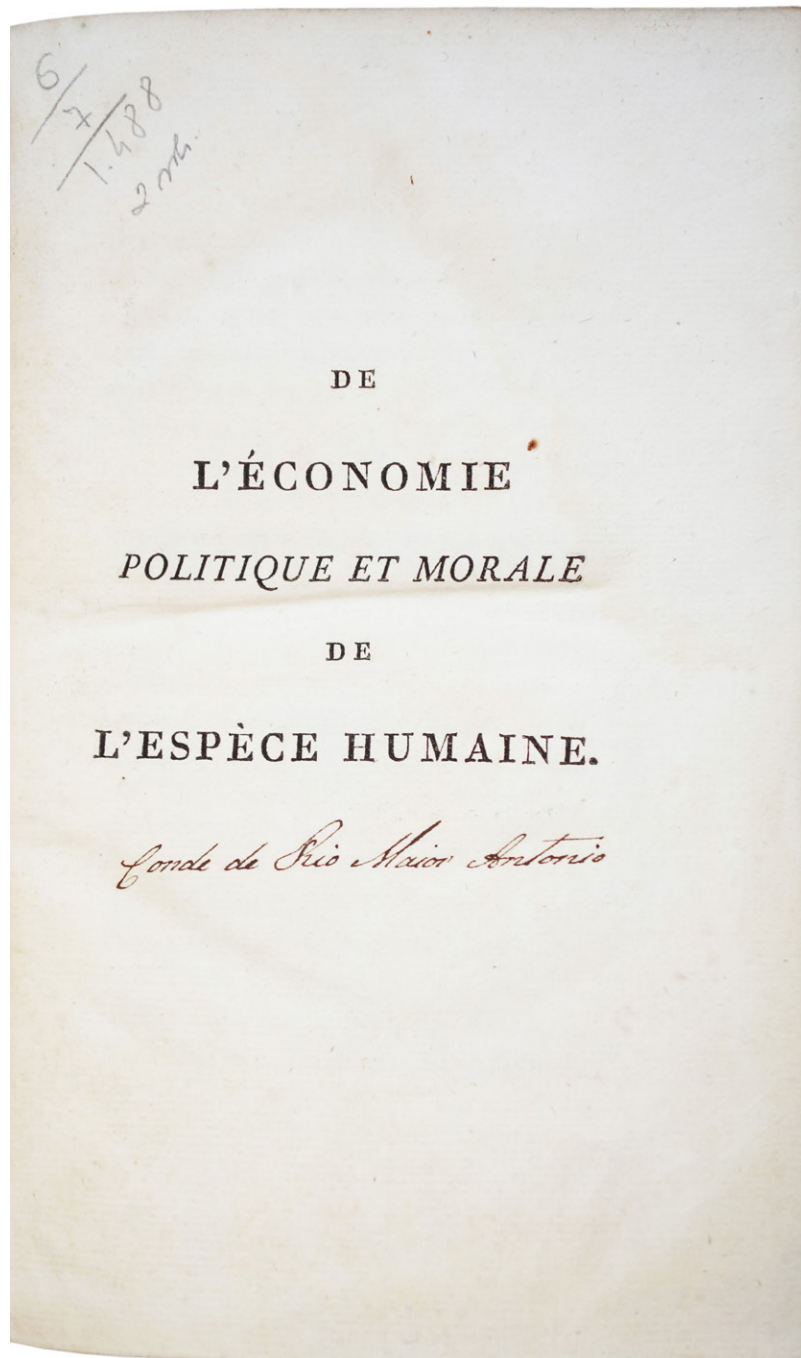
Gonçalves Rodrigues lists five earlier Portuguese translations of some of Franklin's works: four whose publication was announced in periodicals, but for which no bibliographical data is given, and which may not have ever appeared in print (n° 2096 in 1796, nos. 2439-40 in 1802, n° 2565 in 1804), and *A sciencia do bom homem* Ricardo, Paris 1828 (n° 4100).

Provenance: The super-libris is that of Dona Amélia, i.e., Amélie of Leuchtenberg (Portuguese: Amélia Augusta Eugénia Napoleona de Leuchtenberg; French: Amélie Auguste Eugénie Napoléonne de Leuchtenberg, 1812-1873), Empress of Brazil as the second wife of D. Pedro I of Brazil. She was the granddaughter of Josephine de Beauharnais, Empress of the French. Her father, Eugène de Beauharnais, was the only son of Empress Josephine and her first husband Alexandre, Viscount of Beauharnais. He thus became a stepson of Napoleon Bonaparte when his mother married the future emperor. The mother of Empress Amélie was Princess Augusta, daughter of Maximilian I, King of Bavaria. D. Amélia was a well educated, cultured woman. She amassed a considerable library.

* Innocêncio II, 414: cites only this volume. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 4242: calling for ii, 136, ii pp. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but a copy sold by us to JCB in 2018). NUC: CtY, calling for (2 ll.), [iii]-viii, [9]-136, [2] pp., and noting that no further volumes were published.

Political Economy: A Connecting Link Between Quesnay and Smith

11. [HERRENSCHWAND, Jean]. *De l'économie politique et morale de l'espèce humaine*. 2 volumes. London: Cooper & Graham, 1796. 8°, contemporary mottled calf, smooth spine heavily gilt with red lettering-piece (author and title) and green lettering-piece (volumes); slight wear at extremities; marbled endpapers; all edges marbled. Occasional light browning and faint dampstains, but overall a handsome set, in very



Item 11

*Item 11*

DE
L'ÉCONOMIE
POLITIQUE ET MORALE
DE
L'ESPÈCE HUMAINE.

VOLUME I.

A LONDRES,
De l'Imprimerie de COOPER et GRAHAM,
Bow Street, Covent Garden.

1796.

good condition. Signature of the Conde de Rio Maior Antonio on each half-title. (12 ll.), 408 pp.; (2 ll.), 454 pp. 2 volumes. \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Major topics are the nature of humans vs. animals, types of human society, the ability of humans to use natural resources, the political economy of agricultural societies, and the government of agricultural societies.

Jean Herrenschwand (Murten, Switzerland, 1728-Paris, 1812), also known as Johann Daniel Caspar Herrenschwand, was a judge in the Swiss regiments in the French service, and by 1805 was living in Paris. He has often been confused with his brother, Johann Friedrich, a Swiss physician who died in Bern in 1796; in fact, *BMC* and *NUC* both list this work under Johann Friedrich Herrenschwand's name. He was the author of several other works on political economy, most notably the *De l'économie politique moderne* (1786), *Discours sur le commerce extérieur des nations européennes* (1787-90), and *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples* (1802). In *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples de la terre*, London & Paris, 1801-2, he advocates his favorite remedy for economic ills: an increased number of independent consumers ("consommateurs indépendants par excellence") with an increased supply of coined precious metals. Herrenschwand can be considered a bridge between the schools of Quesnay and Adam Smith. Herrenschwand, along with Quesnay, favors agriculture and a balance between production and consumption. With Adam Smith, he believes in the beneficial influence of high wages. In opposition to both of them, however, he considers foreign trade an evil.

