RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 243
Inquisition
August 16, 2016

Special List 243

Inquisition

Items marked with an asterisk (*) are in Lisbon.

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 243

INQUISITION

Duties and Privileges of Familiars of the Inquisition:
Text in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish

1. ABOIM, Diogo Guerreiro Camacho de. Opusculum de privilegijs familiarium, officialium que Sanctae Inquisitionis desideratissimum nunc primum in lucem editum .... Coimbra: Ex Officina Joannis [i.e., João] Antunes, 1699. Folio (30.1 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary sheep (significant wear to corners, head and foot of spine; hinges beginning to split; scraping and rubbing), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Title page in red and black with typographical separation bar above imprint. Typographical headpieces on rectos of second and fifth unnumbered leaves and on p. 383. Woodcut initials, some large and elegant. Allegorical woodcut headpiece on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on p. 382. Text in Latin, Spanish and Portuguese. Printed in double columns (except for the first seven leaves). Light waterstains to title page and preliminary leaves. Internally in near-fine condition; overall very good. Inscription of J.P. de Agrella Oliveira, anno de 1805 in upper blank margin of title page. (8 ll.), 424 pp., (1 ll. errata). $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Despite the Latin title, significant portions are in Portuguese and Spanish. This work lists the duties and privileges of familiars of the Inquisition, with rules on how they must dress, when they may bear arms, from what taxes and legal charges they are exempt, as well as the rights of their wives or widows, families and slaves. It was reprinted in Lisbon in 1735, 1747, and 1759.

Included in the preliminary leaves, on ¶¶3 verso, are a Latin epigram and a sonnet in Portuguese by Gaspar Teixeira Pinto.

OPUSCULUM
DE
PRIVILEGIIS
FAMILIARUM.
OFFICIALUM QUE SANCÆ INQUISITIONIS
DESIDERATISSIMUM
NUNC PRIMUM IN LUCEM EDITUM

IN QUO
TOTAE FER PRIVILEGII RUM MATERIA
exaratur, & omnium Privilegiorum jus generiæ, & specificæ examinatur, pleneque dictariuntur privilegia omnia
Familiarum, Officialium que Sancæ Inquisitionis, Se-
tonii, monetario, scholas fici, & Viduarum, &
alterum, potestas etiam eorum Conservatorum
ventilatur, & plures aliae iuris materiae
involuntur.

AUTHORE.
DIDACO GUERRERO CAMACHO DE ABOTAE,
Antiquario Sancæ Inquisitionis Familiaris, etdemque Fisci tum Eborensis,
quom Comodicesiæ Indice, & in Portuæ Ræcæe Senatoræ.

CÔNIMBRIœ:
Cum Superiorum permisso, & Authoris expensis, at Privilegii.
Ex Officina JOANNIS ANTUNES
Anno Domini 1699.
2. AVELLAR, Andre do. Chronographia ou reportorio dos tempos: o mais copioso qve te agora sayo a luz. Conforme a noua reformação do Santo Padre Gregorio XIII ... Nesta quarta impressam reformado, & accrescentado ... Lisbon: Por Jorge Rodrigues a custa de Esteuão Lopez mercader de liuros, 1602. 4°, contemporary vellum (recased, new endpapers, upper cover creased), with fore-edge cover extensions and remains of ties. Woodcut hemisphere on title page, repeated on f. H5 recto. Numerous other woodcut illustrations in text. Many elegant woodcut initials, woodcut and typographical tailpieces and dividers. Minor browning. Overall in very good condition; fine internally. Old ink numbers in margin of title page. Leaves 365-8 with old (contemporary?) ink markings indicating passages and words to be censored or deleted, but without prejudice to the text. Other occasional old, perhaps contemporary ink underlining and scoring of words or phrases, apparently from the same pen, without impairing readability. Contemporary signature ["Veigas"] in lower blank margin below catchword on leaf C4 recto. (7, 1 blank ll.), 373 ll. [actually 272 ll.: details below]. SOLD

Fifth (?) and final edition of this work dealing mainly with astrology, meteorology and geography; all the editions are rare. Originally a free translation of Jeronimo Chaves' Chronographia o repertorio de los tiempos, this and previous Portuguese editions (Lisbon 1585, Coimbra 1590 and 1593, and Lisbon 1594) were significantly altered. Attention is given to America (Brazil as well as the Spanish possessions), Africa, Asia and the polar regions.

Woodcuts include one of the Earth that shows Brazil and the Southern Continent, a cross-section of the Earth, each of the 12 signs of the zodiac, the sun, the moon and the five known planets. A chapter on medicine and astrology contains three anatomical cuts (one of them full-page). There are also many tables and diagrams.

This work is of considerable scientific interest, since it is one of the earliest almanacs to use and describe the new Gregorian calendar, adopted only a decade before this work’s first appearance (1593). Avellar gives a complete explanation of the system of epacts that is essential for understanding the new calendar. The calendar was not completely explained until Clavius published his monumental treatise in 1603.

Andre do Avellar (born Lisbon, 1546—date of death unknown; said by Barbosa Machado to have been still alive in 1622), professor of mathematics at the University of Coimbra, was the most noteworthy Portuguese successor to Pedro Nunes. He was one of the New Christians at the University persecuted by the Inquisition from 1616 to 1626, and is said to have denounced António Homem, who was burned in 1624.

The foliation skips from 124 to 225 and is highly erratic elsewhere, quires are consistently of 8 except for O4, Ii4, Mm4 and Nn2, all of which are complete [judging from the content], (1 blank l.). Os sucessores de Zacuto: o almanque na Biblioteca Nacional nº 587 calls for the same collation in O and li, but ends with quire Ll. Leaf 49 incorrectly numbered 46, 52 unnumbered, 82 numbered 72, 88 numbered 78, 89 numbered 90, 95 numbered
94, 95 numbered 96, 97 numbered 96, 98 numbered 98-105, 107-8 unnumbered, final number in 233 printed backwards, 246 numbered 242, 247-56 numbered 246-55, 267 numbered 266, 267 numbered 275, 277 numbered 257, 279 numbered 284 numbered 280, 291-2 (Bb3-4, but signed Bb2-3) bound in reverse order, 293-4 (Bb5-[6], but 293 signed Bb4) bound in reverse order, 305-30 numbered 304-29, 330 numbered 338, 349 numbered 350, 350-71 numbered 352-73. Leaf M2 unsigned, L2 signed ij, Q4-5 signed Q3-4, V4 signed V5, Y4 signed Y3, Bb2 unsigned.

