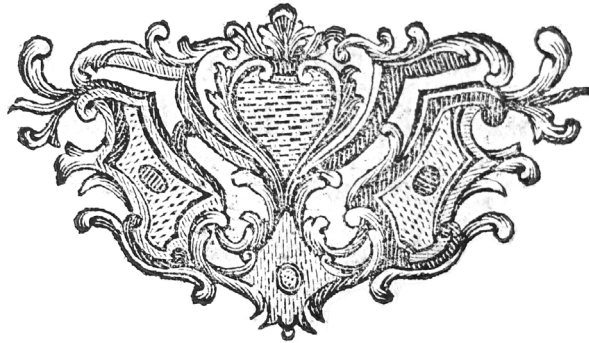


RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 319

*ECONOMICS:
GOVERNMENT &
THE PRIVATE SECTOR*

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Special List 319

ECONOMICS: GOVERNMENT & THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Honduran Trade

1. **ALVARADO, Francisco.** *Memoria presentada al Soberano Cuerpo Legislativo por el Ministro Jeneral . . . el año de 1852.* [Comayagua, Honduras?]: Imprenta de J.M. Sanchez, 1852. 4°, original self wrappers (chipping at spine). In very good condition. (1 l. title page), 16 pp., (1 blank l.).

\$300.00

FIRST EDITION. The prime minister of Honduras reports to the legislature on foreign affairs (with Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Great Britain), the Church, the judiciary, education, and trade. The new trade in indigo is given special attention (pp. 11-12). Pages 13-16 deal with government income and expenditures.

* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 21648605 (University of California-Berkeley); 14453808 is a microfilm, also at Berkeley. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

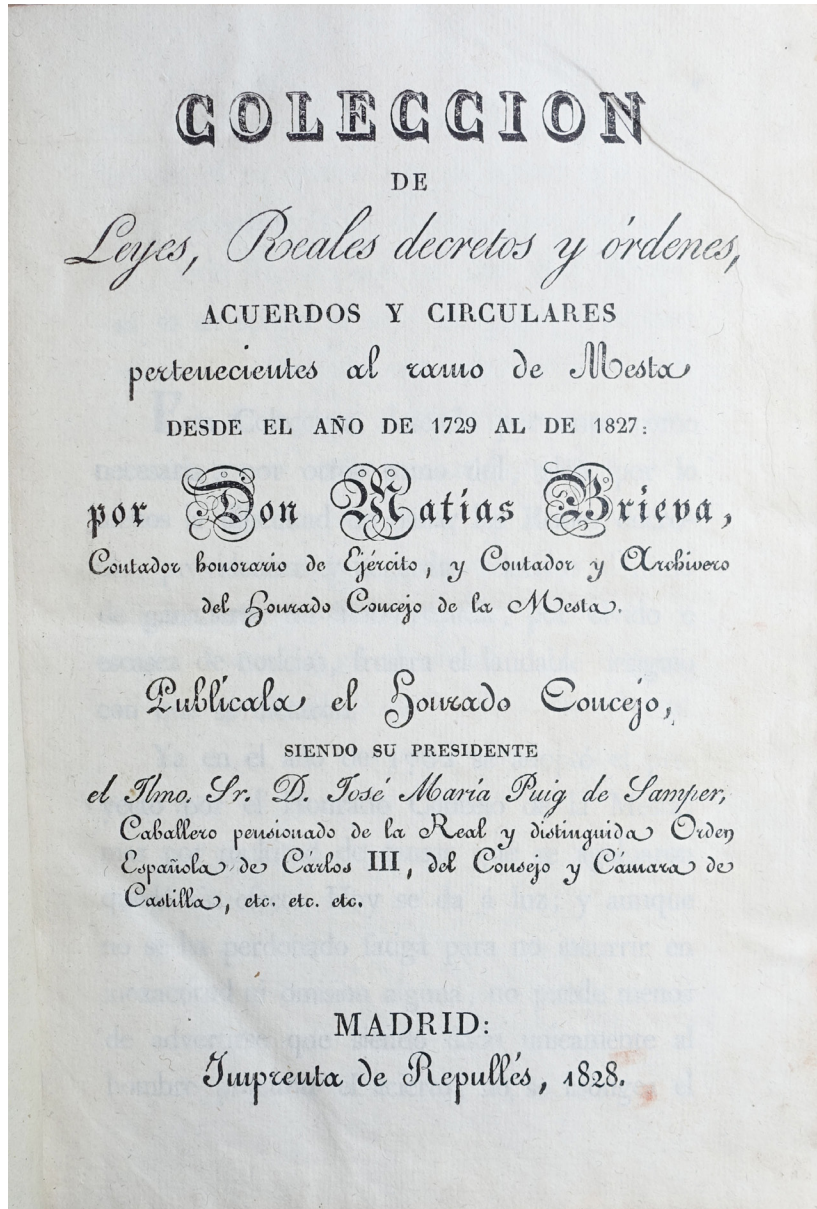
Protect Us from Free Trade!

2. **ASSOCIAÇÃO INDUSTRIAL DO PORTO.** *Representações que a Associação Industrial do Porto dirigiu a Sua Magestade a Rainha.* Porto: Typ. de José Lourenço de Sousa, 1853. Large 8°, unbound. Foldline. In very good condition. 16 pp.

\$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The businessmen of Porto beg for protection against free-trade policies re foreign goods, with an analysis of the effect of recent legislation on the manufacture of *oleados*, textiles, and embroidered fabrics. The 1853 legislation is compared to the legislation of 1837 and 1841.

* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.



*How Much Will This Railroad Cost?**Three Years Prior to the Opening of Portugal's First Railway*

3. AVILA, J[oaquim] T[omás] Lobo d', later Conde de Valbom. *Reflexões sobre o contracto para a construção do Caminho de Ferro de Leste.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1853. Large 8°, stitched, with traces of wrappers. Uncut. In very good condition. 77 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses the contract for the railroad from Lisbon to the Spanish frontier, with an extensive analysis of its probable cost. It was written in response to articles in *A Imprensa*. The history of rail transport in Portugal dates from 28 October 1856, when Portugal's first railway line was opened between Lisbon and Carregado.

Joaquim Tomás Lobo de Avila (1819-1901), Conde de Valbom, graduated from military college at age nineteen. Soon thereafter he was involved in the revolt of Torres Novas and emigrated to France, where he studied civil engineering, political economy, and administration. Having returned to Portugal in 1850 or 1851, he entered public life, serving from 1862 to 1865 as *ministro e secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda*, from 1869 to 1870 as *ministro dos Negocios das Obras Publicas e da Guerra*, and in 1876 as plenipotentiary minister to Madrid. He also served as deputy in numerous sessions of the Côrtes. In 1875 he was elevated to the rank of Conde de Valbom. He often participated in the political battles waged in Portuguese scientific and literary periodicals.

* Innocência XII, 164. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Dispute over the Tobacco Monopoly

4. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marques de. *Contracto do tabaco.* Lisbon: Typographia Lisbonense, 1837. 8°, disbound. Caption title. In very good condition. Old inked pagination in upper corners ("573-596"). 22 pp., (1 blank l.). \$175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes on pp. 21-2 "Carta do hoje excellentissimo Visconde de Sá da Bandeira, escrita no Porto em 5 de Maio de 1833." This pamphlet is a scathing attack on José Ferreira Pinto Basto, who was apparently claiming his right to the tobacco contract which had been awarded to Joaquim Pedro Quintela, second Barão of Quintela and first Conde de Farrobo. The Conde de Farrobo had supported D. Pedro with large loans; Ferreira Pinto Basto had lent money to D. Miguel.

Joaquim Pedro Quintela do Farrobo, second Barão de Quintela and first Conde de Farrobo, was a flamboyant figure—for some time, one of the richest men in Portugal. See *Grande enciclopédia*, X, 794-6.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 29836.13-1. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. NUC: DCU-IA, OCL: OCLC: 32308313 (New York Public Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Cleveland Public Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac cites only microfilm and online copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Absentee Landlords, Crown Ownership of Land, Taxes, Bullfighting, and Religious Holidays All Harm Agriculture

***5. BARRETO, José Antonio de Oliveira.** *Memoria sobre as verdadeiras causas da ruina da agricultura, e meios de tornar melhor este ramo da industria nacional, offerecida ao Soberano Congresso.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor do Conselho de Guerra, 1821. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page and at top of p. 3. Some light waterstains. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author calls attention to a number of factors detrimental to the agricultural economy. Absentee landlords are a principal factor. Then there are laws which have negative effects, discouraging increased cultivation. Another negative factor is that large tracts of the most fertile land are held by the crown, ecclesiastical entities, and other official bodies. The *dizimos*, a tax, is also said to be a hindrance to agriculture. On pages 12-15 the author expresses a vehement dislike for bullfighting, which he says also has a negative influence on agricultural production. The excessive number of religious feast days is cited as yet another negative factor.

Father José António de Oliveira Barreto was a member of the Order of São Bento de Avis. A partisan of liberal ideas who contributed many articles to the press between 1820 and 1823, he was nevertheless opposed to Freemasonry. Imprisoned on 24 May 1834 on suspicion of being a Miguelista, a charge which he considered unjust, he subsequently published in 1836 a *Memoria* in his defense.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress 23167.12. Innocência IV, 245. On the author, see also *Grande enciclopédia* IV, 280-1. OCLC: 55526568 (Newberry Library), plus digital and microform copies. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates microform copies only, at the University of London and Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy in Porbase.

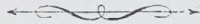
Celebrating D. João VI's Achievements

6. BRANDÃO, Fr. Matheus da Assumpção. *Elogio necrológico do Muito Alto e Muito Poderoso Imperador e Rei o Senhor D. João VI. recitado em sessão publica da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa aos 10 de Setembro de 1826* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma Academia, 1828. 4°, stitched. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Uncut and mostly unopened. In fine condition. (1 l.), 39 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Elogio* is in effect an account of D. João VI's years in power, with a multitude of references to his royal decrees. It describes his reforms to the royal navy, actions during the Peninsular War, educational reforms, attempts to stimulate the economy, his reaction to the constitutional crisis in the early 1820s and to Brazilian independence.

Brandão (b. ca. 1778), a native of Valença do Minho, earned a doctorate in theology from Coimbra and published numerous works, including one on the Gomes Freire conspiracy of 1817 and many in defense of D. Miguel's right to the throne. He also

FOMENTO
DE LA
POBLACION RURAL DE ESPAÑA,
POR
DON FERMIN CABALLERO.



