RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 224

Slavery,
The Slave Trade
&
Works by
Afro-Brazilian Authors
December 15, 2015

Special List 224

Slavery, The Slave Trade &

Works by Afro-Brazilian Authors

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

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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 224

Slavery, The Slave Trade & Works by Afro-Brazilian Authors

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PART I: Slavery and the Slave Trade

One of the Most Important Works Ever Written on Brazil,
with Extensive Manuscript Annotations
by the Historian Who Unmasked the Identity of Its Author

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

Second complete edition and first Brazilian edition of a work originally published pseudonymously in Lisbon, 1711. “It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of Antonil’s *Cultura e opulencia do Brasil* for the period of which it treats and indeed for many subsequent decades. Every serious modern work which deals with eighteenth-century Brazil has relied on it heavily . . .” (Boxer, *Some Literary Sources* p. 7). J.H. Rodrigues calls it “um dos maiores livros que se escreveram sobre o Brasil em todos os tempos” (*História da história do Brasil*, p. 393), and Borba de Moraes and Berrien state unequivocally that “Nenhuma obra da época colonial supera a de Antonil em exatidão e em objectividade, como nenhum autor, mais do que êle, teve o gosto da descrição minuciosa, feita em linguagem semples, clara e desapaixonada” (p. 496).

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

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

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

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

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


FIRST EDITION. Following the coup d’état on 18 Fructidor 1797, Aymé and many other deputies to the French legislature were deported to French Guiana - later site of the notorious penal colony that included Devil’s Island, where Alfred Dreyfus was incarcerated. In this work Aymé (1752-1818) tells of the coup and recounts in detail the horrendous conditions in French Guiana. Pages 174-88 are devoted to a description of the blacks there, including their religious beliefs, their attitude toward white men, and their behavior following the abolition of slavery in Cayenne. The unnumbered leaves at the end contain a table of those deported from France with Aymé on La Vaillante, with their professions, ages and fates on the trip. Mortality rates were appallingly high.

In 1799, Aymé managed to escape on the American vessel Gothenburg, but was shipwrecked off the Scottish coast. When he made his way back to France, Napoleon appointed him to Directeur des droits réunis du départ for Gers.

An English translation was published in London, 1800: Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland.

* Sabin 2521. JCB III, ii, 443. Huntress 132C. Bell A381. Howgego I, 595 (L37): listing it as a source on French Guiana; I, 482 (H25), listing it as a source on Guiana.

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$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Bettencourt had suggested that slavery in Portuguese colonies be phased out over eleven years; Balsemão says it should be abolished immediately. He includes statistics on the number of slaves in Angola and a description of the Port Royal Experiment and what happened to slaves in Beaufort, South Carolina, when the Union Army liberated them in 1861 (pp. 13-14).

The first press established in Angola, and for many years the only press in that country, was the Imprensa do Governo, which apparently began printing in Luanda 13
DÉPORTATION
ET
NAUFRAGE
DE
J. J. AYMÉ, EX-LÉGISLATEUR,
SUIVIS DU TABLEAU DE VIE ET DE MORT
DES DÉPORTÉS, À SON DÉPART DE LA
GUYANE,
AVEC
Quelques observations sur cette Colonie et sur
les Nègres.

Quaeque ipse minorem vidi
Et quam pars magna fui.

Aucil. Lib. 1.

A PARIS,
Chez MARADAN, Libraire, rue Pavée
Saint-Andé-des-Arts, N° 16.

Item 2 (reduced)
September 1845 with the publication of the Boletim Oficial de Angola. The next known work of the press is a collection of poetry by José da Silva Maia Ferreira, Espontaneidades da minha alma, 1849 (see Mario António Fernandes de Oliveira, “O primeiro livro de poemas publicado na África Portuguesa,” Revista Occidente LXXIX [Lisbon, 1970] pp. 1-38). Regulations for the Port of Loanda appeared in 1849, and an Oração funebrre by António Augusto Teixeira de Vasconcelos was printed in 1851. Works printed in Angola during the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s are extremely rare on the market. As specialists in Portuguese books since 1969, we have not handled more than five or six works printed in Angola prior to 1880, and only a few more titles from the 1880s.


4. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marques de. The Slave Trade, and Lord Palmerston’s Bill. N.p.: n.pr., 1840. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1975) half tan sheep over faux reptilian paper boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (small nick in middle compartment), burgundy leather lettering pieces with gilt author in second and gilt title in fourth compartment. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 68 pp. $600.00

First edition in English, with the note on the title-page, “In the Portuguese copy, from which the present translation was made, a few slight corrections had been introduced by the author.” Written by Portugal’s Minister of Foreign Affairs (who was also several times Prime Minister) in rebuttal to a bill proposed by his British counterpart, Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount of Palmerston, and subsequently adopted by Parliament. Palmerston’s controversial legislation authorized the capture of Portuguese ships suspected of trafficking in slaves. Sá da Bandeira gives a brief history of the slave trade and of the abolition movement and reviews earlier Anglo-Portuguese treaties relevant to the dispute. He includes important information on the value of slavery to the Portuguese economy, e.g. the number of slaves owned and their cost, paying particular attention to Africa, Brazil, and to the United States, because it receives some slaves from Portuguese territories. The work originally appeared with the title O trafico da escravatura ..., and was translated into German (Hamburg, 1840) as well as English.

The Portuguese argued that they were willing to sign a reasonable treaty to end the slave trade, but that Palmerston and Howard de Walden had deliberately sabotaged negotiations. Palmerston wrote to Walden, “There are several of her colonies that would suit us remarkably well .... We shall not care a fig for Sá [da Bandeira]’s pride and national dignity.” (quoted in Bethell, The Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade, p. 155).

* Cf. Innocência I, 384, the first Portuguese edition. NUC: WU, CU, NNC, MnU. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.
Summarizes the Importance of Slavery in the Portuguese Economy

5. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marques de. O trafico da escravatura, e o Bill de lord Palmerston. Lisbon: Na Typ. de José Baptista Morando, 1840. 8°, original printed wrappers (creased). Uncut. Some worming (mostly slight) in upper margin, with no loss of text. Overall in good condition. (1 blank, 1 l.), 82 pp. $125.00

FIRST EDITION; an English translation was published the same year. Written by the ex-minister of foreign affairs of Portugal in rebuttal to a bill proposed by the British minister of foreign affairs, Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, and adopted by the British Parliament. This controversial piece of legislation authorized the capture, in whatever seas, of Portuguese ships suspected of trafficking in slaves.

There is a brief history of the slave trade and the abolition movement with the Portuguese sentiments on the subject, plus a review of the previous treaties between England and Portugal that concern the dispute. Important information is given on the value of slavery to the Portuguese economy—figures show the numbers of slaves involved and their cost. Attention is given to those possessions in Africa, from where the slaves come, and to the United States and Brazil, where they go to.

What angered Portugal most about “o bill Palmerston” was that they were prepared, so they said, to sign a reasonable treaty to end the slave-trade but that Palmerston and Howard de Walden had deliberately sabotaged negotiations. As Palmerston wrote to de Walden: “There are several of her colonies that would suit us remarkably well …. We shall not care a fig for Sá [da Bandeira]’s pride and national dignity.” (Bethell, p. 155).


First Brazilian Edition. Originally published in Lisbon the same year; an English edition also appeared that year. Written by the ex-minister of foreign affairs of Portugal in rebuttal to a bill proposed by the British minister of foreign affairs, Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, and adopted by the British Parliament. This controversial piece of legislation authorized the capture, in whatever seas, of Portuguese ships suspected of trafficking in slaves.

There is a brief history of the slave trade and the abolition movement with the Portuguese sentiments on the subject, plus a review of the previous treaties between England and Portugal that concern the dispute. Important information is given on the value of slavery to the Portuguese economy; figures show the numbers of slaves involved and their cost. Attention is given to those possessions in Africa, from where the slaves come, and to the United States and Brazil, where they go to.

What angered Portugal most about “o bill Palmerston” was that they were prepared, so they said, to sign a reasonable treaty to end the slave-trade but that Palmerston and
OS ESCRAVOS.

DUAS PALAVRAS
Sobre a Memória Publicada
Pelos Sr.
Juiz Carlos Pacheco de Bettencourt,
Acerca da Abolição da Escravidão.

Por
Eduardo A. de Sá Rodrigues P. de Alcântara.

LOANDA:
Imprensa do Governo
1867.
Howard de Walden had deliberately sabotaged negotiations. As Palmerston wrote to de Walden: “There are several of her colonies that would suit us remarkably well …. We shall not care a fig for Sá [da Bandeira]’s pride and national dignity.” (Bethell, p. 155).

* This edition not in Innocêncio; see I, 384 for the Lisbon edition. See also Bethell, Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade.

**Dictionary of Business Terms, with Pronounced Opinions on Slavery, Entailed Property, Balance of Trade, and More**


FIRST and ONLy EDITION. This dictionary of business and economic terms takes a markedly liberal tone. The entry for “Colonias” (pp. 30-3) emphasizes the benefits of the Americas to Europe by way of production of sugar, coffee, cotton and tobacco. The entry on “Escravidão, Escravatura” (pp. 78-80), takes a position against slavery, on moral grounds, as well as on the grounds that free labor is more productive. A brief entry on “Feiras” mentions tea from India, Port wine, and precious metals from America. In the entry on “Morgados” (pp. 124-6), the author takes a stand against entailed properties as an obstacle to the accumulation of wealth. There are also significant entries for “Abundancia” (pp. [7]-8), “Accumulação, Accumular” (pp. 9-11), “Balanço de Commercio” (pp. 16-9), “Bancos” (pp. 19-21), “Cambio” (pp. 22-3), “Capital” (pp. 24-8), “Commercio” (pp. 33-8), “Companhias de Commercio” (pp. 39-43), “Consumo” (pp. 44-9), “Credito” (pp. 58-62), “Debite” (pp. 64-5), “Economia politica” (pp. 72-5), “Gastos de Produção” (pp. 87-91), “Industria” (pp. 92-103), “Lucros” (pp. 107-9), “Moeda” (pp. 114-23), “Permutação” (pp. 129-34), “População, Povoação” (pp. 134-6), “Renda” (pp. 146-52), “Rendimento” (pp. 153-5), “Riqueza” (pp. 155-67), “Salarios” (pp. 168-71), “Terras (Divisão de)” (pp. 174-8), “Trabalho (Divisão de)” (pp. 179-81), and “Valor” (pp. 182-89).


Jean Barbot was a commercial agent on French slave-trading voyages in 1678-79 and 1681-82. He began an account of the Guinea coast based on his own observations and on printed sources. The account was expanded for an English edition and continually revised to his death in 1712. This translation includes material from the French and English editions, focusing on Barbot’s eyewitness information.

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**Sermons Preached in Bahia, 1700: Important for the History of Slavery**


Second edition. The original edition, Rome 1705, is extremely rare. Borba noted that “This book is very important for the history of slavery.” In this collection of sermons preached in Bahia in 1700, Benci allows that African slaves are intellectually inferior to their Portuguese masters, but stresses that this does not justify the inhuman treatment that many masters mete out to them. The work is divided into four sections: obligations of masters to their slaves regarding food, clothing, and medical care; obligations to teach slaves Christianity; appropriate punishment; and appropriate work (with Sundays off for religious services).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 98. For the first edition see Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 98 (knew of only a single copy of the first edition, in the National Library of Vittorio Emanuele in Rome), and Serafim Leite VIII, 100. OCLC locates no copy of the first edition. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Biblioteca Seminário Maior do Porto; it locates only one copy of the first edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

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**With Chapters on Slavery, Prison Reform, Poison, and Animal Welfare**

10. BERCHTOLD, Leopold, Graf von. *Ensaio sobre a extensão dos limites da beneficencia a respeito, assim dos homens, como dos mesmos animaes, pelo Conde Leopoldo Berchtold, Cavalleiro da Ordem Militar de Sant Estevão de Toscana, para se distribuir gratuitamente a bem da humanidade.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1793. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (small wormholes at joints and spine; some wear to corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, gilt
letter, covers with double-ruled gilt borders, single gilt rule to edges of covers (worn), marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Tables in text. Typographical head- and tailpieces. Internally fine to very fine. Overall in very good condition. Penciled note at foot of verso of final page stating that the book was acquired at auction nº 212, lot 340 of A.[rnaldo] H.[enriques] d’Oliveira] in October of 1958. xvi, 309 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of the author’s Versuch die Gränzen der Wohltätigkeit gegen Menschen und Thiere zu erweitern. Berchtold (1759-1809) spent some time in Portugal and appears to have translated the work himself, having incorporated observations made during his stay in Portugal into the present edition. In the preface, he apologizes for the imperfection of his Portuguese.

The book contains several introductory chapters on the history and philosophy of philanthropy, including charity among the Turks, Arabs, Persians and Indians. The author mentions specific Portuguese philanthropic establishments and discusses the alleviation of afflictions caused by a wide variety of diseases. There is a chapter on the improvement of the condition of black slaves, concluding with a section on manumission. Another chapter is devoted to prison reform. Two chapters deal with the effects of eating contaminated meats and foods prepared using poisonous plants; various remedies are mentioned. The final chapter deals with animal welfare.


Four accounts of travels between 1775 and 1874. In the first, Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, a member of the Spanish expedition that set out in 1775 to explore America’s northwest coast, describes the travails and near-shipwreck of the voyage, which reached Sea Lion Cove in Alaska. In the second, Commander Stokes of HMS Beagle...
recounts a detached operation during the survey of the Straits of Magellan in 1827. In
the third, a young midshipman on HMS Chanticleer describes his part in an 1828-1831
voyage that set off for the South Atlantic to determine the shape of the earth. In the
fourth account, Jacob Wainwright, a young African freed slave, describes his journey to
the coast with David Livingstone's body, shedding light on conditions in East Africa in
the 1870s and on Livingstone.

On the Slave Trade, Commissioned by the Portuguese Government

12. BRASAHEMECO, Ananias Dortano, pseud. [i.e., António Barão
de Mascarenhas]. Rights of Portugal, in reference to Great Britain, and the
Question of the Slave Trade: or, the Manifesto and Protest of the Weak, Against
the Ingratitude, Oppression, and Violence of the Strong. 2 volumes in 1. N.p.
[England?]: n.pr., 1840. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled
boards (wear to corners, some damage to joints, but sound; front free
endleaf gone), smooth spine (slight wear at head and foot) with gilt fil-
lets, short title and numbers 1-2. In very good condition. Long (17-line)
manuscript note on front pastedown endleaf regarding the rarity and
importance of the work, signed T. Norton, 1908, Porto. 426 pp.; cccclx
pp. Volume II without title page.

FIRST and ONLy EDITION. The main headings are: Rights of nations; Alliance and
commercial relations between Portugal and England (starting in 1093); Extraordinary
privileges enjoyed by the English in Portugal and its dominions; Analysis of treaties,
conventions, and other documents relative to slavery. The 400 pages of the second volume
include a list of all legislation relative to the intercourse between Portugal and England
and of English statutes relevant to the slave trade. Printed in full are the treaties of alliance,
peace, and commerce between England and Portugal; privileges granted to the English;
and treaties and laws regarding the slave trade. The final hundred or so pages include
speeches in Parliament and extracts from periodicals regarding the slave trade.

This work, commissioned by the Portuguese government, was apparently printed
in England. Ananias Dortano Brasahemeco is an anagram for the name of the true author,
who served as Portuguese consul general in Bristol for many years, and wrote a number
of other works relating to Anglo-Portuguese relations, international commercial relations,
the duties of a consular official, etc.

Provenance: Possibly Thomás Mendes Norton, fidalgo da casa real, and commendador
da ordem de N. Sr.ª da Conceição de Villa Viçosa. See Innocência XIX, 281.

* Innocência XX, 179: “bastante rara” (without collation). Duarte de Sousa II, 104.
Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudónimos p. 36. Not in Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue.
OCLC: 29631774 (Beinecke Library-Yale University, University of Toronto, New York
Historical Society); 48574605 (microfilm); 607375392 (eBook). Forbase locates five copies
at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not
located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Library
of Congress Online Catalog.
COLLECAO
DOS
BREVES PONTIFICIOS,
E
LEYS REGIAS,
QUE FORAO EXPEDIDOS, E PUBLICADAS
depois do anno de 1741, sobre a libertade das Pessoas,
Bens, e Commercio dos Indios do Brazil;
DOS EXCESSOS QUE NAQUELE ESTADO OBRARAM
os Reguladores do Commercio denominado de JESU, e a representar;
pens que Su Magestad Felixissima de Santa Sede Apostolica,
sobre esta materia até a expedição do breve que ordenou
a Reforma dos Grandes Reguladores;
DOS PROCEDIMENTOS QUE COM ELEES PRATICOU
o Emissario, e Reverendissimo Reformatos, dos abreviados em que se presta
sobre estes Reguladores e efeitos da mesma Reforma e efeitos da mesma,
infalto de 9 de Dezembro do anno de 1758; das Sentenças que sobre elles se
publicaram, das vezes decres da que desde da mesma tem sao publicadas;
las Relações que a Emissario geral de Emissarios fez, em Para
de ordem que houver instando para os prejeitos e fins respeitantes;
E DO PARTICIPACAM QUE O MESMO MONARCA
fez ao Emissario, e Reverendissimo Cardinal Reformato, e mais
Padres Defensores destas Reinos, das ilhas, e Emes Relações
que havia tomado para expliquer dos Reis Nativos, e Dominios
on dos Reguladores.

IMPRESSA NA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO,
Por especial Ordem de Sus Magestades.
A Fundamental Document on the Status of Indians in Brazil

13. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. Directorio, que se deve observar nas povoa-
çoens dos Indios do Pará, e Maranhão em quanto Sua Magestade não mandar
o contrario. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1758. Folio (29 x
19.5 cm.), twentieth-century antique sheep (ca. 1980), spine gilt with
raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering piece, gilt short-
title, text-block edges rouged. Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms
on title page. Large woodcut initials. Overall in fine condition. (1 l.),
40 [of 41] pp. LACKING final page with last 2 paragraphs of licenses.
$150.00

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental document outlining the status of Indians in
Brazil, signed (in print) by the future Marques de Pombal’s brother, Francisco Xavier
de Mendoça Furtado, governor of Grão Pará and Maranhão. The Indians are put under
secular control, removing them from the tutelage of the Jesuits, and public schools are
established to replace the Jesuit educational system. Indians are explicitly given the status
of free men, not slaves. They are to be encouraged to stop drinking, to stop spending
money on luxury items, to settle down to raising cotton, tobacco, and food, and to engage
in trade. Much attention is given to the collection of the government’s taxes and to the
canôas (canoes) used in commerce. One of the final sections directs Portuguese officials to
encourage intermarriage between Indians and Portuguese and to see that such couples
are not discriminated against in any way (p. 36).

