

RICHARD C. RAMER



SPECIAL LIST 384
COFFEE, TEA,
CHOCOLATE & SUGAR

RICHARD C. RAMER

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

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

TELEPHONES (212) 737 0222 and 737 0223

FAX (212) 288 4169

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SPECIAL LIST 384 *COFFEE, TEA,* *CHOCOLATE & SUGAR*

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SPECIAL LIST 384

COFFEE, TEA, CHOCOLATE & SUGAR

*By the Author of the First Economic Compendium in Portuguese
Includes Discussions on Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa*

1. ALMEIDA, Manoel de. *Memoria que para ajudar em seus trabalhos a respeitavel Commissão do Commercio da capital offerece á mesma* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4^o, later (nineteenth-century?) plain beige wrappers. Typographical ornament on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 5. In fine condition. 41 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Almeida undertakes to answer the questions posed by the Comissão para o Melhoramento do Commercio de Lisboa: What hindrances exist to Portuguese commerce? How can they be removed? How can commerce be helped to thrive? He discusses what the government's priorities should be with respect to commerce, what constitutes the wealth of a nation, the necessity of government protection for persons and property, and balance of trade. He argues for fewer imports of "Fazendas Indianas" from Asia (p. 26) and cites many specific decrees of the second half of the eighteenth century that are causing problems for commerce.

A note on p. 3 states that this work was published by the members of the Comissão para o Melhoramento do Commercio de Lisboa at the request of its author, for distribution to members of the Comissão and the Cortês. Extra copies were to be sold, with the profit going to the Casa Pia. The work is dated December 16, 1821 (p. 41).

The work is organized in sections, with corollaries, scholia, and principles—a system reminiscent of scholastic theology. Laranjo notes that the author's *Compendio*, which also appeared in 1822, was organized in the same way.

Laranjo states that Almeida's *Compendio* was the first economic compendium written in Portuguese: "O *Compendio* é a primeira tentativa, que se fez em Portugal, para reduzir os assuntos económicos a um corpo de doutrinas ..." (Laranjo, p. 98). Almeida's theories are based largely on Adam Smith rather than Jean-Baptiste Say; he was also influenced by Sismondi and Herrenschwand, but had a critical attitude to all: "não era falta de erudição, nem de algum mérito crítico o primeiro compêndio de Economia Política que se escreveu em Portugal" (Laranjo, pp. 99-100).

Almeida's writings on economics were spurred by the Liberal Revolution of 1820. In February 1821, Deputado João Rodrigues de Brito proposed to the Cortês that chairs for political economics be created in Lisbon, Coimbra, and Porto; that Jean-Baptiste Say's theories should be taught, if no better option could be found; and that anyone outside the universities who wanted to teach economics should be recompensed by the state in proportion to the number of pupils he taught. A month later, the Comissão de Instrução Pública presented a *parecer* that mentioned Manuel Almeida, who had proposed that a chair of economics be established in Portalegre (where Almeida lived), and that the works



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of Say should not be the basis for the course. The Comissão acknowledged that Say was not perhaps the best economist to use in the course, and asked all those who considered themselves knowledgeable enough to teach economics to write a compendium for use in schools, or to translate a work but adapt it to the situation in Portugal.

In December 1821, Almeida submitted Part I of his *Compendio* to the Cortês, who referred it to the Comissão in January 1822. The Comissão approved it in February 1822 and authorized its printing. It appeared in Lisbon, 1822 under the title *Compendio d'economia politica, redigido depois do convite feito pelas Côrtes em sessão de 24 de Março de 1821*.

Innocêncio notes that in 1822 few works on economics were available in Portuguese, and that this *Memória* and the *Compendio* were appreciated by Almeida's compatriots: "Estes escriptos, que versavam sobre uma sciencia ainda então pouco cultivada em Portugal, e offereciam certa novidade no modo de a tractar, grangearam por isso a boa acceitação e acolhimento do publico, que soube fazer justiça ás intenções do auctor. Creio que difficilmente se encontrarão hoje exemplares de algum d'elles."

P. Manuel de Almeida (1769-1833), a secular presbyter with a degree from the University of Coimbra, was prior at Santa Maria Magdalena in Portalegre.

* Innocêncio V, 349-50. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira". Not in Santos Verdelho, *As palavras e as ideias na Revolução Liberal de 1820*. Not in *Kress Catalogue* or *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, neither of which lists Almeida's *Compendio*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, Chapter 6 (pp. 95-100). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54664850 (Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library); 557591070 (British Library). Porbase locates only two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Elegantly Printed Travel Account on China, Macau and India
With Details on Chinese Culture and Tea
In a Lovely Full Morocco Binding*

2. ANDRADE, José Ignacio de. *Cartas escriptas da India e da China nos annos de 1815 a 1835 ... a sua mulher D. Maria Gertrudes de Andrade.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1843. 8°, contemporary black full morocco (very lightly worn and rubbed, corners slightly bumped, some light spotting to endleaves), richly block-stamped in gilt on spine and covers, gilt inner dentelles, watered silk endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Wood engraving of a ship in volume I, wood-engraved vignettes. Some foxing and occasional browning to plates; scattered light foxing to text. In most desirable, fine condition. Neat contemporary ink signature of J.C. da Costa on each half-title. (8 ll.), 245 pp., (2 ll.); (5 ll.), 235 pp., (4 ll.), 12 chalk-manner lithographic portraits with tissue guards.

2 volumes. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION, rare. Written in the form of 100 *cartas*, or chapters, this correspondence from husband to wife discusses the history, customs, and present state of India (especially Calcutta), Macao, and China, based on the author's travels there and on his wide-ranging reading. Particular emphasis is given to the history of Portuguese discoveries, settlement and trade in the Far East, Chinese dynastic history, Chinese social life,



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culture, and institutions, tea, and Portugal's long rivalry with England in Asian commerce and colonial affairs. The lithograph plates include portraits of Chinese emperors and some of Andrade's Chinese friends, and portraits of the author and his wife after works by the noted Portuguese painter Domingos António de Sequeira (1768-1837). The *Cartas* opens and closes with two commendatory poems by Andrade's friend Francisco Antonio Martins Bastos, sometime poet, professor of Latin, and translator of much Latin poetry into Portuguese.

José Ignacio de Andrade, born on the Island of Sancta Maria in the Azores in 1780, devoted his life to overseas commerce, making numerous voyages to India and China. After many years he became a director of the Bank of Portugal and the Bank of Lisbon. This first edition was distributed only to his friends, and is rare. A second, fairly common edition, also with 12 lithograph portraits and with many corrections and additions, came from the same press in 1847 and is as elegant as the first.

* Innocência IV, 370-1: without collation. Cordier, *Sinica* 2114: without collation. Lust, *Western Books on China Published Up to 1850*, 109: calling for only 10 lithographs. Cf. Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense* 49: the second edition. Scholberg CD4: without collation. Palha 4187: without collation. Not in Azevedo-Samodães; cf. 147 for the second edition. Not in Ameal, which lists (n° 106) only the second edition. Not in Avila-Perez; cf. 200 for the second edition. Not in Monteverde, listing (n° 197) the second edition only. NUC: DLC, ICU, MH. Porbase locates a copy at the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, another at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two at the Universidade Nova Lisboa-Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas. Jisc locates copies at the British Library, the London School of Economics, and the School of Oriental & African Studies.

*Significant Content on the Cultivation, Refining & Expotation of Sugar
One of the Most Important Works Ever to be Written on Brazil
With Extensive Manuscript Annotations by the Historian
Who Unmasked the Identity of Its Author*

***3. ANTONIL, André João [pseudonym of P. João Antonio Andreoni, S.J.].** *Cultura e opulencia do Brazil, por suas drogas e minas* Rio de Janeiro: J. Villeneuve (sold by Souza & Comp.), 1837. 4°, twentieth-century (ca. 1980) dark green morocco, spine with horizontal fillets in blind, raised bands in six compartments, short author gilt in second compartment from head, short title gilt in fourth compartment, place and date gilt at foot, forest-green endleaves. Minor foxing. Half-title slightly soiled. All pages have 3 small holes at head, middle, and foot, probably from being stitched together. Nevertheless, a neat, clean copy, in very good to fine condition. Copious marginal notes and 6 manuscript leaves by Capistrano de Abreu bound in; also 4 manuscript leaves in another hand. vii, 214 pp. \$80,000.00

Second complete edition and first Brazilian edition of a work originally published pseudonymously in Lisbon, 1711. "It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of Antonil's *Cultura e opulencia do Brasil* for the period of which it treats and indeed for many subsequent decades. Every serious modern work which deals with eighteenth-century

**CULTURA E OPULENCIA
DO BRAZIL,**

POR SUAS DROGAS E MINAS,

COM VARIAS NOTICIAS CURIOSAS DO MODO DE FAZER O ASSUCAR:
PLANTAR E BENEFICIAR O TABACO; TIRAR OURO DAS MINAS, E
DESCUBRIR AS DA PRATA, E DOS GRANDES EMOLUMENTOS QUE
ESTA CONQUISTA DA AMERICA MERIDIONAL DA' AO REINO DE
PORTUGAL COM ESTES, E OUTROS GENEROS E CONTRATOS REAES;

Obra de André João Antonil,

OFFERECIDA AOS QUE DESEJÃO VER GLORIFICADO NOS ALTARES

AO VENERAREL PADRE JOSÉ ANCHIETA,

Sacerdote da Companhia de Jezus,
Missionario Apostolico, e novo Thaumaturgo do Brazil.

IMPRESSO EM LISBOA,

NA OFFICINA REAL DESLANDERINA COM AS LICENÇAS NECESSARIAS,
NO ANNO DE 1711,

NOVAMENTE REIMPRESSO NO RIO DE JANEIRO.

