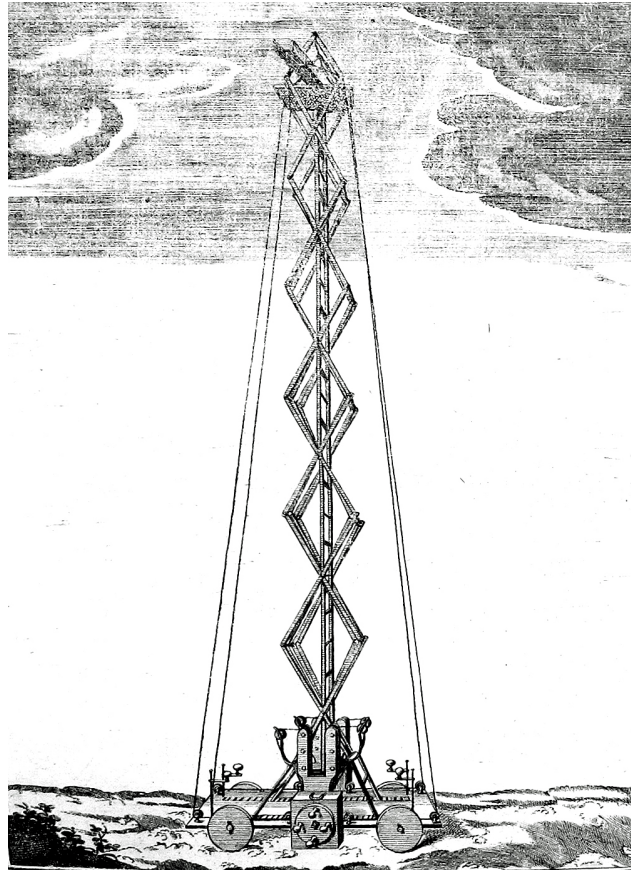


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SPECIAL LIST 352
BRAZILIAN AUTHORS,
WORKS PUBLISHED PRE-1836

First Part Translated by a Brazilian

***1. ALMEIDA, Fr. Christovão de, and Diogo Gomes Carneiro, translator.** *Historia do Capuchinho escoces*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Carneiro, 1667. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (recased, later endleaves), remains of ties. Woodcut on title page of Christ bearing cross within elaborate circular frame. Fine woodcut initials on rectos of third and sixth preliminary leaves, and on pp. 1 and 61. Fine woodcut tailpiece on p. 266. Small worm trace in lower blank margin of leaf K7 without affecting text, continuing to K8 where it obscures two letters. Occasional small light damp stains. Light toning. Overall in good condition. Oval stamp of Vieira Pinto on recto of third preliminary leaf. (8 ll.), 266 pp., (2 ll.). Lacks the final blank leaf. \$900.00

First Edition in Portuguese, nicely printed, of the second part, with an abridged version of the first part, based on the version of Diogo Gomes Carneiro. The first part of the *Capuchinho escoces* was translated by Diogo Gomes Carneiro, best known as the author of *Oração apodixica*, Lisbon 1641, the first published work by a Brazilian (he was a native of Rio de Janeiro). Gomes Carneiro's translation appeared in 1657, but by 1667 was so scarce that Almeida wrote, "I learned after having written this Second Part of the 'Capuchinho Escoces' that so few copies were printed of the First that one cannot find one today" (Borba's translation). Almeida (a native of Galego, Extremadura) therefore wrote a summary of the first part to be included with the second part, making the volume complete in itself when first published in this form in Lisbon, 1667. It appeared again in 1708 and 1749. Almeida possibly translated part 2 from the French *Le capucin Escossois* (Rouen, 1662).

The *Capuchinho escoces* tells the story of a Scottish Protestant, George Leslie, who converted to Catholicism. Under the name Fr. Archangel he became head of Catholic missions to England and Scotland. Fr. Archangel told his story (largely fictitious) to Giovanni Battista Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, who printed it in 1644 under the title *Il Cappuchino scozzese*. The book became a bestseller, and was translated into French, Spanish, Latin, Dutch, German and English as well as Portuguese.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 155-6; *Período colonial* pp. 83-5. Arouca A111. Innocência II, 67, 159; IX, 125. Barbosa Machado, I, 570 and 654. Pinto de Matos (1970), pp. 11-2, 338-9. Monteverde 4475. On Gomes Carneiro, see Sacramento Blake II, 178 and Barbosa Machado I, 654. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*, which lists (n.º 835) only the third edition, 1749. Not in Palha. Azevedo-Samodães had only the third edition. Not in Ameal. On Leslie, see *DNB* (microprint) I, 1203. OCLC: 489228033 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and all described as having bindings deteriorated. This edition not located in Copac, which cites only a single copy of the 1708 edition at the National Library of Scotland.

HISTORIA
D O
CAPVCHINHO
ESCOCES.



LISBOA.

Com as licenças necessarias.

Na Officina de Domingos Car-
neiro. Anno 1667.

Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal and the Reflection of this Movement in Brazil: Second Book on Military Engineering Written in Brazil and Second Such Book Written by a Brazilian Dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade—With 20 Folding Engraved Plates

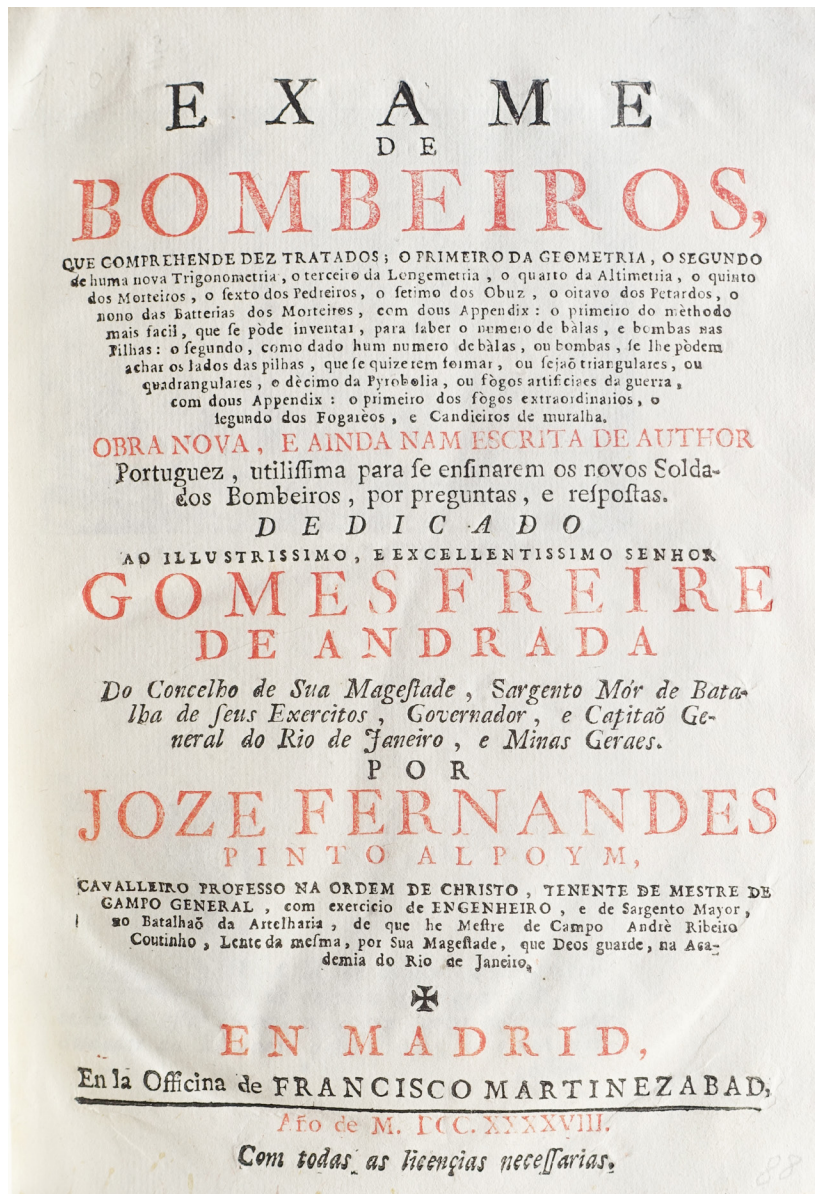
2. ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de. *Exame de bombeiros, que comprehende dez tratados* Madrid: En la Oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, 1748. 4°, contemporary sheep (chafed, upper joint cracking), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (upper compartment defective), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (slightly defective), text-block edges sprinkled. Title page in red and black. Engraved allegorical vignette on f. *3r. Engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade laid in: trimmed, with small piece missing from frame at lower edge, and with traces of glue on verso. Plate XVI somewhat browned, plate XVIII dampstained. In good condition. Lithograph bookplate: “EMMANVEL” in a circle around a five-pointed star. Engraved portrait, (20 ll.), 444 pp. [i.e., 442; pagination skips from 372 to 375], 20 folding engraved plates and 1 folding table. \$6,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work and Alpoim’s *Exame de artilheiros*, Lisbon 1744, are “proofs of the rebirth of the study of mathematics and engineering in Portugal and the reflection of this movement in Brazil, and they symbolize a Luso-Brazilian contribution to this movement. They are, in short, the first two books on military engineering written in Brazil and the first two ‘textbooks’ of this kind by a Brazilian author” (Borba de Moraes I, 26).

The *Exame de bombeiros* is a comprehensive textbook on military bombardment. Written in dialogue form, the *Exame* first covers the mathematics necessary for plotting trajectories, proceeds to a long discussion of mortars and how to use them most effectively, describes more recent inventions such as the howitzer and the petard, and closes with a long treatise on the many types of incendiary shells and their proper use. The text is enhanced with frequent references to the contributions of other military engineers, including Galileo and Vauban, and historical notes on how bombardment had contributed to the success or failure of various military campaigns. The plates depict mortars, projectiles, and incendiary shells, many shown in cross section.

Borba de Moraes devotes three pages to unraveling the “veritable bibliographic puzzle” of the printing of this work, and to dispelling the myth that it and/or Alpoim’s *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Rio de Janeiro by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747—a theory first suggested by Varnhagen. Since the *Exame de artilheiros* was banned by a decree of 15 July 1744 (for not adhering to the rules for the use of military titles), Varnhagen thought Fonseca might not have wished to publish it under his own imprint. To support his theory, Varnhagen cited the facts that Alpoim was a native of Brazil, that the work was written there and dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade, Governor of Brazil, and that the letters to the author in the preliminary leaves are from Brazilians. The most puzzling evidence of all is plate XVII, which has “Rio 1749” engraved in the lower right-hand corner. If this plate was engraved and printed in Brazil, it would be the earliest extant Brazilian engraving. Even Borba de Moraes, who argues strongly that the *Exame de bombeiros* and *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Madrid and Lisbon, as their respective title-pages state, could give no convincing explanation of the plate XVII inscription.

Alpoim was born in Rio de Janeiro and served as professor at the Aula de Fortificação in Rio de Janeiro; at his death in 1770 he held the rank of Brigadier. The engraved



portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade is signed by Olivarius Cor. Soares notes that nothing is known of this artist except that he worked in Portugal from 1744-1748, and may have been one of the foreigners invited by D. João V.

The other plates, which illustrate geometric figures, cross-sections of cannons, and ballistics, are signed by José Francisco Chaves, about whom Soares had no biographical information.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 25-7: "famous and rare"; *Período colonial* 9-10. Alden & Landis 748/2. Sacramento Blake IV, 422. Innocência IV, 326. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 505. Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* I, 58-9. Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* 499-500. Bosch 194 (cf. 187). Mindlin, *Highlights* 384. Indiana University, Lilly Library, *Brazil* 48. Not in Rodrigues. On Olivarius Cor, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, 171, n° 499 (under Chaves); on Olivarius Cor, see I, 180-185 (this work not listed). NUC: DLC-P4, ICN. OCLC: 35175211 (Catholic University-Oliveira Lima Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Brown University); 18678333 (Arizona Historical Society, University of Michigan, University of Mississippi); 79814401 (John Carter Brown Library); 257680375 (Universität Göttingen); 433371703 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase lists a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy there with the imprint "Lisboa: Imp. Regia 174?" Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats Porbase.

Earliest Published Works by the "Mulatto Muse"
One of Colonial Brazil's Most Important Poets

3. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Collecção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatua Equestre de ElRey Nosso Senhor Dom José I em 6 de Junho de 1775.* (Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1775). 4°, mid-twentieth-century quarter cloth over decorated boards, decorated endleaves. A few small stains on title page, otherwise crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. 27 pp. \$3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION, and perhaps the first appearance of this extremely rare collection of poems in honor of the dedication of D. José I's statue in Lisbon's Praça do Comercio, in 1775, written by one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. The volume includes odes by allegorical figures of Asia (pp. 15-7), America (pp. 18-20), Europe (pp. 21-4) and Africa (pp. 25-7), as well as another ode and 7 sonnets.

The *Narração dos applausos* of Lisbon, 1775, which is less rare than the *Collecção*, includes all but one of the poems in the *Collecção*; the one that does not appear is the sonnet beginning "Ja de huma e outra parte a estranha gente," on p. 4. Whether the *Narração* or the *Collecção* came first is not clear. The type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably. Borba de Moraes knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. The work is hence of great importance for the study of colonial Brazilian literature.

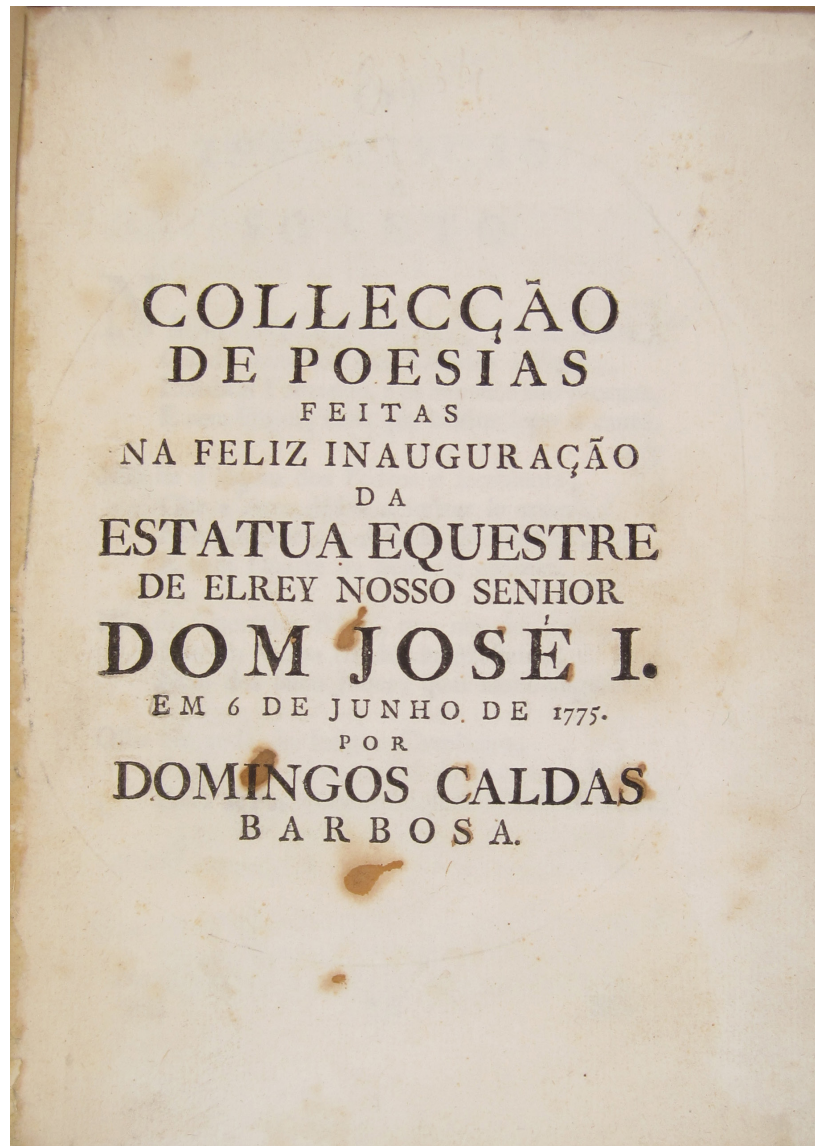
Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the "Mulatto Muse." When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Conde de Pombeiro and was widely

acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author's popularity in Lisbon society: his presence "se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa" (*Florilégio da poesia brasileira*, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578).

A founder and president of the major literary establishment in Portugal during the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcadia, Caldas Barbosa's nom-de-plume was "Lereno"—hence the title of his major work, *Viola de Lereno*, "Lereno's guitar." Bandeira describes Caldas Barbosa as the "first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor" (*Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 61). He introduced Afro-Brazilian folk themes to Portugal by composing *lundas*, comic popular songs of African origin in which Brazilian-Indian and African speech were used, and wrote many *modinhas*, sentimental songs without music taken from Portuguese *modas*.

Sílvio Romero gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa's popularity in Brazil: "Quase todas as cantigas de Lereno correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas provincias do norte colligí grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vêzes, colhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta par expungir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer" (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of *Viola de Lereno*, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa, I, xvii-xviii).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 70-1 ("rare"); *Período colonial* pp. 41-4. Sacramento Blake II, 198-9. Innocência II, 185 and VI, 267-8. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 90: lists no copy in the Imprensa Nacional's library. Lisbon, Câmara Municipal, *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre* 71. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 775/1. Palha 3427. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72, and Dorothy B. Porter, "Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet," *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. NUC: MH. OCLC: 19911420 (Harvard University, University of São Paulo); 79415035 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates two copies, both Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.



Item 3

*Rare & Important Work by Noted Afro-Brazilian Author
In a Splendid Contemporary Binding*

4. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Narração dos applausos com que o Juiz do Povo e Casa dos Vinte-Quatro festeja a felicissima inauguração da Estatua Equestre onde tambem se expõem as allegorias dos carros, figuras, e tudo o mais concernente ás ditas festas.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1775. 4°, splendid contemporary Portuguese binding of crimson sheep (light wear at corners, head and foot of spine; short splits in joints near head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, richly gilt roll-tooled border on each cover, edges of covers gilt tooled, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut vignette and initial. Occasional slight marginal soiling. Overall in fine condition. Bookplates of Victor Avila-Perez and Fernando Alves Barata. 123 pp., (1, 1 blank ll.). \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION. "A very important book, and very rare indeed" (Borba de Moraes), containing many poems (all unsigned) written in 1775 in honor of the dedication of the statue of D. José I in Lisbon's Praça do Comércio. These are preceded by a description of the dedication ceremonies (pp. 3-74). Borba de Moraes mentions a variant in which the pagination is not continuous throughout the volume.

Five of the odes and six sonnets are generally acknowledged to be the work of Domingos Caldas Barbosa, one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. These poems also appeared (again unsigned) in the undated, 27-page *Collecção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatua Equestre*, which is itself a rare work. Of these 11 poems Borba knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. Whether the *Narração* or the *Collecção* came first is not clear: the type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably.

Given the thematic structure of the *Narração*, it is possible that some of the poems that did not appear in the *Collecção* were also the work of Caldas Barbosa. In the *Narração*, an ode entitled "Europa," which is attributed to Caldas Barbosa, is followed (pp. 79-84) by one entitled "Convoca a Europa os Genios festivos do paiz, e as deidades maritimas ...," then by Caldas Barbosa's "Asia," then by an ode and a sonnet entitled, respectively, "Vem a Asia offerecer os seus dons ao muito alto, e poderoso Rey ..." (pp. 88-91), and "Vem Africa applaudir o felicissimo dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre ..." (p. 92). These are followed by two more poems attributed to Caldas Barbosa, entitled "Africa," and "America," which are followed by the unattributed ode "Vem a America applaudir o feliz dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre ..." (pp. 99-101). If these are not the work of Caldas Barbosa, it would be extremely interesting to know who composed these transitional pieces; a study of the style might clarify matters. A stylistic study might also show whether all 13 of the sonnets on pp. 117-23 are Caldas Barbosa's work, rather than only the five that appeared in the *Collecção*.

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NARRAÇÃO
DOS APPLAUSOS
COM QUE
O JUIZ DO POVO
E
CASA DOS VINTE-QUATRO
FESTEJA A FELICÍSSIMA
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DA
ESTATUA EQUESTRE
ONDE TAMBEM SE EXPÕEM AS ALLEGORIAS
dos Carros, Figuras, e tudo o mais concernente
às ditas Festas.



LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
ANNO MDCCLXXXV.
Com Licença da Real Meza Censoria.

nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa” (*Florilégio da poesia brasileira*, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578).

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Silvio Romero gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa’s popularity in Brazil: “Quase todas as cantigas de Lereno correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas provincias do norte colligi grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vêzes, colhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta par expungir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer” (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of *Viola de Lereno*, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa, I, xvii-xviii).

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).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 70-1; *Período colonial* pp. 41-4. Sacramento Blake II, 198-9. Innocência II, 185 and VI, 267-8. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 93 (under Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo): lists no copy in the Imprensa Nacional’s library. Shäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 92. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 775/3*. Azevedo-Samodães 2191: calling for only 32 pp. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72, and Dorothy B. Porter, “Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet,” *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. Not in *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre*, which lists the *Collecção* (no. 71). Not in Palha or Rodrigues. NUC: CtY, InU, MH, ICN. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one (with only 32 pp.) at Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

Important Work By the “Mulatto Muse” – The Third and Best Edition

5. BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas. *Recopilação dos successos principaes da historia sagrada em verso Segunda impressão [sic], augmentada, correctá, e adicionada com hum index alphabetico, que lhe serve de annotações.* Lisbon: Na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1793. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (slight wear, upper cover with some chafing), smooth spine gilt with two citron morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut vignette of a laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpieces. In very good to fine condition. 184 pp. \$2,200.00

Third and best edition of this poem in 1,998 verses, considerably expanded from the first edition of Lisbon, 1776 and the second edition of Porto, 1792 by the addition of

RECOPILAÇÃO
 DOS
 SUCCESSOS PRINCIPAES
 DA
HISTORIA SAGRADA
 EM VERSO,
 PELO BENEFICIADO
DOMINGOS CALDAS BARBOSA,
 Capellão da Casa da Supplicação, Socio da
 Arcadia de Roma, com o nome de
 Lerenio Selinuntino.
 SEGUNDA IMPRESSÃO,
 Augmentada, correctã, e addicionada com
 hum Index alphabetico, que lhe ferve
 de Annotaçoens.



LISBOA:
 NA OFF. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
 Impressor da Serenissima Casa do Infantado.
 ANNO M. DCC. XCIII.
 Com Licença da Real Mesa da Commissão Geral
 sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.

a lengthy index (pp. 77-184). Innocência and Blake state, incorrectly according to Borba de Moraes, that the first edition had only appeared in 1792. A fourth edition—actually a reissue—appeared in 1819 with a different title (*História sagrada em verso*) and without the index. The poem is a summary of events in Scripture, meant for the use and edification of Portuguese youth. It appeared well before the author's major collection of poetry, *Viola de Lerenó*, published in 1798 and 1826. Wilson Martins (II, 76) cites the appearance of this third edition, along with Francisco de Mello Franco's *Reino da estupidez* and Gonzaga's *Marília de Dirceu*, as signs of "amadurecimento nacional no qual a tradição e a ambição se absorvem dialeticamente uma na outra."

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 72; *Período colonial* pp. 45-6. Sacramento Blake II, 198: giving the title as *Recapitulação dos successos* Innocência II, 186: "consideravelmente melhorada." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 793/1. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. Not in Palha. Not in Welsh, *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Ticknor Catalogue*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72 and Porter, "Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet," *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 76; see also II, 7-11, 176. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 20934403 (Library of Congress, Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library); the Lisbon, 1776 edition is located only at John Carter Brown Library (80392726). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; of the Lisbon, 1776 edition, one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas; of the Porto, 1792 edition, no copy. Not located in Copac, which lists no edition.

By One of the Finest Brazilian Poets

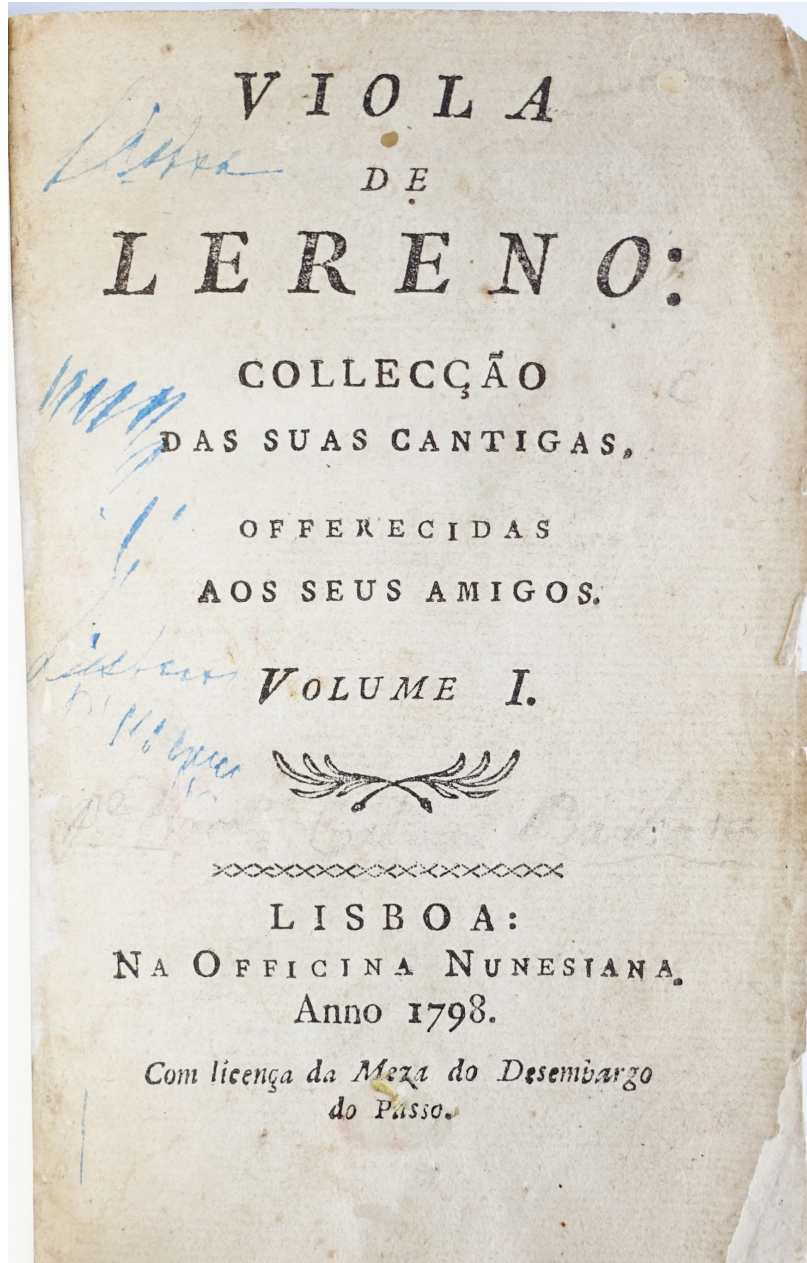
6. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Viola de Lerenó: coleção das suas cantigas, oferecidas aos seus amigos*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana and Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1798-1826. 16°, volume I in mid-twentieth-century quarter tan sheep over faux reptilian paper boards, smooth spine gilt, two red lettering pieces with short title and date gilt, decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red; volume II in contemporary tree sheep (slight wear; free endleaves gone), smooth spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, short title gilt, number "2" gilt further down directly on spine, text block edges sprinkled green. Volume I title page with faint ink notes, 3 small holes and a small corner at the lower right torn off, not affecting text; this volume overall in good condition. Volume II overall in good to very good condition. Volume II with small rectangular ticket of R.B. Rosenthal, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Armorial bookplate of John Carter Brown Library (obtained in a trade). Nine lines of penciled notes by Alfonso Cassuto on front pastedown. Penciled accession marks on verso of final leaf. Volume I: numbers 1-8, with 32 pp. per number, lacking 2 leaves of index; Volume II: numbers 1-8, with 32 pp. per number plus 6 pp. index, lacking a final blank leaf. *2 volumes*. \$1,500.00

FIRST EDITION of these classic volumes of poems by one of the finest Brazilian poets. The second volume did not appear until 1826. Volume I of this copy has the title page illustrated by Borba de Moraes, without "Vende-se na Rua Nova do Almada N. 44" at the foot.

