RICHARD C. RAMER

SPECIAL LIST 212
Recently Catalogued Works
Forty-One Items
Seventeenth through Twentieth Centuries
Special List 212

Recently Cataglogued Works

Forty-One Items

Seventeenth through Twentieth Centuries

All items in this list are in New York.

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 212

Recently Catalogued Works

Forty-One Items

Seventeenth through Twentieth Centuries

1. [ALTAMIRANO, Cândido]. *Genuina exposicion de la constitucion portuguesa de 1826. Dedicada al Excmo. Sr. Vizconde de Monte-Alegre, General en Gefe de los Cuerpos Realistas, emigrados Portugueses.* Palencia: Imprenta de Garrido, 1826. 4°, stitched. Some foxing and soiling to title page, which has two small tears at lower blank margin, and a piece (about 1.8 x 3 x 4 cm.) torn away from lower outer blank margin. Occasional minor foxing to a few other leaves. Some lower outer corners dog-eared. Overall in good to very good condition. 54 pp., (1 l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION in Spanish of this conservative diatribe against the Portuguese *Carta constitucional*, the second Portuguese constitution, a fundamental constitutional text for nineteenth-century Portugal, and one of the starting points of nineteenth-century Portuguese history, 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’Rothsay, 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 until 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.

With the victory of D. Miguel and the conservatives in 1828, this pamphlet was translated into Portuguese by Francisco de Paulo Ferreira da Costa, and published in Lisbon that year by the Impressão Regia.

The dedicatee, Luis Vaz Pereira Pinto Guedes, 2.º Visconde de Monte Alegre (1770-1841), led the first revolt against the *Carta constitucional* in Bragança on the evening of 26
July 1826. After this attempt failed he fled to Spain. In November he led another revolt, entering Portugal from Spain by way of Bragança. This time the struggle lasted into the following year, but eventually he was forced to retreat to Spain. Upon the assumption of the throne by D. Miguel in 1828, the Visconde de Monte Alegre held a number of important military and administrative posts, which he was forced to relinquish with the liberal victory in October 1834. He wrote *Memoria e exposição authentica da conducta civil e militar ... desde 1821 até 1823*, Lisbon, 1833.

* Palau 101434. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 97. Not in Ernesto do Canto, *Ensai bibliographico ... aos successos politicos de Portugal nos annos de 1828 a 1834* (1892); see p. 144 for the Lisbon, 1828 Portuguese translation. OCLC: 723902725 (collation agrees with that of the present copy: University of Kansas Archives / MSS / Rare Books); 433397549 (calling for 54 pp., 1 h., 2 est.; Biblioteca Nacional de España). CCPBE (54 pp. only) locates six copies: one in the Palacio Arzobispal-Zaragoza, two in the Biblioteca del Palacio Real-Madrid, one in the Real Academia de Jurisprudencia y Legislación-Madrid, and two in the Biblioteca del Senado-Madrid. Rebuin adds a copy at Universidad de Santiago de Compostela (also 54 pp. only). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (collation agrees with that of the present copy). KVK (44 databases searched) repeats only the copies in Biblioteca Nacional de España, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

2. ANDRADE, Joaõ Antonio da Costa e. *Conversaçaõ erudita discurso familiar, conferencias asceticas, historicas, politicas, e philosophicas. Offerecidas á Magestade Augustissima, e Gloriosissima de Maria Sanctissima ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph da Costa Coimbra, 1756. 4°, disbound; text block edges speckled red from an early binding. Woodcut vignettes on title page and final page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 2. Several tiny holes on final page, with loss of one letter. Overall in good to very good condition. Figanière reference in faint nineteenth-century ink manuscript below the imprint. (11 ll.), 64 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Figanière (and Innocêncio following him) gives the title as *Conversação erudita discurso familiar, conferencias asceticas, historicas, politicas, e philosophicas sobre os effeitos do terremoto do 1° de Novembro na villa de Santarem*. The opening lines of the dedication (p. "2r") use almost the same words about the earthquake to describe the content of the work: Figanière probably inadvertently added a note to the title.

The text is set up in the form of a dialogue between a clergyman, a philosopher, and a lawyer. It includes what seems to be a lengthy eyewitness account of the Great Earthquake in Santarém. This is followed by a discussion of the scientific and religious causes of the quake, with considerably more space given to the scientific explanations than we are accustomed to seeing in Portuguese accounts of the Great Lisbon Earthquake.

Pages 29-56 give a detailed account of the damage to 26 churches and religious houses in the area of Santarém, including damage to the buildings and their religious
images. These range from a few lines (“abrio nas apredes algumas raxas, e todas de facil reparo”) to a 6-page description of the status of the Convento de S. Domingos.

João Antonio da Costa e Andrade (b. 1702) studied civil law and practiced in his home town of Santarém. Innocêncio lists this and two other works.

Figanière 1066: giving the same date and format, but continuing the title as conferencias asceticas, historicas, politicas, e philosophicas sobre os effeitos do terremoto do 1º de Novembro na villa de Santarem. Innocêncio III, 288: repeats the title given in Figanière; without collation, so he had probably not seen a copy. OCLC: 57708638 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (the record states only 20 preliminary pp.). Not located in Copac.
3. BARBOSA, Francisco Vilella, later 1.º Visconde and 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *Poemas de .... natural do Rio de Janeiro, e estudante de mathematica na Universidade de Coimbra*. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1794. 8°, contemporary boards (covering of spine and boards gone), remains of leather corners. Woodcut vignette of a lyre, laurel wreath and quill pen on title page. Light dampstains. Overall in good condition. 127 pp., LACKING pp. 31-36, 45-46, and 115-20, which were censored (see below). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these poems by a native of Rio de Janeiro, written while he was a student at Coimbra. After it was printed the book was censored, with pages 31-36, 45-46, and 115-20 suppressed.

Villela Barbosa (1769-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, studied at Coimbra and taught mathematics at the Academia Real de Marinha. He represented Rio de Janeiro in
the Portuguese Côrtes of 1821, but returned to Brazil in 1823, and was one of the three negotiators who concluded the 1825 treaty whereby Portugal recognized Brazilian independence. In Brazil he served as senator (1826-1846), Conselheiro de Estado, Coronel de Engenheiros, and several times as Ministro dos Estrangeiros, Ministro da Marinha, and Ministro de Guerra during the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s. As an author, Villela Barbosa is best known for his poetry (including Poemas and Primavera, Lisbon 1821), but he also published several popular geometry textbooks.

*Borba de Moraes, Período colonial p. 52: noting that he had seen a copy with all the pages in the Biblioteca Nacional of Rio de Janeiro. Sacramento Blake III, 134-6: noting that all known copies had the censored leaves removed. Not in Innocência; on the author, see III, 81, 436; IX, 389. Ribeiro Filho, Dicionário biobibliográfico de escritores cariocas pp. 186-7. Ford, Whittem and Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres p. 183. OCLC: 5168649 (Stanford University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, University of Texas-Austin, noting the collation as 127 pp.); 50379847 (British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the copy listed is described as lacking pp. 31-36 and 115-120. Copac repeats British Library only.

**Important Chronicle of the Reign of Portugal’s Tragic and Mythic King**

4. BAYÃO [or Baião], José Pereira. Portugal cuidadoso, e lastimado com a vida, e perda do senhor rey Dom Sebastião.... Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio de Sousa da Sylva, 1737. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century mottled sheep (corners bumped, scuffed, 2 small burnholes (?) to rear cover), spine with raised bands in six compartments (slightly defective at head and foot), red morocco lettering piece with short title in second compartment from head, gilt bands, covers with ruled borders of double gilt fillets, marbled endleaves. Title page printed in red and black, with large woodcut vignette including the Portuguese royal arms. Large woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Text in 2 columns. Light dampstains to first few leaves in outer margins; small but heavier toward end, also restricted to the outer margins. Tear (5 cm.) to leaf A2. Overall in good condition. (12 ll., including an errata leaf), 784 [i.e., 780] pp.; pagination skips from 192 to 197, but text follows. Lacks the half title. $750.00

Revised edition of Chronica do muito alto e muito esclarecido principe D. Sebastião, Lisbon, 1730, which was published in 2 volumes, the second incomplete and now quite rare. The Chronica appeared under the name D. Manuel de Menezes, “Chronista mór do Reyno, e General da Armada Real.” After the deception was exposed, this version was published with Baião’s name on the title page. (Baião presents his version of this in the prelogue, “1iv.”) The author states that he proposes to write a serious historical work, not the sort of work published since D. Sebastião’s death in 1578 that promised the return of O Desejado to save Portugal from the Spaniards and all other evils that had been causing Portugal’s decline.

Portugal’s empire was at its peak in the late sixteenth century, and much of D. Sebastião’s reign (1557-1578) was occupied with foreign affairs. Based on a quick look
at the table of contents, of the first three books (86 chapters in all), 21 chapters deal with
Africa, 2 with Brazil, and 14 with India. The last two books (72 chapters) deal entirely
with preparations for the expedition to North Africa (including all those who advised
the young king, unmarried and without an heir, that he should not to go), his arrival
there, and his disappearance during the Battle of Alcácer Quibir.

Covered more briefly are events in Portugal during his reign: a plague in 1569,
a massive gunpowder explosion, comets and other portents. D. Sebastião’s relations
with the pope and with the kings of France and Spain are also described. Letters and
diplomatic correspondence are occasionally quoted in full: Azevedo-Samodães 2384 (the
Lisbon, 1730 edition) lists 27 notable ones.

José Pereira Baião (Condolim, bishopric of Coimbra, 1690-Lisbon, 1743), son of a
wealthy farmer, trained in business with his uncle before becoming a secular presbyter
and devoting himself to the study of history, mathematics, Latin, and theology. Barbosa
Machado praises Pereira Baião for his ability to remember dates without having to open
a book, and for what Barbosa considered a flawless ability to distinguish truth from false-
hood. (Innocêncio begged to differ on both points.) Pereira Baião published numerous
biographies of saints and kings; a list of his published and unpublished works is at the
end of the errata leaf in this volume.

Portuguese and Brazilian Books 737 / 1: calling for [26], 192, 197-784 pp. Biblioteca Central
da Marinha, Catálogo da obras impressas no séc. XVIII 207. Azevedo-Samodães 2385: calling
for XXIV, 784, (2) pp. OCLC: 23617289 (University of Iowa, Newberry Library, Harvard
University-Houghton Library, University of Michigan, John Carter Brown Library);
18489052 (New York Public Library, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library,
University of New Mexico); 433592198 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 312297585 (Universi-
tat Leipzig); 257461463 (no location given); 166060645 (digitized from the Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek copy, which has a half title not present here but otherwise the same);
82784573 (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters). Porbase locates four copies at Bib-
loteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Universidade

5. BRAVO, Nicolas. Razonamientos para los domingos de Adviento, fiestas
y santos desde S. Andres hasta la Epiphania. Valladolid: Por la Viuda de
Francisco Fernandez de Cordova, acosta de Antonio Vazquez Mercader
de Libros, 1622. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (wrinkled, ties missing),
spine with title written vertically in manuscript (large hole toward foot),
yapped edges, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page within double
ruled border with woodcut arms (of dedicatee?) and large woodcut
vase with floral display on verso, below instructions to the binder.
Typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Woodcut initials. Text in 2
columns. A few leaf corners missing, apparently paper defects, mostly
without loss, but especially on leaf Dd2, with loss of several words or
parts of words on both sides. Overall in good to very good condition.
Small armorial blindstamp on title page, with illegible name below. Ink
manuscript signature of Antonio Vazquez on title page verso. Small,
PORTUGAL
CUIDADOSO, E LASTIMADO
COM A VIDA, E PERDA
DO SENHOR REY
DOM SEBASTIAO,
O DESEJADO DE SAUDOSA MEMORIA.
HISTORIA CHRONOLOGICA
DE SUAS ACCOENS, E SUCCESSOS DESTA MONARQUIA
em seu tempo; suas jornadas a Africa, battilas, perda, circunstancias,
e consequencias notaveis d'ella.
DIVIDIDA EM CINCO LIVROS.
ESCRITA, E OFFERECIDA
AO NUNTO ALTO, E MUITO PODEROSO REY
D. JOAO V.
NOSSO SENHOR.
Pelo Padre
JOZÉ PEREIRA BAYAO,
Presbytero do Habito de S. Pedro, natural do Lugar de Gondeleim,
Terno da Vila de Pena-osua, Bispo de Coimbra.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL.
Na Officina de ANTONIO DE SOUSA DA SYLVA.
M. DCC. XXXVII.
Com todas as licenças necessarias. Aª cada do mesmo Impressor.

