RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 235
Twenty-One Items
Recently Catalogued
April 19, 2016

Special List 235
Twenty-One Items
Recently Catalogued

All items are in New York.

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 235
Twenty-One Items
Recently Catalogued

Apparently Unpublished Manuscript Statutes for an
Eighteenth-Century Brotherhood

1. [IRMANDADE DAS ALMAS]. “Estatutos da Irmandade das Almas
da Freguezia de Rossas erigida no anno de M.DCC.LIX.” Manuscript on
paper, in Portuguese. [Rossas?], 1759. Large 4° (24 x 17.5 cm.), contem-
porary mottled sheep (some wear, but sound; single pinpoint round
wormholes to front and rear covers), spine gilt with raised bands in six
compartments, covers with borders ruled in blind, rectangular black
morocco lettering piece on front cover with roll-tooled gilt border, text
block edges sprinkled red. Double-ruled border in brown ink on every
page that has text and on otherwise blank rectos or versos of pages with
text. Manuscript in ink, in a tidy, legible hand of the mid-eighteenth
century. Some soiling. Some quires loosening. Well used, but overall in
good condition. Rubric in ink at upper outer corner of every page that
has text. Wax stains from a number of seals; one survives, with paper
covering, on 35th leaf verso. (40 ll. with text, 42 blank ll.).  $1,200.00

These apparently unpublished manuscript statutes are for the Irmãndade das
Almas in the freguesia (parish) of Rossas, situated in the concelho of Arouca, in the greater
metropolitan area of Porto. They were copied by many hands, most quite legible; many
original signatures are included.

The Irmãndade das Almas was established “para suffragio das almas” (Chapter
XXII). Several of the chapters in its statutes deal with burial of the dead, whether members
of the order, peregrinos who die in the parish (Chapter VIII), or the poor (Chapters XX,
XXII). Chapter IX makes provisions for members of the Irmãndade who fall ill. Chapter
XV decrees that members of the Irmãndade shall pay an annual fee of 60 reis; if they
cannot pay the full fee when it is due, arrangements will be made.

Confrarias, also known as irmãndades, were very popular in Portugal during the first
half of the eighteenth century. Lisbon had just over two hundred in 1742, and any town
that had at least a hundred citizens usually had such an association. They fulfilled an
important social function, guaranteeing that funeral services (sometimes quite elaborate)
would be arranged for the dead, and that prayers would be offered for them. Growing
funeral expenses and the horrific Lisbon earthquake of 1755 led to the merging of many
irmãndades for financial reasons. The rise of institutions willing to loan money at a 5%
interest rate also lessened their importance, as did the Marquês de Pombal’s changes to
Item 1 (greatly reduced)
the political system. The confrarias and irmândades languished for well over a century, with many disappearing, but the implementation of the Estado Novo after May 28, 1926, combined with the increased power of the Catholic Church, led to the resurgence of those associations which had survived.

*) On confrarias, see Pedro Penteado, “Fontes para a História das Confrarias: algumas linhas de orientação para uma pesquisa na Torre do Tombo” in Lusitanis Sacra, 2.ª série, 7 (1995) 151-180. For the history of irmândades in the eighteenth century, see Azevedo, ed., Dicionário de história religiosa de Portugal.

Bohemian Brazilian Poet and Priest
Celebrates the Escape of the Marquês de Pombal
From an Assassination Attempt

2. PEREIRA [DE VASCONCELLOS], Manoel de Macedo. Oração gratulatória que pela conservação da vida do Illustíssimo e Excelentíssimo Senhor Conde de Oeiras .... Recitou na Igreja de Santa Joana Manoel de Macedo Pereira ... Dada à luz por Diogo José de Oliveira Ferreira e Cunha. Auditor da Artilheria da Corte, Província, e Extremadura. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1770. 8°, disbound, text block edges sprinkled red from an early binding. Elegant woodcut headpiece with arms of the Marquês de Pombal (as Conde de Oeiras) and woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Each leaf neatly extended to quarto-size within a contemporary paper frame, apparently at an early date [to fit into a tract volume of mostly 4° items?], with slight browning caused by glue at edges. Overall in good condition. Old manuscript foliation in ink (“43-60”) in upper outer corner of the frame for each leaf recto. (4 ll.), 28 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. Innocência cites a work by the same author, with an almost identical title, beginning Oração gratulatória pela continuação ... of Lisbon: Na Officina de José da Silva Nazareth, 1769, an octavo with 33 pp. We have compared the two, and they are completely different. Both were “brought to light” by Diogo José de Oliveira Ferreira e Cunha, who supplied different dedications to the Conde de Oeiras for each work. The author celebrates the escape of the Conde from an assassination attempt in each work, but the texts are entirely different.

The Conde de Oeiras was named Marquês de Pombal later in 1770. This is an early imprint of the Regia Officina Typografica (later the Imprensa Nacional), created at Pombal’s instigation in 1768. It began to issue works in 1769.

