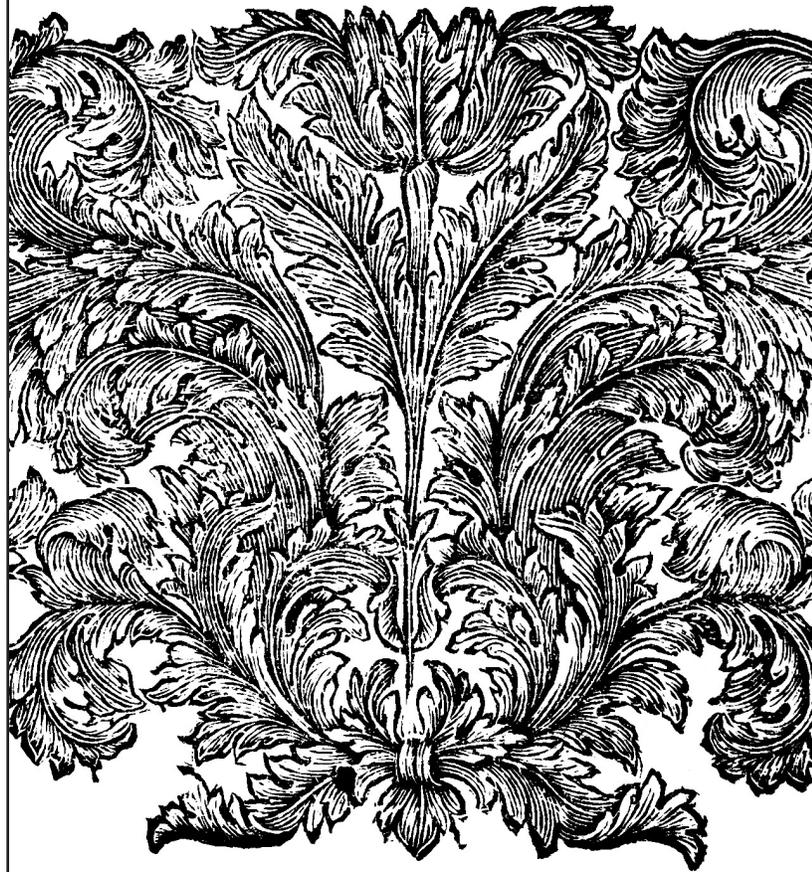


RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 461*  
*SLAVERY*

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OCTOBER 3, 2022

## *SPECIAL LIST 461*

### *SLAVERY*

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# SPECIAL LIST 461

## SLAVERY

### *Deported to French Guiana*

**1. AYMÉ, Jean Jacques.** *Déportation et naufrage de J.J. Aymé, ex-Législateur, suivis du tableau de vie et de mort des déportés, a son départ de la Guyane, avec quelques observations sur cette colonie et sur les nègres.* Paris: Chez Maradan, Libraire, (1800). Large 8°, contemporary wrappers laid into dark-brown morocco folding case with pink moiré sides, spine with gilt letter. Uncut. Light foxing in 2 quires. In fine condition. Old signature ("S. Murray"?) on half title. 269 pp., (13 ll.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Following the coup d'état on 18 Fructidor 1797, Aymé and many other deputies to the French legislature were deported to French Guiana—later site of the notorious penal colony that included Devil's Island, where Alfred Dreyfus was incarcerated. In this work Aymé (1752-1818) tells of the coup and recounts in detail the horrendous conditions in French Guiana. Pages 174-88 are devoted to a description of the blacks there, including their religious beliefs, their attitude toward white men, and their behavior following the abolition of slavery in Cayenne. The unnumbered leaves at the end contain a table of those deported from France with Aymé on *La Vaillante*, with their professions, ages and fates on the trip. Mortality rates were appallingly high.

In 1799, Aymé managed to escape on the American vessel *Gothenburg*, but was shipwrecked off the Scottish coast. When he made his way back to France, Napoleon appointed him to *Directeur des droits réunis du départ* for Gers.

An English translation was published in London, 1800: Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland.

\* Sabin 2521. JCB III, ii, 443. Huntress 132C. Bell A381. Howgego I, 595 (L37): listing it as a source on French Guiana; I, 482 (H25), listing it as a source on Guiana.

**2. BARBOT, Jean.** *Barbot on Guinea. The Writings of Jean Barbot on West Africa 1678-1712.* Edited by P.E.H. Hair, Adam Jones, and Robin Law. 2 volumes. London: Hakluyt Society, 1992. Hakluyt Society, Second Series, volumes 175-176. Large 8°, publisher's boards with dust jackets. Minor wear to dust jackets. Otherwise as new. cxxviii, 327 pp.; vii pp., (2 ll.), 331-916 pp., black-and-white illustrations. ISBN: 0904180328, 0904180336. 2 volumes. \$95.00

Jean Barbot was a commercial agent on French slave-trading voyages in 1678-79 and 1681-82. He began an account of the Guinea coast based on his own observations and on printed sources. The account was expanded for an English edition and continually revised to his death in 1712. This translation includes material from the French and English editions, focusing on Barbot's eyewitness information.

DÉPORTATION  
ET  
NAUFRAGE  
DE

J. J. AYMÉ, *EX-LÉGISLATEUR*,

SUIVIS DU TABLEAU DE VIE ET DE MORT  
DES DÉPORTÉS, A SON DÉPART DE LA  
GUYANE,

AVEC

Quelques observations sur cette Colonie et sur  
les Nègres. ]

---

*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi  
Et quorum pars magna fui.*  
*Æneid. Lib. 2.*

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A P A R I S ,

Chez MARADAN, Libraire, rue Pavée  
Saint-André-des-Arts, N.º 16.

*Sermons Preached in Bahia, 1700: Important for the History of Slavery*

\*3. **BENCI, Jorge, S.J.** *Economia cristã dos senhores no Governo dos Escravos (livro brasileiro de 1700)*. Preparada, prefaciada e anotada por Serafim Leite, S.J. Porto: Livraria Apostolado da Imprensa, 1954. Small 8°, original beige printed wrappers (slight soiling). Title page in red and black. Browned but not brittle. In about as good a condition as possible, given the quality of the paper. 206 pp., (1 l.). \$80.00

Second edition. The original edition, Rome 1705, is extremely rare. Borba noted, "This book is very important for the history of slavery." In this collection of sermons preached in Bahia in 1700, Benci allows that African slaves are intellectually inferior to their Portuguese masters, but stresses that this does not justify the inhuman treatment that many masters mete out to them. The work is divided into four sections: obligations of masters to their slaves regarding food, clothing, and medical care; obligations to teach slaves Christianity; appropriate punishment; and appropriate work (with Sundays off for religious services).

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 98 (knew of only a single copy of the first edition, in the National Library of Vittorio Emanuele in Rome). See also Serafim Leite VIII, 100. OCLC: locates no copy of the first edition. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Biblioteca Seminário Maior do Porto; it locates only one copy of the first edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

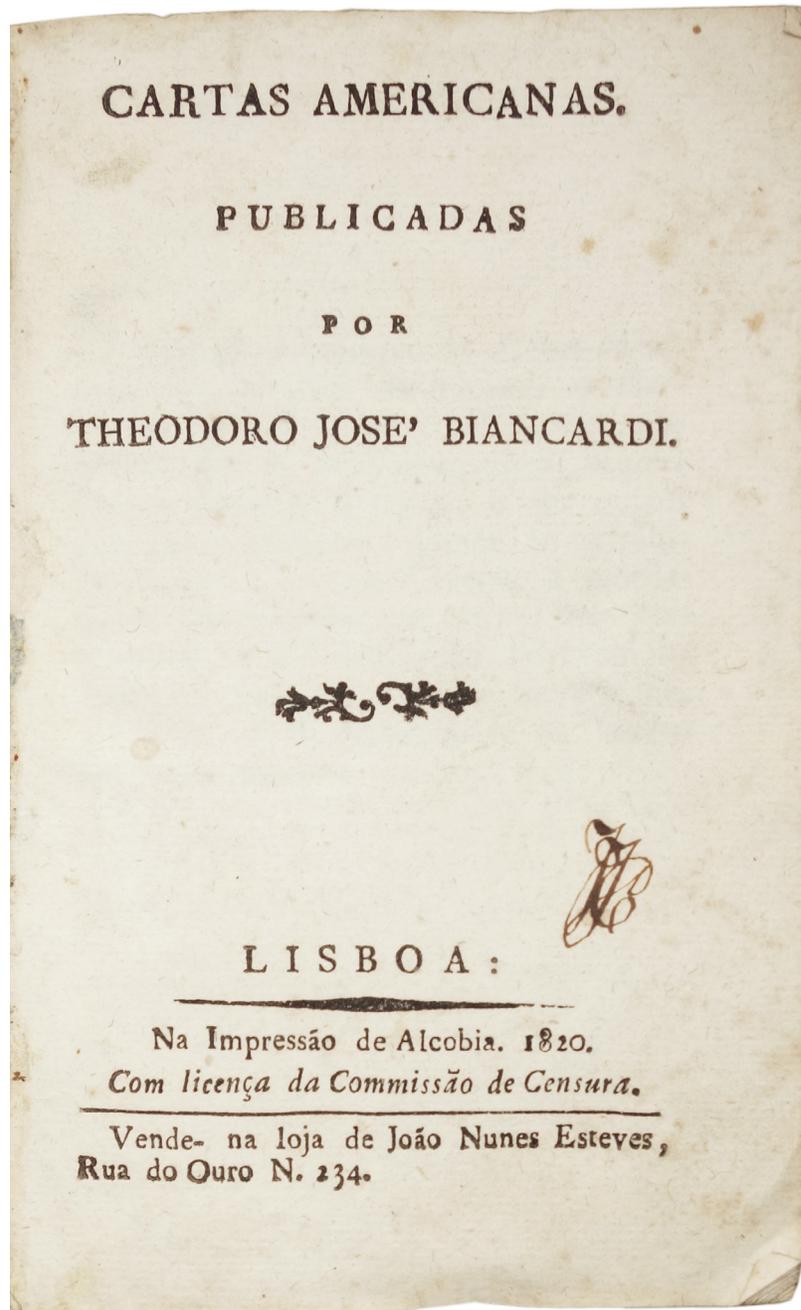
*Gambling, Slavery, the Lot of Women, Sebastianists and the Peninsular War*

4. **BIANCARDI, Theodoro José.** *Cartas americanas, publicadas por ....* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1820. 8°, disbound with traces of early wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. Slightly soiled. In very good condition. Contemporary initials inscribed on title page in ink. (2 ll.), 191 pp. \$500.00

Second edition of this epistolary novel, a page-for-page reprint of the first edition, which appeared in Lisbon, 1809. It was modeled on Montesquieu's *Lettres persanes*, and set in the form of an exchange of letters between two Brazilian lovers. Separated by their parents, one remains in Brazil, the other travels in Portugal. The work includes long discussions on a wide range of subjects: whether the arts and sciences are harmful to morals, Lisbon and Court manners, wealth, the virtues of women in Lisbon vs. the provinces, the oppression of people subject to governors, slavery, gambling, the evils of the Lisbon theater, the poverty of the country outside Lisbon, the unhappy lot of women, and a comparison of the sexes. A substantial section toward the end of the book (pp. 126-78) deals with the Peninsular War and the occupation of Portugal, including decrees of the French against trade with the English and against fishing, and comments on the Sebastianists.

Biancardi, a native of Lisbon, died soon after 1849.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 105-6. Innocência VII, 308, 462; XIX, 249. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* I, 114: citing only the 1809 edition. This edition not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*; see p. 106 for the 1809 edition, but with only (3), 96 pp. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian*



*Books.* Not in Palha, Bosch, Rodrigues or *Ticknor Catalogue*. Azevedo-Samodães 396. Not in Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DCU-IA. OCLC: this edition not located in OCLC; see 27257889 locating copies of the 1809 first edition at the Houghton Library, Stanford University Library, and British Library. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as a single copy of the 1809 first edition at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. This edition not located in Jisc, which repeats the 1809 edition at the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Includes References to Slaves*

**5. CABRAL, Antonio Vanguerve.** *Pratica judicial muyto util, e necessaria para os que principiam os officios de julgar, & advogar, & para todos os que solicitam causas nos auditorios de hum, & outro foro, tirada de varios autores praticos, e dos estylos mais praticados nos auditorios. Primeyra parte, autor ... junto com a nova reformaçam da justiça, agora novamente impressa, correcta, & accrecentada com humas novas anotações, & a ley das assinaturas, & alçadas com seu index muyto copioso, atéqui não impresso ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Lopes Ferreyra, 1712. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some rubbing and stains, small defect at top of spine label, a few pinpoint wormholes to spine and two slightly larger worm traces to rear cover near joint), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head. Title page in red and black. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpieces. Large woodcut initials. Main text in two columns. Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Later (early nineteenth-century?) ownership signature in blank portion of title page ("Anº Guard. de Cast.??"). Marginal note in the same hand on p. 125. (4 ll.), 174 pp., (5 ll. index).