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the "Mulatto Muse." When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Count of Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author's popularity in Lisbon society: his presence "se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se ahcava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa" (*Florilégio da poesia brasileira*, quoted in W. Martins II, 7, n. 578).

A founder and president of the major literary establishment in Portugal during the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcadia, Caldas Barbosa's nom-de-plume was "Lerenó", hence *Viola de Lerenó*, "Lerenó's guitar." Bandeira describes Caldas Barbosa as the "first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor" (*Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 61). He introduced Afro-Brazilian folk themes to Portugal by composing *lundas*, comic popular songs of African origin in which Brazilian-Indian and African speech were used, and wrote many *modinhas*, sentimental songs without music taken from Portuguese *modas*.

Silvio Romero gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa's popularity in Brazil: "Quase todas as cantigas de Lerenó correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas provincias do norte colligi



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grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vêzes, colhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta par expungir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer" (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of *Viola de Lereño*, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa, I, xvii-xviii).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 73: "very rare"; *Período colonial* pp. 47-50. Sacramento Blake II, 200-2. Mindlin, *Highlights* 4. Innocência II, 186: citing only the second part, and that without collation. Bosch 255. See also W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 7-11. NUC: MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: 20829549 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Universidade de São Paulo, 1798-1826, 2 volumes); 561995508 (British Library, 2 volumes, each in 9 numbers, 1798); 53853184 (Universidade de São Paulo, 1826). Porbase locates two copies of volume I, 1798 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal), one copy of the Lisbon, 1819 edition of volume I (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal), and one copy of volume II, 1826 (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Copac locates the 1798 and 1826 volumes at British Library and Senate House Libraries-University of London.

First Published Work by an Important Bahian Author

7. [BARROS, Domingos Borges de, Visconde da Pedra Branca]. *Dictionnaire portatif français-portugais et portugais-français, précédé des conjugaisons des verbes des deux langues, tant réguliers qu'irréguliers. Français-Portugais. / Dicionario portatil Portuguez-Francez e Francez-Portuguez, precedido das conjugaçãoens dos verbos de ambos os idiomas, assim regulares como irregulares. Portuguez-Francez*. 2 volumes. Paris: De L'Imprimerie de Crapelet [Français-Portugais] / Na Oficina de Crapelet [Portuguez-Francez], 1812. 16°, contemporary mottled sheep (worn and rubbed, knife cuts on all covers, spine ends of volume II [Portuguez-Francez] defective), spines gilt with red morocco lettering pieces (chipped). Binding of volume I [Français-Portugais], interestingly, is made of two pieces of leather joined together along the spine. Light browning, some light marginal dampstaining, scattered soiling and stains. Somewhat thumbed, with a few short tears and marginal nicks, without loss. Minor worming to inner margin of first 120 pp. of volume II, touching an occasional letter. Piece torn off of 13⁸ of volume I, but present. Lower corners torn off 11⁶ of volume I and 6⁵ of volume II, with loss of 3-4 letters. Old ink doodles on pastedowns and endleaves, some neat ink marks in text. Withal in good to very good condition. Contemporary ink signature of F. Soares (?) in upper outer corner of front free endleaf recto of volume I [i.e., the Français-Portugais volume]. (1 l.), xxiii, (1), 517 pp.; (2 ll.), xxiii, (1), 466 pp. Lacking a half-title to the Français-Portugais volume? Preliminaries in two columns; main text in three columns. 2 volumes. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this two-volume French-Portuguese and Portuguese-French dictionary, printed in a small, portable format. The *Dictionnaire* was the first

published work of the Brazilian poet, politician and diplomat Domingos Borges de Barros (1780-1855). Born in Bahia, Borges de Barros received a doctor of laws degree from the University of Coimbra. He then moved to Paris in 1810, where he compiled the *Dictionnaire* and published several volumes of verse. After returning to Brazil, he became a frequent contributor to the Brazilian literary periodical *O Patriota* (Rio de Janeiro, 1813-14). He was elected a member of the *Cortes Constituintes* in 1821.

The designations of volume I and volume II appear only on the spines of the bindings, and never in the actual texts. They are used above for convenience.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 83: giving collation as xxiii, 517 pp.; xxiii, 466 pp. Blake II, 196: noting that Balbi and other contemporaries of Borges de Barros affirmed that he was the compiler. Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 10: giving variant imprint of Paris, Crapelet & Lisbon, Viuve Bertrand et fils; also citing (n° 12) another dictionary, *Novo dictionario portatif portuguez e francez*, published Bordeaux, 1812. Not in Innocêncio; cf. II, 136 for a two-volume French-Portuguese dictionary published Bordeaux, 1811, said to have been compiled by a Portuguese resident in France. Not in Vancil, *Catalog of Dictionaries ... [in] the Cordell Collection, Indiana State University. Grande enciclopédia* IV, 932. NUC: MH. OCLC: 77176805 (Houghton Library; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign); 474685106 (Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography); 717793502 (Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire-Lausanne); 457101991 and 460281996 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 311747974 and 311748001 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig); 150290280 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen); 83792978 (Pennsylvania State University; the Portuguese-Francez volume only). Not located in Porbase, which does cite a single set of a work printed in Paris by Crapelet in 1812 with the title *Novo dictionario portatil Portuguez-Francez e Francez-Portuguez*, at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Copac.

*Only Published Medical Work by This Brazilian Physician
Educated at Coimbra and Montpellier*

***8. BRANDÃO, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas.** *Memorias dos annos de 1775 a 1780 para servirem de historia e analysi [sic] e virtudes das agoas thermaes da villa das Caldas da Rainha* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (recased, later endleaves; some wear to corners, a bit more to foot of spine, head of spine slightly damaged), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page, woodcut initial and tailpiece. Typographical headpieces. Clean, crisp. In very good condition. Old ink signature on title page. xxx pp., (1 l.), xiv, 281 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Seixas Brandão's only published medical work. It is an important source of information on the celebrated thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha, north of Lisbon, and the royal hospital founded there in 1485. Seixas Brandão, who in 1775 was appointed chief doctor at the hospital, provides 18 detailed case histories of patients whose paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, apoplexy, gout, fevers, and other assorted ailments were alleviated by the mineral waters. Supplementing the work are a history and description of the hospital, a summary of recent medical and chemical

writings on the medicinal effects of mineral waters, a description and chemical analysis of the waters flowing from various springs, and (pp. 258-63) a list of the medicinal plants to be found near Caldas da Rainha. The *Memorias* is considered the most significant of several books published about the thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha during the late eighteenth century.

Seixas Brandão did his doctoral research on the brain and neural system at Montpellier after earlier studies at the University of Coimbra. According to Borba de Moraes and Rocha de Almeida he was born in Rio de Janeiro; Innocencio and Blake said he was a native of Minas Gerais; others believed he was born at Vila Rica in that province. He was said to be related to Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, the fiancé of the unfortunate Tomas António Gonzaga, in whose poetry she appeared as Marília. Seixas Brandão was a poet in his own right and a close friend of José Basilio da Gama—a sonnet by Seixas Brandão appears in the *Uruguay*. His poetry appeared in various collections, including the *Parnaso brasileiro*.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 119-20: collating as our copy; *Período colonial* p. 67. Sacramento Blake IV, 153. Innocencio IV, 89: calling for xxxii, xvi, 281 pp. *Imprensa Nacional* n° 273: calling for xxxii, xiv, 281 pp. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), p. 130. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 781/1. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 63. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* p. 51: giving collation as xxx pp., (1 l.), 281 pp. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirurgica do Porto* 662. Ferreira de Mira, *Historia da medicina portuguesa* p. 332. On Caldas da Rainha, see *Grande enciclopédia* V, 470-4. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. NUC: DLC, NN, MiU, RPJCB. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates copies at British Library, Royal College of Physicians of London, and Wellcome Library.

*First Serious Study of Santa Catharina's
Government, Population & Economy,
Written by a Native of Santa Catarina*

9. BRITO, Paulo José Miguel de. *Memoria politica sobre a Capitania de Santa Catharina, escripta no Rio de Janeiro em o anno de 1816.* Lisbon: Typ. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1829. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (slightly defective at head of spine, several small wormholes at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments from head, date of publication in gilt at foot, top edges rouged, other edges uncut. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Internally crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), xii, 181 pp., (1 l.), (2 ll. advertisement), 4 folding tables, LACKING 3 folding plans. \$375.00

FIRST EDITION. "The *Memoria* is of great importance. It is the first serious monograph on Santa Catharina and served as the inspiration for all future authors" (Borba de Moraes). Brito recounts the early history of Santa Catharina and gives statistics on government, population and the economy, along with suggestions for a variety of

socioeconomic reforms. The author was a native of Santa Catharina; when he died in 1832, he was serving as Captain-General of Mozambique.

Complete copies of the *Memoria* are very rare, and even incomplete copies, such as this one, are (according to Borba) "relatively rare"; in fact, the work is difficult to find in any condition, in any edition. Borba calls for the same number of text pages as in our copy, but notes that there were three folding plans, all lacking here. On the other hand, Borba calls for only 3 folding tables, at pp. 56, 66 and 70, while this copy has a fourth, at p. 140. As Borba points out, the 1932 reprint of the work did not contain the plans nor any text past p. 111, because no complete copy could be found. A second edition of the work appeared at Lisbon 1832.

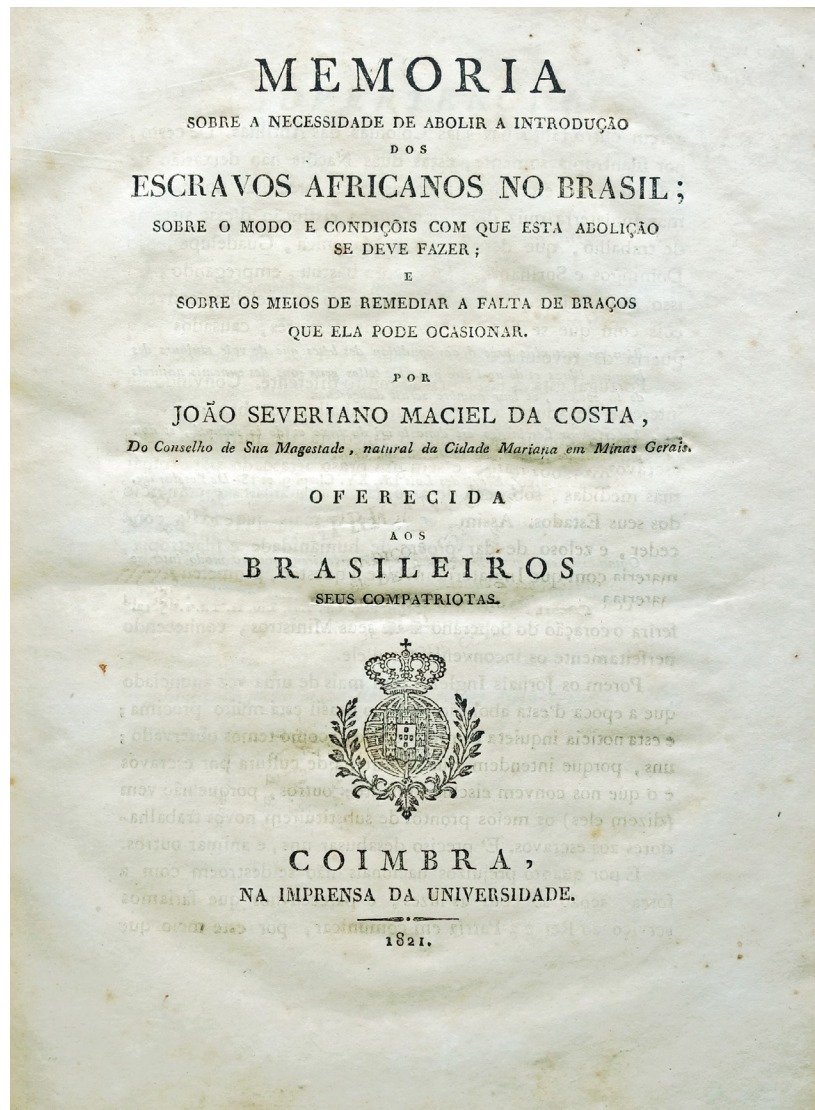
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 128. Blake III, 363. Innocência VI, 364. Sabin 8135: without collation, and citing the publisher as "Typ. da Ac. Real de Sisneros." Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3871: calling for 181 pp. and maps. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 428. Bosch 386. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 829/2. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Welsh 4413. Not in Palha.

Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

***10. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queluz.** *Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar ... oferecida aos Brasileiros seus compatriotas.* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (24.8 x 20 cm.), contemporary tree sheep (head of spine and joints near head defective; other minor binding wear, especially to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight browning; overall in very good condition. Later ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf: "Obras Varias // de // João Severiano Maciel da Costa // Coimbra 1821." 90 pp., (1 blank l.). \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a rare work on the abolition of slavery. Borba writes, "[Maciel da Costa] was very well educated and widely read, and in his *Memoria* he quotes and criticises the books which were fashionable at that time: J.B. Say, Adam Smith, Humboldt, Malthus, etc. He presents viewpoints that are advanced for the day, such as the necessity of promoting industry in Brazil. He criticises the agricultural system which is detrimental and does not permit a fixed population, gives interesting information about the commerce and harvests in Minas, and proposes a plan for abolishing the slave trade ... Apart from having great documental importance, the *Memoria* is very rare." Conrad comments, "Opposes slavery on the grounds that it is unjust and hinders Brazil's progress, yet advocates the continuation of the slave trade on 'humanitarian' grounds. Cynically traces the British anti-slavery sentiment to imperialistic and expansionist motives."

Maciel da Costa (1769-1833) a native of Marianna, Minas Gerais, was Governor of French Guiana during the period of its occupation by the Portuguese. While holding that position, he was responsible for introducing into various Brazilian provinces nutmeg and other spices, carnations and a type of sugar cane. In the same year that the *Memoria*



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was published, he was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution, of wanting to establish a republic in Brazil, and of writing a pamphlet that advised Brazil to separate itself from Portugal (*Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragançe doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal ou bien rester au Brésil*, Rio 1820). Maciel da Costa countered these charges in *Apologia que dirige à Nação Portuguesa*, Coimbra 1821.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 221. Innocência IV, 34. Sacramento Blake IV, 47. Conrad, *Brazilian Slavery* 101. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 4390. Sabin 17005. Bosch 327. Mindlin, *Highlights* 223. Rodrigues 1496. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/26. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XXIII, 911. NUC: DLC, CtY, WU, RPJCB, MB, NN, InU.

BOUND WITH:

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

FIRST EDITION (another appeared the following year in Rio de Janeiro) of "a very interesting document for the study of the ideas that were rampant in Brazil and Portugal before Independence" (Borba de Moraes). After rumor had it that he wrote *Le Roi et la famille royale de Bragançe doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal, ou bien rester au Brésil?*, Rio de Janeiro 1820, Maciel da Costa was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution and wanting to establish a Republic in Brazil. He claims that the French pamphlet in question was actually written by one M. Caille, at the order of Thomas Antonio, one of D. João VI's ministers. Maciel da Costa (1769-1834), a native of Marianna in Minas Geraes, was Desembargador do Paço in Rio de Janeiro and a member of D. João's royal council. Martins de Carvalho (quoted in Innocência) points out that by 1823 Maciel da Costa was Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios for Brazil (he was later honored by the Emperor with the title Marques de Queluz), which Martins de Carvalho suggests may mean he actually did write the pamphlet whose authorship he so vehemently denies here.

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

***11. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da.** *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (slight wear to spine), all edges gilt. In fine condition. (1 l.), 87 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known

ANALYSE
 DAS
 THESES
 DE
 DIREITO ENFYTEUTICO,
 QUE SE DEFENDERÃO NO PRESENTE ANNO
 NA
 UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA
 EM AS
 CONCLUSÕES
 DAS
 FACULDADES JURIDICAS
 EM TRES CARTAS,
 QUE ESCREVEO A HUM SEU AMIGO
 VICENTE JOSE' FERREIRA (NATURAL
 CARDOSO DA COSTA, DA BAHIA)
 Doutor em a Faculdade de Leis, e Correspondente
 da Academia Real das Sciencias.

LISBÔA,
 NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
 ANNO M. DCC. LXXXIX.

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

work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second edition. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats Oxford University only.

12. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, later wrappers. Small inkstains on title page. Fine. (1 l.), 87 pp. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecovered defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second edition. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats Oxford University only.

Bahian Author's First Generally Known Book

13. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Elementa juris emphyteutici commoda methodo juventuti academicæ adornata* 2 works in 1 volume. Coimbra: Ex Typographia Academico-Regia, 1789. 8°, contemporary sheep (minor wear, small stains), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooled borders on covers, edges of covers gilt, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Woodcut arms of dedicatee, D. Francisco Raphael de Castro, Archbishop Patriarch of Lisbon, on recto of second leaf. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Overall in fine condition. Old oval ownership stamp with black-stamped monogram (undeciphered) on title page. xvi, 71 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works in 1 volume. \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's first generally known book, a textbook on emphyteusis for use of students at Coimbra University. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

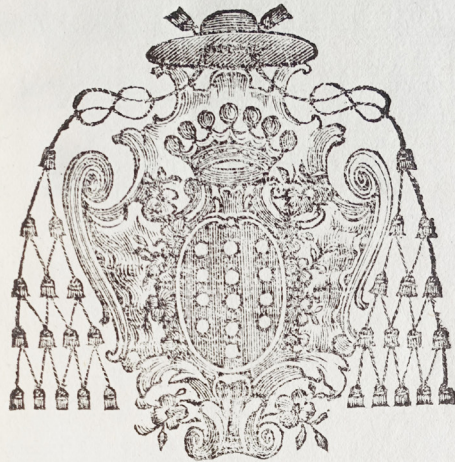
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223 (without mention of the errata leaf); not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 428 (without publisher or collation). Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 184-7. Sacramento Blake VII, 363 (without publisher or collation). Not located in OCLC. Porbase cites a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

BOUND WITH:

COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Elementa juris emphyteutici commoda methodo juventuti academ. Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. Overall in fine condition. 8°, (1 l.), 87 pp.

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementa juris emphyteutici* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second



VIRO
 EXCELLENTISSIMO,
 A C
 REVERENDISSIMO DOMINO
D. FRANCISCO
 RAPHAELI DE CASTRO
 SANCTÆ PATRIARCHALIS ECCLESIE
 PURPURATO PRINCIPI
 REGINÆ FIDELISSIMÆ A CONCILIIS
 CONIMBRICENSIS ACADEMIÆ
 REFORMATORI ATQUE RECTORI
 NOSTRÆ ÆTATIS DECORI
 S. P. D.
 VINCENTIUS JOSEPHUS FERREIRA CARDOZO
 DA COSTA.

edition. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 184-7. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats Oxford University only.

*First Book by a Brazilian Author on
Real Estate Law, Valuation of Real Property, and Land Tenure*

14. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Memoria sobre a avaliação dos bens de Prazo, oferecida a Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1802. 4°, disbound. Engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. Allegorical engraving in upper third of recto of leaf Aii: a bust-length portrait in profile of D. João, with Justice on one side (holding a sword and scales) and Vanity (?) on the right (looking in a mirror held by a putto, and with a snake wrapped around her arm). Some light soiling and dampstaining. A good copy. Contemporary signatures, scored, on title page. 137 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the valuation of real property and land tenure. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785). His first widely known work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* BORBA de Moraes (1983), I, 223; *Período colonial*, pp. 100-101. Sacramento Blake-VII, 363. Innocência VII, 429. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 6. Goldsmiths'-Kress 18529.4. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: DLC. OCLC: lists online and microfilm copies only. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists internet copies only.

15. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Notas ... ao Acordão proferido no Juízo das Capellas da Coroa, na Casa da Supplicação de Lisboa aos 29 de Abril de 1820 ... contra o Coronel Nicolão Maria Rapozo, da Ilha de S. Miguel.* Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers. In very good condition. 64 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Acordão* is printed on pp. 3-5, followed by the comments of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa. The subject under dispute is the disposal of goods owned by the Crown.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriscult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Sacramento Blake VII, 364: calling in error for 74 pp. Innocência VII, 430. Canto, *Bibliografia açoriana* 2630. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase (an author search produced 22 "hits"). Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

16. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Notas criticas ... a huma carta attribuida a S. Ex^a o Sr. General Stockler para o Ilm^o e Exm^o Sr. Conde dos Arcos, datada de 2 de Janeiro de 1821, as quaes fazem duvidar o dito doutor que seja de S. Ex^a semelhante escripto.* Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers; front flyleaf present. In very good condition. Signature in blank portion of title page ("Carvalho"). 52 pp. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. Stockler, a staunch absolutist who was stripped of his office as governor of the Azores following the 1820 revolution, had sent the Conde dos Arcos a letter (reprinted pp. 7-10) accusing Ferreira Cardoso da Costa of being involved in a plot to overthrow the government of the Azores. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa refutes the letter point by point, and includes at the end 4 documents supporting his case.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriscult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Innocência VII, 429. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 224. Sacramento Blake VII, 364: had not seen a copy. Canto, *Bibliografia açoriana* 2631. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 42880006 (repeats Newberry Library while adding Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library and University of Kansas Library-Department of Rare Books). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

*17. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Collecção de alguns Manuscritos, curiosos do Exm^o Bispo d'Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se têmham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos N^{os} do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico demominado Mnemozine Luzitana, nos N^{os} 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo fôram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conservavam manuscritos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa.* 2 works in 1 volume. London: Impressor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8^o, contemporary tree sheep (minor worm damage to spine, covers; front free endleaf), flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red, gold silk ribbon place marker with red stripe. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Occasional contemporary ink corrections to text. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). The errata leaf is bound after the second work.

2 works in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

1. An analysis of the "Ordenação do livro 3^o titulo 85";
2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
4. Letters to the editors of the *Investigador Portuguez*, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
6. "Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas."

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 555529516 (12 locations, most of which appear to be digital copies, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; hard copies probably at Sterling Memorial Library-Yale, University of California-Berkeley, British Library); 433946474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 2241872. Porbase locates three copies (without mention of the errata leaf): two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.

BOUND WITH:

COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Cópia da Proposta feita ao Bispo de Pernambuco, D. José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho, e da resposta que elle deo á dita proposta, &c.* [Lisbon?: Imprensa Régia?,

1819?]. 4°, 33 pp., (1 blank l.). A-D4, E2. Caption title. Internally in fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first part (pp. 1-15) deals with the question of maritime booty. The second part (pp. 16-33) includes a copy of a letter which had appeared in the *Investigador Portuguez*, no. 86, August 1816, on the Southern limits of Brazil. Azeredo Coutinho argues in favor of Portuguese rights to the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, and gives a history of the subject.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 234: "It is rare"; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência, XIII, 22 (Brito Aranha postulates that the work was printed in Lisbon by the Imprensa Régia, 1819). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 465403215 (University of Wisconsin-Madison); 497325269 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

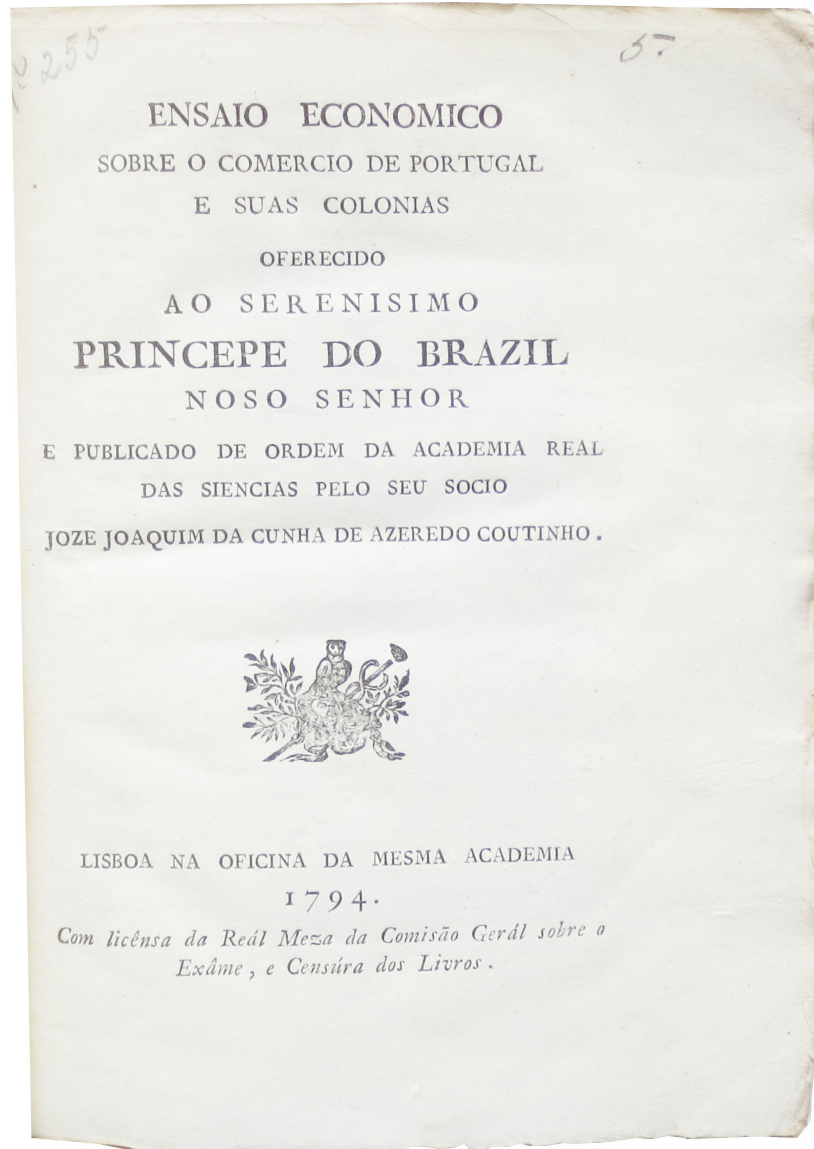
18. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Collecção de alguns Manuscritos, curiosos do Exm^o Bispo d'Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se têmham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos N^{os} do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico demominado Mnemazine Luzitana, nos N^{os} 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo fôram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conseroavam manuscritos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa.* London: Impressor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8°, later nineteenth-century white silk with damask pattern (spine gone, other binding wear), rectangular maroon leather lettering-piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Uncut. Overall in good condition. Internally in very good to fine condition. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

1. An analysis of the "Ordenação do livro 3^o titulo 85";
2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
4. Letters to the editors of the *Investigador Portuguez*, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
6. "Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas."

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 23549780; 497320584; 433946474; 22418724. Copac lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.



Detailed Information About Brazil's Natural Resources

***19. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo.** *Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de Portugal e suas colonias* Lisbon: Academia das Sciencias, 1794. 4°, mid-twentieth-century quarter mottled sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (lower third of upper outer joint somewhat defective), flat spine gilt with red lettering piece, gilt letter, contemporary plain front paper wrapper bound in. Bound with six other works. Woodcut vignette of the Academy of Sciences on title-page. Very small worm trace near center of final 10 leaves and the 2 leaves of advertisements, touching some letters of text, but never affecting legibility. Otherwise, crisp, uncut and partially unopened, in fine condition. (4 ll.), iii, 153 pp., (2 ll. advertisement). Quire R with 5 leaves, as required; text and pagination follows. Third and fourth preliminary leaves bound after the iii pp. table of contents at the beginning. \$5,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the *Ensaio* that gave Europe its first detailed information about Brazilian natural resources, especially fish and lumber, and also details on agriculture and on Indians. Azeredo Coutinho advocates increased trade between Portugal and Brazil and the building of factories there rather than in Portugal. His work is important because Portugal had allowed little to be published about her colonies until this time. According to the preface of the English translation, London 1801 (and several later reissues), this first edition went out of print almost immediately and was very difficult to find.