Item 4 (greatly reduced)
tidy contemporary manuscript marginalia, in ink. Five lines of old ink manuscript notes, scored, on rear free endleaf recto. (4), 252 [i.e., 250], (16) ll. Leaf 83 is followed by leaf 86, but signatures are correct, and the text follows. Leaves B3 and B4 bound incorrectly after B5 and B6. Leaf 14 wrongly numbered [backwards 3]1 and leaf 25 wrongly numbered 13; both corrected in old ink manuscript.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This is a continuation of an earlier collection of sermons which appeared as Vigilia magna de Cristo in Salamanca, 1616; it included Razonamientos para los mercedes y domingo de la Quaresma.

The work is dedicated to “Licenciado Gaspar de Vallejo Caballero del habito de Santiago, del Consejo de Rey nuestro señor en el supremo de Castilla”. Might this be the same Gaspar de Vallejo who as a judge in Seville in 1597 prolonged the imprisonment of Miguel de Cervantes?

The author, a Cistercian, poet and theologian, was born in Valladolid; he became abbot of Sobrado, Salamanca and Madrid, and then of Abbad Perpetuo at Oliva, where he died in 1648.


Details on Customs Duties and British Cotton Exports to Portugal


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

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

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

Goldsmith’s-Kress 34096.6. Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 25 (collation agrees with that of our copy). Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: locates numerous copies on microfilm and as ebooks, but we are able to identify only the Kress Library of Business and Economics-Harvard University as holding a hard copy; see, for
example, 18409378. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, in 2 records with different collations: 24 pp. plus folding table, or iv, 22, [1] pp. Copac locates microfilm copies at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS.

_Argues that Philip IV of Spain is the Legitimate King of Portugal_

7. CARAMUEL LOBKOWITZ, Juan. *Respuesta al Manifesto del Reyno de Portugal*. Antwerp: Officina Plantiniana de Balthasar Moreto, 1642. 4° (23.5 x 18 cm.), contemporary vellum (wormed, front inner hinge split), short author-title written vertically in dark ink manuscript on spine. Large woodcut publisher’s device on title. Elegant woodcut initials, some rather large. Portions of text in Civilité type. Light browning; some light foxing and small stains. Worming, mostly in the upper blank margins, touching an occasional letter of the headline. Tear in T1 (9 cm.), without loss. Overall in near-good condition. Early ink signature (scored) on title page. Early ink manuscript note on front pastedown endleaf. Old ink manuscript (shelfmark?) “S.g.22” on rear pastedown endleaf. (8 ll.), 198 pp., (1 l.), 1 folding letterpress genealogical chart.

$1,200.00

FIRST EDITION of this work arguing that Philip II of Spain (son of the Emperor Charles V and his wife the Infanta Isabel of Portugal) and his heirs are the legitimate kings of Portugal: “Reçucitan oy amotinados Portugueses un cadauer, que nunca vivió; un derecho, que nunca fué; una causa, que nunca pudo subsistir” (f. **1v). Pages 9-36 are the first Spanish translation of a work by Portuguese patriot Antonio Pais Viegas, *Manifesto do Reyno de Portugal*, 1641, which had been widely circulated. Most of the remainder of this volume (pp. 37-156) is Caramuel Lobkowitz’s response to Pais Viegas. He includes 30 pages of genealogical arguments, among which is a discussion of the marriage (or not) of the unfortunate D. Ines de Castro (d. 1355) and D. Pedro I of Portugal (pp. 85-107). The final section (pp. 158-198) is Caramuel Lobkowitz’s reply to 9 other works that supported D. João’s claims.

Another edition of the *Respuesta* was published at Santangel de la Fratta, 1665. A Latin translation by Leandro van der Bandt appeared in Louvain, 1642: *Joannes Bargantinus Lusitaniae illegitimus rex demonstratus*.

The *Respuesta* is a rare and previously unrecorded use of Civilité type, not listed in the appendix to Carter & Vervliet, *Civilité Types*.

The work is dedicated to the first Conde de Assumar, Francisco de Melo, who was granted the title by Philip III in 1630. When the Conde remained loyal to the Habsburgs after D. João IV ascended the Portuguese throne in 1640, his title was revoked by the Portuguese monarch, but continued to be recognized in Spain.

Juan Caramuel Lobkowitz (Madrid, 1606-Vigevano, Lombardy, 1682) had a brilliant career as a clergyman and was the author of over 200 works. After studying mathematics and Asian languages (especially Chinese), he entered the Cistercian order at La Espina (Palencia). While attached to the monastery of Dunes in Flanders, his sermons attracted the attention of the Infante Ferdinand, governor of the Low Countries. In 1638, the Uni-
versity of Louvain bestowed an honorary Doctor of Theology degree upon him. Caramuel Lobkowitz notes in the dedication (f. *2v) that he had penned Philippus Prudens Caroli V. Imp. filius Lusitaniae Algarbiae, Indiae, Brasiliae legitimus rex demonstratus, Antwerp, 1639, to defend the Habsburg right to the throne. That work provoked Antonio Pais Viegas to publish the Manifesto do Reino de Portugal, which in turn provoked the present work. Judging from the aprobación on f. **4v, when this work appeared, its author was titular abbot of Melrose (in Scotland).

Caramuel Lobkowitz subsequently served as envoy from the king of Spain to the court of Emperor Ferdinand III, abbot-superior of the Benedictines in Vienna, grand-vicar to the archbishop of Prague, bishop of Konigratz, archbishop of Otranto, and bishop of Vigevano. His published works range from grammar, poetry, and canon law to mathematics (he focused on combinatorics and probability), logic, astronomy, and asceticism. Alphonsus Liguori (later sanctified) condemned Caramuel Lobkowitz as “Prince of the Laxists.”

First Book Printed in Timor


$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of poems by a noted Portuguese Symbolist. It was the first book printed in Timor. Densely printed ethnographical and philological notes comprise the second half of the book (pp. 132-271).

Osorio de Castro (1868-1946) studied at the University of Coimbra, and while there co-founded the literary review Boêmia nova with António Nobre, Alberto de Oliveira and
RESPUESTA AL MANIFIESTO DEL REYNO DE PORTUGAL.
Por D. IVAN CARAMVEL LOBKOVITZ, Religioso de Dunas, Doctor de S. Theulugia, Abad de Melrofa, y Vicario General de la Orden de Cister por los Reynos de Inglaterra, Irlanda, Escocia.

EN ANBERES EN LA OFICINA PLANTINIANA DE BALTHASAR MORETO. M. DC. XLII.
others. He was a friend of Camilo Pessanha and corresponded with Rubén Darío, who devoted a chapter to him in one of his books. Among his works are *Exiladas*, Coimbra (1895), and *A Cinza dos Mirtos*, Nova Goa 1906. Osório de Castro held government posts in India, Moçâmedes and Luanda as well as Timor, and was a distinguished jurist. He was Minister of Justice in the Government of Sidónio Pais.

The Future Marquês de Pombal
Drives the Chariot of the Sun to Asia, America, Africa, and Europe

9. CASTRO, Jeronymo Bernardo Osório de. Parnaso real, epithalamico, panegyrico, e geographic, dividido em tres partes, e oferecido a Serenissima Senhora D. Maria, Princesa dos Brazis, Duquesa de Bragança; e ao Serenissimo Senhor D. Pedro, Infante de Portugal; por seu author .... Lisbon: na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1764. 4°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in five compartments, dark red lettering piece in second compartment from head (with slight defect), short title gilt, gilt bands and ornaments (rubbed, slightly defective at head and foot of spine). Edges speckled red. Title page printed in red and black. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Engraved allegorical frontispiece, engraved plate facing p. 1, (8 ll.), 238 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem (with occasional prose sections) on the marriage in Lisbon of the future D. Maria I (1734-1816) to her uncle, who became D. Pedro III (1717-1780). The first part refers in mythological terms to D. José I’s narrow escape during the Tavora Conspiracy, including the role played by the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal). Part 2 begins with D. José I, as Jupiter, dispatching Mercury to the Templo da Gloriosa Fortuna to fetch the celestial sphere, after which the nuptials of D. Maria and D. Pedro are announced, with the Muses supplying music for the happy couple as the gods rejoice. In Part 3 the celebrations continue, with the four parts of the Earth invited to join in. The Conde de Oeiras is summoned to drive the carriage of the Sun. He reaches Asia (pp. 151-6), and the Muses sing of Goa. He reaches America (pp. 163-7), “De ouro, prata, e diamantes fertil centro.” Africa (pp. 173-6) is the last stop before the Conde arrives in Europe (pp. 202-15), winding up at the city of Guarda (Beira Alta).

The engraved frontispiece has the royal arms of Portugal supported by two allegorical figures: a winged woman (Fame or Glory?) with a sun as her aegis, holding a spear; and Mercury (with winged sandals), who holds the reins of Pegasus. The printed signature of Francisco Vieira Lusitano appears on the strap crossing Mercury’s chest. According to Soares, the same engraving was used in Desengano de pecadores and in Numismalogia (nos. 361, 362). Vieira Lusitano (Francisco Vieira de Matos, 1699-1783), a native of Lisbon, was one of the best-known Portuguese painters, illustrators, and engravers of the eighteenth century. The son of a sock-maker, he rose to the rank of court painter under D. José I. He also had a fearsomely rocky relationship with Inês Helena de Lima e Melo, whom he married by proxy, and whom he later helped escape from the convent where Inês’s parents had sent her.

The allegorical plate facing p. 1, signed in print by Michael Le Bouteux at age 82, shows the royal couple enthroned on a cloud at upper left. At upper right is a crowned man with a double-ended torch and a banner bearing the words “In centimanum unam potentiorem movebo.” At the foot is an old, bearded man with a horn, from which comes another banner: “In magnos arma movebo Deos.” He holds a large iron grate, and is faced with a variety of sea monsters. Behind these figures at the enter is a city in flames (Lisbon after the earthquake?). Miguel Le Bouteux (i.e., Jean Baptiste Michel le Bouteux, 1682-1764) was one of the most important engravers working in Portugal during this period. He came to Portugal from his native France under D. João V and worked there
from 1728 until his death. Soares judges him the superior of Debye and Rochefort, his compatriots who came to Portugal at the same time.

Jerónimo Bernardo Osório de Castro (Quinta da Ratoeira, near Coimbra, 1726-Lisbon, 1811) was a fidalgo da casa real, related on his father’s side to Bishop Jerónimo de Osório. This is his only published work listed in Innocêncio. When it appeared, he was superintendent of the new Administração, e Criação dos Cavallos in the Comarca of Guarda. Guarda is repeatedly mentioned in the poem, and the volume includes an oration in honor of the Príncipe da Beira that was delivered by Osório de Castro in Guarda in 1761 (pp. 221-33).

The protestação do author on the final preliminary leaf is perhaps a sign of the difficulties that writers in the neoclassical style were having with Catholic doctrine, and also of the difficulties that absolute rulers were having controlling the publications of their subjects: telling allegorical stories is a favorite way of criticizing those in power. The author may also have been cautiously attempting to avoid the fate of the unfortunate Father Gabriel Malagrida. Osório de Castro states that any predictions he makes in this work are not meant to be prophecies: he’s using termos de Divinidade for rhetorical purposes only, and any correspondence to anything that may come to pass is purely coincidental.