* Kress B.3197. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 16541. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy* (1894-99) II, 302. *Nouvelle biographie générale* XXIV, 463. *NUC*: DLC, NN, MH, ICJ.

*Violently Anti-Religious Influence on
Marat, Danton, Priestly, Shelley, Kant and Marx*

12. [HOLBACH, Paul Henri Thiry, Baron d'.] *Le Bon-sens, ou idées naturelles opposées aux idées surnaturelles*. London [possibly printed on the Continent]: n.pr., 1774. 8°, nineteenth-century quarter purple calf over marbled boards (faded, minor wear), smooth spine with gilt short-title, ornaments and bands; text-block edges sprinkled red. Typographical ornament on title page. Typographical headpieces on pp. i and 1. Some light dampstains. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), xii, 302 pp. \$350.00

This violently anti-religious, atheistic work was first published in London (i.e., Amsterdam) in 1772. ESTC cites three other editions of the same year, another of 1773, followed by this one in 1774. (There is at least one other 1774 edition with a London imprint not mentioned by ESTC, with 240, [1] pp.) The book was ordered burnt in 1774, and put on the Index in 1775. There are also editions of 1782, 1786 and 1789, all with London imprints, regardless of where they were actually printed, as well as a Rome, 1792 imprint, and a number of translations into other languages. The work sometimes has been wrongly attributed to Jean Meslier.

The Baron d'Holbach (1723-1789), born Paul Heinrich Dietrich, was a native of Edesheim in the Rhenish Palatinate. He attended Leiden University from 1744 to 1748, where he became friends with John Wilkes. From the 1750s through the 1770s, he held a lavish salon in Paris that was frequented by Diderot, Condillac, Condorcet, La

Condamine, Raynal, Helvétius, Rousseau, Adam Smith, David Hume, Horace Walpole, Edward Gibbon, David Garrick, Cesare Beccaria, and Benjamin Franklin. Although he contributed extensively to the *Encyclopédie*, he is remembered today for his writings against religion, such as the *System of Nature*, 1770, which was explicitly atheistic and materialistic. D'Holbach is thought to have been the model for the virtuous atheist Wolmar in Rousseau's *Julie, ou la nouvelle Héloïse*. His philosophy influenced Marat, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins. During the French Directory, a book of d'Holbach was circulated to all departmental heads in a bid to rein in religious revivalism. In England, d'Holbach's views influenced Priestly, Godwin, and Shelley. In Germany, d'Holbach's views influenced Immanuel Kant. His work is also said to have influenced the historical materialism of Karl Marx. Holbach's authorship of this and other such works was not revealed until years after he died.

* ESTC N15558 (listing only Oxford University Taylor Institution Library for the British Isles, and six North American locations). Vercruysse, *Bibliographie descriptive des écrits du Baron d'Holbach*, 1774/A2.

Stories about American Indians:

Iroquois, Mohegan, Cherokee, and Creek

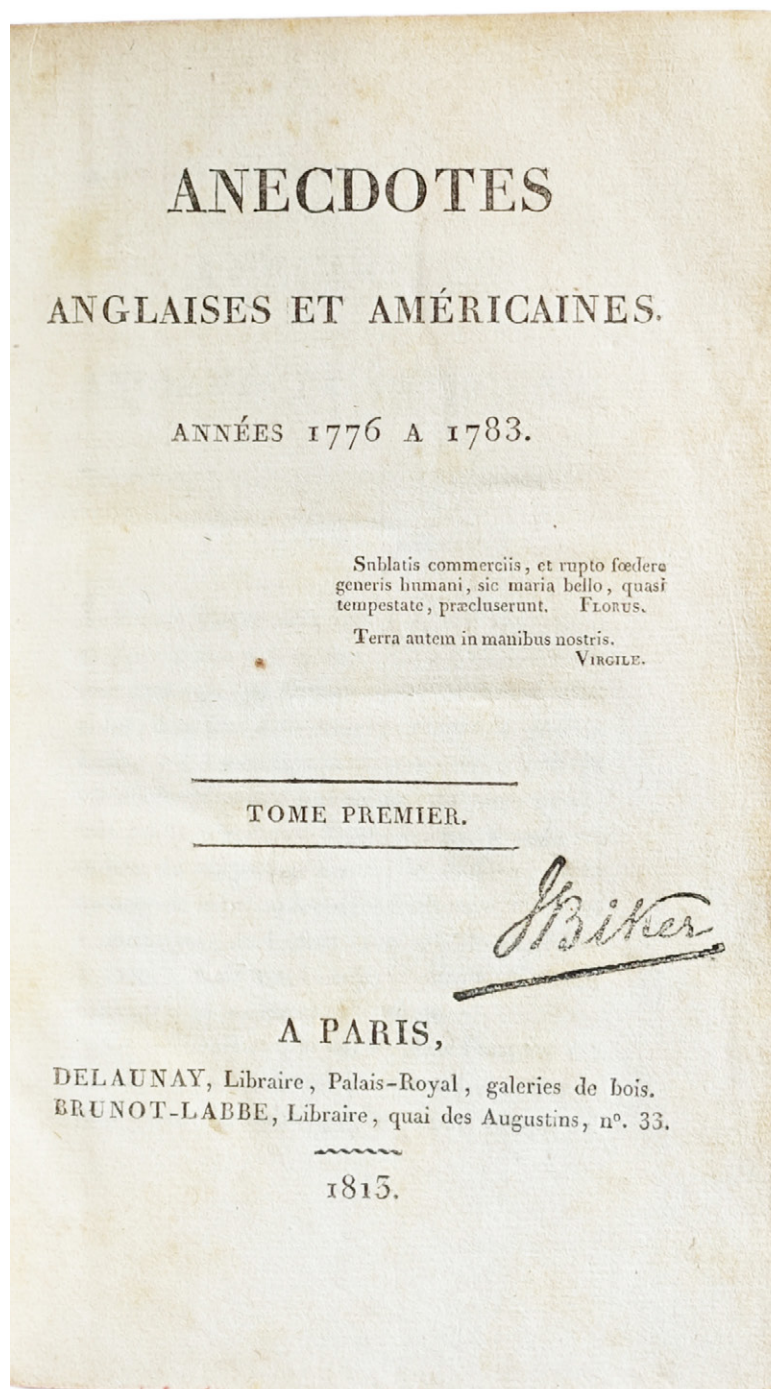
The War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, Slaves and Much More

13. [LANGEAC, Egide Louis Edme Joseph de Lespinasse, Chevalier de]. *Anecdotes anglaises et américaines. Années 1776 à 1783*. 2 volumes. Paris: Delaunay & Brunot-L'Abbé, 1813. 8°, contemporary tree calf (some wear to spines, corner; minor scraping to covers), smooth spines gilt with crimson lettering and black numbering pieces, gilt letter and volume numbers, text-block edges rouged. Minor spotting and stains. Overall in good to very good condition. Stamp of J. Biker on title page. (2 ll.), 306 pp. [304-6 misnumbered 296-8]; (2 ll.), 324 pp. [pp. 322-3 misimposed]. 2 volumes. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes lively stories about elections and speeches in Parliament, American Indians (volume II, pp. 57-85: sections on the Iroquois, Mohegan, Cherokee, and Creek), the War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, slaves, various American cities and states, and much more.

