

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 309
ECONOMIC THEORY

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

SEPTEMBER 4, 2018

SPECIAL LIST 309

ECONOMIC THEORY

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 309

ECONOMIC THEORY

A Recipe for Liberal Economic Reform

1. **BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Instituições de economia politica.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1834. Large 8°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with red lettering-piece and gilt bands (scuffed). Missing flyleaves, some soiling on half-title and final page; otherwise clean. xxxix, 344 pp.

\$375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with sections on the production and accumulation of wealth, credit, consumption, and more. This work, dedicated to the recently victorious D. Pedro IV, is a virtual recipe for liberal economic reform.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and a writer on politics and law, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. Ferreira Borges played a leading role in the 1820 revolution. He was nominated secretary of the Interior in the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, and was a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

*Innocência IV, 330: without collation. Kress S6660. Goldsmiths'-Kress 28462.8. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. NUC: MH-BA, KU, CtY, NNC. OCLC: 560204568 (British Library); 940249098 (University of London); 959090191 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 742804296 (Mediatheque de Montpellier); 1026276539 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 18445725 and 65277448 (digital). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and University of London, and adds copies at Sheffield University and Warwick University. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies in Porbase.

Wrestling with Interest

2. **BRAGA, Manoel [or Manuel] de Santa Ana.** *Dissertação theologico-jurídica sobre os juros do dinheiro: Mostram-se as Determinações dos Direitos Natural, Divino, Canonico, e Civil: Explica-se a Doutrina dos Theologos Moraes, e ultimamente propoe-se hum verdadeiro system Para seguirem sem escrupulo de Consciencia os que quizerem dar dinheiro a razam de Juros.* Lisbon:

DISSERTAÇÃO
THEOLOGICO-JURIDICA

S O B R E

OS JUROS DO DINHEIRO:

Mostram-se as Determinações dos Direitos
Natural, Divino, Canonico, e Civil:

Explica-se a Doutrina dos Theologos Mo-
raes, e ultimamente propõe-se

H U M

VERDADEIRO SYSTEMA

Para seguirem sem escrupulo de Conscien-
cia os que quizerem dar dinheiro
a razam de *Juros*.

P O R

FR. MANOEL DE SANTA ANNA

B R A G A,

*Professor actual de Filosofia, e Menor Observante
da Provincia de Portugal.*



L I S B O A

NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.

ANNO M DCC. LXXVII.

Com licença da Real Mesa Censoria.

Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, textblock edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A few scattered, light, tiny waterstains. In fine condition. Contemporary ownership inscription at top of front free endleaf recto of P. João António da Costa. (6 ll.), 120 pp., lacking the errata leaf found in some copies. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important discourse on monetary interest. It provoked several replies, notably Manoel de Santa Anna's *Reflexões sobre as usuras do mutuo*, 1787, and João Henriques de Sousa's *Discurso político sobre o juro do dinheiro*, 1786, the earliest work by a Brazilian on the subject.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 12740.7. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Innocência V, 359: without collation. *Imprensa Nacional* 312: without errata leaf. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII* 387. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 822: mentions the work under his description of Sousa. NUC: CU, RPJCB, MH-BA. OCLC: 11559401 (University of California-Berkeley Law School Library, John Carter Brown Library, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library), plus copies in microform and digital form. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac locates only reproductions of the Kress copy. KVK locates the same copies as in Porbase; all the other copies are digital or microfilm.

Disagrees with Adam Smith

3. BRITO, Joaquim José Rodrigues de. *Memorias politicas sobre as verdadeiras bases da grandeza das nações, e principalmente de Portugal: offerecidas ao Serenissimo Principe do Brazil* 2 volumes (of 3) in 1. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1803. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf (sides very worn), smooth spine gilt, green leather lettering-piece with author and short title. Clean and crisp except for some spotting in last 4 quires. In good to very good condition. Later signature at foot of title page. (9 ll.), xxxvi pp., (3 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.), 62 pp., (1 blank l.), 49 pp.; (1, 1 blank, 2 ll.), 112 pp., 150 pp. 2 volumes (of 3) in 1. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION; volumes I and II only (of 3), of this significant work of political economy conceived from a perspective of global economic and geopolitical power. Numerous references are included to events in India, China, Japan, the Americas in general, Brazil and other places outside Europe. Volume I includes the first three "Memorias" discussing legislative systems; the interdependence of commerce, industry and property; and Adam Smith. Volume II includes the fourth and fifth "Memorias" discussing the value of gold and silver; and gold, silver, and copper coinage. Volume III (not present here) contains the sixth and final "Memoria," devoted to natural law. The theme of the legislative basis for economic activity recurs in several parts of the work.

Rodrigues de Brito's work was influenced by Smith, Locke, and especially Condillac. He appears to refute Hobbes and is perhaps the first Portuguese writer to mention

Kant, whom he confesses to finding a “metafísico incompreensível”. José da Silva Lisboa, in his *Princípios de economia política*, published in 1804, attacked some opinions in these volumes regarding Adam Smith’s *The Wealth of Nations*. Silva Lisboa was a fervent admirer of Smith, while Rodrigues de Brito took a more critical approach, nevertheless paying Smith considerable attention.

See José Luís Cardoso, *O pensamento económico em Portugal nos finais do século XVIII, 1780-1808*, Parte III, “Construção de um sistema de economia política: a emergência de um discurso científico autónomo (a obra de Joaquim José Rodrigues de Brito),” pp. 213-300; especially Capítulo II, “Características gerais do pensamento de Joaquim José Rodrigues de Brito”; Capítulo III, “Direito natural e economia política na obra de Rodrigues de Brito”; Capítulo IV, “Uma estratégia política de desenvolvimento económico”; Capítulo V, “O pensamento económico analítico de Rodrigues de Brito (I): em busca de uma teoria do valor”; Capítulo VI, “O pensamento económico analítico de Rodrigues de Brito (II): outros aspectos”; and Capítulo VII, “A polémica entre Rodrigues de Brito e José da Silva Lisboa”.

