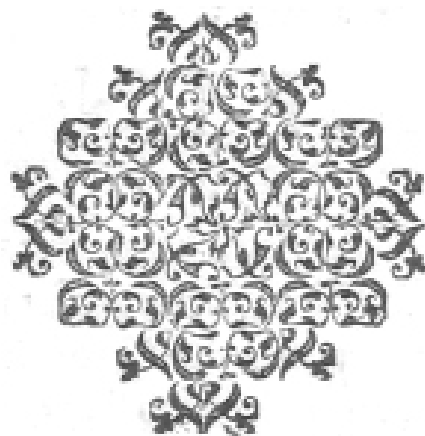


RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 304

*SLAVERY &
THE SLAVE TRADE*

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

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

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

TELEPHONES (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223

FAX (212) 288 4169

JUNE 18, 2018

SPECIAL LIST 304

SLAVERY & THE SLAVE TRADE

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT



Special List 304

SLAVERY & THE SLAVE TRADE

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

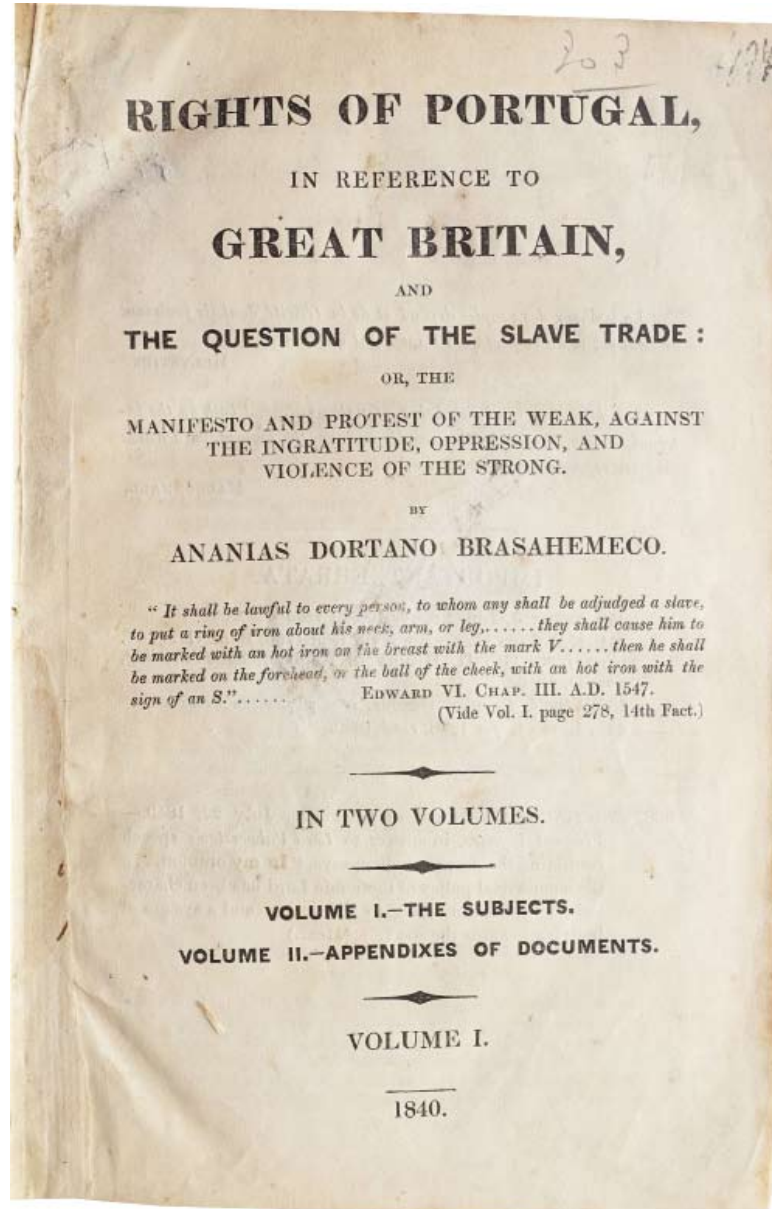
FIRST EDITION. Following the coup d'état on 18 Fructidor 1797, Aymé and many other deputies to the French legislature were deported to French Guiana—later site of the notorious penal colony that included Devil's Island, where Alfred Dreyfus was incarcerated. In this work Aymé (1752-1818) tells of the 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,



Item 4

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.

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. Browning 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 of the present edition 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.

On the Slave Trade, Commissioned by the Portuguese Government

4. **BRASAHMECO, Ananias Dortano, pseud. [i.e., António Barão de Mascarenhas].** *Rights of Portugal, in reference to Great Britain, and the Question of the Slave Trade: or, the Manifesto and Protest of the Weak, Against the Ingratitude, Oppression, and Violence of the Strong.* 2 volumes in 1. N.p. [England?]: n.p., 1840. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (wear to corners, some damage to joints, but sound; front free endleaf gone), smooth spine (slight wear at head and foot) with gilt fillets, short title and numbers 1-2. In very good condition. Long (17-line) manuscript note on front pastedown endleaf regarding

the rarity and importance of the work, signed T. Norton, 1908, Porto. 426 pp.; cccclx pp. Volume II without title page.

2 volumes in 1. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The main headings are: Rights of nations; Alliance and commercial relations between Portugal and England (starting in 1093); Extraordinary privileges enjoyed by the English in Portugal and its dominions; Analysis of treaties, conventions, and other documents relative to slavery. The 400 pages of the second volume include a list of all legislation relative to the intercourse between Portugal and England and of English statutes relevant to the slave trade. Printed in full are the treaties of alliance, peace, and commerce between England and Portugal; privileges granted to the English; and treaties and laws regarding the slave trade. The final hundred or so pages include speeches in Parliament and extracts from periodicals regarding the slave trade.

This work, commissioned by the Portuguese government, was apparently printed in England. Ananias Dortano Brasahemeco is an anagram for the name of the true author, who served as Portuguese consul general in Bristol for many years, and wrote a number of other works relating to Anglo-Portuguese relations, international commercial relations, the duties of a consular official, etc.