VENDE-SE

EM CASA DE SOUZA E COMP.,

RUA DOS LATEIROS, N.º 60.

1837.

LIVRO SEGUNDO.**CAPITULO PRIMEIRO.**

Da escolha da terra para plantar cannas de assucar, e para os mantimentos necessarios, e provimentos do engenho.

As terras boas ou más, são o fundamento principal para ter hum engenho real bom, ou máo rendimento. As que chamão massapés, terras negras, e fortes, são as mais excellentes para a planta da canna. Seguem-se atrás destas os salões, terra vermelha, capáz de poucos córtes; porque logo enfraquece. As areiscas, que são huma mixtura de arêa, e salões, servem para mandioca, e legumes; mas não para cannas. E o mesmo digo das terras brancas, que chamão terras de arêa, como são as do Camamú, e da Saubára. A terra que se escolhe para o pasto ao redor do engenho, hade ter agua, hade ser cercada, ou com plantas vivas, como são as de Pinhões; ou com estacas, e varas do matto. O melhor pasto he o que tem grama, parte em outeiro, e parte em varzea: porque desta sorte em todo o tempo, ou em huma, ou em outra parte, assim os bois, como as bestas, acharão que comer. O pasto se hade conservar limpo de outras hervas, que matão a grama, e no tempo do inverno se hão de botar fóra delle os porcos, porque o destróem foçando. Nelle hade haver hum ou dous curraes, aonde se mettão os bois para comerem os olhos da canna, e para estarem perto do serviço dos carros.

Brazil has relied on it heavily ..." (Boxer, *Some Literary Sources* p. 7). J.H. Rodrigues calls it "um dos maiores livros que se escreveram sobre o Brasil em todos os tempos" (*História da história do Brasil*, p. 393), and Borba de Moraes and Berrien state unequivocally that "Nenhuma obra da época colonial supera a de Antonil em exatidão e em objectividade, como nenhum autor, mais do que êle, teve o gosto da descrição minuciosa, feita em linguagem simples, clara e desapaixonada" (p. 496).

The first edition was suppressed and Boxer knew of only seven copies, in the national libraries of Paris, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (two copies), at the British Library, the University of São Paulo, and in a private collection in Rio de Janeiro. Although part of the work was published by José Mariano da Conceição Veloso in 1800, the whole work did not appear again until this edition of 1837, which was done from a manuscript copy at Rio de Janeiro. It includes an introduction by the Brazilian writer José Silvestre Rebello.

Cultura e opulencia deals first and foremost, but certainly not exclusively, with the agricultural and mineral wealth of Brazil. The first and longest part (36 chapters) deals with the cultivation, refining and exportation of sugar; the second (twelve chapters) with the cultivation, curing and export of tobacco; the third (seventeen chapters) with the recently discovered gold mines in Minas Geraes; and the fourth (six chapters) with cattle ranching and the export of hides and leather. In the course of giving his exacting report of economic conditions, the author also gives much information about social life: for example, the migrations to the gold-mining regions, race relations in Minas Geraes, slavery, mores of hospitality, means of communication, and family structures.

The Overseas Councillors, at whose request the work was suppressed, argued that the detailed information given about the gold mines would cause foreigners to try to steal what rightfully belonged to the Portuguese. Portuguese officials did have some grounds for feeling threatened: the publication of *Cultura e opulencia* coincided with the final stages of the War of the Spanish Succession, the outbreak of the Guerra dos Mascates in Pernambuco, and the capture and sack of Rio de Janeiro by the French; it also came soon after the Guerra dos Emboabas. Even when matters were more stable, however, little information about Minas Geraes was allowed to be published until the early nineteenth century.

André João Antonil is the pseudonym of João Antonio Andreoni (1649-1716), a Jesuit born at Lucca, Italy, who travelled to Brazil with P. António Vieira in 1681. He professed at Bahia, before P. Alexandre Gusmão, and took up a position as teacher of rhetoric there. Later he served as Rector of the Colégio da Bahia and as Provincial. Andreoni strongly disagreed with Vieira on the questions of black and Indian slavery.

Provenance: The manuscript notes in this copy were made by João Capistrano de Abreu, one of Brazil's greatest historians: he "achieved an incomparable eminence in his generation because of his theoretical interpretation, tireless research, creative imagination, special qualities, new capabilities and style" (J.H. Rodrigues, "Capistrano and Brazilian Historiography," in *Perspectives on Brazilian History*, ed. E. Bradford Burns, p. 172). The author of *Cultura e opulencia* remained unknown until Capistrano solved the puzzle in 1886. His delight at his discovery is recounted in a letter to Afonso de Taunay (excerpts reprinted in J.H. Rodrigues, *História da história do Brasil* pp. 395-6). Capistrano intended to produce an edition of the work, which explains the copious notes in the margins and at the end of this copy. In the end, however, he left the task to Taunay (Rodrigues, p. 397).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 40: "a standard textbook of Brazilian economic history and an obligatory reference book." Sacramento Blake I, 80. Innocência I, 63; VIII, 62; XX, 156. Figanière 800. Leite VIII, 45-7. Backer-Sommervogel I, 340: giving the title in Latin. Wilgus, *Histories and Historians of Hispanic America* p. 37. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* pp. 399-400, 495-6 and nos. 3270, 3739 and 5620. Cf. *One Hundred Books Not in JCB* 68 (the first edition). Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 32. Bosch 415. Rodrigues 200. Azevedo-Samodães 174. "Ferreira das Neves" 13. Boxer, *Some Literary*

Sources for the History of Brazil in the Eighteenth Century, pp. 6-9; see also *The Golden Age of Brazil* pp. 369-70. Not in *Kress Catalogue* or *Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Palha. Not in Ameal, Monte Verde or Avila-Perez. Not in Arents. *NUC*: ICN, DLC-P4, DCU (locating no copies of the first edition). OCLC: 221779205 (Latrobe University); 494424251 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 63128398 (Yale University); 252658401 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut); 753586209 and 313011299 (microform). The Lisbon, 1711 edition appears on OCLC in two copies: 491325845 (Paris3-BUFR Portugais); 456813229 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). *Porbase* locates only two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; no copies of the first edition, and only two copies of the São Paulo, 1923 edition. This edition not located in *Jisc*, which cites only a few copies of twentieth-century editions (but British Library has the extremely rare first edition).

*Handbook for Trade with Africa and the Americas
With Commentary on Coffee, Sugar, and Cacao*

4. [BACELLAR, Bernardo de Lima e Mello, a.k.a. Bernardo de Jesus Maria, O.F.M.]. *Arte, e dictionario do commercio, e economia portugueza, para que todos negoceem, e governem os seus bens por calculo, e não por conjectura; ou para que todos lucrem mais com menos risco*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Gonsalves, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in five compartments, green label in second compartment from head, short-title gilt-lettered (some rubbing). Title page dampstained, light dampstaining elsewhere. In good condition. 215 pp., (1 p. errata). \$3,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this handbook listing the prices of commodities traded by Portugal with Europe, Africa and the Americas, with evaluations of Portugal's status in the international economy. "The statistics show, for example, that rice had become a profit-yielding item. Nevertheless, the author recommended that the export trade be expanded, finding that the Portuguese empire had a negative trade balance in 1777, and that the economy diversify instead of relying on gold mines, with all the income being spent during the 'fat' years" (Schäffer).

Brazil is mentioned as the source for over thirty products (often with a specific region, such as Pará or Maranhão), including indigo, coffee, copper, ginger, sponges, silk, wheat and linen. It is also mentioned ten or more times when the author feels a product could be grown there rather than imported, e.g., boar bristles, feathers, cloves, and cochineal.

Among the other commodities listed are cotton, coca, gum, ipecacuana, clocks and guns. Often there is a short dissertation on the product, e.g., on sugar (p. 52), fish oil (pp. 55-6), and cacao (pp. 65-6). The author is not averse to adding his own astringent comments; he is, for instance, upset that Portugal imports *tartaruga em cascos* (tortoise-shell) when "nós temos pelas costas, e lagoas do Brasil cascos tam grandes de tartarugas, que servem de bacias" (p. 199).

Lima de Mello Bacellar, a Franciscan, also wrote *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, Lisbon 1783.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 50. Innocência I, 379. Not in *Kress*; *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850* lists only a microfilm copy (p. 3). Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 78. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 784/1. Not in *JFB* (1994) or *Ticknor Catalogue*. Goldsmiths' Library 12603. Not

A R T E,
E
DICIONARIO
D O
COMMERCIO, E ECONOMIA
PORTUGUEZA,

*PARA QUE TODOS NEGOCEEM, E
governem os seus bens por calculo, e não
por conjectura; ou para que todos lu-
crem mais com menos risco.*

Du temps des Portugues. Après de la decouverte de la
Cote d' O'r par ces FONDATEURS DU COMMER-
CE, e de la marine des Europeens &c Dix a Sociedade
dos Inglezes de Londres no tom. 23 da Hist. Ger. p. 433



L I S B O A,

Na Offic. de DOMINGOS GONSALVES.

Anno de 1784.

Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.

located in NUC. OCLC: 319863692 (University of Kansas, British Library, National Library of Scotland); 4433889 (Cleveland Public Library, John Carter Brown Library); 251189785 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 465287735 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digitized and microform copies. Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

5. BITTING, Katherine Golden. *Gastronomic Bibliography*. Mansfield Center, Connecticut: Maurizio Martino, [1994]. 8°, publisher gilt-stamped red cloth. As new. [iii]-xiii pp., (1 l.), 718 pp., 2 ll. plates, many facsimiles in text. ISBN: none. \$20.00

Facsimile reprint, unjustified but said in a pre-publication flyer to be limited to 150 copies, of this fundamental bibliography first printed San Francisco, 1939. Describes some 6,000 works published 1474-1938, with full collations and brief annotations. Particularly well represented are nineteenth- and twentieth-century American cookbooks.