\$600.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of Part I of a popular and quite rare work on civil and criminal court cases. Complete within itself, it includes discussions on the qualities necessary for judges, prosecutors, lawyers, arbiters, and scribes. A lengthy section (about a third of the book) is on ecclesiastical courts. The index includes entries for assassins, exiles, men who slash with knives, slaves, murderers, and thieves. According to the title page, this edition includes a revised version of the "Nova Reformaçam da Justiça" with an index that had not previously been printed.

Eventually Cabral published 5 parts, which first appeared together in Coimbra, 1730. Antonio Simões Ferreira published 2 additional parts; the 7 parts were published together in Coimbra, 1757, Lisbon, 1842, and even as late as Lisbon, 1862.

The rarity of this work doubtless explains the confusion over its parts and dates. Porbase cryptically lists an edition of the first part of Lisbon, Off. Carlos Esteves Mariz, 1711, without collation and with only a short title, with a single location at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. The licenses of the present copy are from 15 January 1711 to 11 May 1712. According to Innocêncio, Parts I-V appeared in Lisbon, 1712 and 1727. Barbosa gives the dates for the separate parts as follows: Part I, Lisbon, 1712; Parts II-III, Lisbon, 1715; Part IV, Lisbon, 1721; Part V, Lisbon 1727; he also notes that all 5 parts were printed in Coimbra, 1730. Innocêncio states that Parts VI-VII, by Antonio Simões Ferreira, were

printed in Coimbra, 1737 and 1750, and that the seven parts appeared together in Coimbra, 1757, and again in Lisbon, 1842.

Antonio Valguerve Cabral earned his degree in civil law from the Coimbra University and practiced in Lisbon. Innocência, following Barbosa Machado, describes him as a native of Lisbon, but Innocência adds that he was *juiz commissario* in the bishopric of Miranda and *ouvidor* of the captaincy of Itamarca (Brazil). He abandoned magistracy as a career and devoted himself to the private practice of law.

\* Innocência I, 282; VIII, 315. Barbosa Machado I, 409. OCLC: 487205298 (6 volumes, 1715-1741, without location); 487205298 (7 volumes in 6, 1721-1741, University of California-Berkeley Law Library); 807353242 (3 unspecified parts, 1727, Universitat Jaume I); 803166515 (parts unspecified, Coimbra 1742, with over 700 pp. continuously paginated, Universitat Jaume I); 807350575 (3 separate pagination sequences, Coimbra 1742, Universitat Jaume I). Not located in Porbase, which cites other editions. No edition or part located in Jisc.

**\*6. COELHO NETTO, [Henrique Maximiano]. *Balladinhas*.** Rio de Janeiro: Domingos de Magalhães, 1894. 8°, recent dark green quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edge tinted green, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Occasional light foxing and light browning. Wrappers a bit frayed. Overall in good to very good condition. Unidentified contemporary inscription on half-title. 286 pp., (1 l.). \$250.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of short stories.

Coelho Netto (1864-1934) was born in Caxias, Maranhão, to a Portuguese father and Indian mother. From his earliest years he was fascinated with native lore as well as the Portuguese and Latin classics; both had profound effects on his writings. He is difficult to classify, and has been called both a realist and a romanticist. Certainly he was one of the most vocal adversaries of the Modernist movement, and the Modernist authors responded by excluding his works from anthologies for many years. In the Academia Brasileira de Letras, however, he was held in such esteem that he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1933. To Machado de Assis he was “dos nossos primeiros romancistas, e geralmente falando, dos nossos primeiros escritores”; to Silvio Romero, he was one of the sixteen best Brazilian writers, and “o mais imaginoso de todos” (both quoted in Faria, pp. 126, 128).

Coelho Netto left an enormous oeuvre of over 120 volumes, including novels, plays, short stories, folktales, and political and historical essays. His works have been translated into French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, Japanese, Danish and Esperanto.

\* Menezes, *Dicionário literário brasileiro* pp. 196-8. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira* pp. 178-80. Faria, ed., *Coelho Neto, Romance* (Nossos Clássicos 15). Paulo Coelho Netto, *Coelho Netto*, pp. 189 and throughout. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 248-60. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 119, 121. Hollis lists only the 1922 edition, as do Melvyl (copies at SRLF and CSL), British Library Integrated Catalogue, and Library of Congress Online Catalog. Orbis lists a 1924 edition. Porbase cites editions of 1922 and 1924.

*First Book of this Part Indigenous American Author*

**7. COELHO NETTO, Henrique Maximiano.** *Rhapsodias*. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Lombaerts, Marc Ferrez & Comp., 1891. 8°, recent quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, two green leather labels in second and fourth compartments from head, top edges rouged, other edges uncut; original lime green printed wrappers bound in (worn, remargined), red silk ribbon place marker. Partly unopened. Minor soiling on first and final leaves. Overall in very good condition. viii, 172 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION of the author's first published book, a collection of short stories. This work appeared again in Rio de Janeiro and Paris, 1911, and Paris, 1923.

Coelho Netto (1864-1934) was born in Caxias, Maranhão, to a Portuguese father and Indian mother. From his earliest years he was fascinated with native lore as well as the Portuguese and Latin classics; both had profound effects on his writings. He is difficult to classify, and has been called both a realist and a romanticist. Certainly he was one of the most vocal adversaries of the Modernist movement, and the Modernist authors responded by excluding his works from anthologies for many years. In the Academia Brasileira de Letras, however, he was held in such esteem that he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1933. To Machado de Assis he was "dos nossos primeiros romancistas, e geralmente falando, dos nossos primeiros escritores"; to Silvio Romero, he was one of the sixteen best Brazilian writers, and "o mais imaginoso de todos" (both quoted in Faria, pp. 126, 128).

Coelho Netto left an enormous oeuvre of over 120 volumes, including novels, plays, short stories, folktales, and political and historical essays. His works have been translated into French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, Japanese, Danish and Esperanto.

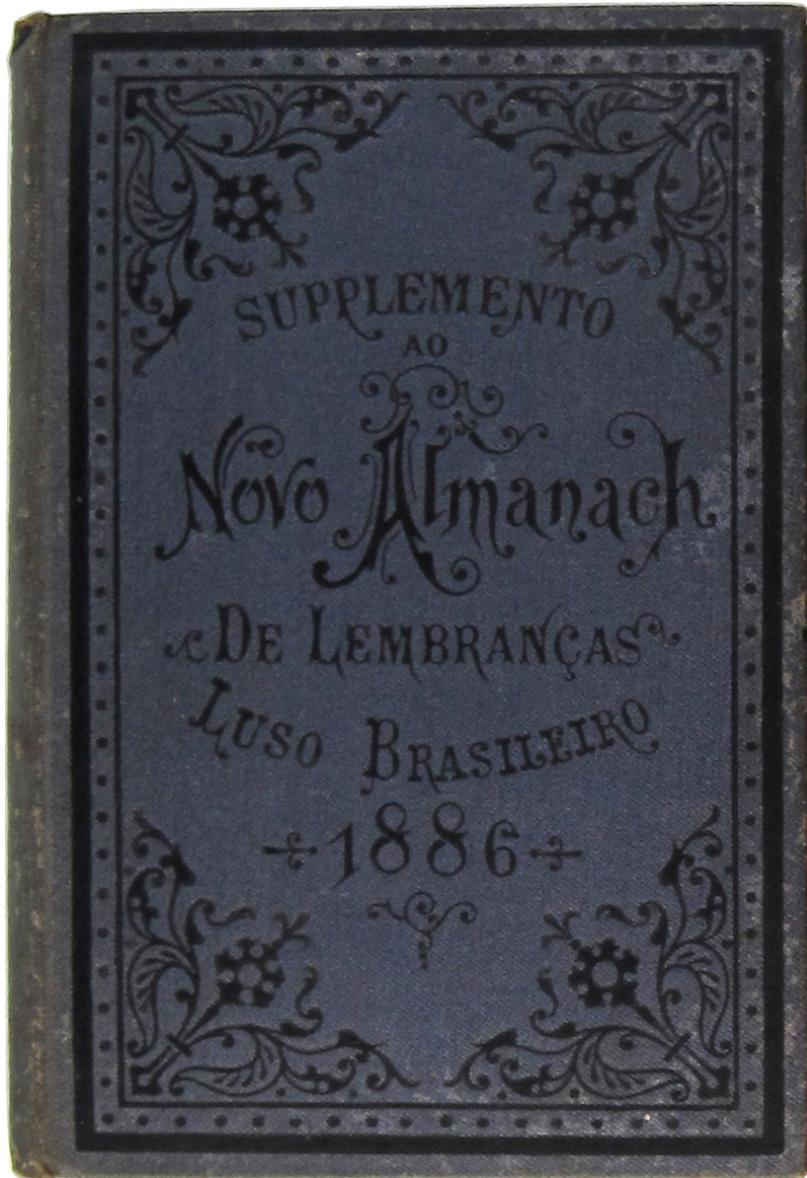
\* Coelho Netto, *Bibliografia* (1956) 2 (works are listed in chronological order; 1 is *O meio*, 1889, a periodical edited by Coelho Netto, suspended by the provisional government, and described as a great rarity). Coelho Netto *Bibliografia* (1972) 162. NUC: IU. OCLC: 23199553 (University of Illinois, calling for only viii, 167 pp., hence missing the final story, "A Cegonha"). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*Slavery, Nicholas Flamel, Pernambuco*

**8. CORDEIRO, Antonio Xavier Rodrigues.** *Novo almanach de lembranças luso-brasileiro para o anno de 1886. Supplemento (com 237 artigos e ornado de gravuras)*. Lisbon: Livraria de Antonio Maria Pereira, (1886). 8°, publisher's blue cloth, elaborately black- and gilt-stamped (some wear); pink pastedowns and flyleaves with publisher's and other advertisements. Numerous wood-engravings in text. Some offsetting from flyleaves on first and final leaves. In very good condition. 175, (1) pp., (8 ll.).

\$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A supplement to the main volume for 1886, including more poems, anecdotes and puzzles, many illustrated with wood engravings. Sample



*Item 8*

topics: British laws concerning slavery (pp. 33-34); Minas Geraes (pp. 43-48); remedies against cholera; Rousseau; Mary Stuart; Nicholas Flamel; origin of the Angolan word "Quigundo"; and the city of Espírito Santo de Pão d'Alho in Pernambuco (pp. 171-4).

The *Novo almanach de lembranças*, first published in 1851, was founded by Alexandre de Castilho. Rodrigues Cordeiro joined in 1861, and took over publication in 1872, after Castilho's death. After Rodrigues Cordeiro's death the *Novo almanach* was continued by his nephew and then his nephew's son, until at least 1920.

Antonio Xavier Rodrigues Cordeiro (Cortes, near Leiria, 1819-1896, Lisbon) was a noted poet and journalist. With some of his fellow students at Coimbra, he published in 1844 *Trovador*, an anthology.

\* Cf. *Os sucessores de Zacuto: o almanque na Biblioteca Nacional* 713, listing the complete run as 1872-1932 (published 1871-1931). Innocência I, 299-300; VIII, 321; XX, 150; XXII, 387-91; Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 67. Not located in *Union List of Serials*. NUC: DLC, NcU (without specifying holdings of each). Not located in Porbase, which cites the *Novo Almanach* for 1850, 1866, 1871, and 1903. Jisc lists a series with this title for 1851-1871, by Alexandre Magno de Castilho with Rodrigues Cordeiro, and another series 1872-1925; both are at British Library.

