

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 506*  
*SHIPWRECKS*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

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MARCH 25, 2024

## *SPECIAL LIST 506* *SHIPWRECKS*

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# SPECIAL LIST 506

## SHIPWRECKS

### *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.

### *Important Source on Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida*

**2. BOSSU, Jean Bernard.** *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales; contenant une Relation de differens peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississippi; leur religion; leur gouvernement; leurs moeurs; leurs guerres et leur commerce.* 2 parts in 1 volume. Paris: Chez Le Jay, 1768. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), rebacked in olive-green morocco, spine with gilt bands in six compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of James Franck Bright. xx [a7 a cancel], 224 pp.; (2 ll.), 264 pp.; with 4 engravings.

*2 parts in 1 volume.* \$1,250.00

FIRST EDITION, of primary interest for Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida. Jean Bernard Bossu (1720-1792), a captain in the French navy, was the first to

## 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. ]

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*Quæque ipse miserrima vidit  
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.

write about eighteenth-century Louisiana in detail and based on personal experience. He provided the French public with the earliest trustworthy description of the people and conditions in the colony. The work is actually a collection of 21 letters he wrote during his first two voyages to the country, in 1751-57 and 1757-62. Bossu traveled as far north as Fort de Chartres, just south of Saint Louis. He spent time with the Natchez, Arkansas, Koakias (Cherokees?), Alabama, Choctaw, Illinois and Atakapa tribes, providing substantial information on their habits in religion, warfare, social customs (e.g., punishment for adultery), hunting, and more. He also comments on Santo Domingo, mining, syphilis, Havana, New Orleans, Hernando de Soto, El Dorado, the Sieur de La Salle, Granada, Jamaica, Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile, and the Fountain of Youth. Occasionally he ranges even further afield, describing the skeletons of elephants (i.e., mastodons) found in the Ohio Valley in 1735 (p. 206). At second hand, he reports on events in Canada such as the capture by Montcalm of Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario and New Fort Oswego in 1756. In Book II, Lettre XXI, Bossu speculates that the Indians reached America via a land bridge from Tartary, referring to the works of Diodorus Siculus, Peter Martyr, Lafitau, Lescarbot, and Bering. In the course of his travels Bossu was shipwrecked, had a close escape from a crocodile, and ran afoul of English corsairs several times.

The four engravings by Gabriel de Saint Aubin all show Indians; among them are a gruesome decapitation and an Indian who stands on an overturned chest full of coins.

The first edition of this work is distinguished from the second edition, with the same imprint and date, by its lack of the words "second edition" on the title. Howes notes, "For comments too critical of the ministry, Bossu was imprisoned and his book banned for awhile in France; this probably accounts for the scarcity of the first edition, of which Sabin found no record." The *Nouveaux voyages* was soon translated to English, Dutch, German, and Russian.

\* Howgego I, 138 (B138). Sabin 6465. JCB (iii) I, 1611. Howes B626. Streeter 15187. Clark, *Old South* II, 5. Field 156. Rader 408. Monaghan 261. Hubach p. 13. Storm, *De Graff* 361. Eberstadt 131:84. Siebert 677. Leclerc I, 185. Cf. Servies, *Florida* 491: the English edition of 1771.

**\*3. [BOXER, Charles Ralph].** *Vitorino Nemésio, ed. Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernâni Cidade.* Lisbon: Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, 1957. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine faded; slight splits at foot). Uncut. In good to very good condition overall. Internally very good to fine. Frontisportrait, xxxv, 424 pp., illustrations, tipped in errata slip. \$75.00

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

\* See West 142.



G. De S. Aubin del.

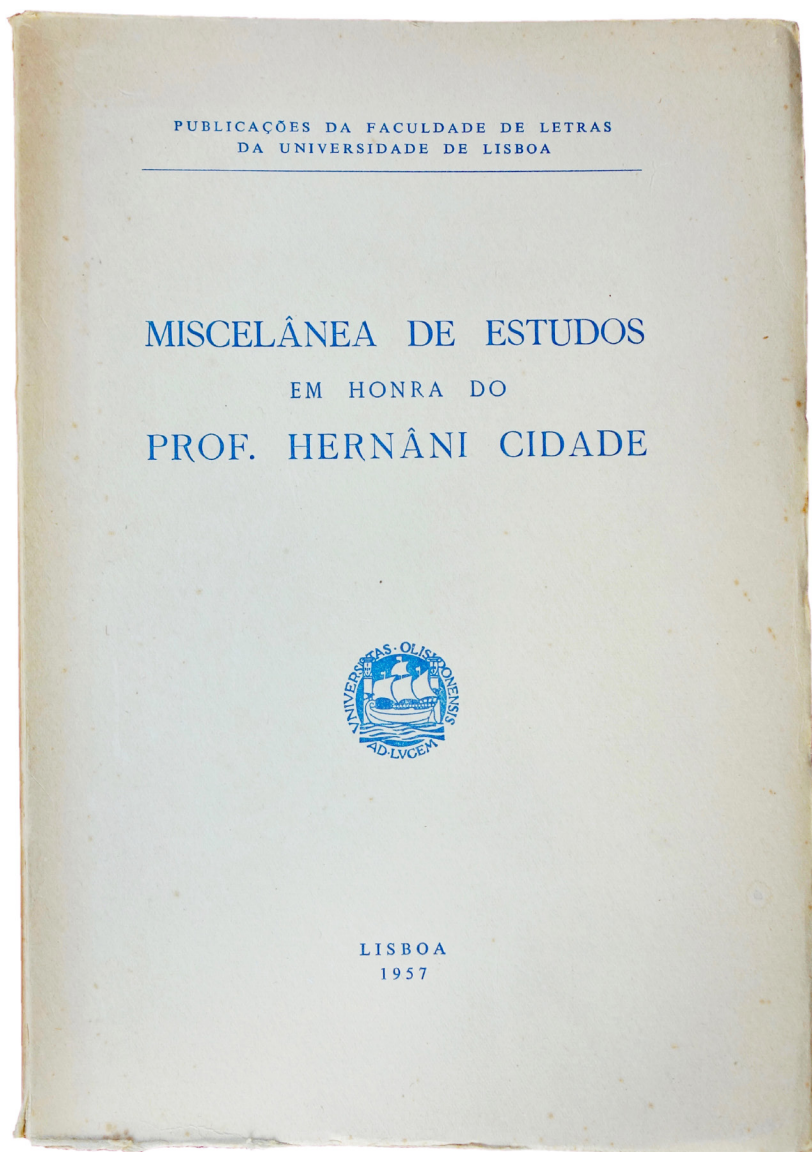
C. Beaulieu sculp.

FRONTISPICE.