***6. CARDOSO, A.P. Silva.** *Café: cultura e tecnologia primária*. Lisbon: Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical / Ministério do Planeamento e da Administração do Território / Secretaria de Estado da Ciência e Tecnologia, 1994. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 169 pp., illustrations in text, 4 ll. color plates. ISBN: 972-672-626-3. \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Includes the Effects of Chocolate and Coffee on the Digestive Tract

7. CELLE, Eugene. *Hygiene practica dos paizes quentes, ou indagações acerca das causas e tratamento das molestias destas regiões*. Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, translator. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de M. Barreto, 1856. 8°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over diced paper boards, smooth spine with gilt title and romantic ornaments (rubbed, foot of spine defective, 5 cm. of upper joint split near head of spine, horizontal tear to spine a few centimeters below head, corners worn, some wear to other extremities). Very slight browning, a few small stains, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition; internally very good. Half title bears signed seven-line ink inscription by the translator to his "Mestre & amigo," Luis Pereira da Fonseca. (2 ll.), 207, iv pp., (1 l. errata). \$400.00

First and only edition of this Portuguese translation, with revisions, from Celle's French work on tropical climates and their effect on the human body. Celle had been

stationed at the Hospital Militar in Mazatlan. The translator, Domingos José Bernardino de Almeida, a native of Porto (b. 1828), adapted the work for Brazilians based on his own lengthy stay in the Americas. The work covers humid and dry hot climates: their effects on men, plants and animals; diseases from mosquitos and water; and the effects of native products such as chocolate, coffee and tobacco on the digestive tract.

The translator was physician at the Hospital da Santa Casa de Misericórdia in Rio de Janeiro, beginning in 1856, and at the Hospital da Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficência in the same city, beginning in 1858.

* Innocência II, 187; IX, 141; IX, 443. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 908. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. See also *Grande enciclopédia* II, 43. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 19820626 (National Library of Medicine). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Aladin. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

*Transferring a Government Monopoly of
Trade in Tea, Tobacco, Foreign Liquor, and Playing Cards*

8. [CHILE]. *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("19"). (1 l.) \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile's supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

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

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

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

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del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco.

SALA DEL CONGRESO NACIONAL.

Octubre 2 de 1826.

AL ESCMO SR. VICE-PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente.

1.º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administración y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor general quien se recibirá inmediatamente de la casa contratante.

2.º La duración del Estanco será por el tiempo de la voluntad de la Legislatura.

3.º El Ejecutivo formará inmediatamente un reglamento para la administración de las especies estancadas, pasándolo á la Legislatura para su aprobación y sin perjuicio de ponerlo en planta desde el momento.

4.º En la introducción venta y expendio de las especies estancadas no se pondrán mas restricciones que las que de hecho se practicaban en el día por los empresarios en la forma que se determinará por el reglamento del Ejecutivo.

5.º No deberá ser estancada la elaboración de los cigarrillos con tal que los que los manufacturen hayan comprado el tabaco en el Estanco.

6.º Será del deber del Factor general tomar inmediatamente razon individual del estado de la Casa empresaria, examinar los libros y hacerse cargo de las existencias tanto de la Capital como de los demas pueblos de la República segun lo que resultase de dichos libros y de los inventarios.

7.º El Poder Ejecutivo girará inmediatamente orden circular á las autoridades de la República para que los administradores subalternos y demas que tengan intervencion en el ramo no entreguen asistencia alguna ni dinero á los empresarios pena de volverlo á satisfacer con el cuatro tanto de lo que contribuyere: en la misma orden se comprenderá el reconocimiento del Factor general con quien deberán entenderse dichas autoridades y empleados en el ramo.

8.º Estará en el arbitrio del Factor general el nombramiento y remocion de todos los empleados subalternos que creyese necesarios para la administración y expendio de las especies estancadas, tomando las precauciones y garantías convenientes para evitar grandes quebras y abusos.

IMPRESA DE LA BIBLIOTECA

Detailed Information About Brazil's Natural Resources
Includes a Revised Version of Memoria sobre o Preso do Asucar

***9. 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. Wood-cut 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

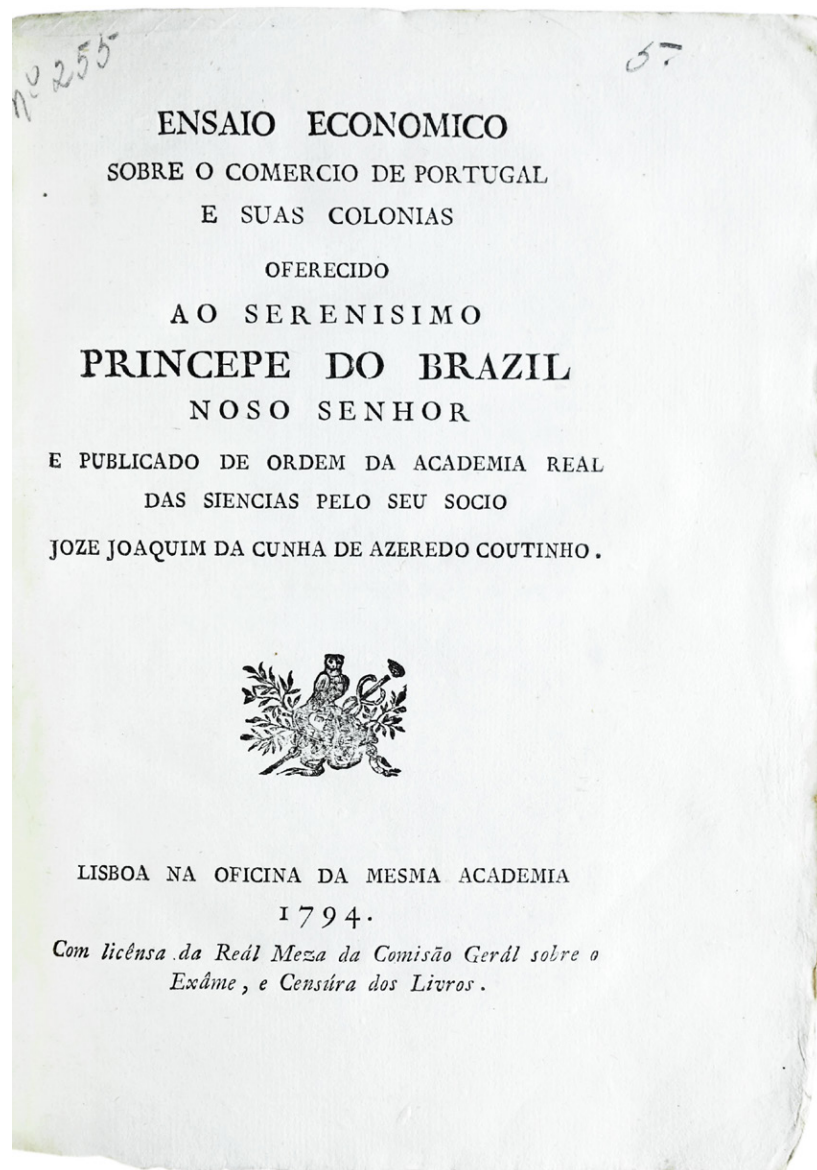
FIRST EDITION of the *Ensaio* that gave Europe its first detailed information about Brazilian natural resources, especially fish and lumber, and also details on agriculture and on Indians. Azeredo Coutinho advocates increased trade between Portugal and Brazil and the building of factories there rather 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 and a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, 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, 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. 4°, 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. 4°, (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 elephantiase em Portugal e de aperfeiçoar o conhecimento, e cura das doenças cutaneas* Lisbon: Na Officina de J.F.M. de Campos, 1821. 4°, 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. 4°, (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.

Cuban Imports & Exports, Including Sugar & Coffee

10. [CUBA]. *Havanna Prices Current.* N.p.: n.pr., n.d. (dated in manuscript 16 August 1810). Large 4° (25 x 20 cm.), unbound. Creased; small piece of wax adhered to verso of first leaf, with loss of a few letters; tear in 2nd leaf (blank). Overall in good condition. Addressed on verso of 2nd leaf to Samuel Holland & Co., Liverpool. 2 leaves (the second blank, except for manuscript address). \$500.00

Printed list of Cuban imports (e.g. flour, butter, brandy, silk, umbrellas) and exports (including sugar, coffee, hides, indigo and cochineal). The current prices are written in, with comments on whether the item is scarce, in demand or "dull," and what quality or style is preferable.

* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists a single copy of *Havanna Prices Current* from 1834. Not located in Jisc.

Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast, Yucatán and Guatemala

11. DUNN, Henry. *Guatemala, or, the United Provinces of Central America, in 1827-8: Being Sketches and Memorandums Made During a Twelve Months' Residence in That Republic.* New York: G. & C. Carvill, 1828. 8°, recent full crimson Oasis morocco, edges stained yellow. Very fine. 318 pp., (1 l. errata). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of "one of the classic travelogues, written by an Anglican clergyman traveling in company with the Dutch consul general during the conflicts relating to

the independence movement" (Grieb). According to Griffin, the principal value of this work lies in Dunn's "perceptive observations of all aspects of Guatemalan life during his extensive travels in the country." Described are Jamaica, Belize, the Mosquito Coast, Yucatán and Guatemala, with details on government, commerce, diseases, emigration, black population, entertainment, pirates, architecture, marriages and funerals, police, prisons, education, bullfights, religious processions, earthquakes, volcanoes, mining and agricultural products (cochineal, indigo, tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton). Dunn describes the 1821-1823 independence movement on pp. 167-205, and devotes pp. 258-283 to the Indian population.

The second edition, London 1829, included a map.

* Grieb *GU* 392. Palau 77296. Sabin 21320. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3558: without mention of the errata leaf.