Seventeenth-Century Bestseller

Whose Subject Inspired Artists as Late as Puccini, in a Lovely Binding


First Edition in Portuguese? We have seen references to editions of Brussels, 1717, and Lisbon, 1721, 1732, 1737, 1758, and 1815. However, the licenses date to 1699, and
since this seems to have been the sort of book that was read to pieces, possibly earlier editions in Portuguese will eventually surface.

Genevieve of Brabant is a heroine of medieval legend: a chaste wife repudiated by her husband the Count Palatine Siegfried of Treves. She lived with her son in a cave for six years, until accidentally found by her husband, who had meanwhile discovered that the accusation of adultery was false and was eager to restore her to her rightful position. The story first became popular in Ceriziers' *L’Innocence reconnue, ou vie de Sainte Genevieve de Brabant*, 1638, of which this is a translation. Genevieve’s story remained a common subject for German dramas into the nineteenth century and even later: Puccini’s *Suor Angelica* is said to be based on it.

Several features seem to be unique to the Portuguese text. The preliminary leaves include a 5-page prologue in which Fr. Manoel de Coimbra discusses the sources for the Genevieve story (one of the licenses elaborates these even further) and there is an unsigned sonnet in Spanish “De hum amigo ao Author.” The final page offers an acrostic poem on “Genoveva.”

René de Ceriziers (1603-Paris, 1662) entered the Society of Jesus in 1622, teaching literature and philosophy at various Jesuit colleges. He left the Order in 1641 to take a position as chaplain to the Duke of Orléans, and then to Louis XIV. Kenny notes, “He was a clerical courtier: his was a worldly and powerful milieu, not an ascetic one. Writing from the 1630s onwards, he became well-known as a prolific and successful author of vernacular histories (secular and ecclesiastical) and fictions and as a translator of St Augustine. Accommodating secular to religious culture, he was adept at moulding church
history to the narrative genres which sold well at the time, the romance and novella: his life of St Genevieve was a much translated bestseller which was still read in the nineteenth century.” Among his other notable works are *Heureux Commencements de la France chrétienne sous l’apôtre de nos rois saint Rémy*, 1633, and *Réflexions chrétiennes et politiques sur la vie des rois de France*, 1633.

This version was translated from German to Spanish by José Ximenes de Castillo, and from Spanish to Portuguese by Padre Manoel de Coimbra, a native of the Villa de Óbidos who served at the Igreja da Magdalena in Lisbon. Barbosa Machado notes that P. Manoel spent most of his life translating spiritually uplifting works from other languages. He died at age 80 in Lisbon.


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**Sermons on How to Give Sermons**

11. CHAGAS, Fr. Antonio das [i.e., Antonio da Fonseca Soares]. *Escola de penitencia, e flagello de viciosos costumes, que consta de sermoens apostolicos do ... tirados a luz por Fr. Manoel da Conceçam ... I Parte [all published]*. Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, & à sua custa impresso, 1687. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (stained and creased, front hinge nearly gone), spine with author (“Chagas”) in horizontal ink manuscript. Small woodcut ornament of a floral basket on title page; woodcut headpieces and tailpiece. Text in 2 columns. Three brownish stains on title page, mostly in margins, where ownership signatures (?) were effaced, touching several letters without affecting legibility, and with a few small holes, without loss; stains have bled onto following leaf. Scattered stains elsewhere. Overall in good condition. (7 ll.), 516 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of these 7 sermons by one of Portugal’s noted authors, edited after Chagas’s death by Fr. Manuel da Conceição, who also wrote an introduction (sermão preludial) for the collection. The *Escola de penitencia* is described on the title page as Part I, but no further parts appeared. A second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1738, and a third in Lisbon, 1763.

Innocêncio notes, “pela alteza dos assumptos, pela solidez e força do raciocinio, e até pela cultura da dicção, gravidade do estilo, e pureza da phrase não são menos recommendaveis que as outras obras do respeitável missionario” (I, 110-11). Each of the 7 sermons is divided into 3 or 4 parts. Two are on being a good preacher: the qualities necessary and the differences in preaching at a court or in the grand home of a noble family. The other sermons deal with sins, penitence, why it’s difficult for the highborn to stop sinning, the pains of hell, and the worst sins. The index includes entries for bestiality, luxury, comets, and swagger (*jactância*). This edition includes a dedication to the King of Portugal (f. †3r, immediately following the title page) that does not appear in the 1738 edition.

António da Fonseca Soares, born in Vidigueira in 1631, spent his youth as a soldier. After killing a man in a duel arising from one of many love affairs, he fled to Brazil. When he returned (1657?) he attained the rank of captain, but in 1663 abandoned his military career and took vows in the Franciscan monastery at Évora. He refused an appointment as bishop of Lamego in order to become an apostolic missionary. In 1682 he died at the
monastery of Varatojo, which he had founded. According to Bell, “He built up and exercised a powerful spiritual influence throughout Portugal, and it continued after his death” (*Portuguese Literature* p. 248). He is best known as a prose writer, and his *Cartas espirituales* (Lisbon, 1684-87) hold “a foremost place in Portuguese literature ... [his work] possesses so persuasive, so passionate an energy, and is of so clear a fervour and harmony that its eloquence is felt to be genuine” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 248-9).

Before his conversion, Fonseca Soares wrote a great deal of poetry in the Gongoric style, most of which he destroyed after he had taken vows. Little of this was ever published: Inocêncio cites only 2 short poems that had appeared in anthologies. Other short poems continued to circulate in manuscript.

The sermons were edited by Fr. Manuel da Conceição (d. Placencia, 1693, age 53), whose secular name was Manuel Teixeira de Seixas. He earned a doctorate in canon law and was Desembargador da Relação Ecclesiastica in Braga. Having heard Fr. Antonio das Chagas speak in 1679, he was so moved that he donned the Franciscan habit at Varatojo.

Fr. Manuel became a passionate preacher, and having rejected D. Pedro II’s offers of the bishoprics of Macao and Miranda, he was part of the group assigned to reform the Franciscan Order.


Pinto de Matos p. 156. *Catalogo das obras da Biblioteca da Marinha* XVII, 173. Cunha, *Impressões deslandesianae* p. 720: noting that one leaf of the initial quire of 8 is blank [hence probably it is either excised or not recorded in most bibliographies]. Belchior Pontes, *Bibliografia de Antonio da Fonseca Soares* (Frei Antonio das Chagas) p. 120. Not in Coimbra, *Reservados*. Pinto de Mattos (1878) p. 173. Nepomuceno 463. Monteverde 1586. Azevedo-Samodães 720. Ameal 588. Avila-Pérez 1695. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 228681343 (Huntington Library); 457421209 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 68683965 (University of Toronto, Universiteit Utrecht); 55250924 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 807131749 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona). Porbase locates eight copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (6 of them in fair to middling condition), one at Universidade de Coimbra-Biblioteca Geral, calling for (8 ll.), 516 pp. in 2 separate records, but Arouca, citing a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional, calls for xiv, 516 pp. Not in Copac, which lists only one copy of the 1763 edition, at the British Library.

**Calls for Banishing Jews from Portugal**

12. COSTA [Matos], Vicente da. *Breve discurso contra a heretica perfidia do Judaismo, continuada nos presentes apostatas de nossa santa Fe, com o que conuem a expulsao dos delinquentes nella dos Reynos de sua Magestade com suas molheres, & filhos, conforme a Escriputra [sic] sagrada, Sao[n]tos Padres, Direito Ciuil, & Canonico, & muitos dos politicos. A Dom Antonio Luis de Meneses Marquez de Marialva ....* Lisbon: por Diogo Soares de Bulhoens a custa de Antonio Pereira, 1668. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (wrinkled, worn, stained, ties missing, hinges going), contemporary manuscript short author-title vertically on spine. Woodcut vignette of Crucifixion on title-page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Title-page
backed, covering the licenses on the verso. Some dampstains. Small holes on final 3 leaves, with loss of only 1-2 letters. Overall in near-good condition. (18 ll.), 320 pp., (19 ll.). $600.00


The author begins with an historical overview of the Jews and why they are out of favor with God, then discusses why they were expelled from many countries. In the second half of the book (starting with p. 180), he focuses on Jews in Portugal, including the conversos and Christãos novos, with mention of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal. He ultimately argues that all Jews should be exiled from Portugal.

The dedicatee, D. António Luís de Menezes, Conde de Cantanhede, was a key conspirator in the revolt against Spain in 1640 and participated in almost every battle of the Restauração. In 1661, the king named him first Marquês de Marialva. He was present at the signing of the Treaty of Lisbon on February 13, 1668. With the end of the war with Spain, the publisher apparently thought a new edition of this work would result in the author’s arguments being acted upon, and saw the Marquês de Marialva as a man influential enough to take such action. The 1622 edition was dedicated to D. Miguel de Menezes, Duque de Caminha, while that of 1623 was dedicated to D. Martim Affonso Mexia, Bispo de Coimbra, and the 1625 edition was dedicated to D. Manoel de Moura Corte Real, Marquês de Castelo Rodrigo. A Spanish translation of this work appeared in Salamanca, 1631 and again in 1680.

Concerning Vicente da Costa Matos, Innocêncio knew only that his father worked at the Juizo do Cível in Lisbon. According to Barbosa Machado, he was a native of Lisbon.

Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, Catálogo da Biblioteca do Real Colégio de São Pedro de Coimbra, II, 2258. Coimbra, Reservados 1566. Nepomuceno 568. Cf. Barbosa Machado III, 781, citing only an edition of 1620 which does not exist (as explained by Innocêncio), and the Spanish translation of 1631. OCLC: 429170859 (National Library of Israel); 630359197 (Universitätsbibliothek LMU München). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two are described as being in “mau estado”; the third is missing the final leaf and has “f. perfuradas”). Copac cites only a single copy of the 1623 edition at Leeds University, and Spanish translations: that of 1631 at Cambridge University, and that of 1680 at British Library and Southampton University.
Second English Visit to Australia; Also Describes Bahia in Brazil
Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Cape of Good Hope

13. Dampier, Capt. William. *A Voyage to New Holland, &c. in the Year 1699. Wherein are described, The Canary-Islands, the Isles of Mayo and St. Jago. The Bay of All Saints, with the Forts and Town of Bahia in Brasil. Cape Salvador. The Winds on the Brasillian Coast. Abrohlo-Shoals. A Table of all the Variations observ’d in this Voyage. Occurrences near the Cape of Good Hope. The Course to New Holland. Shark’s Bay. The Isles and Coast, &c. of New Holland. Their Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, Trade, &c. Their Harbours, Soil, Beasts, Birds, Fish, &c. Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c. Illustrated with several Maps and Draughts; also divers Birds, Fishes, and Plants, not found in this part of the World, Curiously Ingraven on Copper-Plates. Vol. III.*
London: for James Knapton, 1703. 8°, contemporary calf (front cover detached, very worn, head of spine defective), gilt fillets, spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head (defective), gilt “3” in fourth compartment. Double-rule border on title page. Some browning. Tidy repair to 3-cm. tear on verso of map. Internally good to very good; overall, in good condition. Engraved folding map, (12 ll.), 162 pp., (9 pp. index, 5 pp. advt.), with a total of 14 engraved plates [4 additional maps and plans plus 10 plates of natural history], some navigational tables in text.

FIRST EDITION of the first part of the third volume, a sequel to Dampier’s *A New Voyage Round the World*, London, 1697, and *Voyages and Descriptions*, volume II, London, 1699. The second part appeared in 1709. The most complete edition was published in 4 volumes, 1729. “Dampier’s 1699 voyage was the second expedition of the English to Australia. He furnished accurate information and surveys ... His description of the Aborigines of Australia probably inspired Jonathan Swift to write about Gulliver among the Yahoos” (Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages). This was the first deliberate voyage to Australia, and one of the few voyages there before Captain Cook arrived there in 1770. Dampier was on the west coast of Australia, at Shark Bay.

Dampier also describes Bahia and the coast of Brazil, the Canary Islands, Cabo Verde, and a passage around the Cape of Good Hope. The section on Brazil (pp. 46-90) provides details about trade, navigation, natural resources, food, and animals, including birds, plus interesting details such as the fact that Bahians are carried about in hammocks.