Manoel de Macedo Pereira de Vasconcellos (1726-1790) was born at Colonia de Sacramento, then part of Brazil on its Southern frontier, presently in Uruguay. Well known as a bohemian poet and important personality of the “Arcadia Lusitana”, writing under the pseudonym “Lemano”, he was also a famous preacher, whose sermons were collected in 3 volumes, Lisbon 1785-1788, as Obras sacras. D. José I, his friend, is said to have remarked that Father Macedo was very ugly, but when he preached he appeared “bonito”. Father Macedo died in extreme poverty.

*) Not in Borba de Moraes (1983), who cites the 1769 work and a number of others by the author; neither the 1769 or 1770 work cited in Período colonial. Not located in
Imprensa Nacional: Actividade de uma casa impressora 1768-1800. Not in Innocência; see XVI, 257: citing the work of Lisbon, 1769; on the author, see VI, 42-3. Sacramento Blake also cites the 1769 work among a number of others by this author, but not this one. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Marquês de Pombal: catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico 971 cites only the 1769 work. See also Almeida, Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial (2010), pp. 563-4. citing 26 works by the author, including the Oração of 1769, but not this one. OCLC: 51546383 (Universidade de São Paulo); cf. 894566575 (a single copy of the 1769 work, in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, which has been digitalized). Not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of the 1769 work, and a manuscript, dated “after 1770” with the title “Oração Gratulatoria Que pela conservação da vida Do Illustrissimo e Excelentíssimo Senhor Marquez de Pombal Ministro e secretario de Estado de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima Recitou Na Igreja de S. Joanna Fr. Felis de S. Joze Da ordem do Carmo observante oferecida ao mesmo Senhor por Diogo Joze de Oliveira Ferreira e Cunha Auditor da Arteilharia da Corte provincia, e Extremadura” both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Neither work located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy of the 1769 work cited by Porbase.

Letters for Lovers (and Others)

3. PEREZ [or Paez] DE VALENZUELA Y CASTILLEJO, Juan. Nuevo estilo, y formulario de escribir cartas missivas, y responder a ellas en todos generos, y especies de correspondencias a lo moderno, conforme a el uso, que oy se practica. Las cortesías que se ha de guardar, y con que personas. En el principio, medio, y fin de las Cartas, y antes de la firma. Los sobre-escritos que se han de poner, conforme a los Estados, calidades, y Oficios. Para secretarios de señores, y todo genero de personas. Añadida en esta ultima impression la noticia general par escribir desde Madrid a los lugares mas señalados de comercio, assi en Andalucia, las dos Castillas, Vizcaya, Montana de Burgos, y Leon, como del Reyno de Galicia, en los dias de la semana. Y unas cartas, y villetes de Pasquas, sacadas por un curioso. Pamplona: por Francisco Picart, y à su costa, 1728. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (some soiling, nearly detached from bookblock), remnants of ties, vertical title in early ink manuscript on spine; endleaves from an edition in Spanish of a sonnet from Quevedo’s Polymnia. Title within border of type ornaments. Woodcut initial and tailpiece. Light browning. Minor worming to pp. 1-130, touching 1-2 letters on many pages. Small hole in ¶7, touching 2 letters. Slight marginal dampstaining to a few leaves. In good condition. A few illegible ink scribbles on flyleaves. (16 ll.), 232 pp. $500.00

Later edition of a very popular guide to letter writing, with a section on mail delivery within Spain. Now rare in any edition, it was first published in Córdoba, 1630. In the prologue the author sets out the types of letters and the characteristics of good letters, which haven’t changed much: natural, pura, perfecta, clara, eloquente, breve, sentenciosa! Eight leaves of preliminaries give days for postal deliveries from Madrid: Mondays to Andalucia, Wednesdays to Castile, and Fridays to Extremadura, each with a long alphabetical list of towns on the route. We are charmed by the papeles amorosos (pp.
ORAÇÃO
GRATULATÓRIA
QUE PELA CONSERVAÇÃO DA VIDA
DO
ILLUSTRÍSSIMO
E
EXCELLENTÍSSIMO SENHOR
CONDE DE OYRAS
Ministro, e Secretario de Estado
De Sua Magestade Fidelíssima
Recitou
Na Igreja de Santa Joana
MANOEL DE MACEDO
Pereira
Pereira Secular
Dada a Luz
Por
DIÓGO JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA
Ferreira e Cunha
Auditor de Artilharia da Corte, Provinça,
E Extremadura.

LISBOA
Na Regia Officina Typografica
Anno MDCCXX.
Com licença da Real Mesa Cenfriada.
JUEVGO ESTILO
Y FORMULARIO DE ESCRIBIR
Cartas Militares, y responder a ellas en todos generos, y especies de correspondencias a la moderno, conteniendo, el vno, que es lo practico. Las comisiones que se han de guardado, y con que peregrino. En el principio, medio, y fin.
Cartas, y antes de la firma.