* Alden & Landis 602/10: citing only the British Library copy, supposedly with 372 ll. Arouca A538 (locating a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and giving a different collation: the “Taboa” is said to extend to the recto of the eighth and final preliminary leaf, while the main body of text contains only 367 [i.e., 270] numbered leaves; the text of the “Taboa” in our copy, which ends on the seventh unnumbered preliminary leaf, appears to be complete; having examined the copy cited by Arouca in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, it is the same as ours, except that it is missing ll. 368-73, and otherwise in inferior condition). Os sucessores de Zacuto: o almanaque na Biblioteca Nacional 587: calling for only [8], 367 [i.e., 266] ff., without mention of quires Mm and Nn (see above). Cruz, Tipografia portuguesa do séc. XVII: A coleção da Biblioteca Nacional, I (all published) 323. Innocêncio I, 58-9 (without collation); see also VIII, 61. Barbosa Machado I, 137. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 47 (calling for 373 numbered leaves). Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Século XVII 38. Coimbra Reservados 348 (ll. 77 and 78 defective; collation appears to conform to our copy: 8 unnumbered preliminary ll., the last blank, and 272 ll.); Suplemento 5 (the copy cited in Porbase; incomplete, but otherwise collation appears to conform to our copy). Falha 450 (without collation). Monteverde 311 (collation agrees with our copy). Ameal 183 (collating as our copy). This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in JFB (1994), HSA or Ticknor Catalogue. No edition of this work in Azevedo-Samodães. NUC: MH (collating [7], 373 ll.). OCLC: 78952799 (Harvard College Library: with [7], 373 ll.; according to Hollis, first 3 ll. are worm-eaten); 560291567 (British Library: calls for 373 numbered leaves, without mention of the preliminaries); for the 1594 edition see 456841908 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 5580306 (Newberry Library and John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with title page mutilated and backed, with “folhas perfuradas” [presumably serious worming]; collation given is [8], 367 [i.e., 266] ll.), and one copy at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra (lacking the title page and five subsequent leaves; mentions foliation skipping from 124 to 225), and cites the Lisbon, 1594 also at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (three copies, two of which are seriously imperfect), and a single copy in poor condition at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Copac repeats British Library only for the present edition, and cites a single copy of the 1594 edition at the Middle Temple Library.


These poems probably appeared in print for the first time in 1716, under the title “Sentimentos de D. Pedro e de D. Ignes de Castro,” in volume I of the Fenix renasceda. Their author, D. Maria de Lara e Menezes (1610-1649), daughter of the Duque de Caminha, was the wife of D. Duarte de Bragança, brother of D. João IV.

The story of D. Inez de Castro has inspired poems, dramas, and operas. In 1340, the beautiful D. Inez came to Portugal as lady-in-waiting to the Infanta of Spain, Constanza, who was betrothed to D. Pedro, future king of Portugal. D. Pedro gave his hand to the Infanta but his heart to D. Inez. After the Infanta died, D. Pedro and D. Inez were married morganatically. But intrigues surrounded them: Portuguese nobles whispered that D. Inez wanted to bring her own friends to Court, and even wanted to have her eldest son succeed D. Affonso IV, rather than the legitimate heir. In 1355 D. Inez was assassinated. D. Pedro swore to make amends, and when he acceded to the throne two years later, he punished her tormentors, insisted that the Church recognize his marriage, and had D. Inez’s body exhumed and reburied with royal honors at Alcobaça.

**Innocêncio VI, 139-40 refers to an edition of Lisbon: Offic. Joaquiniana da Musica, 1744; XVI, 357-8 mentions an edition by the same publisher, 1745, and refers to the present edition, claiming in error that it was merely the 1745 edition with a new title page; see also V, 370-1. Roig, Inesiana 681. OCLC: 83648902 (Houghton Library); 62703951 (Newberry Library); for the 1745 edition, see 223741824 (Thomas Fischer Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 78226625 (Houghton Library); and 62703948 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies of the present edition, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one lacking the title page), and one copy of the 1745 edition, also in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates only a single copy of what appears to be a chapbook edition, Lisbon 1817, an 8º of 52 pp. at the British Library.

BOUND WITH:


First Edition with the attribution to Bruno de Mendoça Furtado, of a work published anonymously in 1643 under the title Veridade do Anti-Christo contra a mentira inventada, dedicated to the daughter of the Duke of Orleans (uncle of Louis XIV) and attributed to the Dominican Fr. Manuel Homem, confessor to the Marquês de Cascaes, who accompanied
SAUDADES DE
D. IGNEZ
DE CASTRO
PELO LICENCIADO
MANOEL DE AZEVEDO
Conimbricense.
OFFERECIDA AO SENHOR
GUILHERME
PAES
JOAO
Pstbitero

PROBLEMA,
QUE
O SEMPRE MEMORAVEIL PADRE
ANTONIO VIEIRA
DA R ESCREDA COMPANHIA DE JESUS
Recitou em huma Academia em Roma, em que
foi generoso Assunto:
Se o Mundo de mais digno de rizo, ou de pranto; e af- 
som quem acertava melhor, DEMOCRITO, que
fio sempre, ou HERACLITO, que sem-
pre chorava.

LISBOA:
Com todas as licencias necessárias.

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the Marquês on a diplomatic mission to Paris in 1644. There appear to be two different editions of 1756, as well as editions of 1814, 1817, 1824 and 1825. See also Barbosa Machado III, 286-7 and Grande enciclopédia XIII, 340.

AND BOUND WITH:


First separate edition in Portuguese [?]. The colophon reads, “Vende-se na mesma impressão, na rua dos Espingardeiros, e debaixo dos arcos do Rocio, e nos papelistas do Terreiro do Paço.” A debate seems to have been staged for the benefit of Queen Cristina of Sweden at her palace in Rome. Father Vieira took the side of Heraclitus, that the world merits tears rather than laughter. The original Italian has been translated here by the Conde de Ericeira. The text also appeared with the title “Lagrimas de Heráclito defendidas em Roma pelo Padre Antonio Vieira,” in volume XIV of Vieira’s Sermões, 1710, pp. 211-24.

Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, assigning the date [1720], and locates a photocopy at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, giving the date as 1674. OCLC: 36218278 (Houghton Library; Loyola University Chicago; assigning the date of [1674?]!); 613466451 (Houghton Library, giving date as [ca. 1740]. Not located in Copac. Cf. José Pedro Paiva, ed., Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia 1204 (2 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa; assigning the date [1720]; a different edition?); also Leite, História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil, IX, 316, 1019; and Innocencio XXII, 376.

AND BOUND WITH:


Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this satiric prose attack on satirists. The purported author, born in 1610, was still alive in 1683. For his good humor, festive and caustic spirit, he was welcome in the society of his contemporaries and in the academies of which he was a member. His poems were published in collections such
as that of the Academias dos Singulares, the *Forasteiro admirado*, and the *Fenix renascida*, volume IV, pp. 151-251.


**AND BOUND WITH:**


ONLY SEPARATE EDITION (?) of this poem in decasyllabic octaves, set in the Dão region of Portugal in the time of a cruel Moorish king with abnormally large ears, preceded by three pages of prose argument. This work was included in the author’s *Poemas lusitanos*, of which there are editions of 1598, 1771, 1829, and a number of twentieth-century versions. In the 1598 edition this poem occupies pp. 116-25 and contains 57 octaves. The present chapbook edition contains only 50 octaves. However, the prose argument, present here, is absent from the 1598 edition. Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569), was one of the most important Portuguese poets of the sixteenth century.

* Arouca F80. See Grande enciclopédia XI, 160-1. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Both Arouca and Porbase give the date as 167? OCLC: 560201944 (British Library, giving a date of ca. 1700); 612732645 (Houghton Library, giving a date of ca. 1750). Copac repeats British Library only.

**AND BOUND WITH:**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this auto-da-fé sermon. The author was a Cistercian Monk from Alcobaça. In the preliminary leaves are verses praising him: four sonnets, by Manoel Dias Fagundes, Antonio de Figueyredo, Joseph do Monte, and Joseph do Couto Pestana, Decimas by Joseph do Valle, all in Portuguese, and an anonymous neo-Latin epigram by “Oratoris Amicus.”

BOSQUEJO HISTÓRICO
DE
GOA
ESCRITO EM INGLEZ
PELO
REVERENDO D. N. L. COTTINEAU DE KLOCUEN
VIRTIDO EM PORTUGUÉS, E ACCRESCENTADO COM
ALGUMAS NOTAS, E RECTIFICAÇÕES
POR
MIGUEL VICENTE D'ABREU.
Assessor da Secretaria do Governo Geral
de Estado da Índia Portugueza.