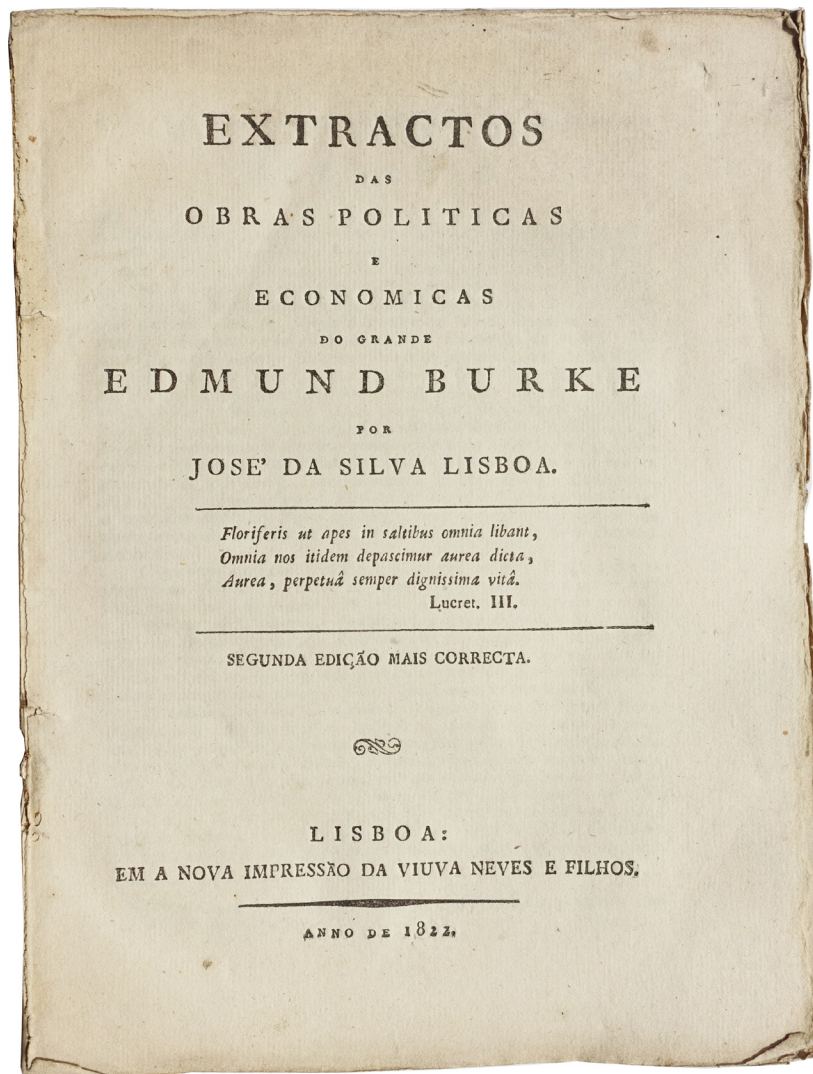
* Innocência IV, 111: calling for 3 volumes, without collation. Kress B.4726: calling for 3 volumes, the last issued in 1805. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 6. Goldsmiths’-Kress 18773.13. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On Brito, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, Chapter 3 (pp. 63-9), an extensive discussion of Brito’s theories. NUC: NNC, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 643065115 (volume I only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065247 (volume II only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065251 (volume III only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 504451751 (all three volumes: British Library); 65237267 (internet resource: 96 locations given); 811415071 (internet resource: 1 location given). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two copies at the Biblioteca Geral de Arte-Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (the record states “1 v.” published in 1803). Copac repeats British Library, and gives three other locations, all either online resources or the 1992 reprint. KVK (53 databases searched) repeats all three volumes at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the copies listed in Porbase.

Translation of Burke by a Noted Brazilian Politician and Economist

4. BURKE, Edmund. *Extractos das obras politicas e economicas ... por José da Silva Lisboa. Segunda edição mais correcta.* Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1822. 4°, stitched and loose in old gray wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. Title page a bit soiled, and loose. Very minor worming at inner blank margin to p. 64. Uncut and mostly unopened. In good to very good condition. vii, 88 pp. \$800.00

Second edition; the first appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1812, and is very rare. It includes selections from *Reflections on the Revolution in France* and *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, as well as two others entitled *Observações sobre o genio e character da revolução franceza* and *Apologia de Edmund Burke, por si mesmo, sobre a sua Pensão do Governo*. These last two may be excerpts from various sources, since the titles do not appear to correspond to any of Burke’s published works. Judging from the NUC and OCLC, this compilation is the only translation to Portuguese of any of Burke’s works until the 1980s.

The translator and editor, José da Silva Lisboa, Visconde de Cayrú (1756-1835), agrees with Burke that revolution is evil, and that change must come in a less violent



Item 4

form: “Execrar revoluções não he defender desgovernos, nem excluir boas leis... Quando o remedio he peor [*sic*] que o mal, até as boas reformas são inuteis, ou nocivas. As revoluções são como os terremotos: tudo arruinão, e nada reparão” (p. vi). Pages iii-vii are Silva Lisboa’s preface to this translation.

Silva Lisboa is considered one of the most influential economic and political thinkers in the history of Brazil and Portugal. His translation of Burke is interesting not only for its reflection on Silva Lisboa’s political thought, but in the context of the rising discontent in Brazil in 1812 (where it was first published) and in the context of the struggle between the liberals and conservatives over the Portuguese constitution that was taking place when this second edition appeared in 1822. A native of Salvador (Bahia), Silva Lisboa was an advisor to D. João VI and to the Emperor D. Pedro I. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494-5. Sacramento Blake V, 196: without collation. Innocência XIII, 203. Cf. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 3796 (390 pp. [?]). This edition not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. This edition not in Rodrigues or Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC: ViU, DCU-IA. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates copies at Oxford University, Trinity College Dublin, Sheffield University, and Senate House Libraries-University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

By One of the Foremost Portuguese Economic Thinkers of His Time

5. CUNHA, Luís da. *Instruções inéditas de D. Luís da Cunha a Marco António de Azevedo Coutinho, revistas por Pedro de Azevedo, e prefaciadas por António Baião. Por ordem da mesma Academia [das Ciências de Lisboa]*. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1929. 8°, recent navy half sheep over buckram (some wear to joints, corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second compartment, top edges tinted blue, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers (dated 1930) bound in. In very good condition. Frontispiece portrait, lvi, 225 pp., (1 l.). \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with interesting comments on the Portugal’s economy and overseas possessions, by one of the foremost Portuguese economic thinkers of his era. Cunha (1662-1749) served as ambassador extraordinary to London (1696-1712), Madrid, and Paris, and as minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht (1712-1716), where he accompanied the Conde de Tarouca when the latter was appointed ambassador extraordinary and first minister plenipotentiary. Prestage notes that contemporary documents relating to Portuguese activities during the war of the Spanish Succession are inadequate, and lists this volume among the important sources for understanding the period.

* Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 274: listing this work in manuscript. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 74-7 and *Grande enciclopedia* VIII, 263-4. NUC: DLC, WaU, MiU, DSI, MB, WaPS. OCLC: 458583356 (Aix-Marseilles-BU Lettres, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Institut Catholique de Paris); 237308926 (Harvard College Library, Hebrew University); 252950590 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 79330276 (EROMM Microform & Digital Masters). Porbase locates eight copies

at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two each at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical, and one copy at Universidade Nova Lisboa. Copac locates a single copy, at Liverpool University, giving the date as 1930. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited in Porbase as well as the copies at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institute and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, adds Accademia delle scienze-Turin and SUDOC.

By One of the Foremost Portuguese Economic Thinkers of His Time

6. CUNHA, Luís da. *Instruções inéditas de D. Luís da Cunha a Marco António de Azevedo Coutinho, revistas por Pedro de Azevedo, e prefaciadas por António Baião. Por ordem da mesma Academia [das Ciências de Lisboa].* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1929. 8°, original printed wrappers (front wrapper dated 1930; spine chipping). In very good condition, uncut and mostly unopened. Frontispiece portrait, lvi, 225 pp., (1 l.).
\$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with interesting comments on the Portugal's economy and overseas possessions, by one of the foremost Portuguese economic thinkers of his era. Cunha (1662-1749) served as ambassador extraordinary to London (1696-1712), Madrid, and Paris, and as minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht (1712-1716), where he accompanied the Conde de Tarouca when the latter was appointed ambassador extraordinary and first minister plenipotentiary. Prestage notes that contemporary documents relating to Portuguese activities during the war of the Spanish Succession are inadequate, and lists this volume among the important sources for understanding the period.

* Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 274: listing this work in manuscript. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 74-7 and *Grande enciclopedia* VIII, 263-4. NUC: DLC, WaU, MiU, DSI, MB, WaPS. OCLC: 458583356 (Aix-Marseilles-BU Lettres, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Institut Catholique de Paris); 237308926 (Harvard College Library, Hebrew University); 252950590 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 79330276 (EROMM Microform & Digital Masters). Porbase locates eight copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two each at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical, and one copy at Universidade Nova Lisboa. Copac locates a single copy, at Liverpool University, giving the date as 1930. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited in Porbase as well as the copies at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institute and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, adds Accademia delle scienze-Turin and SUDOC.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy,
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines and a
Description of the Lisbon Earthquake of 1755*

7. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecia politica, verificada no que está succedendo aos Portuguezes pela sua cêga afeição aos Inglezes: escrita depois do terremoto do anno de 1755, e publicada por ordem superior no*

anno de 1762, em Madrid. Traduzida do hespanhol. Lisbon: Na Typografia Rollandiana, 1808. 12°, nineteenth-century black quarter calf, spine later covered with marbled paper (light wear, upper hinge cracked). Printed on bluish paper. Clean horizontal tear through C4, without loss; some light browning. In good condition. Small rectangular binder's ticket (black on brown paper) of "Julio Augusto Ribeiro // Encadernador // Rua dos Retrozeiros, 138 // Lisboa" in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 188 pp., (2 ll. advertisement). \$500.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this little known but extremely important work on political economics, with discussions of Brazilian gold mines (Chapters VII and XII-XIII), the pernicious influence of the English, Luso-Brazilian trade, industry and commerce, as well as on Portugal's government, agriculture, and military and naval strength. On pages cxv-cxxvi is the *Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa*, describing the fatalities and damage of the 1755 earthquake.

The *Profecia politica* was first published in Madrid in 1762. Later that year, the same sheets were reissued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separandose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar à Portugal. Siguese à este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la pèrdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderias, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title *Profecia politica*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 ("reimpresso del exemplar de Madrid"). Despite the fact that so many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

When the Peninsular War was in progress, the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecia politica*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and in this Portuguese translation. These editions are also rare. The Portuguese text appeared again in Porto, 1972, in an anthology organized by Armando Castro published by Afrontamento, titled *A dominação inglesa em Portugal*.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2817. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115. Palau 238355a.; cf. 238351 for the first edition. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 808/34. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC: DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU. OCLC: 491239877 (Université de Poitiers, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 42602010 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, University of Texas Libraries); 68663530 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Universiteit Utrecht). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates two copies at the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited by Porbase.

Hunting, Farming, Slavery, Manufacturing

8. [HERRENSCHWAND, [Jean]. *Principios de economía política ... traducidos del francés al castellano por Don Juan Smith, brigadier de la Real Armada.* Madrid: En la Imprenta de Vega y Compañía, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree calf, spine gilt (rubbed, minor worming, spine

darkened and defective at foot, lacking free endpapers). Some browning and spotting; minor worming to inner margin and short marginal tear in I4, not affecting text. In good condition. 279 pp. \$350.00

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

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

* Palau 114005. Aguilar Piñal VII, 5096: citing the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid copy only. Not in Kress. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy (1894-99)* II, 302. *Nouvelle biographie générale* XXIV, 463. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*, who lists *Discurso fundamental sobre a população e economia politica moderna*, Rio de Janeiro, 1814 (n° 3125). *NUC*: NcD, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 30789303 (University of Kansas, Baker Library-Harvard University, Duke University, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 802820740 (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Universidad de Valencia); 433431474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 955872015 (Universidad de Navarra); 928326775 (Universidad de Sevilla: a digital copy?). Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Political Economy: A Connecting Link Between Quesnay and Smith

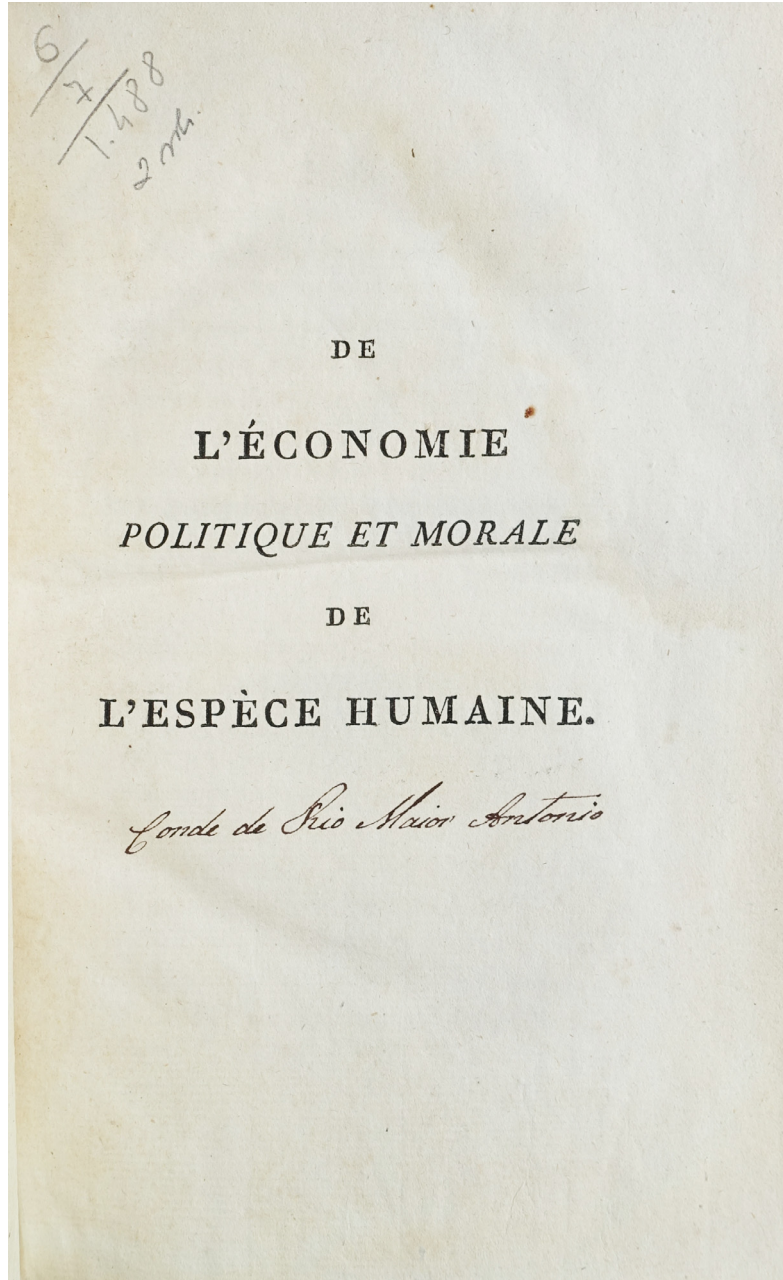
9. [HERRENSCHWAND, Jean]. *De l'économie politique et morale de l'espèce humaine*. 2 volumes. London: Cooper & Graham, 1796. 8°, contemporary mottled calf, smooth spine heavily gilt with red lettering-piece (author and title) and green lettering-piece (volumes); slight wear at extremities; marbled endpapers; all edges marbled. Occasional light browning and faint dampstains, but overall a handsome set, in very good condition. Signature of the Conde de Rio Maior Antonio on each half-title. (12 ll.), 408 pp.; (2 ll.), 454 pp. 2 volumes. \$3,000.00

