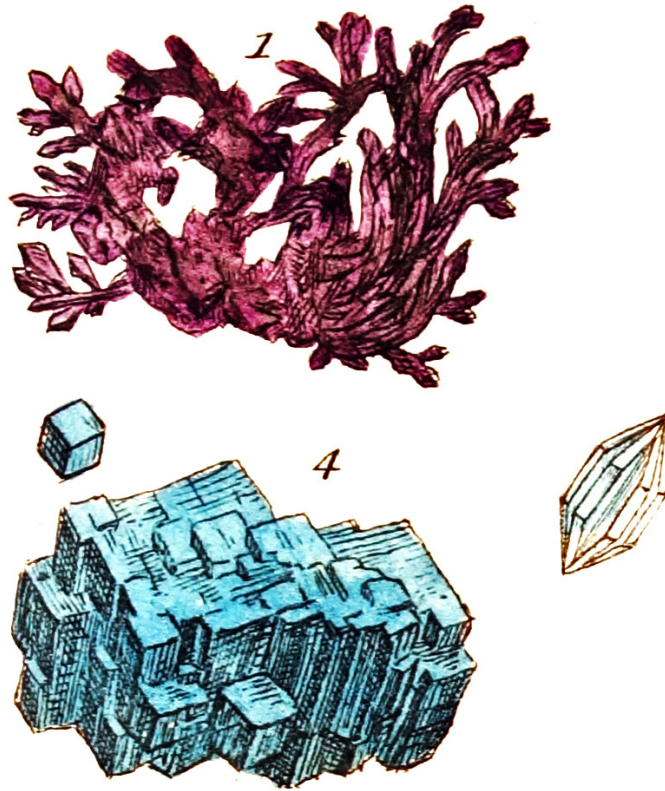


RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 439
BIBLIOGRAPHY WEEK
VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR, 2022

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

225 EAST 70TH STREET · SUITE 12F · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-5217

EMAIL rcramer@livroraro.com · WEBSITE www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223

FAX (212) 288 4169

JANUARY 24, 2022

SPECIAL LIST 439 *BIBLIOGRAPHY WEEK* *VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR, 2022*

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



SPECIAL LIST 439
BIBLIOGRAPHY WEEK
VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR, 2022

*With 35 Lithograph Views of Towns, Buildings and Costumes and a
Large Folding Panorama of the Waterfront at Ponta Delgada*

1. ABRANCHES, Joaquim Candido. *Album Michaelense*. Introduction by Francisco Maria Supico. Ponta Delgada: Manoel Correa Botelho, 1869. Large 8°, contemporary tan quarter calf over red textured boards (some minor wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author and title. Some soiling to title page, preliminary leaves nicked at fore-edges and browned. The rest of the text and all plates are very good to fine. Overall in good condition. Small old rectangular white paper ticket with red border, serrated edges and manuscript presumed shelf location tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. xiv, 138 pp., 1 lithograph map, 1 double page folding lithograph view, 35 lithographs (on 34 leaves). \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. This detailed description of the island of S. Miguel in the Azores, by a long-time resident, includes a variety of historical, ecclesiastical, economic and political information. At the end are tables on exports, expenses at local hospitals, school attendance, the height above sea level of various locations on the island, etc. The map shows geographical features and towns; the 35 lithographs (signed "Serrano" or "S") are views of towns, of government and religious buildings and of costumes. There is a large folding lithograph panorama of the waterfront of Ponta Delgada, as viewed from the sea.

* Innocência XII, 30. Canto, *Biblioteca Açoriana* 1178. Canto, *Inventario* 10. NUC: DLC.

Spain Enters the War for American Independence

2. [AMERICAN REVOLUTION]. *Manifiesto de los motivos en que se ha fundado la conducta del Rey Christianísimo respecto á la Inglaterra, con la Exposicion de los que han guiado al Rey nuestro Señor para su modo de proceder con la misma potencia*. [Colophon] Madrid: Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1779. 4°, modern stiff vellum, manuscript title and date written vertically on spine. Minor repairs to final printed leaf and terminal blank leaf, without loss. Clean and crisp. In very good condition overall. (1 l.), 43 pp., (1 blank l.). A-F⁴. Text with the *Manifiesto* and *Exposicion* in 2 parallel columns. \$3,000.00

First separate edition in Spanish—apparently preceded by publication in the *Gazeta de Madrid* of August 20, 1779—and the first to contain the lengthy commentary outlining

MANIFIESTO

De los motivos en que se ha fundado la
conducta del Rey Christianísimo respecto
á la Inglaterra,

CON

LA EXPOSICION

De los que han guiado al Rey nuestro Señor para
su modo de proceder con la misma
Potencia.

the position of the Spanish government. This important document consists of two texts: the French government's justification of its support for American independence (here in Spanish translation), and a much longer commentary justifying Spain's declaration of war against England on June 21, 1779. Spain's grievances (English harassment of its shipping and encroachment on its American possessions) are summarized. Most of the commentary, however, details Spanish attempts over the preceding year to mediate an Anglo-French truce and de facto English recognition of American independence.

Originally published in Paris in July, 1779 under the title *Exposé des motifs de la conduite du Roi de France, relativement à l'Angleterre*, the French text was quickly reprinted in several journals and in other pamphlet editions, both in Paris and in Madrid. An English translation appeared in *The Annual Register* for 1779 as well as in pamphlet form. Edward Gibbon replied on behalf of the British government in his *Mémoire justificatif pour servir de réponse à l'Exposé*, published in London the same year in English and French editions.

* Palau 148724: citing also a Barcelona, 1779 reprint. Sabin 44282. Not in JFB, Howes, or Streeter sale. Cf. Adams, *The American Controversy* 79-38 and 79-45 for the various French and English editions. NUC: MiU-C, RPJCB, MH-L (with manuscript note that the text was first published in the *Gazeta de Madrid*, August 20, 1779). OCLC: 80826971 (Harvard College Library); 235953534 (Harvard Law School, British Library); 39930849 (New York Public Library, Yale University, Boston Athenaeum, Library of Congress, Indiana University); 651384553 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 251425173 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 433518503 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 37419188 (Cornell University Library, Harvard Law School, University of Michigan, Huntington Library: bound with the *Exposé des motifs de la conduite de Sa Majesté très-chrétienne*). Jisc cites only the Barcelona 1779 reprint, at British Library. Not located in Melvyl.

Handbook for Trade with Africa and the Americas

3. [BACELLAR, Bernardo de Lima e Mello, a.k.a. Bernardo de Jesus Maria, O.F.M.]. *Arte, e dictionario do commercio, e economia portugueza, para que todos negoceem, e governem os seus bens por calculo, e não por conjectura; ou para que todos lucrem mais com menos risco.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Gonsalves, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in five compartments, green label in second compartment from head, short-title gilt-lettered (some rubbing). Title page dampstained, light dampstaining elsewhere. In good condition. 215 pp., (1 p. errata). \$3,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook listing the prices of commodities traded by Portugal with Europe, Africa and the Americas, with evaluations of Portugal's status in the international economy. "The statistics show, for example, that rice had become a profit-yielding item. Nevertheless, the author recommended that the export trade be expanded, finding that the Portuguese empire had a negative trade balance in 1777, and that the economy diversify instead of relying on gold mines, with all the income being spent during the 'fat' years" (Schäffer).

Brazil is mentioned as the source for over thirty products (often with a specific region, such as Pará or Maranhão), including indigo, coffee, copper, ginger, sponges, silk, wheat and linen. It is also mentioned ten or more times when the author feels a product could be grown there rather than imported, e.g., boar bristles, feathers, cloves, and cochineal.

Among the other commodities listed are cotton, coca, gum, ipecacuana, clocks and guns. Often there is a short dissertation on the product, e.g., on sugar (p. 52), fish oil (pp.

A R T E ,
E
DICCIONARIO
D O
COMMERCIO, E ECONOMIA
PORTUGUEZA ,

*PARA QUE TODOS NEGOCEEM, E
governem os seus bens por calculo , e não
por conjectura ; ou para que todos lu-
crem mais com menos risco.*

Du temps des Portugues. Après de la decouverte de la
Cote d' O'r par ces FONDATEURS DU COMMER-
CE , e de la marine des Europeens &c. *Diz a Sociedade
dos Inglezes de Londres no tom. 23 da Hist. Ger. p. 433*



L I S B O A ,
Na Offic. de DOMINGOS GONSALVES.

Anno de 1784.

Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.

55-6), and cacao (pp. 65-6). The author is not averse to adding his own astringent comments; he is, for instance, upset that Portugal imports *tartaruga em cascos* (tortoise-shell) when “nós temos pelas costas, e lagoas do Brasil cascos tam grandes de tartarugas, que servem de bacias” (p. 199).

Lima de Mello Bacellar, a Franciscan, also wrote *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, Lisbon 1783.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 50. Innocência I, 379. Not in Kress; Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850 lists only a microfilm copy (p. 3). Schäffer, Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil 78. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 784/1. Not in JFB (1994) or Ticknor Catalogue. Goldsmiths' Library 12603. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 319863692 (University of Kansas, British Library, National Library of Scotland); 4433889 (Cleveland Public Library, John Carter Brown Library); 251189785 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 465287735 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digitized and microform copies. Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Epic Poem with “Squeamish Nicety in the Versification” (Ticknor)

4. BORJA Y ARAGÓN, Francisco, Príncipe de Esquilache. *Poema heroico, Napoles recuperada por El Rei Don Alonso que dedica a la Magestad del Rei nuestro señor Don Felipe Quarto El Grande.* Zaragoza: Hospital R., y General de N.S. a Gracia, 1651. 4°, later stiff vellum, green morocco label, text block edges sprinkled red. Double ruled border on each page. Large woodcut initials. Small paper defect at foot of half-title. Minor marginal worming touching border and running heads, and affecting 3-4 letters of text per page on Xx1-Ddd3. Tissue repair, without loss, on Ddd3. Overall in slightly less than good condition. Engraved title-page, (16 ll.), 398 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of an epic poem celebrating the mid-fifteenth century conquest of Naples by the author's ancestor Alfonso V of Aragon. it was reprinted in 1658. This particular poem is noteworthy as an example of a rare genre and a precursor of eighteenth-century poetry, rather than as a thrilling narrative: Ticknor comments that the author aimed to conform to the safest epic models, but says *Napoles recuperada* “seems to foreshadow some of the severe and impoverishing doctrines of the next century of Spanish literature, and is written with a squeamish nicety in the versification that still further impairs its spirit” (II, 501-2). Some copies have an additional errata leaf at the end.

Borja y Aragon, who descended from the Borgia family as well as the royal house of Aragon, was Prince of Squillace in Italy.

* Palau 33126: calling for a half-title, engraved title, 16 ll., 398 pp., (1 l.). Simón Díaz V, 4998: calling for (16 ll.), 398 pp. [his list of the contents of the preliminary leaves corresponds with this copy]; noting 6 copies in Spain and one at the British Library. Gallardo 1437: calling for 417 ll. [sic]. Jimenez Catalán, *Tipografía zaragozana* 566. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* B286. Salvá 595: calling for 17 ll., including the engraved title and the half-title, 398 pp. and 1 l. errata. Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 73. Ticknor, *Spanish Literature* II, 501-2. OCLC: EQO, EYW. NUC adds copies at MiU, MiDW, MH, WU, IU, ICU, and NNH.



Item 4

Important Work

5. BOXER, C.R. *Macau na época da Restauração. (Macau Three Hundred Years Ago)*. Macau: Imprensa Nacional, 1942. Folio (35.3 x 25.6 cm.), original printed wrappers (foot of spine somewhat defective, a few short tears, some foxing and soiling to covers). Title page in green and black. Green decorative initials. One of 475 copies (there were also 25 copies on "Dutch Cream Wooven" paper numbered 1 to 25). Main body of text in two columns, Text in English and Portuguese. Some illustrations in text. In good to very good condition; internally fine. (1 l.), 231 pp., 28 plates (2 folding views). \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Important work. One of 475 copies (another 25 copies were printed on "Dutch Cream Woven" paper, numbered 1 through 25).

* West 82.

***6. [BOXER, Charles Ralph]. Vitorino Nemésio, ed.** *Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernâni Cidade*. Lisbon: Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, 1957. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine faded; slight splits at foot). Uncut. In good to very good condition overall. Internally very good to fine. Frontisportrait, xxxv, 424 pp., illustrations, tipped in errata slip. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes the extremely important bibliographical essay by C.R. Boxer, "An Introduction to the *História Trágico-Marítima*" (pp. [48]-99; [410]). In addition, the volume contains a profile of Hernâni Cidade by Vitorino Nemésio (pp. [ix]-xx); and a bibliography of Cidade by Maria de Lourdes Belchior Pontes (pp [xxi]-xxxv). Authors of other essays are M. Batalillon, L. Bourdon, Fidelino de Figueiredo, José G. Herculano de Carvalho, Luís Filipe Lindley Cintra, Giacinto Manuppella (on Conestaggio), Gerald Moser, Jacinto do Prado Coelho, Robert Ricard, and Francis M. Rogers, among others. Of the twenty contributions, four are in French, two in English, one in Spanish, two in Italian, and eleven are in Portuguese.

* See West 142.

Fine Copy of a Beautiful Example of Early Portuguese Printing

***7. [BRAGA].** *Constituições do Arcebispado de Braga*. Lisbon: Germão Galharde, 1538. Folio (28.1 x 20.5 cm), late nineteenth-century brown morocco by Emile Rousselle, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets on bands, gilt title in second compartment from head, gilt place and date at foot, covers with triple-ruled border in gilt, double gilt fillets on outer edges of covers, inner

*Item 7*

Título. viij. Do sacramento do matrimonio

¶ Título. viij. Do sacramento do matrimonio.

¶ Constituíam primeira. Que todos aquelles q̃ quizerem casar primeiro que sejam recebidos sejam apregoados na igreja. E dos que fazem prometimentos e dos que casam per palauras de presente e de que idade ham de ser.

Vera opouo



Informandonos com ho decreto e constituições feitas per nossos antecessores acerca do sacramento do matrimonio o qual muitas vezes se celebra entre algũas pessoas escondidamente: sem lhe serem feitos os banos e editos: donde se seguem muitos males: scandalos e perigos das almas: e prouendo sobre tudo. Mandamos que querendose quales quer homens ou mulheres casar: ho façam logo saber a seus piores abades rectores ou curas: ou aquelles que seu cargo teuerem. Os quaes antes que os recebam: os denunciaram por tres domingos na igreja aa missa do dia: quando ho pouo for todo junto: dizendo em esta maneira: soão e soã querem casar: se algum souber que entre elles ha impedimento algum per que nam deua ho matrimonio fazer: diga ho logo sob pena de excomunhaõ ou lhes mande que durando ho tempo das ditas denunciações ho venham dizer: e pore m nam ho sabendo: nam queyram embargar enganosamente per malicia ho dito sacramento: amostando os em todo muy estreitamente. E sendo os q̃ assi quizerem casar hũ de hũa freguesia e outro de outra: mandamos que em ambas se façam os ditos editos e banos: os quaes passados e feitos e nam achando ho rector ou cura algum impedimento em ambas as freguesias do que se primeiro informaraa per assinado do outro cura: entam os poderaa liurementemente receber por marido e molher publicamente de dia e nam de noite aa porta de hũa igreja donde assi forem fregueses: amostando os primeiro que se confessem e arrependam de seus peccados e em outra maneira nam. E nam guar

dentelles gilt, binder's name stamped in gilt in lower portion of inside front cover, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. A beautiful specimen of printing, with woodcut title page (royal arms within an elaborate architectural border) and initials. Gothic letter. In fine condition. (10), 84 ll. \$30,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the rules promulgated by D. Henrique for the Archbishopric of Braga. D. Henrique (1512-1580), son of King Manuel and brother of D. João III, was a highly educated man: he studied under Clenardus and Pedro Nunes, among others. At the age of 14 he took orders, and by papal bull of 30 April 1533 was named administrator of the Archbishopric of Braga, to become archbishop when he reached age 27. During the two years he served at Braga, D. Henrique traveled extensively in the territory, made improvements to the city of Braga, opened schools, and summoned two noted humanists, Johannes Vaseus and Nicolaus Clenardus, to teach at Braga. Later D. Henrique was named archbishop of Évora, archbishop of Lisbon and, in 1546, cardinal. He was inquisitor general for 40 years (1539-80) and regent from 1562 to 1658. After the death of D. Sebastião at Alcácer Quibir, D. Henrique reigned briefly as king (1578-80).

By the sixteenth century, Braga had long been one of Portugal's most important cities. It was head of one of the three Galician districts under the Romans, and by the time of the first Council of Toledo (433) had a bishop. It seems to have been granted metropolitan status ca. 433, although this was lost during the Moorish occupation. Braga's struggle against Toledo and Compostela for primacy of the Peninsula was closely paralleled and intertwined with Portugal's struggle for political autonomy during the twelfth century. Throughout medieval times, Braga exercised primacy within the political bounds of Portugal, and even over some Spanish bishoprics in Galicia.

These *Constituições* are the first constitutions of Braga to have been printed in Portugal, and apparently the first ever to have been printed. The set of constitutions that King Manuel thought had been published in Salamanca, ca. 1512 was actually the *Breviarium bracaraense* first published at D. Diego de Sousa's order in Braga, 1494 (see Haebler, *Early Printers of Spain & Portugal* p. 89), and published again in Salamanca on D. Diego's order, by agreement with Joannis de Porris, in 1511 and 1512. The same printer did a *Missale secundum ritum ... bracharensis ecclesie* in Salamanca, 1512. (On the *Breviarium* and *Missale*, see Cuesta Gutierrez, *La Imprenta en Salamanca*, pp. 127, 129, 130; and Palau 35638.) The *Constituições* published in 1538 are the result of a synod convoked by D. Henrique on 10 September 1537. The assembled clergy examined not only the ancient constitutions of Braga, but also those of Lisbon and Évora, "por serem mais conformes e convenientes aos costumes e tempo."

* Anselmo 615. King Manuel 37. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 94. Barbosa Machado II, 440. Innocência II, 99; IX (supplement), 87. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 170. Sousa Viterbo p. 128. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, *Tipografia portuguesa* 278. Palha 335. Not in Adams, which lists only one earlier Lisbon imprint, and nothing by this printer. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. NUC: MH (the Palha copy). OCLC: 78480009 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University), 558685764 (British Library); 82275218 (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters; 949016319 is digitized. Porbase locates four copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one without the title page, another with a leaf badly torn).

*Major Revisions for an Important History of Portuguese Literature
Apparently Unpublished*

8. BRAGA, Teófilo. *Corrected proofs and manuscripts for revised edition (Recapitulação) of volume V of his História da literatura portuguesa. Probably ca. 1915-1924.* Wrapped in a large sheet of paper bearing an early manuscript note: "Originaes e provas do 'Romantismo' por Teófilo Braga. Porto e Artes Graficas 2-Julho-1925." Another pencil note dated 8/9/34. 178 ll. of unmarked galley proofs (most 4°); 32 extensively annotated leaves torn from the first edition of *História do Romantismo em Portugal*; 12 leaves of autograph manuscript addenda (8° and smaller, covered on either or both sides). \$3,800.00

Extensive material for the unpublished fifth volume in Braga's major revision of his seminal *Historia da literatura portuguesa*, which had first appeared in 1870. Braga died in 1924, leaving Volume V unfinished. The note on the paper in which this collection is wrapped suggests that it was returned by the publisher (to Braga's heirs?) the year following his death. We have found no indication that any part of the revised version of this fifth volume appeared in print.

During the 1870s Braga had become convinced of the truth of Positivism, and subsequently edited many of his writings to bring them in line with that philosophy. Radically revised versions of volumes I-IV of the *Historia da literatura portuguesa* appeared in Porto, 1909-1918, with the name *recapitulação* in each title: I, *Idade Média*, 1909; II, *Renascença*, 1914; III, *Os Seiscentistas*, 1916; and IV, *Os Arcades*, 1918. Prado Coelho notes of these revisions, "Também aí há inexactidões, o predomínio da biografia sobre a análise estética, o partidarismo doutrinário; mas quantos filões ainda por explorar!" Volumes I-IV of the revised edition were reprinted by the Imprensa Nacional/Casa da Moeda in 2005.

The present collection includes part of what would have been the revised volume V, on Romanticism in Portugal. These two segments, on Almeida Garrett and on Alexandre Herculano, would have formed perhaps half of the finished volume.

1. Garrett: A set of 178 leaves of galley proofs that begin: "Recapitulação da História da Litteratura Portuguesa. Terceira época: Romantismo." The galleys include an introduction, "O Século XIX: sua fallencia mental e moral" (ff. 1-32), followed by "I: O Romantismo Liberal: Garrett," which continues (with various subheads) to the end of this extensive set of galleys, and is followed by footnotes (ff. 162-178). Printed on one side only, untrimmed, unnumbered, in varying sizes (mostly 4°), no running heads, stitched at upper left corner, some pages inserted upside-down. No annotations.

2. Herculano: Extensive revisions to the text of *Historia do romantismo em Portugal*, originally published Lisbon, 1880. Included here are 32 extensively annotated leaves torn from the first edition of the book, plus 12 leaves of manuscript addenda (8° and smaller, covered on either or both sides). All these leaves are foliated, presumably by Braga for the benefit of the copyist or editor who had to convert them to type. The foliation runs from 1 to 35 but includes many insertions (e.g., 18a, 18b).

==
Teófilo Braga (Joaquim Teófilo Fernandes Braga, 1843-1924), a native of Ponta Delgada in the Azores, published his first book of poetry at age 17 and an acclaimed book of verse, *Visão dos Tempos*, in 1864. The next year he was embroiled in the Questão Coimbra on the side of Antero de Quental and became notorious for his harsh criticism of Antonio Feliciano de Castilho. By 1872, having been awarded the chair of Modern Literature at the Curso Superior de Letras (today the Universidade de Lisboa), he turned most of his energy to literary research and criticism.

