RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 207

Political Thought:
Sixty-Seven Items,
Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries
June 23, 2015

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Political Thought: Sixty-Seven Items, Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries

An asterisk (*) before an item number indicates that the item is in Lisbon.

Satisfaction Guaranteed:
All items are understood to be on approval, and may be returned within a reasonable time for any reason whatsoever.

Visitors by Appointment
**Special List 207**

**POLITICAL THOUGHT:**

**SIXTY-SEVEN ITEMS,**

**SIXTEENTH TO TWENTIETH CENTURIES**

*Advice to a King on How to Govern*

1. **ANJOS, Fr. Manoel dos, O.F.M.** *Política predicável e doutrina moral do bom governo do mundo* .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1693. Folio (29.5 x 20.4 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some wear to corners and head of spine; lacks free endleaves), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (some rubbing to bands), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (faded), gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials, several large and elegant. Woodcut headpieces (one large and nicely executed). Typographical headpieces. Large woodcut tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. Small hole in leaf B6 with loss of page numbers for pp. 23-4. Small tear repaired at lower outer corner of leaf F1. Very small worm trace in lower blank margin of quire G and in leaves H3-5, R2-4, and Ss5-Tt6, never affecting text. Some foxing and occasional small dampstains. Overall in good to very good condition. Contemporary ink inscription on title page: “Morgado de V.ª Cova.” (14 ll.), 760 pp. $1,200.00

*FIRST EDITION; a second edition appeared in 1702.* This advice on how to govern was published posthumously and dedicated by Fr. Joseph Evangelista, Ministro Provincial of the Terceira Ordem, to the then four-year-old prince, Dom João, who succeeded his father D. Pedro II in December 1706, and was crowned as D. João V on January 1, 1707. When written, the book was probably intended for the ill-fated son and heir of D. João IV, who became King Afonso VI in 1656. Taking a religious and moral tone, the work offers sound counsel on the powers and duties of a ruler. In addition to many biblical and other religious references, there are also references to classical authors and to more modern secular authorities.

One curious feature of this volume is that the earliest license is dated 3 October 1652. Several more date from 1655 and 1656, then two from 1670, one from 1673, another from 21 August 1692, and the final three dated 9, 10, and 12 October 1693. Thus it took over 40
POLÍTICA PREDICÁVEL,
E DOUTRINA MORAL DO
bom governo do mundo,
OFFERECIDA
AO SERENÍSSIMO
PRÍNCIPE DE PORTUGAL
DOM JOAM
NOSO SENHOR, &c.

Peito Província do Terceiro Ordem da Penitência de Frades do Século Sétimo dos séculos Reynos:
OBRA POSTHUMA:
AUTHOR OPADRE
FR. MANOEL DOS ANJOS,
FILO DA MESMA PROVÍNCIA:
Com quatro códigos seus Indicis, o princípio dos Capítulos, & parágrafos, o legado da rua
Em que esta Seu trono de cadáveres, e o resto de suas mais notáveis, & o quarto
dos textos da Sagrada Escritura.

LISBOA,
Com todas as leituras necessárias,
Na Officina de MIGUEL DESLANDES Impressor de suas Magallanes, anno 1693.
years to obtain the approval of the authorities to print the book. According to Porbase, there is a variant issue in which the final license is dated 21 August 1692.

In addition to the dedication and licenses, the preliminary matter includes a privilege for ten years granted by the crown to the Franciscan Order, a four-page author’s prologue, a neo-Latin epigram signed Emmanuel d’Abrantes, and another signed Fr. Valentinus de Alpoem, who also provides a sonnet in Portuguese. There is as well an elaborate thirteen-page table of contents. At the end is an “Elenchus por concionibus adaptandis” (pp. 640-78); an index of the most noteworthy things contained in the work (pp. 679-731); and an index to citations of Holy Scripture (pp. 732-60).

Fr. Manoel dos Anjos was born in Manteigas, near Guarda, in 1595, and died at Coimbra, 1653. He also wrote a Historia universal, originally published in Coimbra, 1651 (of which there appear to be two distinct issues), and what is probably yet another issue with a title page of Coimbra, 1652. Two different editions (issues?) of the Historia universal, Lisbon, 1702, are said to be “correcta & emendada.”


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare, of this treatise explaining to ministers of state why they are continually under attack from inferiors and how to deal with such attacks. The author believed in the absolute power of the state over its citizens, based on what the individual owes to the State: “Os homens devem ao Governo todos os bens, que elles gozão sobre a terra, a sua vida, a sua honra, a sua fortuna, e a sua liberdade” (p. iv).

Néry Soares de Avelar (d. 1865) was a native of Lisbon whose political opinions approximated those of his good friend, the prolific monarchist polemicist José Agostinho de Macedo. The Grande enciclopédia notes that he died “na miséria.”

For the Education of the Working Classes


42 issues in 1 volume. $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a very rare COMPLETE RUN of this periodical ostensibly directed to Portugal’s working classes, but actually a mouthpiece for the liberal views of its unnamed editor, João Luís Lopes. Much of the editorial content is written in the form of letters exchanged among a fictional Porto family with impeccable liberal credentials, who had lived for many years (as did Lopes) among the Portuguese émigré community in Paris. O Baratissimo includes poetry, a serialized novel entitled A família do Arraes d’Ovar, and long, serialized discussions on such topics as freedom of thought and speech, public education, public works, and advances in civil and hydraulic engineering. There are, for instance, discussions on ways of providing Lisbon with water and the tunnel recently bored under the Thames. Virtually all of the contributions are unsigned, or signed with apparent pseudonyms; e.g., much of the poetry is signed “José Ozorio,” whose true identity we have been unable to establish. Other poems, however, are signed by the Portuguese poet and journalist Francisco Luís Lopes (b. 1816).

João Luís Lopes (d. 1864) entered the military in 1824, only to be expelled five years later from the Academia de Fortificação for his liberal views. Rehabilitated in 1833, he rose to the rank of captain in the engineering corps, serving for a time as director of public works at Ponta Delgada (Azores) before being dismissed in 1847. He edited O Baratissimo while appealing his dismissal, which he successfully reversed in 1849; issue nº 40 (314-20) contains a long, signed defense of his conduct. At the end of the final issue he announces that the periodical will have to cease publication because the subscribers have been sending “rarissimas, e diminutas quantias” of the money they had promised.

PROLOGO.

Vamos dar começo à publicação deste Jornal, que Propósito apurámos nas primeiras horas deste ano, e à que demos o título de Baratismo, ou Pequeno Civilizador Popular.

Fugaz e perene está a necessidade de regredir os princípios que nos moldaram e nos moldam, e que nos convivem com os demais, e que são intrínsecos à nossa natureza. A semente daqueles princípios não deve ser esquecida e mergulhada na terra da ignorância, mas merece ser cultivada e espalhada pelo mundo, para que sejam frutificadas, e assim se propaguem.

Por isso, temos como missão a publicação deste Jornal, cujo objetivo é provocar reflexões e mudar hábitos, incentivando a busca da verdade e o amor as pessoas.

Damos início à nossa jornada, com o desejo de contribuir para a construção de um mundo mais justo e equitativo. Que este Jornal seja um guia para aqueles que buscam fazer a diferença na vida de todos.

FIRST EDITION (?) of this collection of 29 satirical political sketches, all of which poke fun at Spain with polished, venomous wit. Boccalini had begun to compose these sketches in the late sixteenth century, employing as his literary conceit the device of sending dispatches from Apollo’s court on Parnasseus. By the time of his move to Venice in 1612, Boccalini had composed many such sketches, 200 of which he published in the two-part *Ragguagli di Parnaso* (Venice, 1612-1613). The 29 sketches included in the *Pietra* were presumably withheld as being too politically dangerous to publish. Boccalini’s death in 1613 removed that obstacle, but it was still felt necessary to publish the *Pietra* with a fictitious imprint. Immediately and immensely successful, the work was reprinted frequently throughout the seventeenth century. The *Ragguagli* proved nearly as popular, appearing in numerous subsequent editions with a supplementary third volume of 50 additional *ragguagli* by Girolamo Briani. Perhaps to assert its authenticity, p. 3 of this edition of the *Pietra* bears the caption title: *De’i Ragguagli di Parnaso, parte terza.*

This is one of at least five editions bearing the imprint “Cosmopoli, 1615.” The British Library owns three such editions, all with “Cosmopoli” misprinted “Cormopoli”: one of 138 pp. printed by “Ambros Teler” (as here), one of 38 leaves printed by “Giorgio Teler,” and one of 32 leaves also printed by “Giorgio Teler.” Two other editions with the imprint Cosmopoli, Zorzi Teler, 1615—one of (111) pp. and the other of (102) pp.—are listed in *NUC.* Antonio Belloni’s *Le prime edizioni della Pietra del paragone* (Padua, 1899)—which we have not been able to consult—notes (per Robert H. Williams) no fewer than six editions or issues: five with the Cormopoli imprint, and one with the Cosmopoli imprint. Nearly all of the many later seventeenth-century editions also bear a Cosmopoli imprint, which is clearly fictitious. Palau suggests Amsterdam as the place of publication, perhaps taking his cue from Brunet, who notes several editions published there by the Elzeviers. The British Library’s *Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Italian Books*, under the expert editorship of Dennis E. Rhodes, assigns its three 1615 editions to Venice, and most of the later editions to Amsterdam. The print(s), however, has not been identified: Ambros, Giorgio, and Zorzi Teler are fictitious names, the first also used on the title-page of the first Elzevier edition (1640).

Boccalini (1556-1613) was born in Loreto and educated at Padua. It is said that his lifelong enmity against Spain was rooted in his forebears’ loss of affluence and expulsion from Carpi following its conquest by Charles V in 1525. After settling in Rome, an advantageous marriage brought Boccalini the patronage of Pope Gregory XIII and a series of secular offices, for none of which he was temperamentally suited. He found more success as a teacher and intellectual, eventually moving to Venice in 1612 where his political opinions could be vented more freely.

PIETRA
DEL PARAGONE
POLITICO
Tratta
DAL MONTE PARNASO
Dove si toccano i governi delle maggiori monarchie del Vniverso.

DI
Troi ano Boccalini.

Impreso in Cornopoli per Ambros Teler.