Provenance: Julio Firmino Judice Biker (1814-1899), career official of the Portuguese foreign ministry, bibliophile, collector, and editor of numerous volumes of documents of the utmost importance for diplomatic and other history. (See Innocência V, 160 and XIII, 259; and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 262.)

* Sabin 1531: calling for 298, 324 pp., and giving the dates of the anecdotes as 1775-1783; and 38878, calling for (4), 298 and (4), 324 pp., with dates 1776-1783. Jisc locates copies at British Library, National Library of Scotland, and University of Manchester.



Faith vs. Reason

14. [LEITE, Emygdio José da Silva]. *Dissertação sobre a combinação das ideias intellectuaes, e sensíferas para fazer progresso da noticia de hum só Deos, para o conhecimento de huma só religião: dividida em duas partes com hum tractado em que se destroe o erro dos Naturalistas, que dizem ser só a rasão natural a voz por onde Deos falla aos homens, em forma que faltando elle não ha obrigação de crer o dogma, que se propõe como revelada. Por hum anonimo.* Coimbra: Na Officina Typogr. da Universidade, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short-title gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Typographical tailpieces. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. Ownership inscription on front free endleaf recto: "He de José Joaquim Baptista em 11 de Maio 1792." Nearly contemporary inscription in ink below: "E de Ant. Jose Ferr^a" [Antonio José Ferreira]. Early pencil inscription on title page states that the author is Emydio José da Silva Leite. (1 l.), 296 pp., (1 l. errata). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the role of faith and reason regarding belief in God. A volume of *Additamentos á Dissertação* was published in 1794, with 81 pp.

Emido José da Silva Leite, a native of Pedrógão Grande, in the district of Leiria, died in 1812.

* Innocência II, 181: calling for xxxii, 296 pp., and stating that he was unable to discover the author's name. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, p. 196. Not located in NUC. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which records a single copy of the *Additamentos à Dissertação* (79785678, at Houghton Library-Harvard University). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

***15. LETRIA, José Jorge.** *Mal por mal, antes Pombal: uma memória de Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo.* Lisbon: Clube do Autor, 2012. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 207 pp., 1 p. bibliography, 1 l. colophon. ISBN: 978-989-724-005-8. \$30.00

FIRST EDITION. Subsequently published by Guerra & Paz, 2019. Historical narrative on Marquês de Pombal, written from the first-person perspective. The author also wrote narratives from the first-person perspective of Camilo Castelo Branco, Conde de Lippe, D. Leonor de Távora, and others, based on historical events and accounts.

Vitriolic attack on Enlightenment Thinkers

16. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Carta 1.^a (—32.^a, e ultima) ... a seu amigo J.J.P.L.* 2 works (one in 32 parts) in 1 volume. [Colophons]: Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1827. 4^o, contemporary tree calf (joints cracking, minor repair at head of spine), smooth spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter (a bit faded), marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Caption title for each *carta*. Some foxing to margins of portrait, a few minor stains. Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Engraved portrait, total of 384 pp. [each letter paginated separately; the first of 8 pp., the last of 16 pp., the others of 12 pp. each]. *2 works (one in 32 parts) in 1 volume.* \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. A vitriolic attack on Enlightenment thinkers, constitutional government, and other subjects bitter to the heart of the reactionary Macedo. The letters are addressed to Joaquim José Pedro Lopes, Macedo's staunch friend and fellow absolutist (see Innocência IV, 107, 447 and XII, 93). According to Innocência the collection sold very well, and Macedo commented when he was paid that it was "a primeira vez que via tanto dinheiro junto!"

The engraved portrait is not called for in Innocência, Porbase, or OCLC.

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 audácia, e não de engenho"

* Innocência IV, 197. Palau 145734: without collation. Not in Palha. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. NUC: CU-B, WU, DCU-IA, CaBVaU, MH, ICN. OCLC: 14966675; 62444463; 561869893; 457794274; 316646596. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Jisc locates copies at the National Library of Scotland, University of Liverpool, and British Library.

BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *A voz da justiça, ou a desaforo punido.* [Colophon]: Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1827. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). Caption title.

* Not in Innocência. Not in Palha. NUC: ICN, MH, DCU-IA, InU, CU-B. OCLC: appears with the *Cartas* at 14966675 and 561869893; separately at 17651002.

***17. MACHADO, Fernando Augusto.** *Educação e cidadania na ilustração portuguesa: Ribeiro Sanches.* Porto: Campo das Letras, 2001. Cultura Portuguesa, 6. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 237 pp. ISBN: 972-610-474-2. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Impressive, well-documented study. Pages 114-223 reproduce in photographic facsimile, with transcription of the original French text, as well as a Portuguese translation, a previously unpublished autograph manuscript by Ribeiro Sanches found in the Arquivo Distrital de Braga, being his thoughts on the education of Russian "fidalgos". The Portuguese physician of Jewish ancestry António Nunes Ribeiro Sanches was a leading figure for the introduction of enlightenment ideas into Portugal. He spent most of his adult life outside of Portugal; having cured Catherine the Great of a childhood disease, she granted him a lifetime pension. The book includes a useful bibliography, and an index of personal names.

Nicely Printed Ibarra Edition
Includes Chapters on Jews and Judaism

18. [MALVIN, Antonio L]. *Instruccion pastoral del ilustrisimo señor Arzobispo de Leon, Primado de Francia, sobre el origen de la incredulidad y los fundamentos de la Religion. Traducida al Castellano por D. Pedro de Silva, Académico del Número de la Real Academia Española.* Madrid: D. Joaquín Ibarra, 1777. 8°, contemporary vellum (some wear, lacks front free endleaf), title in manuscript on spine. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Occasional very light, minor foxing in margins. Overall in very good condition. Stamp of M. Balanso at lower outer corner of half-title. (2 ll.), x, 327 pp. \$300.00

First Edition in Spanish, nicely printed on excellent paper. The Archbishop of Leon, primate of France, defends Christianity against the *incredulidad* of modern writers (i.e., Enlightenment thinkers). Includes several chapters on Jews and Judaism (pp. 124-37).

Although it appears to lack an initial blank leaf, the collation given by Ruiz Lasala agrees with that of the present copy.

* Ruiz Lasala 453 (collation agrees with our copy). Not in Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*. Not in Whitehead "Joaquín Ibarra". See Palau 313428 for a Madrid 1784 edition.

