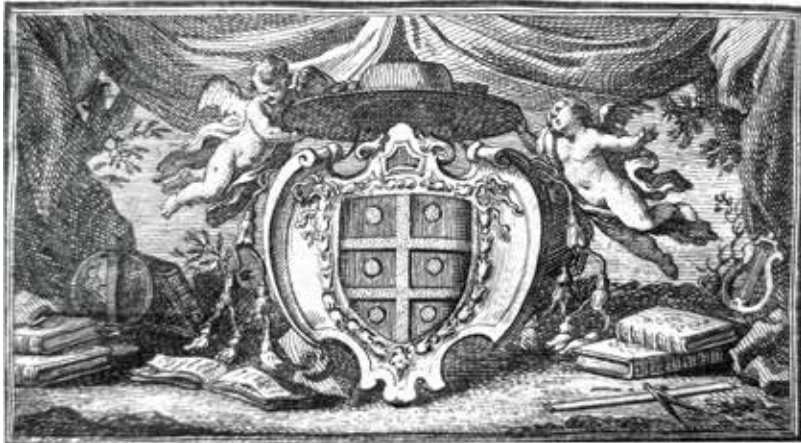


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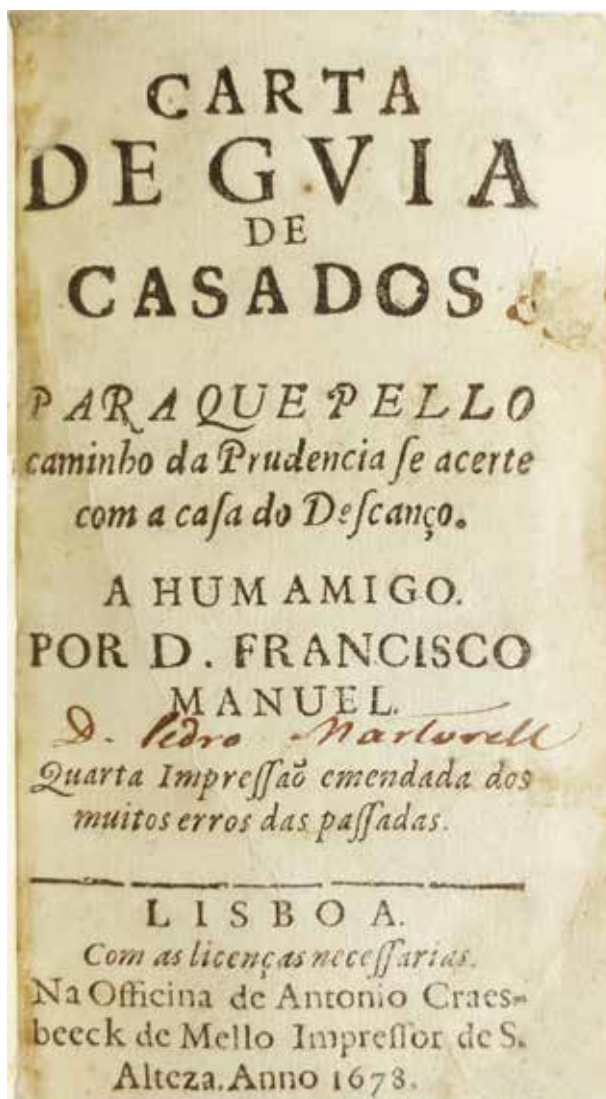
☛ D. FRANCISCO MANUEL DE MELLO

**\*1. MELO [or Mello], D. Franciso Manuel de.** *Alterações de Évora (1637)*. Introdução, fixação do texto, apêndices documental e notas por Joel Serrão. Lisbon: Portugália Editora, 1967. Coleção Portugália, 21; Série "História" 4. 8°, original illustrated wrappers (very slight nick at head of spine). Uncut, mostly unopened, in fine condition. Illustrated lithograph bookplate of A.[Ifredo] Ribeiro dos Santos (smaller version). lvi, 175 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.), 2 plates (1 folding). Bibliography, index of names and places. \$25.00

First and only edition thus. The present volume is a critical edition of the first of five independent works by Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello collected and originally published in 1660 as *Epanaphoras de varia historia portugueza* .... In addition to the substantial introductory material by Joel Serrão, there are documentary appendices, notes, a bibliography, and index of names and places.

\* For the original edition of the *Epanaphoras*, see: Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 552. Innocência II, 441. Barbosa Machado II, 185. *Bibliotheca boxeriana* 425. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 409. Bosch 128. Azevedo-Samodães 2047. Martinho da Fonseca p. 76. Cf. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5.

**\*2. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Apologos dialogaes*. Preface and notes by Fernando Nery Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Castilho, A.J. de Castilho—Editor, 1920 [colophon: 1921]. Bibliotheca de Classicos Escolhidos. 4°, quarter crimson morocco over marbled boards (minor wear at extremities, joints; front inner joint separated), spine with raised bands



Item 4

in five compartments, gilt letter, decorated endleaves. Number 42 of 100 copies on special paper. Internally fine. Overall good to very good. (2 ll.), xxviii pp., (10 ll.), 464, cxii, 19, (2) pp., (1 l. colophon). \$200.00

LIMITED EDITION on special paper, and First Edition thus, including a significant preface, as well as extensive, useful notes, by Fernando Nery. This edition also contains an index. It reproduces faithfully all the preliminary matter of the original 1721 edition.

This set of four dialogues is considered by some critics to be D. Manuel's best prose work; Herculano, for example, called it "o ponto mais alto a que subiu o talento de D. Francisco Manuel ... a obra mais política, civil e galante que fez o seu autor" (quoted in *Biblos Enciclopédia Verbo das Literaturas de Língua Portuguesa* I, 350-1). The *Apologos* was popular long before its first printing, 55 years after the author's death. One of the censors of the 1721 first edition said that so many manuscript copies were circulating that the *Apologos* might as well have been published. The work was not printed again until a three-volume edition of Lisbon, 1900.

The fourth dialogue, *Hospital das Letras* (D. Francisco's own favorite), is an important source for Baroque literary criticism. Its interlocutors, Justus Lipsius (1547-1601), Traiano Boccalini (1556-1613), D. Francisco de Quevedo (1580-1654) and D. Francisco himself, discuss contemporary Spanish and Portuguese literature, as well as some Greek, Roman, Italian and French works.

The first three dialogues are humorous, sometimes almost bitter commentaries on contemporary mores: *Relógios falantes* by two clocks, *Escritório avarento* between four coins in a usurer's purse, *Visita das fontes* between fountains in Lisbon. Bell comments that they "contain incisive portraits in which types and persons are sharply etched in a few lines" (*Portuguese Literature* p. 254). *Relógios falantes* was written in Portugal in 1654, the other three dialogues during the author's exile in Brazil, 1655-58.

D. Francisco not only led a romantic and adventurous life but established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Not until he reached his forties did he publish his first work in Portuguese: the *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose. According to Bell, "No literary figure in Portugal of the seventeenth century, few in the Peninsula, can rank with Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-66), the leading lyric poet and prose writer of his time."

\* For descriptions of the first edition, see Innocência II, 443; Barbosa Machado II, 185; Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* pp. 281-8 and 584-5, n° 64; Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 410; Palha 1556; and Azevedo-Samodães 2041. On Manuel de Mello, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5 and elsewhere; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout; and Maria Lucília Gonçalves Pires in *Biblos* III, 599.

**\*3. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Apólogos dialogais*. Preface and notes by José Pereira Tavares. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Livraria Sá da Costa—Editora, 1959. Coleção de Clássicos Sá da Costa Large 8°, contemporary tan mottled sheep, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather labels, gilt letter, machine marbled endleaves, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Large paper copy, number 166 of 203, “rubricado”. A fine set. Bookplates of Joaquim Pessoa on rectos of second free endleaves. xxxiv pp., (1 l.), 237, (1) pp.; xx pp., (1 l.), 271, (1) pp.      2 volumes.      \$300.00

LIMITED EDITION on special paper, and First Edition thus, including significant prefaces to each volume, as well as useful notes, by José Pereira Tavares.

This set of four dialogues is considered by some critics to be D. Manuel’s best prose work; Herculano, for example, called it “o ponto mais alto a que subiu o talento de D. Francisco Manuel ... a obra mais política, civil e galante que fez o seu autor” (quoted in *Biblos Enciclopédia Verbo das Literaturas de Língua Portuguesa* I, 350-1). The *Apologos* was popular long before its first printing, 55 years after the author’s death. One of the censors of the 1721 first edition said that so many manuscript copies were circulating that the *Apologos dialogos* might as well have been published. The work was not printed again until a three-volume edition of Lisbon, 1900.

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(1970) p. 410; Palha 1556; and Azevedo-Samodães 2041. On Manuel de Mello, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5 and elsewhere; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout; and Maria Lucília Gonçalves Pires in *Biblos* III, 599.