AGREGADO EN ESTA.
Impresion la noticia gener.
del Madrid a las Llue.
volados de Comercio, así y
las dos Casillas, Vincaya, 
Burgos y Leon, como del 
Gallenary en los dias de la sen.

Para Secretarios de bientos
en este genero de personas.

PAPELES AMOROSOS:
Fernando, es el continuado pasó de la Calle de V.m.i. mirar de sus ventanas, y

Sefior, aunque el continuado paso de la 
Calle de V.m.i. mirar de sus ventanas, y 

Papel segundo.

Sefior, aunque el continuado paso de la 
Calle de V.m.i. mirar de sus ventanas, y 

211

Sefior, aunque el continuado paso de la 
Calle de V.m.i. mirar de sus ventanas, y 

Papel segundo.
sample letters between noblemen and women. For example, the woman who feels a gentleman has been presumptuous might write, “Señor mio, estraño mucho, que hombre que si tiene por de buen discurso, aya tenido tanta imprudencia en fiar al papel tan desatinado pensamiento; que à no disculparle la rabiosa passion de imaginados zelos, merecia en castigo quedarse con su presumpcion ….” The “Easter letters” promised on the title page are in fact letters from gentlemen and women using Easter as an excuse to initiate correspondence.

The author’s name is given on the title page as Juan Perez de Valencuela y Castillejo, but is listed in Palau as Juan Paez de Valenzuela (also thus in NUC) and as Perez de Valenzuela, without a cross-reference.

The author’s name is given on the title page as Juan Perez de Valencuela y Castillejo, but is listed in Palau as Juan Paez de Valenzuela (also thus in NUC) and as Perez de Valenzuela, without a cross-reference.

Palau 208609; cf. 208600-608 (ten editions dating 1630-1693) and 222648-50 (four editions, 1700-1718). OCLC: 630195812 (Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg); 433584473 (without giving place of publication or printer: Biblioteca Nacional de España); 35 editions cited from 1630 to [1790?]. This edition not located in CCPBE, which cites a number of others, many in a single copy. This edition not located in Rebiun, which cites 27 records for other seventeenth- and eighteenth-century editions. This edition not located in Copac, which lists four editions from 1645-1693, three from the eighteenth century, four from the nineteenth century (the latest 1880)—each in a single copy only.

---

**Taxing Chocolate and Sweets to Pay for Soldiers**

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

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

* Not located in OCLC.

---

**Quakers Behaving Raucously:**

**Hicksites Disrupt the Annual New York Meeting**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION; signed in print at the end by Samuel Parsons and Anne Mott, clerks. The narration begins with a description of the “spirit of unbelief and
libertinism, which has long been secretly insinuating itself amongst us.” Pages 8-11 are a detailed account of how the “separatists” disrupted the Society’s daily business in New York, even changing the locks so orthodox members could not hold committee meetings. Pages 11-22 offer quotes from Elias Hicks and counter-arguments from the writings of William Penn, George Whitehead, and others.

In *A Doctrinal Epistle Purporting to Be an Exposition of Christian Doctrine*, 1824, Elias Hicks, an itinerant Quaker preacher from Long Island, argued that the most important principle of worship (among the Friends and elsewhere) was obedience to the Inner Light, which he considered more authoritative than the Bible. Hicks publicly stated his beliefs at the 1826 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. By 1827, Philadelphia Quakers had split into orthodox and “Hicksites.” In the next few years, the annual meetings at New York, Baltimore, Ohio and Indiana also split. The Hicksite faction is (roughly) the confederation of Quakers known today as the Friends General Conference.

Does Trade with Britain Benefit Portugal?

6. *Reflexões sobre o Tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Grã-Bretanha, e analyse do opusculo do Sr. Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva relativo ao mesmo assumpto.* Lisbon: Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, 1843. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine defective). Front wrapper within typographical border, and with small vignette of two leaves. Very small typographical vignette within the same border on rear wrapper. Different small typographical vignette on title page. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Oval paper tag with blue-printed border and ink manuscript shelfmark (“J0” or “10”) at center tipped on to front wrapper. 103 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the 1842 trade agreement between Portugal and Great Britain, filled with statistics on Portuguese trade and manufacturing. It includes a summary of Anglo-Portuguese treaties (pp. 38-50), a reprint of the treaty itself (pp. 51-63), and an analysis of António Ribeiro Saraiva’s *Do tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Gram-Bretanha*, London 1842, which had strongly favored the 1842 treaty (pp. 65-103). The anonymous author of the present work takes exception to Ribeiro Saraiva’s conclusions.

IN

EPISTLE

AND

TESTIMONY

FROM THE

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS,

HELD

IN NEW-YORK,

BY ADJOURNMENTS,

FROM THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF THE FIFTH MONTH, TO THE SECOND

OF THE SIXTH MONTH, INCLUSIVE.