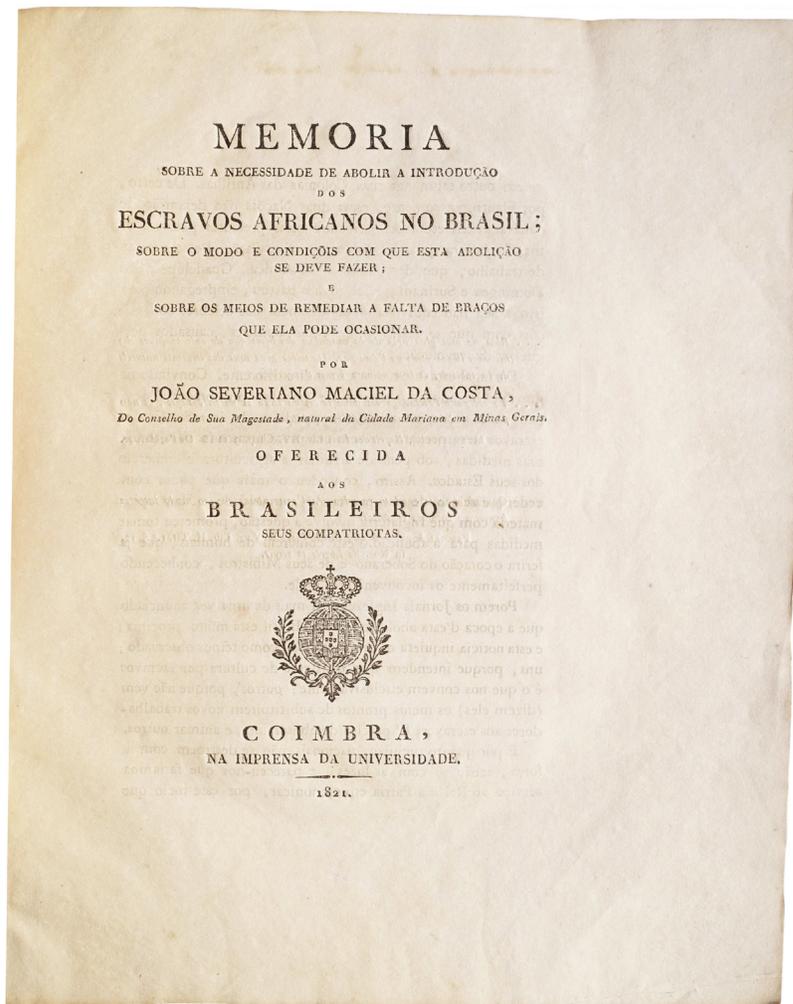
#### *Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery*

**9. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queluz.** *Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar ... oferecida aos Brasileiros seus compatriotas.* Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (24.8 x 20 cm.), contemporary marbled wrappers (spine worn). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight browning; overall a very good, large-paper copy. Contemporary ink signature at top of recto of front free endleaf. 90 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a rare work on the abolition of slavery. Borba writes, "[Maciel da Costa] was very well educated and widely read, and in his *Memoria* he quotes and criticises the books which were fashionable at that time: J.B. Say, Adam Smith, Humboldt, Malthus, etc. He presents viewpoints that are advanced for the day, such as the necessity of promoting industry in Brazil. He criticizes the agricultural system which is detrimental and does not permit a fixed population, gives interesting information about the commerce and harvests in Minas, and proposes a plan for abolishing the slave trade ... Apart from having great documental importance, the *Memoria* is very rare." Conrad comments, "Opposes slavery on the grounds that it is unjust and hinders Brazil's progress, yet advocates the continuation of the slave trade on 'humanitarian' grounds. Cynically traces the British anti-slavery sentiment to imperialistic and expansionist motives."

Maciel da Costa (1769-1833) a native of Marianna, Minas Gerais, was governor of French Guiana during the period of its occupation by the Portuguese. While holding that position, he was responsible for introducing into various Brazilian provinces nutmeg and other spices, carnations, and a type of sugar cane. In the same year that the *Memoria* was published, he was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution, of wanting to establish a republic in Brazil, and of writing a pamphlet that advised Brazil to separate itself from



Item 9

Portugal (*Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragance doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal ou bien rester au Brésil*, Rio 1820). Maciel da Costa countered these charges in *Apologia que dirige à Nação Portuguesa*, Coimbra 1821.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 221. Innocência IV, 34. Blake IV, 47. Conrad, *Brazilian Slavery* 101. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 4390. Sabin 17005. Bosch 327. Mindlin, *Highlights* 223. Rodrigues 1496. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/26. See also *Grande enciclopédia XXIII*, 911. NUC: DLC, CtY, WU, RPJCB, MB, NN, InU.

*Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the  
Agricultural Development of Brazil*

**10. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo.** *Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e acrescentada ....* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4°, contemporary sheep (rather worn but sound), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges sprinkled red and blue. A few very light spots in blank margins of title page. Overall in very good condition. xv, 112 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works in 1 volume. \$5,000.00

FIRST EDITION IN PORTUGUESE of the *Analyse*, in which Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire. In the *Concordancia*, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The *Concordancia* complements the *Analyse* and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the *Analyse* in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title *Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d'Afrique*. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes.

In 1808, Azeredo Coutinho was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely no coincidence that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same, while the United States had just passed a law banning the importation of slaves.

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

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 231; *Período colonial* pp. 106-7. Sacramento Blake IV, 477-8 (also listing, without collation, what is surely a ghost edition of Lisbon, 1796). Innocência IV, 385: without collation. Rodrigues 782 and 784. *Greenlee Catalogue* I, 387: listing only the *Analyse*. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 808/20-1. Bethell, *Abolition*

A N A L Y S E  
SOBRE A JUSTIÇA DO COMMERCIO  
D O  
RESGATE DOS ESCRAVOS  
D A  
COSTA DA AFRICA,

NOVAMENTE REVISTA, E ACRESCENTADA  
POR SEU AUTHOR

D. JOSÉ JOAQUIM DA CUNHA  
DE AZEREDO COUTINHO

BISPO DE ELVAS, EM OUTRO TEMPO BISPO DE PER-  
NAMBUCO, ELEITO DE MIRANDA, E BRAGANÇA,  
DO CONSELHO DE SUA Magestade.

---

L I S B O A,

ANNO M. DCCC. VIII.

---

NA NOVA OFFICINA DE JOÃO RODRIGUES NEVES.

---

*Por Ordem Superior.*

## \* 33 \*

§. XL. O mesmo praticão as Nações Christians , quando estão em guerra humas com outras , vendendo como havido por justo titulo aquillo que huma toma á outra ( 1 ) ; e isto quando se-sabe , que a justiça por ser huma , e individua não pode estar em duas partes contrarias ; mas só porque se-não pôde saber qual dellas tem huma justiça absoluta de fazer guerra á outra ; ou mesmo porque ninguem tem direito de dar Leis , ou de decidir da justiça das Leis desta , ou daquella Nação livre , e independente ( §§. XXII. XXIII. XXIV ).

§. XLI. A Africa está , assim como as outras partes do Mundo povoada de muitas Nações livres , e independentes , e conforme as suas Leis , muitos daquelles crimes , que aliás deverião ser castigados com a pena de morte , ou de prizão perpetua ; assim como tambem muitos daquelles prizioneiros , que pela Lei do Vendedor serião passados á espada , ou elles quizessem , ou não quizessem para destruir o corpo da Nação inimiga , são commutados na pena da escravidão perpetua , e degradados para sempre para fóra do seu Paiz ( 2 ). Os mesmos que se-di-

G

zem

( 1 ) Na presente guerra se-está comprando aos Inglezes aquillo que elles tomão aos Francezes ; e aos Francezes aquillo que elles tomão aos Inglezes ; e com tudo ainda ninguem disse , que taes compras são contrarias ao Direito Natural : os novos Filozofos querem hum direito para si , outro para os outros ; quando se achão mais fortes dizem , que o Direito Natural he o da força ; quando se-achão mais fracos , dizem que o Direito Natural he o da igualdade : eis-aqui a boa Filosofia da moda.

( 2 ) La Harpe Histor. Général. des Voyag. tom. 2. pag. 212 , et tom. 3. pag. 364.

of the *Brazilian Slave Trade* p. 6. NUC: both works at DLC, InU and MH-BA; *Concordancia* alone at MB; London, 1798 edition at DLC, RPJCB and MB. OCLC: 25951936 (errata leaf not mentioned: Newberry Library, Northwestern University, University of California San Diego); 78833114 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); 65237023 (internet resource); 251671363 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 558145773 (British Library); 459003161 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library and also lists the internet resource.

BOUND WITH:

**COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo.** *Concordancia das leis de Portugal, e das bullas pontificias, das quaes humas permittem a escravidão dos pretos d'Africa, e outras prohibem a escravidão dos Indios do Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. Some minor spotting to the final leaves. In good to very good condition. 21, (1) pp.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and *Período colonial* p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Innocência IV, 385: had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (digitized); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671778 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.

*Druid and Cato the Younger Debate Napoleonic Policy, and Freedom*

**11. FILÓPOLO, pseudonym.** *Correio do outro mundo, dialogo entre hum Druida, e hum moderno francez. Traduzido do hespanhol.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Uncut. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. \$75.00

First and only Edition in Portuguese [?]. In the first part, a Druid discusses slavery with a contemporary Frenchman. This part is dated "Tartaro" (i.e., the part of the Greek underworld where the most wicked people are tortured), September 9, 1808. In the second part, Cato of Utica (Cato the Younger, known for his Stoic philosophy and his incorruptibility) discusses liberty with a modern Spaniard. It is dated at the Elysian fields, September 9, 1808. Signed "Filópolo," in print on p. 15.

\* Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* II, 40. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2801. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Cf. Palau 62603: *Correo del otro mundo*, Madrid 1808, 6 numbers, 137 pp. NUC: CtY, MH. OCLC: 44487958 (Yale University, Harvard University-Houghton Library and Harvard College Library); 645766425 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Jisc.

*Author's First Book—He was a Native of Portuguese India  
In Light of the American Civil War  
Suggests Portuguese Africa as an Alternative Source for Cotton*

- \*12. GOMES, Francisco Luís. *De la question du coton en Angleterre et dans les possessions portugaises de l'Afrique Occidentale*. Lisbon: Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (head of spine defective; small nick to front wrapper near head of spine; some sun discoloration in upper portion of front cover; some light spotting, especially to rear cover). Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. 34 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and apparently the ONLY EDITION of the author's first book. The British, who had long relied on cotton from India to keep their textile factories supplied, turned in the mid-nineteenth century to American cotton: since it was produced by slave labor, it was notably cheaper. When the American Civil War broke out and the South was prevented from exporting cotton, British factories faced a severe shortage. Gomes opens by describing the American situation in 1861, then methodically discusses producers of cotton worldwide and suggests that Portuguese Africa might be a source of supply.

Gomes (1829-1869), a native of Navelim in Salsete, Portuguese India, was a highly respected military physician, politician, historian, economist, and writer. He is one of the most prominent natives of Goa, and was hailed during his brief lifetime as "the prince of intellectuals." This work, printed the year Gomes was elected to the Portuguese Parliament, earned him the reputation of a serious economist, which he solidified in 1867 with the publication of *Essai sur la theorie de l'economique politique et de ses rapports avec la morale et le droit*.

\* Innocência IX, 326; on the author see also II, 432. Costa, *Dicionário de literatura Goesa*, I, 44-55. J. Clement Vaz, *Profiles of Eminent Goans, Past and Present*, pp. 250-52. On Gomes's accomplishments, see also "A Visionary ahead of his time," *Times of India*, 5/31/2009. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 17664139 (Michigan State University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Florida, British Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek-Den Haag). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library copy. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

*Dominica and Jamaica: Export of Cocoa, Coffee, Timber, Slaves*

13. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III]. *Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo tertio. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768 ....* London: Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1773. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut device on title showing arms of Great Britain with lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Light browning in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 4 ll., paginated [1405]-1411. \$50.00

Relates to the export from Dominica of cocoa, coffee, and timber, and the export of slaves from Dominica and Jamaica.

*Hunting, Farming, Slavery, Manufacturing*

14. [HERRENSCHWAND, [Jean]. *Principios de economía política ... traducidos del francés al castellano por Don Juan Smith, brigadier de la Real Armada*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de Vega y Compañía, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree calf, spine gilt (rubbed, minor worming, spine darkened and defective at foot, lacking free endpapers). Some browning and spotting; minor worming to inner margin and short marginal tear in 14, not affecting text. In good condition. 279 pp. \$350.00

Rare first Spanish translation of Herrenschwand's *De l'économie politique moderne* (London, 1786; reprinted Paris, [1794]). According to Palau, this Spanish translation was reprinted in Valencia the same year. Herrenschwand's highly regarded work was used as an introductory text in Parisian schools. Topics include populations that are hunters, farmers, or laborers; agricultural systems based on slavery; and (occupying by far the greatest part of the book) an economy based on agriculture combined with manufacturing.

Jean Herrenschwand (Murten, Switzerland, 1728-Paris, 1812) was a judge in the Swiss regiments in the French service, and by 1805 was living in Paris. He has often been confused with his brother, Johann Friedrich, a Swiss physician who died in Bern in 1796; in fact, *BMC* and *NUC* both list this work under Johann Friedrich Herrenschwand's name. Jean Herrenschwand was the author of several other works on political economy, most notably the *De l'économie politique et morale de l'espèce humaine* (London, 1796), *Discours sur le commerce extérieur des nations européennes* (1787-90), and *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples* (1802). Herrenschwand can be considered a bridge between the schools of Quesnay and Adam Smith. Along with Quesnay, he favors agriculture and a balance between production and consumption. With Adam Smith, he believes in the beneficial influence of high wages. In opposition to both of them, however, he considers foreign trade an evil.

\* Palau 114005. Aguilar Piñal VII, 5096: citing the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid copy only. Not in Kress. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy* (1894-99) II, 302. *Nouvelle biographie générale* XXIV, 463. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*, who lists *Discurso fundamental sobre a população e economia política moderna*, Rio de Janeiro, 1814 (n° 3125). *NUC*: NcD, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 30789303 (University of Kansas, Baker Library-Harvard University, Duke University, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 802820740 (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Universidad de Valencia); 433431474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 955872015 (Universidad de Navarra); 928326775 (Universidad de Sevilla: a digital copy?). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (53 databases searched).