\*4. **MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Carta de guia de casados ....* Lisbon: Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1678. 12°, modern quarter calf, spine gilt. Title-page nicked at fore-edge, without loss of text; minor stains. 260 pp., (2 ll.). \$900.00

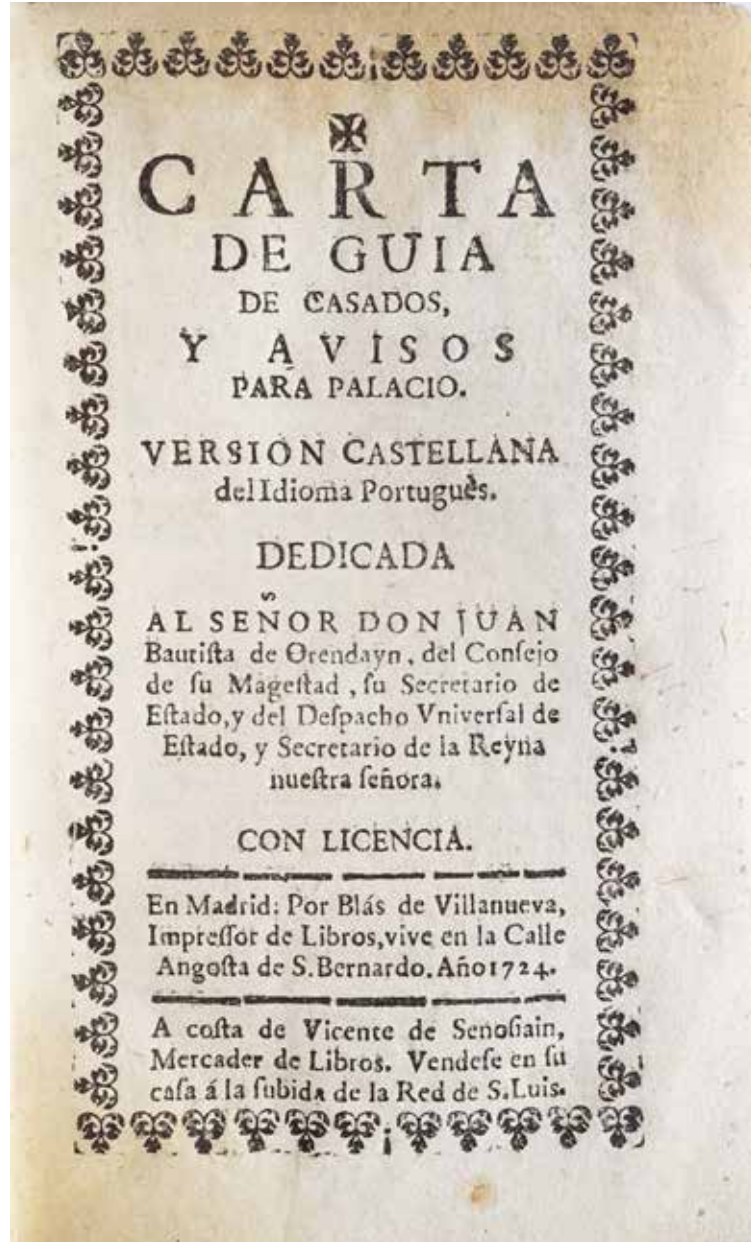
Fourth edition, corrected, of one of the classics of Portuguese literature.

\* Arouca M206. Innocência IX, 332: calling for only 260 pp. Palha 403. Pinto de Matos p.372. Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* 40. Azevedo-Samodães 623. NUC:MH.

#### *Two Rare Courtesy Books in One*

5. [MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de]. *Carta de guia de casados, y avisos para palacio. Version Castellana del idioma Portuguès.* Madrid: Por Blás de Villanueva, Impresor de Libros, a costa de Vicente de Senobain, Mercader de Libros, 1724. 8°, contemporary limp vellum, ties present (renewed), fore-edge cover extensions, horizontal manuscript title on spine (a bit faded), text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page within typographical border, with small Maltese cross above title. Engraved coat-of-arms of the dedicatee, Don Juan Bautista de Orendayn in upper half of leaf ¶2 recto. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 1, repeated on p. 187. Divisional title with the same typographical border and Maltese cross on p. [183]. Large woodcut tailpiece with basket and floral arrangement on p. 286. Light to middling stains, mostly restricted to upper outer portions of first 30 or so leaves. Overall in very good condition. Color abstract pictorial bookplate of Joaquim Pessoa. Later purple pencil manuscript signature of Manuel Francisco on front free endleaf recto. (36 ll.), 286 pp., (1 blank l.). \$2,800.00

First Edition in Spanish, rare, of one of the best and most important works of Portuguese prose ever written. The Portuguese text of this superbly written courtesy book first appeared in 1651, with many subsequent editions in Portuguese. Immediately recognized as a classic of Portuguese prose, it was the author's first publication in the Portuguese language: he had already established himself as one of the greatest *Spanish* writers. The "unrivalled *Carta de Guia de Casados*" brought "freshness and originality to the theme" —Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 253. A second edition in Spanish appeared in 1786, and a Spanish translation by Ana Díaz Aguilar was published in 1922. An English edition appeared in 1697. According to Bell, "No literary figure in Portugal of the seventeenth



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century, few in the Peninsula, can rank with Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-66), the leading lyric poet and prose writer of his time." Dom Francisco not only led a romantic and adventurous life but established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers.

Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello began his career as a man of action, as well as an author, at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, and took part in the campaign against rebellious Catalunya (1640). In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions.

On p. [183] is a divisional title for what we believe to be the first and only edition in Spanish of Luis de Aureu [sic] de Mello's *Avisos para palacio*, which occupies the remainder of the volume. Originally published as *Avizos pera o paço* in Lisbon, 1659 (rare), this important and interesting courtesy book appears never to have been published again in Portuguese, and we do not think that it was published in any other language with the exception of Spanish. This Spanish edition is very little known. Luís de Abreu de Mello, a native of Vila Viçosa, died at Lisbon, 1663.

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

\* Palau 160465 (appears never to have seen a copy, calling the book a 12°, and with only 3 preliminary leaves). Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* 85. Simón Díaz, *Bibliografía de la literatura hispanica*, XIV, 549, 4632 (citing copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Universitaria de Santiago de Compostela, and the Library of Congress). Not in Gallardo. Not in Salvá or Heredia. Not in Whitehead, *British Library STC of Eighteenth-Century Spanish Books*. For editions in Portuguese and bio-bibliographical information, see Barbosa Machado II, 182-8; Innocência II, 441; IX, 332. OCLC: 78183323 (John Carter Brown Library, National Library of Scotland). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. CCPBE locates four copies in Spanish libraries. Copac locates a single copy, at the National Library of Scotland.

**6. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Carta de guia de cazados, para que pelo caminho da prudencia se acerte com a caza do descanso. A hum amigo por ... Setima impressão emendada dos muitos erros das passadas.* (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1765. 12°, contemporary mottled sheep (very slight wear at extremities), spine with raised bands in five compartments, tan leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red and brown. Small typographical vignette on

title-page. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. Contemporary signature in upper outer corner of recto of second front free endleaf. (7 ll.), 278 pp.  
\$600.00

Seventh edition [i.e. eighth], corrected, of one of the classics of Portuguese literature; it first appeared in 1651.

\* Innocência II, 441; IX, 332. Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* 44. NUC: MHi.

**\*7. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Carta de guia de cazados, para que pelo caminho da prudencia se acerte com a caza do descanso. A hum amigo por ... Setima impressão emendada dos muitos erros das passadas.* (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1765. 12°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear wear at extremities), flat spine with raised bands in five compartments gilt fillets and flowers, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges tinted green. Small typographical vignette on title-page. Title page and twelfth leaf cut slight short at bottom, but still with ample margins. In very good condition. Bookplate of Carlos Barros. (7 ll.), 278 pp. \$500.00

Seventh edition [i.e. eighth], corrected, of one of the classics of Portuguese literature; it first appeared in 1651.

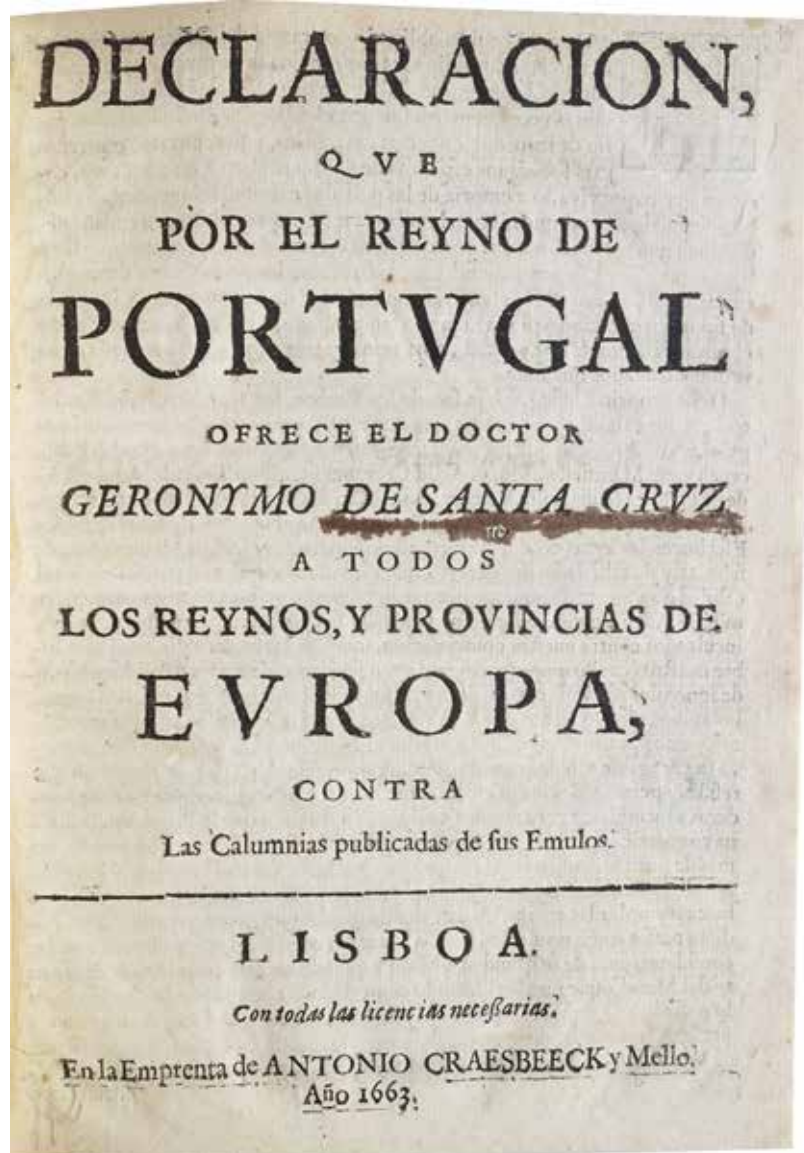
\* Innocência II, 441; IX, 332. Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello* 44. NUC: MHi.

*With Signed Presentation Inscription by Prestage,  
Who Edited and Annotated This Classic Work*

**8. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Carta de Guia de casados, com um estudo critico, notas e glossario por Edgar Prestage.* Porto: Renascença Portuguesa, 1916. 8°, contemporary half sheep over decorated boards (minor wear; eight small round wormholes in spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge rouged. Illustration in text of "Torre Velha" after J. de Castilho. Brownd. In good condition. Editor's signed five-line presentation inscription on recto of first leaf: "Ao seu prezado Amigo // Exm° Sr. Conselheiro António Cândido // Ribeiro da Costa // offr // Edgar Prestage". 225 pp., (1 l.). \$300.00

One of the classics of Portuguese literature, in an edition prepared by the eminent scholar Edgar Prestage. First Edition thus. A critical study by Prestage occupies pp. 9-33. He has also provided endnotes (pp. [185]-216), a glossary (pp. [217]-20), a "Lista de rífões citados" (p. [221]), and an index to themes (pp. [223]-225).