Braga's *Historia da literatura portuguesa*, 1870, was recognized as an important survey of Portuguese literature; Prado Coelho describes it as "terreno em que o grande

durou até ao fim da vida; transcrevemos esses traços autobiographicos:

Mas, enfim, eu te achei, meu consólo;
Eu te achei, ~~Oh~~ milagre de amor!
Outra vez vibrará um suspiro
No alalade do pobre cantor.

Eras tu, eras tu que eu sonhava;
Eras tu quem eu já adorei,
Quando aos pés da mulher enganosa
Meu alento em canções derramei.

Se na terra este amor de poeta
Coração ha que o possa pagar,
Serás tu, virgem pura dos campos,
Quem virá a minha harpa acordar. ¹

Seguem-se a estas, outras estrophes, igualmente apaixonadas; esses amores foram longos annos envolvidos no segredo, e só quando, em 1867, o auctor do titulo do casamento civil, introduzido no código, veio a casar catholicamente com D. Mariana Herminia Meira, ambos sexagenarios, é que se pôde bem explicar a verdade d'esta estrophe:

No silencio do amor, da ventura,
Adorando-te, ~~Oh~~ filha dos céos,
Eu direi ao Senhor: tu ~~me~~ deste;
Em ti creio por ella, ~~Oh~~ meu Deus! ²

Para Herculano, o amor fôra um motivo de idealisação no meio dos disparatados conflictos politicos, entre Setembristas e Cartistas; o seu tédio por esses conflictos não o accommetteu de repente; serviu o seu grupo, teve a sua hora de ambição, até que deixou ir para diante a bacchanal. Em fins de junho de 1837, foi-lhe confiada a redacção do *Diario do Governo*, ~~que ainda não era o órgão da publicação official~~ ⁵ documentos legislativos; era um ~~forma~~ ⁵ de discussão politica, como qualquer outra, em que o governo se defendia. Herculano redigiu-o apenas alguns mezes, e isto

¹ Poesias, p. 219.

² *Ibid.*, p. 220.

onde travou relações com Francisco Romano Gomes Mendes,
deste futuro ambad. O *Diario* ainda não era

cabouqueiro, ainda hoje incomparável, pela riqueza de ideias, de intuições, de factos averiguados, e pelo esforço de síntese.” (Part V of this *História* was on Romanticism.) The most controversial aspects of the work were Braga’s postulation of a “Mozarabic soul” that was later suffocated by influence from Spain, and his disparaging attitude toward “highbrow” literature.

Also controversial was his *Historia do romantismo em Portugal*, 1880: Braga argued that the Romantic movement in Portugal paralleled and reflected the nation’s political situation. The work included an introduction (“Ideia Geral do Romantismo”) and a book devoted to each of the three writers who dominated the Romantic movement in Portugal: Almeida Garrett, Alexandre Herculano, and Antonio Feliciano de Castilho. If Braga kept this structure (which is not guaranteed, since he was making drastic revisions), then the chapters in this collection on Herculano and Garrett would comprise about half the recapitulação of the *História da literatura portuguesa* volume on Romantismo.

Braga’s interests were wide ranging: he wrote extensively on Portuguese folklore and was highly influential in introducing sociology to Portugal. After the death of his children and his wife, he became involved in politics. For a brief time after the Revolution of 1910 he was president of the provisional government of the Republic, and in 1915, for a few months, succeeded Manuel de Arriaga as president of the Republic.

* On the *Historia do romantismo em Portugal* in Artigos de apoio Infopédia, Porto: Porto Editora, 2003-2019. On Braga, see Álvaro Manuel Machado in *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 72-3; Amadeu Carvalho Homem in *Biblos*, I, 739-41; Jacinto do Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura* (1994) I, 119-21; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 253-7; Helena Carvalhão Buescu, ed., *Dicionário do romantismo literário português*, pp. 55-57.

*First Attempt to Collect the Works of Camões under the General title Obras
Editio Princeps of Part Three of the Rimas*

***9. CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de.** *Obras de Luís de Camões, príncipe dos poetas portugueses, com os argumentos do Lecenceado João Franco Berreto, & por elle emendadas em esta nova impressão, que comprehende todas as Obras, que deste insigne autor se achãrão impressas, & manuscritas, com o Index dos nomes proprios* 4 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Por António Craesbeeck d’Mello, Impressor da Casa Real, 1669. 4°, late eighteenth-century tree sheep (wear to joints, extremities), flat spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical border on title page, woodcut initials, typographical borders surrounding the “Argumentos” to each canto, woodcut tailpieces at the end of each canto. Overall in good condition. The first and fourth volumes are very good. The first two leaves of both the second and third volumes ever-so-slightly smaller, possibly supplied from another copy. Armorial bookplate of Delfim Guimarães. (4 ll.), 376, 78 pp. Lacks a final blank leaf encountered in some copies. Page 317 incorrectly numbered 173; pp. 318-9 incorrectly numbered 314-5, p. 321 incorrectly numbered 331, p. 323 incorrectly numbered 332.

This Item is Reserved for a Customer

4 volumes in 1. \$4,000.00

This is the first attempt to collect the works of Camões under the general title *Obras*. The four volumes, consisting of the *Lusíadas* and the three parts of the *Rimas*, have separate

pagination and signatures. The *Lusiadas* was issued without any special title page. The first part of the *Rimas* has a title page noting the three parts, while the second and third parts have their own title pages. João Franco Barreto, editor of the *Lusiadas*, also edited the first two volumes of *Rimas*. Volume three of the *Rimas*, published here for the first time, was edited by António Alvares da Cunha.

The volume titled *Obras* contains a brief biography of the poet, ending with the famous epitaph by D. Gonçalo Coutinho which originated the erroneous date of Camões' death, followed by the sonnet "Quem louvará Camões, que elle não seja?". The verso of the fourth preliminary leaf of this volume is correctly titled "Privilegio"; in some copies it is "Frivilegio."

* Arouca C63, C71, C82-3. For a thorough discussion of all four volumes, see Innocência XIV, 76-80; also V, 257-8. Barbosa Machado, III, 74. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 106-7. Canto, *Colecção camoneana* 34-6; cf. also 37-8. Pina Martins, *Os Lusíadas, 1572-1972: Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e medalhística de Camões* 92, 122. Braga, *Bibliographia Camoneana*, pp. 54-5. HSA, pp. 86-7. Palha 1638. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* [but we sold them a copy in 2018]. NUC: MH, PP, DCU. Porbase locates three copies of the *Obras* volume: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one, which had belonged to T. Norton, with the first two leaves mutilated and mounted; the other lacking the title page; both "aparado"), and the third copy in the Faculdade de Letras of the Universidade do Porto (without information regarding collation or condition). Porbase locates four copies of the present edition of the *Rimas*, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: one lacks the first title page, another is severely cut down, while another has only the first two parts.

BOUND WITH:

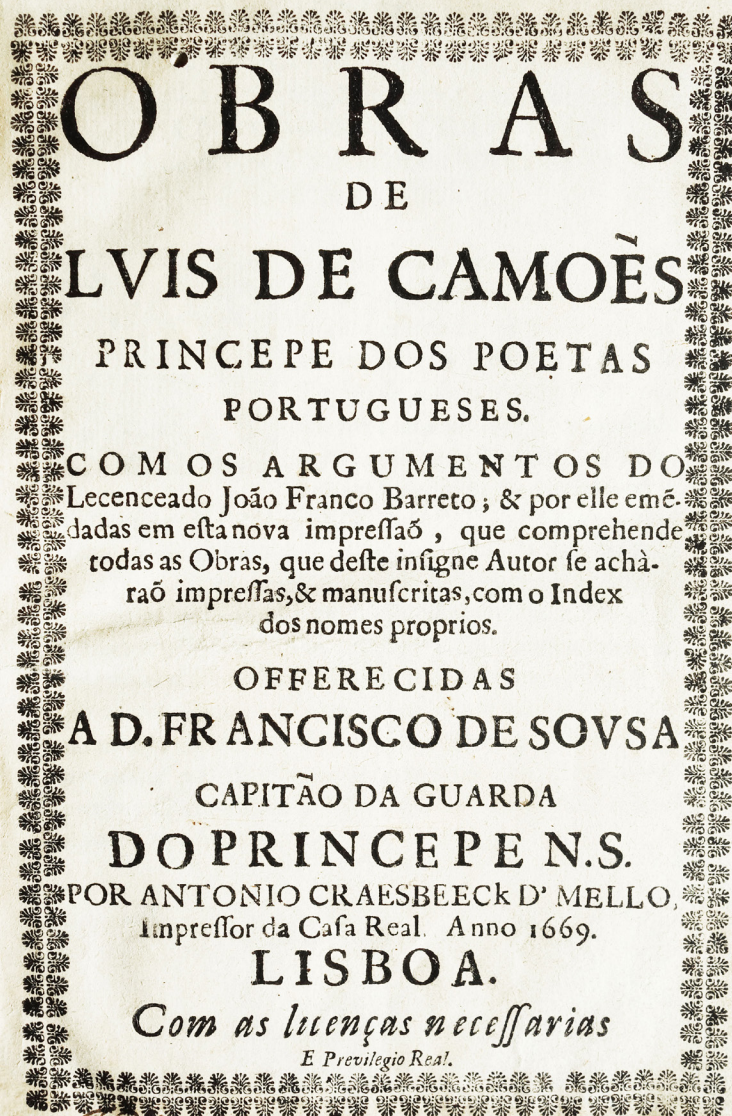
CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Rimas de Luís de Camões, princepe dos poetas portugueses. Primeira, Segunda, e Terceira Parte, nesta nova impressam emendadas, e acrescentadas, pello lecionado Joam Franco Barreto.* Lisbon: Na Officina de António Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor da Casa Real, 1666. 4°, (2 ll.), 368 pp. Typographical border on title page, woodcut headpiece, tailpiece, and initial. Good condition.

AND BOUND WITH:

CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Rimas de Luís de Camões, princepe dos poetas portugueses. Segunda Parte. Emendadas, e acrescentadas, pello lecenceado Joam Franco Barreto.* Lisbon: Por António Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor da Casa Real, 1669. 4°, (2 ll.), 207 pp. Typographical border on title page, woodcut tailpieces and initial. Good condition.

AND BOUND WITH:

CAMÕES, Luís [Vaz] de. *Terceira Parte das Rimas do princepe dos poetas portugueses Luís de Camões, tiradas de varios manuscriptos muitos da letra do mesmo Autor, por D. António Alvarez da Cunha. Offerecidas a soberana alteza do Principe Dom Pedro.* Lisbon: Na Officina de António Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor da Casa Real, 1668. 4°, (4 ll.), 108 pp., (11 ll.). Woodcut initial and tailpieces. In very good condition.



In a Lovely Full Red Morocco Publisher's Binding

***10. CAMÕES, Luís de.** *Rimas varias.... Comentadas por Manuel Faria e Sousa. Nota introdutória do Prof. F. Rebelo Gonçalves. Prefácio do Prof. Jorge de Sena.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1972. Folio (30.8 x 22 cm.), publisher's full red morocco, spines richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short title and author gilt in second compartments from head, volume numbers and continuation of title in fourth compartments, double ruled borders gilt on covers, "IMPRENSA NACIONAL" in gilt at lower inner corners of rear covers, inner dentelles gilt, decorated endleaves, top edges gilt, other edges uncut, yellow silk ribbon place markers. Partly unopened. In very fine condition. 21 pp., (25 ll.), 356 pp.; (3, 2 ll.), 339 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: none. 2 volumes. \$350.00

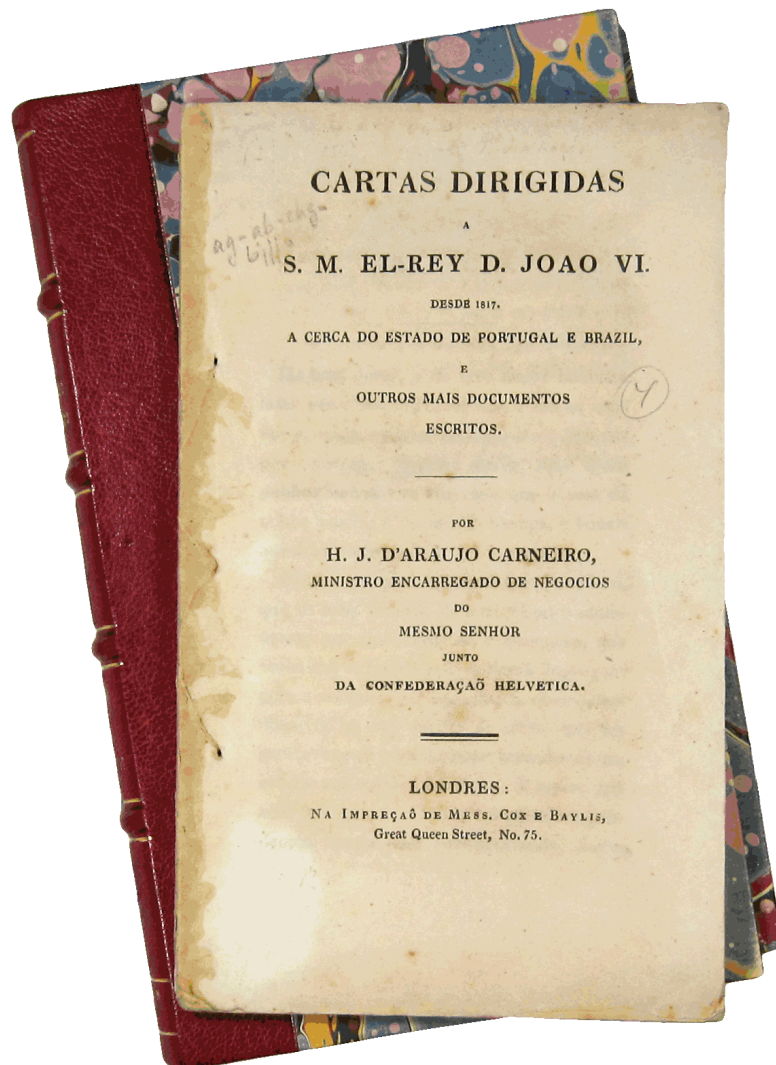
Special copy of this facsimile reprint, with added preliminary matter, of the 1685-1689 edition. The fine publisher's binding is almost surely the work of Frederico d'Almeida, the best Portuguese bookbinder of the time.

Supporter of Constitutional Government Writes to King João VI

11. CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo. *Cartas dirigidas a S.M. El-Rey D. João VI. Desde 1817. Acerca do estado de Portugal e Brazil, e outros mais documentos* London: na Impreção [sic] de Mess. Cox e Baylis, n.d. (1821). 12°, stitched, in quarter-morocco slipcase. Some minor foxing. Six lines of print following text on p. 80 crossed out (as in all other copies we have seen). Very good condition. iv, 80 pp. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION. A rare and interesting book. Carneiro was a close friend of Hipólito da Costa, and personal physician to D. João VI, many times undertaking confidential missions for the king. Borba comments: "the year 1818 again found him in Rio de Janeiro, where he managed to be appointed chargé d'affaires in Switzerland, but he was never able to travel to Berne because his enemies, the many Portuguese ministers in London, for various reasons refused to grant him the travel allowance. Palmela, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, dismissed him in 1821, and he fell out of favour with D. João. He later joined the followers of D. Miguel, who created him Viscount of Condeixa.... The opinions he expressed in articles in the Portuguese periodicals of London and in these *Cartas* are those of a sincere liberal and supporter of a Portuguese constitution. He foresaw many political events and gave the Prince Regent good advice. He wrote to D. João in 1817 recommending he establish a constitution in Portugal to avoid the coming troubles and the independence of Brazil.... The *Cartas* are important and interesting documents for the study of Portuguese affairs in London and Rio de Janeiro before the Portuguese revolution and the independence of Brazil. They are very difficult to find today."

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



Item 11

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.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 156-57. Innocência III, 177; XI, 257. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, p. 698. Rodrigues 219. NUC: DLC ICN.

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

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

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

This is the third or fourth book printed at the first press in South America. Ricardo, who had previously printed in Mexico City, was granted a license by the *Audencia* on 13 February 1584 to print books in Lima under the supervision of the Jesuits. Works from Ricardo's press are very rare on today's market.

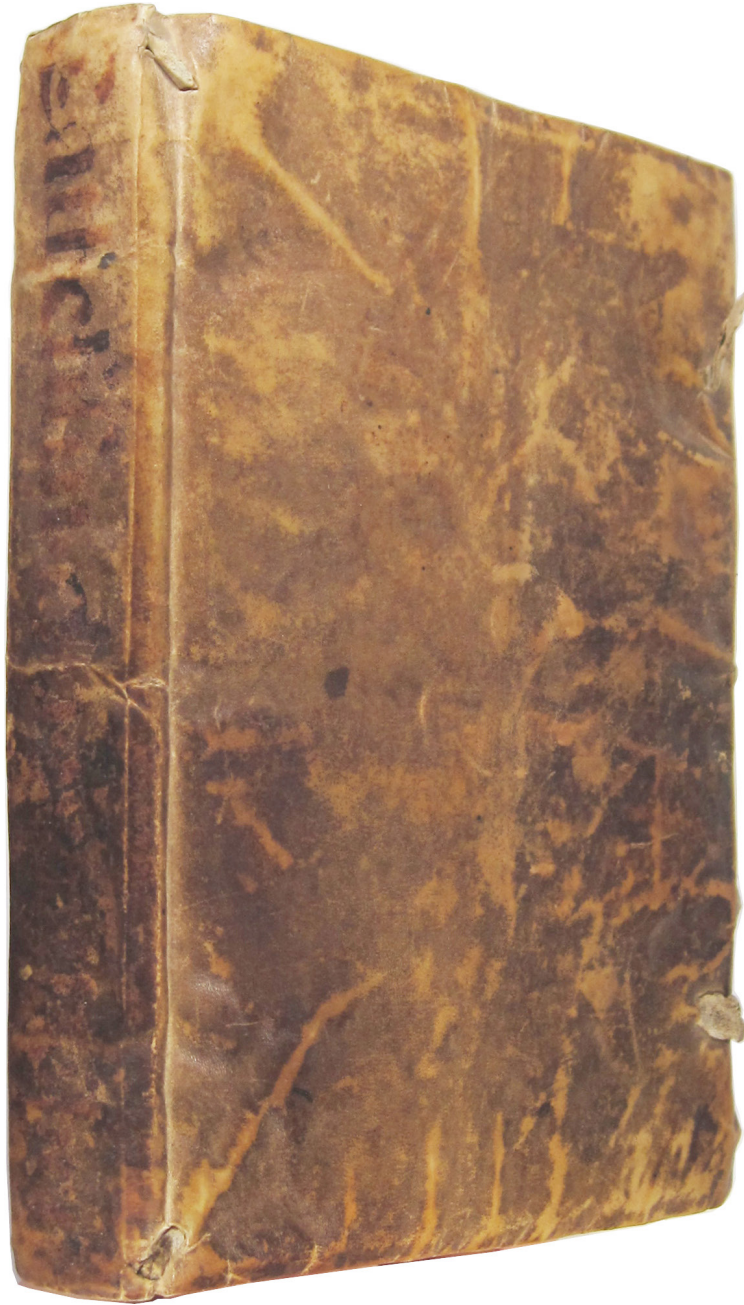
The catechism is printed with the Spanish text at the head of each page. Below are double columns of Quechua and Aymara. Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara are the two major languages of the Andes.

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

* Medina, *Lima* 3. Palau 330311. Sabin 94838. BL, *Pre-1601 Spanish* STC (1966) p. 112. JCB I, i, 330. Johnson, *The Book in the Americas* 34. Viñaza, *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de America* p. 81: had not seen a copy. Maggs, *The First Three Books Printed in South America*. Backer-Sommervogel I, 3233. Ternaux 161. HSA p. 108. See Leclerc 2116. Not in Adams. Not in García Icazbalceta, *Apuntes para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas*



Item 12



Item 12

indígenas de América. NUC: NN, DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 37870826 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, Princeton University, Rosenbach Museum and Library, John Carter Brown Library, Dibam Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 68043886 (microform edition at Yale University Library and New Mexico State University); 751752301 (British Library Reference Collection); 560513649 (British Library); 80879260 (Houghton Library-Harvard University) KVK (51 databases searched): Ibero-Americanisches Institut PK Bibliothek (microfiche); Universitätsbibliothek Kiel; Biblioteca Casanatense-Roma; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bonn Altamerikanistik (microfiche); British Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España.

***13. CORTESÃO, Armando, and Avelino Teixeira da Mota.** *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica*. 6 volumes (5 volumes large folio, 61 x 47 cm. + 1 volume large quarto, 31 x 24.4 cm.). Lisbon: (Comissão Executiva das Comemorações do V Centenario da Morte do Infante D. Henrique), 1958-1962. Large folio and quarto, folio volumes in original quarter vellum over cream-colored boards, stamped in gilt; quarto volume in original cream-colored boards, stamped in gilt. The set is in fine, almost new condition overall. Internally the volumes are "as new". Profusely illustrated with nearly 650 plates (47 in color), some folding (double- or triple-page width). Text in English and Portuguese.