NOVA-GOA
1858.

IMPRESSÃO NACIONAL.
only five preliminary leaves in the copy described; according to Hollis, the Houghton Library copy is complete; 42357240 (Columbia University Libraries); 433854784 (Biblioteca Nacional de España).

AND BOUND WITH:

QUENTAL, Bertolameu [or Bartolomeu] do. Sermam funebre nas exequias da Excellentissima Senhora D. Leonor Maria de Menezes, Condeça de Atouguia, que pregou ... no Convento de S. Francisco de Xabregas, onde foy sepultada no jazigo dos Condes de Atouguia no anno de 1664. Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveyra, 1665. 4°, 35 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3. Triple-decker tailpiece on p. 35, consisting of a woodcut skull and crossbones above two coffin-like bars, each with monogram “MA” [Menezes Atouguia?] at center. A very good to fine copy.

The author (1626-1698) was a native of Ponta Delgada on the island of São Miguel in the Açores. He was known for the purity and elegance of his language and style, especially in his sermons. The device for this sermon is a lengthy comparison of the Condessa to Rachel.


4. CARVALHO, Licinio Fausto Cardoso de. Os dous proscriptos ou A Restauração de Portugal em 1640. Drama historico em 5 actos e 6 quadros .... Rio de Janeiro: Livr. de A.T. de Castro Dias, 1877. 8°, original printed wrappers (slightly foxed). Some foxing to first 2 leaves, final quire browned. In good condition. 98 pp. $50.00

Later edition of the first of only two dramas published by Cardoso de Carvalho before his untimely death in 1854 at the age of 27. Set in November and December 1640, the time of the Portuguese Restauração, its cast of characters includes two exiles, several Spanish and Portuguese noblemen, a Jesuit, a captain from India, and an officer of the Inquisition.

Born in Ovar (Aveiro) in 1827, Cardoso de Carvalho was a public engineer in Porto. This work first appeared in Porto, 1850, with the title Os dous proscriptos ou a jugo de Castella; a second edition was printed in Porto, 1854. The editions of Rio de Janeiro, 1856, 1865 and 1877, erroneously give the author’s name as Luciano rather than Licinio, and have a different subtitle.

❊ This edition not in Innocêncio; see V, 185 and XIII, 296. NUC: MH.
CASTRO, Bernardo José de Abrantes e. *Memoria sobre a conducta do … desde a retirada de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor para a America.* London: H. Breyer, Impressor, 1810. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century dark blue quarter sheep over marbled boards (chipped at head of spine, upper hinge with split of 4 cm. at head of spine, rubbed, corners worn), smooth spine richly gilt with romantic design of French acanthus vignette above and below title. Foxed throughout. One chart torn at fold. In near-good condition. Old ink signature on title-page of A. d’Oliveira. (2 ll.), 364 pp., 2 folding charts. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Memoria* is a detailed defense of Abrantes e Castro’s conduct as Inspector General of Portugal’s military hospitals from 1807 to 1809, and an account of his subsequent interrogation and punishment at the hands of the Inquisition on charges of being a Freemason. Supplemented by over 140 supporting documents, Abrantes e Castro’s memoir is valuable for its discussion of events in the period of the French Invasion, his management of Portuguese military hospitals and dealings with French military officers, and Masonic and anti-Masonic activities in Portugal. The charts show expenses for food and drink at the military hospital in Praça de Lagos for 1803-1806 and expenses at 13 military hospitals in 1807, after Abrantes reformed the purchasing system.

Abrantes e Castro (b. 1771) earned his medical degree from Coimbra University, and after establishing a flourishing medical practice in Lisbon was called in 1801 to serve in the army. After his trial by the Inquisition he was banished to Faro in 1810, but soon escaped to England. There he helped found the emigré journal *O investigador portuguez.* Although offered the position of counselor of state in 1827, he refused to accept it. On his death in 1833, he left a library of over 4,000 volumes with an appraised value of over 1 million réis.


History of Goa

COTTINEAU DE KLOGUEN, Diniz L. *Bosquejo historico de Goa … vertido em portuguez … por Miguel Vicente d’Abreu.* Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. 4°, twentieth century brown three-quarter morocco by Frederico d’Almeida over marbled boards, decorated endleaves, spine
richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (bands somewhat rubbed), gilt letter, top edges rouged. In fine condition. Internally very fine. vii, [5]-202 pp., (1 p. errata). $900.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Originally published in Madrasta, 1831, under the title An Historical Sketch of Goa, the work includes a history of Goa and its religious establishments, and information on population, government, language, trade and industry of Goa, Salsete, Bardez and the Novas Conquistas. The translator’s notes include a list of publications on the 1821 revolution in Goa; excerpts from Dellon on autos da fé and other Inquisition activities in Goa; a description of St. Francis Xavier’s tomb; and Francisco Pirard’s 1628 description of Pangim during its golden era, along with a description of it in more recent times.


**Progressive Political Advice under D. José I**


FIRST separate EDITION. The Testamento had previously been published in the Investigador portuguez. In 1821 it was reprinted by Lourenço Caminha in Obras ineditas, under the title “Carta escrita de Paris, ou Instrução ao Ser. Príncipe D. José.” According to Innocência, that edition has numerous textual errors. There is also a Lisbon, 1943 edition.

Cunha (1662-1749), a famous progressive politician, diplomat, and economic thinker, served as Ambassador extraordinary to London, Madrid and Paris, and as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht in 1712. In this posthumously published Testamento, his most famous work, he advises the future D. José I to appoint Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (the future Marquês de Pombal) as his prime minister; to reform the army, navy, and magistracy; to encourage industry and open rivers and canals to navigation; and to be tolerant of different religious beliefs. Negative influence of the Inquisition, and the situation of Jews and New Christians, is discussed on pp. 45-57. In the course of developing a mercantilistic argument regarding Portuguese trade, products of Brazil, such as leather, sugar, tobacco, pão do Brazil, cravo do Maranhão, cocoa, and vanilla are repeatedly mentioned in connection with Portuguese trade with other
Procedures for the Inquisition, Including When Torture Is Permissible

8. FREYRE, José Vas [and Leonel de Parada Tavares (?)]. *Practica delegationum criminalium, vulgo alcadas, Illustrissimo, ac Religiosissimo Domino D. Josephi de Lancastro olim Episcope Colipponensi Dignissimo, nunc regnorum Portugaliae in suprema S. Inquisitionis Tribunali praeсидi maximo D. & C. … quamplurimis, et utilissimis additionibus, responsis Sacri Palatij, ac decisionibus illustrata*. Coimbra: Ex Officina Joannis Antunes [João Antunes], 1700. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), eighteenth-century (third quarter?) cat’s paw sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering-piece in second compartment from head (minor worming to lettering-piece), text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black. Half-page engraving on second preliminary leaf recto of ecclesiastical arms of the dedicatee, D. José de Lancastro. Typographical headpieces and tailpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Mostly in 2 columns. Minor soiling on title page. In very good to fine condition. Early signature in ink (illegible) in blank portion of title page. (40 ll.), 131 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION? The *Practica* deals with the workings of the Inquisition. It is dedicated to the head of the Inquisition in Portugal, D. Fr. José de Lancastro, and bears his engraved arms on the leaf following the title page. The Inquisition was suspended in Portugal from 1674 to 1681, largely due to the influence of P. António Vieira, but by 1700 it was back in business. This handbook covers proper procedure from determining whether a certain crime falls under the Inquisition’s jurisdiction to forming a tribunal, incarcerating the offender and sequestering his goods, using corporal punishment and torture, asylum, and the salaries of inquisitorial officials. Scattered throughout are lengthy excerpts from royal decrees relating to the Inquisition and pronouncements of previous tribunals on procedure, all from the 1600s, which are printed the width of 2 columns, in italic.