Renascença Portuguesa was a cultural and civic group founded in 1911 by Teixeira de Pascoaes, Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, António Sérgio, Leonardo Coimbra, Álvaro



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Pinto, Augusto Casimiro, and others. The group's literary review, *Á Aguiã*, 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.

*Provenance:* António Cândido Ribeiro da Costa, better known as António Cândido (Porto, 1852-Candemil, 1922), author, Minister, president of the *Câmara dos Pares*, and, after the proclamation of the Republic, *procurador geral da coroa*, was one of the most eloquent and cultured figures of his age. Vice President of the Academia Real das Ciências (when the King was ex-officio President), he was a noted orator. See *Grande enciclopédia*, V, 713-4.

\* NUC: DLC, CU, MH, CaBVaU. Porbase locates two copies each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Faculdade de Letras-Universidade de Lisboa.

**9. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Cartas de D. Francisco Manuel de Melo a Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo. Publicadas com um estudo introdutório por Virginia Rau.* Lisbon: Revista da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa, 1968. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. Wrappers slightly foxed. In very good to fine condition; internally fine. 64 pp., 17 ll. of facsimiles, index of names. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Facsimile reproductions and extensively annotated transcriptions of 14 letters, written 1650-1654 during his years of confinement, from Manuel de Mello to the diplomat Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680). With a long introductory essay by the historian Virginia Rau.

#### *Defends Portuguese Independence*

**10. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Declaracion, que por el Reyno de Portugal ofrece el Doctor Geronymo de Santa Cruz a todos los reynos, y provincias de Europa, contra las calumnias publicadas de sus emulos.* Lisbon: Emprenta de Antonio Craesbeeck y Mello, 1663. 4°, mid-twentieth-century antique sheep (minor wear), back richly gilt, two red leather labels, gilt letter, marbled endpapers, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initial. Phrase of about five or six words scored on verso of title-page, causing some damage to the paper. Some light, minor spotting. In very good to fine condition. (16 ll.). A-D4. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of this pamphlet in defense of the independence of Portugal.

D. Francisco not only led a romantic and adventurous life but established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in

1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Not until he reached his forties did he publish his first work in Portuguese: the *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose. According to Bell, "No literary figure in Portugal of the seventeenth century, few in the Peninsula, can rank with Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-66), the leading lyric poet and prose writer of his time."

\* Arouca M207. Barbosa Machado II, 185 (giving an incorrect, impossible date of publication of 1643). *Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração* 832. Garcia Peres p. 366 (giving the date as 1683). Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudonimos*, p. 36. Martinho da Fonseca, *Elementos*, p. 80. *Bibliotheca boxeriana* 424: "very rare." Palha 2979. Pinto de Matos (1970) p. 411 (calling for only 15 leaves, but confirming that the date of this rare pamphlet is 1663, not 1643). Prestage D. *Francisco Manuel de Mello* 53. Azambuja 1495. Monteverde 3331. Avila Perez 4821. On Manuel de Mello, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5 and elsewhere; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout; and Maria Lucília Gonçalves Pires in *Biblos* III, 599. NUC: MH, InU.

*Treatise in Favor of Portuguese Independence From Spain  
By One of the More Important Authors of the Spanish Golden Age  
Also Considered One of the Best Portuguese Writers*

**11. [MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de].** *Demostacion que por el Reyno de Portugal agora offrece el Dotor Geronimo de Sancta Cruz [pseud.] a todos los Reynos y Provincias de Europa en prueva de la Declaracion por el mesmo Autor, y por el mesmo Reyno a todos los Reynos, y Provincias de Europa ya offrecida contra las calunias publicadas de sus emulos y en favor de las verdades por el tiempo manifestadas.* [Lisbon?: A. Craesbeeck de Mello?, 1664?]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Woodcut initial on p. 1. Some light browning. In good condition. 54 pp. A-F<sup>4</sup>, G<sup>3</sup>. Lacking G<sup>4</sup>, a blank. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION? This *Demostacion* is an elaborate proof and defense for a previous work with a similar title, also written by D. Francisco Manuel de Mello under the same pseudonym, *Declaracion, que por el Reyno de Portugal ofrece el Doctor Geronimo de Santa Cruz todos los Reynos, y Provincias de Europa, contra las calumnias publicadas de sus emulos*. Both works defend Portuguese independence from Spanish domination, and are important elements in the literature of the Restauração. The bibliography of both works is complicated, and all editions are rare. There appears to be only one other edition of the present text, also a 4° with a caption title, containing 16 unnumbered leaves, and with a colophon stating that it was printed in the *Officina de António Craesbeeck de Mello*, 1664, though there may be another, with (17) ll., by the same printer, with the imprint



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ALL' ECCELLENTISSIMA  
SIGNORA D. MARIA,  
PRINCIPESSA  
D' AVERO.

POTREVA io eccell.<sup>ma</sup> Signora parlando di Libbona per  
 quella portarmi alcuna Pietra preziosa con l'occasione della  
 giama Occidentale sopra di quale uonno <sup>Reale di 52. anni</sup> prendomi iuocatio  
 di S. Lucia di Capollano. Ma non conuenendo ad un gouerno  
 capuano tanta ricchezza, me n' andai prima di prender il  
 petro, ~~me n' andai~~ a portarmmi un de que' leuori che  
 si impiegano nel Castello di Libbona, certo hora facina delle  
 arti per adobbar ~~li~~ <sup>li</sup> ~~li~~ <sup>li</sup> Cime delle Muse, e S. Pietro  
 e S. Paolo. Perche l'Artefice (che e' l'Operaio della giama  
 opera) con eccell. di conseria mi refaccori d'una. S. Lucia haue-  
 no inchase due margarite di gran stima, speso me sono  
 undemo depur opere che conteneua la Vita del Grand' Artista  
 Precatore la Fenice d' Africa, et il maior pechegro Vito del  
 P. S. P. Era quella lib' per adesso di raccomandari haue  
 un libro di figure di piante in Italiana per il termine del viaggio della  
 nauigatione che teno d' opera libona ad Italia ale giorni, un  
 libro di regali et incontri de' Reali (Pena) haue in Italiano il Pa-  
 radiso Terreno di Praxello, la delicia d' R.  
 Ma ogni uno di mercanzia (com' dalle Merse d' Anama alla Imperia  
 Piana et cofra del mondo uadi in a ceasar Perone per la Reueren-  
 re della meditazione d' un libro, lasciando degari tanto d' oblio d' Spina  
 di piu, com' un libro di framaggio Italiano di domi (ha tante uanti  
 del Reueren) a honore di maniere lingua com' e' unatipura d' opera  
 facio. Che un opera picciola di quanta di libro, ha giudica  
 conueniente per offerirli a una fig. Grande Craxenti in quisi  
 di vita, a qual il suo play se haote donati il primo Pomo? no  
 tutti mlti Professon de' Libri di Parrasto, et la Pelle di S. Lucia  
 facola coronar e l'oblio e depen delle Ninfe del Cielo. Perche  
 cataliano de pare alchale paroni di serate uoglie il celebrare  
 il bonato talenti d'li Ave d' Ogale. Perche domandoni V. e  
 una mia uaglia V. e della sue Piume accomodate in Or-  
 1673

Item 12

1644. However, for various reasons stemming from the text, which refers to events of the early 1660s, such as the Portuguese campaign of Don Juan of Austria, this work could never have been printed in 1644. Our guess is that this 54 page version would be the earliest, and that it appeared in 1664.

Mello divides his argument into three parts. In the first, he reviews Portuguese military triumphs over the past 24 years. In the second, he reviews the duplicity of Spain in its relations with France, Holland, England, and other European nations, arguing that none of them should want such an ally. In the third section, he argues that no European nation truly shares Spain's interests. He ends with a fine rhetorical flourish: "Suman finalmente: que el nombre de Castilla se halla escurecido. Partida su Corona. Despedazado su Cetro. Su Rey viejo. Su Heredero niño. Su Bastardo grande. Sus Vanderas postradas. Sus Armas rotas. Sus Capitanes en fuga. Sus Grandes en cadenas. Sus Pueblos llorosos ..." (pp. 53-54).

Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello began his career as a man of action as well as an author, at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, and took part in the campaign against rebellious Catalunya (1640). In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions.

\* Arouca M 210: citing a single copy, in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo; cf. 209, with (16) ll. and colophon stating it was printed at the Oficina de António Craesbeeck de Mello, 1664; also see 207-8, the *Declaracion* (no copy cited for 208, for which no place, printer, or date are given, and which may be a ghost; the reference is taken from Martinho da Fonseca, *Elementos*, p. 116). Prestage, *Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello: esboço biographico* 55 (does not cite any other edition; doubts the date of 1644); "Adquirimos um exemplar, quasi unico ... no leilão de Monteverde por 2\$100 reis." Barbosa Machado II, 185 cites an edition of Lisbon: Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1644; also cites an edition of the *Declaracion* by the same printer, dated 1643. Innocência II, 439 cites the work without any collation, giving the date as 1644. Garcia Peres p. 366 cites an edition of Lisbon, 1644, without collation or any other information. *Restauração: catálogo da coleção Visconde da Trindade* 17; see also 294 for the 1663 edition of the *Declaracion*. Simón Díaz, *Bibliografía de la literatura hispanica*, XIV, 541, 4574: cites only the Harvard and Biblioteca Nacional de España (ex Pascual de Gayangos) copies; see also 4575 for the 1664 dated edition. Monteverde 3332 (the copy purchased by Prestage). Azevedo-Samodães 2045. Avila Perez 4823. This edition not in Pinto de Matos; see pp. 373-4 for the 1664 edition. No edition of either the *Demostracion* or *Declaracion* in HSA. This edition not in *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*; see 833 for the 1664 dated edition of (16) ll.; see also 831-2 for two editions of the *Declaracion*. This edition not in Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa, *Catálogo das obras impressas no século XVII*; see 139 for the 1664 dated edition; see also 138 for the 1663 dated edition of the *Declaracion*. This edition not in Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVII*; cf. 501 for an edition with (17) ll., said to have a colophon of Lisboa: Na Oficina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1644; see also 500 for the edition of the *Declaracion* dated 1663. See *Bibliotheca Boxeriana* 424 for an edition of the *Declaracion*, Lisbon: António Craesbeeck y Mello, 1663; Boxer states it was given to him by Prestage, Christmas 1935, is one of two editions, and is "Very Rare". OCLC: 79834271 (probably the same edition as ours, said to be dated 1644:



Harvard College Library); 156853311 (probably the same edition, said to be dated 1664; University of Illinois, British Library); 796302653 (microform of the Biblioteca Nacional de España copy, no collation given and said to be dated 1644; probably the same as our edition); see also 51915303 for an edition said to be dated 1664 of (33) pp. (Newberry Library, Indiana University); various versions of the *Declaracion* also cited. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of the edition dated 1664, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with significant worming.