**15. LABRA [Y CADRONA], Rafael Maria de.** *America y la Constitución Española de 1812*. Madrid: Tipografía "Sindicato de Publicidad", 1914. 8°, original printed wrappers (some chipping; spine largely gone). Partly unopened. Browning. In good condition, if just barely. 205 pp., (1 blank l.). \$50.00

FIRST EDITION. This book deals with the reforms of Charles III, Indian abuses under the later Bourbons, debates in the Cortes on citizenship, castes, equality of Creoles and Spaniards, and representation of the Americas in the legislative body. The slave trade, slavery, and the later political crises of the 1820s and 1830s are also treated.

The author (1840-1918), a deputy to the Spanish Cortes in the late nineteenth century, was a founder of the Sociedad Abolicionista Española. He was a native of Havana who moved to Madrid with his family aged ten.

The front wrapper has the subtitle *Estudio historico-jurídico*. This does not appear on the title page, which has at its head *Las Cortes de Cádiz de 1810-1813*, and states, below the name of the author "Editado por varios Americanistas". There appears to be a 2004 reprint.

\* Palau 129185. Griffin, ed. *Latin America: a Guide to the Historical Literature* 3428. NUC: NNC (imperfect).

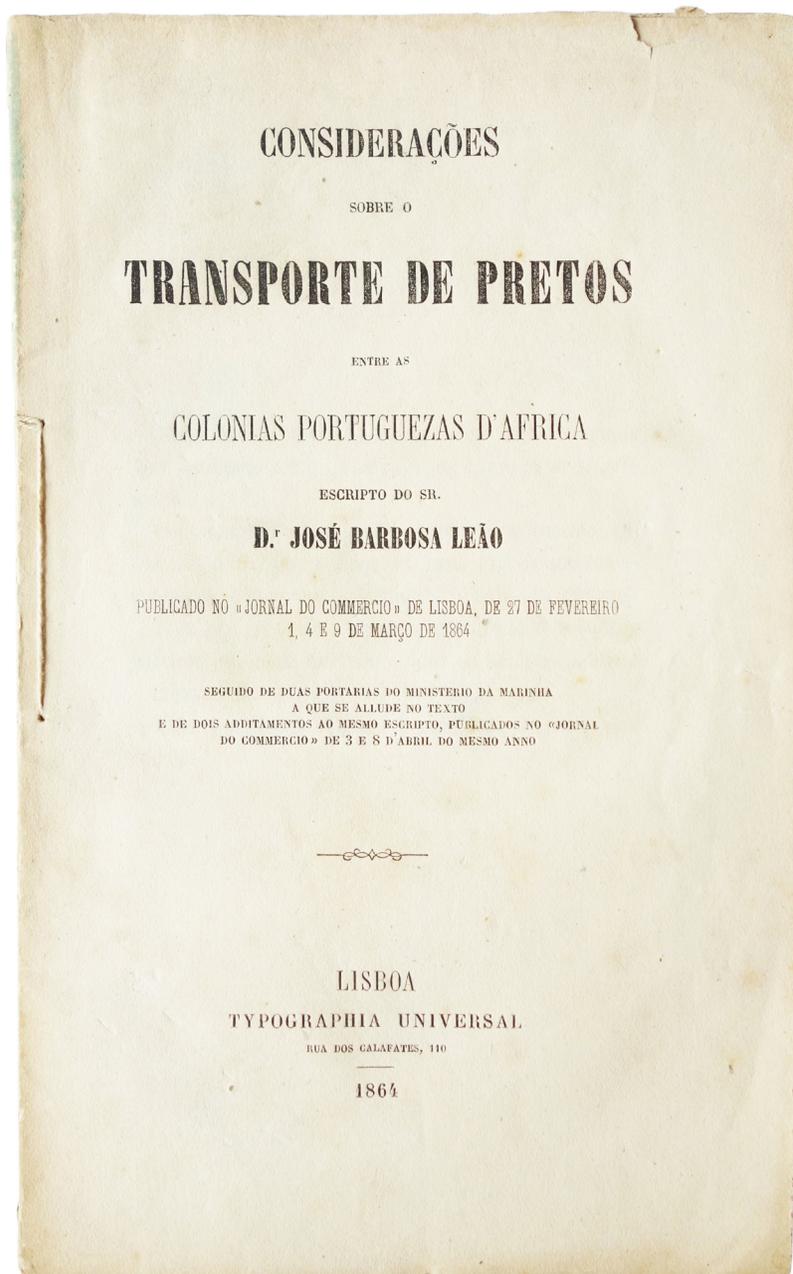
**16. LACERDA, Augusto Cesar de.** *Homens do mar. Drama marítimo em um prologo e tres actos original*. Rio de Janeiro: A.A. da Cruz Coutinho [title page verso has imprint Porto: Typographia do Jornal do Porto, 1864]. Large 8°, original gray printed wrappers (spine largely defective, front wrapper and half title detached). Mild foxing. Overall in good condition. 173 pp., (1 blank l.). \$75.00

FIRST EDITION. Augusto Cesar de Lacerda was an important Portuguese dramatist and well known actor who wrote in the Romantic and later Naturalist style. This play is from the middle phase of his career (1863-69), when he resided in Brazil.

Lacerda (1829-1903) was born in Lisbon to a wealthy family and studied at the Escola Naval. Following a brief military career, he joined the company of the Teatro de D. Maria II in Lisbon where, under the tutelage of the noted actor Epifânio, he made his debut in 1851. During the 1850s he built a successful and multifaceted career as actor, impresario, and author of a wide variety of dramatic works. From 1863 to 1869 he lived in Brazil, where his plays proved as popular as they had been in Portugal. Returning to Portugal, Lacerda wrote five more plays, ending with *Asmodeu* in 1881, before poor health forced him to cease writing for the stage.

The outer rear wrapper contains a list of 64 plays by Herculano, Almeida Garrett, Camilo Castello-Branco, L.A. Burgain, José Mendes Leal, Lacerda, and J.M.D. Guimarães in Rio de Janeiro, at Rua da Quitanda n.º 98, and in Porto, at Rua dos Caldeireiros n.º 18-20.

\* This play not in Innocêncio; on the author, see VIII, 335 and XXII, 464; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 314; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 855; Sousa Bastos, *Dicionário de teatro português* pp. 239-40; Fernando M. Oliveira in *Biblos*, II, col. 1326; and *Grande enciclopedia* XIV, 503-4. NUC: DLC, NN. OCLC: 13676347 (Yale University, Library of Congress, Indiana University, University of Kansas-Rare Books, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 959051888 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 1046535876 (Library of Congress copy [lacks the wrappers] digitized). Porbase locates a single copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.



*Racist Rant Defending Slave Trade  
Between Angola and Cabo Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe*

\*17. LEÃO, José Barbosa. *Considerações sobre o transporte de pretos entre as colonias portuguesas d'Africa*. Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1864. 8°, stitched, in old plain green wrappers (front wrapper detached). Partly unopened. In good to very good condition. 60 pp. \$400.00

First and only separate edition. The author defends the forced transport of Africans, mainly from Angola to the Islands of Cabo Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe. He opposes any British interference. This text had originally appeared in the *Jornal do commercio de Lisboa*, 27 February and 1, 4 and 9 March 1864. Added here are related texts generated by the Ministerio da Marinha, as well as articles from the *Jornal do commercio* of 3 ad 8 April the same year.

The author (1818-1888) was a military surgeon, secretary-general of the governments of Angola and Moçambique, as well as founder and editor of several periodical publications.

\* Not in Innocência; for the author, see IV, 267-8; XII, 253; Aditamentos, p. 226. OCLC: 1019670538 (Internet resource-the UCLA copy digitized); 18040444 (University of California-Los Angeles, Library of Congress, University of Florida, Northwestern University, St. John's University-Minnesota, Library Company of Philadelphia, British Library). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched), locates only the copies cited by Porbase, but should also cite British Library.

*French Scholar Who Conceived of the Statue of Liberty  
Tours the United States During the Civil War*

18. LEFEBVRE, René [i.e., Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye]. *Paris en Amérique, par ....* Paris: Charpentier, Libraire-Editeur, 1863. 12°, contemporary half calf over marbled boards (worn, joints starting), smooth spine with black lettering-piece, gilt letter and bands, text-block edges sprinkled red. Internally very good; overall in good condition. Early pencil signature on second flyleaf ("W.H. Tependen?"); smaller pencil signature (of same?) on half title. (2 ll.), 450 pp. \$75.00

FIRST EDITION of a popular work that went through at least eight editions in 1863 (all later editions so noted on the title page). This account of a trip to the United States during the Civil War includes comments on slavery, cuisine, elections, religion, the Chinese, sermons, Sunday school, justices of the peace, the attorney general, education, and more.

Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye (1811-1883) is best remembered as the man who in 1865 proposed what became the Statue of Liberty, executed by his friend Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi. Laboulaye, a lawyer, abolitionist, and poet, was a great admirer of the United States; he wrote a three-volume work on its political history that was published in 1855-1866, under the repressive Napoleon III.

\* Sabin 38439: citing the first edition and a fourth of 1863.

**19. MATHEUS, J.[oaquim] Alves.** *Oração funebre do Marquez de Sá da Bandeira nas exequias mandadas celebrar pelo Centro do Partido Reformista na Igreja da Encarnação da Cidade de Lisboa no dia 21 de Fevereiro de 1876.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1876. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (a few small nicks to spine). In very good to fine condition. 44 pp.

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquês de Sá da Bandeira (Santarém, 1795-Lisbon, 1876) was a Portuguese army officer and politician, serving as Prime Minister five times. He was the most prominent Portuguese advocate for the abolition of slavery. While also opposed to the slave trade, he argued against Lord Palmerston's attempts to force Portugal to sign a treaty on this subject thought to be prejudicial to her interests.

Conego Joaquim Alves Matheus (Santa Comba-Dão, 1835-1903) held a degree in theology from Coimbra University. He was a highly regarded orator, Canon of the Angra do Heroísmo Cathedral, then later of the Braga Cathedral, and parliamentary deputy.

\* Innocência XI, 311; for the author, see also X, 380; *Aditamentos*, p. 207. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.

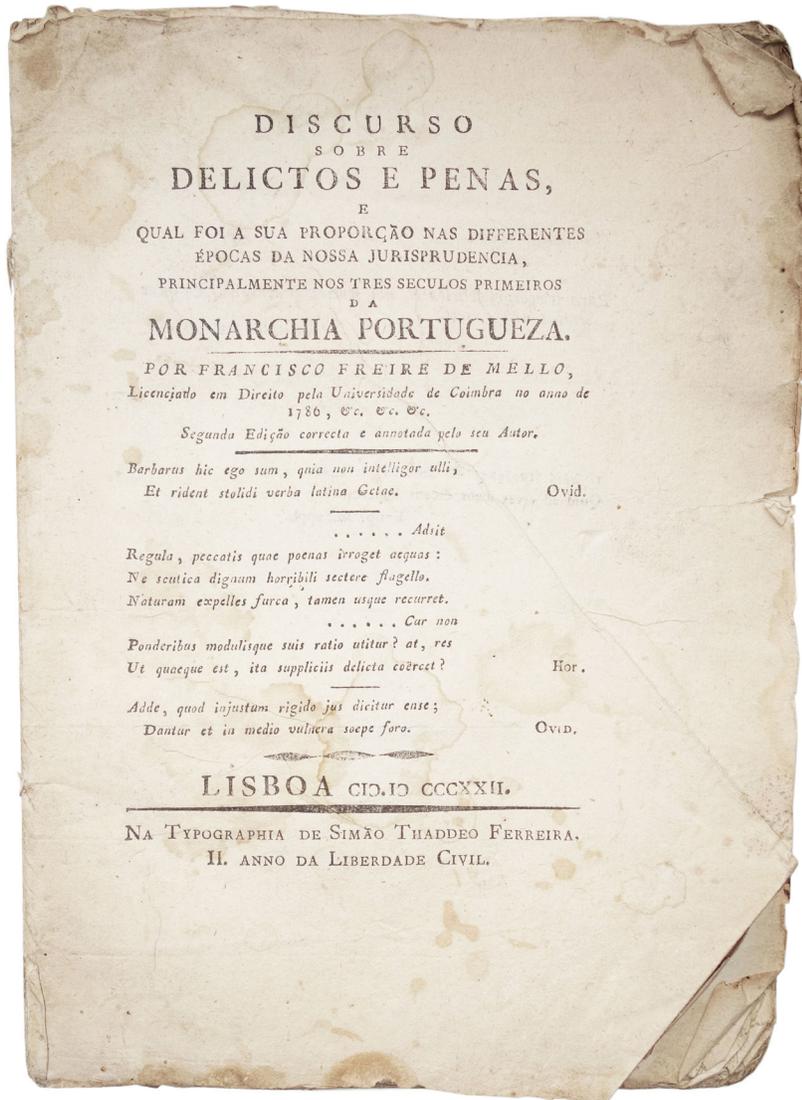
#### *Crimes and Punishments*

**20. MELLO, Francisco Freire de.** *Discurso sobre delictos e penas, e qual foi a sua proporção nas diferentes épocas da nossa jurisprudencia, principalmente nos tres seculos primeiros da monarchia portugueza ... Segunda edição correcta e annotada pelo seu Autor.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, II. anno da Liberdade Civil, 1822. 4°, early blue-gray rear wrapper (tattered) present. Uncut. Some dampstains and soiling, mostly at beginning. In good condition. xv, 104 pp., (2 ll. contents), (1 p. Advertencia do autor and errata), (3 pp. Obras do autor). \$400.00

Second edition, said to be corrected and annotated, of a work first published in London, 1816. The author aims to prove, by a historical survey, that punishment does not match the crime in Portugal. He discusses financial penalties, punishment by police, *penas infamatorias*, imprisonment, mutilation, whipping, enslavement, exile, loss of citizenship, and death. The editor's introduction to the London edition, reprinted here, criticizes the fact that Portugal does not have freedom of the press (pp. v-viii).