1828.

New-York:

PRINTED BY MAHLON DAY,
NO. 576, PEARL-STREET.

1828

Item 5 (reduced)
LEILÕES PÚBLICOS.

A Alfredo Peres, com a benção de Nossa Senhora, se vende, sem custas, a propriedade de uma casa situada na rua da Visconde de Fonseca, onde se encontra:

1. Uma habitação com quatro quartos, com jardim e duas lojas comerciais.
2. Uma loja de mercadorias.
3. Uma garagem.
4. Uma cozinha.

Outra propriedade em excelente estado.

OUTROS LOTES.

4. Uma loja de móveis.
5. Uma casa de habitação.
6. Uma casa de habitação.

PREÇO: 50.000$00

Nº 49.

CORREIO MERCANTIL.

QUE CONTEM TODA A QUALIDADE D’ANÚNCIOS.

Com Privilegiio de São Maguilo.

Terça-feira 3 de Dezembro de 1781.

ANNUNCIO VARIOS.

Chegas a este Capitão Francisco de Freitas, do Regimento de Infantaria, possuindo uma linda propriedade situada em uma linda vila, com uma bela casa, um jardim e várias fazendas.

LIVROS.

História Geral de Portugal, de João de Barros, e uma quarta parte, de Damião de Azevedo, ambos de grande importância.

Además, um manuscrito de autoria desconhecida.

Preço: 150$00

Item 10 (greatly reduced)
Inscribed to Innocêncio Francisco da Silva

7. [RIO DE JANEIRO, Retiro Litterario]. Archivo do Retiro Litterario Portuguez no Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro: Pinheiro & C., 1870. Folio (27.5 x 17.5 cm.), contemporary green half cloth over marbled boards (minor wear, front hinge going); original green illustrated wrappers bound in (repair of about 2 x 2 cm. to upper inner corner of front wrapper; rear wrapper mounted with repairs to inner margin, outer corners). Wood-engraved vignettes and initials; double rule border on each page. Slight browning. Internally fine; overall in very good to fine condition. Three-line manuscript presentation inscription, in ink, from the Retiro Litterario to Innocêncio Francisco da Silva, in upper blank margin of title page. Bookplate of the noted collector Annibal Fernandes Thomaz. Signature of [José] Leite de Vasconcellos in upper margin of front wrapper. 248, iv pp. $400.00


First Edition; Later Expanded to Eighteen Volumes

8. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. Quadro elementar das relações políticas, e diplomáticas de Portugal com as diversas potencias do mundo desde o principio da Monarchia Portugueza athe aos nossos dias, ordenado, e composto pelo …. Volume I [all published of this edition]. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828. 4º, early half tan calf over purple pebbled boards (corners a bit bumped), spine with raised bands in five compartments (beginning to separate at joints), gilt fillets, short author and title in second and third compartments from head; text block edges marbled. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Internally crisp and clean, in fine condition. Overall in good to very good condition. lix, 430 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION; of this edition, only this volume was published. It includes references to diplomatic documents, treaties, letters, etc., ranging from 1265 to 1569, which
Santarem summarizes and sets in context. The Paris edition, revised and expanded to eighteen volumes, 1842-1876, is “a classic and sought-after work” (Borba de Moraes).

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, History of Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He traveled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts. He served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.

* On the 1842 edition, see Innocêncio V, 436-7; Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 773 (“a classic and sought after work”); Rodrigues 2191 Not located in NUC. OCLC: 82324697 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates only one copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. This edition not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

**From Fourteenth- and Fifteenth-Century Manuscripts at the Monastery of Alcobaça**

9. **SÃO BOA VENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de.** Coleção de inéditos portugueses dos séculos XIV e XV, que ou foram compostos originalmente, ou traduzidos de varias linguas, por Monges Cistercienses deste Reino. Ordenada e copiada fielmente dos manuscritos do Mosteiro de Alcobaça. 3 volumes. Coimbra: Na real imprensa da Universidade, 1829. Large 8°, nineteenth-century crimson quarter morocco over embossed boards (worn at corners, edges of boards), spines (worn at heads and feet) with raised gilt bands (worn) in six compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head, volume numbers gilt in fourth compartments, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal on title pages. Occasional very light foxing; a few leaves lightly browned. Internally near fine, overall in good to very good condition. 317; xv, 299; 232 pp. 3 volumes. $250.00

FIRST EDITION; a facsimile was published in 1988. Scholars had been nagging Frei Fortunato, the chronicler of Alcobaça, to publish some of the rich manuscript holdings of the monastery’s library. Volume I includes an invocation to the Virgin on the hymn Ave Maris Stella, a discourse on the Acts of the Apostles, a catechism, an explanation of the Ten Commandments, a discourse on the symbol called Athanasian, short works by Dr. Fr. João Claro, and fragments of an early version of the Rule of St. Benedict. Volume II includes stories from Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Judges, Ruth, and 1-2 Kings. Volume III includes stories from 3-4 Kings [sic], Tobias, Ezekiel, Daniel, Judith, Esther, and Maccabees, and on the capture of Jerusalem and the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the Temple.