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

Jean Herrenschwand (Murten, Switzerland, 1728-Paris, 1812) was a judge in the Swiss regiments in the French service, and by 1805 was living in Paris. He has often been



Item 9



Item 9

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

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

First Work on Mercantile Law in Portuguese

10. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1^o Visconde de Cayrú. *Princípios de direito mercantil e leis de marinha para uso da mocidade portugueza destinada ao commercio, divididos em oito tratados elementares, contendo a respectiva legislação patria, e indicando as fontes originaes dos regulamentos maritimos das principaes praças da Europa.* 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1798. 4^o, contemporary tree calf (small hole near foot of spine, slight defects at head and foot of spine, corners worn), flat spine gilt with crimson and green morocco labels, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Very minor light waterstaining to lower inner margin, becoming slightly more pronounced toward the end, pinpoint wormhole in outer margin, without loss. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Early signature on flyleaf of Manoel G. Soares. (7 ll.), xvii, 172 pp.; (2 ll.), 173-302 pp.; (2 ll.), 139 pp. Signed *-****4, A-X⁴, Y², (2 unsigned conjugate leaves), Z⁴, Aa-Pp⁴, Qq³ (with a stub for Qq4), A-R⁴, S². 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. \$2,800.00

Rare FIRST EDITION of this classic work—the first on mercantile law in Portuguese—complete with the divisional titles and tables of contents to parts II-III that are sometimes lacking. Although the table of contents (f. *4r) lists eight sections, this edition only included the first, on maritime insurance, in three parts, with the *Appendice das formulas de apolices, e leis patrias sobre seguros* at the end.

Our copy has two unsigned conjugate leaves following Y2 (p. 172) and immediately preceding Z1. These contain a divisional title ("Continuação dos principios de direito mercantil, Parte II) and the *Indice* to Parte II. In the JCB copy, these two leaves follow p. 302 and a blank leaf.

In our copy, Qq1 (p. 302) is followed by conjugate leaves with another divisional title ("Princípios de direito mercantil e leis de marinha por José da Silva Lisboa, Deputado, e

PRINCIPIOS
DE
DIREITO MERCANTIL
E
LEIS DE MARINHA
PARA USO
DA mocidade PORTUGUEZA,
DESTINADA AO COMMERCIO,
DIVIDIDOS
EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES,
CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PATRIA,
E
INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAES
DOS
REGULAMENTOS MARITIMOS
DAS
PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
POR
JOSÉ DA SILVA LISBOA,
*Deputado, e Secretario da Meza de Inspeção da Agri-
cultura, e Commercio da Cidade da Bahia.*



LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA. Anno 1798.
Com Licença de Sua Magestade.

Secretario da Meza de Inspeção da Agricultura, e Commercio da Cidade da Bahia, Tom. II") and the *indice* for Parte III. These two leaves are not present in the JCB copy.

An expanded edition, in seven folio volumes, was issued from 1801 to 1803. The first volume reprinted the first edition, including the appendix. The other six volumes covered such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These *tomos*, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874, Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography, and a bibliography of the author.

Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in *Princípios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of friendly nations, Silva Lisboa was one of Brazil's leading statesmen. An ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy, he served as deputy to the 1822 Brazilian Constituent Assembly and later as a senator. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494: "rare"; *Período colonial* p. 214. Goldsmiths'-Kress 17285. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 798/3. Cf. Bosch 262 for the edition of 1801-12. This edition not in Innocência or Rodrigues. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. Not in Kress; *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 6 cites a microfilm copy. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalog*. Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* p. 78-9: not citing this work. NUC: DLC, RPJCB, NjP. OCLC: 29065346 (Social Law Library, University of Minnesota, Princeton University, John Carter Brown Library, Rosenberg Library); 940267221 (University of London); 834485237 and 834485197 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 1030339533 (digital); 22741821 (microfilm). This edition not located in Porbase. Copac repeats the University of London copy. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Berlin Staatsbibliothek.

Greatly Expanded Version of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law

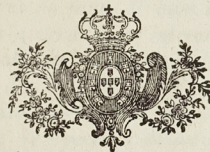
11. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú. *Princípios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha* 7 *tomos* in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815-1828. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), recent green Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter and fillets, period marbled endleaves, textblock edges sprinkled brown from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-pages. Light waterstain to lower half of inner margin of title-page of volume II. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. xiii, 245 pp., (2 ll.); 52 pp., (2 ll.), 88 pp., (1 l.); 131 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 82 [i.e., 86] pp., (1 l.); 160 pp., (2 ll.); (2 ll.), 86 pp. 7 *tomos* in 1 volume. \$1,500.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the *tomos* in this collection are, respectively, 1815, 1828, 1817, 1819, 1819, 1819, 1819.

Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime

PRINCIPIOS
DE
DIREITO MERCANTIL,
E
LEIS DE MARINHA
PARA USO
DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUEZA, DESTINADA AO COMMERCIO,
DIVIDIDOS
EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES,
CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PATRIA,
E INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAES
DOS
REGULAMENTOS MARITIMOS
DAS
PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
DE ORDEM
DE SUA ALTEZA REAL,
O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR,
POR
JOSÉ DA SILVA LISBOA,
*Deputado, e Secretario da Mesa de Inspeção da Agricultura e Commercio da
Cidade da Bahia.*

T O M . I .



LISBOA,
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. Anno 1815.
Com Licença de Sua Alteza Real,

insurance plus an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in the first *tomo* of this edition. The other six *tomos*—all new material—cover such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These *tomos*, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874 Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography and a bibliography of the author.

Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in *Princípios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of friendly nations, Silva Lisboa was one of Brazil's leading statesmen. An ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy, he served as deputy to the 1822 Brazilian Constituent Assembly and later as a senator. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.

* Kress S.6168: citing a copy at MH-L; cf. S.6167: another edition, Lisbon 1815-1819, also at MH-L. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494; Sacramento Blake V, 193-203; Innocência V, 124-5. This edition not in Goldsmiths'-Kress; cf. 17285 for the Lisbon, 1798 edition. Several of the volumes are present in editions not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC.

Political Economy: McCulloch & Malthus

12. McCULLOCH, [John Ramsay]. [Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães, trans.]. *Princípios de economia politica de MacCulloch reduzidos a compendio para uso dos estudantes do Instituto Hispano-Luso do Dr. Silveira. Versão do inglês.* London: Impresso por L. Thompson, [1830?]. 12°, contemporary plain pale pink wrappers (slightly wrinkled). Serious brownstain at upper blank margins of quires G-K. In good condition. Small old rectangular white paper ticket with rounded corners stamped "446" in upper outer corner of inside front wrapper. (1 l.), 107 pp., (1 p. errata); first leaf of quire E missigned D. \$300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of John Ramsay McCulloch's *Principles of Political Economy*, which appeared in Edinburgh, 1825, and was much enlarged for later editions, beginning with that of London, 1830. According to the introduction to the third edition, the first edition was "principally a reprint of the article on Political Economy in the Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* ... necessarily, from the limited space within which it had to be compressed, confined to a statement of the fundamental principles of the science, prefaced by a short sketch of its history" The *Princípios de economia politica* seems to be a translation of that brief sketch. At the end (pp. 101-107) are comments by Malthus on McCulloch's work.

Carpenter lists the *Principles* as one of the economic bestsellers printed before 1850: "McCulloch's *Principles* might be called the Samuelson of its day in that it was the college text, although not as popular as Samuelson. In addition to 4 editions published in Great

Britain, there were 2 issued in English for the use of the Portuguese exile community in Paris, plus Spanish and German translations.”