Item 2



*Item 2*

*Item 3*



*Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa*  
*One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese*

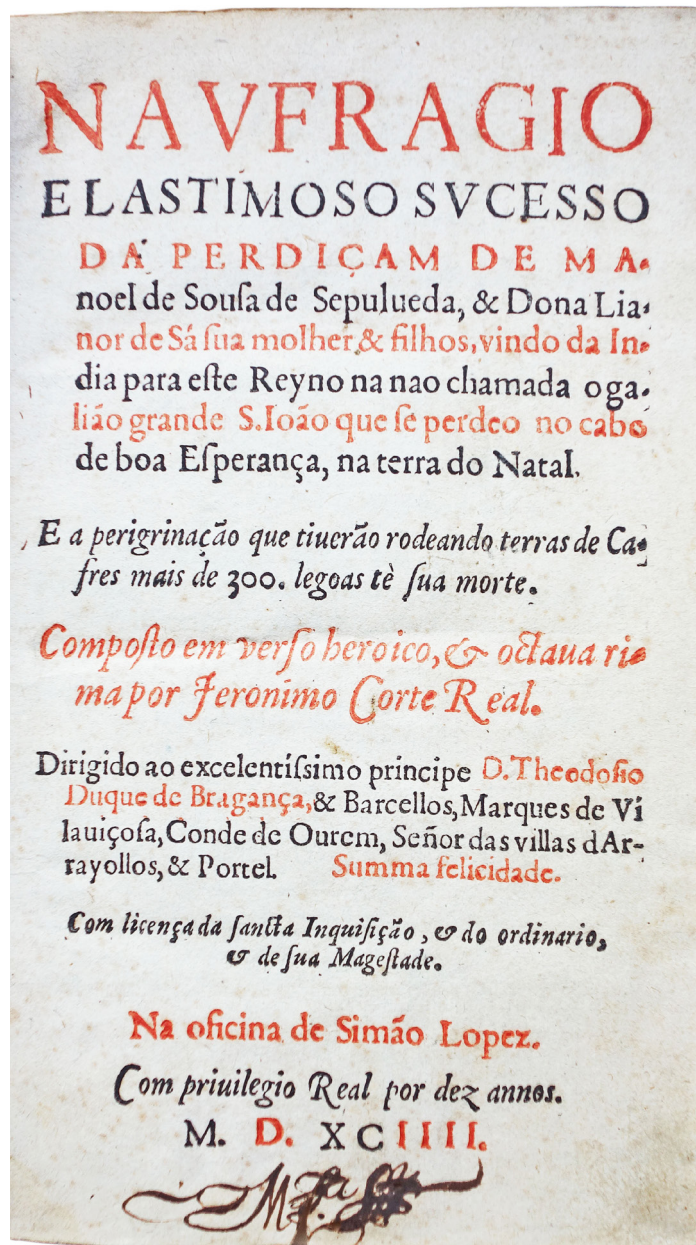
**4. CORTE-REAL, Jeronymo.** *Naufragio e lastimoso sucesso da perdiçam de Manoel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lianor de Sá sua mulher, e filhos, Vindo da India para este Reyno na Náo chamada o Galião grande S. João, que se perdeu no cabo de Boa-Esperança, na terra do Natal ....* [Lisbon]: Na Oficina de Simão Lopez, 1594. 4°, modern (early twentieth-century?) green quarter morocco over pebbled paper boards (corners worn; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine with fillets in gilt and blind, short author-title and date in gilt, pink endleaves. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut initials. Small repair to license leaf, affecting a few letters of privilege on verso; minor paper flaw touching 1 letter of catchword. Final 18 leaves with outer margins slightly shorter, possibly supplied from another copy. Some light browning. In good condition. Early monogram (?) in ink in lower blank margin of title page, scored. (4), 206 ll. \$19,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language, generally acknowledged to be second only to the *Lusiadas* of Camões. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

The poem's subject is one of the most celebrated events in Portuguese history: the shipwreck of the *São João* off the coast of Natal in 1552, which was followed by a trek through the wilderness of southeast Africa. The *Naufragio* was and continues to be by far the most popular of several peculiarly Portuguese contemporary accounts of maritime disasters, later collected under the title *Historia tragico-maritima*. This tragic, romantic drama is simply told, yet omits none of the more tawdry aspects of the journey. It is also of crucial importance as a source for the ethno-history of the tribes of southeastern Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533. He was not only a poet but a painter, and possibly also a musician; he may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Kebir and been captured there. The *Naufragio* and his other major work, *Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu*, 1574, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora. He died sometime before May 12, 1590.

\* Anselmo 803: locating five copies of the work in Portugal (Arquivo Nacional, Oporto, Ajuda, Mafra and the Escola de Bellas Artes de Lisboa). King Manuel 234: adding copies in British Museum, Hispanic Society of America and at Harvard (the Palha copy). British Museum, *Pre-1601 Spanish/Portuguese STC* (1966), p. 133. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 200. *Europe Informed* 209: adding a copy at Indiana University. Barbosa Machado II, 497. Innocência III, 262-63 and X, 128. Pinto de Matos p. 196. Brunet II, 310: citing the Heber copy, which sold for £3. JCB, *Additions*, p. 17; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 594/2. Mindlin *Highlights* 593. Palha 787. Azevedo-Samodães 916. Not in Adams. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not in Ticknor *Catalogue*. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 78254488 (Harvard University-Houghton Library); 78457906 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, Killie Campbell Library-South Africa); 559644650 (British Library); 799690443 (Paris-Mazarine); 828315104 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 80817744 is a microform at EROMM; 630154677 (Indiana University). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the British Library copy only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a single copy at Paris-Mazarine in addition to the copies cited by Porbase.



*Includes Comments on How Chinese Harm Portuguese India*

**5. COUTO, Diogo do.** *Observações sobre as principaes causas da decadencia dos Portuguezes na Asia, escritas por ... em forma de dialogo, com o titulo de Soldado Pratico, publicadas de ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, por Antonio Caetano do Amaral ....* Lisbon: Na Offic. da Acad. Real das Sciencias, 1790. Tall 8°, nineteenth-century (end of first quarter or beginning of second quarter?) quarter black sheep over marbled boards (slight binding wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. Oval blue-and-white paper tag at head of spine. [iii]-xiv pp., (1 l.), 161, 110 pp. Lacks the blank leaf before title page, as usual. Only once since beginning to take note of such things in 1969 have we ever seen a copy with this initial blank leaf present. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. The first dialogue is entitled, "Dialogo do soldado pratico, que trata dos enganos, e desenganos, da India"; it is between a former governor of India and a veteran soldier from the same province. The second part, "Dialogo do soldado pratico portuguez ... entre hum governador novamente eleito, e hum soldado antigo," is divided into chapters whose subjects include ships and pilots, Portuguese bureaucrats in India, expenses, the king's lack of money in India, Ceylon, pepper, the fleet's expenses, viceroy's, the harm China does to Portuguese India (pp. 96-8), and the reason so many Portuguese ships are lost at sea.

The text is based on a manuscript held by the Academia das Sciencias. (Innocência noted that it should have been corrected by comparison with a more accurate manuscript at the Biblioteca Pública of Évora.)

Of this and Couto's other posthumous works, Boxer comments, "None of them [his other works] were printed until long after his death. Like Barros, he was more admired and quoted than read and studied. The most popular of his posthumous works, the *Diálogo do soldado práctico* was printed in 1790 and copies of the original stock were still on sale at the publisher's repository over a century later, when Professor Edgar Prestage bought the last one" (*Three Historians of Portuguese Asia*, p. 22). A new edition, edited by M. Rodrigues Lapa from a manuscript (partly holograph) at the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, was printed in 1936.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616) spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of João de Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. "The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends .... He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 196).