In Pombal’s view, the strategic value of controlling the interior as well as the coastline
of Brazil was increasing, but Brazil’s frontiers were far too extensive to be defended by
native Portuguese. Therefore it was essential to remove the Indians from the control of
the Jesuits, to abolish differences between the Indians and Portuguese, and to encourage
intermarriage so that the population of Brazil would continue to grow. Under the terms
of the Treaty of Madrid, 1750, Portugal relinquished Colonia do Sacramento to Spain in
exchange for control of the Seven Missions of Paraguay, which were run by the Jesuits.
The Guaraní Indians in the missions were ordered to move across the Uruguay River.
The Guaraní had resisted in 1754, and in 1756 were crushed by a combined Spanish and
Portuguese force. The resistance was blamed on the Jesuits, and in 1759 (the year after
this decree), Pombal used this as an excuse for expelling the Jesuits from Portugal.

‡ Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 265. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 758/4.
Rodrigues 883: “interesting and rare.” See Kenneth Maxwell, Pombal: Paradox of the
Enlightenment, pp. 52-55.

Collection on Brazilian Indians and Jesuits,
Compiled at the Command of the Marques de Pombal

14. Collecção dos breves pontificios, e leys regias, que forão expedidos,
e publicadas desde o anno de 1741, sobre a liberdade das pessoas, bens, e
comercio dos Indios do Brasil; dos excessos que naquelle estado obraram os
Regulares da Companhia denominada de Jesu …. (Lisbon): Impresso na
Secretaria do Estado, (1759 or 1760). Folio (29 x 20 cm.), contemporary
mottled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red lettering piece in second compartment from head (some chafing, small wormholes in lowest compartment of spine). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. In 21 parts, plus contents at front: 8 pp.; 4 pp., (4 ll.); 12 pp.; 4 pp.; (1 l.); 34, 8 pp.; 6, 7 pp.; 12 pp.; (1 l.); 4 ll.; (2 ll.); (1 l.), 27 pp., (2 ll.); (8 ll.); (2 ll.), 32 pp.; 4 pp.; 5-27 pp.; 29-35 pp.; 37-39 pp.; 7 pp.; 6 pp.; 6 pp. LACKS Supplemento (in 40 sections) that usually accompanies the Collecção. $800.00

FIRST EDITION of a collection made at the command of the Marques de Pombal. The second and third documents deal with the Indians of Grão Pará and Maranhão, giving the King’s assurance that those Indians will have freedom from slavery, the right to own property, and the right to carry on trade. The remainder of the documents deal in one way or another with the Jesuits. One gives a summary of the Society’s actions against the Spanish and Portuguese crowns; others of 1758 and 1759 contain correspondence between the King and the Pope concerning the Jesuits, and royal decrees of measures to be taken against them. The twelfth document is on the conspiracy of the Tavoras: “Sentença, que em 12 de Janeiro de 1759 se proferir na junta da inconfidencia para castigo dos reos do barbaro, e execrando dezacato, que na noite de 3 de Setembro do anno proximo de 1758 se commetteo contra a Real, Sagrada, e Augustissima Pessoa de ElRey Nosso Senhor.”

The Supplemento to this volume, missing here, contains further diplomatic correspondence between Lisbon and the Vatican about the Jesuits, dated 1759 and 1760. While it is usual for the supplement to appear with the Collecção, Borba de Moraes, describing both works in the same entry, notes that “Complete copies are rare.”

In the twentieth section of the Collecção, our copy has 6 pages, while the Bosch catalogue calls for only 4 pages. There is a variant in which the type has been completely reset for this section; the text, however, is identical, except that the version with 4 pages lacks the final line, “Foi impresso na Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios do Reino.”


Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery
Large Paper Copy

15. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queluz. Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar … oferecida aos Brasileiros seus compatriotas. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (25.5 x 20 cm.), mid-twentieth-century tan quarter calf over marbled boards (very slight wear at head of spine and to upper portion of front joint), spine gilt, burgundy leather labels, gilt letter; contemporary marbled wrappers bound in, top edge gilt, other
ANALYSE
SUR
LA JUSTICE
DU
COMMERCE
DU
RACHAT DES ESCLAVES
DE
LA CÔTE D’AFRIQUE.

PAR JOSÉPH-JOACHIM DA CUNHA DE AZEVEDO
CORTINHO, PORTUGAIS.

De l’Imprimerie de BAYLIS, Greville-street,Halifax.

Se vend chez A. DELAUY & Co., No. 107, Wardour-street,
J. STOCKDALE, Piccadilly; J. DIBOYFE, Fleet-street; T. ROBBY, Rood-street, près le Bourse-
Reople.

1796.
edges uncut. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Large-paper copy. Small, minor, skillful repairs at inner margins of title-page and following leaf. Slight browning; overall in very good condition. Contemporary or slightly later ink signature of F.A. Santos in upper blank margin of title-page. 90 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,500.00

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

Maciel da Costa (1769-1833) a native of Mariana, Minas Gerais, was Governor of French Guiana during the period of its occupation by the Portuguese. While holding that position, he was responsible for introducing into various Brazilian provinces nutmeg and other spices, carnations and a type of sugar cane. In the same year that the Memoria was published, he was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution, of wanting to establish a republic in Brazil, and of writing a pamphlet that advised Brazil to separate itself from Portugal (Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragance doivent-ils, dans les incontances presentes, retourner en Portugal ou bien rester au Brésil, Rio 1820). Maciel da Costa countered these charges in Apologia que dirije à Nação Portugueza, Coimbra 1821.


Important Arguments in Favor of the Slave Trade by a Brazilian Author


FIRST EDITION, rare. Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the Analyse in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it
printed in London, 1798. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (the Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes. In 1808, he was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely not coincidental that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same.

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

*Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 229: “This work is rare. It was written in 1796, first published in French, and only appeared in Portuguese in 1808”; Período colonial p. 106.

ESTC148889. NUC: DLC, RPJC, and MB. OCLC: cites only an eBook (642455227) reproduced from the original at the Bodleian Library-Oxford University. Porbase locates two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac cites fourteen locations, but only two, Oxford University and the National Library of Scotland appear to hold hard copies of the first edition; the others have microfilm copies and / or are listings for internet resources.

**Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the Agricultural Development of Brazil**

—C.R. Boxer’s Copy

*17. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e acrescentada ….* 2 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4°, twentieth-century mottled sheep (ca. 1975; only the slightest wear), back richly gilt, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Internally very fine; overall very good to fine condition. C.R. Boxer’s copy, with his autograph on verso of front free endleaf, dated 8-11-77. xv, 112 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works bound in 1 volume. $5,000.00

FIRST EDITION IN PORTUGUESE of the *Analyse*, in which Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire. In the *Concordancia*, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The *Concordancia* complements the *Analyse* and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the *Analyse* in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title *Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d’Afrique*. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes. In 1808, he was
ANÁLYSE
SOBRE A JUSTIÇA DO COMMERÇIO
DO
RESGATE DOS ESCRAVOS
DA
COSTA DA AFRICA,
SOVANTE REVISTA, E ACRESCENTADA
PÓR SEU AUTHOR
D. JOSÉ JOAQUIM DA CUNHA
DE AZEREDO COUTINHO
HILÓ DE ILVIAS; E OURO TEMPO DISSE DE PER-
FANDUICO, RÉSTIO DE HUARANIA, E SIALAGUE,
DO CONSELHO DE IVA MACEDADE.

LISBOA,
ANNO M.DCCC.VIII.
Na NOVA OFICINA DE JOÃO RODRIGUES NEVES.
Por Ordem Superior.
1808

Item 17 (reduced)
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Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.


BOUND WITH:

**COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo.** *Concordancia das leis de Portugal, e das bullas pontificias, das quais humas permittem a escravidão dos pretos d’Afrika, e outras prohibem a escravidão dos Indios do Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. Internally very fine. 21, (1) pp.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and *Período colonial* p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Innocêncio IV, 385: had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (eBook); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671778 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.

on title page and following leaf. Early ink signature of John Fielding
on p. 1. (3 ll.), v pp., (2 ll.), 198 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

First edition in English, a third or fourth issue of the 1801 sheets with a new title
page. There seem to have been at least five distinct issues of this translation: 1801, 1806,
1807 (2 imprints) and 1808. One of the reasons for the numerous reissues during 1806,
1807, and 1808 no doubt relates to increased interest in the subject in Great Britain due
to Napoleon’s designs on the Iberian Peninsula and the fear that he would attempt to
subjugate Spanish and Portuguese American colonies.

This work, originally published in 1794 as *Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de
Portugal e suas colonias*, was one of the first of its kind to be printed in Portugal, and one
of the first works to give details to the rest of Europe about the wealth of the Portuguese
colonies; it went out of print almost immediately. On pp. 3-126 are substantial discus-
sions of Brazil’s natural resources (especially fish and lumber), agriculture, Indians, and
value to the economic well-being of Portugal. According to the anonymous translator,
this English version was prepared in response to the peace treaty recently concluded
between Portugal and Spain; the precarious nature of the settlement raised the possibility
that England might take the Portuguese colonies under her protection. The translator
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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 230: variant; *Período colonial* pp. 103-4. Sabin 17951
(without sufficient information regarding the imprint to distinguish the issue). Kress
B5172 (also without sufficient information to distinguish the issue). Goldsmiths’-Kress
19408. Cf. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil*
no. 81: the English translation of London, 1801. Not in Welsh, which lists only Portuguese editions;
Greene Catalogue I, 387, lists a photocopy of an 1807 issue, without giving sufficient
details of the imprint to distinguish which it is. Cf. Rodrigues 779 (a different 1807 issue).
British Library); 558145821 (British Library); 474745490 (Danish Union Catalogue and
Danish National Bibliography). Copac repeats British Library and National Library of
Scotland, and adds Cambridge University.

19. COUTINHO, José Joaquim de Cunha de Azeredo. *A Political Essay
on the Commerce of Portugal and Her Colonies, Particularly of Brasil, in
South America ... Second edition*. London: for H.D. Symonds, 1806. 8º,
recent antique sheep (minor wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six
compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment
from head, marbled endleaves. Foxing and minor staining to first few
leaves, light browning to some outer margins. Overall in very good
condition. (3 ll.), v pp., (2 ll.), 198 pp., (1 l. errata). $800.00

First edition in English, second issue, described on the title-page as the second
edition, although in fact it was a reissue with only the title-page changed. There seem to
Voyages and Descriptions.

Vol. II.

In THREE Parts, viz.

1. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the Countries of Tampier, Alice, Malaca, &c. their Produce, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy, &c.

2. Two Voyages to Campeche, with a Description of the Coast, Produce, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade, &c. of Campeche, Campeche, New-Spain, &c.

3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Currents, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Terre-Zone throughout the World: With an Account of Natives in Africa, in Prospis, Negro's, &c.

By Captain William Dampier.

Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts.

To which is Added,

A General Index to both Volumes.

LONDON,
Printed for James Rennell, at the Crown in St Paul's Churchyard. MDC. XC. IX.

Item 20 (greatly reduced)
have been at least five distinct issues of this translation: 1801, 1806, 1807 (two imprints) and 1808. One of the reasons for the numerous reissues during 1806, 1807, and 1808 no doubt relates to increased interest in the subject in Great Britain due to Napoleon’s designs on the Iberian Peninsula and the fear that he would attempt to subjugate Spanish and Portuguese American colonies.

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**Intrepid Englishman Visits Indochina, Southeast Asia, and Mexico**

20. DAMPIER, Capt. William. *Voyages and Descriptions. Vol. II. In three parts, viz. I. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the Countrieys of Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy & c. 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy, with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants, Logwood-Cutting, Trade &c. of Jucatan, Campeachy, New-Spain, &c. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World: With an Account of Natal in Africk, its Product, Negro’s, &c…. Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts. To which is added, a general Index to both volumes.* London: printed for James Knapton, 1699. 8°, contemporary paneled calf (much worn, upper cover detached), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (darkened; becoming detached). Title
page within double ruled borders. Divisional title to part 3 on leaf 2I3r. A few corners missing, touching the final letter on 5 lines on one page (BB3). Internally good to very good; overall in near-good condition. (4 ll.), 184 pp.; 132 pp.; (2 ll.), 112 pp., (38 ll. index), 4 engraved folding maps.

FIRST EDITION of the second volume; a second edition appeared in 1700, a third in 1705, and a fourth in 1729. Part I describes Dampier’s visit to the East Indies and Indochina (1688-90); it is accompanied by a folding map of the Strait of Malacca. Included are descriptions of Aceh (northern Sumatra), Tonkin and Cochinchina (Vietnam), elephants, Pearl Islands, Dutch colonies, native customs, leprous beggars, lychees (and much other food), mulberry trees, typhoons, funeral rites, blacking of teeth, military and naval power, pirates, Macao, Malaysia, English and Dutch factories, and the rise and fall of Portuguese in India.

Part II describes Dampier’s voyage as a young sailor to the Bay of Campeche on the east coast of Mexico, in 1673-1676. He provides details about the Caribe Indians, Jamaica, the Yucatan, logwood cutters (i.e., buccaneers), salt peter, boobies, Grand Cayman, alligators and crocodiles, raccoons, monkeys, sloths, armadillos, hummingbirds, “a great many poisonous Creatures” (snakes, spiders, legworms, etc.), manatees, and battles between the English and Spaniards. The folding map shows the area around the Bay of Campeche.

Part III is Dampier’s “Discourse of the Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World.” Two folding maps illustrate the trade winds in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. It ends with an account received from Dampier’s friend Capt. Rogers of Natal, in South Africa (pp. 108-112), giving details of geography and the inhabitants.

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 industry in taking notes of all he saw was equaled by his pains in preserving them from destruction. 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.”


QUATRO CARTAS
DE UN ESPAÑOL
A UN ANGLOMANO
EN QUE SE MANIFIESTA
La perfidia del gobierno de la Inglaterra, como perjudicial al género humano, potencias Europas, y particularmente a la España.

ESCRITAS
POR D. PEDRO ESTALA.

REIMPRESAS
EN ESTA CAPITAL DE BUENOS AYRES
A EXPENSAS DE SU M. I. C.

CON PERMISO DE LOS SUPERIORES.
BUENOS AYRES.
En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expositos: año de 1807.

Item 22 (reduced)
wrapper). In very good condition. Author’s signed and dated [26.6.49] presentation inscription to the Marques do Rio Maior on initial blank page. Offprint from The Americas, volume V (October 1948), number 2, [1 blank p.], pp. 200-16. $35.00

Palmares (or Quilombo dos Palmares) was a community of escaped slaves, Indians, and poor whites in modern Alagoas, which endured from 1605 until it was destroyed in January 1694.

Beware the British!

22. ESTALA, Pedro. Quatro cartas de un Español a un Anglomano en que se manifiesta la perfidia del gobierno de la Inglaterra, como pernicioso al genero humano, potencias Europeas, y particularmente a la España. Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Niños Expósitos, 1807. 4°, later vellum (warped), vertical title in manuscript on spine. Occasional foxing, mostly light, but heavier on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 57 pp. $2,800.00

First and only Buenos Aires Edition of this work that attempts to prove to misguided Anglophiles that the British are treacherous allies. It includes discussions of their political and commercial activities in Europe, the Americas, Asia and Malta, with frequent unfavorable comparisons to the French. The author accuses Britain of fomenting slavery (pp. 44-45) and of behaving despotically in India.

The work appeared in Madrid, 1805, then in Cádiz, 1805. This edition adds (in the 4 preliminary leaves) the author’s address to the Cabildo of Buenos Aires, dated December 17, 1806, and a dedication of the same date from the Cabildo to the inhabitants of Buenos Aires and the Rio de la Plata area as a warning against “qualesquiera seducción británica.” The Quatro cartas were published again in Madrid, 1809.

*) Furlong 954. Medina La imprenta en Buenos-Aires 343. Aguiar Piñal 1566. Palau 83423n. OCLC: 14455838 (apparently listing hard copies at Yale University and Indiana University, as well as microform copies at Yale, Library of Congress, and Boise Public Library); 56073982 (British Library); 83409647 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 253597589 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut). Not located in CCBPE. Not located in Rebiun. Copac locates a microfilm copy only, at the British Library.

Unfolded Sheets

To Improve Brazilian Commerce, Suggests Abolition of Slavery, Emigration, Exploitation of Iron Mines, and Use of Rivers as Means of Communication

23. FRANCO, Francisco Soares. Ensaio sobre os melhoramentos de Portugal, e do Brazil. 4 parts bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia,
1820-1821. 4°, unbound. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal and typographical lines on title page. Unfolded sheets, arranged into the 4 *cadernos*. In fine condition. 38 pp., (1 blank l.); 33 pp., (1 blank l.); 42 pp., (1 blank l.); 43 pp. Sheets signed A-E, A-E (with E a half sheet), A-F (with F a half sheet), A-F (with F a half sheet).

4 parts bound in 1 volume. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first two parts are dated 1820; the third and fourth parts are dated 1821. “Complete copies of these highly esteemed essays are very difficult to find” (Borba de Moraes). The author begins with a resumé of the history of Portugal, concentrating on economic aspects. In the second part he discusses the means of increasing the population, and in the third part studies and criticizes agriculture. The fourth part deals with the agriculture and commerce of Brazil. Among his suggestions for improving the latter are the abolition of slavery, emigration, exploitation of iron mines and use of rivers as means of communication.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born and died near Lisbon, taught medicine at Coimbra, was a deputy to the Cortes in 1821, and served as a member of the royal council. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 323. Innocência III, 64: incorrectly calling for only 32 pp. in each part. Conrad 413. Bosch 317. Rodrigues 2254. Sabin 85657: correcting his entry 25483, and taking information from Rodrigues. Not in Kress. Not in Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. NUC: DLC, WU, MH-BA. Porbase locates two copies, at the Universidade Católica portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, but does not say if they are two copies of the complete work or copies of two of the parts. Copac locates copies at Oxford University, British Library, University of Manchester, and University of London.