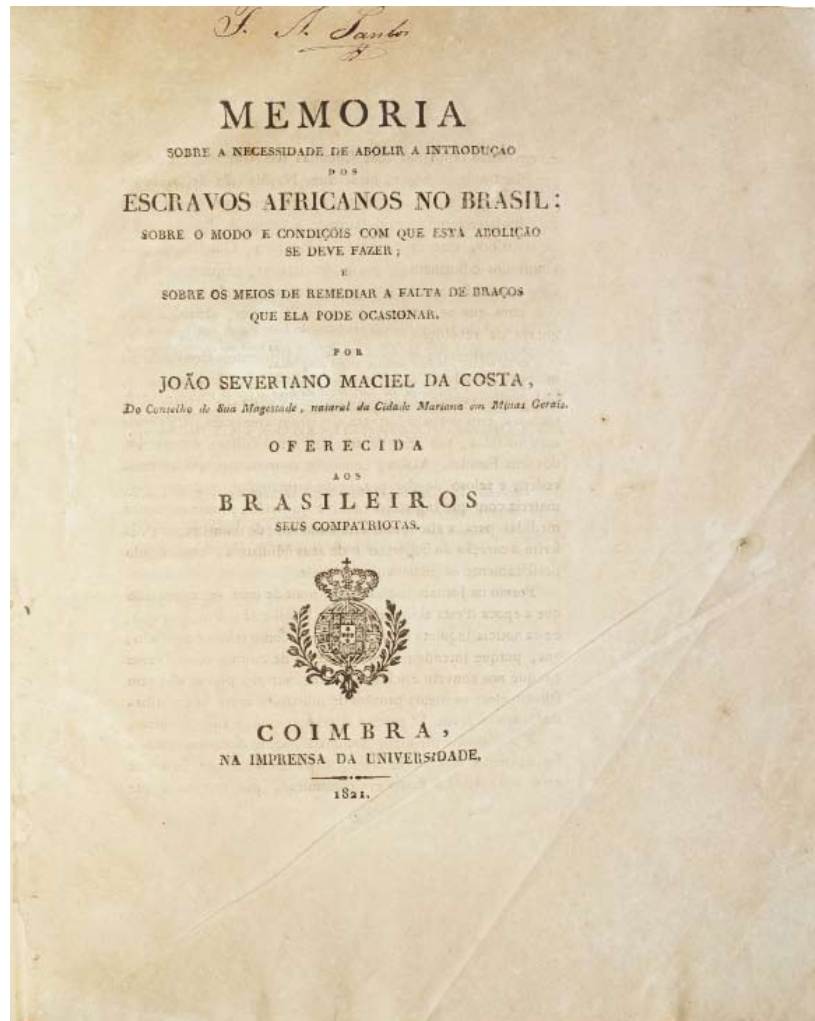
Provenance: Possibly Thomás Mendes Norton, fidalgo da casa real, and commendador da ordem de N. Sr.^a da Conceição de Villa Viçosa. See Innocência XIX, 281.

* Innocência XX, 179: "bastante rara" (without collation). Duarte de Sousa II, 104. Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos* p. 36. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. OCLC: 29631774 (Beinecke Library-Yale University, University of Toronto, New York Historical Society); 48574605 (microfilm); 607375392 (online resource). Porbase locates five copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog.

*Collection on Brazilian Indians and Jesuits,
Compiled at the Command of the Marquês de Pombal*

5. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. *Collecção dos breves pontificios, e leys regias, que forão expedidos, e publicadas desde o anno de 1741, sobre a liberdade das pessoas, bens, e commercio dos Indios do Brasil; dos excessos que naquelle estado obraram os Regulares da Companhia denominada de Jesu* (Lisbon): Impresso na Secretaria do Estado, (1759 or 1760). Folio (29 x 20 cm.), contemporary mottled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red lettering piece in second compartment from head (some chafing, small wormholes in lowest compartment of spine). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. In 21 parts, plus contents at front: 8 pp.; 4 pp., (4 ll.); 12 pp.; 4 pp.; (1 l.), 34, 8 pp.; 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 6, 7 pp.; 12 pp.; (1 l.); (4 ll.); (2 ll.); (1 l.), 27 pp., (2 ll.); (8 ll.); (2 ll.), 32 pp.; 4 pp.; 5-27 pp.; 29-35 pp.; 37-39 pp.; 7 pp.; 6 pp.; 6 pp. LACKS *Supplemento* (in 40 sections) that usually accompanies the *Collecção*. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION of a collection made at the command of the Marquês de Pombal. The second and third documents deal with the Indians of Grão Pará and Maranhão,



Item 7

giving the King's assurance that those Indians will have freedom from slavery, the right to own property, and the right to carry on trade. The remainder of the documents deal in one way or another with the Jesuits. One gives a summary of the Society's actions against the Spanish and Portuguese crowns; others of 1758 and 1759 contain correspondence between the King and the Pope concerning the Jesuits, and royal decrees of measures to be taken against them. The twelfth document is on the conspiracy of the Távoras: "Sentença, que em 12 de Janeiro de 1759 se proferio na junta da inconfidencia para castigo dos reos do barbaro, e execrando dezacato, que na noite de 3 de Setembro do anno proximo de 1758 se commetteo contra a Real, Sagrada, e Augustissima Pessoa de ElRey Nosso Senhor."

The *Supplemento* to this volume, missing here, contains further diplomatic correspondence between Lisbon and the Vatican about the Jesuits, dated 1759 and 1760. While it is usual for the supplement to appear with the *Collecção*, Borba de Moraes, describing both works in the same entry, notes that "Complete copies are rare."

In the twentieth section of the *Collecção*, our copy has 6 pages, while the Bosch catalogue calls for only 4 pages. There is a variant in which the type has been completely reset for this section; the text, however, is identical, except that the version with 4 pages lacks the final line, "Foi impresso na Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios do Reino."

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 191-2: gives the date as 1755, which is impossible given the date of the contents. Bosch 215. Rodrigues 465. Sabin 14365. Innocência II, 90: without collation. Streit III, 717. Barreto, *Bibliografia sul-riograndense* I, 351. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

***6. CALDEIRA, Arlindo Manuel.** *Escravos e traficantes no império português: o comércio negro português no Atlântico durante os séculos XV a XIX*. Lisbon: A Esfera dos Livros, 2013. 8°, original illustrated wrappers with dust jacket. As new. 369 pp., (1 l.), 6 ll. unpaginated colored plates printed on both sides, tables in text, bibliography, endnotes. ISBN: 978-989-626-478-9. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Historical account of the Portuguese slave trade, with focus on the Congo, Guiné, São Tomé, Brazil, Portugal and the Americas. The chapters move between broad historical overviews, with dates and geography, to closer vision of the slave trade with short biographies of slave traders, slaves, and former slaves. At the book's conclusion is a chronology of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery from the Atlantic from 1444 to 2011. Colored plates include illustrations of the slave ships, indigenous African art, photographs of bonds that were used to retrain slaves, and portraits of prominent Portuguese slave traders.

Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

7. 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° (25.5 x 20 cm.), mid-twentieth-century tan quarter calf over marbled boards (very slight wear at head of spine and to upper portion of front joint), spine gilt, burgundy leather labels, gilt letter; contemporary marbled wrappers bound in, top edge gilt, other edges uncut. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Large-paper copy. Small, minor, skillful repairs at inner margins of title-page and following leaf. Slight browning; overall in very good condition. Contemporary or slightly later ink signature of F.A. Santos in upper blank margin of title-page. 90 pp., (1 blank l.). \$3,500.00

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 criticises 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 Portugal (*Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragançe 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. Sacramento 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. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

*8. 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: Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (24.8 x 20 cm.), contemporary tree sheep (head of spine and joints near head defective; other minor binding wear,



Item 8

especially to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight browning; overall in very good condition. Later ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf: "Obras Varias // de // João Severiano Maciel da Costa // Coimbra 1821." 90 pp., (1 blank l.). \$2,000.00

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 criticises 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 Portugal (*Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragançe 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. Sacramento 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.

BOUND WITH:

COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, and then Marquês de Queluz. *Apologia que dirige a nação portuguesa ... a fim de se justificar das imputações que lhe fazem homens obscuros, as quais derão causa ao decreto de 3 de Junho e a providencia comunicada no aviso de 11 de Julho do corrente ano de 1821.* Coimbra: na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (frayed, spine mostly gone). Woodcut Portuguese / Brazilian royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 32 pp.