Francisco Freire de Mello (d. 1838; also wrote under the name Francisco Freire de Silva e Mello) was a native of Ancião. He received his degree in law from the Universidade de Coimbra in 1786, and was an archdeacon of the Cathedral of Leiria. He published numerous works on civil and canon law.

Freire de Mello seems to have been no stranger to controversy. In 1788 he was named a deputy of the Inquisition in Lisbon. In 1821, he published *Representação ás Côrtes, e invectiva contra a Inquisição*. The Academia das Sciencias revoked his membership for "actos por elle praticados com offensa e em desabono da mesma corporação." Freire de Mello responded with *Discurso anti-academico*, Lisbon, 1816. Innocência states that *Superstição desmascarada*, Paris, 1828, is Freire de Mello's work, and is a handbook for atheism, which leads him to conclude that Freire de Mello was "toda a vida o mais refinado hypocrita, ou havia perdido o juizo quando tal escreveu." In a later volume, Innocência states that



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a colleague told him the author was not a hypocrite, but “a sua cabeça estava continuamente em um estado febril, a ponto de dizer os maiores disparates.”

\* Innocência II, 381-2; IX, 294. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites the first edition, with (4), 58, (1) pp. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 560500191 (British Library); 457393283 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for “XV-104 p. et table”); for the first edition, 560500185 and 771305328 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, without the (4 ll.) at the end; of the London, 1816 edition, only two copies, also at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library.

*Very Rare Work of Colonial Brazilian Medicine  
Mentioning Cures for Scurvy Obtained at Bahia*

**21. MIRANDA, João Cardoso de.** *Relação cirurgica, e medica, na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo methodo para curar a infecção escorbútica, ou mal de Loanda, e todos os seus productos, fazendo para isso manifestos dous especificoe [sic], e mui particulares remedios.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Soares, 1741 (i.e., 1752). 4<sup>o</sup>, contemporary sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, simple gilt ornaments (label missing, chipped at foot of spine, other minor defects). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Some browning and light staining, minor worming to lower inner margin of preliminary leaves and first 30 pages, not affecting text. In good condition. Six-line ink inscription dated 1831 on verso of title page, in an elegant but faded (hence nearly illegible) hand. Later pencil notes (with a Borba de Moraes reference) on front free endpaper. (8 ll.), 22 pp., (1 l.), 255 pp. \$2,000.00

Second edition of a very rare work of early Brazilian medicine. The author mentions cures for scurvy that he obtained using his technique in Bahia, not only on inhabitants of Bahia but also on transients from India.

There is considerable bibliographic confusion about the first two editions. The licenses state that this is a reprint of a book already in existence; the earliest license is dated 14 December 1751, and the tax statement is dated 24 January 1752. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1747, printed by Miguel Rodrigues; its earliest license was dated 7 July 1746, and it bore a tax statement dated 15 February 1748.

Cardoso de Miranda also practiced medicine in Minas Geraes and owned a galleon engaged in commerce with Africa.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 572-3: “a famous book ... of Brazilian medicine... The text is seldom studied because of the rarity of ... both ... editions.” Alden & Landis 741/27. Innocência III, 338. Barbosa Machado IV, 176. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 752/3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 186. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 2787. Santos Filho 42. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century* STC p. 78. NUC: RPJCB (also an imperfect copy at DCU-IA); Lisbon, 1747 edition at RPJCB. OCLC: 22315322 (Countway Library-Harvard University, Princeton University); 45693675 (Countway Library-Harvard University and Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, lacking 22 pp.); 26519911 (Wellcome Library). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca Central da Marinha, without mention of the 22 pp. Jisc repeats Wellcome Library.

RELAÇÃO  
CIRURGICA,  
E MEDICA,

Na qual se trata, e declara especialmente hum novo methodo  
para curar a infecção escorbútica, ou mal de Loanda, e  
todos os seus productos, fazendo para isso manifestos  
dous especificos, e mui particulares remedios.

COMPOSTA  
POR

JOÃO CARDOSO  
DE MIRANDA,

*Cirurgião aprovado, natural da Freguezia de S. Martinho d.  
Cambres junto á Cidade de Lamego, e de presente assisten-  
te nesta da Bahia de todos os Santos.*



LISBOA:

Na Officina de MANOEL SOARES:

Anno de M. DCC. XLi.

*Com todas as licenças necessarias*



PROLOGO  
 MUY DOUTRINAL, E NECESSARIO  
 para melhor intelligencia desta  
 RELACÃO



BENEVOLO, e discreto Leitor, não te peço perdaõ de te offerecer esta tão humilde, como limitada obra; porque não carece delle quem com affectuoso animo, e rendida vontade dá tudo o que póde, ou possue. Assim, e da mesma forte não procuro o teu agradecimento; pois sey, que pouco, ou nenhum merece quem não faz mais que restituir o seu a seu dono. Se neste papel achares alguma cousa boa, rende affectuoso a Deos as graças; pois todas as obras boas são suas, e só são suas todas as boas obras.

O estímulo, que me moveo a emprender este trabalho, desvanecendome os bem fundados temores, que me devião causar o conhecimento da minha incapacidade, foy o conhecer a grande necessidade, em que se achavão os enfermos, principalmente os offendidos do affecto escorbutico, ou mal de Loanda; e como para esta tão grave enfer-

*Life and Last Testament of Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif, Sultan of Morocco,  
Known as the Warrior King or "The Bloodthirsty"*

**22. MOULAY ISMAÏL IBN SHARIF, Sultan of Morocco.** [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator and ed.]. *Testamento em que dispoz da sua ultima vontade achando-se visinho a morte Muley Ismael, Emperador de Marrocos, Rey de Fez, de Suz, de Mequinez de Numidia, e Algarves, Principe de Tafilet, Senhor de Dara, Gago, e Guinè, &c. Impresso na lingua castelhana em Sevilha, e agora novamente tradusido na Portugueza com mais correcção, tirada de outras copias. Com hum breve resumo da sua vida.* [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreyra, (1727). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript note of translator's name in margin of first page. Old ink manuscript foliation in upper outer corners of first three leaves recto (308-310; no foliation on final leaf). (4 ll.) \$600.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese; judging from the caption title and the note on f. 2r, Mascarenhas translated Moulay Ismaïl's will from a Spanish edition, but compiled the facts of the sultan's life from other sources.

Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif (1643 or 1645-1727) was one of the most famous figures in Moroccan history. After becoming the second sultan in the Alaouite dynasty in 1672, he fought a series of battles to persuade the Ottoman Turks to respect Moroccan independence and captured Tangier and other important seaports from the Spanish and English, earning himself the nickname "The Warrior King."

The prologue gives details of Muley Ismaïl's ancestry and his actions, which included the murder of thousands, heavy taxes, the acquisition of hundreds of concubines and the siring of hundreds of children, and his transfer of the capital to Meknes, where he was building a huge new city and royal complex. The testament (ff. 2v-4v) includes provisions for his slaves, concubines, children, Christian slaves, the Franciscans at Meknes, counterfeiters, thieves, vagabonds, prostitutes, and Jews. At the end is a glossary of Arabic terms such as *alçaçova*, *bamarkan*, *janezes*, and *xarife*.

\* Innocência IV, 347: giving the date as 1727. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 557. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 385. OCLC: 77649558 (Yale University, British Library); 792816489 (British Library); 20180525 (digitized-Google); 1064385309 (digitized-British Library). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Calls Slavery Unjust*

23. [MOURA, José Joaquim Ferreira de]. *Diccionario liberal d'algebira traduzido do francez, contendo a significação das palavras que com o tempo e as revoluções hem tido mudanças na linguagem dos povos correndo risco de não ser entendido por quem as empregasse na sua accepção primitiva*. Angra do Heroismo: Na Imprensa de J.J. Soares, 1839 [1840 on front wrapper]. 12°, original blue printed wrappers. Small wormhole in first 3 leaves., affecting only 3 letters of text on verso of second leaf, never affecting legibility. Uncut and partly unopened. Overall in good condition. Aside from the worming in the first 3 leaves, very good to fine. 108 pp., (1 l. errata). \$200.00

Third edition? This little work was first published anonymously, with a Madrid imprint but probably in London (without date); according to Innocência, copies were smuggled into Portugal by 1829. It includes such definitions as "Abuso.—Os revolucionarios comprehendem debaixo deste denominação a educação christaa, os passaportes, os lampiões, e a guarda da policia" (pp. 7-8). There are scattered references to political figures, e.g. Marat, Pradt and Sieyes. Other editions appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1832 and Porto, (184-). This dictionary, at times exhibiting a biting cynicism, has a decidedly liberal, at times even radical orientation. On the other hand, the author remains a skeptic and a monarchist. He has a favorable view of the results of the French Revolution, but is against republicanism and calls the social contract "unworkable". He calls slavery unjust, barbaric, inhuman, and a stain on civilization, urging it be abolished.

Ferreira de Moura was born, probably in 1776, in Villa-nova de Foz-Coa, and died in 1829. He earned a law degree from Coimbra University and became a Juiz de Fora, from 1804 to 1807 at the villa of Aldêa-gallega in the Ribatejo. Upon accepting the work given by Junot of translating the Code Napoleon into Portuguese, and perhaps for other reasons, he was suspected of Jacobin leanings, and had to give up his official post, returning to his native village to practice law. In 1820 he was reappointed to the judiciary, serving as Juiz de fóra at Pinhel, then became vogal for the Junta Provisional do Governo Supremo de Reino, 1820-1821. In 1821 he was elected as a liberal deputy to the constitutional Côrtes from Beira, becoming intimately linked to Manuel Fernandes Thomás, serving on various important committees, sometimes as head. (See *Galeria dos deputados*, pp. 238-48). He was elected simultaneously to the 1822 Côrtes from Castello-Branco, Trancoso, Coimbra and Aveiro. Changes in the political winds caused him to emigrate to England in 1823; he returned to Portugal in 1826 as a supporter of the *Carta constitucional* of Dom Pedro.

\* Innocência IX, 114-5; for other editions and biographical information, see II, 135; IV, 388. Not in Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana*. Not in Canto, *Inventario*. OCLC: this edition not located. Only one copy of the first edition, and no others: 958959833 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). This edition not located in Porbase; the only edition cited is that with the false Madrid imprint in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the single copy of the first edition, with the false Madrid imprint cited by Porbase.

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

\*24. [PERNAMBUCO]. *Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Pernambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felismente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março ....* [Pernambuco: Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated 10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very good condition. On *papel selado* with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down at foot of verso. (1 l.) \$400,000.00

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

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

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

\* Borba de Moraes, *Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial* pp. 162-4. Museum de Arte de São Paulo, *Historia da tipografia no Brasil* pp. 12, 163. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 175: describing their copy as "the only copy known." Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 49601576 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Jisc.

PRECISO dos sucessos, que tiveram lugar em PERNAMBUCO, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felicemente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março, em que o generoso esforço de nossos bravos PATRIOTAS exterminou daquella parte do BRAZIL o monstro infernal da tirania real.

**D**EPOIS de tanto abuzar da nossa paciencia por hum sistema de administração combinado acinte para insultar as vaidades de hum Corte insolente sobre toda a sorte de oppressão de nossos legitimos direitos, restara taboanar agora a nossa honra com o negro labio de traidores aos nossos mesmos Amigos, Parentes, e Compatriotas naturaes de Portugal; e era por ventura a derradeira peça, que faltava de se por a machina da politica do insidioso Governo extinto de Pernambuco.

Começou o perfido por illuquiar a nossa singeleza, proclamando publicamente a cinco deste mez, que era amigo intimo dos Pernambucanos, que tinha repartido o seu coração com elles, escrevendo estes enganos com a mesma pena, com que acabava de encher no segredo do seu gabinete listas de proscriptos, que tinha de entregar nas mãos do algeoz, Brazileiros de todas as classes, a mocidade de mais espirito de paz, os officios mais bravos das tropas pagas, em huma palavra os filhos da Patria de maior esperanza, e mais distinto merecimento pessoal.