Frei Fortunato de São Boaventura (1777-1844) was born in Alcobaça, where his father was a bookseller. He took a Doctor of Theology degree at the Universidade de Coimbra and later taught there for many years. A distinguished historian, he is best known for
INSTRUÇÕES DE CAMBIOS
COm AS PRINCIPAES PRACAS
Com quem Portugal tem Cambio aberto; por metodo muito facil;
REDUÇÕES DE PAPEL-MOEDA:
PRINCÍPIOS DE GEOGRAFIA:
USO DOS GLOBOS, E ALGUNS PROBLEMAS.
POR
JOÃO LUIZ SKINNER
Diretor do Colégio do N. Sr. dos Dores, na Cidade do Porto, para ensino da sua Divisão; e instrução da Matemática Portuguesa.

***

* 12 *

Regra de 3.

En 1 Escudo, meia d'Onze, quanto dá 1977 - 13.9

| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |
| 120       | 8,10 |

* 13 *

Mostra o quanto ser em Dólares de Portugal, há seguida.

Explicação.

Qualquer quantia que se precise verificar em Dinheiro Portuguez se multiplicar as 3 - por 21 - juntar o resultado; os saldos por 12 para obter as Embezas, e o Dólar pelo Cambio - porém re- dividiremos primeiro o Escudo de 1 Libra a Dólar como se mostra no exemplo - e tornado a regra de 3 - achamos no quanto o Dinheiro Portuguez.

1º Exemplo.

Temos para remeter para Paris Re. 785/000 - quer-se saber de quantas Libras dá se a regra, comendo o Cambio 2 1/5 por Escudo de 1 Libra, Tomando.
his chronicles of the Cistercian congregation at Alcobaça. During the 1820s he launched a career as a political polemicist on behalf of absolutism, gaining a reputation as a lesser P. José Agostinho de Macedo. In 1831 D. Miguel rewarded his loyalty by appointing him Reformador Geral dos Estudos, and the following year he was confirmed as Archbishop of Évora. After the fall of D. Miguel in 1834, he sought refuge in Italy.

* This work not located in Innocêncio; on the author, see II, 309-15, 476; IX, 236-8. NUC: DLC, NN, OCI, MH, CiY. OCLC: 16 copies; also digitized. Porbase locates fourteen copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two of them missing volume III. Copac locates one copy at British Library, another at Oxford University.

10. [SILVA, António Policarpo da, ed.]. Correio mercantil, e economico de Portugal, que contém toda a qualidade d’annuncios. Com Privilegio de Sua Magestade. Thirty-five issues [a partial run]. [Colophons] Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1788-1790. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), disbound (earliest issue is loose, unbound). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on mastheads, which serve as caption titles. Uncut. In very good condition. Each issue contains 2 unnumbered leaves, each page mostly in two columns. 35 issues. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS [?] of these issues of a weekly newspaper, including notices of embarkations, publications, auctions, other business and commercial news, and meteorological reports. The complete series seems to have run at least from 1788 to 1810. The editor was António Policarpo da Silva.

Of the 35 issues, one is from 1788 (N.º 49, December 2), the rest from 1790 (N.ºs. 6, 8-11, 13-35, 37-40, 44, 51, dated February 9 and 23; March 2, 9, 16 and 30; April 6, 13, 20 and 27; May 4, 11, 18 and 25; June 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29; July 6, 13 and 20; August 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31; September 14, 21 and 28; October 5; November 2; December 21).

The issue of December 2, 1788, is earlier than any recorded we have been able to discover.

* Publicações periódicas portuguesas existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra 683: giving the date of the series as 1789-1808, but noting that their run is incomplete. Silveira Ferreira, O jornalismo portuguez, p. 3 (giving the dates of publication as 1790-1810); Os jornaes: sua filiação e metamorphoses, p. 40 (giving the starting date as 1790). António Policarpos da Silva not listed in Innocêncio or Grande enciclopédia. OCLC: 60351616 (University of California-Davis, issues unspecified); 56121311 is a microfilm copy, 1787-1807, lacking 1794-1799; several digitized copies, issues unspecified. Porbase locates unspecified issues of 1790-1810 at Biblioteca Municipal Porto and Biblioteca Geral da Universidade-Coimbra; unspecified issues of 1789-1810 at Biblioteca Central da Marinha; unspecified issues starting with January 1798 at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac.
For Aspiring International Entrepreneurs