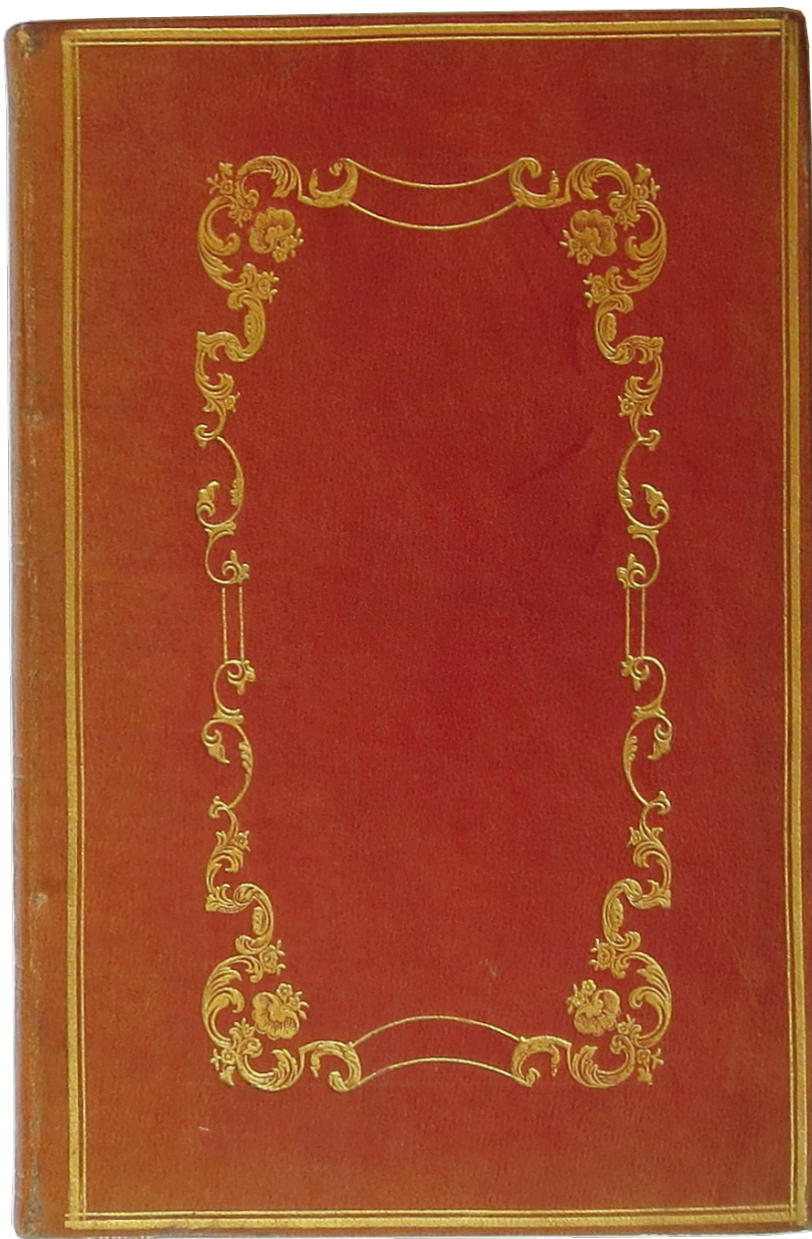
John Ramsay McCulloch (1789-1864), a Scottish economist, author, and editor, wrote extensively on economic policy and was a pioneer in the collection of economic data and statistical analysis. After David Ricardo’s death, he became the leader of the Ricardian school of economists. In 1828 he was appointed the first professor of political economy at University College, London.

Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães (Condeixa, 1787-Lisbon, 1858) served in the Peninsular War with the unit of Coimbra students. Implicated in the Gomes Freire conspiracy in 1817, he fled to Pernambuco, where he was welcomed by his former commanding officer, Governor and Captain-General Luis do Rego Barreto. When he returned to Portugal with Rego Barreto in 1822, he was named to the Secretaria dos Negocios do Reino. Fonseca Magalhães rose to be Conselheiro d’Estado in 1842 and served as Ministro e Secretario d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino in 1835, 1840-1842, and 1851-1856. In 1848 he was named a peer of the realm. He published several short poems and speeches and collaborated on *A Aurora* (published in London, 1831-1832) and *A Revista* (Lisbon, 1834-1836).

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 4176: listing it under 1830; no other translations of McCulloch cited. Cf. Kress C.1489 (McCulloch’s *Principles of Political Economy*, 1825). Kenneth E. Carpenter, *The Economic Bestsellers Before 1850*, n° XXXVIII. On the translator, see Innocência VII, 171-2. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 319948725 (National Library of Scotland, British Library of Political and Economic Science); several digitized and microform copies. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (giving date as “1832?”) and two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (with date “[186-]”). Copac repeats National Library of Scotland and adds London School of Economics, giving the date as “[1830]”. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*A Study of History, Work, and Political Economy,
Including a Detailed Critique of Pre-Marxist Communism,
By a Writer Who Sympathized with Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations—
With the Author’s Presentation Inscription to the Conde de Rio Maior*

*13. MARTENS, João Baptista da Silva Ferrão de Carvalho. *Dissertação inaugural para o acto de conclusões magnas na Faculdade de Direito*. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1854. 8°, contemporary peach sheep (only the slightest wear to extremities), flat spine richly gilt (slightly faded), covers with gilt tooling within geometric border, edges of corners of covers gilt-tooled, decorated endleaves, all edges gilt. First section in Latin, with long half-title followed by a title without imprint; colophon on p. xxxiii; title-page in Portuguese, with imprint, is the second unnumbered leaf of the second section. In very fine condition. Author’s presentation inscription on verso of first leaf: “Ao Ill.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Sr. // Conde de Rio Maior // D. João de Saldanha Oliveira // Juzarte Figueiredo e Souza. // Com testemunho de respeito // e amizade // Off.^e // O Author.” Oval stamp on recto of blank second front free endleaf of B.M. Tavares de Proença and J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, a son of the Conde de



Item 13

A. M. e. C. S.
Conde de Rio Maior
V. João de Saldanha Oliveira
Josote Figueiredo e Sousa.

Em testemunho de respeito
e amizade

J. F.
O Author.

Item 13

Rio Maior, with the number 1119 in pencil at the center. xxxiii, (1 blank) pp., (1 l.), (4 ll.), 299 pp., (1 p. errata). \$2,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The thesis addresses the question "Será possível com esperança de permanência, e quando o seja, será necessário para o melhoramento das classes operárias, reorganizar-se a esfera industrial de uma qualquer forma, imposta pela auctoridade?" - i.e., "Would it be possible to permanently reorganize industry in some form imposed by authority for the sake of the working classes?"

Part III of the *Dissertação* (pp. 201-299) discusses communism. Martens attacks the School of Communism, which existed before Marx published the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848. He is opposed to the communist principle that eliminates competition and hinders freedom, and stands firmly with Adam Smith: "Nós, entendendo que a concorrência é a expressão da liberdade, que sem esta não pôde haver igualdade" (p. 203). Martens goes so far as to claim that the logical consequence of communism is the extinction of the family: "Se o communismo tem necessidade de se apoderar do elemento affectivo para ligar mais estreitamente os homens á sociedade pelo amor social, é consequente que deve procurar aniquilar qualquer elemento, que mais fortemente determine esse principio affectivo, uma vez que dessa determinação haja de resultar uma direcção opposta á communista: tal é porém a familia. Não inspira a familia sempre preferencias perigosas n'uma ordem social fundada na iguladade e na subordinação absoluta dos interesses individuoaes aos da comunidade?" (p. 238).