Memoria premiada por la Academia de Ciencias
morales y políticas, en el concurso de 1863.

~~~~~  
SEGUNDA EDICION ADICIONADA.  
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MADRID:
IMPRESA Y LIBRERÍA DE D. E. AGUADO.—PONTEJOS, 8.

—
1863.

frequently engaged in literary battles with José Agostinho de Macedo. After D. Miguel was deposed, Brandão moved to Rome, where he died in 1837.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 120. Innocência VI, 162; XVII, 7. Rodrigues 241: "rare." Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892); cf. n° 504 for other works by this author. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites two other works by this author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: MH. OCLC: 23263210 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Thomas Fisher Library-University of Toronto); 959091724 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 719396738 is digitized. Porbase locates eight copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and three in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Establishes Monopoly Trading Company for Pernambuco and Paraíba

7. [BRAZIL. **Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba**]. *Instituição da Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba*. Lisbon: Miguel Rodrigues, 1759. Folio (28 x 20 cm.), mid-twentieth-century full green calf by Zaennsdorf (foot of spine defective; joints weak and upper joint cracking near head and foot of spine; other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, black leather lettering piece with gilt title in second compartment from head, triple-ruled border of gilt fillets with floral tools at corners on covers, edges of covers with parallel gilt fillets, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light foxing on first and final leaves; light browning. In very good condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, made in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., and dated 1927; his extensive manuscript notes and newspaper clippings tipped to rear endleaves. 30 pp., (1 l.). \$450.00

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental document establishing a monopolistic company for trade with Brazil. The Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba and the Companhia do Grao Pará e Maranhão were among the reforms of the Marques de Pombal, whose goal was to make Portugal and Brazil economically self-sufficient. The *Instituição* sets out the regulations for the officers and administration of the Companhia, provides for its capital, and sets out rules regarding the frequency and provisioning of fleets it sends to Brazil and its privileges re trading with residents of Brazil. It is signed in print on p. 30 by the Conde de Oeyras (future Marques de Pombal).

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 419. Bosch 216. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 2. Rodrigues 1275: "rare." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 759/2. JFB

(1994) C477. Kress 5786. NUC: WU, CU, RPJCB, NN, MnU. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Copac locates 2 copies at Oxford University and 1 each at British Library, University of Manchester, and University of London-ULRLS.

Establishes Monopoly Trading Company for Pernambuco and Paraíba

8. [BRAZIL. Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba]. *Instituição da Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1759. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), modern marbled wrappers (frayed and with defect to upper inner corners). Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Serious mold damage in upper inner corners, never affecting text, but causing this to be a less than good, working copy only. Nevertheless, the text is in fine condition. 30 pp., (1 l.). \$200.00

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental document establishing a monopolistic company for trade with northeast Brazil. The Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba and the Companhia do Grao Pará e Maranhão were among the economic reforms of the Marques de Pombal, whose goal was to make Portugal and Brazil self-sufficient.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 419. Bosch 216. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 2. Rodrigues 1275: "rare." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 759/2*. JFB (1994) C477. Kress 5786. NUC: WU, CU, RPJCB, NN, MnU. Porbase locates a copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

Brazilian Monopoly Company for Grão Pará and Maranhão

9. [BRAZIL. Companhia Geral do Grão Pará e Maranhão]. *Instituição da Companhia Geral do Grão Pará, e Maranhão*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1755. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Large, elaborately decorated woodcut Portuguese royal arms in upper third of title page. Minor damage to upper inner corners, never affecting text. In good condition. 20 pp. A-E². \$200.00

Second edition? The Company is granted exclusive right to all commerce in the Amazon, plus navigation of captaincies for twenty years.

Our copy differs from that digitized by the John Carter Brown Library. The setting of type of one follows closely the other, but there are differences in the positioning of some letters, especially the signatures; moreover, in the JCB copy leaves A2, B2, C2, D2, and E2 are unsigned, while in our copy they are signed. Another edition, with 31 pp., bears the same imprint: its setting of type is completely different, but a cursory comparison of the texts revealed no differences. We think the 31-page version is probably the true first edition.

* Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 354: citing a 20-page edition only. Bosch 208, citing a 20-page edition only. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 2: calling

for 20 pp. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 755/1 (a slightly different 20-page edition only). Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 09027.2, citing a 20-page edition. This edition not in Borba de Moraes (1983); see I, 419 for the 31-page edition. No edition in Rodrigues; cf. 1275, a similar work for Pernambuco and Paraíba, 1776. OCLC: 8306063 (Arizona State University, Yale University, Library of Congress, University of Texas-Austin); 17309093 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of Georgia, John Carter Brown Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 20170124 and (digitized); 24980844 (microform reproduced from the copy in the Kress Library-Harvard Business School); no locations cited for the 31-page edition. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites seven copies of the 31-page edition, three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one each at the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates a copy each at British Library and Sheffield University.

*Chile Needs Bread Just as the Chinese Need Tea,
the Turks Need Opium, and the British Need Beer*

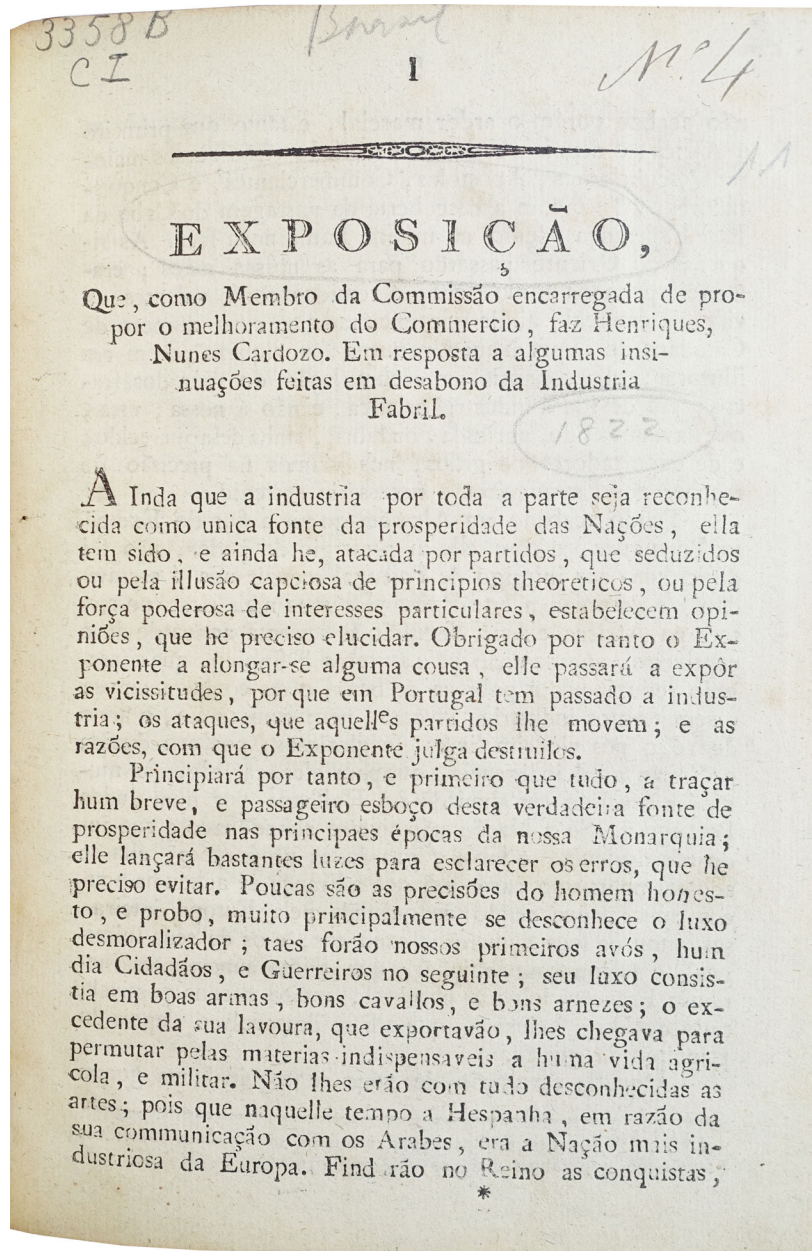
10. [BREAD]. *Algunas observaciones sobre las garantias sociales. [text begins:] Despues de haber combatido gloriosamente contra la tirania peninsular para emanciparnos de su poder opresivo, nos resta combatir contra las preocupaciones, contra la ignorancia y contra la ambicion* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de R. Rengifo, (1826). Folio (29.2 x 18.8 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. Two small marginal stains on second leaf. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "N° 29" at head of first leaf, changed in pencil to "28". Early foliation in ink: "63-64". 4 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. By a law of January 20, 1826, freedom of trade had been established in Chile, but a law of June 18 regulated the sale of bread on grounds that it was a necessity. Necessity, argues the author, varies from one country to another: "En la China Te es de primera necesidad. El Opio ocupa igual lugar entre los Turcos, y talvez la Cerveza entre los Ingleses." Regulating the price of bread is, he continues, a violation of civil liberties: "Toda traba que impide su libertad es un atentado contra la humanidad. Es una violacion de las garantias civiles."

* Briseño I, 15. OCLC: 55274363 (Yale University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 702595734 (Yale University again). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Laws on Livestock

11. BRIEVA, Matias. *Coleccion de leyes, reales decretos y órdenes, acuerdos y circulares pertenecientes al ramo de Mesta desde el año de 1729 al de 1827, por ... Publicala el Honrado Concejo* Madrid: Imprenta de Repullés, 1828. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear), smooth spine with gilt



Item 13

ornaments and fillets (slightly defective at foot, three small wormholes at front joint), black morocco lettering piece with short title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Title page laid out with an elegant variety of roman, cursive, and gothic type. Clean and crisp. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. A few old notes laid in. [iii]-xxxiv, 486, 110 pp., lacking first leaf [a half title?]. The digital copy in the Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon collates the same as ours, as does the one at Kress. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Collection of laws regarding livestock (*ganaderia*), with a chronological index and an index by subject.

The Mesta was a powerful association of sheep ranchers established in the thirteenth century. The export of merino wool enriched the members of the Mesta (the nobility and religious orders) who had acquired ranches during the process of *Reconquista*. Two of the most important wool markets were held in Medina del Campo and Burgos. The kings of Castile conceded many privileges to the Mesta. The *cañadas* (traditional rights-of-way for sheep that perhaps date back to prehistoric times) are legally protected "forever" from being built on or blocked. Some Madrid streets are still part of the *cañada* system, and there are groups of people who occasionally drive sheep across the modern city as a reminder of their ancient rights and cultures, although these days sheep are generally transported by rail.

* Palau 35818. Kress C.2025. Goldsmiths'-Kress 25597.8.

Presented by the Author to the Translator of the Portuguese Edition

12. CABALLERO, Fermin. *Fomento de la poblacion rural de España. Memoria premiada por la Academia de Ciencias morales y politicas, en el concurso de 1863. Segunda edicion adicionada.* Madrid: Imprenta y Librería de D.E. Aguado, 1863. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear), marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. In fine condition. Inscribed on the half-title by the author (see below). 223, (1) pp., 1 folding plan, tables in text. \$650.00

Second edition, augmented, of a work that was first printed in the same year by the Imprenta Nacional of Madrid. Two later editions are listed in Palau, as well as a Portuguese translation by Dr. Venancio Deslandes. Caballero discusses the problems of the rural population in Spain, including insufficient water, poor roads, communal property, scarcity of capital, lack of schools and churches and the fact that the land has been divided into parcels too small for subsistence; then he sets forth his solutions, including (pp. 209-221) a draft of a proposed law that he believes would alleviate the situation.

Provenance: This copy was presented by the author to the translator of the Portuguese edition, bearing his ink manuscript inscription on the half-title: "Al Illm. Sr. Doctor V. Deslandes // como señal de gratitud y correspondencia. // El Autor." Venancio Augusto Deslandes (1829-1909) took his medical degree at Coimbra. A descendant of the noted seventeenth-century Deslandes family of printers, he was appointed *administrador geral* of the Imprensa Nacional in 1878 and published several works on the history of Portuguese

printing. Deslandes also translated a similar work, *Ensaio sobre a economia rural de Inglaterra, Escocia e Irlanda* by Leonce de Lavergne, published in Lisbon in 1867.

* Not in Palau; cf. 38404-7. Cf. Innocência XIX, 324-26 for the Portuguese translation. NUC: MH. OCLC: 912393518 (Biblioteca Universidad Granada, Gobierno Vasco Departamento de Educacio, Universidad de Sevilla); 38293544 (Harvard University, Duke University); 743126742 (Mediatheque de Montpellier); 920345645 (Universidad de Valencia); 431895001, 431895008, and 733432226 (all Biblioteca Nacional de España); 867283860 and 1025227163 are digitized. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy.

In Favor of Portuguese Industry and Manufacturing

13. CARDOZO, Henriques Nunes. *Exposição, que, como membro da Comissão encarregada de propor o melhoramento do commercio, faz ... Em resposta a algumas insinuações feitas em desabono da industria fabril.* [Lisbon]: [colophon] Imprensa Nacional, dated at end of text 31 March 1822. 8°, recent antique calf. Caption title below decorative rule. In fine condition. First page has old shelf number in pencil and "Nº 4" in old ink manuscript in upper margin. 16 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author gives a brief history of industry and manufacturing in Portugal, and argues strongly that it should be encouraged. Among the headings: the usefulness of industry to consumers; why people prefer agriculture to industry; the advantage of free trade; the resistance to letting raw materials enter the country; the lack of workers for agriculture; the argument that Portugal should only manufacture goods for which it has raw materials; and (pp. 14-16) whether it's dangerous to rouse the jealousy of "os nossos irmãos da America," who are less advanced in manufacturing than we are.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 12. Author not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 811775622 and 900730288 (both John Carter Brown Library); 64706498 (Newberry Library); 1045375866 is digitized. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Relations

14. [CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo]. *Algumas palavras em resposta ao que certas pessoas tem ditto e avançado à cerca do Governo Portuguez, com algumas observações tanto a respeito do estado actual de Portugal e da Europa como da extravagante e inexperada conducta do Governo Inglez para com Portugal, segunda edição corrigida e augmentada de hum appendice que contem observações e factos relativos aos acontecimentos succedidos depois da primeira edição.* London: Na Typografia de G. Schulze, 1832. 8°, early wrappers (detached, spine mostly gone). Some scattered browning and

295

Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y de mas disposiciones consiguientes.

ARTICULO 1.º

Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaderia.

2.º

La cuota de los derechos que se causaren en la importacion y demás giro comercial se detallaran por especial tarifa.

3.º

A las dos horas de anclado el buque de comercio se entregará por duplicado á la Comandancia del Resguardo en cualesquiera idioma el registro, manifiesto ó extracto por mayor de todo el cargamento que traxere á bordo, con especificacion de su destino entregando al mismo tiempo la correspondencia para particulares, que será dirigida donde corresponda como está mandado, manteniendose el buque incomunicado hasta verificario.

4.º

Por cada hora que pase el término permitido se exijirá por las Aduanas á los Capitanes veinte y cinco pesos, y doscientos si alguno del buque quebrantase la incomunicacion.

5.º

En el término de ocho dias contados desde el anclaje, el consignatario de cada partida, presentará por duplicado al Comandante del Resguardo el por-menor del registro manifiesto ó extracto con expresion en letra del número de piezas, calidad y tiro, de la mercaderia; peso y medida de las materias, que lo pidan y con los márgenes, que sean suficientes á fijar los abalnos, y formar la liquidacion de derechos. De otro modo no serán admitidos bajo la mas severa responsabilidad.

6.º

Por cada dia que retardase la entrega de los documentos expresados en el artículo anterior, será multado cada consignatario en doscientos pesos.

spotting. In good condition. Early signature on front wrapper. Old tag with blue border and shelfmark ("5731") on upper wrapper. 99 pp.
\$400.00

Second edition of *Algumas palavras*, with an appendix (pp. 81-98) on events that occurred since the publication of the first edition in 1831. It gives important information on Anglo-Portuguese relations at a crucial period in Brazilian history. The first section is an examination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1810, English negotiations regarding Brazilian independence, Sir Charles Stuart's special mission to Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro to negotiate a settlement for the separation of Rio de Janeiro, etc. The second section discusses the political and economic relations between England, Portugal, Brazil and Europe, with particular emphasis on revolutions, treaties and trade (especially the wine trade).

Araujo Carneiro (1776-1849), a Portuguese physician, fled to London when the French invaded. There he contributed to every issue of the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*, 1808-1822, and corresponded regularly with D. João. In 1812 he shocked society by eloping with the Marchioness de Alorna's daughter, who died soon thereafter. Although he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Switzerland in 1818, the Portuguese ministers refused to grant him a travel allowance, and he never reached his post. Soon afterwards he fell out of favor with D. João, and eventually became a follower of D. Miguel, who named him Visconde de Condeixa.

* Innocência X, 2: citing only the second edition in Portuguese. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892), 664. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983); cf. I, 156-57. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC:MH, DCU-IA; locating the first edition at DLC, DCU-IA. OCLC: 51731884 (Harvard University, Catholic University-Oliveira Lima Library, University of Kansas-Rare Books, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen. Porbase locates seven copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac, which lists the first edition at the British Library and Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase.

15. CARVALHO, Antonio Joaquim Pereira de. *Queixa apresentada ao corpo legislativo em virtude do art.º 145 § 28 da Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portuguesa por ... contra o Ministro das Obras Publicas, Commercio e Industria, o Exm.º Sr. Conselheiro Antonio Cardoso Avelino.* Lisbon: Typographia Editora de Mattos Moreira & Co, 1875. 8º, contemporary plain blue wrappers (some creasing, small pieces of lower wrapper defective). In very good condition. Blue-bordered paper tag on front cover with shelfmark "5613" in ink. 15 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had invented a method of creating artificial harbors. He complains that the Ministro das Obras Publicas, Commercio e Industria has refused to build a new artificial harbor outside the bar of Porto, which is "a obra mais humanitaria, mais util, mais necessaria e mais urgente de Portugal." The four lengthy supporting documents—his previous letters to the minister—give details of his plan, such as the fact that construction of the new artificial harbor would not hinder ships using the current harbor.

* Not in Innocência, which lists no works by this author. OCLC: 80630068 (Cabot Science Library-Harvard University); 903117950 is digitized. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in "mau estado". Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

How to Improve Grain Production

16. [CASTEL BRANCO, José Francisco Braamcamp de Almeida, Francisco de Lemos Betancourt, and Francisco António dos Santos]. *Exposição das reformas, e melhoramento que adquirio em Portugal, Algarve, e ilhas adjacentes a lavoura de generos cereaes, desde 26 de maio em 1820 até 14 de Fevereiro de 1824.* Paris: Na Typographia de Firmin Didot, 1824. 8°, contemporary quarter black straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (boards severely damaged by insects, corners worn), smooth spine with gilt bands (slightly defective at head, and with two larger defects), marbled endleaves. Minor worming in upper inner blank margin of final three leaves. In good condition. 35 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed in print on p. 10 by José Francisco Braamcamp de Almeida Castel Branco, Francisco de Lemos Betancourt, and Francisco Antonio dos Santos, who were charged by the Crown with investigating ways of improving the production of grains in Portugal.

* Innocência IV, 335. Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França* 90 (citing a copy in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, with only 32 pp.). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 56516543 (Newberry Library); 558539858 (British Library); 457129034 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies previously cited in the national libraries of France and Portugal.

Excise Taxes under D. Pedro, Thoroughly Discussed

17. CASTRO, Luís de Morais, ed. *Artigos das cizas com a emmenda do Senhor Rei D. Sebastião, e alvará declaratorio do Senhor Rei D. Pedro II. Regimento dos encabeçamentos e seus reportorios. Nova edição.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, A custa de Luiz de Moraes e Castro, Familiar do Santo Officio, Mercador de Livros nesta Corte, 1779. 4°, contemporary cat's-paw sheep (some minor wear, especially at corners and other extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 377 pp., (2 ll.). \$500.00

First Edition thus of this lengthy discussion of excise taxes (internal taxes, as opposed to customs duties levied on imports), according to a decree of D. Pedro II dated 3 November 1688.

On p. [279] appears the divisional title *Regimento dos encabeçamentos das cizas deste reino, mandado imprimir pelo Conselho da Fazenda*, Lisboa: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, 1779.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 11794.103. Not located in Innocência; see I, 309; VIII, 331; and XX, 276 for earlier and later printings of *Artigos das cizas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian*

Economic Literature Before 1850. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 29317596 (Library of Congress, Baker Library-Harvard University, University of Virginia); 1035334621 (Baker Library-Harvard University); digitized and microfilm copies are also listed. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Copac lists digital copies at Leeds and Manchester. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies in Porbase.

Rules for the Marketplace, Including Customs Duties

18. [CHILE]. *Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y demas disposiciones consiguientes. [text begins:] Artículo 1°. Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaderia* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (dated 25 May 1823). Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light stains and soiling. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript pagination in ink ("295-304"). 10 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, setting out stringent regulations for submitting lists of cargo and paying taxes, with fines for noncompliance. Marketplaces in Chile are to be free of taxes, and there is to be no price-fixing by government officials.

After the 55 regulations on pp. 7-10 (signed in print by Pedro Nolasco Mena) come lists of imports and customs duties. Items exempt from duties include books and printed materials, maps, war matériel, gold and silver coins, livestock, industrial machinery, and musical instruments.

* Briseño I, 20. OCLC: 30489666 (Harvard University, Duke University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Transfer of the Monopoly in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards
From Portales, Cía to the Government*

19. [CHILE]. *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco [text begins:] El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1° El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (31.5 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. A few short marginal tears. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March

LEY
del Soberano Congreso
trasladando el Estanco
al Fisco.

SALA DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL.

Octubre 2 de 1826.

AL ESCMO. SR. VICE-PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente.

- 1.º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administración y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor general quien se recibirá inmediatamente de la casa contratante.
- 2.º La duración del Estanco será por el tiempo de la voluntad de la Legislatura.
- 3.º El Ejecutivo formará inmediatamente un reglamento para la administración de las especies estancadas, pasándolo a la Legislatura para su aprobación y sin perjuicio de ponerlo en planta desde el momento.
- 4.º En la introducción venta y expendio de las especies estancadas no se pondrán más restricciones que las que de hecho se practicaban en el día por los empresarios en la forma que se determinará por el reglamento del Ejecutivo.
- 5.º No deberá ser estancada la elaboración de los cigarrillos con tal que los que los manufacturen hayan comprado el tabaco en el Estanco.
- 6.º Será del deber del Factor general tomar inmediatamente razón individual del estado de la Casa empresaria, examinar los libros y hacerse cargo de las existencias tanto de la Capital como de los demás pueblos de la República según lo que resultase de dichos libros y de los inventarios.
- 7.º El Poder Ejecutivo girará inmediatamente orden circular á las autoridades de la República para que los administradores subalternos y demas que tengan intervencion en el ramo no entreguen asistencia alguna ni dinero á los empresarios pena de volverlo á satisfacer con el cuátro tanto de lo que contribuyere: en la misma orden se comprenderá el reconocimiento del Factor general con quien deberán entenderse dichas autoridades y empleados en el ramo.
- 8.º Estará en el arbitrio del Factor general el nombramiento y remocion de todos los empleados subalternos que creyese necesarios para la administración y expendio de las especies estancadas, tomando las precauciones y garantías convenientes para evitar grandes quiebras y abusos.

1826) served as Chile's supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The *estanco* (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Cía y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Chile's First Customs Regulations?

20. [CHILE]. *Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822.* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained and with dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation ("Notary Romancaj"?) in outer margin of final leaf verso. Old ink pagination "295-304". (1 l.), vii, 27 pp., (6 ll.).

\$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. This seems to be the first set of customs regulations for independent Chile. The "Memoria" (pp. i-vii) announces a new system for customs collection that will cover all imports, and summarizes the anticipated effects. The main text sets out the rules for imports that come by sea or overland and at Valparaiso (a free port). Forbidden imports include ready-made clothes and shoes of any sort, low-priced wheat, tallow, tobacco (unless purchased for the government), and any Spanish goods, for the duration of the war. Forbidden exports include gold, silver, and wheat, if the price of wheat is high in Chile. The final six unnumbered leaves include 17 *modelos* for reporting cargo to customs officials.

* Briseño I, 294: calling for 47 pp., without mention of preliminary leaves or the 6 ll. at the end. OCLC: 20844073 (University of Connecticut, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Texas at Austin, with 1 p.l., 27 pp., forms); 55239905 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with vii, 27, [12] pp.); 252777535 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Berlin copy.

Commercial Relations Between Brazil and Portugal

21. **COELHO, José Simões.** *A Nossa Política Económica no Brasil. Conferencia realizada na noite de 18 janeiro de 1917, na Associação Comercial de Lisboa.* Porto: Tipografia da "Renascença Portuguesa, [1917]. Reprinted from the *Jornal do comércio e colonias*. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (light browning). Browned. Uncut and unopened. In good condition. 44 pp., 2 ll. \$15.00

First and only separate edition of this work on commercial relations between Brazil and Portugal. It includes sections on *misonismo* (hatred of the new) in commercial matters and on banking.

Renascença Portuguesa was a cultural and civic group founded in 1911 by Teixeira de Pascoaes, Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, António Sérgio, Leonardo Coimbra, Álvaro Pinto, Augusto Casimiro, and others. The group's literary review, *Á Águia*, continued publication until 1932. Pascoaes, Proença, and Sérgio soon disagreed on the long-term goals of Renascença Portuguesa, and the movement became the mouthpiece of Saudosismo. The educational influence of the Renascença Portuguesa continued to be felt through its Universidades Populares and hundreds of publications under the Renascença Portuguesa imprint on history, law, economy, literature, etc. On Renascença Portuguesa, see Mário Garcia in *Biblos* IV, 694.

* OCLC: 42390620 (University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

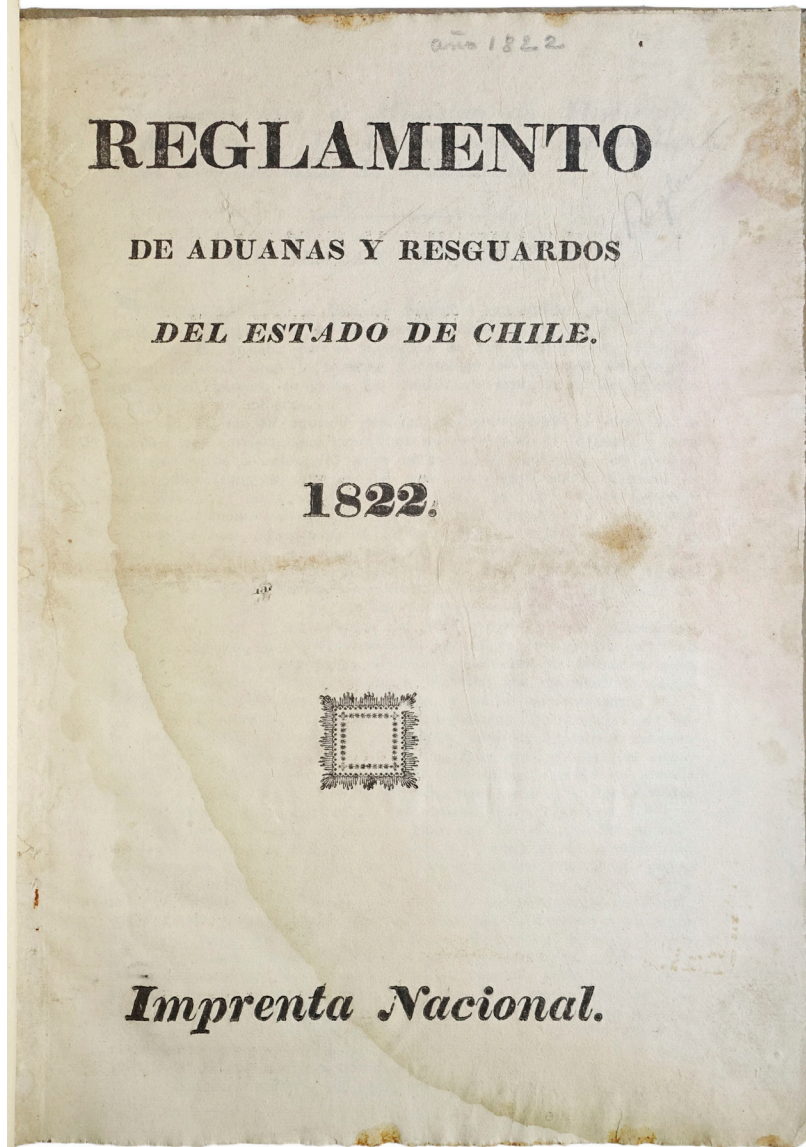
Businessman Argues Against Portuguese Protectionism

22. **COSTA, Claudio Adriano da.** *Considerações sobre os efeitos da nova pauta.* Lisbon: Na Typ. de A.J.C. da Cruz, 1837. 4°, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers. Small typographical ornament on title page. Uncut. Some soiling on first and final pages. In good condition. 30 pp., (1 l. errata), 48 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Pauta Geral das Alfândegas of 1837 was a major step in Portuguese protectionism. Costa had been a member of the committee working on the *pauta*. This is his dissenting vote to the committee's recommendations, with substantive notes added on the final 48 pp.

Claudio Adriano da Costa (1799-1866), a native of Lisbon, was a businessman and sometime newspaper editor and proprietor who published a number of works on political and economic subjects. He was the son of José Ignacio da Costa, who had been Ministro dos Negócios da Fazenda in 1821.

* Innocência II, 75 (calling for only 48 pp.); for the author also IX, 71. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 19. See also Fernando Martins, *Os 150 anos da promulgação da Pauta Geral das Alfândegas de 1837*, Lisbon, 1987. OCLC: 559729228 (British Library) and 930499980 (ZBW Deutsche Zentralbibliothek-Kiel), both calling for only 48 pp. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Kiel and the copies located in Porbase.



Item 20

Reduce the Gabelle!