M DCXV.
5. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Autopsia do manifesto do Infante D. Miguel, datado em 28 de março de 1832*. 10 works bound in 1 volume. London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century purple sheep over marbled boards (some wear to corners), smooth spine (faded) with gilt fillets and title (“memorias”), front free endleaf replaced by a leaf with list of contents in manuscript, text-block edges sprinkled red. In very good condition. Two paper tags near head of spine (a bit frayed), both white, one with blue border, serrated edges and an old ink manuscript “4190” at center superimposed on part of the other. (1 l.), 37 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Includes a resumé of the public life of D. Miguel. There are references to Brazil and to the Brazilian and Portuguese constitutions. Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Codigo commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, as well as having been a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico … 1828-34* (1892), 414. Innocêncio IV, 329 (without mention of the initial leaf containing the half title); on the author, see also pp. 327-31; XII, 326-7. Not in Borba de Moraes, which lists another work by the author. OCLC: 61186790 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 560204465 (British Library). Porbase, without mention of the initial leaf (a half title), lists five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Comments on the second edition of the pamphlet *Parecer sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal*, by Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira and Felippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro, itself a reply to Borges’s original comments on the first edition of Ferreira’s pamphlet. Borges’s first pamphlet is titled *Observaçoes sobre um opusculo intitulado: Parecer de dous concelheiros da Coroa Constitucional sobre os meios de restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal.*


AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

BORDES, José Ferreira. Opinião jurídica sobre a questão: “Quem deve ser o regente de Portugal destruída a usurpação do Infante D. Miguel?” London: Impresso por Bingham, 1832. 8º, 32 pp. Very good condition.

FIRST EDITION. A second edition was published in London the same year. This work discusses, from a constitutional and legal standpoint, the rights of Dom Pedro, the former Emperor of Brazil, and his daughter, D. Maria da Glória, to the throne and regency of Portugal. The constitution is the Carta constitucional promulgated by D. Pedro in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, in 1826.


AND BOUND WITH:

[BORGES, José Ferreira]. Memoria sobre o Recurso de Revista. [Caption title on p. (1)]: Defenze da legislação contenida nos artigos 1115 e 1116 doCodigo do Precesso Comercial Portuguez, ou Demonstração do que é hoje o recurso de revista segundo as cathegorias do Poder Judicial marcadas na Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1836. 8º, (1 l.), 14 pp. Very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

BORDES, José Ferreira. Exame critico do valor politico das expressões soberania do povo, e soberania das Cortes: e outro sim das bases da organização do poder legislativo no sistema representativo, e da sancção
Item 5 (greatly reduced)
do Rei. Lisbon: Typografia Transmontana, 1837. 8º, 27 pp. [first leaf blank], (2 blank ll. at end). Very good condition.

FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other (see below), with slight but discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

Innocêncio IV, 330. OCLC: 61253998 (Newberry Library, University of Kansas Archives, University of California-Berkeley Law Library); 560204529 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies (one in poor condition), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:

BORGES, José Ferreira. Exame critico do valor politico das expressões soberania do povo, e soberania das Côrtes: em outro sim das bases da organisação do poder legislativo no sistema representativo e da sancção do Rei. Lisbon: Typografia Transmontana, 1837. 8º, 27 pp. [first leaf blank], (2 blank ll.). Very good condition.

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AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Innocêncio IV, 328 (calling in error for 43 pp.), Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 25318.14 (with 42 pp.). Porbase locates five copies (giving a collation of 42 pp.), three in the
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one each in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. OCLC: 65255729 (102 locations, most if not all of which appear to be ebooks or digital copies); 560204520 (British Library). Copac repeats British Library and adds only electronic copies at two other libraries.

6. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Exame crítico do valor político das expressões soberania do povo, e soberania das Cortes; e outro sim das bases da organização do poder legislativo no sistema representativo, e da sancção do Rei.* Lisbon: Typographia Transmontana, 1837. 4°, later marbled wrappers. In very good to fine condition. (1 blank l.), [3]-27 pp., (1 blank l.). Lacks a second blank leaf at the end. $300.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. There are two editions of the same imprint and pagination, but printed on a somewhat different quality paper, one being a very close resetting of type from the other, but with very slight discernible differences. We have not been able to reach a conclusion regarding priority. None of the bibliographical sources distinguish between these two editions.

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

Innocêncio IV, 327. NUC: DLC-P4, ICN, DLC. Porbase locates three copies (one in poor condition), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

7. BORGES, José Ferreira. *Instituições de economia política.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1834. Large 8°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with red lettering piece and gilt bands (scuffed). Missing flyleaves, some soiling on half-title and final page; otherwise clean. xxxix, 344 pp. $375.00

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

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


Translation of Burke by a Noted Brazilian Politician and Economist


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

The translator and editor, José da Silva Lisboa, Visconde de Cayrú (1756-1835), agrees with Burke that revolution is evil, and that change must come in a less violent form: “Execrar revoluções não he defender desgovernos, nem excluir boas leis…. Quando o remedio he peior [sic] que o mal, até as boas reformas são inuteis, ou nocivas. As revoluções são como os terremotos: tudo arruinão, e nada reparão” (p. vi). Pages iii-vii are Silva Lisboa’s preface to this translation.

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

Macao and China

*9. CALDEIRA, Carlos José. Apontamentos d’uma viagem de Lisboa á China e da China a Lisboa. 2 volumes. Lisbon: G.M. Martins, 1852; and Lisbon: Castro & Irmão, 1853. 8°, contemporary quarter black morocco over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spines gilt in romantic fashion, marbled endleaves. Steel engraved vignette of a steamship on volume II title page. Occasional very light foxing. Overall a very good set. Lithograph armorial bookplate of Andréa-Cunha e Freitas on front free endleaf verso of volume I. 423 pp. [including errata, p. 423]; 335 pp., (8 ll.). 2 volumes. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author travelled to Macao and China by way of Malta, Egypt, the Red Sea, Socotra, Ceylon, Malacca, Singapore and Hong Kong. He describes Macao and various cities in China, including customs, politics, and trade, in volume I, pp. 97-401; there are also digressions on such matters as Jews in China and an explosion aboard a Portuguese frigate. On his return trip to Lisbon (by way of Siam, Singapore, Malacca, and Cape Comorim), Caldeira spent time in Goa and other places in Portuguese India (II, 30-54), Moçambique (II, 71-143), Angola (II, 172-261), Cabo Verde (II, 275-80), the Madeiras (II, 296-308) and the Azores (II, 308-329).

Werewolves, Gypsies, Transvestites, the Cabala, Emotions of Fish, and War Cries of the Tupinambá Indians of Brazil

10. CAMERARIUS, Philipp. Operae horarum subcisisvarum sive meditations historicae auctiones quan antea edita, continentes accuratum delectum memorabilium Historiarum, & rerum tam veteranum, quam recentium, singulari studio invicem collatarum, quae omnìa lectoribus & ubercem admodum fructum, & liberalum pariter oblectionem afferre poterunt. Centuria prima [II, and Tertia]. 3 volumes in 1. Frankfurt: Kaspar Rötel, at the expense of Johann Hallervord and Joachim Wilde (Typis Caspari Rotely, Impensis Iohannis Hallervordij & Joachimi Wildij), 1644-1650. Thick 4°, contemporary stiff vellum (slight warping), fore-edge cover extensions, horizontal title in early manuscript at head of spine (2 small paper tags near top and
Title of volume I printed letterpress within elaborate engraved architectural border showing allegorical figures of Neutralitas, Justitia, Diligentia, Veritas, Experientia and Libertas. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some foxing and browning. Overall in very good condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Seckendorfiana. 474 pp., (29 ll.); (10 ll.), 391 pp., (26 ll.); (19 ll.), 379, (1) pp., (15 ll.).

3 volumes in 1. $1,200.00

Later edition of this extraordinary collection of 300 selfcontained essays (3 “centuries”) full of fascinating facts and fictions culled from the author’s wide reading. First
published at Altdorf, 1591, in a single volume, it was soon expanded into three volumes, Frankfurt 1601-1609. It remained popular throughout the mid-seventeenth century (we have seen editions as late as 1658), and was translated to English, French, Italian, and German. Camerarius carefully cites his sources—nearly a thousand of them—in marginal notes, and lists them at the beginning of each volume. Occasionally he quotes directly from his sources, in Italian, French, Latin, Greek, and German.

Broad subjects include history, natural history, mythology, linguistics, and religion. Among the specific topics covered are: elephants, werewolves, Cicero’s death, Marseilles’ law on bearing arms, punishment in kind, the Cabala, beggars and lepers, lions, bears, persecution of Christians by Nero and the Turks, amulets, the German language, libraries, laws against transvestites, homosexuality ("De turpi amore virorum erga viros, ementito sexu, sub praetextu nuptiarum, & falsa foeminarum specie..."), the bite of the tarantula spider, the emotions of fish, the bulls of Arles, gypsies, the Faust legend, Turkish dervishes, the Gowrie conspiracy against King James VI of Scotland (1600), and the death of Sir Thomas More.

In Book I, chapter 77, on the efficacy of war cries in battle in striking fear into the enemy, Camerarius cites verbatim Jean de Léry’s 1578 description of the shrieking Tupinambá Indians of Brazil (pp. 352-3).

The engraved title page is similar in layout to the Frankfurt, 1609 and 1610 editions of the Centura tertia, but is clearly a later development, and a rather more elegant one. The 1609 and 1610 editions have female figures of Justitia (top center), Veritas (center left) and Libertas (center right), with two unidentified female allegorical figures at upper right and upper left. The title page for the present edition has Justitia, Veritas, and Libertas in the same positions. However, the figure at the upper left, now blindfolded and holding a pen and open book, is labelled “Neutralitas.” The figure at the upper right, grasping a shovel and assorted tools, is “Diligentia.” (In contrast to the figures on the 1609 and 1610 title pages, none of these are winged.) Below the letterpress title is “Experientia,” a man in a loose tunic surrounded by piles of books. His feet rest on a small coat of arms.

According to the engraved title page, the first volume (Centuria Prima) was printed in Frankfurt at the press of Caspar Rötelius (Kaspar Rötel) and at the expense of Johannes Hallervordius (Johann Hallervord) and Joachim Wildius (Joachim Wilde). Its title page promises an “indice locupletissimo.” The second title page (letterpress) promises Centuria, II, et editio correctior, atque auctior, Tertia: una cum Indice locupletissimo. The third title page (also letterpress) promises Centuria tertia, una cum indice locupletissimo. Both were printed in Frankfurt, at the press of Johannes Fridericus Weissius (Johann Friedrich Weiss) and the expense of Joachim Wildius (Joachim Wilde).

Philippus Camerarius (1557-1624), humanist, professor, jurist, and historian, was the son of the German reformer and humanist Joachim Camerarius (1500-74). He studied at Leipzig, Tübingen and Strasbourg, and took his doctorate in law in Basel in 1569. Traveling to Italy to further his education, he was imprisoned by the Inquisition in 1565. Later he was a professor at Altdorf.

Detailed Information on Indigenous Population from Lourenço Marques


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ferrão, the first secretary of Indigenous Affairs in Mozambique, wrote a list of 29 questions for bureaucrats to answer regarding political, legal, commercial, sociological, agricultural, and medical affairs, as well as communications, the indigenous population, provisions for famine or drought, the water supply, and animals available for hunting. The Circunscrições de Lourenço Marques comprises the replies of those in charge of Marracuene, Manhiça, Sabié, Magude, Maputo, Bilene, Chai-Chai, M’Chopes, Chibuto, and Guijá.