Pages 133-53 comprise Azeredo Coutinho's *Memoria sobre o preso do asucar*, originally published by the Academia das Sciencias in 1791, and revised for inclusion with the *Ensaio*. It deals with the price of sugar from Portugal's colonies in Brazil, Africa and the East, and its relation to the world-wide sugar market. This was of special concern to Europeans, since the revolutions in the French colonies had caused reductions in supplies and sharp increases in price. This section did not appear in the English translation.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and "the greatest reactionary of his time" (Borba). He served as Archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, Bishop of Pernambuco and Inquisitor General in Portugal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 228-9: "This is the best known work by Azeredo Coutinho ... scarce"; calling for only (2 ll.), iii, 153 pp. See also Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 192: "The first edition figures as 'very rare' in the auction catalogue of Jaime Muniz (Lisbon 1922)." Innocência IV, 382; XVIII, 22. Sacramento Blake IV, 476-7; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Sabin 17949. Bosch 248. Goldsmiths' 16042. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 794/1. JFB (1994) C738. Mindlin, *Highlights* 169. Conrad 105. Cf. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 81: the English translation of London, 1801. Not in Rodrigues, who lists only the second edition. Not in Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* (cf. 300, the 1828 edition). Not in Kress.

BOUND WITH:

FRANCO, Francisco Soares. *Extracto dos principios fundamentaes do sistema administrativo de França por Mr. Bonnin, e sua comparação com os de Portugal.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, 100 pp. A

fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy, with contemporary plain paper wrappers bound in.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born in Loures, near Lisbon, and died in Lisbon; he was a professor of medicine at Coimbra, a deputy to the Cortes in 1821 and a member of the Royal Council.

* Innocência IX, 378.

AND BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, Joaquim José da Costa de. *Discurso lido em 15 de Maio de 1838 na sessão pública da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia, 1838. 4º, 74 pp., (1 blank l.). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

AND BOUND WITH:

LANGSDORF, Jorge Henrique. *Observações sobre o melhoramento dos hospitaes em geral* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1800. 4º, (4 ll.), 66 pp., (1 l.). A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

AND BOUND WITH:

GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiasis em Portugal e de aperfeiçoar o conhecimento, e cura das doenças cutaneas* Lisbon: Na Officina de J.F.M. de Campos, 1821. 4º, 60 pp. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on elephantiasis by one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. Gomes (1768-1823) was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 357. Innocência I, 361. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo I*, 136. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues or Wellcome.

AND BOUND WITH

SOARES, Alexandre Augusto de Oliveira. *Considerações fisiologico-praticas sobre a medicina cutanea.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1835. 4º, (2 ll.), 56 pp. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

FIRST (and apparently only) EDITION. Begins with a summary of research into skin diseases, then moves on the author's own observations and studies, including some case histories. The author received his medical degree in Paris, 1834; appointed to the staff of the Royal Hospital of São José in Lisbon, he died in 1841, at the age of 30.

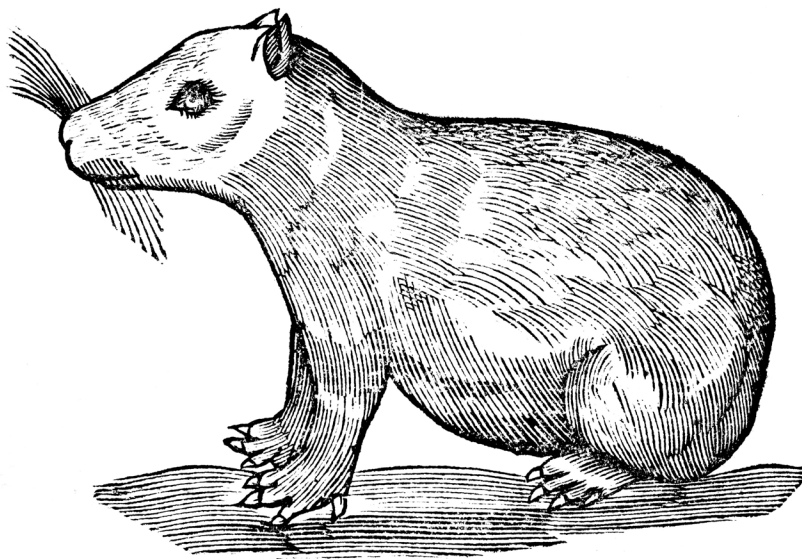
* Innocência I, 29. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa II*, 386.

AND BOUND WITH:

ALMEIDA, Francisco José de. *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza*. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1791. 4°, (4 ll.), 142 pp., (2 ll. *Catálogo*, 1 blank l.). Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces and woodcut factotums. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

FIRST EDITION. The *Tratado* was written in response to Mello Franco's pioneering work on pediatrics of the same title, published in 1790. The plan of Almeida's work is similar to that of Mello Franco's, and both advocate the use of smallpox inoculation. Almeida gives a summary of arguments for and against. At the end of the work, Almeida presents a series of practical rules, many of which remain useful recommendations today.

* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 14. Innocência II, 400-1. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 12. Not in Wellcome.



Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

20. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os effeitos da vaidade*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1752. 4º, contemporary mottled sheep (head of spine defective; other binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (with four small round wormholes), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red, green silk ribbon place marker. Engraved headpiece vignette and initial on p. 1. Very small inkstains at extreme outer edges of first eight leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Neat contemporary signature on title page. (14 ll.), 400 pp. Page 327 misnumbered 627. \$2,200.00

FIRST EDITION, variant issue, of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose—one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the second half of the eighteenth century—and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of this edition, calling the public's attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and re-establishing Silva de Eça's reputation among Brazilian writers. Solidonio Leite considers this the best edition, despite the fact that it does not contain at the end the author's "Carta sobre a fortuna," which appeared only in the third and fourth (posthumous) editions of 1778 and 1786. The second edition appeared in 1761.

Borba de Moraes describes two issues of this first edition. This is issue B, with the first page of the Licenças bearing the catchword "Appro-". The quotation from Ecclesiastes on leaf ****2v appears in the center of the page (not at the head), the first page of the text is numbered "1," and the vignette is undated (in issue A, it is dated 1771). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* calls issue A the first and issue B the second. Why this should be the case, when issue A has a vignette dated 1771, is beyond our comprehension. Borba makes no such claim as to priority.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. His treatise on the themes of Ecclesiastes is his principal work. His sister was Brazil's first woman novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes*, 1752.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 283: "rare"; *Período colonial* p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Mindlin, *Highlights* 8. Innocência VI, 159: without collation. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 752/1. Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 54. See W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* I, 372-4, and throughout. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 55361059 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile; apparently a facsimile edition); 253068079 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz; apparently a facsimile edition). Porbase locates two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. This first edition not located in Copac.

Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

21. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efeitos da vaidade.* Lisbon: Off. de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1761. 4°, contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (lowest compartment defective; lettering piece and endleaves gone). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with typographical border and woodcut initial on p. 1. Very small worm trace in upper outer blank margin of Y3-Bb1. In good condition. Contemporary ink inscription in upper blank margin of title page: "Ill.^{ma} S^{or} [lightly scored] Jose Maria Lopo Cavalliero da // ordem de Christo Consul Deputado da Sicilia"; smaller inscription in a different hand just below in outer margin more heavily scored. Blue oval rubber stamp on recto of fifth preliminary leaf and on pp. 183 and 400 of "Pedro A. Ferreira // Porto // Abbade de Mirasaya". A few scattered penciled marginalia. (8 ll.), 400 pp. \$500.00

Second edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose—one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the second half of the eighteenth century—and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. A native of São Paulo, Silva da Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of Ecclesiastes is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The *Reflexões* first appeared in 1752; third and fourth editions came out in 1778 and 1786. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of the first edition, calling the public's attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and reestablishing Silva de Eça's reputation as a Brazilian man of letters. The text of this second edition is identical with that of the first from leaf B3 on, according to Borba de Moraes.

Silva de Eça was the brother of Brazil's first woman novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes*, 1752.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 284; *Período colonial* p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159; XVII, 15. Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 761/1. NUC: MiU, MH; not listing the first edition, and locating the Lisbon, 1786 edition at TxU and NN.

Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

***22. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de.** *Reflexoens sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efeitos da Vaidade.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, rubbing), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from top, gilt letter, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette with publisher's monogram on title page. In very good condition. Old ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf. xxii, 373 pp. Page 366 in its first state, wrongly numbered "356". It sometimes appears in the corrected state. \$900.00

Third edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. First published in 1752, this edition was edited by Silva de Eça's

son, who made many changes. It is the first to contain the "Carta sobre a fortuna" (pp. 326-68), which Silva de Eça had left in manuscript.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of *Ecclesiastes* is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the latter half of the 18th century. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of the first edition, calling the public's attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and reestablishing Silva de Eça's reputation as a man of Brazilian letters.

Silva de Eça was the brother of Brazil's first female novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes* (1752).

* Borba de Moraes, I, 240; (rev. ed., 1983) I, 283-4; *Período colonial*, p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159. De Jong *400 years of Brazilian literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/3. Not located in NUC.

Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

23. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexoens sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os effeitos da Vaidade.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, small worm trace to front cover near head of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (slight defect to head), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short title, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette with publisher's monogram on title page. In good to very good condition. Old ink cipher at top of front free endleaf recto. Octagonal blue stamp of Livraria Antiga e Moderna just below and to the right. xxxii, 373 pp. Page 366 numbered correctly (sometimes wrongly numbered 356). \$600.00

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* Borba de Moraes, I, 240; (rev. ed., 1983) I, 283-4; *Período colonial*, p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159. De Jong *400 years of Brazilian literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/3. Not located in NUC.

Political Philosophy

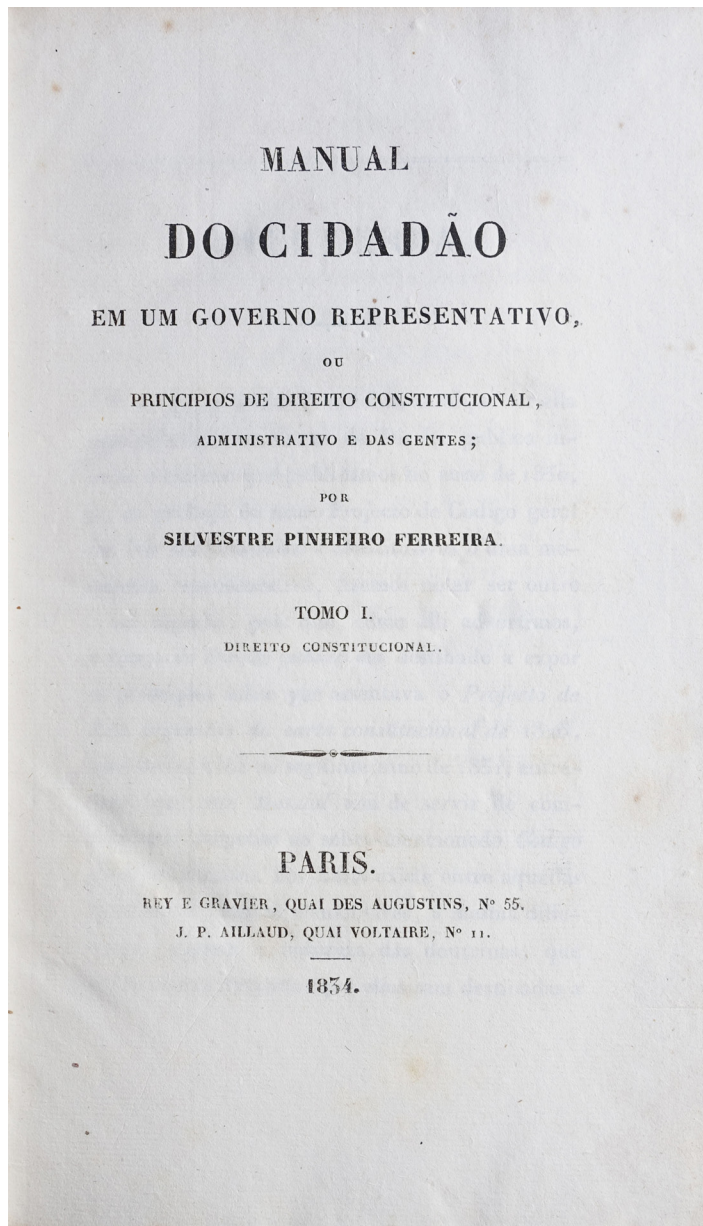
24. FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro. *Manual do cidadão em um governo representativo, ou princípios de direito constitucional, administrativo e das gentes.* 3 volumes in 2. Paris: Rey e Gravier and J.P. Aillaud (printed Na Officina Typographica de Casimir; sold in Lisbon by Rolland e Semiond, Orcel, and Borel, Borel, and in Rio de Janeiro by João Pedro da Veiga, J.P. Aillaud, Souza e comp.^a, and Seignot-Plancher e comp.^a), 1834. 8°, contemporary tan quarter calf over marbled boards (slight wear; very minor insect damage to boards), spine with raised bands and gilt fillets in five compartments, gilt lettering and numbering in second and fourth compartments, text-block edges sprinkled red. Tables in text. Indexes. Occasional foxing, mostly very light. In very good condition. viii, 348; vi, [349]-619; xvi, 224 pp. *3 volumes in 2.* \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of these important reflections on constitutional law, administration, and government. There are editions of Rio de Janeiro 1976 and Brasília 1998.

Volume I is subtitled *Direito constitucional*; volume II is subtitled *Direito administrativo e das gentes*; volume III is subtitled *Projecto de código geral*.

Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846), a native of Lisbon, was one of the most interesting and original Luso-Brazilian political thinkers of his generation. He worked as a diplomat in France and Germany, and went to Rio de Janeiro in 1810. He served D. João VI there and in Lisbon, where, after D. João's return, he was *Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros* until early 1823. It was Pinheiro Ferreira who first advised D. João to give Portugal a constitution.

* Ramos, *Edição de língua portuguesa em França* 256 and 258 (giving slightly incorrect collation for the second volume, and *Projecto do código geral de leis fundamentaes e constitutivas de uma monarchia representativa* as the title for the third volume). Innocência VII, 264 (collation agrees with our volumes, but also gives the title of the third volume as *Projecto do código geral de leis fundamentaes e constitutivas de uma monarchia representativa*; in our copy, the title on the third volume's title page is the same as for the other volumes, with the subtitle *Projecto de código geral* only, while on p. [1] appears the caption title with the full wording called for by Ramos and Innocência). See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXI, 756-8. OCLC: 504063750 (British Library); 771661406 (British Library); 683385598 (Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília); 457812381 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates a dozen copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds University of Manchester.



Item 24

Put Down That Cup of Coffee! Take a Cold Bath Instead!

*25. **FRANCO, Francisco de Mello.** *Elementos de hygiene: ou dictames theoreticos, e practicos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Publicados por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias.* 2 parts in 1 volume. Lisbon: Typografia da Academia, 1814. 4°, contemporary tree calf (slight wear at extremities), smooth spine richly gilt with red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Printed on a random mix of white and blue *papel selado*, each sheet bearing 10-, 20- or 40-*réis* tax stamps. Occasional light browning and soiling, but generally clean and crisp. Small stain to final nine leaves, mostly in outer margin. In fine condition. (4 ll.), xiii, 170 pp., (2 ll. title page and table of contents for Parte II), 171-347 pp., (1 blank p.), (1 l. errata). Lacking the two leaves of advertisements which sometimes follow p. 170 or are sometimes found at the end of the volume. *2 parts in 1 volume.* \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. The author discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, his satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818) and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321-2: "[t]his first edition is the only rare one"; giving an incomplete collation and listing later Lisbon editions of 1819 and 1823; *Período colonial* pp. 143-4. Sacramento Blake III, 45: without collation. Innocência III, 10-1: without collation and mistakenly giving year of publication as 1813. Bosch 292. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 814/13. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 130-1: giving collation as (4 ll.), 13, 170 pp., 171-347 pp., (1 l.). Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 1661 (giving only xiii, 347 pp.). Ferreira de Mira, *Historia da medicina portuguesa* pp. 311-12, 318. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* I, 352. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DNLN, RPJCB, CtY-M. OCLC: adds Wellcome Institute.

Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well

*26. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e practicos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Publicados por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias ... Segunda edição*. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia, 1819. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (a bit soiled and frayed; spine gone; stitching loose). Woodcut armorial logo of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on recto of leaf [v]. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Crisp and clean, uncut. In very good condition. Ink signature of José Rodrigues Liberal Sampaio on title page. Many quires printed on *papel selado* of 10, 20, and 40 *reis*. xii, XIII, 354 pp. Pages ix-xii of first section bound out of order, prior to p. [5]. Without pp. 355-8, which are advertisements for publications of the Academia Real das Sciencias, sometimes bound with this volume. \$600.00

Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author; the first had appeared in Lisbon, 1814, and a third appeared in Lisbon, 1823. Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee. The order for printing this second edition was signed by José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence."

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Geraes, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Medicina theologica*, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

Provenance: P. José Rodrigues Liberal de Sampaio (1846-1935), a native of Serrãozinho, Montalegre, was a secular priest, with degrees in Theology and Law from Coimbra University (1891). He is said to have excelled as a student, and to have been a distinguished preacher, and simultaneously practicing law in the region of Chaves. A member of numerous learned societies, he contributed articles of literary and scientific criticism, as well as entering into polemics, published in a number of newspapers in Lisbon and Porto. He also studied the history and archeology of his region, and formed a vast library, which it was thought would go to the Municipal Museum in his name in Chave, but this aim was never realized, and the library was dispersed. See *Grande enciclopédia*, XXVI, 891.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 321: calling for only xiii, 358 pp.; *Período colonial* p. 144. Sacramento Blake III, 45. Innocência III, 10-1; VI, 178; IX, 344: without a date or collation for the second edition. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 311-2, 318. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* p. 352. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but acquired subsequently from us). Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*; see I, 130-1 for the 1814 and 1823 editions. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto*; see 1661-2 for the 1814 and 1823 editions. Not located in NUC.

Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well

*27. **FRANCO, Francisco de Mello.** *Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e praticos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida.* Lisbon: Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1823. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (worm damage to upper cover, minor wear to corners), flat spine, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. Woodcut arms of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. vi, xiii, 359 pp. \$350.00

Third edition. In this work, first printed in 1814 (second edition 1819), Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperaments on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Geraes, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Medicina theologica*, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321-33; *Período colonial* p. 144. Sacramento Blake III, 45. Innocência III, 10-11. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 823/39. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 131. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 1662. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* p. 352. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 311-2, 318. NUC: DNLM, TxU, DCU-IA, RPJCB, NIC; 1814 edition at DNLM, RPJCB, CtY-M. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac, which lists one copy each of the 1814 and 1819 editions.

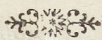
Suppressed Book

*The Publication of Which Resulted in the
Dissolution of the Real Meza da Censura
First Book on Psychosomatic Medicine in Portuguese
First Such Work by a Brazilian*

*28. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde, feita a todos os senhores confesores e directores, sobre o modo de proceder com seus penitentes na emenda dos peccados, principalmente da lascivia, colera, e bebedice.* Bound third in the volume. 11 works bound together. Lisbon: Na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1794. Small 4°, nineteenth-century (third quarter) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear to extremities, three small round wormholes in spine, six in upper cover with a bit more damage, and one slightly larger in rear cover), flat spine with green lettering piece ("Miscellanea" stamped in gilt), edges sprinkled red. Two small round wormholes throughout, touching some letters of text but not affecting legibility; repairs in lower

MEDICINA
THEOLOGICA,
OU
SUPPLICA HUMILDE,

Feita a todos os Senhores Confessores, e Directores, sobre o modo de proceder com seus Penitentes na emenda dos peccados, principalmente da Lascivia, Colera, e Bebedice.



L I S B O A :
Na Off. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressor da Serenissima Casa do Infantado.
ANNO M. DCC. XCIV.
*Cem Licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral
sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.*

margins of leaves S1-2; occasional light dampstaining, more pronounced on title page. Still, in near good to good condition. 147 pp., (2 ll.).

11 works bound together. \$2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the **first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and one of the earliest works on this subject in any language.** Mello Franco is recognized as a precursor of Freud. Upon publication *Medicina theologica* was attacked for containing "dangerous, heterodox and impious doctrines." (Small wonder, when pp. 3-4 of the preface reads, "O Cristianismo he o que mais me lastimou ... só domina a desordem, e a iniquidade, propaga-se a libertinagem, desfallece o Santo, e marchão todos pela estrada dos peccadores.") The government ordered its suppression and dissolved the Real Meza da Censura, which had approved its publication, while the police tried in vain to discover its author.

Mello Franco considers that the best way to cure human corruption (particularly lasciviousness, anger and drunkenness) is through confession, and he wants to raise confessors almost to the level of physicians who can treat the body as well as the spirit. He discusses love as sickness, including satyriasis and nymphomania, giving recipes for anti-aphrodisiacs that the confessor may prescribe. There are likewise recipes for medications to suppress anger. Chapter XX (p. 115) begins with the interesting comment, "A bebedice he huma grande enfermidade, que nunca se cura com remedios moraes, e difficilmente com os fysicos," and goes on to discuss the treatment of alcoholism (pp. 115-23).

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 320-1; cf. the first edition (1958) I, 274 where Borba cites only 2 known copies, and describes the book as "very rare"; *Período colonial*, pp. 140-3. Sacramento Blake III, 45. Innocência VI, 175. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 160. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 794/2. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 300. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. See Adelino de Almeida Calado, "Juízo crítico sobre a *Medicina theologica*," *Boletim internacional de bibliographia luso-brasileira* III (1962), 640-86. NUC: DCU-IA, RPJCB, PPAmp.

BOUND THIRD WITH:

FIGUEIREDO, António Pereira de. *Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes: isto he, Relaçã dos Embaixadores, Prelados, e Doutores portuguezes, que tem assistido nos Concilios Geraes do Occidente. Por ... Deputado da Real Meza da Commissão Geral Sobre o [Exame? chewed] e Censura dos Livros, e Official das Cartas Latinas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima.* Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Gomes, 1787. Title page has long horizontal hole across middle, with loss of one word ("exame"?). Small hole on every page, generally with loss of one letter on each page. Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with

the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 134 pp., 1 l. errata, 10 pp., (1 l. advt.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The final section (10 pp.) is titled "Novos Retoques aos Portugezes nos Concilios Geraes Por seu mesmo author."

* Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo and five at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

CUNHA, D. Luiz da. *Testamento Politico, ou Carta escrita pelo grande D. Luiz da Cunha ao Senhor Rei D. José I. Antes do seu governo.* Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1820. Two small holes throughout in center of page, with minimal loss of text (usually one letter on each page). Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 66 pp.

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in Lisbon, 1976 and Lisbon, 2013.

* This edition not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

CARVALHO E MELLO, Sebastião Joseph, later Marquês de Pombal. *Elogio de D. Luiz Carlos Ignacio Xavier de Menezes, Quinto Conde da Ericeira, Primeiro Marques do Lourical, Academico do Numero da Academia Real da Historia Portugueza, &c. &c. &c. que faleceo em Goa a 12 de Junho de 1742 por* Lisboa: na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1757. Two small holes throughout in the middle of the page, with minimal loss of text. 57, (1 pp., (2 ll. Licenças).

Second edition. The first appeared in 1742; Innocêncio speculated that it was printed in London.

Written by the future Marquês de Pombal, this is a eulogy of the fifth Conde da Ericeira and Marquês de Lourical (b. 1689), who died in Goa in 1742. Described here in some detail are his two terms as Viceroy of India, the first from 1717 (when he was only 27 years of age) to 1721, the second from 1740 until his death in 1742. He was known for his administrative reforms and for strengthening Portuguese fortifications, and during his second tenure fought the attacks of the Maratha. Innocêncio states that the first edition appeared without place or date, but appears to have been printed in London.

The *Elogio* is one of the few writings—aside from letters—of the Marquês de Pombal; he is also credited with the *Dedução chronologica e analytica*, a scathing attack on the Jesuits that appeared under the name of José de Seabra da Silva. Pombal's influence over literary affairs can already be seen (as Innocêncio points out) in the license immediately following the text: "Mandão-me ... que veja este Elogio ... e advertindo eu, que o despacho só me manda ver, e não censurar, logo julguei, que foy destino, porque os Escritos deste Excellente Autor não podem ter censura, antes só se deven vêr para suspender,

e admirar ... Julgo, que deve estamparse com letras de ouro este papel, para constar á posteridade, que o Autor he Sabio, Erudito, e Eloquentes”

*Innocência VII, 216; XIX, 19: without mention of the preliminary leaf. Barbosa Machado IV, 269. Gonçalves 523. Not in Scholberg. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Monteverde or Avila-Perez. On the fifth Conde, see *Grande enciclopédia* XV, 508-9. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa and four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. OCLC: 30966494 (Indiana University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 559489430 (British Library); 29055014 (Ohio State University). Copac repeats British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

DAUN, José Sebastião de Saldanha Oliveira, later Duque de Saldanha. *Quadro Historico-Politico dos acontecimentos mais memoraveis da historia de Portugal desde a invazão dos Francezes no anno de 1807 até á exaltação de sua Magestade Fidelissima o Senhor D. Miguel I. ao throno dos seus augustos predecessores por* Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1829. Two small holes throughout in the middle of the page, with minimal loss of text—usually a single letter per page. Pages 11-53 have a larger, bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. vii, 53 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun, (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II; he was raised to the rank of conde (1827; confirmed 1833), marquês (1834), and finally duque (1846). Ninth son of the 1.º Conde de Rio Maior and maternal grandson of the 1.º Marquês de Pombal, he was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading a half dozen coups d'état.

* Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. OCLC: 12099136 (Stanford University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress, Organization of American States, Houghton Library-Harvard University); 69671501 (Newberry Library); 493801394 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève). Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

*Idéa de hum elogio historio de Maria Theresa Archidueza de Austria, Imperatriz viuva, Rainha Apostolica de Hungria, e de Bohemia, Princeza Soberana dos Paizes Baixos. Escrito em Francez por M. M****.* Lisboa: na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1781. Text is in Portuguese. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 1-2 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 34 pp.

* Not located in Porbase. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

VEIGA, Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta. *Pro annua studorum instauratione Oratio in Archigymnasio Conimbricensi die XXII Octobris Ano MDCCCLXII Doctore Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta Veiga.* Coimbra: Typis Academicis, 1862. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Porbase, which lists another work by the author published in 1872: *Esboço historico litterario da Faculdade de Theologia da Universidade de Coimbra*. OCLC: 6392792 (University of Texas-Austin). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

SÃO BOAVENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de. *Oração Panegyrica que no dia natalicio do mui alto e poderoso Rei o Senhor D. Miguel I. por occasião da solemmissima benção da bandeira que o mesmo Augusto Senhor concedio ao Batalhão 8 de Caçadores recitava em a Sé de Coimbra.* Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1828. Pink stain at foot of title page (3 x 1.7 cm.). Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates six copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. OCLC: 69987573 (Newberry Library). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

Orações Funebres, recitadas nas exequias solemnes, que, pelo externo descanso da excelsa Rainha de Portugal a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, celebraram, na Real Capella da Universidade os L...[word lost], Doutores e Professores. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1854.

AND BOUND WITH:

BANDEIRA, Doctor Emmanuel Martins. *Oratio, Quam in Funere semper desideratae Lusitanorum reginae, Mariae Secundae, Post matutinas preces, in Regio Conimbricensis Academiae sacello.* Text in Latin. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. On pp. 9 -11, two larger holes near the center of the page, (each 1.2 cm. x 0.4 cm., with significant loss of letters). 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Porbase under general title or Bandeira, *Oratio*. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Bandeira, *Oratio*.

AND BOUND WITH:

REGO, José Ernesto de Carvalho e. *Oração Funebre, que, nas solennes exequias da Muito alta, Poderosa, e Fidelissima Rainha, a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, mandadas celebrar a 26 de Janeiro de 1854 pelo claustro pleno da Universidade, recitava*

Text in Portuguese. Two bean-shaped holes (each 1.2 x .4 cm.), expanding to a 6 x 1 cm., with significant loss of whole words. 19 pp.; pagination starts at p. 1 with the half-title. FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Rego, *Oração*.