23. DEMESMAY, Auguste. *Nécessité d'une réduction de l'impôt du sel.* Paris: Librairie Agricole de la Maison Rustique, 1845. Large 8°, original pale yellow printed wrappers. Uncut. Light foxing. In very good condition. Oval stamp on upper wrapper and title-page of B.M. Tavares de Proença, José Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, with his ink manuscript shelf-mark at center of both stamps ("1202"); front wrapper has his ink notes on the content of the work; his marginal notes and annotations scattered throughout the text. 39 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this argument for reducing the salt tax (*gabelle*) in France. Instituted in the fourteenth century, the *gabelle* was one of the most hated taxes in France. With a brief hiatus or two (its short-lived suppression was considered one of the triumphs of the French Revolution), the *gabelle* remained in effect until 1946. Demesmay considers whether the complaints about this tax are valid, whether a reduction in the tax would answer a pressing need, whether the time is right for such a reduction, and what effect a reduction would have on the treasury. The double-page table compares variations in the tax to the price and consumption of salt.

Auguste Demesmay (1808-1853) followed this work with *De l'impôt du sel en 1848*, n.pl., 1848, and *Du sel dans ses emplois agricoles*, Paris, 1848.

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. 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; Innocêncio 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.

* Not in Kress. OCLC: 62873185 (Columbia University, British Library, Senate House Libraries-University of London); 457616738 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Rennes-Agrocampus-CRD); 466277991 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digitized and microform copies. Copac adds London Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universitätsbibliothek J.C. Senckenberg.

Colonial Brazil: Resources, Trade

24. EÇA, Vicente [Maria de Moura Coutinho] Almeida d'. *A Abertura dos portos do Brazil.* Lisbon: Typographia da Livraria Ferin, 1908. Large 8°, stapled into beige wrappers (upper missing). Wood-engraving on title page of the arms of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. One corner bent. Small dampstain on final three leaves. In good to very

good condition. 99 pp., (2 pp. bibliography and biography of author), (1 blank l.); tables in text. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Published to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to foreign trade, this essay by a noted maritime historian covers the natural resources of Brazil and their value in trade during the colonial period; José da Silva Lisboa as a Brazilian economist; the decree of January 28, 1808, opening the ports of Brazil after the royal family fled there during the Peninsular War; and the consequences of that act. Five royal decrees of 1808 are reprinted at the end.

Vicente Maria de Moura Coutinho Almeida d'Eça (1852-1929) was a captain in the Portuguese Navy, a professor of international maritime law and maritime history at the Escola Naval, and a member of the Sociedade Geografica de Lisboa. The bibliography at the end of this volume lists several dozen of his works.

* Innocência XX, 11; on the author, Innocência XX, 8-12 and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 343. Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.

*Terms for the Portales Cía Monopoly
on Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

25. [ERRAZURIZ OSSA, Francisco Xavier, Domingo Eyzaguirre, Ramón Freire, Diego José Benavente]. *Contrata sobre estanco de varias especies. [text begins:] Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases, Naypes, Licores extrangeros y Té* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 23 August 1824. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good condition. Early ink notation at head of first leaf: "N° 13". Early ink foliation ("32-33"). (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out the terms under which Portales, Cía will have a monopoly for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

The first document is signed (in print) by Francisco Xavier de Errazuris and Domingo Eyzaguirre; the second (also in print) by Supreme Director Ramón Freire and Minister of Finance Diego José Benavente.

* Briseño I, 80: calling for 5 pp., large 4°. OCLC: 55281443 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 31 cm. with [4] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

How Can We Improve Agriculture, Industry, and Trade?

26. [FERREIRA, José Luis Carlos de Assis]. *Memoria sobre os principaes impedimentos que embaração os progressos da agricultura, e industria neste reino, e meios de os evitar com a idea da legislação mais propria para conseguir este fim*. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, early plain blue wrappers (minor wear). Ornamental rules on title page and p. 3. In fine condition. 32 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Following the *Revolução Liberal* of 1820, Portugal sought to improve industry and trade. This author advocates the creation of a ministry for Economia Política, with provincial *intendentes* who would be in charge of industry, agriculture, commerce within Portugal, navigable rivers, roads within their territories. He discusses taxes (pp. 13-21) and the need to improve agriculture as well as encourage industry (pp. 21-25). The final pages are seventeen suggestions for legislation to improve agriculture and make taxes fairer: e.g., that land should be rented only in exchange for a percentage of the crop, that laws regarding *morgados* be changed, and that the rich should be taxed heavily for keeping large herds of livestock.

The author's name is printed at the end.

* Author not listed in Innocêncio. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 69138801 (Newberry Library); 249683512 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

Argues Against Government-Sponsored Monopolies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas

27. FONSECA, Joaquim Bento. *Memoria concernente ás companhias de commercio com privilegio exclusivo dedicada a ElRei Nosso Senhor*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, stitched (stitching cut at spine). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light soiling to title page and final blank leaf verso. In very good condition. Remains of white paper tag with blue border and serrated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of title page. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on commercial and colonial policy. The author argues against the efficacy of monopolistic companies, giving as examples a Portuguese company for whaling off the coasts of Moçambique and the Companhia das Vinhas do Alto Douro, as well as companies of other European powers established for trading with colonies in the Americas, Asia, Africa, China, Canton, Macao, and the northeast coast of America. Portuguese trade in coffee from the islands of São Thomé and Príncipe is discussed, as are West Africa and Brazil. Also mentioned are the Bordeaux wine trade and the manufacture of Scottish and Irish whiskies. The author concludes that when commerce is free, state revenues increase.

The author (1776?-after 1835?) was a knight of the Order of Avis and captain of a naval frigate. During the reign of D. Miguel he was Governor of São Thomé e Príncipe. Accused of

N.º 13. 32

CONTRATA

SOBRE ESTANCO DE VARIAS ESPECIES.



Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases Naypes, Licores extranjeros y Té, y en virtud de lo convenido ultimamente en presencia del Sr. Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Hacienda con la Casa de Portales, Cía y C.ª han celebrado con estos la contrata siguiente.

1.º El Gobierno de Chile concede á la casa de Portales, Cía y C.ª el privilegio esclusivo de vender Tabacos de todas clases en rama y polvo, Naypes Licores extranjeros, y Té á los siguientes precios.

Tabaco de Saña á cinco reales cada mazo.

Virginia, Guayaquil y Costas de abajo á seis reales libra.

El de Habana á ocho reales libra.

El mismo en polvo á seis pesos libra.

Rapé á cuatro pesos libra.

Cigarros puros, y demás artículos estancados á los precios que ofrezca el mercado.

2.º Los Empresarios se obligan por éste privilegio y por el Capital que reciban y se designará en adelante á poner en Londres de su cuenta y riesgo la cantidad de trescientos cincuenta y cinco mil doscientos cincuenta pesos anualmente, y á mas á entregar en ésta la de cinco mil pesos, tambien todos los años á disposicion de los Directores de la Caja, entendiendose, que la primera suma deberá ponerse por sinestres.

3.º La obligacion contenida en el antecedente artículo comenzará á correr desde primero de Abril del año próximo debiendo por consiguiente entregarse en Londres en el mes de Septiembre la suma que corresponde á este primer semestre y espirará junto con el privilegio arriba dicho á los diez años contados desde la expresada fecha.

4.º La Caja de Descuentos se obliga á enterar á Portales Cía y C.ª la cantidad de quinientos mil pesos corrientes sin interés alguno, y en ésta forma toda la existencia de Tabacos buenos y de buena calidad, á juicio de peritos por parte de la Caja y por la de Portales Cía y C.ª debiendo ser quemados todos los que no tengan estas calidades sobre el valor de dicha existencia que tiene el Fisco á la mitad de los precios de Estanco completarán á los Empresarios dichos quinientos mil pesos desde la fecha hasta el primero de Enero del año próximo de mil ochocientos veinticinco: entro de cuyo tiempo entregarán los Directores las sumas que vayan colectando sin poder hacer otro uso alguno de ellas: si vencido el término espresado no pudiesen los Directores entregar á los Empresarios dicha cantidad de quinientos

extortion and arbitrary acts, he was found guilty by the Supremo Conselho de Justiça Militar and condemned to life imprisonment in the presidio de São José de Encoge.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 26206.4. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. This title not in Innocência; for other works by the author see IV, 68-9; 440; XII, 23. OCLC: 65255986 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No hard copies located in Copac, which cites digital versions at University of Manchester and University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines*

28. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecia politica, verificada en lo que està sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega aficion a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco.* Madrid: Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. 4°, later limp vellum. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut tailpieces. Some foxing. In very good condition. Small heraldic booktag on front free endleaf recto, with motto "Et nunc et semper." (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$3,850.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently first issue, 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.

In 1762 the same sheets were issued 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 pérdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderias, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title *Profecia politica*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 ("reimpreso del exemplar de Madrid"). Although many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

During the Peninsular War the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecia politica*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and a Portuguese translation of Lisbon, 1808 (for which see Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Diccionario bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115). These editions are also rare.

* Palau 238351. Duarte de Sousa I, 547. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the *Discurso*). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CtY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU; the *Discurso* is not listed. Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in "mau estado"). Copac locates copies at University of London-ULRLS, National Library of Scotland.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy
with Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines*

***29. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author].** *Profecia politica, verificada en lo que està sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega aficion a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco.* Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. Small 4°, later orange wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut tailpieces. Soiling and repairs to title page. Upper third of leaf D3 gone with text supplied in old ink manuscript on substitute paper neatly supplied. (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION, apparently first issue, 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, as well as her 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.

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* Palau 238351. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the *Discurso*). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CtY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU; the *Discurso* is not listed.

Details on Customs Duties and British Cotton Exports to Portugal

30. [GREAT BRITAIN and PORTUGAL]. *Breves observações de economia politica em relação á Inglaterra e a Portugal. Por um Portuguez.* Lisbon: Typografia de J.M. da Costa, 1845. 4°, early plain blue-gray wrappers (minor wear). Small wood-engraved vignette on title page of a country scene. A few creases. In very good condition. iv, [5]-22 pp., (1 l.), 1 folding table, (1 l. errata bound after title page). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The author argues that Portugal's economic policy (particularly recent regulations concerning customs duties) is based on what the British tell them is best, but that the British themselves follow a very different policy. The

PROFECIA POLITICA,

*Verificada en lo que està sucediendo à los
Portugueses por su ciega aficion à
los Ingleses:*

Hecha luego despues del Terremoto del
año de mil setecientos cinquenta
y cinco.

Augurium ratio est & coniectura futuri.
Ovid. Trist. Lib. 1. Ele g.8.

Año de



1762.

CON LICENCIA DEL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR:

En Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Gaceta.

folding table shows exports of cotton from London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Goole and Newcastle-upon-Tyne from 1840 to 1844, broken down into yarn and thread, dimity, calico, lace, velveteen, etc.

The final page offers extracts from a Portuguese merchant's comments in 1835 on ways the Portuguese merchant ships can be improved.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 34096.6. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 25 (collation agrees with that of our copy). Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: locates numerous digitized and microfilm copies, but we are able to identify only the Kress Library of Business and Economics-Harvard University as holding a hard copy. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, in two records with different collations: 24 pp. plus folding table, or iv, 22, [1] pp. Copac locates microfilm copies at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*On the 1810 Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty
Governing Brazilian Trade*

31. [GREAT BRITAIN and PORTUGAL]. *Posição em que se acha Portugal para com Inglaterra. Segundo os tratados entre os dois paizes. Por hum negociante portuguez.* Lisbon: Typ. de Felippe Nery, 1834. 4°, early plain blue wrappers. Typographical mustache on title page. In very good condition. Old ink signature (?) on title page: "Voure". 102 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the 1810 treaty of amity and commerce between Portugal and Great Britain, with substantial comment on Brazilian trade. The *Tratado de amizade, commercio, e navegação*, signed February 19, 1810, is reprinted on pp. 13-66 of this work. The Portuguese crown reserves the right to trade in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold, gunpowder, and snuff tobacco (Article VIII). British merchants to live in Brazil subject to British-appointed magistrates rather than local officials (Article X). The British reserve the right to prohibit sugar, coffee, and similar goods from being imported (Article XX). Guns, ammunition and armor are declared as contraband (Article XXVIII), and piracy is not to be tolerated by either party (Article XXX). Also included are articles on duties, warehouses, magistrates, diplomats, freedom of religion, and packet services, and specific provisions on Asia (Article VI) and Africa (Article XXIV). The author's highly critical comments follow most articles, e.g. after Article X: "O privilegio dos Inglezes nomearem o terem Magistrados especiaes ... parece pois tão injusto como indecente, e seria fatalidade grande, que sendo já os Portuguezes inferiores aos Inglezes nos Dominios Britannicos, lhes ficassem igualmente sendo inferiores nos seus proprios Dominios!"

The treaty and commentary are followed by letters of some of the commissioners involved in the 1810 treaty, the text of Methuen's 1703 treaty with Portugal, and a letter from Portuguese merchants in London to the Prince Regent (ca. 1810?).

The Strangford Treaties were Portugal's recompense to Great Britain for assistance in defending Portugal against Napoleon's forces, and in relocating the Portuguese royal family to Rio de Janeiro. The treaties aroused considerable unrest among Portuguese

and Brazilians because they set tariffs on British goods at 15% rather than the usual 25%, effectively giving Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 28523.17. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in Innocência. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. NUC: MH-BA, DLC-P4. OCLC: 504623528 and 752990947 (both British Library); 18475934, 213739088, and 65278026 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds Kings College London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the print copies cited by Porbase, plus numerous digitized copies.

Jamaica, Dominica, and Nassau Commerce

32. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III]. *Anno Regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vicesimo septimo. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Eighteenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1784* London: Charles Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1787. Folio (31 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut device on title showing arms of Great Britain with lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Light browning at top and gutter. Overall in good condition. (4 ll., paginated 739-744). \$25.00

Anact concerned with freeing imports and exports from Jamaica, Dominica, and Nassau.

Improving the Port of Lisbon

33. GUÉRARD, Adolphe. PORTUGAL, Grupo Nacional. *Porto de Lisboa. Plano geral dos melhoramentos propios para assegurar o presente e o futuro d'este porto. Dedicad0 ao Illmo e Exmo Sr. Conselheiro Antionio Augusto de Aguiar. Homenagem do Grupo Nacional. Ante-Projecto. Elaborado por Mr. Ad. Guérard* Lisbon: Christovão A. Rodrigues, 1886. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), original printed wrappers in early cardboard portfolio with printed paper label and cloth ties (front wrapper heavily stained, not affecting text). Except for the front wrapper, a fine copy; overall in very good condition. Armorial bookplate of the Condes de Bomfim. Paper shelf-location ticket (4 x 4 cm.) at upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 57 pp., very large folding map in color (41 x 110 cm.) laid in portfolio. \$125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Plan for improvements of the port of Lisbon, described on the title as the "anti-projecto". Includes chapters on maritime movement in the port of Lisbon; what improvements should be made; general disposition of the project; detailed dispositions of the projected work; details of construction; and installations in the port.

Provenance: Armorial bookplate ("Condes do Bomfim" appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portuguesas heráldicas* p. 275 (n° 770). The first Conde, José

Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez's oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.

* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 82793941 (with 2 maps: Harvard College Library); 750717034 (collation of [6], 57 s., [3]k. tabl. luzem: Union Catalog of Polish Research Libraries); see also 55635609, a map only, described as being 84 x 120 cm. (Cornell University Library). Not located in Porbase, which locates a single copy (at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal) of *Plano geral dos melhoramentos no Porto de Lisboa* por João Joaquim de Matos, Adolpho Feirreira Loureiro, a single map (83 x 120 cm.) published in Lisbon by the Direção Geral dos Trabalhos Geodésicos, 1886. Not located in Copac.

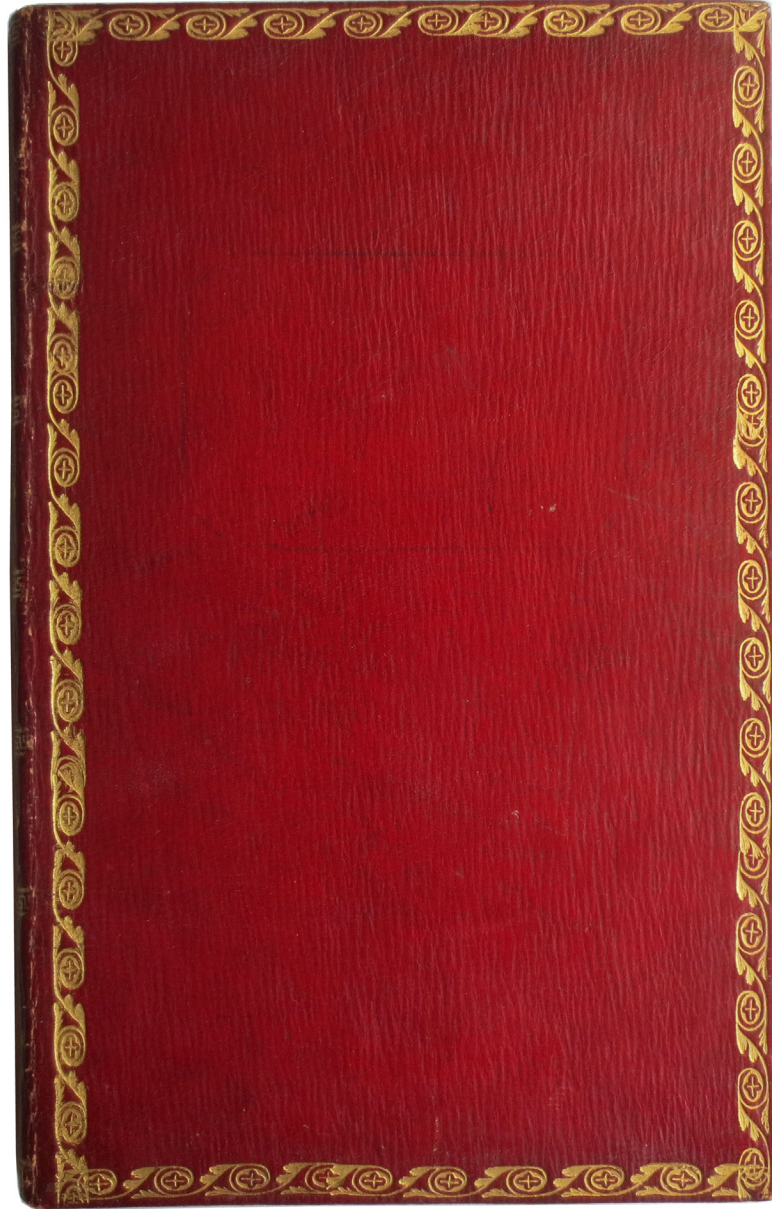
Defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro

*34. GUERNER, Christovão. *Discurso historico e analytico sobre o estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, offerecido a S.A.R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por ... Deputado da Illustrissima Junta da Administração da mesma Companhia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (only the slightest wear to extremities), smooth spine gilt, gilt-tooled borders on covers, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Ink inscription of "Antonio Passos // Agronomo" on title page. "Ant.º R. Passos" signed in ink in blank lower portion of p. 54. (3 ll.), 3-67, (1) pp., tables in text. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. A second edition, considerably expanded, appeared in 1827.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

* Innocência VI, 195. Kress S.6107. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 8 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Not in Unzelman. NUC: CU, MH-BA. OCLC: 45906658 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, calling for only 67 pp.). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and three at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II (calling for 67 pp. only). Copac locates one copy each at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS). KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



Item 36

DISCURSO
HISTORICO E ANALYTICO
SOBRE O ESTABELECIMENTO
DA
COMPANHIA GERAL DA AGRICULTURA
DAS
VINHAS DO ALTO DOURO,
OFFERECIDO
A S. A. R.
O PRINCIPE REGENTE
NOSSO SENHOR,
POR
CHRISTOVÃO GUERNER,
DEPUTADO DA ILLUSTRISSIMA JUNTA DA ADMINISTRAÇÃO
DA MESMA COMPANHIA.

Segunda edição, correcta, e accrescentada.



COIMBRA,

NA REAL IMPRENSA DA UNIVERSIDADE.

1827.



Com Licença da Real Comissão de Censura

Defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro

35. GUERNER, Christovão. *Discurso historico e analytico sobre o estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, offerecido a S.A.R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por ... Deputado da Ilustrissima Junta da Administração da mesma Companhia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Numerous tables in text. Scattered minor stains. In very good condition. (3 ll.), 3-67, (1) pp., tables in text. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. A second edition, considerably expanded, appeared in 1827.

* Innocência VI, 195. Kress S.6107. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 8 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Not in Unzelman. NUC: CU, MH-BA. OCLC: 45906658 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, calling for only 67 pp.). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and three at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II (calling for 67 pp. only). Copac locates one copy each at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS). KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, plus microfilm and digital copies.

Second, Greatly Expanded Edition

***36. GUERNER, Christovão.** *Discurso historico e analytico sobre o estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, offerecido a S.A.R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por ... Deputado da Ilustrissima Junta da Administração da mesma Companhia. Segunda edição, correcta, e accrescentada.* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1827. 8°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (covers slightly warped; otherwise only the most minimal wear), smooth spine gilt, gilt-tooled rolled borders on covers, edges of covers gilt-tooled, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous tables in text. In fine condition. Ink inscription of "Antonio Passos // Agronomo" on title page. Ink signature repeated in lower blank portion of p. 10, in lower blank portion of p. 85, and on blank verso of p. 111, and as "Ant.º Passos" in lower blank margin of p. 55. 111 pp. \$1,200.00

Second edition. This detailed defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro first appeared in an edition of 67 pp. in 1814. The present edition is considerably expanded, with corrections.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average

condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 15. This second edition not cited by Innocêncio; see VI, 195 for the first edition. Not in Unzelman. OCLC: 672061372 (digitized from the Princeton University Library). This edition not located in Porbase. This edition not located in Copac. This edition not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Tobacco Contract, Puritans / Jews, Gold Revenues in Brazil,
Colonia do Sacramento*

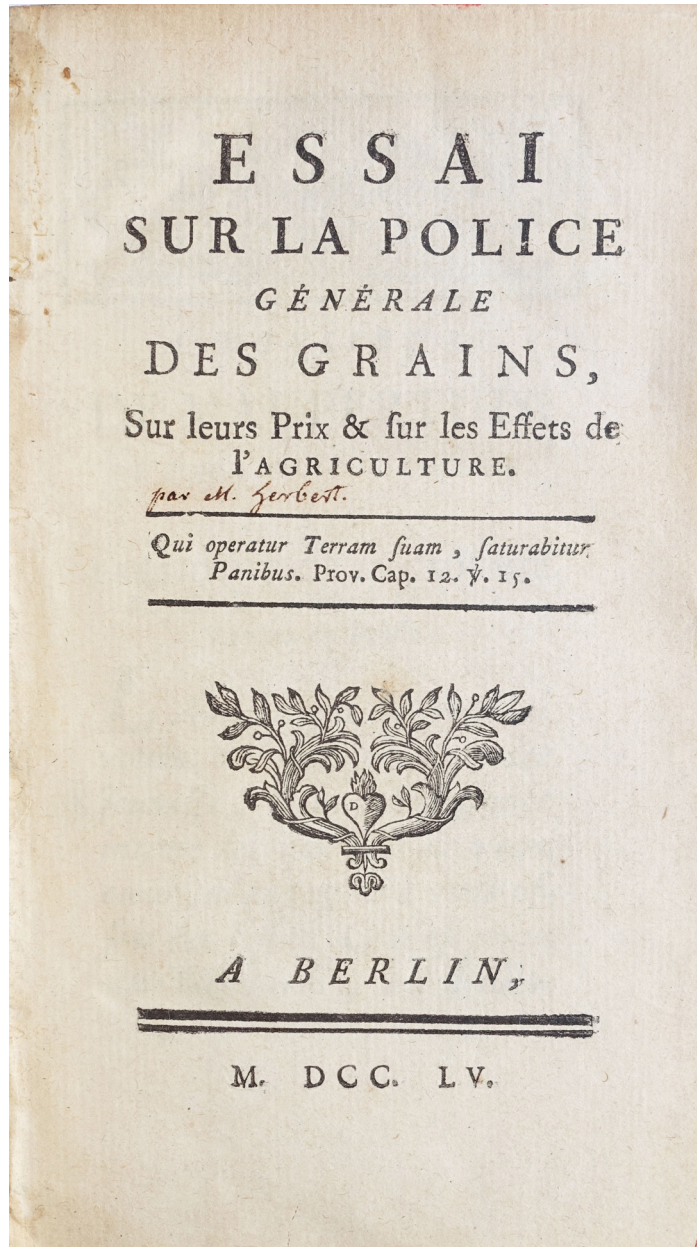
37. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios ... Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, nineteenth-century navy quarter sheep over marbled boards (corners bumped), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author, and short title (somewhat faded to dark green), purple endleaves. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of Américo Moreira da Silva. xv, (1), 319 pp., lacking the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal* 1668-1703, p. 306, n. 13). The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the Contrato do Tabaco (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King's fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

Borba de Moraes calls for an index (2 ll.), list of subscribers (25 pp.) and advertisement (1 l.) which do not appear in this copy. Rodrigues calls for a 3-page index and 25-page list of subscribers. Innocêncio, however, calls for only xv, 319 pp.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Innocêncio I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Blake I, 32. Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.



Item 38

Argues for Free Trade in Grain in France

38. [HERBERT, Claude-Jacques]. *Essai sur la police générale des grains, Sur leurs Prix & sur les Effets de l'Agriculture*. 2 works in 1 volume. Berlin: [i. e., Paris, Noël-Jacques Pissot](Delaguet), 1755. 12°, contemporary calf (some wear, especially at head and foot of spine, corners), flat spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece with short title of first work in gilt in second of six compartments, covers with single ruled border in blind, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, green silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut title-page vignette and headpieces, small woodcut initials. Tables within text. A few leaves lightly browned. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Old rectangular paper ticket inside rear cover with signature of D. Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho. xviii, 435, (1) pp., all in quires of 12 ll. except L and T (6 leaves each) and V (2 ll.), but pagination follows. *2 works in 1 volume.* \$850.00

Third [or fourth?] edition, considerably augmented. Herbert favors greater freedom in grain trade, and justifies his argument with numerous tables. The first edition, London 1753, was published without the author's knowledge. The second edition appeared in London, 1754. For this edition, the author made substantial corrections and additions. The *Avertissement* (pp. ix-xviii) mentions the Arrêt du Conseil of 1754, by which the newly crowned Louis XVI allowed grain to be moved within France; according to Herbert, many still feared possible shortages and sharp increases in price. (Grain was not allowed to be sold outside France, except via a few ports, until 1764.) Herbert discusses rules on trading grain for many centuries past, presents extensive data on grain prices, and argues that "la liberté entière du commerce des grains, seroit le plus grand bien que l'on pût faire au Royaume" (p. 186).

Claude-Jacques Herbert remains a mysterious figure. Born in Paris in 1700, he owned the farm of Carosses de Bordeaux and a library with over 12,000 works. He committed suicide in 1758, after his son's bankruptcy ruined him. Herbert also published *Discours sur les vignes*, Dijon and Paris, 1756.

Provenance: In 1800, the Arco do Cego press—officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego—was established at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, minister of State and first Conde Linhares. Sousa Coutinho (Chaves, 1756—Rio de Janeiro, 1812) realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He served as a diplomat under D. Maria I (1777-1816) and her son, the Prince Regent D. João (later D. João VI), traveling to Rio de Janeiro with the royal family when the French invaded Portugal during the Peninsular War.

* Kress 5443: calling for only viii preliminary leaves; the prior editions not cited. Cf. JFB (1994) H140 for another edition of 1757. Not in Goldsmith's.

BOUND WITH:

BRADLEY, Richard. *Les Calendriers des laboureurs et des fermiers, contenant les instructions nécessaires pour la conduite & pour le maniement d'une Ferme dans tous les mois de l'année. Ouvrage nécessaire aux Personnes qui vivent à la Campagne, & à celles qui y font valoir leur bien. Traduit de l'Anglois sur la sixième édition de M.R. Bradley* Paris: Briasson, 1755.

Woodcut headpiece and small woodcut initials. Light browning on opening leaves, but overall fine. xxx, 279, (1) pp., (6 ll.).

French translation of the last and best edition of Bradley's popular *Gentleman's and Farmer's Calendar*. Written in twelve chapters—one for each month—the *Calendriers* summarizes the agricultural and horticultural routines necessary to maintain the productivity of a farm or country estate.

A botanist and prolific horticultural writer, Richard Bradley (1688-1732) was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1720 and professor of botany at Cambridge in 1724. His want of formal education and neglect of official duties proved so scandalous that only death prevented his forced removal from the university.

* Cf. *Hunt Botanical* II, 1, p. 66-9 for works by Bradley. On Bradley, see *Dictionary of National Biography* (microprint) I, 206. Not located in BLC. NUC: DLC (collating as our copy). Not located in OCLC.

Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo

39. LARRAIN, Juan Francisco, José Agustín Valdes, Francisco García Huydobro, José Miguel Irrarrazaval, Manuel José Valdivieso. *Exm.º Señor.* [text begins:] *Cuando en el siglo en que se proclaman tanto las garantías individuales, vemos burladas nuestras esperanzas, quebrantados nuestros derechos, inutilizados nuestros afanes, y destruido para nosotros el principio fundamental de las asociaciones . . .* N.p.: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 August 1828. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript "Nº 7 [?]" at head of first leave. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("108-109"). 4 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An excellent summary, in flourishing rhetorical style, of arguments in favor of the *mayorazgo*, which the Congreso Constituyente had just abolished. Among the issues raised are the proper duties of a constitutional convention; the rights of man in society; inheritance in ecclesiastical vs. civil law; the fate of Spanish laws in places where Spaniards no longer rule; the economic need for large tracts of land in agriculture; and the effect of primogeniture in France and England. The signers are members of Chile's most prominent families, many of them with *mayorazgos*.