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**Improvements to Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Angola, with the End of the Slave Trade in Sight**

24. GAMA, Antonio de Saldanha da, Conde de Porto Santo. *Memoria sobre as colonias de Portugal, situadas na costa occidental d’Africa, mandada ao governo pelo antigo governador e capitão general do reino de Angola, Antonio Saldanha da Gama, em 1814, precedida de um discurso preliminar, augmentada de alguns additamentos e notas, e dedicada, em signal de gratidão, aos eleitores do Circulo Eleitoral de Vianna do Minho, Pelo antigo ajudante d’ordens d’aquelle Governador.* Luís António de Abreu e Lima, Visconde de Carreira, ed. Paris: Na Typographia de Casimir, 1839. 8°, original printed wrappers (spotted, spine defective, some worming to rear wrapper, small piece torn away from outer margin of rear wrapper). Some light foxing; marginal worming to a few leaves, without loss. Uncut; overall in good condition. Remains of small paper label on front wrapper recto; small square paper printed shelf ticket with manuscript locations. (2 ll.), 112 pp. $500.00

Second and considerably augmented edition of a work first published in Belém earlier in 1839: pp. 1-54 and 93-1d12 are new material. The author gives specific recommendations for improvements in the Portuguese colonies of Cabo Verde, Bissão e Cacheu, São...
Thomé e Príncipe and Angola and Benguela, so that when the slave trade ceases they will not be left without any means to achieve prosperity. Saldanha da Gama’s tenure as Governor of Angola (1807-1810) was marked by improvements in agriculture, trade, education and exploration. He later became the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was given the title Conde de Porto Santo.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this excellent bibliography.

† Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Important Work on European Trade & Commerce and the Origins of Dutch Commercial Power, Including Sections on Trade with Japan, China, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, Africa & Brazil, and with 21 Pages by the Eminent Spanish Economist Jerónimo de Uztáriz

26. [HUET, Pierre Daniel]. Comercio de Holanda, o el gran tesoro historial, y politico del floreciente comercio que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señorios del Mundo .... Traducido de frances en español por Don Francisco Xavier de Goyeneche .... Madrid: por Carlos Rey, 1746. 8°, early nineteenth-century stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal manuscript short title on smooth spine, gilt supralibros of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothsay, on both covers, text block edges sprinkled green. Top margin closely trimmed, without touching text. Overall in very good condition. (36 ll.), 312 pp.

Second Spanish edition of Huet’s Le grand tesor historique, Rouen, 1714; the first Spanish edition appeared in Madrid, 1717, and a third was printed in 1793. The preliminary leaves include substantial discussions of Spanish commerce by Francisco de la Torre y Ocón, a member of the Council of the Indies (preliminary leaves 5r-9v) and by the translator (preliminary leaves 22v-33v). More importantly, there is a long section by Jerónimo de Uztáriz, the leading mercantilist author of Philip V’s reign and one of the
most noted Spanish economists of the eighteenth century. This section was written in 1717, before his Teórica y práctica de comercio y de marina was published in Madrid, 1724. The first edition of the Teórica was suppressed, and it did not appear again until 1742, just before this translation of Huet was published. (On Uztáriz, see Colmeiro 381 and Carpenter, Economic Bestsellers before 1850, XI.)

The Comercio is an important work on European trade and commerce, on the origins and causes of Dutch commercial power, and on the East India Company. Chapter 15 deals with the Company’s trade in America, including Brazil (pp. 252-7). Later sections cover Dutch commerce in Japan, China, Ceylon, Persia, Siam (pp. 276-9) and Africa (including Benin, Carombo, Congo and Angola; see pp. 260-1 on the slave trade).

Provenance: Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute (1779-1845; title created 1828), known as Sir Charles Stuart between 1812 and 1828, was a British diplomat. The super-libris is one of three that he used. He was the son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Crichton-Stuart, younger son of Prime Minister John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, younger son of Robert Bertie, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Sir Charles Stuart was twice ambassador to France (1815-1824 and 1828-1830), and also served as ambassador to Russia between 1841 and 1844. It was he who negotiated Portuguese recognition of Brazilian Independence. He was also charged by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and author of Portugal’s second constitution, the Carta constitucional, with bringing that crucial document in Portuguese history from Brazil to Portugal. Stuart held the titles of 1º Marqués de Angra, and 1º Conde de Machico in the Portuguese peerage. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Portugal (1810-1814), and served as a member of the Portuguese government during the Peninsular War. A keen bibliophile, his library, sold at auction in 1856, consisted of 4,323 lots, including many of the principal works of Peninsular history and literature, as well as numerous manuscripts. A library catalogue was privately printed in Paris in 1821, in an unspecified but very restricted number of copies.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes lively stories about elections and speeches in Parliament, American Indians (volume II, pp. 57-85: sections on the Iroquois, Mohegan,
Cherokee, and Creek), the War of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, slaves, various American cities and states, and much more.

Provenance: Julio Firmino Judice Biker (1814-1899), career official of the Portuguese foreign ministry, bibliophile, collector, and editor of numerous volumes of documents of the utmost importance for diplomatic and other history. (See Innocêncio V, 160 and XIII, 259; and Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 262.)

*Sabin 1531: calling for 298, 324 pp., and giving the dates of the anecdotes as 1775-1783; and 38878, calling for (4), 298 and (4), 324 pp., with dates 1776-1783. Copac locates copies at British Library, National Library of Scotland, and University of Manchester.

**Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa**

28. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* … Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). Overall in good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of Anotações (AA8r). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105. $9,000.00

First Edition of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the regedor das justiças, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (*Repertorio dos cinquo livros das ordenações* …) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is an eight-leaf section entitled Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas …, Lisbon: per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, it includes numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be
tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of capitães in Brazil (f. 90r). A long section (ff. 138r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

There are also references to other Portuguese dominions: e.g., a law of 1555 forbidding export of shoes to India (ff. 140v-141r), and one of 1519 requiring that those exiled to Africa be given two different places of exile, because when only one was given the exile often had to wait a long time for a ship to depart (f. 175v). A section on prostitutes forbids them to work outside brothels, and lays down strict penalties in particular for those who do so in São Tomé, off the west coast of Africa. Also, prostitutes deported from São Tomé are forbidden to go to the Congo, and captains of ships are to be fined if they take them aboard (ff. 170r-171r, laws of 1521-59).

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1576), *Origem da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1606), *Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1600), and *Descripção do Reino de Portugal* (Lisbon, 1610).

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the *Leis extravagantes*, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the *Lusiadas* in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of the present work, published by Gonçalvez with the same date on the title, but with the text completely reset.

**Provenance:** Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.

COMERCIO DE HOLANDA,
O EL GRAN TESORO HISTORIAL, Y POLITICO
DEL FLORECIENTE COMERCIO,
QUE LOS HOLANDESES TIENEN
en todos los Estados, y Senorios
del Mundo.

QUAL ES EL MODO DE HACER,
la oficina, las grandes prosperidades, las poblaciones,
y gobernador en las Indias, como se han hecho
Dioses aborígenes de todo el Comercio de Euro-
pa, y que las fuerzas de las coustumes, y las
considerables ganancias, que en
el han.

ERA TAN CURIOSA, COMO NECESARIA,
para todos los Negociantes, y muy útil para estable-
cer un comercio seguro.

TRADUCIDO DE FRANCÉS
por Don Francisco Xavier de
de Balanz, Conde de O
Conde, y Cámara de Es
del de las Indias.

CON PRIVILEGIO

En Madrid; Por Carlos
Se hará en la Imprenta de
Colón de Albán.
Houghton Library). Porsæbe repeats the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one of the incomplete copies at Coimbra. Not located in Copac.

_Treasure Trove of Laws on Slaves, Women, Pirates, Trade, and Portugal’s Colonies in Brazil, Africa, and India_

29. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. _Repertório dos Cinquo livros das ordenações com addições das leis extravagantes, dirigido ao muito Illustre Senhor Dom Francisco Coutinho, Conde do Redondo, Regedor da justiça deste Reino._ Lisbon: per Joam Blavio de Colonia, 1560. Folio (29.2 x 20.3 cm.), mid-eighteenth-century cat’s-paw sheep (small defects to head and foot of spine; other minor imperfections to extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red (faded at top and outer edges). Title page within woodcut architectural border. Large (4.5 x 4.5 cm.), elegant woodcut initials on rectos of second preliminary leaf and first numbered leaf. Numerous smaller (2.5 x 2.5 cm.) woodcut initials. A few insignificant wormholes in lower blank margins of first two leaves. Two small round wormholes in upper blank margins of the same two leaves, with one tiny hole continuing into the upper blank margin of the first numbered leaf. Some light waterstaining. Overall in very good condition. Author’s ink signature (“D Nunez”) on final leaf recto. Armorial bookplate of Fernando d[e Sousa Coutinho e] Abreu. Old ink manuscript annotation in outer margin of leaf 33 verso. Occasional old ink manuscript corrections to a letter or two of text, and a few brief old additions in ink manuscript. (2), 112 ll., signed A-O⁶; B3 missigned A3. $6,200.00

FIRST and only early EDITION of this work written at the request of the regedor das justiças, in which Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law published originally in the reign of D. Manuel I (1495-1521), with the addition of all extra laws. It was followed nine years later by his _Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas_. There exists an edition of Coimbra, 1820, as well as a facsimile edition, together with the author’s _Leis extravagantes collegidas_, 1569, and _Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinco livros_, 1569, edited by Mário Júlio de Almeida Costa, Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1987.

This valuable comprehensive index to all extant Portuguese laws containing references to Brazil, Africa, São Tomé, Príncipe, Cabo Verde, Fogo, the Azores, Madeira, Chaul, and India. The laws deal with slaves, slavery, Negroses, Moors, hunting, dogs, weapons, arms, wine, olive oil, contracts, commercial law, commerce, pirates, corsairs, punishment, prisoners, and usury. Categories include canon law, civil law, criminal law, contract law, and maritime law.

There are references to nine laws relating to slaves on f. 41v, including one about slaves from Guiné who are ordered to be baptized by their owners. A law about punishment
for unauthorized travel to Guiné or India is referred to on f. 1v. One about “Alçada dos Ouvidores das Ilhas” is mentioned on f. 3r, while “Alçada dos Capitães de Africa” appears on f. 3v. Punishments for Moors and Negro captives bearing arms without authorization are mentioned on ff. 7v and 8r. Punishments of life banishment to Brazil and five years in Africa are mentioned on f. 8r, as is a law prohibiting sale of weapons of war to Moors. On the same page is a reference to the Casa da India & Mina in Lisbon. On f. 10v is a reference to a law prohibiting unauthorized shipment of olive oil to Moorish lands. A law prohibiting export to Cabo Verde of “Brocadilhos de França” is referenced on f. 12r. Five laws relating to hunting, with mention of rabbits, hares, and partridges, are mentioned on f. 12v. On ff. 12v and 13r are references to ten laws relating to captains of Africa, captains of ships to Guiné, and Mina, as well as São Tomé and Príncipe. On f. 13r is a reference to a law prohibiting the taking of “Chappas de Chaul” to Cabo Verde and Fogo. Three laws regarding judicial officials and crimes committed in the “Ilhas” are mentioned on f. 14r. A law regarding Christians who take weapons, artillery, gunpowder, or other material of warfare is mentioned on f. 16v. On f. 17r are references to laws about “Cavaleiros feitos em Africa” and “Cavaleiros feitos na Índia”. On f. 17v is a reference to a law about “Certidão dos Capitães de Africa que os degradados mandar”. On f. 19v are references to laws concerning New Christians, Christians who become Jews or Moors, New Christians not traveling to Moorish lands, Mozarabes de Castile, and names of newly converted Christians. A law prohibiting hunting of rabbits with dogs in March, April, or May is mentioned on f. 22v.

On f. 23r is mentioned a law prohibiting the reselling of bread, with punishment of two years deportation to Africa, with certain exceptions regarding sale of bread from the Azores to Madeira; also mentioned are contracts to sell bread at a fixed price to the crown for shipment to Africa. Continuing to the verso of f. 23, it is said that no person can purchase wine or olive oil for resale in the same locale on pain of paying a fine of double the value, and one year degradation to Africa, unless done with authorization of the local câmara. A law referring to “Conchas das de trato de Guiné” is mentioned on f. 24r. On f. 25v is a reference to a law about “Contas pardas das que valem em Guiné”. On f. 26v is a reference to laws about contracts made outside the Kingdom, and contracts made aboard ship, or in “lugares da conquista de Portugal”. On f. 30r are references to laws about “Causas que se não podem levar a vender a terra de Mouros”, “Causas da Índia”, “Causas que se não podem levar fora do reino”, “Causas pertencentes ao trato da Mina”, “Causas descaminhadas de Guiné ou da Índia”, and “Causas que se não podem levar ao Cabo Verde ou ilha do Fogo”. On f. 31r is a reference to a law about “Cristallino se não pode levar as ilhas do Cabo Verde & do Fogo”. On f. 32v are references to a law about degradation to Africa, on the Island of Príncipe, and another about degradation to Príncipe or São Tomé, stating that those so condemned who flee will have their sentences doubled. At the beginning of f. 33r is an amendment stating that as of 1535, those exiled to São Tomé or Príncipe will instead be sent to Brazil. It is further stated that as of 1551 men between the ages of 18 and 50 who merit being sent to Brazil, can be sent to toil in the galleys, and that two years in Brazil will be equal to one year as a galley slave, and that those sent to Brazil for life might spend 10 years in the galleys instead. Further on the same page are other references to laws about degradation to São Tomé and Príncipe, and Africa. There is a reference to another law giving Desembargadores the power to sentence the condemned to degradation in Africa. There are additional references to regulations regarding the resale of bread, wine, and olive oil on f. 36r. On f. 39r are references to laws about sexual relations: between relatives or in-laws, rape, adultery, sex with nuns, with young virgins with or against their wills, sex with a widow of less than 25 years of age who is living with her father, and sex with a woman living in the palace of the king or a prince. On f. 46v-47r, continuing on to f. 47r, are references to a series of laws regarding the death penalty, including one at the foot of f. 46v prohibiting death
sentences in Guiné and India without the King’s knowledge. On f. 48r are references to 3 laws dealing with wizards. On the same page is a reference to a law prohibiting the shipment of iron to Cabo Verde or Fogo. On f. 51r are references to four laws dealing with rape. There are references to 2 laws dealing with sex with nuns on f. 41r [i.e., 52r]; the second states that it is prohibited to remove a nun from her convent without the king’s permission. On f. 52v is a reference to a law about “Furtos de escravos”. On f. 54v is reference to a law stating that Moors and Jews cannot be given Christian burials unless they have converted to Christianity. On f. 60r is a reference to a law about slaves who are thieves. On the verso of this folio is a reference to a law prohibiting “Laquequas” of all types from being taken to Cabo Verde and Fogo, while on f. 61r is a reference of a prohibition of export to Moorish lands of “Linho caneve”. On f. 61v is a reference to a law about “Livros da fazenda, dos contos, & da casa da India”. On the same page is a reference to a law prohibiting the export of wood for shipbuilding to Moorish lands. On f. 63r are references to a number of laws dealing with adultery, as well as one dealing with sailors on ships sailing to Guiné. On f. 63v is a reference to a law prohibiting shipment of “Matamugo” to Cabo Verde and Fogo, as well as a law forbidding the export of shipbuilding materials to Moorish lands. There is a reference to a law concerning “Meirinho de Sam Jorge da Mina” on f. 64r. On f. 65r are references to 4 laws dealing with “Mestres de navios”, including one about “navios de Guiné”, while another is about “Mestres que fogem dos navios em que vão”. At the head of f. 65v are references to eight laws dealing with coinage. On f. 66r-v are references to numerous laws dealing with adultery and incest. One states flatly that a woman who commits adultery is subject to the death penalty. On the other hand, the next law cited state that a woman accused of adultery by her husband which is not proved gains her husband’s possessions. On f. 67r is a reference to a law regarding residents of São Jorge da Mina. On the same page, as well as on its verso, are references to eight laws regarding Moors, including Moors who sleep with Christian women and Moors who give testimony. Also on f. 67v are references to various laws concerning ships, two of which deal with ships bound for or returning from Guiné, one about ships of unbelievers or pirates, and another about ships wrecked on the coast and the disposition of their salvageable cargoes. On f. 69r-v are references to three laws relating to gold and other precious metals. Neither gold nor other precious metals are to be extracted from mines without royal authorization: “Ouro se não pode trazer da Mina fora da arrecadação.” Neither gold or silver may be exported, either by land or by sea. Finally, a law is referenced which determines regulations for gold from Mina which arrives at a port other than Lisbon. On f. 71r are references to four laws regarding bread. One states that bread cannot be purchased for resale, and cannot be brought to Lisbon, the Algarve, Madeira, or Africa. Another states that bread cannot be taken out of the kingdom to Moorish lands, or used to redeem captives. On the same page is a reference to a law stating the red or yellow cloth which was accustomed to be taken to Guiné cannot be brought to Cabo Verde or Fogo.

Folios 73r to 86r contain references to details regarding punishments in a vast array of laws. A significant number refer to Mina, Guiné, Cabo Verde, Fogo, São Tomé, Príncipe, India, Chaul, Moors, New Christians, Morisco slaves and slavery, ships, shipping, and ships’ captains. On f. 88r are references to five laws dealing with ships’ pilots. Two of these deal with “navios de Guiné”. From toward the end of f. 89r to about two thirds of the way down f. 90v are references to laws dealing with prisoners. The final law referenced on f. 90r, which continues to the verso, deals with prisoners condemned to degradation to Africa. Another law referenced on f. 90v is about prisoners condemned for life to São Tomé. On f. 109v is a reference to a law prohibiting anyone trading in Guiné or the Indies without royal license. On f. 111v is a reference to a law prohibiting export of wine to Moorish territory except for the purpose of ransoming captives, and even then only with royal license. Finally, on f. 112r are references to two laws dealing with usury. The
first is about when it is permitted and licit. The second states that judgments concerning usury should conform to canon law.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liám), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portugesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portugesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).