The work begins with an epigraph by Auguste Comte, the inventor of positivism. Martens praises Comte and positivism as relevant not only for the discipline of sociology, but as a world view of human progress, because positivism is "uma systematização real de todos os pensamentos humanos constitue pois nossa primeira necessidade social, igualmente relativa á ordem e ao progresso" (p. 7).

The author discusses Hegel (pp. 16, 36-39, 87), complementing this with a discussion of Karl Christian Friedrich Krause. Citing Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, and Kant, he argues that the ills of today's society are the same as those that ruined nations in antiquity.

Martens's detailed discussion of value and exchange ("Theoria do valor e da troca") cites Adam Smith (pp. 129-133; 175) and Proudhon. His discussion of the theory of capital (pp. 193-200) includes comments on Say, Pellegrino Rossi, and John Ramsey MacCulloch.

Martens was elected deputy to the Côrtes in 1858 and served as minister and secretary of State for Negocios Ecclesiaticos and Justiça. He was a member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa,

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.º conde and 1.º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Innocência III, 308; X, 178. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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

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

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

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

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

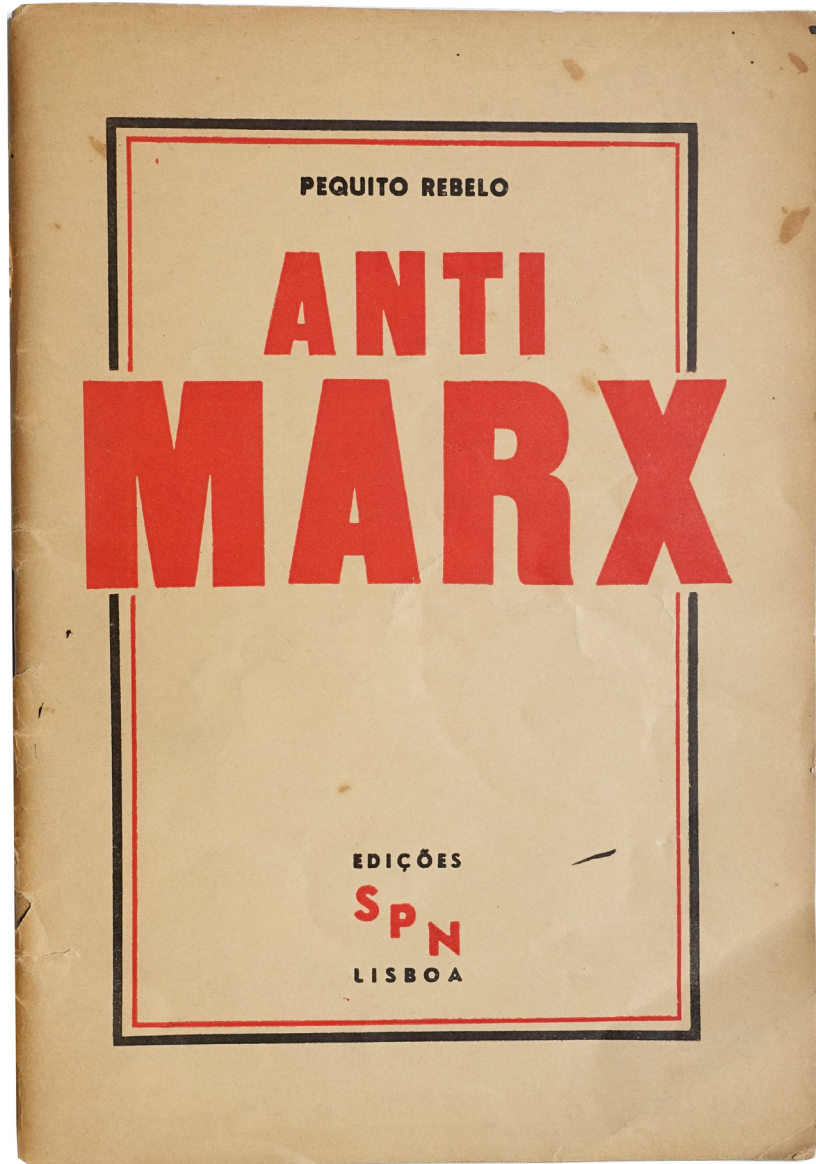
*Innocêncio IV, 306-7: calling for 63 pp. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in OCLC, which cites other works by the author. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for 62, [4] pp. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases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

The Evils of Bolshevism

15. REBELO, [José Adriano] Pequito. *Anti-Marx.* Lisbon: Edições SPN, 1937. 8°, original beige printed wrappers, stapled (splitting at spine). Light browning; a few marginal pen marks. In good condition. 48 pp. \$100.00

Second edition? Third edition? On the half title is stated: "Conferências proferidas no Rádio-Club Português em Agosto de 1936". SPN stands for the Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional. Topics include: the anti-Portuguese character of Bolshevism; Bolshevism's destructive nature; Bolshevism and war; the danger of international tyranny; the monstrous social unification of Bolshevism; Bolshevism vs. socialism and nationalism; and Bolshevism as a destroyer of agriculture.

José Adriano Pequito Rebelo (Gavião, Portugal, 1892-Lisbon, 1983) was a Portuguese writer, politician, publicist, owner of large agricultural landholdings, and aviator. Born into a monarchist family, Pequito Rebelo studied law at Coimbra University, and followed in the family's political footsteps. He accompanied his family into exile in Paris after the proclamation of the First Portuguese Republic. There he became attracted to the Action Française. On his return to Portugal in 1914 he became a founder of Integralismo Lusitano along with José Hipólito Raposo, Alberto Monsaraz and António Sardinha. Pequito Rebelo served as an artillery officer in Flanders for the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps during the First World War, while also writing extensively for the Integralist journals. He was involved in the monarchist uprising of 1919 and suffered serious wounds in the fighting. When brought to trial for his involvement he was exonerated. Eventually he became a supporter of Salazar. They enjoyed a cordial relationship, remaining in regular



Item 15

correspondence throughout the 1930s. Pequito Rebelo volunteered as an aviator in the Spanish Civil War on the side of Francisco Franco. In later years he became a leading advocate of colonialism and in 1961, despite his advanced years, volunteered for pilot duties against pro-independence guerrillas in Angola.

* Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 252925066 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 432765250 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 80429375 (n.d., calling for only 47 pp.: National Library of Australia, Brigham Young University); 798643183 (1936 with 47 pp.: Universidad de Alicante); 959057775 (1936 with 47, [1] pp.: Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). This edition not located in *Porbase*, which cites five copies of an edition with 47, [1] pp. dated 1937: three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, one at the Universidade de Minho. Not located in *Copac*. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (48 pp.), Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (collation not given), and the National Library of Australia (48 pp.).

***16. RICARDO, David.** *The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo. Edited by Piero Sraffa with the collaboration of M.H. Dobb. Volume II: Notes on Malthus's Principles of Political Economy.* Cambridge: At the University Press, for the Royal Economic Society, 1951. 8°, publisher's cloth (spine faded). Occasional light foxing, mostly in the blank endleaves. In good to very good condition. xviii pp., (2 ll.), 463 pp. *Volume II only.* \$20.00

Translated as an Antidote to Brazilian Gold Fever

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

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

established; the need for foreign artisans to train Spanish workers; and the advantages of using prisoners in industrial enterprises.