The dedicatee, D. Fr. José de Lancastro [or Lencastre], descended from an illegitimate son of King D. João II, was a native of Lisbon, and died there (1621-1705). He was a Barefoot Carmelite, then left his branch of the order to become a member of the older, shoe-wearing branch. Entering the college of his new brethren in Coimbra, he studied philosophy and theology, becoming vice-rector. Traveling to Rome and to Spain, he was briefly chaplain to King Felipe IV. Under D. Pedro II he became bishop of Miranda, then of Leiria. In 1692 he became chaplain to D. Pedro II, and the following year became Inquisitor General, succeeding his brother, the Cardinal D. Veríssimo de Lencastre. (The author compares the brothers in the prologue.) When Catherine of Bragança, the widowed queen of Charles II of England, returned to Portugal that year, she resided...
PRACTICA
DELEGATIONUM CRIMINALIUM,
VULGO
ALCADAS
ILLUSTRISSIMO, A C RELIGIOSISSIMO DOMINO
D. JOSEPHO
DE LANCASTRO
OLIM EPISCOPO COUPONENSI DIGNISSIMO.

Nunc Regnorum Portugaliae
In supremo S.Inquisitionis Tribunali
PRÆSIDI MAXIMO.
D. & C.
À JOSEPHO VAS FREYRE
JURISCONSULTO BACHARENSI
QUA M A L R IMIS, ET UTI LI SI MIS ADDITIONIBUS,
Responsum Sacri Palatii, et decisionibus
ILLUSTRATA

CONIMBRICÆ
Cum Superiorum Permissù.
Ex Officina JOANNIS ANTUNES Anno 1700.

Item 8
for a time in his palace. He was briefly a member of the Conselho do Estado in 1694. The dedication, leaves ¶2r-3v, makes a charming pun on Lencastre’s name: “Quid enim aliud sonat Lancastro, nisi Castrum, quo se aliquis ab adversarijs facilè defendat.” (“What else does “Lancaster” mean, if not “Castrum” [castle], in which one can easily defend oneself from enemies.”)

José Vas [or Vaz] Freyre, a native of Braga (1652-1705), had a degree in canon law from Coimbra. He practiced law in the city of his birth, and left in manuscript a book on civil law, and poetry.

Collations of this rare work vary widely. Porbase describes the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal as having [82], 131, [3] pp. Harvard’s copy has [16], 131, [65] pp. UCLA’s has only 131 pp. The copy at the Biblioteca da Ajuda is said to have lxxx, 131 pp., with the contents of the preliminary matter as described in Arouca corresponding to that of our copy.

An edition of 1692 is mentioned in the OCLC entry for the copy at UCLA, but it is perhaps a ghost: we have been unable to locate any actual copy of such an edition in Arouca, Porbase, OCLC, or Copac. Barbosa Machado III, 10, does cite a 1692 edition, saying that it had been included in the second edition of João Martins da Costa’s Domus supplicationis curiæ lusitanæ… with Leonel de Parada Tavares (1600-1669) given as the author. In an “Ad Lectorem” on leaf ¶4 recto, José Vas Freyre states that the work had first appeared under the name of Leonel de Parada Tavares in 1692, already with additions by Freyre, but that the edition had so many errors, caused by the printer, that it was not allowed to circulate. He also refers to the edition full of printers’ errors in the prologue (¶3 recto). Curiously, the licenses for the present edition are dated 1686 and 1687.

Leaves ¶¶-¶¶2 recto contain a neo-Latin eulogy in praise of the book by António Freyre, S.J., followed by two poems by Dr. João Marques da Silva in Portuguese (a decima and a sonnet) that praise the book. Two more poems in Portuguese (an epigram and a decima) by Dr. Manoel Gomes Ribeyro praise João Vas Freyre as author.


**Inquisition Trial for Heresy of Scottish Humanist George Buchanan**

9. HENRIQUES, Guilherme J.C. [i.e., William John Charles Henry]. George Buchanan in the Lisbon Inquisition. The records of His Trial, with a Translation thereof into English, Fac-similes of some of the Papers and an introduction by Guilherme J.C. Henriques (Carnota). Lisbon: Typographia da Empreza da História de Portugal, 1906. Folio (29 x 21 cm.), original gray printed wrappers (a bit frayed at outer edges). Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good to fine condition. Frontis portrait, xix, 47 pp., 4 black-and-white plates of sixteenth-century manuscripts. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first full publication of the papers (in Portuguese with English translations) relating to the Inquisition’s trial of Scottish humanist George Buchanan (1506-1582). In 1547, Buchanan came to teach at Coimbra with André Gouvea
and Diogo de Teive. Under Gouvea’s successor, Teive and Buchanan were put on trial for heresy in 1550-1551. Buchanan was directed to make public abjuration and imprisoned in the monastery of São Bento for instruction. In February 1552 he was allowed to leave the country.

Guilherme João Carlos Henriques (London, 1846—Alenquer [?], 1911), author and archeologist, arrived in Portugal in 1860, fixing his residence in Alenquer at the Quinta da Carnota, which he later inherited upon the death of the Conde de Carnota. Dedicating himself to the study of the region in which he lived, he published in 1873 the results of his studies, *Alenquer e seu concelho*. A second, revised edition appeared in 1902. He published in 1896, in two parts, *Estudos Goesianos*. Henriques was also responsible for publishing a part of the *Correspondência do Duque de Saldanha*.

* Van Der Vekene 2651. On Buchanan, see *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (online).

**New Handbook for Officials of the Inquisition**

10. **[INQUISITION]**. *Regimento do Santo Officio da Inquisição dos Reinos de Portugal, ordenado com o real beneplacito, e regio auxilio pelo Eminentissimo, e Reverendissimo Senhor Cardeal da Cunha … Inquisidor Geral nestes reinos, e em todos os seus dominios*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Maniscal da Costa, 1774. Folio (29.2 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, heavily gilt with red lettering piece (slightly defective at foot, one corner worn). In fine to very fine condition, clean and crisp, with ample margins. Manuscript notes on the flyleaves: at front, an early list of “Memorias avulças”; at the end, a list of the Inquisitors General in Portugal from 1536 to 1819. Frequent early manuscript notes in the margins cite revised laws, court proceedings, etc. (4 ll.), 158 pp. $2,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this third *Regimento*, or handbook for officials of the Inquisition in Portugal. It includes sections on trials, torture, and autos da fé, with chapters on those who commit heresy, blasphemy, bigamy, and sodomy, as well as Jacobins, witches and astrologers. The *Regimento* was first printed in Lisbon, 1613, and again in Lisbon, 1640. Each version is substantially different from the others.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 705; see also the 1958 ed., II, 178. Van der Vekene no. 222: citing only copies at the Universidade de Coimbra, the British Library and Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. **NUC**: ICN, CLU, MH, MiU.