The map covers the area from Brazil to Japan, with Dampier’s route marked. Four plates show maps, topographical profiles, and soundings of the Canary Islands, Cabo Verde, Bahia, and the western coast of Australia. Two plates illustrate the pintado bird (Cape petrel?) and several birds of Australia. The 5 tables show plants of Brazil, Australia, Timor, and the sea off New Guinea. The final 3 plates show fish (including a dolphin), several native to the waters near Australia. These representations of Australian flora and fauna are among the earliest depictions of the continent’s natural history.

Under the entry for Dampier’s *A New Voyage Around the World*, 1697, the Hill Collection notes, “Dampier [1651-1715] was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers that tormented the Spaniards in the South Seas from 1680 to 1720. His first voyage, under Captain Swan in the Cygnet, took him
from Virginia to Spanish America and across the Pacific to the East Indies. He traveled extensively in the Orient on several voyages which lasted from 1683 to 1691. It was on one of these trips that the first landing was made by the English on Australian shores, at the entrance of King Sound on the northwest coast, in 1688. Dampier circumnavigated the globe three times, was court-martialed for cruelty, and produced the first detailed record of Australian flora and fauna. He published his experiences in separately issued, independent volumes, the first in 1697, this (the second) in 1699, and a third in 1703; they include the first appearance in English of such words as "barbecue," "avocado," "chopsticks," and "sub-species." Dampier is respected for presenting information useful to merchants, mariners, and others in an unassuming, intelligible style. Here, for example, is his description of the Portuguese water dog: "The Amphibious Creatures here which I said are called by the Portuguese Cuchora’s de Agua, or Water-dogs, are said to be as big as small Mastives, and are all hairy and shaggy from Head to Tail. They have 4 short Legs, a pretty long Head and short Tail; and are of a blackish colour. They live in fresh Water ponds, and oftentimes come ashore and Sun themselves; but retire to the Water if Assailed. They are eaten, and said to be good Food. Several of these Creatures which I
Item 13 (reduced)
have now spoken of I have not seen, but inform’d my self about them while I was here at Bahia, from sober and sensible Persons among the Inhabitants” (pp. 79-80).


First and only Edition in Portuguese of these instructions on making charcoal, originally published as *L’Art du carbonier*, in 1760. The engraving shows the process (in a charming landscape) and the necessary tools. It is signed in print “Vianna” (i.e., Manuel Luiz Rodrigues Viana). Charcoal was an essential fuel in the early years of the Industrial Revolution.

The Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego) was established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. The director of the press was José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Gerais and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses, and its own designers and engravers, two of whom - Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto - later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Impressão Regia and later as the Imprensa Nacional.

15. GAVETA, Amaro Mendes [pseud. of João da Silva Rebelo?], and Domingos Gonçalves Perdigoto, pseud.? Queixas de Amaro Mendes Gaveta, estudante na Universidade de Coimbra, contra pulgas, persevejos, bestas de jornada, arreiros, estalajadeiros, lograntes, amas, moços, lavandeiras, ruas, falta de divertimentos, &c. Escritas em oitavas portuguezas, e dedicadas aos nobilíssimos, e preclaríssimos pais dos senhores estudantes conimbricenses. Para que vindo no conhecimento dos muitos trabalhos, que seus estudiosos filhos padecem na jornada, e Universidade, se dignem de lhes acrescentar as mezadas, por Domingos Gonçales Perdigoto, vizinho do mesmo Amaro Mendes Gaveta, e assistente debaixo dos seus quartos. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, disbound, text block edges rouged from an early binding. Typographical vignette on title page. Light browning, but overall in good to very good condition. Manuscript foliation in ink by an early hand (“300-305”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 12 pp. $200.00

Second edition of this very modern-sounding poetic complaint about the bedevilsments of student life: fleas, bedbugs, transportation and drivers (in this case, beasts of burden and muleteers), innkeepers, girlfriends, boyfriends, laundry women, the condition of the streets, and lack of entertainment. It is aimed at the fathers of students
of the University of Coimbra, “that they may know the labors their studious children undertake every day, and be willing to increase their allowances.”

The work was originally published in 1754, and, following this 1765 edition, in 1785, 1790, 1816, 1827, and 1885. It also appeared (with separate pagination) in an edition of the anthology *Macarronea latino-portugueza*, 1791, by António Duarte Ferrão, which was printed in octavo format, and probably in other editions of this work. This edition in quarto format is paginated separately, but bears a catchword (“SO-”) at the end of p. 12.

Guerra Andrade suggests that Amaro Mendes Gaveta was a pseudonym of João da Silva Rebelo, whom Innocêncio credits as the primary author of the *Macarronea latino-portugueza*.

* Domingos Gonçalves Perdigoto is not in in Innocêncio, Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*; both list Amaro Mendes Gaveta as the pseudonym of two later authors (João de Lemos de Seixas Castello Branco, b. 1819, and António Manuel da Cunha Belém, b. 1834). Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos* p. 35: listing the same two authors, plus P. João da Silva Rebelo (1746-circa 1790) and Pedro Dinis. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites the editions of 1754 (Houghton Library-Harvard University), 1790 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of California-Los Angeles), and 1816 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
First Separate Medical Work Published in Brazil

16. [GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder)]. Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro, oferecida ao Principe do Brazil Nosso Senhor pelo Senado da Camara da mesma cidade no anno de 1798. Rio de Janeiro: Impressão Regia, 1809. Large 8°, later burgundy quarter morocco, some wear to joints and extremities. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Printed on bluish, wove paper. Title page browned at edges. Overall in good condition. 51 pp. $4,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work by a Portuguese naval surgeon is the first separate medical work published in Brazil. In it he describes the climate and soil necessary for cultivation of cinnamon, its collection and its uses. Among the latter are as part of an elixir or ointment to counter rheumatism and paralysis (pp. 46-50).

The author’s name appears on the third leaf, a second title page, with the modified title Observações sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro escritas a rogo do Senado da Camara da mesma cidade em 8 de Maio de 1798, e ulteriormente ratificadas, adicionadas, e oferecidas ao mesmo Senado.

Gomes (1768-1823) was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, and later served as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, princess of Portugal. He also wrote the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, Lisbon, 1820, which set

Item 15 (greatly reduced)
the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal, and works on tapeworm, elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany.

Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Imprensa Regia of Rio de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.


Encyclopedic Work on Oriental Languages and Cultures

17. HERBELOT DE MOLAINVILLE, Barthélemy d’ . Bibliotheque Orientale ou Dictionaire Universel contenant Generalement tout ce qui regarde la connaissance des Peuples de l’Orient. Leurs histoires et traditions veritables ou fabuleuses, leurs religions, sectes et politique. Leurs gouvernement, loix, coitumes, moeurs, guerres, & les revolutions de leurs empires. Leurs sciences, et leurs arts. Leurs theologie, mythologie, magie, physique, morale, medicine, mathematiques, histoire naturelle, chronologie, geographie, observations astronomiques, grammaire, & rhetorique. Les vies et actions remarquables de tous leurs saints, docteurs, philosophes, historiens, poètes, capitaines, & de tous ceux qui se sont rendus illustres parmi eux, par leur vertu, ou par leur savoir. Des jugemens critiques, et des extraits de tous leurs ouvrages, de leurs traitez, traductions, commentaires, abregez, recueils de fables, de sentences, de maximes, de proverbes, de contes, de bons mots, & de tous leurs livres ecrits en Arabe, en Persan, ou en Turc, sur toutes sortes de sciences, d’arts, & de professions. Paris: Compagnie des Libraires, 1697. Folio (38.5 x 26.5 cm), a distinguished binding in a sorry state: early full mottled calf (scuffed, edges much worn), gilt spine with raised bands in seven compartments (crude repairs to spine, especially at head and foot, both joints cracking), gilt-tooled arms on spine of Rohan-Soubise (see below). Title page printed in red and black, elaborate woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Scattered foxing and light browning; paper defect in margin not affecting text on Rrr iii; tear in text without loss on Hhhh ii. Internally
MEMORIA
SOBRE
A CANELA
DO RIO DE JANEIRO
OFFERECIDA
AO PRÍNCIPE DO BRAZIL
NOSSO SENHOR
PELO SENADO DA CAMARA
NA MESMA CIDADE NO ANNO DE 1799.

RIO DE JANEIRO
1829.

SA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
Por Ouim de S. A. R.
BIBLIOTHEQUE 
Orientale 
OU 
DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL 
CONTENANT GÉNÉRALEMENT 
Tout ce qui regarde la connaissance des Peuples de l'Orient. 
LEURS HISTOIRES ET TRADITIONS, 
VERTÉBLES OU FABULEUSES, 
LEURS RELIGIONS, SECÉS ET POLITIQUE 
LEURS SCIENCES, ET LEURS ARTS. 
LES VIES ET ACTIONS REMARKABLES DE TOUS LEURS SAINTS, 
DOCTEURS, PHILOSOPHES, HISTORIENS, POÈTES, CAPITAINE, &c. 
DES JUGEMENTS CRITIQUES, ET DES EXTRAITS DE TOUS LEURS OUVRAGES. 
Par Monseigneur D'HERBELOT. 
A PARIS, 
Par la Compagnie des Libraires 
M. DC. XCVII. 
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Item 17 (greatly reduced)
very good; overall in good condition. Bound for Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise et d’Epinoy, duc de Rohan-Rohan (1715-1787) (see below). Scattered early marginal notes in various hands. On title page, a three-line purchase inscription dated 1921 and four-line purchase inscription from Santos (?), dated 1922, noting offer to Salazar (?). Engraved frontispiece portrait, (16 ll.), 1059 (1) pp., with frequent mispagination (see below). $1,400.00

FIRST EDITION of an encyclopedic work on oriental languages and cultures: Herbelot de Molainville read Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Aramaic, Syriac, and Hebrew. An ambitious work 3 decades in the making, the Bibliothèque orientale was completed and published posthumously by Antoine Galand. It is largely a translation of the Arabic bibliography of Hadji Khalfa, but incorporates many other Arabic and Turkish compilations: about 100 are cited as sources in the preliminary leaves. It is written in the form of a dictionary, from “Ab” to “Zouzeni,” with a supplement (pp. 941-1032) and a lengthy subject index (pp. 1033-59). As set out on the title page, the Bibliothèque covers topics ranging from poetry, fables, mythology, and morals to mathematics, medicine, and astronomy.

Brunet noted that from 1697 to 1776 no new compendium had been written, so that although it was somewhat out of date, the Bibliothèque continued to be “toujours très-recherché.” It was printed again at Maastricht, 1776, with a supplement of 1780 by Claude de Visdelou. Editions also appeared in Paris, 1781-84, and The Hague, 1777-99.

Barthélemy d’Herbelot de Molainville (Paris, 1625-Paris, 1695) was one of the leading scholars of oriental languages of the seventeenth century. After studying Asian languages at the University of Paris, he sought to gain fluency by speaking with Asians in Italian seaports. After living on a pension in Fouquet’s home, he was appointed secretary and interpreter of Eastern languages for the king of France. Grand-Duke Ferdinand II of Tuscany tried to lure him away, but Colbert persuaded Herbelot to return to France. In 1692 he became chair of Syriac at the Collège Royal.

The volume includes numerous errors in pagination and quire signatures: pagination skips 305-306 but text follows. Page 324 is misnumbered as 316. Page 461 is misnumbered as 469. Leaf Rrr iii is not signed. Leaf Yyy iii is missigned as Zzz iii. Pages 800-801 repeat, but text follows. Page 871 is misnumbered as 863. Page 1040 is misnumbered as 1400. Leaf Zii is misbound following Ziii.

Provenance: gilt-tooled arms on the spine are Olivier plate 2034, Stamps 8 and 9. Charles de Rohan was a bibliophile who led an impressive military career and rose to the rank of Marshal of France. He was an intimate of King Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour.