In 1907, as part of Portugal’s ongoing effort to make its presence more firmly felt in its African colonies, Francisco Ferrão de Castello Branco was appointed as the first secretary of Indigenous Affairs in Mozambique. His duties included organizing a justice system, regulating the duties of chiefs, codifying African law, organizing a civil register, controlling migration, and organizing labor and recruitment for the government and private employers. This questionnaire was a fact-finding instrument to help him accomplish his assigned tasks.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report by the governor of Beira, giving details on trade, communications, schools, mining, extraction of rubber, agriculture and livestock, plus health, meteorology, and the use of indigenous workers. The emphasis on trade is not surprising given that Beira, today the second largest city in Mozambique, was at this time administered by the Companhia de Moçambique rather than the Portuguese government.
12. [CASTRO, José da Gama e]. O novo principe ou o espirito dos governos monarchicos, por ***. Segunda edição, revista e consideravelmente augmentada pelo Autor. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Imp. e Const. de J. Villeneuve e Comp., 1841. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear at corners), smooth spine with gilt fillets and floral tooling (lettering piece defective), text block edges sprinkled red, original printed wrappers bound in. Typographical vignette on title page. Modified Portuguese royal arms on front wrapper. In very good to fine condition. 404 pp. $300.00

Second edition, revised and expanded. Two completely different printings of the second edition exist. Another printing—with the same imprint and date, but with a completely different setting of type and collating 464 pp.—also exists. Innocência had never seen the first edition, printed in Lisbon, and it took him years to obtain a copy of this second edition.

Gama e Castro (1795-1873) received a doctor of medicine degree from Coimbra and was appointed physico-mór in the army. An ardent Miguelist, he fled into political exile in 1834, spending some years in Rio de Janeiro before settling in Paris. While in Brazil from 1838 to 1842, he published a Portuguese translation of The Federalist and was a prolific contributor to various periodicals.


Includes Comparisons of Chile to Argentina and the United States

13. Un ciudadano a sus compatriotas sobre federacion y gobiernos electivos. [text begins:] Entre los infinitos grados de estension ó limitaciones que admite la federacion, dos pueden considerarse como mas sustanciales .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Biblioteca, (1827). Folio (30.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Some soiling and stains on final leaf, without loss of text. Good condition. (2 ll.) $600.00

Part of a lengthy debate over whether Chile should have a strong central government or a looser, federalist structure. After comparing Chile’s status with the United States and Argentina, the anonymous author concludes that Chile has neither the funds nor the local bureaucrats required to manage nearly sovereign provinces.

*Cf. Briseño I, 60. OCLC: 55241193 and 55281958 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460568357 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 79753511 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
14. COELHO, Henrique Trindade. *Ferro em braza*. Lisbon: Livraria Ferreira, 1913. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some wear). Overall in very good condition. Presentation copy inscribed by the author (“Henrique”) to Maria Christina (?). 237 pp., (1 l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of bitter political commentaries on the early years of the Republic.


First published Lisbon, 1906, with only 677 pp.

Trindade Coelho (1861-1908), was an author, magistrate, and politician. He wrote in a simple, natural style. His politics was that of a democratic traditionalist. Relieved of his judicial post by the João Franco dictatorship in 1907, he committed suicide the following year.
* For the first edition, see Innocêncio, *Aditamentos*, p 237. NUC: LC.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (Lisbon, 1769-Lisbon, 1846) was a philosopher and Portuguese politician. He fled to Brazil with the royal family during the Napoleonic Wars, and wrote many of his published works there between 1810 and 1821. The best-known is *Preleções filosóficas*, 1813, which included a translation.
First Edition of This Collection of Accounts of the Portuguese in Florida, Ethiopia, & Brazil

17. Colleção de opusculos reimpressos relativos á historia das navegações, viagens, e conquistas dos portugueses. Tomo I. Relação do descobrimento da Florida. 4 volumes in 1 (all published). Lisbon: na Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1844. 4°, twentieth-century limp vellum (slight wear), smooth spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers with gilt border and gilt acorn in each corner, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, leather ties, original peach printed wrappers of the fourth and final work bound in. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. Printed on “papel selado” of 10 and 40 reis. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), xii, 139 pp., (4 ll.).

$800.00

First edition of this collection. The original editions, printed in 1557, 1564, 1576, and 1565, are almost impossible to obtain.

The Relação do descobrimento da Florida is the second edition, first issue of the Gentleman of Elvas’ Relação verdadeira dos trabalhos que ho governador don Fernando de Souto e certos fidalgos portugueses passaram no descobrimento da provincia da Frolida [sic], first published at Évora, 1557. The first edition is extremely rare: Alden & Landis list only four copies, at New York Public Library, John Carter Brown, the British Library, and Lisbon, Biblioteca da Ajuda. The Relação was soon translated into French (Paris, 1599), and from French into English by Hakluyt (first edition London, 1609; cf. Allison 21). A Dutch translation appeared at Leiden, 1706, but the Portuguese original did not appear again until this edition of 1844 by the Academia. A second issue, with a new title-page and an added list of works in the series, appeared in 1875.

The anonymous author accompanied Hernando de Soto during Soto’s expedition in 1539-1543, which was the first exploration by Europeans of the southeast region of the United States. This eyewitness account, the primary source for the expedition, gives information about the journey and about Soto’s relations with the Indians. He landed at Tampa Bay on the west coast of Florida and led his men north to Georgia and the Carolinas, then west to Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas (as far west as Fort Smith). Soto died in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi at Guachoya.


**BOUND WITH:**
[CASTANHOSO, Miguel de.] *História das cousas que o muy esforçado capitão Dom Christôvão da Gama fez nos Reynos do Prester João, com quatrocentos Portugueses que consígo levou.* Lisboa: Na Typographia da Academia [das Scienças], 1855. 4º. (2 ll.), 93, (3) pp.

Second edition of this important account of Ethiopia, originally published in 1564. A second issue appeared in 1875. This is an eyewitness account of the expedition of Cristôvão da Gama (ca. 1516-1542) to Ethiopia and Somalia. In 1541 Gama, son of Vasco da Gama, was dispatched to the area (via the Red Sea) by his brother Estêvão da Gama, viceroy of India. Cristôvão, with 400 musketeers and 130 slaves, was to assist the Emperor of Ethiopia (the legendary “Prester John”) in his war against the Somali Muslim army of Imam Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi (Ahmad Gurey). Gama defeated the Muslim army four times, but in 1542 was captured and executed. His men mounted another expedition in order to avenge his death. Miguel de Castanhoso, who accompanied the expedition, composed this account.

OCLC 23954212 and others. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates only a single copy, at the School of Oriental and African Studies.

AND BOUND WITH:

GANDAÚ, Pero de Magalhães de. *História da Provinci Santa Cruz, a que vulgarmente chamamos Brasil, feita por ... dirigida ao muito illustre senhor Dom Leonis Pereira, governador que foi de Malaca e das mais partes do Sul na India.* Lisboa: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Scienças, 1858. 4º. xx, 68 pp. [lacking the plate].

Second or third edition of the first book in Portuguese entirely devoted to Brazil, originally printed in Lisbon, 1576; of that edition, only eleven copies are known to exist. In 1858 a Rio de Janeiro edition was also published, based on the printed first edition. This Lisbon edition was based on a manuscript (see p. vii) whose whereabouts are presently unknown. (See Stetson’s edition of the *Histories* [1922] I, 49.)

Magalhães de Gandavo had travelled to Brazil in the 1560s, and thought his countrymen did not appreciate its potential. His work is “virtually a glorification of Brazil, it invited the reader to emigrate to the colony using, in the words of Sergio Buarque de Holanda, ‘the language of an immigration agent’” (Borba de Moraes). He discusses geography, climate, topography, flora and fauna, minerals, and the Indians: their religion, social and political order, customs, etc. Magalhães de Gandavo was widely quoted by contemporaries such as Herrera, Gil González Dávila, Berredo and La Popellinière. The complete *História* was not widely known until Ternaux printed a French translation as the second volume in the *Voyages, relations et memoires*, 1837.

OCLC: 7525596 and others. Porbase locates 2 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and 3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University.

AND BOUND WITH:

BERMUDEZ, D. João. *Breve relação da embaixada que o patriarcha D. João Bermudez trouxe do Imperador da Ethiopia chamado vulgarmente Prester João, dirigida a El-Rei D. Sebastião.* Lisboa: Na Typographia da Academia [Real das Scienças], 1875. 4º. Lithograph plate with coat-of-arms and
reproduction of stone plaque inscription for the bones of João Bermudez
in the fourth work. vi pp., 1 plate, 127 pp.

Second edition of this important embassy to Ethiopia. The original Lisbon 1565
dition is very rare. João Bermudez, a Galician, was a military surgeon and a clergyman.
In 1520 he led an expedition to Ethiopia, where he was captured. Only in 1536 did he
return to Portugal, as an envoy of the Ethiopian emperor. Three years later, Bermudes left
for Goa, and then Ethiopia, where he lived from 1541 to 1556. He was named Patriarch
of Ethiopia (as of 1559) and was the first to use the title “Patriarch of the East Indies.”
Bermudes died in 1570 near Lisbon.

OCLC 9343486. Porbase locates 4 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal,
3 at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, and one each at the
Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. Copac locates
a copy each at the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

*18. Constituição do paraíso terrestre. Pela qual se descobrem muitas
desordens, abusos, e prejuízos, que grassão em Portugal; e se apontão os
remédios que parecem os mais oportunos, na época actual da feliz regeneração
política que a divina providência tanto facilitou aos Portugueses. Lisbon: Na
Nova Impressão Silviana, 1833. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers
(head and foot of spine defective; a bit frayed). Small woodcut vignette
blotch about 1.5 cm. in diameter on leaf N1, obscuring a few letters
of text on both the recto and verso, but with text still legible. Overall
in good to very good condition. xii, 226 pp., (1 l.). Lacking leaves
N2-N3—pp. 87-90. $100.00

are rare.

Not in Innocência. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-
Oliveira. OCLC: No edition located. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites a
single copy of the 1822 first edition at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica
Portuguesa. No edition located in Copac.

19. COSTA, José Daniel Rodrigues da, possible author. O Mudo de
Pernambuco, ou Gervazio em Lisboa. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina que
foi de Lino da Silva Godinho, 1822. 4°, unbound. Caption title. “M” in
“Mudo” of title printed upside down. Uncut, partially unopened. In
fine condition. 8 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with the caption title apparently in its first state. Two
sonnets and a 45-stanza poem directed against Gervásio Pires Ferreira, who was derisively
known in Lisbon as the “the Mute of Pernambuco.” These poems were printed while Gervásio Pires Ferreira was being held prisoner in Lisbon after the failure of the Junta in 1822. The nickname “the Mute of Pernambuco” originated in the loss of speech that he experienced after he was sent to a prison in Bahia for participating in the revolution of 1817. Gervásio Pires Ferreira was elected president of the assembly of Pernambuco in 1821, after which he regained his power of speech.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The scarcity of this work may be accounted for by the fact that it was a liberal interpretation of the constitutional monarchy under Portugal’s first constitution, which had been promulgated and published the previous year. The present work was published in the same year as the Vilafranca, a revolt led by the Infante Dom Miguel on 27 May 1823 instigated by his mother the absolutist queen D. Carlota Joaquina, who had refused to swear allegiance to the constitution. The aim of this “golpe”, achieved with considerable success, was to quash liberalism and establish a more conservative regime.