11. **The Jews in Portugal**. Lisbon: ICEP Tourism Information Department, n.d (ca. 1985?). Folio (29.5 x 21 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 40 pp., well illustrated in color. **ISBN**: none. $20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
“The Most Beautiful Illustrated English Book on Portugal of the Period” (Tooley)

12. LANDMANN, Lt.-Col. George Thomas. **Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal**, illustrated by seventy-five coloured plates, including authentic plans of the sieges and battles fought in the Peninsula during the late war.... 2 volumes. London: For T. Cadell and W. Davies, by W. Bulmer & Co., 1818. Large 4° (38.4 x 27.7 cm.), contemporary calf in the neoclassical style by the Viennese binder Georg Friedrich Krauss, all edges gilt, spines and covers richly gilt, covers also tooled in blind, repeated “AST” monogram in gilt on spines, labels in red and green morocco; gilt letter, slightest of bumps to a few corners, but virtually as they came out of the bindery more than 190 years ago. Seventy-six plates in all: 60 hand-colored aquatints (of which 4 are double-page and 7 are folding), 2 of coins colored in outline only, and 14 plans. Internally clean. Described in a penciled manuscript inscription by Maggs Bros., London, ca. 1950, as “a choice copy.” The binding was executed for Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (1738-1822), son of Friedrich August II of Saxony, with his “AST” monogram on the spines. Engraved armorial bookplates of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco, designed by J.M. Jacquin and engraved by Agry, Paris. (6 ll.), xvi, 607, 203 pp., 20 plates; (2 ll.), xii pp., (1 l.), 293 pp., (1 blank l.), 132, pp., 56 plates.

FIRST EDITION. Tooley describes this as “the most beautiful illustrated English book on Portugal of the period.” Among the seventy-six plates four show tortures of the Inquisition, a dozen or so directly are related to the Peninsular War, and many depict views of architecture and landscapes. The title-page states that the work has 75 plates, but one plate was mistakenly omitted from the list of plates in volume II. **Historical, Military and Picturesque Observations** was issued in parts from 1813 to 1818—whether fourteen or fifteen is unclear (see notes in Abbey).

Landmann (1779-1854), a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, served in Spain and Portugal from 1805 to 1812, participating in many important battles of the Peninsular War. He also published **Adventures and Recollections of Colonel Landmann**, London 1852, and **Recollections of My Military Life**, London 1854.

Provenance: Albert of Sachsen-Teschen (Moritzburg, near Dresden, 1738-Vienna, 1822), of the ancient House of Wettin, son of King Augustus III of Poland (also elector of Saxony), joined the Austrian army in 1759 and in 1766 married the Archduchess Maria Christina, a daughter of the Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I. From his father-in-law he received the territory of Teschen in Austrian Silesia, and was given the title of Duke of Teschen. After serving in the Habsburg empire in various military and civil capacities, including governor of Hungary from 1765 to 1780, and governor of the Austrian Netherlands until he had to flee Brussels in 1793 in the wake of the French revolution, he retired to Vienna in 1795 to devote himself to the fine arts. His collection formed the basis for the Albertina (a palace next door to the Hofburg originally designed for Manuel Teles da Silva-Tarouca and enlarged for Albert and his wife by Louis Montoyer), which now houses the greatest collection of prints in the world. He was also a bibliophile with exacting standards. Upon his return to Vienna, he sought
out as an advisor Adam von Bartsch, curator of the Imperial prints collection and the greatest prints scholar of his age.

Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco was a distinguished Portuguese collector active during the third quarter of the twentieth century. He was the son of Manuel de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castelo-Branco, 9º conde da Ponte. The bulk of his library was sold at auction in Lisbon, 1982. The sale catalogue is one of the twenty or so most important ever compiled in Portugal. The present work, however, was not included in the auction. It was purchased by us much more recently directly from one of the collector’s heirs, also a distinguished collector.


**13. [LAVALLÉ, Joseph de Marquis de Bois-Robert]. Historia completa das Inquisições de Italia, Hespanha, e Portugal. Ornada com sete estampas analogas aos principaes objectos que nella se tratão. Lisbon: Na Nova Impressão Magrense, 1821. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (front joint weak with bottom half splitting; other minor binding wear), smooth spine richly gilt with black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, binding edges milled, text-block edges sprinkled red, marbled endleaves, silk place marker. Some waterstaining in lower margins of title-page of preliminary leaves. Light browning in first 35 leaves. In good to very good condition. x, 294 pp., 7 engraved plates. $800.00

First Edition in Portuguese, considerably more difficult to obtain than the second, published the following year. Plates depict victims of the Inquisition before and after sentencing, in the torture chamber and at an auto da fé. There is also a plate showing the Inquisition removing the sentence of excommunication from D. João IV, and another titled “Filipe III Rei d’Hespanha” (i.e. Filipe III of Portugal, who was Filipe IV of Spain at the time Portugal declared independence in 1640?), in which the Spanish King consults with inquisitors in a palace while the fires of the Inquisition can be seen through an open door. This is an unacknowledged translation of Lavallé’s Histoire des Inquisitions religieuses d’Italie, d’Espagne, et du Portugal, first published in Paris, 1809. An English translation appeared in London, 1816. The work was placed on the Index in 1825. Innocência da Rocha Galvão, the translator, a native of Bahia, was elected to the General Assembly for Bahia in 1836 and acclaimed President of State in the 1837 revolution.

* Sacramento Blake III, 281-2. Innocência III, 192: erroneously dating the first edition to 1822 (and transcribing the title of the second edition, calling it the first); see also p. 413, attributing the translation to João Maria Rodrigues de Castro, a native of the Island of São Miguel in the Azores, and maintaining only the reference to the 1822 edition; X, 85-6, attributing the translation to Rocha Galvão, still without any mention of the 1821 edition. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 3744. Palau 271843: with a list of the plates, however, Palau does not mention the plate captioned “Processão de um Auto
REGIMENTO
DO
SANTO OFFICIO
DA
INQUISIÇÃO
DOS REINOS DE PORTUGAL,
ORDENADO COM
O REAL BENEFICACIO,
E REGIO AUXILIO
PELO
EMINENTISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO
SENROR
CARDEAL DA CUNHA,
DOS CONSELHOS DE ESTADO, E GABINETE
DE SUA MAGESTADE,
E INQUISIDOR GERAL
NESTES REINOS,
E EM TODOS OS SEUS DOMINIOS.

IMPRESSO EM LISBOA
Na Officina de Miguel Manesal da Costa.
Ano MDCLXXIX.

Item 10
da Fé” (taking place in the Rossio?); listed instead is “Auto da Fé em frente do Paço da Ribeira” which appears only in the 1822 edition, with the title “Representação de um Auto da Fé.” Van der Vekene 1897: locating copies at DSB Berlin, BSB Munich, Hebrew Union College-Cincinnati, and Lisbon-Biblioteca Nacional. Not in Palha; see 2427 for the 1822 second edition. This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books; cf. 822/29 for the second edition in Portuguese. This edition not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos; see p. 213 for the 1822 edition, giving Rocha Galvão as the author. Bujanda, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, p. 518. NUC: OCH.