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

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

* Innocêncio VI, 113: without collation. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 1268. Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 11697.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 3. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/4. Not in Palau, who lists Italian and Dutch translations. Not in Kress. On Campomanes, see Sempere y Guarinos II, 42-107; Colmeiro, *Dicionário de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-5; Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-1, 155-6, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156-8; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce & Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library Publication 22), throughout. NUC: not located; lists only the Madrid, 1774 edition and an Italian translation of Venice, 1787. OCLC: 10542444 (Baker Library-Harvard University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Biddle Law Library-University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library); 1026247050 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 21027708 (digital). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Universidade do Minho. Copac locates a single print copy, at Sheffield University. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies in Porbase; the others are all digital or microfilm.

One of the Most Popular Nineteenth Century Economic Works

18. SAY, Jean-Baptiste. *Traité d'économie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses. Quatrième édition, corrigée et augmentée, a laquelle se trouve joint un épitome des principes fondamentaux de l'économie politique. 2 volumes.* Paris: Chez Deterville, 1819. 8°, contemporary French tree calf (some wear), spines richly gilt with red leather lettering-pieces, gilt roll-tooled border on

covers, textblock edges sprinkled red, marbled endleaves. Slightly browned, a few small stains. In good to very good condition. lxxxvi, 477 pp.; (2 ll.), 509 pp., 1 folding letterpress table. 2 volumes. \$200.00

Fourth edition: "Save for the *Wealth of Nations* ... the most popular work of the first half of the nineteenth century" (Carpenter). The work was first printed in Paris, 1803, but Napoleon did not approve of Say's liberal views, so a second edition appeared only after the fall of the Empire in 1814. Palgrave (III, 357-8) notes, "J. B. Say is usually ranked, with A. Smith and Ricardo, amongst the fathers of economic science. It is he, more than any other writer, who impressed on political economy the character of a natural science." The main headings are creation and distribution of wealth. At the end of volume II is an alphabetical summary of the fundamental principles of political economy, from *accumulation* to *utilité* and *valeur*.

* Kress C.420. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 22330. On Say, see Carpenter, *Economic Best-sellers before 1850*, XXXIII.

On the Social, Political, and Economic Bases of Human Society

19. SCHÜTZENBERGER, Georges Frédéric. *Les lois de l'ordre social*. 2 volumes. Vol. I: Paris: Joubert and Strasbourg: G. Silbermann; vol. II: Paris: Hingray and Strasbourg: G. Silbermann, 1849-1850. 8°, original publisher's cloth, spine gilt (spines slightly faded). Moderate browning and foxing. (3 ll.), 504 pp.; (3 ll.), 522 pp. 2 volumes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION (?) of this study of the social, political and economic bases of human society. OCLC's entries sometimes lack mention of the Strasbourg / Silbermann imprint: it is not clear another issue appeared without that imprint, or if it simply was not recorded in OCLC.

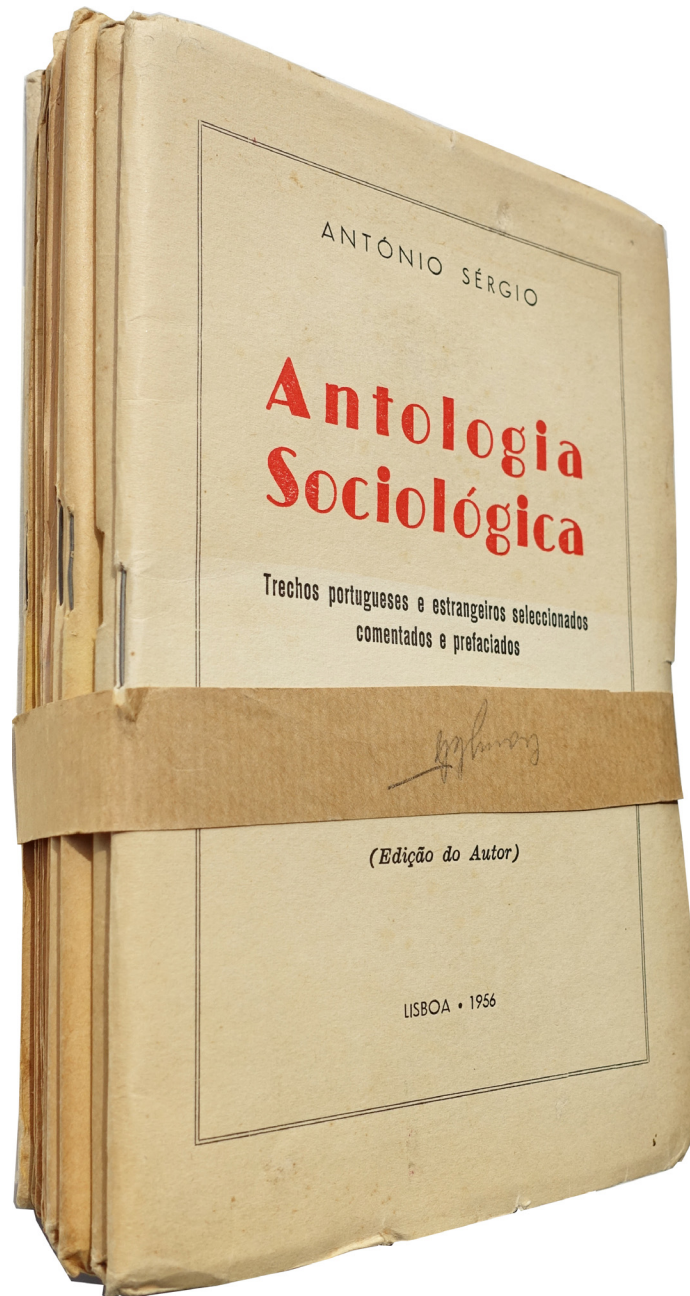
Volume I discusses the reasons why men form social compacts; the theory of human rights; the family unit; religious and secular communities; the economic foundations of society, including laws of inheritance; and various models of organizing society along economic lines, such as communism and socialism. Volume II discusses the modern political state: its legislative, judicial, and administrative functions; its responsibilities in the areas of public works, education, and defense; its sources of revenue; and its relations with other nation states.

Georges Schützenberger (Strasbourg, 1799-Strasbourg, 1859) was politician and a professor of law at the University of Strasbourg.

* NUC: MiU, CLU, NcD, ICJ, MH, CtY.

With Essays on Corporations and the Difficulties of a Libertarian Socialist

20. SÉRGIO, António. *Antologia sociológica. Trechos portugueses e estrangeiros seleccionados comentados e prefaciados. Nos. 1-10, a complete run*. 10 issues. Lisbon: Edição do Autor, 1956-1957. 8°, original printed



Item 20

wrappers, stapled (n.º 1 slightly faded; mild dampstains on n.º 2). Light browning. In good to very good condition. Ranging from 32 pp. to 62 pp. per issue; n.º 10 has a facsimile of a note signed by António Sérgio, stating that it will be the final issue. *10 issues.* \$250.00

FIRST EDITION. A COMPLETE RUN. Includes long essays on corporations in Portugal (n.ºs. 1-6) and the dilemmas of a libertarian socialist (n.ºs 7-10), as well as a shorter one on the socio-economic structure of Portugal (n.º 1). The essays appeared again in 1971 and 1978.