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

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

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

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

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

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

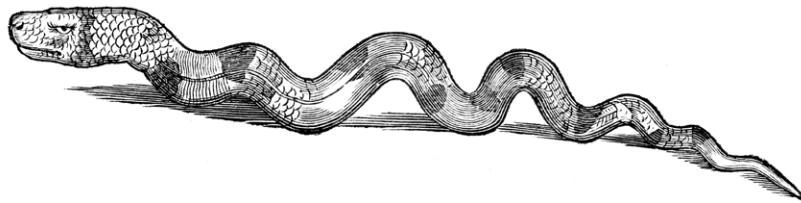
Put Down That Cup of Coffee! Take a Cold Bath Instead!

*13. 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: DNLM, RPJCB, CtY-M. OCLC: adds Wellcome Institute.



Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well

*14. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e praticos 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

*15. **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 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), 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 Jisc, which lists one copy each of the 1814 and 1819 editions.

*16. **GOUCHA, Manuel Luís, and Homem Cardoso.** *Coisas de açúcar.* Lisbon: Texto Editora, 1987. Folio (27.8 x 21.6 cm.), publisher's illustrated boards. As new. 192 pp., with 90 excellent three-quarter page color photographs in text. ISBN: none.. \$50.00

FIRST EDITION. The color photographs, of high quality, are by Homem Cardoso with the collaboration of Francisco de Almeida Dias.

Dominica and Jamaica: Export of Cocoa, Coffee, Timber, Slaves

17. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III]. *Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo tertio. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768* London: Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1773. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut device on title showing arms of Great Britain with

lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Light browning in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 4 ll., paginated [1405]-1411.

\$50.00

Relates to the export from Dominica of cocoa, coffee, and timber, and the export of slaves from Dominica and Jamaica.

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

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

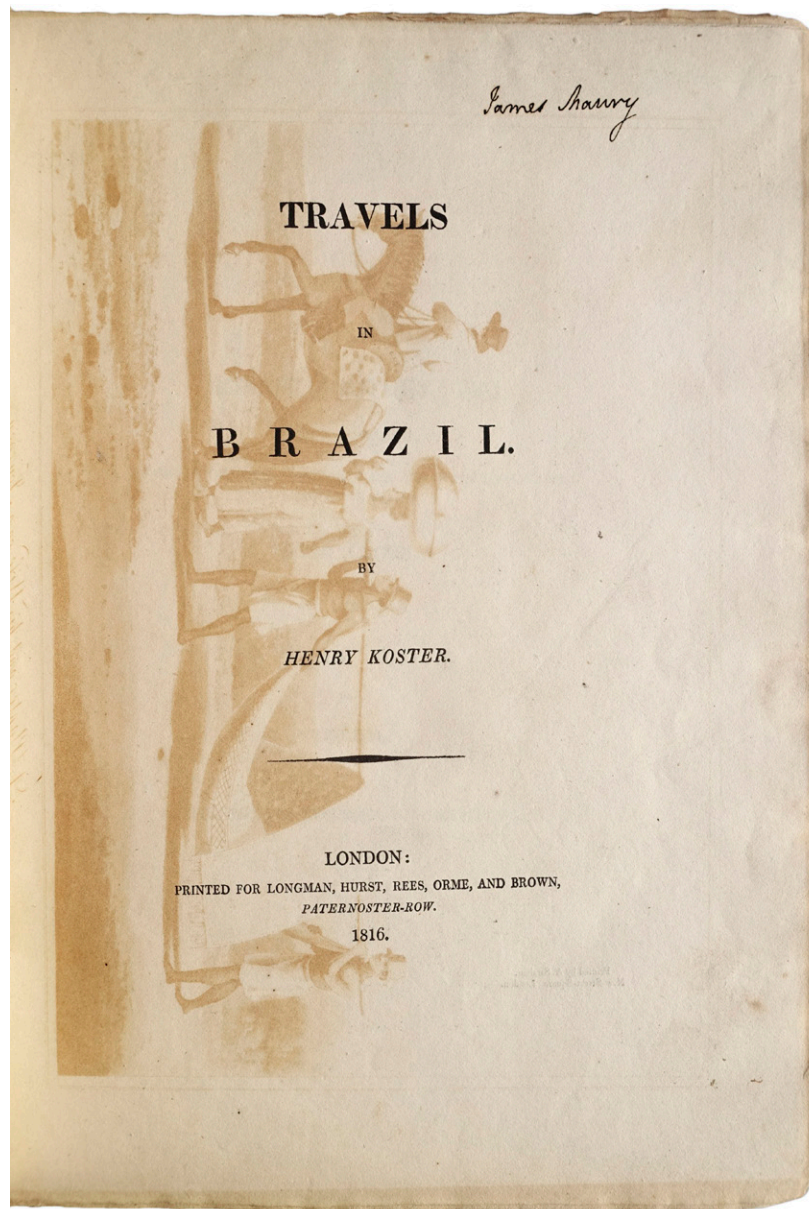
\$600.00

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

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

The Strangford Treaties were Portugal's recompense to Great Britain for assistance in defending Portugal against Napoleon's forces, and in relocating the Portuguese royal family to Rio de Janeiro. The treaties aroused considerable unrest among Portuguese and Brazilians because they set tariffs on British goods at 15% rather than the usual 25%, effectively giving Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade.

* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. Goldsmiths'-Kress 28523.17. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in Innocência. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. NUC: MH-BA, DLC-P4. OCLC: 504623528 and 752990947 (both British Library); 18475934, 213739088, and 65278026 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Kings College London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the print copies cited by Porbase, plus numerous digitized copies.



Item 19

*Classic Account of Brazil in the Early Nineteenth Century
Significant Content on Sugar & Sugar Plantations
With Lovely Hand-Colored Aquatints*

19. KOSTER, Henry. *Travels in Brazil*. London: For Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1816. Large 4° (30 x 22 cm.), original boards (neatly refurbished at head and foot of spine, printed paper label slightly chipped and worn but intact). Uncut. Some offsetting from plates. In very good to fine condition. Old ownership signature of James Maury on recto of front free endleaf. Circular printed ticket of (Wright) & Cruickshank, 60 Castle Street, Liverpool in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 2 maps, 8 hand-colored aquatints, ix, (3), 501, (1) pp., (3 ll. advertisement). \$8,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this classic work. Born in Portugal, the son of a Liverpool sugar dealer, Henry Koster originally visited Brazil for health reasons. He arrived in Recife in mid-December of 1809. As his health improved, he began traveling in Parahiba and Maranhão. He settled in Pernambuco at the "Jaguaribe", a sugar plantation, and later acquired land in Itamaraca and a *sítio* in Gamboa. During his residence in Brazil he sailed several times to England, where in 1816 he published this celebrated book. Koster died in Recife in 1820.

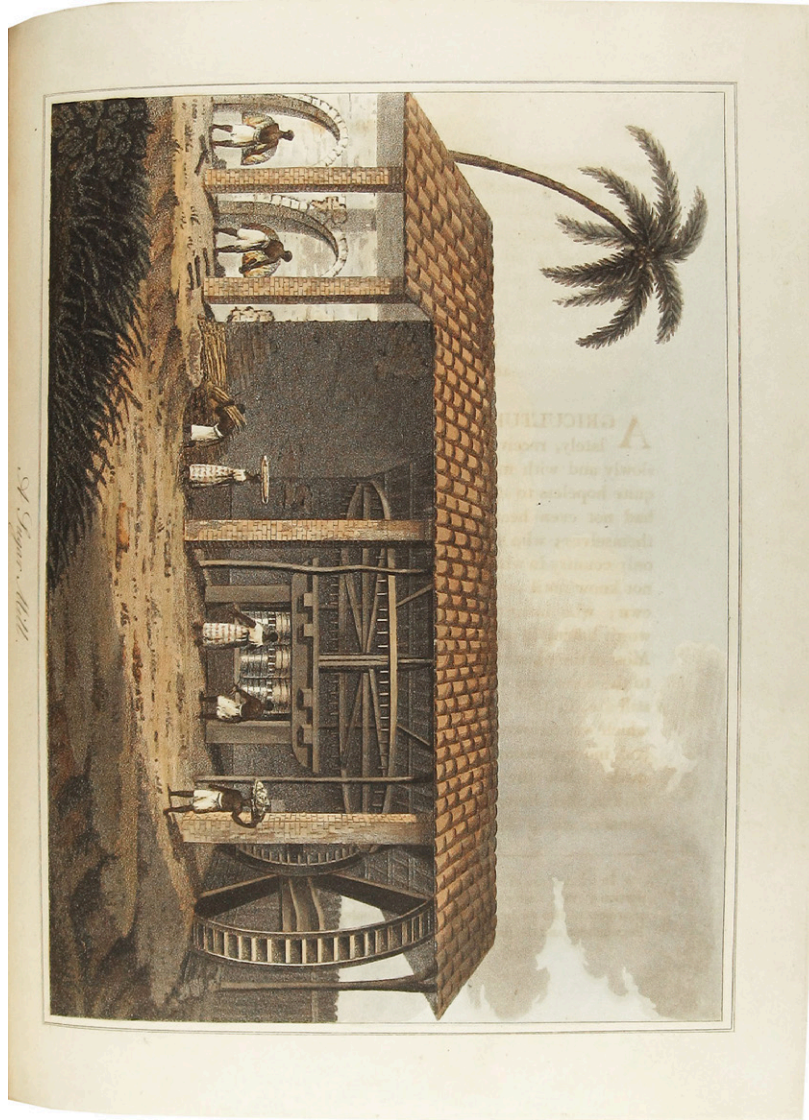
Although Koster had no intention of writing a book about Brazil, he was urged to do so by friends, most notable among whom was Robert Southey, whom he met and befriended in Portugal in 1801, and whose library he utilized. *Travels in Brazil* was very well received by the public and critics; a second edition was issued the following year, and soon thereafter it was translated into French and German. Today it remains the best description in English of northern Brazil just before Independence. The original edition is of considerably greater rarity than most English travel literature of the period.