With Eight Fine, Gruesome Engravings
Depicting the Tortures of the Inquisition

*14. [LAVALLÉ, Joseph de Marquis de Bois-Robert]. Historia completa das Inquisições de Italia, Hespanha, e Portugal. Ornada com oito estampas analogas aos principaes objectos que nella se tratão. Lisbon: Na Typographia Maigrense, 1822. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear to spine, corners; hinges beginning to split near head of spine), smooth spine richly gilt, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, cover edges gilt (slight wear), marbled endleaves. Occasional small, light waterstains. Two leaves with minor repairs. Overall in good to very good condition, with excellent impressions of the plates. x, 294 pp., 8 engraved plates. $500.00

Second and most complete edition in Portuguese, with an additional plate that did not appear in the first Portuguese edition, “Representação de um Auto da Fé” in front of the old Paço da Ribeira, destroyed in the 1755 earthquake (facing p. 208). Other plates depict victims of the Inquisition before and after sentencing, in the torture chamber and at an auto da fé. There is also a plate showing the Inquisition removing the sentence of excommunication from D. João IV and another titled “Filippe III Rei d’Hespanha” (i.e., Filipe III of Portugal, who was Felipe IV of Spain at the time Portugal declared independence in 1640), in which the Spanish King consults with inquisitors in a palace while the fires of the Inquisition can be seen through an open door. This is an unacknowledged translation of Lavallé’s Histoire des Inquisitions religieuses d’Italie, d’Espagne, et du Portugal, first published in Paris, 1809. An English translation appeared in London, 1816. The work was placed on the Index in 1825. Innocência da Rocha Galvão, the translator, a native of Bahía, was elected to the General Assembly for Bahía in 1836 and acclaimed President of State in the 1837 revolution.

**SPECIAL LIST 243**

15. **LEMOS JÚNIOR, Maximiano Augusto Oliveira.** *Zacuto Lusitano: a sua vida e a sua obra.* Porto: Eduardo Tavares Martins, 1909. 4°, recent mottled green leatherette, smooth spine, original pink printed wrappers bound in. Light marginal dampstaining to lower outer corner, not affecting text. In good to very good condition. Author’s six-line presentation inscription to Augusto Brandão on the half-title. Frontispiece, 398 pp., (1 l.), illustrated. **$160.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this biography of the New Christian Zacuto Lusitano (1575-1649), whom Ferreira de Mira called “o mais notável médico português do séc. XVII.” Born in Lisbon, Zacuto studied medicine at Coimbra and Siguença and then practiced in Lisbon until the Inquisition drove him to seek refuge in Amsterdam. There he distinguished himself as a medical historian, publishing *De medicorum principum historia* in 1629.

Oliveira Lemos (1860-1923) was the first professor of legal medicine at the School of Medicine and Surgery in Porto. In 1890 he opened a clinic for mental and nervous diseases, and in 1921 was named vice-rector of the University of Coimbra. He wrote many works on Portuguese medical history and founded the Arquivos de História da Medicina Portuguesa.


*16. MARTINS, José Vitorino de Pina.** *Galileo Galilei aos seus inquisidores.* Lisbon: Biblioteca de Estudos Humanísticos [i.e., the author], 1996. Folio (33 x 24.4 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. One of 99 copies; 33 of which are numbered 1 through 33, another 33 of which are numbered I to XXXIII, 24 of which are lettered A through Z, and 9 more intended as gifts; all signed by the author. To our knowledge, there is no substantive difference between these three runs. 18 pp., (3 l.). ISBN: none. **$75.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pages 9-14 contain a poem by Pina Martins about Galileo. In addition to the author’s signature, this copy, Exemplar No. 3, contains a presentation inscription from the author to his friend Dr. Artur Anselmo, dated 2.III.97. Pina Martins (Pinalva de Alva, Concelho de Oliveira do Hospital, distrito de Coimbra, 1920-Lisbon, 2010), was a towering figure of Portuguese Academic life, great historical and literary investigator, bibliographer, book collector and bibliophile.

*Provenance:* Artur Anselmo, born Valadares, Monção, 1940, distinguished educator, member of the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, who has lectured at other universities in Europe and Brazil. Bibliophile, authority on the history of printing in Portugal, Portuguese literature and culture, and semiology,
he has written numerous books and essays on these subjects, and is a member of the Academia Portuguesa de História, the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (of which he occupies the Presidency of the Classe de Letras), and President of the Instituto de Lexicologia e Lexicografia da Língua Portuguesa.


First Edition of the First Book on Freemasonry by a Brazilian
First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry

17. [MENDONÇA, Hipólito José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. Cartas sobre a Framaçoneria. Segunda edição feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, e augmentada com duas cartas escritas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto. Madrid (i.e., London): [W. Lewis], 1805. 12°, modern marbled boards with crimson sheep labels on smooth spine and front cover; early plain wrappers bound in; edges sprinkled green from an earlier binding. Very minor marginal worming on last few leaves; scattered light foxing. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 132 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry; also the first book on the subject by a Brazilian author. The statement on the title-page that this is the second edition is false, probably made to mislead the censors. Also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the Cartas of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title-page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work appeared again in Paris, 1821 and Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and tries to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

Costa Pereira Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had acquired during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential Correio Brasiliense. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul-general in England by D. Pedro I.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 561: calling for 132 pp. and [in error] a half-title (the unnumbered leaf should be the title-page, as in our copy); Período colonial p. 240. Blake III, 254. Inocêncio III, 199: calling for vi, 132 pp.; the pagination in our copy is (3 ll.), [5]-132 pp. Bosch 267: calling for 132 pp., (1 l.) [we once owned the Bosch copy, and our records indicate that its collation was the same as the present one]. Not in Rodrigues.
First Book on Freemasonry by a Brazilian
First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry

18. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. Cartas sobre a framaçoneria, segunda edição, feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, augmentada com duas cartas escriptas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto, e correcta. Paris: A. Bobée, 1821. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn), smooth spine heavily gilt, black lettering piece with short title gilt (worn). Dampstaining to lower inner corner, moderate foxing. In good condition. Small ownership label and rubber stamp on blank portion of title page; stamp repeated on several inner pages. (1 l.), 162 pp. $500.00

Third edition of the first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry; also the first book on the subject by a Brazilian author. The Cartas first appeared in 1805 with a “Madrid” imprint: the statement on the title page that this is the second edition (repeated on the title pages of later editions) is false, probably made to mislead the censors; also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the Cartas of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work next appeared in Paris, 1821 and then in Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene the monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and trying to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential Correio Brasilense. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

Item 13
19. [MENDONÇA], Hipolyto José da Costa [Pereira Furtado de].


3 volumes. $800.00

The final chapter of this new edition (volume III, pp. 214-48), on the reign of Queen Maria I, is by Hipolyto da Costa, who has edited what is otherwise a reprint of the first edition of 1788, with the preface by Moraes e Silva in defence of the Inquisition, and notes. In the last chapter, Hipolyto demonstrates that the reign of D. Maria was liberal and that it tried to improve the economic situation, but he strongly criticizes the minister of police, Pina Manique.