Countering the Arguments of the Materialists

19. MAYNE, José, O.F.M. *Dissertação sobre a alma racional, onde se mostram os sólidos fundamentos da sua Immortalidade, e se refutão os erros dos Materialistas Antigos, e Modernos, dedicado a ElRei D. Pedro III Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1778. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear, especially at joints and corners, head of spine; small defect to upper joint near head of spine), spine with raised bands in six compartments, black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled green and brown. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials on second leaf recto and p. 1. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Printed on thick paper of excellent quality. Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. Old ink signature "[illeg.] Pinto" in blank portion of title page. Blue on white pictorial bookplate with serrated edges of Gabriel Augusto Mendes of "Ebora", with motto "Discens, Laborans". (4 ll.), xx, 118 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author states his intention to combat "as doutrinas e erros dos materialistas antigos e modernos, servindo-se das provas da razão e experiência, e também das doutrinas das sanctas escrituras." This is a fairly erudite work, with references to Old and New Testament, authors from classical antiquity such as Plutarch, Pythagorus, Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero, as well as to modern ones such as Calvin, Luther, Locke, Hobbs, Voltaire, Diderot, Spinoza, and Pope.

Mayne's full name in the religious life was Fr. José de Jesus Maria Maine. A member of the Franciscan Order, he founded a museum of natural history in his religious house in Lisbon, which was eventually integrated into the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He was chief chaplain to the fleet, and confessor to the King-Consort D. Pedro III, to whom this work is dedicated. Born in Porto, 1723, Mayne died in Lisbon, 1792.

* *Imprensa Nacional* 213 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Innocêncio V, 70-1 (gives collation as xxviii, 118 pp.). OCLC: 503801507 (British Library [giving collation of xx, 118 pp.]); 46249471 (Newberry Library [collation agrees with that of the present copy], Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas [giving collation of 118, (6) pp. only]. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the single copy cited by Porbase. Not located in The European Library (72 databases searched).



Enlightenment Theatre

20. *Novo theator de dezenganos, onde falam, a Sciencia, e a Ignorancia.* Lisbon: n.pr. ("com todas as licenças necessarias"), 1757. 4°, later beige wrappers, title and date in ink manuscript on front. Woodcut of a dish with fruit on title page. Light browning. Two small wormholes in lower margin, not touching text. In good condition. Old paper tag on upper wrapper with red border and shelfmark ("583 E"). 8 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Advocates that scientists maintain their fear of God.

* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. NUC: MH. OCLC: 78288330 (Harvard University-Houghton Library, calling for 8 pp.). Porbase locates three copies (one in poor condition) and a microfilm copy. Not located in Jisc.

Hobbes, Liberty, and the Beneficial Effects of Indirect Taxes on Commerce

21. PEREIRA, José Diogo da Fonseca. *Grito da liberdade: contra hum de seus maiores inimigos: o pelos povos sempre aborrecido systema de tributos directos. Por* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Filippe Nery, 1835. 4°, stitched. Uncut. In very good condition. 62 pp., (1 l.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that indirect taxes are always preferable to direct taxes, supporting the case with a disquisition on the nature of liberty, on Thomas Hobbes's views on direct taxes, on tithes, and on the effect of direct and indirect taxes on commerce. On pp. 24-27 the author gives interesting detailed examples from Portugal of the unfairness of direct taxes, which are imposed on people or property (rather than on transactions).

This volume ends with a *Protestação Final* (facing p. 62), on the verso of which is a table of contents; it appears complete, although Porbase calls for two leaves following p. 62.

José Diogo da Fonseca Pereira (ca. 1780-after 1847) studied law at Coimbra and was a magistrate in Portugal and the Azores until 1833, when he retired to Peniche. He wrote several other short works, including a critique of the first volume of Herculano's *Historia de Portugal*.

* Innocência IV, 306-7: calling for 63 pp. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites other works by the author. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for 62, [4] pp. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

22. PORTELA, Artur. *Cavaleiro de Oliveira, aventureiro do século XVIII.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, (1982). Temas Portugueses. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In very good condition. Internally fine. 184 pp., (3 ll., 1 blank l.). ISBN: none. \$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Translated as an Antidote to Brazilian Gold Fever

23. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes].** *Discurso acerca do modo de fomentar a industria do povo ... traduzido em portuguez por *. Lisbon: Typografia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear; head and foot of spine defective), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, marbled edges. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Minor worming in lower margins, occasionally touching a few letters of text, but without affecting legibility. Some browning. In good, or slightly less than good condition. Bookplate of Manuel Carlos Neves, of Porto. (9 ll.), 222 pp., (4 ll.). \$200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese, translated by Manuel de Sousa. His preface expresses the fervent hope that the Portuguese will not continue to use the income of the Brazilian gold mines to buy whatever they need abroad, lest Portugal become dependent on other nations because of its need for their manufactured goods (f. A3r-v). Topics include: the need for industry as well as agriculture in a thriving economy; manufacture of silk, linen, and cotton; the need for studying science to identify useful plants; means of promoting industry in Spain; the need for dyers; where industrial enterprises should be established; the need for foreign artisans to train Spanish workers; and the advantages of using prisoners in industrial enterprises.

The Conde de Campomanes "probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer" (La Force, p. 156). The author's contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised this *Discurso* highly: "Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública" (II, 80). Campomanes advocates household industry—mainly textiles—rather than large-scale industry, so that people will not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocates the formation of local economic societies. Campomanes also analyzes the resources, existing industry and labor supply of each Spanish province (section X). When the *Discurso* was first printed in Madrid, 1774, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain, and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. This work was supplemented in 1775 by *Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento*.

Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III; hence his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain's economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal and historical matters. His achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in the newspapers. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

* Innocêncio VI, 113: without collation. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 1268. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 11697.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 3. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/4. Not in Palau, who lists Italian and Dutch translations. Not in Kress. On Campomanes, see Sempere y Guarinos II, 42-107; Colmeiro, *Dicionário de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-5; Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-1, 155-6, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156-8; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce & Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library Publication 22), throughout. NUC: not located; lists only the Madrid, 1774 edition and an

Italian translation of Venice, 1787. OCLC: 10542444 (Baker Library-Harvard University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Biddle Law Library-University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library); 1026247050 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 21027708 (digital). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Universidade do Minho. Jisc locates a single print copy, at Sheffield University. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies in Porbase; the others are all digital or microfilm.

First Edition of a Crucial Work Proposing Reforms of the Spanish Economy

24. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes]. *Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular*. Madrid: Antonio de Sancha, 1774. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum, ties (one defective). In very good condition. Ink inscriptions on verso of rear free endleaf [in a late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century hand]: “Este livro es de Josef // Santos Gonzalez” // [and in a slightly later hand]: “y despues de Ex. Antonio // Andres de Sahagun”. Mid-nineteenth-century inscription in Portuguese on front pastedown endleaf. Oval stamp of Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra on title-page and on p. xvii. (4 ll.), cxcviii pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this work by the Conde de Campomanes, who “probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer” (La Force p. 156). The author’s contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised the *Discurso* highly: “Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública” (II, 80). Campomanes advocates household industry—mainly textiles—rather than large-scale industry, so that people will not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocates the formation of local economic societies. Campomanes analyzes the natural resources, existing industry, and available manpower of each Spanish province (section X); he also makes sociological observations on what Spaniards consume and why. When the *Discurso* appeared, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. The work was supplemented in 1775 by *Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento*.