**French Scholar Who Conceived of the Statue of Liberty**

**Tours the United States During the Civil War**

30. LEFEBVRE, René [i.e., Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye].


$35.00

First Edition of a popular work that went through at least eight editions in 1863 (all later editions so noted on the title page). This account of a trip to the United States during the Civil War includes comments on slavery, cuisine, elections, religion,
the Chinese, sermons, Sunday school, justices of the peace, the attorney general, education, and more.

Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye (1811-1883) is best remembered as the man who in 1865 proposed what became the Statue of Liberty, executed by his friend Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi. Laboulaye, a lawyer, abolitionist, and poet, was a great admirer of the United States; he wrote a three-volume work on its political history that was published in 1855-1866, under the repressive Napoleon III.

*Sabin 38439: citing the first edition and a fourth of 1863.

The South Sea Company, One Year Before the Bubble Burst

31. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor and translator?]. Queyxas de Hespanha, & Inglaterra, e recipracas justificaçoes de ambas estas coroas, representadas em varias cartas, & memoriaes que se escreverão, & apresentárão nas duas Cortes. Traduzidas, & dadas à estampa por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1719. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, woodcut initials, typographical rules. In good to very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). $900.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this collection of correspondence among British and Spanish officials, merchants, and military men dating to late 1718, when hostilities known as the War of the Quadruple Alliance had broken out between Spain on the one hand and Great Britain, France, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire on the other.

Among the writers are the directors of the South Sea Company, who presented a lengthy petition to King George I asking that he settle their disputes with the King of Spain. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, King Philip V had agreed to allow the Company to send one ship per year to South America. In the Company’s opinion, King Philip was reneging on the agreement. The petition includes details of interference with the ships and their cargos, which had set out for Vera Cruz, Cartagena, Porto Bello, and the Canaries. The Company’s asiento (contract to supply slaves to South America) was being interfered with by illegal imports in Peru, Panama, Buenos Aires, and elsewhere. Tobacco exports were being restricted in Havana and Caracas. Passports were being falsified. Spanish officials were being uncooperative and dishonest. The list of complaints runs to 25 articles on five densely printed pages (pp. 20-24). (The South Sea Bubble burst in late 1720, although the company itself remained in existence for more than a century.)

The first seven letters (pp. 5-20) concern Philip V’s attempt to recover the Italian territories that had been Spanish, but were given by the Treaty of Utrecht to Emperor Charles VI. Two letters are from Admiral George Byng as commander of the British fleet, two are from British Secretary of State James Craggs (with extensive citations of the treaty provisions that prohibit King Philip’s actions), and two are from Philip V’s ambitious favorite, Cardinal Alberoni.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for ten years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began
to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


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**Portuguese Maritime Law Regarding Seizure of Naval Prizes**

32. MENDONÇA, António Hygino Magalhães. *Presas e escravatura. Memoria apresentada no concurso para lente da 8ª cadeira do curso da Escola Naval* …. Lisbon: Typographia da Gazeta de Portugal, 1888. Large 8°, recent green half sheep over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original printed wrappers bound in. Some browning. In very good condition. Author’s presentation inscription, dated 9-1-89, to Bento Maria Freire de Andrade on title page. (1 l.), 117, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this useful survey of Portuguese maritime law as applied to the seizure of naval prizes. Pages 1-98 trace Portuguese law back to 1180, with copious references to, and quotations from, royal decrees and treaties with other maritime powers, and notes on the adjudication and division of prizes. Special attention is paid to laws promulgated during the period of Portuguese-Dutch rivalry over Brazil. Pages 99-117 trace, from 1761, the history of Portuguese legislation restricting and ultimately abolishing the slave trade.

Provenance: Magalhães Mendonça, a lieutenant in the Portuguese Navy, presented this copy to Bento Maria Freire de Andrade (1828-1903), a naval officer who had earlier spent five years patrolling the West African coast for ships illegally trading in slaves.


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33. [MENDONÇA, Francisco de Assis Castro e]. *Memoria historica acerca da perfida e traçoeira amizade ingleza* … por F.A. de S.C. Porto: Na Typographia de Faria e Silva, 1840. 8°, mid-twentieth-century quarter mottled sheep over decorated boards, spine gilt with raised bands in
LEIS EXTRAVA
GANTES COLLEGIDAS E
RELATADAS PELO LICENCIADO
DUARTE NUNES DO LIAM PER MANDAGIO
do muito alto e muito poderoso
Rei D. Sebastião,
novo Senhor.

Com Privilégio Real.

Em Lisboa per Antonio Goçalvez.
Anno de M. D. L XIX.
five compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter; original printed wrappers bound in. Small woodcut vignette on front wrapper and title page. Uncut. Very light browning. Overall in very good condition. 261 pp., (1 l. errata). $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history and condemnation of Portugal’s centuries-long alliance with England. Significant sections deal with slavery and the slave trade.

Mendonça (ca. 1794-1860) took his medical degree at the University of Coimbra (his home town) and for many years practiced homeopathic medicine in Mafra.


Population, Resources, and Commerce of Angola and Benguela

34. MENEZES, Joaquim Antonio de Carvalho e. Memoria geografica, e politica das possessões portuguezas n’Afric Occidental, que diz respeito aos Reinos de Angola, Benguela, e suas dependencias, origem de sua decadencia, e atrasamento, suas conhecidas produções, e os meios que se devem applicar para o seu melhoramento, de que deve rezultar mui grandes vantagens a Monarquia. Lisbon: Na Typografia Carvalhense, 1834. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (front wrapper detached; some wear and other defects). Uncut; some light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 41 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. The first section deals with the geography and population of Angola and Benguela; the second with their natural resources; the third with improvements that might be made so that Portugal would benefit more from her possession of those territories. The Memoria was considerably expanded by its author (to 206 pages) and published at Rio de Janeiro, 1848 under the title Demonstration geographica e politica do territorio portuguez na Guiné Inferior. Carvalho e Menezes served several times as Escrivão da Junta de Fazenda in Angola, and was also a deputy to the Portuguese Cortes.

* Innocêncio IV, 62: calling for only 41 p. Not located in NUC. NUC: which lists only the Demonstration of 1848 (IEN, ICU). Porsbase lists a single copy only, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 41 pp. only, and without date, place of publication, or author.
Portuguese Diplomat in the Virginia, New York, and Brazil on Slave Importation, Wine Exports, and More

35. MORÃO, Joaquim César de Figanière e. Observações que a algumas expressões do Deputado J.A. de Magalhães, em sessão de 30 de junho de 1840, nas Cortes portuguezas, faz o ex-ministro de Portugal no Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. de J.E.S. Cabral, 1840. 4°, original green printed wrappers (spine gone, small label on front wrapper). Scattered foxing, lower corner dampstained. Overall in very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). Errata slip pasted to p. 26. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this spirited defense by Figanière e Morão of his conduct as Portuguese minister plenipotentiary to Brazil from 1838 to 1839. The liberal politician Joaquim António de Magalhães, who had immediately preceded Figanière as minister in Rio de Janeiro, had publicly and unfavorably compared their respective diplomatic abilities and accomplishments. Figanière here reprints extracts from various documents which praise his diplomatic service as Portuguese consul-general in Virginia and the Carolinas (1822-1823) while resident in Norfolk, Virginia; Portuguese consul in New York; and minister to Brazil, where he struggled to enforce the new ban on slave importation in the face of flagrant violations of the law. Figanière later served from 1840 to 1846 as Portuguese minister to the United States, where he successfully removed trade barriers to the importation of Portuguese wines.


Skeptic, Monarchist, Abolitionist

36. [MOURA, José Joaquim Ferreira de]. Diccionario d’algibeira filosófico, político, moral, que dá de certas palavras a sua noção verdadeira. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de Gueffier e Cª, 1832. 12°, recent crimson morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, place and date in gilt at foot, decorated endleaves. Title page with some dampstains and soiling. Overall in good to very good condition. Old inscription in pink ink on title page (author’s name, somewhat blurred). Old black oval stamp of Adolpho Soares Cardozo of Porto on title page. 117 pp. $600.00

First Brazilian Edition. There appears to be an earlier edition, with a Madrid 1828 imprint, which in reality is said to have been printed in London. All editions are rare.

This dictionary occasionally exhibits a biting cynicism and has a decidedly liberal, even radical orientation. On the other hand, the author remains a skeptic and a monarchist. He has a favorable view of the results of the French Revolution, but is against republicanism and calls the social contract unworkable. He calls slavery unjust, barbaric, inhuman, and a stain on civilization, urging it be abolished.

José Joaquim Ferreira de Moura was born, probably in 1776, in Villa-nova de Foz-Coa, and died in 1829. From 1804 to 1807 he held the post of Juiz de fóra at the villa of
Aldêa-gallega in the Ribatejo. Because he accepted Junot’s assignment to translate the Napoleonic Code into Portuguese (and perhaps for other reasons), he was suspected of Jacobin leanings, and had to give up his official post, returning to his native village to practice law. In 1820 he was reappointed to the judiciary, serving as Juiz de fora at Pínhel. In 1821 he was elected as a liberal deputy to the constitutional Córtes from Beira, becoming intimately linked to Manuel Fernandes Thomás, serving on various important committees, sometimes as head. (See *Galeria dos deputados*, pp. 238-48). He was elected simultaneously to the 1822 Córtes from Castello-Branco, Trancoso, Coimbra and Aveiro. Changes in the political winds caused him to emigrate to England in 1823. He returned to Portugal in 1826 as a supporter of the *Carta constitucional* of Dom Pedro.

*Innocençio IV*, 388; see also II, 135, where the book is listed by title. OCLC: not located (there are other works by this author). Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

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

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

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

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

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


**Native of Santo Domingo Living in Caracas Describes Venezuela**

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

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

According to McNeil and Deas, de Pons was one of Humboldt’s earliest followers, and his description of the country “is similar to Humboldt’s essay on New Spain, which was not to appear for another five years: he analyses the colony systematically, describing its history, geography, population and commercial possibilities. And like Humboldt he was most impressed with the natural resources of South America—the new promised land’ as he calls it.” Hill notes (on the New York edition), “This is an important account of Venezuela giving a description of the country and people and also accounts of the growth and production of cocoa, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco.” Aside from descriptions of major towns and cities (Caracas, Maracaibo, etc.), topics include: geography, climate, pearl fisheries, salt, medicinal plants, education, siesta, marriage, Creoles, slavery, exposure of newborns, Indians, government, judiciary, military, navy, trade, the Inquisition, Guiana, and the Orinoco River.

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

No Slaves to Be Carried by Portuguese Ships to Non-Portuguese Dominions


As a result of problems in Brazil, this decree forbids Portuguese ships from taking slaves to any territories that are not Portuguese dominions. The penalty for disobedience is a fine and ten years in Angola. Special provisions are made for Colonia do Sacramento. Lists of slaves are to be kept at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons: Unrecorded Edition

40. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Ley em que se accrescentão as penas impostas contra os mulatos, e pretos escravos do Brasil, que uzarem de armas prohibidas. De 24 de Janeiro de 1756. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 24 January 1756. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; twelve-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation in upper margin. (1 l.) $300.00

Stiffens the penalties for Brazilian black or mulatto slaves who use knives and other forbidden weapons, from ten years in the galleys to 100 lashes in the pillory on ten alternating days. Free blacks are subject to a different set of laws.

Cf. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books, 756/13 and 756/14, described as a variant issue. In JCB 756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with “mu-”; in JCB 756/14, p. [1], line 1 ends with “mula-”. The present law is a completely different edition, in a different setting of type, in which p. [1], line 1 ends “mulatos, e”. OCLC: 41414078 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library [another edition], New York Public Library); 504606053 (British Library). Porbase locates a copy with the imprint Lisboa: Chancelaria Mór da Corte e Reino, 1756, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical.
Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons


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Appraising the Value of Slaves

42. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Ley virem, que sendo-me presente em Consulta do Conselho Ultramarino a duvida, que muitas vezes se tem movido sobre deverse admitir Appellação, ou Aggravo da Sentença, que julga por livre alguma pessoa, a quem se controverte a liberdade …* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 16 January 1759. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Nine-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation. (2 ll.) $200.00

The king establishes a procedure to appraise the cost of a lost slave, in response to a case in Bahia where a woman was judged to be free and later found not to be.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.
Gypsies Forbidden to Traffic in Slaves or Carry Weapons

43. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Eu
ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Ley virem, que sendo-me presente
que os Siganos, que deste Reyno tem hido degradados para o Estado do Brazil,
vivem tanto à disposição da sua vontade …. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso
na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 20 September 1760.
Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Nine-line woodcut initial. In good to
very good condition. Old ink foliation. (2 ll.) $200.00

Having heard that gypsies exiled to Brazil are stealing slaves and horses, and in
other ways disrupting his subjects, the king decrees that gypsy children will be taught
mechanical trades, and adults will be drafted into the military (but not too many in the
same unit) or set to public works. Gypsies are forbidden to traffic in slaves or animals. They
are not to live in separate neighborhoods or to carry any sort of weapons, even decorative
ones. Transgressors will be exiled for life to S. Thomé e Principe, without appeal.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

Collecting Taxes for the War with Spain and
Revamping the Royal Treasury

44. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Eu
ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que sendo tão notorias as inva-
soens, e os estragos, que os Exercitos de Castella tem feito neste Reino …. 8
decrees bound in 1 volume. (Lisbon?): Impresso na Officina de Miguel
Rodrigues, dated at Ajuda, 26 September 1762. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.),
contemporary speckled calf (scuffed, head of spine defective), spine
gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering
piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled
red. Nine-line woodcut initial. Minor staining. Overall in good to very
good condition. Large lithograph bookplate (20th-century) of Jayme
de Moura. Contemporary ink owner’s signature on front free endleaf
recto. (3 ll.) 8 decrees bound in 1 volume. $900.00

Imposes a tax of 4.5% on all bens, rendas, ordenados, maneios, e officios in the kingdom.
It is signed in print by the Conde de Oeyras (later Marquês de Pombal).

This and the other seven decrees in the volume concern the collection of taxes to fund
the Spanish-Portuguese War of 1761-1763, which was sometimes known as the “Guerra
Fantástica” because not a single major battle was fought. Spain invaded Portugal on
May 9, 1761, and also attacked Colonia do Sacramento. Portugal’s army had not been a
major interest of the Marquês de Pombal; troops had to be hastily gathered and trained
under the command of Wilhelm, Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe.

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

BOUND WITH:

Reiterates that taxes imposed earlier are to be collected, despite some complaints; includes lengthy instructions for collection in Lisbon and in the provinces. Print signature of the Conde de Oeyras.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

[PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Contemporaneous ink manuscript copy of regulations of 1762 dealing with tobacco. Issued at Ajuda, 2 December 1762, with the manuscript copied signature of the Conde de Oeyras. (1 blank, 2, 2 blank ll.).

AND BOUND WITH:


Sets out the officials who are to collect taxes, who must pay, and how the taxes are to be collected. The second document bears the printed signature of the Marquez Almirante.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

[PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Dom Joseph por Graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Faço saber aos que esta Minha Carta de Ley virem, que por quanto por outra Ley dada no mesmo dia de hoje obviando com os indispensáveis motivos nella expressos ... (Lisbon:) Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, dated at Ajuda, 22 December 1761. Nine-line woodcut initial. Some browning. 31 pp.

Sets out the duties of the Conselho da Fazenda, with sections on the Casa da India, the Alfandega do Assucar, and the Alfandega do Tobaco. Pages 29-31 are a list of government contracts for tax collection, including olive oil, meat, fresh fish, salt, wine, tobacco, soap, playing cards, and many specific locales such as the separate islands in the Azores. Printed signature of the Conde de Oeyras.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

[PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Dom Joseph por Graça de Deos, Rey de Portugal ... Faço saber aos que esta Minha Carta de Ley virem, que tendo o Estabelecimento, conservação, e augmento
RicharC. Ramer


Institutes a new bureaucracy for the treasury. Print signature of the Conde de Oeyras.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:


Lists the ledgers that are to be kept by the treasury for Estremadura; Portugal, the Azores and Madeira; West Africa, Maranhão, and Bahia; Rio de Janeiro, East Africa, and Portuguese Asia. The ledgers required include: slaves in Angola, fishing in Pará, imports in Bahia, sugar in Pernambuco, slaves in Minas Geraes, livestock in Rio Grande do Norte, meat in Goyana, whales in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and gold and diamonds in Rio de Janeiro. Print signature of the Conde de Oeyras.


AND BOUND WITH:

[PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Por quanto a extinção dos Contos do Reino, e Casa determinada pela Minha Ley de vinte e dous do corrente mez de Dezembro, he justo, e necessario, que se execute sem prejuizó .... N.p., n.pr., dated at Ajuda, 30 December 1761. Five-line initial. Browned. (1 l., 1 blank l.). More revisions to the bureaucracy of the Real Fazenda; mentions the situation before and after the earthquake of 1755.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

Authorizes Trader in Slaves and Wax at Cabo Negro

45. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, later D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Eu o Principe Regente faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que em consulta do Meu Conselho Ultramarinho Me forão presentes os requerimentos de Boaventura José de Mello, nos quais Me pedía fosse Eu servido facultar-lhe o estabelecimento de huma feitoria de commercio em Cabo Negro, na Costa de Africa Occidental .... (Lisbon): Na Impressão Regia, dated 18 August 1807. Folio (28.5 x 18.7
cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (“25-26”) in corner. 4 pp. Final page misnumbered 5. $150.00

Authorizes Boaventura José de Mello (upon acceptance of certain conditions) to begin trading in slaves and wax at Cabo Negro on the west coast of Africa, in present day Angola, with exclusive rights there for ten years.

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

Changes Status of Cabo Verde—Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

*46. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Decreto. Convindo muito ao bem do Estado nas circunstancias actuaes, muito mais graves do que no tempo, em que as Ilhas de Cabo Verde se governavão com Capitania General, que aquellas Ilhas sejão novamente regidas por hum Governador e Capitão General …. [Rio de Janeiro]: Na Impressão Regia, dated 26 March 1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on the first page only. $1,000.00

Returns the Cape Verde Islands to the status of Capitania General and appoints D. António Coutinho de Lencastre, who was already serving as governor, to also serve as captain-general. In 1808 Cabo Verde was still important for the slave trade and as a resupply station for ships on the mid-Atlantic shipping lanes.