Ferreira da Costa (1776-1825) a native of Setúbal, studied law at Coimbra with the intention of pleasing his father by succeeding him as a lawyer in Setúbal. After his father died, however, Ferreira da Costa decided to study mathematics instead. Until 1814 he accompanied the Ajudante-General in the Peninsular War; elected deputy to the constitutional Côrtes in 1821, in 1823 he began to teach at the Academia Real de Marinha in Lisbon. He was a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


O RUDO DE PERNAMBUCO;
ou
GERVAZIO EM LISBOA.

SONETO.

O Senhor Mudo posto nesta terra,
Dos nossos sete Montes vendo as faldas!
Ou no Brazil lhe derão pelas baldas,
Ou Segredo maior nisso se incerra!

Dizem tentar partir para Inglaterra,
Deixando em Pernambuco as contas saldas;
Mas pôde cá tomar banhos das Caldas,
Para o mal da mudez, que tanto o aterra:

Houve hum Tonante aqui, manhoso, esperto,
Que cortejando a força, lhe dizia:
Inda que tarde creia, que sou certo;

Acutele-se Vossa Senhoria,
Defenda-se com brio, e com acerto;
Não lhe caia tambem tal prefeição.
blue-gray front wrapper (numerous small holes, rear wrapper missing). Uncut. Internally in fine condition, overall very good. 68 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this anti-Masonic pamphlet. Couto was professor régio of Greek and later reitor of the Lycêo Nacional, Lisbon.


22. [DODSLEY, Robert]. *Economía da vida humana*. Tradução de hum manuscrito indiano composto por hum antigo Brame: no frontespicio della se colocou huma carta de hum fidalgo inglez residente em a China. Dirigida ao Conde de ... [sic] que contêm huma narração do modo como este manuscrito foi descoberto. Obra traduzida do inglez, e agora novamente do francez, por ***. Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 8°, disbound. In good to very good condition. Contemporary manuscript ink errata on p. 108. (1 l.), v, 110 pp. $250.00

Rare Portuguese translation. When first published in 1751, the original English text had a ready sale, passing through several issues in the year of publication. By the year 1812 the work had attained its fiftieth edition. It has also been translated into French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and Welsh, has been paraphrased in verse, and illustrated in various styles by distinguished artists.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues 3781 (giving collation of iv, iv, 120 pp., but without locating any copy). Despite the difference in collation, our copy appears to be complete. Not located in NUC. This edition not located in Porbase, which cites 5 copies of the Porto 1777 edition (two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian; three at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa), a single copy of a Lisbon 1814 edition at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, a single copy of the Bahia 1818 edition at the same location, a single copy of an edition of Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1823 at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as single copies of Lisbon 1826 and Lisbon 1830 editions at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and finally a single copy of a Lisbon 1859 edition at the Gulbenkian Foundation. No editions in Portuguese located in Hollis or Orbis. No editions in Portuguese located in Melvyl.

*Declining Population of Castile*

in fine condition. Contemporary inscription on title-page; bookplate of the Auersperg collection. (2), 80 ll. [numerous errors in foliation].

FIRST EDITION. This work, which includes references to the Americas, and a discussion of the impact of overseas possessions on domestic policy, comments at length on a consulta of the Real Consejo de Castilla that had been written by Diego del Coral y Arellano. The consulta dealt with the marked decline in the population of Castile, and made brief recommendations on how to change that trend. Fernández de Navarrete elaborates on these measures, which included cutting taxes, reducing the number of people at Court exempt from taxation, reducing the Court’s expenditures, allowing fewer religious houses to be established and setting a minimum age for entering religious orders. These suggestions were further developed in the author’s Conservación de monarquías, Madrid, 1626. Fernández de Navarrete was a canon of Santiago de Compostela and royal chaplain and secretary; he also published translations of Seneca.

According to the letter from Miguel de Prats to Fernández de Navarrete that serves as a preface to this volume, the Discursos was published without the author’s knowledge. Prats, a protégé of Fernández de Navarrete’s brother Alfonso (who died a martyr in Japan), found a manuscript of the work in the luggage of a man who had died in Barcelona, and decided to publish it, fearing the author was too modest to do so himself.

Palau and Salvá both state that the Discursos was published by Prats but appeared without the author’s name; perhaps they had seen a different issue, since this copy has Fernández de Navarrete’s name on the title-page. The imprint and collation given in Palau and Salvá agree with this copy.

Provenance: From the library of Wolfgang Engelbert, Graf von Auersperg (1610-73), with his bookplate. The accession inscription on the title-page was written by Dr. Schonleben, a noted historian and theologian, and a close friend of the Graf. See J. Petzholdt, Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft (Dresden, 1878), pp. 10-17 and 50-55.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The present pamphlet is an article by article analysis of Portugal’s first constitution by perhaps the most profound Portuguese political
DISCURSOS POLITICOS.

AUTOR

EL LICENCIADO

Pedro Fernandez Navarrete, Canonigo de Santiago, Capellan de Su Magestad, y su Secretario, y de la Reyna nuestra Señora, y de Camara del señor Cardenal Infante.

En Barcelona, por Sebastian de Corneelas.

Año de M:DC:XXI.
thinker of his day. It appeared when a new constitution was being debated which would eventually replace it.

The first Portuguese constitution, originally decreed by the General, Extraordinary and Constitutional Cortes on September 23, 1822, accepted by D. João VI on October 1 of the same year, then renounced by him on May 31, 1823. It was re-instituted with modifications under the liberal regime early in the reign of D. Maria II from September 10, 1836 until April 4, 1838. The *Carta Constitucional*, the second Portuguese constitution, a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal, and a key factor in nineteenth-century Portuguese history, was written and promulgated in Rio de Janeiro in 1826 by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, in his capacity as D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal. He then abdicated in favor of his daughter, D. Maria II. Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsey, was charged with bringing the 1826 Charter from Brazil to Portugal in the year of its promulgation. Abrogated by D. Miguel in 1828, it was put back into force after the victory of the liberals under D. Pedro in August 1834, remaining the supreme law of the land until September 10, 1836. Closely resembling the 1824 Brazilian constitution, also in large part written by D. Pedro, it was the rallying point of the liberal cause which eventually resulted in the triumph of D. Pedro over his brother, the absolutist D. Miguel, bringing D. Pedro’s daughter to the Portuguese throne as D. Maria II. Finally, under Costa Cabral, it was re-instituted on February 10, 1842, and remained the Portuguese constitution up to the fall of the monarchy in 1910. Though liberal in its day, it was more conservative than the first Portuguese constitution of 1822 or the third Portuguese constitution of 1838, which took affect upon the Queen’s acceptance and her oath to uphold the constitution, on 4 April 1838. The third Portuguese constitution remained in force until February 10, 1842.

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

25. FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro. *Manual do cidadão em um governo representativo, ou princípios de direito constitucional, administrativo e das gentes*. 3 volumes in 2. Paris: Rey e Gravier and J.P. Aillaud (printed Na Officina Typographica de Casimir; sold in Lisbon by Rolland e Semiond, Orcel, and Borel, Borel, and in Rio de Janeiro by João Pedro da Veiga, J.P. Aillaud, Souza e comp., and Seignot-Plancher et comp.), 1834. 8°, contemporary tan quarter calf over marbled boards (slight wear; very minor insect damage to boards), spine with raised bands and gilt fillets in five compartments, gilt lettering and numbering in second and fourth
FIRST EDITION of these important reflections on constitutional law, administration, and government. There are editions of Rio de Janeiro 1976 and Brasília 1998.

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

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

26. FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro. Noções elementares de philosophia geral e aplicada as sciencias moraes e politicas … ontologia, psychologia, ideologia. Paris: Rey et Gravier and J.P. Aillaud, 1839. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, especially at head and foot of spine, corners), smooth spine with gilt bands, black leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Very small wormhole at inner blank margin of first five leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Some significant contemporary or near-contemporary marginal notes. xi, 35, 111 pp., (44 ll.). $500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author was trained in Aristotelian philosophy and has nothing but contempt for modern German philosophers. On p. vii, for instance, he notes of Kant’s disciples, “Nem um só encontrámos que não dissesse que elle só entendia Kant. Por este modo, o em que todos concordavam é em que ninguem o entendia.” A native of Lisbon, Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira (1769-1846), a native of Lisbon, was one of the most interesting and original Luso-Brazilian political thinkers of his generation. He worked as a diplomat in France and Germany, and went to Rio de Janeiro in 1810. He served D. João VI there and in Lisbon, where, after D. João’s return, he was Secretario d’Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros until early 1823. It was Pinheiro Ferreira who first advised D. João to give Portugal a constitution.
dos Negocios Estrangeiros until early 1823. It was Pinheiro Ferreira who first advised D. João to give Portugal a Constitution.


27. FIGANIÈRE, Frederico Francisco de la, later Visconde de Figanière. *A liberdade e a legislação vistas à luz da natureza das cousas.* Petropolis: Typ. de Bartholomeu Pereira Sudré, 1866. 8°, contemporary tan quarter morocco over pebbled cloth (corners worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (slight defects), gilt-lettered author and title in second compartment, marbled endleaves (lacks front free endleaf). Scattered browning and spotting. Overall in very good condition. viii, 204 pp., (1, 1 blank ll.), errata slip pasted to p. 204.  $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work is divided into two main parts: Liberty and Legislation. The first part contains chapters on man and society, the overall good of the nation, the relationship between law and liberty, the influence of the form of government and constitution on liberty of a people (followed by considerations on the United States), individuality and parties. There are two chapters with historical background of various countries, the first dealing with France, Spain, Portugal, the Swiss Confederation, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Holland and Belgium, while the second deals with Brazil, Great Britain, and the United States of America. The part dealing with Legislation contains chapters on political organization and law, the reason for law, fundamental principles of legislation, and then a long chapter on the application of those principles to the death penalty, dueling, military conscription, restrictions on commerce and industry, property rights, inheritance, class distinctions and equality, with social and political consequences. There is a final chapter in this section of the prohibition of monastic orders. An appendix on political organization contains four chapters, with preliminary considerations, on the chief of state, internal administration, and national representation. Finally, there is a plan for national representation in two parts, dealing with deputies, and voters. The author did not look favorably upon universal suffrage.