FIRST EDITION (another appeared the following year in Rio de Janeiro) of "a very interesting document for the study of the ideas that were rampant in Brazil and Portugal before Independence" (Borba de Moraes). After rumor had it that he wrote *Le Roi et la famille royale de Bragançe doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal, ou bien rester au Brésil?*, Rio de Janeiro 1820, Maciel da Costa was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution and wanting to establish a Republic in Brazil. He claims that the French pamphlet in question was actually written by one M. Caille, at the order of

Thomas Antonio, one of D. João VI's ministers. Maciel da Costa (1769-1834), a native of Marianna in Minas Geraes, was Desembargador do Paço in Rio de Janeiro and a member of D. João's royal council. Martins de Carvalho (quoted in Innocência) points out that by 1823 Maciel da Costa was Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios for Brazil (he was later honored by the Emperor with the title Marques de Queluz), which Martins de Carvalho suggests may mean he actually did write the pamphlet whose authorship he so vehemently denies here.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 221: "very scarce." Sacramento Blake IV, 47-8. Innocência IV, 34; X, 347. Bosch 326. Mindlin, *Highlights*, 222. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/25. Rodrigues 1495. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXIII, 911. Not located in NUC. OCLC: adds Yale, Catholic University of America, University of São Paulo.

Important Arguments in Favor of the Slave Trade by a Brazilian Author

9. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d'Afrique*. London: Baylis, 1798. 8°, contemporary tree sheep, smooth spine (slight wear at head) with gilt fillets. In very good condition. Contemporary 22-line ink manuscript inscription on rear free endleaf recto. Old ink owner's signature of title page. Color abstract pictorial bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. (1 l.), xvii, 68 pp. \$4,600.00

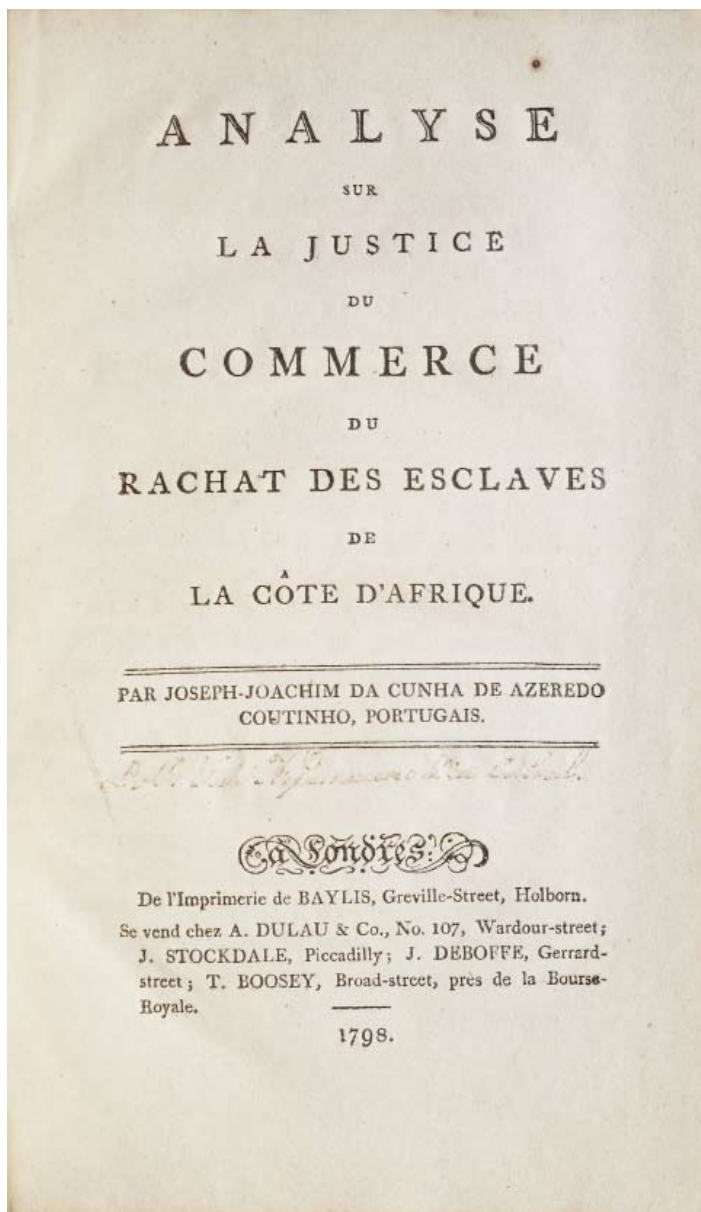
FIRST EDITION, rare. Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire.

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. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (the Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes. In 1808, he was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely not coincidental that Great Britain had abolished slavery in the previous year and was pressuring the Portugal to do the same.

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

Provenance: Joaquim [Maria] Pessoa (b. 1948), poet, artist, publicist, student of Portuguese pre-history, and book collector, was the author or co-author of many Portuguese television programs, and for six years (1988-1994) was director of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Autores. He also founded the artistic cooperative Toma Lá Disco, with Ary dos Santos, Fernando Tordo, Carlos Mendes, Paulo de Carvalho and Luiz Villas-Boas, among others. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 379.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 229: "This work is rare. It was written in 1796, first published in French, and only appeared in Portuguese in 1808"; *Período colonial* p. 106. Sacramento Blake IV, 477 (wrongly citing a ghost edition in Portuguese of Lisbon, 1796, and also wrongly citing the present edition as having 86 pp.). ESTC T148889. NUC:



Item 9

DLC, RPJCB and MB. OCLC: cites only an online copy (642455227) reproduced from the original at the Bodleian Library-Oxford University. Porbase locates two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac cites fourteen locations, but only two, Oxford University and the National Library of Scotland appear to hold hard copies of the first edition; the others have microfilm copies and / or are listings for internet resources.

*Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the
Agricultural Development of Brazil—C.R. Boxer's Copy*

***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°, twentieth-century mottled sheep (ca. 1975; only the slightest wear), back richly gilt, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut; contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Internally very fine; overall very good to fine condition. C.R. Boxer's copy, with his autograph on verso of front free endleaf, dated 8-11-77. 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.

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

* 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 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. Copac 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 permitem a escravidaõ dos pretos d'Africa, e outras prohibem a escravidaõ dos Indios do Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. Very fine. 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. Copac repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.

11. DELAFAYE-BRÉHIER, Julie. *Les portugais d'Amérique: souvenirs historiques de la guerre du Brésil en 1635, contenant un tableau intéressant des moeurs et usages des tribus sauvages, des détails instructifs sur la situation des colons dans cette partie du nouveau-monde. Ouvrage destiné à la jeunesse* Paris: P.-C. Lehubey, 1847. Large 8°, publisher's black cloth, elaborately blocked in gilt and blind, with red, green and blue paper onlays, all edges gilt (spine ends chipped, edges worn, lower joint split, spine sunned). Light marginal dampstaining to lower corner and inner margin. Light browning and spotting. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. Engraved heraldic bookplate of "MFA", i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade. (2 ll.), 354 pp., (1 l.), 12 tinted lithographic plates, including frontispiece. \$120.00

FIRST EDITION of this novel set in seventeenth-century Brazil, with abolitionist overtones.

Provenance: Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, governor-general of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017.