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, there was no printing press in Brazil until 1808, when the Portuguese court fled there as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Court arrived in Rio de Janeiro on 7 March 1808, and the Impressão 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.


Lessens Sentences for Offenses by the Slaves in the Diamantino Mines of Mato Grosso—An Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

*47. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Eu o Principe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que
havendo-se estabelecido no parágrafo nono do Alvará de dois de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e hum, que serve de Regimento para o Districto Diamantino, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de minerar ….

FIRST EDITION. It revokes the penalty of ten years’ service in the galleys for infractions by slaves working in the mines of Diamantino (Mato Grosso) as being disproportionally harsh. The decree refers to the use of slaves in mining both diamonds and gold.

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until 1808, when the Portuguese court fled there as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão 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.

Perhaps the Most Intellectually Impressive of the Author’s Writings

48. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhyac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin. Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique. 2 volumes. Paris: F. Béchet, A. Egron (facing title page: se vend à Londres chez Boussange et Masson), 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (one corner worn; other very minor binding wear; boards slightly bowed), boards with borders ruled in blind, edges of boards as well as head and foot of spine milled, smooth spine richly gilt with red and green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled, crimson silk place markers. A very good to fine set. Publisher’s signature “Bechet” below printed authentication statement on verso of title page of volume I. Contemporary inscriptions “Conde de Rio Maior Antonio” on half titles. (2 ll.), xxxii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 394 pp., (1 l. errata).

2 volumes. $1,200.00

First edition thus; a significantly revised version of the author’s Les Trois Âges des Colonies, ou de leur état passé, présent et à venir (3 volumes, 1801-1802). This is perhaps the most intellectually impressive of the author’s writings, and one of his most important works. It discusses the political economy of European colonies in America, Africa and Asia, from a theoretical, historical, and practical point of view.

Chapter II, volume I is titled “Colonies Portugaises” (pp. 12-42). There are similar chapters on Dutch (pp. 43-62), English (pp. 63-89), French (pp. 90-118) and Spanish (pp. 119-156) colonies. Chapters X and XI are on “Des compagnies exclusives de commerce”,
and “Du commerce exclusif des Métropoles avec les Colonies”. Chapter XII deals with “De l’esclavage dans les Colonies—Saint-Domingue” (pp. 257-323). Volume II has chapters on the need for change in colonies, the separation of colonies from their mother countries, and dependence and independence—for the most part greatly revised or completely rewritten. Chapters XX-XXIV are new to this edition; they are “Nécessité d’un Congrès colonial” (pp. 151-6); “L’Espagne peut-elle reconquérir et garder ses Amériques?—Que doit faire l’Espagne?” (pp. 157-203); “Des Droits de l’Europe dans la guerre de l’Espagne contre ses Amériques” (pp. 204-47); “De l’Influence des Colonies sur les Marines de l’Europe (pp. 248-70); and “Que doivent faire pour leurs Colonies les puissances maritimes” (pp. 271-7). Chapters XXVI-XXVII are “Plan proposés pour les Colonies” (pp. 278-89); “Plan pour les Colonies” (pp. 290-9); and “Avantages, Pertes et Démommagemens dans le Plan des Colonies” (pp. 300-21). Chapter XXIX is titled “De l’Empire anglais dans l’Inde, et de sa durée” (pp. 324-49). Chapter XXX, “Que deviendront les États-Unis?” (pp. 350-94), is completely new to the present edition.

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

Provenance: D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaga, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first Marques de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Sabin 64882. On the author, see Nouvelle biographie générale XL, 970-3.

Major Vehicle for the Spread of Liberal Political Ideas in the National Revolutions of France, British North America, and all of Latin America

49. [RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François]. Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements & du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes. 7 volumes. The Hague: Chez Gosse, Fils, 1774. 8°, contemporary French green morocco, possibly by Derome (somewhat faded and worn, spines chipped at heads, some hinges slightly cracked, other trifling binding defects), gilt-tooled smooth spines, sides with a gilt triple fillet border
HISTOIRE
PHILOSOPHIQUE
ET
POLITIQUE
Des établissements, & du commerce des
Européens dans les deux Indes.
TOME PREMIER.

À LA HAYE,
Chez Covin, &c.
M. DCC. LXXIV.

Item 49 (greatly reduced)
with corner rosettes, inner dentelles gilt, crimson endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Printed on excellent quality thick bluish Dutch paper. Internally very fine; overall in very good condition. From the library of M. de Roissy, Maréchal-de-camp, with his name in a contemporary or slightly later hand at the back of each volume. xii, 604; viii, 434; xii, 612; viii, 417; xii, 416; viii, 406; viii, 448 pp. Portrait, 7 plates and 7 folding maps (3 of the maps repeated, apparently as issued).

7 volumes. $4,000.00

Seventh edition? Revised and expanded, with maps added, this is the first of the second (of four) main groups of editions as classified by Feugère. Eventually, at least 38 French and other language editions appeared. From its initial edition in 1770 until 1780, the Histoire philosophique underwent continued transformations. Almost all, if not all, editions contain modifications. The evolution of the various editions is of considerable interest.

The engraved portrait is of Raynal. The seven engraved frontispieces show Europeans interacting with indigenous peoples (often violently) in the Far East, Africa, and the Americas. The background often includes houses or huts and a shore with ships or boats.

The folding maps are repeated so the reader need not have more than one volume open at once. Volumes I and II have maps of the world. Volumes III and IV have maps of the Americas from Florida to Cape Horn, plus the west coast of Africa. Volume V has a map of the Gulf of Mexico. Volumes VI and VII have maps of North America.

"No event has been so interesting to mankind in general, and to the inhabitants of Europe in particular, as the discovery of the New World, and the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope." With these words, the Abbé Raynal began his classic "Philosophical and Political History of European Settlement and Trade in the Two Indies." First published in 1770, the Histoire became a major vehicle for the spread of the liberal political ideas that appeared in the national revolutions of France, British North America, and all of Latin America. Today, the work offers a vivid mirror of the eighteenth-century mind as it reflected on the evils Europeans had wrought through slavery in the Americas and exploitation in the East Indies.

In many ways the impact of Raynal on Western culture has yet to be measured completely. He is overshadowed by such heroes of the Enlightenment as Diderot, who wrote a considerable part of the work (perhaps as much as a third), Holbach, and Alexandre Deleyte. Ironically, Paulize, the fermier-général of taxes, also collaborated in the production of this book. Interesting observations concerning the Spanish and Portuguese colonies were provided by the Counts of Aranda and Souza, respectively. But there is ample evidence that to his contemporaries Raynal was the pure symbol of liberty, equality, and their attendant virtues.

Anti-clerical bias permeated Raynal’s writing, and in 1774 the Holy See placed his Histoire on the Index. In 1779 the introduction of the Histoire into France was interdicted, and the public executioner burned the volumes. Although Raynal’s arrest was ordered, he managed to escape.

The best authority on Raynal is Anatole Feugère, Un Précurseur de la Révolution, l’Abbé Raynal (Angouleme, 1922). For the revisions and augmentations of the different editions of his work, see also Feugère, Bibliographie critique de l’Abbé Raynal (Angouleme, 1922). On Diderot’s role, see J. Morley, Diderot and the Encyclopedists (London 1923).

Suggestions for Improving Moçambique

50. RIBEIRO, Joaquim Antonio. Memoria. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typographia Patriotica, 1822. 4°, disbound. Overall in good to very good condition. 18 pp., (2 ll. tables), (1 blank l.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Most interesting suggestions for the improvement of Moçambique, by an infantry colonel and battalion commander who had served there for 33 years. The tables show the artillery at the fortress of S. Sebastião in the city of Moçambique and the wages of the soldiers. Included are comments on trade in slaves and whale oil, the need for physicians and surgeons, ports other than Moçambique, and fortifications.

Joaquim António Ribeiro also wrote Memoria descriptiva da forma por que foi estabelecido o sytema constitucional em Moçambique, published in Rio de Janeiro in 1822.

Colombia’s Past and Future, by a Colombian

51. SAMPER [AGUDELO], José María. Ensayo sobre las revoluciones políticas y la condición social de las repúblicas colombianas (hispano-americanas); con un apéndice sobre la orografía y la población de la Confederacion Granadina. Paris: Imprenta de E. Thunot, 1861. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt title and author in second and third compartments from head, place and date in gilt at foot; original printed wrappers (backed) bound in. A few minor stains. In very good condition. xv, 340 pp., (1 l. errata). $300.00

FIRST EDITION; includes chapters on the colonization of Colombia, the colony’s social, economic and commercial structure, the introduction of slavery, the war of
independence, a comparison of Colombia with Brazil and with the United States, and what form the government of Colombia ought to take. The lengthy appendix gives geographical and ethnographical information (pp. 281-340).

José María Balbino Venancio Samper Agudelo (1828-1888) was a Colombian lawyer, judge, politician, diplomat, and author of poetry, drama, comedy, novels, didactic works, biographies, travel books, as well as critical and historical essays. He collaborated in a number of periodicals of his time, was founder of La Revista Americana, and worked as managing editor of El Deber, and editor-in-chief of El Comercio.

* Palau 289074. NUC: DLC, ICJ, NBuU, Cty, NcD, CU, MWA.

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

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

On Slavery and the Slave Trade


FIRST and ONLY EDITION[?] of a very rare work, not located in any of the standard bibliographies. The anonymous author, who was obviously very pro-British, discusses the origins and history of slavery, the slave trade (including prices for slaves), and measures currently being taken against the trade (e.g. seizure of suspected slavers). He raises the question of whether Portugal needs slaves now that she has lost her colonies in South America, and discusses how slavery might be abolished. The work probably dates earlier than 1839, as there is no mention of Lord Palmerston’s bill allowing the British to search and seize suspected slavers flying Portuguese colors.

* Not located in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Aditamentos. Not located in Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not located in Greenlee Catalogue. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 80644080 (New York Public Library). Porbase locates two copies (one in “mau estado”) at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, giving the date as 1839. Copac locates a copy at the British Library, giving the date as 1836-1852.
Extensive Documents on Portuguese Capture of a French Slave-Ship


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important collection of documents concerning the African slave trade. The French ship Charles et Georges was confiscated in 1857 by Portuguese authorities while carrying slaves from Mozambique to the island of Réunion. France demanded that the captain be freed, the ship released, and an indemnity paid; after extensive diplomatic negotiations, in which England declined to support the Portuguese position, Portugal was forced to capitulate. Over 200 diplomatic dispatches, reports, and memoranda from Portuguese and Mozambican archives are printed here, forming a full documentary record of the incident. Innocêncio notes, “Esta collecção não foi exposta á venda; os exemplares que d’ella se tiraram foram todos distribuidos pelo Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros as Camaras Legislativas, ao Corpo Diplomatico e Consular, a funccionarios de elevada hyerarchia, e a outros individuos particulares.”

Following p. 249 is a 16 pp. section with the divisional title Documentos relativos a detenção, no porto do Ibo, da barca franceza Alfred.

* Innocêncio II, 181-2. OCLC: 504611234 (British Library); 247059262 (Landesbibliothek Mecklenburg-Vorpommern im Landesamt für Kultur und Denkmalpflege, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha); 460334824 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 26061023 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 23952022 (Northwestern University, Simpson University Library); 603244688 (Universität Bern); 656813193 (Google: an internet resource). Porbase locates seven copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds London School of Economics.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
56. **SORIANO, Simão José da Luz.** *Vida do Marquez de Sá da Bandeira e reminiscencia de alguns dos successos mais notaveis que durante ella tiveram logar em Portugal.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Typographia da Viuva Sousa Neves, 1887-1888. Large 8°, contemporary navy half morocco over marbled boards (head of spine of volume I slightly defective; upper outer joint of volume I beginning to crack near head and foot of spine; small scrape mark to spine of volume II), smooth spines with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, Browning. In good condition overall. Inscribed on the title pages by the author to the Marquês de Rio Maior. Contemporary inscription “Marquez de Rio Maior” on both front free endleaves. Lithographic frontispiortrait, xxxi, 488 pp.; 577 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 volumes. $750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Innocêncio (i.e., Brito Aranha) states that only 400 copies of this work were printed, at the expense of the author and the Duke of Palmella, and that it was never offered for sale.

Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo (Santarém 1795-Lisbon 1876), 1º Barão (1833), 1º Visconde (1834) and 1º Marques (1854) de Sá da Bandeira, a major figure in the politics and government of Portugal during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, was the prime minister of Portugal five times, in 1836-1837, 1837-1839, 1865, 1868-1869, and 1870. He also held several high ministerial posts, and was a key aide to D. Pedro and D. Maria II on the liberal side in the 1828-1834 wars against the conservatives under D. Miguel I. Sá da Bandeira was responsible for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies (slavery had previously been prohibited in continental Portugal), but clashed with Lord Palmerston over attempts on the part of Great Britain to suppress the slave trade.

Luz Soriano (1802-1891) pursued a distinguished career as a government official and historian, publishing several important works on the civil war in which he fought.

Provenance: António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º Conde and 1º Marques de Rio Maior (1836-1891), twice Presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, for 18 years Provedor da Santa Casa da Misericordia de Lisboa, noted philanthropist, and holder of many honors. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Condes and Marqueses of Rio Maior, begun in the late eighteenth century by the first Conde, was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Innocêncio XIX, 225. On the 1º Marques de Rio Maior, see *Grande enciclopédia*, XXV, 747-8. NUC: DLC, WU.

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**On California, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas—Repying to Senator Henry Clay**

First Leaf, with loss of 3-4 letters on verso. Light browning. Overall in good condition. 16 pp. $25.00

FIRST EDITION [?], possibly printed for use of the Congress. This speech is part of the Senate's discussion leading up to a vote on the Compromise of 1850 (passed in September 1850). It concerns territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and the western and northern boundaries of Texas.

Soule had made a speech several days earlier to which Kentucky Senator Henry Clay responded at length. (“It was one of those feats of oratorical adroitness,” says Soule here, “by which we sometimes seek to rid ourselves, at a dash, of stubborn facts and troublesome arguments.”) This pamphlet includes Soule’s response to Clay, plus comments by Senators Downs, Foote, Davis, Hale, and (pp. 15-16) Clay himself.

Pierre Soulé (1801-1870) served as a U.S. senator from Louisiana in 1847 and from 1849-1853, when he resigned to accept an appointment as minister to Spain. He is most famous for helping to write the Ostend Manifesto (1854), which proposed annexing Cuba to the United States, an attempt by Southern slave owners to prevent themselves from being surrounded by free states on the north and west.

John T. Towers (1811-1857) maintained several book and printing shops in Washington until 1852, when President Millard Fillmore appointed him superintendent of printing at the U.S. Capitol, a position that was the forerunner of the Government Printing Office.

OCLC: not located, although OCLC has other works by Soule dating to 1850. Not in Copac, which lists other works.

Crucial Account of the Beckman Rebellion in Maranhão

58. TEIXEIRA, Domingos. Vida de Gomes Freyre de Andrade, General de Artilharia do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitao General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil ... oferecida às memorias de Jacintho Freyre de Andrade. Primeyra [and Segunda] Parte. 2 volumes. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica (volume I), Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram (volume II), 1724-1727. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear, later endleaves and spine labels), spines richly gilt in four compartments, red morocco labels in second compartments from head (with title); volume II with a second label in fourth compartment displaying volume number and date of publication, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut ornaments, headpieces, and initials; some typographical headpieces. A few very small round wormholes in upper portion of gutter, never affecting text, in quires M-Z of volume I. Light dampstain in first
VIDA
DE
GOMES FREYRE
DE ANDRADE,
General da Artelharia do Reyno do Algarve
Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas
no Estado do Brasil,

COMPÔS
Por Fr. D. DOMINGOSTEIXEY
Eremita de São Agostinho,
Oferêda às memórias de
JACINTO FREYRE
DE ANDRADE,
Primeira Parte.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL
NA OFFICINA DA MUSICA
M. DCC. XXIV.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 14 (reduced)
few quires of volume II. Overall an attractive, very good copy of a rare and important work. (32 ll.), 415 pp.; (8 ll.), 504 pp.
2 volumes. $4,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Segunda Parte, edited by Lucas da Sylva de Aguiar, was published posthumously and several years after the first part, which is probably why the volumes are seldom found together.

The subject of this biography, Lieutenant-General Gomes Freyre de Andrada, was sent to the state of Maranhão (present-day Maranhão, Ceará, Piauí, Pará, and Amazonas) to put down a rebellion stirred up there in 1684 by Manoel and Thomas Beckman (Bequimão), who is considered one of the “protomartyrs” of Brazilian independence. Gomes Freyre brought the situation under control without using excessive force, and the only rebels executed were Manoel Beckman and Jorge de Sampaio de Carvalho. After Beckman was executed, Gomes Freyre purchased Beckman’s confiscated property at auction and returned it to Beckman’s widow and daughters. He served as governor of Maranhão from 1685 to 1687.

In volume II, Teixeira gives background information on Maranhão on pp. 172-206, then describes Beckman and the rebellion he led beginning on p. 206, with Gomes Freyre de Andrada’s dispatch starting on p. 211 and running to p. 427, when he left to return to Portugal. His dealings with the Jesuits, the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão, and the Tapuya Indians are all mentioned in the account.

Volume I is concerned mostly with Gomes Freyre’s actions during the Restauração, where he earned the military skills that eventually led D. Pedro II to dispatch him to deal with the rebellion in Maranhão.

The Beckman rebellion was a reaction to Portuguese government policy regarding slaves, indigenous peoples, and economics. Enslavement of the indigenous peoples had been forbidden in 1680, leaving Brazilian colonists without a source of workers for labor-intensive crops such as sugar and tobacco. The Crown responded by creating the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão in 1682, which was to have a twenty-year monopoly on trade in return for importing 10,000 African slaves, importing necessities such as cloth, wine, and bacalhão, and sending at least one ship per year to Portugal with the produce of Maranhão. The Companhia’s failure to fulfill its obligations led to the Beckman revolt, which organized a local governing council and voted to depose the captain-general, to abolish the Companhia, and to expel the Jesuits.