Carpenter, in discussing why this work did not qualify for the Baker Library’s exhibition of economic bestsellers printed before 1850, speculates: “He was translated into Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese, and ordinarily, such widespread translating indicates a considerable number of editions in the original. Yet, in this case there appears to have been only one. Perhaps, as a major figure in the government of Charles III, his prominence led to very large initial edition” (*Economic Bestsellers Before 1850*, p. 2). In *Additions and Corrections* Carpenter notes that according to António Conca, the translator of the 1787 Italian edition (pp. ii-iii), there were two Spanish editions dated 1774. The first consisted of 5,000 copies; the second, of 40,000 copies, which the government distributed to parishes throughout the country. Moreover, Carpenter compared the two editions at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, finding them to be from different settings of type, but with the same pagination and text on the title-page, distinguishable as follows:

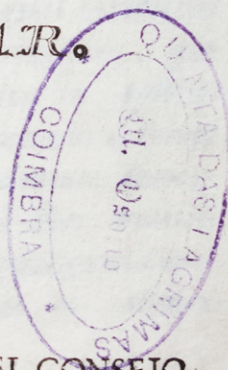
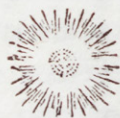
DISCURSO

SOBRE EL FOMENTO

DE LA

INDUSTRIA

POPULAR.



DE ORDEN DE S.M.Y DEL CONSEJO.

MADRID. En la Imprenta de D. ANTONIO
DE SANCHA. M. DCC. LXXIV.

O Autor d' esta obra he D.
Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes
Director da Academia Real
de Historia.

Tem tambem author obra m^{ta}
sobre que he Discurso sobre a
educacion Popular de los Arti-
sanos y de fomento.

Madrid 1775

18-LIV



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in the true first edition on p. iv the last line begins “nado” not “disciplinado”; while on p. cxviii the first line begins “dad económica” instead of “cada provincia”. The present copy contains both “points” of the original edition.

Because Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III, his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain’s economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes’ achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in the newspapers. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal, and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

Provenance: The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.

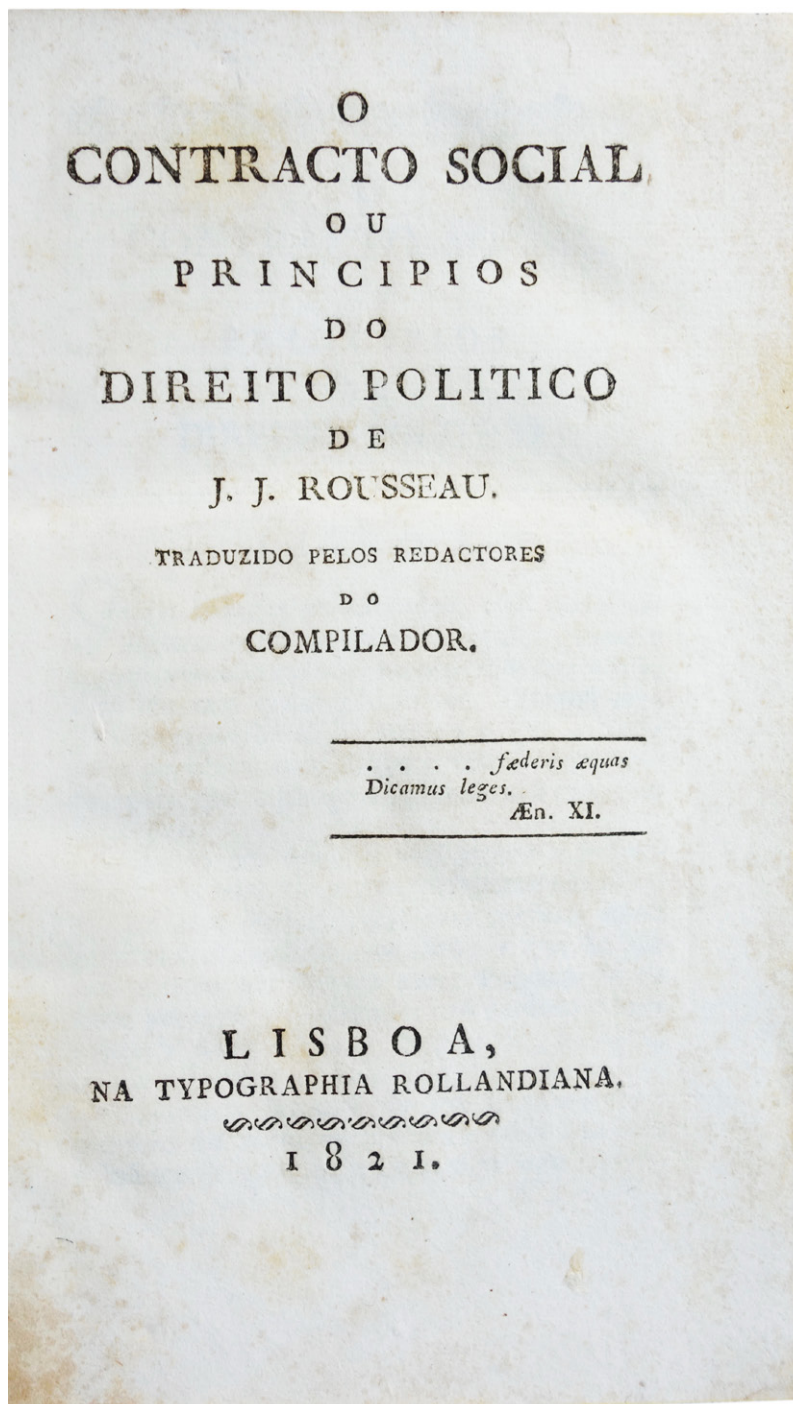
* Palau 273681. Sempere y Guarinos II, 79-83: with extensive discussion of the contents; on the author, see also II, 42-107. Colmeiro, *Diccionario de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-55. Kress 6998. See also Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-51, 155-56, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156, 157, 158; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce and Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library publ. 22) and throughout.