Academia singular, e universal, historica, moral, e politica, ecclesiastica, scientifica, e chronologica. Constitutivo de hum varam perfeito desde o instante primeiro, que se gera no ventre materno, até o instante ultimo, que no claustro da sepultura se resolve. Comprehende todos os estados, operações, e modos da vida humana: Artes Scientificas, liberaes, politicas, mechanicas, e serviz, authorizada com vastissimas noticias, primeiros princípios, e antiguidades celebres, extrahidas nam só da Escritura Sagrada, santos padres, e doutores da Igreja, mas de outros quasi infinitos escritores, que do orbe todo universalizado, e singularizado historiárão. Tomo unico, que ao Serenissimo Senhor Infante Dom Francisco Senhor da Caza do Infantado, e Gram Prior do Crato ... offerece .... Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, a custa de hum parente do Autor, 1737. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), contemporary speckled calf (worn and scraped but sound, board on front cover exposed at foot, minor worm damage to boards), spine richly gilt (faded) with raised bands in six compartments, dark red lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short-title. Half-title with large, elaborate woodcut arms of Portugal. Title page in red and black. Large woodcut and typographical headpieces and tailpieces, woodcut initials. Wide margins with printed sidenotes. Ugly dark brown stain at top edge through p. 40, extending as much as 6 cm. into text but not affecting legibility. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Two early ink manuscript rubric inscriptions in margins of half-title. Three lines of old ink manuscript notes on front pastedown endleaf. Later (nineteenth-century?) 10-line, faded ink inscription in margin of p. 51. (18 ll.), 760 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This compendium in ten books, which purports to cover all fields of human knowledge, is an early Portuguese encyclopedia. We have never seen a work whose imprint included the statement that it was paid for at the expense of one of the author’s relatives: “a custa de hum parente do Autor”. The doting relative apparently spared no expense: the half-title has a large woodcut, the title page is in red and black, the font is large, the margins wide, the headpieces and initials elaborate, and the length remarkable (speaking as one who has counted every page). In the charming prologue (f. b1r-b4r), the author describes to “amigo, ou inimigo, sabio, ou insipiente Leitor” his aims in this book and his insatiable reading habit.

Frei José de Jesus Maria, a native of Lisbon, entered the Franciscan Order in 1704 at the convent of N.ª S.ª dos Anjos, Torres Vedras, in the province of Arrábida and, says Barbosa Machado, “aplicouse a todo o genero de erudição em que sahio egregiamente versado.” Fr. José was preacher to the infamous brother of D. João V, the Infante D. Francisco, to whom he dedicated the Academia, despite his fear that it was a mere trifle (“tão pequena”). Indeed, this dedication to so controversial a personage may account for the rarity of the volume. Also, such a work may have been “read to pieces” at first, with surviving copies later discarded when thought to be out of date. According to the title
page, Frei José had been a missionary in Brazil, and three times served as Guardião do Convento de Santa Catherina de Ribamar. Aside from this work, he published "Brognolo recopilado, e substanciado com addictamentos de gravissimos authores, metodo mais breve, muy suave, e utilissimo de exorcizar expellindo demonios, e desfazendo feitiços segundo os dictames do Sagrado Evangelho," Lisbon, 1725.

The preliminary leaves include two Romances in verse, by Dr. Vitorino Vitoriano Xavier do Amaral, and Francisco Manuel de Brito Mascarenhas, a Decima by Dr. António Soares de Carvalho, a neo-Latin Epigram by Dom Francisco António Vanicheli, and a neo-Latin ode by "Æmidærius Hæsipus Lusitanus Setobricensis Barbaricus".

Here are the topics covered in Frei José’s summary of all aspects of human life, documented with "vastissimas noticias."

I. Das primeiras acçoens, e operaçoens da creatura humana: including on man as a rational being, giants, pigmies, remarkable examples of maternal and paternal love, pagan gods, counting, orthography, caring for children, the evils of luxury

II. Da vida espiritual: including teaching children to be Christians, heretics, schisms, and Church councils

III. Da vida, e estado real: including the qualities of a perfect monarch, the creation of laws, Portuguese history

IV. Vida ecclesiastica: including early priests, papal elections, patriarchs, reliquaries, lamps in churches, swearing oaths

V. Vida religiosa, e monastica: including the lives of monks and clergymen, dozens of religious orders, military orders

VI. Vida conjugal: including choosing a spouse, marriage rites among barbarians, subtleties and excesses of the married state

VII. Vida literaria: including origin of grammar, rhetoric, oratory, poetry, philosophy, logic, ethics, physics; earth, air, water, and fire; metaphysics, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, civil and canon law, moral and speculative theology

VIII. Vida militar: including origin, military engineers, weapons, notable battles

IX. Vida maritima, nautica, e piscatoria: including the invention of sailing ships, knowledge necessary for sailors, the invention of fishing, monstrous fishes

X. Vida officiosa: including chapters on the origin of lawyers, scribes, mayors, prisons, etc.; surgeons, anatomists, chemists, pharmacists, blood-letters; musicians, poets, painters; sculptors and architects; the ten wonders of the world and the cities most celebrated for their sumptuous buildings; horsemen, farriers, and ironmongers; men who hunt and engage in gladiatorial combats or other sports

XI. Vida laborioza: including chapters on the origin of farmers and others who work the land; millers, bakers, etc.; cooks, pastry chefs, tavern-keepers, cheese-makers; makers of oil, bread, hats, dyes, and shopkeepers; spinners, weavers, dressmakers, launderers; tailors, embroiderers, shoemakers, tanners; gold- and silversmiths, diamond-cutters, assayers, grinders; smelters, braziers, tinkerers, plumbers; watchmakers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, swordsmiths; contractors, merchants, gilders, printers, booksellers, candle-makers; hairdressers, barbers, glaziers, couriers, saddlers; carvers, statuary-makers, carpenters, turners, cooperers, bed-makers.

XII. Vida perdida: including chapters on comedians; dancers, gamblers, bullfighters; drunkards, thieves, murderers; prostitutes, witches; magicians; sorcerers; "Vida perdida por natureza"; those who are presently or chronically ill; natural and sudden deaths; why some live long lives; rituals after death, including funerals; final paroxysms and how the body rots. (A cheerful note to end on!)
end of the second, the present author notes that he has not always cited works in full in
the sidenotes for fear of making it difficult to print, “por não encher mais as margens
fazendo-as imperceptíveis para o prelo.”

* Barbosa Machado II, 865. Innocêncio IV, 379-80 lists 2 authors of this name, neither
of whom could be the present author, and does not mention this work. NUC: MH. OCLC:
320073465 (University of California-Los Angeles); 81402382 (with one less preliminary
leaf: Harvard College Library); 560101110 (British Library); 23150078 (Wellcome Library).
Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and a defective one
at C. M. Tondela-Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro (missing half the preliminary leaves). Copac
repeats British Library and Wellcome Library. CCPBE locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca
Pública Municipal de Santa Cruz de Tenerife, with one less preliminary leaf.

19. LECUSSAN-VERDIER, Timotheo [Timothée]. *Commentario da*
resposta que em 12 de Janeiro d’este anno 1826, o Sr. Antonio Gomes Loureiro,
deu a um folheto impresso em Londres a 12 de Maio de 1825, pelo fundador e
proprietario titular da Real Fabrica de Thomar .... Lisbon: na Impressão de
Eugenio Augusto, 1826. 4°, later plain beige wrappers (light soiling). Small
wood-engraving of a crown on title page. Minor soiling. Overall
in very good condition. 46 pp., (1 l. errata).

$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lecussan-Verdier responds point by point to assertions
made by Antonio Gomes Loureiro in his *Resposta*, Lisbon, 1826, which was in turn a reply
to Lecussan-Verdier’s appeal to D. João VI, *A El-Rei, requerimento de Timotheo Lecussan
Verdier, em 6 de Outubro de 1824*, London, 1825. It includes such information as the nature
of the “factory” previously in Tomar, Lecussan-Verdier’s role in the establishment of the new factory, including his contribution of labor and capital, his role in managing the factory, the factory’s sequestration during the Peninsular War (pp. 14-18), and its operation in the hands of the Loureiro company since then.

Timotheo Lecussan-Verdier (Lisbon, 1754-Lisbon, 1831) is best known to bibliophiles as an erudite philologist, but he also followed in his French father’s footsteps as a merchant (his mother was Portuguese). In 1788, during the reign of D. Maria I, Lecussan-Verdier and Jerome Ratton (another Frenchman) established a factory in Thomar for spinning and weaving that was run on water power. It was the first of its sort in Portugal. A tremendously expensive undertaking, it proved quite profitable.

After the French invasion during the Peninsular Wars, Lecussan-Verdier was (rightly or wrongly) accused of sympathizing with France. By royal decree, he and many others were exiled in early 1809. After a brief stay in Tangier he took up residence in France, embittered by the loss of his wealth and by the fact that the factory at Thomar was at first left to fall to ruins, and then given into other hands by means of contracts he did not authorize.

Under pressure from family and friends he eventually returned to Portugal in late 1825 and tried to recover his property from the company then in charge, the Casa de Loureiro. Most of his surviving writings deal with this effort. Innocêncio finds these writings interesting, despite their mundane nature: “não obsta a que por bem escritos, e pela diversidade de objectos incidentes a que se referem, não sejam taes papeis verdadeiras curiosidades historicas, e dignas de apreço.” Their exceeding rarity may be due, posits Innocêncio, to the fact that they were distributed by the author gratis rather than being sold.

Lecussan-Verdier was well read and well educated; Innocêncio regrets that this “tão insigne philologo” left so few works on literary matters. He did translate, anonymously, Reynouard’s ode to Camões (Version portugaise de l’Ode a Camoens, Paris, 1825), with copious notes. In Paris, 1817, Lecussan-Verdier undertook the publication of António Diniz da Cruz e Silva’s Hyssope, which appeared with his preface to the reader and notes, and was printed again (revised and much improved) in Paris, 1821. Lecussan-Verdier was involved with the publication of the 1819 and 1823 editions of the Lusiadas, based on the Morgado de Mattheus’s 1817 version, and contributed a preface to the Collegio dos Nobres Cancioneiro published by Lord Stuart in 1823.


Defending the Governor-General of Bahia Against Charges of Conspiring to Create an Independent Brazil

20. [MACEDO, José Agostinho de]. Reflexões imparciaes sobre as causas da detenção do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo D. Marcos de Noronha, Setimo Conde dos Arcos, Marechal de Campo dos Exercitos Nacionaes e Reaes, Grão Cruz da Ordem de Avis, &c. &c. &c. Lisbon: na Typografia Maigrense, 1821. 4°, disbound. Light soiling at top of half title and final page, but overall in good to very good condition. 24 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION; a second, enlarged edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1822. The Conde dos Arcos, Governor-General of Bahia from 1810-1818, returned to Portugal only to be imprisoned by the Portuguese Cortes on suspicion that he had conspired against
the state. In Macedo’s impassioned defense of the imprisoned Conde he emphasizes the role of the Junta da Bahia, which had sent a letter claiming that the Conde and Luís do Rego Barreto were planning to create an independent Brazil. Ten days after the pamphlet went to press, the Côrtes decided that the charges were baseless, made by the Conde’s enemies, and released him.

The author is José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831), a prolific writer of prose and verse best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). His high literary reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

One of the most important and controversial literary, political and religious figures of his age, Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic Gama, 1811 (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814), could have taught Camões how Os Lusíadas should have been written. When the public reception for O Oriente was less than enthusiastic, he published Censura dos Lusíadas, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In Os Burros, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Macedo’s provoked Barbosa du Bocage’s satirical poem Pena de Talhao: “Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audacia, e não de engenho ....”