\* Innocência II, 153: without collation. *Bibliotheca boxeriana* 184. Figanière 908. Pinto de Mattos p. 206. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 195-8, and *Diogo do Couto, passim*.

OBSERVAÇÕES  
SOBRE  
AS PRINCIPAES CAUSAS DA DECADENCIA  
DOS  
PORTUGUEZES NA ASIA,  
ESCRITAS  
POR DIOGO DO COUTO,  
EM FÓRMA DE DIALOGO,  
COM O TITULO  
DE  
SOLDADO PRATICO,  
PUBLICADAS DE ORDEM  
DA  
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS  
DE LISBOA,  
POR ANTONIO CAETANO DO AMARAL,  
SOCIO EFFECTIVO DA MESMA.



LISBOA  
NA OFFIC. DA ACAD. REAL DAS SCIENCIAS,  
ANNO M. DCCXC.

*Com licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral sobre  
o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.*

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—  
Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,  
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India,  
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,  
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, and the  
Benefits of Travel*

**6. FARIA, Manoel Severim de.** *Noticias de Portugal, offerecidas a ElRey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declaração as grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, & forças militares por már, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o pesente. E se referem varios Elogios de Principes, & Varoens illustres Portugueses.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655. Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear; neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x 6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text. Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text. Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25 (followed by upside-down "4"). \$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going back to the Roman times, (5) the universities and sciences in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and in Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks, and (8) a miscellaneous section on travel, Portuguese cardinals, eulogies, etc.

The first discourse (pp. 1-33) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. It is argued that a large population is needed to promote industry and agriculture, as well as to man the army, navy and merchant marine. Comparisons are made to China, which is said to be able to sustain a large population, and to use the manpower to increase industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. The kingdom of Grenada is given as a bad example, having declined after the expulsion of its Moorish population. There are references to the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (pp. 34-84) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal. It deals with the role of the king, of the constable, and of other officers, both from an historical perspective as well as the practices of the day. Composition of the army is discussed, as is military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. Ordinance and armaments are described, including the role in supply of various

places in continental Portugal, as well as Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, the Island of São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Fortresses and defense of the frontiers is discussed. There is a section on the navy, the office of Admiral, and a part on the composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil. North African and French pirates are mentioned. A section on the arming of merchant ships includes mention of São Tomé, Brazil, and Flanders. There is also a reference in this section to the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (pp. 77-84) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (pp. 85-149) deals with the noble families of Portugal. It discusses their antiquity, the origin of names, coats-of-arms, and titles of nobility.

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fulente ...."

The fourth discourse (pp. 150-201) is about coinage, beginning with Roman coins current in the province of Lusitania. There are sections for Visigothic kings, and a brief treatise on Arab coins. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered, from Dom Sancho I, the first for whom there was incontrovertible proof that he operated a mint, to Dom João IV (with the notable exception of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III). There are fifteen fine engravings in the text, each showing the head and tail of a specific coin.

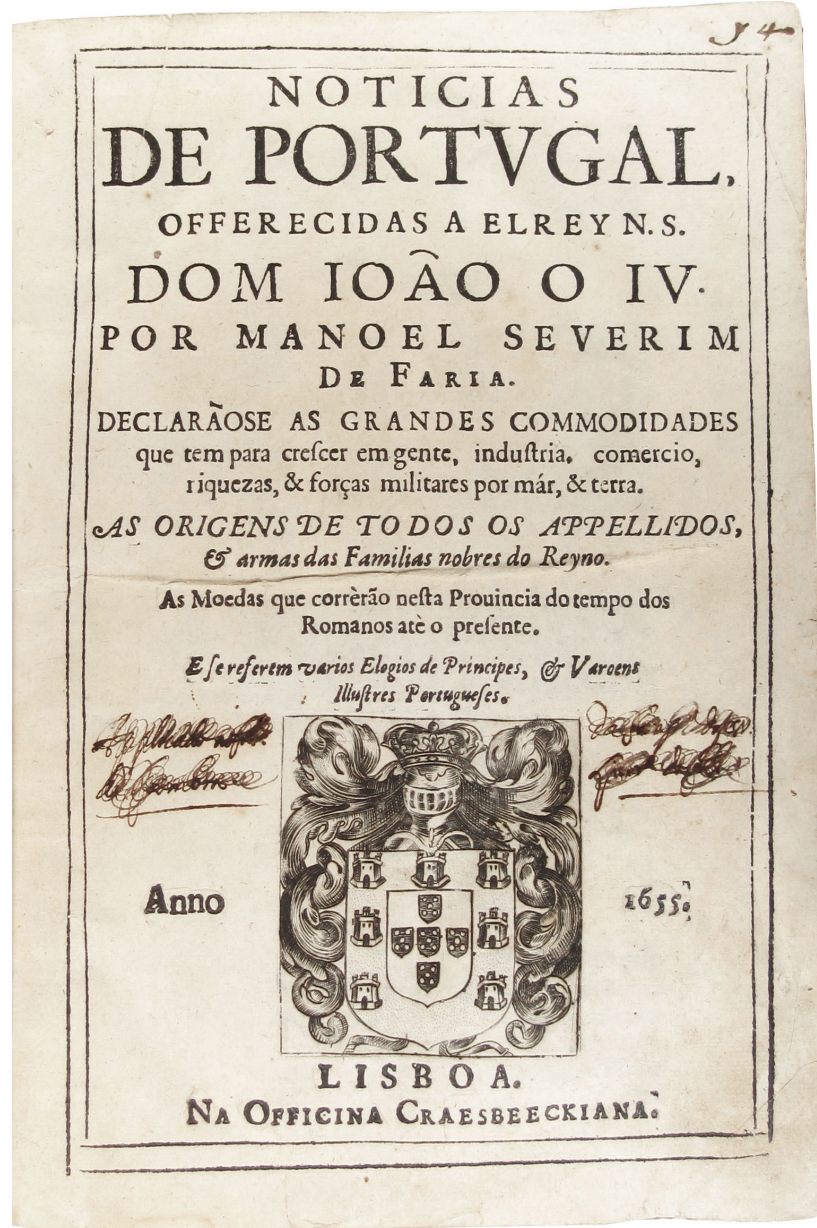
The fifth discourse (pp. 202-23) is titled "Sobre as universidades de Hespanha". It includes notices of Universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigüenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuela, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. While some of these were active learned institutions, others were founded in principle, but never achieved much, or anything. There is a section on the beginnings of the sciences in Lusitania.

The sixth discourse (pp. 224-40) is titled "Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". It also includes notices regarding the nearby islands of Cabo Verde, as well as mention of Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leon. There is a brief reference to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e. Southeast Africa) and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (pp. 241-7) deals with the many shipwrecks which befell ships returning to Portugal from India. The famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto* is noted, while the superiority of English, and especially Dutch vessels is emphasized. It is mentioned that these Dutch ships were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (pp. 248-342) begins with a brief, rather abstract essay on travel. This is followed by a memorial to various Portuguese who achieved the rank of Cardinal in the Catholic Church (pp. 258-77), and a series of Eulogies, to Frey Bernardo de Brito (pp. 278-88), the city of Évora (pp. 289-90), and king Dom João III of Portugal (pp. 291-305). Finally, included in this discourse is a work by João de Barros, "Panegirico a mui Alta e esclarecida princesa Infanta Dona Maria nossa Senhora" (pp. 306-42).