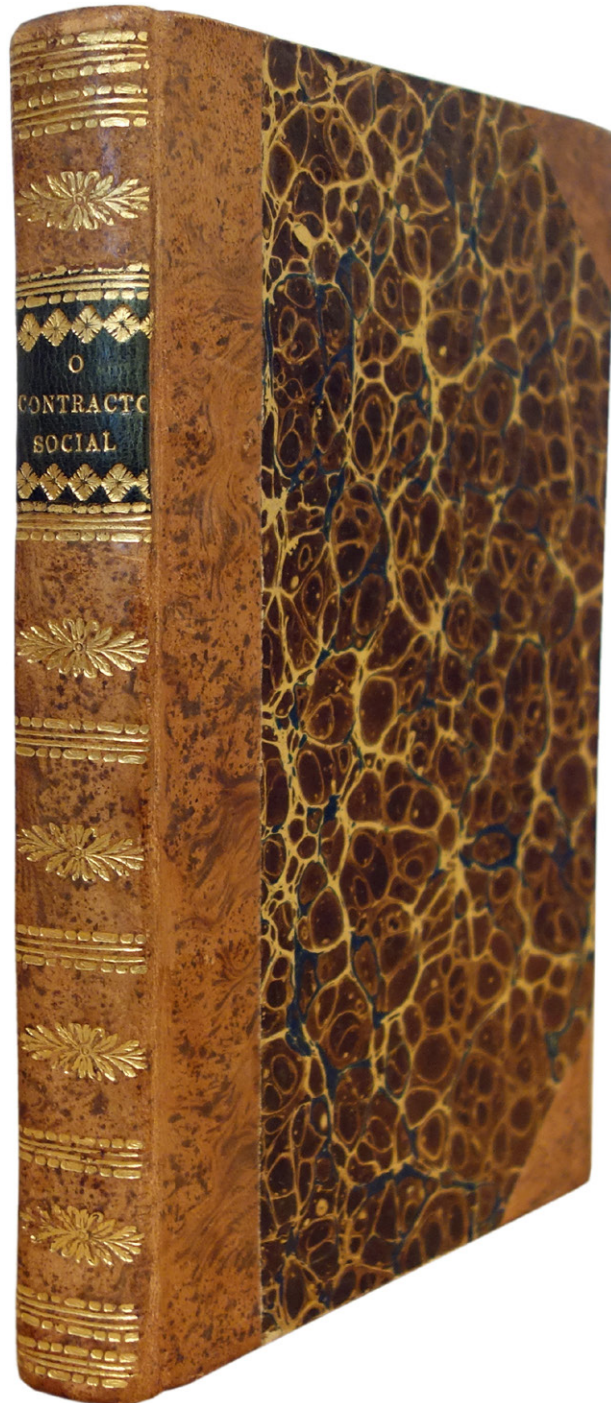
*“The Contrat Social Remains Rousseau’s Greatest Work” —
Printing and the Mind of Man*

***25. ROUSSEAU, J.[ean]-J.[acques].** *O contracto social ou principios do direito politico de J.J. Rousseau. Traduzido pelos redactores do Compilador.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1821. 8°, contemporary half tree sheep over marbled boards (only the slightest wear), flat spine gilt with black morocco lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Considerable foxing. Nevertheless, a pleasant copy overall, in good condition. Paper shelf locator (3 x 2.3 cm.) tipped on to rear cover in upper inner corner. Pencil notes on front free endleaf recto. 207 pp. \$600.00

First edition in Portuguese [?] of Rousseau’s *Du contrat social*. A different version was published in Paris the same year, translated by Bento Luís Vianna. Innocência says that the two translations appeared almost simultaneously. They are rather different. Innocência further states that the present translation was published in separate leaves (gatherings?) which were distributed along with the newspaper (i.e. *O Compilador*).

Perhaps Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s most important work, *The Social Contract* outlines the basis for a legitimate political order within a framework of classical republicanism. Published in 1762, *Du contrat social* became one of the most influential works of political philosophy in the Western tradition. It developed some of the ideas mentioned in an earlier work, the article “Economie Politique” featured in Diderot’s *Encyclopédie*. The treatise begins with the dramatic opening lines, “Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains. One man thinks himself the master of others, but remains more of a slave than they.” Rousseau claimed that the state of nature was a primitive condition without





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law or morality, which human beings left for the benefits and necessity of cooperation. As society developed, division of labor and private property required the human race to adopt institutions of law. In the degenerate phase of society, man is prone to be in frequent competition with his fellow men while at the same time becoming increasingly dependent on them. This double pressure threatens both his survival and his freedom. According to Rousseau, by joining together into civil society through the social contract and abandoning their claims of natural right, individuals can both preserve themselves and remain free. This is because submission to the authority of the general will of the people as a whole guarantees individuals against being subordinated to the wills of others and also ensures that they obey themselves because they are, collectively, the authors of the law.

* Innocência IV, 258; cf. I, 351; also VIII, 375 for the Paris edition. Gonçalves Rodrigues *A tradução em Portugal* 3734 (cites only Innocência; could not locate any actual copy); cf. 3735 for the Paris edition (cites only his own copy). See *Printing and the Mind of Man* (1983) 207. Bujanda, *Index Librorum Prohibitorum, 1600-1966*, p. 787. For the Paris edition, see also Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23133; Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França* 68. OCLC: 40804926 (Beinecke Library-Yale University [acquired from us in 2013], Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 956408608 (Internet Resource, apparently digitized from the Oliveira Lima copy). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Attack on Enlightenment Philosophy

26. 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. 4°, 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 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 Brasileiro.

* Sacramento Blake V, 414: calling for xvi, 326 pp. Innocência V, 295: also calling for xvi, 326 pp. On the author, see Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 774. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 157, 164-70. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues, which lists (nº 1125) only the Pernambuco, 1838 edition. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 6399556 (Duke University Library).

A IMPIEDADE CONFUNDIDA,

O U

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 Anemuria, Coadjutor do Capellão Mór,
Mestre, e Confessor de S. M. I., e do Seu
Conselho, Grão Cruz da Imperial Ordem da
Rosa, Director da Instrução Litteraria de
Suas Altezas Imperiaes, Bibliothecario da Bi-
bliotheca I. e P. da Corte, &c. &c.*

PELO PADRE LUIZ GONÇALVES DOS SANTOS.

*Impius confundit, et confundetur.
Prov. Cap. 13 vers. 36.*

RIO DE JANEIRO.

NA TYPOGRAPHIA DE TORRES.

Anno de 1830.

*27. **SIMON, William Joel.** *Scientific Expeditions in the Portuguese Overseas Territories (1783-1808) and the Role of Lisbon in the Intellectual-Scientific Community of the Late Eighteenth Century.* Lisbon: Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, 1983. Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, 22. Folio (28.7 x 21.3 cm.), publisher's boards with dust jacket. Very minor soiling to the dust jacket, but overall in very good to fine condition. xvi, 193, (1) pp., with 21 illustrations and maps (3 folding). ISBN: none. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important, well-written and interesting work.

*First Comprehensive Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese —
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript,
Dedicated to and from the Library of
One of Portugal's Great Enlightenment Figures, the Second Duke of Lafões*

*28. **SOARES, Manoel de Moraes.** "Epithomo historico-medico-politico em que se referem as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos" Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese, ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gaufered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally; overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. \$45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this **unpublished** eighteenth-century "epitome" is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Moraes Soares' manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography—perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal's great Enlightenment figures, the Duke of Lafões.

Manoel de Moraes Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (*Fabulas de Phedro*) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Moraes Soares



Item 28

Epithome Historico-Medico-Politico.