Celebrating D. José’s Escape in the Távora Conspiracy
With 30 Sonnets Chastising the Would-Be Assassins and Praising the King
A Final Sonnet in Praise of the Author by Her Cousin, an Anonymous Nun

21. DONA MARIA DA GRAÇA FORTUNATA C., pseud.? Sentidas expressões de um coração magoado; articuladas na ocasião do atrocíssimo, sacrílege, e execrando insulto commettido contra a desejada preciosíssima vida, e sagrada real pessoa d’El Rey Fidelíssimo Nosso Senhor ... por Dona Maria da Graça Fortunata C. ... e comprehendidas nos seguintes sonetos. Que faz imprimir Dona Luiza Aurelia de Thoar, amiga da Authora. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Manoel António Monteiro, 1759. 4°, early plain beige wrappers (worn
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these thirty sonnets related to the Távora Conspiracy, written by a woman. The first eighteen sonnets celebrate the fact that D. José is alive and well after the assassination attempt. Remarkably, no less than twelve sonnets that follow are addressed to the would-be assassins, berating them for their impious plan: “Aos impios authores, e sacrilegos réos da execranda conspiraçam.” Although these sonnets are set in smaller type (2 sonnets per page rather than one), the tactless attention they give to the conspirators may explain why this work is so rare.

A final sonnet is “em applauso da authora desta obra,” by an anonymous nun, a cousin of the author.

On September 3, 1758, when D. José was returning from a visit to his mistress - one of the aristocratic Távora family - he was attacked by ruffians and wounded. Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, who had earned the king’s trust by taking control after the Lisbon earthquake in 1755, promptly arrested two men. Under torture they confessed that they were following orders from the Távora family.

The leading members of the Távora family were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle on January 13, 1759. The remaining women, children, and men in the family were imprisoned in separate convents and monasteries and obliged to profess religious vows. The lands and other wealth of the houses of Távora, Atouguia, Aveiro and Vila Nova were confiscated by the crown; the arms of the Távoras were destroyed and use of the name “Távora” forbidden. The licenses of this work date to June, August, and September 1759, the same year as the executions.

Historians still debate whether there was such a thing as the “Távora Conspiracy.” The aristocracy of Portugal did resent the enormous power of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo; but it was singularly convenient that all prominent members of the Távora family and their allies were suddenly and quite permanently out of the picture, allowing the future Marquês de Pombal to consolidate his power.


22. MATTOS, Andre Rodrigues de. Triunfo das armas portuguezas, deduzido de varios versos do insigne poeta Luis de Camoens glosados, & reduzidos ao intento por ... dedicado ao Excellentissimo Senhor D. Luis de Sousa e Vasconcellos, Conde de Castel-Melhor .... Lisbon: na Officina de Antonio Craesbeek de Mello, 1663. 4°, disbound. Woodcut initials. Minor stains and soiling. Overall in good condition. Early ink note and doodle in margin of title-page verso. (8 ll.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with 2 parts: the first 39 stanzas, the second 16, all stanzas 8 lines. These seem to be a pastiche of lines from Camões’ works, with the locations cited at the right. The work is dedicated to D. Luís de Sousa e Vasconcellos, Conde
de Castel-Melhor, who was escrivão da puridade (a sort of private secretary) to D. Afonso VI. The date of the licenses (July 1663) suggest that this work was composed soon after the Portuguese victory at the Battle of Ameixial on June 8, 1663.

André Rodrigues de Matos (1638-1698), Portuguese man of letters, a native of Lisbon, belonged to the Academies of the Generosos and the Singulares. His translation of Tasso’s O Godfreio, ou Hierusalem Libertada, Lisbon 1682, is an important contribution to Portuguese literature. He is said to have committed suicide at Campo Grande.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This issue includes substantial material on the Napoleonic Wars, including speculation about whether Napoleon was heading to Egypt or elsewhere (pp. 208-25), as well as sections on Turkey (Constantinople), Italy (Milan, Livorno, Genoa), Germany (i.e. the Holy Roman Empire: Vienna, Radstadt), and Great Britain (London, Ireland), Spain (Madrid, Vigo, Ronda). Under the heading “America,” pages 273-5 deal with ecclesiastical appointments in Caracas. 

According to Palau, this monthly periodical was published at Madrid beginning in 1738, as Mercurio histórico y político. In January 1784 the name was changed to Mercurio de España. Publication continued until 1830, with suspensions in 1808-1814 and 1822-1824. Complete runs are rare.

Palau 165185.

24. [MORAES, Dionisio Bernardes de.] Carta censoria, em que se advertem as inadvertencias, que contém a pastoral do Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo Arcebispo Bispo do Algarve. Madrid: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Francisco del Hierro, 1746. 4°, disbound, text block edges speckled red from an early binding. Typographical design on title page. Dampstained and mold-stained, heavier toward end. Wormtrail (2-3 cm.) in upper margin, never affecting text. Overall in somewhat less than good condition. Old ink manuscript notation (“14”) in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 46 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this attack on a pastoral by Bishop of the Algarve D. Inácio de Santa Teresa. D. Inácio had previously served as Archbishop of Goa, and maintained the honorary title of Archbishop in his new position. The author concedes that sometimes Homer nods, but suggests that the archbishop was in deep slumber when he composed this particular pastoral. The main point of dispute is the role of the Santo Officio (Inquisition), and a conflict regarding jurisdiction over the crime of breach of secrecy of the confessional (sigilism). Moraes makes a brief reference to the archbishop’s time as archbishop of Goa (p. 38), where similar conflicts had taken place.

Dionísio Bernardes de Moraes received a degree in canon law from Coimbra and was a prelate at the Santa Egreja Patriarchal in Lisbon. He was born in Lisbon, probably
around 1680, and died sometime after 1760. His other works are also criticisms of works on canon law.


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### Diatribe Against Physicians, Surgeons, and Pharmacists, with Detailed Examples of Their Incompetence, Including One from Minas Geraes

25. [MORGANTI, Bento, under pseudonym José Acursio de Tavares].

*Sustos da vida nos perigos da cura, ou carta, que hum amigo escreveu a outro, estando convalescendo, depois de huma enfermidade.* Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1756. 4°, disbound. Woodcut factotum initial on p. 3. Minor marginal worming at fore-edge, not affecting text. Overall in good condition. 19 pp.

$600.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1758, printed na Offic. de Antonio Vicente da Silva. The author had just recovered from an illness and (barely) from the physicians, surgeons, and pharmacists who were supposedly helping cure him. He argues that most of members of the medical profession have no idea what they’re doing, and in support of his thesis presents several lengthy anecdotes on current medical practice. One of the examples (pp. 11-12) focuses on Manoel Tavares Coutinho, who traveled to Brazil as a lawyer and returned years later as fisico-môr (chief physician) of Minas Geraes. When asked his qualifications, he replied that he’d been given good recipes for malignas, cezões, hydropezias, and all sorts of ailments, and that when he had to treat a patient, he would try them in order, “atè acertar com alguma.”

The work provoked two replies, both published in Lisbon, 1758: *Juizo verdadeiro sobre a carta contra os medicos, cirurgioens, e boticarios ha pouco impressa com o titulo de sustos da vida nos perigos da cura: exposto em huma carta de hum amigo a outro, que sobre ella lhe pedio o parecer;* and *Resposta ao papel intitulado sustos da vida nos perigos da cura*, by Severino Modesto.

*Sustos da vida nos perigos da cura* is signed in print (p. 19) by José Acursio de Tavares, a pseudonym of Bento Morganti. Morganti was born in Rome in 1709, earned a degree in canon law from Coimbra, and was a secular presbyter. He had a benefice at the Basílica de Santa Maria.

26. PEÑA Y PEÑA, Manuel de la. *Manifiesto del Excmº Sr. Presidente Provisional ... a la Republica Mejicana, publicado a su entrada en la capital del estado soberano de Querétaro el dia 13 de Octubre de 1847.* Querétaro: I. de F. Frias, 1847. 8°, original blue printed wrappers. Woodcut tailpiece. Overall in fine condition. 8 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. After the Mexican Congress was driven from the capital city by the advance of United States troops, it took refuge in the city of Querétaro, where it continued to hold its sessions until Guadalupe Hidalgo. This important work is the address of the president when he arrived in Querétaro.


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*SUSTOS DA VIDA*

*NOS PERIGOS DA CURA, OU CARTA,*

Que hum amigo escreves a outro, etando convalecendo, depois de huma enfermidade.

*LISBOA,*

Na Officina de MIGUEL MANESCAL DA COSTA, Imperial do Santo Officio. Anno 1756. Com as licenças necessarias.

*Item 25 (greatly reduced)*
27. PEREIRA, Antonio [also known as Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo]. Tentativa theologica, em que se pretende mostrar, que impedido o recurso à Sé Apostolica se devolve aos senhores bispos a faculdade de dispensar nos impedimentos publicos do matrimonio, e de prover espiritualmente em todos os mais casos reservados ao papa, todas as vezes que assim o pedir a publica e urgente necessidade dos subditos. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1766. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear; small repair to rear cover), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron morocco lettering piece with short author and title gilt-lettered, text block edges speckled red. Internally clean and crisp, printed on high quality, thick paper. Overall in very good condition. (24 ll.), xi, 286 pp., (22 ll.). Lacking a final blank leaf present in some copies. $600.00

Second edition of what was written as a detailed discussion of dispensations regarding marriage issued by the pope and by bishops, but in fact served as the death-blow to Ultramontanism in Spain and Portugal. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1764; the third ("revista e emendada") at Lisbon, 1769. It was translated to Latin, Italian, French, German, and Spanish. An English translation was published in London, 1847, under the title Tentativa theologica: episcopal rights and ultra-montane usurpations.

Ultramontanism emphasizes the powers and prerogatives of the pope, even in secular matters. As such, it was an aspect of the struggle for power between the Church and increasingly powerful secular rulers. From the seventeenth century on, Ultramontanism was closely associated with the Jesuits, who (not coincidentally) were expelled from Portugal in 1759, five years before the first edition of this work appeared. After the expulsion, D. José I recalled his ambassador to Rome and expelled the papal nuncio: diplomatic relations between Portugal and Rome were not resumed until 1770. Also not coincidentally, the third and final Portuguese edition of the Tentativa theologica appeared in 1769.

The proemio (pp. i-xi) reviews the reasons for Portugal’s break with Rome, cites numerous historical justifications, and lists the immediate consequences, in terms of ecclesiastical matters that had to be taken over by Portuguese bishops when the Holy See could not be consulted. Leading among them were dispensations allowing nobles to marry despite a prohibited degree of consanguinity.

The first license (final page) states rather ambiguously that the work can be printed, “vistas as licenças do Santo Officio, e Ordinario.” Rather than the usual statements that there is nothing herein against the Church, the three other licenses simply say, “Póde correr.” The name “Carvalho” (i.e., Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, Conde de Oeiras, later Marquês de Pombal) appears after three of the four licenses.

António Pereira de Figueiredo (1725-1797) was an Oratorian priest interested in philological studies who also wrote a considerable number of didactic works on Latin and history. He moved between Enlightenment and theological thought as the political winds blew. After Portugal cut off relations with the Holy See, Figueiredo put himself at the service of the political-religious policy of the Marquês de Pombal. In 1768 he abandoned his order, which had fallen out of favor with Pombal, to take up a post as a deputy of the Real Mesa Censória. His translation of the Bible into Portuguese has been reprinted a number of times.

* Innocêncio I, 228. NUC: DLC, MH. OCLC: 16623777 (Emory University, Boston College-Theology & Ministry Library, Harvard University-Harvard College Library and
Houghton Library, Seton Hall University, Universiteit Utrecht); 14260682 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Arizona); Lisbon, 1769 edition is 13022089 (Emory University, University of Missouri-Columbia); English translation of 1847 is 221943845 (12 copies, 5 of them in the U.S.A.). Porbase locates copies in four locations: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (4 copies), Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II (2 copies), and 1 each at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, as well as a single copy of the first edition (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal) and the third edition in copies at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Melvyl locates only a single copy of the present edition, at UCLA, and a 1767 Italian translation at UC Berkeley Law.

**Taxes on Gold Mining in Minas Geraes**

28. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Ley virem, que, tendo consideração ás repetidas súpplicas, com que os Póvos das Minas geraes me tem representado que em se cobrar por Capitação o Direito Senhoreal dos Quintos recebem molestia ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisbon, 3 December 1750. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Ten-line woodcut initial. Light stain in one corner. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (“26-29”). 8 pp. $200.00

After repeated complaints and petitions from the residents of Minas Geraes, the king abolishes the capitation payment (payment of a flat amount) and reinstitutes the old system from 1734, which required collection of a fifth of what was mined as it passed through the royal foundries. Penalties are set for those who disobey or circumvent the decree.

* JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books 750/4. Rodrigues, Bibliotheca brasiliense 56.

29. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Eu ElRey Faço saber aos que este Alvarà de Ley virem, que o Provedor, & deputados da Meza dos Homens de negocio, que conferem o bem commun do commercio em esta Cidade ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisbon, 22 September 1714. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; eight-line woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $500.00

For the sake of merchants in Portugal, sets a protocol for contesting payments from India, Angola, and Brazil.

* JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books 714/2. OCLC: 77614065 (John Carter Brown Library).
Mandates Processing Gold at the Royal Foundries in Brazil

30. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... dezejando evitar a opressão que experimentão os moradores das Minas, & principalmente os que são mais pobres, pela disigualdade, & excesso com que são fintados, para a contribuição do computo das arrobas de ouro .... [Lisbon?]: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 11 February 1719. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; nine-line woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.) $800.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Orders that all miners must take gold from Brazilian mines to the royal foundries to be processed. Poor miners were apparently suffering because they could not avoid the processing and the collection of the royal tax on it, while men who were wealthier or better connected were managing to smuggle gold out. Anyone who avoids this law (“de qualquer qualidade, estado, ou condição que seja”) will have his gold and all his goods confiscated, and will be sent to exile in India for ten years. The law also provides for the construction of additional royal foundries.


Item 27 (greatly reduced)
No Trading for Officials or Officers

31. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Faço saber aos que esta Minha Ley virem que tendo Eu permitido aos Governadores das Conquistas com- merciareem por resolução de 26 de Novembro de 1709 relaxando de algum modo as prohibiçõens que sobre isto havia .... N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 29 August 1720. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; ten-line woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $500.00

Decrees that henceforth, no captain-general or governor in the Portuguese colonies and no minister or official of justice, and no one in the military with the rank of captain or higher, may trade in any way whatsoever (privately or publicly). Brazil is mentioned explicitly.

* Not in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in OCLC.

First Edition of Portugal’s First Army Regulations
Substantially Annotated in Contemporary and Early Hands

32. [PORTUGAL. Secretario de Estado.] Regimentos em que se dá nova forma a cavallaria, & infantaria, com augmento de soldos para todos os cabos, officiaes, & soldados; & disposição para o governo dos exercitos assim na campanha, como nas praças. Em que se comprehendem tambem os exercitos uteis, com as suas vozes para todos os soldados, & granadeyros, sироiço por brigada, modo de acampar, & tomar as guardas, & ordens geraes para os sargentos mayores. Mandados imprimir pelo Secretario de Estado por ordem de S. Magestade. Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1708. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (very worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments (surface abraded, somewhat defective at head and foot; other wear at corners, edges of covers). Text block edges sprinkled red. A sound binding, but one that looks as if it’s gone to war and back. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, typographical headpiece, woodcut initials. Some small, light damp-stains, mostly in lower margin. Overall in good condition. Internally very good. Copy of a royal decree of 22 de Março 1710 (?) in an early hand, in ink manuscript, on 2 front free endleaves. Substantive ink manuscript marginal notes and underlining in the same hand through most of the volume. Blank leaf following p. 188 and 2 rear endleaves
are covered in ink manuscript notes (an early but probably a different hand). 15, 188 pp., (1 l.), 140 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this set of military regulations, the first such printed in Portugal. This copy has substantive annotations by a contemporary hand, as well as other significant notes in another early hand.

Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda knew of a royal decree of 1643 concerning military ordenanças, but he believed they were probably never implemented, since he was unable to find a record of their publication. (A search of OCLC for military items in Portuguese from 1643-1707 turned up nothing of the sort.) The present regulations were inspired by the War of the Spanish Succession, which began in 1701, and appeared again in 1748,
They remained in effect until the reforms of the Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe in the 1760s.

The first part of this volume (Regimentos em que se dá nova forma a cavalleria, & infantaria, pp. 3-17) sets up cavalry and infantry in regiments in order to make it easier for Portuguese troops to work with allies. D. João V notes (p. 3) that in the current war, “havia desordens e confusões pelas diferenças de postos e exercicio militar.”

The second part (Regimento para o exercito quando estiver em campanha, ou quando se achar aquartelado em algumas praças, villas, & lugares desto Reyno, & do de Castella, pp. 17-122) sets out military discipline. Sepúlveda calls it “uma tradução, por vezes má, e quasi servil” of contemporary French military regulations. The Visconde de Villa Nova de Cerveira (quoted in Sepúlveda) notes that the French regulations had not, at that time, been regularized, and that the difference in customs between the two countries led to confusion.

The final 140 pages of the volume are a very detailed index, from “Acampamento do Exercito onde haja casas, quem as deva occupar” to “União, deve ter toda a gente de guerra Portugueza, para com os Aliados, e se soccorrerem hums aos outros em todas as occasioens, que se o ferecerem.”

First Book of Poetry Published in Lourenço Marques


FIRST EDITION of the first book of poetry published in Lourenço Marques. Born in Porto, Sousa Ribeiro (1868-1951) studied jurisprudence and theology at the Universidade de Coimbra. He then embarked on a career as a colonial official in S. Thomé e Príncipe and Mozambique, where he served as interim governor and edited the important and encyclopedic *Annuario de Moçambique* for 1908. Following the revolution of 1910, Sousa Ribeiro left government service and became a professor of Greek and Latin. His literary talents were in evidence during his student days at Coimbra, where in 1894 he published the first of several verse collections. He also translated Phaedrus’s *Fabulae* into Portuguese and served as founding editor of the *Revista colonial*.

Funeral Ceremonies in Eighteenth-Century Minas Geraes


FIRST EDITION thus, with the description of the obsequies held in Minas Geraes for D. João V. Salgado’s sermon also appeared separately in 1751, as *Oração funebre nas exequias do Fidelissimo Rey, e Senhor D. João V celebradas pelo Senado da Câmara da Villa de S. João de ElRey, nas Minas Geraes da America Portugueza ....* During the mid-eighteenth century Minas Geraes produced most of the world’s gold and diamonds, and São João del Rey was one of the most important and wealthy mining centers in that province; as might be expected, its funeral ceremonies for D. João V were lavish.

The description of the obsequies (“Relações fiel das reaes exequias da defunta Magestade do Fidelissimo, e Augustissimo Rey o Senhor D. João V,” pp. 1-30) includes a
reference to Governor Gomes Freire de Andrade announcing D. João’s death to the king’s subjects in Brazil. The obsequies in São João del Rey were finally held after 2 months of mourning and the preparation of a suitably spectacular catafalque based on a design by Sargeant António de Moraes Sarmento. The “Relaçãm” describes the monument in great detail, including its many emblems, whose symbolism is thoroughly explained. It also transcribes all the Latin and Portuguese poems that appeared on it. For the actual ceremony, it describes the decorations on the church’s altar, the performances of the choir, the number of priests involved, and the church’s illumination by innumerable candles.

Lacking in this copy is the large folding plate (53 x 34 cm.) that shows the catafalque. It was engraved by G.F.L. Debrie after Stefanus de Andrade. Soares notes that the Monumento is “raríssima” and the plate “raras vezes aparece.”

Pages 31-50 are Mathias Antonio Salgado’s sermon at the funeral obsequies. Salgado, a vicar at the principal church in São João del Rey, notes that the town felt a special sympathy for D. João: “Assim como o nosso Augusto Monarcha, como João, devia amparar também esta Villa, como mais prejudicada nesta morte, se deve distinguir nos excessos do sentimento, como se distingue na gloria do nome” (p. 2). Salgado (b. Lisbon, 1699 or 1700), who held a doctorate in canon law from the University of Coimbra, was a Jesuit before he became a lay presbyter.

The “Relaçãm” is the work of Manuel José Corrêa de Alvarenga, whose name appears in print on p. 30. Corrêa e Alvarenga, a native of Braga, also published 2 poems, Braga
SYMPOHIA CONSPIRANTE

POR

Sousa Ribeiro

Tipografia Minerva Central
Lourenço Marques

Item 33 (reduced)
triumphant. Coimbra, 1742, and Relação dos estragos que desde o dia 3 de dezembro até 6 do mesmo mez do presente anno de 1739 infelizmente causou n'esta cidade de Coimbra uma sempre memorada tempestade. Coimbra, 1760.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 764; Período colonial pp. 323-4 (not listing the sermon separately). Innocência VI, 157; XVI, 238. Barbosa Machado IV, 254. Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal pp. 656. Palha 3352. Montevede 4740. Greenlee Catalogue II, 543. For the Oração funebre, see JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 751/13. Neither work listed in Bosch, Rodrigues, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, ICN, InU, MH (calling for 7 ll., 50 pp.). OCLC: 46567538 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of São Paulo, with the plate); 689993380 (Institut National d’Histoire de l’Art, with the plate); 80739476 (Getty Research Institute, with the plate); 432703158 (digitized version of the Getty copy, with the plate uselessly shown folded up); cf. 84349791, the separate edition of the sermon (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, which lacks the preliminary leaves and does not mention the plate. Not located in Copac.

Poems by “José Pedro das Luminarias”

35. SILVA, José Pedro da. Versos que no día 15 de Septembro de 1813, quinto anniversario da felicissima restauração destes reinos, additou á sua illuminação na Praça do Rocío, e distribuio na fórma que o tem practicado em todos os dias solemnes desde esta memoravel época. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1813. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (some wear). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning, but overall in very good condition. 11 pp.

FIRST EDITION of this Pindaric ode, ode, and sonnet by “José Pedro das Luminarias.” Silva (Paço d’Arcos 1772-Lisbon 1862) owned the Nicola Bar on the Praça do Rossio, a gathering-place for many literary and political figures, including Manuel Maria Barbosa du Bocage and Thomás Antonio dos Santos e Silva. José Pedro was a sort of living periodical, capable of reciting the poetry of Bocage and the satires of José Agostinho de Macedo. He became famous in his own right in 1808, when the French retreated from Lisbon and he placed a variety of brilliant illuminations in his windows, including images by the painter Henrique José da Silva of the Prince Regent, George III of Great Britain, Wellington, and others. The show was estimated to have cost 600'000 réis. From then on, no holiday went without its illumination, and Silva was called “José Pedro das Luminarias.”

According to the title page, this pamphlet was handed out on the occasion of such a set of illuminations in the Rossio. The title-page verso refers to a painting representing the Triple Alliance and a portrait of the Prince Regent, both by Henrique José da Silva, and gives three inscriptions that are part of the illumination.

Innocência lists numerous poems by the author published in pamphlet form, and a Collecção dos versos published in 1812, a year before the poems published here.

Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular, III, 290. Innocência V, 91; on the author, see also V, 454; XIII, 156-60, 373. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 219. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which
cites other works by the author. Porbase locates two copies, one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the other at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.

36. SOLEDAD, Frey Benito de la. Glosa a la declaracion del Serenissimo Duque de Anjou, conque por descuido, mas no a caso, por a clarar el derecho,
que pretende a la Monarchía de España, hace evidencia (como se vera en esta Glosa) de que únicamente pertenece, por derecho a D. Carlos III verdadero Rey de la Monarchía Española. Sacada a luz por ... N.p.: n.pr., ca. 1701. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Text in 2 columns. Corners dog-eared, but overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp. $360.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Argues that Archduke Charles, second son of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I has the right to the Spanish throne, not Philip, Duke of Anjou (the future Philip V of Spain); hence it must date to the early stages of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714. The author was a preacher for Emperor Leopold I (r. 1658-1705).