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

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 80134861 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239729 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Why Are You Still Smuggling?

40. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subhastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: "N° 18". Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. As governor and intendant of the province of Santiago, Lastra chides his compatriots for not surrendering the goods covered by the *estanco*—i.e., tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, for which the government of Chile had granted a monopoly to Portales, Cía in exchange for having that private company service Chile's external debt.

Francisco de la Lastra (1777-1852) was an early advocate of Chilean independence and in 1814 served briefly as the country's first supreme director, before signing the Treaty of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochagavía, he became a judge and was elected to the *Camara de Diputados* del Congreso Nacional.

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Another Attempt to Crack Down on Illicit Trade in Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards

41. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. &c. &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se me ha transmitido en copia de orden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extranjeros se levantan con el fin de salvar el país empeñado en una guerra activa ó con el de abrir canales, caminos ó fundar establecimientos conocidamente ventajosos á la Nacion* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Oblong folio (28.8 x 36 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printed in two columns. Folded in half, with reinforcement strip added on blank verso for insertion into binding. A few light spots. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "N° 17" at head of recto; early ink manuscript "39" on verso. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Chilean government had borrowed an enormous amount to improve canals and roads, but was in such disarray that it had not spent most of the money and was using the loan itself to pay interest. This was a major problem for Portales, Cía y Compañía, which was servicing Chile's foreign debt in exchange for a monopoly on tobacco, foreign liquor, playing cards, and tea. General Ramón Freire and

Nº 78.

1.0

El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.

POR cuanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno sobre la infraccion que se hace principalmente en la Capital del Bando que anunciaba este establecimiento. Ha visto con sorpresa que se desobedecen unas medidas de que emana en parte el bien público, ahorrando al Erario de Chile el pago anual de trescientos sesenta mil y mas pesos que no habiendose hecho el remate tendria que remitir á Lóndres para amortizacion, intereses y agencias del empréstito de cinco millones levantados en aquella Capital. Por tanto y convencido de la necesidad de cumplir los pactos con los empresarios he acordado se publique de nuevo fijando por plazo quince dias desde esta fecha para que los tenedores de especies estancadas procedan á su venta, y que pasado este tiempo el Gobierno será inexorable en castigar á los contraventores. Y para que llegue á noticia de todos publíquese por Bando fijandose ejemplares en los lugares acostumbrados.

Intendencia de Santiago y Febrero 25 de 1825.

Francisco de la Lastra

Juan Francisco de Zegerá
Secretario.

Finance Minister Diego José Benavente ordered that the monopoly of Portales Cía be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within two weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few *subastadores* are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. The decree was circulated by the governor of the province of Santiago, Francisco de la Lastra, whose name is printed at the end along with that of his secretary, Joaquín de Huerta.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821. The government was unable effectively to control such trade, and Portales's company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, Portales was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55257372 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Greatly Enlarged Edition of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law
By the Most Distinguished Brazilian Economist of His Time*

42. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º 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* 7 tomos in 8 parts (tomo VI in 2 parts, each with its own title page and pagination), bound in 2 volumes. 7 tomos in 8 parts, in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (tomos I, II, IV, V, VI part 1, VI part 2, and VII) / Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego (tomo III), 1801-1812. Folio (29 x 18.7 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some scraping to front cover of volume II; minor wear to extremities), smooth spines in six compartments with gilt bands and ornaments, second compartment of spine with title and volume number, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages (not all identical). In very good to fine condition. (6 ll.), 280 pp.; 52 pp.; (2 ll.), 103 pp., (1 l.); 133 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 82 [i.e. 86] pp., (1 l.); 90 pp., (1 l.); 72 pp., (1 l.); iii, 86 pp. Pages 85-6 of volume V incorrectly numbered 81-2.

7 tomos in 8 parts, in 2 volumes. \$2,000.00

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, 1806, 1812, 1801, 1811, 1811, 1812 (for both parts), and 1811.

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

insurance, and an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in tomo I of this edition. The other six tomos of the expanded edition 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, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of all friendly nations. In the 1820's he served as deputy to the 1822 Brazilian Constituent Assembly, and in 1825 was elected Senator. Cayrú was an ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy. 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; Innocêncio V, 124-5. This edition not in Goldsmiths'; cf. 17285 for the Lisbon, 1798 edition. This edition not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*; see p. 6 for an 1804 volume with x, 202 [i.e., 200] pp., 1 l. Several of the volumes are present in editions not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*.

43. [LISBON. Companhia Portuguesa de Alcools e Assucares]. *Estatutos da Companhia Portuguesa de alcools e assucares, sociedade anonyma de responsabilidade limitada, redusidos a escriptura publica nas notas do tabellião Joaquim Barreiros Cardozo em 3 de Dezembro de 1888*. Lisbon: Typographia Palhares & Mourisca, 1890. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (vertical fold). In very good condition. Extensively annotated in ink, in a contemporary hand. 10 pp., (1 l.). \$90.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Statutes of a company formed for sale of alcohol and sugar. Among the principal shareholders were the Conde de Gouvêa, F.C. Pereira de Mattos, João Antonio Judice Fialho, J. Ferreira Netto, Jorge O'Neill, Alfredo de Oliveira Souza Leal, Antonio Montenegro & C.^a, D.M. da Costa Ribeiro & C.^a, and José de Azevedo Castello Branco.

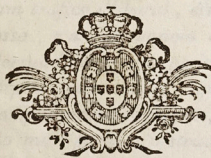
* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Argues Against Free Trade in Grain

44. [MAGALHÃES, Antonio da Silva Pereira]. *Apontamentos para a historia ou uma resposta ao artigo do Snr. Alexandre Herculano de Carvalho, intitulado Liberdade e restricção ou A questão dos cereaes*. Porto: Typ. de J.L. de Sousa, 1855. 12°, original printed wrappers (slightly defective). Tear

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 ORIGINALS
 DOS
 REGULAMENTOS MARITIMOS
 DAS
 PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
 DE ORDEM
 DE SUA ALTEZA REAL,
 O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR,
 POR
 JOSE DA SILVA LISBOA,
 DEPUTADO, E SECRETARIO DA MEZA DE INSPECÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA
 E COMMERCIO DA CIDADE DA BAHIA.

TOM I.



LISBOA,
 NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. Anno 1806.
 Com Licença de Sua Alteza Real.

Item 42

(7 cm.) in title page without loss of text; small blank corner of first two leaves missing. In near-good condition. Old blue-bordered paper tag (shaped like a shield) on front wrapper, with shelfmark "981" in ink manuscript. 63 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author attacks Alexandre Herculano's proposition that there should be free trade in grain. Signed in print on p. 9 by Silva Pereira Magalhães, a merchant of Porto, who published numerous articles on trade.

* Innocência VIII, 307; on the author, see also XX, 265; XXII, 359. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

We Need Protective Tariffs!

45. MAGALHÃES, Antonio da Silva Pereira. *Carta dirigida ao Ilustríssimo e Excellentíssimo Snr., Manoel da Silva Passos, Ministro e Secretario de Estado Honorario e Presidente da Comissão Especial de Pautas etc.* Porto: Typographia de D.J. da F. Pascoal, [1853]. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (creased, missing 4 x 1.5 cm. piece on rear wrapper). Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. Old ink notation in manuscript ("N2") at top margin of front wrapper. Octagonal white paper ticket with blue borders and ink manuscript "24" at center on upper inner corner. 23 pp., (2 ll.). \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. This letter from the Associação Industrial do Porto favors protective tariffs. The addressee, Manoel da Silva Passos (1801-1862), a prominent liberal politician usually referred to as "Passos Manoel" was serving at this time on the committee for tariffs in the Camara dos Deputados.

Silva Pereira de Magalhães, a merchant of Porto, published numerous articles on trade.

* This work not in Innocência; on the author, see VIII, 307; XX, 265; XXII, 359. OCLC: 959060407 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

No Free Trade!

46. MAGALHÃES, António da Silva Pereira de. *O proteccionista e os livre-cambistas. Compilação de varios opusculos de* Porto: Typ. Industrial, 1871. 8°, contemporary quarter green morocco (spine slightly faded), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled. In fine condition. [iii]-xvi, 32, 51, 16, 40, 35, 21, (2), 13, 48, 152, 111 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION in book form of this collection of ten works arguing against free trade and in favor of protectionist legislation. The works originally appeared

from 1853 to 1865 in various journals. Silva Pereira de Magalhães was a merchant of Porto who published numerous articles on trade.

* Innocência VIII, 307; XX, 265; XXII, 359: does not list this volume, but cites four of the articles (II, IV, V and VII) published separately. Not located in *NUC*. OCLC: 504309727 (British Library). Porbase locates a copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and Universidade do Minho. Copac adds a copy at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase and another in SUDOC (location unclear).

Why Is It So Difficult to Build Roads in Portugal?

47. MANTUA, Bento Joaquim Cortez. *Memoria relativa aos contractos que se tem feito em Portugal desde 1837 com relação das estradas, reclamações a que deram origem taes contractos, como foram attendidas e como o deviam ser, como se devem repelir as que ainda pendem por parte da Empresa Lombré e Companhia das Obras Publicas, e como se deve proceder na liquidação das contas da dita Companhia, para elucidação do paiz, das Camaras Legislativas e do Governo.* Lisbon: Typographia de Silva, 1849. Large 8°, stitched. Ornamental rule on title page. Uncut. In fine condition. 39 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses the 1837 contract for construction of a modern road from Lisbon to Porto that remained incomplete. Based on the list of expenses included here, the author estimates the cost of building roads from Porto to Braga, Guimarães, and Penafiel.

Bento Joaquim Cortez Mantua was born on the island of São Miguel (Azores) circa 1802. He also published *Memoria relativa á proposta de Lei do Governo sobre a construcção e melhoramento das estradas do Reino*, Lisbon, n.d., a *Refutação analytica do relatorio, medidas financeiras e contractos sobre caminhos de ferro*, Lisbon, 1856, and numerous articles in periodicals, signed either with his full name or with the initials "C.M."

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 36431.10. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 27. Innocência I, 345-6. OCLC: 940211550 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digital and microfilm copies from the copy at the Kress Library-Harvard University, which we have not been able to locate in Hollis or OCLC. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats Senate House Libraries. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

48. MENDOZA, D. Santiago Garcia de. *Memoria offerecida A III^m.a Camara Municipal, e Habitantes do concelho de Ponte do Lima por* Braga: Typographia Lusitana, 1867. Large 8°, original printed green wrappers. Wood-engraved vignette of a woman holding a caduceus flanked by a plow and a cornucopia, on front wrapper and title page. In fine condition. Old ink signature on front wrapper ("Maciel"). 36 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garcia de Mendoza advises the Camara Municipal of his adopted home town that a society to study agronomy and economy should be formed

in Ponte de Lima, on the model of the societies that had been founded in the eighteenth century. He includes on pp. 19-36 a complete copy of the statutes of the Antiga Sociedade Economica of Ponte de Lima, written in 1780.

Santiago Garcia de Mendoza (b. 1821), a native of Simancas, came to Portugal in 1846 and took part in the Maria da Fonte movement. He settled with his wife in Ponte de Lima, where he studied Portuguese literature and wrote in Portuguese. In Marseilles, he served as consul of Portugal in 1876.

* Innocência XIX, 7 and 353. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Mexican Imports and Exports

49. [MEXICO]. *Arancel General de aduanas maritimas y fronteras, y pauta de comisos para el Gobierno Interior de la Republica Mexicana*. Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila, 1837. 4°, original printed rear wrapper (spine and front wrapper gone), stitched. Woodcut vignette on title page Some foxing and light browning. In good to very good condition. 79 pp.

\$1,500.00

FIRST EDITION of these decrees of September 19 and 20, 1836, relating to customs duties and tariffs for all Mexican imports and exports. Regulations concerning trade in all goods, from tea, coffee, tobacco and other comestibles to musical instruments and printed works. The following ports in particular are recognized for trade: Sisal, Campeche, Tabasco, Varacruz, Santa Anna de Tamaulipas, Matamores, Acapulco, San Blas, Guaymas in the Gulf of Mexico, and Monterey in California. Two separate decrees relate to trade in Yucatan. Among the list of prohibited imports are buttons stamped with the national arms of Spain, playing cards, and children's games. Also included are rates of exchange for Mexican pesos with various international currencies.

* Sabin 48283. This edition not located in Palau; cf. 14779 for a Veracruz 1837 edition, with 42 pp. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 562555361 (British Library); 20177372 (San Francisco Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, Library of Congress). Copac locates the British Library copy only. CCPBE cites a Barcelona edition of the same year, with 62 pp., locating only a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional-Madrid. Rebuin cites the Veracruz 1837 edition of 42 pp. in a single copy, at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis. Orbis locates a copy in the Beinecke Library. Not located in the University of Texas online catalog. Melvyl locates a single copy, in the California State Library, as well as the Barcelona 1837 edition in the same institution.

Reviving the Royal Silk Factory

50. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Memoria sobre alguns acontecimentos mais notaveis da administração da Real Fabrica das Sedas desde o anno de 1810, e sobre os meios do seu restabelecimento, dirigida a Corte do Rio de Janeiro, e ao Governo de Portugal no anno de 1819*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão

NOÇÕES
HISTORICAS, ECONOMICAS,
E ADMINISTRATIVAS
SOBRE
A PRODUÇÃO, E MANUFATURA
DAS
SEDAS EM PORTUGAL,
E PARTICULARMENTE SOBRE
A REAL FABRICA
DO SUBURBIO DO RATO,
E SUAS ANNEXAS.
POR
JOSÉ ACCURSIO DAS NEVES.



LISBOA:
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. ANNO 1827.
Com Licença.

Thaddeo Ferreira, 1821. 4°, plain blue rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Faintly dampstained at top toward end. In good to very good condition. 44 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had been trying since 1810 to persuade the government to reform the way it ran the royal silk factory. He gives a lengthy history of the government's decrees regarding the factory (pp. 7-28), then discusses how the factory can be revived, whether private silk factories should be permitted, warehouses, accounting, and inspections. In the introduction, Accursio das Neves states that he was spurred to write this *Memoria* by a notice in the *Diario do Governo* of September 22, 1821.

Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

* Innocência IV, 181, 458; XII, 196. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 181. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 10. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 89-94. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 26960164 (Harvard Business School, Newberry Library, Victoria and Albert, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and Victoria and Albert. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Haifa University.

*Details on Silk Manufacture in Portugal, Plus Tapestries,
Hat-Making, Buttons, Combs, Watches, and More*

51. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Noções históricas, económicas, e administrativas sobre a produção, e manufactura das sedas em Portugal, e particularmente sobre a Real Fabrica do suburbio do Rato, e suas annexas.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1827. 8°, nineteenth-century crimson quarter calf over marbled boards (corners a bit worn), spine with black leather lettering piece), gilt letter, orange endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. vii, 405 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of a useful, well documented work on the production of silk in Portugal, especially at the factory in the Rato, established in the 1730s on the outskirts of Lisbon. Neves describes the progress of that factory under various administrations, government support of the factory, the addition of facilities for dyeing and design, the cultivation of silkworms, and the changes made by Piedmontese immigrants. Chapters XIV-XIX (out of 27) deal with other industries in Portugal, including tapestries,

hat-making, stucco, locksmiths, combs, cardboard boxes, varnish, watches, crockery, buttons, and decanters.

Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Córtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Córtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo, Neves became an obscure figure after the liberals triumphed toward the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age—a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

*Innocêncio IV, 182 (without mention of the final leaf, a table of contents). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, pp. 14-5. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 89-94. Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

A Catalan Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians

52. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J. *Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa* Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), smooth spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). In very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with two references to sales. Entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lii, 315 pp. \$1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of *Riflessioni imparziali sopra l'umanità degli Spagnuoli nell' Indie* (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that had been published in Robertson's *History of America*, London 1777, and Raynal's *Histoire philosophique et politique*, Amsterdam 1770.

Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas' works, the Indians' lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and "Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunicacion de la Metròpoli con las Colonias." He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76, with mentions of Peru and Mexico).

Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors,

REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES

SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES
EN LAS INDIAS,

CONTRA LOS PRETENDIDOS FILÓSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.

Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRITAS EN ITALIANO

POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX,

Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS

Por D. PEDRO VARELA Y ULLOA, del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaría de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.



MADRID. MDCCLXXXII.

POR D. JOACHIN IBARRA, Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

1782 -

insisting that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government. He concludes by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: that the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix's contention in the main text.

Nuix y Perpiña (Tora, Old Castile, 1740-Italy, 1783) became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. One of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. After the Jesuits were expelled from Spain, Nuix spent the rest of his life in Italy. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author's brother, José de Nuix y Perpiñá, and published in Cervera in 1783.

* Palau 196692: noting existence of some large-paper copies. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-americana* 5007. Ruiz Lasala 646; also citing (n° 319) in error an Ibarra edition of Madrid, 1772. Backer-Sommervogel V, 1836-7. Fernández de Navarrete, *Biblioteca marítima española* II, 281-2. Sempere y Guarinos IV, 153-6. Not in Aguilar Piñal; see VI, n° 699 for the Cervera, 1783 edition. Sabin 56309. JCB III, ii, 194. JFB (1994) N241. Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana* V, n° 1782. Duviols, *L'Amérique espagnole vue et rêvée*, p. 206.

Legal Argument in Favor of Common Pastures

53. OLIVEIRA, Domingos Nunes de. *Discurso juridico economico-politico em que se mostra a origem dos pastos que neste Reino, chamão communs, sua differencia dos publicos, e os direitos porque deverião regular-se sem offender os da propriedade, e dominio dos particulares a beneficio da agricultura em geral, e em particular para a Comarca de Castello-Branco* Lisbon: Typ. Morazziana, 1788. 4°, contemporary tree calf (faded, lacking front free endpaper), flat spine heavily gilt with red leather lettering piece (short title), text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. (4 ll.), 243 pp. [final page misnumbered 239], (5 pp. errata). \$750.00

FIRST EDITION of this argument in favor of common pasture lands, which the author considers an intrinsic natural right for any healthy nation (his position supported by quotations of ancient authors such as Cato and Seneca), but one which must be guided by modern legal rubrics. Existing laws pertaining to pastures and transhumance are cited and analyzed within this context. Indices offer an indispensable vocabulary of Portuguese legal terms. Another edition appeared in Lisbon, 1807. Innocência notes that it was the only published work on this topic.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 13552.12. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 4. Innocência II, 195: calls for x, 239 pp.; "pouco vulgar, e estimada no seu genero, por ser o unico escripto em que entre nos se tractou da materia com sufficiente extensão." Not in Kress, Palha, Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães. Not in Melvyl. NUC: ICN, MH-BA. OCLC: 563162846 (British Library, calling for 239 pp.); 64771265 (University of

California-Berkeley, Newberry Library, calling for [13], 6-239 [i.e. 243], [5] p., [1] leaf); 491938492 (Poitiers-BU Lettres, without collation); 1035245357 (Baker Library-Harvard University, calling for 243, [4] p.). Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (collation given as 239, [4] pp.) and three at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of them “perfurada”, collation given as [7, 1 br.], 239, [4] p.). Copac repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

Improve Portuguese Economy by Reducing Church-Related Spending

54. [PALMA, Joaquim Plácido Galvão]. *Memoria para ser recitada no agosto Congresso das Cortes, julgando-a digna de subir a elle, a Junta Provisional do Governo Supremo do Reyno. A cujos excellentissimos membros, tem a honra de a dedicar com o mais sincero profundo respeito Hum Portuguez.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1821. 4°, old plain gray wrappers. Small typographical ornament on title page. In very good to fine condition. 18 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, distressed by the poor state of the Portuguese economy, suggests improvements in agriculture, trade (including trade with India), education, and the Church. With respect to the latter, to which he devotes more space than anything else, he advises that expenditures be cut back severely (pp. 14-16).

The author is identified in the footnote on p. 3, with the comment, “Muito antes da instalação das Cortes, foi effectivamente entregue ao Governo Provisorio huma Memoria, de que esta he fiel copia: com a só differença de então hir anonyma, e agora declarar ser o seu Auctor Joaquim Plácido Galvão Palma.” Galvão Palma (Extremoz, ca. 1777[?]-1839[?]) left the Augustinian order to become a *presbytero secular*, serving as prior in Monsaraz (Alentejo). He was elected deputy to the Cortes in 1822. His fervent liberal views led to him being imprisoned in the tower of S. Julião da Barra from May 1828 to June 1829, when he was sent to the convent of Buçaco. In 1834 he was named governor of the archbishopric of Évora, and in 1837 was elected deputy to the Cortes Constituintes. He published several other short works on political topics and some pastorals.

* Innocência IV, 148, 455; XII, 136; *Aditamentos* 219. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, “Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira” p. 187. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists several other works by this author from the 1820s and 1830s. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Problems in the Port Wine Trade

55. [PINTO, Frederico Alexandre, possible author]. *A questão vinhateira do Douro, considerada em todas as suas relações com a Agricultura e Commercio, e com a competente legislação antiga e moderna, acompanhada de interessantes observações, e escripta em vinte e cinco cartas dirigidas ao*

Exm.º Manuel de Castro Pereira por um Anonimo em 1849. Porto: Typ. de José Lourenço de Sousa, 1849. 8º, contemporary plain blue wrappers. Uncut and partly unopened. Occasional very light foxing. In very good condition. 332 pp., (1 l.), tables and diagrams in text. \$175.00

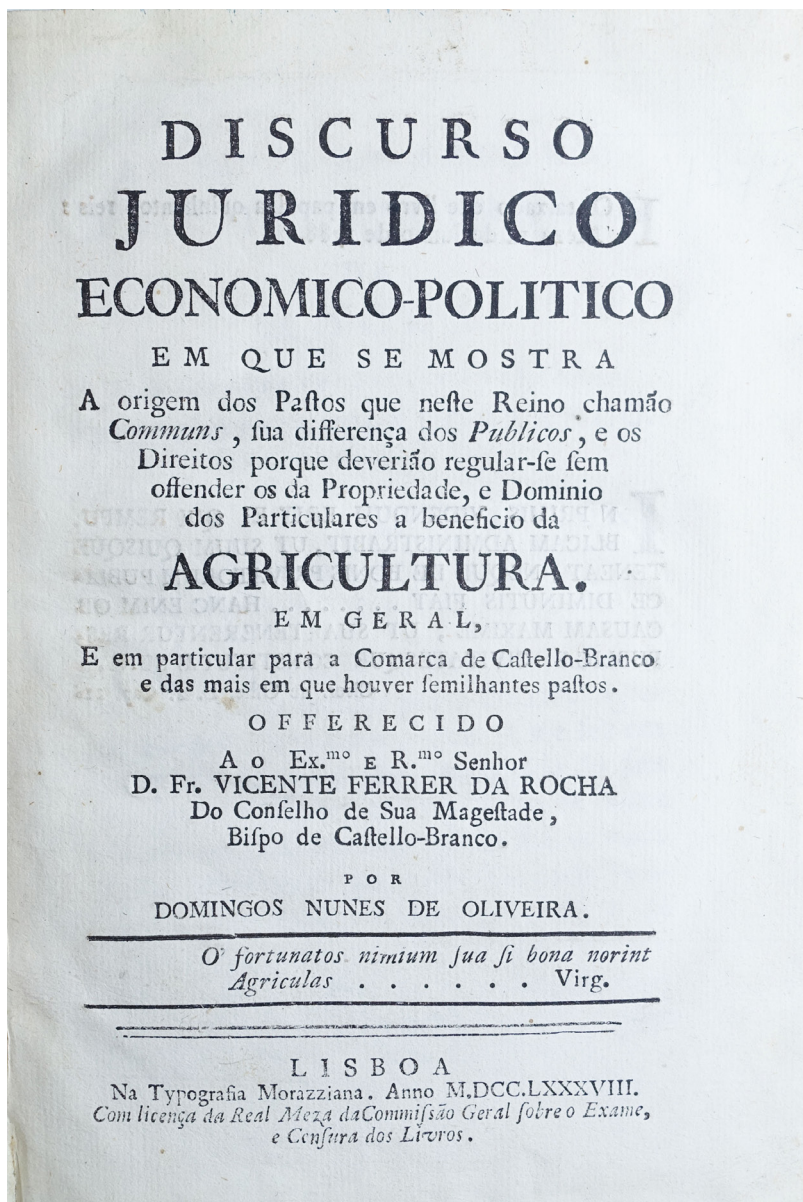
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedication is signed "Um Lavrador do Douro". The authorship has been ascribed to Frederico Alexandre Pinto by OCLC record 43294262; it has also been attributed to Afonso Botelho de Sampaio e Sousa. Simon and Unzelman list it under Manuel do Castro Pereira, but he is clearly the recipient of the letters rather than their author. Another completely different work, a 16 page pamphlet by António Correa Herédia, appeared in 1863, titled *Questão vinhateira do Douro*.

This work is an epistolary account in protest against the unfair advantage enjoyed by the *Companhia* (Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established by the Marquês de Pombal in 1756) in selling and exporting wine that drove small wine producers out of business. The common thread throughout all of the letters is the unfair treatment of independent wine producers stemming from a law of 21 Abril de 1843, and a second of 22 de Outubro de 1843. The first law is described in detail on page 53, specifically articles 8, 9, and 12. Article 8 regulates how much the *companhia* has to pay for different qualities of wine sold by producers at the *feiras*. Article 9 is about the privilege awarded the *Companhia* ("a companhia fica obrigada a fazer o commercio de vinhos d'exportação, e de consumo, sem que entre ella e os commerciantes haja a mais pequena distincção e privilegio," p. 53). Article 12, which infuriates the author most, is about the compensation of 150 *contos de reis*, which are reduced from the cost of consuming and exportation that the *Companhia* would otherwise have to pay to the customs in Porto. The problems and costs of export range from discussions of Brazil and Great Britain, and laws about exporting Douro wines to the United States (p. 235), Asia and Africa (p. 231).

Due to the subsidy that the government gave to the *Companhia*, smaller producers could no longer be competitive in the market. The author gives an idealized vision of what he calls the "*laissez faire laissez passer*," recalling his first years as a wine producer when there was freedom in the commerce of wine, around the years 1835-1837. The author tells the story that he inherited his uncle's wine business and, after having a good payday, went to Regoa [Peso da Régua, in the Douro region] to make some purchases. There he found various types of craftsmen selling their wares, including tailors, a textile market, and ironworks. The author praises conditions that were still favorable for small business (pp. 11-12) which resulted in a flourishing and diverse market. He then describes an economic crisis that led to the laws of 1843, suggesting they were influenced by the Banco Comercial, and contributed greatly to the threat of the extinction of paper money (crisis of 1837-1839, p. 16).

The author also suggests that the true cause of the wine crisis in 1843 (beyond the law of April 21, 1843) was a prodigious production of wine in the Douro region. This surplus inspired the wine producers to plant more vineyards with their increased capital, which consequently saturated the market (p. 60).

* Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 111. Unzelman p. 118. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Albino Lapa, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Tancredo de Barros Paiva, *Diccionario de pseudonymos*. OCLC: 43294262 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, Newberry Library, Princeton University); 556397590 (British Library: two copies). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates two copies, both at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.



*With Articles Drawn Up**By One of the Most Brilliant Portuguese Economic Thinkers*

56. [PORCELAIN]. *Estatutos da Real Fabrica de Porcelana, Vidro, e Processos Chimicos, erecta no sitio da Vista-Alegre, Termo de Ilhavo, Comarca de Aveiro.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Typ. a Santa Catharina N.º 12, 1929. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary light blue-gray plain wrappers (minor soiling). Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Horizontal fold. In very good condition. (7 ll., 1 blank l.) \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. From 1824 to 1880, Vista Alegre was one of the two most important glass factories in Portugal. It was also Portugal's premier producer of fine porcelain, and maintains that distinction to the present day.

Influenced by the success of the Marinha Grande glass factory, José Ferreira Pinto Basto decided to create a "porcelain, glass and chemical processes" factory. He started, in 1815, by acquiring the mansion Quinta da Ermida, a beautiful place near the town of Ílhavo and by the Aveiro estuary, in a region rich in the essential manufacturing elements of porcelain and glass (e.g., fuels, clay, white and thin sands, and crystallized pebbles). Later he bought the surrounding 100-acre (0.4 km²) premises, where he launched his project. The patent authorizing the operation of the Vista Alegre Factory was granted in 1824 by King D. João VI. Five years later, Vista Alegre was granted the title of Royal Factory, to honor its art and industrial success.

The second through fourth leaves of the present work contain royal decrees of 1824 and 1826 establishing the factory. The next three leaves contain documents from 1829, including an application by Ferreira Pinto Basto, followed by nine detailed articles setting out in detail the rules and regulations for the running of the factory. The articles are signed in print by José Accurcio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, who held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, Neves was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principal supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. He had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite his conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade, while defending a moderate protectionism. As a result of his support for Miguelismo and the triumph of the liberals, Neves became an obscure figure toward the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and one of the most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theorists in Portugal.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Innocêncio. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Confiscation of Illegal Goods

57. [PORTALES, Diego]. *Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y Ca. para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de*

Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo. [text begins:] 1° Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Folio (32 x 20.6 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Tear (2.5 cm.) at foot of both leaves. Upper and lower edges uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Instructions for the collection of tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards that were being sold in contravention of the monopoly of Portales, Cía y Ca., over whose signature these instructions were issued. The rate at which merchants of such confiscated goods are to be reimbursed is also set out.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Briseño I, 80 (under "Contrata sobre estanco"). OCLC: 55240652 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.

Cracking Down on Smugglers of Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards

58. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada por el Gobierno Supremo segun decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies estancadas* N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "14" at head of recto. Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Imposes penalties for smuggling tobacco, foreign liquors, tea, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55241485 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y C.^a para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo.

1.º Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones, para que se publique y fije en los lugares acostumbrados el mismo Bando publicado en esta Capital anunciando la contrata celebrada con la Casa de Portales Cea y C.^a y prohibiendo absolutamente la venta de especies estancadas por otra cuenta que por la de los Empresarios, bajo las penas señaladas en el mismo Bando: al efecto el Gobierno oficiará á dichos Gobernadores y Tenientes Gobernadores conforme al artículo 6.º de la contrata celebrado con los Empresarios.

2.º Al siguiente dia de la publicacion del Bando empezarán á comprar todas las existencias ó porciones de especies estancadas que se hallasen en poder de comerciantes ó particulares á los precios señalados en el Bando cuidando con el celo y actividad posibles de juntarlas todas en la administracion, valiendose al efecto de espías y de cuantos medios legitimos estén en sus alcances, y anunciando al público por carteles que el denunciante hace suya la especie denunciada con la obligacion precisa de venderla á la administracion.

3.º Establecerán con la brevedad posible cada uno en su respectivo partido estancos subalternos en todos y los mismos lugares en que los habian cuando los tabacos estaban estancados por cuenta del fisco, y podrán aumentarse siempre que los Empresarios lo estimen conveniente. Estos estanqueros son responsables de su conducta y de los intereses que manejen á los Administradores y éstos á los Empresarios.

4.º Cada Administrador llevará su libro en que sienta cada una de las partidas de especies estancadas que compra con expresion del nombre y apellido del vendedor, que deberá firmar en el libro al pie de la partida junto con el Administrador.

5.º Todos los pagos deben hacerse en Santiago y los Administradores girarán las libranzas contra Portales Cea y C.^a expresando en ellas que su valor es por tantos mazos Tabaco de Saña, tantos quintales ó libras de Virginia &c.: si el valor de la compra es de uno hasta doscientos pesos la libranza será girada á la vista, si de doscientos á quinientos se gi-

Dissolution of the Portales Cía Monopoly

59. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *Breve esposicion que Portales, Cea y C^a hacen a los señores de la Representacion Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociacion de estanco. [text begins:] Señores. En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió ...* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 26 August 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separating). Caption title. Single small hole punched in margin of opening leaves, without loss of text. Light browning and stains. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript "20" at head of first leaf. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("42-49"). (11.), 12 pp., (1 folding table with a table of letters of exchange by Portales Cía).

\$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales Cía y Compañía reports that they are being discussed in Congress as if they had acted in a criminal manner under their monopoly contract (*estanco*). The 12 pages of attached documents are intended to provide accurate information.

Since 1821, the Portales Cía (headed by Diego Portales) had enjoyed a monopoly on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards within Chile, in exchange for servicing Chile's foreign debt and depositing substantial sums in Chile's *caja nacional de descuentos*. As the company points out in the first document, this ten-year contract required a large number of employees and complex financial transactions: the company had invested a great deal in it. However, the goods on which Portales Cía held a monopoly were all highly tempting for smugglers, and the company had been suffering substantial losses. Coquimbo (always at odds with the central government in Santiago) had even recently proposed to make payments on its share of the debt in return for not abiding by the *estanco*. Portales Cía states bitterly that it seems only government officials, not the citizens of Chile, were willing to abide by the contract.

This set of documents goes on to record the negotiations to dissolve the contract, listing the obligations of the company and what they require as recompense when the contract is terminated. Congress offered considerably less, and with the final document, dated August 18, 1826, Portales Cía vows to present documentation before a judge in order to have the compensation increased.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. After the company went bankrupt, its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

* Briseño III, 65, no. 383: calling for 12 pp. and a folding plate. OCLC: 55278147 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.); 55242389 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Argues that the Companhia Geral is Beneficial to the Port Wine Trade

60. [PORTUGAL. **Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. Joaquim José Pedro Lopes, trans.**] *Relação dos factos praticados pela Comissão dos Comerciantes de Vinhos, em Londres, Correspondentes da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, no Porto: Em consequencia da petição appresentada á Camara dos Communs em 12 de Julho de 1812, por certas pessoas, que se intitulão membros da extincta feitoria. Offerecida aos Senhores Neiva, e Sá, Agentes da Companhia em Londres. Com hum Appendix, que contém documentos, explicações e illustrações. Trasladata do original Inglez por J.J.P.L.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1813. 4°, old plain brown wrappers (a few defects to spine), vertical manuscript title on spine, octagonal paper label with concentric brown borders and typed title and date (in black) and translator's name (in red) pasted on to front wrapper. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 171 pp. \$400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Another edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro the same year. The French occupation of the Douro region in 1807-1809 had caused a steep drop in sales of Port wine, from which those in the trade were struggling to recover. Sale of Port wine was still in the hands of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established by the Marquês de Pombal in 1756. In London, some British merchants accused the Companhia of being a monopoly and asked Parliament to take action against it. The merchants from England and Scotland who signed the opening letter in this collection argue that the Companhia is beneficial to the trade, as it encourages the production of better wine. They reprint numerous documents, including two from 1754 that spurred the creation of the Companhia. Their petition to Parliament is reprinted with extensive annotations.

* Simon, *Bibliotheca Vinaria*, facing p. 115; *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 11. Unzelman, *Wine & Gastronomy* p. 128. Innocência IV, 447; see also IV, 107-11; VII, 119-20; XII, 93. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 7. Porbase lists three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists a copy in the British Library, and a copy of the Rio de Janeiro edition at the City of London Guildhall Library.

Defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro

61. [PORTUGAL. **Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro.**] *Memoria sobre a Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, em confutação da representação que alguns feitores, e negociantes inglezes fizeram em Londres pedindo a sua extinção. Pelo author da Memoria a favor da Companhia das Reaes Pescarias do Reino do Algarve.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good condition. Old inked pagination in upper outer corners ("717-801"). 91 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. The Companhia was founded in 1756, partly in an effort by

the Marquês de Pombal to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Innocência VI, 195. Kress S.6116. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 8. OCLC: 39503099 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at University of Manchester and another at University of London-ULRLS. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Port Wine Producers Petition Against British Wine Merchants

62. [PORTUGAL. Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro]. *Tradução de hum requerimento dirigido ao Governo de S.M.B. por alguns negociantes Inglezes da Cidade do Porto contra a Companhia Geral do Alto Douro; e observações de hum curioso sobre a materia.* Porto: Na Typ. de Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro & Filhos, 1825. 8°, stitched. Publisher's monogram on title page. Occasional small stains and slight toning. In very good condition. 39 pp. Pages 5-12 in two columns, with original English text beside the Portuguese translation. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION. On p. 12 appear the names of the fifteen individual Port wine merchants and firms signatory to the petition, including Offley Forrester Webber & C.°, Cambell Taylor & C.°, Cockburns Wauchope & C.°, John Bell & C.°, James Woodhouse, Geo. Sandeman & C.°, John Quilliman and T.G. Smith. In a letter to Foreign Secretary George Canning, they complain that the 1810 treaty between Portugal and Great Britain is not being enforced, and that the consequences "threaten the total destructions of their Trade." Among the complaints: they are not allowed to taste wines for themselves and choose which are appropriate for export; the prices set for wines exported to England are much higher than for wines exported elsewhere; and the prices set for brandy (*agoardente*) are outrageous.

The "Observação geral" in the original Portuguese occupies pp. 13-39. It refutes point by point the petition of the British Port wine merchants, who had complained about the monopolistic practices of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, also known as the Real Companhia Velha.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the

14.
24.
El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañia, y aprobada por el Gobierno Supremo segun decreto del 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue:

*S*i en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las especies estancadas que traiga á su bordo probado que sea el hecho deberá condenarse su casco y aparejo á mas de la especie misma en favor del Fisco, cediendo una tercera parte de sus valores al denunciante, y el Gobierno así lo decretará especialmente y mandará que las Capitanias de los puertos del Estado, y Comandancias de Resguardos lo hagan saber precisamente á los Capitanes y sobrecargos de los buques que visiten, haciendo responsables á estos empleados por cualquier omision en el cumplimiento de esta orden.

Los artículos estancados son: Tabacos de todas clases en rama y polvo: Licores extrangeros, Naypes y Té.

Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress 24527. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 14. OCLC: 51798754 (University of California-Davis, British Library); online and microfilm copies also cited. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as a single copy of a second edition, printed the same year, at the same institution. Copac repeats British Library, also citing online and microfilm copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.

Sumptuary Law

***63. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Pedro as Regent for D. Afonso VI, King of Portugal 1668-1683; later D. Pedro II, 1683-1706]. *Pregmatica e ley por que Sua Alteza ha por bem pellos respeitos nella declarados prohibir os trajes, vestidos de Seda com ouro, guarnições de fitas, ouro, prata, dourados, bordados coches de seis mulas, & o mais que nella se declara.* Lisbon: Por Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor de Sua Alteza, 1677. Folio (28.5 x 19.2 cm.), disbound. Title page within typographical border, with large woodcut royal arms of Portugal surmounted by a crown and flanked by two male figures holding staffs with flags of the Order of Christ; below are an armillary sphere and a pelican; signed I. Ieghers (i.e., Jan Jegher). Two woodcut initials, the first rather elegant, 4.5 cm. high. Light dampstains, some soiling on final blank page. Horizontal foldlines. In good condition. (4 ll.) \$800.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this law that forbids the use of gold or silver as decoration (except in a few cases, in small amounts, and when the fabric was made in India), the wearing of long gowns except by the clergy and university students, and clothing made from fabric not manufactured in Portugal. It also forbids ostentation at funerals and on coaches. Anyone disobeying this law will not only be fined, but will be forbidden to enter the presence of the king or any royal official.

Jan Christoffel Jegher (Antwerp, 1618-Antwerp, ca. 1666-7) was son of noted printmaker Christoffel Jegher, who collaborated with Peter Paul Rubens. Jan worked for Plantin: one of his earliest works was the Plantin colophon, based on a Rubens design.

* Arouca P251. On efforts to increase Portuguese textile production and to reduce the import of foreign luxury goods, see Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal, 1668-1703*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates five copies, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

Regulates Importation of Olive Oil, Wine, Beer, Liquors

64. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... que nestes meus Reynos, Senhorios, nenhuma pessoa natural delles, nem Estrangeyro pudesse trazer ao Porto desta Cidade, & aos mais deste Reyno, vinhos, azeytes agoardentes, servejas nem outras bebidas semelhantes fabricadas fora do Reyno* N.p.: n.pr., issued 16 November 1714. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; ten-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$350.00

Modifies a law of 10 September 1710. Olive oils produced abroad may now be imported, but foreign-made wines, beers, and liquors are still forbidden.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

No Portuguese Officials or Military Officers to Engage in Business

65. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Eu El-Rey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarà virem que Eu fiz huma Ley publicada em tres de Setembro do anno passado, pela qual fuy servido revogar a permissão, que por resolução de vinte & seis de Novembro de 1709 havia dado aos Governadores de minhas Conquistas para commerciareem* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 27 March 1721. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Emphatically reiterates the prohibition against any Portuguese officials or military officers engaging in commerce: "não só dos expressados na mesma Ley, mas por outro qualquer que possa haver, nem por si, nem por interpostas pessoas, com qualquer pretexto, que seja."

* Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: 810341009 (John Carter Brown Library).

No Fly-by-Night Businessmen on the Brazil Fleets!

66. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Ley virem, que sendo informado de que de alguns annos a esta parte se tem introduzido o abuso de se intrrometerem no Commercio, que se faz deste Reyno para o Estado do Brasil, diferentes pessoas ignorantes do mesmo Commercio* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Belem,

Lo.

~~h.~~

**Breve esposicion que
Portales, Cea y C.^a ha-
cen a los señores de
la Representacion Na-
cional sobre el estado
actual de la negocia-
cion de estanco.**

SEÑORES

En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió al Presidente de la República, y que éste transcribió al Soberano Congreso. Supimos igualmente que se acordó se presentase á discusion en la sesion siguiente la mocion de un señor diputado sobre estincion del estanco, ó su traslacion al fisco. Al llegar á nuestra noticia la escalfacion y acrimonia con que ha hablado otro señor diputado á cerca de nuestra conducta suponiendonos criminales y de mala fé, declamando por que se nos persiguiese de un modo horrible y desconocido en las leyes, manifestando una suma desconfianza, creyendonos capaces de ocultar bienes y hasta de fugar, condenandonos sin oirnos, y sin advertir que por acuerdo del mismo Congreso Nacional somos actualmente ejecutados por la caja de descuentos ante juez competente. Al llegar esto á nuestra noticia, repetimos, formamos la resolucion de presentar á los señores diputados aquellos documentos que fuesen mas del caso y que la suma estrechez del tiempo permitiese imprimir para que en presencia de ellos se dignen mirar este negocio en su verdadero punto de vista, y que su lectura pueda hacer que desaparezca cualquiera prevencion causada por la voz pública que siempre presenta disfrazados todos nuestros hechos y todo cuanto nos toca.

La misma angustia del tiempo sólo nos permite referirnos á los citados documentos que dan los antecedentes necesarios para formar un juicio correcto á cerca del estado de la negociacion de estanco. Añadirémos solamente que el último de setiembre próximo se cumplen tres semestres de nuestra contrata. Remitimos el primero á Inglaterra, y si esta remesa no llegó en tiempo oportuno, en los documentos aparece la causa de la demora que no consistió en nosotros. Las letras que fueron con este objeto se destinaron al pago del segundo dividendo por haber tomado el Ministro plenipotenciario de

6 December 1755. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation, "220-221". (2 ll.) \$150.00

The king forbids trade in Brazil to *commissarios volantes*, fly-by-night businessmen who travel in the same ships as the cargoes they are trading, and have no fixed place of business. The king notes that their lack of commercial knowledge and credit (or outright dishonesty) is ruining many established businessmen who mistakenly trust them; he forbids any of them to be allowed henceforth on the Brazil fleets. The ships' officers and crews are also forbidden to engage in such activities. Transgressors will have their goods confiscated or will be dismissed from their posts.

There are at least two editions. In this one, the catchword on the first leaf recto is "mais"; there is another with the catchword "-ção".

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 755/14. Rodrigues 66. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.

Establishes Weights and Measures for Trade

67. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que esta Alvará virem, que sendome presente a desigualdade, com que se arbitrão os fretes das mercadorias liquidas, e volumosas, que se transportão da Cidade de Lisboa para os diferentes portos da America, e delles para este Reyno* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Belem, 20 November 1756. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Simple six-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation, "264-265". (2 ll.) \$150.00

Decrees that a *junta* be established that will set standard volumes for bales and canisters being sent to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco, for which the ships traveling there will pay a set freight fee. Shipments of iron, lead, and copper are mentioned.

Below the king's printed signature appears the printed signature of Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, future Conde de Oeiras and Marquês de Pombal.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 756/10. Rodrigues 69. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.

Stock in Brazilian Monopoly Companies

68. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRei. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem, que tendo informação de que em diversos Juizos se tem movido huma extraordinaria questão, na qual se pertendeo sustentar, e julgar, que as Apollices das Companhias Geraes, do Grão Pará, e Maranhão; da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, e de Pernambuco, e Paraíba, constituição bens da terceira especie; reduzindo-as assim á Classe das*

Acções, ou dividas particulares [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, issued at Palacio de Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 21 June 1766. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$100.00

Chastises royal officials who have not been treating as actual goods stock in the royal monopoly companies: the Companhia Geral do Grão Pará e Maranhão, the Companhia da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, and the Companhia de Pernambuco e Paraíba.

Beneath the king's printed signature is the printed signature of the Conde de Oeyras (the future Marquês de Pombal).

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.

Taxes Strong Liquor at Same Rate as Wine

69. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que sendo-me presente em consulta do Senado da Camara a Representação dos commerciantes de Agua-Ardente, em que para evitar as fraudes* [Lisbon]: [colophon] Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued 15 July 1767. Folio (28.7 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$250.00

Changes the taxes on *aguardente* (any strong distilled alcoholic beverage, including brandy, *bagaço* and *bagaceira*) so that they are the same as for wine. The decree affects *aguardente* that is brought to Lisbon, with different rates depending on whether it is shipped in by land or sea or distilled by those owning vineyards near the city.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

No Discount Pricing on Shares of Brazilian Monopoly Stock

70. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRei. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de declaração virem, que tendo certa informação de que depois da publicação do outro Alvará de 21 de Junho de 1766, em que reprovei o absurdo, com que as Apolices das Companhias Geraes do Grão Pará, e Maranhão, da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, e de Pernambuco, e Paraíba, se tinham pertendido julgar bens da terceira especie* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, issued at Palacio de Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 30 August 1768. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Ten-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. (2 ll.) \$150.00

Sets penalties for those who buy shares in the royal monopoly companies (Companhia Geral do Grão Pará e Maranhão, Companhia da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto

Douro, Companhia de Pernambuco e Paraíba) at a lower price than is listed on the books. Punishments are also established for those who try to force foreign merchants to accept such shares in payment of debts.

Beneath the king's printed signature is the printed signature of the Conde de Oeyras (the future Marquês de Pombal).

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 768/2. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*.

Yet Another Attempt to Prevent the Dilution of Port Wine

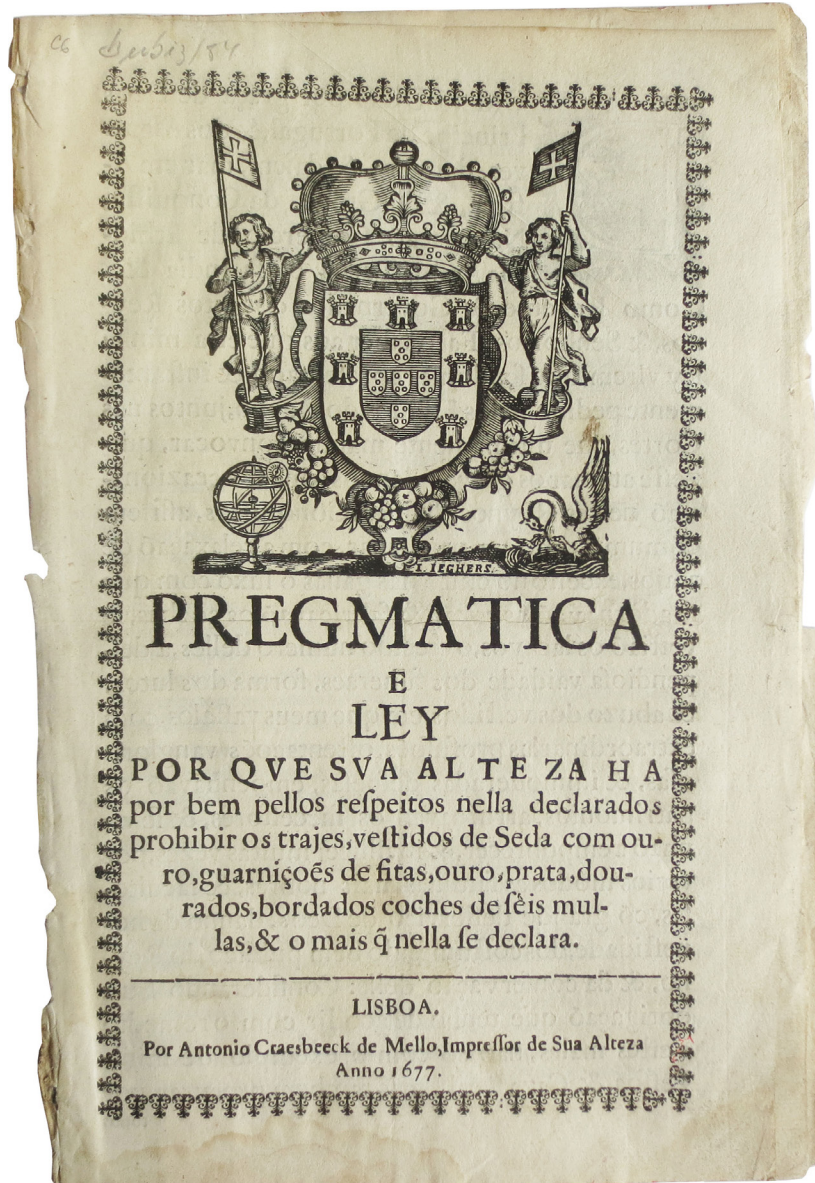
71. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que na Minha Real Presença se verificou com toda a certeza: Por huma parte, que no anno proximo passado de mil setecentos setenta e dous foi tão excessiva a quantidade de Vinho branco, que colhêram, e manifestáram alguns Lavradores dos Terrenos de Vinhos tintos* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, issued 10 April 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), later wrappers. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. (2 ll.). \$250.00

Another royal attempt to prevent the dilution or mixture of wines. Ever since wines from Porto became popular in England in the late seventeenth century, unscrupulous producers had begun to dilute wines to enhance color or taste, or to increase the amount they could offer for sale. Due to decreased quality, sales of Port wine had begun to drop by the mid-eighteenth century.

One of the first actions of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established in 1756 by the Marquês de Pombal, was to order that all elderberry plants in the Douro region be rooted out, since the juice of the elderberry (*sabugueiro*) was favored for diluting wine. In this decree the *prohibida Baga de Sabugueiro* is mentioned, and the king orders that in areas where red wines for export are grown, all vines with white grapes shall be grafted (cut off and replaced with red?). More ingredients are also added to the forbidden list—*folhelho*, *pão campeche*, and *caparrosa* (shale, logwood, and ferrous sulfate). Anyone who buys or even transports these items is subject to criminal penalties.

The Companhia was founded in 1756, partly in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.



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Forestalling Tax Evasion in Purchases of Alcohol

72. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que sendo-me presentes algumas confusões, e dúvidas, que tem occorrido na execução dos Meus Alvarás ... assim pelo que respeita á arrecadação do Subsidio Literario, que por Elles Fui servido impôr nos Vinhos dos Meus Dominios* N.p.:n.pr., issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern marbled wrappers, edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. (4 ll.) \$350.00

The king clarifies the obligation of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro to collect royal taxes on wine, *aguardente* and vinegar. To curb tax evasion, he forbids retail sale of wine and *aguardente* within the Douro appellation area. The *alvará* of 10 November 1772 had created some confusion on these matters.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. The Companhia officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. The Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853.

At the end of this decree, the printed signature of the Marquês de Pombal appears below the printed signature of the king.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in Melvyl.

Wine Growing and Wine Transportation in the Douro

73. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se pelo decurso do tempo observado; por huma parte, a urgencia, que ha de regular alguns Pontos, que occorrêram depois da Instituição da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Regia Officina Typographica, issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), later wrappers, text-block edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 14 pp. \$350.00

Deals with various details of wine-growing and shipping in the Douro region: *comarcas* whose wine is inferior, the risks of using huge barges on the Douro, moving barges when the wind dies, price-fixing, mislabeling of wines, and impediments to river traffic such as fisheries that extend out into the river. Pages 13-14 list obstructions that

are to be razed at the expense of the respective town councils within thirty days of the publication of this decree.

The printed signature of the Marques de Pombal appears below the king's printed signature.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Wine Growing and Wine Transportation in the Douro

74. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se pelo decurso do tempo observado; por huma parte, a urgencia, que ha de regular alguns Pontos, que occorrêram depois da Instituição da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Regia Officina Typographica, issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Very minor worming at inner margins. Light stains on first leaf. In good condition. Old ink foliation in upper outer corners of rectos of each leaf ("262-268"). 14 pp. \$200.00

Deals with various details of wine-growing and shipping in the Douro region: *comarcas* whose wine is inferior, the risks of using huge barges on the Douro, moving barges when the wind dies, price-fixing, mislabeling of wines, and impediments to river traffic such as fisheries that extend out into the river. Pages 13-14 list obstructions that are to be razed at the expense of the respective town councils within thirty days of the publication of this decree.

The printed signature of the Marques de Pombal appears below the king's printed signature.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Curbing Dishonest Coopers

75. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se verificado na Minha Real Presença os perniciosos abusos, que se tem introduzido na medida das Pipas, em que do Alto Douro se transportam para a Cidade do Porto os Vinhos comprados nas Terras daquelle Territorio* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 20 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern marbled wrappers. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 7 pp. \$350.00

Because of widespread, deliberate discrepancies from the standard size of wine casks in the Douro region, the king ordains that a *pareador geral* operating out of Porto will be in charge of confirming the exact measurements of casks. To further discourage



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deceptive practices, the coopers (*tanoeiros*) who produce the casks are henceforth required to brand each cask with their name.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl. Porbase locates copies in the Universidade Católica-Biblioteca João Paulo II and in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas.

Sets Military Taxes To Be Paid by Businessmen

76. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Declaração, e Ampliação virem: Que em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios me foram presentes: Por huma parte as desigualdades inevitaveis na Derrama* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated 12 November 1774. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), recent black and white marbled wrappers, text block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Large woodcut initial. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$175.00

Pursuant to *alvarás* of 26 September and 30 October 1772, the tax and contribution of the businessmen in the Praça de Lisboa for the military is abolished, but other contributions in those *alvarás* are still to be made. Apparently the military tax was regarded as a severe strain by the merchants, many of whom were avoiding payment. Special provisions are made for the stockholders of the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão, Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba, and Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro (pp. 4-5).

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

Upholds Rights of a Jewelry Manufacturer Against the Jewelers' Guild

77. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816]. *Alvará concedido por S. Magestade, a favor de Jozé Luiz da Silva, contra os Juizes do Officio de Ourives do ouro, em o qual foi a mesma Senhora Servida confirmar o Alvará da Junta do Commercio, no qual lhe permite a faculdade*

de poder continuar com a sua fabrica de embutidos de ouro, e prata, e diamantes, e pedras de varias qualidades, tanto ao que respeita ao Ornato de Pessoas, como de Igreja e Caza. Lisbon: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Domingos Gonsalves, dated at Lisbon, 25 October 1788. Folio (29.3 x 19.4 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut monogram "M" on title page. Large woodcut initial incorporating the royal arms on p. 3. In very good condition. Contemporary inscription "1788 // 8br 25" [i.e., October 25, 1788] in upper blank margin of title page. 7 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare decree dated October 25, 1788, upholding José Luís da Silva's royal license to manufacture jewelry, despite the objections of Lisbon's guild of goldsmiths.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog, Hollis, Orbis, Newberry Library Online Catalog, Melvyl, or Getty Library Online Catalog. Not in Watsonline.

Road Repairs in the Alto Douro to Facilitate the Marketing of Port Wine

78. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816]. *Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que sendo plenamente informada, de que havendo-se dificultado pelas ruínas, em que se achão as estradas, que decorrem por huma, e outra parte do Alto Douro* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, issued at the Ajuda Palace, 13 December 1788; registered 31 January 1789. Folio (28.7 x 18.5 cm.), in later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers, text-block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. 6 pp. \$150.00

Because the Douro is sometimes so low that it is difficult to transport wine to Porto, the queen orders that roads be built on both sides of it. Taxes for that purpose will be collected from the owners of vineyards who produce wine for export or for domestic sale (*vinho de ramo*), from the Junta of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, from wine merchants, and from the citizens of Porto. The owners of land taken for the roads will be compensated depending on the current use of the land.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaco* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Imprensa Nacional p. 225. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 745499533 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro
Extended for Twenty More Years*

79. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816]. *Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo-me sido presentes os grandes beneficios, que á Lavoura, e ao Commercio Nacional, e Estrangeiro se seguirão do Estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, issued at Queluz, 20 October 1791. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), later marbled wrappers, edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.). \$225.00

Extends the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro for another twenty years, through 1816. The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 643878954 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Melvyl.

***80. PORTUGAL. Instituto Nacional de Estatística.** *Censos '91: resultados definitivos, Portugal*. Lisbon: INE, 1996. Folio (29.4 x 20.8 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 429 pp., (10 ll.), replete with tables in text. One of 300 copies. ISBN: 972-673-180-1; ISSN 0872-6493. \$120.00

Second edition. The title on the front wrapper reads: *Censos '91: XIII recenseamento geral da população; III recenseamento geral da habitação*.

Perhaps the Most Intellectually Impressive of the Author's Writings

81. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prohliac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. *Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique*. 2 volumes. Paris: F. Béchét, A. Egron (facing title page: se vend à Londres chez Boussange et Masson), 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (one corner worn; other very minor binding wear; boards slightly bowed), boards with borders ruled in blind, edges of boards as well as

head and foot of spine milled, smooth spine richly gilt with red and green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled, crimson silk place markers. A very good to fine set. Publisher's signature "Bechet" below printed authentication statement on verso of title page of volume I. Contemporary inscriptions "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half titles. (2 ll.), xxxii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 394 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 volumes. \$1,200.00

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

Chapter II, volume I is titled "Colonies Portugaises" (pp. 12-42). There are similar chapters on Dutch (pp. 43-62), English (pp. 63-89), French (pp. 90-118) and Spanish (pp. 119-156) colonies. Chapters X and XI are on "Des compagnies exclusives de commerce", and "Du commerce exclusif des Métropoles avec les Colonies". Chapter XII deals with "De l'esclavage dans les Colonies—Saint-Domingue" (pp. 257-323). Volume II has chapters on the need for change in colonies, the separation of colonies from their mother countries, and dependence and independence—for the most part greatly revised or completely rewritten. Chapters XX-XXIV are new to this edition; they are "Nécessité d'un Congrès colonial" (pp. 151-6); "L'Espagne peut-elle reconquérir et garder ses Amériques?—Que doit faire l'Espagne?" (pp. 157-203); "Des Droits de l'Europe dans la guerre de l'Espagne contre ses Amériques" (pp. 204-47); "De l'Influence des Colonies sur les Marines de l'Europe" (pp. 248-70); and "Que doivent faire pour leurs Colonies les puissances inférieures en marine" (pp. 271-7). Chapters XXVI-XXVII are "Plan proposés pour les Colonies" (pp. 278-89); "Plan pour les Colonies" (pp. 290-9); and "Avantages, Pertes e Dédommagemens dans le Plan des Colonies" (pp. 300-21). Chapter XXIX is titled "De l'Empire anglais dans l'Inde, et de sa durée" (pp. 324-49). Chapter XXX, "Que deviendront les États-Unis?" (pp. 350-94), is completely new to the present edition.

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

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

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

(1) 3-11-1833 a 24-6-34

Preço 20 réis. Num. 1.

REVISTA SEMANAL.

DOMINGO 3 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1833.

SYNOPSIS

DAS PEÇAS OFFICIAES DA SEMANA:

SEGUNDA FEIRA 26 d'OUTUBRO.

Officio de 26 (Reino) participando á Commissão Municipal do Porto, que S. M. I. viu com muito prazer o Auto, pelo qual o Concelho da Maia acclamou o Governo Legitimo.

Portaria de 18 (Reino) recommendando ao Fiscal das Obras Publicas a possivel expedição nas que ha a fazer no Edificio destinado para as Sessões das Camaras, e incumbindo-lhe fazer saber a época, em que as Camaras poderão abi reunir-se.

Officio de 25 do Corregedor do Riba-Tejo, e Juizes de Fóra de Torres Vedras, Alemquer, Azambuja, Cintra, Mouta, e Azeitão, annunciando tranquillidade, e predomínio do espirito Constitucional em seus Districtos.

Quatro Decretos conferindo Officios de Fazenda, pela maior parte em attenção á constitucionalidade dos Agradaciados.

TERÇA FEIRA 29.

Decreto de 28 (Fazenda) 1.º annullando o Contracto dos Tabacos e Saboarias feito em 1829, e quaisquer prozoções e pactos relativos ao mesmo objecto — considerando os Contractadores Caixas desde a data da entrega merge Administradores por conta do Estado — e responsabilizando-os a entrar no Thesouro dentro de dez dias, contados da data da liquidação com os lucros liquidandos: — 2.º Mandando imputar em crédito pelos preços do estilo os effectos em poder da Commissão Administrativa dos Tabacos, e as quantias entregues ao Legitimo Governo por conta do Contracto: — 3.º Creando em Lisboa uma Commissão Central para liquidar as contas da Administração de João Paulo Cordeiro, Antonio Mam, e Companhia: — 4.º Incumbindo esta de propôr as Commissões filiaes, que convém crear: — 5.º Ordenando uma assida correspondencia com o Presidente do Thesouro sobre o progresso das diligencias: — 6.º Mandando remetter ao Thesouro a liquidação apenas finda para proceder-se á arrecadação.

Officio de 26 (Guerra) datado d'Alcaçer do Sul, em que o Tenente Coronel de 9 participa, que subindo de Setubal no dia 25 com a força do seu commando, desembarcára perto d'Alcaçer, e affugentáron os rebeldes em força de mais de 600, os quaes tomáron precipitadamente a Estrada d'Evora com perda de 8 mortos, 4 prisioneiros, 5 cavallos, e 3 apresentados: — sem perda alguma da nossa parte.

Felicitação de 19 (Justiça) pela Camara de Peniche a S. M. A RAINHA pela sua chegada.

Portaria de 26 (Justiça) mandando proceder a sequestro em tudo o que no Palacio de Queluz se achar pertencente ao Infante d'Hispania D. Carlos.

Outra na mesma conformidade e data pelo que se ha achar na Quinta do Ramalhão.

Officio de 27 (Justiça) em que o Juiz de Fora de Villa Franca participa ter preso no mesmo dia um Francez, que confessara ter servido D. Miguel como auctor d'umas bombas incendiarias, que se lançáron para o Porto.

QUARTA FEIRA 30.

Portaria de 28 (Reino) ordenando a promptificação imperterivel em 2 mezes da Sala para as Sessões dos Deputados.

Portaria de 28 (Reino) participando á Camara da Villa de Alemquer, que o Regent tomára na devida consideração o acto d'Acclamação do Legitimo Governo praticado na mesma Villa.

Portaria de 29 (Reino) mandando denittir varios Enfermeiros do Hospital de S. José por inconstituciones.

Officio de 19 em que o Governador de Lagos participa ao Barão de Faro ter no mesmo dia feito uma sortida, na qual tomou no inimigo os reparos e as peças de grosso calibre que tentava montar sobre elles; mencionando tambem que no ataque, que o inimigo fizera no dia antecedente contra a Villa, perdera elle entre 500 e 600 mortos e feridos.

Portaria de 29 (Justiça) ordenando ao Intendente Geral da Policia, que faça proceder ás diligencias convenientes para descobrir-se a typographia, em que se imprimio uma Carta debaixo do nome do Conde da Taupa; — e para que o Impressor seja processado na forma da Lei.

Sentença de 27 de Setembro passado (Supremo Tribunal de Marinha) julgando boa preza o Vapor = Loid of the Isles = capturado a D. Miguel no porto de S. Martinho a 12 do dito mez.

QUINTA FEIRA 31.

Ordem do Dia de 30 de Setembro passado (Quartel General Imperial) declarando, entre outras cousas, que S. M. I. como Commandante em Chefe do Exército fica interinamente exercendo as attribuições judicarias do Tribunal do Conselho de Guerra, com assistencia do Auditor Geral.

Sentença de 27 de Setembro passado (Supremo Tribunal de Marinha) julgando boa preza o Navio = Maria Louza = apreendido por occasião da entrada da Esquadra CONSTITUCIONAL no porto de Lisboa.

Sentença de 28 de Setembro passado (Supremo Tribunal de Marinha) julgando boa preza o Vapor = George

*Summarizes Government Decrees, Including Decrees on Tobacco,
Crime in Lisbon, Amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense*

82. *Revista semanal*. Numbers 1-35, 3 November 1833—29 June 1834: a complete run. 35 issues. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1833-1834. Folio (30.6 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary half tree sheep over marbled boards (some wear, but sound), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson morocco lettering-piece with vertical gilt lettering and dates numbered in gilt below, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on mastheads. Internally fine to very fine; overall in very good condition. 148 [i.e., 144], pp. Skips pp. 57-60 (all issues are complete). Issue 23 is wrongly numbered 24, followed by the true number 24. Printed in 2 columns. 35 issues. \$1,800.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN. This weekly Sunday newspaper summarizes government decrees of the previous week and notes national and international news, with extensive liberal commentary. Articles and decrees printed in full cover such topics as the national debt, the tobacco contract, crime in Lisbon, the Conde de Taipa, jurisdiction of the judiciary and the police, amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense. There are also lists of current prices, including, in number 14, p. 64 an extensive table of "Preço Corrente dos generos do Brazil em 31 de Janeiro de 1834". It was painstakingly edited by Bartolomeu dos Mártires Dias e Sousa, Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães, António Pereira M. Reis and A. de Azevedo Melo Ferreira Portugal. After initially supporting the Duke of Palmela, the *Revista semanal* became one of his most bitter enemies.

The newspaper was continued by *A Revista*, which began with n° 36 and was issued 4 times weekly.

* Rafael and Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do século XIX*, 4662. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892) 1578. Conefrey, *Jornais, séries e periódicos portugueses 1826-1834*, 186. Silva Pereira, *O jornalismo portugues* p. 27. Not in Innocêncio, who lists a later publication of the same name. Not in Universidade de Coimbra, *Publicações periódicas portuguesas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not among the long list of *revistas* in *Grande enciclopedia XXV*, 424-34. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in *Union List of Serials*. Not located in *NUC*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies: two at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

BOUND WITH:

following p. 26, between issues 6 and 7

Communicado ao redactor da Revista. [Colophon]: Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, n.d. [1833]. Folio I30.6 x 21.2 cm.), caption title. [1 l., printed on both sides, in 2 columns]. Fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892). Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

AND BOUND WITH:

S. BOAVENTURA, Fr. João de, and P. Marcos Pinto Soares Vaz Preto. *Declaração de Frei João de S. Boaventura, por occasião do que se diz delle, no Boletim do Governo Usurpador.* Colophon [Lisbon]: Na Typographia de Desiderio Marques Leão, n.d. [1833]. Folio (30.6 x 21.2 cm.), caption title. 4 pp. Printed in 2 columns. Find condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

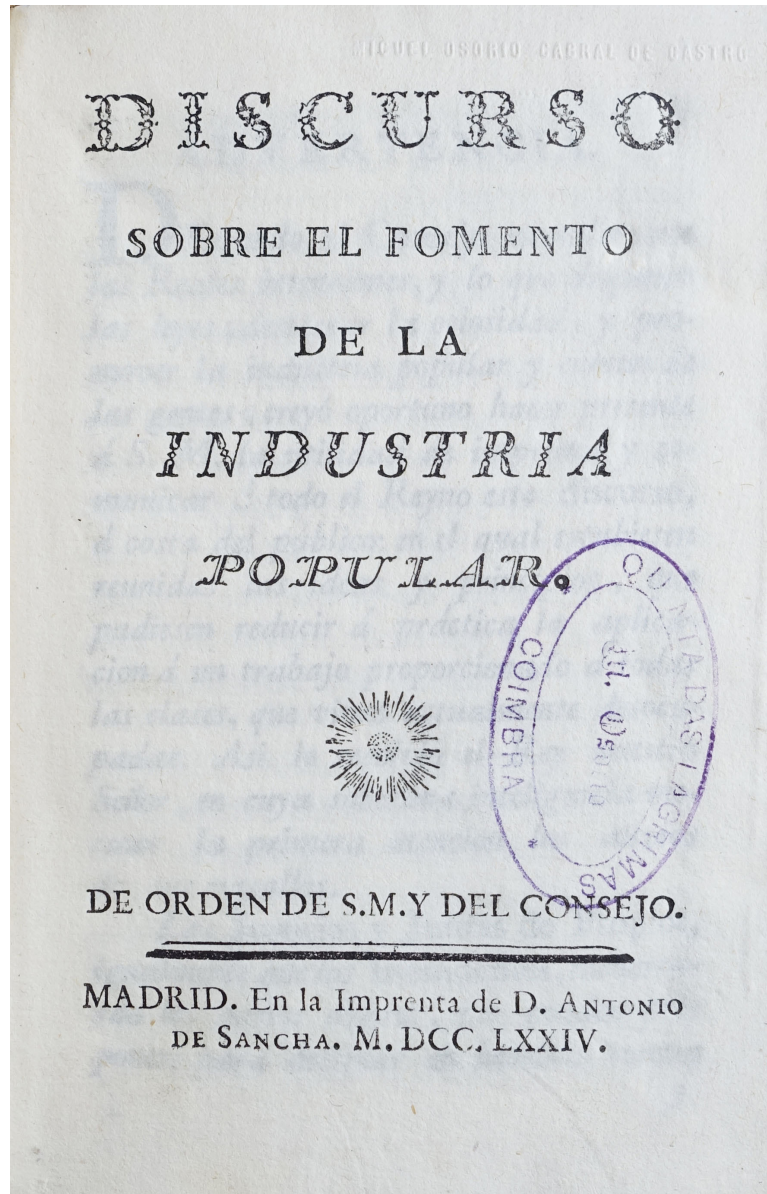
* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892) 281. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (shaved in the lower margin). Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Azorean Grain and Free Trade

***83. RIBEIRO, João da Rocha.** *Collecção de avisos regios, officios, e mais papeis relativos á exportação do grão das Ilhas dos Açores com humas observações sobre a necessidade que ha de se declarar por huma vez livre de todo e qualquer embaraço aquella exportação, assim para os Portos Nacionaes, como para os Estrangeiros.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1821. 4°, disbound. In very good to fine condition. 94 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a merchant and landowner who had served as treasurer of the Junta da Fazenda dos Açores, states in his dedication to Roberto Luiz de Mesquita Pimentel, a deputy to the Portuguese Cortes from the Açores, that he had intended to publish the present volume in 1819, but was prevented from doing so by government censorship. He transcribes various interesting documents dating from 1785 to 1817. In addition to royal edicts and decrees, instructions from royal ministers such as D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho and the Visconde de Anadia to government officials in the Açores, as well as other official and judicial documents, there are reproduced a "Resposta dos Proprietarios lavradores da Ilha de S. Miguel ao General das Ilhas dos Açores, ácerca do conteúdo no Officio que ao mesmo General havia dirigido em 2 de Março 1807 o Juiz de Fóra da Cidade de Ponta Delgada" (pp. 40-9), dated Ponta Delgada, 19 November 1807, "Resposta dos Negociantes da Ilha de S. Miguel ao General das Ilhas dos Açores ácerca do conteúdo no Officio que ao mesmo General havia dirigido em data de 2 de Março 1807 o Juiz de Fóra da Cidade de Ponta Delgada" (pp. 50-9), dated Ponta Delgada 21 November 1807, and the "Memoria sobre a utilidade da livre exportação que apresentou João da Rocha Ribeiro" (pp. 61-71), dated Angra, 25 June 1817. A summary of the author's observations occupies pp. 77-94. In addition to references to the exportation of grain to continental Portugal, Madeira, Europe and Africa, there are several references to trade with the United States of America, and to the example of free trade set by the United States.

* Innocência IV, 27 (without collation). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23156.22. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. OCLC: 60578072 (University of Kansas Rare Books and Manuscripts), plus numerous digital and microform copies. Porbase locates five copies (one described as in "mau estado"), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates only a digital version of the Kress copy at the Goldsmith's Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Melvyl appears to locate only one hard copy, at University of California-Los Angeles.



Item 85

Why We Went Bankrupt

84. [RIESENBERGER, Henrique]. *Relatorio analytico da questão da fallencia, que a Henrique Riesenberger como socio da Casa Commercial, conhecida em tempo pela firma = Azevedo & C^a = movem os curadores fiscaes daquella massa, e exposição da sua injustiça, e monstruosidade juridica á consideração publica, e particularmente á censura dos Negociantes illustrados, imparciaes, e probos das differentes Praças do commercio.* Porto: Na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1836. 8°, disbound with traces of wrappers. Caption title. The half-title reads, "Relatorio analytico de fallencia da casa commercial Azevedo & C^a." In good to very good condition. Final blank verso has seven-line ink inscription, apparently a list of names and titles. (1 l.), 33 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Explanation by one of the members of Azevedo & C^a in Porto of the firm's bankruptcy, which the government had penalized.

* Goldsmith-Kress 29538.32. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, pp. 18-19: calling for only 15 pp. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: locates only digitized copies, all with 15 pp.: 611262217, 17399151, and 65253651. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for [2], 38 pp. [in error for 38?]. Copac locates a copy at Senate House Libraries-University of London and another at Sheffield University.

First Edition of a Crucial Work Proposing Reforms of the Spanish Economy

85. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes]. *Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular.* Madrid: Antonio de Sancha, 1774. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum, ties (one defective). In very good condition. Ink inscriptions on verso of rear free endleaf [in a late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century hand]: "Este livro es de Josef // Santos Gonzalez" // [and in a slightly later hand]: "y despues de Ex. Antonio // Andres de Sahagun". Mid-nineteenth-century inscription in Portuguese on front pastedown endleaf. Oval stamp of Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra on title-page and on p. xvii. (4 ll.), cxcviii pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this work by the Conde de Campomanes, who "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 the *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 analyzes the natural resources, existing industry, and available manpower of each Spanish province (section X); he also makes sociological observations on what

Spaniards consume and why. When the *Discurso* appeared, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. The work was supplemented in 1775 by *Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento*.

Carpenter, in discussing why this work did not qualify for the Baker Library's exhibition of economic bestsellers printed before 1850, speculates: "He was translated into Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese, and ordinarily, such widespread translating indicates a considerable number of editions in the original. Yet, in this case there appears to have been only one. Perhaps, as a major figure in the government of Charles III, his prominence led to very large initial edition" (*Economic Bestsellers Before 1850*, p. 2). In *Additions and Corrections* Carpenter notes that according to António Conca, the translator of the 1787 Italian edition (pp. ii-iii), there were two Spanish editions dated 1774. The first consisted of 5,000 copies; the second, of 40,000 copies, which the government distributed to parishes throughout the country. Moreover, Carpenter compared the two editions at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, finding them to be from different settings of type, but with the same pagination and text on the title-page, distinguishable as follows: in the true first edition on p. iv the last line begins "nado" not "disciplinado"; while on p. cxviii the first line begins "dad económica" instead of "cada provincia". The present copy contains both "points" of the original edition.

Because Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III, 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' 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. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal, and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

Provenance: The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.

* Palau 273681. Sempere y Guarinos II, 79-83: with extensive discussion of the contents; on the author, see also II, 42-107. Colmeiro, *Diccionario de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-55. Kress 6998. See also Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-51, 155-56, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156, 157, 158; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce and Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library publ. 22) and throughout.

*A Rather Special Copy of a Curious Work on Silk Production
By the Director of the Royal Silk Factory*

86. **SÁ, José António de.** *Dissertações philosophico-politicas sobre o trato das sedas na comarca de Moncorvo, dedicadas a soberna Magestade da Muito Alta Rainha de Portugal Dona Maria I, Nossa Senhora.* Lisbon: Na Offic. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1787. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (small defect in first compartment; six tiny round wormholes), crimson

morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short-title in gilt letter, covers with gilt-tooled borders, all text-block edges gilt, with some gaufering. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on both title pages. Elegant woodcut headpiece with arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on p. 1. Factotum initial on same page. Typographical headpiece on p. 51. Occasional light browning. In very good condition. Ink inscription of "Antonio Passos // Agronomo" on both title pages. Ink signature "Ant.º R. Passos" on blank verso of final unnumbered preliminary leaf, and p. 112. Ink signature "Antonio Passos" on pp. 1, 70, 123, and 168. Ink inscription "800 f" on first title page, to the left of "Lisboa" in the imprint; "4.º" after the date; and "4º 246" below imprint. (5 leaves, including two different versions of the title page), xiii pp., (1 l.), 175 pp., folding engraved plate. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an interesting and curious early work on the silk industry. An extra, slightly variant title page has been bound in; the two are almost identical. The author recounts the history of silk production in many countries, encourages the cultivation of silkworms in Portugal, and gives detailed instructions for rearing silkworms and producing silk. The author was a director of the Royal Silk Factory.

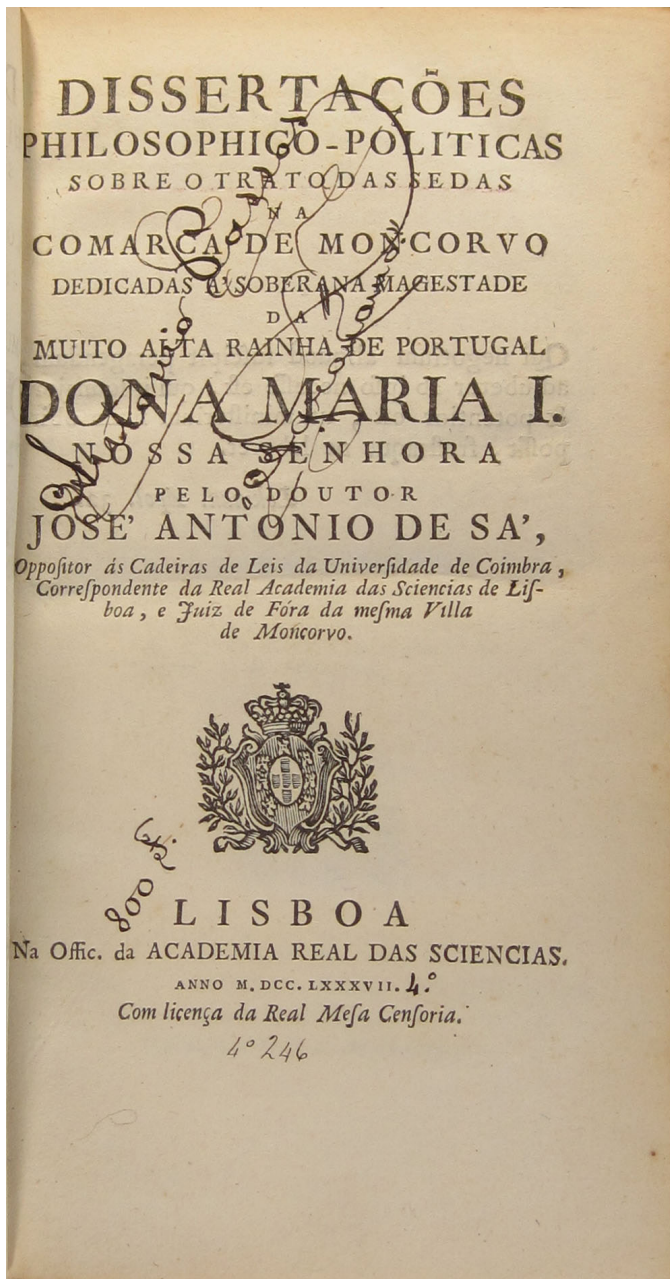
José Antonio de Sá was a native of Bragança. He served as *juiz de fóra* at the villa de Moncorva and *desembargador da Relação do Porto*. Later he served in various high administrative posts in Lisbon, where he died in 1819. He was one of the earliest members of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

* Innocência IV, 246: "obra curiosa para o estudo d'este ramo da industria em Portugal."; on the author, see also pp. 464-5 and XII, 236. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Avila Perez 6811, "rara." OCLC: 10154965 (New York Public Library, University of Delaware Library, Harvard Business School, University of Chicago Library, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Victoria and Albert, British Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 822756861 (Bibliothèque municipale Lyon). Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and Victoria and Albert only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Colombia's Past and Future, by a Colombian

87. SAMPER [AGUDELO], José María. *Ensayo sobre las revoluciones políticas y la condicion social de las repúblicas colombianas (hispano-americanas); con un apéndice sobre la orografía y la poblacion de la Confederacion Granadina*. Paris: Imprinta de E. Thunot, 1861. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in



Item 86



Item 86

five compartments, gilt title and author in second and third compartments from head, place and date in gilt at foot; original printed wrappers (backed) bound in. A few minor stains. In very good condition. xv, 340 pp., (1 l. errata). \$300.00

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

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

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

Detailed Analysis of Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty

88. SARAIVA, António Ribeiro. *Do tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Gram-Bretanha*. London: Imprensa de Schulze e Ca., 1842. 12°, recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments, gilt place and date at foot, decorated endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in (small holes and chips). Occasional very light spotting and soiling. In very good condition. 215, (1) pp. [errata printed on outside rear wrapper]. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. In a series of letters written before and after the adoption of an important commercial treaty, the author argues that the trade agreement between Great Britain and Portugal would benefit Portugal even more than it would benefit England. His argument is complex, detailed, annotated, and full of historical allusions and analysis of the Portuguese political economy. There is a reference to Brazil on p. 35, and several references to the wine trade, as well as comments on British tastes in wine. The text of the treaty appears on pp. [193]-214. The work was written as a series of lengthy letters to the editor of the Lisbon newspaper *Portugal velho*, which had Miguelista sympathies.

The author mentions on p. 6 his "caro amigo, e patricio, e contemporaneo da batina, Sr. Costa Cabral"—i.e., António Bernardo da Costa Cabral (1803-1889), first Conde and first Marquês de Thomar, who was at times virtual dictator of Portugal (holding the post of Prime Minister, 1842-1846; returning to power as Prime Minister 1849-1851). This work was analyzed in *Reflexões sobre o tratado de comercio entre Portugal e a Grã-Bretanha, e analyse do opusculo do Sr. António Ribeiro Saraiva relativo ao mesmo assumpto*, Lisbon 1843.

Ribeiro Saraiva (1797?-1890) was sent by D. Miguel on diplomatic missions throughout Europe, and remained D. Miguel's staunch supporter even after the liberal triumph in 1834.

* Cf. Innocêncio I, 256: listing, without collation, a work with a similar title: *Analyse sobre o tratado de commercio de Portugal com Inglaterra*, 1842. Kress C.5940. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 22. Goldsmiths'-Kress 32728. NUC: CaB,

VaU, MH-BA, MH. OCLC: 503864681 (British Library); 65272813 and 697618083 are digitized from the Kress copy. Porbase locates three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University, also citing two digitized copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Why Preserve the Terreiro?