AMANHUECO em fim o dia seis, em que as enchovias havião de ser atulhadas de tantos Patriotas honrados, e suas familias aliagadas de dor, e de lagrimas: convoca o malito hum conselho de officiaes de guerra, todos invejosos da nossa gloria, e depois de ter assignado com elles a atroz condemnacão da quellas innocentes victimas, despacha dellas mesmo as que lhe parecerão mais capazes de lhe dar execução. Huns correm aos quartes militares, outros a cazas particulares; ferrem prizonos por toda a parte, e ja as cadêas coepeã de se abrir para hir engolindo hum por hum dos nossos boas Compatriotas.

Aqui porem mostraraõ os nossos, como tinhaõ capacidade para saber conhecer, que a disobediencia tem todo o preço de herõimo em certos cazos, e he quando com ella se salva a cauza da Patria. Hum bravo Capitão deo o sinal do levãr de todos, fazendo descer aos Infernos o principal agente da injustissima execução; correu-se as armas, e poucas horas daquelle mesmo dia foraõ todo o tempo de começar, e acabar taõ ditosa revolução, que mais parecia festejo de paz, que tumulto de guerra, sinal evidente de ter sido toda obra da Providencia, e beneficio da bençãõ do todo Poderoso.

O Ex General tinha-se recolhido a forteza do Brum, e onde suppunha achar huma praça de defeza, achou a prizaõ de sua pessoa, e dos seus. Recorreo a proposições pacificas, que acabaraõ n' hum conclusum, com que foi obrigado a conformar-se no dia sete, pelas seis horas da manhã.

Desde logo foi restabelecida toda a ordem publica, não se ouvirã mais outras vozes, que de aclamações gratas dignas do dia, em que hum immenso povo entrava na posse de seus legitimos direitos sociaes. Foi consequencia disto não ter havido até agora se quer hum só disturbio, nem motivo qualquer de queixa.

A outro se installou o Governo Provisorio composto de cinco Patriotas, tirados das diferentes classes; o qual Governo tem sido sempre permanente em suas sessões. O seu primeiro cuidado foi disabuzar os nossos Compatriotas de Portugal dos medos, e desconfianças, com que os tinhaõ inquietado os partidistas da tyrannia, recebendo a todos com abraços, e osculos, segurando as suas familias, pessoas, e propriedades de toda a sorte de injurias, fazendo-os continuar em seu commercio, traffego, e occupaõens com maior liberdade, que d'antes, proclamando em fim por hum bando os sentimentos do Governo, e do Povo, e não havrã mais daqui por diante differença entre aos de Brazileiros a Europeos, mas de serem todos ser tidos em conta de huma só, e unica familia com igual direito a huma só, e a mesma herança, que he a prosperidade geral de toda esta Provincia.

A NOVE, tudo se achava no mesmo espirito de concórdia, e pacificaõ geral, sem o povo se sentir de outra novidade, que das bondades do Governo todo applicado apromovr a segurança interior, e exterior por medidas acertadas, buscando esclarecer a sua marcha com dividir as materias de maior importancia por comités compostos das pessoas de maior capacidade conhecida para cada huma dellas, com que tem obtido ao mesmo tempo popularizar as suas deliberações e o mais possivel.

NAQUELLE mesmo dia o Governo foi permanente até a meia noite para continuar diversos despachos, que hoje apparecerãõ, de tudo dos mais importantes fazer entrar os Funcionarios publicos nas suas occupaõens como d'antes, sem tirar ninguém da sua officio, prescrever as formulas de tratamento até agora uzadas, sem admitir nenhuma outra, que a de VÓS-mesmo com elle Governo, abulir certos impostos modernos de manifesta injustica, e oppressãõ para o Povo sem vantagem para huma da Nação, &c. E tal he o nosso estado politico, e civil até hoje 10 de Março de 1817.

**VIVA A PATRIA,**

Vivaõ os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tirania real.

*Native of Santo Domingo Living in Caracas Describes Venezuela*

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

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

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

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

\* Howgego II, 486 (P38). Sabin 19644. Hill, *Pacific Voyages* I, 238.

*Penalties for Slaves and Free Blacks Who Use Weapons*

26. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Ley, em que se accrescentão as penas impostas contra os mulatos, e pretos escravos do Brasil, que uzarem de armas prohibidas. De 24 de Janeiro de 1756. [Begins] Dom Jozé por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, e dos Algarves, dáquem, e dâlem mar, em Africa Senhor de Guine, e da Conquista, Navegação, Comércio de*

*Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, e da India &c. Faço saber aos que esta minha Ley virem, que sendo-me presente que no estado do Brasil continuão os mulatos, e pretos escravos a uzar de facas, e mais armas prohibidas ....* [Lisbon]: Foi reimpressa na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, [1756]. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Caption title; nine-line woodcut initial. Minor marginal stains. In good condition. Small blue-edged paper tag with shelfmark ("C4/399?") in lower margin. Old ink pagination in upper margin. (1 l.) \$200.00

Prohibits Free Mulattos and Slaves in Brazil from carrying knives, and sets out punishments. Dated 24 January 1756. Signed in print by the King, with that of the Marquês de Penalva below, near the foot of the recto. Amends similar laws of 29 March 1719 and 25 June 1749. Stiffens the penalties for Brazilian black or mulatto slaves who use knives and other forbidden weapons, from ten years in the galleys to 100 lashes in the pillory on ten alternating days. Free blacks are subject to a different set of laws.

\**Marquês de Pombal: catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico*, p.348, item 119. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 756/13; see also 756/14, described as a variant issue. In the present copy and in JCB 756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with "mu-"; in JCB 756/14, p. [1], line 1 ends with "mula-". OCLC: 1048330774 (Internet Resource: the John Carter Brown copy digitized); 504606053 (British Library; does not specify the issue); 41414078 (Yale University, New York Public Library does not specify the issue); 19860919 (John Carter Brown Library); 1238109853 (John Carter Brown Library: another issue); 145079778 (Microfilm; issue not specified). Porbase locates a copy with the imprint Lisboa: Chancelaria Mór da Corte e Reino, 1756, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical.

*Punishments for Free Mulattos and Slaves Who Carry Knives in Brazil*

**27. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777].** *Ley, em que se accrescentão as penas impostas contra os mulatos, e pretos escravos do Brasil, que uzarem de armas prohibidas. De 24 de Janeiro de 1756. [Begins] Dom Jozé por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, e dos Algarves, dáquem, e dálen mar, em Africa Senhor de Guine, e da Conquista, Navegação, Cõmercio de Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, e da India &c. Faço saber aos que esta minha Ley virem, que sendo-me presente que no estado do Brasil continuão os mulatos, e pretos escravos a uzar de facas, e mais armas prohibidas ....* [Lisbon]: Foi reimpressa na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, [1756]. Folio (29.4 x 20 cm.), later marbled wrappers. Caption title. Large woodcut initial on recto. Very small worm traces in upper and lower blank margins, never affecting text. In good condition. Contemporary ink manuscript "135" in upper outer corner of recto. [1] l., printed on both sides. \$200.00

Prohibits Free Mulattos and Slaves in Brazil from carrying knives, and sets out punishments. Dated 24 January 1756. Signed in print by the King, with that of the Marquês de Penalva below, near the foot of the recto. Amends similar laws of 29 March 1719 and

25 June 1749. Stiffens the penalties for Brazilian black or mulatto slaves who use knives and other forbidden weapons, from ten years in the galleys to 100 lashes in the pillory on ten alternating days. Free blacks are subject to a different set of laws.

\* *Marquês de Pombal: catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico*, p. 348, item 119. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 756/14; cf/ 756/13 for another issue. The only difference is in the first line, which in the present copy ends "mula-" and in the variant issue ends "mu-". Priority not obvious to us. OCLC: 1048330774 (Internet Resource: the John Carter Brown copy digitized); 504606053 (British Library; does not specify the issue); 41414078 (Yale University, New York Public Library does not specify the issue); 19860919 (John Carter Brown Library); 1238109853 (John Carter Brown Library; another issue); 145079778 (Microfilm; issue not specified). Porbase locates a copy with the imprint Lisboa: Chancelaria Mór da Corte e Reino, 1756, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical.

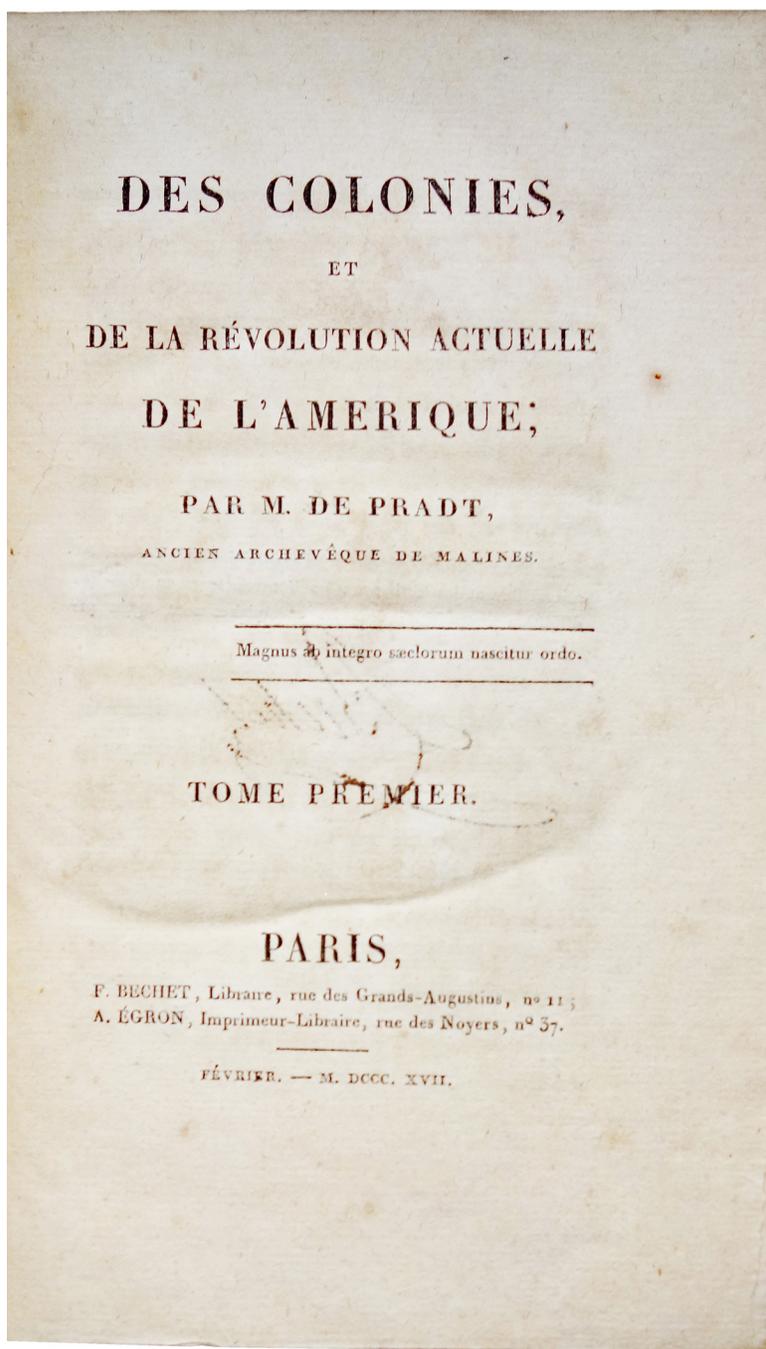
*Perhaps the Most Intellectually Impressive of the Author's Writings*

**28. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *Des colonies, et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique*. 2 volumes. Paris: F. Béchét, A. Egron (facing title page: se vend à Londres chez Boussange et Masson), 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (one corner worn; other very minor binding wear; boards slightly bowed), boards with borders ruled in blind, edges of boards as well as head and foot of spine milled, smooth spine richly gilt with red and green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled, crimson silk place markers. In very good to fine condition. Publisher's signature "Bechet" below printed authentication statement on verso of title page of volume I. Contemporary inscriptions "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half titles. (2 ll.), xxxii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 394 pp., (1 l. errata).

2 volumes. \$1,200.00

First edition thus; a significantly revised version of the author's *Les Trois Ages des Colonies, ou de leur état passé, présent et à venir* (3 volumes, 1801-1802). This is perhaps the most intellectually impressive of the author's writings, and one of his most important works. It discusses the political economy of European colonies in America, Africa and Asia, from a theoretical, historical, and practical point of view.