11. SKINNER, João Luiz. *Instruções de cambios com as principaes praças com quem Portugal tem cambio aberto; por methodo muito facil: reducções de papel-moeda:principios de geografia: uzo dos globos, e alguns problemas*. Porto: Na Imprensa do Gandra, 1823. 8°, disbound. Typographical ornaments on title page; typographical rules in text. Crisp and clean, with faint stains on final blank leaf. In good to very good condition. 101 pp., (1 p. errata, 1 blank l.). Collates A-C8, D-H4, I8; pagination follows. $500.00

First and Only Edition of this textbook for money-changing and geography. It begins with tables of money for Portugal, Brazil, and Goa, the moves on to detailed procedures and examples for changing the coinage of England, France, Hamburg, Genoa, Spain (pp. 5-35). The following section is on changing paper money (pp. 35-39). From p. 40 on, the book deals with the basics of geography and politics, in question-and-answer format. Aside from the specifics of continents, the equator, etc., the author covers types of European governments, Portuguese colonies (pp. 57-61), the geography of Spain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Low Countries, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Turkey, Asia, Africa, and (pp. 94-6) America.

Skinner and this work are described on the title page: “Director do Collegio de N. S.ª ds Dôres, na Cidade do Porto, para ensino dos seus Discipulos, e instrução da Mocidade Portuguesa.”


Praise for a Viceroy of India


First and Only Edition. This discussion relates moral philosophy to the successes in India of D. Luiz Carlos de Menezes, captain-general and viceroy of India. In describing the hero’s victories over the natives, Sousa claims that the name “Menezes” comes from the Greek *menes*, bravery, and gives fulsome praise to the Captain-General. The work is dedicated to D. Francisco Xavier de Menezes, fourth Conde de Ericeira.

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

It was Sousa who publicly proposed the formation of a historical academy to write scholarly histories of Portugal and its dominions. The institution was established by command of D. João V in 1720 under the name Academia Real da História Portuguesa. Sousa was a founding member and the Academia’s first director. This work was read within the first year of the Academia’s existence.


Poems On the Greek War of Independence and on
Manoel Fernandes Thomaz


FIRST EDITION. The “Ode” sympathizes with the Greeks:

“No golfo horrível da ignorancia abjecta
A mais sabia Nação se afunda, e perde;
Baquêa a Gloria, que o valor ganhára,
Marcando a escravatura …”

Greece had been rebelling against Ottoman rule since 1821. The death of Markos Botsaris in summer 1823 and the Second Siege of Missolonghi (September to November 1823) roused sympathy for Greece across Europe. The “Ode” is preceded by a lengthy “Advertencia” that concludes with the wish that Illmº Sr. Lopes will learn the error of his stupid opinions: “a quem o meu amor proprio ambiciona mostrar a crass ignorancia, em que se fundaráo as suas futeis, e especiosas razões, etc., etc.”

The second work, “A sentida morte do Libertador da Patria, Manoel Fernandes Thomaz, Elegia,” was read at the Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras on December 21, 1822. It appeared a second time at Figueira, 1902.

Fernandes Thomaz (b. 1771 at Figueira, Foz do Mondego) was a leader of the revolution of 24 August 1820 in Porto and a member of the Junta Provisional formed shortly thereafter to govern the country. Along with Ferreira Borges and Silva Carvalho, he was one of the “great names of the revolution” (Oliveira Marques, History of Portugal). Beginning in January 1821, he was active in the constitutional Cortes, which produced the Constitution that was approved on 23 September 1822. His death on 19 November was a blow to the liberal cause, which was struggling against an absolutist backlash after Brazil had declared its independence.

Luís Antonio Soveral Tavares received his law degree from the University of Coimbra. He also published Collecção de algumas das poesias recitadas na sala grande da
Universidade, Coimbra, 1823, and Reflexões critico-demonstrativas do dever do jury e do juiz presidente do tribunal no exercício de suas importantíssimas funções, Porto, 1839.

* Innocência V, 464; on the author, see also V, 221, 464; XIII, 346; and Fonseca, Aditamentos 271. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. OCLC: 30314780 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porse locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porse.

Genocide in Armenia

14. TOYNBEE, Arnold T., and James Bryce, Vicount Bryce. Atrocidades Arménias: o exterminio de uma nação, por ... com um discurso proferido por Lord Bryce, na Câmara dos Lords. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, Ltd., 1916. 8°, original illustrated wrappers, red printed on pale green (some wear, slightly defective at head and foot of spine). Corners bent. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. 172 pp., including a double-page map paginated as pp. 4-5. $200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese of The Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a Nation, 1915, an early account of the Armenian genocide in the Ottoman Empire, which began in 1915 and continued until 1917. An introduction by Lord Bryce (1838-1922), a speech to the House of Lords, is on pp. 7-19. The rest of the work is by Alfred Toynbee (1889-1975), who worked for the Political Intelligence Department of the British Foreign Office during World War I, and was soon to be recognized as one of Britain’s leading authorities on international affairs. Toynbee includes chapters on Armenia before the bloodshed, the death marches, the government’s lying excuses, and Germany’s attitude. Toynbee incorporates many quotes from contemporary press coverage.