89. SARMENTO, Antonio de Castro Moraes. *Memoria sobre a conservação, e reforma do Terreiro.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typographia de R.D. Costa, 1837. 8°, disbound. Caption title. Woodcut tailpiece. In good to very good condition. 12 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out the reasons why the *Terreiro* should be preserved and suggests reforms. We could not find a satisfactory explanation of the functions of this institution. There were laws governing it in mid-eighteenth century, if not earlier. It seems to have been concerned with the regulation and / or distribution of grains. Mention is made of a *Terreiro Público* situated near the customs house not far from the Lisbon waterfront; if not a coincidence, then the institution may have had a role in controlling the importation of grains.

On pp. 7-8 the wine trade is discussed.

The author was (Innocência thought) the Commissario de trigos no Terreiro Publico, and had died not long before 1858, when volume I of the *Diccionario bibliographico portuguez* appeared.

* On the author, see Innocência I, 109 and XX, 193; he cross-references to I, 16, where he cites the title under Agostinho Ignacio dos Sanctos Terra, said to have been a silversmith, with the same imprint and collation, but transcribing it as *Memoria sobre a conservação e reforma do Terreiro Publico*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Lavish Consumption Required for a Thriving Economy

90. SEMPERE Y GUARINOS, Juan. *Historia del lujo, y de las leyes suntuarias de España.* 2 volumes in 1. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1788. 8°, contemporary Spanish tree calf, smooth spine gilt with red and black morocco lettering pieces, text-block edges rouged (some worming at foot of spine and joints, light wear). Small typographical vignette on title-pages. Occasional slight marginal spotting. In fine condition. 24, 200 pp.; (1 l.), 219 pp. 2 volumes in 1. \$2,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with lengthy excerpts describing extravagant dress and spending and substantial quotes from the laws that attempted to control them from Roman times to the eighteenth century. "Though not devoid of economic errors worthy

HISTORIA
DEL LUXO,
Y DE LAS LEYES SUNTUARIAS
DE ESPAÑA.

POR

DON JUAN SEMPERE Y GUARINOS,
*Abogado, Socio de Mérito de la Real Sociedad
Económica de Madrid, Secretario de la Casa
y Estados del Excelentísimo Señor Marques
de Villena.*

TOMO I.



Con licencia.
MADRID EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.
1788.

of censure, it deserves praise in that it shows the futility and ineffectiveness of the laws condemning lavishness," comments Colmeiro. Sempere y Guarinos approached the problem of lavish spending as a mercantilist, condemning the extravagance of luxury as a vice, but finding it inevitable in a society that encouraged inequality and admired a man more for his ostentation than for his virtue and moderation. Such consumption was a necessity because it kept industry, and the state, thriving. Herr considers Sempere one of the outstanding members of the Amigos del País of Madrid, an early economic society (*The Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain*, p. 163).

Sempere y Guarinos (1754-1830), a native of Elda in Alicante, a historian of law, literature and institutions, is known for his prologue and translation of Muratori's *Riflessioni sopra il buon gusto intorno le scienze e le arti*, 1782, which helped disseminate Muratori's neoclassical ideas in Spain. The prologue was later expanded to the six-volume *Ensayo de una biblioteca española de los mejores escritores del reinado de Carlos III*, 1785-89, which remains a useful bibliographical reference for its period.

* Palau 307412: calling for 200, 219 pp. Aguilar Piñal VII, 4611: without collation. Colmeiro, *Bibliografía de los economistas españoles* 360: without collation. Goldsmiths 12676. Not in Kress. On the author, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 538. Not located in OCLC.

91. SEQUEIRA, Carla. *O Alto Douro entre o livre-cambismo e o protec-*
cionismo: a "Questão Duriense" na economia nacional. Porto: Edições
Afrontamento / Centro de Investigação Transdisciplinar "Cultura,
Espaço e Memória", Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto,
2011. Coleção Teses Universitárias, 1. Large 8°, original illustrated
wrappers. As new. 384 pp., (1 blank l.), substantial footnotes and
bibliography, table in text. ISBN: 978-972-36-1208-0 (Afrontamento);
978-989-8351-12-8 (CITCEM). \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Awarded the Prémio CITCEM / Afrontamento for 2011.

* OCLC: 817724001 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, National Library of China); 785863865 (British Library + 3 European booksellers, who may or may not actually have this book); 794619840 (repeats 2 of the same booksellers cited in the previous record); 900080692 (Bibliothèque Universitaire Centrale-Université Toulouse).

*Part of Sweeping Reforms
Aimed at Luso-Brazilian Economic Self-Sufficiency*

92. [SILK. Portugal. Junta do Comércio.] *Estatutos da Real Fabrica das Sedas, estabelecida no suburbio do Rato.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1757. Folio (29.7 x 20.5 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged from an early binding. Large woodcut Portuguese royal armorial device on title page. Woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum initial

on p. 1. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink manuscript foliation ("223-230") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. (1 blank l., 1 l.), 13 pp. Lacking a final leaf, usually included, containing a royal decree implementing these statutes, signed in print by D. José I and Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello (later Conde de Oeiras, still later Marquês de Pombal). \$80.00

FIRST EDITION. To stimulate trade, the future Marquês de Pombal reformed the Lisbon Silk Factory, placing it under the Junta do Comércio. The Real Fabrica das Sêdas was also linked to the Companhia do Grão Para e Maranhão. This document contains references to Brazil, and forms part of Pombal's policy aimed at Luso-Brazilian self-sufficiency, which also led to the suppression of the Jesuits and opposition to British economic domination.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 2 (also without the final leaf). See Manchester, *British Pre-eminence in Brazil* pp. 39-40 and Maxwell, "Pombal and the Nationalization of the Luso-Brazilian Economy," *Hispanic American Historical Review* XLVIII, pp. 608-31. Not in Innocência. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB acquired a copy from us in 2011). NUC: WiU.

93. SINIMBU, João Lins [or Luis] Vieira Cansanso, Visconde do. *Relatório da repartição dos negocios estrangeiros apresentado a Assembleia Geral Legislativa na quarta sessão da decima legislatura pelo respectivo ministro e secretario de Estado* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Universal de Laemmert, 1860. Folio (31 x 21.3 cm.), contemporary green half morocco (worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments, title gilt in second compartment from head, date in fourth compartment (slightly defective at head, joints worn). Wood-engraved arms of Brazil on title page. A few wood-engraved initials. Light browning. One folding table chipping at edge. In very good condition. Stamped "Conselheiro A.J. Avila" on upper board. Over 575 pp. (details below). \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first section of the text ([2 ll.], 98 pp.) contains an overview of foreign affairs.

Anexo A (42 pp.) includes extensive lists of diplomatic personnel.

Anexo B ([1 l.], 188 pp.) contains documents on the Guerra entre a Confederação Argentina e Buenos-Ayres e seus incidentes.

Anexo C ([1 l.], 3 pp.) contains the Tratados de limites e de extradição between Brazil and Argentina.

Anexo D [1 l.], 5 pp.) contains the peace treaty among Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay dated January 2, 1859.

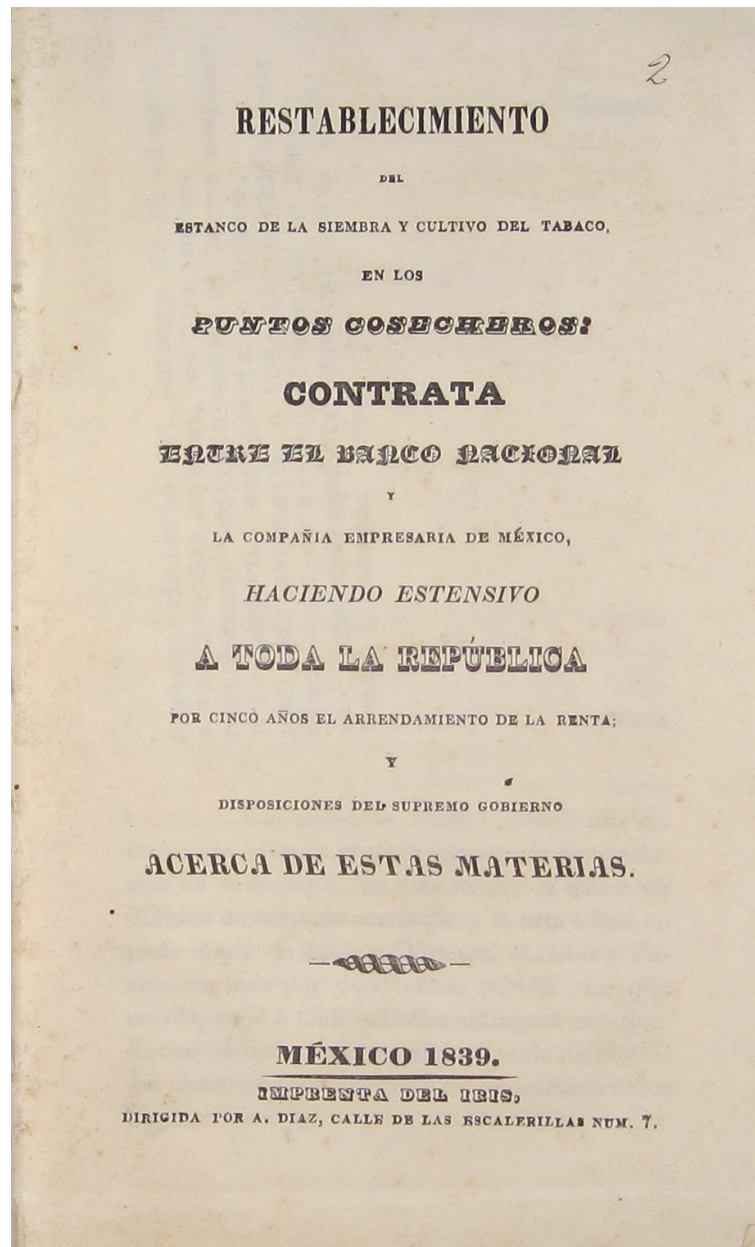
Anexo E ([1 l.], 21 pp., [2 pp. table]) deals with the treaty of commerce and navigation of September 4, 1857.

Anexo F ([1 l.], 31 pp.) deals with navigation from Lagoa-Merim and Rio Jaguarão.

Anexo G ([1 l.], 5 pp., large folding table) deals with Brazil's borders with Uruguay.

Anexo H [1 l.], 2 pp.) is on the public debt of Uruguay.

Anexo I ([1 l., 7 pp.) is on relations between Brazil and Peru.



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- Anexo J ([1 l.], 9 pp.) is on relations between Brazil and Nova Granada.
 Anexo K ([1 l.], 13 pp.) deals with navigation in the rivers and other bodies of water in the interior of Brazil.
 Anexo L ([1 l.], 11 pp.) deals with treaties and conventions between Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.
 Anexo M ([1 l.], 3 pp.) is on one article of the Brazilian Constitution.
 Anexo N ([1 l.], 28 pp.) deals with goods recovered from shipwrecks.
 Anexo O ([1 l.], 28 pp.) deals with immigration.
 Anexo P ([1 l.], 47 pp.) deals with *reclamações* (claims) against Uruguay and Argentina.
 Anexo Q ([1 l.], 31 pp.) deals with claims against Brazil.
 Anexo R ([1 l., Quadro 1, Tabellas A-F [of which 2 are folding], pp. 15-29) show income and expenses of the Ministério dos Negocios Estrangeiros.
 Indice dos Documentos que acompanhão este relatório (15, [1] pp.).
 João Lins (or Luis) Vieiar Cansansão de Sinimbú, Visconde de Sinimbú, was born in Alagôas in 1810. He earned his law degree at Olinda and his doctorate at Yena. Sinimbú was the first native-born president of Alagôas following the transfer of the capital to Maceió. Sinimbú's many appointments included minister to Uruguay, deputy to the provincial assembly, senator of the Empire, and president of the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia. He held the position of minister of foreign affairs, justice, and agriculture. Sinimbú was a member of the Ordem da Rosa, Ordem da Christo, the Legion d'Honneur, the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, and the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sacramento Blake lists several works by him, including a *Relatorio dos negocios estrangeiros*

* This work not in Innocência; on the author, see X, 295; XI, 296. This work not in Sacramento Blake; on the author, see III, 473-475. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 253806476 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 310941553 (MPIFA Offentliches Recht & Volkerrecht). Not located in Porbase. Copac locates this at British Library as part of a series published by the Ministério das Relações Exteriores e Culto, 1853-1925, without citing specific years. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a similar series at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without citing specific years.

BOUND WITH:

Annexo ao Relatorio do Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros de 1860. Exposição feita pelo Commissario Brasileiro dos Trabalhos da Comissão Mixta Brasileira e Ingleza desde o periodo de 10 de Março de 1859 até a suspensão dos trabalhos da mesma Comissão em 28 de Fevereiro do corrente anno. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de Laemmert, 1860. Folio. Wood-engraved arms of Brazil on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 115 pp.

American Trade and Industry, and Why Colonies Are Desirable for France

94. TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, Prince de Bénévent. *Memoir Concerning the Commercial Relations of the United States with England ... Read at the National Institute, the 15th Germinal, in the year V. To Which is Added an Essay Upon the Advantages to Be Derived from New Colonies in the Existing Circumstances* Boston: Printed by Thomas B. Wait & Company, Sold by W. Wells, 1809. Large 12°, disbound. Some browning, faint dampstains, small paper defect on second leaf, affecting a few letters of text. In good condition. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). \$100.00

First American edition. Talleyrand discusses the reasons for the increased trade between Great Britain and America following the War of Independence, and the development of American industry. In a separate essay, he considers why colonies have traditionally been established, and recommends that France begin colonization, with careful thought given to size, location, and the nature of the colonists. These two speeches were originally printed in the *Mémoires de l'Institut National des Sciences et Arts*, 1799; the first separate edition was London, 1805. An English translation was published in London, 1806.

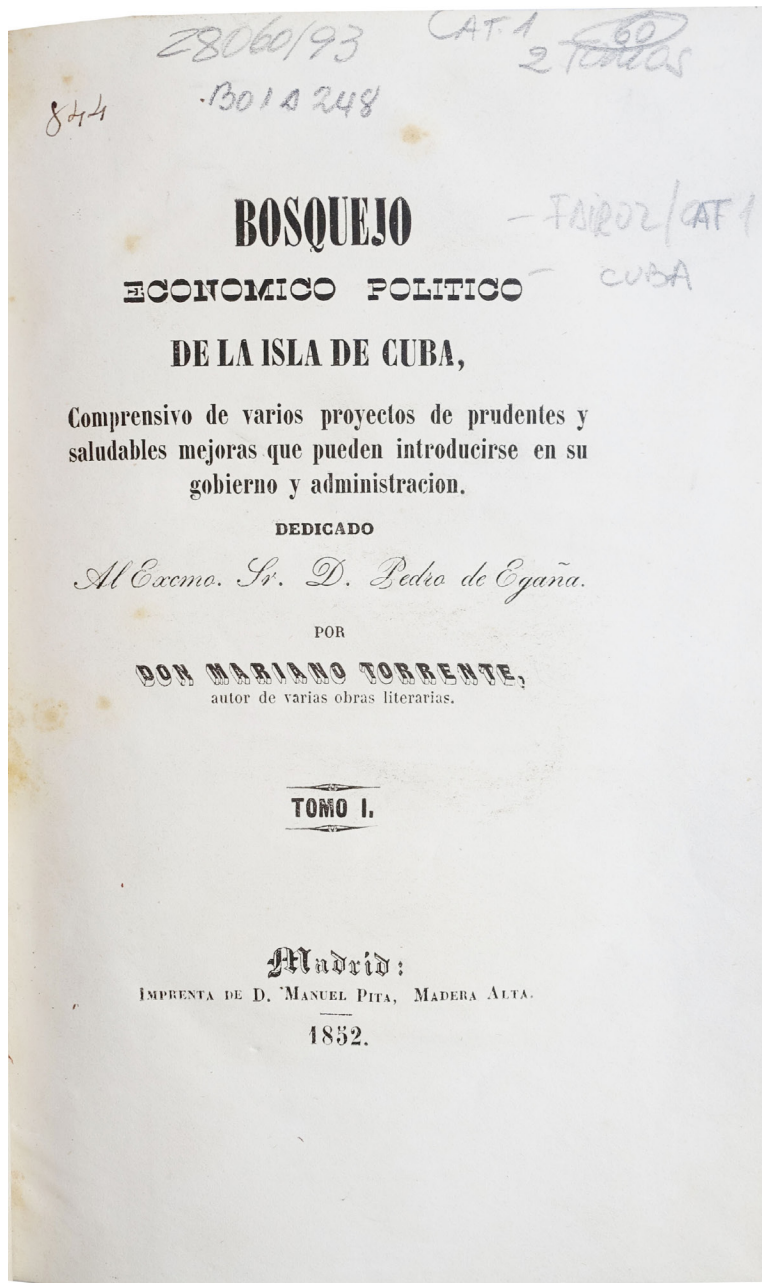
* Sabin 94259. Shaw & Shoemaker 18719. Kress B5581. This edition not in Howes; cf. T15 for the French edition.

Tobacco Contract Covering Coahuila, Texas, California, and New Mexico

95. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Restablecimiento del estanco de la siembra y cultivo del tabaco, en los puntos cosecheros: contrata entre el Banco Nacional y la Compañía Empresaria de México; y su estension a toda la Republica.* Mexico: Imprenta del Iris, (1839). Tall 8°, disbound. In very good condition. 19 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION? Articles of the five-year contract between the Banco Nacional of Mexico and the Compañía Empresario concerning the growing, harvesting and vending of tobacco in Mexico. The amount and terms of payment are set out, with paper money specifically excluded. Restrictions on imported tobacco are imposed, as well as on planting and harvesting in the various tobacco-producing provinces. **Coahuila y Tejas** has a separate listing; **California** and **New Mexico** are also mentioned.

* NUC: NNH. OCLC: 19918217 (Harvard University, University of Texas-Austin, University of California-Berkeley); 970573715 (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 562564638 (British Library); 786288364, 706143273, and 706416017 are digitized. Not located in the online CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac cites a copy in the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which cites only a microfilm copy at EROMM. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. The University of Texas Online Catalogue locates a copy in the Benson Collection, Rare Books.



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Tobacco Contract in Mexico

96. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Observaciones al dictamen de la segunda Comision de Hacienda de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso General, de 4 de abril del corriente año, sobre que no se celebren contratas con la Empresa de Tabacos*. Mexico: impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, 1840. Tall 8°, disbound. Some light foxing. In good to very good condition. 22 pp. \$450.00

FIRST EDITION. Invective aimed at the abolition of the *estanco* and regulation of contracts between the government and the Empresa de Tabacos. At issue is the dictamen issued by the government and published in the national press, without having passed through the Camara, that no contracts concerning tobacco can be made without the previous authority of the Congreso General. Another edition was printed in 1850.

* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 19945782 (University of California-Berkeley, University of Connecticut); 432717675 and 776481829 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 651383691 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 778683794 is digitized. Not located in Copac, which lists the 1850 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy. Melvyl locates a copy a UCB.

Administration of Tobacco in Mexico

97. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Planta general de los empleados de las administraciones principales de la Renta del Tabaco en los departamentos, sus resguardos y fabricas, aprobada por el Supremo Gobierno en 17 de Setiembre último*. Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In good condition. With contemporary ink marginalia. 15 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this accounting by the Mexican Dirección General de la Renta de Tabacos, giving salaries, allowances, number of employees, etc., for its establishments in Mexico City, Cordova, Jalapa, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Jalasco, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Puebla, Oajaca, Michoacan, Victoria, Tampico, Monterey, and Sinaloa.

* Sabin 63309. Not in Sutro. Not in Palau. Not in Arents. OCLC: 79934352 (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey); 562568266 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a copy in the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in University of Texas online catalogue. Melvyl locates a copy at the California State Library with only 14 pp.

Tobacco in Orizava, Veracruz

98. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Reglamento del cuerpo de cosecheros de tabaco del distrito de Orizava, aprobado por el Supremo Gobierno en 13 de agosto de 1842*. Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. 18 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. The *cosecheros* (harvesters, reapers) of Orizava agree to act as a group rather than as individuals, sharing expenses and limiting production as the local collective decrees.

Orizava (or Orizaba) is in Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B. OCLC: 19914468 (University of California-Berkeley, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, calling for 18 pp.); 19914452 (University of California-Berkeley, calling for 19 pp.). Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Hamburg copy.

Tobacco in Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa

99. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Contrata celebrada por la Direccion General del Tabaco y demas rentas estancadas, autorizada al efecto competentemente por el Supremo Gobierno, con los cosecheros de los distritos de Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa, para los años de 844 a 848, y con arreglo a las supremas ordenes de 18 de mayo, 13 y 15 de julio ultimos*. Mexico: En la Casa de Correccion, 1843. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. Early manuscript "4" in margin of title page. 24 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for Mexican tobacco-farmers in the state of Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast.

* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B (giving date as 1848 [sic]). OCLC: 255544949 (Staats und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 84213170 (without location). Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at Hamburg. Melvyl adds a copy at CSL.

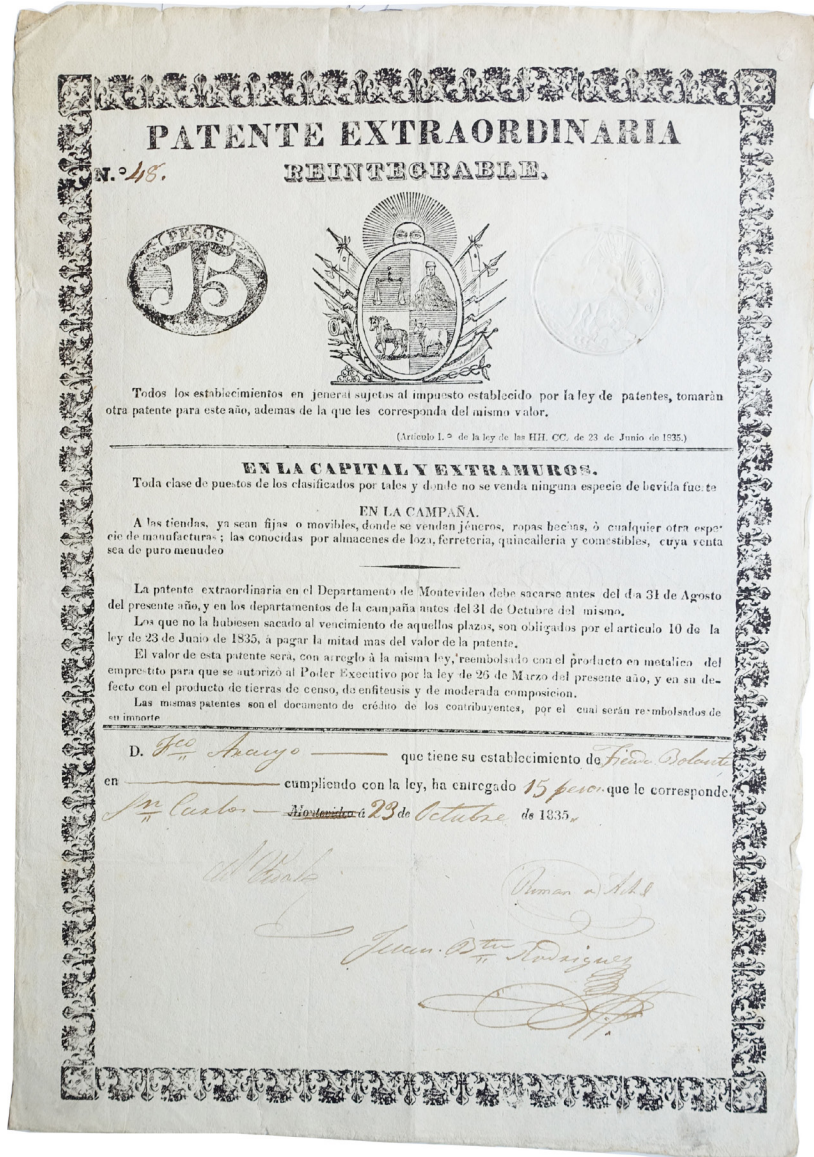
Rules for Tobacco Taxation, Printed by Juvenile Delinquents

100. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Ordenanza de la renta del tabaco, mandada observar por Suprema Orden de 24 de agosto de 1846*. Mexico: Casa de Correccion de Jóvenes, 1846. Large 8°, disbound. Decorative rule on title page. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. 90 pp., (11 ll.). \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with rules for the officials in charge of tobacco (from the director to the lowly clerks), with provisions regarding the storage and processing of tobacco, and destruction of illegal plants and contraband.

According to the imprint, this book was printed in an institution for juvenile delinquents. Perhaps for the sake of these teenage transgressors, the quires are of two leaves only, which would have made the imposition less complicated.

* OCLC: 25021398 (Columbia University Law School, Duke University); 19914502 (University of California-Berkeley); 22750612 and 837856932 are microfiche copies. Not



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located in Copac. Not located in Rebiun or CCPBE. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only microfilm copies.

*Financial Problems with the Tobacco Monopoly in Mexico;
Mentions Recent Treaty with the United States*

101. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Contrato de compania celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno, para la administracion y giro de la renta del tabaco, y exposicion con que lo remitio a las camaras el Secretario del Despacho de Hacienda.* Mexico: Imprenta de Lara, 1848. 8°, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers at spine. Decorative motifs on title page, at headings, and end. In very good condition. Old ink numeral ("11") in manuscript in blank corner of title page. 35 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION? A similar work, with the title beginning "Contrato de la Compania," was printed in Mexico City, 1848, with a collation of 37 pp.; in OCLC, it is listed in a number of microfiche copies apparently traceable to an original at Yale University.

This is an attempt to settle a snafu about supplying and paying for tobacco. The recent treaty with the United States is mentioned on p. 3. Pages 11-35 are supporting documents.

* OCLC: 10978939 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of Southern California, University of Texas-Austin); 434446331 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); cf. 22749803, 22635042, 837331820, 837860722, 79722340, all with a slightly different title (see above) with 37 pp. Not located in Copac.

Mexican Tobacco Contract

102. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Reflexiones sobre el contrato de compañía, celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno en 18 de agosto de 1848, para el manejo y administracion de la renta del tabaco, y sobre el acuerdo de la Camara de Diputados de mediados del ultimo mayo, relativo a su rescision.* Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1851. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved headpiece and initial on p. 3. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript "13" in corner of title page. 30 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION, giving the pros and cons of the present and proposed method of managing the tobacco monopoly.

* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 4181167 (University of California at Berkeley, University of California at San Diego, University of Connecticut); 432772507 (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid); 562555533 (British Library). Copac repeats the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

How Can We Fix Cuba?

103. TORRENTE, Mariano. *Bosquejo economico politico de la isla de Cuba, comprensivo de varios proyectos de prudentes y saludables mejoras que pueden introducirse en su gobierno y administracion....* 2 volumes. Madrid: Imprenta de D. Manuel Pita, Madera Alta, 1852, and Habana: Imprenta de Barcina, 1853. 8°, contemporary quarter maroon morocco over decorated boards (slight defect to head of spine of volume II; other very minor wear at extremities), marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, two leather labels for each volume, gilt letter. Lithograph portrait of author. Tables in text. Light browning in second volume (but not brittle); first volume clean and crisp. A very good to fine set. Lithographic portrait, 420 pp.; 462 pp., (1 blank l.). 2 volumes. \$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Torrente begins by discussing the movement for Cuban independence, including British and American attitudes and involvement, and royal decrees of the 1850s regarding Cuba. From vol. I, p. 132 he describes Cuban climate, topography, agriculture, population, transportation, the clergy, justice system, public education, police, and civil government, with particular attention to municipal government and trade with Spain. Volume II is concerned with improving trade, particularly in grains and minerals, and with reforming the monetary system, banks, and the tax system.

Mariano Torrente (Barbastro, Huesca, 1792-Havana, 1856) fought in the Peninsular War before being named consul to the Papal States (1815-1822). Named consul at Livorno, he became a close friend of Agustín Iturbide. Torrente's *Historia de la Revolución hispanoamericana*, Madrid, 1829-1830, was the first overview of the Latin American independence movements—of which Torrente himself strongly disapproved. Torrente had years of firsthand knowledge of Cuba. He was sent in 1833 to the Tesorería de Rentas de La Habana, remaining there until 1840, and he returned to Cuba for good in 1843, after holding a series of high government positions in Spain. He remained convinced that Spain should attempt to reconquer its former Latin American colonies.

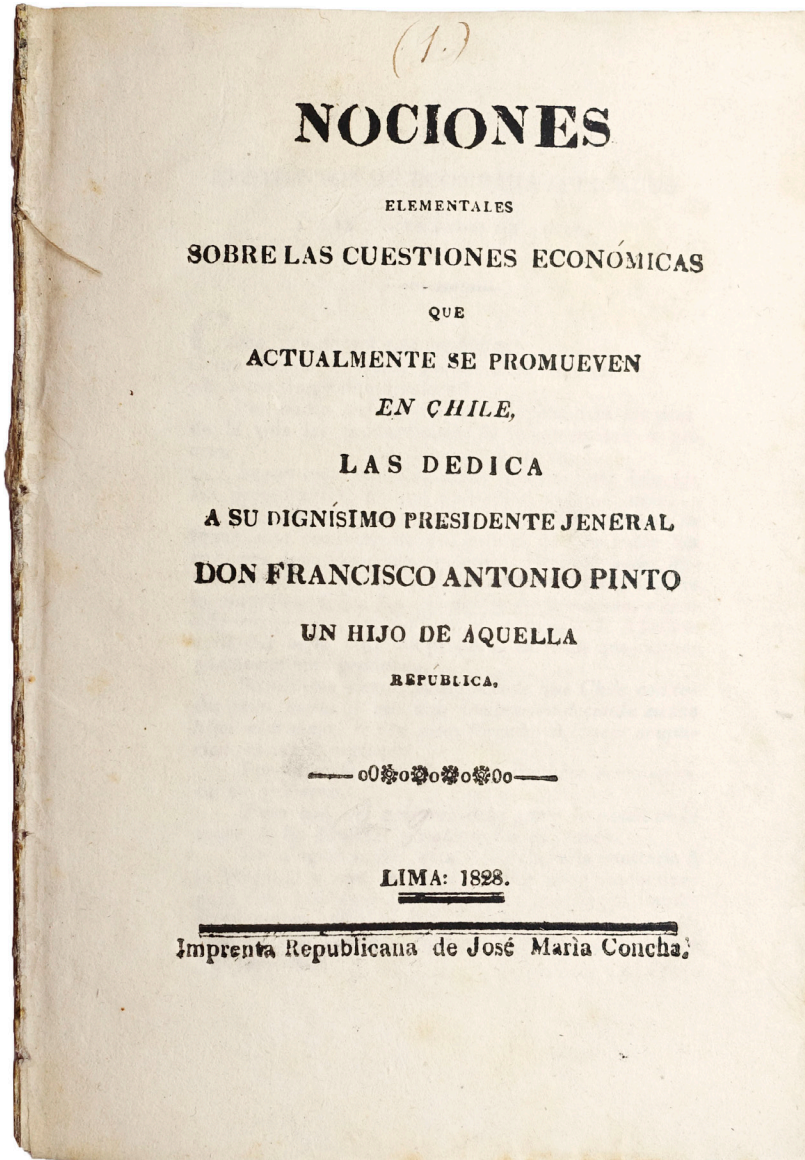
Among Torrente's many published works are several dealing with Cuba: *Proyecto de contribución*, 1838; *Opúsculo sobre la Hacienda de la isla de Cuba*, 1840; *Cuestión importante sobre la esclavitud*, 1841; and *Memoria sobre la esclavitud*, 1841.

* Trelles III, 239-40. Palau 336118. NUC: DLC, CU, FU, NcD, OrU, CtY, ICJ, MB, NN, NNH, CU Copac locates copies at the British Library and Oxford University.

Road-Building to Help Trade & Commerce

***104. [TRANSPORTATION].** *Aos Senhores Deputados da Nação Portuguesa.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Typografia Lisbonense, A.C. Dias, 1836. 4°, disbound (first 16 pp. separated from rest of work). Some toning. In good condition. Contemporary ink signature after "FIM" on p. 19. 19 pp., 4 folding engraved plates. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal for the building of roads and bridges to connect the ports of Portugal to the interior, and Lisbon to Porto, with the aim of



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increasing the flow of trade and commerce. Roads were to be built using the system invented by McAdam. The plates depict plans for roads and bridges.

* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Copac.

Argues in Detail Against the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty

105. [TREATY: Great Britain and Portugal]. *Analyse ao Tratado de commercio e navegação de 3 de julho de 1842 entre Portugal e a Gran Bretanha: negociações sobre a redução de direitos em virtude do artigo 7º; e males que ella devia causar a Portugal se fosse levada a effeito. Por um ex-deputado ás Côrtes, amigo da industria do seu pais.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de José Baptista Morando, 1844. 8°, stitched, traces of early wrappers. Uncut and unopened. Light browning. In very good condition. ii, 124 pp.
\$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that the recent treaty with Great Britain reducing tariffs will damage Portuguese industry, including textile and other manufacturing, fishing and wine production; the argument is supported by statistics from Portugal and examples drawn from the rest of Europe. On pp. 5-51 the author analyzes the 1842 treaty between Portugal and Great Britain article by article, pointing out the unfair advantages it gives to British subjects trading in Portugal.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 13772620 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Chicago); 497544298 (British Library); also microform and digital copies. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac adds University of London and University of Manchester. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.

Does Trade with Britain Benefit Portugal?

106. [TREATY: Great Britain and Portugal]. *Reflexões sobre o Tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Grã-Bretanha, e analyse do opusculo do Sr. Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva relativo ao mesmo assumpto.* Lisbon: Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, 1843. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine defective). Front wrapper within typographical border, and with small vignette of two leaves. Very small typographical vignette within the same border on rear wrapper. Different small typographical vignette on title page. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Oval paper tag with blue border and

ink manuscript shelfmark ("J0" or "10") at center tipped on to front wrapper. 103 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the 1842 trade agreement between Portugal and Great Britain, filled with statistics on Portuguese trade and manufacturing. It includes a summary of Anglo-Portuguese treaties (pp. 38-50), a reprint of the treaty itself (pp. 51-63), and an analysis of António Ribeiro Saraiva's *Do tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Gram-Bretanha*, London 1842, which had strongly favored the 1842 treaty (pp. 65-103). The anonymous author of the present work takes exception to Ribeiro Saraiva's conclusions.

* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 33269. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 23. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: cites only digitized copies, 65311903 and 213833377 (both from the copy in the Goldsmith's Library-University of London). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates a hard copy at University of London, and digital one at Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl (UCLA has the London 1842 work by Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva).

***Renewal of Treaty Between Russia and Portugal, with Provisions
on Brazilian Imports, Religious Freedom, and Naval Artillery***

107. [TREATY: Russia and Portugal]. *Tratado de amizade, navegação, e commercio renovado entre Portugal e a Russia, e assignado em Petersburgo aos 16/27 de Dezembro de 1798*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Facing pages in French and Portuguese. Uncut. Light browning and soiling to title page and final blank. In very good to fine condition. 65 pp., (1 blank l.). \$350.00

First Portuguese Edition of this renewal of the 1787 treaty between Russia and Portugal. The treaty had been published the previous year in St. Petersburg.

Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with sailors who desert. Article XXIII deals with naval weapons and artillery.

* *Imprensa Nacional* 552. Not in Innocência; see VII, 385-7, for the 1787 treaty. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. This edition not in JFB (1994): cf. P443. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. NUC: OCLC: 504610025 (British Library). Porbase locates eleven copies, five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Centro Cultural-Paris, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and three in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universitat Bern.

3

REPRESENTACION
AL REY N. SEÑOR
D. PHELIPE V.
(QUE DIOS GUARDE)

DIRIGIDA

AL MAS SEGURO AUMENTO DEL REAL ERARIO,
y conseguir la felicidad, mayor alivio, riqueza,
y abundancia de su Monarquía.

QUE DISTRIBUIDOS LOS TRIBUTOS
proporcionalmente, sea menos la paga de sus Vassallos,
resultando mucho mas crecido el fondo de la
Real Hacienda.

QUE RESTABLECIENDOSE LAS LABORES, Y DEMAS
exercicios del campo, se reparen las carestías, que los años estériles
ocasionan, haciendose util las muchas tierras incultas, que
se hallan en todo el Reyno.

QUE FLOREZCA EN NUESTROS DOMINIOS UN COMERCIO
superior al de las demás Naciones de Europa, con permanente
seguridad en el establecimiento de Fabricas de todos
generos.

QUE SOLOS NUESTROS ESPAÑOLES HAGAN
el Comercio de la America, trayendose à España, y circulando en
solo ella, los inmenfos thesoros que producen aquellos
riquísimos Reynos.

H E C H A

POR DON MIGUEL DE ZAVALA Y AUÑON, REGIDOR
perpetuo, y preeminente de la Ciudad de Badajoz, del Consejo de
su Magestad, y Superintendente General de la Pagaduria General
de Juros, y Mercedes.