*Unrecorded Contemporary Manuscript Translation of a Substantial Work  
By Portugal's Foremost Seventeenth-Century Prose Stylist*

**12. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *"Il gran picciolo. Vita e morte del serafino humano Francesco d'Assisi."* Manuscript on paper, in Italian. Ca. 1674(?). 4° (20.3 x 13.8 cm.), late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century stiff green wrappers. Full-page pen-and-ink coat of arms of the Princess d'Aveiro on recto of the first leaf. Written in ink by a single hand, minute but legible, with copious corrections and three pasted-on corrections. Lightly browned. The last 20 leaves are lightly dampstained; the last two leaves heavily so. A few edges lightly frayed, occasionally touching a letter. The ink has oxidized in places, eating 2 small holes through the first leaf. Overall in good condition. 39 leaves, apparently complete, in the following quires (all unsigned): I<sup>4</sup> [lacking leaves 3-4, probably blank], II<sup>6</sup>, III<sup>12</sup>, IV<sup>2</sup> [lacking leaf 2, probably blank], V<sup>10</sup>, VI<sup>8</sup>. Quire IV wraps around quires V-VI, and quire I wraps around quires II-VI. \$4,800.00

An apparently unpublished and unrecorded contemporary Italian translation of Manuel de Mello's *El mayor pequeño*, first published Lisbon 1647, in Spanish, and subsequently printed at Lisbon 1650, Zaragoza 1675, and Alcalá 1681 and 1688, and in the author's *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. Prestage records no Italian translation of this work, and none is cited in *BLC* or *NUC*.

Given the numerous corrections to wording in the text, this may very well be the translator's working copy. In his dedication, dated 10 November 1674 (?) the translator explains that, while acting as chaplain on a voyage from Lisbon to Italy, he did this translation from the edition in Manuel de Mello's *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. The signature at the end of the dedication is difficult to decipher ("J. M ... R.?). The translator refers to himself several times as a Capuchin. He states that during his stay in Lisbon he acted as confessor to the dedicatee and that he carried the gift of a painting from her to Pope Innocent X's grandchild the Principessa Ludovisia.

The dedicatee is "D. Maria Principessa d'Avero," who must be D. Maria Guadalupe de Lencastre (1630-1715), a noted painter (perhaps the painting sent to Italy was her own work?) and literary figure. She became sixth Duquesa de Aveiro in 1679, after her brother the fourth Duque de Aveiro transferred his allegiance to Spain and another brother, the fifth Duque, died. She is mentioned in Sousa's *Historia geneologica da Casa Real Portuguesa* and Fr. Agostinho de Santa Maria's *Santuariano mariano*. (See also Pamplona, *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* [1987] II, 34 and *Grande enciclopédia* III, 810.)

*El mayor pequeño* is a life of St. Francis of Assisi, for whom D. Francisco Manuel de Mello was named. It was written in 1646, while he was imprisoned in Portugal. He comments

on it in his *Apologos dinlogaes*: “*Lipsio*. Ouvi que neste livro vos arguião de confuso para historiador e de affectado para moral; que para livro de devoção comprehendia sobeja cultura, e para de relação reprehensivel brevidade. *Auctor*. Confesso que nem Chronica nem Soliloquios; mas ... para conduzir a gente a qualquer leytura honesta (quanto mais piedosa), he necessario dourar lhe a pirola, como ao enfermo” (quoted in Prestage, p. 216).

D. Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-1666) led a romantic and adventurous life and established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 men who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. Suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was jailed in Spain in 1640. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João’s rival for a lady’s affections. The year 1652 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1657 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions. Originally he wrote in Spanish; it was only when he had passed his fortieth year that he published his first work in Portuguese: *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose.

\* For the printed editions see Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, esboço biographico* pp. 215-6, 575-6, 581-2; Innocência II, 440; Palau 160451; Barbosa Machado II, 185; Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 408 (also mentioning a Lisbon edition of 1648). On Manuel de Mello, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout. This Italian translation not located in Porbase, Copac, or OCLC.

**13. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Tacito Portuguez. Vida, e morte, dittos e feytos de El-Rei Dom João IV. Segundo apógrafo inédito da Biblioteca Nacional, com introdução, informação, notas de Afranio Peixoto, Rodolfo Garcia e Pedro Calmon.* Rio de Janeiro: Centenario da Restauração, 1940. Large 8°, recent green half morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, top edge tinted dark green, other edges uncut, dark green endleaves, original printed wrappers bound in (upper wrapper repaired at top edge). In very good to fine condition. xxx, 292 pp., with 2 facsimiles of leaves from the manuscript. \$200.00

FIRST EDITION. *Tacito portuguez*, an incomplete biography of D. João IV, was written in 1650, but the earliest known manuscript dates to 1718, and this is the first time it appeared in print.

\* *Exposição bibliografica da Restauração* 842. See also Innocência II, 446 (describing a manuscript); Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello*, pp. 593-4 for a discussion of various known manuscript copies, and Saraiva & Lopes, *Historia da literatura portuguesa* (1976) p. 506. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 471. NUC: GU, TNJ, DPU.

**\*14. MELO [or Mello], D. Francisco Manuel de.** *D. Teodósio II segundo o códice 51-III-30 da Biblioteca da Ajuda.* Translated from the Spanish, edited, and with a preface by Augusto Casimiro. Porto: Livraria Civilização-Editora, 1944. Biblioteca Histórica de Portugal e Brasil—Série Régia. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (small defects at foot of spine). Uncut and mostly unopened. Internally fine. Overall in good condition. Frontispiece portrait, 258 pp., (3 ll.), footnotes, index of names. \$90.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, of which this is number 72 of a special issue of 200 numbered LARGE PAPER copies on paper of the Companhia do Prado, signed by the Director of the Biblioteca da Ajuda.

The series was published under the direction of the Visconde de Lagoa.

Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello began his career as a man of action, as well as an author, at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 who perished), he fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, and took part in the campaign against rebellious Catalunya (1640). In 1640, suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was thrown into a Spanish jail. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João's rival for a lady's affections. The year 1655 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1658 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several important diplomatic missions.

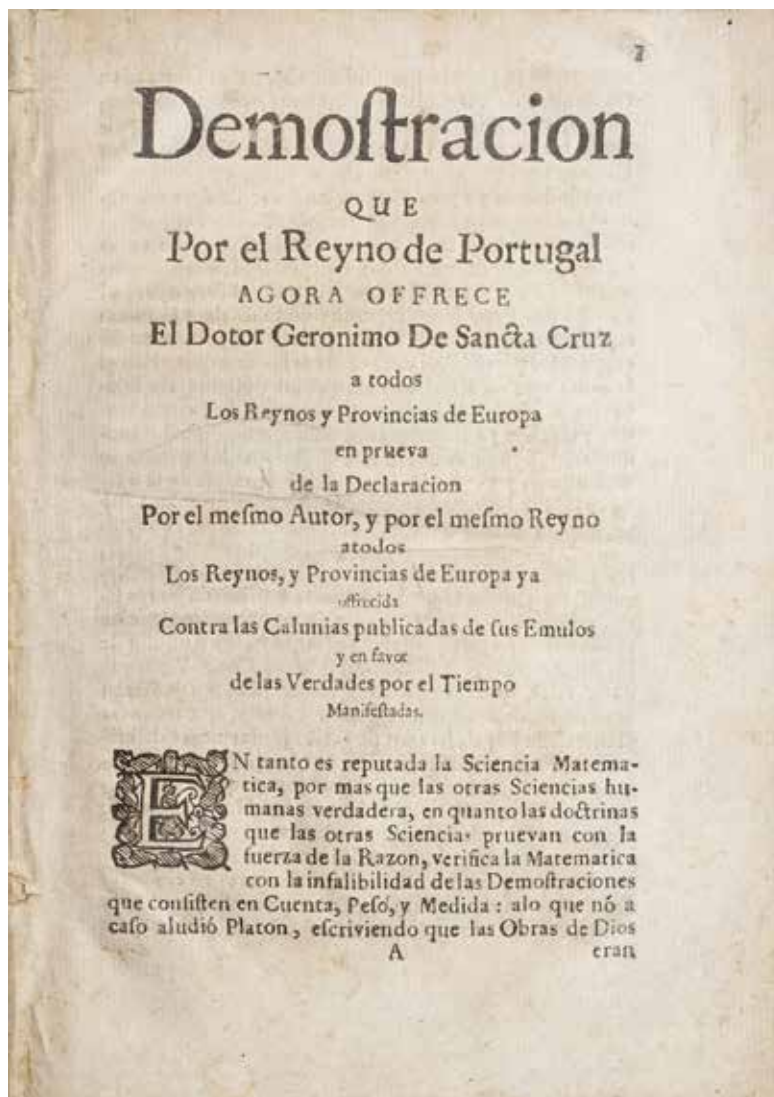
\* Welsh 1099. On the manuscript versions, see Edgar Prestage, *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, "Bibliografia"* 96. On D. Francisco Manuel de Mello, see Prestage, *op. cit.*; Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* pp. 380-1; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 252-5 and elsewhere; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 489-512 and throughout; and Maria Lucília Gonçalves Pires in *Biblos III*, 599.