The work covers the years 1087-1800. Aside from the final chapter by Hipolyto da Costa, this is a Portuguese translation made by Moraes e Silva of the section relating to Portugal from the volumes published prior to 1788 of the _Histoire universelle depuis la commencement du monde jusqu’à present, traduite de l’Anglois par un Societé de Gens de Lettre_, Amsterdam, 1742-1792, and Paris, 1802, in 46 volumes. The original English version was first printed in London from 1736 to 1765 in 26 volumes, and was reprinted several times. Moraes Silva writes in the preface that he made the translation with great care and in good style, without the repugnant gallicisms common to so many translations of the period. He added notes, and wrote himself what was necessary to complete the history of the reign of King José I. In addition, he explains that he left in the original text, for sake of authenticity, passages which malign the Inquisition. He then writes a defense of the Inquisition, explaining that under José I, new regulations had blunted its strictness. He states that the strong criticism made by the authors is due to lack of understanding of the situation in Portugal.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential _Correio Brasiliense_. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

The eminent lexicographer António de Moraes e Silva, a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra, wrote important works on Portuguese grammar and history and spent time in England, France and Portugal, serving as secretary in the Portuguese
embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da língua portugueza*, published in 1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon, based on Bluteau’s *Vocabulario portugues e latino* (10 volumes, Lisbon 1721), but with extensive, sweeping revisions. It has been reprinted many times. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408-9: “This edition ... is quite rare.” Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. OCLC: 462972694 (Danish National Library, Staatsbiblioteket Aarhus Denmark); 504622815 and 771676126 (British Library); 457244195 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Searching under the title, we could not locate any edition of this work in Hollis or Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. Not located in Catnyp. JCB appears to have the 1788 edition only. Aladin located a copy of the present edition only at Catholic University of America. A search in KVK of 46 databases located copies of the present edition at at the British Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The British Library also holds the 1788, 1802, and 1828 editions, and the Library and Archives of Canada holds the 1802 edition. The Union Catalogue of Northern Germany cites a copy of the 1788 edition, as does the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin. The National Libraries of The Netherlands and Finland cite the 1802 edition. Porbase cites multiple copies the 1788, 1802, 1819 and 1828 editions.

**Role of the Inquisition and Secrecy of Confession**

20. *[MORAES, Dionisio Bernardes de.]* *Carta censoria, em que se advertem as inadvertencias, que contêm a Pastoral do Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo Arcebispo Bispo do Algarve*. Madrid: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Francisco del Hierro, 1746. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 46 pp. $600.00

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

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

CARTAS

Sobre a

FRAMACONERIA.

Segunda edição feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, e
augmentada com duas cartas escritas em 1778 sobre
o mesmo assunto.

MADRID:

1805.
21. [MORAES, Dionisio Bernardes de.] Carta censoria, em que se advertem as inadvertencias, que contém a pastoral do Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo Arcebispo Bispo do Algarve. Madrid: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Francisco del Hierro, 1746. 4º, disbound, text block edges speckled red from an early binding. Typographical design on title page. Dampstained and mold-stained, heavier toward end. Wormtrail (2-3 cm.) in upper margin, never affecting text. In somewhat less than good condition. Old ink manuscript notation (“14”) in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 46 pp. $200.00

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

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22. OLIVEIRA, Francisco Xavier de, also known as Cavaleiro de Oliveira. Discours pathétique au sujet des calamités présentes, arrivés en Portugal. Addressé a mes compatriotes et en particulier a Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle Joseph I. Roi de Portugal. Porto: Typ. Occidental, 1893. 4º, unbound gatherings. Title and colophon page slightly toned. Occasional light spotting. Uncut, in very good to fine condition. 94, v, (1) pp., printed cover label and leaf with manuscript limitation statement loosely inserted. $300.00

Type facsimile of the rare London, 1762 edition of a notorious work for which Oliveira was tried, sentenced, and burned in effigy by the Inquisition in 1761. Written in 1756 in response to the devastating Lisbon earthquake of the preceding year, the Discours was considered too supportive of Protestant theological positions. Following the facsimile is a 5 page “Nota Bibliographica” by the Portuguese poet, writer, diplomat, and bibliophile Joaquim de Araujo. A contemporary handwritten note inserted in this copy states
that it had been presented as a gift by Joaquim de Araújo, who verbally affirmed on 12 September 1893 that this is one of 36 copies on papel-china.


Recreational Reading: Papal Anathemas, Werewolves, Gypsies, King Arthur, and More

23. OLIVEIRA, Francisco Xavier de, also known as Cavaleiro de Oliveira. Recreação periodica. (Prefaciou e trad. Aquilino Ribeiro). 2 volumes. Lisbon: Biblioteca Nacional, 1922. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (minor wear), publisher’s belt. Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), cxvii pp., (1 l.), 259 pp.; (2 ll.), 297 pp., errata slip. 2 volumes. $50.00

First edition in Portuguese of a work originally written in English by a Portuguese exile; it is a fascinating glimpse into the interests of the Portuguese in the early and mid-eighteenth century. Volume I includes essays on papal authority, papal anathemas, the salvation of ignorant men, transubstantiation, physicians, wealthy men, the kissing of the pope’s foot, love, poverty, werewolves (lobisomem, I, 77-80), modern Greeks, beauty, men possessed by demons (endemoninhados), learned women, navigation, superstitions, comedians, gypsies (boémios or egipcianos, I, 190-5), treatment of criminals, and the constancy and courage of women. Volume II includes essays on the Real Ordem de Cristo, D. Sebastião vs. King Arthur, marriage, the character of Philip II of Spain, pagans vs. Catholics, gambling, spiders and flies, asylum, adultery, reliquaries, pilgrimages, Turks, and the Antichrist. A 26-page analytical index appears at the end of volume II.

Francisco Xavier de Oliveira (1702-83), better known as the Cavaleiro de Oliveira, was secretary to the Portuguese ambassador at Vienna. By 1751 he had left the diplomatic corps and became a Protestant, moving to London where he made a living by publishing Amusement périodique monthly, his most important work. After the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, Oliveira wrote a pamphlet exhorting the King of Portugal to banish the Inquisition and convert to Protestantism, along with all his subjects. Oliveira was burnt in effigy at Lisbon in 1761, but died quietly in England 22 years later.

The translator and editor, Aquilino Ribeiro (1885-1963), is famous in his own right as an author of novels, short stories and children’s books.


Argument for Providing More Information to the Inquisition

+24. Reconvenção apologetica, e reposta a huma carta, que ao Eminentissimo, e Reverendissimo Senhor Cardeal da Cunha Inquisidor Geral
RECONVENÇÃO APOLOGETICA, E REPÓSTA A HUMA CARTA, QUE AO EMINENTISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR CARDEAL DA CUNHA INQUISIDOR GERAL ESCREVE O O EXCELLENTISSIMO, E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR BISPO DE ELVAS, Na qual se dissolvem as suas duvidas, e se desvaneceem os seus escurupulos, ESCRITA POR HUM SEU AMIGO VERDADEIRO, AINDA QUE ENCOBERTO.

MADRID,
Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Francisco del Hierro, Anno 1746.

Item 24
escreveu o Excellentissimo, e Reverendissimo Senhor Bispo de Elvas, na qual se dissolvem as suas duvidas, e se desvaneceem os seus escrúpulos, escrita por hum seu Amigo Verdadeiro, ainda que encoberto. Madrid: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Francisco del Hierro, 1746. 4°, recent antique calf, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges rouged. Title-page lightly soiled, a few light marginal stains. In very good condition. (1 l.), 85, (1 blank) pp., (2 ll.). $950.00

FIRST EDITION? The anonymous author argues against an edict of the Portuguese Inquisitor General in which “confessores imprudentes” were ordered not to deny absolution to penitents who refused to give the names and addresses of their accomplices, so that such names could be turned over to the Inquisition. In support of his case the author cites references ranging from Virgil and Horace to noted professors at Salamanca, and also offers an explanation of why confessors in the bishopric of Elvas were apparently disregarding the edict. He states in the two-leaf “Protesto e declaração do author” at the end that after the Reconvenção was printed, the Pope issued a bull (Ubi primum) that confirmed the Inquisitor General’s edict; hence the writer bows to the Pope’s authority, with something less than good grace: “Mas porque nesta reposta eu mostro com terminantes doutrinas, que o Santo Officio … validamente podia obrigar os penitentes a denunciar os complices; e o Santo Padre na dita sua Constituição exime os penitentes daquella obrigação por justos motivos, que não declara; se me faz preciso dizer, que eu sujeito o meu juizo à determinação pontificia ….”