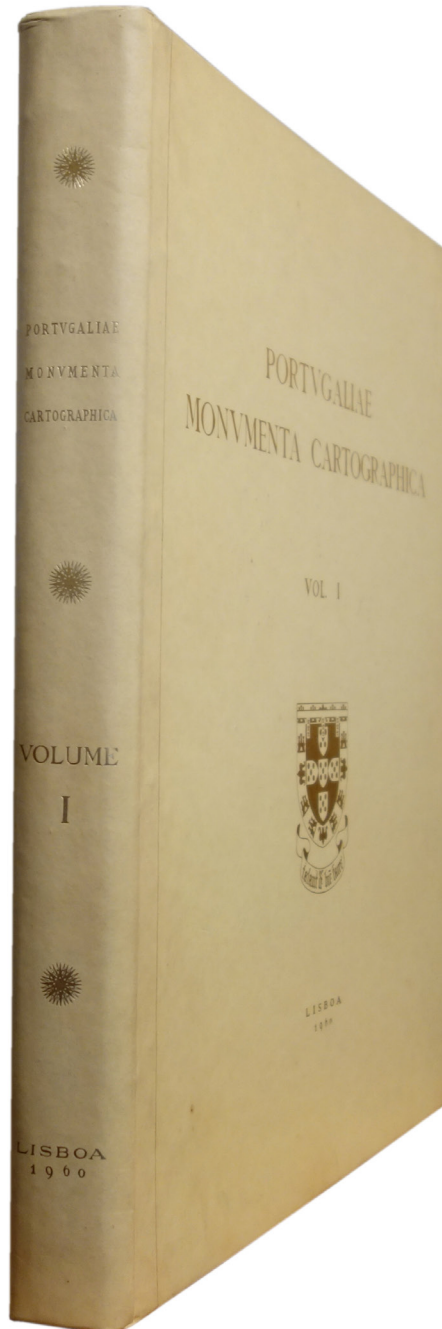
6 volumes. \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Magnificent publication, issued in an edition of 1500 copies chiefly for presentation to great cultural institutions throughout the world in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Prince Henry, "The Navigator." This is truly a "monumental" work. Given the quality of the paper, the number and quality of the illustrations, the care given to achieve typographical excellence, and the quality of the bindings, were this work published today it would not be possible to sell it for less than three or four times the price for which we are offering this set. The five volumes contain 646 plates (some of which are double-paged) with more than one thousand reproductions, of which 47 are in full color, of maps from the 15th to the 17th century. In addition to the maps, the work includes most valuable scholarly essays and extensive bibliographical notes. The 912 pages of text are bilingual in parallel columns of Portuguese and English; the English text is well-translated; the entire opus comprises 2,396 pages.

Volume I (1960): lii, 176 pp., 97 plates (10 in full color). Reproductions of all known earliest examples of Portuguese cartography from the end of the fifteenth century to the middle of the sixteenth century. Included are the Cantino planisphere of 1502, the Reinel (Pedro & Jorge) charts, Francisco Rodrigues' *Book*, and works by D. João de Castro.

Volume II (1958): xx, 131 pp., 143 plates (10 in full color). Contains specimens from the second half of the sixteenth century until the 1580s. Eighty-six of the 143 plates reproduce works signed by Diogo Homem (or assigned to him). Eight other cartographers are included: André Homem, Fernando Alvares Seco, Bartolomeu Velho, Lázaro Luís, Domingos Teixeira, Luís Jorge de Barbuda, and two anonymous cartographers (Inácio Moreira and Simão Fernandes?).

Volume III (1959): xx, 113 pp., 148 plates (10 in full color). Contains work by cartographers of the second half of the sixteenth century. One hundred seven of the plates are reproductions of the atlases of Fernão Vaz Dourado. Also included are Luís Teixeira,

*Item 13*

Bartolomeu Lasso, Duarte Lopes, and Cipriano Sanches Vilavicêncio, and an anonymous atlas of ca. 1585.

Volume IV (1960): xx, 160 pp., 131 plates (10 in full color). Deals primarily with cartographers of the first half of the seventeenth century. The following are included: Sebastião Lopes, Manuel de Mesquita Perestrelo, Pero Magalhães de Gandavo, Pedro de Lemos, Manuel Godinho de Erédia, João Baptista Lavanha, João Teixeira Albernaz [I], and Pedro Teixeira Albernaz.

Volume V (1962): xx, 187 pp., 127 plates (7 in full color). Some earlier works, but chiefly concerned with seventeenth-century cartographers. Includes seven appendices.

Volume VI (1962): xx, 109 pp. Index volume, containing tables of contents, lists of plates, indexes of illustrations in each volume, alphabetical list of Portuguese cartographers earlier than the eighteenth century and their known works, chronological list of known Portuguese works, list of institutions in which Portuguese cartographic works are known to be preserved, addenda, and errata.

* Keyguide 29: "One of the finest works on the history of cartographic development."

Notable Families of Portugal, by Region

14. COSTA, Antonio Carvalho da. *Corografia portugueza e descripçam topografica do famoso Reyno de Portugal, com as noticias das fundações das cidades, villas, & lugares, que contém; varões illustres, genealogias das familias nobres, fundações de conventos, catalogos dos bispos, antiguidades, maravilhas de natureza, edificios, & outras curiosas observaçoens* 3 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1706-1712. Folio (29.7 x 20.1 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some minor wear, especially at extremities), spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering pieces in second compartments from head, gilt letter. Title-pages in red and black. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page of first and second volumes; third has Deslandes device with tree in urn and motto "Semper honore meo." Woodcut and typographical headpieces, woodcut tailpieces, woodcut initials. Occasional browning, especially at beginning of volume III; two tiny wormholes in margins of first 154 leaves of the same volume. A very good set. (8 ll.), 534 pp.; (4 ll.), 642 pp.; (8 ll.), 671 pp. 3 volumes. \$7,500.00

FIRST EDITION. Carvalho da Costa (1650-1715), a native of Lisbon, also wrote on astronomy. This work, his most ambitious, is acknowledged to have the flaws of many contemporary histories, particularly in such matters as the accuracy of the genealogies given. Innocência nevertheless noted that it was "estimada e procurada dentro e fora do reino," and that it had been rare for some time.

Listed are geographical features in Portugal (sorted by province and *comarca*), towns and cities, churches, monasteries, parishes, antiquities, architecture, agricultural produce, and notable families. Lisbon occupies volume III, pp. 339-664.

* Innocência I, 106. Barbosa Machado I, 233. *Bibliotheca boxeriana* 131. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 146. Xavier da Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*, II, 828-30, 840, 990, 992. Palha 2733. Ameal 508. Not in Azevedo-Samodães. NUC: FU, OCL, NN, MH, ICN.

COROGRAFIA
PORTUGUEZA,
 E DESCRIPÇAM
TOPOGRAFICA

DO FAMOSO REYNO DE PORTUGAL, COM AS NO-
 ticias das fundações das Cidades, Villas, & Lugares, que contém;
 Varoés illustres, Genealogias das Familias nobres, fundações
 de Conventos, Catalogos dos Bispos, antiguidades,
 maravilhas da natureza, edificios, & outras
 curiosas observaçoens.

TOMO PRIMEYRO,

Offerecido

A ELREY D. PEDRO II.

NOSSO SENHOR,

AUTHOR

O P. ANTONIO CARVALHO DA COSTA,

Clerigo do Habito de S. Pedro, Mathematico, natural de Lisboa.



LISBOA,

Na officina de **VALENTIM DA COSTA DESLANDES**
 Impressor de Sua Magestade, & à sua custa impresso.

Com todas as licenças necessarias. Anno M. DCC. VI. 1706



Item 15

Letters of a Political Exile

***15. COUCEIRO, Henrique [Mitchell] de Paiva.** Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Saturio Pires; written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain, and covering matters personal and political. On paper, in Portuguese. 1925-1943. Most about 17.5 x 12.8 cm., in a plastic sleeve. Written in ink, in a cramped but legible script. Some holes punched in sides, without significant loss; otherwise fine. 9 autograph letters signed (98 pages), 17 autograph postcards signed, 1 calling card and 1 picture postcard with Paiva Couceiro's portrait.
\$5,000.00

Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro's close friend Saturio Pires, written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain. The earliest is dated January 6, 1925, the latest January 7, 1943. The letters are nearly all substantive, and include discussions of such matters as the famous letter Paiva Couceiro wrote to Mario Pessoa regarding a possible invasion of Angola (August 4, 1935), and a discussion of the Causa Monarchica, the Portuguese press and his own role as a leader of the Monarchist movement (August 15, 1930). There are also more personal letters, such as one of April 9, 1926, lamenting that the gas in his apartment had been cut off because he could not afford to pay the bill, and railing against those who call themselves Monarchists but will not help support him.

Paiva Couceiro (1861-1944) became a prominent public figure in the 1890s, when his heroism helped keep Lourenço Marques from being captured. From 1907 to 1909 he was Governor of Angola. When the Republic was declared in 1910 he supported the King, and in 1911 handed in his resignation from the army with the famous line, "Revoltou-me contra a República para salvar Portugal!" He spent the remaining years of his life (mostly in self-imposed exile in Spain) working to restore the monarchy.

* On Paiva Couceiro, see *Grande enciclopédia XX*, 21-23; also Manso Preto Cruz, *A Biografia política e o in-memoriam de Henrique de Paiva Couceiro* (Lisbon, 1946), and Rocha Martins, *A Monarquia do Norte* (Lisbon, 1922).

***16. DIAS, João José Alves.** *A diáspora da palavra: obras de autores portugueses impressas fora de Portugal, 1521-1550. Guia da exposição.* Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal / Centro de Estudos Históricos, Universidade Nova, 2021. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 110 pp., (1 blank l.), profusely illustrated, indexes of authors, places of publication, printers and booksellers. One of 500 copies. ISBN: 978-972-565-690-7.
\$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent exhibition catalogue. Alves Dias is one of Portugal's leading historians, and a distinguished bibliophile.

**NOVO ORBE SERAFICO
BRASILICO,**

OU

CHRONICA

DOS FRADES MENORES DA PROVINCIA DO BRASIL,

POR

FR. ANTONIO DE SANTA MARIA JABOATAM.

IMPRESSA EM LISBOA EM 1761,

E REIMPRESSA POR ORDEM

DO

Instituto Historico e Geografico Brasileiro.

VOLUME I.

RIO DE JANEIRO

TYP. BRASILIENSE DE MAXIMIANO GOMES RIBEIRO

RUA DO SABÃO N. 114.

1858.

Massive Chronicle of the Franciscan Order in Brazil
Most Important Work by Jaboatão
To this Day the Most Consulted by Historians
Includes the Previously Unpublished Second Part
In Three Volumes of Over 800 Pages

***17. JABOATAM [or Jaboatão], Antônio de Santa Maria.** *Novo orbe serafico brasilico, ou chronica dos Frades Menores da Provincia do Brasil Impressa em Lisboa em 1761, e reimpressa por ordem do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro.*

WITH:

Novo orbe serafico brasilico, ou chronica dos Frades Menores da Provincia do Brasil Parte Segunda (Inedita) impressa por ordem do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro. 5 volumes in 2 Parts bound in 3 volumes—Part 1 bound in 2 volumes; Part 2 with 3 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Brasiliense de Maximiano Gomes Ribeiro, 1858-1862. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (some minor wear), spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering pieces in second compartments from head with short author-title gilt, citron leather numbering pieces in third compartments with numbers and lettering gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Overall in very good condition. Square (3 x 3 cm.) red and white on gold ticket of O Mundo do Livro on upper outer corner of front pastedown. (1 l.), v, 414 pp.; 436 pp.; 322, vi pp.; (1 l. title page for Part 2, volume II), [323]-622 pp.; (p. 623, title page for Part 2, volume III)-835 pp., (2 ll.).

5 volumes in 2 Parts bound in 3 volumes. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of the Second Part, which had remained unpublished, of this massive chronicle of the Franciscan Order in Brazil. Second edition of the first part, which is very rare in the original. Borba writes "This is the most important work by Jaboatão and to this day the most consulted by historians." Writing of the rarity of the first edition of Part 1, Borba quotes Innocência, who stated "it is said that a great part of the edition was sent to Brazil as soon as it was published. It is known that until 1840 several boxes full of copies remained in the monastery of Saint Francis in Pernambuco. Nevertheless, even at that time the book was considered rare in Rio de Janeiro." Borba further writes "Needless to say, those copies, stored for a century in cases, were destroyed by white ants, book worms, and other pests peculiar to tropical climates, which accounted for the destruction of so many public and monastery libraries in Brazil." "Das Werk ist für die Kirchen- und Missionsgeschichte von Bras. von grofser Bedeutung. Enth. die Geschichte der Entdeckung, ethnograph. Beschreibung, Kolonialgeschichte, Beschreibung der einzelnen Distrikte. (Danach) folgt die Geschichte der Franziskaner in Brasilien 1500-1719 und insbesondere die Chronik der Provinz St. Antonius."—Streit. The second part contains some corrections by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro. It is paged continuously, with a separate title page for each of the three volumes. On the final leaf verso of the second part is stated "Typ. de João Ignacio da Silva, rua da Assemblêa, n. 81".

Father Jaboatão of the province of St. Antônio of Brazil, was born at Freguessa de Santo Amaro de Jaboatão, in the district of Recife, in 1695. He entered the Franciscan

Order in 1717 at the Convento de Paraguassú, Bahia, and was appointed Chronicler of the Order. He was a member of the Bahian Academia dos Esquecidos, as well as the Academia Brazilica dos Renascidos. His date of death is not known (Blake says between 1763 and 1765); no new works by him were published after 1761.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 423 (for the first edition of Part 1) and I, 424 (for the present edition): "Scarce"; *Período colonial*, pp. 196-7. Rodrigues 1297 (lacking the second volume of Part 1). Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), pp. 280-3. Sabin 35334. Sacramento Blake I, 309. Innocência I, 201-2; VIII, 246-7.

State of Spain's National Debt: A Royal Copy in Royal Binding

***18. LABRADOR [y Vicuña], Camilo.** *Economía político-práctica ó examen del proyecto de arreglo de la deuda de España*. Madrid: Imprenta de los Sres. Andres y Diaz, 1850. 8°, contemporary green morocco (slight wear at some extremities), spine with raised bands in six compartments decorated with three blind-stamps and horizontal gilt fillets, gilt letter, boards richly gilt with some blind-tooling in romantic style with gilt Spanish royal crown at center, gilt-tooling to edges of covers and spine, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, endleaves decorated with gilt floral pattern and white over light blue. Tables in text. In very fine condition. Author's signed six-line presentation inscription in ink on recto of blank leaf before title-page: "A. S.M. la Reyna Madre // D.^a M.^a Cristina de Borbon // En prueba de profundo respeto y gratitud, // Su muy humilde servidor, // Q.B.S.R.P. // Camilo Labrador." (1 blank l.), [iii]-x, 349 pp., (1 l., 1 l. errata). Leaf containing p. 349 (verso blank) is repeated. Lacks the half-title. \$3,000.00

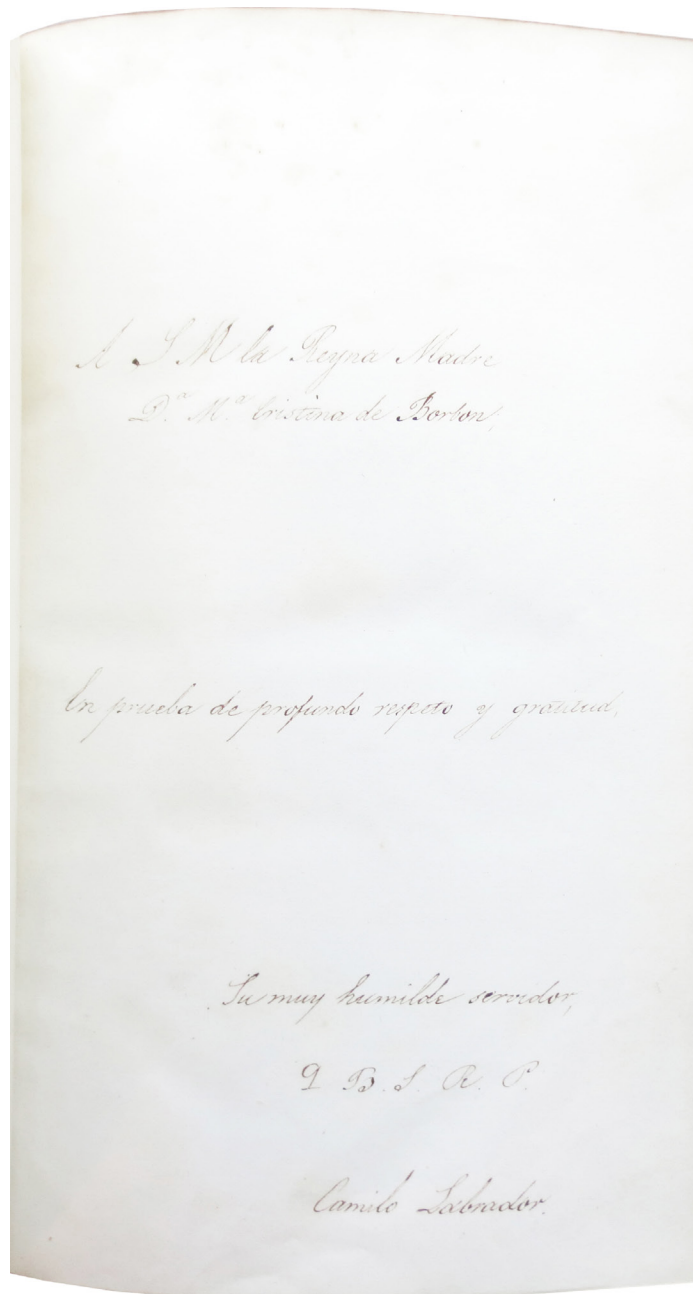
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this hefty work calling attention to the critical state of Spain's national debt, which had been accumulated largely due to wars. Labrador reviews the accumulation of debt all the way back to the thirteenth century, when D. Alfonso XI retook the city of Algeciras on borrowed money. He has separate chapters for each century, and beginning in 1801, for each decade. This section includes information on the cost of the Peninsular War (1808-1814). The author's prologue, pp. v-x, is a respectful call to make provisions for the debt. Numerous tables offer information on the liquidation and conversion of the debt, and figures for the 1848 budget and the projected 1850 budget.

Labrador y Vicuña wrote several works on weights and measures, the decimal system, and mathematics.

Provenance: D. Maria Christina (1806-1878) was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband's death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

* Palau 129218.

*Item 18*



Item 18

What Is Happiness, and How Do You Achieve It?

***19. MACEDO, Antonio Sousa de.** *Dominio sobre a fortuna, e tribunal da razão. Em que se examinam as felicidades, & se beatifica a vida no patrocínio da Virgem Mãe da Graça, horoscopo da constelação melhor afortunada* Lisbon: Miguel Deslandes, a custa de Antonio Leite Pereira, 1682. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (front cover rather defective, with three pieces gone from upper and lower outer corners, lower center, one of four thong ties. Woodcut rose above imprint on title page. Large woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Overall in good condition. Internally very good. Despite the binding faults mentioned, an unsophisticated, honest copy. Single line of old ink initials and numbers in upper portion of front free endleaf recto. Three old (contemporary?) ink signatures on title page, two scored. (8 ll.), 230 pp., (9 ll.). \$500.00

FIRST EDITION of this rare work written by Sousa de Macedo for his nephews, discussing the nature of happiness and how to achieve it. The *Dominio* appeared again with the 1716 and 1720 editions of *Eva e Ave*.

Sousa de Macedo (1606-1682), a native of Porto who studied law at Coimbra, reached the highest echelons of the magistracy and the diplomatic service. He was Secretary to the Portuguese Ambassador to London, Ambassador to the States of Holland and Secretary of State to D. Affonso VI. At the same time he was known as a man of vast erudition, publishing numerous works in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin. Among the best known are *Flores de España, excelencias de Portugal*, 1631, and *Ulyssippo*, 1640. He had been proposed as the author of the classic *Arte de furtar* (see Saraiva & Lopes [1976] p. 579).

* Arouca M8. Innocência I, 277; XVIII, 190, 195; XXII, 360: without collation. Barbosa Machado I, 399-403. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 592. Coimbra, *Reservados* 1488. Monteverde 5189. Avila-Perez 7410. Not in Palha (which lists 16 works by this author), *Ticknor Catalogue* or HSA. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 260-1. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 401-2, 514, 578, 579, 580, 585, 586. *Grande enciclopédia* XXIX, 861-5. NUC: WU, MiU. OCLC: 503965315 (British Library); 224254493 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Michigan, Huntington Library, Universitat de Barcelona). Porbase locates six copies, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (all described as having "f. purfuradas" and three as "aparado"), and one each at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (with "manchas de humidade" and "picos de insectos"; the binding also with "vestígios de atacas"). Jisc repeats British Library only.

José Agostinho de Macedo Dissects Camões

20. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. *Censura das Lusíadas*. 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1820. 8°, contemporary tan tree sheep, flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt title (slightly defective at head and foot), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title pages. In very good condition;

internally fine. Tiny old ink manuscript signatures of "Antonio J. Costa Praça" in upper blank margin of volume I title page, and "Costa Praça" in blank margin near imprint. 295, (1); 271, (1) pp. A-S⁸, T⁴; A-R⁸.

2 volumes in 1. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this harsh, detailed and erudite criticism of the *Lusiadas*, canto by canto, full of historical references, and geographical references to places in Asia and Africa.

Macedo (1761-1831), the most prolific writer his time, produced both prose and verse but is 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), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written.

* Innocência IV, 291 (the section on Macedo occupies pp. 183-215). Pinto de Mattos pp. 362-5. Palha 2001. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Bíblis*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5.