**\*15. MELLO, D. Francisco Manuel de.** *Avisita das fontes: Apólogo dialogal terceiro.* Edição fac-similada e leitura do autógrafo (1657). Introdução e comentário por Giocinto Manupella. Coimbra: Por Ordem da Universidade, 1962. Acta Universitatis Conimbrigensis. Small folio (26 x 19.8 cm.), original printed wrappers. Wrappers somewhat soiled. Overall in good to very good condition. xxxv, 666 pp., (2 ll.), 3 ll. plates, printed on both sides. ISBN: none. \$50.00

First and only edition thus. The *Apologos dialogaes* were first published posthumously in 1721. The four dialogues are considered by some critics to be D. Manuel's best prose work; Herculano, for example, called it "o ponto mais alto a que subiu o talento de D. Francisco Manuel ... a obra mais política, civil e galante que fez o seu autor" (quoted in *Biblos Enciclopédia Verbo das Literaturas de Língua Portuguesa I*, 350-1). The *Apologos* was popular long before its first printing. One of the censors of the 1721 edition said that so

many manuscript copies were circulating that the *Apologos dialogos* might as well have been published. The work was not printed again until a three-volume edition of Lisbon, 1900.

The humorous *Visita das fontes* is a dialogue between fountains in Lisbon. Bell comments that they "contain incisive portraits in which types and persons are sharply etched in a few lines" (*Portuguese Literature* p. 254). It was written during the author's exile in Brazil, 1655-58.



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## Reference, Commentary, and Criticism

*With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*

**\*16. OLIVEIRA, Antonio Correia de.** *D. Francisco Manuel de Melo e o teatro espanhol do século XVII. Conferência realizada no Salão de "O Século" em 11 de Maio de 1946.* Lisbon: Composto e Impresso na Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia, 1948. 8°, original printed wrappers (minor soiling to wrappers). Very good condition. Author's signed ("A. Correia de Oliveira") and dated ("Coimbra, 23-X-48") eight-line presentation inscription to Freitas Ferreira de Almeida in upper half of half title page. A few ink manuscript corrections (by the author?). 53 pp., (1 l.). \$50.00

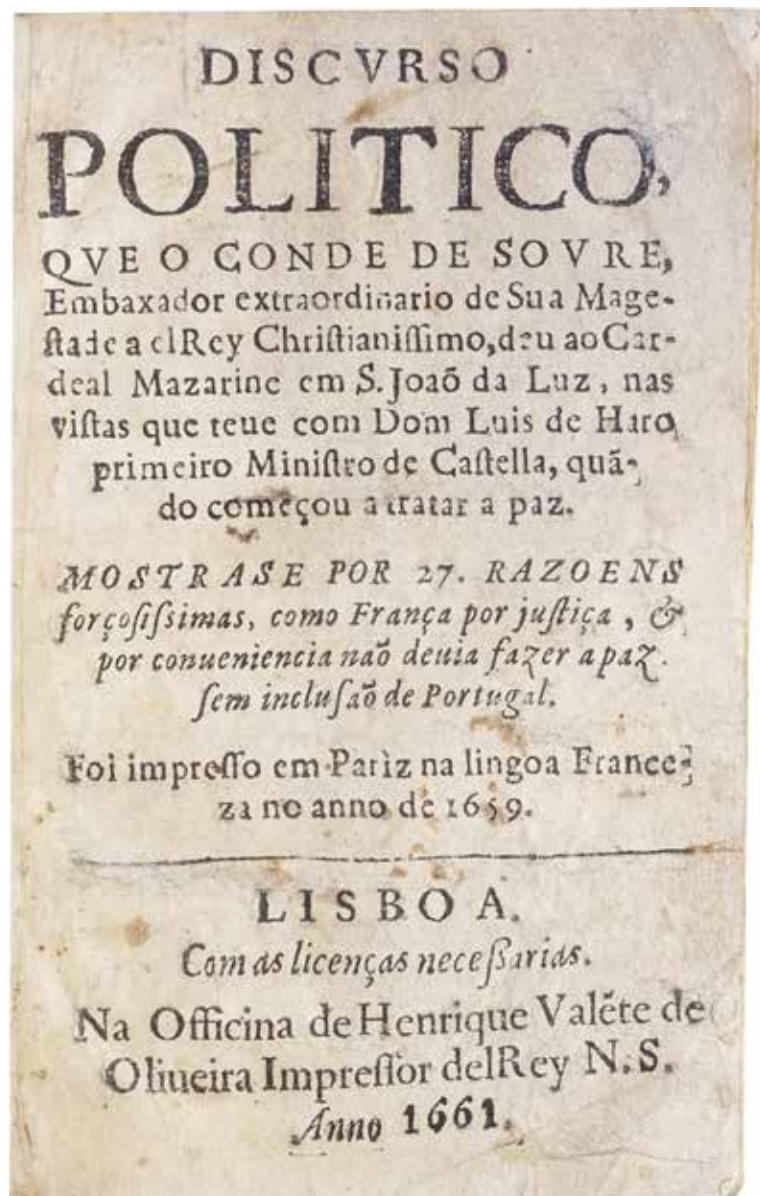
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Antonio Corrêa d'Oliveira (São Pedro do Sul, 1879-Esposende, 1960) was a journalist and a government bureaucrat before he married an aristocratic woman from Minho and settled down in the Quinta do Belinho, near Esposende. The *Dicionário cronológico* describes him as "sem dúvida, um dos poetas mais conhecidos da sua geração." He contributed to *A Águia*, *Atlântida*, *Ave Azul*, *Seara Nova*, and other literary reviews, and eventually became the "official" poet of the Salazar regime.

\* On Oliveira, see Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 345; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses* III, 223-4. OCLC: 490793746 (Université de Strasbourg). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

**17. PRESTAGE, Edgar.** *Dom Francisco Manoel de Mello, His Life and Writings with Extracts from the "Letter of Guidance to Married Men."* Manchester: Sherratt & Hughes, 1905. 8°, original dark red printed wrappers. In very good condition. Inscribed by the author to Dr. Alberto Osorio de Castro, whose signature appears on the title page (dated 1909 at Timor) and whose bookplate is on the verso of the title page. 35 pp., 2 plates. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION.

**18. PRESTAGE, Edgar.** *D. Francisco Manuel de Mello.* (Oxford): Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1922. Hispanic Notes and Monographs, Portuguese Series, III. 8°, original gray printed wrappers. Text in double-ruled border. As new. viii, 98 pp. \$12.00



Item 19

☛ DUARTE RIBEIRO DE MACEDO

*Strenuous Objections to the Treaty of the Pyrenees*

**19. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de, and D. João da Costa, 1.º Conde de Soure.** *Discurso politico que o Conde de Soure, Embaxador extraordinario de Sua Magestade a elRey Christianissimo, deu ao Cardeal Mazarine em S. João da Luz, nas vistas que teve com Dom Luis de Haro, primeiro Ministro de Castella, quando começou a tratar a paz. Mostrase por 27 razoens forçosisimas, como França por justiça, & por conveniencia não devia fazer a paz sem inclusão de Portugal. Foi impresso em Pariz na lingoa Franceza no anno de 1659.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey N.S., 1661. 8°, twentieth-century sheep (third quarter?), smooth spine with fillets in blind and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt short author, title, place and date, covers with borders ruled in blind, blind tooling at corners. Woodcut initials on second preliminary leaf recto and p. 1. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Repair, about 6 x 2.3 cm., reinforcing title page at lower outer corner. Much smaller repair to lower outer corner of following leaf. No loss of text. Overall in good condition. Bookplate of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4 ll.), 72 pp. \$1,800.00

First Edition in the original Portuguese, rare. A translation into French had been printed in Paris in 1659. Apparently it is *Raisons fort puissantes pour faire voir l'obligation qu'a la France d'appuyer l'intérêt de Portugal dans le traité de la paix*, Paris, 1659, of which only one copy seems to exist, at the Bibliothèque nationale de France. D. João da Costa, first Conde de Soure, Ambassador of Portugal to France, had his secretary, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, draw up these strenuous objections to France negotiating a separate peace with Spain, shortly prior to the conclusion of the Treaty of the Pyrenees. Cardinal Mazarin was greatly annoyed. In fact the printing of this manifesto in French translation in Paris in 1659 caused such consternation that the Cardinal ordered the imprisonment of the printer and translator; the translator sought asylum in the home of the Portuguese Ambassador.

The Treaty of the Pyrenees resulted in withdrawal of France's support for Portuguese independence at a crucial juncture, allowing Spain to advance against Portugal with renewed vigor. Nevertheless Portugal was able to resist, and Spain recognized Portuguese independence in the Treaty of Lisbon, 1668.

In the preliminary leaves are included an introduction by Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo addressed to the Portuguese king, stating that the publication at this time of the *Discurso* in the original Portuguese was to counter the protests against it by Mazarin (second preliminary leaf recto-third preliminary leaf recto). João de Royas e Azevedo presents similar arguments (bottom of third preliminary leaf recto-fourth preliminary leaf verso).

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (Lisbon 1618?-Alicante 1680) is known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Influenced by Colbert, he was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of much of India inevitably meant a drastic change in Portugal's commerce and finance. It is ironic that his

excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal's economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Geraes in 1692.

Macedo received his degree in law from Coimbra University. He eventually became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had "hum estilo claro, e discreto." Innocência notes, "Occupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d'elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe darem logar entre os classicos de primeira nota."