After a defeat on the way to Baku in 1915, the Young Turks accused the Armenians, an ethnic and Christian minority living mostly in eastern Anatolia, of collaborating with the Russians. On April 24, 1915, several hundred Armenian intellectuals were rounded up, arrested, and later executed. The military was soon authorized to take action against anyone judged a security threat: mass executions and death marches across the Syrian desert followed. Hundreds of thousands died. The Western press documented the atrocities, and even the Germans expressed horror.

Stories of the Armenian executions prompted Raphael Lemkin to coin the word “genocide” in 1943, for systematic and premeditated exterminations within legal parameters. Some historians argue that the massacres in Armenia do not qualify as genocide because the extermination does not seem to have been planned well in advance. Among those who do label it as genocide, the Armenian atrocities rank as the second most studied genocide in history, following the Holocaust.

* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal. OCLC: 220425058 (Australian War Memorial, Saint Andrews University Library, University of Manchester Library); 758488183 (Nanterre-BDIC). Porse locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats St. Andrews and Manchester, adding Leeds University. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porse, and the one at Nanterre via Sudoc.
CÂNCÃO
HEROICA
A MAGESTADE SERENÍSSIMA
DE NOSSO ÍNDO MONARCHA
D. AFFONSO V.
NA SINGULAR VICTÓRIA, QUE
SUAS SEMPRE JUSTAS, E AGORA TRIUMFANTES
ARMAS ALÇANÇARÃO,
NA MEMORÁVEL BATALHA DO
CANAL
OFFERECE
FR. IERONYMO VAHIA
MONGE DE S. BENTO.
LISBOA.
COM TODAS AS LICENCIAS NECESSÁRIAS.
NA OFFICINA DE HENRIQUE VALENTE DE OLIVEIRA IMPRESSOR
DELREY N.S. ANNO 1662.
Indemnities for Spaniards in Venezuela


First and ONLY EDITION. Although the pagination suggests that a leaf is missing, the collation does not: the pamphlet consists of an unsigned quire of eight leaves, the first being conjugate with the last.

This document is an attack on the agreement made between Venezuela and the King of Spain in August 1861, which established indemnities for Spaniards living in Venezuela who had suffered losses in the ongoing civil war. The document is signed in print on p. 16 at Caracas, 31 December 1861, and the names of several hundred signers are printed at the end.


Marble Quarries in France

16. TREMERY, __. Marbrières de France. Paris: De l’Imprimerie de Mme. Veuve Agasse, 1824. 8°, early plain blue wrappers. Uncut. Light foxing. In very good condition. Six lines of contemporary ink manuscript notes on front wrapper. Old oval stamp on title page of B.M. Tavares de Proença and J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, with ink manuscript “977” supplied at center in upper outer corner of front wrapper and title page. 16 pp., large folding table. $400.00

First and ONLY separate EDITION of a work originally printed in the Moniteur, 10 January 1824. It is signed on p. 16 by Tremery, chief engineer of the Corps Royal des Mines. The text deals with marble quarries in France, and includes comments on Rapport fait a à la Socie éte é d’encouragement pour l’industrie nationale sur l’e état actuel des carrie ères de marbre de France, 1823, by L.E.F. Hericart-Ferrand, vicomte de Thury.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3° conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4° conde and 1° marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University; wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings; and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. 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.

* Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 24091.15. OCLC: 62252875 (Columbia University, American Philosophical Society); 65253565 (digitized from Kress Library-Harvard University).

First and only edition. Porbase lists a work with the same author and title of Lisbon: Typographia de Silva, 1841, with 49 pp., but either that date is a misprint, or it is an entirely different work: the main text and the preliminary matter here are dated 1849, and there are various references in the text to documents and events from 1842 to 1849. Sousa Trindade, bishop-elect of Malacca since 1841, makes a public claim to that post, which was a point of contention in the ongoing saga of the Real Padroado.

D. João Xavier de Sousa Trindade (d. 1864, aged 63) was born into the Brahmin caste at Apação de Bardez, and became a member of the Dominican order at Goa, eventually serving as prior of the Dominican convent there. He later taught in Macau, where he published many articles in *Chronica de Macau*. After the suppression of male religious orders in 1834 he was elected to represent Goa in the Portuguese Cortes.

# Innocêncio X, 377: listing only this edition. For additional biographical information, see also Costa, *Diccionário de literatura goesa*, III, 316-7. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.