Teixeira, an Augustinian friar born at Celorico de Basso in the archbishopric of Braga, died in 1726. Innocêncio describes him as a writer “d’eleuçu purissima, e um dos que podem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza.” His other work is a biography of D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, second constable of Portugal, published in Lisbon, 1723.

France Recognizes Portuguese Rights in Maranhão and Pará
Exclusive Portuguese Control over Navigation in the Amazon
Agrees that Residents of Cayenne
Will Neither Enter Portuguese Territory for Purposes of Trade,
Nor Obtain Slaves in the District of Cabo do Norte

*59. [TREATY]. Tratado de paz, entre Sua Magestade Christianissima, e Sua Magestade Portuguesa, concluido em Utrecht a 11 de abril de 1713. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Garm, 1713. 4°, recent machine-marbled wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Text in Portuguese and French, with some Latin toward the end. Single small wormhole in lower inner margins, never affecting text. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp. $900.00

First Portuguese Edition. France recognizes Portuguese rights in Maranhão and Pará, exclusive Portuguese control over navigation in the Amazon, and agrees that residents of Cayenne will not enter Portuguese territory for purposes of trade, nor to obtain slaves in the district of Cabo do Norte. Moreover, French missionaries and anyone else under French protection are not to intrude upon the lands adjudged in this treaty incontestably to pertain to Portugal. On the other hand, the king of Portugal agrees that his subjects shall not trade with Cayenne.

This Portuguese edition of the treaty is followed by ratification by France’s plenipotentiary, in French, and ratification by the Portuguese plenipotentiary in Latin.


Slaves and Tobacco
Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento

*60. [TREATY]. Tratado de paz entre o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. João o V. pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, e o muyto alto, e muyto poderoso Principe D. Felippe V. pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico de Hespanha. Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereyro de 1715. Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Garm, 1715. 4°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century navy-blue pebbled cloth boards backed with slightly lighter blue cloth (slight wear to corners and edges), spine smooth. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Typographical
TRATADO
DE PAZ
ENTRE O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. JOAÕO V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal,
E O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. FELIPPE V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico
de Hespanha.
Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereiro de 1715.
Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM,
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno de 1715.
headpiece on p. 17. Text in Portuguese, Spanish and Latin. Slightly browned. In very good condition. 24 pp. $1,200.00

The Portuguese/Spanish component to the Peace of Utrecht; it adds to the stipulations of the treaty of 13 February 1668, in which Spain recognized Portuguese independence. The Portuguese are granted possession of Colonia do Sacramento (articles V-VIII), and Spain agrees to hand it over within a specified time. The slave trade and tobacco are also mentioned (articles XV-XVI and XVIII). This edition includes an introduction (p. 3) and ratifications (pp. 20-24). Within the text of the treaty, there are variations in spelling and punctuation from the edition printed without place or printer and with only 23 pp., whose title begins *Tratado de pax* ....

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: “This edition is very rare.” JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715 / 4. Cf. Innocência IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins *Tratado de pax*, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins *Tratado de pax*. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), *Ticknor Catalogue*, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 84078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus two microfilm copies at the same location. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.

Great Britain Agrees to Pay Indemnity for Portuguese Slave Traders Detained Prior to June 1814

61. [TREATY]. *Convenção entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos senhores O Príncipe Regente de Portugal, e ElRei do Reino Unido da Grande Bretanha e Irlanda, para terminar as questões, e indemnizar as perdas dos vassalos portuguezes ao trafico de escravos de Africa: feita em Vienna pelos plenipotenciarios de huma e outra Corte, em 21 de Janeiro de 1815, e ratificada por ambas.* (Lisbon; colophon): Na Impressão Regia, 1815. Folio (28.8 x 20 cm.), later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers, text-block edges rouged. In good to very good condition. 4 pp. Text in Portuguese and English. $600.00

First Lisbon printing of a supplementary convention to the landmark treaty signed between Portugal and Great Britain in January, 1815, providing for the cessation of the African slave trade. It was originally printed in Rio de Janeiro earlier the same year.

The British are to pay an indemnity of £300,000 to the Prince Regent of Portugal, who will use it to discharge claims of Portuguese citizens for ships detained by British cruisers before June 1814 on grounds of trafficking in slaves.

Many of These 482 Letters Deal Substantially with Brazil;
Fernando Pessoa Called Vieira “O Emperador da Lingua Portuguesa”


FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Vieira’s letters; only a few scattered letters had previously been published. Volumes I and II appeared in 1735. Volume III, published by the Regia Officina Sylviana in 1746 and dedicated to D. Thomás de Almeida, Cardinal-Archbishop and first Patriarch of Lisbon, is rare.

The three volumes contain a total of 482 letters, many of them with Brazilian interest. In volume III, for example, a letter to Secretary of State Pedro Vieira de Sylva (dated 14 Dec. 1655) includes “Informação sobre o modo, com que foram tomados, e sentenciados por cativos os Indios do anno de 1655”; “Resposta, que deu o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Senado da Camara do Pará sobre o resgate dos Indios do Certão”; “Representação, que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Senado da Camara do Pará”; and “Petição que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Governador D. Pedro de Mello,” all of which occupy pp. 17-100.

Aside from the Brazilianiana, there are other fascinating subjects, such as an evaluation of the political and economic consequences of various proposed marriages for D. Pedro II’s daughter, the Princess D. Isabel (III, 253-63).

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

The first two volumes were edited by the Conde de Ericeira and the Oratorian P. António dos Reis. Volume III was compiled by the Franciscan P. Francisco António Monteiro. Guillerme Francisco Lourenço Debrie, who signed an engraved vignette and initial in volume III, was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.

⊛ Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 921. Alden and Landis 735/237 and 746/205. Leite IX, 301: with a reproduction of the volume I title-page. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Bibliografia 1141 and 1142; Exposição (1997) 115. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 669. Streit III, 1241. Innocêncio I, 291-2; at XXII, 377, no. 2728 refers to the 1827 volume published by Eugénio Augusto (letters from Vieira to Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo) as the fourth volume of this set, but in fact lists it separately (XXII, 378, no. 2736), and also lists it separately in I, 292. No one else refers to the 1827 selection as volume IV of this set; however, sets with the four volumes are occasionally encountered in a uniform binding, as this one, even though the so-called fourth volume is actually a separate work. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 735/4 (the first three volumes only). Barbosa Machado I, 445; IV, 62. Pinto de Mattos, p. 617. Rodrigues 2520 (without volume III). Azevedo-Samodães 3510. Not listed with other works illustrated by Debrie in Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal. For analysis of Vieira’s economic thought, see Hanson, Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal, pp. 118-22 and elsewhere. NUC: MoSW, NN, MH, AzU, RfJCB. Porbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

WITH:

**VIEIRA, P. António, S.J., and Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo. Cartas do Padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jesus a Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo.** Lisbon: Eugénio Augusto, 1827. 4°, binding uniform with the three volumes above (one pinpoint wormhole in spine). Overall in fine condition. 354 pp.

Contains letters by Vieira and by Ribeiro de Macedo to Vieira. Their correspondence deals primarily with diplomatic activity, and secondly with economic matters, including ideas by Ribeiro de Macedo for the transplanting of oriental spices and other agricultural products to Brazil—ideas Vieira approved of. Ribeiro de Macedo was a key Portuguese figure of the Restoration epoch, an important jurist, diplomat, political economist, historian, and author of some of the best prose written in Portuguese during the seventeenth century. These letters, edited by José Luiz Pinto de Queiroz, cover the years 1670 to 1679. At the end is a paper prepared by Vieira for the Queen Mother Dona Luiza de Gusmão, advising on the minority of D. Afonso VI (pp. 321–6); and “Parecer do Padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jezus sobre se restaurar Pernambuco, e se comprar aos Hollandezes. Anno de 1647” (pp. 327–54).

⊛ Rodrigues 2521. Innocêncio I, 292; XXII, 377. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Bibliografia 1146. For an analysis of Ribeiro de Macedo’s economic thought, see Hanson, pp. 126-40 and elsewhere. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Universidade de Coimbra.

30 volumes. $1,140.00

Important new collection of nicely produced volumes, printed on high quality, acid-free paper. Series editors are José Eduardo Franco and Pedro Calafate.


In this volume the the series editors provide a lengthy general introduction to the series (pp. [13]-33). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [35]-38); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas: versão portuguesa, referências textuais, onomástica” (pp. [39]-42); Carlos Maduro, the general editor of tomo I, provides an introduction to the five volumes of letters, or “Epistolografia” (pp. [43]-90); while Ana Lúcia M. de Oliveira and Carlos Maduro provide an introduction to the present volume (pp. [91]-101). Fifty-five letters are transcribed in the present volume. The first (pp. 109-54), is an annual letter dated 30 September 1626, written from Bahia, to the General of the Jesuit Order. All the others are diplomatic letters written from various European cities, principally from Paris, The Hague, and Rome, but also from Lisbon and Barcelona.


The present volume is edited by Miguel Real, who provides an introduction (pp. [13]-38). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [39]-42); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [43]-47). Two hundred and three letters (sometimes fragmentary) are transcribed in the present volume. Written during Vieira’s first experiences as a missionary in Espírito Santo (near Salvador), Maranhão and Grão-Pará, and his subsequent imprisonment by the Inquisition. In these letters, several themes are observed such as Vieira’s position against the enslavement of the Brazilian índios, his sheer delight in missionary work, the horrors of imprisonment at Quinta de Vila Franca in Coimbra, and the Quinto Império. The recipients of the letters transcribed include Prince D. Teodósio (Prince of Brazil, Duke of Braganza), King D. João IV, Queen Dona Luísa, D. Rodrigo de Meneses, the Marquês de Gouveia, the Duke of Cadaval, and others.


The present volume is edited by Ana Leal de Faria, who provides an introduction (pp. [13]-35). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [37]-40); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [41]-45). Two hundred fifty-six letters and one fragment are transcribed in the present volume. Written during Vieira’s second stay in Rome, 1669-1675, recipients include the Duke of Cadaval, D. Rodrigo de Meneses, D. Teodósio de Melo, Catarina de Bragança, Queen of England, the Marquês de Gouveia, Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, Cosimo III de Médicis, the Prince D. Pedro, the Marquês das Minas, Padre Manuel Fernandes, and the Conde de Ericeira.


The present volume is edited by Mary del Priore and Paulo de Assunção, who provide an introduction (pp. [13]-23). Aída Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição
CARTAS
DO
P. ANTONIO VIEYRA
da Companhia de JESU
TOMO PRIMEIRO.
OFFEREGIDO
AO EMINENTISSIMO SENHOR
NUNO DA CUNHA
E ATTAYDE
Presbitero Cardeal da Santa Igreja de Roma
do Titulo de Santa Anastasia, do Concelho
de Estado, Guerra, e Despacho de Sua
Majestade, Inquisidor Geral nestes
Reynos, e Senhorios de Portugal.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina da Congregacao do Oratorio.
M. DCC. XXXV.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Two hundred forty-two letters are transcribed in the present volume, written during Vieira’s stay in Lisbon, 1675-1681, and his last years in Baía, 1682-1697. The last letter is dated six days before his death, and is here published for the first time in Portuguese. (The original, in Latin, is housed at the Archivum Romanum Societatis Iesu.) The recipients of the letters transcribed in this volume include the Duque de Cadaval, King D. Pedro II, Queen Dona Maria Soña, Catarina de Bragança, Queen of England, the Marquês de Gouveia, the Conde de Eiríceira, and many others. Letter 544, dated 26 February 1678, addressed to Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo, includes a depiction of characters (discovered, as discussed in this letter, in early 1678) found in the bark of a laurel tree at the Convento de São Domingos at Santarém. They are printed in a vertical line and are interpreted by Padre António Vieira. The editors of the present edition note that in first edition of this letter (Coimbra, 1928), a written description of the characters was provided instead of an actual depiction of them. In this letter, Padre António Vieira also reflects on these characters, as well as commenting on prophecies such as those by Nostradamus, Sã Frei Gil, and the Trovas by António de Bandarra.


Ana Lúcia M. de Oliveira and José Carlos Lopes de Miranda edited the present volume. Ana Lúcia M. de Oliveira provides an introduction (pp. 9-27). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [29]-32); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [33]-37). The present volume contains a very useful and detailed table in the appendix that outlines every letter recorded in Tomo I, volumes 1-5, giving the date it was written, the addressee, the location of the manuscript, and bibliographical information if the letter had been published.


The general editor of Tomo II is João Francisco Marques, who also edited the present volume, and provides a general introduction to the present tomo (pp. 9-48), as well as an introduction to the present volume (pp. [49]-94). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [95]-98); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [99]-103). A total of twelve sermons are transcribed.


Aida Lemos and Micaela Ramon edited the present volume and provide an introduction (pp. 9-27). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [29]-32); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [33]-37). A total of eleven sermons are transcribed.


Luís Filipe Silvério Lima edited the present volume. He also provides an introduction (pp. 9-16). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [17]-20); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [21]-25).
A total of fourteen sermons are transcribed. Each sermon includes a footnote describing its first publication and where and on what day it was that Padre António Vieira most likely preached the sermon. The editor also provides many interesting biographical facts in footnotes about Padre António Vieira, describing details of his life during the points in time when he preached the respective sermons.


Valmir Francisco Muraro edited the present volume. He also provides an introduction, written with Fernanda Santos (pp. [9]-27). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [29]-32); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [33]-37). A total of seventeen sermons are transcribed. An additional short sermon, published under Vieira’s authorship and titled “Sermão da agonia do Senhor no horto” (pp. [475]-484), originally in Spanish, is included in this volume’s appendix; in a footnote, the editors write a warning to the effect that Padre António Vieira never officially acknowledged Spanish versions of his sermons that were not revised nor authorized by him for publication, as is the case with this sermon.


Mário Garcia, S.J. edited the present volume. He also provides an introduction (pp. [9]-21). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [23]-26); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas: versão portuguesa, referências textuais, onomástica” (pp. [27]-31). A total of fourteen sermons are transcribed.


Alcirk Pêcora, João Adolfo Hansen, and Ricardo Ventura edited the present volume. They also provide an introduction (pp. [9]-38). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [39]-42); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas: versão portuguesa, referências textuais, onomástica” (pp. [43]-47). A total of eight sermons are transcribed.


João Adolfo Hansen edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-30). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [31]-34); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [35]-39). A total of fifteen sermons and one “exhortation” sermon are transcribed. An additional short sermon, published under Vieira’s authorship titled, “Prática na Festividade da Conceição de Nossa Senhora, pelo padre António Vieira da Companhia de Jesus, no tempo em que era noviço” (pp. [399]-401) in Voz sagrada, política, rhetorica, e metrica ou supplemento às Vozes saudosas, Lisbon: Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1748, pp. 1-5, is included in this volume’s appendix.

Tomo II: Parenética; 2.ª Parte: Ciclo Mariano; volume VIII: Sermões do Rosário, Maria Rosa Mística I. Annotations by Carlos Maduro and José Paulo Leite de Abreu. Translations

Carlos Maduro and José Paulo Leite de Abreu edited the present volume. They also provide an introduction (pp. [9]-25). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [27]-30); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [31]-35). A total of fifteen sermons are transcribed. The editors contend in their introductions that the present volume puts forth some of the lesser known and least frequently studied sermons by Padre António Vieira.


Ernest Rodrigues edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-32). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [33]-36); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [37]-41). A total of fifteen sermons are transcribed.


Carlota Urbano, José Carlos Lopes de Miranda, and Margarida Miranda edited the present volume. Carlota Urbano and Margarida Miranda provide an introduction (pp. [9]-19). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [21]-24); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [25]-29). A total of nineteen sermons are transcribed. Each sermon is on the life of a saint; the editors describe where, when, and often the conditions under which each sermon was preached. There are multiple sermons on Santo António (9) and on the stigmata of Saint Francis de Assisi (2).


David Sampaio Barbosa and Martinho Soares edited the present volume. They also provide an introduction (pp. [9]-41). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [43]-46); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [47]-51). A total of twenty-one sermons are transcribed. Each sermon is on the life of a saint, and the editors describe where, when, and often the conditions under which each sermon was preached. (For example, one of the sermons on the life of São Roque, previously thought to have been preached in 1659, is stated by the editors to have been preached in 1649 in the Algarve, during a period of plague that lasted in the Algarve from 1649-1650.) There are a number of sermons on São Roque (4) and São Pedro (3).


Nelson Veríssimo edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-15). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [17]-20); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [21]-25). A total of fifteen sermons are transcribed, along with five texts of introductory material by Padre António Vieira. São Francisco Xavier (1506-1552) is renowned for his evangelism in the Portuguese empire in the East, most notably in Goa. The sermons were originally requested by Dona Maria Sofia de Neuburgo (1666-1699), the second wife of Rei D. Pedro II. The first three
The next twelve sermons are described as portraying moments in São Francisco de Xavier’s life, such as the day of his canonization and the day an angel appeared to him.


Luís Machado de Abreu edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-37). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [39]-42); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [43]-47). A total of twelve sermons are transcribed. Each sermon is on the life of a saint, and the editors describe where, when, and often the conditions under which each sermon was preached. The nature of the sermons generally treat themes regarding war or the Portuguese monarchy (such as on the birth and death of Príncipe D. João [30 August 1688-17 September 1688] “Sermão de ação de graças pelo nascimento do príncipe Dom João, primogénito de suas magestades, que Deus guarde”, and another for the birth of Infante D. António [1695-1757], the fourth son born to D. Pedro II and Dona Maria Sofia Isabel) “Sermão de Ação de graças pelo felicíssimo nascimento do novo infante”), and in honor of Rainha Dona Francisca Isabel de Saboia’s birthday “Sermão nos anos da Sereníssima Rainha Nossa Senhora”).


João Francisco Marques edited the present volume. He also provides an introduction (pp. [9]-73). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [75]-78); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas: versão portuguesa, referências textuais, onomástica” (pp. [79]-83). A total of seven sermons are transcribed.