Em que se referem a honra, a estimacão,
e a Liberalidade, que todos os Principes do
Mundo dispenderao com os Medicos do seu
respectivo tempo, &c.

^{Oferecido}
Ao Ilmo. Exmo. Senhor D. João
de Bragança Sousa e Siqueira.
Duque de Lafões, Marquez de Arronches,
Conde de Miranda, e General das armas
da Corte, e da Estremadura, junto a Pêloa.

^{por}
Manoel de Moray e Soarez, Cavallr.
Fidalgo da Casa Real, Mag. Medico da Sua
Real Camera, Professo na Orde de Christo,
Acadêmico da Real Academia Medico-His-
torica, &c.



published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine's work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as *Memoria sobre a inoculação das bexigas* (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Moraes Soares published *Memorial critico-medico, historico-physico-mechanico*, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the "Epithome historico-medico-politico." However, the *Memorial* is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the *Memorial*. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript's dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author's praise in the dedication of the Duke's "sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova," we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciências was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author's omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic "Epithomo" notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words "historico-medico-politico" in the title accurately reflect the author's concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed "Lista Geographica" (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world's educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d'Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors. Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malpighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederik Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner's specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

Provenance: The second Duke of 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 Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal's reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal's fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of

State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

* See Innocência VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, *História dos estabelecimentos científicos* volumes II & V.

Eulogy for the Educator Who Helped Reform the University of Coimbra

29. STOCKLER, Francisco de Borja Garção, later 1º Barão da Villa da Praia. *Elogio historico de Pascoal José de Mello Freire dos Reis, pronunciado na Assembleia Publica da Academia R. das Sciencias de 17 de Janeiro de 1799* Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1799. 4°, disbound, splitting at folds and some leaves loose. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. In good condition. (4 ll.), 32 pp. \$175.00

FIRST EDITION, and the only separate one in Portuguese (a Latin translation was issued in 1802); it was reprinted in the author's *Obras*, volume II.

The subject of this eulogy, Pascoal José de Jello Freire dos Reis was born in the Villa of Ansião, in the district of Leiria, 1738 and died in Lisbon, 1798. He was the leading jurist among those chosen by the Marquês de Pombal to implement the reform of legal studies at Coimbra University (1772), and was the author of seminal works in the study of the history of Portuguese law.

Stockler (1759-1829), a native of Lisbon, was trained at Coimbra as a mathematician, but spent most of his life involved in politics, and rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the army. He was so vocally in favor of the French Revolution that he was charged in 1808 with being among those who plotted to overthrow D. João VI. After going to Brazil to plead his case before the King, Stockler did a complete about-face and became a staunch absolutist. Following the 1820 revolution he was dismissed from his position as governor of the Azores and was imprisoned, but was reinstated with full honors after the absolutist triumph in 1823.

* Innocência II, 354; IX, 271, 448: without collation. On Pascoal José de Mello Freire dos Reis, see Innocência VI, 350 and XVII, 142. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 977222586 (Newberry Library, University of Toronto); 252916603 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates nine copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with [3] f., 32 p. Not in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

***30. TAVARES, Rui.** *O censor iluminado. Ensaio sobre o pombalismo e a revolução cultural do século XVIII.* Lisbon: Tinta-da-China, 2018. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 717 pp., (1 l.). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION

31. TEAGUE, Michael. *Abade José Correia da Serra: documentos de seu Arquivo, catálogo do espólio. Translated from the English by Manuela Rocha.* Lisbon: Fundação Luso-Americana por e Desenvolvimento, 1997. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Illustrations in text, including photographs and facsimiles of manuscripts. As new. 99, (1) pp., (2 ll.). Printed in brown ink throughout. ISBN: 972-97246-1-X. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author's introduction occupies pp. 7-67. Teague was a cultured art historian, author of books on Portuguese themes, and a world-class photographer whose work was exhibited at the National Gallery in Washington. A few of the photographs in this book are by him.

First Appearance in a Book of the Seal of the United States

32. [UNITED STATES, Constitutions.] *Constitutions des Treize États-Unis de l'Amerique.* A Philadelphie, et se trouve à Paris [Printed for Benjamin Franklin by]: Chez Ph.-D. Pierres ... Pissot, pere & fils, 1783. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over decorated boards (joints cracked and weak, worn at extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and blue-green. Woodcut seal of the United States of America on title-page. Internally clean. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 540 pp. \$4,200.00

First collected edition in French, translated by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld. Six hundred copies were printed (of which there were 100 on large paper). The Seal of the United States, eagle, stars and stripes, designed by Franklin, is used in the imprint on the title-page. This is the first use of the Seal in a book. In addition to the Constitution of each of the thirteen states, the text includes the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and three treaties (between the newly independent United States and France, Sweden, and The Netherlands, respectively). The translations were made several years before this publication, at the behest of Franklin, the Minister to the French court, who had negotiated with Great Britain for the independence of the thirteen colonies, and who probably supplied the annotative footnotes throughout. "Franklin's grand gesture in publishing and distributing these constitutions, about which there was an intense interest and curiosity among statesmen, was one of his chief achievements as propagandist for the new American republic."—Streeter. He explained his motives in a 1783 Christmas day letter to Thomas Mifflin: "The extravagant Misrepresentations of our Political State in foreign Countries, made it appear necessary to give them better Information, which I thought could not be more effectually and authentically done, than by publishing a Translation into French, now the most general Language in Europe, of the Book of Constitutions, which had been printed by Order of Congress. This I accordingly go well done, and ... I am persuaded that this Step will not only tend to promote the Emigration to our Country of substantial People from all Parts of Europe, by the numerous Copies I shall disperse, but will facilitate our future Treaties with foreign Courts, who could not before know what kind of Government and People they had to treat with."

* Howes C716. Sabin 16118. Streeter Sale II: 1035 (L-P issue). Livingston, *Franklin and his Press at Passy*, pp. 181-188.

CONSTITUTIONS
DES
TREIZE ÉTATS-UNIS
DE L'AMÉRIQUE.



A PHILADELPHIE;

Et se trouve A PARIS,

Chez { PH. - D. PIERRES, Imprimeur Ordinaire
du Roi, rue Saint-Jacques.
PISSOT, pere & fils, Libraires, quai des
Augustins.

1783.



Item 32

Best Known Work of this Major Portuguese Enlightenment Figure

33. [VILLAS BOAS, Manuel do Cenáculo, Bishop of Beja, later Archbishop of Évora]. *Cuidados literarios do Prelado de Beja em graça do seu bispado*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1791. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some stains and wear but sound), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece with gilt title in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red, red silk ribbon place marker. Engraved royal Portuguese coat-of-arms on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut factotum initial on p. 1. Marginal soiling on errata leaf, and a few marginal notes. Overall in very good to fine condition; internally fine to very fine. Neat contemporary ink signature in lower margin of title page and margin of leaf A1. Author's name on title page, in red ink manuscript, in an early hand. (4 ll.), 552 pp., (1 l. errata). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's best-known work. Pages 17-34 are on scientific methodology, and pages 91-157 discuss logic, geometry, and the study of mathematics. There are also sections on the study of Greek and Oriental languages (particularly Hebrew) and on theology.