OCLC lists several works by this author, none of which seem identical in length or content to this one: Memorial historial y política cristiana, que descubre las ideas y maximas del christianissimo Luis XIV. Para librar a la España de los infortunios, que experimenta, por medio de su legítimo Rey Don Carlos III, Vienna, 1703 (a substantial work of over 450 pp., OCLC 700153172); Señor, Fray Benito de la Soledad Predicador Apostólico, hijo de nuestro Padre San Francisco de la ... regular observancia de los Descalzos, por cumplimiento de mi cuidado en servicio de V. Mag. puesto a las Reales plantas, tengo ofrecido, n.p., n.d. (8 pp., OCLC 433084473); Señor. Fray Benito de la Soledad Predicador Apostólico, hijo de nuestro Padre San Francisco de la ... regular observancia de los Descalzos a las Reales plantas de V. Magestad represento las palabras del Cap. 61 de Isaias ... , n.p., n.d. (60 pp., OCLC 433084432); and a manuscript, “Respuesta al papel de D. Joseph de Ledesma, fiscal del Consejo Real, sobre la competencia con D. Toribio de Mier por la inmunidad eclesiástica,” n.p., n.d. (52 ll., OCLC 430982130). Palau 317499 adds to the list Memorial al rey Carlos II ... proponiendo los medios para tener una armada de tierra y mar, provision de un tesoro con muchos millones de oro y plata de las Indias, Madrid, n.d. (14 + 28 fols.).

* Not in Palau, which lists other works by the author. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Rebiun or CCPB under title or author. KVK (44 databases searched), locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Classic Work on Dominicans in Portugal, Africa, India, and the Far East With Three Chapters on Irish Dominican Monasteries in Portugal
By a Highly Respected Portuguese Writer

Masterpiece of Portuguese Literature

bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering pieces, gilt bands and ornaments, text block edges speckled blue. Woodcut title pages: architectural frame with 7 figures of São Domingo (or Dominicans?). Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Text in 2 columns, except for transcriptions of decrees, documents, inscriptions, etc. Volume I: light dampstain at gutter at beginning; Xxxx1-2 browned. Some browning in final quires of volume IV. A few small stains throughout the 4 volumes, but overall a set in very good to fine condition. (10 ll.), 718 pp. [702 wrongly numbered 904]; (19 ll.), 463 pp.; (9 ll.), 447 pp.; (14 ll.), 819 pp. 4 volumes. $3000.00

Second edition of this classic account of the Dominican Order in Portugal and its overseas empire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It includes many transcriptions of primary sources such as documents, decrees, and inscriptions. Frey Luís de Cácegas (1540-1610), chronicler of the Dominicans in Portugal, began to gather the material for this work. At the request of the Dominicans, Frei Luís de Sousa took up the work after the death of Cácegas; the first volume was published in 1623, and two more in 1662 and 1678. The fourth volume, by Lucas de Santa Catherina, was first printed in 1733. It is rare to find all four volumes of the first edition together. A third edition appeared in 1866.

The chronicle begins with a life of St. Dominic (1170-1221). It includes a description of the establishment of dozens of Dominican monasteries and convents in Portugal, and details of the lives of hundreds of monks and nuns of the Order. In volume II, 10 chapters deal with Dominicans in Africa (Loanda, Congo, Ethiopia, Guiné, Ceuta, Tangiers). In volume III, 39 chapters are on India (Goa, Chaul, Cochin, Solor). In the final volume, 11 chapters deal with India and the Far East (Siam, Malaca, Solor, other parts of Indonesia, and particularly Timor), and 5 more with Africa (the Monomotapa and Ethiopia). Near the end, 3 chapters are on Irish monasteries established in Portugal.

Edgar Prestage comments in the Encyclopedia Britannica (11th ed., 1911), “The Chronicle has the defect of most monastic writings, they relate for the most part only the good, and exaggerate it without scruple, and they admit all sorts of prodigies, so long as these tend to increase devotion. Their order and arrangement, however, are admirable, and the lucid, polished style, purity of diction, and simple, vivid descriptions, entitle Frei Luís de Sousa to rank as a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462).

Frei Luís de Sousa (1555-1632) was born Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, a descendant of the second Conde de Marialva. When he was about to become a Knight of Malta he was captured by the Moors. While in Algiers he may have met Cervantes, who mentioned him in Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda. Back in Portugal, he made a name as an unbending patriot when he burned down his own home in Almada rather than receive the Spanish governor of Portugal as a guest. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune. By 1613 he was back in Portugal, where he and his wife both entered a convent. (Almeida Garrett wrote a romanticized version involving the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) Frei Luís was asked to continue Cácegas’s work on the Dominican chronicle, “a new kind of chronicle,” as he promised in the preface to volume I. Bell noted that it has “lasting value by virtue of his style” and is “in matter and manner one of the masterpieces of Portuguese literature” (Portuguese Literature, p. 242-3). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King


38. SOUSA, Manoel Caetano de. Proposiçam da Academia da Historia Ecclesiastica de Portugal, que por ordem de Sua Magestade se abrio no Paço da Casa de Bragança em 8 de Dezembro de 1720. Disse-a por ordem delRey Nosso Senhor .... Lisboa Occidental: na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1720. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut headpiece, initial, and tailpiece. Clean and crisp. Overall in good to very good condition. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared also in the Collecçao dos documentos da Academia Real, 1721. Sousa, who had been discussing the matter with D. João V, here publicly proposes the formation of an Academia da Historia Ecclesiastica that would aim to write scholarly histories of Portugal and its dominions, for both the secular and ecclesiastical realms. He also sketches out the topics that should be of immediate concern.

The institution was established by command of D. João in 1720 under the name Academia Real da Historia Portuguesa. Sousa became a founding member and the Academia’s first director. The Academia, which flourished in the 1720s and 1730s, was thereafter less active, finally being disbanded in 1776. It was the precursor of today’s Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, founded in 1780 as the Academia Real das Sciences de Lisboa. The Academia Portuguesa de Historia, founded in 1936, claims to be its successor.

Manoel Caetano de Sousa (Lisbon, 1658-1734), illegitimate son of D. Francisco de Sousa, captain of the Guarda Alemã, was educated by his grandmother D. Leonor de Mello and in 1676 became a cleric regular theatino. In 1709, he was chosen to assist at the Capitulo Geral in Rome, taking the opportunity to visit the city’s great libraries. He was known as a vastly erudite man, publishing (according to Innocêncio) nearly 300 works in Portuguese and Latin.


39. VAUGONDY, Didier Robert de. Institutions géographiques. Paris: chez Boudet, Desaint, 1766. Large 8°, contemporary mottled calf (wear to corners), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments
Item 37 (greatly reduced)
FIRST EDITION. This work describes the terrestrial globe and its use, including discussion of maps that show geographical features, political divisions, religions, language, and race. The uses of Copernicus’s globe are discussed, as are particular problems in mapping Asia (pp. 205-8), Africa (pp. 208-210), America (pp. 210-212), and the Arctic and Antarctic (pp. 213-4).

The second part is devoted to various projections used for maps and for actually creating globes. The 6 engraved folding plates show complex geometrical calculations, including those necessary for creating a world map.

The Institutions appeared again in 1794 and 1795, with an atlas of 31 maps, in an edition aimed at young people.

During the eighteenth century, France was the center of geographical science, and Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1688-1766) and his son Didier (1723-1786) were among the most famous geographers. Their Atlas universel of 1757 was among the most important atlases of the eighteenth century, with 108 maps that incorporated and corrected material from many earlier sources, adding new data from astronomical observations. In 1760, Didier was appointed geographer to King Louis XV.

40. VERNEY, Luis Antonio. *Equitis Torquati Archidiaconi Eborensis Apparatus ad philosophiam et theologiam ad usum lusitanorum adolescentium libri sex*. Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis apud Nicolauem, et Marcum Palearinos, 1751. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title, text block edges speckled red. Engraved vignette on title-page (5 x 7.5 cm.), with a pair of putti supporting the royal arms of Portugal. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some stains to first four leaves where inscriptions were removed through washing from blank portions of title-page. Overall in good to very good condition. Late eighteenth-century or early
nineteenth-century ink manuscript ownership inscription on title-page verso of João de Azevedo Pacheco Sacadura Botte. (12 ll.), 536 pp.

$600.00

FIRST EDITION. In Part I, Verney covers the history of philosophy and its usefulness, followed by comments on famous philosophers. Part II follows the same structure for theology.

Verney (Lisbon, 1713 - Rome, 1792), born to French parents who had emigrated to Portugal, was a philosopher and critic as well as a pedagogue. Called the most important figure of the Portuguese enlightenment (Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 521; Dicionário de história de Portugal, VI, 271), he was educated by the Jesuits at their Colégio de Santo Antão and received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Évora. Traveling to Rome in 1736, he earned his degree in civil jurisprudence, after which he was named by the Pope to be Archdeacon at Évora. There he conceived his plan to reform Portugal’s educational system, and began a lengthy work describing the necessary reforms in all branches of the system. As a prelude to it, he published the Verdadeiro método (Naples, 1746; second issue Valensa, 1746) which sets out in summary form his criticism of the existing system and his proposals for changing it.

See António Alberto Banha de Andrade, Verney e a cultura do seu tempo; and the same author’s Verney e a projecção da sua obra. Also António Coimbra Martins in Joel Serrão, ed., Dicionário de história de Portugal, VI, 271-9. OCLC: 11250055 (University of Chicago,
University of Wisconsin-Madison, National University of Ireland-Maynooth; 868853396 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 461069294 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 180053925 (Hochschul- und Landesbibliothek Fulda); 257242209 (without location); 165927891 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates editions of Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis, apud Nicolaum et Marcum Palerinos, 1751, “editio altera retractator & emendator” (Biblioteca Central da Marinha); same imprint but ending in “Palerino,” and with no note on the edition (Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa); and Rome: Typ. Generosi Salomanum, 1757 (Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa). Not located in Copac. Not located in Melvyl.

41. WELLS, William Vincent. *Walker’s Expedition to Nicaragua; a History of the Central America War; and the Sonora and Kinney Expeditions, Including All the Recent Diplomatic Correspondence, Together with a New and Accurate Map of Central America, and a Memoir and Portrait of General William Walker*. New York: Stringer and Townsend, 1856. 12°, publisher’s black cloth, blocked in blind, spine gilt (some wear). Wood-engraved seal of Nicaragua on title page. Some browning, scattered foxing; 2-cm. tear in margin of map, which is otherwise in fine condition. Overall in good to very good condition. Signatures in ink of J.T. Williams dated 1858 on front pastedown, front free endpaper, and blank verso of frontispiece. Stamp of Kenneth Williams on blank verso of frontispiece. Frontispiece (wood-engraved portrait with added tint block), vi, [11]-316 pp., large folding hand-colored map. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this “highly partisan defense of the filibusters’ regime” (*DAB*) in Nicaragua under William Walker. Save for Walker’s own *The War in Nicaragua* (1860), *Walker’s Expedition* is the best contemporary account of Walker’s life and expedition to Nicaragua in 1855-56. Wells’ account carries events up through Walker’s election as president of Nicaragua and formal recognition of his government by the United States in June 1856. Walker remained in power for another 10 months. A German translation was published at Braunschweig, 1857.

The fine map of Central America bears the imprint of J.H. Colton, New York, 1856, and includes insets of the Isthmus of Panama and “The Nicaragua Route.”

William Walker (Nashville, Tennessee 1824-1860, Honduras) trained as a lawyer and physician but is famous for filibustering expeditions in which he attempted to establish personal “colonies” where slavery would be established. In 1853 he attempted to set up shop in Baja California and Sonora, but was easily repulsed by the Mexican government. A few years later, he went head-to-head with Cornelius Vanderbilt for control of the lucrative traffic from the Caribbean to the Pacific via Nicaragua - the fastest route for steamships to carry those in the East to the California gold fields.

Wells (1826-1876) was born in Boston and lived a life of adventure, first on the high seas and then, beginning in 1849, in California prospecting for gold. Seeking new worlds to exploit, Wells journeyed to Honduras in 1854. The “gold” he found there,
though not metallic, was nonetheless remunerative: from 1855 to 1874 he served as sometime consul for Honduras. His Explorations and Adventures in Honduras was published in 1857. Wells spent the last twenty years of his life in San Francisco and New York, where he worked as a journalist and author when not furthering the economic interests of Honduras and Mexico.

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