The author was a native of New York (b. 1827), son of Joaquim Cesar de Figanhère e Morão, Portuguese Minister to Washington, and his second wife, Catarina (Catherine?) Stuart Gifillan, a United States citizen. The future Vicount Figanhère was married in 1848 to Miss Josephine Hunt, daughter of General James Hunt of the United States Army and his wife Elizabeth Innis Vail. The author had served as principal aide to the Visconde de Lavradio when Lavradio was Minister to Great Britain. The Visconde de Lavradio was absent for long periods, during which Figanhère took charge of the Ministry. He followed his father in the diplomatic service, later representing Portugal as Minister to Russia and England. The author of various works of fiction, poetry, essays and historical works, his *Catálogo dos manuscritos portugueses existentes no Museu Britânico* is still considered a useful guide. He wrote in English, French and Portuguese. The title of Visconde de Figanhère was granted by D. Luís I in 1870.

* Not in Innocência; for other works by this author, cf. III, 99-100, 437 & IX, 400. NUC: DLC, DCU-IA.
Druid and Cato the Younger Debate Napoleonic Policy


First and only Edition in Portuguese [?]. In the first part, a Druid discusses slavery with a contemporary Frenchman. This part is dated “Tartaro” (i.e., the part of the Greek underworld where the most wicked people are tortured), September 9, 1808. In the second part, Cato of Utica (Cato the Younger, known for his Stoic philosophy and his incorruptibility) discusses liberty with a modern Spaniard. It is dated at the Elysian fields, September 9, 1808. Signed “Filópolo,” in print on p. 15.


29. GOMES, Francisco Luís. De la question du coton en Angleterre et dans les possessions portugaises de l’Afrique Occidentale. Lisbon: Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°, original pale green printed wrappers. Uncut and unopened. In fine condition. 34 pp. $100.00

FIRST and apparently the ONLY EDITION of the author’s first book. The British, who had long relied on cotton from India to keep their textile factories supplied, turned in the mid-nineteenth century to American cotton: since it was produced by slave labor, it was notably cheaper. When the American Civil War broke out and the South was prevented from exporting cotton, British factories faced a severe shortage. Gomes opens by describing the American situation in 1861, then methodically discusses producers of cotton worldwide and suggests that Portuguese Africa might be a source of supply.

Gomes (1829-1869), a native of Navelim in Salsete, Portuguese India, was a highly respected military physician, politician, historian, economist, and writer. He is one of the most prominent natives of Goa, and was hailed during his brief lifetime as “the prince of intellectuals.” This work, printed the year Gomes was elected to the Portuguese Parliament, earned him the reputation of a serious economist, which he solidified in 1867 with the publication of Essai sur la théorie de l’économique politique et de ses rapports avec la morale et le droit.

Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo

30. LARRAIN, Juan Francisco, José Agustín Valdes, Francisco García Huydobra, José Miguel Irarrázaval, Manuel José Valdivieso. Exmo. Señor. [text begins:] Cuando en el siglo en que se proclaman tanto las garantías individuales, vemos burladas nuestras esperanzas, quebrantados nuestros derechos, inutilizados nuestros afanes, y destruido para nosotros el principio fundamental de las asociaciones .... N.p.: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 August 1828. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. 4 pp. $600.00

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

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

Not located in Briseño. OCLC: 80134861 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239729 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac.
PRINCIPIOS
DE
DIREITO MERCANTIL
E
LEIS DE MARINHA
PARA USO
DA MOCIDADE PORTUGUEZA,
DESTINADA AO COMMERÇO,
DIVIDIDOS
EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES,
CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PÁTRIA,
E
INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAIS
DOS
REGULAMENTOS MARÍTIMOS
DAS
PRINCIPAIS PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
POR
JOSÉ DA SILVA LISBOA,
Deputado, e Secretario da Meza de Inspecção da Agri-
cultura, e Commercio da Cidade da Bahia.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA. Anno 1708.
Com Licença de Sua Magestade.
First Edition of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law
By the Most Distinguished Brazilian Economist of His Time

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

Rare FIRST EDITION of this classic work—the first on mercantile law in Portuguese—complete with the divisional titles and tables of contents to parts II-III that are sometimes lacking. Although the table of contents (f. *4r*) lists eight sections, this edition only included the first, on maritime insurance, in 3 parts, with the *Appendice das formulas de apolices, e leis patrias sobre seguros* at the end.

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

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

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

32. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú. *Principios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha para uso da mocidade portugueza, destinada ao commercio, divididos em oito tratados elementares, contendo a respectiva legislação patria, e indicando as fontes originaes dos regulamentos maritimos das principaes praças da Europa* .... 7 tomos in 8 parts (tomo VI in 2 parts, each with its own title page and pagination), bound in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (tomas I, II, IV, V, VI part 1, VI part 2, and VII) / Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego (tomo III), 1801-1812. Folio (29 x 18.7 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some scraping to front cover of volume II; minor wear to extremities), smooth spines in six compartments with gilt bands and ornaments, second compartment of spine with title and volume number, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages (not all identical). Very good to fine condition overall. (6 ll.), 280 pp.; (2 ll.), 103 pp., (1 l.); 133 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 82 [i.e. 86] pp., (1 l.); 90 pp., (1 l.); 72 pp., (1 l.); iii, 86 pp. Pages 85-6 of volume V incorrectly numbered 81-2.

$2,000.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the tomos in this collection are, respectively, 1806, 1812, 1801, 1811, 1811, 1812 (for both parts), and 1811. Tome VI is in 2 parts, each with its own title page and pagination.

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

Born at Bahia in 1756, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of all friendly nations. In the 1820’s he served as deputy to the 1822 Constituent Assembly, and in 1825 was elected Senator. Cayrú was an ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

34. LOCKE, John. *Ensai o sobre a verdadeira origem, extensão e fin do governo civil. Escripto em Inglez por John Locke, e traduzido para portuguez por João Oliveira de Carvalho, estudante do terceiro anno de cânones*. London: Richard Taylor, 1833. 12°, contemporary bluish grey plain wrappers (slight defects at head and foot of spine). Uncut and partially unopened. Overall in very good to fine condition. Small old ink inscription “C. 100” in upper blank margin of title page. xxiv, 227 pp. $400.00

First and only Portuguese edition of Locke’s enormously influential *Second Treatise on Government*. The translator saw parallels between the development of the English and Portuguese constitutional systems, and thought that the Portuguese system would be more firmly grounded if citizens realized their true interests and duties.

The date of publication of this volume coincides with the height of the struggle between the exiled liberals supporting D. Pedro IV (I of Brazil) and his daughter D. Maria II against the absolutists under D. Miguel. Some of the liberals favored the 1820 constitution, others the more moderate Charter of 1826 written by D. Pedro; the Miguelistas opposed all constitutions. Oliveira de Carvalho favored the Charter. On the title page, above the imprint in Italic letter appears the statement: *Oferecido aos Constitucionaes Portuguezes, como Principios Fundamentaes para a Consolidação da Carta Constitutional, datada em 29 de Abril de 1826.*

Oliveira de Carvalho, a third-year student of canon law, had been living in England since 1831. Besides the translator’s preface he also wrote a life of Locke for this volume (pp. xiii-xxiv).

35. LOCKE, John. *Libri IV de intellectu humano, denuo ex novissima editione idiomatis Anglicani ... translati ... cura M. Gotthelff Henr. Thiele ...*. Leipzig: apud Theophilum Georgi, 1741. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (chafed), spine with raised bands in 5 compartments, red lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt bands and ornaments. Some browning. Overall in good condition. (8 ll.), 1000, 79 pp., (23 ll.). $400.00

The translator, Gotthelf Thiele, states that this Latin translation of Locke’s *Essay Concerning Humane Understanding* was done from the latest English edition, but does not give the year of that edition. The first complete Latin translation of the *Essay*, by Richard Burridge, appeared in London, 1701. Christopherson also cites Latin editions of Leipzig 1709, Amsterdam 1729 and Leipzig 1731 (in error for 1741?).

The main text is followed by a 79-page translation of the life of Locke written by the eminent theologian Jean Leclerc, originally published in 1705 in volume VI of his *Bibliothèque choisie*.


36. MABLY, Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé de. *Des droits et des devoirs du citoyen*. Kell: n.pr., 1791. Tall 12°, contemporary mottled calf with gilt fillet at edge, smooth spine gilt with red lettering piece, edges of covers gilt (some rubbing). Crisp and clean. 244 pp. $400.00

Third edition, preceded by two 1789 printings (Paris & Lausanne, and Kell). Written shortly before the French Revolution, this series of letters discusses the duties and rights of a citizen, his obligation to establish the government which will best serve the public good, the underlying causes of good and bad laws, how citizens ought to behave in a monarchy or in a free state, how the Estates General in France should be constituted, and how the Republic may preserve and perpetuate its liberty.

The Abbé de Mably (1709-1785), a philosopher and historian, believed that private property was the root of all the ills affecting humanity. He advocated communal ownership instead, but argued that trying to achieve his proposed ideal would cause as much harm as maintaining the status quo, and therefore advised against revolution.

— This edition not in Tchemerzine; cf. VII, 270-1, citing Paris & Lausanne 1789, and Kell 1789. NUC: MiU only (collating as this copy).
ARMONIA POLITICA
Dos documentos Divinos com as conveniencias d'Estado.

EXEMPLAR DE PRINCIPES.
No governo dos gloriosíssimos Reys de Portugal.
Ao Sereníssimo Príncipe
DOM THEODOSIO
nossio Senhor.

Por Antonio de Sousa de Macedo.

Item 37 (reduced)

Printed by Samuel Browne

*37. MACEDO, Antonio Sousa de. Armonia politica dos documentos divinos com as conveniencias d’estado. Exemplar de principes no governo dos
The Hague: na Officina de Samuel Broun, 1651. Large 4°, contemporary sprinkled sheep (head of spine defective, corners and outer edges worn, several small wormholes in boards, free endleaves gone), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter. Large woodcut initials and headpieces. Some soiling to title-page, light waterstain near outer margin of first few leaves, round wormhole in first 14 leaves, never touching any text, another smaller round wormhole in blank outer margin of first 3 leaves, a few additional small holes in blank portions of title-page. Despite these faults, still in good to very good condition. Eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century engraved armorial bookplate of the Rev. James Burnell. Small annotation in red ink on title-page: "Camões, 29, 38". (6 ll.), 246 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this guide of conduct for princes; the work was printed again in 1737, together with the author’s _Flores de España_. Sousa de Macedo, a politician and diplomat, believed that the most important quality for a ruler was justice. Drawing his examples from past kings of Portugal, he describes how the ruler should apply justice to himself and his relations with God and his subjects. The work was written and published while the author was on a ticklish diplomatic mission to Holland in 1650-52, to negotiate the status of Pernambuco.

Sousa de Macedo (1606-1682), a native of Porto who studied law at Coimbra, reached the highest echelons of the magistracy and the diplomatic service. He was Secretary to the Portuguese Ambassador to London, Ambassador to the States of Holland, and Secretary of State to D. Affonso VI. At the same time he was known as a man of vast erudition, publishing numerous works in Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin. Among the best known are _Flores de España, excelencias de Portugal_, 1631, and _Ulyssippo_, 1640. He has been erroneously proposed as the author of the classic _Arte de furtar_ (see Saraiva & Lopes [1976] p. 579).