Fernando Cristóvão edited the present volume. João Francisco Marques provides an introduction (pp. [9]-80). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [81]-84); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [85]-89). This volume includes an impressive glossary of terms (pp. [377]-553) and a scholarly index of Biblical verses in padre António Vieira’s sermons (pp. [555]-766).

The general editor of Tomo III is Pedro Calafate. He also edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [11]-47). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [49]-52).
de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [33]-57). The present volume is comprised of Padre António Vieira’s writings in his defense, when he was denounced to the Inquisition before the Holy Office at Coimbra. He defends why he wrote on the prophesies of Bandarra and why he believes in them. Padre António Vieira also addresses his motives behind writing about the Quinto Império (Sebastianism). Vieira’s detailed discussion is an incredible treatise in philosophical style: the content of his defense is presented in the format of propositions and syllogisms, objections to his own arguments and his responses to those objections.


Adma Muhana edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-33). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [35]-38); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [39]-43). The present volume also includes entries by inquisitors of Lisbon (including [Pantaleão Rodrigues] Pacheco, Diogo de Sousa, Frei Pedro [de Magalhães], [Luís Álvares da] Rocha, Álvaro Soares de Castro, [Manuel de] Magalhães de Mentes).


Adma Muhana edited the present volume, and provides a preface (pp. [11]-15) as well as an introduction (pp. [17]-48). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [49]-51); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [53]-57). This impressive volume is comprised of 30 exames e audiências that Vieira was subjected to by the Inquisition from 1663 through 1667, as well as correspondence between inquisitors about Vieira’s trials.


Volume edited by Pedro Calafate. The preface by Hansen occupies pp. [11]-56. This is followed by Calafate’s introduction (pp. [57]-136). Preliminary notes by the translator occupy pp. [137]-44. “Critério de transcrição textual” by Aida Lemos occupy pp. [145]-6., while “Critérios das citações bíblicas: versão portuguesa, referências textuais, onomástica” by José Carlos Lopes de Miranda take up pp. [147]-51. The rest of the volume contains the first book of the main text.


Volume edited by Pedro Calafate.


The general editor of Tomo IV is José Eduardo Franco, who provides an introduction (pp. [9]-24). António Pedro Barbas Homem edited the present volume, and also provides an introduction (pp. [25]-36). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [37]-40); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [41]-45).

Tomo IV: Varia; volume II: Escritos sobre os Judeus e a Inquisição. Annotations by Joana Balsa de Pinho and Ricardo Ventura. Translations of Latin texts and annotations by José

Guilherme D’Oliveira Martins, José Pedro Paiva, and Joana Balsa de Pinho edited the present volume. Guilherme D’Oliveira Martins provides an introduction (pp. [9]-17). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [19]-22); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [23]-27).


Ricardo Ventura edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [9]-47). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [49]-52); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [53]-57). The present volume is a compilation of texts by Padre António Vieira on the topic of the native peoples of Brazil. Many of the texts address the fair and equal treatment of the natives (índios) and justice with respect to captives, imprisonment, slavery and fair trial. Some of the texts also speak to the topic of evangelization and integration of native people into the Jesuit order.


João Bortolanza edited the present volume, and provides an introduction (pp. [11]-71). Aida Lemos writes on “Critérios de transcrição textual” (pp. [77]-80); João Carlos Lopes de Miranda writes on “Critérios das citações bíblicas” (pp. [81]-85). Aida Lemos presents an impressive glossary of terms at the conclusion of this volume (pp. [229]-361).

**Particularly Important and Interesting for its Observations of Brazilian Slavery and the Slave Trade, with Illustration of the Layout of a Slave Ship**

64. WALSH, R[obert]. *Notices of Brazil in 1828 and 1829*. 2 volumes. Boston: Richardson, Lord & Holbrook [etc.], 1831. Tall 12", publisher’s plum quarter muslin and drab boards, printed paper spine labels (worn, upper portion of spine of volume I defective; spines faded and stained, some staining to boards, spine label of volume II partly abraded with loss of 6 letters). Uncut. Moderately browned, some scattered foxing. In good condition overall. Small gilt-bordered shelf tag (“1629,” “1630”) on front pastedown of each volume. 290 pp.; engraved frontispiece, 299 pp., 1 engraved plate of music (included in pagination), a few wood-engraved illustrations in text. 2 volumes. $450.00

First and only American edition of this important account of Brazil, described by Borba as “extremely interesting and one of the best about that period,” particularly for its observations on Brazilian slavery and the slave trade. The *Notices* was first published London, 1830; it appeared again in Belo Horizonte and São Paulo, 1985.

Walsh accompanied Strangford’s diplomatic mission to Brazil in 1828, in which service he had ample time to gather information for the *Notices*. After describing the voyage from England to Brazil via Madeira, Walsh provides a most interesting history
of Brazil from 1807 to 1828, with many details gleaned from eyewitnesses (I, 89-204). The remainder of volume I consists of an “extremely accurate” (Borba) description of Rio de Janeiro, its people, and institutions. Included is an interesting account of Brazilian medicine and folk remedies (pp. 216-31).

Volume II begins with an account of Walsh’s travels in the interior and visits to various gold and diamond mines (pp. 11-172). Following is a discussion of slavery and the slave trade (pp. 173-201) supplemented by Walsh’s eyewitness account of the capture of a slave ship (pp. 258-69). The engraved frontispiece of volume II depicts the layout of a slave ship from above, in cross-section, and with slaves forced to sit upright in a space “3 feet, 3 inches in height.” On pp. 291-2 is a reproduction of the Hymno imperial e constitucional composed by D. Pedro I. Woodcuts within the text include an inscription in Rio de Janeiro of 1723 (I, 275); a line of African-American music (II, 185); and several brands used on slaves (II, 262).

Robert Walsh (1772-1852) was highly regarded by his contemporaries as an observer whose travel accounts were much more insightful than most. Born in Waterford, Ireland, Walsh was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, ordained a minister in 1802, and took a medical degree in 1820. The same year he was appointed chaplain to the British embassy in Constantinople, later moving to St. Petersburg, Rio de Janeiro, and back to Constantinople before returning to Ireland in 1835. His published works include History of the City of Dublin (1815), the frequently reprinted Narrative of a Journey from Constantinople to England (1828), and Residence at Constantinople During the Greek and Turkish Revolutions (1836). Walsh’s account of Brazilian slavery in the Notices led to his appointment to the Committee of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.


California and Nicaragua

65. 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.

GLAURA:
POEMAS EROTICOS,
DE
MANOEL IGNACIO DA SILVA
ALVARENGA,
Bacharel pela Universidade de Coim-
bra, e Professor de Rhetorica no
Rio de Janeiro.

NA ARCÁDIA,
'ALCINDO PALMIÑEIRO.'

LISBOA:
NA OFFICINA NUNESIANA,
ANNO M. DCXI.
Conlicencia da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.

Item 66
PART II: Works by Afro-Brazilian Authors


$3,000.00

Second edition, a reprint closely following the extremely rare 1799 first edition (so rare that it was unknown to nineteenth-century Brazilian and Portuguese bibliographers), in a very similar but slightly different setting of type, and with a few corrections. There are two variant issues of the present edition. The first, following the 1799 first edition, is divided into two parts, with the verso of leaf h8 (p. 127) blank, followed by an inserted leaf containing on its recto a divisional title “Glaura: // Poemas eroticos // de hum Americano. // Segunda Parte.” In this issue p. 128 appears on the verso of the inserted leaf with the divisional title. The other variant, presumably a later issue of the present edition, is not divided into two parts, with leaf h8 containing p. 128 on the verso of p. 127. The present copy contains both versions of leaf h8, as well as a blank leaf which is conjugate to the divisional title containing p. 128 on the verso, followed by another blank leaf which is conjugate to the version of leaf h8 with its verso blank.

The principal work of a Brazilian author of mixed race, Glaura is a collection of poems to his beloved composed of rondós and madrigais.

Silva Alvarenga (1749-1814), the youngest member of the Escola Mineira, was the son of a poor mulatto musician from Villa Rica, Minas Gerais. Born in Ouro Preto (according to most recent authorities), his first publication, O Desertor (1774), satirizes the antiquated teaching methods used at the University of Coimbra before the Marques de Pombal’s reforms. Its publication was financed by the Marques de Pombal, and (according to Blake) published against the wishes of the author, who felt it still needed correction. Aside from its interest as an early work by an important Brazilian lyric poet, O Desertor is an early example of the appearance of Brazilian themes. Silva Alvarenga signed a poem written in 1775 to celebrate the inauguration of the equestrian statue of D. José as “Estudante Ultramarino na Universidade de Coimbra.” After earning a degree in Canon Law, he returned to Brazil, founding the Arcádia Ultramarina, where he adopted the name of Alcindo Palmireno. From 1794 to 1797, he was imprisoned by the viceroy for Jacobin tendencies. According to Wilson Martins, Silva Alvarenga was “the first Brazilian author to demonstrate a genuine knowledge of the classic rules of composition” (História da inteligência brasileira I, 462; see also 460-3 and elsewhere).


Later edition; OCLC lists editions of 1910, 1912, and 1924. It includes essays on Brazilian literature, Guilherme Malta, Castro Alves, Eça de Queiros’s *O Primo Bazilio*, Fagundes Varela, Joaquim Nabuco, and more.

Machado de Assis (1839-1908) has been described as the greatest mulatto novelist, Brazil’s greatest writer, and the most original novelist to appear in the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of a black housepainter and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

* Galante de Sousa p. 116: not one of the 3 editions described there; this one has, at the foot of the final “Indice” leaf, the words “Paris—Impr. ‘Graphique’—12.24.” This edition not located in porbase (four copies of the Rio de Janeiro, 1910 edition; record but no location for a Rio de Janeiro, 1924 edition).

68. ASSIS, Joaquim Maria Machado de. *Outras reliquias (proza e verso)*. (Colecção postuma). Rio de Janeiro and Paris: H. Garnier, 1910. 12°, later red quarter morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners, head and foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red; original printed front wrapper bound in. Occasional foxing, mostly light, but somewhat heavier on final leaf. Two pinpoint wormholes in upper margins of final 47 leaves, without loss. Overall in good condition. vii, 241 pp., (1 l.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this posthumously published collection of short stories and poetry.

Machado de Assis (1839-1908) has been described as the greatest mulatto novelist, Brazil’s greatest writer and the most original novelist to appear in the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of a black housepainter and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

copy with only vii, 239 pp. in the library of the Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa. Copac cites only later editions. There is a copy in the Houghton Library. No edition listed in Orbis.

69. ASSIS, Joaquim Maria Machado de. *Papeis avulsos*. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. e Lithographia a Vapor, Encadernação e Livr. Lombaerts & C., 1882. 8°, contemporary dark blue quarter morocco over marbled boards (boards rubbed and worn, especially at corners), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Some light browning at front, scattered minor stains. In very good condition. (2 ll.), ii pp., (1 blank l.), 300 pp., (2 ll.). $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Titles include “O alienista,” “A Chinela turca,” “D. Benedicta,” “O anel de Polycrates,” “A Serenissima Republica,” “Uma visita de Alcibiades,” and six others.

Machado de Assis (1839-1908) has been described as the greatest mulatto novelist, Brazil’s greatest writer and the most original novelist to appear in the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century. He was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of a black housepainter and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.


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MACHADO DE ASSIS

PAPEIS AVULSOS

O ALIENISTA — TEOLOGIA DO MEDALHÃO
A CHINELA TURCA
NA ARCA — D. BENEDITA — O SEGREDO DE DONIZETTI
O ANNEL DE POLIOCRATES
O EMPRÉSTIMO — A SERENÍSSIMA REPÚBLICA
O ESPELHO
UMA VISITA DE ALGARIAS — VERSA TESTAMENTARIA

RIO DE JANEIRO
Typographia e Litiographia a vapor. Escadernações e Livries
LUMBAERTS & C.
7 — Rua das Ourives — 7
1882
and a Portuguese woman from the Azores. His intelligence and tenacity enabled him to achieve important positions in the government bureaucracy and, ultimately, presidency of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

Galante de Sousa, Bibliografia de Machado de Assis, p. 80. NUC: NN. OCLC: 37738997 (New York Public Library, Université Laval, giving the date as 1910s). Porbase locates a single copy of an edition of [19--] with the same collation at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; all the other editions are later. Not located in Copac, where the earliest edition is 1920.

Earliest Published Works by the “Mulatto Muse”—One of Colonial Brazil’s Most Important Poets

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION, and perhaps the first appearance of this extremely rare collection of poems in honor of the dedication of D. José I’s statue in Lisbon’s Praça do Comercio, in 1775, written by one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. The volume includes odes by allegorical figures of Asia (pp. 15-7), America (pp. 18-20), Europe (pp. 21-4) and Africa (pp. 25-7), as well as another ode and 7 sonnets. The Narração dos applausos of Lisbon, 1775, which is less rare than the Collecção, includes all but one of the poems in the Collecção; the one that does not appear is the sonnet beginning “Ja de huma e outra parte a estranha gente,” on p. 4. Whether the Narração or the Collecção came first is not clear. The type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably. Borba de Moraes knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. The work is hence of great importance for the study of colonial Brazilian literature.

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the “Mulatto Muse.” When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Conde de Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author’s popularity in Lisbon society: his presence “se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldases, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos piorecos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Calderas com sua viola não se julgava completa” (Floriégio de poesia brasileira, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578). A founder and president of the major literary establishment in Portugal during the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcadia, Caldas Barbosa’s nom-de-plume was “Lereno”—hence the title of his major work, Viola de Lereno, “Lereno’s guitar.” Bandeira describes Caldas Barbosa as the “first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor” (Brief
He introduced Afro-Brazilian folk themes to Portugal by composing *lundas*, comic popular songs of African origin in which Brazilian-Indian and African speech were used, and wrote many *modinhas*, sentimental songs without music taken from Portuguese *modas*.

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

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

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

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

Five of the odes and six sonnets are generally acknowledged to be the work of Domingos Caldas Barbosa, one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. These
COLLECCÃO DE POESIAS
FEITAS NA FELIZ INAUGURAÇÃO DA
ESTATUA EQUESTRE DE ELREY NOSNO SENHOR
DOM JOSÉ I.
EM 6 DE JUNHO DE 1757.
POR
DOMINGOS CALDAS
BARBOSA.

NA TÉRCIMA INAUGURAÇÃO
DA ESTATUA EQUESTRE
DE ELREY NOSNO SENHOR
DOM JOSÉ I.

AMÉRICA.

ODE.

P

Ora de Lida, a America tão alta,
Sua habitação mostre ao mundo;
Nesta pintado veste
Se um alguma alguma;
Em vão que o estudo,
Sonho e Aspirações, não tem senão;
Não, são formos tão em Subestima,
Àquele Visões dão sem fins senos.
Os Gregos, e os Romanos,
Quantos José nos fez em Português;
G-relia a Arquitectura;
Tudo e mistico Decadente.

Port
poems also appeared (again unsigned) in the undated, 27-page *Collecção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatuia Equestre*, which is itself a rare work. Of these 11 poems Borba knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. Whether the *Narração* or the *Collecção* came first is not clear: the type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably.

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

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

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XII (1951), 264-71. Not in Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre, which lists the Colecção (no. 71). Not in Palha or Rodrigues. NUC: CIY, InU, MH, ICN. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one (with only 32 pp.) at Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

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

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

Third and best edition of this poem in 1,998 verses, considerably expanded from the first edition of Lisbon, 1776 and the second edition of Porto, 1792 by the addition of a lengthy index (pp. 77-184). Inocêncio and Blake state, incorrectly according to Borba de Moraes, that the first edition had only appeared in 1792. A fourth edition—actually a reissue—appeared in 1819 with a different title (História sagrada em verso) and without the index. The poem is a summary of events in Scripture, meant for the use and edification of Portuguese youth. It appeared well before the author’s major collection of poetry, *Viola de Lereno*, published in 1798 and 1826. Wilson Martins (II, 76) cites the appearance of this third edition, along with Francisco de Mello Franco’s *Reino da estupidez* and Gonzaga’s *Marília de Dirceu*, as signs of “amadurecimento nacional no qual a tradição e a ambição se absorvem dialeticamente uma na outra.”

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By one of the Finest Brazilian Poets

74. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. Viola de Lereno: collecção das suas cantigas, oferecidas aos seus amigos. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana and Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1798-1826. 16°, volume I in mid-twentieth-century quarter tan sheep over faux reptilian paper boards, smooth spine gilt, two red lettering pieces with short title and date gilt, decorated endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red; volume II in contemporary tree sheep (slight wear; free endleaves gone), smooth spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, short title gilt, number “2” gilt further down directly on spine, text block edges sprinkled green. Volume I title page with faint ink notes, 3 small holes and a small corner at the lower right torn off, not affecting text; this volume overall in good condition. Volume II overall in good to very good condition. Volume II with small rectangular ticket of R.B. Rosenthal, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Armorial bookplate of John Carter Brown Library (obtained in a trade). Nine lines of penciled notes by Alfonso Cassuto on front pastedown. Penciled accession marks on verso of final leaf. Volume I: numbers 1-8, with 32 pp. per number, lacking 2 leaves of index; Volume II: numbers 1-8, with 32 pp. per number plus 6 pp. index, lacking a final blank leaf. 2 volumes. $1,500.00
Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the “Mulatto Muse.” When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Count of Fumbeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author’s popularity in Lisbon society: his presence “se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa” (Florilegio da poesia brasileira, quoted in W. Martins II, 7, n. 578).

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

*75. LEÃO, Desiderio Marques, editor. Jornal poetico, ou collecção das melhores composições, em todo o genero, dos mais insignes poetas portuguezes .... Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 8°, late nineteenth- or early
NARRAÇÃO
DOS APPLAUSOS
COM QUE
O JUIZ DO POVO
E CASA DOS VINTE-QUATRO
FESTEJA A FELICISSIMA
INAUGURAÇÃO
DA
ESTATUA EQUESTRE
ONDE TAMBIÉM SE EXPÔEM AS ALLEGIAS
dos Carros, Figureas, e tudo o mais concernente
às ditas Feitas.