\*Arouca F24 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa). Innocência I, 108; VI, 107. Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Pinto



Item 6



*Item 6*



de Mattos (1970) pp. 266-7. Brunet II, 1183. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 137. Monteverde 5018. Azevedo-Samodães 3169. Avila Perez 7194. Not in Coimbra *Reservados*. Not in Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Palha; cf. 2745 for the 1740 edition. Porbase lists only a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (as well as a microfilm copy in the same institution). Jisc locates a single copy of the present edition, at Chetham's Library, the 1740 edition at Oxford University and British Library, the 1791 edition at Senate House Libraries-University of London, and the 2003 edition at Birmingham University. This edition not in the British Library Online Catalogue, which cites editions of 1740 and 2003. Not in Hollis, which cites editions of 1740, 1791 and 2003.

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—  
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Benefits of Travel*

**7. FARIA, Manoel Severim de.** *Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declaram as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appellidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature ("Torres") on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century.

2 volumes. \$600.00

Third edition of the author's most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The *Noticias* includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms

NOTICIAS  
 DE  
 PORTUGAL  
 ESCRITAS POR  
 MANOEL SEVERIM  
 DE FARIA

Chantre, e Conego da Sé de Evora.  
 EM QUE SE DECLARAÕ AS GRANDES  
 commodidades, que tem para crescer em  
 Gente, Industria, Commercio, Riquezas,  
 e Forças Militares por Mar, e Terra, as Ori-  
 gens de todos os Appellidos, e Armas das  
 Familias Nobres do Reyno, as Moedas,  
 que correrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos  
 Romanos até o presente, e se referem vari-  
 os Elogios de Principes, e Varoens Illus-  
 tres Portuguezes.

ACRESCENTADAS

PELO P. D. JOZE' BARBOSA  
 CLER. REG., ACAD. DO N. DA AC. R.

Terceira Ediçaõ augmentada por  
 JOAQUIM FRANCISCO MONTEIRO  
 DE CAMPOS COELHO, E SOIZA.

T O M O I.



L I S B O A  
 NA OFFIC. DE ANTONIO GOMES.

ANNO M. DCC. XCI.

*Com lic. da R. Meza da Com. Ger. sobre o Exa-  
 me, e Censura dos Livros.*

of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the *carreira da Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture, and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counter-example he cites the kingdom of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. In this discourse, Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria's topics include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, and the origin of their names, titles, and coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the coinage of Visigothic kings and Arabs. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered from Dom Sancho I (the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV's successors through D. Maria I.

Illustrations for the discourse on coinage vary from edition to edition. The 1655 edition of the *Noticias* has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription "Tutelarís Regni". The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186): the three additions date to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocêncio's call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigença, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuela, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled "Sobre a propagação do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included

are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto*. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

The *Noticias* ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente ...."

*Provenance:* D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12.<sup>a</sup> Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossamedes. See *Grande enciclopédia* III, 149.

\* Innocência VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II, 137. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Jisc repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

#### *Handbook for Portuguese Diplomats*

**8. FIGUEIREDO, Pedro Affonso de, 1.º Visconde de Wildik.** *Manual dos consulados de Portugal, publicado sob os auspícios do Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros ....* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1907-1910. Large 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1975) half sheep (Front cover or volume II detached; front hinge of volume I becoming detached, considerable wear to spines, drying out), spines with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; top edges rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in, beige in volume I, pale blue in volume II. Partially unopened. Light browning. Overall in good condition, if just barely due to the binding wear. lxiii, 529 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 errata slip bound in at p. 98), 3 color plates, 7 black & white plates; xxxiv, 700 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.), 4 color plates, 4 black & white plates [3 of them folding]. 2 volumes. \$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhaustive handbook for Portuguese diplomatic personnel. It contains sections on consular organization and accountability, protection, and



Item 9

consular duties regarding such matters as notarizing documents, inheritance, passports, military recruitment, public health, trade, and shipwrecks.

\* Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 326: without collation. OCLC: 65161549 (Columbia University Law School, Yale University-Law School, Harvard University-Law School, Peace Palace Library-The Hague). Porbase locates only two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

**\*9. [INDIA FLEETS].** *Memória das armadas que de Portugal passaram à Índia. Esta primeira e a com que Vasco Da Gama partiu ao descobrimento dela por mandado de El Rei Dom Manuel no segundo ano de seu reinado e no de nascimento de Cristo de 1497.* Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1979. Folio (42 x 27.8 cm.), publisher's illustrated boards in original gilt-stamped slipcase. Book in very good to fine condition. Slipcase a bit soiled, but solid, and still in very good condition. 25 pp. [pp. 1-2 blank], (1), 44 [i.e., 40 ll.—leaves 1-5 numbered as pp. 1-10, followed by leaves numbered 11-44; some pages and leaves misnumbered), (1 l. blank), profusely illustrated in color. ISBN: none. \$375.00

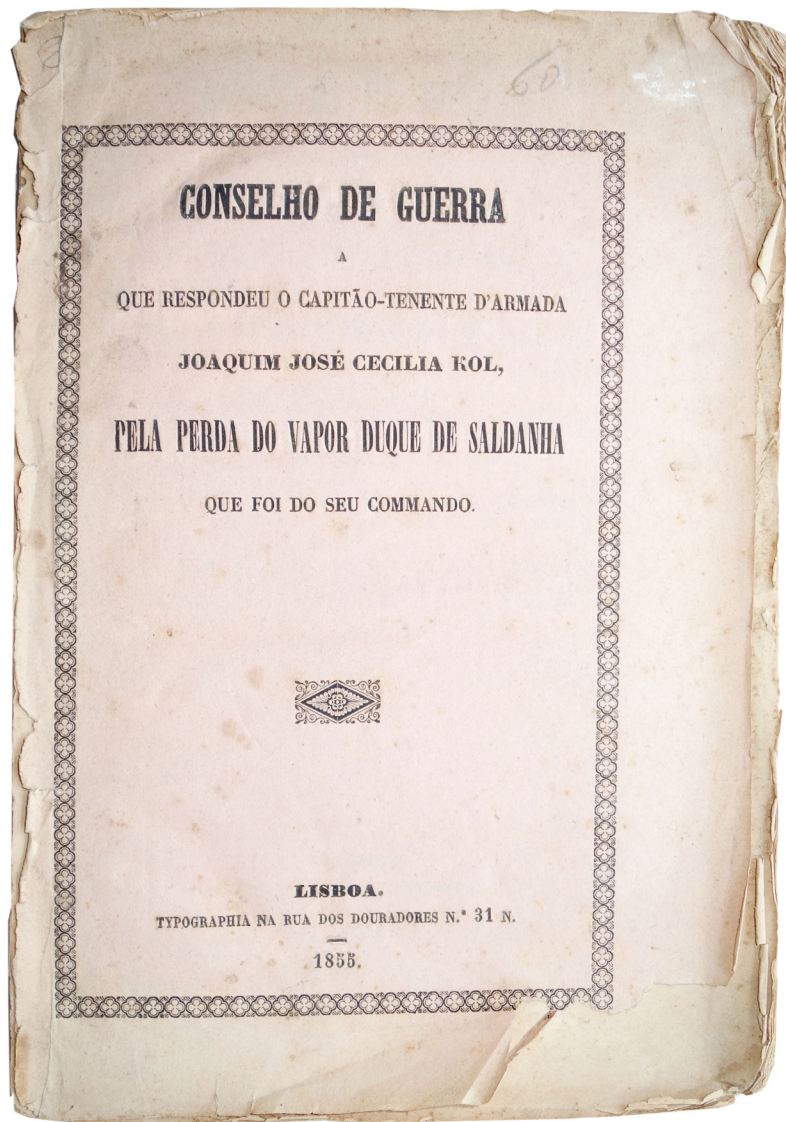
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent facsimile of a most valuable manuscript of the Portuguese discoveries, the original of which is housed in the library of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. The facsimile of the manuscript is preceded by an introduction by Luís de Albuquerque, in which he provides a useful list of all related manuscripts, followed by a comparison of the information provided about each fleet in this manuscript and in the *Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu*, the only similar work known. Pages 15-25 contain a transcription of all text in the manuscript, organized, as is the manuscript itself, chronologically by the years of the fleets. The main text contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, often with the names of the captains. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.