The plates that illustrate the work were executed according to Koster's own drawings by a close relative. The maps show the city of Pernambuco and the northeast coast of Brazil. In the Appendix (pp. 475-501), Koster transcribes 2 monographs, rare today, that Arruda Camara published in Rio de Janeiro, 1810; both deal with the plants of Brazil.

Koster was keenly observant. In his description of the town of Pernambuco, for example (pp. 5-9), he notes the height and building material of houses in various sections of the town, the condition of the streets, public buildings, bridges, and the source of water. Similar but less detailed information is given about Olinda, Natal and São Luis do Maranhão. On pp. 298-301 he describes the building of his own house, commenting on the types of wood used for different parts.

In addition to references to sugar and sugar plantations throughout the text, Chapter XVI (pp. 336-64) is devoted entirely to sugar, and two of the aquatints are related to the subject. One shows a sugar mill, another a planter and his wife on a journey.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 437: "This first edition is the one most sought after." Abbey 704. Sabin 38272. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 80. Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3355: "A classic account ... rich in detail concerning the appearance and character of the people, their towns, the royal government, the countryside generally, and the plantations in particular." *Annaes da Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro* 1069. Conrad 480. Dutra, *Guide to the History of Brazil* 626. Naylor 51. Bosch 299. Mindlin, *Highlights* 244. Rodrigues 1344. Cf. McNeil & Deas 43: the second edition.



Item 19

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

20. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. &c. &c. [text begins:] Por cuanto por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se me ha transmitido en copia de orden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extranjeros se levantan con el fin de salvar el pais empeñado en una guerra activa ó con el de abrir canales, caminos ó fundar establecimientos conocidamente ventajosos á la Nacion* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Oblong folio (28.8 x 36 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printed in two columns. Folded in half, with reinforcement strip added on blank verso for insertion into binding. A few light spots. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "Nº 17" at head of recto; early ink manuscript "39" on verso. Broadsides. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Chilean government had borrowed an enormous amount to improve canals and roads, but was in such disarray that it had not spent most of the money and was using the loan itself to pay interest. This was a major problem for Portales, Cía y Compañía, which was servicing Chile's foreign debt in exchange for a monopoly on tobacco, foreign liquor, playing cards, and tea. General Ramón Freire and Finance Minister Diego José Benavente ordered that the monopoly of Portales Cía be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within two weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few *subastadores* are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. The decree was circulated by the governor of the province of Santiago, Francisco de la Lastra, whose name is printed at the end along with that of his secretary, Joaquin de Huerta.

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

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

Why Are You Still Smuggling?

21. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto son mui frecuentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subhastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: "Nº 18". Broadside. \$800.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Planting Coffee and Cocoa, and How to Make Chocolate

23. LOPES, João Fernandes. *Methodo para a plantação de café, cacau e fumo, suas vantagens e mais conhecimentos concernentes ao mesmo fim; modo de fabricar manteiga de leite vaccum e chocolate de cacau.* Paris: Guillard, Aillaud & Cie., 1891 [1892 on front wrapper]. Large 8°, later plain gray wrappers (short tears at edges); original beige printed wrappers bound in (short tears and slight defects at foot). Partially unopened. Some minor foxing and light browning. Short tears at blank margins. In good condition. 64 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*Not in Innocência. NUC: TNJ. OCLC: 429100905 (Vanderbilt University, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Eighteenth-Century Wedding Expenses for a Prominent Nobleman Including Chocolate!

***24. [MENEZES, D. José de.]** *“Despeza que fez v. Sr. D. Jozé de Menezes com seu casamento na jornada a Viena, joyas, e concerto da caza, e os dias da sua chegada.”* Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Signed at Lisbon, 23 January 1746. Folio (36 x 24.9 cm.), stitched; outside blanks (somewhat soiled) serve as wrappers. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. First (blank) leaf detached; internally fine. Overall in very good condition. 8 leaves, with 9 pp. of text. \$900.00

Records the expenses incurred by D. José de Menezes during his trip to Vienna in 1743 to marry D. Luiza Gonzaga, Countess of Rappach. Travel expenses are listed as well as expenditures for a portrait of himself and (among other items) for diamonds, furniture, cloth, tailors, silverware, plates and chocolate. The entries vary in quality; some include names of sellers. The sellers are more likely agents and middlemen than the actual purveyors of the products; on p. 8 are mentioned Avram and David Fernandes Nunes in Holland, almost surely exiled Portuguese Jews. The document is signed at the end by D. Diogo de Menezes y Tavora and Francisco de Mello.

The Menezes family had close ties with Austria. D. José's father, D. Diogo de Menezes e Tavora (Morgado de Valada na Ordem de Cristo, Alcaide-mor de Silves, Vedor da Casa da Rainha D. Maria Ana and her Estribeiro-mor) married an Austrian lady-in-waiting of D. João V's queen, D. Maria Anna of Austria. D. José was the second child and eldest son, born in 1713. When he returned to Portugal after his wedding, his wife became a lady-in-waiting to the queen.

* On the Menezes family, see Sousa, *História genealógica da casa real portuguesa* XI, 138-41.

<i>Da Lenda Antiga</i>	
Deposito por condicoes a Casa de Berlimdo	11.041.6382
Por nove peças de Plandilla Verde Ordinaria	6240
Por heze Varas de Linhagem a 8000	46320
	10040
	11.046.6982
Por novena e sety Varas de S. a 10000	30600
Plas huma pinda Plandilla Ordinaria	6480
Hum Navio	6080
	11.057.6142
Por argellas q. as Corinas	10600
Quatro deys a Dama de Ouro pelo pago de Berlimdo a justido em 1530600, e 2000 pela Dama de Ouro de May	1560000
Por quatro Campeseny q. a lala Cruzada, e lalga	14040
	11.223.6142
Por Cinco Coroados de Oum q. Caducos	8700
Por argellas q. a guardas de adito	6432
Por seis Varas, e duas Cuapulas	36700
	11.237.6064
Por varios Canetes e mudezas	6800
Por 14 Coroados de meya Dama de Carmoim q. huma Corina q. Calhau a 870	120180
Por huma pinda de Plandilla fina	10330
	11.248.6374
Por Vestimentasy q. as duas Semanas de Cradillo	70180
Do Dourado q. por duzentos dize Canetas q. a Camoim	70800
Por outros q. as meyas dize Carrancas a 650	70800
	11.273.6134
As meyas de Lencuo q. as meyas de Carrancas q. a lara de Varanda	66500
As Dourado pelas duas Carrancas	66500
Por 16 Varas de Gropa Larga q. de Lente a 2800, e seis e quarta de lala de mudo a 2400	590800
	11.345.6934
Por seis q. as meyas de Corte	70680
Por seis q. hum Ganape novo	10440
Por Cinco Varas q. a lara de Varanda	26695
	11.357.6769
Por seis das Semanas de 12 de Junho de Vestimentasy	50100
Por varias mudezas q. de Ganape q. de Corte	30000
Por 12 Cr. de Ouro Amarello	10440
	11.367.6309

*25. MORAES, Wenceslau de. *O culto do chá. Ilustrações de Iochiaqui. Gravadas por Gotô Seikodô.* Lisbon: Frenesi, 2004. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. (1 blank l., 31 ll.), profusely illustrated in color. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 972-8351-82-8. \$25.00

First published Kobe, 1905. "Conforme à primeira edição japonesa, de 1905."

*Reports of Four District Governors
With Discussions on Indigenous Populations,
Agriculture & the Processing of Sugar*

26. [MOZAMBIQUE. Cardoso, Augusto.] *Districto de Inhambane. Relatorio do Governador 1906-1907.* 4 works in 1 volume. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1907. 8°, contemporary green quarter morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine with gilt fillets and lettering (small defects at extremities, lower hinge torn). Light browning throughout the volume. Overall very good. vi, 140 pp., 1 large folding lithographic plan of a hospital in two colors, many tables in text (1 folding, paginated 83-84). *4 works in 1 volume.* \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of four reports by district governors for 1906-1907. The Portuguese government passed a law in 1907 that required colonial administrators to report in detail on the economic and social status of their territory and to suggest improvements in administration, infrastructure and public works, with particular attention to income, expenses, public works, agriculture, industry, transportation, missions, schools, ports, prisons, hospitals, and almshouses. These *relatorios* from 1906-1907 are among the earliest in the series, and like all such reports, they provide valuable sociological and ethnographic information on the state of the Portuguese colonies following the Scramble for Africa. The reports seem to have been intended only for circulation within the government. Some even have "confidencial" printed on the title page; all are rare.

Cardoso (who signed the report on p. 140) focuses on questions that concern the indigenous population: the shortage of labor, police interactions with them, reprisals against them, acceptable clothing, and weddings. He also discusses agriculture (cultivation of cashews, sugar, coffee, rubber, cotton, and wine) and the processing of sugar, oils, and petroleum. Inhambane is north of Lourenço Marques (Maputo), where the Matamba flows into the Indian Ocean.

* OCLC: 416989323 at University of London. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, without mention of the vi pp. at the front.

BOUND WITH:

[LUPI, Eduardo do Couto]. *Districto de Quelimane. Relatorio do Governador 1906-1907*. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1907. 109 pp., (1 l.), many tables in text.

Couto Lupi (who signed the report on p. 95) devotes a lengthy section (pp. 57-78) to the institution of the *prazos*, through which the Portuguese crown had, over the centuries, given certain settlers large land grants and almost total control over the indigenous population living therein. The lengthy discussion reflects the friction that frequently arose between the Portuguese bureaucracy and the *prazo*-holders regarding taxes, labor, and production. Couto Lupi also gives special attention to the ports and canals of the district. Quelimane is a seaport toward the northern border of Mozambique, now the administrative capital of the Zambezia province.