Julie Delafaye-Bréhier (ca. 1750-ca. 1850) was a prolific author of books for juveniles.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 253: noting that copies "well bound in contemporary romantic style" are "valuable." Rodrigues 841. Sabin 19330. Duarte de Sousa II, 107. NUC: DLC, NIC, CtY, DCU-IA, MBAt. Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Copac locates a copy at the British Library and a microform at National Library of Scotland.



Item 10

*With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription
To the Marques do Rio Maior*

12. ENNES, Ernesto. *The Palmares "Republic" of Pernambuco, Its Final Destruction, 1697*. N.p.: n.pr., Oct. 1948. Reprinted from *The Americas* V:2 (October 1948). Large 8°, original pale blue printed wrappers, stapled (small defect to blank lower wrapper). In very good condition. Author's signed and dated ("26.6.49") four-line presentation inscription to the Marques do Rio Maior on initial blank page. (1 blank p.), pp. 200-16.
\$35.00

Palmares (or Quilombo dos Palmares) was a community of escaped slaves, Indians, and poor whites in modern Alagoas. Established in 1605, it was destroyed in January 1694. Ernesto Ennes (Lisbon, 1881-Lisbon, 1957) worked for thirty years at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and published many works on Portuguese and Brazilian history.

Provenance: The Casa da Anunciada library of the Condes and Marquesses 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. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5.

* *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* III, 242-3.

Druid and Cato the Younger Debate Napoleonic Policy

13. 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. 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 Copac.

*Unfolded Sheets**To Improve Brazilian Commerce, Suggests Abolition of Slavery,
Emigration, Exploitation of Iron Mines and
Use of Rivers as Means of Communication*

14. FRANCO, Francisco Soares. *Ensaio sobre os melhoramentos de Portugal, e do Brazil.* 4 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1820-1821. 4°, unbound. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal and typographical lines on title page. Unfolded sheets, arranged into the 4 *cadernos*. In fine condition. 38 pp., (1 blank l.); 33 pp., (1 blank l.); 42 pp., (1 blank l.); 43 pp. Sheets signed A-E, A-E (with E a half sheet), A-F (with F a half sheet), A-F (with F a half sheet).

4 parts in 1 volume. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first two parts are dated 1820; the third and fourth parts are dated 1821. "Complete copies of these highly esteemed essays are very difficult to find" (Borba de Moraes). The author begins with a resumé of the history of Portugal, concentrating on economic aspects. In the second part he discusses the means of increasing the population, and in the third part studies and criticizes agriculture. The fourth part deals with the agriculture and commerce of Brazil. Among his suggestions for improving the latter are the abolition of slavery, emigration, exploitation of iron mines and use of rivers as means of communication.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born and died near Lisbon, taught medicine at Coimbra, was a deputy to the Cortes in 1821, and served as a member of the royal council.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 323. Innocência III, 64: incorrectly calling for only 32 pp. in each part. Conrad 413. Bosch 317. Rodrigues 2254. Sabin 85657: correcting his entry 25483, and taking information from Rodrigues. Not in Kress. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. NUC: DLC, WU, MH-BA. Porbase locates two copies, at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, but does not say if they are two copies of the complete work or copies of two of the parts. Copac locates copies at Oxford University, British Library, University of Manchester, and University of London.





Item 14

Improvements to Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Angola, with the End of the Slave Trade in Sight

15. GAMA, Antonio de Saldanha da, Conde de Porto Santo. *Memoria sobre as colonias de Portugal, situadas na costa occidental d’Africa, mandada ao governo pelo antigo governador e capitão general do reino de Angola, Antonio Saldanha da Gama, em 1814, precedida de um discurso preliminar, augmentada de alguns additamentos e notas, e dedicada, em signal de gratidão, aos eleitores do Circulo Eleitoral de Vianna do Minho, Pelo antigo ajudante d’ordens d’aquelle Governador. Luís António de Abreu e Lima, Conde de Carreira, ed.* Paris: Na Typographia de Casimir, 1839. 8°, later navy quarter leather with marbled boards (worn), flat spine with short author and title in gilt. In good condition. (2 ll.), 112 pp. \$500.00

Second and considerably augmented edition of a work first published in Belém earlier in 1839: pp. 1-54 and 93-112 contain completely new material. The author gives specific recommendations for improvements in the Portuguese colonies of Cabo Verde, Bissáu e Cacheu, S. Thomé e Príncipe and Angola and Benguella, so that when the slave trade ceases they will not be left without any means to achieve prosperity. Saldanha da Gama’s tenure as Governor of Angola (1807-1810) was marked by improvements in agriculture, trade, education and exploration. He later became the Portuguese minister of Foreign Affairs, and was given the title Conde de Porto Santo.

In contemporary manuscript on the title page (as an identification of the editor): “Louis Antonio de Abreu e Lima Conde de Carreira.”

* Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França* 375. Innocência I, 265: “poucos exemplares tenho visto.” *Grande enciclopedia XXII*, 701. NUC: DLC, NcD, InU, NN. Por-base locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

16. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* Lisbon: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). In good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Annotações* (AA8^r). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth

preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d'Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105.

\$9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the *regedor das justiças*, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (*Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações ...*) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is an eight-leaf section entitled *Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinco livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas ...*, Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, it includes numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of *capitães* in Brazil (f. 90r). A long section (ff. 138r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

There are also references to other Portuguese dominions: e.g., a law of 1555 forbidding export of shoes to India (ff. 140v-141r), and one of 1519 requiring that those exiled to Africa be given two different places of exile, because when only one was given the exile often had to wait a long time for a ship to depart (f. 175v). A section on prostitutes forbids them to work outside brothels, and lays down strict penalties in particular for those who do so in São Tomé, off the west coast of Africa. Also, prostitutes deported from São Tomé are forbidden to go to the Congo, and captains of ships are to be fined if they take them aboard (ff. 170r-171r, laws of 1521-59).

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and juriconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião's other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1576), *Origem da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), and *Descrição do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the *Leis extravagantes*, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the *Lusitadas* in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of



Item 16

the present work, published by Gonçalves with the same date on the title, but with the text completely reset.

Provenance: Victor M. d'Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

* King Manuel 120. Anselmo 689-90. Barbosa Machado I, 737. Innocência II, 210. Pinto de Mattos p. 339. Sousa Viterbo p. 49. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI* 409: 7 copies, 3 of which are incomplete and / or mutilated. Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses* 71. Coimbra, *Catálogo dos Reservados* 1371: 4 copies, 2 of them incomplete. Palha 273. Anninger, *Spanish & Portuguese Sixteenth-Century Books* 201. *Greenlee Catalogue* II, 188. Azevedo-Samodães 2243. Avila Perez 5366 (the present copy). Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 210. Not in Alden & Landis, Sabin, Bosch, or HSA. Not in Adams. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). NUC: NN (imperfect), InU, MnU, CtY-L, ICN. OCLC: 36899813 (New York Public Library, Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Northwestern University, University of Minnesota, University of California Los Angeles, Koninklijke Bibliotheek-Den Haag, Universiteit Utrecht); 65113426 (Yale Law School Library, Harvard Law School Library, Houghton Library); 906740091 (National Library of the Netherlands, Universiteit Utrecht); 320047768 (University of California, Los Angeles). Porbase repeats the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one of the incomplete copies at Coimbra. Not located in Copac. KVK worldwide (51 databases searched) adds Biblioteca Nacional de España.