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

FIRST EDITION of Ribeiro de Macedo’s collected works. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1767. Volume I contains his ambassadorial reports from France, several essays on the political relations between Portugal, France and Spain, and a panegyric on the Nemours family. Volume II contains a genealogy and biography of D. Henrique de Portugal, a translation entitled “Aristippo, ou Homem de Corte, escrito na lingua franceza por Monsieur de Balasac,” political advice drawn from Italian and Latin authors, comments on Juan de Mariana’s History of Spain, a biography of the Empress Theodora, two essays on political philosophy and numerous poems.

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

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

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


FIRST EDITION

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this reply to *Anti-Sebastianismo, ou Antidoto contra varios abusos*, which had been published anonymously in 1809. The substantial introduction (pp. 3-17) offers a history of D. Sebastião and Sebastianism. The critique of *Anti-Sebastianismo* occupies the rest of the volume.

Innocêncio says only 600 copies were printed. An errata leaf was printed later; occasionally it is found with the work, but usually is absent, as in the present copy. Innocêncio knew nothing of the author; not even whether he was author or editor of a number of works published ca. 1809 that had his name on the title page.


41. [MAÑER, Salvador José, trans.]. *Oraculo de la Europa, consultado por los principes de ella, sobre los negocios presentes politicos, y militares. Traducido del frances al castellano, por... Don Joseph Lorenzo de Arenas ....* Madrid: Imprenta del Reyno, (1744). 8°, contemporary limp vellum, upper cover chewed at fore-edge; hinges gone, first quire loosening. Title-page slightly soiled; occasional brownstains. (8 ll.), (1 blank l., a later addition), 222 pp. [i.e. 230; 119-128 repeated, 207-8 skipped]. $500.00

A political drama in the form of questions put to the Oracle by the leaders of Europe (the Emperor, the Kings of Prussia, France, England, Portugal, Spain and so on), and the Oracle’s responses. It is actually a history of Europe after the death of the Emperor Charles VI (1711-1740), since the questioners summarize their present state before asking the Oracle for advice. In the section on Spain (pp. 143-78) are detailed accounts of battles on Latin American soil, for example the expeditions of Admiral Vernon; the attacks on Havana, La Guaira and Cartagena de Indias; and the attack on San Augustín in Florida by General Oglethorpe, Governor of Carolina.

First edition in Spanish of an anonymous 1743 publication with a London imprint (but probably printed in Amsterdam): *L’oracle de ce siècle, consulté par les souverains de la terre, ouvrage singulier sur les affaires critiques et politiques du temps*. No date appears on the title-page of the Spanish translation, but the licenses are dated 1744. It was soon reissued,
42. MARGNE, —— [pseudonym of Salvador José Mañer]. *Systema politico da Europa, dialogo entre hum francez, e hum alemam, sobre as disposiçoens, e interesses dos principes na presente guerra, por Monsieur Margne, traduzida da lingua heshpanhola na Portugueza por Luiz Joseph Correa*. Lisboa Occidental: Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1734. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page, large woodcut vignette on p. 54, woodcut headpiece and initial. Title page soiled, some scattered light soiling and stains. 54 pp. $200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese. The work was originally published Spanish, Madrid, 1734 and, according to Palau, was reprinted in 1737 and 1740. It discusses in depth the situation in Poland, mentions the Ukraine, discusses various points of contention in Italy, the Balkans, including the status of Belgrade, and Switzerland. Turkish and even Persian influences are mentioned in connection with the situation in Poland, Russia and the Ukraine, and Turkey of course comes into play in the Balkans. Conflicts in Catalonia are also mentioned. A continuation, entitled *El arbitro suizo entre el francês y el alemán*, also appeared Madrid, 1734.

Salvador José Mañer (1676-1751) was born in Cádiz and spent some years as a merchant in Caracas before returning to Spain. He then pursued a career as a journalist and author, writing under various pseudonyms.


43. MARQUEZ, Juan. *El governador christiano deducido de las vidas de Moysen, y Iosue ....* Lisbon: Pedro Craesbeeck, 1614. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), later cat’s-paw sheep (rubbing and some wear to extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (label missing), paper
tags at head and foot, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms on title-page, large woodcut initials, text in 2 columns. Two repairs on title page verso, affecting blank portions; some dampstains at foot; minor marginal worming to quire K. Overall in almost good condition. Ownership inscription on verso of front free endleaf of P. Manoel José Dias, dated 1849; earlier (contemporary?) scored inscription on title page. (6 ll.), 393 pp., (23 ll.). $900.00

Very rare second edition of a work that first appeared in Salamanca, 1612. This reply to Machiavelli’s *Prince* went through many later editions and was translated to French (1621) and Italian (1646). Marquez, an Augustinian ascetic writer who was appointed court preacher in 1616, was praised by Tirso de Molina, Lope de Vega and Juan de Mariana for his elegant prose style.


44. **Mendonça, Francisco de Assis Castro e.** *A dynastia e a revolução de setembro ou nova exposição da questão portugueza da sucessão.* Por C.V. e S.C. Coimbra: Imprensa de Trovão e Comp*, 1840. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine slightly chipped, light soiling). Light browning, occasional light foxing. Still, in very good condition. viii, 191 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this bitter criticism of the financial policies adopted in Portugal by the Septembrists. Comparing the shattered Portuguese economy with those of its wealthy European neighbors, the author outlines the causes of the current economic malaise in a lengthy survey of Portugal’s recent political history. Particularly worthy of condemnation is the government’s recent decision to slash interest rates far below their natural levels. The author advocates the introduction of paper currency and explains how to do so. *A dynastia* quickly ran afoul of newly strengthened censorship laws: in an important jury trial concerning freedom of the press, continued distribution of the work was permitted because the author was at that time unknown. A printed advertisement on the rear wrapper announces that *A dynastia* is available by subscription only and promises a second, indexed edition, which never seems to have appeared.

Castro e Mendonça (ca. 1791-1860) was born in Coimbra, where he later earned his medical degree. During the 1830s he actively participated in political debate as editor of the periodicals *Águia* and *Industrial civilizador*. Later he practiced homeopathic medicine for many years in Mafra.

45. MENEZES, Francisco d’Alpuim [or Alpoim] de. *Portugal e o Brazil. Observações políticas aos últimos acontecimentos do Brazil*. 7 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressão Liberal, 1822. 4°, twentieth-century dark green half sheep by Frederico d’Almeida (foot of spine defective, other binding defects), spine richly gilt with 2 raised bands, olive leather label, gilt letter, decorated endpapers. Woodcut laurel wreath on title-page. Ink shelfmark in blank margin of title-page. Some light spotting and very light, small waterstain. Overall very good. 20 pp. 7 works in 1 volume. $500.00

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


Rodrigues 55.

NUC: DLC, RPJCB, ICN, NN, MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: 35732928; 794351354 (a digitized copy); 45600684 (microfilm). Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with 20 pp., the other with only 8 pp.). Not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:


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

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

AND BOUND WITH:


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

* OCLC: 4748660.

AND BOUND WITH:

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

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

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Considers 4 aspects of Brazil: historical, cultural, geographic, and economic.

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

AND BOUND WITH:

SOARES, José Carlos de Macedo. Discurso do Embaixador... pronunciado em 19 de Dezembro de 1955, quando lhe foi conferido o título de Doutor Honoris Causa da Universidade de São Paulo. São Paulo: [Tipografia Edanee], 1956. 4º, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Overall fine. Old ink annotation in inner margin (“nº 25410”). 24 pp., including 3 full-page black-and-white photographic reproductions.

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

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

AND BOUND WITH:


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

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

46. [NECKER, Jacques]. Collection complete de tous les ouvrages pour et contre M. Necker. Avec des notes critiques, politiques et secrètes. Le tout par ordre chronologiques; enrichi du portrait de M. Necker, & d’une belle gravure représentant Madame la Princesse de P..., avec Madame Necker. 3 volumes. Utrecht (i.e. Geneva): n.pr. (Jean Abraham Nouffer), 1782. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (minor wear), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt bands, citron lettering piece in second compartments from head (chipping), gilt volume number in third compartments, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical and woodcut headpieces; woodcut tailpieces. Caption of table in volume I printed in elaborately elegant italic type. Some leaves lightly browned. Overall in very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (2 ll.), 112, 88 pp., 1 folding table; (2 ll.), 171 pp., 2 folding tables; (2 ll.), engraved plate, 132 pp.

3 volumes. $400.00

Second edition, following one of 1781; the famous Compte rendu is in volume II. Necker (1732-1804) a native of Geneva, was finance minister under Louis XVI of France.

47. NIEVA, José Maria de. Disertacion sobre la necesidad de los bosques, arbolados y plantíos para el mejoramiento de la agricultura, y la que tienen de ellos las artes y manufacturas, el comercio, la economía doméstica, la salud pública, y cuanto influyen en el bien general de una nación, leida en la cátedra de agricultura del Real jardín Botánico de Madrid en la mañana de 17 de agosto de 1818 .... Madrid: Miguel de Burgos, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers. Dampstained. Still, in good to very good condition. Stamp of the Duques de Lafões in blank portion of title-page. 24 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discourse, originally read in the Royal Botanical Gardens of Madrid in front of the Infante D. Carlos María Isidro, calling for the gradual reforestation of Spain and an end to the widespread destruction of forests then taking place in Valencia and other provinces. Drawing on contemporary scientific theories, Nieva views forests as the key component of a proper ecological balance which, through a stable, temperate climate and abundance of natural resources, would ensure prosperity.
Political Satire?

48. *Noticia breve das novidades da Azia* mandadas de Ali-Xarife da Cidade de Babilonia; para Soliman morador na Corte de Constantinopla, e desta para a Cidade de Sevilla a hum Contratador de vidros. [Colophon] Madrid: Por los Herederos de Juan Garcia Infanzon; se hallarà en Casa de Pedro Rebredo, Mercader de Libros, 1742. 4°, disbound. Caption title, with seven-line woodcut initial below it. Brownd. Small piece missing from gutter margin, not affecting text. Overall in good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, apparently missing a second part. Princeton’s copy has a second item bound with it and paginated 9-15: *Descrição onde se continua a noticia dada na semana passada, do novo Regimento ....*

This seems to be a political satire, naming soldiers who might be sent off to fight Nader Shah (Thomas Kaulikan) in Persia. It ends with a 10-line poem.

The Herederos de Juan Garcia Infanzon were publishing in Madrid in 1742, but this pamphlet, in Portuguese, has no licenses for printing in Madrid or elsewhere.

* Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 23489.9. Palau 191432. NUC: MH-BA.