#### *The Problem with Compasses on Steamships*

**10. KOL, Joaquim José Cecilia.** *Conselho de Guerra a que respondeu o Capitão-Tenente d'Armada ... pela perda do vapor Duque de Saldanha que foi do seu commando.* Lisbon: Typographia na Rua dos Douradores, 1855. Large 8°, original pink printed wrappers (soiled, creased, 5 x 2.5 cm. at lower outer corner of front wrapper missing, spine chipped, stitching loosening). Some browning, edges curling. In good condition. 54 pp., 1 folding table, (1 blank l.), large folding map [80.5 x 60.5 cm.].

\$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Capitão-Tenente Kol was court-martialed over the loss of the steamship *Duque de Saldanha*, which ran aground under his command. Included here are summaries of a substantial number of witnesses, the interrogation of Kol, and his



Item 10

sentence. The shipwreck, claims Kol, was due to a combination of an error in the ship's timekeeping, an error in a map, and a deviation in the compass. Kol claims that the error in the compass was due to the fact that steamships such as the *Duque de Saldanha* were largely made of iron. He cites statistics of compass deviations recorded on British steamships from 1847 to 1853. Also included are translations of articles on compass deviation by William Walker (pp. 31-33) and A.B. Belcher (pp. 33-43).

The large folding map at the end is titled "Carta da Costa de Portugal, por Marino Miguel Franzini." It shows the coast of Portugal from Cabo Silleiro (just north of the Spanish border) south to Peniche, which is 100 km. north of Lisbon. Franzini (1779-1861), who served in numerous high posts in the Portuguese navy and government, was a pioneer of meteorology in Portugal. He was a member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa and a Grã-Cruz of the Ordem Militar de Cristo.

Joaquim José Cecilia Kol (1805-1880) rose to the rank of rear admiral and was a member of the Supremo Tribunal de Guerra e Marinha. For many years he was Lisbon's *capitão do porto*. He also served as general secretary for Portuguese India and was a commander of the Ordem de S. Bento de Aviz, a cavalier of the Ordem de Christo, and an official of the Ordem da Rosa (Brazil). Aside from this work, he also published *Mappa geral estatístico e historico da India portugueza, contendo a situação geographica dos principaes pontos do litoral, divisão territorial e sua extensão*, Nova Goa, 1850.

\* Innocência XII, 79-80, 382. Esteves Pereira and Guilherme Rodrigues, *Portugal, Dicionario historico, chorographico, biographico* (1907) III, 1086. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Central da Marinha and three more at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in "mau estado"). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**\*11. LANCIANI, Giulia.** *Os relatos de naufrágios na literatura portuguesa dos séculos XVI e XVII*. Lisbon: Instituto de Cultura e Língua Portuguesa / Secretaria de Estado da Cultura, 1979. Biblioteca Breve, série literatura, 41. 8°, original printed wrappers (ink manuscript "41" at foot of spine). As new except for foot of spine. Overall very good condition. 145, (1) pp., (1 l. advt.). ISBN: none. \$25.00

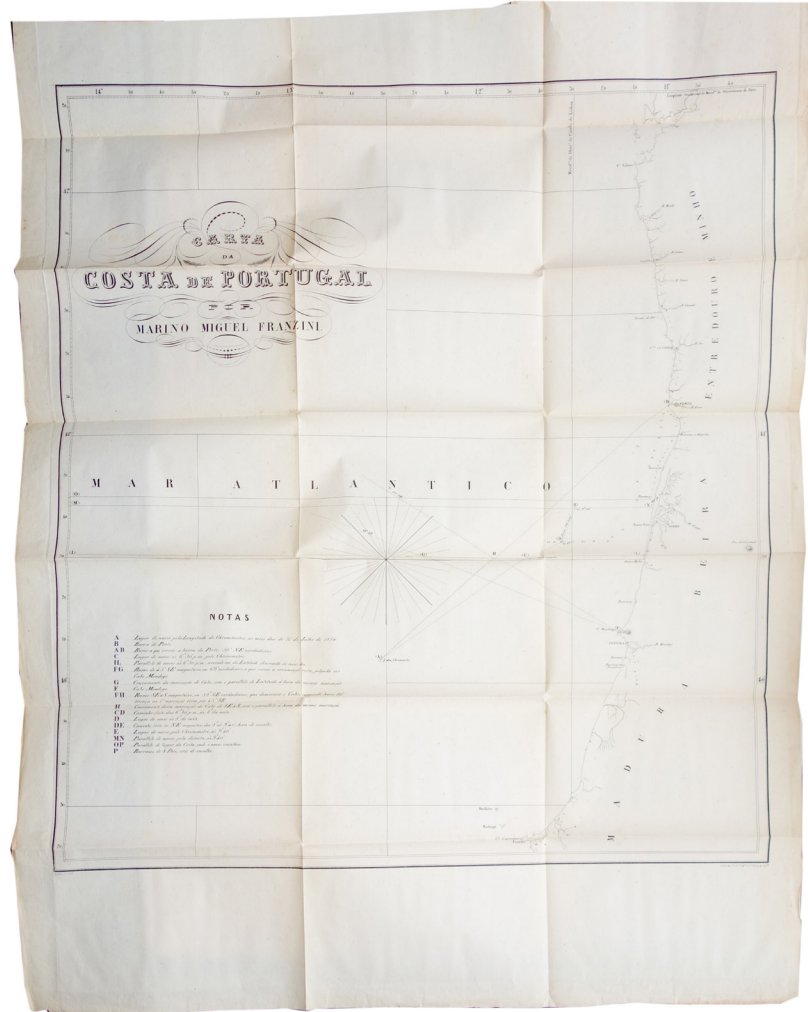
FIRST EDITION.