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

17. 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

Later edition of a popular work, first published in 1863, that went through at least eight editions in 1863. 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.

*Portuguese Maritime Law Regarding Seizure of Naval Prizes,
Including a Section Summarizing Portuguese Legislation from 1761
Restricting and Ultimately Abolishing the Slave Trade—
With Author's Presentation Inscription to a Fellow Officer
Charged with Stopping Illegal Trade in Slaves*

18. MENDONÇA, António Hygino Magalhães. *Presas e escravatura. Memoria apresentada no concurso para lente da 8ª cadeira do curso da Escola Naval* Lisbon: Typographia da Gazeta de Portugal, 1888. Large 8°, recent green half sheep over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original printed wrappers bound in. Some browning. In very good condition. Author's signed ("Hygino Mendonça") and dated ("9-1-89") eight-line presentation inscription to Bento Maria Freire e Andrade on title page. (1 l.), 117, (1) pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this useful survey of Portuguese maritime law as applied to the seizure of naval prizes. Pages 1-98 trace Portuguese law back to 1180, with copious references to, and quotations from, royal decrees and treaties with other maritime powers, and notes on the adjudication and division of prizes. Special attention is paid to laws promulgated during the period of Portuguese-Dutch rivalry over Brazil. Pages 99-117 trace, from 1761, the history of Portuguese legislation restricting and ultimately abolishing the slave trade.

Provenance: Magalhães Mendonça, a lieutenant in the Portuguese Navy, presented this copy to Bento Maria Freire de Andrade (1828-1903), a naval officer who had spent five years patrolling the West African coast for ships illegally trading in slaves.

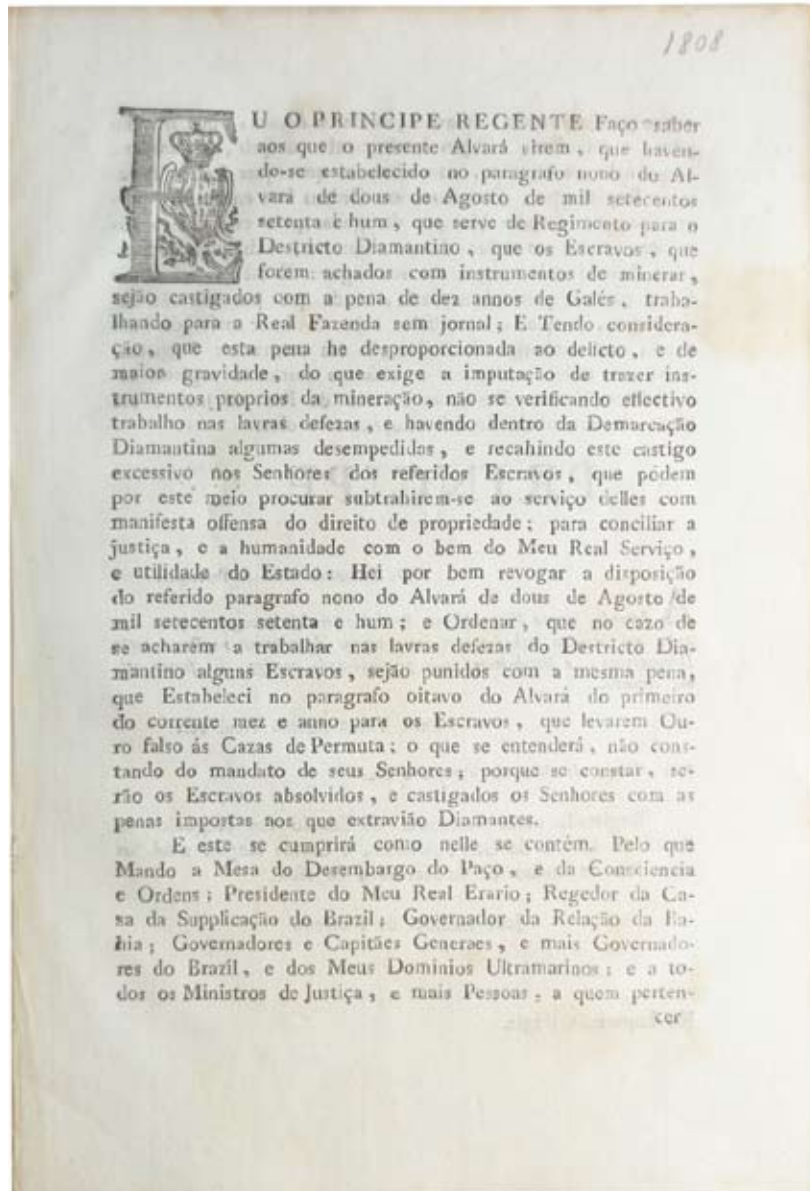
*Not in Innocência. NUC: CU, MH (calling for 117 pp. only). OCLC: 11272770 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 794151820 (digitized from the University of California-Davis copy). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) lists only the Porbase copies.

19. [MENDONÇA, Francisco de Assis Castro e]. *Memoria historica ácerca da perfida e traiçoeira amizade inglesa ... por F.A. de S.C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria e Silva, 1840. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter mottled sheep over decorated boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter; original printed wrappers bound in. Small woodcut vignette on front wrapper and title page. Uncut. Very light browning. Overall in very good condition. 261 pp., (1 l. errata). \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history and condemnation of Portugal's centuries-long alliance with England. Significant sections deal with slavery and the slave trade.

Mendonça (ca. 1794-1860) took his medical degree at the University of Coimbra (his home town) and for many years practiced homeopathic medicine in Mafra.

*Innocência II, 348: without mention of the errata leaf; Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 111. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 752900851 (British Library, Oxford University); 45198397 (University of



Item 23

Ontario Institute of Technology, University of Toronto, University of New Mexico, British Library, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky). Porbase locates seven copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa-Centre for English, Translation and Anglo-Portuguese Studies, and the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats British Library and Oxford University.

*Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons:
An Unrecorded Edition*

20. [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.* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 24 January 1756. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; twelve-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation in upper margin. (1 l.) \$300.00

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.

* Cf. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 756/13 and 756/14, described as a variant issue. In JCB 756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with "mu-"; in JCB 756/14, p. [1], line 1 ends with "mula-". The present law is a completely different edition, in a different setting of type, in which p. [1], line 1 ends "mulatos, e". OCLC: 41414078 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library [another edition], New York Public Library); 504606053 (British Library); 145079778 (microform). 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.



Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons

21. [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.... 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* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 24 January 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

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.