*Provenance:* J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

\* Arouca M26. Barbosa Machado, II, 640-1. Innocência III, 354. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração* 1294 (mutilated copy, lacking the title page). Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração* 446. Not in *Catalogue of the Oliveira Lima Library*. Not in *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Welsh*. Not in Palha. Not in Visconde de Trindade, *Restauração*. OCLC: Not located; the French edition is probably 466046667, *Raisons fort puissantes pour faire voir l'obligation qu'a la France d'appuyer l'intérêt de Portugal dans le traité de la paix*, Paris, 1659 (collation not given, sole copy at Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, described as being in "mau estado" (lacking the title page and preliminary leaves); however, the Biblioteca Nacional appears to have another copy, which is complete and in similar condition to ours. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### *Portuguese Diplomat Assesses the Peace of the Pyrenees*

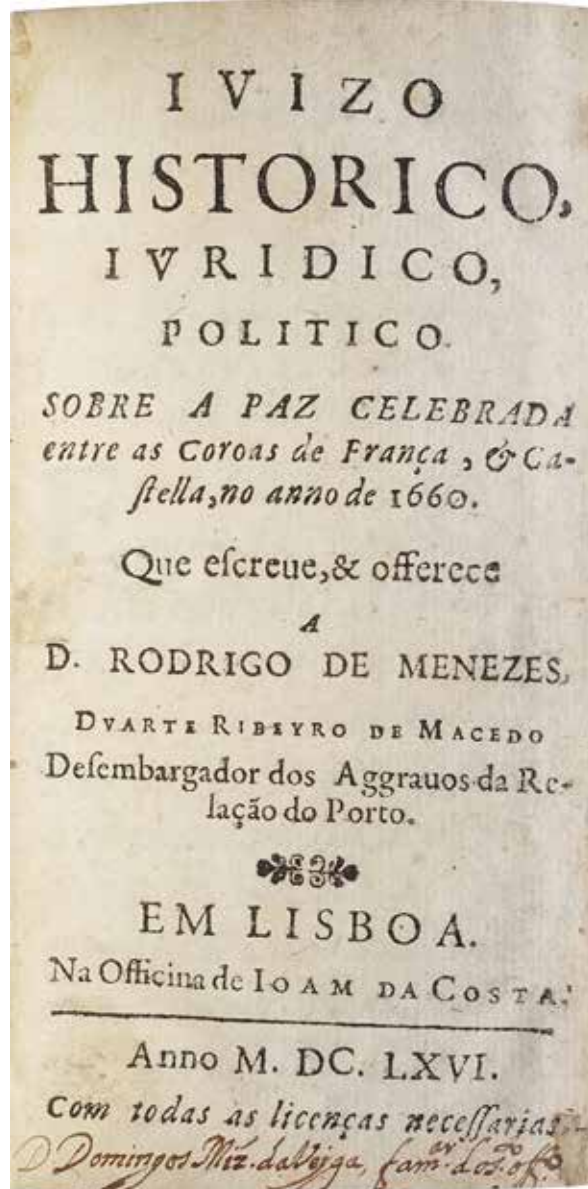
**20. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de.** *Iuizo historico, iuridico, politico sobre a paz celebrada entre as Coroas de França, & Castella, no anno de 1660 ....*

Lisbon: Na Officina de Ioam da Costa, 1666. 12°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Slight browning, minor stains. Two small holes in C3, with loss of 1 letter. Wormhole through last 35 leaves, touching 1-3 letters on some pages. In good condition. Early engraved armorial bookplate of Stephan Gaillard. Contemporary signature of D. Domingos Miz. da Veiga on title-page. (6 ll.), 249, (2) pp. \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this interesting contemporary analysis of the likelihood for lasting peace between France and Spain following the 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees, which ceded Roussillon to France, a symptom of the shift of European power from Spain to France. Giving a history of the long-standing enmity between France and Spain, Ribeiro de Macedo mentions French claims to Spanish territories in the Peninsula and outside it (including Rousillon and Cerdeña, pp. 54-8, and Navarre, pp. 58-66), as well as Spanish claims to French territory. A lasting peace with France would have meant that Spain could devote more effort to subduing Portugal.

Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680), advisor to D. Pedro II and ambassador to France and Spain, is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during





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the second half of the seventeenth century. Defending the importance of industry to Portugal's future, Macedo outlined a plan for industrial growth and advised stimulating private initiative. He favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of achieving a favorable balance of trade. Along with Father António Vieira and Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello, Macedo is considered one of the best writers of Portuguese prose during the seventeenth century.

\*Arouca M27. Innocência II, 215: without collation. Barbosa Machado I, 743. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 538. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, *Exposição Bibliográfica da Restauração* 1295. Palha 2730. Monteverde 4573. Not in Ameal, Avila-Perez or Azevedo-Samodães. NUC: CSt, MH. OCLC: 780155515 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 83429342 (Houghton Library); 458697499 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 727388036 (internet resource: Universidad de Salamanca); 433632950 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 644985090 (Universidad de Salamanca). Porbase locates four copies: one at the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, and three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one missing the final license leaf and the binding in "mau estado"; another with the final three leaves mutilated and the binding in "mau estado"). Not located in Copac.

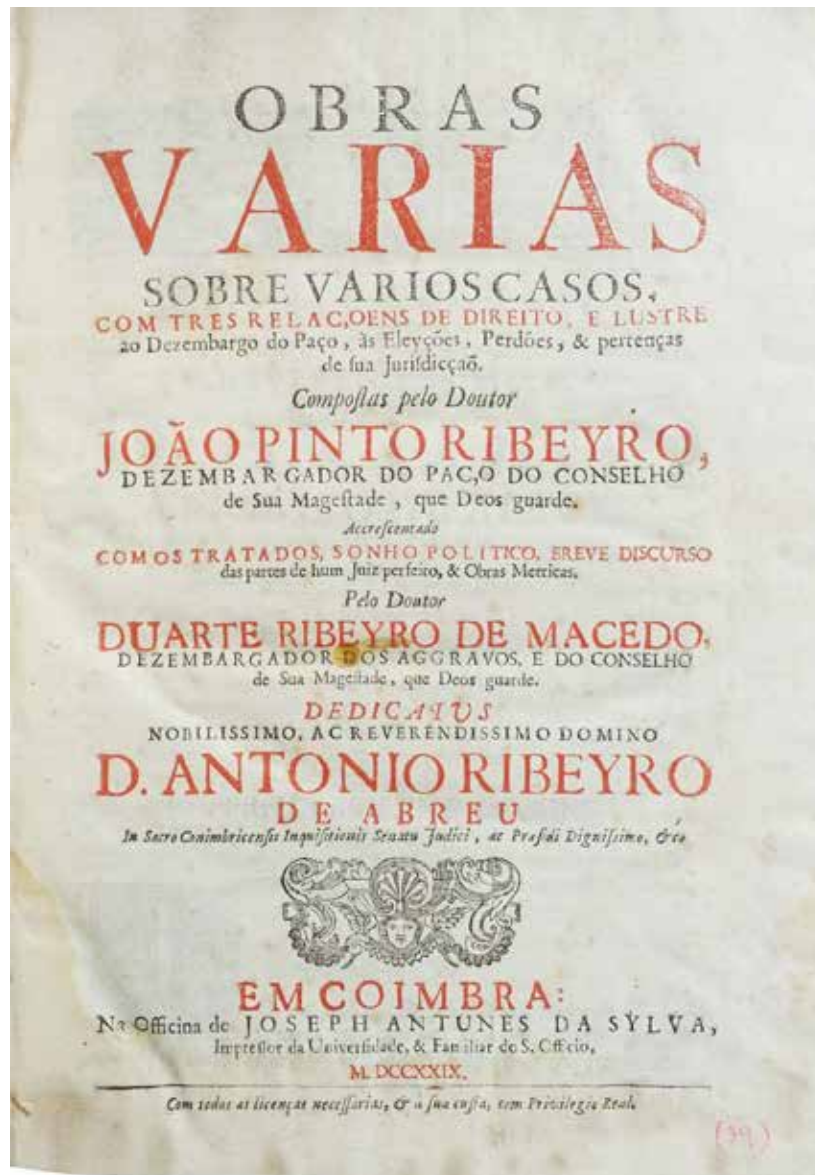
#### *Genealogy of the Father of the First King of Portugal*

**21. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de.** *Nascimento e genealogia do Conde D. Henrique, pay de Dom Affonso Henriques I, Rey de Portugal.* Paris: Na Officina de Roberto Chevillion, 1670. 12°, twentieth century (circa 1985) period crimson morocco, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second and fourth compartments, covers double ruled in blind, marbled endleaves. Four woodcut headpieces. Typographical headpiece. Two woodcut tailpieces. Woodcut initials. Some small ink stains and occasional minor dampstaining. Woodcut headpiece on leaf A1 recto slightly shaved at outer margin. In good to very good condition. (6 ll.), 135, (1) pp. Page 113 wrongly numbered 213. \$2,600.00

FIRST EDITION of this history and genealogy of Conde D. Henrique, the father of the first king of Portugal, D. Afonso I (also known as Afonso Henriques), who reigned 1139-1185. The introduction advises the Conde de Souré on the benefits of studying history. The final page offers a statement from P.G. de Sainte Marthe, historiographer to the king of France, that the Portuguese kings can indeed trace their history back to the French royal line. A second edition appeared in Lisbon: na Offic. de António Isidoro da Fonseca, 1743.

The justification of Portuguese royal genealogy was a frequent subject during the wars of the Restauração, but we have not located this work in any of the major Restauração collections.

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680)—along with Father António Vieira and Dom Francisco Manuel de Mello—is considered one of the best writers of Portuguese prose during the seventeenth century: in fact, one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had "hum estilo claro, e discreto." Innocência notes, "Occupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d'elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram logar entre os classicos de primeira nota." Ribeiro



Item 24

de Macedo received his degree in law from Coimbra University. He became an advisor to D. Pedro II and served as ambassador to France for nine years, during which time he observed Colbert's promotion of industry there, and later as ambassador to Spain. Ribeiro de Macedo is known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. He outlined a plan for industrial growth and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade.

\* Barbosa Machado I, 743: incomplete transcription of title. Innocência II, 215: appears never to have seen a copy, giving the same incomplete transcription of the title, incorrectly calling the printer "Covillion" and without complete collation. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 538-9 (without mention of the final unnumbered page): "é livro raro". Figanieri 91. Goldsmith R93. Palha 2858. Gubián 616 (sold for 3\$500 reis in 1867!). Nepomuceno 1520. Monteverde 4574. Ameal 2008. Not in Visconde da Trindade, *Restauração*. Not in *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração*. Not in Martinho da Fonseca, *Restauração*. OCLC: 68221340 (University of Michigan, European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 433632962 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 457824411 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 25864901 (Houghton Library, University of Michigan, University of California-Berkeley); 503864281 (British Library); 253878634 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the one in the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin cited by OCLC.

*Includes Essays on Political Philosophy*

**22. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de.** *Obras do Doutor Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo ... oferecidas ao ... D. Jozé Miguel Joam de Portugal, IX. Conde do Vimioso ... por Manoel da Conceição.* 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca á custa de Manoel da Conceição, livreiro, 1743. 4°, nineteenth-century (ca. 1825-1840) half tan calf over pebbled cloth (some wear at corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt bands and lettering, text-block edges marbled, green silk place marker. Upper margin rather short, causing the word "Obras" in the table of contents for volume I to be just touched. Nevertheless, in very good condition, almost fine. (8 ll.), 329, (1) pp., (1 blank l.); (8 ll.), 357 pp., (1 l.). Leaf A1 in volume II (apparently blank, canceled and replaced by the table of contents leaf following leaf A4).