Chapter II, volume I is titled "Colonies Portugaises" (pp. 12-42). There are similar chapters on Dutch (pp. 43-62), English (pp. 63-89), French (pp. 90-118) and Spanish (pp. 119-156) colonies. Chapters X and XI are on "Des compagnies exclusives de commerce", and "Du commerce exclusif des Métropoles avec les Colonies". Chapter XII deals with "De l'esclavage dans les Colonies—Saint-Domingue" (pp. 257-323). Volume II has chapters on the need for change in colonies, the separation of colonies from their mother countries, and dependence and independence—for the most part greatly revised or completely rewritten. Chapters XX-XXIV are new to this edition; they are "Nécessité d'un Congrès colonial" (pp. 151-6); "L'Espagne peut-elle reconquérir et garder ses Amériques?—Que doit faire l'Espagne?" (pp. 157-203); "Des Droits de l'Europe dans la guerre de l'Espagne contre ses Amériques" (pp. 204-47); "De l'Influence des Colonies sur les Marines de l'Europe



(pp. 248-70); and "Que doivent faire pour leurs Colonies les puissances inférieures en marine" (pp. 271-7). Chapters XXVI-XXVII are "Plan proposés pour les Colonies" (pp. 278-89); "Plan pour les Colonies" (pp. 290-9); and "Avantages, Pertes e Dédommagemens dans le Plan des Colonies" (pp. 300-21). Chapter XXIX is titled "De l'Empire anglais dans l'Inde, et de sa durée" (pp. 324-49). Chapter XXX, "Que deviendront les États-Unis?" (pp. 350-94), is completely new to the present edition.

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

*Provenance:* D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaga, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first Marquês de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

\* Sabin 64882. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

#### *White Slavery in Pernambuco*

29. [PROSTITUTION]. *Ao Publico. As asseverações inexactas, as calumnias mesmo mais inacreditaveis, que, em menoscabo dos Portuguezes que desta Cidade requererão medidas para fazer punir os traficantes de escravatura branca ....* [Colophon] Pernambuco: Typ. Nacional, 1855. 8°, stitched. Minor soiling and stains. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 26 pp.  
\$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Urges the government to deal quickly and decisively with the problem of white slavery. Several government officials in Pernambuco had been accused of being involved in the traffic.

This issue bears the printed signature at the end of Antonio Bernardo Coutinho. There is another issue with the same setting of type where the signature is not present.

\* Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*, Tancredo de Paiva or Lapa. Not located in Sacramento Blake or Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

**The Boy Slaves in Portuguese**

**30. REID, Thomas Mayne.** *Os jovens escravos. Tradução de A.M. da Cunha e Sá.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Empreza Horas Romantigas, 1877. Aventuras de Terra e Mar. Large 8°, dark green quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (corners very worn; other binding wear), smooth spines with gilt lettering, numbering and fillets, decorated endleaves; original chromolithograph illustrated wrappers bound in. Plates slightly browned. Some faint foxing. In good condition overall. 190, (2); 190, (2) pp.; 24 lithographic plates by Pannemaker, designed by Ferat.  
2 volumes. \$200.00

First Edition in Portuguese [?] of Reid's *The Boy Slaves*, first published in 1865. As in many of his novels, the author (1818-1883), an Irishman who emigrated to America in 1840, drew on his observations in the United States.

*Provenance:* Felisberto José da Costa was a friend of the great caricaturist Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, and an investor in the Fabrica de Faianças das Caldas da Rainha.

\* Gonçalves Rodrigues *A tradução em Portugal* 13581 (without collation or any copy cited). Cf. Sabin 69023 for the first edition, with only 8 plates. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

**To (Almost) All Spaniards: Leave Buenos Aires Within Ten Days**

**31. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Supremo Poder Ejecutivo].** *El Supremo poder ejecutivo de las Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata .... [text begins:] Por quanto: el furor ciego con que el Gobierno de Cadiz ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Buenos Aires, 12 September 1813. Broadside (38 x 30.5 cm.), folded. Browned and dampstained; split across center fold without loss of text. Two slits in text, without loss. A reading copy. (1 l.) \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In response to the hostility of many Spanish loyalists toward the newly independent state, the Triunviro order that every "español europeo" leave Buenos Aires within 10 days, and stay at least 40 leagues away. The maximum amount he can take with him is 500 pesos, and he may not take with him any male slave capable of bearing arms. The only exceptions to this decree are physicians, apothecaries, phlebotomists, bakers, iron-mongers, carpenters, belt-makers, and farm overseers.

\* Furlong 2913. Zinny 1813, no. 16, p. 95. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55258355 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 715851312 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78664587 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

32. RODRIGUES, J.[osé] C.[arlos]. *Bibliotheca Brasiliense: catalogo anotado dos livros sobre o Brasil e de alguns autographos e manuscriptos pertencentes a J.C. Rodrigues .... Parte I Descobrimto da America: Brasil Colonial 1492-1822 [all published]*. Mansfield Center, CT: Martino Publishing, 1999. 4°, navy blue publisher's cloth. As new. vi, 680 pp. ISBN: 1-57898-198-0. \$45.00

Facsimile reprint of the original 1907 edition.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 972 (for the original edition).

*Colombia's Past and Future, by a Colombian*

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

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

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

\* Palau 289074. NUC: DLC, ICJ, NBuU, CtY, NcD, CU, MWA.

**34. SERRA, Joaquim [Joaquim Maria Serra Sobrinho].** *Quadros*. Preface by Salvador de Mendonça. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier (printed at Typ. Franco-Americana), 1873. 8°, contemporary navy blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author, and title; text-block edges sprinkled. Occasional light foxing. Three small round wormholes in final 12 leaves, one sometimes just touching a letter of text in the last 2 leaves. Still, in good condition overall. Bookplate of Américo Moreira da Silva. (6 ll.), 148 pp.

\$300.00

FIRST EDITION of this book of 37 lyric poems. The author (1838-1888), poet, playwright, humorist, and distinguished journalist, was a native of São Luís, Maranhão. He served as secretary to the government of Parahyba (1865-1867), as deputy for in the seventeenth provincial legislature of Maranhão (1864-1867), as deputy general for Maranhão (1878-1881), and as director of the *Diário oficial* (1878-1882), a post he resigned due to political differences. A committed abolitionist, Serra contributed to *La reforma* and *O abolicionista*, the organ of the Sociedade Brasileira Contra a Escravidão, which he eventually edited. He is the patron of chair number 21 of the Academia Brasileira de Letras.

\* Sacramento Blake IV, 200: refers to an edition of Maranhão, 1873, with 156 pp., and says he thinks there is an undated Rio de Janeiro edition. Innocência XII, 111: refers only to the Rio de Janeiro edition of 1873, calling for viii, 148 pp. Ford, Whitem and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 153: lists only the present edition, but dates it [1873?] and calls for [xi], 148 pp. See Joaquim de Almeida Serra, *O abolicionista Joaquim Serra*. NUC: NIC, MH (148 pp.); Rio, 1872 at DCU-IA (148 pp.). OCLC: 2538881 (University of California at Los Angeles, Cornell University, Catholic University of America, Harvard University, Brown University, Latrobe University); 503753125 (British Library). Not located in Porbase. Jisc repeats British Library only.

**35. [SILVA, Joaquim Norberto de Sousa e, ed.].** *Nova collecção de hymnos, canções e lundus tanto amorosos como sentimentaes, precedidos de algumas reflexões sobre a musica no Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, 1878. On half title: "A Cantora Brasileira." This is the third of three volumes in the series. 8°, contemporary crimson quarter morocco over buckram (minor scuffing to head and foot of spine), flat spine gilt in romantic style with title in vertical gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Small stain at fore-edge of first 3 ll.; other minor stains and faint foxing. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), 271 pp., (1 l.), vi pp.

\$400.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of Brazilian popular songs, including *lundus*, of African origin. Also present are slave songs, hymns, and religious music. There are numerous poems by such important Brazilian writers as Domingos Caldas Barbosa and Francisco de Paula Brito. Other authors of note are Evaristo da Veiga, J. Norberto de Sousa e Silva, and José Bonifácio.

\* Sacramento Blake IV, 213. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

NOVA  
COLLECÇÃO  
DE  
HYMNOS, CANÇÕES E LUNDUS

TANTO AMOROSOS COMO SENTIMENTAES

precedidos

DE

ALGUMAS REFLEXÕES SOBRE A MUSICA NO BRAZIL

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1878

*Colonial Economics*

**36. SIMONSEN, Roberto C.** *História econômica do Brasil (1500/1820). Curso professado na Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo. 3ª edição.* São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1957. Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, série 5ª, volume 10. Large 8°, maroon quarter leatherette (corners bumped), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 475 pp., 2 large folding maps, 2 folding tables, illustrated. \$20.00

Third edition; the first appeared in São Paulo, 1937, the second in São Paulo, 1944. Includes chapters on the economic situation in Portugal and Spain before colonization, colonial economics, the sugar trade, slavery, livestock, mining, Amazonas, and D. João VI's time in Brazil.

**37. [SLAVE TRADE].** *Documentos relativos ao apresamento, julgamento e entrega da barca franceza Charles et Georges e em geral ao engajamento de negros, debaixo da denominação de trabalhadores livres nas possessões da Coroa de Portugal na costa oriental e occidental de Africa para as colonias francezas, apresentados ás Cortes na sessão legislativa de 1858.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. Folio (33.4 x 22.1 cm.), contemporary half calf over marbled boards (worn, joints partly split and cracking), flat spine gilt with gilt-lettered title. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Documents in French and English are printed with parallel columns beside Portuguese translations. Title page browned. Occasional light foxing, browning & soiling. Uncut. (2 ll.), 249, 16, xviii pp., (1 l. errata), lacking pp. 237-49, final leaf of the index and errata leaf. Documents in French and English are printed with parallel Portuguese translations. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important collection of documents concerning the African slave trade. The French ship *Charles et Georges* was confiscated in 1857 by Portuguese authorities while carrying slaves from Mozambique to the island of Réunion. France demanded that the captain be freed, the ship released, and an indemnity paid; after extensive diplomatic negotiations, in which England declined to support the Portuguese position, Portugal was forced to capitulate. Over 200 diplomatic dispatches, reports, and memoranda from Portuguese and Mozambican archives are printed here, forming a full documentary record of the incident. Innocência remarks: "Esta collecção não foi exposta á venda; os exemplares que d'ella se tiraram foram todos distribuidos pelo Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros as Camaras Legislativas, ao Corpo Diplomatico e Consular, a funcionarios de elevada hierarchia, e a outros individuos particulares." Bound in at the end are 30 ll. of manuscript, comprising a rough transcript and fair copy of the proceedings of the Conselho do Estado held October 21, 1858, in which Portugal's predicament and diplomatic options are discussed at length. The 16-page section toward the end has the divisional title *Documentos relativos a detenção, no porto do Ibo, da barca franceza Alfred.*

\* Innocência II, 181-2.

\*38. SMITH, W.[illiam] H.[erbert] C.[ecil]. *Anglo-Portuguese Relations, 1851-1861*. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos Históricos Ultramarinos, 1970. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (minor soiling). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. vii, 178 pp., (1 l.), 1 plate with map, substantial footnotes, analytical index. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*Biography of Person Responsible for the  
Abolition of Slavery in Portuguese Colonies*

39. SORIANO, Simão José da Luz. *Vida do Marquez de Sá da Bandeira e reminiscencia de alguns dos successos mais notaveis que durante ella tiveram logar em Portugal*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Typographia da Viuva Sousa Neves, 1887-1888. Large 8°, contemporary navy half morocco over marbled boards (head of spine of volume I slightly defective; upper outer joint of volume I beginning to crack near head and foot of spine; small scrape mark to spine of volume II), smooth spines with gilt fillets and gilt lettering. Browning. In good condition overall. Inscribed on the title pages by the author to the Marquês de Rio Maior. Contemporary inscription "Marquez de Rio Maior" on both front free endleaves. Lithographic frontisportrait, xxxi, 488 pp.; 577 pp., (1 l. errata).

2 volumes. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocência (i.e., Brito Aranha) states that only 400 copies of this work were printed, at the expense of the author and the Duke of Palmella, and that it was never offered for sale.

Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo (Santarém 1795-Lisbon 1876), 1º Barão (1833), 1º Visconde (1834) and 1º Marquês (1854) de Sá da Bandeira, a major figure in the politics and government of Portugal during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, was the prime minister of Portugal five times, in 1836-1837, 1837-1839, 1865, 1868-1869, and 1870. He also held several high ministerial posts, and was a key aide to D. Pedro and D. Maria II on the liberal side in the 1828-1834 wars against the conservatives under D. Miguel I. Sá da Bandeira was responsible for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies (slavery had previously been prohibited in continental Portugal), but clashed with Lord Palmerston over attempts on the part of Great Britain to suppress the slave trade.

Luz Soriano (1802-1891) pursued a distinguished career as a government official and historian, publishing several important works on the civil war in which he fought.

*Provenance:* António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º Conde and 1º Marquês de Rio Maior (1836-1891), twice Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, for 18 years Provedor da Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, noted philanthropist, and holder of many honors. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Condes and Marqueses of Rio Maior, begun in the late eighteenth century by the first Conde, 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.

\* Innocência XIX, 225. Palha 4366. On the 1º Marquês de Rio Maior, see *Grande enciclopédia*, XXV, 747-8. NUC: DLC, WU.

**40. SOTHEBY PARKE BERNET, auctioneers.** *Latin American Books and Manuscripts. Central and South America. Indians and Slavery. West Indies. Autographs of the Liberators. The Property of Various Owners. Sale 4597E, May 5, 1981.* New York: Sotheby Parke Bernet, 1981. 4°, original illustrated wrappers. Black and white photographic illustrations. As new. Photocopied price list laid in. Unpaginated; 551 lots. ISBN: none.