Portuguese in North Africa

21. MANUEL Y VASCONCELOS, Augustin. *Vida de Don Duarte de Meneses, terceiro Conde de Viana, y sucessos notables de Portugal en su tiempo* Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1627. 4°, later mottled calf (quite rubbed, head and foot of spine slightly defective), spine gilt, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initials. Crude triangular repair on title-page, not touching text, about 4 x 5.5 cm. Minor soiling, some dampstains, some early notes. In somewhat less than good condition. Small oval stamp on title-page and two early notes at foot. (2), 167 ll., (1 l. errata). Several leaves numbered incorrectly: 18 wrongly numbered 12, 53 wrongly numbered 48, 60 wrongly numbered 59, 62 wrongly numbered 61, 74 wrongly numbered 65, 91 wrongly numbered 61, 93 wrongly numbered 63, 106 wrongly numbered 103, 108 wrongly numbered 107, and 163 wrongly numbered 193. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. This classic biography of Dom Duarte de Meneses deals at great length with the campaigns in North Africa of D. João I, D. Duarte and D. Afonso V. After the capture of Alcácer-Ceguir in 1458, the stronghold was placed under the command of D. Duarte de Meneses, under whom it withstood two sieges. The *Vida* also has much information on the unsuccessful attempts of the Portuguese against Tangier, 1463-64. As Oliveira Marques points out in his *History of Portugal* (I, 88), the Meneses family was one of the most powerful in Portugal during the fifteenth century, comparable in wealth, prestige and power to some of the typical feudal lords of France and Germany.

Although the author of this work proclaimed his support for the House of Bragança, he was nevertheless executed in the Rossio Square in 1641, accused of being a conspirator

against the person and government of D. João IV. Innocência felt that his works were of such merit and importance that it would have been a great injustice to exclude them from the *Diccionario* on the basis of their having been written in Spanish.

* Arouca V28. Innocência I, 18. Barbosa Machado I, 68. Antonio I, 136. Pinto de Matos p. 607. Garcia Perez p. 560. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII*, 896 ("mutilado"). Salvá 3469. Heredia 7652. Azambuja 2638. Monteverde 5462. Azevedo-Samodães 3435. Not in HSA or Palha (which cites 2 other works by the author). NUC: DLC-P4, WU, ICN, MH, NBuG, NjP.

Includes Descriptions of Brazilians Mining Gold and Diamonds

22. MAWE, John. *Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology: with colored plates. To which is added a practical description of the use of the lapidary's apparatus, explaining the methods of slitting and polishing pebbles, & c. ... Seventh edition.* London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1825. 12°, nineteenth-century marbled boards recently rebacked with crimson Oasis morocco and refurbished with new corners, smooth spine, gilt letter. Some light dampstaining at front and to inner margin, scattered stains, some offsetting from the plates. Inner margins of frontispiece and title page reinforced with clear tape, extending .5 cm. into the frontispiece image. Overall good to very good. Old signature at top of title page. Davis & Orioli invoice to J. de Sousa-Leão (see below) dated 25 October 1944 tipped to front endleaves. vi pp., (11.), 110 pp., (1 blank l.), 4 hand-colored engraved plates (including the frontispiece). \$500.00

Seventh edition of a popular handbook first published London, 1819. The upper half of the frontispiece depicts "A Brazilian miner [with his black assistant] washing the alluvial soil (raked from the rivulet) for gold & diamonds." On pages 97-8 Mawe provides a long commentary on the frontispiece and a first-hand account of how Brazilians pan for gold and diamonds in Cerro do Frio, "which the Author visited by royal permission." Mawe claims to have "seen eight men procure upwards of twenty ounces of Gold in four hours, from a portion of soil not above two tuns in weight"

Mawe (d. 1829), who spent many of his early years at sea, collected minerals in England for the King of Spain in the late eighteenth century. When war broke out between England and Spain in 1804, he was detained at Cadiz and then again at Montevideo. Only after Beresford captured Montevideo was he released. Soon after, he began his journey to Rio de Janeiro and then into Minas Geraes, which lasted two and a half years. After his return to England in 1811, he published *Travels in the Interior of Brazil, particularly in the Gold and Diamond Districts of that Country, by Authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal, including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and an Historical Sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres* (1812), opened a shop in the Strand and wrote books on mineralogy.

Provenance: Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, distinguished Brazilian historian and diplomat of Portuguese ancestry, was a significant book and art collector. He wrote on art and historical subjects, being an expert on the Flemish painter Frans Post: see *Frans Post 1612-1680*, Amsterdam: A.L. Gendt & Co., 1973, and *Frans Post*, São Paulo: Civilização Brasileira, 1948.

* Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 543: citing the tenth edition, London 1828, also containing the plate of the Brazilian miner. NUC: OkU, CtY.



Item 22

Mayorazgos: Not Worth Arguing About

23. [MAYORAZGOS]. *Carta de un amigo a su corresponsal sobre Mayorazgos....* [text begins:] *Las reflexiones que V. me hace en su estimable son tan justas, como propias de sus luces y prudencia. Al que no conoce dice* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1826). Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Very light foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. A few early corrections to text. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the heated debate over *mayorazgos* is taking time and energy that should be directed toward more important matters. Although advocates of abolishing the institution claim that they wish to do so for the sake of agriculture and the population, Chile is so thinly populated that the effect of abolition would be negligible: "¡y se nos quiere hacer creer ahora que no pueden subsistir 17 mayorazgos en Chile sin que perazcamos de hambre!"

The *mayorazgo*, a form of primogeniture that prevented large estates from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the *mayorazgo* in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O'Higgins abolished the *mayorazgo* by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

* Briseño I, 199: giving the date as 1826. OCLC: 55261407 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, giving the date as 1850-1899?). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Unrecorded Contemporary Manuscript Translation of a Substantial Work
By Portugal's Foremost Seventeenth-Century Prose Stylist*

24. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de. *"Il gran picciolo. Vita e morte del serafino humano Francesco d'Assisi."* Manuscript on paper, in Italian. Ca. 1674?. 4° (20.3 x 13.8 cm.), late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century stiff green wrappers. Full-page pen-and-ink coat of arms of the Princess d'Aveiro on recto of the first leaf. Written in ink by a single hand, minute but legible, with copious corrections and three pasted-on corrections. Lightly browned. The last 20 leaves are lightly dampstained; the last two leaves heavily so. A few edges lightly frayed, occasionally touching a letter. The ink has oxidized in places, eating 2 small holes through the first leaf. Overall in good condition. 39 leaves, apparently complete, in the following quires (all unsigned): I⁴ [lacking leaves 3-4, probably blank], II⁶, III¹², IV² [lacking leaf 2, probably blank], V¹⁰, VI⁸. Quire IV wraps around quires V-VI, and quire I wraps around quires II-VI. \$4,800.00

An apparently unpublished and unrecorded contemporary Italian translation of Manuel de Mello's *El mayor pequeño*, first published Lisbon 1647, in Spanish, and

ALL' ECCELLENTISSIMA
SIGNORA D. MARIA,
PRINCIPESSA
D' AVERO.

Poteva io Eccell.^{ma} Signora partendo da Livorno per
Italia portarmi alcuna Pietra preciosa con l'occasione della
fiesta Occidentale sopra di quale uenni ^{che si fece a 22. d'agosto} offrendomi occasione
di servir di Cappellano. Ma non conuenendo ad un povero
capuano tanta ricchezza, me n' andai prima di prender il
citroio, ~~ma ne andai~~ a procurarmi unde que' leuori che
li ~~ingent~~ faceuano nel Castello di Livorno (certo, hora fuora della
arti per adobbar gli ~~li~~ Cori delle Muse, e lieti d'edipolli.
et nobili tace. Perche l'Artefice (che è l'Artista della gran
opera) con eccelsi di concepia mi ne faceuon d'una, bene staua-
no incalzare due margarite di gran stima, disse mi donò
undemo de' suoi opere che conteneua la Vita del Grand' Artista
Micalora la fenice d'Africa et il maior pechegno Vita del N.
P. Apollon. Hora quella tola per adesso di trouandomi hauer
battuta di lingua spagnola in Italiana per il termine del viaggio della
navigazione che durò 7. ore di bona ad Italia alle 7. giorni, riuscì
come di tempo, et incontra de' punti (Pena d'hauer io lasciato il Pa-
radiso Terrena di Porayello) la dedico d'ora.
Ma ogni uno di me ne pigliai com' dalla Merca d'Ancona alla Lubiana
piuata ne confini del mondo uadi io a cercar Persona per la Reducione
re della Reductione d'un libro, lasciando d'agare tanta Nobilita d'istore
di più com' un libro di viaggio Italiano di doni (che tanti uanti
di Reducione) a Signora di Franca lingua com' è una Signora d'ogni
similit. Che un opera picciola di guidata di libro, la giudicata
conueniente per offerirti ad una figura grande et emirante in ogni
di vista, a quel il mio stato per habba donato il primo Pomo d'oro
tanta mule. Oufersoni de' libri di Parnatto, e la Pallade diuina
faucala coronar e d'ottori e defiori dalle Ninfe del Cielo. Perche
italianici d'agare alche Personon. Di scienze uaglia il celestari
il donato talento d'elli Ore d'opelle; Perche donandomi V. e
onora mia uaglia una delle sue Picture accomodate in Or-
nato.

subsequently printed at Lisbon 1650, Zaragoza 1675, and Alcalá 1681 and 1688, and in the author's *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. Prestage records no Italian translation of this work, and none is cited in *BLC* or *NUC*.

Given the numerous corrections to wording in the text, this may very well be the translator's working copy. In his dedication, dated 10 November 1674 (?) the translator explains that, while acting as chaplain on a voyage from Lisbon to Italy, he did this translation from the edition in Manuel de Mello's *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. The signature at the end of the dedication is difficult to decipher ("J. M ... R. "?). The translator refers to himself several times as a Capuchin. He states that during his stay in Lisbon he acted as confessor to the dedicatee and that he carried the gift of a painting from her to Pope Innocent X's grandchild the Principessa Ludovisia.

The dedicatee is "D. Maria Principessa d'Avero," who must be D. Maria Guadalupe de Lencastre (1630-1715), a noted painter (perhaps the painting sent to Italy was her own work?) and literary figure. She became sixth Duquesa de Aveiro in 1679, after her brother the fourth Duque de Aveiro transferred his allegiance to Spain and another brother, the fifth Duque, died. She is mentioned in Sousa's *Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portuguesa* and Fr. Agostinho de Santa Maria's *Santuariano mariano*. (See also Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* [1987] II, 34 and *Grande enciclopédia* III, 810.)

El mayor pequeño is a life of St. Francis of Assisi, for whom D. Francisco Manuel de Mello was named. It was written in 1646, while he was imprisoned in Portugal. He comments on it in his *Apologos dialogaes*: "*Lipsio*. Ouvi que neste livro vos arguião de confuso para historiador e de affectado para moral; que para livro de devoção comprehendia sobeja cultura, e para de relação reprehensivel brevidade. *Auctor*. Confesso que nem Chronica nem Soliloquios; mas ... para conduzir a gente a qualquer leytura honesta (quanto mais piedosa), he necessario dourar lhe a pirola, como ao enfermo" (quoted in Prestage, p. 216).

D. Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-1666) led a romantic and adventurous life and established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 men who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. Suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was jailed in Spain in 1640. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1652 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1657 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Originally he wrote in Spanish; it was only when he had passed his fortieth year that he published his first work in Portuguese: *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose.

* For the printed editions see Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, esboço biographico*, pp. 215-6, 575-6, 581-2; Innocência II, 440; Palau 160451; Barbosa Machado II, 185; Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 408 (also mentioning a Lisbon edition of 1648). On Manuel de Mello, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature*, pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout. This Italian translation not located in Porbase, Jisc or OCLC.

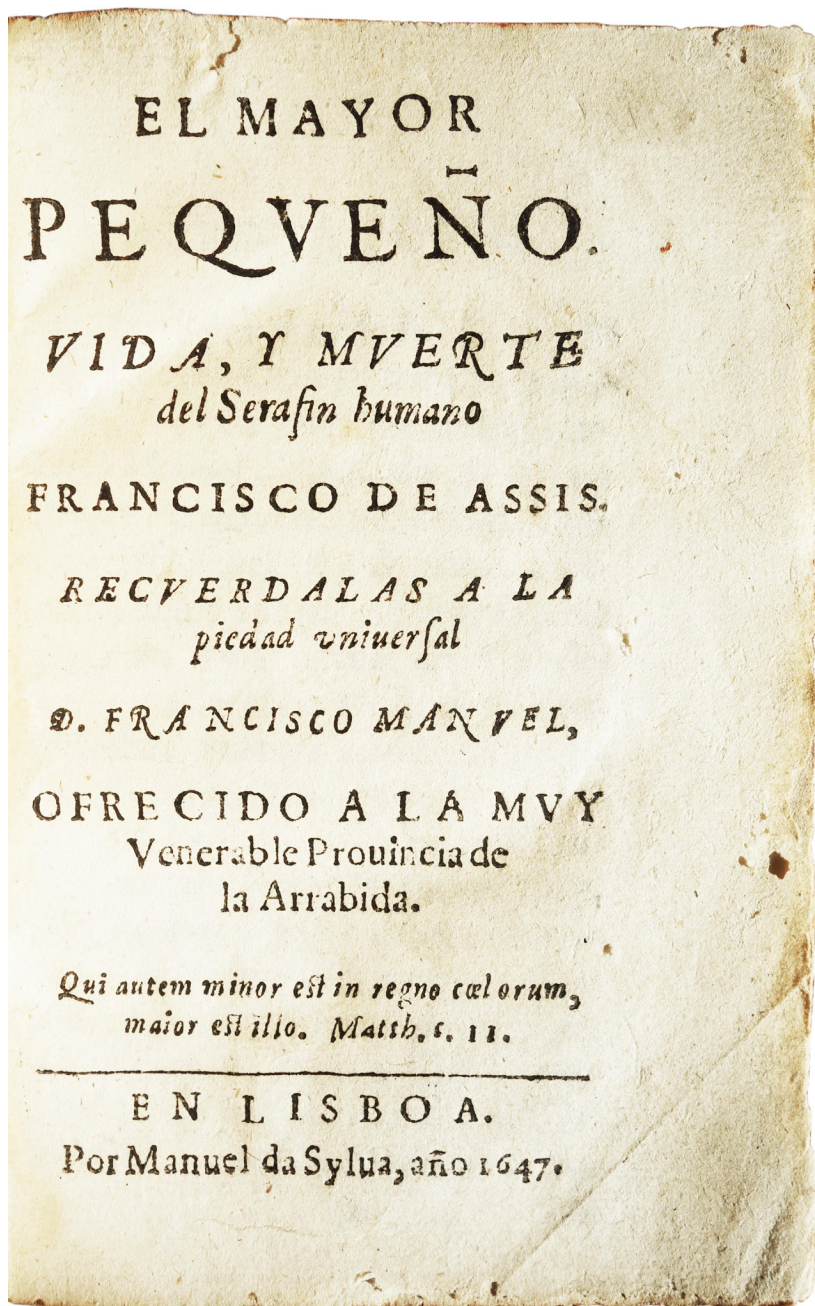
*Biography of St. Francis by
One of the Most Important Iberian Seventeenth-Century Authors*

***25. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *El mayor pequeño. Vida, y muerte del Serafín humano Francisco de Assis....* Lisbon: Por Manuel da Sylva, 1647. 8°, much later vellum, plain spine, leather thong ties, text block edges rouged. Woodcut tailpiece and initials. In very good condition. (16), 164 leaves. 1⁸, ¶⁸, A-V⁸, X⁴. \$2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this life of St. Francis. There were editions of Lisbon, 1650, Zaragoza, 1675, Alcalá, 1681; editions of Lisbon 1648, Lisbon 1658, and Alcalá, 1688 are sometimes cited, but may be ghosts; the text was also included in the author's *Obras morales*, Rome, 1664.

D. Francisco not only led a romantic and adventurous life but established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Not until he reached his forties did he publish his first work in Portuguese: the *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose. According to Bell, "No literary figure in Portugal of the seventeenth century, few in the Peninsula, can rank with Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-66), the leading lyric poet and prose writer of his time."

* Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* 24. Arouca M219 (correctly calling the book an 8°, and with collation the same as the present copy). Palau 160451 (giving incorrect collation). Simón Díaz XIV, 4595. Iberian Books B68562 [48686]. Barbosa Machado II, 185. Innocência II, 440 (calling the book a 12° and without collation). Pinto de Mattos, p. 371 (also calling the book a 12°, without collation, but mentioning "uma estampa de ante-rosto" which appears in a few copies, but is not considered integral to the volume). Garcia Peres p. 366 (also calling the book a 12° and without collation). Goldsmith M75. Nepomuceno 1087. Fernandes Thomaz 3188. Monteverde 3338. Not in HSA. Not present in the auctions of some of the most important Portuguese libraries, such as Sir Gubian, Moreira Cabral, Azevedo-Samodão, Ameal, Afonso Lucas and Comandante Vilhena. CCPBE locates Biblioteca Nacional de España only—lacks the title page. Porbase locates two copies (collation the same as the present copy): Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (the Fernandes Thomaz-Visconde de Trindade copy).



With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription to Salazar

26. MELLO, Pedro Homem de. *Os amigos infelizes*. Porto: Tipografia e Encadernação de João Alves de Freitas & Filho, 1952. Edições Saber. 8°, original printed wrappers (very slight wear). Title page in red and black. In very good condition. Author's signed and dated seven-line presentation inscription: "Ao Doctor Antonio de Oli- // veira Salazar // cuja figura enorme // o que Portugal teve de maior // homenagem de // Pedro Homem de Mello // Maio de 1952." [Salazar's] ticket with shelfmark overpasted with blank white paper, and small oblong black on silver ticket of Esquina, L.^a on verso of front wrapper. (4 ll.), 86 pp., (1 l.). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems.

Provenance: Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (1889-1970) was prime minister of Portugal from 1932 to 1968; he founded and led the Estado Novo, the corporatist authoritarian government that ruled Portugal until 1974.

* On the lawyer, educator, folklorist and poet Pedro [da Cunha Pimentel] Homem de Mello (Porto, 1904-1984), contributor to *Presença*, see Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 308; Fernando Guimarães in *Biblos*, III, 618-19; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 195-7. Porbase locates six copies: two each in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto. Jisc repeats King's College London and Oxford University.

Includes Laws that Governed the Southwestern United States

27. [MEXICO]. Collection of Mexican constitutions and laws. Unusual and interesting collection of 34 works in 29 volumes, mostly constitutions and laws from Mexico and its component states, plus a few essays on related subjects. Dates range from 1821 to 1868, with three-quarters of the items printed in or before 1831. 34 works in 29 volumes, 1821-1868. Nearly all are in very fine condition; half a dozen or so show some soiling or dampstaining. 34 works in 29 volumes. \$75,000.00

The collection includes pieces printed at Mérida de Yucatán, Durango, Puebla, Ciudad Victoria, Chihuahua, Tlapam, Tabasco, San Luis Potosí, Ures, Jalapa, Saltillo and Tlaxcala. Such provincial printing from Mexico is quite rare. Of these works 17 are not in *NUC* and six more are cited at only one or two locations. Only five (four in copies inferior to those offered here) appeared in the celebrated Streeter sale—Streeter presumably would have been interested in all, or virtually all, of the items present in our collection, given his strong interest in Mexico, Texas and the Southwest.

The constitutions and legislation for the Federal Republic of Mexico also applied to much of the southwestern United States (California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Texas) until Texas declared its independence in 1836 and Mexico ceded the area north of the Rio Grande following the Mexican-American War, 1846-1848. The

*Item 27*

states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Tamaulipas included present-day United States territory. The 1829 *Leyes y decretos del honorable congreso segundo constitucional del estado de Chihuahua*, for example, decreed relief for flood victims in El Paso (Texas). And the 1848 *Mensaje del ciudadano General Francisco Vital Fernandez* describes not only the loss of Laredo to the United States, but also the ravages inflicted on Tamaulipas by American forces and, after war's end, by American outlaws.

The dates of the constitutions and laws in this collection are as follow: Mexican Empire, 1821; Federal Republic of Mexico, 1823, 1824, 1824; Chihuahua, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832; Coahuila, 1852; Durango, 1825, 1828, 1857; Guanajuato, 1826, 1828?; Mexico (State of), 1830; Oajaca, 1824; Puebla, 1825; Querétaro, 1825; San Luís Potosí, 1835; Sonora, 1848; Tabasco, 1831; Tamaulipas, 1825, 1848, 1848; Tlaxcala, 1868; Veracruz, 1848; Yucatán, 1823, 1824.

Also included in the collection are the first Mexican printing of the Constitution of the United States, 1823; two essays extolling the benefits of republican government in Mexico, both printed in Mexico, 1826; a translation by Juan Antonio Llorente of a collection of political aphorisms, Mexico 1822; Tadeo Ortiz de Ayala's *Resumen de la estadística del imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822; and *Proyecto de una contribución nacional para engrosar y mantener la hacienda pública del Imperio Mexicano*, Mexico 1822.

Further details are available upon request.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl.