AND BOUND WITH:

RIBEIRO, Jozé Nunes. *Sermaõ em acção de Graças pelas melhoras da Rainha nossa senhora na ultima molestia antes da sua feliz Acclamação.* Lisboa: Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1778. Through p. 6, two holes (3 x 1 cm., from hinge into the first lines of text in middle of page); pp. 7-20 has another hole (2 x 0.5 cm., in the center of the page, with loss of 1-2 letters per page). 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Porbase. OCLC: 53854769 (Universidade de São Paulo). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

XI. LIMA, Fr. José de. *Oração Gratulatoria recitada na solemene acção de Graças que, pela feliz restituição dos inaufereveis direitos magestáticos D'El-Rei Nosso Senhor, fez celebrar a illustrissima camara da cidade do Porto na Sé cathedral da mesma cidade em 8 de Junho de 1823.* Porto: Na Typ. De Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro & Filhos, 1823. Through p. 16, small hole (.5 x .2 cm.) in text with little loss; pp. 17-22, larger hole (3 x .2 cm.), with significant loss. 22 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a reasoned attack on the idea of representative government, the 1822 Portuguese constitution, and constitutions in general. On p. 9 is a brief reference to Bolívar and the Republic of Colombia.

Frei José de Lima (1759-1847), an Augustinian Hermit, *mestre* and *pregador geral* of his order, honorary royal preacher, and corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, was notable during the period 1828-1833 for his advocacy from the pulpit of the absolutist cause of D. Miguel. This is the earliest of five works by him cited by Innocêncio.

* Porbase locates seven copies: six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. OCLC: 51750167 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library); Oliveira Lima copy digitized as 904039629. Not located in Copac.

REINO
DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.

Preço 3 fr.

PARIS,
NA OFFICINA DE A. BOBÉE.
1818.

Item 29

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

29. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Reino da estupidez, poema*. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small stain at foot of last few leaves, not affecting text. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of the Visconde de Torrão. xi, 62 pp. \$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal, but did not appear in print until this edition of 1818. Later editions appeared in Hamburg [i.e., Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, was the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine and led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

Borba de Moraes mentions a leaf preceding the half-title, blank on the recto and reading, "Printed by T.C. Hansard Peterborough-court, Fleet-Street, London" on the verso. In *Período colonial*, Borba notes that the leaf is often missing, and is not counted in the pagination; it is apparently not part of the first quire, which is of 6. We have never seen a copy with such a leaf present.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321: "rare"; *Período colonial* pp. 144-5. Blake III, 44-7. Innocência III, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition, and without collation. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 42. NUC: WU. OCLC: 28030073 (Catholic University of America, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin at Madison); 460967887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Munich); 42925492 (University of Colorado at Boulder).

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

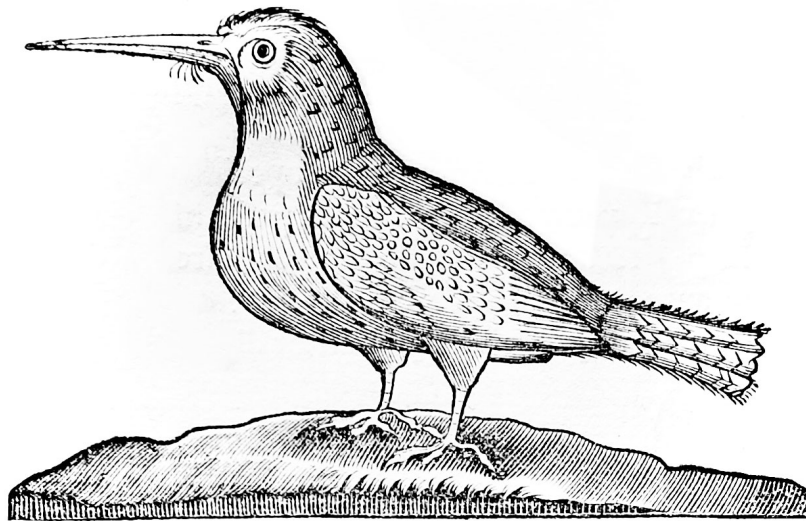
*30. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Reino da estupidez, poema. Nova edição, correcta*. Paris: Officina de A. Bobée, 1821. 12°, contemporary quarter dark green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners, head of spine), flat spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled green. In fine condition. Paper label (partially defective) pasted near head of spine. x, 62 pp. \$800.00

Third edition of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal. It did not appear in print until 1818, and then in Paris. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated in it. Editions later appeared with imprints of Hamburg [i.e. Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several

years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 322; *Período colonial* p. 145. Blake III, 44-7. Innocência III, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 43 (incorrectly giving the same collation as for the 1818 edition). OCLC: 19349159 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library and Houghton Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 460967890 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).



Medical Practice is Not Futile!

31. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, possible author]. *Reposta ao Filosofo solitario, em abono da verdade, por hum amigo dos homens.* [Second volume:] *Reposta segunda ao Filosofo solitario, por hum amigo dos homens: na qual se mostra que toda a sua obra não he mais que huma simplez tradução; e se apontão os defeitos della, com hum dialogo no fim do mesmo solitario com a alma do caturra D. Felix.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1787. 4°, contemporary stitching (final gathering of first part becoming loose). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title-pages (from two different cuts). Woodcut initial letter and headpiece on p. 3 of both parts. Uncut and unopened. Title-page of second part with light to moderate waterstaining at inner margin, continuing to a much lesser degree in following leaves. In very good to fine condition. 56; 45 pp., (1 l. with sonnet). 2 volumes. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these salvos in a lengthy literary battle that began with the publication of the three-volume *O Filosofo Solitario*, Lisbon 1786-87. The *Filosofo solitario* was in large part a translation of *Philosophie de la nature*, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (called "Delisle de Sales"). Like many contemporary French works, Delisle's was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only *O Filosofo Solitario* but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously. In the first part the author points out that everything written about the anatomy of man in *O Filosofo Solitario* is incorrect. In the *Reposta segunda* the author attacks two assertions of the *Filosofo* that solitude is better than society and that medicine is futile, an idea that would have particularly enraged Mello Franco, given his profession. He also quotes at length from de Sales, to prove that the *Filosofo* is a plagiarist. The *Reposta* and *Reposta segunda* appeared just after Mello Franco's *Reino da estupidez* began circulating in manuscript, and shortly before his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos* appeared in 1790.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 320; *Período colonial* pp. 138-40. Sacramento Blake III, 46. Innocência II, 306 and III, 11. Saraiva and Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (1976) pp. 708, 719. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. Not in Bosch, Palha or Rodrigues. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Wellcome. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC. OCLC: The first part not located in OCLC; 70862353 (Newberry Library; the second part ONLY). Porbase locates four complete sets, two at the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto. Porbase also locates five additional copies of the first part only, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Porbase further locates two additional copies of the second part only, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Neither part located in Copac.

REPOSTA
AO
FILOSOFO SOLITARIO,
EM ABONO DA VERDADE.

Por hum Amigo dos Homens.



LISBOA

Na Officina de ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressor da Real Meza Censoria.
Anno M. DCC. LXXXVII
Com licença da mesma Real Meza.

Eyewitness Account of Macau

*32. FREITAS, José de Aquino Guimarães e. *Memoria sobre Macão*. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1828. 8°, modern marbled boards, burgundy leather label on front cover (4 x 6.4 cm.) with gilt author and short title, and gilt tooled border, text-block edges sprinkled red from a contemporary or early binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. [3]. Some slight browning, occasional light spotting, a few small stains. In good to very good condition. Small old ink signature on title page. 94 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting eyewitness account of Macau, based on the author's seven years there; it also includes comments on other Portuguese possessions in the East and on China and the opium trade. The *Memoria* offers chapters on geography, climate, the appearance and character of Chinese and Christian populations, etc. Sometimes the chapters are as much as a dozen pages long; sometimes they're endearingly brief ("Capitulo IV: Ichthyologia. O Mar é prodigiosamente piscoso, e o peixe de melhor qualidade no Inverno, que no Estio"—end of chapter).

Following the section on Macau (pp. 3-40, notes pp. 41-51) are chapters on the Portuguese possessions in Asia and the benefits of forming a Company to handle the Asia trade; the author describes the strong points of Moçambique, Goa, Diu, Damão, Timor and Macau (pp. 53-73). Chapter 28 is on opium (pp. 73-6), chapter 29 on cotton (pp. 77-9), and the final two chapters are on trade with Canton and Macau.

Guimarães e Freitas (ca. 1780-1835), born in Minas Geraes, became a colonel in the artillery; when he died he was military governor of Coimbra. He served in Macau from ca. 1815 until 1822, when he was sent back to Lisbon to convey to D. João VI the felicitations of the garrison and Senate of Macau regarding the return of the royal family from Brazil and the adoption of a constitution.

* Innocêncio IV, 249 & XII, 240. Sacramento Blake IV, 314. Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 618. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: DLC, InU, CtY, NIC. OCLC: 482488311 (Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography); 5963461 (Yale University Library, Cornell University Library, Duke University Libraries, University of Notre Dame, Indiana University, Newberry Library, University of California-Los Angeles, British Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, National Library of Australia). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library.

BRASIL

72

Quando Alexandre entrou na Tenda Real de Dario com Efeftião seu valido ao lado, Syfigambis Rainha Mãe saudou a Efeftião, tomando-o por Alexandre. Advertida do engano, pediu perdão ao Rey, que lhe respondeu magnanimamente: Não erraste, que este tambem he Alexandre.

Quinto Curtio Liv. III.

S O N E T O
N O D I A F E L I Z
D A
I N A U G U R A Ç Ã O
D O
C O L O S S O R E A L .

DOmador do Bucefalo arrogante,
Alexandre, ou quem es? Por mais que estude,
Facil não he que de conceito mude,
Vendo a teus pés o Indico Elefante.

O PAI DA PATRIA soa lá distante
A abobada do Templo da Virtude:
PAI DA PATRIA responde em lingua rude
A America emplumada, o fusco Atlante.

Reconheço a JOSÉ. POMBAL eu vejo,
Que a Coroa na testa lhe fostinha.
Reverente me inclino, e o Sceptro bejo.

Na mão o Sceptro de ouro ao REY convinha:
Ou entre o Efeftião, e o REY do Téjo,
Quem se enganasse bem desculpa tinha.

Jose Basilio da Gama, da Arcadia de Roma.

BORRA 17-VII-1834

By the Author of O Uruguay

33. GAMA, José Basilio da. *Soneto no dia feliz da inauguração do colosso real* [N.p. (Lisbon?):, 1775]. Folio half sheet (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Printed on recto only. Top margin dusty, with single round hole in blank margin, otherwise fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink number "72" in upper outer corner of recto. Broadsides. \$2,400.00

FIRST EDITION, "exceedingly rare" (Borba de Moraes), of this poem in honor of the dedication of the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon. The bronze statue, executed by the great sculptor Machado de Castro, dedicated on D. José's sixty-first birthday, remains one of Lisbon's most important monuments, dominating one of the major squares of Europe, the Praça do Comercio or "Black Horse Square."

José Basilio da Gama (1740-95), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at age fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Society's expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice's robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A 1769 poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal's daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama's increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in his choice of subject for his best known epic poem, but after the fall of Pombal *O Uruguay*, published in 1769, became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

Gama's poetry, with its grandeur, pomp and severe beauty, establishes him as the pioneer of Indianism, which was later to become a major theme of Brazilian literature.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 341: reproduced in facsimile. *Catálogo de exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre* 145. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 775/2. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 79415032 (Indiana University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

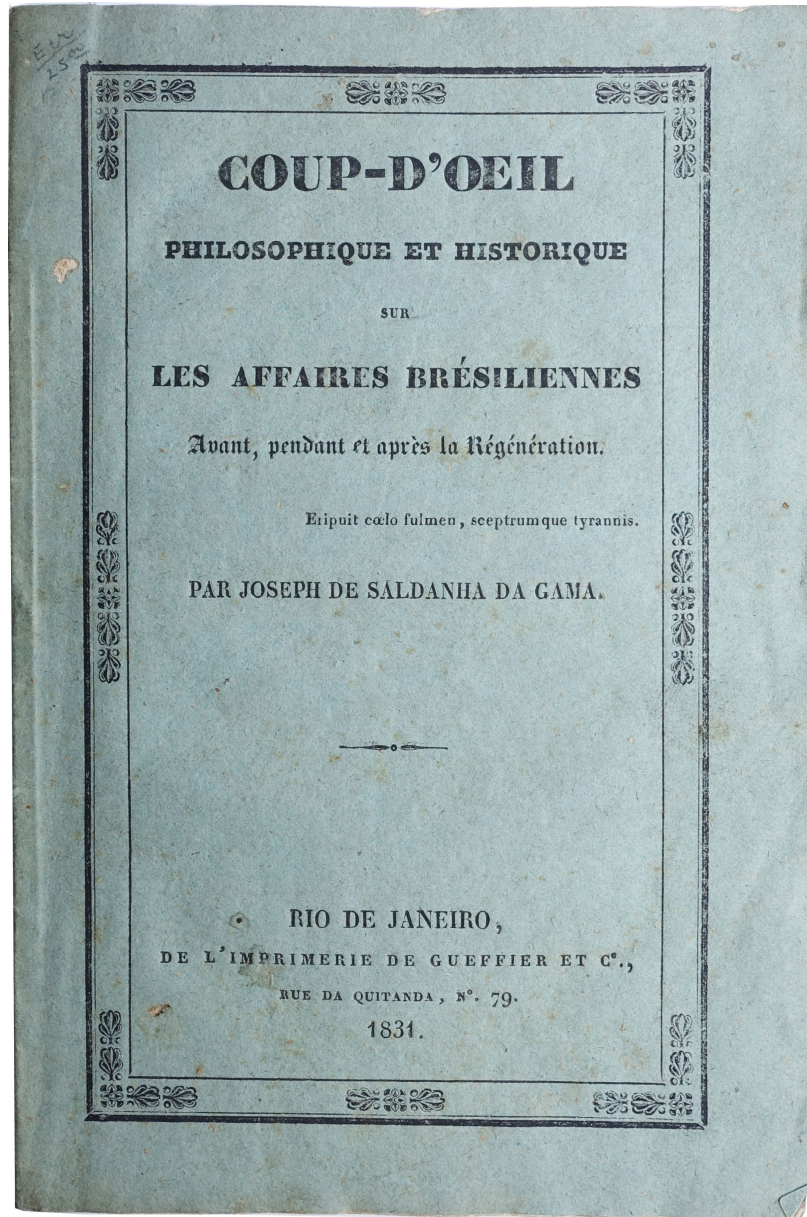
Native of Bahia Argues Against Abdication of D. Pedro I

34. GAMA, Joseph [i.e. José] de Saldanha da. *Coup-d'oeil philosophique et historique sur les affaires brésiliennes avant, pendant et après la Régénération.* Rio de Janeiro: De L'Imprimerie de Gueffier et C^a, 1831. 8°, original green printed wrappers. Wrappers within two ruled borders. Woodcut of a sailing ship on rear wrapper. Light dampstain in lower outer corners of first few leaves. In very good to fine condition. 63 pp. \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION. Saldanha da Gama, a faithful supporter of D. Pedro I, here argues against the forced abdication of the Emperor, and discusses the weakness of the Brazilian government before the Regeneration, its mistakes (such as the suspension of civil liberties) during it, and improvements made after it.

The author (1808-1875) was a native of Bahia, son of its governor. He served numerous times in the Brazilian legislature and was Minister to Vienna when the revolt broke out on 7 April 1831.

* Sacramento Blake V, 175. *Innocência* XIII, 191: confusing the author with his son of the same name (b. Rio de Janeiro, 1839). Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues. Not located in NUC. 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 by Porbase.



Item 34

*Major Portuguese Factory for Saltpeter,
Essential Ingredient for Gunpowder*

35. GAMA, Manoel Jacinto Nogueira da, 1^o Marquez de Baependy. *Memoria sobre a absoluta necessidade, que ha, de Nitreiras nacionaes para a independencia e defesa dos Estados com a descripção da origem, actual estado, e vantagens da Real Nitreira Artificial de Braço de Prata: lida na Secção pública da Sociedade Real Maritima, Militiar, e Geografica de 19 de Janeiro de 1802* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1803. Small 4^o, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, antique hand-marbled endleaves. In fine condition. Small contemporary ink inscription on title page. 73 pp. \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this work on saltpeter (potassium nitrate), the critical ingredient for gunpowder. Part I covers the urgent need for saltpeter, which had once been acquired by scraping salt deposits from masonry buildings or by collecting animal waste. Gama lists sources of natural saltpeter in Portugal and her overseas possessions, including Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Minas Geraes, and Goiás (p. 19).

Part II describes the early years of the royal factory for producing artificial saltpeter at Braço de Prata and Gama's role as administrator of that factory. Artificial saltpeter had been produced on a small scale as early as the fourteenth century, but the breakthrough in production for artificial niter beds came with Lavoisier's research in the 1770s. The factory at Braço de Prata used tobacco powder to assist in production (pp. 29-32) and produced 40 *arrobas* of saltpeter every month.

Part III describes the factory, its profit, and the increase in product that can be expected from it, with suggestions for the establishment of saltpeter factories elsewhere. The Fábrica do Braço de Prata is now INDEP (Indústrias Nacionais de Defesa), a defense industry owned by the Portuguese government.

At the end of the volume is a reprint of D. João IV's decree of 29 July 1654 on the collection and processing of saltpeter.

Gama was born at São João d'El-Rei, Minas Geraes, 1765, and died in Rio de Janeiro, 1847. Politically influential during the period of Brazilian independence through the abdication of the Emperor Dom Pedro I, he served as Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda, Presidente do Thesouro Publico, Conselheiro do Imperador, Conselheiro d'Estado, deputy to the Constituent Assembly, and senator from Minas Geraes. On the title-page he is identified as Inspector Geral das Nitreiras, e Fabrica de Polvora da Capitania de Minas Geraes and as the secretary of the Real Fazenda of Minas Geraes.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 343: "All of Nogueira da Gama's works are difficult to find"; *Periodo colonial* p. 159. Sacramento Blake VI, 103-5. Rodrigues 1777: "very rare." Sabin 26491. Innocência VI, 8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 803/1. OCLC: 55077347 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library); 562834736 (British Library); 81951573 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates only two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and 2 undated copies (erroneously dated 16--) also at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single copy, in the British Library.

Information about the Paulistas from Contemporary Documents

- *36. **GASPAR da Madre de Deos, Frei.** *Memorias para a historia da Capitania de S. Vicente, hoje chamada de S. Paulo do estado do Brasil ...* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1797. 4°, later plain pale blue wrappers (spine faded), vertical manuscript title on spine. Woodcut device of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Uncut, unopened. In very good condition. Bookplate of António Cupertino de Miranda on verso of title-page. (4 ll.), 242 pp., (1 integral l. advertisement). \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this basic history for what is the present state of São Paulo.

Known in secular life as Gaspar Teixeira de Azevedo, the author (São Vicente, Santos, São Paulo, 1715-Santos, 1800), a member of the Benedictine Order who had studied with the Jesuits at Santos, wrote this work after a diligent study of contemporary documents. A corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, he refutes a number of erroneous statements about the Paulistas made by Vaisette in his *Historia geographica*, Paris 1755, and by Charlevoix in his *History of Paraguay*, 1718. Frei Gaspar was a member of the Bahian "Academia Brasílica dos Renascidos". He became Abbot of his order's house in Rio de Janeiro in 1763, and served as Provincial for the order in Brazil from 1766 to 1769. In later life he devoted himself to his studies as Cronista-mor of his order in Brazil, while serving as Visitador of the monasteries of his native Capitania, declining the bishopric of Funchal, and returning to Rio in 1780 as master of novices before returning to Santos a few years later. A number of other writings remained unpublished during his lifetime.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 507: "This classic work is becoming scarce"; *Período colonial* p. 22. Sacramento Blake III, 172-4. Innocência III, 131. Sabin 43753. Streit III, 1299. Bosch 253. JCB II, ii, 3877. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 797 / 4. Rodrigues 1080. Welsh 4439. Azevedo-Samodães 1928. See also Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., revised and augmented, 2010), pp. 324-5.

Including the Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part

37. **[GONZAGA, Tomás António].** *Marília de Dirceo. Por T.A.G.* 3 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana, 1802 (volumes I and II); Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1800 (volume III). 8°, contemporary sheep (some wear, especially at front outer joint, but sound), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title. Identical small typographical vignettes on title pages of volumes I and II. Small woodcut vignette on title page of volume III. Worm traces at beginning of volume I: about 2.6 cm. at lower outer margin of first 5 leaves, touching final letter of imprint on title page, a letter of text on p. [3] recto, and with loss of two words on p. 8; another trace of about the same length at lower inner margin of first

5 leaves, never affecting text, and continuing on as a round hole in the blank margins of another 11 leaves, again not affecting any text. Volume I in slightly less than good condition. Volumes II and III in good to very good condition. Two-line contemporary ink manuscript inscription, scored, on verso of title page of volume I, with five-line ink manuscript inscription below: Este livro he de // Jose Vieira // Maio 15 de 1825 // Funchal // Ilha de Madeira". Later scored ink manuscript inscription in upper blank margin of p. [3] of volume I: "De Maria Helena Correa". Ink manuscript signature of Josi[??] Vieira on rear free endleaf verso. 110 pp., (1 blank l.); 108 pp., (2 blank ll.); 110 pp., (1 blank l.) 3 volumes in 1. \$6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of part III.

Second edition, "mais acrescentada" of part II.

Third edition of part I.

While the editions of the first and second parts present in this collection are by no means easy to obtain, **the original edition of part III is very rare; more or less in the same realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799).** The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g., Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the *Revista Brasileira* I, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the *Revista da língua portuguesa* n°26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity appeared in Lisbon, 1800. Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

There is confusion regarding the collation of the first edition of the third part, no doubt due to the rarity. Rodrigues says that it contains 3 preliminary leaves, followed by 110 pages. Borba de Moraes says there are VII pp., with the half title, title page, and "Prologo", with p. [viii] blank, followed by 110 pp. In reality, the blank p. [viii] is followed p. [9], which is the beginning of the main text. The catchwords, signatures, and logic of the text support the conclusion that our copy is complete except for the half title; it does include the final integral blank leaf.

"If the 'Escola Mineira' had done nothing else, it could still be said that in Tomás António Gonzaga it had produced the most popular love poet who has written in Portuguese. Gonzaga's *Marília de Dirceu* is second only to *The Lusíads* of Camões in the number of editions it has had.... down to the 1920's there had been a total of thirty-four" (Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 87). The word "popular," when applied to the poetry of Gonzaga, should by no means be taken in any derogatory sense. Putnam continues, "There is no doubt that Tomás António Gonzaga is one of the fine love poets of the world. He is of the lineage of Petrarch; and if one had no other reason for learning Portuguese, the desire to read his poems would be sufficient motive" (p. 89).

Marília marks the transition of Portuguese and Brazilian literature from classicism to Romanticism, and in the words of Veríssimo, it "is of exceptional importance in Brazilian literature," forming "the supreme book of love, the noblest, the purest, the most deeply felt, the most beautiful which has been written in that tongue since Bernardim Ribeiro and the sonnets of Camões." Saraiva and Lopes elaborate: "com a sua variedade estrófica, o tirmo nitidamente marcado por versos curtos, rimas e estribilhos, com a grande

MARILIA
DE
DIRCEO.

POR T. A. G.

PRIMEIRA PARTE.

TERCEIRA EDIÇÃO.



LISBOA:

NA OFFICINA NUNESIA
ANNO M. DCCCII.

Com licença da Meza do Desembargo do Paço.

simplificação do aparato mitológico, tornaram-no, em vésperas do Romantismo, o mais popular e reeditado dos nossos poetas de amor.... Em algumas destas composições projecta-se o espectáculo, familiar ao autor, do trabalho dos negros na mineração e culturas. Tudo isto se exprime através de uma arte estilística mais insinuante e segura, um artifício que ainda o não parecia, em comparação com os gostos mais ostensivamente eruditos da Arcádia" (*História da literatura portuguesa* [1976], p. 697). And according to Jong, "Gonzaga must be counted among the very best lyric poets Brazil has had. After nearly two centuries, today his melancholy lyricism is not only still alive, but extremely popular and highly esteemed by literary critics. His most famous poetic work, *Marília de Dirceu*, the first literary volume printed in Brazil, the most important work published by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature" (*Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80).

Born at Oporto, the son of a second-generation Brazilian father and a Portuguese mother (his maternal grandfather was English), Gonzaga (1744-1810?) came to Brazil at the age of seven with his father, who was *ouvidor geral* in Pernambuco and later superintendent of gold mines in Bahia. Only at the age of 17 did Gonzaga return to Portugal, to study at the University of Coimbra. The ten years of his youth spent in Brazil were decisive in his formation, and, to a certain degree, they made him a naturalized Brazilian. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1768, Gonzaga exercised judicial functions in Beja, and in 1782 he was sent to Brazil as judge advocate of orphans and the absent in the district of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. There, at the age of 38, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, to whom he became engaged. She was the *Marília* of his lyrics; *Dirceu* was Gonzaga's Arcadian name. At this same period Gonzaga became a close friend of Claudio Manuel da Costa and Alvarenga Peixoto. These three, along with three other Brazilian poets of the latter half of the eighteenth century—Basílio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão, Silva Alvarenga—are generally if improperly known as the "School of Minas." Before Gonzaga's marriage could take place, he was implicated along with his two friends in the "inconfidência mineira," or republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence. After three years' imprisonment Gonzaga's death sentence was commuted; he was deported to Mozambique, where he died several years after his term of exile had expired.

The first edition of *Marília* is virtually unobtainable. The same is true for other early editions of the work, a fact confirmed by the confusion of many bibliographers concerning these editions. Borba de Moraes had a long discussion in the first edition of *Bibliographia Brasiliana* about whether two impressions, two issues or two editions appeared in 1792. In the revised edition of the *Bibliographia*, he concludes after a detailed examination of actual copies of the first edition that there were two issues of the first edition. In *Período colonial* (pp. 176-7), Borba gives a resumé of the bibliographical chaos that surrounded the early editions of the *Marília* before the 1930s, cites the most important bibliographical and critical works since that time, and provides lists of the five editions he considers of fundamental importance from a textual standpoint, followed by the nine editions most rare and sought after by collectors. The 1792 edition was unknown to Varnhagen (*Flórida* II, 413). Blake (VII, 278-9) fails to mention the second edition of 1799, and gives the wrong publisher for the 1800 edition. Rodrigues 1130 describes the first edition but fails to mention the 1799 edition. Innocência did not know of the first edition, and provides some misinformation and non-information about other editions. Pinto de Mattos repeats an incorrect statement from the Paris, 1862 edition that the first edition was printed by Bulhões, and mentions vaguely the third part (published 1800) and the 1802 edition. Carpeaux notes, "O grande numero das edições ... e a pouca exatidão das indicações bibliográficas dificultam muito a pesquisa."

* For the third part: Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 359-70; *Período colonial* pp. 176-7. Gaudie Ley 3. Rodrigues 1131: "É o unico exemplar que tenho encontrado em qualquer parte." This edition not cited by Innocência; cf. VII, 320-5, 463; XIX, 259-61, 363-4. Cf.