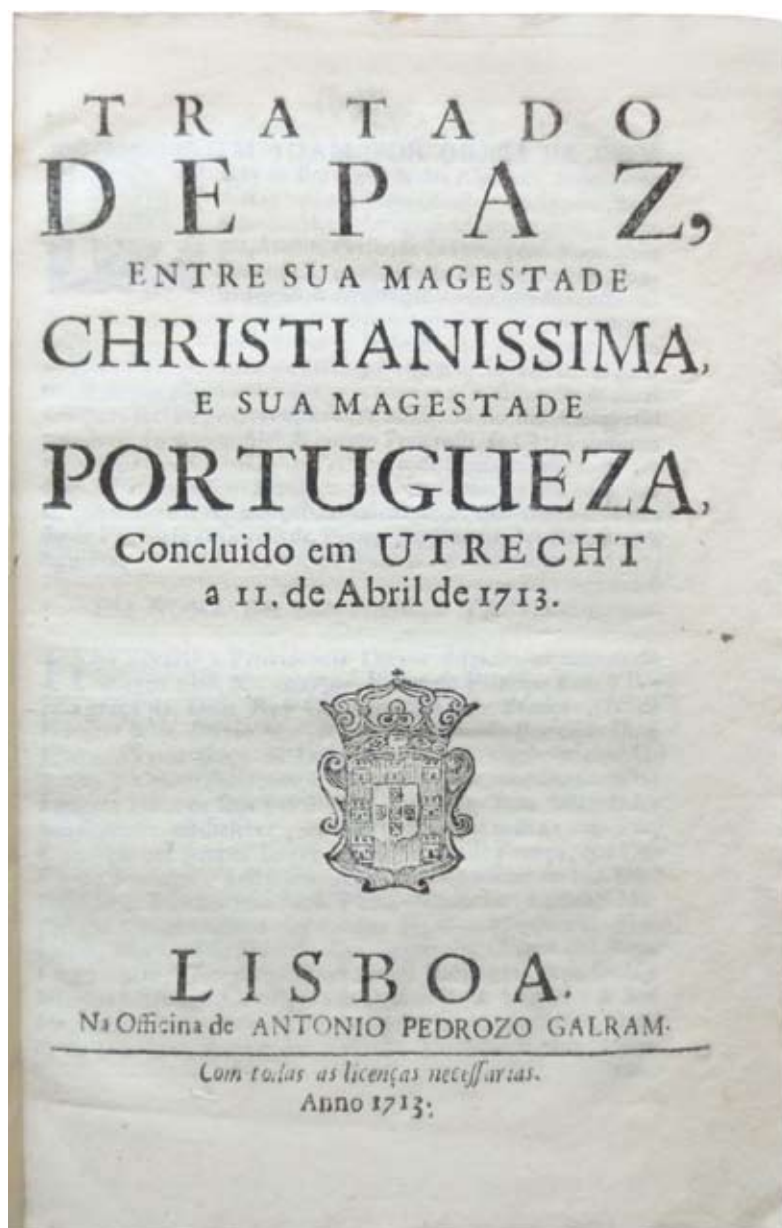
* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 756/13; see also 756/14, described as a variant issue. In the present copy and in JCB 756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with "mu-"; in JCB 756/14, p. [1], line 1 ends with "mula-". OCLC: 41414078 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library, New York Public Library); 504606053 (British Library); 145079778 (microform). 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.

Appraising the Value of Slaves

22. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Ley virem, que sendo-me presente em Consulta do Conselho Ultramarino a duvida, que muitas vezes se tem movido sobre deverse admittir Appellação, ou Aggravo da Sentença, que julga por livre alguma pessoa, a quem se controverte a liberdade* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 16 January 1759. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Nine-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation. (2 ll.) \$200.00

The king establishes a procedure to appraise the cost of a lost slave, in response to a case in Bahia where a woman was judged to be free and later found not to be.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 759/9. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.



Item 29

Lessens Sentences for Offenses by the Slaves in the Diamantino Mines of Mato Grosso—An Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

*23. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Eu o Principe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-se estabelecido no paragrafo nono do Alvará de dous de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e hum, que serve de Regimento para o Districto Diamantino, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de minerar* Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 20 September 1808. Folio (29.15 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. \$1,500.00

FIRST EDITION. It revokes the penalty of ten years' service in the galleys for infractions by slaves working in the mines of Diamantino (Mato Grosso) as being disproportionately harsh. The decree refers to the use of slaves in mining both diamonds and gold.

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until 1808, when the Portuguese court fled there as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.

* Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro* II, no. 58. Not in Valle Cabral. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 80006713 and 83385440 (both John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

24. REID, Thomas Mayne. *Os jovens escravos. Traducção 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 en 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 Copac.

Dramatized Rebel

25. SAULES, Carlos Luiz de. Manoel Beckman. *Drama original brasileiro em 5 actos.* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Classica de José Ferreira Monteiro, 1848. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf over marbled boards (worn at corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine gilt with paper tag near head, blue endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page. Faint browning and occasional light soiling. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 130, v pp. \$300.00

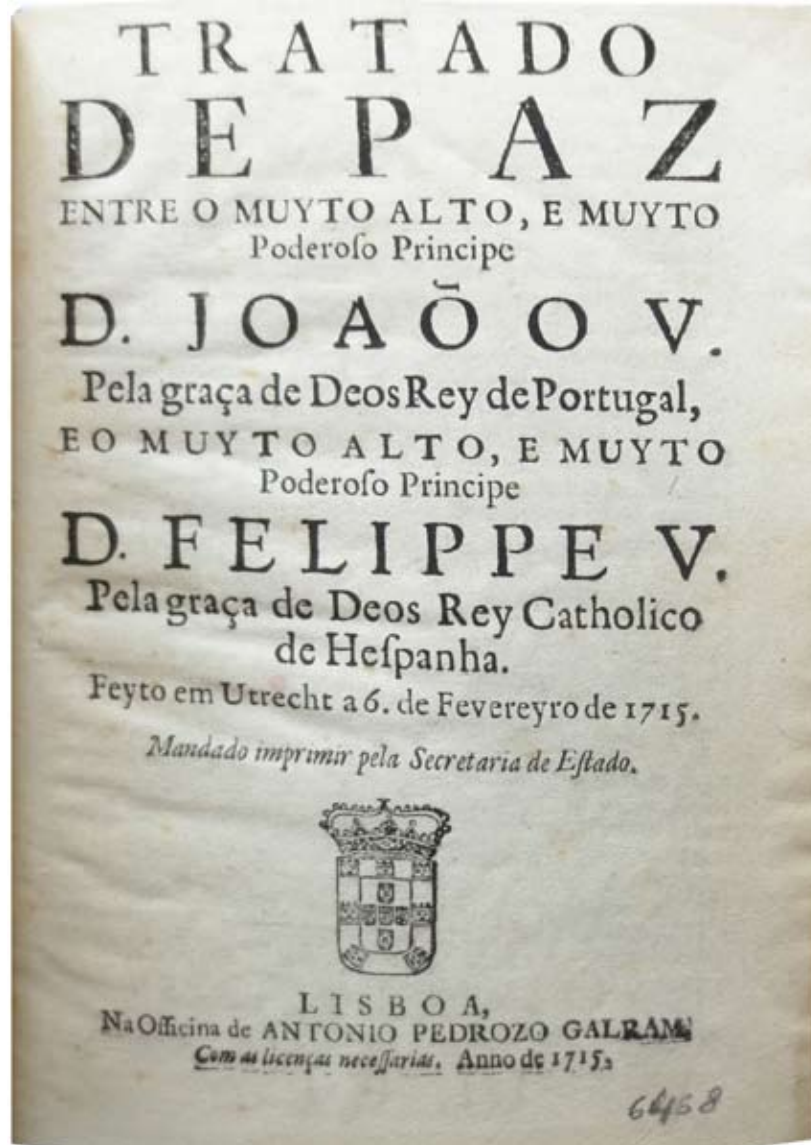
FIRST EDITION of this drama based on the life of Manoel Beckman (Bequimão), a trader and farmer in Maranhão who in 1684 led a rebellion against Portuguese colonial authorities after they reneged on promises regarding shipments of slaves. The rebellion was quashed, and Beckman was executed in 1686. According to the dedication, this was the author's first work, written while still a student. The volume includes a five-page critique by F.M. Raposo d'Almeida. Blake notes that it was brought to the stage by the famous actor João Caetano dos Santos.