With Leaf 14 in a Variant State

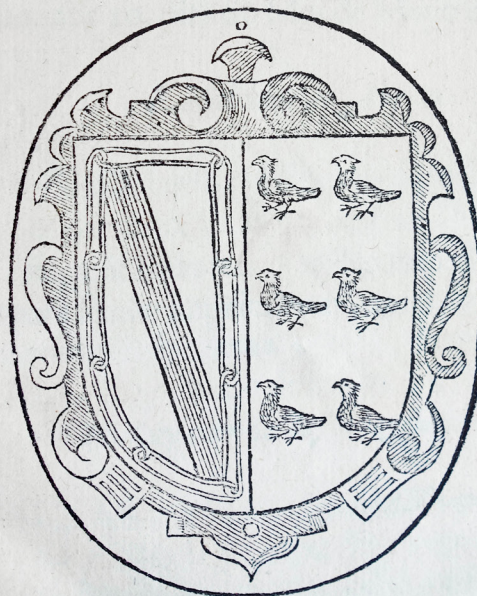
***28. MIRANDA, Martim Afonso.** *Discursos historicos de la vida, y muerte de Don Antonio de Zuniga* Lisbon: Antonio Alvarez, 1618. Small 4°, late eighteenth-century tree sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered in gilt, gilt armorial supralibros of Miguel de Faria on covers added mid-twentieth-century, text block edges rouged. Woodcut arms on title-page, woodcut initial letters, woodcut printer's device on H7v. Waterstains; nevertheless in fine condition. Armorial bookplate of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria (see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*, 1150; the supralibros conforms to 1149). (8), 63, (1 blank) leaves. Leaf 14 wrongly numbered 12; leaf 59 wrongly numbered 58. \$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In eight *discursos* and a *narración*, Miranda traces the genealogy of the Zúñiga family, sketches Zúñiga's life and character, and describes the funeral rites held in Lisbon in his memory. After studying at Salamanca, Zúñiga entered military service in 1577. Following action in Italy, he was sent to Flanders and distinguished himself at the capture of Rosendael (1580). Appointed captain, Zúñiga became a trusted aide to the Duke of Parma. Miranda provides much information on Zúñiga's participation in the campaigns in Flanders and France from 1589-96, as Philip II sought to win the French throne through military and diplomatic maneuvers. In 1601 Zúñiga was sent to Lisbon, first as commander of Spanish forces there and later as Captain-General of Portugal, where his first assignment was to help plan the abortive Spanish invasion of Ireland. Preceding the *Discursos* are four sonnets in Spanish, including one by Juan de

DISCURSOS HISTORICOS
DE LA VIDA, Y
MVERTE DE DON ANTONIO DE
ZVNIGA, COMENDADOR DE RIBERA
del Consejo de Guerra de su Magestad, y su Capitan
General del Reyno de Portugal.

*Por Martin Afonso de Miranda, criado del Rey N.S.
y natural de Lisboa.*

Dirigido a Don Pedro de Zuñiga, Marquez de Flores de
Auila, y primer cauallerizo de su Magestad.



En Lisboa, Con todas las licencias necesarias.

Por Antonio Alvarez Año 1618.

Torres Portugal and another by Manoel de Govea de Vasconcelos, a sonnet in Portuguese, and two *décimas* in Spanish by Alférez Sotomayor.

Miranda, a soldier before entering the service of the dukes of Bragança, published several collections of dialogues on moral and philosophical subjects. The *Discursos* is his only published work in Spanish.

* Arouca M397. Innocência VI, 152: calling for viii, 63 pp. Barbosa Machado III, 434. Antonio II, 90. Palau 172173. Pinto de Mattos p. 402. Palha 4370. Garcia Peres, p. 386. Monteverde 3576. On Miranda, see Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 262. Not in Almirante. Not in Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979). Not in HSA, *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: MH. OCLC: 81503912 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 457942538 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 33541758 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 02976097 (Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon-Valladolid); 63483250 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (only one with leaf 14 correctly numbered; both with worming; one shaved, affecting the text). Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Not located in Rebiun. CCPBE locates only two copies: Universidad de Oviedo, and Biblioteca Valenciana.

Important Collection of Documents for the History of the Azores

29. MONJARDINO, José Ignacio d'Almeida. *Collecção de documentos sobre os trabalhos da reedificação da Villa da Praya, e Villa de S. Sebastião, Fonte do Bastardo, Cabo da Praya, Fontinhas, Lages, Villa-Nova, e Agoalva, da Ilha Terceira, ocasionados pelo terremoto de 15 de Junho de 1841.* Angra do Heroísmo: Imprensa do Governo, 1844. 4°, original printed wrappers (spine splitting; minor fraying to covers). Some occasional foxing. Overall in good to very good condition. Small oblong white paper tag with blue border, serrated edges and old ink manuscript "185" tipped on to front wrapper. viii, 85 [i.e., 86] pp., (1 l. errata), 5 folding tables and charts. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, thoroughly documenting recounting the destruction of towns on Terceira by the 1841 earthquake, the post-earthquake disaster relief and rebuilding.

Almeida Monjardino (Lisbon, 1819-Angra do Heroísmo, 1904), came to Terceira in 1839, establishing the noble Monjardino family on that island (see Campos, *Nobiliário da Ilha Terceira* II, 169). He was Secretario geral do Governo civil da Angra from 1839 to 1851, and was elected deputy to the Portuguese Côrtes in 1849.

* Innocência IV, 370 (without collation); see also XIII, 13. Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* 1641. Canto, *Inventario* 2872. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 24. Goldsmiths'-Kress library of economic literature 33976.14.

By an Afro-Brazilian Native of Bahia

- *30. MOURA, Caetano Lopes de.** *O livro indispensavel, ou novissima collecção de receitas, concernentes ás artes, officios, e economia domestica e rural, collegidas das obras mais celebres, recentemente publicadas em França e Inglaterra.* Paris: Na Livraria Portugueza de J.P. Aillaud, 1845. 12°, original green printed wrappers (short tear to front joint at head of spine). Uncut. Foxing, mostly light; minor toning. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 262 pp. \$500.00

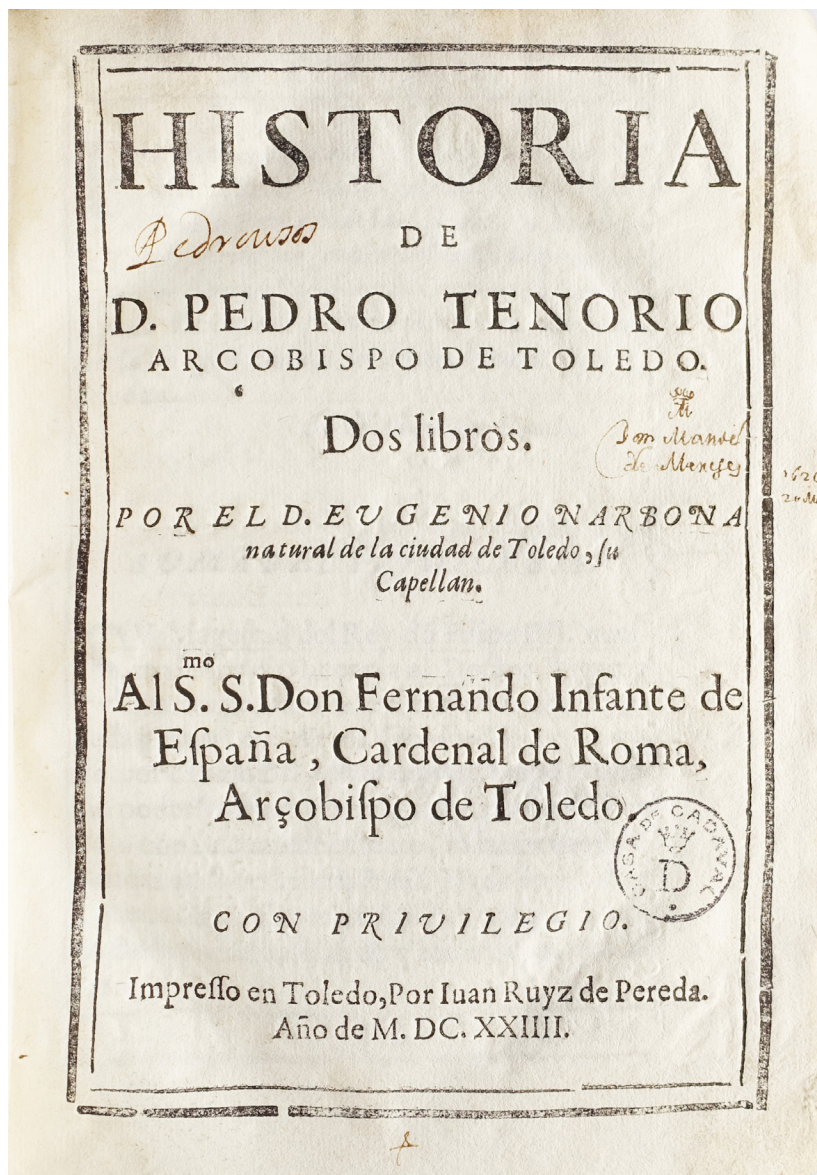
FIRST EDITION of this collection of practical recipes for the arts, industry and domestic use. There are sections on varnish for waterproofing and in various colors (gilt, tortoise-shell, etc.), for colors to paint on porcelain, for dyes, and for ink in various colors. Includes methods for washing chintz and gingham dresses; how to wash white silk, black silk, and silk of different colors (including yellow, brown, and crimson). Additionally there is a section on how to store furs and wool dresses without being eaten by bugs (pp. 12-26). Also covered are imitation gems, iron-working (with two American methods cited, pp. 54-5 and 57-8), making dry milk for use on long voyages, cleaning and coloring bronze and copper, stain removal, cosmetics and food preservation. The recipes were compiled from works recently published in France and England.

Lopes de Moura (1780-1860), an Afro-Brazilian author, native of Bahia, became involved in the Inconfidencia Bahiana of 1798 and later fought in the Peninsular War before establishing a medical practice in Paris. There he found that he could not live on his income as a physician, and so applied himself to writing and translating: he was responsible for the translation into Portuguese of several French medical books, as well as works of Sir Walter Scott and James Fenimore Cooper. His translations had such great influence in Brazil that D. Pedro II, hearing of his financial difficulties, awarded him a pension from his private purse.

* Sacramento Blake II, 10: without collation; mentions a Lisbon edition in 8vo, without giving a date. Innocência II, 11; IX, 4: without collation, and calling the work an 18mo. Ramos, *A edição da lingua portuguesa em França* 456. Not in Borba de Moraes, who lists other works by the author. Not in *Ticknor Catalog*. On Lopes de Moura see Guerra, *El medico político*, pp. 60-1. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 99. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 457575629 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 57289206 (Harvard University—purchased from us in 2002). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), but should have located the Bibliothèque nationale de France copy.

*Biography of Important Medieval Ecclesiastic
Responsible for Monastic Reforms*

- 31. NARBONA, Eugenio.** *Historia de D. Pedro Tenorio Arcobispo de Toledo. Dos libros* Toledo: Iuan Ruyz de Pereda, 1624. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small hole in spine, lacks ties), vertical manuscript lettering on spine. Title within double rule border, each page within single rule border. Woodcut initials. Light dampstaining and very light toning to a few leaves, otherwise crisp and clean. In fine



Item 31

condition. Signature of D. Manuel de Menezes, dated 1626, on title-page. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval on title-page and Pp2v, stamp and label on front flyleaf. (6 ll.), 150 ll. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION; its next appearance was in the anthology *Obras clásicas para la historia de Toledo*, 1998. The subject was born in Talavera de la Reina, 1328, and died in Toledo, 18 May 1399. His Gallego family was living in Toledo, with strong economic interests in the region of Talavera. D. Pedro Tenorio began his ecclesiastical career as archdeacon in Toro, then becoming a canon in Zamora. After taking the side of the Trastamaras in the Castilian civil war he was forced into exile in France and Italy, but made good use of this time, studying canon law at Rome, and consolidating his position within the Church.

He returned to Castile at the time of the establishment of the papacy in Avignon, participating in the battle of Nájera, where his brother lost his life and he was captured. Released seven months later, in 1371 he was appointed bishop and sent to the diocese of Coimbra. Against the views of Enrique II, Pope Gregory XI appointed him archbishop of Toledo. There he began a comprehensive reform of the ecclesiastical courts until finally Juan I brought him into the Royal Council.

He then produced a great monastic reform, participated in the war that attempted to win the Portuguese crown for the king of Castile, and played a key role in developing the Castilian position with regard to the schism in the West. With the death of Juan I, and the advent of Enrique III, as a member of the Council of Regency he suffered imprisonment due to involvement in the conspiracy of several clerics and nobles who wished to facilitate the invasion of Portugal. In 1393, released, he returned to his role in the Court.

He is most noted for work in the diocese of Toledo, and in the city in general, particularly in his ability to affect the construction of the cathedral and the *Puente del Arzobispo*, named in his honor, today called the Puente de San Martín.

Provenance: On D. Manuel de Menezes [or Meneses], "Oficial da Armada, em que teve o posto de general ... m. em 28-VII-1628" see *Grande enciclopédia*, XVI, 936-7; also Barbosa Machado, III, 310-2. The Casa de Cadaval, headed by the Dukes of Cadaval, was and remains one of the oldest, wealthiest and most important noble families of Portugal. They trace their lineage back to D. Nuno Alvares Pereira de Melo (1638-1727), the first Duke. The library, despite some dispersals, remains one of the nation's most significant still in private hands. See *Grande enciclopédia* V, 365-8.

* Palau 187627. Salvá 3480. Heredia 6702. Not in HSA. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 249552087 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek LMU München); 760594306 (Colegio de Mexico, calling for [5], 150 h.); 433077187 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca, Universidad de Leon, Universidad de Valladolid); digitized copy 727387293 (Universidad de Salamanca). Not located in Jisc.

By a Noted Economist

32. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Considerações políticas e commerciaes sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor worming to joints, 2 cm. tear at head of spine and front cover), flat spine with gilt bands and red morocco lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges speckled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on

title page. Internally fine, overall condition very good. Early signature in blank portion of title page ("J. Leite R. Freire"?). 420 pp. \$500.00

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 conservatism, 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.

* Innocência IV, 182. Figanieri, *Bibliographia historica portugueza* 1013. Not in Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, pp. 89-94. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a copy each at British Library, Oxford University, Senate House Libraries-University of London, and Cambridge University.

*Only Hebrew Grammar Published in Portugal
During the Eighteenth Century*

33. PAZ, Francisco da. *Compendio dos principios da grammatica hebraica, no qual se explicão breve, e claramente as regras fundamentaes desta lingua.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1773. 4°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear, slightly defective at top of spine), gilt spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, lettering piece missing from second compartment from head of spine. Two tears on folding table, ending at border. Crisp and clean; overall in very good condition. 158 pp., (1 l. errata), 1 folding table. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Paz, a Franciscan who taught Hebrew at the Seminary in Beja, learned the language from the Maronite D. Paulo Hoder. A second edition of the *Compendio*, not substantially different from the first, appeared at Coimbra, 1826.

* Innocência III, 30: without mention of the errata leaf. Amzalak, *Portuguese Hebrew Grammars & Grammarians*, pp. 22-3 and plate XIII. *Imprensa Nacional*, pp. 84 & 279. Not in Palha. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 503625740 (British Library); 752950629 (British Library); 39854244 (New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Centrale Bibliotheek, Universidade de São Paulo, National Library of Israel). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

*Eighteenth-Century Manuscript Copy of a Seminal Work on
Genealogy and History for the Iberian Peninsula*

- *34. D. PEDRO AFONSO, Conde de Barcelos.** “*Nobilario de Dom Pedro Conde de Barcellos.*” Eighteenth-century manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (31.3 x 22.7 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (minor soiling), fore-edge cover extensions, with title vertically in manuscript: “Cde. D. Pº Filho d’elRey D. Dinis das Linhagens de Portugal.” Written in ink, in a large, legible hand, with a smaller version for the copious marginal notes. Deckle edges at fore-edge. Very fine. Collections of Jacinto da Silva Mengo and the Barão de Rendufe (see below). Complete according to the foliation by the original scribe: (1 l.), 287 ll. [i.e., 288, with an unfoliated leaf following f. 197], (2 blank leaves and pastedown foliated 288-291). \$4,000.00

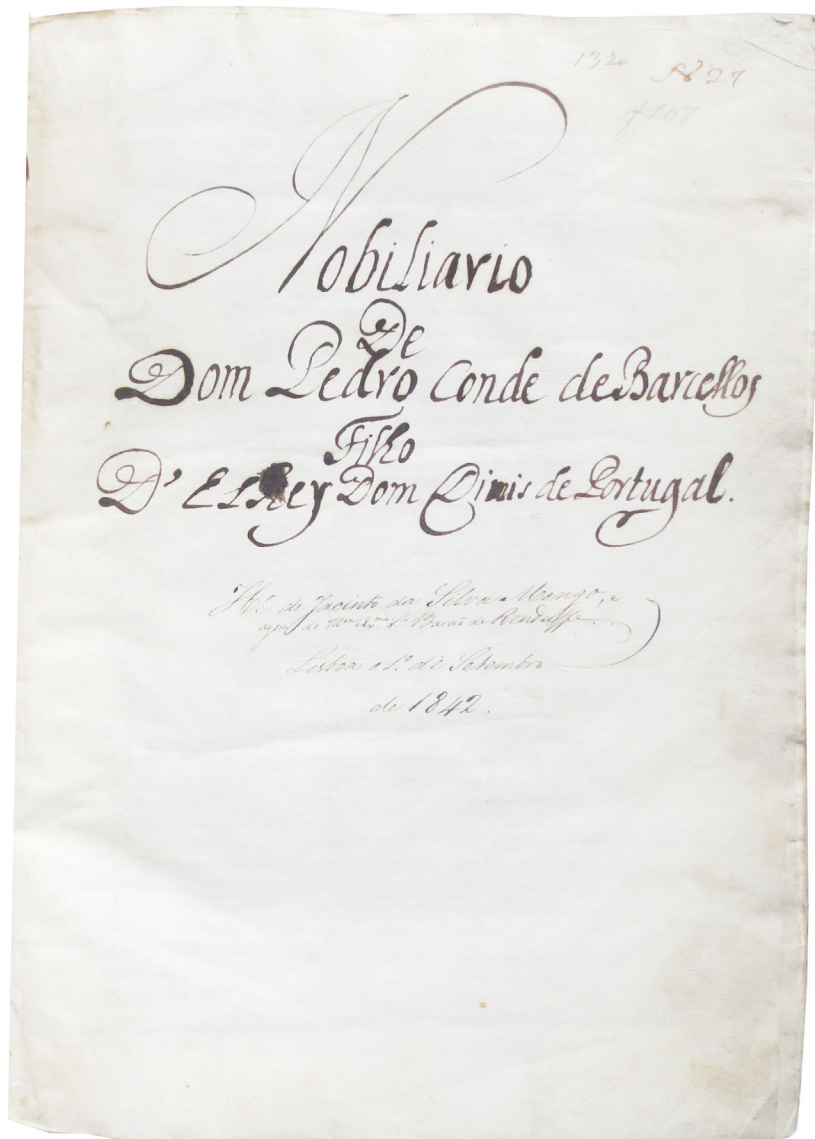
Attractive eighteenth-century manuscript copy of one of the seminal works of genealogy and history for the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle Ages. It was written in the fourteenth century in Gallego-Portuguese. In a highly stratified society a person’s lineage was crucial, and D. Pedro’s work was a model for many later genealogical accounts. It includes not only lists of names and relationships, but narrative accounts of the lives of many of those listed. Despite some criticisms of its accuracy (especially for the earliest period), it is the only source for many relationships of noble families in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Castile.

The *Nobiliario* was frequently translated into Portuguese and Castilian, often with additions. It first appeared in print at Rome in 1640. It has been often reprinted, and the fact that it is in print today in several editions is a testimony to its importance for historians.

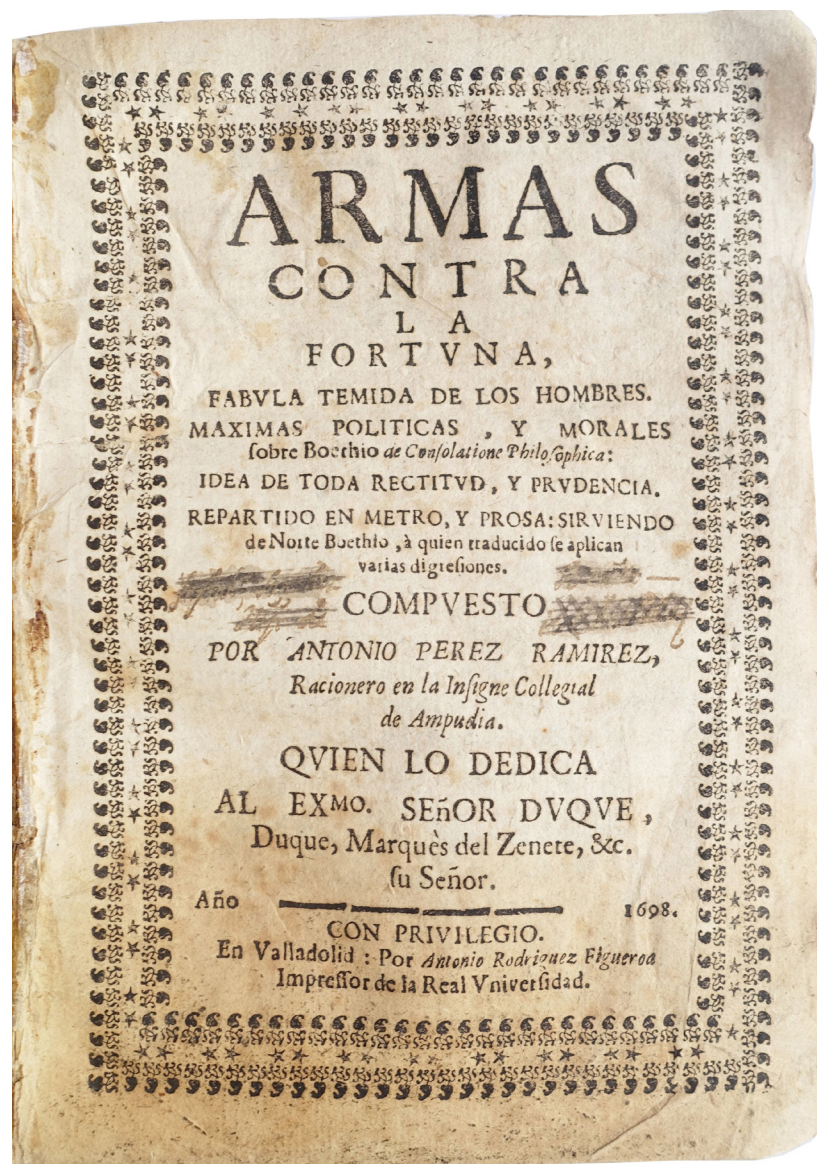
By birth and by marriage, Pedro Afonso, conde de Barcelos (1287-1354), was affiliated with the highest nobility of the Iberian Peninsula. The illegitimate son of D. Dinis of Portugal (r. 1279-1325) and great-grandson of Alfonso X el Sabio, he first married into the Portuguese Sousa family and then into the Aragonese Ximenes family. During a period of exile he absorbed the culture of the Castilian court, and after his return to Portugal he transformed his estate at Lalim into a cultural center. While at Lalim, D. Pedro composed two of the most important medieval prose works in Gallego-Portuguese: the *Cronica Geral de Espanha* in 1344 and this book, known as the *Livro de Linhagens do conde D. Pedro*, in 1340-44.