\$50.00

*Replying to Senator Henry Clay  
On California, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas*

**41. SOULE, P[ierre].** *Speech of Hon. P. Soulé of Louisiana, in reply to Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, on the measures of compromise. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, May 23, 1850.* (Washington, D.C.): [foot of p. 1] Towers, Printer, 1850. Large 8°, disbound. Caption title. Corner torn off first leaf, with loss of 3-4 letters on verso. Light browning. Overall in good condition. 16 pp.

\$25.00

FIRST EDITION [?], possibly printed for use of the Congress. This speech is part of the Senate's discussion leading up to a vote on the Compromise of 1850 (passed in September 1850). It concerns territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the western and northern boundaries of Texas.

Soule had made a speech several days earlier to which Kentucky Senator Henry Clay responded at length. ("It was one of those feats of oratorical adroitness," says Soule here, "by which we sometimes seek to rid ourselves, at a dash, of stubborn facts and troublesome arguments.") This pamphlet includes Soule's response to Clay, plus comments by Senators Downs, Foote, Davis, Hale, and (pp. 15-16) Clay himself.

Pierre Soulé (1801-1870) served as a U.S. senator from Louisiana in 1847 and from 1849-1853, when he resigned to accept an appointment as minister to Spain. He is most famous for helping to write the Ostend Manifesto (1854), which proposed annexing Cuba to the United States, an attempt by Southern slave owners to prevent themselves from being surrounded by free states on the north and west.

John T. Towers (1811-1857) maintained several book and printing shops in Washington until 1852, when President Millard Fillmore appointed him superintendent of printing at the U.S. Capitol, a position that was the forerunner of the Government Printing Office.

\* OCLC: not located, although OCLC has other works by Soule dating to 1850. Not in Jisc, which lists other works.

42. STERN, Irwin, ed. *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature*. Westport, Ct.: Greenwood Press, 1988. 8°, publisher's cloth. As new. 432 pp. ISBN: 0-313-24932-6. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first general dictionary of Brazilian literature for English-speaking readers, covering the period from discovery to the 20th century, with emphasis on more recent writers. The entries for major authors cite conflicting critical opinions. There are also thematic or movement entries, such as "Slavery and Literature" and "Modernism." Each entry includes a bibliography, and there is an extensive index at the end.

*Crucial Account of the Beckman Rebellion in Maranhão*

43. TEIXEIRA, Domingos. *Vida de Gomes Freyre de Andrada, General de Artelharía do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil ... oferecida às memorias de Jacintho Freyre de Andrada. Primeyra [and Segunda] Parte*. 2 volumes. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica (volume I), Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozal Galram (volume II), 1724-1727. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear, later endleaves and spine labels), spines richly gilt in four compartments, red morocco labels in second compartments from head (with title); volume II with a second label in fourth compartment displaying volume number and date of publication, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut ornaments, headpieces, tailpieces and initials; some typographical headpieces. A few very small round wormholes in upper portion of gutter, never affecting text, in quires M-Z of volume I. Light dampstain in first few quires of volume II. A rare and important work in good to very good condition. (32 ll.), 415 pp.; (8 ll.), 504 pp.

2 volumes. \$4,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Segunda Parte*, edited by Lucas da Sylva de Aguiar, was published posthumously and several years after the first part, which is probably why the volumes are seldom found together. These volumes contain much useful information not available elsewhere.

The subject of this biography, Lieutenant-General Gomes Freyre de Andrada, scion of an illustrious family whose grandson and namesake can be counted among the most effective and high minded royal officials to serve in colonial Brazil, was sent to the state of Maranhão (present-day Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Pará, and Amazonas) to put down a rebellion stirred up there in 1684 by Manoel and Thomas Beckman (Bequimão). Gomes Freyre brought the situation under control without using excessive force, and the only rebels executed were Manoel Beckman (who is thus considered one of the "protomartyrs" of Brazilian independence) and Jorge de Sampaio de Carvalho. After Beckman was executed, Gomes Freyre purchased Beckman's confiscated property at auction and returned it to Beckman's widow and daughters. He served as governor of Maranhão from 1685 to 1687.

In volume II, Teixeira gives background information on Maranhão (pp. 172-206), then describes Beckman and the rebellion he led beginning on p. 206, with Gomes Freyre

V I D A  
D E  
G O M E S F R E Y R E  
D E A N D R A D A

General da Artelharia do Reyno do Al-  
garve, & Capitaõ General do Ma-  
ranhão, Pará, & Rio das Ama-  
zonas no Estado do Brazil.

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impresso com privilegio Real.

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Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.

Com todas as licenças necessarias, Anno 1727.

de Andrada's dispatch starting on p. 211 and running to p. 427, when he left to return to Portugal. His dealings with the Jesuits, the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão, and the Tapuya Indians are all mentioned in the account.

Volume I is concerned mostly with Gomes Freyre's actions during the Restauração, where he acquired the military skills that eventually led D. Pedro II to dispatch him to deal with the rebellion in Maranhão.

The Beckman rebellion was a reaction to Portuguese government actions regarding slaves, indigenous peoples, and economic policies. Enslavement of the indigenous peoples had been forbidden in 1680, leaving Brazilian colonists without a source of workers for labor-intensive crops such as sugar and tobacco. The Crown responded by creating the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão in 1682, which was to have a twenty-year monopoly on trade in return for importing 10,000 African slaves, importing necessities such as cloth, wine, and bacalhão, and sending at least one ship per year to Portugal with the produce of Maranhão. The Companhia's failure to fulfill its obligations led to the Beckman revolt, which organized a local governing council and voted to depose the captain-general, to abolish the Companhia, and to expel the Jesuits.

Domingos Teixeira, an Augustinian friar born at Celorico de Basto in the archbishopric of Braga, died in 1726. Innocêncio describes him as a writer "d'elocução purissima, e um dos que podem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza." His other work is a biography of D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, second constable of Portugal, published in Lisbon, 1723.

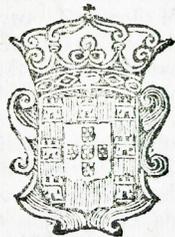
\*Alden-Landis, *European Americana* 724/171. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 851. Innocêncio II, 199. Barbosa Machado I, 716. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1497. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 545. Rodrigues 2339, 2340 (calling for only 31 preliminary leaves in vol. I). Sabin 94594. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 724/3. Ameal 2369. Monteverde 5323. Not in JFB. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Palha, both of which cite copies of the Alvares Pereira biography. Not in Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, LNT, MH, RPJCB; vol. 2 at NN, DCU, CST; a 1775 edition of vol. I at DCU-IA. OCLC: 16795844 (Newberry Library, Tulane University, Harvard University, Trinity University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 38706150 (Stanford University); 82256680 (John Carter Brown Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 220312978 (National Library of Australia); 458223393 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); vol. 1 only 48888397 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Collection); vol. 2 only 42391101 (New York Public Library) and 459167513 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates six copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*France Recognizes Portuguese Rights in Maranhão and Pará  
Exclusive Portuguese Control over Navigation in the Amazon  
Agrees that Residents of Cayenne Will Neither Enter Portuguese Territory  
For Purposes of Trade, Nor Obtain Slaves in the District of Cabo do Norte*

\*44. [TREATY]. *Tratado de paz, entre Sua Magestade Christianissima, e Sua Magestade Portuguesa, concluido em Utrecht a 11 de abril de 1713*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1713. 4°, recent machine-marbled wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Text in Portuguese and French, with some Latin toward the end. Single small wormhole in lower inner margins, never affecting text. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp. \$900.00

First Portuguese Edition. France recognizes Portuguese rights in Maranhão and Pará, exclusive Portuguese control over navigation in the Amazon, and agrees that residents

TRATADO  
DE PAZ,  
ENTRE SUA Magestade  
CHRISTIANISSIMA,  
E SUA Magestade  
PORTUGUEZA,  
Concluido em UTRECHT  
a 11. de Abril de 1713.



LISBOA.

Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.

*Com todas as licenças necessarias.*

Anno 1713;

of Cayenne will not enter Portuguese territory for purposes of trade, nor to obtain slaves in the district of Cabo do Norte. Moreover, French missionaries and anyone else under French protection are not to intrude upon the lands adjudged in this treaty incontestably to pertain to Portugal. On the other hand, the king of Portugal agrees that his subjects shall not trade with Cayenne.

This Portuguese edition of the treaty is followed by ratification by France's plenipotentiary, in French, and ratification by the Portuguese plenipotentiary in Latin.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867. Innocência VII, 386: without collation. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 713/1. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 60. Greenlee Catalogue II, 665: upper margin severely cropped, with loss of text. Not in Alden & Landis. Not in Rodrigues or Sabin. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 2683262 (Newberry Library, Boston Public Library, John Carter Brown Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, British Library, University of Oxford). Not in Porbase, which lists only two microfilm copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and Oxford University.

#### *Slaves and Tobacco*

#### *Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento*

\*45. [TREATY]. *Tratado de paz entre o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. João o V. pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, e o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. Felipe V. pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico de Hespanha. Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereyro de 1715. Mandado imprimir pala Secretaria de Estado*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1715. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century navy-blue pebbled cloth boards backed with slightly lighter blue cloth (slight wear to corners and edges), spine smooth. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Typographical headpiece on p. 17. Text in Portuguese, Spanish and Latin. Slightly browned. In very good condition. 24 pp. \$1,200.00

The Portuguese/Spanish component to the Peace of Utrecht; it adds to the stipulations of the treaty of 13 February 1668, in which Spain recognized Portuguese independence. The Portuguese are granted possession of Colonia do Sacramento (articles V-VIII), and Spain agrees to hand it over within a specified time. The slave trade and tobacco are also mentioned (articles XV-XVI and XVIII). This edition includes an introduction (p. 3) and ratifications (pp. 20-24). Within the text of the treaty, there are variations in spelling and punctuation from the edition printed without place or printer and with only 23 pp., whose title begins *Tratado de pax* ....

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: "This edition is very rare." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/4. Cf. Innocência IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins *Tratado de pax*, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins *Tratado de pax*. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), *Ticknor Catalogue*, Welsh, or *Greenlee Catalogue*. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 84078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus two microfilm copies at the same location. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.

TRATADO  
DE PAZ

ENTRE O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO  
Poderoso Principe

D. JOAÕ O V.

Pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal,  
EO MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO  
Poderoso Principe

D. FELIPPE V.

Pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico  
de Hespanha.

Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereyro de 1715.

*Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado.*



LISBOA,

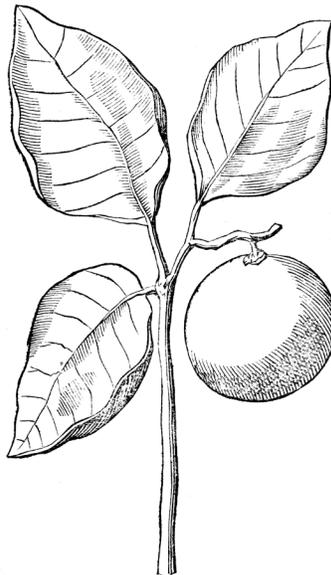
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM

*Com as licenças necessarias. Anno de 1715.*

6468

\*46. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J. *Cada um é da cor do seu coração: negros, ameríndios e a questão da escravatura em Vieira*. Edited by José Eduardo Franco, Pedro Calafate, and Ricardo Ventura. Preface by Viriato Soro-menho-Marques. Lisbon: Temas e Debates / Círculo de Leitores, 2018. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 347 pp., footnotes, list of abbreviations. ISBN: 978-989-644-497-6. \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The preface occupies pp. 9-12. The editors provide an introduction on pp. 13-49, which gives a brief overview of the historical context and the content of each text collected in the volume. They emphasize that the sermons represented in the volume illustrate the way Padre António Vieira argues against the institution of slavery by using examples and arguments from the Bible and notions of human dignity: "Who is it that sustains you in Brazil if not your slaves? They give you your food, so why do you deny them the table that belongs to more than just you, but to you all" (from the *Introdução*, p. 41 [Sermão XXVII]). The sermons and other texts are selected from the 30-volume complete works of Padre António Vieira, published by Círculo de Leitores (2013-2014). The sermons include: Sermão XIV (pp. 53-93); Sermão XX (pp. 95-134); Sermão XXVII com o Santíssimo Sacramento Exposto (pp. 135-175); Sermão da Primeira Dominga da Quaresma (Sermão das Tentações), (pp. [177]-205); Sermão do Espírito Santo (pp. 207-248); Sermão da Epifania (pp. 255-321). Other texts include: Resposta que deu o Padre António Vieira ao Senado da Câmara do Pará sobre o Resgate dos Índios do Sertão (pp. 249-253); Carta a Roque Monteiro Paim (pp. 323-327); Voto sobre as Dúvidas dos Moradores de São Paulo Acerca da Administração do Índios (pp. 329-345). All texts include footnotes with translations of Biblical passages from Latin, additional citations, and explanation of archaisms.



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