* OCLC 183288298, at Universitat Senckenberg; Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

AND BOUND WITH:

[BETTENCOURT, J.] *Districto de Tete. Relatorio do Governador 1906-1907*. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1907. Some small stains. 94, iii pp., many tables in text (1 folding, paginated 81-82).

Bettencourt (who signed the report on p. 94) explains that his province's archives have no models for this sort of report, and proceeds to give his evaluation of the situation in Tete (dismal) and of the *prazos* (useless and unnecessary, pp. 7-14). His focus is on mining, agriculture, and immigration (pp. 34-40, 66-85). Tete is on the Zambezi River.

* OCLC: 183434987, at Universitat Senckenberg; Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

AND BOUND WITH:

[AMORIM, Pedro Massano de]. *Districto de Moçambique. Relatorio do Governador 1906-1907*. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1908. 179, ii pp. some tables in text.

Part I includes a detailed report on military expeditions sent into the interior of the district of Mozambique to control the indigenous population, with names of those in charge and evaluations of their conduct. The governor, Pedro Massano de Amorim (see p. 168) also suggests where further military action might be taken (pp. 7-18, 22-24). His recommendations for improving the district include building lighthouses, railroads, and hospitals, cultivating natural resources, and improving laws on emigration and customs payments.

* OCLC 145358161, listed as part of a series (1907-1916) at Stanford and University of Florida; and 183200819, part of a series with 1906-7 and 1908-9 at Universitat Senckenberg; Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

An Enlightened Conservative

27. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Cartas de hum portuguez aos seus concidadãos sobre diferentes objectos de utilidade geral, e individual.* 2 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1822-1823. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spine gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink manuscript inscription "N.º 121" in upper outer corner of first title page. Circular white paper ticket with blue border and "481" supplied in ink manuscript in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 216 pp. 2 volumes in 1. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. The text appeared again in the author's *Obras completas*, [1987?]. It consists of 27 "Cartas". Beginning on p. [65] is a divisional title page, dated 1823, titled *Continuação das Cartas aos Portuguezes escriptas por José Accursio das Neves*.

This book attempts to foster the political economy while opposing the new constitutional system. There is much derogatory comment on the French and American revolutions, buttressed with references to Rousseau, Voltaire, Raynal, classical authors, and the Bible. On pp. 7-8 of the first part, the author refers to Portuguese shipping on the high seas, intended promote Brazilian sugar, coffee, and cotton, which will be traded for wines of the Alto Douro, plums from Traz-os-Montes, and figs from the Algarve. On p. 69 is a reference to Brazilian independence. This is further discussed in "Carta XII: o desmembramento da monarquia" on pp. [89]-96. Cartas XV, XVI, and XVII, pp. [113]-136 deal with "Efeitos da regeneração pelo que respeita a industria".

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

* Innocência IV, 182 (without collation); IV, 459 (stating that the book contains 216 pp.); XII, 197 (calling in error for 217 pp.); see pp. 181-3, 458-9; XII, 196-7; XVIII, 249 for biographical details and other works. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 89-94. OCLC: 609510803 (14 locations, including HathiTrust Digital Library and European Register of Microform and Digital Masters; most locations appear to be internet resources; only Newberry Library and University of California-Berkeley appear to hold the actual book). Porbase locates nine copies: six in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition), two at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Jisc.

BOUND WITH:

NEVES, José Accursio das. *Petição documentada, e dirigida a ElRey Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1823. 4°, woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page, 28 pp. Overall in very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Relates to the reinstatement of José Accursio das Neves into the administration of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro.

* Innocência IV, 458. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 181.

*First General History of Brazil: The Phillipps Copy
Documents the "Guerra dos Macates"
Between Sugar Planters and New Bourgeoisie*

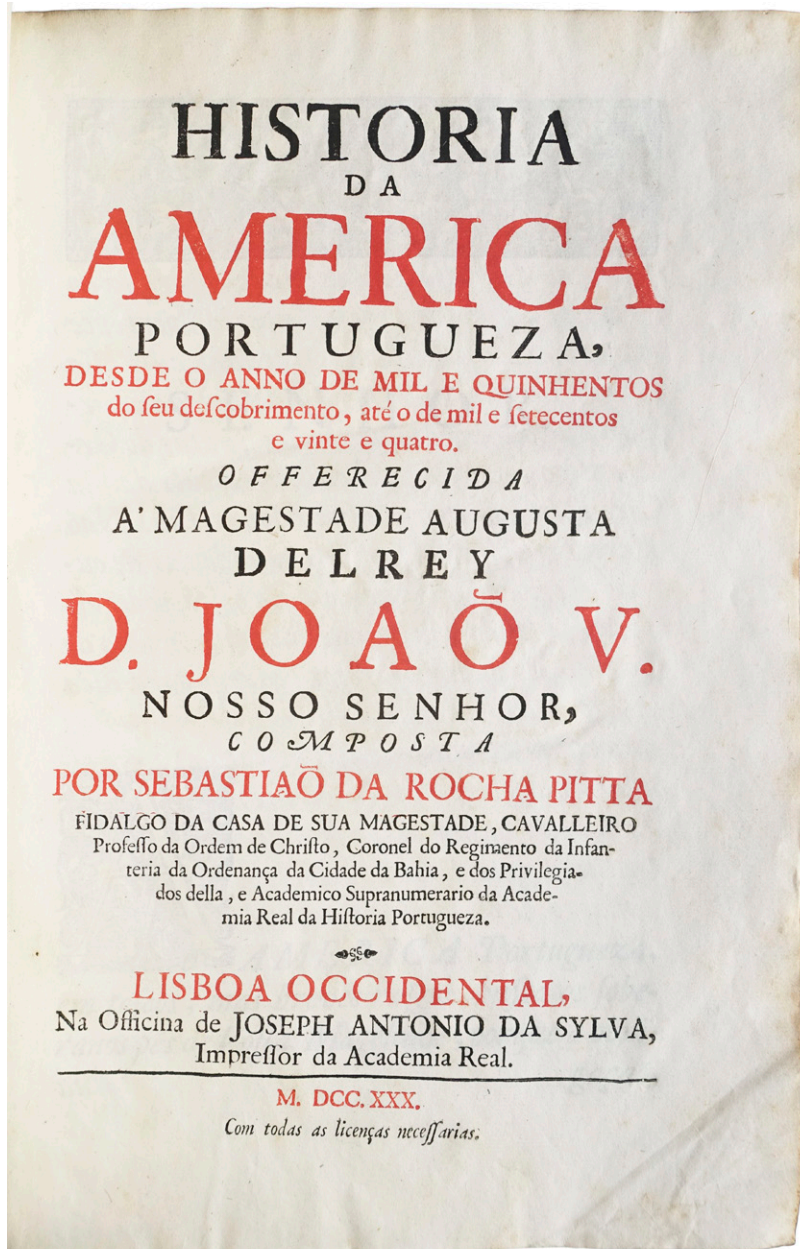
28. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguesa, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos* Lisboa Occidental: Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary speckled calf (somewhat rubbed, wear to corners; small piece missing at top of spine; short cracks to joints), spine 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



Pag. 1



HISTORIA
 DA
 AMERICA
 PORTUGUEZA.
 LIVRO PRIMEIRO.

SUMMARIO.



Introdução da Historia. Estado em que se achava o Imperio Lusitano. Descobrimento do Brasil. Nomes, que lhe foram impostos. Descrição do corpo natural, e material desta Região. Distancia das suas costas, rumos, e ventos da sua navegação. Movimentos dos seus mares. Extensão do seu Continente.

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, *Rarest 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.

*First General History of Brazil; Documents the “Guerra dos Macates”
Between Sugar Planters and New Bourgeoisie*

29. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguesa, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos* Lisboa Occidental: na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), nineteenth-century black quarter calf with textured paper sides (some wear; nicked at foot of spine), gilt spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. 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. Repair to margin of 3T1, affecting 3 letters of marginal gloss. A few minor stains. Light dampstains at front, with a few blank corners broken off and small repairs to blank corners of 7 leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, made in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., and dated 1927, and with his pencil note dated 1968, describing an exchange by which he acquired this book from noted Brazilian collector José Mindlin. (12 ll.), (1 blank l.), 716 pp., LACKING the half-title. \$6,500.00

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), although 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: José Mindlin (São Paulo, 1914-2010), son of Odessa-born Jewish parents, Brazilian lawyer, businessman, and bibliophile, was perhaps the greatest Brazilian book collector of his day. Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, distinguished Brazilian historian and diplomat of Portuguese ancestry, was a significant book and art collector. He wrote on art and historical subjects, being an expert on the Flemish painter Frans Post: see *Frans Post 1612-1680*, Amsterdam: A.L. Gendt & Co., 1973, and *Frans Post*, São Paulo: Civilização Brasileira, 1948.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 678; *Período colonial* p. 290. Alden and Landis 730/211. Blake VII, 214-5. Mindlin, *Highlights* 194. Innocência VII, 222, 462; XIX, 191, 355. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 540. 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.

*Documents the "Guerra dos Macates"
Between Sugar Planters and New Bourgeoisie*

30. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguesa, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos do seu descobrimento até o de mil e setecentos e vinte e quatro* Lisbon: Francisco Arthur da Silva, 1880. Large 8°, contemporary red half sheep over dark green pebbled cloth (minor wear), spine gilt in five compartments, raised bands, marbled endleaves, original green on yellow printed wrappers bound in (small repair at outer margin of front wrapper; tiny repair at outer margin of rear wrapper), edges sprinkled. Title in red and black with publisher's monogram. Six lithograph plates. Double-page engraved map of Brazil. Overall in fine condition. xxviii, 404 pp., 6 plates and 1 double-page map. \$600.00

Third edition but First Illustrated Edition of the first general history of Brazil, which was first published in Lisbon, 1730, and again at Bahia, 1878. This edition is described in

error on the front wrapper and the title-page as the second. It was revised and annotated by J.G. Goes. The illustrations depict landfall in 1500, the city of Salvador, Bahia, the death of Padre Ignacio d'Azevedo, João Fernandes Vieira, panning for gold, and Rio de Janeiro. There is also a double-page map of Brazil.