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAFICA.
ANNO MDCLXXV.
Com Licença da Real Meza Censória.
twentieth-century antique tan sheep (very slight wear), blind tooling to covers and spine, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, marbled endleaves, all ten original printed front wrappers (and one rear printed wrapper) bound in. Partially unopened. A few quires very lightly browened. In very good to fine condition. Lithograph bookplate of Jayme M. de Moura. vi, 304 pp., (4 ll.). $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of poetry edited by Marques Leão, whose famous bookshop in Lisbon was a meeting place of poets. The Jornal, published in 10 parts, contains two poems by Brazilians and many more by important Portuguese poets.

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

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

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

Another Portuguese Arcadian poet whose work appears in the Jornal poético is Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage (known as Amano Sadino; 1765-1805). Three of his poems are included: “Elogio poetico a admiravel intrepidez, com que em domingo 24 de agosto de 1794, subio o Capitão Lunardi no balão aerostatico” (p. 77); “Oitavas ao mesmo assunto” (pp. 78-83); and “Erica, ou a Vestal, tragedia” (pp. 154-208). Barbosa du Bocage wrote a great deal of occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. In fact, one of the pieces Bell cites as showing how Barbosa du Bocage frittered away his talent is the poem in this volume on Lunardi’s 1794 balloon ascent. The poet was an infantry soldier, but deserted at Damão and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to Portugal. Toward the end
of his life he did mostly translations, at which he was quite skilled. (See Bell pp. 227-8 and Saraiva and Lopes pp. 714-7.)

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

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

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


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**Biography of Napoleon by an Afro-Brazilian Author**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, a rare survival in its original and very striking decorative wrappers. This comprehensive biography of Napoleon, based in large part on the works of the French historian Louis Adolphe Thiers, includes extensive coverage of his military campaigns and diplomacy. A short epilogue (II, 490-9) recounts Napoleon’s exhumation and reinterment in Paris in 1840.

Lopes de Moura (1780-1860), an Afro-Brazilian author, native of Bahia, became involved in the Inconfidencia Bahiana of 1798 and later fought in the Peninsular War before establishing a medical practice in Paris. There he found that he could not live on
his income as a physician, and so applied himself to writing and translating: he was responsible for the translation into Portuguese of several French medical books, as well as works of Sir Walter Scott and James Fenimore Cooper. His translations had such great influence in Brazil that D. Pedro II, hearing of his financial difficulties, awarded him a pension from his private purse.


**Handbook on Mythology by an Afro-Brazilian Author**


FIRST EDITION of this handbook on mythology; a second appeared in 1856. The twenty finely engraved plates show gods and heroes with their attributes: e.g., Venus and Vulcan, Apollo and Diana, Amor and Psyche, and Perseus and Hercules.

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French Phrasebook by Afro-Brazilian Physician Living in Paris

78. MOURA, Caetano Lopes de. Nouveau guide de conversations modernes en français et en portugais ... Novo guia de conversação á moderna em francez e em portuguez, para o uso dos que viajão e daquelles que se aplicação ao estudo d’ambas estas linguas. Nova edição, revista, corrigida, e augmentada com dialogos sobre viagens, caminhas de ferro e barcos de vapor, etc. Paris: Vª Baudry, 1859. Small 8°, original cloth spine over preprinted boards (considerable wear to boards; tear at front hinge near top of spine; remains of printed spine label). Scattered foxing, but internally fine; overall good to very good condition. 8 pp. advertisement, x pp., (2 ll.), 224 pp. Text in 2 columns, French and Portuguese. $250.00

Revised edition of this phrasebook, apparently the first to appear with sections on travel by railroad and steamship, and which Lopes de Moura believed to be the first such passages published (see pp. 175-88). His goal was to allow visitors to Brazil and Portugal to speak the language with a minimum of difficulty. The book was quite popular, going through editions of 1846, 1850, 1852, 1855, 1865, and 1872. All of the editions are very rare, with OCLC locating only a copy or two of each.

Four pages of dialogue concern a visit to a bookseller. “Deux guinées! C’est plus qu’il n’a coûté neuf.” “Cela est vrai. Mail il devient si rare, que le prix augmente de jour en jour.” (“Dous guinéos! Tanto não custa elle novo em folha.” “É verdade, mas vai-se tornando tão raro que cada vez é mais caro.”)

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RECOLHAÇÃO
dos
sucessos principaes
da
HISTÓRIA SAGRADA
em verso,
pelo beneficiado
DOMINGOS CALDAS BARBOSA,
Capelão da Casa da Saplicação, Socio da
Arcaia de Roma, com o nome de
Lorenzo Selinônio.
SEGUNDA IMPRESSÃO,
aumentada, corrigida e adicionada com
um Index alphabeticó, que lhe serve
de Anotaçãoes.

LISBOA:
NA OF. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impremer da Sereníssima Casa do Infantado.
ANNO M. DCC. XCVIII.
Com Licença de Retal Miao da Comissão Geral
sobre o Exame, e Contagem dos Livros.
PART III: Fiction, Poetry, and Theater about Slavery and the Slave Trade

Important Poems by “The Poet of the Slaves”

79. ALVES, Antonio de Castro. Os escravos. Poesias. Lisbon: Tavares Cardoso & Irmão, 1884. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (spine nicked). Minor foxing. In good to very good condition. 30 pp. $500.00

A popular “chap-book” version. This volume includes two of Castro Alves’ most outstanding poems, “Vozes d’Afrika” and “O navio negreiro,” the first an outburst from the enslaved African continent and the second an evocation of the sufferings of blacks being transported from Africa to Brazil. These poems comprise part of Os escravos, a work whose publication earned Castro Alves the title “the poet of the slaves.” Veríssimo, an exacting critic, is extremely complimentary about these two works: “Há … profundo sentimento poético, emoção sincera e, sobretudo no primeiro ["Vozes"] uma formosa idealização artística da situação do continente maldito e das reivindicações que o nosso ideal humano lhe atribuí. E mais uma então ainda não vulgar perfeição de forma. Não a perfeição métrica simplesmente, porém, mérito mais alto e mais raro, a correlação da palavra com o pensamento, a sobriedade da expressão que se não desvia e derrama do seu curso … e uma representação que em certas estrofes atinge do perfeito senão ao sublime … (História da literatura brasileira p. 225).

The work now known and published as Os escravos was published after Castro Alves’ death, originally in two separate parts. A cachoeira de Paulo Afonso first appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1876 (see Horch 419). Vozes d’Afrika and O navio negreiro came out in Rio, 1880 (Horch 423). Various poems of lesser importance appeared in the later editions of these volumes. In a Rio de Janeiro edition of late 1883, edited by Mucio Teixeira, these three poems and a number of others all appeared for the first time in together one volume (Horch 428).

Castro Alves (1847-1871), born at Curalinho, Bahia, is unquestionably the foremost Brazilian Romantic poet and the chief exponent of social themes during the Romantic period. He has often been rated (by both critical and popular opinion) the best lyric poet that Brazil ever produced, and his works have been printed in Brazil more often than any other poet’s. As a student in Recife, he participated in the political and social struggles that eventually led to the emancipation of Brazilian slaves in 1888 and to the establishment of the Republic. Republicanism and emancipation became themes of his heroic poetry at a time when these were not yet popular ideas among the Brazilian public. Castro Alves helped found the escola condoreira, a group of young writers who used Victor Hugo as their model. He was a protégé of Machado de Assis and José de Alencar, and was praised by Eça de Queiróz and Afrânio Peixoto.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Historical novel based on Lourenço de Mendonça, a Jesuit prelate in Rio de Janeiro who the mid-seventeenth century contrived to have the Brazilian Indians taken from slavery and captivity and given into the care of the Jesuits. He was sent before an ecclesiastical court in Lisbon to answer accusations that he had abused his power. Although he was vindicated, he had sided with Philip IV during the Restauração, so that he was unable to assume the bishopric of Rio de Janeiro to which the king had appointed him. Moreira de Azevedo’s story runs from 1607 to 1637.

Manuel Duarte Moreira de Azevedo (1832-1903), a native of Itaborahy, Rio de Janeiro, earned a degree from the Faculdade de Medicina in Rio de Janeiro. He practiced medicine until 1863, when he began teaching history. He wrote about three dozen books and articles, including fiction, biography, and history.


**Gambling, Slavery, the Lot of Women, and the Peninsular War**

81. BIANCARDI, Theodoro José. *Cartas americanas, publicadas por ....* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1820. 8°, disbound with traces of early wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. Slightly soiled. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary ink initials inscribed on title page. (2 ll.), 191 pp. $500.00

Second edition of this epistolary novel, a page-for-page reprint of the first, which appeared in Lisbon, 1809; it was modelled on Montesquieu’s *Lettres persanes*, and set in the form of an exchange of letters between two Brazilian lovers. Separated by their parents, one remains in Brazil, the other travels in Portugal. The work includes long discussions on a wide range of subjects: whether the arts and sciences are harmful to morals, Lisbon and Court manners, wealth, the virtues of women in Lisbon vs. the provinces, the oppression of people subject to governors, slavery, gambling, the evils of the Lisbon theater, the poverty of the country outside Lisbon, the unhappy lot of women, and a comparison of the sexes. A substantial section toward the end of the book (pp. 126-78) deals with the Peninsular War and the occupation of Portugal, including decrees of the French against trade with the English and against fishing, and comments on the Sebastianists.

Biancardi, a native of Lisbon, died soon after 1849.

82. **DELAFAYE-BRÉHIER, Julie.** *Les portugais d'Amérique: souvenirs historiques de la guerre du Brésil en 1635, contenant un tableau intéressant des mœurs et usages des tribus sauvages, des détails instructifs sur la situation des colons dans cette partie du nouveau-monde. Ouvrage destiné a la jeunesse ....* Paris: P.-C. Lehuby, 1847. Large 8°, publisher’s black cloth, elaborately blocked in gilt and blind, with red, green and blue paper onlays, all edges gilt (spine ends chipped, edges worn, lower joint split, spine sunned). Light marginal dampstaining to lower corner and inner margin. Light browning and spotting. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. Engraved heraldic bookplate of “MFA”, i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade. (2 ll.), 354 pp., (1 l.), 12 tinted lithographic plates, including frontispiece. $120.00

**First Edition** of this novel set in seventeenth-century Brazil, with abolitionist overtones.

*Provenance:* Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, governor-general of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017.

Julie Delafaye-Bréhier (ca. 1750-ca. 1850) was a prolific author of books for juveniles.


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83. **FILÓPOLO, pseudonym.** *Correio do outro mundo, dialogo entre hum Druida, e hum moderno francez. Traduzido do hespanhol.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1808. 4°, disbound. Small wood-engraved arms of Druid and Cato the Younger Debate Napoleonic Policy
Portugal on title page. Unct. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. $75.00

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


First Novel by a Brazilian Woman: Enthusiastic About Science, Opposed to Slavery, and Anti-Absolutist

84. [ORTA, Teresa Margarida da Silva e]. Aventuras de Diofanes, imitando o sapientissimo Fenelon na sua viagem de Telemaco, por Dorothea Engrassia Tavareda Dalmira. Seu verdadeiro author Alexandre de Gusmão. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1790. 8°, contemporary sheep (very slight defect near foot of spine, other minor binding wear), flat spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled edges. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page, woodcut headpieces on rectos of pp. [1], 103, [181], and [245], woodcut tailpiece on p. 328, woodcut initials. In very good to fine condition. Contemporary inscription in blank portion of title-page. (6 ll.), 328 pp., (1 l.). $900.00

Third edition of the first published novel by a Brazilian woman. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1752, with the title Maximas de virtude, e formasura, com que Diofanes, Clymenea, e Hemirena, Principes de Thebas, vencerão os mais apertados lances da desgraça. Beginning with the second edition (1777), the title was changed to Aventuras de Diofanes. Four editions appeared by 1818, none with the author’s true name.

The Aventuras is a political and philosophical roman à clef, directly inspired by Fénelon’s Aventures de Télémaque, and reflecting Fénelon’s economic liberalism. Intended to instruct the ruler how to govern in order to achieve a perfect society, it was the only anti-absolutist work published in Portugal during this period. Silva e Orta was enthusiastic about the natural sciences and opposed to slavery. In general, the work shows the influence of the Enlightenment in Portugal through the works of Locke and Descartes.

Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta (1711?-1793) was a native of São Paulo and sister of Matias Aires Ramos da Silva, whose Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens is one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose. Like her brother, Silva e Orta spent her adult life in Portugal; this has led some critics to classify her work as Portuguese rather than Brazilian literature. As Ruy Bloem pointed out, however, the lack of cultural centers in colonial Brazil meant that those who wished to pursue their studies
VIOLA DE LERENO: COLLEÇÃO DAS SUAS CANTIGAS, OFFERECIDAS AOS SEUS AMIGOS. VOLUME I.


VIOLA DE LERENO: COLLEÇÃO DAS SUAS CANTIGAS, OFFERECIDAS AOS SEUS AMIGOS. VOLUME II.

LISBOA: NA TYPOGRAFIA LACERDINA, 1826. Com Licença.
had to go to Portugal: “They did not thereby cease to be Brazilians. If Portugal desires
to incorporate them in her own literary history, we have an equal right to regard them
as our own” (quoted in Putnam, Marvelous Journey, p. 138).

It was not until Ernesto Enes published his definitive biography of Silva e Orta in
1938 that the Aventuras was generally acknowledged to be hers: Enes pointed out that
the pseudonym under which the work appeared was an anagram of Silva e Orta’s name.
In this third edition, the Aventuras is attributed on the title-page and in the preface to the
diplomat, economist and royal councilor Alexandre de Gusmão. The attribution was due,
perhaps, to the noticeable influence of Gusmão’s ideas on Silva e Orta. (For a lengthy
discussion of this point, see Borba, Período colonial pp. 268-69.)

85. [ORTA, Teresa Margarida da Silva e]. Historia de Diofanes, Clymenea,
e Hemirena, Principes de Thebas. Historia moral. Escrita por huma senhora
portugueza. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1818. 8°, contemporary
plain green wrappers with printed tag (slight defects to tag, spine). Uncut. In very good to fine condition. 99 pp., (4 ll. advertisement).

$400.00

Popularization, based on the first two chapters of the 1752 edition of Maximas de
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*86. REAL, Miguel. A visão de Túndalo por Eça de Queirós, romance. Lisbon: Difel, 2000. Literatura Portuguesa. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers with publisher’s “belt”. As new. 163 pp., illus. $25.00

FIRST EDITION. Published in November 2000, an edition of the Círculo de Leitores appeared later the same year. This novella was awarded the Prémio Literário Ler by the Fundação Círculo de Leitores. The author was previously awarded the Prémio de Revelação APE / IPLB, Ensaio Literário / 1995. Born in Lisbon in 1953, he has published a number of works of literary history and criticism, as well as secondary school literary manuals, and a novel in which Plato, near death, confesses to having invented Socrates, using an honored old slave as his model. His novel As memórias secretas da rainha D. Amélia (2010) is a document severely critical of Portugal and the Portuguese; in these fictitious memoirs the queen finds the Portuguese elites both ignorant and inept. According to a publisher’s blurb on the front cover of the author’s novella A ministra (2009), “To rise in life is in her blood. Her ambition? To become a government minister.” Miguel Real’s historical novel O último negreiro (2006) tells the story of Francisco Felix de Sousa, called the greatest Portuguese slave trader, who lived in Bahia and Benim from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century, building an empire of land, ships, and men. Father of more than 100 offspring, Sousa continued to trade in slaves even after the slave trade was abolished. Real’s historical novel A voz da terra (2005; 2nd ed. 2005), awarded the Prémio Fernando Namora, 2006, was about the Marquês de Pombal and the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. He was previously awarded the Prémio de Revelação APE / IPLB, Ensaio Literário / 1995. He also wrote Memórias de Branca Dias (2003), a novel based on the legendary Branca Dias, a matriarch of sixteenth-century Pernambuco, one of the first female plantation owners in Brazil.

de Terra e Mar. Large 8°, dark green quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (corners very worn; other binding wear), smooth spines with gilt lettering, numbering and fillets, decorated endleaves; original chromolithograph illustrated wrappers bound in. Plates slightly browned. Some faint foxing. In good condition overall. “Felisberto José da Costa” stamped in purple in uppers margins of title pages. “F.J.C.” stamped in gilt near feet of spines. 190, (2); 190, (2) pp.; 24 lithographic plates by Pannemaker, designed by Ferat.

First Edition in Portuguese (?) of Reid’s The Boy Slaves, first published in 1865. As in many of his novels, the author (1818-1883), an Irishman who emigrated to America in 1840, drew on his observations in the United States.

Provenance: Felisberto José da Costa was a friend of the great caricaturist Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, and an investor in the Fabrica de Faianças das Caldas da Rainha.

$200.00

Dramatized Rebel

88. SAULES, Carlos Luiz de. Manoel Beckman. Drama original brasileiro em 5 actos. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Classica de José Ferreira Monteiro, 1848. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf over marbled boards (worn at corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine gilt with paper tag near head, blue endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page. Faint browning and occasional light soiling. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 130, v pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this drama based on the life of Manoel Beckman (Bequimão), a trader and farmer in Maranhão who in 1684 led a rebellion against Portuguese colonial authorities after they reneged on promises regarding shipments of slaves. The rebellion was quashed, and Beckman was executed in 1686. According to the dedication, this was the author’s first work, written while still a student. The volume includes a five-page critique by F.M. Raposo d’Almeida. Blake notes that it was brought to the stage by the famous actor João Caetano dos Santos.

Saules (1824-1880), a distinguished physician, was a native of Rio de Janeiro. He left a number of unpublished plays and poems.

Item 75 (reduced)

FIRST EDITION of this book of 37 lyric poems. The author (1838-1888), poet, playwright, humorist, and distinguished journalist, was a native of São Luís, Maranhão. He served as secretary to the government of Parahyba (1865-1867), as deputy for in the seventeenth provincial legislature of Maranhão (1864-1867), as deputy general for Maranhão (1878-1881), and as director of the *Diário oficial* (1878-1882), a post he resigned due to political differences. A committed abolitionist, Serra contributed to *La reforma* and *O abolicionista*, the organ of the Sociedade Brasileira Contra a Escravidão, which he eventually edited. He is the patron of chair number 21 of the Academia Brasileira de Letras.

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