Facsimile reprint, limited to 150 copies, of this magisterial bookseller’s catalogue issued in 1907 by the firm of Jacques Rosenthal, Munich. Lists 8,875 rare books, with collations, annotations and prices, in such fields as alchemy, Rosicrucianism, chiromancy, geomancy, prophecies, prodigies, natural wonders, heaven & hell, death & demonology, magic, astrology, Cabbala, witchcraft, secret societies, Inquisition and prohibited books, curiosia, women, gastronomy, games, playing cards, fencing & dueling, hunting, equitation, aeronautics, trade and industry, and agriculture.
VERDADERO ORIGEN
DEL TRIBUNAL
DEL SANTO OFICIO
DE LA INQUISICION
EN LOS REYNOS DE PORTUGAL,
CONTRA
LA FABULOSA HISTORIA DE
su falso Nuncio:
ESCRITO EN LATÍN EN EL AÑO DE
1628 por el M. R. P. Fr. Antonio de
Sousa, del Orden de Predicadores,
Maestro de Sagrada Teología, y Con-
sejero en el de la Suprema y General
Inquisicion de dicho Reyno.
Traducido y añadido con varias Notas
y un Discurso,
por el Dr. D. José Marcos Hernandez,
Abogado de los Reales Consejos, y
del Colegio de esta Corte.
Con licencia en Madrid, en la Oficina
de Aznar. Año 1789.

First and only edition thus. The valuable introductory study and documents occupy the first 151 pp. Except for the five unnumbered pages at the end containing a table of contents, the rest of the volume consists of facsimile reproductions of eight different and varied editions printed in Portugal during the second half of the sixteenth century of lists of prohibited books. All of the originals are rare, some are almost impossible to obtain for any price.

*27. SOUSA, António de, O.P. Verdadero origen del Tribunal del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion en los Reynos de Portugal, contra la fabulosa historia de su falso Nuncio: escrito en Latin en el año de 1628 por el M.R.P. Fr. Antonio de Sousa, del Orden de Predicadores, Maestro de Sagrada Teologia, y Consejero en el de la Suprema y General Inquisicion de dicho Reyno. Traducido y añadido con varias notas y un discurso, por el Dr. D. Josef Marcos Hernandez, abogado de los Reales Consejos, y del Colegio de esta Corte. Madrid: En la Oficina de Aznar, 1789. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear to extremities and slight rubbing, gilding a bit faded), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut headpiece on p. 33. Final 8 leaves just touched at outer edges by scorching (the final 4 affected slightly more, and the rear free endleaves ever so slightly more). Small repair to title page affecting the word “Oficina” in the imprint, but not obscuring legibility. Small, skillful repair to final leaf. In good to very good condition. Small, later ink inscription on p. 279. (2 ll.), 279, (5) pp. $900.00

First Edition in Spanish of the Dominican Fr. António de Sousa’s Aphorismi inquisitorum in quator libros distributi. Cum vera historia de origine S. Inquisitionis Lusitanæ, & questione de testibus singularibus in causis Fidei, originally published in Latin in Lisbon, 1630. This work, by a grandson of Martim Afonso de Sousa and son of the Portuguese ambassador to Madrid under D. Sebastião, enjoyed a number of reprints, all in Latin. We believe this to be the only vernacular edition. But it is much more than a simple translation. The reason for its publication is explained in the prologue (pp. 1-32) by the translator, editor, and commentator, Dr. D. Josef Marcos Hernandez, as being the need to correct false and misleading impressions derived from another book.

Beginning on p. 166, and continuing to p. 275, is his “Discurso sobre la vida del falso Nuncio de Portugal, Alonso Perez de Saavedra.” It is a critique of a book published the previous year in Madrid, Vida del Falso Nuncio de Portugal Alonso Perez de Saavedra, escrita por él mismo, á instancia del Eminentísimo Señor Don Gaspar de Quiroga, Arzobispo de Toledo, y Cardenal de la Santa Iglesia de Roma: Y la del fingido Obispo Griego Francisco Canacho, publicada por Don Juan Bernardino Roxo, Capellan mayor de los Reales Exércitos, en que se
refieren sus raros y graciosos hechos. There is also an undated edition said to be of ca. 1739. This is an autobiographical memoir (genuine? fictitious?) of an ingenious rogue of low origins who passed himself off as the Papal Nuncio to the Portuguese court. He claims to have established the Inquisition in that kingdom in 1539. The original manuscript, in the Library of the Escorial, dates to the reign of King Philip II (1556-1598).

* Van der Vekene, Bibliotheca Bibliographica Historiae Sanctae Inquisitionis 3669. Palau 320756. Duarte de Sousa I, 600 (appears to lack the half title). Aguilar Piñal IV, 2014. OCLC: 4791104 (Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York Public Library, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard College Library [microform copy; some of the other listings may also be microforms], Vanderbilt University Library, University of Arizona, Universidad de Sevilla); 742182900 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 319798166 (National Library of Scotland); 669677070 (Hathitrust Digital Library); 247087506 (Universitätsbibliothek Rostock); 252555318 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin—Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 433841635 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 58974880 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). CCPBE locates six copies, at Biblioteca Pública del Estado en León, Biblioteca de la Provincia Francisca de Castilla-La Mancha-Toledo (lacking the half title), Instituto de Estudios Riojanos-Logroño (lacking the final leaf), Biblioteca Complutense de la Compañía de Jesús de la Provincia de Toledo (2 copies), and Biblioteca del Senado-Madrid. Not located in Rebiun. Porbase (giving an incomplete collation) locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one was the Duarte de Sousa copy). Copac repeats National Library of Scotland only.

**Favors Absolutism and the Inquisition; Opposes the 1822 Portuguese Constitution**

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

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

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

One of the “Meninos de Palhavã”

29. SOUZA, Sebastião Leite de Faria e. Panegyrico ao Serenissimo Senhor Dom Jozeph, Inquisidor Geral destes Reinos, e seus Dominios, no dia da sua augusta posse por Sebastião Leite de Faria e Souza, Doutor Canonista, e Deputado do Santo Officio da Inquisição de Évora. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1758. 4°, stitched (some stitching coming loose). Engraved vignette on title page (Fame on a winged horse); half-page engraved portrait and finely engraved initial on p. 3. Printed on excellent quality thick paper. In very good condition. 27 pp., (1 l.); first quire of 3 ll. only, but pagination follows. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this oration honoring the Inquisitor General of Portugal and the Inquisition. The new Inquisitor General was none other than Dom José de Bragança (1720-1801), illegitimate son of D. João V, King of Portugal, and the famous nun Madre Paula de Odivelas (Paula Teresa da Silva), favorite mistress of the king. He was thus a half-brother of D. José, King of Portugal, along with two other “Meninos de Palhavã”. As a result of a conflict with the Marquês de Pombal, D. José and his brother D. António were exiled to Buçaco in 1760, and only permitted to return after the death of the King D. José in 1777.

The author, holder of a doctorate in canon law, was a deputy of the Inquisition at Évora.

※ Inocêncio VII, 218 (with collation of 27 pp. only); XIX, 186 (repeating the same incomplete collation). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 53857193 (Newberry Library, Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates three copies (two of which have access denied; the third is a microfilm copy), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
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