Burns describes Rocha Pitta as "one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians" (*Perspectives on Brazilian History* p. 16), although 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," 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.

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.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 678. Blake VII, 214-5. Rodrigues 2113.

Native of Santo Domingo Living in Caracas Describes Venezuela

31. PONS, F[rançois Raymond Joseph] de. *Travels in parts of South America, during the years 1801, 1802, 1803 & 1804; containing a description of the captain-generalship of Carraccas, with an account of the laws, commerce, and natural productions of that country; as also a view of the customs and manners of the Spaniards and native Indians.* London: For Richard Phillips by J.G. Barnard, 1806. Large 8°, mid-twentieth-century half brown calf with cloth boards (upper cover detached), gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, red lettering-piece in second. Piece missing from foot of title, not affecting text. Internally in very good condition; binding needs repair. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Ownership inscription dated 1917 on verso of second map. 157, (1) pp., (1 l.), folding engraved frontispiece of the captaincy of Caracas, folding engraved plan of the city of Caracas. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION of this abridged translation of the author's *Voyage à la partie orientale de la Terre-Ferme*, Paris, 1806. "His important description of Venezuela ... was immediately translated into English and studied on both sides of the Atlantic" (Howgego). It was included in Sir Richard Phillip's *A Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels*, London, 1805-10 (part 2, 1806). The edition published in New York, 1806, was translated in part by Washington Irving.

According to McNeil and Deas, de Pons was one of Humboldt's earliest followers, and his description of the country "is similar to Humboldt's essay on New Spain, which was not to appear for another five years: he analyses the colony systematically, describing

its history, geography, population and commercial possibilities. And like Humboldt he was most impressed with the natural resources of South America—"the new promised land" as he calls it." Hill notes (on the New York edition), "This is an important account of Venezuela giving a description of the country and people and also accounts of the growth and production of cocoa, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco." Aside from descriptions of major towns and cities (Caracas, Maracaibo, etc.), topics include: geography, climate, pearl fisheries, salt, medicinal plants, education, siesta, marriage, Creoles, slavery, exposure of newborns, Indians, government, judiciary, military, navy, trade, the Inquisition, Guiana, and the Orinoco River.

François Raymond Joseph de Pons (1751-1812), a native of Souston, Santo Domingo, was a Paris-trained lawyer who served as an agent of the French government in Caracas from 1801 to 1804.

* Howgego II, 486 (P38). Sabin 19644. Hill, *Pacific Voyages* I, 238.

Confiscation of Illegal Goods

32. [PORTALES, Diego]. *Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y Ca. para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo. [text begins:] 1° Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Folio (32 x 20.6 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Tear (2.5 cm.) at foot of both leaves. Upper and lower edges uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.).*

\$800.00

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

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

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

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

Lo.

He.

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

SEÑORES

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

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

Dissolution of the Portales Cía Monopoly

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

\$1,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

Taxing Chocolate and Sweets to Pay for Soldiers

34. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Eu El-Rey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarà em fôrma de Ley virem, que havendo por outro de dezaseis de Novembro do anno passado dado fôrma para que os assucares, que se achavão nestes Reynos* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 31 January 1721. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; six-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (1 l.) \$400.00

Imported chocolate, molasses, and sweets are to be included in the provisions of the *alvará* of 16 November 1720, which laid a tax on imported sugar to help pay for "tropas necessarias para a defença dos referidos Reynos."

* Not located in OCLC.

Easing Trade in Brazilian Sugar

35. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Decreto sobre os Direitos, que deve pagar o assucar nas Alfandegas deste Reyno. De 27 de Janeiro 1751. Sendo informado da grande decadencia, em que se achão a lavoura, e o trafico do Tabaco, e assucar, que são ou dous generos, em que consiste o principal Commercio destes Reynos com o Estado do Brasil* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Salvaterra de Magos, 27 January 1751. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title, nine-line woodcut initial. Minor marginal worming (1.5 cm.) at top of gutter. Overall very good. Old ink manuscript foliation ("22-23"). (2 ll.) \$150.00

Reforms the duties for sugar in various forms in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Maranhão, and when brought into the ports of Lisbon and Porto.

Forbidden Imports: Chocolate, Boots, Women's Hats, Silk Gloves, and More

36. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Sua Magestade foi servido ordenar por Resoluçã de tres do corrente, em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios, que as Fazendas, cuja entrada he prohibida* N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 24 May 1757. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. In very good condition. Broadside. \$175.00

This order, issued 24 May 1757, gives a list of items that may not be imported to Portugal, including chocolate, pots, boots, ready-made clothing, women's hats and silk gloves.

* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Porbase.

Fraud, Fines & Sacks of Cacão

*37. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de declaração, e ampliação virem: Que attentendo a me representar a Junta da Administração da Companhia Geral do Grão Pará, e Maranhão* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1762. Folio (28.2 x 20 cm.), disbound and stapled. Woodcut initial on first leaf recto. Second leaf creased. In good condition. (2 ll.). \$150.00

Grants to the Conservador of the Companhia Geral do Grão Pará e Maranhão the same jurisdiction as the Junta do Comércio, due to certain frauds and contrabands having been committed by the Companhia. Specifically mentioned are sacks of cacão, and fines are levied. The Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro is mentioned as well as an injured party. Dated and signed in print on the second leaf recto by the King and Conde de Oeyras (future Marquês de Pombal), vinte e cinco de Outubro de mil setecentos sessenta e dous.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 762/3. OCLC: the present edition not located; cf. a completely different edition, without indication of any printer, apparently conforming to JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 762/4—81428760 (John Carter Brown Library); 1045390879 (Internet Archive—digitalized from the JCB copy).

*Attempts to Balance Government Debt
With a Lottery and Taxes on Cotton, Sugar, and Hats*

38. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. *Eu o Principe Regente Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que Havendo procurado por todos os meios compatíveis com o Decôro, Dignidade, e Independencia da Minha Real Corôa, evitar que a Guerra accendida na Europa involvesse os Meus Fiéis Vassallos* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated at Palácio de Quéluz, 7 March 1801. Folio (31.2 x 21.7 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial incorporating Portuguese royal arms. Two tiny round wormholes at inner margin, never affecting text. Uncut. In very good condition. 9 pp. \$150.00

Raises money for the public treasury by means of a lottery and a loan, as well as through taxes on cotton, sugar, hats, goods manufactured and sold in Portugal, and property taxes. This decree was promulgated on the eve of the "Guerra das Laranjas". At the time the Portuguese army consisted of 2,000 cavalry and 16,000 infantry, under the command of the 82-year-old D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa e Ligne, 2.º Duque de Lafões. At about this time Manuel Godoy was nominated commander of a Spanish army of invasion consisting of 30,000 troops, with the additional threat of reinforcements under general Charles Victor Emmanuel Leclerc, in-law of the Emperor Napoleon. Thus the urgent need to raise money.

* OCLC: 643344665 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, listing it as a book, a computer file, and an Internet resource). Not located in Porbase.

DISERTACION

Sobre las Virtudes maravillosas y uso de la Planta llamada *Carqueyxa*, conocida en Galicia por este nombre, y en otras Provincias del Reyno por una voz análoga á la misma pronunciacion.

ESCRITA

Por el R.^{mo} P. M. Fr. Martin Sarmiento, del Orden de S. Benito, en el año de 1749.

Y REIMPRESA Y AUMENTADA

Por D. Josef Felix Maceda, Administrador Principal de la Renta de Aguardientes de la Ciudad de Segovia.



CON LICENCIA

En Segovia, en la Imprenta de D. Antonio Espinosa. Año de 1787.

*The Benefits of Common Broom:
Significantly Different from All Other Editions
The Cures of Carqueyxa (Genista tridentata) Tea*

*39. SARMIENTO, Martín. *Disertacion sobre las virtudes maravillosas y uso de la planta llamada Carqueyxa, conocida en Galicia por este nombre, y en otras Provincias de Reyno por una voz análoga á la misma pronunciacion. Escrita por ... en el año de 1749, y reimpressa y aumentada por D. Josef Felix Maceda, Administrador Principal de la Renta de Aguardientes de la Ciudad de Segovia*. Segovia: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio Espinosa, 1787. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, green morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short author-title lettered in gilt, gilt rule to leather where it meets the boards, old (contemporary?) plain wrappers bound in. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 13. In very good condition. Armorial monogrammed bookplate of Luis Mallo. 65 pp. \$1,200.00

The present edition is significantly different from the other editions, all of which are rare—but this one appears to be the rarest. It seems to be the only edition edited by Josef Felix Maceda, and contains material on pp. 55-65 not in any of the others. A section titled “Noticias modernas de Segovia ...” on p. 55 of the present volume continues to p. 63. Included, beginning on p. 64 and continuing on to the first four lines of p. 65, is a section titled “Advertencias para mejor formalidad y uso de esta útil flor.” Finally, on p. 65 is a note about cooking the “raiz y la hoja” in white wine. There are also other differences. Comparing the present volume to the editions of Madrid: Imprenta de Hilario Santos, 1786 and 1787, the “Nota del editor” is greatly expanded. On p. 13, which begins “Nombres y vertudes de la Planta Carqueyxa” there is a paragraph, continuing to p. 14, and with a footnote on that page, which is not present in these Madrid editions. There are other subsequent significant variations in the text.