Sacramento Blake VII, 278-9. Cf. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 344-5. Cf. Bosch 247: the first edition of part I only. Cf. *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 159: first edition of part I only. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (JCB has the first and second editions of part I, and the first edition of part II). Not in Palha: listing (nos. 864-5) only the 14th edition (Lisbon 1819-20) and the 29th (Rio de Janeiro 1845). Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*: listing editions of 1862 and 1944 only. Not in Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães; cf. 1443 for the Lisbon 1817 edition. Not in Avila-Perez; cf. 3371-3 for later editions. Not in Monteverde; cf. 2686-7 for later editions. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia critica da literatura brasileira* p. 54: incorrectly calling the 1799 edition the "third." Cf. Ford, Whittem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 80: without mention of the 1799 edition. On Gonzaga, see also Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 47-54; Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 63-6; Wilson Martins, *História da intelligencia brasileira* I, 538-54 and throughout; Menezes, *Dicionário literario brasileiro* (1978), pp. 312-3. Cf. Melo Braga, *As edições de Marília de Dirceu*; Gaudie Ley, *Gonzagueana da Biblioteca Nacional*; and Rodrigues Lapa, *Obras completas de Tomás António Gonzaga da Biblioteca Nacional*. The first edition of the third part: Orbis lists only twentieth-century editions. The earliest edition listed in Melvyl is 1827. The earliest edition listed in the Library of Congress Online Catalog is 1819. British Library Integrated Catalogue lists only twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions. Only twentieth-century editions listed in Copac. The earliest edition for any of the parts listed in Porbase is that of 1802, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

The Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part

38. [GONZAGA, Tomás António, purported author]. *Marília de Dirceo. Por T.A.G. Terceira Parte.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1800 . 8°, later marbled wrappers (somewhat frayed). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Uncut. Title page with soiling and dampstains. Occasional spotting and light but extensive dampstaining. Overall in good condition. Very small old unidentified monogrammed stamp on title page. Small oblong black on white printed paper ticket of R.B. Rosenthal, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of verso of front wrapper. [3]-110 pp., (1 blank l.). Lacks the half-title.

\$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of part III; **Very rare; more or less in the same realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799).** The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g. Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the *Revista Brasileira* I, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the *Revista da língua portuguesa* n°26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity appeared in Lisbon, 1800. Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of

the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

There is confusion regarding the collation, no doubt due to the rarity. Rodrigues says that it contains 3 preliminary leaves, followed by 110 pages. Borba de Moraes says there are VII pp., with the half title, title page, and "Prologo", with p. [viii] blank, followed by 110 pp. In reality, the blank p. [viii] is followed p. [9], which is the beginning of the main text. The catchwords, signatures, and logic of the text support the conclusion that our copy is complete except for the half title; it does include the final integral blank leaf.

"If the 'Escola Mineira' had done nothing else, it could still be said that in Tomás António Gonzaga it had produced the most popular love poet who has written in Portuguese. Gonzaga's *Marília de Dirceu* is second only to *The Lusíads* of Camões in the number of editions it has had.... down to the 1920's there had been a total of thirty-four" (Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 87). The word "popular," when applied to the poetry of Gonzaga, should by no means be taken in any derogatory sense. Putnam continues, "There is no doubt that Tomás António Gonzaga is one of the fine love poets of the world. He is of the lineage of Petrarch; and if one had no other reason for learning Portuguese, the desire to read his poems would be sufficient motive" (p. 89).

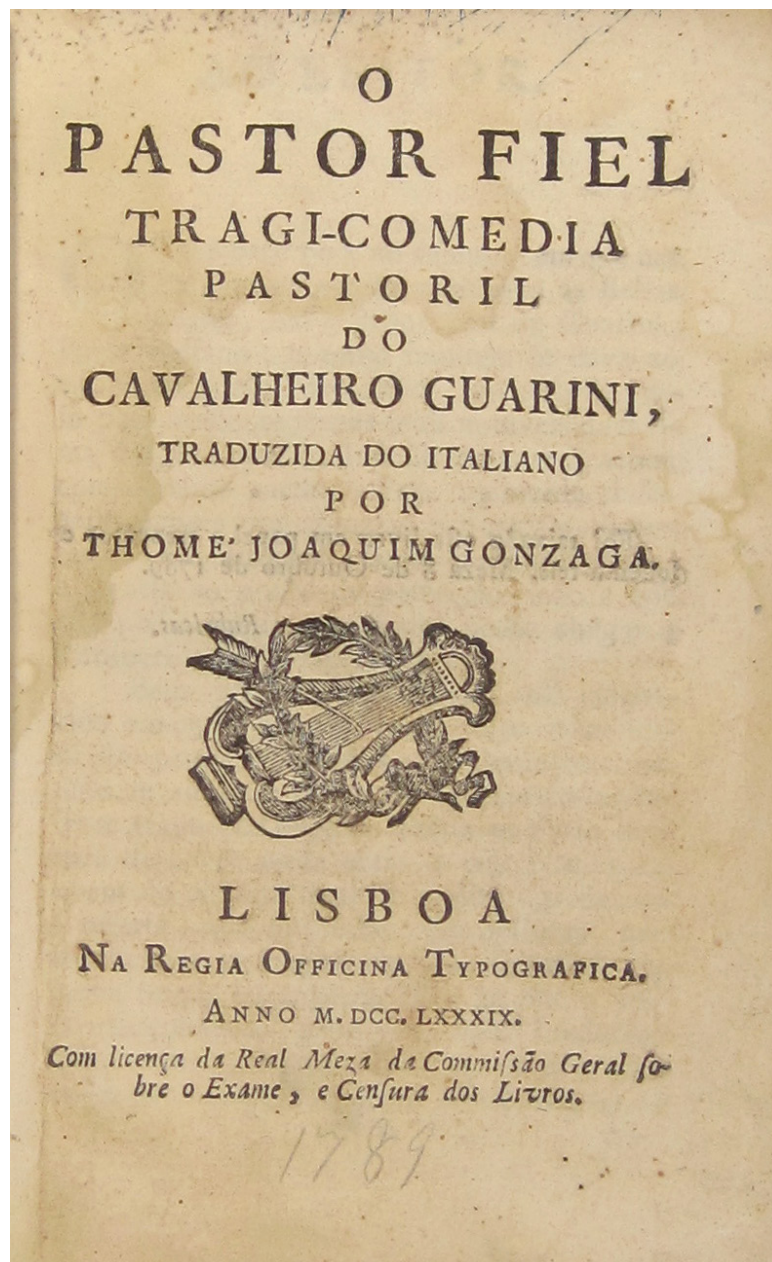
Marília marks the transition of Portuguese and Brazilian literature from classicism to Romanticism, and in the words of Veríssimo, it "is of exceptional importance in Brazilian literature," forming "the supreme book of love, the noblest, the purest, the most deeply felt, the most beautiful which has been written in that tongue since Bernardim Ribeiro and the sonnets of Camões." Saraiva and Lopes elaborate: "com a sua variedade estrófica, o tirmo nitidamente marcado por versos curtos, rimas e estribilhos, com a grande simplificação do aparato mitológico, tornaram-no, em vésperas do Romantismo, o mais popular e reeditado dos nossos poetas de amor.... Em algumas destas composições projecta-se o espectáculo, familiar ao autor, do trabalho dos negros na mineração e culturas. Tudo isto se exprime através de uma arte estilística mais insinuante e segura, um artifício que ainda o não parecia, em comparação com os gostos mais ostensivamente eruditos da Arcádia" (*História da literatura portuguesa* [1976], p. 697). And according to Jong, "Gonzaga must be counted among the very best lyric poets Brazil has had. After nearly two centuries, today his melancholy lyricism is not only still alive, but extremely popular and highly esteemed by literary critics. His most famous poetic work, *Marília de Dirceu*, the first literary volume printed in Brazil, the most important work published by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature" (*Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80).

Born at Oporto, the son of a second-generation Brazilian father and a Portuguese mother (his maternal grandfather was English), Gonzaga (1744-1810?) came to Brazil at the age of seven with his father, who was *ouvidor geral* in Pernambuco and later superintendent of gold mines in Bahia. Only at the age of 17 did Gonzaga return to Portugal, to study at the University of Coimbra. The ten years of his youth spent in Brazil were decisive in his formation, and, to a certain degree, they made him a naturalized Brazilian. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1768, Gonzaga exercised judicial functions in Beja, and in 1782 he was sent to Brazil as judge advocate of orphans and the absent in the district of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. There, at the age of 38, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, to whom he became engaged. She was the Marília of his lyrics; Dirceu was Gonzaga's Arcadian name. At this same period Gonzaga became a close friend of Claudio Manuel da Costa and Alvarenga Peixoto. These three, along with three other Brazilian poets of the latter half of the eighteenth century—Basílio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão, Silva Alvarenga—are generally if improperly known as the "School of Minas." Before Gonzaga's marriage could take place, he was implicated along with his two friends in the "inconfidência mineira," or republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence. After

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 359-70; *Período colonial* pp. 176-7. Gaudie Ley 3. Rodrigues 1131: "É o único exemplar que tenho encontrado em qualquer parte." This edition not cited by Innocêncio; cf. VII, 320-5, 463; XIX, 259-61, 363-4. Cf. Sacramento Blake VII, 278-9. Cf. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 344-5. Cf. Bosch 247: the first edition of part I only. Cf. *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 159: first edition of part I only. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (JCB has the first and second editions of part I, and the first edition of part II). Not in Palha: listing (nos. 864-5) only the 14th edition (Lisbon 1819-20) and the 29th (Rio de Janeiro 1845). Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*: listing editions of 1862 and 1944 only. Not in Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães; cf. 1443 for the Lisbon 1817 edition. Not in Avila-Perez; cf. 3371-3 for later editions. Not in Monteverde; cf. 2686-7 for later editions. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia critica da literatura brasileira* p. 54: incorrectly calling the 1799 edition the "third." Cf. Ford, Whitem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 80: without mention of the 1799 edition. On Gonzaga, see also Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 47-54; Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 63-6; Wilson Martins, *História da intelligencia brasileira* I, 538-54 and throughout; Menezes, *Dicionário literario brasileiro* (1978), pp. 312-3. Cf. Melo Braga, *As edições de Marília de Dirceu*; Gaudie Ley, *Gonzagueana da Biblioteca Nacional*; and Rodrigues Lapa, *Obras completas de Tomás António Gonzaga*. OCLC: 559216940 (British Library); 811249785 (John Carter Brown Library). Not in Josiah, which lists the first editions of parts I and II, and the second edition of part I. The earliest edition listed by Hollis for any of the parts is that of 1819. Orbis lists only twentieth-century editions. The earliest edition listed in Melvyl is 1827. The earliest edition listed in the Library of Congress Online Catalog is 1819. British Library Integrated Catalogue lists only twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions. Only twentieth-century editions listed in Copac. The earliest edition for any of the parts listed in Porbase in that of 1802, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.



Item 39

*Translation by a Brazilian
Suppressed*

- 39. GUARINI, Giovanni Battista.** *O pastor fiel, tragi-comedia pastoral do Cavalheiro Guarini, traduzida do italiano por Thome Joaquim Gonzaga.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typographica, 1789. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (quite worn, hinges weak, covers wormed, spine ends defective), smooth spine with gilt fillets and dark green lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette of harp with laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpiece on pp. 7 and 57. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 13. Woodcut tailpieces on pp. 105 and 220. Some minor staining to the title-page and a few following leaves, but internally in fine condition, for the most part clean and crisp. viii, 293 pp. \$800.00

First Portuguese translation of Guarini's sixteenth-century play *Il pastor fido*. The translator was the poet Thomé Joaquim Gonzaga Neves, cousin of the famed Brazilian poet Thomas Antonio Gonzaga (author of *Marília de Dirceu*). Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1738, Gonzaga Neves received his degree from Coimbra University and returned to Brazil as *auditor militar* of the second regiment of infantry at Bahia. Upon his return to Portugal in 1805 he was named *desembargador honorario* for the *Relação do Porto*. He worked assiduously at translating the Italian operas performed at the Theatro de São Carlos; these translations were often sold as *folhetos de cordel*. Innocêncio cites eight of these as "sendo indubitavelmente" the work of Gonzaga Neves, who died in Lisbon in 1819.

Innocêncio recounts the unlucky fate of this translation, its suppression and subsequent rarity: the Meza Censoria gave it permission to be published, then revoked the permission after the work had been printed and ordered that all copies sold be returned. After the Meza was abolished in 1794, the copies went to the Biblioteca Pública, and in 1838 were finally acquired by Gonzaga Neves' heirs and sold through a Lisbon bookseller.

Guarini's *Il pastor fido*, a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the sixteenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest being Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel's opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* pp. 179-80. Sacramento Blake VII, 299-300. Innocêncio VII, 361-3. *Imprensa Nacional* 411. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 1747*: citing no other translation into Portuguese before 1850. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Palha, which lists a Lyon, 1720 edition in Italian and French. NUC: WU, DCU. OCLC: 561200848 (British Library); 468915101 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 24647431 (Houghton Library, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.

*Includes Two Poems by Notable Brazilian Authors:
Caldas Barbosa and Alvarenga Peixoto*

*40. LEÃO, Desiderio Marques, editor. *Jornal poetico, ou collecção das melhores composições, em todo o genero, dos mais insignes poetas portuguezes* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 8°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century antique tan sheep (very slight wear), blind tooling to covers and spine, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, marbled endleaves, all ten original printed front wrappers (and one rear printed wrapper) bound in. Partially unopened. A few quires very lightly browned. In very good to fine condition. Lithograph bookplate of Jayme M. de Moura. vi, 304 pp., (4 ll.). \$2,800.00

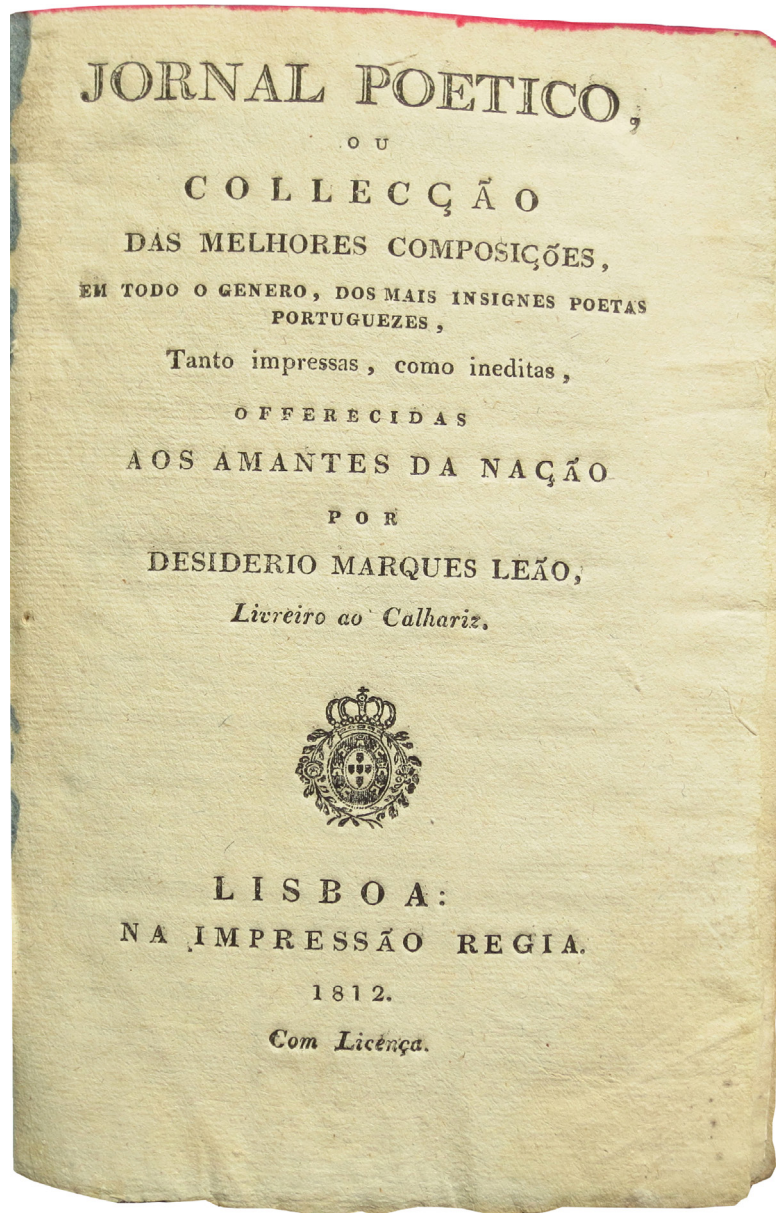
FIRST EDITION of this collection of poetry edited by Marques Leão, whose famous bookshop in Lisbon was a meeting place of poets. The *Jornal*, published in ten parts, contains two poems by Brazilians and many more by important Portuguese poets.

Domingos Caldas Barbosa contributed a sonnet on p. 11. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740, this writer has been described as the “first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor” (Bandeira p. 61). His parentage was mixed—father Portuguese, mother African—which led nineteenth-century critics to dub him the “Mulatto Muse.” After serving in the army in Colonia do Sacramento (present-day Uruguay), he travelled to Portugal and became the protégé of the Conde de Pombeiro, and remained in Lisbon until his death in 1800. Caldas Barbosa was a founder and president of the major literary establishment of the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcadia. *Viola de Lereño*, Lisbon 1798, his major work, is the first work in a truly Brazilian style of writing. Caldas Barbosa’s poems were extremely popular and successful during his own lifetime and are still valued today. (See Sacramento Blake II, 200-2 and Innocêncio II, 186.)

On pp. 128-34 of the *Jornal poetico* appears the poem “Ao nascimento de D. José Thomas de Menezes, filho de D. Rodrigo José de Menezes, Governador de Minas Gerães” (sometimes also referred to as the “Canto genethliaco”) by Inácio José de Alvarenga Peixoto (1744-1793), whose Arcadian name was Eureste Phenicio. Alvarenga Peixoto, born in Rio de Janeiro, became one of the principal poets of the “School of Minas.” He had settled there with his wife after studying at Coimbra, but was accused of participation in the Inconfidência Mineira and exiled to Ambaca, Angola, where he died. Only about 20 sonnets and a few minor pieces of his work survive, making it difficult to assess his work. Goldberg (p. 62) describes him as a predecessor of the Romanticists, and Putnam (p. 87) thinks he had real poetic talent, but that his association with palace life lent an artificial quality to his writings. (See also Bandeira pp. 57-8 and Sacramento Blake III, 272-3.)

Among the Portuguese poets included in the volume is Pedro Antonio Joaquim Correia Garção (1724-1772), whose “Soneto ao Desembargador Antonio Diniz da Cruz” appears on p. 116. Correia Garção was one of the first, most prominent and most influential members of the Arcadia. According to Bell he “did good service in his determined efforts to deliver his country’s literature from foreign imitations and the false affectation of the time, and to revert to the classics, Greek, Roman and Portuguese” (Bell pp. 272-3; see also Saraiva and Lopes pp. 665-8.)

Another Portuguese Arcadian poet whose work appears in the *Jornal poetico* is Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage (known as Amano Sadino; 1765-1805). Three of his poems are included: “Elogio poetico a admiravel intrepidez, com que em domingo 24 de agosto de 1794, subio o Capitão Lunardi no balão aerostatico” (p. 77); “Oitavas ao mesmo assumpto” (pp. 78-83); and “Ericia, ou a Vestal, tragedia” (pp. 154-208). Barbosa



Item 40

du Bocage wrote a great deal of occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. In fact, one of the pieces Bell cites as showing how Barbosa du Bocage frittered away his talent is the poem in this volume on Lunardi's 1794 balloon ascent. The poet was an infantry soldier, but deserted at Damão and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to Portugal. Toward the end of his life he did mostly translations, at which he was quite skilled. (See Bell pp. 227-8 and Saraiva and Lopes pp. 714-7.)

Some 39 pieces in the *Jornal* were composed or translated by Francisco Manoel do Nascimento (1734-1819), known among the Arcadians as Filintho Elysio, although in fact he revolted against the Arcadians. He wrote prolifically for 70 years, and had considerable influence on younger poets: fortunately, his careful versification in Portuguese had some effect, as well as his penchant for artificial classicism. Nascimento is nearly as famous for his daring escape from Lisbon in 1778, after being denounced to the Inquisition, as he is for his poetry. (See Bell, pp. 274-5.)

There are also three sonnets by "huma Senhora." The first is dedicated to Great Britain, the next two to Lord Wellington.

The presence of the original printed wrappers in this copy is most unusual. The book is rare to begin with; since 1969, when we began tracking such things, only three other copies have appeared on the market (all handled by us). We have never before seen it with any of the wrappers present; moreover, we cannot recall having seen over this time span many, if any, Portuguese books from before 1820 or so with original printed wrappers surviving.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 429; and *Período colonial* p. 199. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 812/10. Not in Rodrigues or Bosch. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue* or Palha. NUC: NNH. OCLC: 23543548 (Yale University, Harvard University, University of Michigan, John Carter Brown Library, University of Wisconsin at Madison, University of Colorado at Denver).

One of the Earliest Anthologies of Poetry by Colonial Brazilian Authors

41. LIMA, João de Brito, et al. *Applausos natalicios com que a cidade de Bahia celebrou a noticia do felice primogenito do Excellentissimo Senhor Dom Antonio de Noronha ... netto do ... D. Pedro Antonio de Noronha ... ViceRey, & Capitão General do Estado da India ...* Lisboa Occidental: Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1718. 4°, contemporary calf (spine gilt, worn, hinges cracked, pasteboard of lower cover softened by damp). Woodcut tailpieces. Dampstaining and some mildew discoloration to upper and fore-edge margins, other soiling and stains. Wormed, mostly marginal but affecting some headlines and an occasional letter of text. Tear in title page (5 cm.), some other marginal nicks and tears, without loss. Final gathering deteriorating, though with loss of only a few letters in headlines. A working copy only. (9 ll.), 148 pp. [i.e. 150, 145-6 repeated in numbering], (3 ll.), 23 pp. Lacking the engraved allegorical frontispiece. \$500.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this very rare work, one of the earliest to contain pieces by colonial Brazilian authors. On pages 1-148 is the "Poema elogiaco & narraçam

verdadeyra, em que se descrevem as festas, que o Mestre de Campo Joam de Araujo de Azevedo mandou celebrar na Cidade da Bahia em obsequio do primogenito ...," by João de Brito Lima (1671-1747), a native of Bahia and Captain of Infantry there. He served three times as Vereador of Bahia's Senado da Camara (urban council), and was a founder of the Academia Brasilica dos Esquecidos, Brazil's first learned society (established 1724). According to Varnhagen, Brito Lima was the most published Brazilian poet of his epoch.

The second work in the volume, "Diario panegyrico ... " (pp. 1-23 at end) is by Caetano de Brito Figueiredo (1671-1732), who acted as Desembargador da Relação da Bahia, founded the Academia dos Renascidos and was a member of the Esquecidos.

Sonnets in honor of both authors were contributed by Sebastião da Rocha Pita. Over ten years later Rocha Pita published his *Historia da America portuguesa*, the first general history of Brazil ever printed, an important work in its own right and a major influence on later historiographers.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 480-1; the first edition (I, 413) describes this work as "extremely rare." *Período colonial* pp. 202-4. Alden & Landis 718/112. Sacramento Blake III, 371. Innocência III, 331; X, 196. Barbosa Machado II, 616. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 718/2. Not in Bosch, Rodrigues, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. NUC:MH. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Massive Ecclesiastical History of Portugal during the Middle Ages
By an Author Born in Bahia

*42. LIMA, D. Thomas da Encarnação Costa e. *Historia ecclesiae Lusitaniae per singula saecula ab Euangelio promulgato* 4 volumes. Coimbra: Ex Praelo Academia Pontificia, 1759-1763 Lge. 4° (23 x 18 cm.), contemporary cat's paw sheep (only the slightest binding wear) spines richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron leather lettering and numbering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt lettering and numbering, text block edges rouged. Elaborately engraved coats-of-arms on title pages of volumes I and II, woodcuts of the same arms on title pages of volumes III and IV. Large, finely engraved headpieces on first pages of main text of volumes I and II; interesting large woodcut headpieces on first pages of main text of volumes III and IV. Small repairs to upper blank margin of title page of volume I and blank outer margin of volume I, leaf Bb1. Three pinpoint wormholes in lower blank margin of first 14 leaves of volume III, with a single tiny hole continuing for the next 26 leaves, never affecting text. Another pinpoint hole in lower blank margin of volume IV throughout, becoming slightly larger and touching a few letters of text from leaves N3 to Q4. Overall in very good condition. (12 ll.), 356 pp.; (10 ll.), 302 pp., (1 blank l.); (12 ll.), 374 pp., (1 blank l.); (2 ll.), xxxvii pp., (1 l.), 475 pp.

4 volumes. \$2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. "It is a rare work and is very well printed on good, strong paper" (Borba). Costa e Lima was the first native Brazilian to be named Bishop of

HISTORIA ECCLESIAE LUSITANÆ

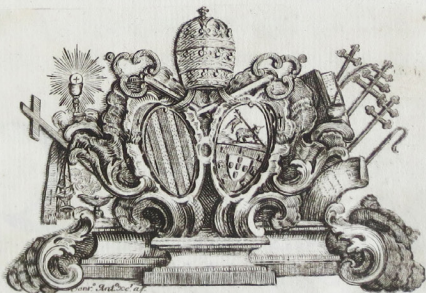
*Per singula sæcula ab Euangelio
promulgato :*

AUCTORE

D. THOMA AB INCARNATIONE

Canonico Regulari Lateranensi Congregationis Re-
formatæ S. Crucis, in Academia Pontificia Histo-
riæ Ecclesiasticæ Professore publico, & Doctore
Theologo Colimbriensi.

TOMUS II.



COLIMBRIÆ : MDCCLX.

Ex Prælo Academiae Pontificiæ.
Superiorum permissu.

Pernambuco; he was born in Bahia in 1723, and died in Pernambuco in 1784. This work covers the history of the Church in Portugal through the fourteenth century.

Borba de Moraes calls for 3 preliminary leaves in vol. IV, but the collation of this copy (2 preliminary leaves) agrees with that in the Azevedo-Samodães catalogue and with both copies in the British Library.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 484; *Período colonial*, pp. 207-8. Sacramento Blake VII, 286. Innocência VII, 343: without collation. Azevedo-Samodães 1106. Monteverde 2159. Welsh 1396 and *Greenlee Catalog* I, 465: lacking volume IV. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. Not in Ameal or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 752429826 (online resource); 34200551 (University of California-San Diego, Yale University Library, Newberry Library [appears to hold only the first three volumes], British Library, Cambridge University Library). Porbase locates a single complete set at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and a copy of volume II only at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal? Copac repeats British Library and Cambridge University Library.

First Work on Mercantile Law in Portuguese

43. 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.* 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1798. 4°, contemporary tree calf (small hole near foot of spine, slight defects at head and foot of spine, corners worn), flat spine gilt with crimson and green morocco labels, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Very minor light waterstaining to lower inner margin, becoming slightly more pronounced toward the end, pinpoint wormhole in outer margin, without loss. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Early signature on flyleaf of Manoel G. Soares. (7 ll.), xvii, 172 pp.; (2 ll.), 173-302 pp.; (2 ll.), 139 pp. Signed *-****4, A-X⁴, Y², (2 unsigned conjugate leaves), Z⁴, Aa-Pp⁴, Qq³ (with a stub for Qq4), A-R⁴, S². *3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1.* \$2,800.00

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

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

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

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



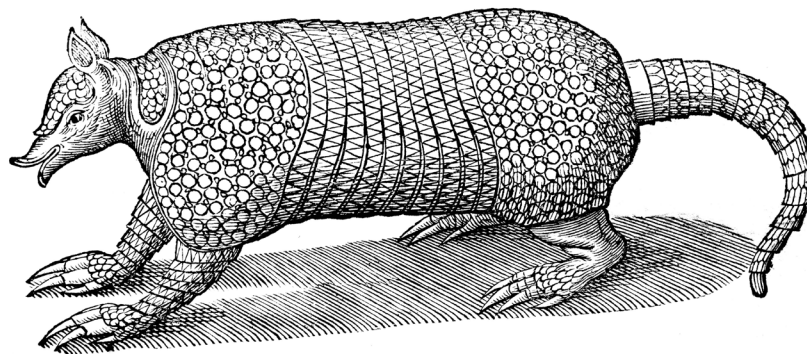
LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA. Anno 1798.
Com Licença de Sua Magestade.