Two Works by an Important Portuguese Humanist

49. OSORIO [DA FONSECA], Jerónimo. *De gloria libri V ... Eisdem de nobilitate civili et christiana, libri V,...* Basel: apud Petrum Pernam [i.e., Peter Perna], 1573. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects at head and foot of spine, and to upper outer corner of front cover, ties gone, text block about to become loose from the binding), fore-edge cover extensions. Woodcut initials. Some light dampstaining and very light toning. Overall in very good condition. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf, repeated twice: “Ad usum Fr[atr]is Angeli Minicurij
De Gloria was patterned on three works by Cicero, De gloria, De Republica, and De consolatione. A paraphrase of the Book of Job, it advocates resignation and patience as consolations for the ills of life. It was published in Florence, 1552, Alcalá, 1568 and 1572, and Bilbao, 1578, and appeared in several editions in Basel, London, and Cologne during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Several of these editions included the De nobilitate.

The De nobilitate is an important work on political theory and social structure. The first work by this noted Portuguese humanist to be published in Portugal, it appeared originally in Lisbon, 1542, having been written when Osório was 30 years old and studying Hebrew and theology at Bologna. An English version by W. Blandie appeared in London, 1576; the Latin text was reprinted in Basel (together with the De gloria), 1571, 1573, 1576, and 1583. It also appeared in London, 1580, and Cologne 1595.

Osório (1506-1580), the “Cicero of Portugal,” studied philosophy in Paris, where he became friends with St. Ignatius of Loyola. (Osório later helped persuade D. João III to admit the Society of Jesus into Portugal.) Osório went to study in Bologna, but soon after De nobilitate civili appeared, D. João III invited him to take a professorship at Coimbra. He was made tutor to D. Antonio, Prior of Crato, and served as archdeacon of the Cathedral of Évora (1560) and bishop of Silves (1564 until his death). His history of the reign of D. Manuel (1495-1521), written in Latin so that it might gain a wider audience (De rebus Emmanuelis Regis Lusitaniae, 1571), is a classic of Portuguese historiography, with significant information on Africa, India and Brazil. Osório’s Portuguese style is known from a few remarkable letters, including one to D. Sebastião, advising him to marry. Osório’s library was seized by Lord Essex at the capture of Faro in 1596, and was given to the recently founded Bodleian Library.

* Adams O372. British Museum, Pre-1601 German STC, p. 667. This edition not in Porbase, which lists earlier editions of Coimbra, 1549; Florence, 1552; Alcalá, 1568 and 1572; and Basel, 1572.

*50. PAINE, Thomas. Droits de l’Homme; en réponse a l’attaque de M. Burke sur la Révolution Françoise. Par Thomas Paine, Secrétaire du Congrès pour le département des Affaires étrangères pendant la guerre de l’Amérique, Membre de la Convention Nationale de France en 1792, et Auteur de l’Ouvrage intitulé Le Sens Commun. Avec des Notes e une nouvelle Préface de l’Auteur. Seconde Édition. Paris: Chez F. Buisson, 1793. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (flat spine gravely defective, boards hanging on for dear life; other less serious binding wear, especially to corners), marbled endleaves (front free endleaf lacking), text block edges marbled. A good copy internally. Less than good overall. (2 ll.), 239 pp. $120.00

* For the original edition, in English, see Printing and the Mind of Man 241.
HIERONY
MI OSORII LV-
SITANI DE
Gloria Libri V.

AD IOANNEM TERTIVM
Lusitania Regem.

EIVSDEM DE NOBIL-
TATE CIVILI ET CHR.
stiana, Libri V,

AD LVDVICVM PRINCIPEM
Emanuelis Regis F. conscripti.

Omnia nunc quam ante castigatiora edita

BASILEAE,
APVD PETVRVM PERNAM
M. D. LXXIII.
51. PENALVA, Fernando Teles de Silva Caminha e Menezes, 3º Marques de. *Disserelação a favor da monarquia, onde se prova pela razão, authoridade e experiencia ser este o melhor, e mais justo de todos os governos; e que os nossos Reis são os mais absolutos, e legítimos Senhores de seus Reinos.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 4°, contemporary sheep (minor worming at head and foot of spine; some worm damage to front cover near foot of spine), smooth spine with gilt fillets, otherwise plain, covers with triple-ruled borders in blind, decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red. Engraved vignette including Portuguese royal arms on title page. Printed on excellent quality paper. Clean and crisp, with ample margins. In fine condition. 144 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1818. There are also editions (issues?) of 1942 and 1943. Following the French Revolution and Napoleon’s rise to power, the Marquês de Penalva surveys the history of man’s social and political arrangements, with emphasis on the development of the monarchy and its place in upholding God’s laws. He briefly considers the republican governments of Holland and Sweden, points out common errors in the concepts of rights and liberty, and argues that men are not, in fact, created equal: hence the justification for a hereditary nobility. The final chapters survey the development of the monarchy in Portugal.

The Marquês de Penalva (1754-1818), who served as governor of the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande in Brazil, was generally considered one of the most erudite and accomplished in literature of his age. He was also the seventh Conde de Tarouca.


Draft document for the first Portuguese Constitution, the hallmark of which was the triumph of liberalism. This draft appears to exist in at least three editions, one of which is an 8° volume, also published by the Imprensa Nacional, without date [1821?] of 118 pp., (1 l.). All editions of the Projecto are rare; considerably more so than the first edition of the 1822 constitution, revised from this Projecto. “The Constitution of 1822 was a long document with 240 articles. It mainly followed the Spanish constitution of 1812 … to assert the sovereignty of the nation and admit the independence of the three powers-the legislative, the executive, and the judicial …. This constitution … was too
progressive and too democratic for its time ... it lasted for less than two years in its first phase.”—Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal*, II, 44-5.

This “discussion document” contains 217 articles and is dated 15 June 1821. The laws are to govern Portugal and her dominions, though the draft document does not include the delegation of executive powers in Brazil (título IV, capítulo II, articles 128-132), and command of the army is allocated to the king (not the Côrtes). One of the aims of the Administrative Council was to catechise the Indian tribes in Brazil.

The revised, expanded version of this Constitution was decreed by the general, extraordinary and constitutional Côrtes on September 23, 1822 and accepted by D. João VI on October 1 of the same year. This is the Constitution that the Andradas and other Brazilian deputies refused to sign.

Initially welcomed by Brazilians, the new constitution unexpectedly hastened Brazilian independence. Three days before the *Suplemento* was published in Lisbon, the Côrtes declared the Brazilian government subordinate to its will. D. João’s departure for Portugal, the establishment of a separate government under D. Pedro, the Côrtes’s increasing efforts to control Brazilian affairs, and the refusal of the Brazilian representatives, led by the Andradas, to sign the new constitution led Brazil to declare its independence in 1822.


53. **PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Proilhac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. L’Europe et L’Amérique, depuis le Congrès d’Aix-la-Chapelle.** 2 volumes. Paris: Chez Béchet Aîné; and Rouen: Chez Béchet fils, 1821. 8°, contemporary plain blue wrappers (somewhat worn), publisher’s printed labels on spines (slightly defective). Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (1 l.), xxvi, (2) pp., 255 p., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 257 pp., (1 l.).

$500.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in Paris, 1828. Among the topics: the United States Constitution, Hesse-Darmstadt, social reform, political science, government and aristocracy in France and Great Britain, Latin America, the Jesuits, the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818) and the Congress of Carlsbad (1819), following the Napoleonic Wars, the former French colony of Santo Domingo, and the “Manifeste de la nation portugaise.”

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where
he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared from 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brézil (1818).

Palau 235033: does not mention preliminary leaves in either volume or errata leaf in volume I. Sabin 64891: giving the date of publication as 1821-22; without collation. On the author, see Nouvelle biographie générale XL, 970-3.

**Courtesy Book by One of Father António Vieira’s Most Notable Disciples**


First edition of this courtesy book, arranged in the form of an alphabetical list from “Amante, Amado e Animoso” to “Zeloso do serviço de Deos, da observancia das leys e do bem commum.” Pages 133-91 give a list of authorities cited, who include the Church fathers and religious authorities, classical authors such as Aristotle, Tacitus, Seneca and Cicero, and some Portuguese authors such as Ruy de Pina and Rezende.

P. Fr. João dos Prazeres (1648-1709) was one of P. Antonio Vieira’s most notable disciples; of his principal work, the emblem book *O Principe dos Patriarchas S. Bento*, only the first two volumes were published.

Provenance: There was a Pedro da Rocha Bezerra in Pernambuco in the mid-eighteenth century. He was a member of a noble family active in that part of Brazil; his brother-in-law (and cousin?) was Coronel Miguel Barbalho Bezerra, who was the brother of capitão-cor Balthasar da Rocha Bezerra.

55. QUENTAL, Anthero de. Portugal perante a revolução de Hespanha: considerações sobre o futuro da política portugueza no ponto de vista da democracia iberica. Lisbon: Typographia Portugueza, 1868. 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Some light foxing, more prevalent on title page. Uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. Small square paper tag tipped on to upper inner corner of front wrapper with old ink (shelfmark?) “559 / / L N” [?]. 39 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition of this early work by one of the most important Portuguese poets, essayists, and political thinkers. Here, in one of his earliest political writings, Anthero demonstrates his democratic and republican values. Like several other members of the “generation of 70”, he favored some sort of Iberian union.

Anthero [Tarquínio] de Quental (1842-1891) is recognized by Saraiva & Lopes as “o principal mentor da geração de 70 nas suas origens, simultaneamente polemista, poeta, doutrinário e até certo ponto caudilho” (p. 915). Bell adds that he was “that rare thing in Portuguese literature, a poet who thinks” (p. 328). Born in Ponta Delgada in the Azores, he studied law at Coimbra from 1858 to 1864. He soon became a socialist, and after working in Paris and traveling in the United States, played an active part in the socialist movement in Lisbon. With the publication of such works as Odas modernas, 1865, Primaveras românticas, 1875, and Sonetos, 1881, he became one of the leading Portuguese poets of the nineteenth century. Although he retired to Villa do Conde in 1882, he never found peace of mind: nine years later he shot himself in a public square of Ponta Delgada.


Over 100 Emblems in a Golden-Age Treatise on Statecraft

56. SAAVEDRA FAJARDO, Diego. Idea principis christiano-politici 101 sijmbolis expressa .... Amsterdam: Johann Jacob Schipper, 1659. 12°, contemporary stiff vellum, edges rouged (some soiling, short split at top of upper joint). 103 nearly full-page engraved emblems. Slightly browned. Fine impressions of the engravings. Engraved title, (11 ll.), 831, (1) pp., (2, 2 blank ll.). $800.00

An early edition of this enormously popular work, with over a hundred nearly full-page, nicely engraved emblems, present in fine impressions. First published in
Munich, 1640, the Idea went through more than twenty editions in the original Spanish, and was translated into French, Italian, English and German as well as Latin. After Quevedo’s Política de Dios and the works of Gracián, it is the finest Golden Age treatise on statecraft, covering the education of a prince, his relations with ministers and subjects, his duties as head of state, and his duties to himself in old age and in preparation for death. The emblems at the beginning of each chapter are pictorial statements of the chapter’s lessons. Saavedra wrote it as a Christian reply to Machiavelli’s cynicism, for the benefit of Balthasar, son of Philip IV, who died too young to profit by its advice. “It is written in a compact, sententious style, with much quaint and curious knowledge of history, and with a large and not always judicious display of learning. But in many points it reminds us of Sir Walter Raleigh’s ‘Cabinet Council’ and Owen Feltham’s ‘Resolves’...” (Ticknor III, 185).