Like D. Dinis, D. Pedro was a poet and troubador. His lost “*Livro de Cantigas*,” a collection of Galician songs, was probably an archetype for the medieval Spanish and Portuguese *cancioneros*. Hence D. Pedro is at least partially responsible for the preservation of many important medieval texts that would otherwise have been lost.

Provenance: Inscription on title page reads, “Hé de Jacinto da Silva Mengo, e agora do Illmº e Excmº Sr. Barão de Rendufe. Lisboa o 1º de Setembro de 1842.” Jacinto da Silva Mengo (1808-1866) served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see Innocência III, 246). Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão e Conde de Rendufe (1795-1857), began his diplomatic career in 1827. From February 1842 to November 1845 he served as minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844) was also Portuguese representative to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He negotiated treaties of commerce and navigation with Prussia in 1844 and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. In early 1846 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Madrid, to negotiate a treaty regarding Spanish, French and English intervention in the “*Maria da Fonte*” movement. After an assignment in Paris, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman in 1849.



Item 34



Critical Translation and Interpretation of Boethius

35. PEREZ RAMIREZ, Antonio. *Armas contra la fortuna, fabula temida de los hombres. Maximas politicas, y morales sobre Boethio de Consolatione Philosophica: idea de toda rectitud, y prudencia. Repartido en metro, y prosa: sirviendo de Norte Boethio, à quien traducido se aplican varitas digresions.* Valladolid: Por Antonio Rodriguez Figueroa, Impresor de la Real Universidad, 1698. 4°, mid-eighteenth-century limp vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript title and decoration on spine, endleaves using “papel sellado” of 20 [? illegible] dated 1747. Title page with quadruple typographical border. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Some browning. Overall in very good condition. Old (contemporary?) inscriptions on title page scored. Old manuscript annotation on p. 3. (10 ll.), 583, (1) pp., (6 ll.). \$2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this critical translation and interpretation, with much weighty commentary, mostly in prose, but including some verse, of the first book of Boethius's *De consolazione philosophica*. The book is dedicated to D. Juan de Dios Silva Mendoza Haro Guzman Roxas Sandoval de la Vega y Luna, Duque and Marques del Zenate, etc. The author provides six preliminary pages of dedication.

* Alcocer 1030. Palau 222220. Not located in HSA. Not located in Salvá or Heredia. Not located in Gallardo. OCLC: 434012659 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Salamanca, Universidad de Valencia, Universidad de Valladolid); 1035376123 (internet resource-Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon). The online CCPBE locates eight copies in seven other Spanish libraries. Jisc locates a single copy, in the British Library. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

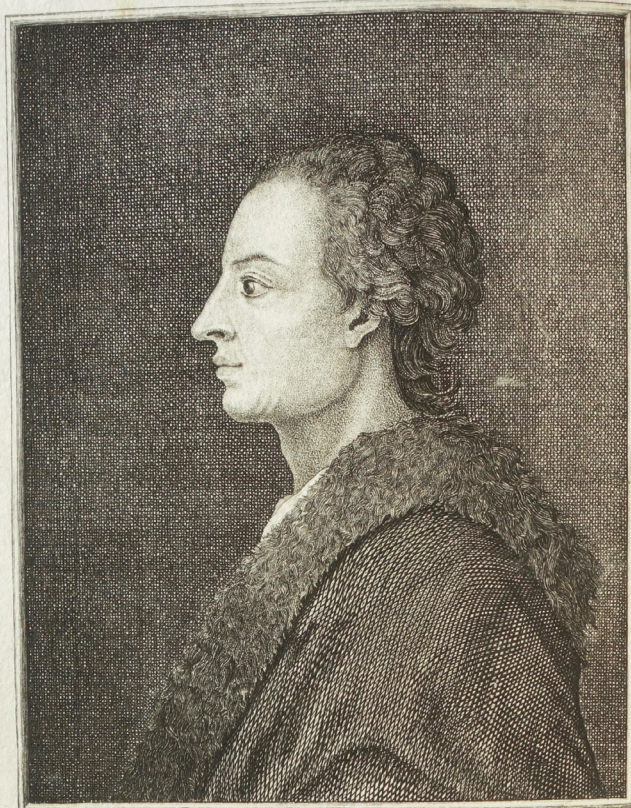
First English Language Printing in South America?

***36. POPE, Alexander.** *Ensaio sobre a critica. Traduzido em portuguez pelo Conde de Aguiar. Com as notas de José Warton, do traductor, e de outros e o commentario de Dr. Warburton.* Rio de Janeiro: Impressão Régia, 1810. 4°, recent period sheep, smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter and tooled border, ruled gilt border on covers. Lithograph portrait. Printed on a special, thick paper. In very good condition. (2 ll. [including the portrait]), xiii, (3), 175 pp., (4 ll.).

\$700.00

First edition thus. One of the few early Brazilian imprints to contain an illustration: the portrait of Pope was designed in Rio de Janeiro by R.E. Almeida, after a plate by Holloway. This translation, with a curious and erudite preface by the second Marquês de Aguiar, Fernando José de Portugal, gave rise to heated controversy. The text is in English and Portuguese.

* Valle Cabral 119: “A edição é executada com o maior esmero e beleza.” Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro* I, no. 127: “um dos mais belos livros publicados pela Impressão Régia.” Innocência II, 274. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 810/10*. Lilly Library, *Brazil from Discovery to Independence* 72: “one of the finer products of the Impressão Régia.”



R. F. Almeida, Des. e Grav. Rio de Janeiro.

Da Gran de Holsteny.

ALEXANDRE POPE.

Lists Works by *Brueghel, Cagliari, Luca Giordano, Hans Holbein, Michaelangelo, Jean Pillement, Poussin, Rafael, Rembrandt*

***37. PORTUGAL.** *Academia Real das Bellas Artes de Lisboa. Catálogo provisório da Galeria Nacional de Pintura existente na Academia Real das Bellas Artes de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Typ. Universal de Thomaz Quintino Antunes, for Academia Real das Bellas Artes, 1868. Edição Official. 8°, original green printed boards. Wood engraved Portuguese royal arms on front cover and title page. Typographical borders on front and rear covers. In fine condition. From the library of the Counts and Marquesses of Rio Maior, with ink manuscript presentation inscription on front cover. viii, 70 pp., (1 l.). \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. The preliminary leaves consist of rules of operation of the National Picture Gallery. The Marquês de Sousa Holstein (Paris, 1838-Lisbon, 1878) provides an "Advertencia" (pp. [1]-4), and an introduction (pp. 5-19). In addition to the most important Portuguese artists, some of world-class talent but largely unknown outside of Portugal, there are listed works by Jan Brueghel (without specifying if the elder or the younger), Cagliari, Luca Giordano, Hans Holbein, Michaelangelo, Jean Pillement, Poussin, Rafael, Rembrandt and others.

Provenance: The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts and marquesses of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* *Bibliografia artistica portuguesa ... magnifica biblioteca reunida pelo Dr. Luiz Xavier da Costa* 681. For the 1.º Marquês de Spisa Holstein, see Innocência IX, 273; *Grande enciclopédia* XXIX, 876. OCLC: 26200787 (Metropolitan Museum of Art, Stanford University Library, Library of Congress, Gallerie Degli Uffizi, Victoria & Albert-National Art Library); 458975153 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 82968592 (Getty Research Institute); 886431839 (Kunsthistorische Institut in Florenz); 1179261466 (Gallerie Degli Uffizi); 739195268 (Rijksmuseum Amsterdam); 959080133 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 962368823 (Internet resource; Getty copy digitized); 744475980 (Internet resource; Google; Stanford copy digitized).

Accounting for Brazil, Azores, Madeira, Africa, India

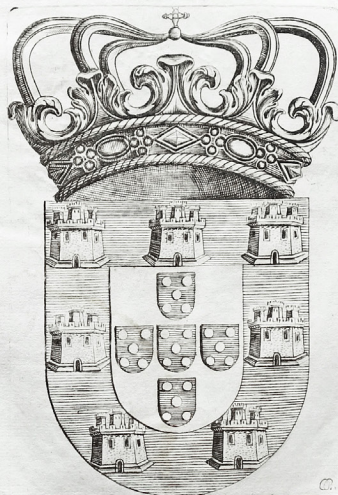
38. PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V. *Regimento dos contos do Reyno, e Casa, nesta nova impressam acrescentado com hum Alfabeto para nelle se achar com muita facilidade o que contem todos os capitulos.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1708. Folio (29 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (soiled and with a few minor defects; rear free endleaf gone). Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut headpiece. Several large woodcut tailpieces and smaller vignettes. Clean and crisp, in very good to fine condition. Near contemporary ink inscription "De João de Siqueyra 1712" on front free endleaf recto. Old ink "Coimbra" on rear pastedown. (8 ll.), 177 pp. Pages 83-4 misnumbered 81-2.

\$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION thus; significantly different from the published *Regimentos dos Contos* of 1628 and 1669. The Casa dos Contos was the primary organ for regulation and

REGIMENTO
DOS
CONTOS DO REYNO,
E CASA,

NESTA NOVA IMPRESSAM ACRESCENTADO
com hum Alphabeto para nelle se achar com muita fa-
cilidade o que contem todos os capitulos,



E M L I S B O A.

Na Officina de VALENTIM DA COSTA DESLANDES,
Impressor de Sua Magestade.

Com todas as licenças necessarias. Anno de M. DCCVIII.

315461

fiscalization of state receipts and expenses. This document provides insights into trading patterns, such as the importation of wheat to continental Portugal from the Azores, Madeira, Flanders and Brittany. Much attention is also paid to Portugal's overseas affairs. Chapter 18 (p. 24) deals with Brazil. Chapters 39 (pp. 48-9), 40 (pp. 49-50), and 67 (pp. 81-2) deal with Africa. Chapter 8 (pp. 8-9) refers to the Azores, Madeira, and Africa. Chapter 94 (pp. 110-1) is about *Cartas Geraes da India*. Chapter 22 (pp. 28-9) contains references to the Casa da India and the Casa de Ceuta, while Chapter 46 (pp. 57-8) refers to the Casa da India. Chapter 41 (pp. 50-1) deals with the importation of wheat to Lisbon from the Azores and Madeira; Angra on the island of Terceira is mentioned specifically, as are the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo. Chapter 14 (pp. 19-20), "Do tempo em que os Officiaes de recebimento ham de vir dar conta aos Contos depois de terem acabado o porque foram providos," includes references to the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, Angola, Mina, Cabo Verde, and São Thomé.

* Cunha, *Impressões Deslandesianas*, I, 626-7. Monteverde 4398 lists a *Regimento das Contas* of 1708 which in all other respects appears to be the same as the present work and the one listed by Porbase for that year; probably a mistaken transcription of the title. Not in Alden & Landis. No *Regimento dos contos* in Innocência. No *Regimento dos contos* in Borba de Moraes. No *Regimentos dos contos* in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* [but we sold another copy of the present edition to JCB in 2016]. No *Regimento dos contos* in Azevedo Samodães, Ameal, Nepomuceno, Fernandes Tomaz, Ávila Perez or Afonso Lucas. See Virgínia Rau, *A Casa dos Contos*. OCLC: 29069074 (Indiana University, University of Minnesota). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No *Regimento dos contos* located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

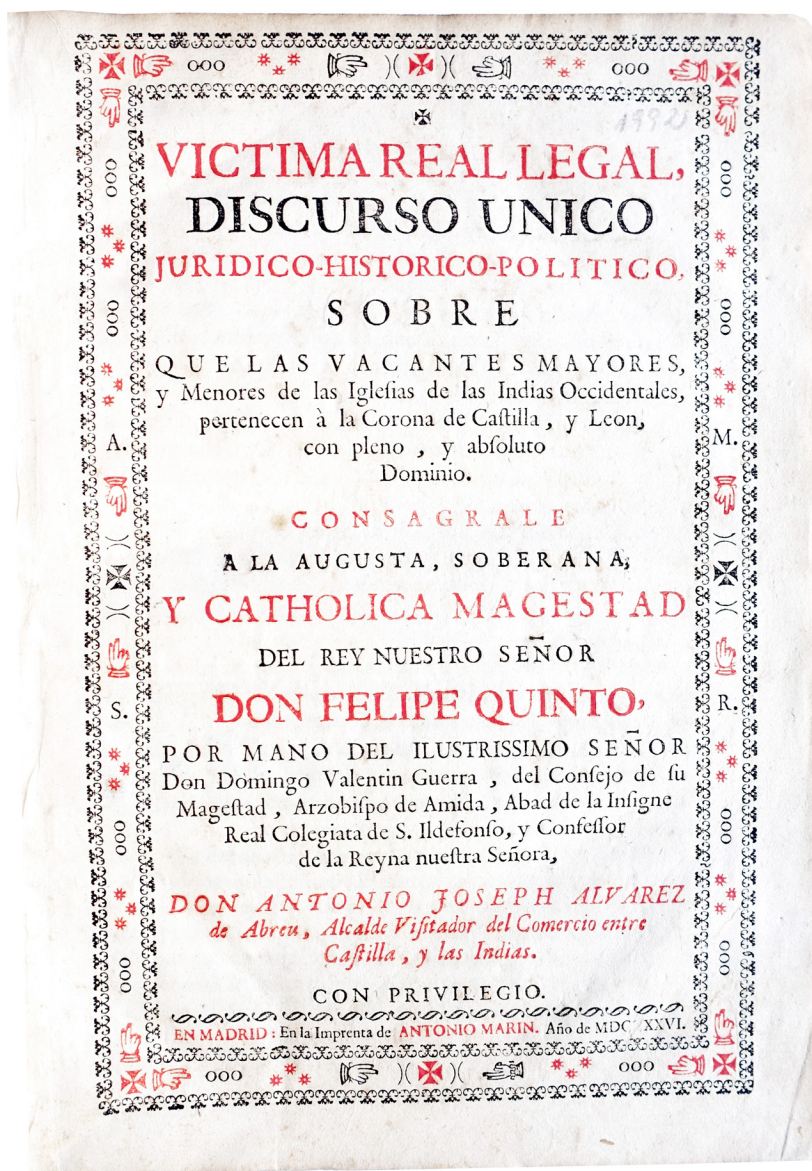
*One of the Best Novels Ever Written
Greatly Expanded, Almost Completely Rewritten Version*

***39. QUEIROZ, José Maria de Eça de.** *O crime de Padre Amaro ... Nova edição, inteiramente refundida e recomposta*. Porto: Livraria Internacional de Ernesto Chardron, 1880. 8°, contemporary half crimson sheep over marbled boards, spine with gilt fillets and raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering pieces with gilt author and title in second and fourth compartments, decorated endleaves. Publisher's monogram on title page. Typographical headpiece and decorative initial on p. [v]. In very good condition. ix, (1 blank) pp., (1 l.), 674 pp. \$1,200.00

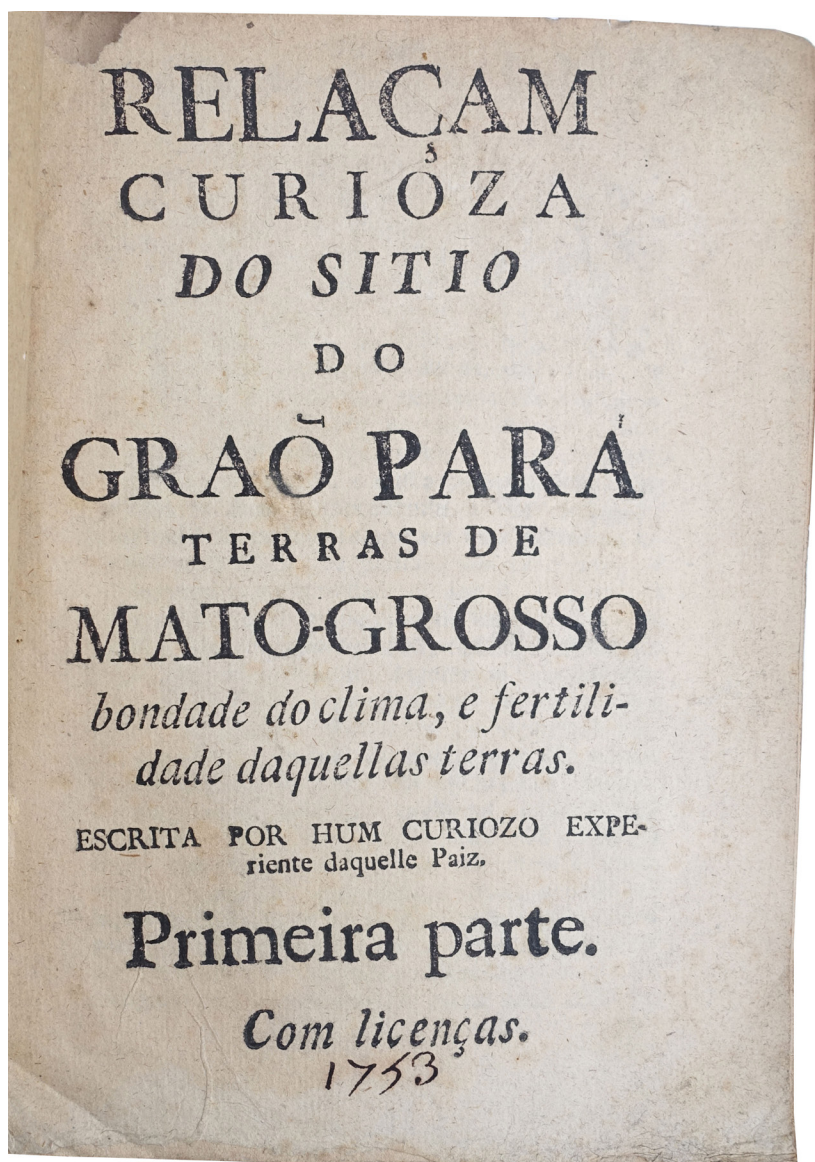
Second edition in book form of **one of the best and most important novels ever written**, profoundly revised by the author. A nearly completely new version, it is almost double the length of the previously published edition (the first in book form, 1876), which in turn was very different from the first appearance in print, in the *Revista ocidental*, 1875. It includes the author's preface, defending himself against charges he had plagiarized Emile Zola's *La faute de l'abbé Mouret*. This is the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. (*O Mistério da estrada de Sintra*, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.)

Guerra da Cal gives the collation as [4] ix [3] 674 [1] pp.; however, we have compared the present copy to others, including the one which had belonged to King Carlos I and King Manuel II, sold by us to the Houghton Library in 1990, and this copy is complete. The collation given by the Library of Congress online Catalog also agrees with that of the present copy.

* Guerra da Cal 35. Cf. J.P. Tavares, *O crime do Padre Amaro*, p. 5.



Item 40



Ecclesiastical Income in Latin America

40. REGALIA, Antonio José de Alvarez Abreu, Marqués de la. *Victima real legal, discurso unico juridico-historico-politico, sobre que las vacantes mayores, y menores de las iglesias de las Indias Occidentales, pertenecen à la Corona de Castilla, y Leon, con pleno, y absoluto Dominio.* Madrid: Imprenta de Antonio Marin, 1726. Folio, contemporary limp vellum, (inner hinges weakening). Typographical border in black and red on title-page. Light browning throughout. Overall in fine condition. Contemporary inscription on recto of front free endpaper. (20 ll.), xxiv pp., (4 ll.), 365 pp., (13 ll.). \$2,500.00

FIRST EDITION, defending the Spanish Crown's right to income from vacant positions in the churches of America. Alvarez Abreu (1688-1756), a member of the Consejo and Camara de Indias, Minister of the Juntas Generales de Tabaco, Comercio, & Moneda, Asiento de Negros, and one of the most learned juriconsults of Spain, was rewarded for this work with a pension of a thousand ducats and the title of Marquis de la Regalía. The second edition appeared in Madrid, 1769.

* Palau 9444: calling for only 19 ll. at the beginning. Sabin 76. Medina, BHA 2574. NUC: MH, PBL, RPJCB, CtY, MB, NNH. OCLC: locates copies at 14 institutions. Melvyl locates copies at Berkeley and UCSB; 2nd editions available at Berkeley, UCSD, Graduate Theological Union, and California State Library.