*Special Issue in Publisher's Leather Binding*

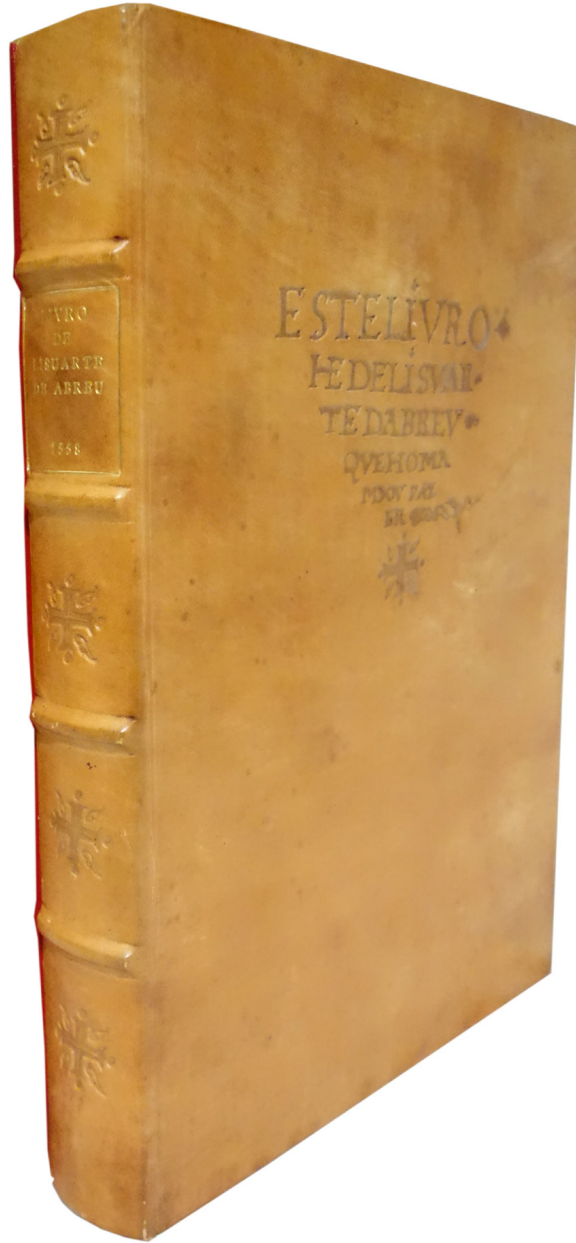
**\*12. Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu.** Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, 1992. Folio (30.5 x 21.3 cm.), publisher's tan sheep, spine with raised bands in five compartments, decorated in blind, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title and date, covers also decorated in blind, pictorial endleaves. Profusely illustrated in color. As new. 55 pp., (1), 19, 92, 1 blank, (1) ll. ISBN: none. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, one of a small but unspecified number of special copies in a publisher's leather binding. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the

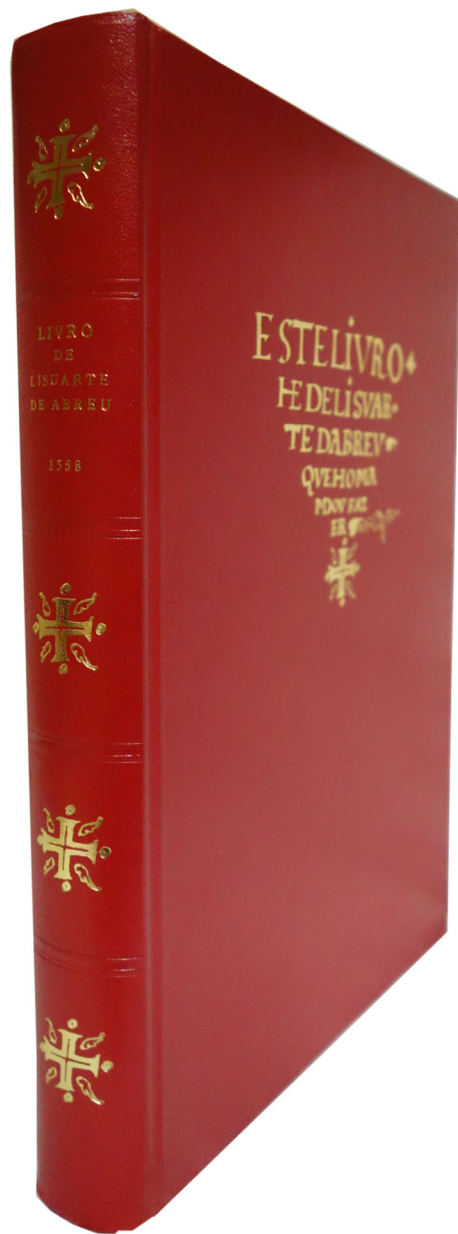




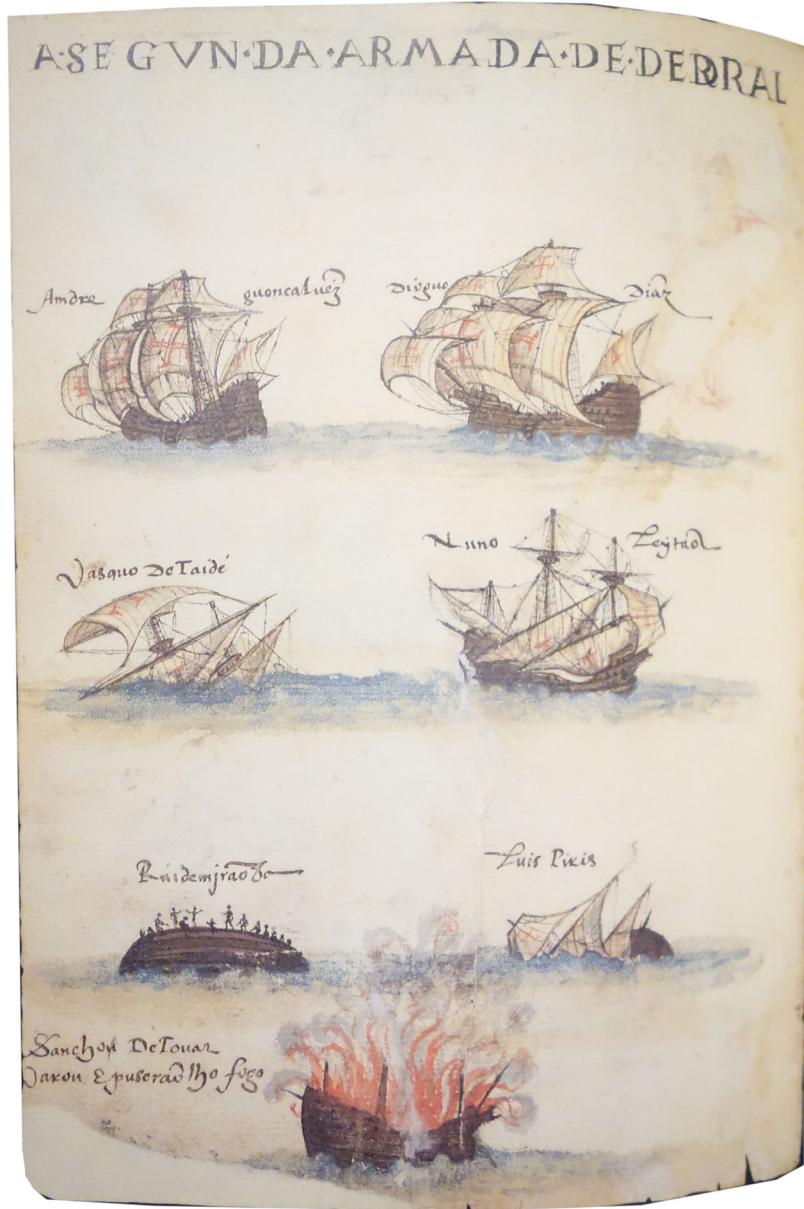
Item 10



*Item 12*



Item 13



Item 13

original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the "Livro das Armadas" in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

The Morgan manuscript consists, effectively, of three parts. Part I contains a group of texts, copied no doubt by order of Lisuarte de Abreu, including a diary of the voyage of the nau *Rainha* from Lisbon to Goa in the fleet commanded by D. Constantino de Bragança in 1558. D. Constantino paused for 18 days in Mozambique, during which time he sent a messenger-ship to Sofala, mainly to obtain information about Turkish movements. Lisuarte de Abreu was a member of this mission. In the same part of the manuscript is another description of the same voyage, this time in the form of a "relation." There are also copies of various letters and documents of the period.