The author (1724-1814) was an important figure in Portuguese literature and literary criticism during the Enlightenment. Son of a Lisbon blacksmith, he became a Franciscan at age 16, and studied and taught at Coimbra. He later served as Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Portugal (elected 1768), as Confessor for Principe D. José (appointed 1769), and first Bishop of Beja (appointed 1770). He was head of the Meza Censoria, and also of the Junta de Providencia Litteraria, the committee appointed by Pombal to reform the universities. When the Marquês de Pombal fell from power in 1777, Villas Boas retired from public affairs. In 1802 he was elected Archbishop of Evora, and while there suffered many indignities during the French invasion.

* Innocência V, 391. Palha 4310. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 285. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 618, 620. See also Francisco António Lourenço Vaz, ed., *D. Manuel do Cenáculo: Instruções pastorais, Projectos de bibliotecas, e Diário* (Porto: Porto Editora, 2009). OCLC: 13945563 (University of Arizona, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Harvard College and Houghton Library, University of São Paulo); 165919489 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek München); 457387692 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 503804016 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two copies each at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.

D. FR. MANOEL DO CENACULO
VILLAS-BOAS,
POR GRAÇA DE DEOS,
E DA SANTA SÊDE APOSTOLICA
ARCEBISPO METROPOLITANO DE EVORA,
DO CONCELHO
DO
PRINCIPE REGENTE
MEU SENHOR.

A todo o Clero da Nossa Igreja Saude,
e Benção.

DE todas as Emprezas mais importantes do
Episcopado , he facilmente das primeiras o
Corpo da Doutrina. A esta quizeramos ver
mais adiantada: Embaraços de outra condição
a tem esfriado tanto quanto. Se no principio
das coisas não he possivel , que ellas corraõ

A

*Important Figure in the Portuguese Enlightenment***34. VILLAS-BOAS. D. Fr. Manoel do Cenáculo, Archbishop of Évora.**

D. Fr. Manoel do Cenaculo Villas-Boas, por graça de Deos, e da Santa Séde Apostolica Arcebispo Metropolitano de Évora, do Concelho do Principe Regente meu Senhor. A todo o clero da Nossa Igreja saude, e benção. [Begins:] De todas as emprezas mais importantes do episcopado, he facilmente das primeiras o corpo da doutrina N.p.: n.pr., n.d. [Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1808?]. 8°, early decorated "Dutch paper" wrappers (minor wear), text block edges sprinkled red. Caption title. In very good to fine condition. Small rectangular paper ticket, white with blue borders and serrated edges, with number "3.600" in old ink manuscript tipped on to front wrapper on top of another, similar paper ticket. 88 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these pastoral instructions.

The author (1724-1814) was an important figure in Portuguese literature and literary criticism during the Enlightenment. Son of a Lisbon blacksmith, he became a Franciscan at age 16, and studied and taught at Coimbra. He later served as Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Portugal (elected 1768), as Confessor for Principe D. José (appointed 1769), and first Bishop of Beja (appointed 1770). He was head of the Meza Censoria, and also of the Junta de Providência Litteraria, the committee appointed by Pombal to reform the universities. When the Marquês de Pombal fell from power in 1777, Villas Boas retired from public affairs. In 1802 he was elected Archbishop of Évora, and while there suffered many indignities during the French invasion.

* Innocência V, 393. See also Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 285; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976), pp. 618, 620; Francisco António Lourenço Vaz, ed., *D. Manuel do Cenáculo: Instruções pastorais, Projectos de bibliotecas, e Diário* (Porto: Porto Editora, 2009). Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Two of the most important works by Zacharie de Lisieux (1582-1660)**Psychological Life of the Seventeenth-Century French
Bound with an Attack on Vices*

35. [ZACHARIE de Lisieux]. *Saeculi genius. Petro Firmiano authore.* 2 works in 1 volume. Paris: n.pr., 1663. 12°, contemporary stiff vellum (slightly soiled), smooth spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece (with cracks and slightly defective), gilt letter, text-block edges tinted green. Foot of title page repaired below imprint. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Contemporary ink note in upper blank margin of title page identifying the author. 250 pp., (7 ll.).

2 works in 1 volume. \$350.00

Zacharie de Lisieux (1582-1660), a very successful preacher in the reign of Louis XIII also wrote under the name Petrus Firmianus. *Genius saeculi*, first published in 1659,

is an attack on contemporary vices, particularly the increasing inclination to examine everything independently, rather than accepting the guidance of authority.

* Not in Brunet. Not in *BMC*. *NUC* cites a copy at NjP (calling for only 250 pp.).

BOUND WITH:

[ZACHARIE de Lisieux]. *Gyges gallus, somnia sapientis, & genius saeculi*. Paris: n.pr., 1665. Mild browning. (1 l.), 574 pp., (10, 3 blank ll.).

The *Gyges gallus*, also first published in Paris, 1659, is a description of the psychological life of the seventeenth-century French, as observed by the author (supposedly with the aid of the ring of Gyges, which made its wearer invisible).

* Not in Brunet. Not in *BMC*. *NUC* cites a copy at MiU.

*Attack on Enlightenment Ideas
With New Introductory Material for This Translation*

36. [ZAGURI, Pietro Marco; translated by Francisco Gomes de Avelar]. *Plano para dar systema regular ao moderno espirito filosofico, ou instruções anecdotas de hum livre pensador. Tradução do italiano*. [Lisbon]: Na Ofic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo Impressor da Real Mesa Censoria, 1784. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (light stains), smooth spine with gilt fillets in Greek key design and citron leather lettering piece bearing gilt short title (slight wear at head, joints and corners). Small typographical ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Internally fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. (1 l.), xxix, 313 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of *Piano per dare regolato sistema al moderno spirito filosofico*, originally published in 1776. An attack on the new philosophical ideas sprouting mainly in France, it roused wide interest in intellectual and ecclesiastical circles. Much of the preliminary matter seems to have been written for this edition. Included (pp. xvi-xviii) is a translation of a review of the work that appeared in a journal in Pisa, 1777.

In 1763, Pietro Marco Zaguri (Venice, 1738-Vicenza, 1810) was ordained as a priest. He had studied at the Jesuit College of Nobles in Bologna. The year *Piano per dare regolato sistema* appeared (without his name on the title page), he earned his law degree from the University of Padua. Zaguri was named bishop of Ceneda barely a year later, and was sent to Vicenza as bishop in 1785.

Innocência lists the work under Francisco Gomes de Avellar, who was presumably the translator. Avellar (Alhandra, near Lisbon, 1739-Faro, 1816) was a secular presbyter from the Congregação do Oratório de Lisboa, and later bishop of the Algarve.

* Innocência II, 386-7; on the translator, see also IX, 300-1. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 1499. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII*, 188. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 504187396 (British Library). Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two copies at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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