Rare Account of the Backlands of Grão Pará and Mato-Grosso

41. Relaçam curioza do sitio de Grão Pará, terras de Mato-Grosso, bondade do clima, e fertilidade daquellas terras. Escrita por hum curiozo experiente daquelle paiz. Primeira parte [all published]. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., n.d. [1754?]. Small 4°, nineteenth-century plain brown wrappers (slight fraying). Moderate browning, but not brittle. In good condition. White paper ticket with blue border on front cover (3 x 4.2 cm.) bears notation "221" in pencil. 8 pp. \$2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Borba writes: "The author of this interesting anonymous account must certainly have traveled across the Brazilian 'sertões.' He describes the excellence of the climate, the forests, and the animals in the jungle. 'O animal mais horrendo he o Jacareo,' he states, writing also about the 'onça,' the snakes, the 'surucuré,' etc. The author declares that this account was written with the intention of publicizing these regions which he considers to be a paradise. ... a second part was never published." A number of authorities have commented on the rarity of this pamphlet. We speculate that one reason for this rarity, in addition to the ephemeral nature of the piece and its interest, may be the policy of the Portuguese court to suppress all such glowing accounts about Brazil throughout the colonial period. This also may also be the reason the second part never saw the light of day.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 707-8: "This curious account is very rare." *Catálogo da Exposição de História do Brasil*: "rare." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 754/1. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliense* 221 (giving the date as 1753). Azevedo-Samodães 2672: "very rare." Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. Not in JFB. NUC: NN, RPJCB, DCU-IA and MH. OCLC:

24939704 (Cornell University, New York Public Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Indiana University, John Carter Brown Library, University of São Paulo); 83713230 (Houghton Library); 1052533760 (digitized from the JCB copy). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*First Appearance of One of the Best Novels Ever Written:
The Best Copy We Have Ever Seen*

***42. *Revista occidental*. 1^o anno, tomo primeiro, fascículos 1-6, and tomo segundo, fascículos 1-5, a complete run.** 11 issues in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Escripitorio da Revista Occidental, 15 February to 15 July 1875. Large 8°, original printed wrappers, uncut, in two folding cases with crimson leather spines, gilt with raised bands in five compartments, marbled boards on all other sides. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplates of D. Diogo de Bragança [Lafões] on front sides of cases. 768; 639, (1) pp. 11 issues in 2 volumes. \$16,000.00

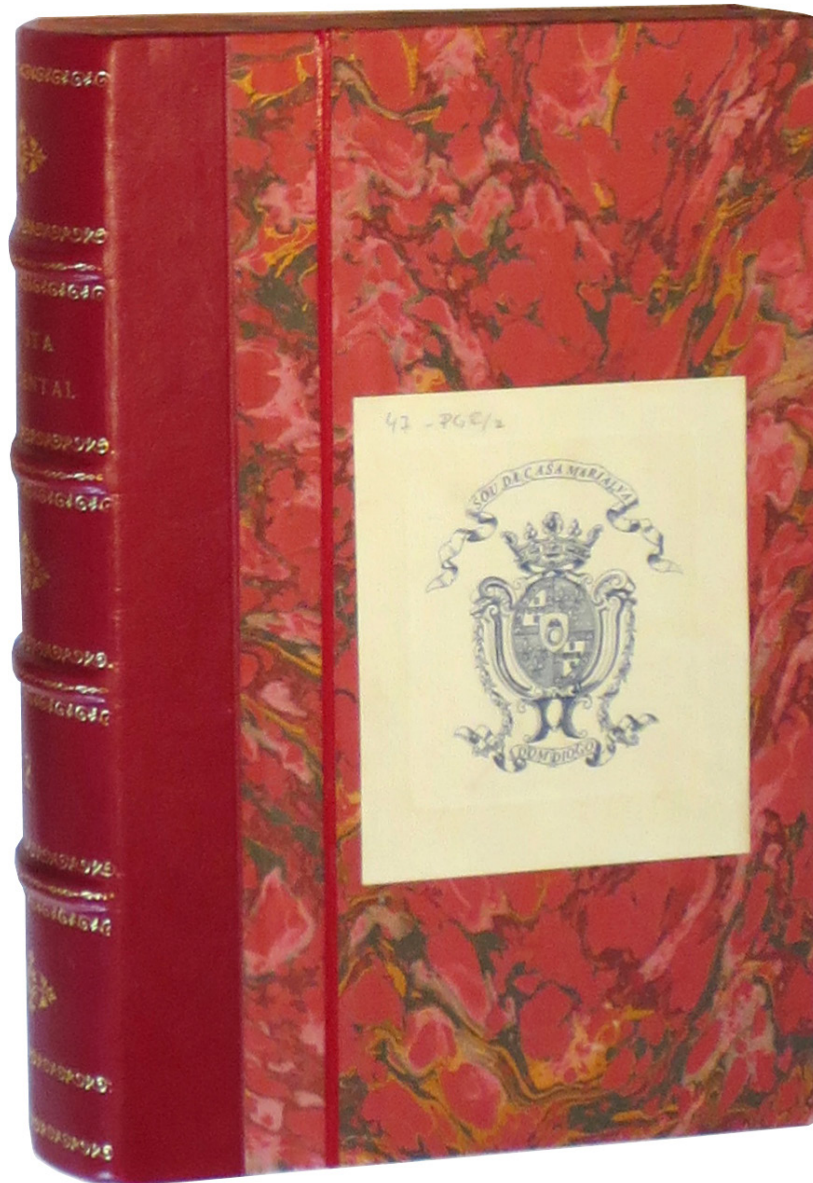
FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN of this rare Portuguese periodical containing the first appearance of *O Crime do Padre Amaro*, **one of the best and most important novels ever written**, the first novel written entirely by Eça de Queiroz, and certainly one of his most important works. (*O Mistério da estrada de Sintra*, written in collaboration with Ramalho Ortigão, had appeared in 1870.) Eça had serious disagreements with the editors of the *Revista*, Antero de Quental and Batalha Reis, regarding corrections to his work, and was very dissatisfied with the published result. He substantially revised it for the first edition in book form, published in 1876.

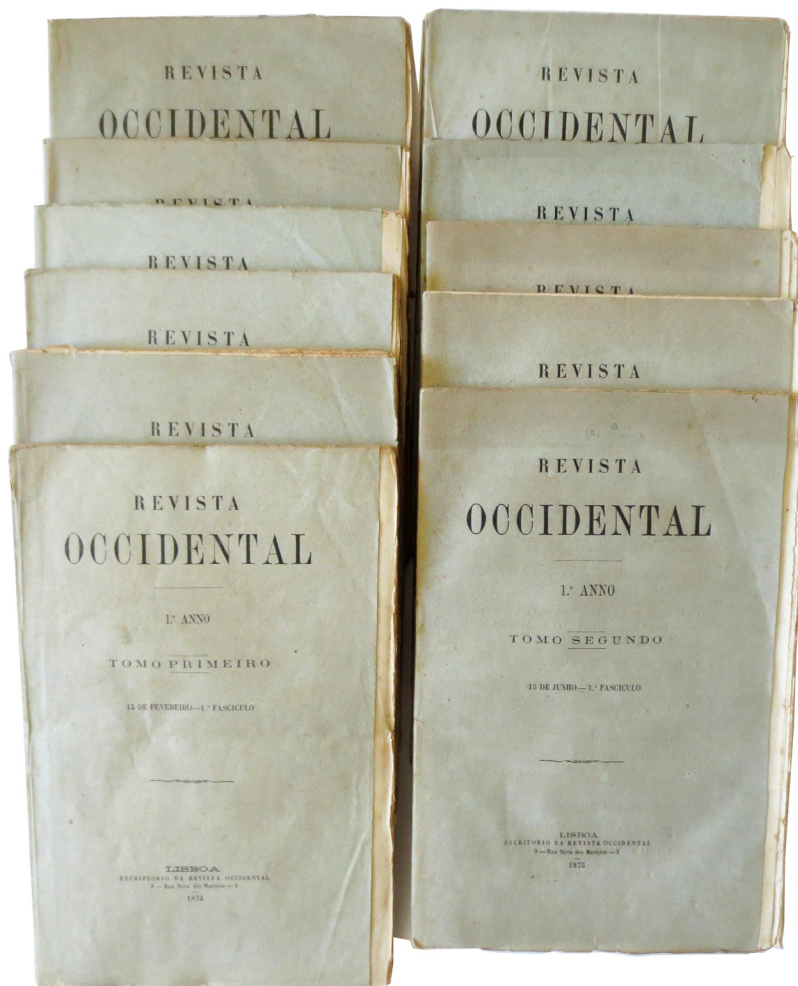
The *Revista Occidental* includes works in Portuguese by such noted authors as Antero de Quental, Manuel de Arriaga, Luciano Cordeiro, Gonçalves Crespo, Oliveira Martins and Gomes Leal, and also works in Spanish by Cánovas del Castillo, Pi y Margall, Jacinto Octavio Picón and Patricio de la Escosura.

The rarity of this periodical, especially with all the original wrappers present, has led to some confusion among bibliographers regarding the number of issues and the dates of publication—doubtless mostly because only the original printed wrappers indicate the fascicle number and date of publication. The only published record of an actual copy we have been able to locate, sold in the Fernandes Thomaz sale in 1912, has the same dates of publication as this copy and the same number of issues, and is described as “coleção completa.” Two copies handled by us in the early 1990s, one sold in the summer of 2001, and one sold in the summer of 2012, had the same collation as the present one.

Provenance: Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*. See also *Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal*, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

* Fernandes Thomaz 4352. Guerra da Cal 29: stating that the work appeared from February 1875 to July 1876, in only 7 fascicles. Silva Pereira, *Jornalismo português*, p. 130: giving the dates of publication as 15 Feb. to 30 Aug. 1875. *Grande enciclopédia* XXV, 433: giving the same dates of publication as Silva Pereira. *Union List of Serials* locates volume I to volume II, n° 5 (giving the dates as Feb. 1875 to Jan. 1876) at CU. Not located in NUC.

*Item 42*

*Item 42*

- *43. SANDE, Duarte de. *Diálogo sobre a missão dos embaixadores Japoneses à Cúria Romana*. Prefácio, tradução e comentário: Américo da Costa Ramalho. Estabelecimento do texto latino: Sebastião Tavares de Pinho. 2 tomos. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, and Macau: Centro Científico e Cultural, 2009. *Portvgaliae Monvmenta Neolatina*, I-II. Large 8°, publisher's printed boards. As new. 398 pp., illustrations, endnotes; (4 ll.), pp. [403]-790, endnotes, thematic index, index of names. ISBN: 978-989-8074-72-0. 2 tomos. \$150.00

Tomo I is subtitled (Colóquios I-XVIII); tomo II is subtitled (Colóquios XIX-XXXIV).

Unpublished Correspondence of a Modernist Poet to His Editor

44. SERPA, Alberto de. *Fifty-eight autograph letters (on 64 leaves) and 1 autograph postcard, all signed and dated, plus 3 envelopes (with stamps), all to Eduardo Salgueiro regarding editorial matters*. Porto and Leça da Palmeira: April 1940 to May 1961. Various sizes (most in the range of 27.5 x 22 cm. to 26 x 15.5 cm.), stored in plastic sleeves in a recent binder. Written in a large, legible hand, in ink. Some sheets with black borders or with letterhead of the Companhia de Seguros Ourique of Lisbon and Porto. A few light stains and some blurring of ink, but legible throughout. Overall in very good to fine condition. 58 letters on 64 leaves, plus 1 postcard and 3 envelopes. \$3,000.00

Collection of 58 autograph letters (on 62 leaves) and 1 autograph postcard, all signed and dated, plus 3 envelopes (with stamps). Serpa, in Porto or nearby Leça da Palmeira, was writing to Eduardo Salgueiro at Editorial Inquérito in Lisbon. He addresses him as "Meu caro Salgueiro" and signs as "Alberto de Serpa," "A. de Serpa," or "Alberto." The letters deal with editorial matters: clearly Serpa favored the squeaky-wheel approach to dealing with his publisher.

Alberto de Serpa Esteves de Oliveira (Porto, 1906-1992), poet, dramatist, essayist and book collector, attended the University of Coimbra for 3 years but was more interested in collaborating with the writers of *Presença* than in studying. He published his first novel, *Saudade do mar*, at age 17, and 2 collections of poetry (*Quadras* and *Evoé*), but it was 2 later collections, *Varanda*, 1934, and *Vinte poemas da noite*, 1935, that led to his unanimous recognition by critics as an important modern poet. Casais Monteiro says that Serpa, along with Branquinho da Fonseca, Carlos Queirós and Francisco Bugalho, gave us "um novo aspecto do abandono egoísta a um eu inadaptado à acção ... [Serpa] tem, na poesia, não uma via de contacto com a realidade, mas, por assim dizer, um instrumento a cuja musica embala a sua dolorosa impressão de diferença e de incompatibilidade" (p. 239).

After his years in Coimbra, Serpa returned to his native Porto where he became an insurance broker, presumably for the Companhia de Seguros Ourique, whose letterhead he uses several times. Serpa also wrote the literary page in the important Porto newspaper *O Primeiro de Janeiro*. He was imprisoned for political reasons in 1936, and at the same period became once again a fervent Catholic. Throughout his life he contributed to Portuguese literary reviews, including *A Águia*, *Aventura*, *Cadernos de poesia*, *Cavalo de todas as cores* (co-editor), *Diálogo*, *Momento*, *Presença* (editor of the second series, 1939-40), *Quatro*

Porto, 9 Abril 1954

Seu silencioso Salgueiro,

Já vejo que ainda vem longe o dia da
saída do Humapue. É pena...

Ainda, no entanto, venho pedir-lhe um
grande favor: queria que você, na volta do
correio, me enviasse dois exemplares da
folha 6 (págs. 81 a 96), na tiragem
especial. Possivelmente, você teve folha
a mais. Queria obsequiar uma pectora
agora na Páscoa — e talvez você possa
ajudar-me nisso. Que queria na volta do
correio! Tenha uma boa Páscoa!

Com abraço do seu velho
e descrente

Alberto de Souza

ventos and *Trípico*. He also wrote works on António Nobre, José Régio, and others. Serpa's collection of books and manuscripts, over 2,600 items focusing on modern Portuguese literature, was sold at auction in 1988. The sale catalogue reveals many presentation copies to Serpa of books by major figures of the first and second wave of Portuguese modernism, such as Fernando Pessoa, António Botto, Almada Negreiros, António Ferro, José Régio, Miguel Torga, Branquinho da Fonseca, as well as important writers from other schools, such as Teixeira de Pascoaes, Eugénio de Castro, Jorge de Sena, etc.

Eduardo Salgueiro (b. Moimenta da Beira, 1904) studied law, but soon showed a preference for journalism. In the 1920s he was editor of *O Comércio do Porto* and *O Século*, and founded the weekly *A República*. In 1928 he founded Editorial Inquérito, which helped revive Portugal's stagnant publishing industry, encouraged a renaissance in graphic design, and became an important influence in the cultural life of the time. Editorial Inquérito published many hundreds of works under Salgueiro's direction, including the debuts of many Portuguese authors. From time to time it ran afoul of the political police of Salazar's Estado Novo. Salgueiro also issued five books of his own poetry and translations such as *História do pensamento social*.

A sample of the contents of the letters:

1944, 1 July: "Lembre ao Snr. Revisor que a ortografia adoptada no meu livro é a oficial, e não a da Academia."

1944, 24 July: "Você foi o primeiro editor a bater à minha porta com uma proposta de edição para os meus versos. Sabe como essas coisas não esquecem a quem é grato. Como sou, tenho obrigações que cumprio e cumprirei. Terminei a minha 'Rua.' Parece-me um bom livro, o primeiro que me deve tirar do rol dos poetas menores do meu tempo. Mando-lho e peço-lhe que, numa das suas poucas horas vagas, o leia. E diga-me, depois, se lhe interessa fazer a edição."

1944, 30 July: sketch for the cover of *Poesia*

1944, 25 August: "Um dos assuntos que mais me interessava ver resolvido, era o caso Torga. Escrevi-lhe, e recebi hoje a resposta. Tem o seu livro novo a editar na 'Coimbra Editora,' mas não tem compromissos para nenhum livro antigo, e nenhum compromisso tem para o futuro. Não tem Você maneira de dar cá uma saltada? Acho que só aquele caso, valeria a maçada. Mas, além desse, poderia dar vários tipos: Manuel Larajreira, Florbela Espanca, Mário de Sá-Carneiro (Livro de prosa) e Pascoais."

1951, 10 December: "Faz hoje 15 dias que lhe enviei o manuscrito do *Almanaque de Lembranças Luso-Brasileiro*. E nem uma palavra, demorado Amigo, Você ainda me deci! E eu tão apressado!" The *Almanaque*, an anthology of poetry, was published by Inquérito in 1954; Serpa's letters from 1951 to May 1954 are mainly concerned with the revisions, proofs, indexes, colophon, cover [by António Vaz Pereira], and types of paper for the various issues. Ongoing delays in publication enraged Serpa and led him to contact other publishers about taking over the project. Serpa's letters of May and June 1954 are concerned with the sales and reviews of the *Almanaque*.

1952, March 26: "Estamos no fim de Março, e começo a desesperar. Diga-me, realmente, se não pode editar já o livro. Eu o editarei em menos de 15 dias... Esta demora prejudica-me masisssssssssimo."

1952, 28 August: "Meu caro Salgueiro,—ó Homem de Deus e do Diabo! Eu sei muito bem as atenções que Você tem sido comigo; mas conheço também muito bem as suas desatenções para toda a gente e que, desta vez, para comigo estão passando todas as fronteiras."

* On Serpa: Casais Monteiro, *Poesia portuguesa contemporânea*, pp. 239-45. Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed.) pp. 1017-21. *Grande enciclopédia XXVIII*, 456-7. See also Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 449; Eugénio Lisboa in *Biblos*, IV, 1276-7; and *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 291-2. On Eduardo Salgueiro: *Grande enciclopédia XXVI*, 735.

*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*

***45. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes.** “Epithome historico-medico-político 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 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-político.” 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



Item 45

Epithome Historico-Medico-Politico.

Em que se referem as honras, as estimações,
e as Liberalidades, que todos os Principes do
Mundo, dispendem com os Medicos do seu
respectivo tempo, &c.

^{Offerecida}
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 Extremadura, junto a Lisboa.

por
Manoel de Moray Soares, Cavall.
Fidalgo da Casa Real. Mag. Medico da Sua
Real Camera, Professo na Orde de Christo
Academico da Real Academia Medico-Ma-
tritense, &c.



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.

*Only One Other Complete Copy Recorded Outside the Iberian Peninsula
Oration and Poem by an Important Portuguese Humanist
No Complete Copy in North America*

***46. TEIVE, Diogo de.** *Oratio in laudem nuptiarum Ioannis, ac Ioannae illustrissimorum Principum, Rectoris concilijque iussu Conibricæ[sic] habita, atq; aedita* [Coimbra: João de Barreira and João Álvares, 1553?]. 4°, recent vellum. Woodcut initials. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. 24 pp., (4 ll.). A¹⁶. Leaf A4 wrongly signed A7. \$6,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this oration on the occasion of the marriage the previous year of Prince D. João Manuel, son of D. João III and father of D. Sebastião, to Joanna (or Juana) of Austria, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, King of Castile and Aragon, etc. It begins with a neo-Latin epigram in praise of Teive by Martim Gonçalves da Câmara (1529-1613), later rector of Coimbra University (1563-1564), and is followed by a neo-Latin poem by Teive on the final 4 leaves. On p. 14 are two phrases of two words each in Greek, taken from Homer. There are also references to Plato (p. 21). Teive outlines the differences between a tyrant and a king through a series of vibrant illustrations. As D. João III is the embodiment of a good king, almost like a father and shepherd of the people, the discourse details his various virtues and good works. Finally, Teive discusses the marriage of the king's son: both husband and wife are so virtuous that they are twin souls! In this respect, the author uses the Platonic myth of Androgynous.

The neo-Latin poem at the end invites the reader to abandon all sadness and embrace the happiness of the occasion of the marriage of D. João III's son. The author praises the bride and groom: Prince João of Portugal and Princess Joanna of Austria. Perhaps the most interesting moment of the poem is the description of the groom's education by his paternal aunt and uncle, where he is compared to a "new Achilles." The poem also describes the prince's precocious and fiery personality, and imagines a brilliant future that awaits the prince in glorious form.

Rare. We have been able to trace seven copies in Portugal: two in the Biblioteca Nacional, two in the Biblioteca Pública de Évora, and one each at the Library of King Manuel II at Vila Visosa, at Coimbra University. Anselmo and King Manuel note a copy at the Ajuda Palace library. The only copies we have been able to locate outside of Portugal are at Newberry Library, apparently missing a supplementary leaf, in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and at the Biblioteca Vallicelliana-Rome.

Teive was a noted Portuguese humanist: "um dos mais celebres professores de letras humanas, que floreceo neste Reyno" (Barbosa Machado). Born in Braga, he received a doctor's degree from the University of Paris and held a chair at the University of Bordeaux. In 1547 D. João III invited Teive and other noted Portuguese humanists teaching in France—André de Gouvea, João da Costa, George Buchanan (of Scotland), Nicolas Grouchy, Guilherme Garantao and Élie Vinet—to return to Portugal, where they established the Real Collegio das Artes at Coimbra. Teive brought with him from France the best matrices money could buy, which were apparently put to use in the press at the Collegio.

By 1548 there were about 1,200 pupils in the Collegio at Coimbra. Teive became its director in late 1548, but soon the school began to fall into disrepute: in 1549 the Cardinal Infante Dom Henrique travelled to Paris to gather information regarding the activities of the Collegio's faculty while living abroad. A few months later Teive, Costa and Buchanan were imprisoned by the Inquisition on suspicion of being Lutherans. Teive spent a year in the monastery of Belem, but by late 1552 returned to the Collegio das Artes, and was in charge of it in 1555, when it was handed over to the Jesuits. Although he lived until at least 1566, and published some works in Latin, almost nothing is known of his later life.

McFarlane comments, "For Teive, Buchanan certainly shows more explicit admiration

ORATIO IN
laudem Nuptiarum

IOANNIS, AC IOANNAE

illustrissimorum Principum,

Reſtoris concilijque

iuſſu Conſtricæ

habita, atq;

ædita.