Part II is a list of the governors and viceroys of India to 1558, with unusually bold and striking full-page color portraits of these officials.

Part III, perhaps the best-known part, contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, with the names of the captains in almost every case. There are also illustrations of naval battles. This part of the manuscript was made by order of the governor Jorge Cabral, in 1550, but the illustrator continued his work up to the 1563 fleet, and included naval engagements, especially those led by D. Fernando de Monroy and D. Diogo de Noronha against Turkish galleys. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.

The late Professor Luís de Albuquerque provided an introduction (pp. 11-31), which is followed by Maria Luísa Esteves' transcription of the text (pp. 33-55).

**\*13. *Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu.*** Lisbon: Comissão Nacional para as Comemorações dos Descobrimentos Portugueses, 1992. Folio (30.5 x 21.3 cm.), publisher's leatherette, spine and front cover gilt. Profusely illustrated in color. As new. 55 pp., (1), 19, 92, 1 blank, (1) ll. ISBN: none. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the "Livro das Armadas" in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

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*Imaginary Voyage and "Children's" Book in Catalan*

**14. MAUROIS, André.** *Viatge al país de les 36.000 voluntats. Traducció de Melchior Font. Il·lustracions de R. Capmany.* Barcelona [Badalona on front cover]: Edicions Proa, 1929. Biblioteca Grumet. Large 8°, original illustrated boards (slightly soiled, minor wear). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. 96 pp., (2 ll.), with full-page illustrations tinted with green and red and some line drawings in text. \$50.00

First and Only Catalan translation of *Voyage au pays des Articoles*, a critique of contemporary literature in the guise of a novella for children. A shipwreck lands Pierre Chambrelan and a friend on the secret island home of the Articoles, a community of writers and artists for whom life is to be lived only insofar it furthers the creation of art. The Articoles, who have long since ceased having real feelings of their own, keep Pierre and his friend as guests / prisoners—subjects of study.

Melchior Font (1905-1959), poet, journalist, and essayist, also translated Musset and Merimée, among others.

\* Rovira & Ribe 1720. Not in Palau, who lists other translations of Maurois' work. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 807318279 (Biblioteca de Catalunya, Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona).

**15. [SHIPWRECKS].** *Perils of the Ocean, or Disasters of the Seas. Embellished with twenty-two engravings.* New York: Murphy, Publisher, (1841). 12°, original illustrated boards (spine chipping, slight cracking at top of each joint, light soiling). Somewhat browned, faint marginal dampstain to first and last 2 leaves. Upper 1-2 cm. of first 2 leaves torn away, with loss of top border of frontispiece and touching top border of title page. In good condition. 72 pp., with 22 wood engravings (several full-page, including frontispiece and title). \$30.00

Another edition appeared in the same year, with only 36 pages and 17 illustrations. Includes lengthy accounts, with illustrations, of the 1816 loss of the *Medusa* (with an engraving after Gericault's *Raft of the Medusa*, severely cropped), the *Proserpine* (1799), the *Mexico* (1836), the *Betsey* (1756) and the *Prince* (1752).

\* *American Imprints* 41-4089. OCLC: records an edition dated 1840 which otherwise appears to be the same as ours.

132

**RELAÇÃO,**  
 OU  
**NOTICIA PARTICULAR**  
 DA INFELIZ VIAJEM DA NÃO  
**DE SUA MAGESTADE**  
 FIDELÍSSIMA,  
*NOSSA SENHORA DA AJUDA,*  
 E  
*S. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA,*  
 Do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste pre-  
 sente anno,  
 DEDICADA  
 AO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO, E EXCELLENTÍSSIMO  
 SENHOR  
**JOSÉ DE SEABRA**  
**DA SILVA**  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 POR  
**ELIAS ALEXANDRE E SILVA,**  
*Alfere de Infantaria da Companhia de Major do Regimento*  
*de Santa Catharina.*  
 Anno 1778.

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**L I S B O A**  
 NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.  
 ANNO MDCCLXXVIII.  
*Com Licença da Real Mesa Censória.*

*Forty-Six Days on the Atlantic without Masts or Rudder*

**16. SILVA, Elias Alexandre e.** *Relação, ou noticia particular da infeliz viagem da não de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, e S. Pedro de Alcantara, do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste presente anno.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1778. 4<sup>o</sup>, recent full crimson Oasis morocco, double border in gilt on covers, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt-lettered, inner dentelles gilt, silk pastedowns and flyleaves, all edges gilt; in a slipcase. Woodcut initial. Clean, crisp. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 72 pp. \$3,800.00

FIRST EDITION. An account of the terrible voyage Alexandre e Silva made from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon in the company of some 600 others on a single ship. The passengers included the captain-general of Mozambique, Captain-General of Goiás José de Almeida Vasconcelos, and the famous judge of the Court of Appeals José Mascarenhas Pacheco Coelho e Melo, who was imprisoned in Brazil for twenty years by order of the Marquês de Pombal. The voyage lasted 216 days, for 46 of which the ship sailed without masts or a rudder. The author wrote this account to call attention to the need for more adequate fitting of the ships used for Atlantic crossings. At the end is a poem celebrating the return of Judge Mascarenhas to Portugal. The work appeared again at Lisbon, 1869.

Elias Alexandre e Silva, later known as Elias Alexandre da Silva Correa, was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1753 and began a military career in Santa Catarina. Having survived this hazardous voyage, he served for four years in the Portuguese infantry, then seven years in Angola (1782-1789), and later served in Rio de Janeiro. His *Historia de Angola*, only published in 1937, is described by Borba as "a remarkable work."