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

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

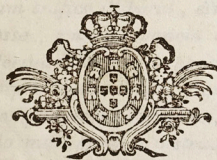
Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in *Principios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent,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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494: "rare"; *Período colonial* p. 214. Sacramento Blake V, 194-5; for the author see 193-203. Goldsmiths'-Kress 17285. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 798/3. Cf. Bosch 262 for the edition of 1801-12. This edition not in Innocência or Rodrigues. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. Not in Kress; *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*; p. 6 cites a microfilm copy. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalog*. Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* p. 78-9: not citing this work. NUC: DLC, RPJCB, NjP. OCLC: 29065346 (Social Law Library, University of Minnesota, Princeton University, John Carter Brown Library, Rosenberg Library); 940267221 (University of London); 834485237 and 834485197 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 1030339533 (digital); 22741821 (microfilm). This edition not located in Porbase. Copac repeats the University of London copy. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Berlin Staatsbibliothek.



PRINCIPIOS
 DE
 DIREITO MERCANTIL,
 E
 LEIS DE MARINHA
 PARA USO
 DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUEZA, DESTINADA AO COMMERCIO,
 DIVIDIDOS
 EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES,
 CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PATRIA,
 E INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAES
 DOS
 REGULAMENTOS MARITIMOS
 DAS
 PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
 DE ORDEM
 DE SUA ALTEZA REAL,
 O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR,
 POR
 JOSE' DA SILVA LISBOA,
 DEPUTADO, E SECRETARIO DA MEZA DE INSPECÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA
 E COMMERCIO DA CIDADE DA BAHIA.

T O M I.



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

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

44. 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*.

Greatly Expanded Version of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law

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

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

Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime insurance plus an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in the first *tomo* of this edition. The other six *tomos*—all new material—cover such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These *tomos*, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874 Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography and a bibliography of the author.

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

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

mosos, e esperançosos do bom successo. Como a differença dos capitães, caracteres, e circumstancias dos que se empenhão em especulações marítimas, influem em as dictas transacções mercantis, o bem, e giro do Commercio exige que se franqueem estes tractos, sendo feitos em boa fé. E tal he o actual uso, e estilo das Praças mais consideraveis da Europa.

Valim commentando o dicto Art. 16 diz, que o proprio recebedor do dinheiro a risco póde fazer segurar os effectos para que recebo o dinheiro, se estes forem de maior importancia do valor que os mesmos dinheiros, recalhando o Seguro tão somente sobre o excedente dessa importancia, ou valôr. Emerigon, e Pothier são do mesmo parecer, e com evidente justiça.

Na Italia he permitido a quem dêo o dinheiro segurar tanto o principal, como o premio, bem como os Seguros, e Cambios Marítimos de mera aposta. Porém a boa razão não permite authorizar semelhantes actos, que são suspeitos de fraudulento destino, ou contrarios á natureza do Contracto.

Em Inglaterra he geral a prática dos Seguros do dinheiro a risco. Alan Park transcreve o Estatuto de George II, que impõe pena de morte aos Capitães, e Marinheiros, e quaesquer outros Officiaes do Navio, que tomando sommas a risco em mais do valôr das cousas, que expõe aos perigos de mar, voluntariamente as destruirerem, ou *procurarem fazer las perder*. Elle por fim accrescenta, que tendo prodigiosamente augmentado o Commercio do paiz, e vindo a ser muito geral o costume de dar-se dinheiro a risco para as emprezas marítimas, os Capitalistas, vendo-se sujeitos a grandes riscos, entenderão ser necessario proteger a sua propriedade por meio dos Seguros. Mas, para se poderem estes considerar legítimos, he necessario: 1.º que não excedão a real importancia exposta aos riscos: 2.º que na Apolice se declare que essa importancia procede de dinheiro ao valor a risco: 3.º que chegando o Navio a salvamento, quem dêo o dinheiro, ou importancia a risco, não receba dous capitães, a saber: hum do recebedor, e outro do Segurador; o que seria enorme fraude, e furto, e contra a Lei dos Seguros, que he simples Contracto de *indemnidade da perda realmente soffrida*.

CAPITULO XVI.

Do Privilegio da hypotheca das Letras de risco.

As acções derivadas de Contractos não produzem, por si mesmas, *hypotheca* sem expresso ajuste das Partes, que se chama *convençional*, e expressa, ou por previo estabelecimento de Lei, e que se denomina *legal*, e *tacita*. Fóra destas circumstancias não ha hypotheca, visto que se tracta de prejuizo de terceiro, e materia de privilegio, que he de rigôr, e direito estreito. E por tanto não admite interpretação extensiva; não se podendo argumentar por consequencias, nem por identidades de razão. E ainda no caso de haver tal privilegio de hypotheca, extincta a cousa sobre que elle versava, extingue-se logo tambem o mesmo privilegio. A importancia do Contracto do Cambio Marítimo para o bem da navegação motivou, nos Estados modernos commerciantes, huma Legislação favoravel a quem dá dinheiro a risco, para segurança de seu reembolso, ou possivel indemnisação. Pelas Ord. Mar. Fr. Art. 7, e 8, quem dêo em boa fé dinheiro a risco em tempo, e forma por Escripura pública, ou privada, adquire o privilegio de hypotheca tacita, e real sobre o corpo, e apparatus do Navio, ou Embarcação, suas virtualias,

Pernambuco Native on Patent Medicine "Agoa de Inglaterra," 1812

46. MACHADO, João Lopes Cardozo. *Apologia da Agoa de Inglaterra da Real Fabrica de José Joaquim de Castro, em obsequio da verdade* [Printed wrapper] London: Impresso por W. Lewis, 1812. 4°, mid-twentieth-century navy half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter, original printed upper wrapper bound in (mounted). Minor stains. In very good condition. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST EDITION; another (a reprint?) appeared in 1931. This bit of propaganda by a native of Pernambuco gives a fascinating history of the manufacture and distribution of Agoa de Inglaterra. Originally imported from England—hence the name—this patent medicine was composed primarily of powdered cinchona bark dissolved in wine. Since quinine, the active ingredient of cinchona, was not isolated until 1820, Agoa de Inglaterra was widely popular as a remedy for the malaria that was endemic to Portugal.

Present here (missing in most copies) is the front wrapper, which gives the printer and place of printing, not mentioned on the title-page or elsewhere in the book.

* Sacramento Blake III, 475. Innocência III, 398. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* p. 334. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I*, 179. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. See Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* p. 322. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC: PBL. OCLC: 6813734 (National Library of Medicine, John Carter Brown Library, University of Toronto); 560420152 (British Library). Not located in Porbase, which lists 2 copies of the 1931 edition. Copac repeats the British Library.

Bahian Author Invents Ladder for Firemen

47. MENDES, Luís António de Oliveira. *Memoria analitico-demonstrativa da maquina de dilatação, e de contracção* Lisbon: Na Oficina de Joaquim José Florencio Gonçalves, 1792. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine defective; some wear to lower outer corner of front wrapper). Engraved plate. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials on second leaf recto and on p. 1. Woodcut headpiece on p. 1 and tailpiece on p. 27. Typographical headpiece on p. 23. Very occasional light foxing. Overall in very good to fine condition. Engraved plate, (3 ll.), 27 pp., (1 blank l.). \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work describing the invention of a ladder for use in fighting fires. The author, a native of Bahia, was motivated by having witnessed a fire in Lisbon in 1787 in which nineteen people died due to the lack of an apparatus able to evacuate them from the upper floors of the burning building. Mendes' "expanding and contracting machine" was the answer. He describes the ladder in detail, with careful instructions for its proper use. The engraving reveals that this invention was based on good mechanical principles.

From p. 23 to the end is "Tentativas, ou ensaios em que tem entrado o Autor ...," devoted to eleven other inventions Mendes was working on. They are useful machines

MEMORIA
ANALITICO - DEMONSTRATIVA
 DA MAQUINA DE DILATAÇÃO, E DE CONTRACÇÃO,
 OFFERECIDA
 AO SERENISSIMO SENHOR
D. J O A Õ,
 PRINCIPE DO BRAZIL,
 P O R
 LUIZ ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA
 M E N D E S,

*Bacharel formado em Leis pela Universidade
 de Coimbra, e Advogado da Casa da
 Supplicação,*

PELAS MAÕS DA
 REAL ACADEMIA DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA,

A qual hade ser recitada, e demonstrada na Sessão publica do mez de Janeiro do anno de 1793,
 dia em que a mesma Real Academia celebra
 o Anniverfario da sua fundação.



L I S B O A:

Na Officina de JOAQUIM JOZÉ FLORENCIO GONÇALVES,
 ANNO M. DCC. XCH.

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

such as water pumps for wells, a plow and machine for sowing seeds, improvements to urban illumination, burning wood more efficiently for cooking and heating, and several apparatuses for shipbuilding. This essay also appeared separately.

Oliveira Mendes (born 1748, according to Borba de Moraes, and said to be still alive in 1814) was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He had a law degree from Coimbra University, and worked as a lawyer for the Casa da Supplicação.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 558; *Período colonial*, p. 321. Sacramento Blake V, 354. Innocência V, 218 (without mention of the preliminary leaves); see also pp. 219-20, 464; XIII, 343. Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial*, p. 283. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 792/3. Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 84632072 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

48. [MENDONÇA], Hipolyto José da Costa [Pereira Furtado de]. *Historia de Portugal. Composta em inglez por uma sociedade de literatos, trasladada em vulgar com as notas da edição franceza, e do traductor portuguez, Antonio Moraes de Silva; e continuada até os nossos tempos: em nova edição: por* 3 volumes. London: Na Offic. de F. Wingrave, T. Boosey, Dulau e Co., e Lackington, Allen e Co., 1809. 12°, contemporary English polished speckled calf, smooth spines gilt with red morocco labels, edges roll-tooled in blind, text block edges speckled red, remains of binder's ticket ("[Bou]nd by [?] Miller, [?]ban.") on front pastedown of volume I (light wear to joints, single small wormhole in upper joint near foot of spine in volumes I and III; tiny pinpoint wormhole at foot of spine of volume II). Printed on bluish paper. Headline of p. vi in volume III shaved, otherwise pristine internally. Overall a very good, almost fine set in an attractive contemporary binding. Bookplate removed from front pastedowns. vi pp., (2 ll.), 271 pp.; iv, 272 pp.; iv, 248 pp.

3 volumes. \$800.00

The final chapter of this new edition (volume III, pp. 214-48), on the reign of Queen Maria I, is by Hipolyto da Costa, who has edited what is otherwise a reprint of the first edition of 1788, with the preface by Moraes e Silva in defence of the Inquisition, and notes. In the last chapter, Hipolyto demonstrates that the reign of D. Maria was liberal and that it tried to improve the economic situation, but he strongly criticizes the minister of police, Pina Manique.

The work covers the years 1087-1800. Aside from the final chapter by Hipolyto da Costa, this is a Portuguese translation made by Moraes e Silva of the section relating to Portugal from the volumes published prior to 1788 of the *Histoire universelle depuis la commencement du monde jusqu'à present, traduite de l'Anglois par un Societé de Gens de Lettre*, Amsterdam, 1742-1792, and Paris, 1802, in 46 volumes. The original English version was first printed in London from 1736 to 1765 in 26 volumes, and was reprinted several times. Moraes Silva writes in the preface that he made the translation with great care and in good style, without the repugnant gallicisms common to so many translations of the period. He added notes, and wrote himself what was necessary to complete the history of the reign of King José I. In addition, he explains that he left in the original text, for sake of authenticity, passages which malign the Inquisition. He then writes a defense of

the Inquisition, explaining that under José I, new regulations had blunted its strictness. He states that the strong criticism made by the authors is due to lack of understanding of the situation in Portugal.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

The eminent lexicographer António de Moraes e Silva, a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra, wrote important works on Portuguese grammar and history and spent time in England, France and Portugal, serving as secretary in the Portuguese embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, published in 1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon, based on Bluteau's *Vocabulario portugues e latino* (10 volumes, Lisbon 1721), but with extensive, sweeping revisions. It has been reprinted many times. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408-9: "This edition ... is quite rare." Sacramento Blake III, 254; for the author see 252-5. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. OCLC: 462972694 (Danish National Library, Staatsbibliothek Aarhus Denmark); 504622815 and 771676126 (British Library); 457244195 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Searching under the title, we could not locate any edition of this work in Hollis or Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. Not located in Catnyp. JCB appears to have the 1788 edition only. Aladin located a copy of the present edition only at Catholic University of America. A search in KVK of 46 databases located copies of the present edition at at the British Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The British Library also holds the 1788, 1802, and 1828 editions, and the Library and Archives of Canada holds the 1802 edition. The Union Catalogue of Northern Germany cites a copy of the 1788 edition, as does the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin. The National Libraries of The Netherlands and Finland cite the 1802 edition. Porbase cites multiple copies of the 1788, 1802, 1819 and 1828 editions.

Rio de Janeiro Native Favors the Absolute Monarch D. Miguel I

*49. MENDONÇA, Luiz Antonio Carlos Furtado de. *Oração gratulatoria recitada na solemne acção de graças, que os Voluntarios Realistas Urbanos, e a Guarda Real da Policia fizeram celebrar na Igreja de S. Vicente de Fora no dia 1.º de Abril de 1829 pelo feliz restabelecimento da preciosa saude d'ElRei o Senhor D. Miguel I*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1829. 4º, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In good condition. Partly defective old small rectangular white paper ticket with blue octagonal border and shelf number (?) "5491" in old ink manuscript at center. 28 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

D. Luís António Carlos Furtado de Mendonça, a native of Rio de Janeiro, whose exact date of birth could not be determined, died in 1832. Son of General D. António

Carlos Furtado de Mendonça, governor of the captaincy of Goyaz, then of Minas Geraes (1773-1775), and finally of Santa Catarina (1776-1777), he held a doctorate in canon law from Coimbra University, was Dean of the Braga cathedral, Prior-môr of the Order of Christ, ultimately nominated Archbishop of Braga, and a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He was in Brazil with D. João VI.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico* (1892) 484 (calling for only 18 pp.). Sacramento Blake V, 351-2. Innocência V, 218. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira" p. 175. OCLC: not located; see other works by this author. Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

50. MENEZES, Francisco d'Alpuim [or Alpoim] de. *Portugal e o Brazil. Observações politicas aos ultimos acontecimentos do Brazil.* 7 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Imprensa Liberal, 1822. 4°, twentieth-century dark green half sheep by Frederico d'Almeida (foot of spine defective, other binding defects), spine richly gilt with 2 raised bands, olive leather label, gilt letter, decorated endpapers. Woodcut laurel wreath on title-page. Some light spotting and very light, small waterstain. In very good condition. Ink shelfmark in blank margin of title-page. 20 pp.

7 works in 1 volume. \$500.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION. The author believes that it was a mistake for the Portuguese monarch to have fled to Brazil in 1808, and that conditions will improve only if the king returns and establishes a constitution in Portugal. Brazil cannot be independent without an army or navy, in his opinion. But if Brazilian independence were realized, it would be disastrous for Portugal as well as for Brazil.

Menezes (São Pedro de Colvello, district of Braga, 1790-1870?), a diplomat, was imprisoned for being implicated as one of the leaders of the 2 June 1822 conspiracy against the constitutional government of Portugal. With the restoration of absolutism in 1823, he again took up his diplomatic career, and served D. Miguel with dedication and zeal from 1828 to 1834. Taking up residence in Paris after the triumph of liberalism, he is said to have married a well born wealthy French woman, and to have been still living in Paris when Innocência published the second volume of his *Dicionário* in 1859.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 566. Innocência IX, 248; for other works by the author, and biographical notes, see also II, 327-8; XVII, 349. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 822/34. Rodrigues 55. NUC: DLC, RPJCB, ICN, NN, MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: 35732928 (10 locations); 794351354 (online resource; digitized copies from Oliveria Lima Library, Harvard College Library, and University of Minnesota); 45600684 (microform). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with 20 pp., the other with only 8 pp.). Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

BOUND WITH:

SEPTENVILLE, Edouard Langlois, Baron de. *Le Brésil sous la domination portugaise par* Paris: E. Dentu, 1872. Large 8°, original brown printed

wrappers (stained, minor repairs) bound in. Light foxing. Overall good. Old ink annotation in inner margin of title page ("n° 27343"). 23 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Septenville published a number of books on Portugal and Brazil; this one is a brief survey of Brazil under Portuguese dominion, from its discovery in 1500 to Portuguese recognition of Brazilian independence in 1825.

* OCLC: 41045098 (New York Public Library, Newberry Library, British Library); 458799479 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque de Geneve); 829611378 (digitized copy from the BnF).

AND BOUND WITH:

TAPIE, Victor-[Lucien]. *Nabuco, 1849-1910*. Los Grandes Aniversários. [Paris: UNESCO / Firmin Didot, 1949.] Small 8°, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Overall fine. Old ink annotation at inner margin of title page ("n° 23869" and name "Caiero da Mata"). 40 pp.

FIRST EDITION; an English translation was published in Paris in the same year. Tapie (b. Nantes, 1900, d. 1974) was a noted historian who taught at Lille, Rio de Janeiro, and the Sorbonne. Here he gives a short biography of Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian writer and statesman who was one of the most prominent leaders of the abolitionist movement.

* OCLC: 4748660.

AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA [de Oliveira], Ruy. *Problemas de direito internacional. Conferencia realizada por Conselheiro Ruy Barbosa na Faculdade de Direito de Buenos-Aires 1916*. London: Jas. Truscott & Son, 1916. Small 8°. Overall fine. Old ink annotation at inner margin of title page ("n° 13475"). Frontispiece portrait, (1 l.), 138 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ruy Barbosa de Oliveira (1849-1923), one of the most brilliant Brazilian intellectuals of his time, was a writer, jurist, politician, diplomat, and orator. He helped organize the Primeira República in Brazil, was a prominent delegate to the Second Hague Convention in 1907, and played an important role in Brazil's decision to enter the First World War. Here, as Brazil's ambassador to Buenos Aires, he speaks about international law and Argentina's past and future.

* OCLC: 3735052 (University of Utah, Southern Illinois University); 493106757 (Nanterre-BDIC); 684283067 (Brazilian Biblioteca Senado Federal); 556718663 and 771130591 (both British Library).

AND BOUND WITH:

LEITAO, Ildefonso. *Aspectos do Brasil. Conferência pronunciada na Associação Comercial de Lisboa em 24 de Março de 1955*. N.p., n.pr., [1955?]. Large 16°, original brown printed wrappers bound in. Overall fine. Four-line inscription to Dr. José Caeiro da Mata from the author, dated Rio, 10/10/55. Old ink annotation in inner margin ("n° 25126"). 31, (1) pp., (2 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Considers four aspects of Brazil: historical, cultural, geographic, and economic.

* Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. OCLC: not located.

AND BOUND WITH:

SOARES, José Carlos de Macedo. *Discurso do Embaixador ... pronunciado em 19 de Dezembro de 1955, quando lhe foi conferido o título de Doutor "Honoris Causa" da Universidade de São Paulo.* São Paulo: [Tipografia Edanee], 1956. 4°, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Overall fine. Old ink annotation in inner margin ("n° 25410"). 24 pp., including 3 full-page black-and-white photographic reproductions.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author focuses on the relation between universities and the Church, also mentioning Hegel, Kant, Husserl, Heidegger, Kierkegaard, Sartre, and Jaspers.

* Not located in Porbase. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

INSTITUTO DE ALTURA CULTURA and Junta de Investigações do Ultramar. *III Colóquio Internacional de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros. Lisbon, 9 a 15 de Setembro de 1957. Sob o patrocínio do Programa.* Lisbon: [Comp. e Imp. na Tipografia de Albano Tomás dos Anjos, Lda.], 1957. Large 8°, original printed wrappers bound in. Overall fine. Old ink annotation in inner margin ("n° 25410"). [3]-72 pp., extra unnumbered leaf following p. 38.

Program for the conference, with a list of excursions, exhibitions, and participants.

* OCLC: 81606256 (Harvard University); 492892779 (Collège de France, Paris3-BUFR-Portugaise).

First Book on Card Playing by a Brazilian

*51. [OLIVEIRA, Antonio Rodrigues Veloso de]. *Tratado do jogo do voltarete, com as leis geraes do jogo.* Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1794. 8°, contemporary sheep (minor wear; foot of spine slightly defective), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. A thick paper copy. In very good condition, fine internally. Pastedown endleaves apparently taken from some sort of a manuscript list. vii pp., (1 p. Advertencia), 304 pp. Pages iii-vii and final unnumbered p. Advertencia misbound after title page; they are meant to come at the end, but are also known to come bound as in the present copy. \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing *voltarete*, a Brazilian form of ombre, a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including elaborate discussions of strategy. It was an ancestor of whist and bridge. The *Tratado*

proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen more editions appeared during the nineteenth century.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 114; *Período colonial* pp. 260-1. Sacramento Blake I, 304. *Grande enciclopedia* XXXIV, 514. Not in located Innocência. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 504443807 (British Library); 7489309 (Yale University, Houghton Library, Cleveland Public Library, and University of Nevada at Las Vegas, British Library, Oxford University). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and Oxford University only.

First Book on Card Playing by a Brazilian

*52. [OLIVEIRA, Antonio Rodrigues Veloso de]. *Tratado do jogo do voltarete, com as leis geraes do jogo*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1794. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear to extremities, especially corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and green leather lettering piece, gilt letter short title, text-block edges sprinkled green. Typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. A thick-paper copy. In very good condition, fine internally. (1 l.), 304, iii-vii pp., (1 p. Advertencia); complete and bound in correct order; the final three leaves are often misbound after title page, but they are meant to come at the end. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing *voltarete*, a Brazilian form of ombre, a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including elaborate discussions of strategy. It was an ancestor of whist and bridge. The *Tratado* proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen more editions appeared during the nineteenth century.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 114; *Período colonial* pp. 260-1. Sacramento Blake I, 304. *Grande enciclopedia* XXXIV, 514. Not located in Innocência. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 504443807 (British Library); 7489309 (Yale University, Harvard University-Houghton Library, Cleveland Public Library, and University of Nevada at Las Vegas, British Library, Oxford University). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and Oxford University only.

Verse Translation of Proverbs by a Native of Minas Geraes

53. OTTONI, José Eloi. *Parafrase dos proverbios de Salomão em verso portuguez* Bahia: na Typographia de Manoel Antonio da Silva Serva, 1815. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (very slight wear), smooth spine with crimson leather lettering piece (very slightly chipped), gilt short title. Small wood-engraved vignette on title page, decorative rule of type ornaments preceding each chapter. Light dampstaining to upper outer corners of third of text and final few leaves. About a dozen leaves with some foxing and slight browning. Overall in very good to fine condition. 357 pp., (3 blank pp.). Latin and Portuguese text on facing pages. Page 63 wrongly numbered 64. Leaf Q1 unsigned. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of this translation of Proverbs into Portuguese verse. Berbert de Castro (n° 49) had seen a reference to a quarto edition printed by Silva Serva in 1813. That edition is apparently a ghost: no copy has been located, and references in Berbert de Castro, Borba de Moraes and Gonçalves Rodrigues can all be traced back to the Ramos Paz catalogue.

A native of the Villa of Principe, now the city of Serro in Minas Geraes, Ottoni (1764-1851) studied in Italy before returning home to teach. Called to Portugal, Ottoni served as secretary to two noblemen until the French invasion and his Masonic tendencies prompted his return to Brazil. In 1825 he was appointed Oficial da Secretaria da Marinha in Brazil. In addition to several short collections of poetry and sonnets, Ottoni also completed a verse translation of the Book of Job into Portuguese, published in Rio de Janeiro the year after his death.

* Innocência IV, 310. Berbert de Castro 63: illustrating the title-page. Borba de Moraes (1983), p. 640; *Período colonial* p. 271. Sacramento Blake IV, 410: giving the format as 12°, and citing a second edition (without Latin text) published in Rio de Janeiro, 1841. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 3087: citing it, in error, under 1813. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/1. Rodrigues 1820. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, DCU-I, NN, InU, RPJCB (same collation). OCLC: 36483958 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, John Carter Brown Library, New York Public Library, Houghton Library, University of California-Santa Barbara, Universidade de São Paulo, La Trobe University-Bundoora); Princeton University Library, University of Michigan, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Stanford University, University of California-Santa Barbara, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

COMPENDIO
NARRATIVO
DO
PEREGRINO

DA AMERICA,
EM QUE SE TRATAM VARIOS DISCURSOS
espirituaes, e moraes, com muitas advertencias,
e documentos contra os abusos, que se achão
introduzidos pela malicia diabolica
no Estado do Brasil.

OFFERECIDO A NOSSA SENHORA
DA VICTORIA,
*IMPERATRIZ DO CEO, RAINHA
do Mundo, e Senhora da Piedade, Mãe de Deos.*
A U T H O R
NUNO MARQUEZ PEREIRA.



L I S B O A :
Na Offic. de ANTONIO VICENTE DA SILVA,
ANNO MDCCLX.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

1760

Life in Eighteenth-Century Bahia and Minas Geraes

54. PEREIRA, Nuno Marques. *Compendio narrativo do peregrino da America, em que se tratam varios discursos espirituales, e moraes, com muitas advertencias, e documentos contra os abusos, que se achão introduzidos pela malicia diabolica no Estado do Brasil* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1760. 4°, twentieth century (third quarter) mottled period sheep (covers somewhat warped), spine with raised bands in five compartments, darker leather label, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red from a previous binding. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on recto of following leaf. Another woodcut headpiece and another woodcut initial on A1 recto. Woodcut tailpiece on recto of final leaf. Some soiling throughout; tissue repair to small hole on half-title, not affecting text; date written in old ink at foot of title-page; tissue repair to fore-edge on final 6 leaves, not affecting text. In good condition. (16 ll.), 475 pp. [i.e., 477: pp. 1-63, p. 64 blank, followed by pp. 63-475], (1 blank l.). Pages 172 and 387 incorrectly numbered 372 and 397 respectively. \$1,250.00

Fourth edition: "a book by a Brazilian about Brazil which was widely read in the eighteenth century and which is of great importance today for the portrait it gives of the social life, manners and customs at that time of the common people in Bahia and Minas Geraes" (Borba de Moraes [1983] II, 660). The *Compendio* was once considered the first Brazilian novel.

Marques Pereira's work on Catholic moral philosophy is arranged as an account of a journey from São Paulo to Bahia, illustrated by comments on sin, vice, the Ten Commandments, etc. The author mentions many events in Brazilian history, including Duguay-Trouin's capture of Rio de Janeiro, the Minas Geraes gold rush and the "War of the Emboabas."

Marques Pereira (1689?-1730?) was probably born in Cayrú (Bahia), although Rodolfo Garcia thought him a native of Portugal (see Borba de Moraes and Bandeira). He is known to have left the town of Camamú in 1704, after breaking a law, and probably moved to Minas Geraes, where he witnessed the gold rush. He died in Bahia.

The *Compendio* was first published in Lisbon, 1728, and again in 1731 and 1752; a fifth edition appeared in 1765. The first edition is a work of the utmost rarity, the second almost as rare as the first, and none of the others is common. The fact that the book went through this many editions in less than forty years testifies to its enormous popularity: "Este livro, que raros serão capazes de ler integralmente, foi um dos mais lidos no seu tempo e no imediatamente posterior" (Veríssimo p. 76). A ghost edition of 1718 is sometimes cited; all references to it can be traced back to J.M. de Macedo (see Innocência and Blake).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 659-70: "The first edition is very rare, the others are less scarce but are not common. Copies in good condition are difficult to find" Sacramento Blake VI, 319-20: citing editions of 1718 and 1724 (which he had not seen), 1728 and 1760. Innocência VI, 315; XVII, 114. Barbosa Machado III, 505. Bosch 218. JCB III, i, 1273; *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 760/3. Rodrigues 1544: calling this the second edition. Not in Palha, which lists the 1731 edition (no. 4260). Ford, Whitem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 104: citing only the editions of 1731, 1752 and 1765. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey* pp. 75-6. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* p. 63. Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* pp. 44-5. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira* p. 43. Not in Howgego. NUC:NN, ICN, LNHT. OCLC: 8999286.

PRECISO dos sucessos, que tiveram lugar em PERNAMBUCO, desde a mais gloriosissima Revoluçãõ operada felizmente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março, em que o generoso esforço de nossos bravos PATRIOTAS exterminou daquella parte do BRAZIL o monstro infernal da tirania real.