Vndecimo Celend. Iannuarij.

Iacobo Teuio Luſitano

authore.

and affection. He mentions him in two poems Teive impressed him by his solicitude when Buchanan was ill, and by his scholarship which seems to be more extensive than Costa's, witness the preliminary verse written by the Scotsman for Teive's book in 1548." [*Commentarius de rebus in India*]. McFarlane stresses repeatedly the importance of the relationship between Teive and Buchanan in two areas: first, as scholars and teachers of Greek and Latin—including their shared desires for improving the curriculum at Coimbra—and second, as victims of professional jealousies leading to their summons and prosecution by the Inquisition. Buchanan was handed over to the Inquisition on August 15, 1551, and according to McFarlane, he did not maintain contact with his Portuguese friends after having served his sentence.

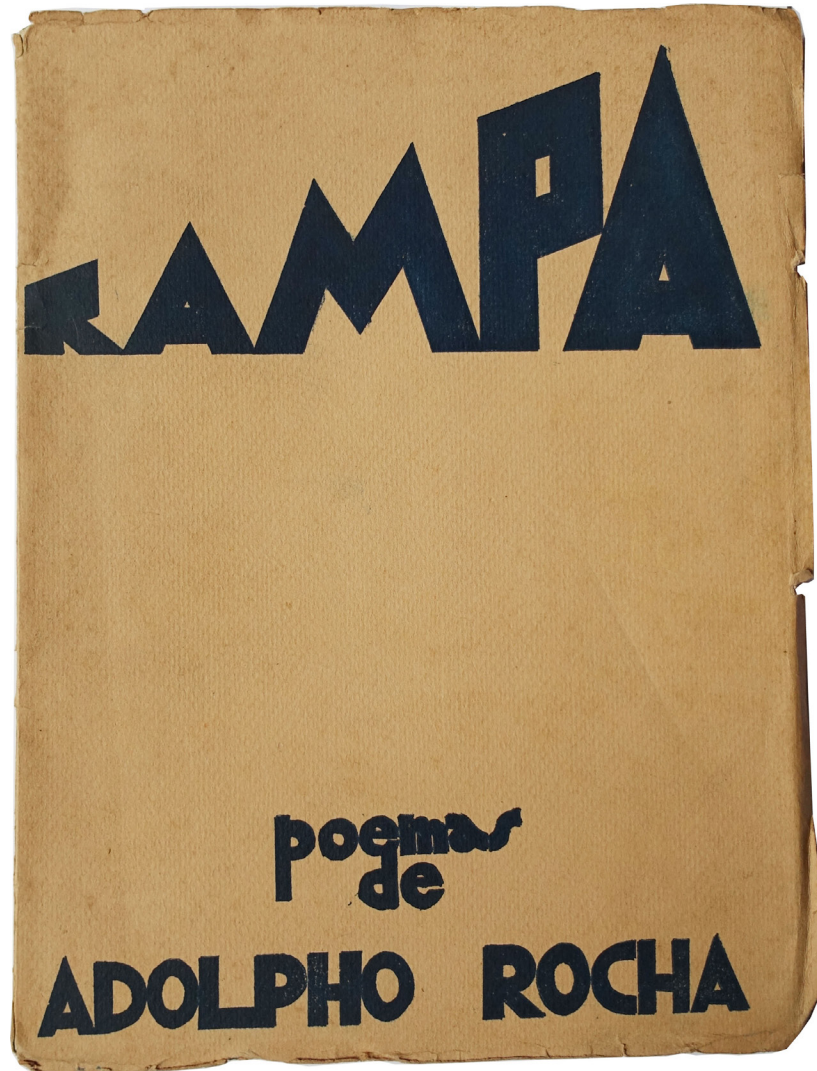
The copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España is described in OCLC as having (4), 24, (8) pp. Surely this is a mistake. None of the other copies known are recorded as having any extra unnumbered preliminary leaves. All of the seven copies in Portugal collate the same as ours, and that at Newberry Library is the same as ours except for lacking an unnumbered supplementary leaf. We think the record for the Biblioteca Nacional de España copy is a mistake due to the first 4 pages with introductory text being unnumbered, with numbering beginning only on p. 6.

* Anselmo 1118. Barbosa Machado, I, 720. King Manuel 293. Gusmão, *Livros impressos no século XVI existentes na Biblioteca Pública e Arquivo Distrital de Évora*, I, Tipografia portuguesa 992. Coimbra Reservados 2345. Simões, *Impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI: a coleção da Biblioteca Nacional* 879. Iberian Books 71611 [18249]. OCLC: 715810397 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 70851111 (Newberry Library—lacks a final leaf). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databasses searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and one at the Biblioteca Vallicelliana-Rome via the Italian online union catalogue.

*One of Torga's Earliest and Rarest Books,
With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription to a Close Friend*

47. TORGA, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. *Rampa. Poemas de Adolpho Rocha*. Coimbra: Edições "Presença", 1930. 4° (25.3 x 19.5 cm.), original printed wrappers (slight defects at head and foot of spine, slight fraying at outer edges). Printer's device in red on verso of half-title. Title page printed in red and black. Uncut. Some fraying to edges of covers; slight defects to head and foot of spine. Nevertheless, in very good condition overall. Author's signed and dated six-line presentation inscription on recto of [blank] leaf following the title-page: "Meu Caro Álvaro [Taveira], Meu Amigo: // Sem [illeg.] com um abraço // [illeg.] ofº seu // Adolpho Rocha // Coimbra 26 de Abril de // 1930." The colophon of this book is dated 24 de Abril de 1930! Extra-illustrated with a photograph of the author (4.25" x 3.125"), signed Adolpho Rocha, tipped onto verso of title-page. (1 blank l.), 76 pp., (1 l.). \$8,000.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of Torga's second book, one of his rarest and one of the few early works published under his real name. Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century ("figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas"—*Grande enciclopédia, Atualização*, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha (1907-1995) was at the center



Item 47

of the “Grupo Presença”. The *Grande enciclopédia* states: “Em 1930 dá luz *Rampa*, padrão de arrojo literário seguido de *Tributo* (1931), *Abismo* (1932) e *O outro livro de Job* (1936; 3ª ed. 1951), todos de grande audácia formal e revelando um pensamento agreste e inconformista que chamou sobre si a atenção dos críticos e do público, uns e outros divididos quanto à adesão aos cânones literários impostos pelo autor, mas todos, unânimemente, reconhecendo o valor ímpar que se revelava na sua obra dentro da moderna literatura portuguesa.” Saraiva and Lopes comment that his poetry reflects “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade rítmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se ...” (*História da literatura Portuguesa* [17th ed., 2001], p. 1015).

Provenance: Álvaro Taveira was one of Torga’s closest friends. He was publisher of the important review *Manifesto*, which appeared in Coimbra in five issues, from January 1936 to July 1938, edited by Torga and Albano Nogueira.

* Almeida Marques 2271. Serpa 1266. On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, *Ser e ler Torga*; Casais Monteiro, “Miguel Torga—O outro Livro de Job,” in *Poesia portuguesa contemporânea*, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in *Biblos*, V, 461-7; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, IV, 335-42; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th ed., 2001), pp. 1012, 1014-5, 1020, 1038, 1116, 1125, and 1146; and *Grande enciclopédia* XXXII, 105. NUC: IU, MoU, WU. OCLC: 36445702 (Beinecke Library, Houghton Library, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Missouri-Columbia, University of Arizona, Getty Research Institute, University of California-Berkeley, British Library). Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Porbase.

Oldest Known Poetry Composed by Galego-Portuguese Trovadores

*48. [VARNHAGEN, Francisco Adolpho de, Visconde do Porto Seguro, ed.]. *Trovas e cantares de um codice do XIV século: ou antes, mui provavelmente, “O Livro das Cantigas” do Conde de Barcellos: [com dois facsimiles]*. Madrid: Na Imprensa de D. Alexandre Gomes Fuentenebro, 1849. 16°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century dark green half morocco over marbled boards (very minor wear at corners), spine with raise bands in six compartments, gilt fillets, “TROVAS” gilt in second compartment from head, “1849” gilt at foot, gilt ruled between boards and leather on covers, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged, tricolored silk ribbon place marker. Elaborate wood-engraved vignette featuring a harp on title page and on p. 368. A few leaves unopened. In very good to fine condition. xlii, 399 [i.e., 401], (1) pp., 2 leaves plates, with facsimiles. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Varnhagen’s masterful rendering of the *Cancioneiro de Ajuda*, a fourteenth-century manuscript of Galician-Portuguese poetry attributed to the Conde de Barcellos. It is the oldest known example of poetry composed by Galego-Portuguese trovadores. The present copy is absolutely complete with the rare continuation printed nineteen years later in Vienna, which more often than not fails to accompany the

TROVAS E CANTARES DE UM CODICE
DO XIV SEculo: OU ANTES,
MUI PROVAVELMENTE,
« O LIVRO DAS CANTIGAS »
DO CONDE DE
BARCELLOS:



(COM DOIS FAC-SIMILES).

M. A. D. R. J. D.

MDCCCXLIX.

main text, printed in two parts in Madrid. An adulterated version had appeared in the seventeenth century edited by Lavannha e Faria. A truncated version published in Paris, 1823, by Lord Stuart d'Rothesay was completely supplanted by Varnhagen's edition.

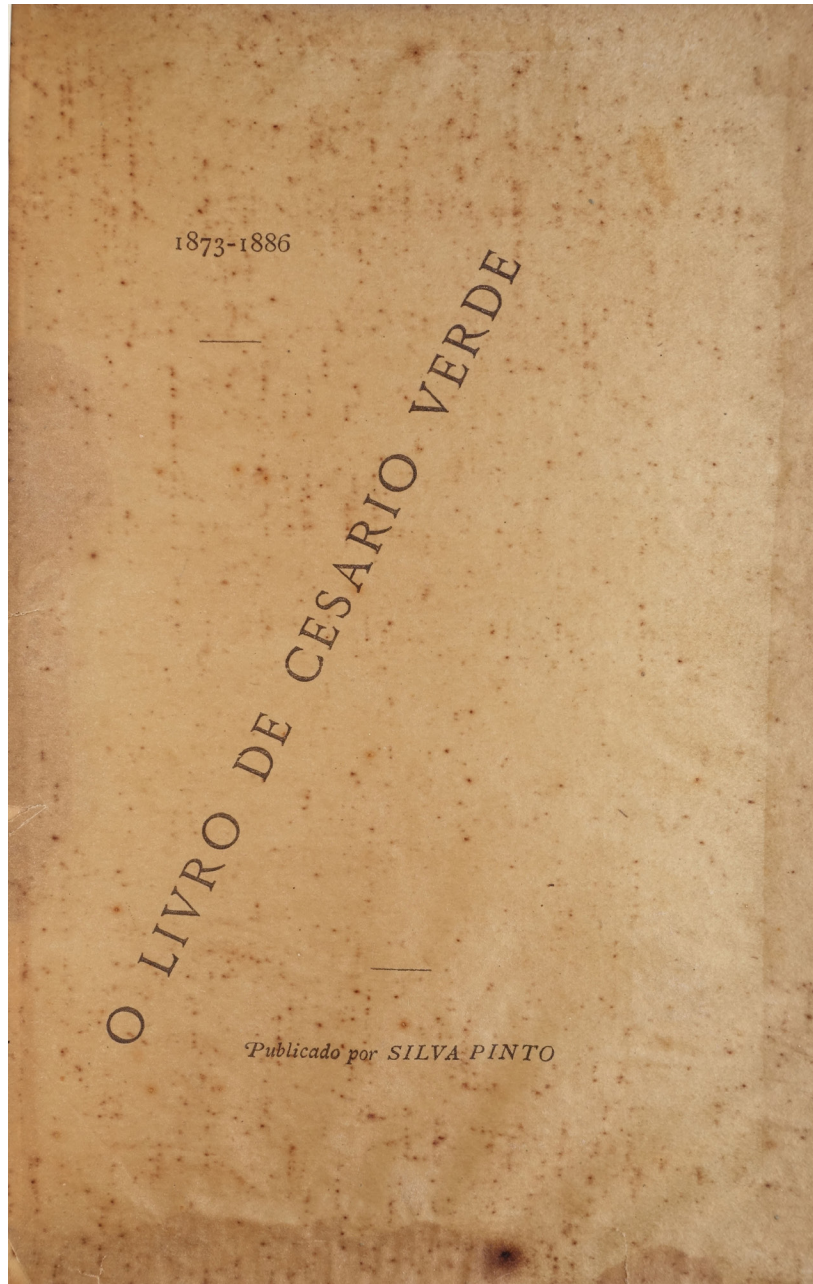
Page 369 consists of Erratas; p. [370] is blank, except near the lower margin is printed "Encontra-se este livro em Madrid em casa de Monier, // e na livraria de Bailly-Baillièrre." On p. [371] is a divisional title without imprint: *Novas paginas de notas às "Trovas e Cantares", isto é a edição de Madrid do Cancioneiro de Lisboa, attribuido ao Conde de Barcellos*. The pagination is continuous. On the otherwise blank verso of p. 399 is a colophon stating "Vienna 1868: Na Imp. de C. Gerold Filho." Borba de Moraes states "Absolutely complete copies of this edition of the "Cancioneiro da Ajuda" are very rare and, in point of fact, copies lacking the 'Novas paginas' are nevertheless sought after and rare." A final leaf, numbered 339, containing "Erratas" on the recto, while on the otherwise blank verso near the lower margin is printed "Encontra-se este livro em Madrid em casa de Monier, // e em Lisboa na da Viuva Bertrand e Filhos." should have been bound after p. 338 and before another leaf with p. 339 on the recto containing the "Post Scriptum"—see Borba de Moraes, describing the duplicate leaves with pp. 339. The "Post Scriptum" is dated Madrid, Novembro in print and signed in print by Varnhagen on p. 359. This section, which continues to p. [370], was obviously printed separately. Such bibliographical complexity is typical of works by Varnhagen, who often had his texts privately printed under personal supervision.

Francisco Adolpho de Varnhagen (São João de Ipanema, São Paulo province, 1816-Vienna, 1878) was admitted to membership in the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa and became a member of the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro in 1841. In 1844 he was granted Brazilian citizenship, and began a diplomatic career that took him to Portugal and Spain (where the first two parts of this work were published), then to Paraguay, Venezuela, the Republic of New Granada, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, and the Netherlands. His thoroughly researched and still valuable *História Geral do Brasil* was first published in 1854-1857. In 1872, the Emperor D. Pedro II gave him the title of Baron of Porto Seguro, elevating him to the rank of viscount two years later. His final diplomatic service was in Vienna, Austria, where he was serving as minister when he died.

* Horch, *Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen, subsídios para uma bibliografia*, 126 & 140: "exemplares com a última parte são raros, aqueles contendo neste caso a folha 339/340 original devem ser considerados como muito raros." Bellido 17 & 40. Sacramento Blake, II, 380; for Varnhagen, see II, 371-83. Innocência II, 320; VII, 389; IX, 243; for the codice in general, see II, 25, 317; VI, 374; XVII, 171. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 877. Rodrigues 2420: "rare."

*One of the Two or Three Most Important Portuguese Books of Poetry
From the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century
Limited to 200 Copies*

49. VERDE, [José Joaquim] Cesário. *O livro de Cesário Verde, 1873-1886*. Lisbon: Typographia Elzeviriana, 1887. 8°, mid-twentieth-century tan quarter sheep over decorated boards, original printed wrappers bound in, spine gilt. Binder's ticket of Ilidio António, Rua da Vinha, 13-A, 1200 Lisboa, in upper outer corner of verso of front free endpaper. Lithograph frontispiece portrait of the author signed "Columbano". Wrappers mounted and repaired (as is often the case, due to the fragile nature of the wrappers). A bit shorter than average (18.1 cm.), but still



Item 49

with ample margins. Internally clean and crisp. Overall good to very good. N° 160 of 200 copies, distributed to Guilherme Godinho. xix, (1 blank), 103, (1 blank, 4) pp., portrait. \$6,000.00

FIRST EDITION, limited to only 200 copies (not for sale), of one of the two or three most important books of Portuguese poetry of the second half of the nineteenth century. Cesário Verde (1855-1886), poet of the second generation of Portuguese realists, was poorly understood in his own time, but greatly influenced the Portuguese modernists, and continues to be highly esteemed today. The work was published posthumously, edited, with a dedication, preface and notes by the poet's close friend, the critic and essayist António da Silva Pinto. On the front wrapper is stated "Publicado por Silva Pinto".

The fine lithograph portrait is by Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro (1857-1929). On this "Grande e original pintor" see Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* (2nd ed.), II, 111-22; also *Grande enciclopédia* VII, 194-5.

* Innocência XXII, 308. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Cesário Verde, 1855-1886: catálogo da exposição comemorativa do primeiro centenário da sua morte* 5. Almeida Marques 2315. Serpa 1288. See Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 491-3; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 379-86; Saraiva and Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 966-9; 973, 975-6, 1007-9 and throughout; and *Grande enciclopédia* XXXIV, 650-2. On António [José da] Silva Pinto, see Machado, *op. cit.*, pp. 382-3; Saraiva and Lopes, *op. cit.*, pp. 816, 845-6, 946, and 966; Ernesto Rodrigues in *Bíblis*, IV, 181-3; and *Grande enciclopédia* XXVIII, 882. NUC: DCU-IA OCLC: 504808572 (British Library); 3876280 (New York University, Princeton University Library, Houghton Library, University of Arizona Libraries, University of California Los Angeles, Hispanic & Luso Brazilian Council-London); 753120970 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (lacking 2 preliminary leaves). Jisc repeats British Library only.

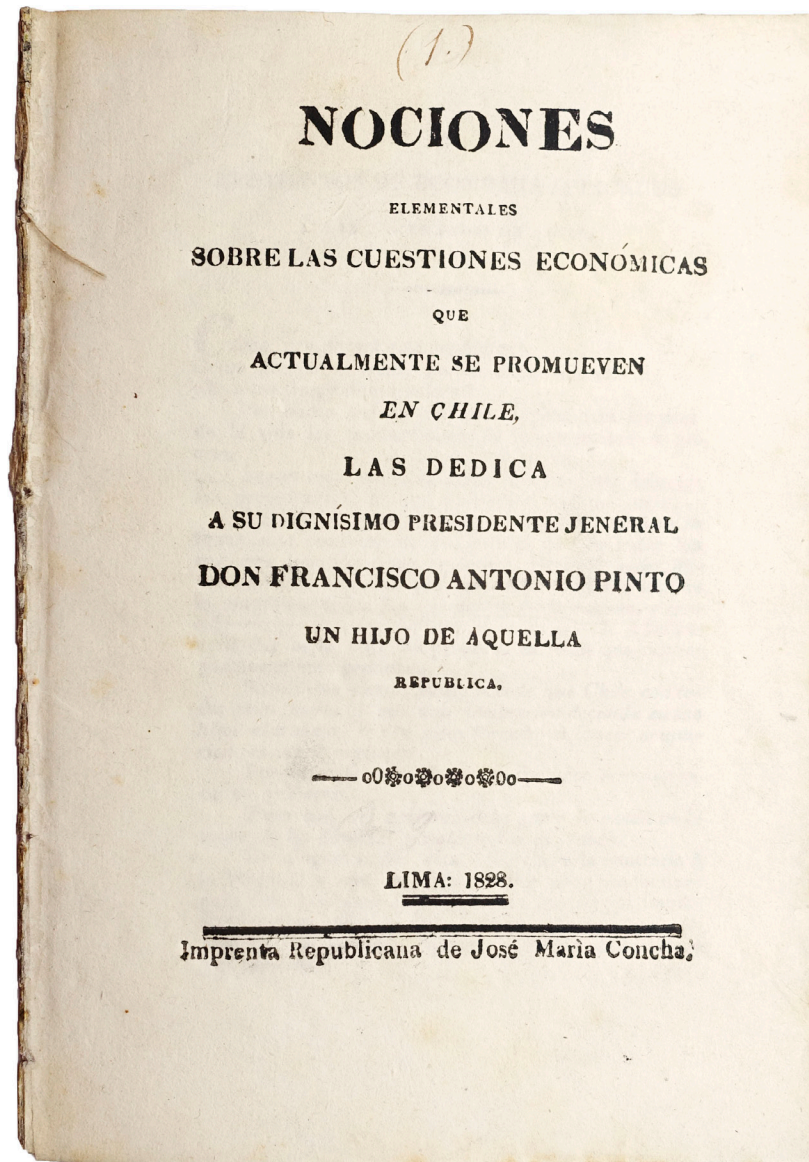
How to Improve Chile's Economy: Gold and Silver Mining, Banks

50. [ZañARTU, Miguel José de, possible author]. *Nociones elementales sobre las cuestiones económicas que actualmente se promueven en Chile, las dedica a Su Dignísimo Presidente Jeneral Don Francisco Antonio Pinto un hijo de aquella república*. Lima: Imprenta Republicana de José Maria Concha, 1828. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. \$1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A series of questions and answers on how to improve the Chilean economy. The author argues in favor of protectionism in order to promote the growth of national industry. He mentions the United States several times (with almost a page on Pittsburgh), gold- and silver-mining, and a recent proposal to establish a bank in Chile. The final page promises a continuation, but only part I was published.

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O'Higgins (under whom he served as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire's rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime resulted in his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.

* Briseño I, 507. Palau 192063: attributing it to Miguel de Zañarte. OCLC: 81003386 (John Carter Brown Library); 55261884 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates two digitized copies at the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which cites only digital and microform copies.



Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

RUA DO SÉCULO, 107 · APARTAMENTO 4
1200-434 LISBOA
PORTUGAL

EMAIL lx@livroraro.com · *WEBSITE* www.livroraro.com

TELEPHONES (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947

FAX (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT