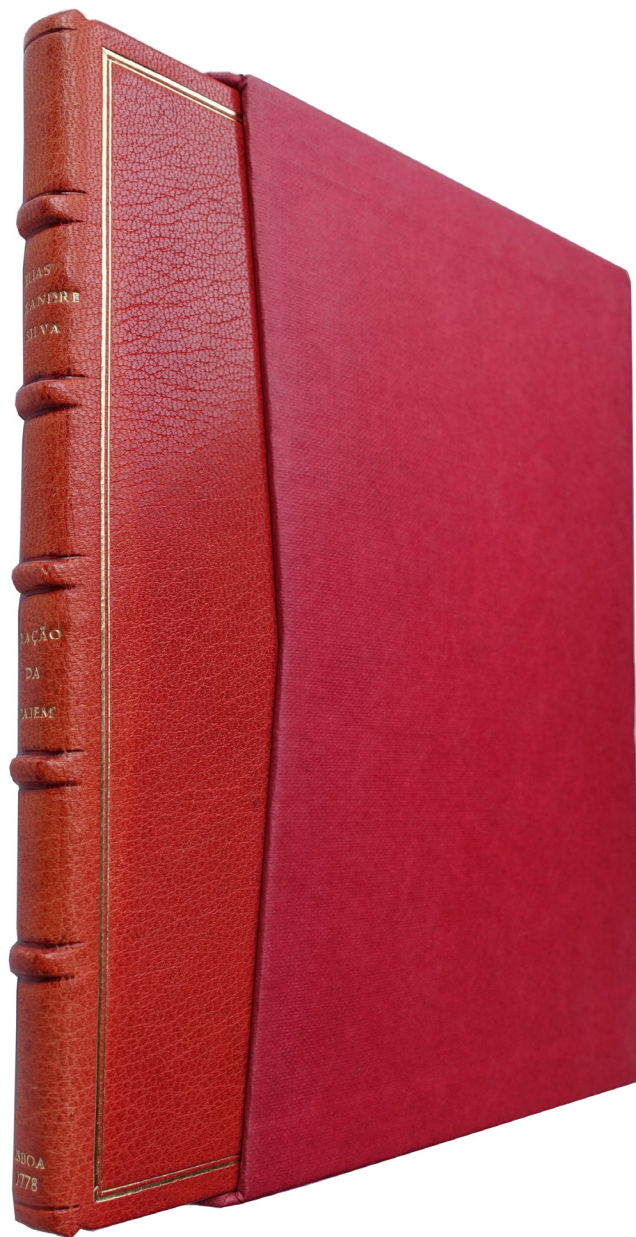
\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 801: "interesting and rare"; *Período colonial* 357-8: "rarissima e notavel relação." Blake II, 261. Innocência II, 225. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 336. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/6. Welsh 3590. Palha 2317. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DCU-IA, MH, ICN. OCLC: 80873875 (Harvard University); 557405853 (British Library); 41629000 (New York Public Library, University of Toronto-Fisher Library); 719448368 (digitized). Porbase locates 2 copies of this edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus a single copy of the second, Lisbon 1869 (at the Biblioteca Nacional). Jisc repeats British Library.

*Forty-Six Days on the Atlantic without Masts or Rudder*

**\*17. SILVA, Elias Alexandre e.** *Relação, ou noticia particular da infeliz viagem da não de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, e S. Pedro de Alcantara, do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste presente anno.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1778. 4<sup>o</sup>, mid-nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to extremities; lacking front free endleaf), smooth spine, gilt lettering and fillets, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initial. Minor spotting and soiling to title page; otherwise clean and crisp. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), 72 pp. \$2,200.00

FIRST EDITION. An account of the terrible voyage Alexandre e Silva made from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon in the company of some 600 others on a single ship. The passengers





*Item 16*

included the captain-general of Mozambique, Captain-General of Goiás José de Almeida Vasconcelos, and the famous judge of the Court of Appeals José Mascarenhas Pacheco Coelho e Melo, who was imprisoned in Brazil for twenty years by order of the Marquês de Pombal. The voyage lasted 216 days, for 46 of which the ship sailed without masts or a rudder. The author wrote this account to call attention to the need for more adequate fitting of the ships used for Atlantic crossings. At the end is a poem celebrating the return of Judge Mascarenhas to Portugal. The work appeared again at Lisbon, 1869.

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\* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 801: "interesting and rare"; *Período colonial* 357-8: "raríssima e notável relação." Blake II, 261. Innocência II, 225. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 336. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778 / 6. Welsh 3590. Palha 2317. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DCU-IA, MH, ICN. OCLC: 80873875 (Harvard University); 557405853 (British Library); 41629000 (New York Public Library, University of Toronto-Fisher Library); 719448368 (digitized). Porbase locates two copies of this edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus a single copy of the second, Lisbon 1869 (at the Biblioteca Nacional). Jisc repeats British Library.

*Extremely Rare Account of a Shipwreck Off the Cape of Good Hope  
Followed by an Arduous Journey Overland toward Moçambique  
With Important Historical and Ethnographic Information  
About Southeast Africa*

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

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

The Portuguese vessels *Sacramento* and *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya* set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the

*João*

**RELAÇÃO,**  
 OU  
**NOTICIA PARTICULAR**  
 DA INFELIZ VIAJEM DA NAO  
**DE SUA Magestade**  
 FIDELISSIMA,  
**NOSSA SENHORA DA AJUDA,**  
 E  
**S. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA,**  
 Do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste pre-  
 sente anno,  
 DEDICADA  
 AO ILLUSTRISSIMO, E EXCELLENTISSIMO  
 SENHOR  
**JOSÉ DE SEABRA**  
**DA SILVA**  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 POR  
**ELIAS ALEXANDRE E SILVA,**  
*Alferes de Infantaria da Companhia de Major do Regimento*  
*de Santa Catharina.*  
 Anno 1778.

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coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship's survivors were unaware of the other's misfortune until the company from the *Sacramento* discovered the wreckage of *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya*. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Moçambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the *Sacramento*, only five Portuguese and four slaves lived through the rigors of the journey. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as *thesoureiro-môr* in Lisbon. He had been aboard *Nossa Senhora de Atalaya*, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King's command. Teixeira Feo's moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the terrain, animals, vegetation, and the indigenous population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.

\* Boxer, "An Introduction to the *História Trágico-Marítima*," in *Miscelânea de Estudos em honra do Prof. Hernâni Cidade* p. 86, no. 17A. Arouca F47. Innocência I, 354. Barbosa Machado I, 502. Forjaz de Sampaio, *História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada* III, 214. Goldsmith, *Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601-1700 in the Library of the British Museum* S18 (citing a copy lacking the title page and following preliminary leaf). Figanière, *Bibliographia historica portugueza* 1056. See also Duffy, *Shipwreck and Empire* pp. 42-3, 78, 79, 80, 85, 125, 126, 129, 142, 149, 150, 152-3, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 180n.; and Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 217-8. Cf. Mindlin, *Highlights* 598, for the counterfeit edition, describing it erroneously as the original. For a further discussion of the differences between this 1650 edition and its eighteenth-century counterfeit, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafacções em Portugal no século XVIII*, pp. 234-9; a footnote on p. 234 states "Desta edição só temos conhecimento da existência de um exemplar, que faz parte do acervo bibliográfico do A.N.T.T.". Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 67847640 (Bibliotheek Universiteit Leiden). Not located in Porbase, which cites three copies ("aparado") and a microfilm of the eighteenth-century counterfeit edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus another copy of the counterfeit edition at the Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Jisc, which cites one copy each of the eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century editions, both at British Library.

RELACÃO  
DO NAVRAGIO,

QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS:  
Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya,  
vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de  
Boa esperança; de que era Capitão  
mór Luis de Miranda Henri-  
ques, no anno de 1647.

OFFERECEA A MAGESTADE

*DELREY DO X IOAÕ O IV.*  
*nosso Senhor.*

BENTO TEIXEIRA FEO.

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EM LISBOA.

*Com todas as licenças necessarias.*

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