*2 volumes in 1.* \$800.00

FIRST EDITION of Ribeiro de Macedo's collected works. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1767. Volume I contains his ambassadorial reports from France, several essays on the political relations between Portugal, France and Spain, and a panegyric on the Nemours family. Volume II contains a genealogy and biography of D. Henrique de Portugal, a translation entitled "Aristippo, ou Homem de Corte, escrito na lingua franceza por Monsieur de Balsac," political advice drawn from Italian and Latin authors, comments

on Juan de Mariana's *History of Spain*, a biography of the Empress Theodora, two essays on political philosophy and numerous poems.

Volume II is dedicated to D. Lazaro Leitão Aranha, Principal da Santa Igreja de Lisboa.

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680) was an advisor to D. Pedro II and served as Ambassador to France for nine years, during which he observed Colbert's promotion of industry there. Upon his return, in an attempt to end the economic crisis in Portugal, he outlined a plan for industrial growth, favoring the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. His excellent suggestions for industrialization were discarded when the discovery of gold in Minas Geraes provided a temporary solace for Portugal's economic ills.

Ribeiro de Macedo is considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. "Occupa um lugar mui pouco; mas o que d'elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram lugar entre os classicos de primeira nota" (Innocência).

\* Innocência II, 215-6: without collation. Azevedo-Samodães 2813 (with one less preliminary leaf in volume II). Avila-Perez 6535. Monteverde 4569: calling for xv, 357 pp. in volume II. Not in Ameal. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 538-9. On Ribeiro de Macedo, see Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal* pp. 126-37. NUC: DLC, CU, MH, IaU.

*Industry in Portugal, Spice Trees in Brazil, and the  
Qualities of a Perfect Judge*

**23. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de.** *Obras ineditas ... dedicadas ao muito alto, e poderoso senhor Dom João VI ... por Antonio Lourenço Caminha ....* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter dark blue sheep over marbled boards (some wear at corners, head and foot of spine; joints partially cracking), flat spine gilt in romantic style with dark green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, yellow endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally very good to fine. Overall in very good condition. (10 ll.), iv, xxv, 201 pp. \$500.00

First edition in this form. The first of the three essays in this volume (pp. 1-102) concerns the necessity of introducing industry in Portugal. It had first appeared in the London periodical *Investigador portuguez*. The second essay (pp. 103-44), written in 1675, is a proposal for transplanting spice trees from India to Brazil, which Macedo thought would bring great wealth to Portugal; it first appeared in the Rio de Janeiro periodical *Patriota*. The third essay, "Sonho politico" (pp. 145-76), deals with the qualities of a perfect judge. It had already been printed three times, in the *Obras metricas*, 1721, and in the first and second editions of Macedo's *Obras*, 1743 and 1767.

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. He was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. The *Discurso sobre a introdução das artes* sets out these suggestions, giving in the process a great deal of information on products of Portugal and her colonies that were traded with other European nations. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of India inevitably meant a drastic change

in Portugal's commerce and finance. It is ironic that his excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal's economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Geraes in 1692. This work is important for understanding the economic situation in seventeenth-century Portugal, as well as the history of industrialization there.

Macedo (1618?-1680) received his degree in law from Coimbra. He became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had "hum estilo claro, e discreto." Innocência notes, "Occupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d'elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram logar entre os classicos de primeira nota."

\* Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 503-4. Innocência II, 215-6. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 503-4. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB has this work). See also Barbosa Machado I, 742-3 and Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 265-6. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. NUC: LNHT, DCU-IA, ICN. OCLC: 7939540 (internet resource: 14 locations given, some of which may be real copies); 457824399 (University of Victoria Libraries, Bibliothèque nationale de France); 251835373 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 220583311 (National Library of Australia). Porbase locates four copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac locates copies at the London School of Economics, British Library, and All Souls College Library-Oxford University.

*Essays on D. João de Castro, the Restauração and Jurisprudence*

**24. RIBEIRO, João Pinto [and Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo].** *Obras varias sobre varios casos, com tres relaçoens de direito, e lustre ao dezembargo do paço, às eleyções, perdões, & pertenças de sua jurisdição ... Accrescentado com os tratados, sonho politico, breve discurso das partes de hum juiz perfeito, & obras metricas. Pelo Doutor Duarte Ribeyro de Macedo ...* 2 volumes in 1. Coimbra: Joseph Antunes da Sylva, 1729. Folio (29 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary speckled calf, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, heavily gilt (some wear, one corner repaired, lower edges dampstained, lacking spine label). Title pages printed in red & black, with woodcut vignette above imprint. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials, some very large and rather elegant. Typographical headpieces. Dampstained at bottom (mostly marginal). Occasional light browning and spotting. Small hole in G1 with loss of 2 letters. Overall very good. (4 ll.), 144 pp., (1 l.), 83 pp., (3 ll.), 28 pp.; (4 ll.), 165 [i.e. 270], 44 pp.

*2 volumes in 1.* \$650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the collected works. Most of the individual works were originally published in the 1640s in sole editions, almost all of which are now very rare. Volume I has two essays on jurisprudence: the *Tres relaçoens de direito*, and the *Lustre ao dezembargo do paço*. Volume II includes essays by Pinto Ribeiro on D. João de Castro, Viceroy of India (pp. 113-67), on the pen vs. the sword, on the Portuguese nobility and its privileges, on papal confirmation of Portuguese bishops, and several on the Restauração

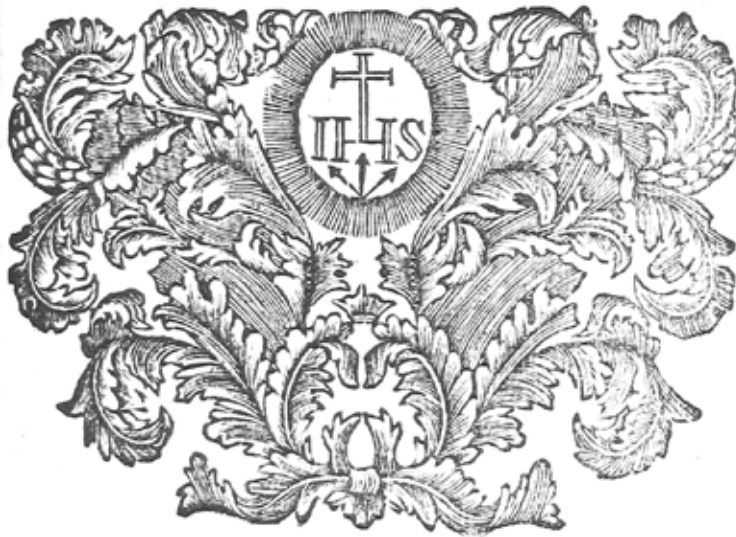
of 1640. Pinto Ribeiro played a major role in persuading the Duque de Bragança, D. João, to claim the throne as D. João IV.

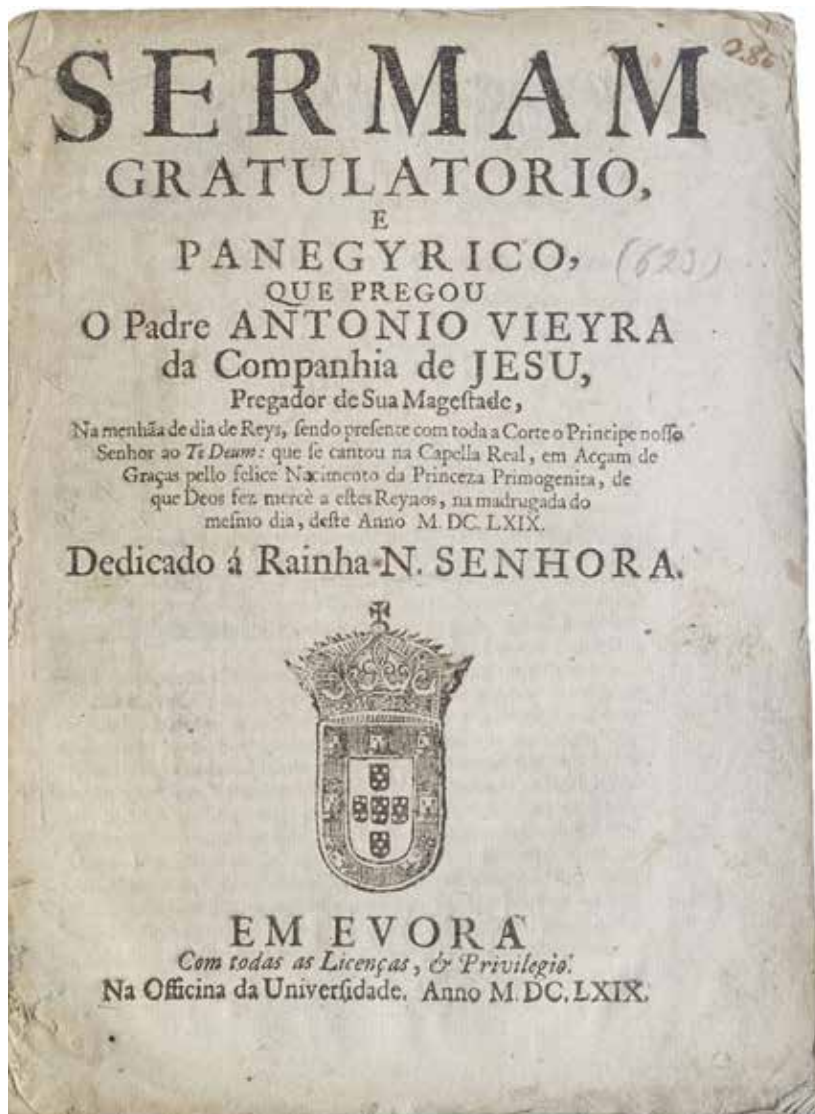
The first volume is dedicated to D. Antonio Ribeyro de Abreu, a secular priest, official of the Coimbra Inquisition and Senate. Volume II is dedicated to D. Francisco Xavier de Menezes, Conde da Ericeyra.

Pinto Ribeiro (d. 1649) held a doctorate of laws from the Universidade de Coimbra and was a magistrate and confidential advisor to D. Luisa de Gusmán, the wife of the Duke of Bragança.