This Segovia edition is more closely related to that of Madrid: Imprenta de Pantaleon Aznar, 1787, but there are also differences other than the final 11 pages. In addition to some minor variants, a section from pp. 40-1 of the Aznar edition, titled “Precaucion,” has been omitted. Then, in the section which begins “Noticias adquiridas por el Edictor de algunas curas muy particulares, hechas por la Carqueyxa” on p. 51 of our volume, and on p. 43 of the Aznar edition, several of the cures mentioned are different. Regarding the edition of Madrid: Imprenta de Blás Roman, 1790, it appears to follow more or less the two Hilario Santos editions, with more or less the same differences from ours.

The plant known as *carqueyxa* (*Genista tridentata*) in the Galician dialect, from the genus *Genista*, is a plant similar to what is known in English as “Common broom” [*Genista scoparia*]. (See Henry Stephens, *The Book of Farm*, volume I, 1844, p. 347; see also “*Genista*” in Bartholomew Parr, M.D., *The London Medical Dictionary*, London: 1809, Volume I, p. 701.) It is known in Spanish as *carquesa* and in Portuguese (and in some areas of Spain) as *carqueja*. It is a type of shrub typical of the Iberian Peninsula, known for flowers of a deep, intense yellow that bloom in May and June. The plant has long been valued for its medicinal qualities, and is still used by homeopathic specialists and in many folk remedies. Current herbalist practices defer little from Sarmiento’s *Disertacion*.

Sarmiento describes how *carqueyxa* was made into syrup, which the poor and provincial people in Spain used as a remedy to purify the blood (p. 34). *Carqueyxa* was seen as an affordable alternative to an unnamed plant that was brought from Japan for similar



NOMBRES Y VIRTUDES
de la Planta Carqueyxa.

NO hay hombre alguno en el mundo, que por incrédulo que sea quando está sano, no sea demasiado aprehensivo quando está enfermo: Tan natural es el apetito á conservar la salud, que aun el mismo entendimiento enferma tambien para compadecer al cuerpo; por esto juzgo sería de no pequeña importancia, para la conservacion de la humanidad, el que á los Médicos no se permitiese con tanta libertad el exercicio de curar enfermos, sin que hubiesen te-
ni-

purposes (p. 35). Pages 55-65 list cases where patients in the area of Segovia had read an earlier edition of Sarmiento's work and improved their illnesses through these remedies. Treatments in this section include bathing in water infused with *carqueyxa* flowers from the Cebrero mountains of Galicia, which gave patients relief from rheumatism. Pages 55-58 tell of a patient who was forbidden to eat chocolate due to stomach problems. After drinking *carqueyxa* tea, the patient (Don Miguel Dovalin) was able to eat chocolate freely. Later pages describe patients being cured of gout by applying boiled *carqueyxa* flowers to the affected areas externally, with a cloth: one patient was even able to ride horseback again (p. 61). *Carqueyxa* tea is also cited as curing an patient whose lack of appetite was so extreme that he was near death (p. 60), and a patient who was cured of recurring tertian fevers (*tercianas rebeldes*) by drinking *carqueyxa* flower tea (p. 62).

The revered Portuguese herbalist José Salgueiro (b. 1919) has written highly of *carqueja* (to use its Portuguese name), in the form of tea brewed from the flowers, as one of the most effective plants to cure illnesses and diseases of the liver. This tea is also said to be effective for illnesses of the gallbladder, kidneys, bladder, and urinary tract. Using a similar treatment method as the one Sarmiento describes, José Salgueiro describes how to use *carqueja* externally, by boiling the flowers and then applied gauze soaked in the liquid to a skin sores (*chagas*). *Carqueja* is still considered effective as a blood purifier, and for relieving diabetes, stomach illnesses, intestinal problems, the flu, colds, bronchitis, and pneumonia. For internal illnesses, Salgueiro prescribes 35 grams of flowers added to 1 liter of water, bring to a boil and let steep for 10 minutes. (See José Salgueiro, *Ervas, Usos e Saberes*, Lisbon: Edições Colibri, 2013, pp. 108-9.)

Father Martín Sarmiento, born Pedro José García Balboa (Villafranca del Bierzo, El Bierzo, 1695-Madrid, 1772) was a Spanish scholar, writer, and Benedictine monk, and an illustrious representative of the Enlightenment. He was born in Leon and grew up in Galicia, where he developed an interest in the Gallego language. He wrote on a wide variety of subjects, including literature, medicine, botany, ethnography, history, theology and linguistics.

Whitehead lists 19 titles at the British Library printed by Antonio Espinosa between 1780 and [ca. 1800]. Only two, from 1780 and 1788, have Segovia imprints; the rest have Madrid imprints.

* This edition not in Palau; see 302338-40 for two editions of Madrid, 1787, and one of Madrid, 1790. This edition not in Aguilar Piñal, *Bibliografía de autores españoles del siglo XVIII*; see volume VII, numbers 4160-2 for editions of Madrid: Hilario Santos, 1786, Madrid: Aznar, 1787, and Madrid: Blas Román, 1790. Colmeiro cites the Madrid 1786 edition and gives a long biographical entry for Sarmiento. No edition in Hunt Botanical, Nissen, or Pritzel. No edition in Blake, *National Library of Medicine 18thC STC*. No edition in Wellcome *Catalogue*. No edition in Whitehead, *British Library 18thC Spanish STC*. See Pensado Tomé, *Fray Martín Sarmiento, testigo de su siglo*, Salamanca: Universidad de Salamanca, 1972. OCLC: This edition not located. Editions of Madrid 1786, two of Madrid 1787, and Madrid 1790 are cited. CCPBE locates two copies of the present edition: at the Seminario Diocesano-Segovia, and the Biblioteca de Cataluña-Barcelona, in addition to citing an edition of Madrid 1786, two of Madrid 1787, and one of Madrid, 1790. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites two editions of Madrid 1787, one of Madrid 1790, one of Santiago de Compostela 1961, and one of A Coruña, 2002. Jisc locates only a single copy of one of the Madrid 1787 editions at Oxford University.

Colonial Economics

40. SIMONSEN, Roberto C. *História econômica do Brasil (1500/1820). Curso professado na Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo. 3ª edição.* São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1957. Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, série 5ª, volume 10. Large 8°, maroon quarter leatherette (corners bumped), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 475 pp., 2 large folding maps, 2 folding tables, illustrated. \$20.00

Third edition; the first appeared in São Paulo, 1937, the second in São Paulo, 1944. Includes chapters on the economic situation in Portugal and Spain before colonization, colonial economics, the sugar trade, slavery, livestock, mining, Amazonas, and D. João VI's time in Brazil.

Loosens Restrictions on Imports of Sweets, Chocolate, Cotton, Linen, and Carpets from the Americas, Asia, and Africa

41. [SPAIN. Laws. Carlos III, King of Spain 1759-1788]. *Por Decretos de veinte y cinco de Octubre de mil setecientos diez y siete ... mandò el Rey mi Augustissimo Padre, que no se admitiesen en mis Dominios el Azucar, Dulces, y Cacao de Maranhõn, que viniessen de los de Portugal* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Aranjuez, 15 May 1760. Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), unbound. Small woodcut cross at top of first leaf. Seven-line woodcut initial. Light spotting and dampstains at top and fold; small pieces of upper margin missing on both leaves. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.) \$300.00

The king revokes his father's restrictions on imports from Portugal of sugar, sweets, and chocolate from Maranhão, silk from China, cotton and linen from elsewhere in Asia, and carpets from Turkey and the Levant. The only prohibition that remains in effect is that of chocolate from Maranhão. The second leaf sets the import tax on various types of each of these, e.g., sugar "sea blanca, dorada, cande, ò en panes." Carpets must be cleared of contagion in Italy or France.

Carlos III had succeeded his father, Philip V, less than a year before this decree was issued, and was hastening to revamp his rule of Spain on the principles of enlightened despotism.

* Not in Palau. CCBPE locates copies at Universidad de Sevilla; Madrid, Real Academia de la História; and Madrid, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, Biblioteca Central. Rebiun: Universitat de Valencia.

*Strangford Obtains for Great Britain a Stranglehold on Brazilian Trade
Includes Detail on Trade with Portuguese East Africa*

42. [TREATY]. *Tratado de commercio, e navegação entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos Senhores o Principe Regente de Portugal, e ElRei do Reino Unido da Grande Bretanha e Irlanda, assignado no Rio de Janeiro ... 19 de Fevereiro de 1810* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. Folio (29.7 x 21 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Main text in two columns in Portuguese and English. Ratifications in Portuguese, Latin and English. In very good condition. 33 pp. \$200.00

Portuguese printing of this treaty, one of the Strangford agreements, dealing with matters of commerce, first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1810. The treaty was also published in Lisbon, 1810 and Bahia, 1811. Strangford's able negotiations earned for Great Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade. Great Britain is given most-favored-nation trading status, her subjects are allowed to sell retail as well as wholesale, and (Article X) all legal cases involving her citizens are to be tried in special courts with British magistrates. Article XII (hotly contested by the Papal Nuncio) grants religious toleration to the British and gives them the right to build churches or chapels. Great Britain refuses Portugal the right to export sugar, coffee and other articles produced in British colonies into England, but allows Portugal to send such articles to England for re-exportation—which ensured cargoes for British vessels and business for English merchants. In Article VIII the Portuguese crown reserves the right to exclusive trade within its dominions in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold dust, gun powder, and tobacco in the form of snuff. The British are allowed to trade with Portuguese East Africa, but waive the right to build factories or to incorporate bodies of British merchants (Articles XXIV-XXV).

* See Manchester, *British Preëminence in Brazil*, pp. 80-90. Not located in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. This edition not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 958961163 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates a single copy of the present edition, in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. This edition not located in Jisc, which cites the Rio de Janeiro, 1810 edition at British Library.



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