Saavedra Fajardo (1584-1648), a native of Algezares in Murcia, spent 40 of his 64 years in diplomatic service.


FIRST EDITION. This “dictionary” is essentially a collection of brief political essays, whose subjects include America, the United Nations, education and democracy, individual and society, intellectuals, liberalism, Machiavellianism, materialism and truth. Its Marxist orientation caused the book to be almost immediately suppressed. Shortly thereafter Saraiva (1917-1993), one of the most prominent intellectual opponents of the Salazar regime, was forced into exile, working in France and the Netherlands, returning to Portugal only in 1974. A noted literary critic, indeed, one of the most important Portuguese literary and cultural historians of the twentieth century, Saraiva was co-author with Oscar Lopes of the standard handbook História da literatura portuguesa, originally published in 1955 (another object of official censorship; 17th ed., 1996). Other writings by Saraiva were suppressed, perhaps most notably his Inquisição portuguesa.

* Cândido de Azevedo, A censura de Salazar e Marcelo Caetano, pp. 643-5; see also pp. 531-2. Livros proibidos no Estado Novo, p. 30; see also pp. 111, 126. Relação das obras cuja circulação esteve proibida em Portugal durante do regime Salazar/M. Caetano, p. 36. On the author see José Augusto Seabra in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 439-40; Leonor Curado Neves in Biblios, IV, 1137-41; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 656-60. Not located in NUC.
58. SAY, Jean-Baptiste. *Traité d'économie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses. Quatrième édition, corrigée et augmentée, a laquelle se trouve joint un épitome des principes fondamentaux de l'économie politique.* 2 volumes. Paris: Chez Deterville, 1819. 8°, contemporary French tree calf (some wear), spines richly gilt with red leather lettering-pieces, gilt roll-tooled border on covers, text block edges sprinkled red, marbled endleaves. Slightly browned, a few small stains. Overall in good to very good condition. lxxxvi, 477 pp.; (2 ll.), 509 pp., 1 folding letterpress table. 2 volumes. $200.00

Fourth edition: “Save for the *Wealth of Nations* ... the most popular work of the first half of the nineteenth century” (Carpenter). The work was first printed in Paris, 1803, but Napoleon did not approve of Say’s liberal views, so a second edition appeared only after the fall of the Empire in 1814. Palgrave (III, 357-8) notes, “J. B. Say is usually ranked, with A. Smith and Ricardo, amongst the fathers of economic science. It is he, more than any other writer, who impressed on political economy the character of a natural science.”

＊ Kress C.420. On Say, see Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers before 1850*, XXXIII.

59. SCHÜTZENBERGER, Georges Frédéric. *Les lois de l'ordre social.* 2 volumes. Paris: Joubert; Strassburg: G. Silberman, 1849-1850. 8°, original publisher’s cloth, spine gilt (spines slightly faded). Moderate browning and foxing. (3 ll.), 504 pp.; (3 ll.), 522 pp. 2 volumes. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of this study of the social, political and economic bases of human society. Volume I discusses the reasons why men form social compacts; the theory of human rights; the family unit; religious and secular communities; the economic foundations of society, including laws of inheritance; and various models of organizing society along economic lines, such as communism and socialism. Volume II discusses the modern political state: its legislative, judicial, and administrative functions; its responsibilities in the areas of public works, education, and defense; its sources of revenue; and its relations with other nation states. Schützenberger was professor of law at the University of Strasbourg.

＊ NUC: MiU, CLU, NcD, ICJ, MH, CtY. Melvyl locates a copy at Berkeley.
The Crystal Palace, Lamartine, Lord Byron, Columbus
Brazil under D. Pedro II

60. SILVA, João Manoel Pereira da. Obras litterarias e politicas [on the half title; volume I title is Variedades literarias, volume II is Escripitos politicos e discursos parlamentares]. 2 volumes. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria de B.L. Garnier, 1862. 8°, early green quarter cloth over marbled boards, smooth spine with gilt-lettered author, title, and volume (minor wear at extremities). Some browning and foxing. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 330 pp.; (2 ll.), 374 pp., (1 blank l.).

2 volumes. $400.00

First edition in collected form. Volume I includes a lengthy description of his trip to Germany in 1837 and to Europe in 1851 (including the Crystal Palace exhibition in London, and Paris), a letter to Lamartine, and essays on Lord Byron and Christopher Columbus, among others. Volume II, political writings and speeches in parliament, includes a lengthy overview of Brazil under D. Pedro II (originally published in French in 1851), opinions on military crimes and promotions, budget allocations, electoral reform, and more.

Pereira da Silva (1817-1898), a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied in Paris, was an important historian as well as a politician, “outstanding in the fields of criticism and literary history” (Bandeira p. 99). He published numerous articles in major Brazilian periodicals, some of which (as here) were collected into books. Sacramento Blake praises him as “uma das pennas mais fecundas que o Brazil tem produzido, adquirindo para seu autor a mais alta e merecida reputação, tanto no paiz, como fóra delle.”

SACRAMENTO BLAKE III, 406-12 and X, 302-5. Sacramento Blake III, 482 (calling for 328, 374 pp. and noting that although the work’s title page says it was printed in Rio de Janeiro, like many other Garnier publications, it was actually printed in Paris); on the author, III, 479-85. NUC: DLC, Ill., Vanc., MH; NN lists each work separately. OCLC: 457426305 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

61. SOUSA, José Pinto de. Portugal illuminado. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, contemporary decorative wrappers (chipped, spine gone). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning, with a few small stains, but uncut and on the whole in fine condition. 195 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s only published work. In it he supports the absolutist cause, favoring the Inquisition and opposing the 1822 Constitution. Pages 135-94 consist of notes, some of them with rather learned references.

Born in Maiorca (Coimbra), Pinto de Sousa studied law at the Universidade de Coimbra and served as a judge in Cabeço de Vide.

62. STANSFELD, Hamer. *A remedy suggested for our financial difficulties rendering additional taxation unnecessary. A letter to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., by ... A deficiency of the legal tender to meet the credit liabilities of the country in times of general discredit, and not a deficiency of the currency, the cause of monetary panics; and an increase of the legal tender, but not of the currency, the remedy.* London: Effingham Wilson; Leeds: Reid Newsome; Manchester: J. & J. Thomson, 1854. 8°, disbound. Slight browning. Good condition. Oval [deaccession?] stamp of Yale University Library, dated Nov 7 1944, in lower blank margin of p. 12, with pencil annotation dated 1/26/44 to its right. 12 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal to fight the Crimean War without raising taxes, a proposal which should be familiar in light of recent history.

* OCLC: 36644378 (University of London Research Library Services-Senate House Library). Copac repeats University of London only.

63. THOREL, Jean-Baptiste, Abbé, possible author. *A voz da natureza sobre a origem dos governos. Tratado em dous volumes traduzido da segunda edição franceza, publicada em Londres em 1809.* [Joaquim Sancto Agostinho Brito França Galvão, O.E.S.A., trans.]. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. Large 8°, contemporary speckled calf (hinges cracked), smooth spines with girt bands and red leather lettering-pieces (spines defective at head and foot, volume I lettering-piece also defective), text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Internally very bright, clean and crisp. Overall in good to very good condition. xvi, ix, 401 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l. errata); xvi, xiv, 368 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l. errata). 2 volumes. $150.00

First and only Portuguese translation of *La voix de la nature sur l’origine des gouvernemens*, an anonymous work first published in London, 1809. Topics include the origin and nature of the social contract, equality, civil laws, and royal power.

The translator, an Augustinian Hermit, rose to become Archbishop of Braga and was presented with the Order of Aviz in 1823.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Texts by João Estevão, Manuel Ennes Ferreira, Nuno Cassola, and Paulo Brito.

65. VALVIDARES Y LONGO, Ramón. Fabulas satiricas, políticas y morales sobre el actual estado de la Europa. [Seville?]: n.pr., 1811. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear to head and foot of spine, corners; outer front joint splitting near head and foot of spine, outer rear joint near head), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled green. Internally in very good to fine condition. Overall good to very good. Old (contemporary?) printed paper tag (1.4 x 4.2 cm.) of “Luiz Thomaz de Amaral” on upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (5 ll.), xxii, 279, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this volume of satirical verse directed against the French Emperor Napoleon.

The dedication to D. Carlota Joaquina de Borbón, Infanta de España and Princesa del Brasil, future Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, takes up the 4 unnumbered leaves following the title page. The xxii preliminary pages are a “Razon de esta obra” in prose. Most of the rest of the volume, to p. 220, is in humorous verse lampooning the French Emperor. There is an “Advertencia” on p. 221, and notes in prose from pp. 222-279; the final page contains errata.

The Jeronimite Fr. Ramón Valvidares y Longo (1769-1826) professed at the monastery of Santa María del Rosario in 1788. His other writings include an epic poem on the siege of Zaragoza during the Peninsular War, one on a flood in Seville in 1796, several sermons, and several works on tithing.

* Palau 349436 (incorrect collation; giving Rio de Janeiro as place of publication, then stating that Méndez Bejarano gives Seville as the place). Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. OCLC: 18621830 (giving the place of printing as Rio de Janeiro, almost certainly in error: University of Missouri-Columbia, Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt), 504569953 (British Library); 43381354 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCPBE locates six copies: Real Academia Española-Madrid, Real Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas-Madrid, Biblioteca del Senado-Madrid, Biblioteca Pública del Estado-Malaga, Biblioteca Pública del Estado-Ávila, and an unnamed private library in Castilla y León. Rebiun adds copies at Universidad Politécnica de Madrid and Universidad de Sevilla. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats Halle-Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt and adds two additional copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de España. Copac repeats British Library, adding University of Southampton and Oxford University.
Earliest Work on Communism in Portuguese?


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

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

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

67. VOLKOV, Matviei Stepanovich. Précis d’économie politque rationnelle par Mathieu Wolkoff. Édition retouchée des Lectures sur le même sujet. Paris: Guillaumin, 1868. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spine spine gilt, original printed front wrapper bound in. Moderate foxing, a few stains. Overall in very good condition. Author’s presentation inscription to Luiz d’Almeida Albuquerque, dated 1872, on front wrapper. With Almeida Albuquerque’s bookplate and penciled marginalia. (2 ll.), 329 pp., (1 p. errata), (1 l.). $350.00

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DAS
PRINCIPAIS PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.
DE ORDEM
DE SUA ALTEZA REAL;
O PRÍNCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR,
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