Sérgio (1893-1968) was “o mais importante pensador português do seu tempo” (Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* [1976] p. 1065). In his 60-year career he wrote on history, economics, education, sociology, literary criticism, politics and philosophy. He was one of the founders of the “Renascença Portuguesa” (along with Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, Pascoais and others) and a member of the “Grupo da Biblioteca Nacional,” which included Cortesão, Proença, Aquilino Ribeiro, Lopes Vieira and Raúl Brandão. His portrait appeared on both sides of the 5.000\$00 Escudo note prior to the introduction of the Euro.

* Campos Matos, *Bibliografia de António Sérgio*, p. 17. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 12628467 (University of Toronto, Indiana University, Washington University in St. Louis, University of California-Los Angeles).

*The State of the Portuguese Empire:
A Monument of Portuguese Economic Thought*

***21. VASCONCELLOS, Luis Mendes de.** *Do sitio de Lisboa, sua grandeza, povoação, e commercio, &c. Dialogos ... reimpressos conforme a edição de 1608. Novamente correctos, e emendados.* Lisbon: Na Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1786. 8º, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine gone, front wrapper detached). Large woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Uncut. Some light dampstaining. In good to very good condition. v, 210 pp. \$160.00

Second edition of a work first published in Lisbon, 1608. There are also editions of 1803, 1924, 1974, 1999, and an electronic reproduction of 2005. A doctrinal work written in dialogue form, Renaissance style, this book attempts to deal with political and economic problems stemming from Portuguese expansion, which had been aggravated by the Spanish administration. According to António Salgado Júnior, in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed., 1994), I, 271-2, it is the first important monument of Portuguese economic thought. The three interlocutors, a political figure, a philosopher, and a soldier, were identified by Barbosa Machado as representing, respectively, the Conde de Castanheira, minister of D. João III and grandfather of the author, D. Jerónimo Osório, and Martim Afonso de Sousa, governor of India. The position and qualities of Lisbon are described in a way to attempt to convince the Spanish King, who was also King of

Portugal, to move the capital of his empire from Madrid to Lisbon. The index contains references to Brazil and São Thomé, as well as quite a few to India.

Luis Mendes de Vasconcellos (Évora ca. 1542-Valletta 1623) was colonial Governor of Angola (1617-1621) and the 55th Grand Master of the Order of Malta (1622-1623). In addition to the present work, he wrote an *Arte militar*, published in 1612.

* Barbosa Machado III, 114-5. Innocência V, 306-7. Goldsmiths'-Kress 13203.9-0. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. See also Sebastião T. de Pinho in *Biblos*, V, 637-40; António Sérgio, "Nótulas preambulares" in *Antologia dos economistas portugueses, século XVII*, Lisbon 1974. NUC: DLC, MB. OCLC: 253900434 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 65353040 (Internet Resource); 165686552 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single hard copy, at University of London, and an electronic reprint at University of Manchester. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the same copies as Porbase, repeats Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, and adds Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek-Hannover.

Earliest Work on Communism in Portuguese?

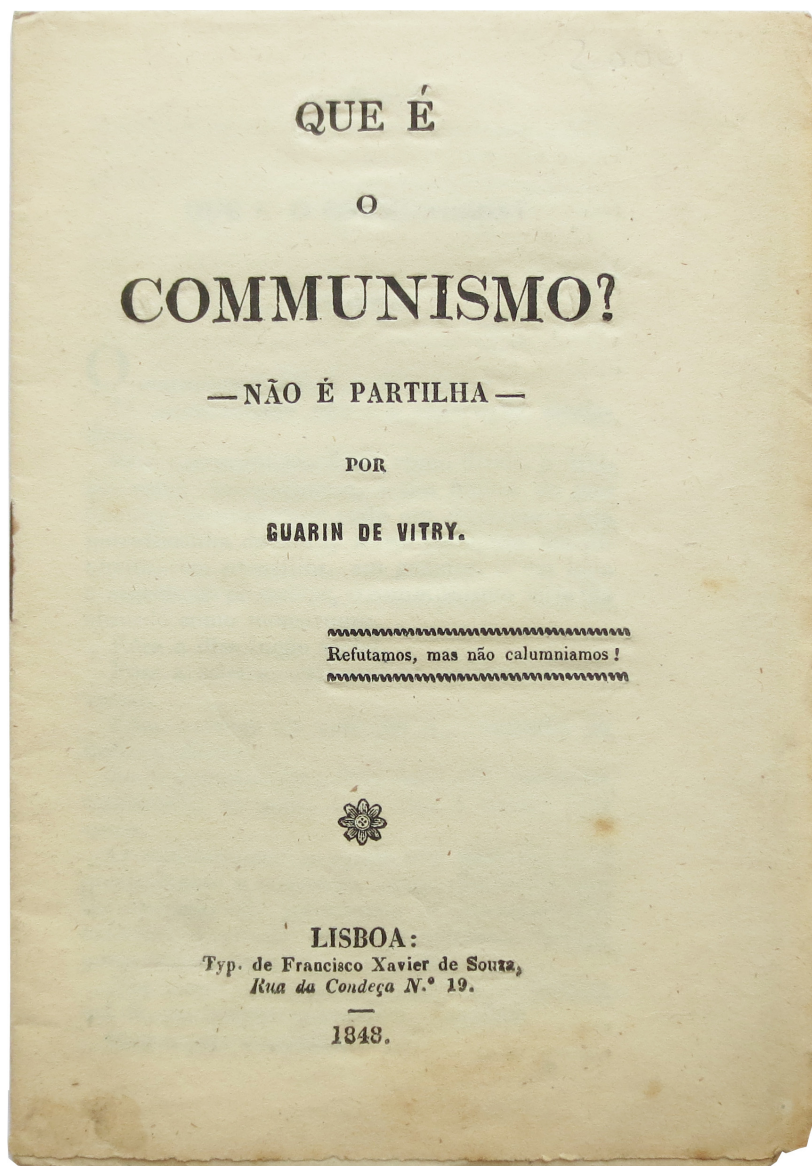
*22. VITRY, Guarin de. *Que é o comunismo? Não é partilha*. Lisbon: Francisco Xavier de Sousa, 1848. 8°, stapled. Small woodcut vignette on title-page. Slight soiling to title-page and p. 16. Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. 16 pp. \$600.00

First Edition in Portuguese? Interesting early defense of communism, published the same year as the *Communist Manifesto*. Vitry attempts to answer four objections to communism: that it gives the government too much power, that it allows the individual too little freedom, that removing competition removes the stimulus to produce, and that an efficient system of distribution of goods would be impossible.

Innocência lists this work under João Maria Nogueira, transcribing the title-page, including the name of Guerin [*sic*] de Vitry, but without stating that this is a translation; several translations by Nogueira are listed there as such. The *Grande enciclopédia* copies the same error in transcription, and lists the work the same way.

João Maria Nogueira (Beja, 1816-1856), journalist, author, translator, politician and public functionary, joined the liberal cause in 1833 at age seventeen, serving under the Duque da Terceira. In 1851 he was given a post in the newly created Ministry of Public Works. Nogueira was a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. He was elected to the lower house of the Côrtes in 1856, but died before taking his seat.

* Innocência III, 412-3. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 6739*. Not in Kress *Catalogue* or Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XVIII, 824. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 36928681 (Yale University, Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of Michigan). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 22

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