DEPOIS de tanto abuzar da nossa paciencia por hum sistema de administração combinado acinte para insultar as vaidades de huma Corte insolente sobre toda a sorte de oppressãõ de nossos legitimos direitos, restava cabalmente agora a nossa honra com o negro labo de traidores aos nossos mesmos Amigos, Parentes, e Compatriotas naturaes de Portugal; e era por ventura a derradeira peça, que faltava de se por a machina da politica do insidioso Governo extinto de Pernambuco.

COMEÇOU o perfido por illuziar a nossa singeleza, proclamando publicamente a cinco deste mez, que era amigo sincero dos Pernambucanos, que tinha repartido o seu coração com elles, escrevendo estes enganos com a mesma pena, com que acabava de encher no segredo do seu gabinete listas de proscriptos, que tinha de entregar nas mãos do algoz, Brazileiros de todas as classes, a mocidade de mais espirito de paz, os officios mais bravos das tropas pagas, em huma palavra os filhos da Patria de maior esperanza, e mais distinto merecimento pessoal.

AMANHECO em fim o dia seis, em que as enchoivas haviaõ de ser atalhadas de tantos Patriotas honrados, e suas familias alagadas de dor, e de lagrimas: convoca o malito hum conselho de officiaes de guerra, todos invejosos da nossa gloria, e depois de ter assignado com elles a atroc condemnacãõ da quellas innocentes victimas, despacha dellas mesmo as que lhe parecerãõ mais capazes de lhe dar execuçãõ. Huns correm aos quartes militares, outros a cazas particulares; ferrem prizoens por toda a parte, e ja as cadêas copegãõ de se abrir para hir engolindo hum por hum dos nossos boas Compatriotas.

Aqui porem mostrarãõ os nossos, como tinhaõ capacidade para saber conhecer, que a disobediencia tem todo o preço de herõimo em certos cazos, e he quando com ella se salva a cauza da Patria. Hum bravo Capitão deo o sinal do levãr de todos, fazendo descer aos Infernos o principal agente da injustissima execuçãõ; correo-se as armas, e poucas horas daquelle mesmo dia foraõ todo o tempo de começar, e acabar taõ ditosa revoluçãõ, que mais parecia festejo de paz, que tumulto de guerra, sinal evidente de ter sido toda obra da Providencia, e beneficio da bençãõ do todo Poderoso.

O Ex General tinha-se recolhido a forteza do Brum, e onde suppunha achar huma praça de defeza, achou a prizaõ de sua pessoa, e dos seus. Recorreo a proposiçõens pacificas, que acabaraõ n' hum conclusum, com que foi obrigado a conformar-se no dia sete, pelas seis horas da manhã.

Desde logo foi restabelecida toda a ordem publica, naõ se ouvirãõ mais outras vozes, que de aclamaçõens gratas dignas do dia, em que hum immenso povo entrava na posse de seus legitimos direitos sociaes. Foi consequencia disto naõ ter havido até agora se quer hum só disturbio, nem motivo qualquer de queixa.

A outro se installou o Governo Provisorio composto de cinco Patriotas, tirados das diferentes classes; o qual Governo tem sido sempre permanente em suas sessoens. O seu primeiro cuidado foi disabuzar os nossos Compatriotas de Portugal dos medos, e desconfianças, com que os tinhaõ inquietado os partidistas da tyrannia, recebendo a todos com abraços, e osculos, segurando as suas familias, pessoas, e propriedades de toda a sorte de injurias, fazendo-os continuar em seu commercio, traffego, e occupaçõens com maior liberdade, que d' antes, proclamando em fim por hum bando os sentimentos do Governo, e do Povo, e naõ havr mais daqui por diante differença entre aõs de Brazileiros a Europeos, mas de veres todos ser tidos em conta de huma só, e unica familia com igual direito a huma só, e a mesma herança, que he a prosperidade geral de toda esta Provincia.

A NOVE, tudo se achava no mesmo espirito de concórdia, e pacificaçãõ geral, tem o povo se resentir de outra novidade, que das bondades do Governo todo applicado apromove a segurança interior, e exterior por medidas acertadas, buscaõ do esclarecer a sua marcha com dividir as materias de maior importancia por comites compostos das pessoas de maior capacidade conhecida para cada huma dellas, com que tem obtido ao mesmo tempo popularizar as suas deliberaçõens o mais possivel.

NAQUELLE mesmo dia o Governo foi permanente até a meia noite para continuar diversos despachos, que hoje apreciarãõ, e tudo dos mais importantes fazer entrar os Funcionarios publicos nas suas occupaçõens como d' antes, sem tirar ninguém da seu officio, preservar as formulas de tratamento até agora uzadas, sem admitir nenhuma outra, que a de VOS-mesmo com elle Governo, abulir certos impostos modernos de manifesta injustica, e oppressãõ para o Povo, e vantagem para hum da Naçãõ, &c. E tal he o nosso estado politico, e civil até hoje 10 de Março de 1817.

VIVA A PATRIA,

Vivaõ os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tirania real.

*Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republican Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Work in Favor of Brazilian Independence*

*55. [PERNAMBUCO]. *Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Pernambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriozissima Revolução operada felismente na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mez de Março* [Pernambuco: Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated 10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), unbound. Paper fold causes very slight printing defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. In very good condition. On *papel selado* with tax stamp of 10 reis upside-down at foot of verso. (1 l.) \$300,000.00

EARLIEST PERNAMBUCO PRINTING. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has been attributed to either José Luis de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada. Holmes notes, "This paper, today, is a true and most valuable relic of the first organized attempt to proclaim the independence of Brazil. It was drafted by an able lawyer, who paid for it with his life."

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print in Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a press from England but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been used when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenare, pointed out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the revolt, and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press apparently had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on *papel selado* (with the stamp at the foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the "Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco," but as soon as the revolt was suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included religious toleration and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

* Borba de Moraes, *Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial* pp. 162-4. Museum de Arte de São Paulo, *Historia da tipografia no Brasil* pp. 12, 163. Holmes, *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 175: describing their copy as "the only copy known." Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located inNUC. OCLC: 49601576 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Copac.

Treatise on Appellate Law

56. PINTO, António Joaquim de Gouveia. *Manual de appellações, e agravos, ou deducção systematica dos principios mais solidos, e necessarios, relativos a sua materia, fundamentada nas leis deste Reino, para uso, e utilidade da magistratura, e advocacia.* Bahia: Typog. de Manoel Antonio da Silva Serva, 1816. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf over marbled boards (slight wear at extremities), flat spine gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Very fine condition. xii, 149, 25 pp. \$2,600.00

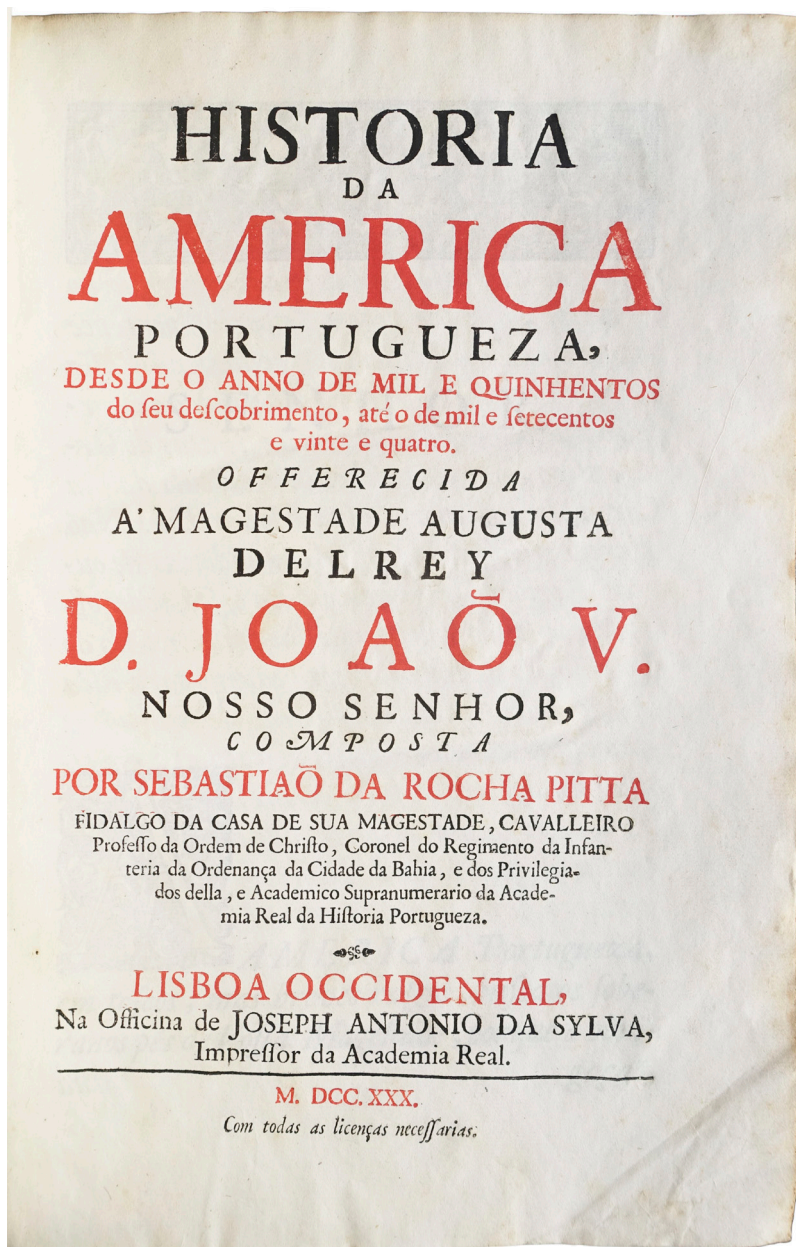
First Brazilian Edition. A Bahia imprint so rare that Berbert de Castro was unable to view a copy: "A pesar da importancia desse livro, não nos foi possível encontrá-lo para exame." This is the second edition of a work on judicial appeals that first appeared in Lisbon, 1813 and was printed again in Lisbon, 1820, and Rio de Janeiro, 1846. Gouveia Pinto notes that the process of making an appeal was so complicated that most lawyers refused to undertake it. In this work, he sets out the origins of the appeal, the law on appeals in general, the law on various special forms of appeal (e.g., *agravo de petição*), and concludes with a list of appeals courts and which cases should be referred to each. The final 25-page section is a chronological list of laws referred to within the text, ranging in date from 1302 to 1812.

The author's place of birth is not given in Innocência, but he is listed in the *Índice de bibliografia brasileira* (p. 328). Gouveia Pinto studied law at Coimbra and served in various magistracies in Portugal. He died in 1833.

* Berbert de Castro 76: cites the work from a Silva Serva catalogue of 1816. Innocência I, 161; VIII, 182: without collation. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 816/12. Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 83870495 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library); cf. 253330957 (Lisbon 1813 edition: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 57047808 (Lisbon 1820 edition: University of California-Los Angeles); 253330433 (Rio de Janeiro 1846 edition: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 39170061 (Rio de Janeiro 1846 edition: Library of Congress). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites only a single copy of the Lisbon 1813 edition at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. No edition located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates no copies of the present edition, and the copy of the 1813 edition cited by Porbase, repeats the copies of the 1813 and 1846 editions cited by OCLC at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

First General History of Brazil: The Phillipps Copy

57. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguesa, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos* Lisboa Occidental: Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary speckled calf (somewhat rubbed, wear to corners; small piece missing at top of spine; short cracks to joints), spine richly gilt in seven compartments, green leather lettering-piece (faded), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Title in red and black. Large woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on recto of leaf following title-page. Another woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on p. 1; yet others on p. 597. Numerous



typographical headpieces. Numerous sidenotes. Internally very fine; overall in very good to fine condition. Booklabel of C.H. Soltau. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (inscribed "MHC"). (13 ll.), 716 pp. A blank leaf found in a very few copies between the preliminaries and the main text is not present. \$35,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first general history of Brazil to be published. Burns describes Rocha Pitta as "one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians" (*Perspectives on Brazilian History* p. 16), even though Rocha Pitta is often condemned for his florid and ornate language, and for not using primary sources. Southey's harsh assessment has been widely quoted: "The only general history of Brazil is ... a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable merely because there was no other" (Preface to the *History of Brazil*, London 1810-19). On the other hand, Southey testified to the importance of Rocha Pitta's *Historia* by numerous citations of it throughout his own work. And while Southey rejected Rocha Pitta's methodology, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico (established 1839) respected and sometimes adhered to it. The *Historia* is an important source on the history of Minas Geraes (where gold, diamonds and emeralds were all discovered during his lifetime), on the "Guerra dos Emboabas" of 1708-1711, between Paulistas and recent immigrants from Portugal and coastal Brazil, and on the "Guerra dos Macates," 1709-1711, between the sugar-planters in Olinda and the new bourgeoisie in Recife.

The second edition of the *Historia* did not appear until 1878, at Bahia; a third appeared in Lisbon, 1880.

Rocha Pitta (1660-1738), a native of Bahia, traveled to Coimbra to take his degree, then spent most of the rest of his life on his family's plantation in Brazil.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1st Baronet (1792-1872) was an English antiquary and book collector who amassed the largest collection of manuscript material in the 19th century, due to his severe condition of bibliomania. He was an illegitimate son of a textile manufacturer and inherited a substantial estate, which he spent almost entirely on vellum manuscripts. When out of funds, he borrowed heavily to buy manuscripts, thereby putting his family deep into debt. Phillipps began collecting while still at Rugby and continued at Oxford. Eventually he acquired some 40,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts—arguably the largest collection a single individual has created—and coined the term "vello-maniac" to describe his obsession. A.N.L. Munby notes that he spent perhaps between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million pounds (four or five thousand pounds a year), purchasing materials at the rate of forty or fifty a week. He was an assiduous cataloguer who in 1822 established the Middle Hill Press (named after his country seat at Broadway, Worcestershire) not only to record his book holdings, but to publish his findings in English topography and genealogy. The dispersal of his collection took more than a hundred years. A. N. L. Munby's five-volume history of the collection and its dispersal, *Phillipps Studies*, was published between 1951 and 1960.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 678; *Período colonial* p. 290. Alden and Landis 730/211. Sacramento Blake VII, 214-5. Mindlin, *Highlights* 194. Innocência VII, 222, 462; XIX, 191, 355. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 540. Holmes, *Raest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 130. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 730/2. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 75. Sabin 72300. Bosch 179. Rodrigues 2112. JCB II, i, 133. JFB (1994) R340. Welsh 3422. Palha 4266. Lilly Library, *Brazil* 42. Lord Stuart d'Rothesay 4064: sold for £2/15 in 1855. Sousa Guimarães 1755: sold for 10\$000 in 1869. Azevedo-Samodães 2843. Ameal 2024. NUC: WU, DLC, RPJCB, NN, MiU-C, InU.

Funeral Oration Preached at Bahia by a Native Bahian

58. PONTES, Sebastião do Valle. *Oração funebre nas exequias do Illustrissimo, e Reverendissimo Senhor D. Rodrigo de Moura Telles, Arcebispo, e Senhor de Braga ... celebradas na Cathedral da Bahia a 28 de Março de 1729 ... pelo Arcebispo da Bahia* Lisboa Occidental: Officina da Musica, 1730. 4°, modern maroon pebbled wrappers. Woodcut headpieces, tailpiece and initial letters. Minor stains. Overall fine. (6 ll.), 25, (1) pp., (2 ll.). \$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this funeral oration preached in Bahia. Its subject, D. Rodrigo de Moura Telles (1644-1728), was one of Portugal's most prominent clerics. As related in the oration, Moura Telles was born in Vale de Reis and began his service to the Catholic Church at Évora. Called to the court of D. Pedro II in 1678, Moura Telles distinguished himself the following year by successfully delivering the ransom demanded for the Portuguese captives held at Mequinez in Morocco. Elected rector of the Universidade de Coimbra in 1690, he was appointed bishop of Guarda in 1694 and archbishop of Braga in 1704. During his 24 years at Braga, he introduced controversial liturgical reforms and built grandly, especially in restoring the chapel of S. Geraldo.

The author, a native of Bahia (1663-1736), was a member of the Brazilian "Academia dos Esquecidos." Educated at Coimbra, he a renowned preacher.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 684; *Período colonial* p. 292. Sacramento Blake VII, 217: without collation. Barbosa Machado III, 703. Not in Innocêncio; cf. XIX, 294, citing another work by this author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila Perez. On Moura Telles, see *Grande enciclopédia* XVIII, 29. Not located inNUC.

59. [RAVASCO, Bernardo Vieira]. Crispim Amado Correa de Mattos, pseud. *Saudades de Lidia, e Armido, offerecidas ao Senhor Antonio Cardozo de Mello, e Menezes, cavalleiro professo na Ordem de Christo, Fidalgo da Casa Real, e Senhor dos Morgados de Orete, e Sapal, por Crispim Amado Correa de Mattos, chamado vulgarmente o Poeta Cortez. Parte I [of 2].* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, Impressor da Augustissima Rainha, 1759. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Holes in last 2 leaves with loss of 6-8 letters per page. Barely a reading copy. Lots of early ink scribbles, especially affecting title page; otherwise mostly marginal. 16 pp. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION of this poem in 41 octaves. A critical edition was published by Editorial Alameda in 2018 in Brazil, edited by Marcelo Lachat. There are manuscripts with 158 octaves, one from the seventeenth century in the Biblioteca Mindlin at the Universidade de São Paulo, the other from the eighteenth century in the Biblioteca da Ajuda, both attributing the poem to Bernardo Vieira Ravasco. There is another manuscript, early eighteenth century with this title, also attributed to Vieira Ravasco, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, of only 2 unnumbered leaves.

Vieira Ravasco (Bahia, 1617 [?]-Bahia 1697), brother of Father António Vieira, was considered by Barbosa Machado and other contemporaries to have been a great

poet. Two of his poems appeared in the second edition of the *Fenix Renascida*; others remained in manuscript. He was educated by the Jesuits in Bahia before embarking on a military career, fighting in Brasil against the Dutch and being gravely wounded. Retiring from the military, he played an important and at times controversial role in the politics of Brazil, serving twice as Secretário de Estado da Guerra, once beginning in 1650, and again in 1687.

* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 533. Not located in Innocência. Not in Barata & Pericão, *Catálogo da literatura de cordel*. Not in Gulbenkian, *Literatura de Cordel*. See Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial*, p. 294; also *Bibliographia brasiliana* (1983), II, 810-1; Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 434-5; Barbosa Machado I, 537-9; and the critical edition edited by Marcelo Lachat. OCLC: 958989315 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, both apparently only with the first part, and the manuscript cited above, also in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*A Brazilian Literary Classic with Works by Thirty Brazilian Authors,
Including a Blind Woman Poet Born in Rio de Janeiro*

***60. SÁ, Manoel Tavares de Sequeira e, editor.** *Jubilos da America, na gloriosa exaltação, e promoção do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Gomes Freire de Andrada ... Collecção das obras da Academia dos Selectos, que na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro se celebrou em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excellentissimo Heroe* Lisbon: Na Oficina do Dor. Manoel Alvares Sollano, 1754. 4^o, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear to spine, corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, woodcut vignette on *ii, woodcut ornaments scattered throughout. Some very light toning and browning. Small hole at foot of text on Y1, affecting 3 letters per side. Overall in very good, almost fine condition. (40 ll.), 363 pp. [p. 191 misnumbered 165]. \$12,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of "a Brazilian literary classic" (Borba de Moraes II, 760). According to Wilson Martins, "Os *Jubilos da America* ... estão literariamente na ponta inicial de um arco cuja ponta final será *O Uruguai*—ambas as obras ligadas à história do nosso estabelecimento territorial e à fisionomia geográfica do Brasil" (*História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364). As Borba points out (*Período colonial*, p. 323), it is not only the individual contributors that make this an interesting volume. *Jubilos* is also the only publication of a Brazilian academy of this period in which we can see how the academy was founded and how it functioned, by reading the dedication, prologue, the letters to Sequeira e Sá, and the program. The work represents, too, a group effort by intellectuals characteristic of their era. Innocência believed that almost the entire edition of *Jubilos* had been sent to Brazil. Borba comments, "Today very few copies exist. Copies in good condition are rare."

This volume was mostly the work of the members of the Academia dos Selectos, founded in Rio de Janeiro. The Academia met only once, on 30 January 1752, to offer congratulations to the Brazilian governor, Gomes Freire de Andrada, on his appointment

as head of the Portuguese commission to establish the frontier with Spain in southern Brazil. These pieces in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish include the work of more than thirty Brazilian authors (at least nine of them natives of Brazil), most of whom did not publish works elsewhere. Even the editor admitted that the quality of the works was uneven: "Reconheço que nas obras que produzco a nossa Academia, reluz mas o affectuoso que o Poetico." However, they are invaluable for the study of Brazilian prose and verse of this period, and also important as one of the few published products of the eighteenth-century Brazilian academies.

The volume is dedicated to Gomes Freire's brother, José Antonio Freire de Andrada, who funded the publication of *Jubilos* (see preliminary leaves 2-14). Sequeira e Sá, who wrote the dedication, also composed the prologue to the reader, in which he explains how the Academia was formed (preliminary leaves 15-28). Eight leaves of poems dedicated to Sequeira e Sá follow (preliminary leaves 29-36), all written by natives of Brazil who were studying or teaching at Coimbra; none of these authors had any other works published (see Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 319-20 for a list of these authors). The last four preliminary leaves include the index of contributors and the licenses.

On pp. 1-46 of the text proper are Sequeira e Sá's letter to the members of the Academia and the replies he received. These replies are especially informative, because each is preceded by a paragraph in italics that states the writer's occupation and literary accomplishments. Next (pp. 47-57) is the program of the Academia, listing the subjects from which the contributors are to choose their themes. Finally, on pp. 59-336, are the poems themselves. Aside from the signed works, this section includes unsigned poems by groups of Jesuits (pp. 133-73), Benedictines (pp. 175-84), Franciscans (pp. 185-88) and Carmelites (pp. 189-91). A final section, which Borba suggests was added as an afterthought (see *Período colonial*, p. 321), contains more poems in honor of Sequeira e Sá and some poems on subjects unrelated to Gomes Freire.

The contributors to the volume came from various walks of life. Antonio Nunes de Sequeira and Francisco de Faria were both clergymen. Nunes de Sequeira was born at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1701, and entered the Church after studying law. Known for his composition of poetry and music, he also served as a choirmaster. His only known surviving works are those printed in this volume: a "Romance Lyrico" (pp. 207-09), three sonnets (pp. 210-12), an epigram (p. 213), and a long "Romance" (pp. 339-42). (See Sacramento Blake I, 272).

Francisco de Faria, president of the Academia dos Selectos, contributed two letters (pp. 7-8), an "Oração panegyrico" (pp. 59-88), and a sonnet (p. 130). Faria, born in 1708 at Goiana (Pernambuco), taught at Bahia, but in 1760 was exiled to Lisbon and Rome (see Leite VIII, 216 and Sacramento Blake II, 438-39). His only other published work is the famous *Conclusiones metaphysicas de ente reali ...*, Rio de Janeiro, 1747, one of the only three works printed by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca at the first printing press established in Brazil. (See Borba I, 303).

The Jesuit Simão Pereira de Sá, a native of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1701), was Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda for Rio de Janeiro and also a historian. His history of Colonia do Sacramento had received the licenses for publication when *Jubilos* appeared (see p. 21), but for some reason was not printed until Capistrano de Abreu published part of it in 1900 (see Borba, *Período colonial* p. 322). The other works by Pereira de Sá mentioned in the *Jubilos* were apparently unpublished during the author's lifetime; his only appearance in print was with the two sonnets, the "Romance heroico" and two poems to Sequeira e Sá in *Jubilos*, pp. 285-90 and 343-46. (See Sacramento Blake VII, 234-35).

Antonio Cordeiro da Silva, born at Rio de Janeiro early in the eighteenth century, studied at Coimbra and pursued a military career. By 1752 he was captain of a regiment in Rio de Janeiro (see Blake I, 139). Cordeiro da Silva contributed nine works to this volume (pp. 249-65), including a 29-stanza poem on the military situation of Colonia

do Sacramento (pp. 253-62). One of his other poems was published separately: *Maria Imaculada*, Lisbon 1760 (see Borba II, 798).

The only woman author represented in the *Jubilos* is Angela do Amaral Rangel, "A Ceguinha," born blind at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1725. As Blake points out (I, 85-86), she lived in an age when no one knew how to give a literary education to the blind. This and the fact that her native tongue was Castilian, rather than Portuguese, made her poetic accomplishments the more remarkable: "Sem educação litteraria, sem cabedal algum de instrucção necessaria al cultivo da poesia, dona Angela do Amaral foi um genio ..." (Sacramento Blake I, 85). Her only published works are the "Romance" and two sonnets in this volume (pp. 271-75); one of the sonnets was reprinted by Varnhagen in his *Florilegio*. Angela do Amaral Rangel was not a member of the Academia, although she wrote on the prescribed themes.

Mateus Saraiva, president of the Academia dos Felizes (founded in Rio de Janeiro, 1736) contributed a long letter and seven sonnets (pp. 28-32, 230-35 and 305). Not mentioned in the introduction to the letter, although it does appear in the subscription to the sonnets, is the fact that Saraiva was Chief Physician of Rio de Janeiro. He wrote and circulated in manuscript one of several works criticizing João Cardoso de Miranda's *Relação cirurgica* of 1741. (See Borba II, 573; not in Sacramento Blake).

Manuel Tavares de Sequeira e Sá, the secretary of the Academia dos Selectos and editor of this volume, was trained in law at Coimbra, then served as a magistrate in Portugal and later in Paranaguá (Paraná). He wrote the dedication and prologue of the *Jubilos* and the final poem in the volume (p. 363), but published no separate works. (See Sacramento Blake VI, 204; Borba II, 759-60; and Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 317-19).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 759-60, and *Período colonial* 317-23. Innocêncio VI, 116. Sacramento Blake VI, 204. Mindlin, *Highlights* 197. Sabin 79186. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 754/2. Rodrigues 2232: noting that copies are very difficult to find. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* 223: this copy. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Azevedo-Samodães 3324. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364. NUC: NN. OCLC: 15861032 (Yale University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Cleveland Public Library); 55268132 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 38641355 (New York Public Library, Stanford University); 248619326 (no location given). Porbase locates 4 copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Call to Service by a Jesuit Born in Rio de Janeiro

*61. **SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J.** *Sermão da quarta domingo da Quaresma, que pregou na Capella Real no anno de 1660* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, modern wrappers. Some browning. In good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. 20 pp. \$850.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare, of this sermon about service to worldly rulers vs. service to God.

The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sáa (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Blake describes him as "orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira." Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and to Portugal—where he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. Although his works are often reprinted, early editions are

rare. None are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Monteverde list only one work each.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, p. 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocência I, 263: without collation. Leite IX, 109. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 356. Arouca S2. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/7*. Rodrigues 2163. Not in Bosch. NUC: DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 11139673 (Newberry Library, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Saint Bonaventure University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 68893411 (University of Michigan). Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

62. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo da Mãe de Deos* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, later brown paste wrappers. Light browning and dampstaining. Overall in good to very good condition. 20 pp. \$650.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare; it appeared again in Coimbra, 1692 and Rio de Janeiro, 1924. The preface mentions the author in Brazil.

The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sáa (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Sacramento Blake describes him as “orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira.” Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and Portugal—in Portugal he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. His works, although often reprinted, are rare in first editions; none of them are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Monteverde list only one work each.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial* p. 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306. Alden & Landis, *European American*, Innocência I, 263: without collation. Palau 283203: same collation. Leite IX, 109. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 356. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/8* (copy with title page crudely repaired) Rodrigues 2166. Palau 283203. Not in Bosch. NUC: RPJCB, CSt; 1692 edition is cited at RPJCB and CSt. OCLC: 123145530 (Fordham University, Stanford University, British Library); 11139642 (Saint Bonaventure University, John Carter Brown Library); 688365122 (Universidad de Valladolid).

63. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo da Mãe de Deos* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joam Antunes, 1692. 4°, disbound. Minor dampstaining, but overall in fine condition. 20 pp. \$250.00

Second edition of a sermon first printed at Coimbra, 1675.

The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sáa (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Blake describes him as “orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira.” Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and Portugal—in Portugal he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. His works, although often reprinted, are rare in early editions; none of them are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães,

Ameal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Monteverde list only one work each.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial* p. 314. Alden & Landis 692/137. Arouca S7. Innocência I, 263. Palau 283209: same collation. Leite IX, 109. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 356. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 692/1. Rodrigues 2153. This edition not in Sacramento Blake. Not in Bosch. NUC: RPJCB, CSt. OCLC: 38629240 (Stanford University, John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates eight copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies in Porbase.

Life of Soror Maria Perpetua da Luz, by a Brazilian


64. SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de. *Vida da Insigne Mestra de Espirito a virtuosa Madre Maria Perpetua da Luz, religiosa Carmelita Calçada do exemplarissimo Convento da Esperança da Cidade de Beja onde acabou a vida temporal no dia 6. de agosto de 1736* Lisbon: Na Offic. dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1742. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary mottled calf (quite worn and rubbed, but sound, one corner chewed), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece (slightly chipped), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black; woodcut head- and tailpieces, large woodcut initials. Very minor worming in upper margin of first 50 leaves, never affecting text; marginal staining to a few leaves, otherwise clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Contemporary leather label (“[C?]orra”) at spine foot. Signature of Alberto Osorio de Castro, dated 1921, in blank portion of title, with bookplate on title page verso. (20 ll.), 503 pp. \$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. This biography follows Maria Perpetua da Luz, a Carmelite nun of Beja renowned for her piety, through the trials and tribulations of her severe illnesses, the numerous “horrendas figuras, com que o demonio inutilmente procurou inquietala, e pervertela dos seus santos exercicios,” and her visions and other blessings (from God, the Virgin, and no less than fifteen saints). Her writings on prayer, divine vs. profane love and ecclesiastical reform are summarized. The final chapter describes the “grandes prodigios” she performed before her death and after it, by her relics.

The author was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1696 and entered the Carmelite Order there in 1716. After studying theology at Coimbra, where he earned a doctorate in theology in 1725, he returned to Brazil to teach. Later he became a professor at Coimbra, Provincial of his Order, and confessor to the future D. Maria I and her sisters. He died at Salvaterra de Magos in 1759. Pereira de Santa Anna was the brother of Simão Pereira de Sá and was active in the Academia dos Selectos of Rio de Janeiro; some of his poetry was published in the anthology *Jubilos da America*, Lisbon 1754.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 772; *Período colonial* pp. 327-8. Sacramento Blake V, 132-3. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 471-3. Barbosa Machado II, 886 and IV, 222. Innocência V, 95 and XIII, 170. Pinto de Mattos p. 498. Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but we sold a copy to JCB subsequently). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Palha, which lists other works by the author. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC.

V I D A
DA INSIGNE MESTRA
DE ESPIRITO
 A VIRTUOSA MADRE
MARIA PERPETUA
DA LUZ,
 RELIGIOSA CARMELITA CALÇADA
 do exemplarissimo Convento da Esperança da Cidade de Béja
 onde acabou a vida temporal no dia 6. de Agosto de 1736.
 ESCRITO, E OFFERECIDO
 AO EMINENTISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR
D. JOAÕ
DA MOTA E SYLVA,
Presbytero Cardeal da S. Igreja Romana.
 POR
FR. JOSEPH PEREIRA
DE SANTA ANNA
 RELIGIOSO DA ORDEM DE NOSSA SENHORA DO CARMO,
Mestre Jubilado na Sagrada Theologia, Doutor na mesma Faculdade pela Un-
versidade de Coimbra, Qualificador do Santo Officio, e Chronista desta
Provincia de Portugal, Algarves, &c.


LISBOA:
 Na Offic. dos Herdeiros de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM,
 M. DCC. XLII.
 Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Alberto Quaresima
Lisboa 1927

A IMPIEDADDE CONFUNDIDA,

O U

REFUTAÇÃO

DA CARTA DE TALLEYRAND

ESCRITA

AO PAPA PIO SEPTIMO,

OFFERECIDA, E DEDICADA

AO EXCELLENTISSIMO E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR

D. FREI ANTONIO D'ARRABIDA.

Bispo de Anemuria, Coadjutor do Capellão Mór, Mestre, e Confessor de S. M. I., e do Seu Conselho, Grão Cruz da Imperial Ordem da Roza, Director da Instrucção Litteraria de Suas Altezas Imperiaes, Bibliothecario da Bibliotheca I. e P. da Corte, &c. &c.

PELO PADRE LUIZ GONÇALVES DOS SANTOS.

*Impius confundit, et confundetur.
Prov. Cap. 13 vers. 5.*

RIO DE JANEIRO.

NA TYPOGRAPHIA DE TORRES.

Anno de 1830.

Attack on Enlightenment Philosophy

65. SANTOS, Luis Gonçalves dos. *A impiedade confundida, ou Refutação da carta de Talleyrand escripta ao Papa Pio Septimo* Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de Torres, 1830. 4°, mid-twentieth-century half sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (some wear to spine, corners) spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker. Occasional minor soiling and light stains. Small hole in final leaf, without loss. In very good condition. (2 ll.), xiii pp., (1 blank l.), 324 pp. (2 ll.). \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION; this work was reprinted in Pernambuco, 1838. At the end it is stated that pp. 1-128 were printed at the Officina Typographica Nacional. Gonçalves dos Santos attacks a letter of Talleyrand ("Nada mais he do que huma indigesta e monstruosa compilação de horrendas mentiras, insultos, e blasfemias contra a Religião Revelada, extrahidas dos Impios incredulos tanto antigos, como modernos," p. x), and the whole of Enlightenment philosophy. The letter was in fact not the work of Talleyrand.

Padre Gonçalves dos Santos (1767-1844), nicknamed "Padre Perereca" by his adversaries, was a prolific writer and translator, and played an active part in the independence movement. For several years he engaged in a bitter debate with P. Diogo Antônio Feijó regarding clerical celibacy. Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was elected an honorary member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, Lisbon, and the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.

* Sacramento Blake V, 414: calling for xvi, 326 pp. Innocência V, 295: also calling for xvi, 326 pp. On the author, see Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 774. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 157, 164-70. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues, which lists (n° 1125) only the Pernambuco, 1838 edition. Not located in NUC.

With Descriptions of Two Prisons in Brazil

***66. SEQUEIRA, Angelo Ribeiro de.** *Livro do vinde, e vede, e do sermam do Dia do Juizo Universal, em que se chama a todos os viventes para virem, e verem humas leves sombras do ultimo dia o mais tremendo, e regoroso do mundo* Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1758. 4°, contemporary calf (very worn, spine defective), spine gilt, in a half burgundy morocco slipcase. Woodcut headpieces, initial, factotum and vignettes. Some marginal worming without loss, scattered light soiling and stains; overall very good to fine. Contemporary ownership inscription of Fr. João Baptista de Jesus on title-page. (12 ll.), 255, (1) pp., (1 l.).

\$2,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this sermon by a Paulista from a well known "bandeirante" family, who was almost a contemporary of the gold and diamond discoveries in Brazil. The sermon on the Day of Judgment, "em estilo patético," includes a description of a dungeon in the fortress of Santos (p. 15) so terrible that prisoners would beg to be immediately condemned to death rather than awaiting sentencing there, and a description of a prison on the Ilha das Cobras (p. 17) where it was said that Jews condemned by the Inquisition were incarcerated. Both are compared to Hell's torments. Ribeiro de Sequeira preached

this sermon throughout Portugal and Brazil for 17 years, and was constantly asked by his listeners for copies of it. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1763.

Born in Paranahyba (São Paulo), the author trained and practiced as a lawyer before becoming a monk of S. Pedro and serving as missionary to the provinces of Portugal and Spain. Finally he returned to Brazil and founded the seminary of Nossa Senhora da Lapa in the province of São Paulo, where he died in 1776. Borba points out that this is the only sermon of Ribeiro de Sequeira's to survive—his other published works are orations and devotional books—and this sermon "É portanto obra necessária para se poder apreciar seu estilo."

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 789: noting that all the author's works are very rare; *Período colonial* pp. 339-40. Sacramento Blake I, 89-90. Innocência VIII, 66, 418: without collation, and noting that Barbosa Machado (see IV, 20) does not cite this work. Bosch 214. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 758/21. Not in Rodrigues or Palha. NUC: CtY, RPJCB; copy described had first 6 leaves mutilated. OCLC: 38622291 (Stanford University, Yale University, John Carter Brown Library, British Library); 16819340 (Tulane University, University of Arizona, Universidade de São Paulo); 222143003 (University of Toronto).

*One of the Greatest Brazilian Writers of the
Half Century Before Independence and
One of the Greatest Figures of the
Independence and Post-Independence Periods*

67. SILVA, José Bonifacio de Andrada e. *Memoria sobre a necessidade e utilidades do plantio de novos bosques em Portugal, particularmente de pinhaes nos areaes de Beira-mar; seu methodo de sementeira, costeamto, e administração.* Lisbon: na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1815. 4°, contemporary quarter green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to head and foot of spine, corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut device of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Printed on bluish "papel selado" of 10 and 20 reis. In fine condition. Blue and white paper shelf label with manuscript number "557" at head of spine. viii, 187 pp., 1 folding plan showing the layout of a forest, (2 ll. advt.). \$2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first separately published full length book by one of the greatest Brazilian writers of the half century before independence. He had previously published three works in the *Memorias of the Academia das Sciências*, and one in the Rio de Janeiro periodical *O Patriota*. A report on the Mondego River in Portugal signed 20 December 1813, without imprint and exceedingly rare, may have been printed for use by royal officials only.

This *Memoria* covers the benefits of reforestation, places in Portugal where trees could best be planted, methods of planting various types of trees, and management of forests. Andrada e Silva had been put in charge of the forests along Portugal's coast in 1802.

Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence," is described by Martins as the "tireless promoter of Brazil's literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research,

whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America." A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he travelled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifácio. Andrada published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro's name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocência for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 805-6; *Período colonial* p. 31. Sacramento Blake IV, 344-50. Innocência IV, 276; XII, 261; XVI, 99. Bosch 298. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/3. Rodrigues 174: "very rare." W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 268: with a lengthy quote from Andrada e Silva on the benefits of large vs. small farms. NUC: ICU, MB, PPAmP, RPJCB, KU, ICN. OCLC: adds Catholic University of America, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.

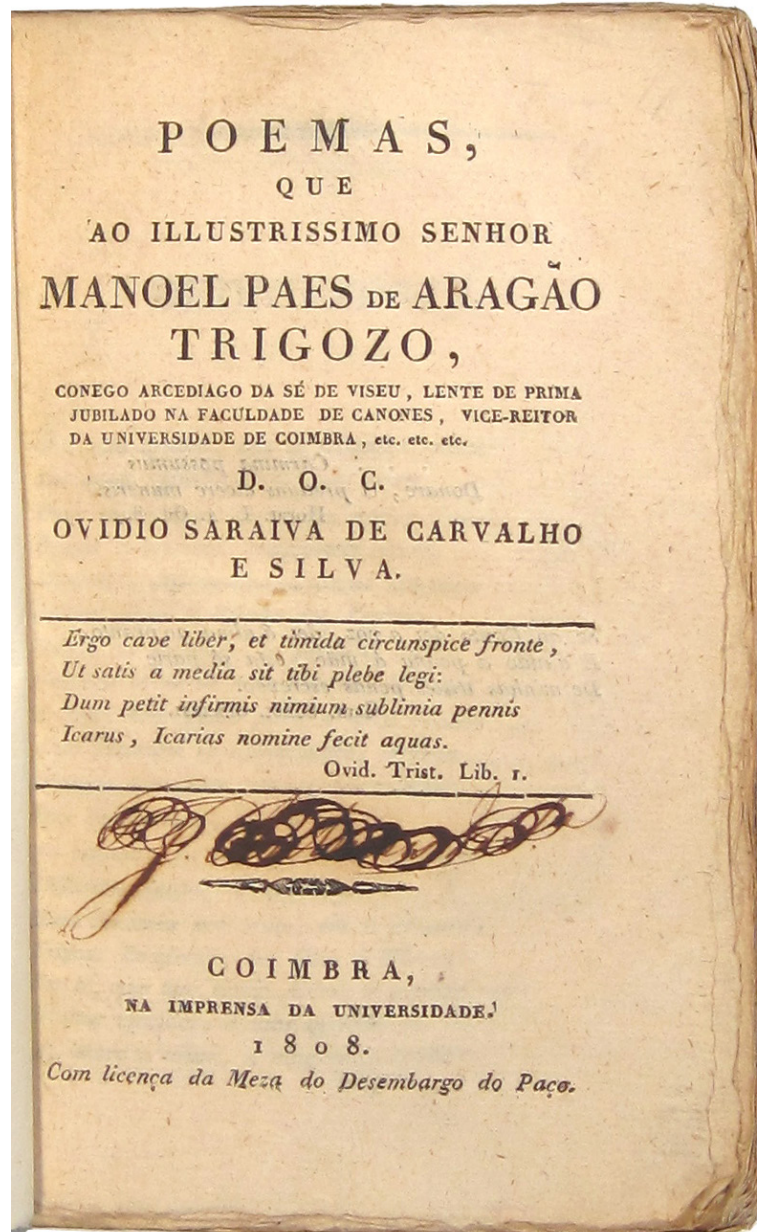
Students from Coimbra University Fighting the French

68. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. *Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Acadêmico desde 31 de março, em que sahio de Coimbra, ate de 12 de maio, sua entrada no Porto.* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1809. 4°, recent quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, black and red leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, brown silk ribbon place marker, contemporary marbled wrappers bound in (repair to upper outer corner of rear wrapper). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In very good condition. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted with the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought during the whole campaign, which he here describes. He praises José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, who was a major and later a lieutenant colonel. After revising and expanding this work, Saraiva de Carvalho Silva published it in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title *O patriotismo academico*.

Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial* p. 371. Sacramento Blake VI, 348-9. Innocência VI, 331. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 254. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 220. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 809/21. Not in Palha, Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 504767036 (British Library); 53857724 (Universidade de São Paulo); 78314341 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats the British Library only.



Item 69

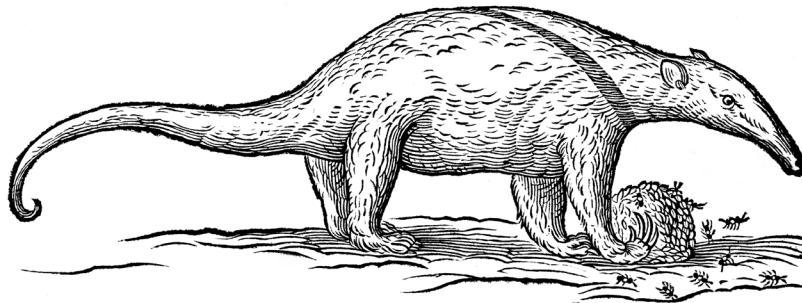
Includes Poems in Praise of Columbus and of Feminine Heroism

69. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. *Poemas, que ao Illustrissimo Senhor Manoel Paes de Aragão Trigozo* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, contemporary blue speckled wrappers (some wear). Light browning, occasional light foxing. Uncut. Very good to fine. Old signature (scored) on title-page. Contemporary printed label of the Lisbon bookseller Francisco Baptista Oliveira de Mesquita pasted on front free endleaf verso. 216 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of 65 sonnets, 18 odes, 20 longer poems in various meters, and a few epigrams. It includes an "Ode a Cristovão Colombo" (pp. 76-9) and a poem entitled "O heroismo feminino" (pp. 131-5). Pages 209-16 contain a list of subscribers.

The author, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted in the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought throughout the war. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial*, p. 371. Innocência VI, 330; XVII, 133. Sacramento Blake VI, 348. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 254. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 808/35. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. Not in Bosch, Palha or Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC-P4, InU, RPJCB. OCLC: 15285722 (Houghton Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto at Downsview, Indiana University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, University of California Los Angeles, Stanford University Library, Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasília; there is also a microform at European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 256717674 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 504767054 (British Library). Porbase locates only one hard copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (lacking pp. 209-16, the list of subscribers), as well as two microfilm copies in the same institution. Not located in Copac.



70. SOYÉ, Luis Rafael. *Sonho poema erotico, que ás beneficas mãos do ... Príncipe do Brasil offerece* Lisbon: Na Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1786. 8°, contemporary crimson sheep (staining to covers; edges of covers worn), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt title in second compartment from head, covers with gilt borders, gilt tool in corners, and gilt royal arms of Portugal at center, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt and gaufered. Engraved vignette on title page. A total of 16 engraved head and tail pieces, some rather large and elegant, in colors. Waterstains to title pages and next few leaves in upper inner corner, as well as to inner portions of last few leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. lxxxviii, 125 pp. Page 88 incorrectly numbered 85. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of this poem in six cantos in "oitava rythma". There is a reprint of Seville, 2007. Innocêncio judges the prologue erudite and worthwhile reading. Of the poem itself he says that while it was in his time largely forgotten, it was still of merit for its good language and versification, liveliness, and for the singular grace of its pastoral scenes.

Some copies contain one or even two portraits, not present here, and apparently lacking in the majority of copies recorded.

Two of the engraved head and tail pieces are signed "Debrie" (probably Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie). Six others are signed "Le Bouteux" or "Le Bx", and four of these are dated 1752. The engraver, Miguelle Bouteux (i.e. Jean Baptiste Michel le Bouteux, 1682-1764) came to Portugal under D. João V and worked there from 1728 until his death. Soares judges him the superior of Debrie and Rochefort, his compatriots who came to Portugal at the same time. One is signed [Pierre Antoine] "Quillard", a most talented artist.

Soyé (1760-1828) was born in Madrid, but taken to Lisbon by his parents while very young. After they died, he became the protégé of João de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa, later first Conde de Rio-maior, who saw that he was taught painting and engraving as well as the humanities. (The allegorical frontispiece of this volume, on the fourth preliminary leaf, was designed by Soyé.) Soyé joined the Franciscan Order and studied at Coimbra, then obtained a *breve de secularização*, and in 1802 was sent to France by D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho to buy books for the newly formed Biblioteca Pública in Lisbon. While there he wrote several poems in praise of Napoleon, which made it impossible for him to return to Portugal after the Bragança restoration. He spent the rest of his life in Rio de Janeiro, where he became a naturalized Brazilian, and was eventually appointed secretary of the Academia das Bellas-Artes.

* Innocêncio V, 316-9 (calling for a portrait of the Prince D. José). Sacramento Blake V, 456-8 (also calling for a portrait of D. José). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 786/6 (JCB copy without any portraits). On Le Bouteux, Debrie, and Quillard, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*. NUC: DLC, WiU, InU, MH, RPB, CtY; calling for 2 portraits including a frontispiece. OCLC: 503994119 (British Library); 14522589 (calls for 2 portraits: Yale University, Houghton Library, Library of Congress, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Indiana University, Newberry Library, Tulane University, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Victoria, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 252570092 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 858522594 (calls for a single portrait: University of Victoria). Porbase locates six copies (without mention of any portrait): three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library only.

*71. **SOYÉ, Luis Rafael.** *Sonho poema erotico, que ás beneficas mãos do ... Príncipe do Brasil offerece* Lisbon: Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1786. 8°, later plain beige wrappers (worn, torn, piece missing at lower inner margin of front cover), old ink vertical manuscript title on spine Engraved vignette on title page. A total of 16 engraved head and tail pieces, some rather large and elegant, in colors. Small defect to title page at inner margin. Occasional light foxing. Uncut. Overall in good condition. lxxxviii, 125 pp. Page 88 incorrectly numbered 85.

\$200.00

FIRST EDITION of this poem in six cantos in "oitava rythma". There is a reprint of Seville, 2007. Innocência judges the prologue erudite and worthwhile reading. Of the poem itself he says that while it was in his time largely forgotten, it was still of merit for its good language and versification, liveliness, and for the singular grace of its pastoral scenes.

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* Innocência V, 316-9 (calling for a portrait of the Prince D. José). Sacramento Blake V, 456-8 (also calling for a portrait of D. José). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 786/6* (JCB copy without any portraits). On Le Bouteux, Debrie, and Quillard, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*. NUC: DLC, WiU, InU, MH, RPB, CtY; calling for 2 portraits including a frontispiece. OCLC: 503994119 (British Library); 14522589 (calls for 2 portraits: Yale University, Houghton Library, Library of Congress, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Indiana University, Newberry Library, Tulane University, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Victoria, Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 252570092 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 858522594 (calls for a single portrait: University of Victoria). Porbase locates six copies (without mention of any portrait): three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library only.

Lovely Arco do Cego Press Imprint in Praise of Tobacco

72. THORIO, Raphael. *Raphaelis Thori de paeto seu tabaco carminum libri duo, in paetisugorum gratiam, aequae ac praecipue colentium soteropolitanis Brasiliae in arvis, denuo typis commissi, curatne Fr. Josepho Mariano Velloso.*

Lisbon: Typographia Domus Chalcographicae, ac Litterariae ad Arcum Caeci, 1800. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine worn; two small holes in front wrapper). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A few small, light waterstains. Overall in very good condition. Small circular paper ticket with number "364" tipped on to outer upper corner of front free endleaf recto. Finely engraved title-page, (4 ll.), 1-46, 57-58 pp. [pp.47-56 skipped in numbering; collation by signatures and catchwords is correct], 4 finely engraved plates. \$800.00

Nicely printed Arco do Cego Press edition of this famous poem in praise of tobacco, first published as *Hymnus tabaci*, Leyden 1625. Thorius (d. 1625) was born in France and received his medical training in Holland and England, where he later practiced. The *Hymnus tabaci* was written prior to 1610 and circulated widely in manuscript before its first publication. This edition omits some of the prefatory and concluding matter, as well as the "Ejusdem Hyems," but adds the poem "Threnodia nicotianae" from Johann Neander's *Tabacologia* (Leyden, 1622).

Borba de Moraes writes, "This poem was already well known in the seventeenth century. The Elzevir edition of Leyden 1628 is famous. It bears an engraved allegoric frontispiece which was copied for this 1800 edition by Romão Eloy, the renowned Portuguese engraver employed at the 'Oficina do Arco do Cego' who later moved to Brazil to work at the Imprensa Regia. His signature is at the foot of the plate. The plate of the tobacco plant is numbered 'Est. 7'. Velloso made use of the plates that had already belonged to the 'Oficina', and which had been utilized earlier in the *Fazendeiro do Brasil*. There are three other plates at the end illustrating the notes to the poem. The first of these three represents three pipes, and is signed 'Santos. No Arco do Cego.' The same engraver signs the third plate representing a 'nargileg' or water pipe. The second of these plates, representing details of the water pipe, is signed 'Correa Vieira. No Arco do Cego.' It should be noted that the poem's sub-title is: 'in paetisugorum gratiam, aequae ac praecipue colentium soteropolitanis Brasiliae in arvis'

This text was published at the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. The director of the press was Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Velloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. In 1801 the Arco do Cego press was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, later known as the Imprensa Regia and then the Imprensa Nacional.

* Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *A Casa Literária do Arco do Cego* 76. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 862: "one of the most beautiful books printed by Velloso and [it] is rare."; *Período colonial*, p. 403. Arents II, 157-d. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 800/11. NUC: KyU, MH (calling for 58 pp. and no plates). OCLC: 254552351 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 10396334 (Harvard University, University of Virginia, Duke University Library, University of Kentucky Libraries); 503965368 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

By a Native of Colonia do Sacramento

73. VASCONCELLOS, Manoel de Macedo Pereira de. *Elogio funebre, que nas exequias consagradas pelos Irmãos da Irmandade do Santissimo Sacramento da Freguezia da Pena a memoria do pio, e eccellente fidalgo Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, seu juiz perpetuo, recitou no dia 24 de Julho de 1771* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1771. 4°, contemporary wrappers marbled blue, red, and yellow (minor wear; small piece missing from upper outer front corner, ca. 1.5 x 1.5 x 2.5 cm.). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), 17 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION of this funeral oration in honor of Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, Morgado de Ribeira do Sado e do Bom Despacho. It is dedicated to his son, Bernardim Freire de Andrade e Castro (1759-1809), who rose to the rank of general in the Portuguese army and was killed by a mob in Braga during the Peninsular War.

Manoel de Macedo Pereira de Vasconcellos (1726-1790) was born at Colonia de Sacramento. Well known as a bohemian poet and important personality of the "Arcadia Lusitana", he was also a famous preacher, whose sermons were collected in three volumes of *Obras sacras*, Lisbon 1785-1788. The king, D. José, was his friend, and is supposed to have remarked that Father Macedo was very ugly, but when he preached he appeared "bonito". Macedo is said to have died in extreme poverty.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 887; *Período colonial*, p. 389. Innocência VI, 43. Sacramento Blake VI, 152. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 771/3*. See Teófilo Braga, *A Arcadia Lusitana*, p. 222, *et passim*. OCLC: 81223780 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

How to Grow Cinnamon Trees

74. [VELOSO, José Mariano da Conceição, possible author]. *Memoria sobre a caneleira para acompanhar a remessa das plantas, que o Principe N. Senhor manda transportar para o Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, (1797 or 1798). 4°, bound in large-8°-size late nineteenth-century gilt- and black-stamped cloth with monogram "KG" in center. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Uncut. Slight soiling on title page; small wormhole in lower margin of title page (repaired) and next three leaves, not affecting text. In very good condition. 11 pp. \$1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the cinnamon tree, written to accompany a consignment of them that D. João was having shipped to Brazil. The author relates the history of growing cinnamon, pepper, ginger and other spices and drugs in Brazil, citing Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo and P. António Vieira, among others. He then expounds more practical matters: uses for different parts of the cinnamon plant, type of soil and terrain necessary to grow it, etc.

Rodrigues attributes the work to Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811),

MEMORIA
SOBRE
A CANELEIRA,
PARA ACOMPANHAR A REMESSA
DAS PLANTAS,
QUE
O PRINCIPE N. SENHOR
MANDA TRANSPORTAR
PARA O BRAZIL.

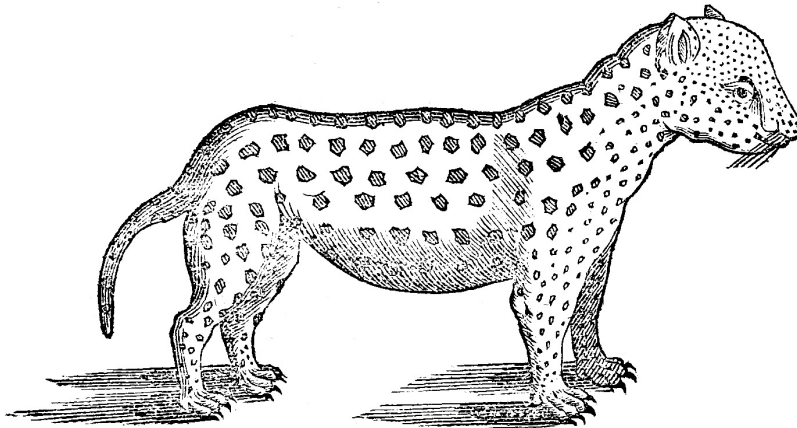


LISBOA,
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
Com licença de Sua Magestade.

a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist who published many other brief works on agricultural subjects, as well as the lengthy *Florae fluminenses*, 1790, an exhaustive study of Brazilian vegetation. Borba de Moraes and Innocência, however, do not list this among Veloso's works.

The *Memoria* probably dates after 1792, when D. João effectively replaced his mother D. Maria I, but before 1799, when he was officially named Prince Regent. The imprint, "com licença da Sua Magestade," suggests a date of 1797 or 1798: the *Imprensa Nacional Catalogue* cites this imprint as used only during those years (pp. 458-66).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 555. Not in Innocência; on Veloso, see V, 56 and XIII, 121. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 801/3 (we think dated erroneously). Rodrigues 2481. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. Not in Bosch. *NUC*: DLC, InU, DCU-IA (giving a tentative date of 1780). Porbase locates one copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical.





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