At the end of the first volume appear several works by Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680), one of the leading economists in seventeenth-century Portugal, best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Innocência notes that Ribeiro de Macedo was esteemed by his contemporaries for his elegant prose and verse composed in the Spanish style; more recently, Bell has praised the author's prose but is less complimentary about the verse. Included here are his *Sonho político, breve discurso das partes de hum juiz perfeyto* (on the qualities of a perfect judge), the *Discurso político moral ... sobre deverem, ou não deverem os particulares com suas obras, & conselhos ajudar a Republica, sem atenção a ser a gloria de outros particulares*, and the *Obras metricas*. This is the second edition of these works, all having first appeared in the *Discursos políticos e obras metricas*, Lisbon 1721.

\* Innocência IV, 22-3: calling for viii, 144, 83, vi, 22; viii, 165 (i.e., 265), 44 pp.; cf. X, 333-6 on the author, and II, 215-6 on Ribeiro de Macedo. Pinto de Mattos pp. 506-7. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1070. *Greenlee Catalogue* II, 269. Palha 263. Azevedo-Samodães 2496: calling for viii, 144, ii, 83, vii, 28 pp.; viii, 165 (i.e. 271), 44 pp. Monteverde 4208. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 265-6. Not in Ameal or Avila Perez. NUC: MiU, CSt, MH, NNH, ICN, LNHT. Not located in Melvyl.





Item 30



☛ FATHER ANTÓNIO VIEIRA

**\*25. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Cada um é da cor do seu coração: negros, ameríndios e a questão da escravatura em Vieira.* Edited by José Eduardo Franco, Pedro Calafate, and Ricardo Ventura. Preface by Viriato Soromenho-Marques. Lisbon: Temas e Debates / Círculo de Leitores, 2018. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 347 pp., footnotes, list of abbreviations. ISBN: 978-989-644-497-6. \$45.00

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

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

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

\* Paiva, Padre António Vieira 1177.

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

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

\* Paiva, Padre António Vieira 1178.

**28. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Cartas do ....* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1871. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (small nicks at edges and spine). Uncut. In very good condition. 131 pp. \$200.00

A collection of thirty-five of Vieira's letters.

\* Paiva, P. António Vieira 1153. OCLC: 1346940 (University of Arizona, Santa Clara University, Emory University). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

**\*29. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. (1608-1699).** *Clavis porphetarum chave dos profetas. Livro III. Edição crítica, fixação do texto, tradução, notas e glossário de Arnaldo do Espírito Santo segundo projecto iniciado com Margarida Vieira Mendes.* Translated from the Latin, and with notes and glossary, following the critical edition of Arnaldo do Espírito Santo, by P. João Pereira Gomes, S.J. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 2001. Textos. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 232 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l., 1 blank l., 1 l.). Printed in red and black. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-565-322-X. \$35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Awarded the Primeiro Prémio de Tradução Científica e Técnica em Língua Portuguesa, 2001, by F.C.T. / União Latina.

*Discusses the Portuguese in Brazil*

**30. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Sermam gratulatorio, e panegyrico, que pregou O Padre Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesu, Pregador de Sua Magestade, Na menhã de dia de Reys, sendo presente com toda a Corte o Principe nosso Senhor ao Te Deum: que se cantou na Capella Real, em Acçam de Graças pello felice Nascimento da Princeza Primogenita, de que Deos fez mercè a estes*

*Reynos, na madrugada do mesmo dia, deste Anno M.DC.LXIX. Dedicado á Rainha N. Senhora.* Évora: Na Officina da Universidade, 1669. 4°, later beige wrappers with author, title, place and date in manuscript, and old shelfmark (?) "623" scored on front cover. Woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. Large woodcut initial and headpiece on p. 3. Light soiling on title page. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("533-545"). Engraved bookplate of Victor Avila-Perez, with his shelf assignment on a separate piece of paper oasted below. 24 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION? Preached at the Capella Real, in presence of the Court, this sermon discusses the Portuguese in Brazil.

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

*Provenance:* The library of Victor Marat d'Avila Perez was one of the most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. A total of 8,962 lots went under the hammer from October 1939 through April 1940 from a six-part catalogue, each part lasting an unspecified number of nights (our guess is five nights for each part).

\* Backer-Sommervogel, VIII, 655. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 217. Landis, *European Americana* 669/205. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), p. 582. Palau 364392. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 669/2. Avila-Perez 8015 (presumably the present copy). Not in Innocêncio; on author, see I, 287. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983).

**31. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Sermam historico, e panegyrico, do P. Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesu, prégador de Sua Magestrate, nos annos da Serenissima Rainha N.S. Offerecido a Sua Magestade pello R.P. Manoel Fernandez, da mesma Companhia, Confessor do Principe Regente.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Ioam da Costa, 1668. 4°, disbound, laid into later beige wrappers. Woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, woodcut and typographical

headpieces. Light dampstains and soiling. Brownstain in lower margin toward end. In near-good condition. 36 pp. \$800.00

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

\* Backer and Sommervogel, VIII, col. 655. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 216. Borba de Moraes (1983) 67. Martinho da Fonseca, *Aditamentos*, 55. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), p. 582. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 668/3.

**32. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J.** *Sermaõ que pregou O R.P. Antonio Vieira da Companhia de Jesus na Capella Real o primeiro dia de Ianeiro do anno de 1642.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anueres, 1642. 4°, disbound. Title page within double ruled woodcut border. Elaborate woodcut royal Portuguese coat of arms spanning three-quarters of title page. Woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 29. Title page loose. In near good condition overall. Aside from the detached title page, very good. Late nineteenth-century blue-bordered paper tag in corner of title page, with stamped shelfmark "4733". (1 l.), 29 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as "certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world" (*A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre António Vieira, S.J.*, p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia as a child and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against the colonists who wanted to enslave them. As a result, the colonists

managed to have him and all the other Jesuits in Pará and Maranhão deported in 1661. Back in Lisbon, his campaign for toleration of the New Christians (crypto-Jews) and his Sebastianist beliefs led to his trial by the Inquisition. He was found guilty, but the ascension of the future D. Pedro II as regent in 1668 led to his release. Vieira's status as a diplomat and missionary would guarantee his letters a place in Portuguese history, but his style and content are also exceptional: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him "O Imperador da lingua portuguesa" (quoted in Boxer, *ibid.*, p. 3).

\* Backer-Sommervogel, VIII, 654. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 204. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), p. 579. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 642/8. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983). Not in Innocêncio; on author, see I, 287. OCLC: 36214641 (Loyola University of Chicago, John Carter Brown Library, Indiana University).

#### Reference, Commentary and Criticism

**33. AZEVEDO, Pedro A. d'.** *As cartas do Padre Antonio Vieira offerecidas ao Archivo da Torre do Tombo. Estudo de ....* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1906. Bibliothecas e Archivos Nacionaes. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (browned, chipping at edges). Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Three-line ink inscription on title page, dated November 1906: "Este exemplar foi a me offerecido por ter sido um dos subscriptores," followed by a nearly illegible signature. 18 pp. \$45.00

Describes a group of Vieira's letters recently acquired by the Achivo da Torre do Tombo, comparing the manuscripts to printed versions.

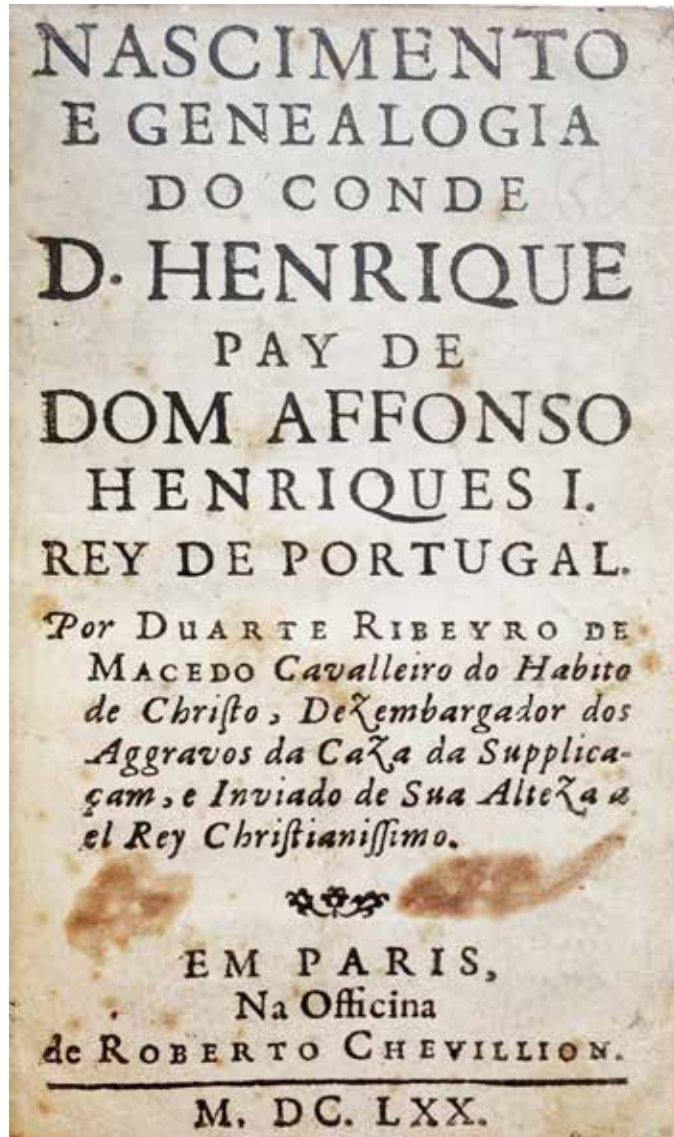
\* Cf. Paiva, *P. António Vieira* no. 1455: apparently an offprint from the *Boletim das Bibliothecas e Archivos Nacionaes* V:1, 10-26. OCLC: 729585572 (King's College London). Porbase locates seven copies at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and 1 at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats King's College London.

**\*34. PORTUGAL, Biblioteca Nacional.** *Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia.* José Pedro Paiva, ed. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1999. Bibliografias. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 500 pp., (1 l.), illustrations. ISBN: 972-565-268-1. \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important publication. It is especially valuable for providing extremely thorough information on the various counterfeit editions of the volumes of the collected sermons. Cites over 2,250 books and manuscripts. Several useful indices.



Item 32



Item 21

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