~~~~~  
Año de M.DCC.XXXII.



*Collecting Taxes in the New Uruguayan Nation*

**108. [URUGUAY].** *Patente extraordinaria reintegrable. N.º* [in ink manuscript: "48"]. *Todos los establecimientos en jeneral sujetos al impuesto ...* N.p.: n.pr., 1835. Folio (30.5x21.5 cm.), unbound. Typographical border. Wood-engraved arms of Uruguay below caption title, flanked by a rubber stamp for 15 pesos and a blind-stamp incorporating a king in classical drapery, the arms of Uruguay, and the date 1835. Uncut. In fine condition. Lower third of recto (below double-ruled line) has contemporary ink manuscript filling in blanks left by the printer, including the date "23 Octubre" preceding the printed date 1835. Broadside. \$350.00

Government document recording a payment of 15 pesos by F[rancis]co Araujo [?] for his store, dated 23 October 1835; with three official signatures. In and around Montevideo, the tax was applicable to stores where strong drink was not served. In the countryside, it applied to stores that sold ready-made clothing and other manufactured goods, including ironwork, crockery, and food.

The OCLC entry for the Harvard University copy states, "Seal of the Republic of Uruguay printed under title. / Official surtax form issued by the government of the province of Montevideo in 1835 for a surtax imposed on general stores, cafes, and various other commercial establishments in the amount of 35 pesos. Bottom third of form to be filled out with name of payee, place of establishment, date and amount of payment." Our copy is for 15 pesos, but the amount is rubber-stamped at the top and handwritten at the foot; based on the OCLC description, the printed text appears to be the same.

Uruguay gained its independence in 1828.

\* OCLC: 859052058 (Fine Arts Library-Harvard University). Not located in Copac.

*Decrees Issued from 1763-1842 for the Novas Conquistas Regarding Commerce, Marriages, Coinage, Religion, and More*

**109. XAVIER, Filipe Nery.** *Collecção de bandos, e outras diferentes providencias que servem de leis regulamentares para o governo economico, e judicial das provincias denominadas das Novas Conquistas, precedida da Noção da sua Conquista, e da divisão de cada huma dellas ....* Volume I only (of 3). Pangim: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1840. 4º, contemporary limp calf, showing boards from a much earlier printed work at front pastedown; flat spine with black-painted label, gilt-lettered with short title (worn). Extensive worming affecting first 18 quires, often marginal but sometimes touching a few letters per page, though never affecting legibility. A less than good copy. Some early marginal notes in ink and pencil. (9 ll.), xxi, 304, (1) pp. [pp. 127-8 a folding table; pagination skips blank page after 143, which is followed by folding table numbered 144, followed by 146], (9 ll., 1 l. errata). *Volume I only (of 3).* \$160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocência calls for two more volumes: the second published in Nova Goa, 1850, the third in Nova Goa, 1851 (the *Repertorio geral, ou indice*



*alphabetic*). All the volumes are rare; the second more so than the first, and the third is almost impossible to obtain.

This compilation of decrees issued from 1763-1842 by the king, the viceroy or governor general, and various local officials of the Novas Conquistas (including Ponda, Astragar, Embarbacem, Bally, Chrondravady, Cacora, Canacona, Bocholim, Sanquelim and Pernem) has measures covering marriage, leases, mortgages, distillers, grazing, books, coinage, religion and tobacco.

Beginning on p. [188] is an "Additamento" which, according to an "Advertencia" on the unnumbered verso of p. 304, dated Pangim, 6 July 1842, was published earlier in 1842.

Filippe Nery Xavier (1804-1875), historian, archeologist, and exemplary public functionary throughout his adult life, a native of Loutulim in the concelho de Salsete, was director of the Imprensa Nacional in Goa from 1851. One of Goa's best historians, he published *Bosquejo histórico das comunidades das aldeias dos concelhos das Ilhas, Salcete e Bardez*, 1852, and *Nobiliarchia goana*, 1862-63, the enormously popular *Resumo histórico da maravilhosa vida, conversões e milagres de S. Francisco Xavier*, 1859, and many other works.

\* Innocência II, 302-3. Gonçalves, *Síntese bibliográfica de Goa* 2845: calling for only 1 volume, Pangim 1840, with a collation of (16), xxi, 304, (2) pp. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India* GD48: calling for only 2 volumes, and giving the imprint for both as Pangim, 1840. Costa, *Dicionário da literatura goesa*, III, 351 (calling for 3 volumes, giving the imprint as Pangim for all, 1840, 1850, and 1851, with collation for volume I of [12], xxi, 304, 12 pp.; for volume II of xvi, 90 pp. *Catálogo dos livros opúsculos e manuscritos pertencentes à Biblioteca Nacional de Nova Goa* (1907), p. 235. See also 348-56. Devi & Seabra, *A literatura indo-portuguesa*, pp. 153 and 161 n. 7: calling for only 1 volume, Pangim 1840, with a collation of xxii, 304, (20) pp. *Grande enciclopedia* XXXVII, 65. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. NUC: volume I only, at DLC-P4 and MH. OCLC: 962305523 (volume I only: Syracuse University); 251274534 (volume I only: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 83889713 (volume I only: Harvard Law School Library); 77675861 (volume I only: Harvard Law School Library); 504038051 (3 volumes, Pangim 1840: British Library); 867537728 (3 volumes: Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire-Strasbourg). Porbase locates two copies of volume I only, plus another two copies of volumes I-II, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a set of all three volumes at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the volume in Berlin and those cited by Porbase.

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

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

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

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O'Higgins (under whom he served

as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire's rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime resulted in his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.

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

*Important Work on the Spanish Economy, Including Colonial Commerce*

**111. ZAVALA Y AUÑÓN, Miguel de.** *Representacion al Rey N. Señor D. Phelipe V ... dirigida al mas seguro aumento del Real Erario, y conseguir la felicidad, mayor alivio, riqueza y abundancia de su Monarquia ....* [Madrid?]: , 1732 [i.e., 1738?]. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript title on spine (faded). Large woodcut initials, headpiece and tailpiece. Some browning; small piece of blank margin torn off B2. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 180 pp. \$1,800.00

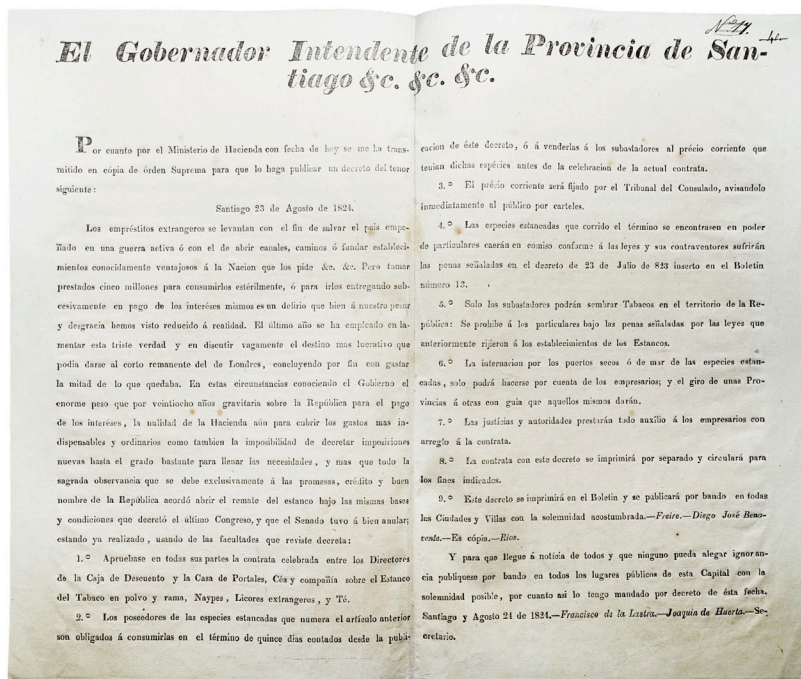
Second (?) edition of this important work on the Spanish economy, with emphasis on colonial commerce. Aguilar Piñal notes two different editions of this work—one collating 1 l., 266 pp. (in folio, though Aguilar Piñal erroneously terms it a quarto), and a folio edition collating as our copy—both with title-pages dated 1732 but without place of publication or publisher. Alden & Landis perceptively note that, in the edition we offer, the ten-year royal privilege and *fee de erratas* are dated 1738, that is, the title-page date is the date of composition and not a publication date; the other edition is printed without licenses. The *Representacion* was probably printed in Madrid, as that is where the *fee de erratas* was issued.

Zavala y Auñón suggests that the Spanish colonies be allowed to trade only with Spain, and for that purpose recommends the establishment of monopoly companies set up on the English and Dutch models (pp. 132-47). The numerous problems involved in such companies (from the nobility's dislike of trade to the likelihood that other nations will try to sabotage them) are dealt with on pp. 147-68, and the many benefits of exclusive trade on pp. 168-80. Zavala y Auñón also strongly recommends the elimination of most taxes, including *rentas provinciales*, which he believes put too heavy a burden on the poorest classes, in favor of a flat tax on property and income.

The *Representacion* appeared again in Zavala y Auñón's *Miscelanea economico-politica*, Pamplona 1749, one of the most important sources for the history of the Spanish Hacienda in the eighteenth century. Zavala y Auñón was a native of Badajoz.

\* Alden & Landis 738/254: noting that the licenses are dated 1738; cf. 732/256: presumed first edition, without licenses. Palau 378415: collating as our copy, without mention of the quarto edition. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-americana* 2886: the quarto edition, collating (2 ll.), 266 pp. Aguilar Piñal VIII, 4017: locating 4 copies in Spain; cf. 4016: a quarto [*sic*—actually folio, measuring 32 cm.] edition: locating 11 copies in Spain and Portugal. Colmeiro Penido, *Bibliografía de los economistas españoles* 404. Sabin 106282: calling for (2 ll.), 266 pp. in the copy at JCB, but only (2 ll.), 180 pp. in the Harvard copy. Salvá 3750: described as a folio, without collation, giving the date 1731; Heredia 7413,

describing the same copy, gives the date 1732. Kress 4057: the folio edition, with the date 1732, but referring to an earlier edition of 1731 based on the erroneous date in Salvá. JFB (1994) Z9: without collation. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 411. NUC: NN, RPJCB. OCLC: 459204900 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433922557 (Biblioteca Nacional de España; the edition with 266 pp.). Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt and Sächsische Landesbibliothek Dresden, plus multiple digitized and microform copies.



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