First and only edition of this poem celebrating the victory of twenty-year-old D. Afonso VI at the Battle of Ameixial on June 8, 1663. In Spain it is usually called the Battle of Estremoz; here it is referred to as the Battle of Canal, after the parish near Évora where the battle took place. This was one of the major battles of the Restauração, which effectively ended Spain’s attempt to undo Portuguese independence, finally recognized in 1668. The Spanish had overrun southern Portugal under the leadership of D. Juan de Austria, natural son of Philip IV of Spain. The Portuguese, reinforced by English troops and led by Schomberg, inflicted heavy casualties and forced the Spanish to retreat across the border to Badajoz. The Spanish garrison at Évora surrendered soon afterwards.

Frei Jeronymo Vahia (1620?/1630?-1688), court preacher to D. Afonso VI, was in his time a famous orator and poet. Born in Coimbra (some say near Viana do Castelo), he became a Benedictine monk in 1643, eventually becoming cronista of the Order. Over 500 pages of his poems, in the style of Gongora, appeared in *Fénix Renascida*, volumes I-IV. Innocêncio, who complains of his “violentas metaphoras, e conceitos esquadrinhados,” confusingly adds that if he hadn’t succumbed to the “mania
Item 20 (greatly reduced)
que predominava entre os seus contemporaneos,” Vahia would be considered one of Portugal’s best poets. Of late there have been reevaluations and increased interest in the poetry of this period in general, and in this author in particular.


Basics for Study of Historical Documents and Scripts

19. VAINES, François Jean de. Dictionnaire raisonné de diplomatique, contenant les regles principales & essentielles pour servir à déchiffrer les anciens Titres, Diplomes & Monuments, ainsi qu’à justifier de leur date & de leur authenticité. On y a joint des Planches rédigées aussi par ordre alphabétique & revues avec le plus grand soin, avec des explications à cha-
cune, pour aider également à connaître les caracteres & écritures des différents âges & de différentes nations. 2 volumes. Paris: Chez Lacombe, 1774. Large 8°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), spine richly gilt in six compartments with raised bands, crimson morocco lettering and numbering pieces, marbled endleaves, text block edges rouged, two green silk ribbon place markers in each volume. Woodcut vignettes on title pages, woodcut and typographical headpieces and tailpieces, engraved calligraphic plates. Occasional light spotting. A very good set overall. Oval stamps of B.M. Tavares de Proença / J. de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza on rectos of half titles with “374” in ink manuscript at center; octagonal paper labels with blue borders and same number in ink manuscript on spines. xxiv, 547 pp., 25 plates (1 folding); (2 ll.), 482 pp., (1 l.), 26 plates (1 folding). 2 volumes. $800.00

FIRST EDITION, later issue: the same as the original 1773 edition except for the new title pages and half titles. This comprehensive dictionary for those studying historical documents or paleography includes 51 engraved plates with facsimiles of ancient and national scripts—one or two plates for each letter of the alphabet, plus other subjects such as Latin abbreviations. The entries in the dictionary include lengthy discussions of dates, abbreviations, scripts, seals, and a host of official documents (secular and clerical).
DICTIONNAIRE
RAISONNÉ
DE DIPLOMATIQUE,
CONTENANT
Les règles principales et essentielles pour servir à
déchiffrer les anciens Titres, Diplomes & Monuments,
asie qu’à justifier de leur date & de leur
authenticité.

On y a joint
Des Planches rédigées d’abord par ordre alphabétique & invens
avec le plus grand soin, avec des explications à chaques,
pour aider également à connaître les caractères & dessins
des diverses âges & de différentes nations.

Par Dom de Vainez, Religieux Bénédictin
de la Congrégation de S. Max.

TOME PREMIER.
Item 19 (greatly reduced)
In the preface, the author describes the difficulties of studying this field and what he hopes to accomplish by compiling a dictionary such as this.

Jean-François de Vaines (1733-1803) is identified on the title page as a Benedictine from the Congregation of St. Maur, whose members were known for their high level of scholarship.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4º conde and 1º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. 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.

* Not in Michaud.
Poetry by a Resident of Brazil

21. ZALUAR, Augusto Emilio. *Dores e flores. Poesias*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de F. de Paula Brito, 1851. Large 8°, contemporary dark green quarter calf over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spine with gilt ornaments in romantic fashion and short author and title in gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Small wood engraving on title page incorporating a lyre and other musical instruments, an armillary sphere, etc. Some dampstains. In good condition. Old annotations in pencil throughout. Rectangular black-on-white paper ticket of Livraria Eclética, Lisboa, with five-digit telephone number, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. [1 l.], xxii pp., (1 l.), 178 pp.; lacking 2 ll. (i.e., pp. [iii-vi]), the Dedicatoria and Advertencia (pp. iv and vi are blank). The 2 missing pages are supplied in photocopy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; includes a letter of the author to D. Carlos Guido y Spano, and D. Carlos’s lengthy reply. Augusto Emilio Zaluar (1825-1882) was born in Lisbon, but spent most of his life in Brazil, and died there. He was a magistrate, teacher, translator, and writer of poetry, novels, biographies, and plays.

OUR LISBON OFFICE

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com

Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

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

Visitors by appointment