Saules (1824-1880), a distinguished physician, was a native of Rio de Janeiro. He left a number of unpublished plays and poems.

* Sacramento Blake II, 84-5. Innocência II, 34; on the author, see also IX, 41. Ford, Whittam and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres*, p. 153. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 63590865 (University of Pennsylvania, calling for only 130 pp.); 84039898 (Harvard University, without collation). Not located in Porbase. Copac locates a copy in the British Library.

26. 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.



Item 30

Extensive Documents on Portuguese Capture of a French Slave-Ship

***27. [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 (29x20.2 cm.), twentieth century (fourth quarter?) navy blue half sheep over decorated boards, smooth spine gilt with gilt fillets and gilt-stamped title; machine marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Documents in French and English are printed with parallel columns beside Portuguese translations. Occasional light browning (mostly very light). Occasional light dampstains. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 249, 16, xviii pp., (1 l. errata). Gathering 26 incorrectly signed 27 on p. 105. Gathering 30 unsigned on p. 117. \$350.00

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 notes, "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 Diplomático e Consular, a funcionarios de elevada hierarchia, e a outros individuos particulares."

Following p. 249 is a 16-page section with the divisional title *Documentos relativos a detenção, no porto do Ibo, da barca franceza Alfred.*

* Innocência II, 181-2. OCLC: 504611234 (British Library); 247059262 (Landesbibliothek Mecklenburg-Vorpommern im Landesamt für Kultur und Denkmalpflege, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha); 460334824 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 260061023 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 25952022 (Northwestern University, Simpson University Library); 603244688 (Universität Bern); 656813193 (Google: an internet resource). Porbase locates seven copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds London School of Economics.

28. 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. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Black-and-white photographic illustrations. As new. Unpaginated; 551 lots. Price list laid in. ISBN: none. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*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*

*29. [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 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. Copac repeats British Library and Oxford University.

*Slaves and Tobacco:
Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento*

*30. [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. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.

***31. 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 Soromenho-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 Domingo 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 al 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.

- 32. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Carta a D. Afonso VI*. Aveiro: Gráfica Aveirense, 1936-1937. Separata do nº 79 do *Labor*. Textos Clásicos. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (some browning). Light browning throughout. In good condition. Early inscription in ink on the title page: Pertenece // a Augusto Faria // 5-1-39 // 6º ano / Rua Carlos Mardél, 123-2º Dtº." x pp. \$35.00

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. It includes three footnotes.

* Paiva, *Padre António Vieira* 1177.

- 33. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Carta a D. Afonso VI, prefaciada e anotada por M.S.* Lisbon: Livraria Popular de Francisco Franco, n.d. [1938]. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (fading at edges). Light browning throughout. In good condition. 12 pp. \$45.00

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. The preface and 18 footnotes offer explanations and historical context.

* Paiva, *Padre António Vieira* 1178.

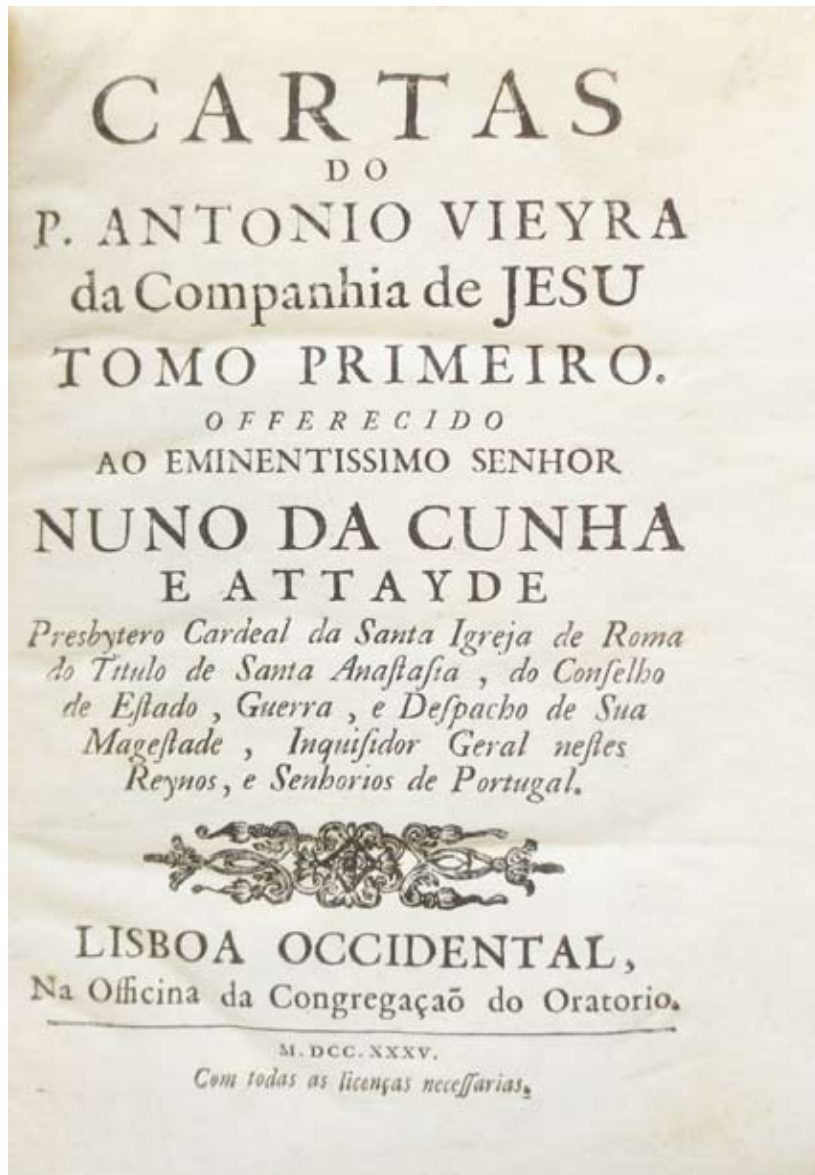
*Many of These 482 Letters Deal Substantially with Brazil;
Fernando Pessoa Called Vieira "O Emperador da Lingua Portuguesa"*

- *34. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Cartas do P. Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesu ... Offerecido ao Eminentissimo Senhor Nuno da Cunha e Attayde* 2 works in 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina da Congregação do Oratorio (volume III: Na Regia Officina Sylviana), 1735-1746. 4°, early twentieth-century mottled tobacco sheep, spines gilt, contrasting burgundy and crimson morocco labels (very slight wear, a few insignificant pinpoint wormholes in spines), marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Engraved vignette and initial signed by Debrie in volume III. In very good to fine condition. (14 ll.), 468 pp.; (6 ll.), 479 pp.; (12 ll.), 451 pp.

2 works in 4 volumes. \$4,800.00

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Vieira's letters; only a few scattered letters had previously been published. Volumes I and II appeared in 1735. Volume III, published by the Regia Officina Sylviana in 1746 and dedicated to D. Thomás de Almeida, Cardinal-Archbishop and first Patriarch of Lisbon, is rare.

The three volumes contain a total of 482 letters, many of them with Brazilian interest. In volume III, for example, a letter to Secretary of State Pedro Vieira de Sylva (dated 14 Dec. 1655) includes "Informação sobre o modo, com que forão tomados, e sentenciados



Item 34

por cativos os Índios do anno de 1655"; "Resposta, que deu o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Senado da Camara do Pará sobre o resgate dos Índios do Certão"; "Representação, que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Senado da Camara do Pará"; and "Petição que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Governador D. Pedro de Mello," all of which occupy pp. 17-100. Volume II, pp. 12-45 contain a lengthy report to the King (dated at Maranhão, 11 Feb. 1660) on the missions in Brazil: where the Jesuits have been working, their relations with the Indians, Dutch activities, and so on.

Sprinkled throughout the four volumes is substantial commentary on the situation of Brazilian indigenous persons living in Portuguese settlements (especially regarding their legal rights and freedom) versus that of enslaved indigenous persons and slaves brought from Africa. For these letters, see especially Volume I: "Carta IX a ElRey sobre as necessidades espirituas do Maranhão" (20 May 1653), pp. 33-48; "a ElRey" (4 April 1654) pp. 49-57; "a ElRey" (6 Dec 1655), pp. 90-93; "a ElRey" (8 Dec 1655), pp. 93-108; Volume II: "Carta a ElRey" (11 Feb 1660) pp. 12-45; "Resposta a huma Consulta" pp. 174-183; "Como se hão de repartir e governar" pp., 194-198; Volume III: "Informação, que deu o P. Antonio Vieira, sobre o modo, com que forão tomados, e sentenciados por cativos os Índios do anno de 1655," pp. 17-94.

Aside from the Brazilian, there are other fascinating subjects, such as an evaluation of the political and economic consequences of various proposed marriages for D. Pedro II's daughter, the Princess D. Isabel (III, 253-63).

Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as "certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world" (*A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre António Vieira, S.J.*, p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia as a child and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against colonists who wanted to enslave them. As a result, the colonists managed to have him and all the other Jesuits in Pará and Maranhão deported in 1661. Back in Lisbon, his campaign for toleration of the New Christians (crypto-Jews) and his Sebastianist beliefs led to his trial by the Inquisition. He was found guilty, but the ascension of the future D. Pedro II as regent in 1668 led to his release. Vieira's status as a diplomat and missionary would guarantee his letters a place in Portuguese history, but his style and content are also exceptional: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him "O Imperador da lingua portuguesa" (quoted in Boxer, *ibid.*, p. 3).

The first two volumes were edited by the Conde de Ericeira and the Oratorian P. António dos Reis. Volume III was compiled by the Franciscan P. Francisco António Monteiro.

Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie, who signed an engraved vignette and initial in volume III, was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 921. Alden and Landis 735/237 and 746/205. Leite IX, 301: with a reproduction of the volume I title-page. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Bibliografia* 1141 and 1142; *Exposição* (1997) 115. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 669. Streit III, 1241. Innocência I, 291-2; at XXII, 377, no. 2728 refers to the 1827 volume published by Eugenio Augusto (letters from Vieira to Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo) as the fourth volume of this set, but in fact lists it separately (XXII, 378, no. 2736), and also lists it separately in I, 292. No one else refers to the 1827 selection as volume IV of this set; however, sets with the four volumes are occasionally encountered in a uniform binding, as this one, even though the so-called fourth volume is actually a separate work. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 735/4 (the first three volumes only). Barbosa Machado I, 445; IV, 62. Pinto

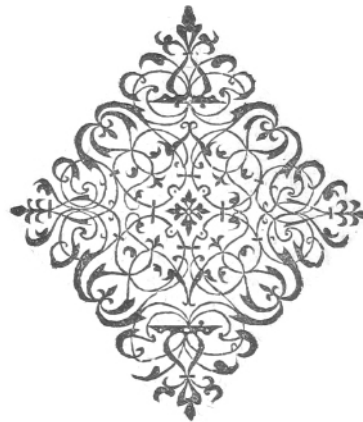
de Mattos, p. 617. Rodrigues 2520 (without volume III). Azevedo-Samodães 3510. Not listed with other works illustrated by Debrie in Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*. For analysis of Vieira's economic thought, see Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal*, pp. 118-22 and elsewhere. NUC: MoSW, NN, MH, AzU, RPJCB. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac, which cites only a microfilm at National Library of Scotland.

WITH:

VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J., and Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo. *Cartas do Padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jesus a Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo*. Lisbon: Eugenio Augusto, 1827. 4°, binding uniform with the three volumes above (one pinpoint wormhole in spine). Overall in fine condition. 354 pp.

Contains letters by Vieira and by Ribeiro de Macedo to Vieira. Their correspondence deals primarily with diplomatic activity, and secondly with economic matters, including ideas by Ribeiro de Macedo for the transplanting of oriental spices and other agricultural products to Brazil—ideas Vieira approved of. Ribeiro de Macedo was a key Portuguese figure of the Restoration epoch, an important jurist, diplomat, political economist, historian, and author of some of the best prose written in Portuguese during the seventeenth century. These letters, edited by José Luiz Pinto de Queiroz, cover the years 1670 to 1679. At the end is a paper prepared by Vieira for the Queen Mother Dona Luiza de Gusmão, advising on the minority of D. Afonso VI (pp. 3216); and "Parecer do Padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jezus sobre se restaurar Pernambuco, e se comprar aos Holandezes. Anno de 1647" (pp. 32754).

* Rodrigues 2521. Innocência I, 292; XXII, 377. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Bibliografia* 1146. For an analysis of Ribeiro de Macedo's economic thought, see Hanson, pp. 126-40 and elsewhere. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Universidade de Coimbra. Copac locates a copy at British Library.



cclii

as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if all the powers, authorities, and provisions contained in such Acts were repeated and re-enacted in this Act as to such High Court of Admiralty or Courts of Vice-Admiralty.

And be it Enacted, that every vessel sailing under the colours of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, shall be subject to seizure, detention and condemnation under any authority given or issued under the provisions of this Act, if in the equipment of such vessel there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned, namely,

First, Hatches with open gratings instead of the close hatches, which are usual in merchant vessels.

Secondly, Divisions or bulk-heads in the hold, or on deck, more numerous than are necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

Thirdly, Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly, Shackles, bolts, or handcuffs.

Fifthly, A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly, An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Custom-house at the place from which he cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should only be used for the reception of palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly, A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly, A boiler of an unusual size and larger than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler of the ordinary size.

Ninthly, An extraordinary quantity either of rice or of the flour of Brazil, manioc or cassada, commonly called farinha, of maize or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever beyond what might probably be requisite for the use of the crew; such rice, flour, maize, Indian corn or other article of food not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenthly, A quantity of mats or matting larger than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel,

Any one or more of these several circumstances if proved shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence of the actual employment of the vessel in transport of negroes or others for the purpose of consigning them to slavery; and the vessel and cargo shall thereupon be condemned to the Crown, unless it be established by satisfactory evi-

Item 4: "Circumstances under which vessels sailing under Portuguese colours are to be liable to seizure as being engaged in the Slave Trade"

Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER

Old and Rare Books

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

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

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

FAX (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT

