RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 247
Portuguese
Africa
SEPTEMBER 20, 2016

Special List 247

Portuguese Africa

Items marked with an asterisk (*) before the item number 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 247**

**PORTUGUESE AFRICA**

1. [AFRICAN LANGUAGES]. *Dicionário cinyanja-português pelos missionários da Companhia de Jesus. / Dicionário português-cinyanja pelos missionários da Companhia de Jesus*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1963-1964. 8°, publisher’s buckram with dust jacket (jacket somewhat worn). Very good condition overall. Fine internally. xxv pp., (3 ll.), 291 pp.; xxiii, 266 pp. Main texts in two columns. 2 volumes. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these bilingual dictionaries for Portuguese and one of the Bantu languages of southern Africa. The Chewa, Chichewa or Nyanja language, the official language of Malawi, is one of the seven official African languages of Zambia. It is also spoken in the Niassa and Tete provinces of Moçambique, as well as in Zimbabwe, where, according to some estimates, it ranks as the third most widely used local language.


*3. ANDRADE, Francisco de. *Chronica do muyto alto e muyto poderoso Rey destes reynos de Portugal Dom João o III deste nome …. 4 volumes*. Coimbra: Na Real Officina da Universidade, 1796. 4°, later wrappers (spines defective; lower wrapper gone from volume IV). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-pages. Typographical headpieces. Small
I
FIEL EXPOZIÇÃO
DO DESTERRO QUE TEVE EM ÁFRICA
O MAJOR PIMENTA.
COITADA DE VÁRIOS PERIÓDICOS.

Dias de terem decorrido mais de três meses que o Major Pimenta esteve separado entre quatro paredes em hamma das primeiras casas da cidade de Leão, em Portugal, foi com admiração, o espanto geral e títulos incomparáveis àquella epopeia incrível, àquela aferra do malfado dia 10 de Julho de 1844, e conduzido para bordo do bique Glória, que deu à vila a Margarida do dia 11, precedendo a esta cena o belíssimo aparato de extraordinários corpos, destacamentos e pertrechos, que o conduziram até ao Castelo de Belém e onde estavam outros armazéns, que o reduziram e seguiram ao Pião do Tajo, por meio neste correr a El-Rei a Gasta Nº 1.
Esta Gasta foi entregue a hum molestico, que andava perdido fora da barra, e que por acaso passou perto do bique no momento em que este atravessava para fazer de Vigo o seguinte de — A terra é sua, mas a gente não — Assim foi continuando o Major Pimenta em tão triste estado, com a hospedaria dos quais a gente chegou a Gato-Vento, onde lhe foi proibido voltar a terra, contra o que se costuma prazer com todos os oficiais militares; dissera o comandante que, a respeito da Gasta, tinha recebido do Conde de Saldanha as mais restritivas ordens, e que não poderia permitir que se costuma prazer com todos os oficiais militares; dissera o comandante que, a respeito da Gasta, tinha recebido do Conde de Saldanha as mais restritivas ordens, e que não poderia permitir que se costuma prazer com todos os oficiais militares; dissera o comandante que, a respeito da Gasta, tinha recebido do Conde de Saldanha as mais restritivas ordens, e que não poderia permitir que se costuma prazer com todos os oficiais militares;
woodcut of a cross on leaf O1 recto of first volume. Occasional light foxing. Uncut. In very good to fine condition. viii, xv, 385 pp.; (2 ll.), xix, 565 [i.e. 465] pp.; (2 ll.), xx, 452 pp.; (2 ll.), xxvii, 544 pp. Page 219 of volume II misnumbered 216 and pp. 233 to 465 misnumbered 333 to 565; p. 397 of volume III misnumbered 197. 4 volumes. $800.00

Second edition; the first, printed in Lisbon, 1613, is very rare. This is the standard history of the reign of King John III of Portugal (1521-1557), the “strong-willed and weak-minded ascetic,” and has been called by Figueiredo one of the five best classical works in Portuguese. Like all Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged any emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 413 chapters in the book, at least 291 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China. An additional 46 chapters are concerned with Africa and the Middle East, e.g., Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez, Alcácer-Quer, Tangiers, Ceuta, and Arzila. There is also one chapter (IV, 32) on the foundation of Salvador in Brazil; as the author says in the introduction to this chapter, the King and his Council paid less attention to that area at the time, “avendoas por menores importancia, porque os proveitos dallas se esperavão mais da grangearia da terra, que do commercio da gente ….”

Francisco de Andrade (ca. 1535-1614), brother of the great mystic writer Frei Thomé de Jesus, wrote this chronicle and was the author of the celebrated epic poem on the first siege of Diu, O primeiro cerco … de Diu, which he regarded as a supplementary chapter to this history. Andrade was a Commander of the Order of Christ, a member of the State Council, Chief Keeper of the Archives and Chief Chronicler of the Kingdom.

* Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 29-30; curiously, the revised ed. does not list this work.

Indignant Account of a Military Officer
Exiled without Trial to Africa in 1824


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fascinating account of the travails of one Major Pimenta, who in July 1824 was sent without trial to a lifetime exile in Africa, on orders of the Conde Subserra. When he arrived in Luanda he was sent to the interior without being given time to become acclimatized (as was normal, according to the anonymous author), fell ill, and spent some miserable time in the hospital at Luanda. The author includes, in the footnotes, lengthy and bitter comments on the physician who cared for Pimenta in Luanda, the director of the hospital there (“O Director deste immundo Hospital he o filho de hum tal Pai homem cruel e libidinoso, o seu unico recreio he a espionagem, e
o seu melhor Theatro a infelicidade de seus similhantes”), the Conde de Rendufe, and the Conde de Subserra.

Over the course of his exile Major Pimenta wrote a letter to D. João, two to the Emperor of Brazil, and one to the Governor and Capitão General of Angola, which are reprinted here from the Espectador Brasiliense and the Correio dos anuncios. Pimenta was released in a general amnesty about six months after the death of D. João VI. He visited Rio de Janeiro, where he met and thanked the Emperor of Brazil for his assistance, then sailed back to Portugal. When this pamphlet appeared, he had died and been buried in the prison of Torre de São Julião da Barra in Lisbon.

There is no statement of what Major Pimenta was accused of. From the two sonnets on p. 8 (reprinted from the Espectador Brasiliense and a “foreign newspaper”), the charge seems to have been treason, perhaps related to the failed coup attempt of the Vilafrancada, the aftermath of which brought the Conde Subserra to leadership of the government (June 1, 1823 to March 19, 1824); he was also Minister of War and the Navy from June 1, 1823 until January 15, 1825. Either Major Pimenta had been a supporter of the absolutist forces led by D. Miguel and the Queen, D. Carlota Joaquina, or had been an extreme liberal unhappy with post-Vilafrancada arrangements. D. João VI died in March 1826, so this pamphlet probably dates to later that year or soon after.


5. [ANGOLA]. Instruções (provisorias) para o serviço de fiscalização externa da Alfandega de Loanda. (Approvadas por portaria provincial no. 393 de 15 de Junho de 1895.) Loanda: Imprensa Nacional, 1895. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (faded). In very good to fine condition. 11 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Includes provisions regarding shipwrecks.


FIRST EDITION. This anthology of accounts by participants and other eyewitness observers was published the following year by Temas e Debates in identical format.
ENSAIOS
SOBRE
ALGUMAS ENFERMIDADES
D'ANGOLA,
DEDICADOS
AO
SERENISSIMO SENHOR
D. JOÃO
PRÍNCIPE DO BRASIL
POR
JOSE PINTO DE AZEREDO,
Cavalleiro da Ordem de Cristo, Doutor em
Medicina, e Socio de varias Academias
da Europa.

LISBOA,
NA REIGA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA.
M.DCC. XCIX.
Con licença da Mesa do DeSEMBARCO da Paço.

FIRST (and only?) EDITION of this anthropological work with autobiographical overtones, one of the author’s earliest books. While various dates of publication are given, our guess is that all refer to the same edition. Maria Archer spent her childhood and young adult years in Moçambique (1910-1913 and 1921-1926), Guiné (1916-1918), and Angola (1930-1934). Her writing is marked by the courage with which she depicts women at a time when to do so was not politically correct. She was a fierce opponent of the Salazar regime, spending 1954-1974 in forced exile in Brazil, returning to Portugal in 1977 to die five years later, ignored and in misery.

Provenance: Acúrso Pereira was considered the dean of Portuguese journalists; he wrote for practically every daily newspaper published in Lisbon and Porto during the 1930s, 40s, and 50s, as well as for literary reviews and magazines. In 1911 he joined the Diário de notícias, then headed by Alfredo da Cunha, rising rapidly from reporter to important editorial positions, serving 27 years as editor-in-chief. In addition to several books on diverse subjects, he collaborated on a number of theatrical pieces.

* On the writer and journalist Maria [Emília] Archer [Eyrolles Baltasar Moreira, (Lisbon 1899-Lisbon 1982)], see Carlos Mendes de Sousa in Bíblos, I, 377-9; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 209-10. For the noted journalist and author Acúrso Pereira (1891-1977), see Grande enciclopédia XXI, 110; Actualização IX, 187. Also Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 431. Porbase locates a copy at the Arquivo Regional da Madeira and 3 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at British Library and King’s College London.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Huíla is in Angola.
Tropical Fevers Treated in Brazil and Angola, 1799:
Attacks Excessive Use of Bloodletting

9. AZEREDO, José Pinto de. Ensaios sobre algumas enfermidades d’Angola ….
Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear at head of spine), flat spine with gilt bands, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small discoloration in lower inner margin of title-page and next few leaves. A very small wormhole in lower outer margin of first five leaves, without loss. Nevertheless crisp and clean, in very good condition. Octagonal paper tag with blue edges at foot of spine. Initials “G.S.” stamped on front free endleaf recto and title page. xvi, 149 pp., (1 blank l.). $4,800.00

FIRST EDITION; it did not appear again until editions of Luanda, 1967 and 2010. The author (1763-1807), a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied at Edinburgh (1786-1788) and presented his graduate thesis on gout at Leiden, practiced medicine in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco before being appointed físico-mor de Angola. In this famous work he notes that the tropical fevers found in Brazil and Angola are very similar, and draws on his experience with both venues. Pinto de Azeredo achieved excellent results with his “new method” of treatment, which included the use of quinine, nux vomica, arsenic, and the inside of the coconut rind. The Ensaios has separate sections dealing with the causes and cures of dysentery and tetanus. In the introduction, Pinto de Azeredo attacks the excessive use of bleeding in Angola and in America (“com particularidade na Bahia”). Lengthy footnotes include citations of authoritative references and recipes for cures such as various kinds of tea.

Includes Information on Portuguese Coinage, As Well As Portuguese Trade with Brazil

10. BALBI, Adrien. *Variétés politico-statistiques sur la Monarchie Portugaise; dédiées a M. le Baron Alexandre de Humboldt* .... Paris: Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. Large 8°, contemporary mottled quarter calf, boards imitating tree calf (peeling for 1 cm. or so on the lower cover); smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments, black morocco label with gilt-lettered author and short title (joints worn, several small defects on front joint); all edges marbled. Title page has small wood engraving of a dock with bales and a barrel, an anchor, a caduceus, and a ship in the distance. Occasional minor spotting. In good condition. Presentation copy, inscribed in ink on half-title verso “A Monsieur Eymes, // l’hommage de l’auteur.” xv, 232 pp., (1 l.), 7 folding sheets with 13 tables. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. Contains much information about Portuguese trade with Brazil, Africa, Asia, the Azores, Madeira, the United States, Morocco and various European nations. There are also sections on Mozambique and on Portuguese coinage since Roman times. A second edition appeared in 1900.


Early Printing from Angola: Favors Immediate Abolition of Slavery, With an Account of the Port Royal Experiment


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

The first press established in Angola, and for many years the only press in that country, was the Imprensa do Governo, which apparently began operations in Luanda 13 September 1845 with the publication of the *Boletim Oficial de Angola*. The next known work of the press is a collection of poetry by José da Silva Maia Ferreira, *Espontaneidades da minha alma*, 1849 (see Mário António Fernandes de Oliveira, “O primeiro livro de

Works printed in Angola during the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s are extremely rare on the market. As specialists in Portuguese books since 1969, we have not handled more than five or six works printed in Angola prior to 1880, and only a few more titles from the 1880s.


12. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marquês de. *Faits et considérations relatives aux droits du Portugal sur les territoires de Molembo, de Cabinde, et d’Ambriz et autres lieux de la côte occidentale d’Afrique située entre le 5e degré 12 minutes et le 8e degré de latitude australe*. Lisbon: Imprimerie Nationale, 1855. Large 8°, recent navy half calf, gilt spine with raised bands in six compartments, original printed upper printed wrapper bound in. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 71 pp., 5 folding lithographic maps and plans. $650.00

First Edition in French of a work written to supplement the Visconde de Santarem’s *Demonstração*. Two of the folding plans show Portuguese forts in Angola, one shows the provinces of Mosullo and Bombe (1790-1791), and one is a topographical map of Ambriz. This French edition has two more plates than the Portuguese edition: one showing the coast of Angola, another a plan of the Fort of Cabinda. The captions and legends, and in some cases the place names, are in French rather than Portuguese.

* Cf. Innocencio I, 384: the Portuguese edition (same printer and year), calling for only 3 “plantas.” NUC: DLC, InU, Cty, PHi. Porbase locates the work at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (2 copies at each). Copac locates copies at British Library, Glasgow University, Manchester University, and Sheffield University.

_Summarizes the Importance of Slavery in the Portuguese Economy_


First Brazilian Edition. Originally published in Lisbon the same year; an English edition also appeared that year. The ex-minister of foreign affairs of Portugal attacks a bill that had been proposed by the British minister of foreign affairs, Henry Temple, 3rd
VARIÉTÉS
POLITICO-STATISTIQUES
SUR
LA MONARCHIE PORTUGAISE;
DÉDIÉS À M. LE BARON
ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLDT,
ASSOCIÉ ÉTRANGER DE L’INSTITUT ROYAL DE FRANCE, MEMBRE DE
L’ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BERLIN, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE
DE LONDRES, ETC., ETC., ETC. ;

PAR ADRIEN BALBI.

PARIS,
REY ET GRAVIER, LIBRAIRES, QUAI DES AUGUSTINS,
n° 55.
1822.
Viscount Palmerston, and adopted by the British Parliament. The controversial legislation authorized the capture of Portuguese ships suspected of trafficking in slaves, no matter where they happened to be sailing.

A brief history of the slave trade and the abolition movement, giving Portuguese sentiments on the subject, is followed by a review of the treaties between England and Portugal that were relevant to the dispute. Important information is given on the value of slavery to the Portuguese economy, including the numbers of slaves involved and their cost. Attention is given to the Portuguese possessions in Africa that supply slaves, as well as to the United States and Brazil, where the slaves are sold.

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

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

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**Summarizes the Importance of Slavery in the Portuguese Economy**

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

FIRST EDITION; an English translation was published the same year. The ex-minister of foreign affairs of Portugal attacks a bill that had been proposed by the British minister of foreign affairs, Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, and adopted by the British Parliament. The controversial legislation authorized the capture of Portuguese ships suspected of trafficking in slaves, no matter where they happened to be sailing.

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*Innocência I, 384. Bethell, Abolition of the Brazilian slave trade.*

FIRST EDITION. Ambitious work. There is a trade edition, published by Temas & Debates, 1998-2000, in identical format internally, almost identical dust jackets, and a slightly different binding.


*16. BIKER, Júlio Firmino Júdice. *Collecção de tratados e concertos de pazes que o Estado da Índia Portugueza fez com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações nas partes da Asia e Africa Oriental desde o princípio da conquista até ao fim do século XVIII.* 14 volumes in 7. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1881-1887. Large 8°, later half sheep over marbled boards (some wear), smooth spines gilt, each two dark red leather labels, one with gilt lettering, the other with roman numerals in gilt, with original printed wrappers bound in. A very good set. Bookplate of Fernando Alves Barata. I folding plate in volume I (a facsimile document), I map in volume III (of Bombay). 14 volumes in 7. $1,800.00

FIRST EDITION. Complete set of this important collection, which transcribes treaties between Portuguese India and nations in Africa and Asia. A second edition appeared at New Delhi, 1995.

OS ESCRAVOS.

DUAS PALAVRAS
SOBRE A MEMÓRIA PÚBLICA
PELO SR.
JUIZ CARLOS PACHECO DE BETTENCOURT,
ACERCA DA ABOLIÇÃO DA ESCRAVINHO.

POR
EDUARDO A. DE SÁ NOGUEIRA P. DE BALSAMO.

LOANDA:
IMPRENSA DO GOVERNO
1857.
Detailed Instructions for Preserving
Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, Fish and Insects, With Desiderata,
Including Items from Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique,
India, China and Timor; Lists 329 Species of Birds Found in Portugal

17. BOCAGE, José Vicente Barbosa du. Instruções praticas sobre o modo
de colligir, preparar e remetter productos zoologicos para o Museu de Lisboa.
Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1862. 8°, contemporary navy blue quarter
straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (some wear to corners;
head and foot of spine slightly defective), smooth spine gilt, short author
and title gilt, purple endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. Very
light toning. In very good condition. Old bookseller’s black on white
printed paper ticket (1 x 2.9 cm.) of J.P.M. Lavado, 95 Rua Augusta
[Lisbon] in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2 ll.), ii, 96
pp., line illustrations in text. First Edition, with detailed instructions for preserving mammals, birds, reptiles,
fish and insects so that they can be used in the Museum of Lisbon. In some cases the
author also tells how to capture the specimen. Pages 58-66 list desiderata, including items
from Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Angola, Mozambique, India, China and Timor. A list of 329
species of birds found in Portugal, with brief notes on each, occupies pp. 75-96.
Barbosa du Bocage (Madeira, 1823-1908) taught zoology at the Escola Politécnica de
Lisboa and was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias and the London Zoologi-
cal Society. He published numerous works on zoology, ornithology, herpetology and
ichthyology, of which the Instruções is the earliest.

Innocêncio V, 152; XIII, 237. NUC: DLC, PPLUC. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, another at Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and
two at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac locates copies at British Library, Zoological
Society of London, and Natural History Museum.

18. [BODEGA Y QUADRA, Juan Francisco de la, et al.]. Four Travel
Journals. The Americas, Antarctica and Africa. 1775-1874. Edited by Her-
bert K. Beals, R.J. Campbell, Ann Savours, Anita McConnell, and Roy

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

One of Brazil’s Foremost Physicians on Tropical Fevers and Government Involvement in Medicine, 1825


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting collection of works by one of Brazil’s foremost physicians. The first work, with divisional title and separate pagination, is Memoria sobre algumas enfermidades do Rio de Janeiro, e mui particularmente sobre o abuso geral, e pernicioso effeito da applicação da preciosa casca peruviana, ou quina. In it Bomtempo draws upon his seven years’ experience treating tropical fevers in Angola to propose new treatments for a summer fever (complicated by hepatitis) and a winter fever then endemic in Brazil, and criticizes the excessive use of quinine.

The other works, each with a divisional title but paginated continuously, are Plano ou regulamento interino, para os exercícios da Academia Medico-Cirurugica do Rio de Janeiro, feito, e dirigido à Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino, por officio de 14 de Agosto de 1820 (proposals for improving the Academy’s medical school); Regulamento interino para a fisicatura mór do Imperio do Brasil (proposals for improving government oversight of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and public health); and Esboço de hum systema de medicina pratica, pelo qual em qualquer parte do globo se podem curar todas as molestias irritativas, com hum só, e simples remedio; aplicação e formação d’estes ….

These works sometimes appear on the market separately, but were meant to be bound together. Despite a statement by Innocência to the contrary, we are virtually certain there was only one printing.

A native of Lisbon, Bomtempo (1774-1843) received his medical training at the University of Coimbra. In 1798 he was appointed physico-mór of Angola, and in 1808 sailed to Brazil, where he became senior physician to D. Pedro I. Later he served as director of the Academia Médico-Cirúrgica in Rio de Janeiro. His writings include Compendios de materia medica (Rio de Janeiro, 1814), the first materia medica printed in Brazil, and Compendios de medicina pratica (Rio de Janeiro, 1815), which Guerra termed “the most important medical book of colonial Brazil.”

* Sacramento Blake V, 39: calling for 204 pp., and noting that it is a reprint of the Memoria, Plano and Esboço. Innocência V, 23. Not in Valle Cabral, together or separately.

First Work Devoted Specifically and in Depth to Mozambique
With Important Ethnographical Information


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work on Portuguese East Africa and the surrounding territory. It is widely regarded as the earliest work devoted specifically and in depth to Mozambique (Darch and Pacheleke, *Mozambique*, No. 6, World Bibliographical Seris, v. 78).

The *Memoria* includes chapters on the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Sofala, Quelimane, Sena, Tete, Mozambique and the Ilhas de Cabo Delgado, as well as the kingdoms of the Chingamira, Quiteve, Quissanga, Madanga and Monomotapa. For the African tribes, Botelho, who was governor and captain-general of Mozambique from the 20th of January 1825 to the 21st of August 1829, gives such information as burial rites, succession as tribal chief, marriage customs, government and agricultural products. For the Portuguese cities and regions he gives topographical information, some historical background, agricultural products, and suggestions for improvement. The great historian Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Innocêncio) described it as “o mais bem escripto livro de prosa que ha vinte annos se tem escripto em Portugal.” According to Innocêncio, few copies of the work were printed, and those were distributed to the author’s friends; this, combined with the value of the work, makes it rare on the market.

The folding lithograph plates are plans of the bay of Lourenço Marques and the port of Inhambane, a view of the Casa de Bartholomeu dos Martires (home of the Governor of Mozambique), and plans of the area around Quelimane, of the ports of Mozambique, Condúcia and Mocambo, and of the island and city of Mozambique. In 1837 Botelho published a *Segunda Parte* to counter an attack on the *Memoria* that appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. The *Resumo* was published a year before the *Memoria*, and serves as an introduction to it.

* Innocêncio VII, 225. Mendelssohn I, 158. On the important Lisbon binder Paulino Ferreira (b. 1861), see Matias Lima, *Encadernadores portugueses*, pp. 104-5. NUC: DLC, Cty. Porbase lists Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 copies), Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical (4 copies), and Universidade de Coimbra (1 copy).
Colleção

de

Tratados e concertos de pazes
que se

Estado da Índia Portugueza

fez

com os Reis e Senhores com quem teve relações

nas

partes

da Índia e África Oriental

dado

o princípio da composição até ao fim de outubro tres

por

Julio Firmano Júnior Riker

Professor Titular e Chefe de Deposição apurado

da Secretaria de Estudos das Nações Internacionais, Fazendo correspondência

do Instituto de Geografia,

e da Real Academia de História de Madrid,

e Coadjuvão da Academia em França


Item 16
Valuable Bibliographical Essay


First and only separate edition of this extremely important bibliographical essay, valuable not only for its treatment of an extraordinarily interesting literary-historical genre, but as a tool in distinguishing the true sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions from eighteenth-century counterfeits.


First separate edition. Deals with Dutch and Portuguese trade in Brazil, Angola, the Congo, and Asia.

* West 150.


* See West 184 for earlier editions.

The original narratives of shipwreck victims marching from the coast of Natal overland to Portuguese trading stations were written by survivors or contemporary observers, and have long been counted classics of Portuguese prose.

*West 154.*


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals mainly with West Africa, although there are interesting introductory chapters with background material on the Padroado Régio, the integration of Henry the Navigator’s discoveries and expansion into the Papal Cruzada geral, the cathedral at Ceuta, relations of the Roman Curia with the Emperor of Ethiopia in the age of Henry the Navigator, “As Missas do Infante,” and the Padroado of the Order of Christ on Madeira.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare work on navigation around Cabo Verde. This anonymous but vigorous refutation of Francisco Antonio Cabral’s *Memoria Hydrographica das ilhas de Cabo-Verde*, Lisbon, 1804, discusses Cabral’s recent maps and rotérios of Cabo Verde. Cabral replied with *Segunda memoria hydrographica*, Lisbon, 1806.

*Innocêncio II, 336 (giving an incorrect transcription of the title); IX, 253. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais de escritores portugueses*. NUC:*

Navigation Around Cabo Verde
Defends the Actions of the Prefect of Cabo Verde
Against Miguelistas and Renegade Soldiers—
With an Eyewitness Report by the United States Consul


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work in defense of Manuel Antonio Martins, who served as prefect of Cabo Verde ca. 1834: “Éra ha muitos annos um dos individuos mais abastados, e mais bem estabelecidos d’aquellas Ilhas,” reports the anonymous author, until the press and his enemies destroyed his reputation. Martins was appointed prefect of Cabo Verde by D. Pedro (regent for D. Maria II), who said that in that position, “o Prefeito de Cabo-Verde [Martins] tinha feito mais em tres mezes, do que todos os outros fariam em tres annos!”

The Miguelistas seem to have attacked Martins for every action he took. He was accused of tearing out all the vines in Ilha de Santo Antão and replacing them with coffee trees. Document 1 (pp. 14-18) recounts the discussions about rejuvenating agriculture on Cabo Verde that led to the tearing up of vineyards.

Martins was also accused of filling the islands with prisons. Document 2 (pp. 19-25), signed by José Joaquim Lopes de Lima, deputy to the Cortes for Cabo Verde, gives details on the horrendous state of Cabo Verde under D. Miguel, and the many improvements that Martins instituted.

Document 3 (pp. 26-29) was written by the United States Consul in Cabo Verde, William G. Merrill, and was originally published in 1835 in the New-York Gazette and General Advertiser. Merrill recounts the arrival in Cabo Verde of 225 soldiers loyal to D. Miguel. These soldiers rounded up the province’s officials, dragged them to the cemetery and shot them, then declared D. Miguel the legitimate king. Diplomatic personnel such as Merrill were forced to agree or be shot. Merrill believed that Martins’s calm kept even worse things from happening. After a few days, the Miguelista soldiers commandeered ships and sailed off—for the United States, they said. In case they made it there, which Merrill thought unlikely, he gave a description of their leader (thin, thirtyish, and “uma catadura de assassino, como eu nunca ví”).

* Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, p. 100. Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos, OCLC: 226375127 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Florida); 794812263 is digitized from the University of California copy; 15077589 is a microfilm. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
28. [CABO VERDE]. *Cabo Verde. Abusos, violencias e despotismos do Governador Marinha de Campos.* Lisbon: Imprensa de Manuel Lucas Torres, 1911. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (slightly chipped and soiled, blank lower outer corner of front wrapper torn away). Brownd, but not brittle. Overall in good to very good condition. 96 pp., 3 halftone facsimiles in text.

    FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The front wrapper bears a variant title and imprint: *Cabo Verde. Quatro mezes e meio de uma administração ultramarinha a pontapés, ou A administração do sr. Marinha de Campos.* Praia: Antonio Duarte da Graça; Lisbon: n.pr., 1911. The author sets out the many malfeasances of Cabo Verde’s governor, Arthur Marinha de Campos as of 1911.

    ✬ Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos.* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 18041339 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Florida, Northwestern University, Rhode Island College, University of Wisconsin-Madison [digitized as 794221199]); 70771293 (Northwestern University); 27243877 is a microfiche. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (40 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Melvyl cites a single copy at the SRLF.

African Languages in Mozambique


    FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


Macao and China; Egypt and the Red Sea

TRABALHOS MEDICOS
OFFERECIDOS
A MAGESTADE
DO SENHOR D. PEDRO I.
IMPERADOR DO BRASIL,
INVICTO, AUGUSTO, EXIMIO PROTECTOR

Das Artes, Sciencias, e Commercio; Solicito,
e Incansavel na Harmonia, e Progresso
Desse Vasto Império.

Por
JOSE MARIA DOMTEMPO
O mais antigo Medico da Sua Camera.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA TYPOGRAPHIA NACIONAL.
armorial bookplate of Andréa-Cunha e Freitas on front free endleaf verso of volume I. 423 pp. [including errata, p. 423]; 335 pp., (8 ll.).

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

Innocêncio II, 33: calling for 421, 330 pp., plus an unspecified number of tables; “esta obra mereceu a aceitação e acolhimento do publico.” OCLC: 41099651 (University of Chicago, Harvard University-Harvard College Library, Universiteit Leiden); 217183235 (British Library, National Library of Australia); 862808763 (20 locations, most of which appear to be links to a digital copy held by the HathiTrust Digital Library); 834376212-834376226 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Haus Potsdamer Straße, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha-Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt). Porbase locates seven copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (plus a copy of volume I only), and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac adds Oxford University and repeats British Library.


First edition, third printing. Organized by route, from Lourenço Marques to Johannesburg, then to the Cape, Port Elizabeth, Durban and eventually back to Lourenço Marques.

Brito Camacho (1862-1934) was a politician, journalist and army physician. In 1921 he began a 2-year tenure as Alto Comissário of Mozambique.

Angolan Grammar and Dictionary

32. CANNECATTIM [or Canecatim], Bernardo Maria de. Collecção de observações grammaticas sobre a lingua Bunda ou Angolense …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf with marbled sides, smooth spine heavily gilt with title (minor wear). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In fine condition. (2 ll.), xx, 218 pp.; quire Y of 2 leaves, but pagination follows. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION. In his preface to the reader, Canneccattim criticizes António do Couto’s pioneering work on the Angolan language (pp. iv-vii) and describes the areas in
Angola where Bantu and other languages are spoken. After a lengthy section on Bantu grammar (pp. 1-148), Cannecattim notes the differences between the languages of the Congo and the Bantu languages. This is followed by the dictionary, in parallel columns of Portuguese, Latin, Congo and Bantu (pp. 158-218). A second edition of this Collecção appeared in 1859.

The author was an Italian Capuchin, apostolic missionary and prefect of the Angolan and Congo missions. When this volume appeared, he was working in Lisbon as Superior of the Hospice of the Italian Capuchin Missionaries. The year before he had published a much longer Dicionário da lingua Bunda ou Angolense.

* Innocêncio II, 381. Almeida Santos, Contribuição para a bibliografia das linguas “Bantu” de Angola 133. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 136. Azevedo-Samodães 362. Palha 674. OCLC: 558605648 (British Library); 832168582 (ULB Sachsen Anhalt Zentrale, Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald); 437260394 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 433276372 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 474990076 (Danish National Library). Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo and one each at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the British Library and adds Oxford University, Cambridge University, and the School of Oriental and African Studies.

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**Preserving Museum Specimens from Minas Geraes, Angola, Goa, and Elsewhere**

33. CARVALHO, Francisco de Assis de. *Instruções sobre o modo de preparar, e conservar accidentalmente os diferentes exemplares zoológicos, que houverem de ser conduzidos das possessões portuguesas ultramarinas até a sua definitiva preparação. Feita por ordem da Academia R. das Sciencias.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia, 1836. 8°, contemporary blue-gray wrappers (small stains to wrappers). Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Very small, light stain to title page. Uncut and mostly unopened. In fine condition. (1 l.), 83 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Gives instructions for the preliminary preservation of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, turtles, insects, etc., before they are sent to Lisbon for more permanent preservation. Carvalho sets out which parts should be studied (e.g., the teeth, the relative size of the internal organs) and how to do the preliminary work of removing and cleaning the skin, cleaning and preserving teeth and bones, and storing important organs. The index gives Latin and Portuguese names for a wide variety of animals, organized by region.

Minas Geraes is given the longest section (pp. 70-8), and the rest of Brazil is given several more pages (pp. 78-83). There are also references to animals found in Angola and Goa. Carvalho was a professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the Academia Real das Sciencias in Lisbon.

COLLECÇÃO
DE
OBSEVAÇÕES GRAMMÁTICAES
SOBRE
A
LINGUA BUNDA,
OU
ANGOLENSE,
COMPOSTAS
POR
FR. BERNARDO MARIA DE CANNELCATTIM,
Capuchino Italiano da Província de Palermo, Missionário
Sófisético, Ex-Prefeito das Missões de Angola e Congo,
e Superior actual do Hospício dos Missionários Cap-
uchinos Italianos de Lisboa.

LISBOA,
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.
ANNO M. DCC. V.
Por Ordem Superior.
Leader of an Important Expedition Across Africa

34. CARVALHO, Henrique Augusto Dias de. *O Lubuco. Algumas observações sobre o livro do Sr. Latrobe Bateman intitulado The First Ascent of the Kasaï … (with the English Translation).* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1889. Folio (30.2 x 20.4 cm.), recent crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter in second, fourth, and sixth compartments, original printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. 57, 59 pp. $400.00

First and only edition. The second part is an English translation of the first part, with the separate title page Lubuku, A Few Remarks on Mr. Latrobe Bateman’s Book entitled “The First Ascent of the Kasai.”

Henrique Augusto Dias de Carvalho (1843-1909), an army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The multi-volume report, *Expedição portuguesa ao Muatiânya* (Lisbon 1889-1894), constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, particularly the land of the Lunda. Carvalho visited the Quimbundo, Cuango, and Cassai peoples. A city in Lunda was named after him.

* NUC: CU, ICN, NN. Porbase locates six copies (calling for only 59 pp.): four at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Universidade do Porto. Copac locates a copy each at British Library and SOAS-University of London.


First and only edition. Henrique [Augusto Dias] de Carvalho (1843-1909), army officer and African explorer, led the important Portuguese expedition across Angola from 1884 to 1888. The expedition gave rise to the multi-volume report *Expedição portuguesa ao Muatiânya* (Lisbon 1889-1894), which constitutes one of the main sources for the history of Angola, particularly the land of the Lunda. Carvalho visited the Quimbundo, Cuango, and Cassai peoples. A city in Lunda was named after him.

* See Grande enciclopédia, VI, 75-6. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Municipal Porto, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and two copies at Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Copac lists copies at British Library and SOAS-University of London.
Describing Many Plants, Animals, and Minerals from Portuguese America and Africa, 1765

36. CARVALHO, José Monteiro de. *Diccionario portuguez das plantas, arbustos, matas, arvores, animaes quadrupedes, e reptis, aves, peixes, mariscos, insectos, gomas, metas, pedras, terras, mineraes, &c.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1765. 8°, late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century tree sheep (repairs to head of spine; corners worn, especially lower outer ones, beginning to split at front cover near foot of spine; other minor binding wear), spine with gilt fillets and slightly raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and initials. Internally very good to fine. Overall in good to very good condition. (8 ll.), 600 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION, second issue, with licenses dated 9 to 17 July 1765 on preliminary leaf *8 recto, and the catchword added to leaf *7 verso. The work is aimed at the layman who can read no languages except Portuguese, but it also gives information on the medicinal uses of plants, for the benefit of doctors and pharmacists. A second edition appeared in Lisbon, 1817.

A great many of the entries are about plants, animals, and minerals that are found exclusively in Portuguese and Spanish overseas possessions (Brazil, the Americas, Africa, the Orient); many other entries mention special varieties of the item that are found in those areas. Of the more than 220 examples of this, some are fairly well known: cacao (p. 107), coca (p. 173), the giraffe (p. 267), and tobacco (p. 538). Most of the descriptions, however, are of flora and fauna considerably more obscure, such as the aguila, a plant from Indochina (p. 14), the angelim, a tree found in America (p. 42), the areca, a bird of the East Indies, the burro de mato, an Ethiopian animal (p. 103), the nambu, a Brazilian bird (p. 376), and the tamendua, an animal of Brazil (p. 545).

Monteiro de Carvalho is not an extremely critical writer, though he does refuse to believe in centaurs, even on the word of St. Jerome (p. 154), or in the phoenix (p. 439). On the other hand, he admits without any doubts the cameloleopard (which he carefully distinguishes from the giraffe; p. 120) and the peixe mulher (p. 426).

Monteiro de Carvalho, described in the licenses as capitão engenheiro, also wrote a work on comets, published in Lisbon, (1744).

* Înnoêncio V, 75 (apparently never having seen the book, calling it a 12° in two volumes); XIII, 145 (Brito Aranha also appears never to have seen a copy, but cites his friend, Dr José Carlos Lopes, whose copy was said to contain 16 unnumbered pp., followed by 600 pp.). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 765/1. Not in Borba de Moraes (1985), despite numerous references to Brazil. Colmeiro, *Botânica y botánicos* 423 and 546 bis (both listing without collations). See also Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da colecção portuguesa I, 63* (with collation of [8 ll.], 600 pp.); Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto* 864 (the 1817 edition only); and Pritzel 1568 (giving col- lation as xiv, 600 pp.). Not in Honeyman or Stiftung für Botanik catalogues. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Palha. Not located in NLIC. OCLC: 182930367 (Natural History Museum-London); 13533481 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, without distinguishing the issue points. Copac repeats Natural History Museum.
37. [CASTRO, José Ferreira Borges de, and Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker, compilers and editors]. Collecção dos tratados, convenções, contratos e actos publicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640 ate ao presente. 30 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856-1879. Large 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spines with gilt bands, short author and title; text block edges sprinkled. Map and folding manuscript facsimile. Minor foxing. A fine set. 

First and ONLY EDITION. This work, published with care and at government expense, was begun by Ferreira Borges de Castro, who completed 8 volumes. While working at the Foreign Ministry, he had access to all the documents (printed and manuscript) concerning treaty negotiations, which are published here in their entirety. The supplements were done by Biker, who also worked at the Foreign Ministry for some time. Because many of the documents were transcribed from original manuscripts, the collection is an invaluable tool for the study of Portuguese relations in India, Africa, and North and South America from 1640 to 1841. Volumes XV and XVII include substantial material on Macau (a total of 54 documents).

* Inocêncio IV, 331; XII, 327; XIII, 259: “muito interessante e util.” NUC locates complete sets at DLC, MH, FU, MB.

One of the Most Important Works on the Congo

38. CAVAZZI DE MONTECÚCCOLO, Giovanni Antonio (O.F.M.Cap.). Descrição histórica dos três reinos do Congo, Matamba e Angola … Tradução, notas e índices pelo Pe. Graciano Maria de Leguzzano, O.M. Cap. Introdução biobibliográfica por F. Leite de Faria. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1965. Estudos de Cartografia Antiga. Série Memórias, 2-3. Folio (29 x 21.3 cm.), publisher’s gilt-stamped boards (slightly warped) with dust jackets (minor soiling to jackets). Publisher’s vignette on title-pages. In very good condition. lviii, 428 pp., (1 ll.), illustration in text, 2 folding maps; (3 ll.), 492 pp., (3 ll.). 2 volumes. $450.00

First Edition in Portuguese, and something of a critical edition. In the first edition of Bibliographia Brasiliana, Borba de Moraes noted, “Giovanni Antonio Cavazzi, born in Montecuccolo, in the province of Modena, was a Capuchin monk sent to the Congo in 1654 as a catechizer. He remained there for 37 years, until 1691. In 1670 he made a brief trip to Rome in the service of the mission, returning to Africa immediately thereafter. He died in Genoa in 1692. His work is one of the most important to appear about the Congo. Aside from the account of the mission, it contains ample information concerning the region which was very little known at the time. It is a genuine geographical treatise of true scientific merit, as noted by Amat di S. Filippo. Cavazzi, shortly after the expulsion of the Dutch, touched at Pernambuco and Bahia, during the administration of ‘Giovani Telo de Silva’. He describes his sojourn, the country and ‘gli animali et altri di quelle’. In
one of the chapters he recounts ‘the victory achieved by the Portuguese over the Dutch, who were occupying Pernambuco.’”

The present edition includes copious notes and a substantial, illuminating bibliographical introduction by Father Francisco Leite de Faria.

* See Borba de Moraes I, 147. Also Brunet I, column 1699; Graesse I, 50; Sabin 11592.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Conacher was asked to inspect the railway routes carrying goods from ports in Cape Colony, Natal and Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. He traveled on nearly all the lines, and met with those in charge of shipping the goods. The 138-page Appendix contains statistics on goods shipped, costs, and receipts and expenses of the railways.

* NUC: DLC, NN, ICJ. OCLC: 24591495; 249917327; 80752417.

Tragic Shipwreck & March Through Africa— One of the Greatest Epic Poems in Portuguese


FIRST EDITION of one of the most important epic poems in the Portuguese language: after the Lusiadas of Camões, it is generally acknowledged to be the greatest epic poem
DICIONARIO
PORTUGUEZ

DAS PLANTAS, ARBUSTOS,
Matas, Arvores. Animaes
quadrupedes, e reptis, Aves, Peixes, Mariscos, Infectos, Gomas, Metaes,
Pedras, Terras, Mineraes, &c. que a Divina Omnipotencia creou
no globo terraqueo para utilidade
dos viventes,

ESCRITO POR
JOSE' MONTEIRO
DE CARVALHO.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de Miguel Manesidal da
Coita, Impre voir do S. Officio.
Anno M. DCC. LXV.
Com todas as licencas necessarias.
in Portuguese. Contemporaries of the two poets were far from unanimous in ranking Camões above Corte Real.

The poem’s subject is one of the most celebrated events in Portuguese history, the shipwreck of the São João off the coast of Natal in 1552, which was followed by a trek through the wilderness of southeast Africa. The Naufragio was and continues to be by far the most popular of several peculiarly Portuguese contemporary accounts of maritime disasters, later collected under the title Historia tragico-maritima. This tragic, romantic drama is simply told, yet omits none of the more tawdry aspects of the journey. It is also of crucial importance as a source for the ethno-history of the tribes of southeastern Africa, giving a wealth of information concerning the Bantu and the Hottentots prior to their extensive contacts with Europeans.

Corte Real was perhaps born in the Azores in 1533, and died sometime before May 12, 1590. He was not only a poet but a painter, and possibly also a musician; he may have accompanied D. Sebastião to Alcácer Kebir and been captured there. The Naufragio and his other major work, Sucesso do segundo cerco de Diu, 1574, were written after he retired to an estate near Évora.


Sleeping Sickness, 1916

41. COSTA, Bernardino Francisco Bruto da, J.F. Sant’ Anna, A.C. dos Santos, and M.G. de Araujo Alvares. Sleeping Sickness. A record of four years’ war against it in the Island of Principe, Portuguese West Africa. Published in Portuguese in “Archivos de Hygiene e Pathologia Exoticas,” Vol. V, March 30, 1915. Translated by permission of the Lisbon School of Tropical Medicine by J.A. Wylie, F.R.G.S. London: Published for the Centro Colonial Lisbon by Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1916. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (upper wrapper detached). In good condition. xii, 261 pp., illustrated with photos and 3 color maps showing the locale of sleeping sickness missions. $50.00

First Edition in English. Provoked by an epidemic of sleeping sickness (African trypanosomiasis) on the island of Principe, the authors describe the course of the epidemic, the planning and execution of a public health campaign to counter it, and the results
34 RICHARD C. RAMER

of the campaign. The text is supplemented by numerous black-and-white photographs and by three maps showing the distribution of the sleeping sickness and measures taken to counteract it. Pages 8-40 are a study of the geographical and natural conditions of Principe as they relate to the spread of sleeping sickness. The final chapter is on Principe’s trypanosomiasis, hematophagous insects, and intestinal flagellates.

∗ NUC: DNLM, PPULC, PPC, FU, ICJ, DLC.

**Important Arguments in Favor of the Slave Trade**

By a Brazilian Author


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

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

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

Provenance: Joaquim [Maria] Pessoa (b. 1948), poet, artist, publicist, student of Portuguese pre-history, and book collector, was the author or co-author of many Portuguese television programs, and for six years (1988-1994) was director of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Autores. He also founded the artistic cooperative Toma Lá Disco, with Ary dos Santos, Fernando Tordo, Carlos Mendes, Paulo de Carvalho and Luiz Villas-Boas, among others. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 379.

∗ Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 229: “This work is rare. It was written in 1796, first published in French, and only appeared in Portuguese in 1808”; Período colonial p. 106. ESTCT148889. NUC: DLC, RPJC and MB. OCLC: cites only an eBook (642455227) reproduced from the original at the Bodleian Library-Oxford University. Porbase locates two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac cites fourteen locations, but only two, Oxford University and the National Library of Scotland appear to hold hard copies of the first edition; the others have microfilm copies and / or are listings for internet resources.
Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the Agricultural Development of Brazil
—C.R. Boxer’s Copy

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

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

In the Concordancia, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The Concordancia complements the Analyse and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the Analyse in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Ciências, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d’Afrique. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes.

In 1808, Azeredo Coutinho was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely no coincidence that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same.

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

# Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 231; Período colonial pp. 106-7, Blake IV, 477-8 (also listing, without collation, what is surely a ghost edition of Lisbon, 1796). Inocêncio IV, 385: without collation. Rodrigues 782 and 784. Greenlee Catalogue I, 387: listing only the Analyse. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 808/20-1. Bethell, Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade p. 6. NUC: both works at DLC, InU and MH-BA; Concordancia alone at MB; London, 1798 edition at DLC, RJICB and MB. OCLC: 25951936 (errata leaf not mentioned: Newberry Library, Northwestern University, University of California San Diego); 78833114 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); 65237023 (eBook); 251671363 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 558145773 (British Library); 459003161 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists the eBook.

BOUND WITH:

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and *Período colonial* p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Innocêncio IV, 385: had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (digitized); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671779 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.


Facsimile reprint, said to be limited to 350 sets but without justification, of the original edition published 1935-49 by the University of Washington Press. This is a detailed and comprehensive bibliography of books of travel, adventure, and discovery, with over 10,000 entries and an author index.

*Sheehy CLI3.

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**Tribute to the Franciscan Order, Written by a Native of Macao**

*45. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Caminho dos frades menores para a vida eterna*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1689. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, spine with vertical title in manuscript, textblock edges rouged. Small woodcut floral vignette on title-page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece on recto of second preliminary leaf; typographical headpiece on recto of following leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 386. Very small blank piece torn away in upper corner of title-page; neat repairs to upper blank margins of a few leaves; occasional slight marginal stains. In very good to fine condition. Remains of small paper tag (nineteenth-century?) near foot of spine. (4 ll.), 389 [i.e., 387] pp. Page 387 wrongly numbered 389. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this tribute to the Franciscan order. A second edition appeared at Coimbra, 1721 (with another issue in 1722).

In the course of his treatise the author frequently refers to specific situations in the “Estado da Índia” (i.e., all areas of Portuguese influence in East Africa and Asia),
COLLECÇÃO
DE TRATADOS, CONVENÇÕES, CONTRATOS
E ACTOS PÚBLICOS
CELEBRADOS
ENTRE
A COROA DE PORTUGAL
E
AS MAIS POTENCIAS
DESDE 1415 ATÉ ÀS PRESENTE

COMPILEDOS, COORDENADOS E ANOTADOS
PORA
JOSÉ FERREIRA BORGES DE CASTRO,
SECRETARIO DA RELAÇÃO DE SERVE SECRETAIRE NA COROA DE MADEIRA, ADVOGADO
PROVINCIAL DA ARMOERIA REAL NAS DIVERSAS DE LISBOA.

TOMO I

LISBOA
IMPRESA NACIONAL
1856.

Item 37
missionary activities, and monks who worked primarily in the East, many of whom were known to the author personally. He also discusses who can become a novice of the order—descendants of Jews, Moors and heretics are excluded, but there is mention of special conditions existing in India, and of exceptions that can be made there for those with some native ancestry (pp. 168-78).

According to Porbase, there is a variant issue, in which the final license is dated 18 May 1689. In our copy, there is indeed a license of this date on the verso of the final preliminary leaf, followed by:

Visto estar conforme com seu Original, pôde correr. Lisboa 24 Janeiro de 1690.
Pode correr. Lisboa 27 de Janeiro de 1690.
Serraô.
Lamprea. Ribeiro.

The Franciscan Fr. Jacinto de Deus, born in Macao in 1612, worked in the province of Madre de Deus in Goa where he was provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition. He died in Goa in 1681.


**46. [CURRENCY]. Dicionario universal das moedas assim metalicas, como ficticias, imaginarias, ou de conta; e das de fructos, conchas, & c. que se conhecem na Europa, Asia, Africa, e America … recopilado por ***. Lisbon: Na Off. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece (defective, about half gone), text-block edges sprinkled red. Tables in text. Small worm trace in lower inner margins of final 17 leaves; continuing into rear endleaves, just touching a few letters of text but never affecting legibility. In good condition. Old ink signature on title page. (1 l.), 375, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION, published as the second part of Tratado das partidas dobradas (Lisbon, 1792). It begins with a long essay on the money of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, and on other materials used as money, such as shells or fruits. Pages 117-280 comprise the actual dictionary, an alphabetical listing of coins currently in use and imaginary money; for
each is given the place where it is used, and its approximate value in Portuguese réis. In this section, under the heading moedas de Portugal, are lists of the various coins used in each Portuguese colony, including Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Brazil (pp. 187-209). Following the dictionary are tables for conversion of European currencies, and weights normally used for various commodities such as diamonds and precious stones, gold, charcoal, lime and salt. The final section deals with conversion of weights to the system used in Paris and Lisbon.


First and only bilingual edition, with Portuguese and French texts on facing pages. There was also a bilingual edition in Portuguese and English.

Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization, Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia, Spreading the Gospel in Africa, Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India, and the Benefits of Travel

48. FARIA, Manoel Severim de. Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declarão as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appelidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco
NAVFRAGIO
E LASTIMOSO SUCESSO
DA PERDICAEM DE MA-
noel de Sousa de Sepulveda, & Dona Lia-
tor de Sá sua mulher & filhos, vindo da In-
dia para este Reino na nao chamada oga-
liao grande S.Ioão que se perdeu no cabo
de boa Esperança, na terra do Natal.

E a perigrinação que tiverão rodeando terras de Cas-
fres mais de 300. legoas tê sua morte,

Composto em verso heroico, & octava ria-
ma por Jeronimo Corte Real.

Dirigido ao excelenteíssimo príncipe D.Theodoo-
Duque de Bragança, & Barcellos, Marques de Vi-
laicosa, Conde de Ourem, Senhor das villas dArr-
rayollos, & Postel. Sumima felicidade.

Com licença da santa Inquisição, es do ordinario, &
de sua Magestade.

Na oficina de Simão Lopez.
Com privilegio Real por dez annos.
M. D. XCI I I I.
Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title in gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature (“Torres”) on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century. 2 volumes. $600.00

Third edition of the author’s most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The Noticias includes a total of eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular; (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the carreira da India, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture, and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counter-example he cites the kingdom of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from a historical and contemporary point of view. Severim de Faria’s topics include the role of the king, constable, and other officers the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, the origin of their names and titles, and their coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the Visigothic kings and Arab coinage. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered beginning with Dom Sancho I
(the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV’s successors through D. Maria I.

The 1655 edition of the Noticias has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription “Tutelaris Regni”. The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186), with the three additions dating to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocência’s call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Siguenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Osuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeza, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Oñate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Oríguela, Gandia, Híjarche, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled “Sobre a propagaçam do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné”. Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leoa. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, “Cafraria” (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the São Alberto. Severim de Faria notes the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial. The Noticias ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his Discursos varios politicos, Évora 1624. His Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ... Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende’s successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as “um escrpositor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente …”

Provenance: D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12ª Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossâmedes. See Grande enciclopédia III, 149.

* Innocência VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above), Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths’ Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portuguese heraldicos (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Copac repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Inventory-guide to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century manuscripts about Moçambique in the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino.

**Argues Against Government-Sponsored Monopolies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas**

50. FONSECA, Joaquim Bento. *Memoria concernente às companhias de comercio com privilegio exclusivo dedicada a ElRei Nosso Senhor*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, stitched (stitching cut at spine). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light soiling to title page and final blank leaf verso. In very good condition. Remains of white paper tag with blue border and serrated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of title page. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on commercial and colonial policy. The author argues against the efficacy of monopolistic companies, giving as examples a Portuguese company for whaling off the coasts of Moçambique, and the Companhia das Vinhas do Alto Douro, as well as companies of other European powers established for trading with colonies in the Americas, Asia, Africa, China, Canton, Macao, and the northeast coast of America. Portuguese trade in coffee from the islands of São Thomé and Príncipe is specifically mentioned, as is West Africa and Brazil. Also mentioned are the Bordeaux wine trade, and manufacture of Scottish and Irish whiskies. The author concludes that when commerce is free state revenues increase.

The author (1776?-after 1835?), was a knight of the order of Avis, and captain of a naval frigate. During the reign of D. Miguel he was Governor of São Thomé e Príncipe, where he was said to have committed extortion and other arbitrary acts, causing him to be sent to Portugal a prisoner, where he was found guilty by the Supremo Conselho de Justiça Militar and condemned to life imprisonment in the presidio de São José de Encoge.

* Goldsmiths’-Kress 26206.4. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. This title not in Innocência; for other works by the author see IV, 68-9; 440; XII, 23. OCLC: 62255986 (eBook: Reproduction of original from Kress Library of Business and Economics, Harvard University). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No hard copies located in Copac, which cites online versions at University of Manchester and University of London.
Improvements to Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Angola, with the End of the Slave Trade in Sight

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

Second and considerably augmented edition of a work first published in Belém earlier in 1839: pp. 1-54 and 93-1112 are new material. The author gives specific recommendations for improvements in the Portuguese colonies of Cabo Verde, Bissau e Cacheu, São Thomé e Príncipe and Angola and Benguela, so that when the slave trade ceases they will not be left without any means to achieve prosperity. Saldanha da Gama’s tenure as Governor of Angola (1807-1810) was marked by improvements in agriculture, trade, education and exploration. He later became the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was given the title Conde de Porto Santo.


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

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

Gomes (1829-1869), a native of Navelim in Salsete, Portuguese India, was a highly respected military physician, politician, historian, economist, and writer. He is one of the
ANALYSE
SUR
LA JUSTICE
DU
COMMERCE
DU
RACHAT DES ESCLAVES
DE
LA CÔTE D’AFRIQUE.

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

De l’imprimerie de BAILLY, Cowley-Street, Hacken.
Se vend chez A. BULAU & Co., No. 107, Wardour-street;
J. STOCKDALE, Fournilley, J. DEFOY, Gerard-
street ; T. ROSE, Bond-street, près de la Bourse-
Royalle.

1768.

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most prominent natives of Goa, and was hailed during his brief lifetime as “the prince of intellectuals.” This work, printed the year Gomes was elected to the Portuguese Parliament, earned him the reputation of a serious economist, which he solidified in 1867 with the publication of *Essai sur la théorie de l’économique politique et de ses rapports avec la morale et le droit.*


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**Leading Portuguese Economist (and São Paulo Native) on Tobacco Trade, Puritans, Taxes in Minas Geraes, and Colonia do Sacramento**

*53. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios … Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typographia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped), smooth spine gilt, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. In fine condition. Black-on-silver rectangular ticket of Livraria Esquina, Porto in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf (2 x 4 cm., with rounded corners). xv, (1), 319 pp., (2 ll.), 25 pp., (1 l.). Complete with the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. $800.00

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal 1668-1703,* p. 306, n. 13). The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the *Contrato do Tabaco* (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King’s fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

Early Manuscript Copies of Twenty-Eight Works
By One of the Foremost Portuguese Economists of His Time—
A Native of São Paulo

54. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. “Copia de cartas que servindo no Gabinete do Fidelíssimo Rei o Senhor D. João 5º escreveo ....” Eighteenth-century manuscript in Portuguese on paper. Ca. 1750. 8°, old (contemporary?) decorated paper wrappers (slightly browned; spine mostly gone). Written in ink, in a clear, legible hand. Internally fine, overall very good. Armorial bookplate of the Condes do Bomfim. (3 ll. with table of contents), 172 pp., missing a small amount of text at the end (see below).

$1,800.00

Early manuscript copy of essays and letters by Alexandre de Gusmão, one of the foremost economic thinkers of his time in Portugal; Amzalak called him one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal 1668-1703, p. 306, n. 13). A native of Santos, São Paulo,

Gusmão (1695-1753) served as a diplomat before becoming private secretary to D. João V and eventually a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

Twenty-seven of the 28 works in this manuscript were subsequently printed (in different order) in the Coleção de varios escritos ineditos políticos e literarios, Porto, 1841. The letters and opinions cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the Contrato do Tabaco (addressed to Martinho Velho da Rocha Oldemberg). A lengthy analysis written in 1751 to the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerns the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America and which Gusmão had helped to negotiate.

The final essay, “Cálculo que ao Rei Fidelîssimo o Senhor D. João 5º” (pp. 148-172), appeared in Complemento dos ineditos de Alexandre de Gusmão, Porto, 1844. It varies in word choice and syntax from the printed text and lacks a leaf or two at the end, corresponding to pp. 22-23 of the printed text. In the “Cálculo,” Gusmão explains to the king the financial problems of Portugal simply, in mercantilist terms, and with frequent references to the Portuguese possessions in Asia, Africa, and America. Based on the steady decrease in the amount of gold produced in Brazil and Portugal’s unfavorable balance of trade, he gives specific estimates of what he anticipates as a sharp decrease in the money supply in Portugal. On the final page of the surviving text, he recommends measures D. João can take to alleviate the problem, including that he not allow an increase in the number of “gente inutil” under the pretense of religion; that he increase the nobility “mal entendida”; and that he institute laws against luxury. The missing text added three more suggestions and the author’s closing statement. Gusmão became councilor and private secretary to D. João V in 1730 and a member of the Conselho Ultramarinho in 1743, a position he held even after D. João’s death in 1750. Given the concern over diminishing gold in Brazil, this essay probably dates to the 1740s.

Gusmão (1695-1753), a native of Santos, São Paulo, was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal 1668-1703, p. 306, n. 13).

Provenance: Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist
ANÁLISE
SOBRE A JUSTIÇA DO COMMERÇIO
DO
RESGATE DOS ESCRAVOS
DA
COSTA DA ÁFRICA,
MOVIMENTO REVISTA, E ACRESCENTADA
Pelo seu autor.
D. JOSÉ JOAQUIM DA CUNHA
DE AZEREDO COUTINHO
Bispo de Elvas, e em outro tempo Bispo de Per-
Mareuço, Eleito de Biramunda, e Bragança,
do Conselho de Sua Magestade.

LISBOA,
ANNO M.DCC.VIII.
NA NOVA OFICINA DE JOÃO RODRIGUES NEVES.

Por Ordem Superior.

1808

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insurrection in Trás-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926), was born in Luanda while his father was in exile there.

55. HAMMOND, R.J. Portugal and Africa 1815-1910. A Study in Uneconomic Imperialism. Stanford, Ca.: Stanford University Press, 1966. Large 8°, publisher’s cloth with dust jacket (dust jacket with light browning and dampstain). In good condition. Old ownership signature (illegible) at top of title page. xv, 384 pp. $35.00

First and Only Edition.


First Edition. Massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 2,322 articles in 1.2 million words, with 4,000 cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons (7,500 entries), as well as bibliographies (about 20,000 citations).


First Edition. Second volume of this massive, extremely useful publication, filling what had been a reference lacuna. It contains 732 articles in about 700,000 words, with numerous cross-references. There are indexes of ships and persons, as well as bibliographies.
Important Work on European Trade & Commerce and the Origins of Dutch Commercial Power, Including Sections on Trade with Japan, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, Africa & Brazil, and with 21 Pages by the Eminent Spanish Economist Jerónimo de Uztáriz

58. [HUET, Pierre Daniel]. Comercio de Holanda, o el gran tesoro histórico, y político del floreciente comercio que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señoríos del Mundo … Traducido de frances en español por Don Francisco Xavier de Goyeneche … Madrid: Por Carlos Rey, 1746. 8°, early nineteenth-century stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal manuscript short title on smooth spine, gilt supralibros of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothesay, on both covers, textblock edges sprinkled green. Top margin closely trimmed, without touching text. In very good condition. (36 ll.), 312 pp.    $1,500.00

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

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

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

Primeiro padre da província da Madre de Deus dos Capuchos, & Comissário Geral dos Frades Menores, Deputado do Santo Ofício da Inquisição de Goa em a Índia Oriental, & natural de Macau;

Dedicação ao Eminentíssimo Cardeal Senhor Dom Veríssimo de Alencastre, Inquisidor Geral destes Reinos, & Senhorios de Portugal

Por seu menor servo, & Orador Fr. Amaro de S. Antonio, Ministro Provincial, e Primeiro Padre da sua Provincia da Madre de Deus de Goa.

Em Lisboa, Na Oficina de Miguel deslandes, Impressor de Sua Magestade. Com todas as licenças necessárias. Anno 1682.
manuscripts. A library catalogue was privately printed in Paris in 1821, in an unspecified but very restricted number of copies.


Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

59. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes colegidas e relatadas* … Lisbon: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). In good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Anotações* (AA8). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth preliminary leaf recto. Occasional old ink marginalia. Ink notes, dated 1769, filling recto and verso of penultimate rear free endleaf. Three lines of early ink notes and two lines of later ink notes (nineteenth-century?) on rear pastedown endleaf. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor M. d’Avila Perez. Engraved pictorial bookplates of J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. (4), 218, (16), 8 ll. Leaf 89 misnumbered 88; leaf 205 misnumbered 105. $9,000.00

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

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

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

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

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal).

Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

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

Provenance: Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962 lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April 1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.
60. LISBON. Overseas Museum of Ethnology. Peoples and Cultures. Introduction by Ernesto Veiga de Oliveira. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1972. Large 4° (22.8 x 22.2 cm.), original illustrated wrappers (slight fraying). Very good condition overall. As new internally. (1 blank l., 123 ll.), profusely illus. (a few illus. in color), maps in text, bibliography. ISBN: none. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue of an exhibition held at the National Gallery of Modern Art, April to June 1972. Objects exhibited, of great anthropological, ethnographical, and artistic significance, were from Brazil (67), Andean cultures (10), Portugal (4), Cabo Verde (10), Portuguese Guinea (74), Mali (13), Upper Volta (3), Ivory Coast (63), Ghana (3), Nigeria (10), Cameroon (8), Rio Muni (18), Gabon (2), Angola (184), Moçambique (59), India (5), Macao (8), Timor (54), Indonesia (7), and Afghanistan (7).

61. Livro das Ilhas. Direcção, leitura, prefácio e notas de José Pereira da Costa. Angra do Heroísmo: Região Autónoma dos Açores / Secretaria Regional da Educação e Cultura and Funchal: Região Autónoma da Madeira / Secretaria Regional do Turismo e Cultura, 1987. Large folio (41 x 33 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. Printed in red and black throughout, double columns, on IA Vergé creme paper of 100 g./m.² Weighs 6.092 kg. Slight diagonal crease of 16 cm. to rear of dust jacket. Otherwise as new. (4 ll.), 630 pp., (3 ll.), illustrations in text, color facsimiles tipped in, 2 color plates. ISBN: none. $175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work for the history and geography of the Portuguese discoveries, transcribed from manuscripts in the Torre do Tombo, with information on the discovery and early exploration of the Cabo Verde Islands, the Madeira Islands, Northwest Africa, and the Açores. An extremely useful analytical index occupies pp. 543-630.

José Pereira da Costa (Angra do Heroísmo, 1922-Funchal, 2010), historian and conservator of books and manuscripts, was director of the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo (1966-1988), director of the Arquivo Distrital do Funchal, and at the time of his death president of the Centro de Estudos de História do Atlântico (CEHA).

* OCLC: 32398184 (University of California-Berkeley, Yale University, Harvard University, Sails Inc., University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, John Carter Brown Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porbase locates six copies in Portuguese libraries and two at the Centro Cultural-Paris of the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Melvyl locates a single copy, at the Bancroft Library. Not located in Catnyp.
Special Issue in Publisher’s Leather Binding


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, one of a small but unspecified number of special copies in a publisher’s leather binding. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the “Livro das Armadas” in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

The Morgan manuscript consists, effectively, of three parts. Part I contains a group of texts, copied no doubt by order of Lisuarte de Abreu, including a diary of the voyage of the nau Rainha from Lisbon to Goa in the fleet commanded by D. Constantino de Bragança in 1558. D. Constantino paused for 18 days in Mozambique, during which time he sent a messenger-ship to Sofala, mainly to obtain information about Turkish movements. Lisuarte de Abreu was a member of this mission. In the same part of the manuscript is another description of the same voyage, this time in the form of a “relation.” There are also copies of various letters and documents of the period.

Part II is a list of the governors and viceroys of India to 1558, with unusually bold and striking full-page color portraits of these officials.

Part III, perhaps the best-known part, contains color representations of the ships that made up the various fleets, with the names of the captains in almost every case. There are also illustrations of naval battles. This part of the manuscript was made by order of the governor Jorge Cabral, in 1550, but the illustrator continued his work up to the 1563 fleet, and included naval engagements, especially those led by D. Fernando de Monroy and D. Diogo de Noronha against Turkish galleys. Several of the fleets stopped in Brazil on the outward voyage, beginning with that of Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500, making this a crucial document for the early history of that country.

The late Professor Luís de Albuquerque provided an introduction (pp. 11-31), which is followed by Maria Luísa Esteves’ transcription of the text (pp. 33-55).

Magnificent Facsimile with Illustrations of the India Fleets, 1497-1563


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Magnificently produced full-color facsimile of the original manuscript in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Besides much other data, it includes an illustrated relation of the India fleets, from that of Vasco da Gama (1497-1499) until the
COMERCIO
DE HOLANDA,
O EL GRAN TESORO
HISTORIAL, Y POLITICO
DEL FLORECIENTE
COMERCIO,
QUE LOS HOLANDESES TIEÑEN
en todos los Estados, y Soberanos
del Mundo.

QUE AL ES EL MODO DE HACERLO,
su origen, las grandes proezas, las poblaciones,
y gobierno en las Indias. Como se han brindado
Dicha abollunas de todo el Comercio de Euro-
pa, y quales son las Mercaderías convenientes para
el estado Marítimo. De donde las facen, y las
consideradas ganancias, que en
él hacen.

OBRAS TAN CURIOSES, COMO NECESSARIAS,
para todos los Negociantes, y muy util para ehibi-
tar su Comercio seguir.

TRADUCIDO DE FRANCÉS EN ESPAÑOL
por Don Francisco Xavier de Guzmán, Marqués
de Belaúnc, Caballero del Orden de Santiago, del
Consejo, y Camara de S.M. en el Supre-
mo de las Indias.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
En Madrid: Por Carlos Ruv. Año de 1744.
Se hallará en la Imprenta de la Guía.

Gale de Alicante.
voyage of D. Jorge de Sousa (1563). Only two manuscripts with this sort of illustration are known to exist: the other one, the “Livro das Armadas” in the Academia de Ciências, Lisbon, covers the period 1497 to 1567, but lacks the fleet of 1517.

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**Goa, Timor, Mozambique**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The bulk of this work deals with Goa and Portuguese India, including government, trade, judicial system, the mint, the arsenal, the hospital, the decline in population, treaties with Great Britain, and sale of tobacco and opium. Pages 234-29 are on Timor, and pp. 282-94 and 398-99 on trade and factories in Mozambique.

Gomes Loureiro served in the Portuguese government of Mozambique (1798) and Goa (beginning in 1801). A 15-page section on Macau printed in 1836 by Viuva Silva e Filhos sometimes appears with the Memorias.

* Innocéncio VI, 26; XVI, 242: calling for only vii, 469, (2) pp. Not in Arents. *Grande enciclopédia XV, 495-96. OCLC: 459006766 (Bibliothèque nationale de France; Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève); 248868360 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 255320193 (Ibero-Americanisches Institut); 91103685 (Danish National Library); 186913300 (National Library of Sweden); 19930326 is a microfilm; 719419589 and 25952197 are digitized. Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical (2 copies each) as well as the Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University.
Governor-General of Cabo Verde Refutes Accusations of Theft

*65. MARINHO, Joaquim Pereira. *Demonstração documental das principaes mentiras do Coronel Manoel Antonio Martins e do roubo de oitenta e sete sacas de urzella que elle fez em Cabo-Verde, e conduziu a Goré, da qual exportou d’aquelle porto para o de Santa Maria de Gambia sessenta, conforme se ve das certidões das alfandegas de Goré de Gambia, que guarnecem esta demonstração …*. Bombay: Na Typographia do Pregoeiro da Liberdade, impresso por P.P. de Souza, 1840. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (spine gone). Light dampstains. In very good condition. (1 l.), 77 pp. **$800.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Pereira Marinho (1782-1854), an excellent provincial administrator, irritated many during his tenure as governor-general of Cabo Verde (beginning in 1835) by his “temperamento irrequieto e turbulento,” and was accused by his enemies of various sorts of misconduct. This pamphlet is in response to the accusation that he had stolen 88 sacks of *urzella*, a lichen used for making violet dye. Pereira Marinho was eventually transferred to Mozambique, where he applied himself to encouraging industry and trade and repressing slavery.

Pereira Marinho had been a member of the junta that overthrew the Viceroy of India in 1821 and declared in favor of Portugal’s new constitutional regime. A few months later, after another coup, he was imprisoned.

❊ Innocêncio IV, 145, 454; XII, 129. Not in Gonçalves; cf. 1553. *Grande enciclopédia* XXI, 229-30. NUC: IEN. OCLC: 39456410 (Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, the latter digitized as 79422186); 503708612 (British Library); 79962911 (no location given); 15077755 is a microfilm copy. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library.


FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1910. Except for the title page, the work is entirely in one of the languages of the Congo, the identification of which is beyond the humble abilities of the present cataloguer. (Text begins: “Kun’ eiatchiku, ova ke vakele kolo ko, o Nzambi kuandi aka uakala.”)

Alves Martins (b. 1874) began working in the Congo in 1898; in 1909 he was named bishop of Cabo Verde. During the 25 years he held that position, he visited all the islands of the archipelago and reorganized religious life there, particularly in the missions.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history and description, originally written in 1835-1836, of Portugal’s African possessions, including Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Guiné, Angola, Benguela, and Mozambique. It was published from the original manuscript in the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro.

Cunha Matos (1776-1839) served in the early nineteenth century as Portuguese military governor in São Tomé, during which time he traveled widely in Portuguese Africa. In 1817 he emigrated to Brazil, where he became an ardent supporter of Brazilian independence and published widely on Brazilian geography.

For the original edition, see Sacramento Blake VII, 112-5. Also Inocêncio VII, 52-53. Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two copies at Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical. Copac locates copies at King’s College London, Oxford University, and Essex University.

Letters from Mozambique Published in Bombay


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of letters from Mozambique, which were too voluminous for publication in the *Pregoeiro da liberdade*, a weekly newspaper published in Portuguese in Bombay from 6 January 1838 to 28 June 1846. The letters and documents, dating to 1839-1841, recap the unfortunate situation of the Portuguese colony and the worsening conditions under the governorship of Joaquim Pereira Marinho. Supporting documents include letters from the citizens of Cabo Verde, merchants of Rio de Janeiro, officials in Inhambane, and the governor himself.

Joaquim Pereira Marinho (Porto, ca. 1782-1854, Lisbon) was a member of the royal council, a field marshal, and a member of the Ordem de Cristo and the Ordem de S. Bento de Avis. Judging from the list of his works in Inocêncio, Pereira Marinho spent considerable time defending his actions as governor of Cabo Verde and Mozambique.

For Joaquim Pereira Marinho, see IV, 145, 454-5; XII, 129-30. For the *Pregoeiro da liberdade* see Costa, *Diccionário de literatura goesa*, III, 90. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
Portuguese Maritime Law Regarding Seizure of Naval Prizes

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

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

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


Population, Resources, and Commerce of Angola and Benguela

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

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

* Innocêncio IV, 62: calling for only 41 p. Not located in NUC, which lists only the Demonstração of 1848 (IEN, ICU). Porbase lists a single copy only, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 41 pp. only, and without date, place of publication, or author.
LEIS EXTRAVA
GANTES COLLEGIDAS E
RELATADAS PELO LICENCIADO
DIARTE NUNOZ DO LIAM PER MANDADO
do muito alto & muito poderoso
Rei Dom SEBASTIAM,
noflo Senhor.

Com Privilegio Real.

Em Lisboa per Antonio Gonçalvez.
Anno de M. D. L. X. X.
71. MENEZES, Vasco Guedes de Carvalho. Apontamentos para a historia d'Angola. Funchal: Typographia Funchalense, 1882. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (frayed at edges; spine defective; foxing). Occasional mostly light foxing. In good to very good condition. Old circular Lisbon postmark in outer margin of front wrapper. 30 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scarce Funchal imprint on the history of Angola. The author was Minister of War in 1890, and held other government posts.


*72. [MOÇAMBIQUE]. Bahia de Lourenço Marques. Questão entre Portugal e a Gran-Bretanha sujeita á arbitragem do Presidente da Republica franceza. Memoria apresentada pelo governo portuguez. [Segunda Memoria do governo portuguez. (Replica á memoria Ingleza.)] / Baie de Lourenço Marques. Question entre le Portugal e la Grande-Bretagne soumise a l’arbitrage du Président de la République française. Mémoire présenté par le gouvernement portugais. [Deuxième Mémoire du gouvernement portugais. Réplique au mémoire anglais.] 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1873-1874. Folio (34.7 x 22.5 cm.), original violet (first volume) and yellow (second volume) printed wrappers (spines with some defects, especially the second volume; a bit of soiling and foxing to covers). Portuguese royal arms on front wrappers and title pages. Uncut and mostly unopened. Internally in fine condition. Overall very good. White paper tags with red borders (2.8 x 1.8 cm.) affixed to front wrappers. (1 blank l., 5 ll.), cxxix pp., (4 ll., 1 l.), 111 pp., (4 ll.), 3 maps in colors (2 folding); (1 blank l.), xcix, 59 pp., (errata slip), 4 folding maps (3 in colors). Facing title pages in Portuguese and French. Most text in two columns, in Portuguese and French. 2 volumes. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS.

In 1861 Navy Captain Bickford had declared Inhaca and Elephant islands in Delagoa Bay (or Lourenço Marques Bay, now Maputo Bay) British territory. Portuguese authorities in Lisbon strongly protested. In 1872 the dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Adolphe Thiers, the French president; and on 19 April 1875 his successor, Marshal MacMahon, declared in favor of the Portuguese. These are the documents submitted by the Portuguese government to support their claims.

* Porbase locates six copies of the first volume, and a single copy of the second, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
Financial and Customs Regulations for Mozambique

73. [MOÇAMBIQUE]. Group of 6 works on Mozambique, including customs regulations, statutes for the Companhia da Zambezia, taxes and banking. 6 works in 1 volume. Lourenço Marques and Lisbon, 1895-1904. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf, smooth spine with black morocco label (“Diversos regulamentos”), gilt fillets. Some browning. In good condition. $350.00

The six works are as follow. Further information available upon request.

Reorganização das alfandegas pessoal e serviços do círculo aduaneiro da costa oriental de África. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1902.


Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar, Direcção Geral do Ultramar, 2ª Repartição. Regimen bancario ultramarino (Carta de Lei de 27 de abril de 1901 _ e contrato de 30 de Novembro de 1901 com o Banco Nacional Ultramarino. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1902.

Regulamento geral da Administração da Fazenda da sua fiscalização superior e da contabilidade publica nas províncias ultramarinas de 3 de Outubro de 1901 … Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1901.


74. [MOÇAMBIQUE]. Ilha de Moçambique em perigo de desaparecimento. Uma perspectiva histórica, um olhar para o futuro. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1983. 4° (20.5 x 20.5 cm.), original plain wrappers with dust jacket (a few nicks to jacket). Very good condition overall; aside from the dust jacket, fine. 77, (1) pp., (34 ll.), profusely illustrated with color and black-and-white photographs, reproductions of maps, etc. Resumes in French and English. ISBN: none. $40.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Catalogue for an exhibition of the same title held at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Lisbon.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these essays by the noted historian of cartography, exploration, and navigation, dealing mainly with the discoveries of the Portuguese on the west coast of Africa during the middle of the fifteenth century.

*76. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Considerações políticas e comerciais sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, contemporary quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (very slight wear to corners), flat spine gilt, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Very minor occasional toning; very slight soiling to title page. In fine condition. 420 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Focuses with historical perspective on the commerce and politics of the Cape Verde Islands, São Thomé and Príncipe, Angola, Moçambique and Goa. José Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservativism, being one of the principal supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

**77. NEVES, José Accursio das.** *Considerações políticas e comerciais sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, later quarter blue pebbled cloth over marbled boards (some wear), flat spine with gilt letter. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine. Overall in good to very good condition. 420 pp. $400.00

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FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting and important work.
REGIMENTO
DOS
CONTOS DO REYNHO,
E CASA,
NESTA NOVA IMPRESSAM ACRESCENTADO
com hum Alphabero para nenh se achar com muita fa-
cilidade o que contem todos os capitulos,

EM LISBOA.

Na Officina de VALENTIM DACOSTA DESLANDES,
Imprimor de Sua Magestade,
Com todas as licenças necessarias. Anno de M.DCCVIII.
Shipwrecked in Guinea

*79. PEREIRA, Antonio Martins. Relação da viagem, que fez o Excellentíssimo, e Reverendíssimo Bispo D. Fr. João de Faro para sua Sé da Cidade da Ribeira Grande, Ilha de Sant-Iago de Cabo-Verde, mandada pelo seu Secretário o D.or Antonio Martins Pereira, que o acompanhou em todos os trabalhos até a hora da sua morte, e dada a luz pelo Padre Fr. Jozé de Borba .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1741. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Fold marks. One pinpoint round wormhole in first three leaves, joined by a second in the next five leaves, touching a few letters of text, but never affecting legibility. In good condition. Old (contemporary?) manuscript ink pagination in upper outer corner of each page. 15 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, apparently unrecorded variant issue: priority is uncertain, but based on the differences in the signatures of the third and fourth leaves, we think that the present copy may be earlier. This very rare work, in an even rarer variant, describes the attempt of D. Frei João de Faro (1676-1741) to reach Cabo Verde. D. Frei João, one of the most learned Franciscans of his time, was elected Bishop of Cabo Verde in 1738 and set out for his see in 1741 aboard the ship Sebastião e Almas. In February of that year he was shipwrecked at Cabo Roxo, off the coast of Guinea. He and the other survivors fell asleep on the beach and awoke to find themselves surrounded by hostile indigenous people, who confiscated all the possessions they had salvaged and made them prisoners. Martins Pereira gives a brief description of the customs of the captors (pp. 9-10). The Bishop was finally ransomed and released in May; he remained at Cacheu until July to convalesce. He died later the same year, after returning to Portugal: “Parece que por virtude de doença adquirida no naufrágio e pelo abalo moral que ele lhe provocou” (Grande enciclopédia X, 964).

The subject of this narrative and Fr. José de Borba, who published it, were both Franciscans. We have been unable to determine whether the author was as well.

The two issues have the same setting of type, with the following differences. In the issue present in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the words “infeliz e deplorável” appear in the title before the word “viagem”. They are absent in the present version. In the Biblioteca Nacional copy, the third leaf is signed *iii, and the fourth leaf is signed *iv, while in the present copy these leaves are signed ** and *ii, respectively.

Innocêncio VIII, 253 (the alternate title only): “exemplares são mui poco vulgares.” Barbosa Machado IV, 45 (the alternate title only). Neither variant located in Figanière, Bibliografia histórica. Neither variant located in JFB (1994). Neither variant located in Ticknor Catalogue. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 450, 2663, 7990 (all with the same title as this copy). NUC: Cty-D. OCLC: 29052223 (University of Minnesota); 743344582 (King’s College, London); variant issue 38995612 (Yale University); 743344582 (Kings College, London). This variant title not in Porbase, which locates a single copy of the issue beginning Relação da infeliz e deplorável viagem ... in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats one of the King’s College copies. Neither variant located in Library of Congress online catalog. Neither variant located in Catnyp. Neither variant located in Hollis. Neither variant located in Newberry Library online catalog. Neither variant located in Melvyl.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Long-awaited and indispensable guide to documents in Portuguese archives relating to Portugal’s African colonies. Volume I surveys the holdings of 15 archives and libraries in Lisbon. Included are brief administrative histories of the various ministries responsible for conducting African affairs, ca. 1430-1933; brief histories of each archive, with address, telephone numbers, hours of opening, and services provided; and detailed summaries of the records contained in each archive, with notes on available inventories and bibliographical references to published descriptions. Coverage is limited to archival materials dating before ca. 1926. Volume II contains guides to diplomatic archives, customs house archives, and 15 private family archives, all presently in the Arquivos Nacionais / Torre do Tombo. Volume III continues surveying the holdings of the Arquivos Nacionais / Torre do Tombo, including guides to archives of the Casa Real, Administração Ultramarina, Arquivos Eclesiásticos, Arquivos Judiciais, the Arquivo Burnay, various collections of manuscripts, and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

Accounting for Brazil, Azores, Madeira, Africa, India

*81. [PORTUGAL. Laws.] **Regimento dos contos do Reyno, e Casa, nesta nova impressam acrescentado com hum Alphabeto para nelle se achar com muita facilidade o que contem todos os capitulos.** Lisbon: Na Officina de Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1708. Folio (29 x 20.7 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (soiled and with a few minor defects; free endleaves gone). Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials, several rather large. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut headpiece. Several large woodcut tailpieces and smaller vignettes. Small waterstain in upper inner corners of first few leaves. Clean and crisp, in very good to fine condition. (8 ll.), 177 pp. Pages 83-4 misnumbered 81-2.

$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION thus; significantly different from the published Regimentos dos Contos of 1628 and 1669. The Casa dos Contos was the primary organ for regulation and
DECRETO.

CONVINDO muito ao bem do Estado nas circunstâncias actuais, muito mais graças do que no tempo, em que as Ilhas de Cabo Verde fe governavão como Capitania General, que aquellas Ilhas se-ão novamente regidas por hum Governor e Capitão General: E Attendendo ao bem que até agora Me tem servido no Emprego de Governador dellas D. Antonio Coutinho de Lencastre, e Esperando que o seu zelo igual a importância, que a conjunctura presente dá as mesmas Ilhas. Hei por bem, e Sou servido Estigar novamente em Capitania General a Capitania das Ilhas de Cabo Verde, e Nomear Governor e Capitão General dellas a D. Antonio Coutinho de Lencastre, seu actual Governador. O Visconde de Anadia, Do Maior Conselho de Estado, Ministro, e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Marinha, e Dominios Ultramarinos o tenha assim entendido, e faça executar com os Despachos necessarios. Palacio do Rio de Janeiro em vinte e seis de Março de mil oitocentos e oito.

Com a Autoria do PRíNCIPE REGENTE N. S.

Regiç.

Na Impressão Regia.
fiscalization of state receipts and expenses. This document provides insights into trading patterns, such as the importation of wheat to continental Portugal from the Azores, Madeira, Flanders and Brittany. Much attention is also paid to Portugal’s overseas affairs. Chapter 18 (p. 24) deals with Brazil. Chapters 39 (pp. 48-9), 40 (pp. 49-50), and 67 (pp. 81-2) deal with Africa. Chapter 8 (pp. 8-9) refers to the Azores, Madeira, and Africa. Chapter 94 (pp. 110-1) is about Cartas Geraes da India. Chapter 22 (pp. 28-9) contains references to the Casa da India and the Casa de Ceuta, while Chapter 46 (pp. 57-8) refers to the Casa da India. Chapter 41 (pp. 50-1) deals with the importation of wheat to Lisbon from the Azores and Madeira; Angra on the island of Terceira is mentioned specifically, as are the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo. Chapter 14 (pp. 19-20), “Do tempo em que os Oficiaes de recebimento ham de vir dar conta aos Contos depois de terem acabado o porque foram providos,” includes references to the Azores, Madeira, Porto Santo, Angola, Mina, Cabo Verde, and São Thomé.

† Cunha, Impressões Deslandesianas, I, 626-7. Monteverde 4398 lists a Regimento das Contas of 1708 which in all other respects appears to be the same as the present work and the one listed by Porbase for that year; probably a mistaken transcription of the title. Not in Alden & Landis. No Regimento dos contos in Innocécio. No Regimento dos contos in Borba de Moraes. No Regimentos dos Contos in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books. No Regimento dos contos in Azevedo Samodães, Ameal, Nepomuceno, Fernandes Tomaz, Ávila Perez or Afonso Lucas. See Virgínia Rau, A Casa dos contos. OCLC: 29069074 (Indiana University, University of Minnesota). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No Regimento dos contos located in Hollis, Orbis or Melvyl.

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

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

† JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 714/2. OCLC: 77614065 (John Carter Brown Library).
Military Service in Angola

83. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarà em forma de Ley virem que por se reconhecer que a causa principal porque não ha muitas pessoas que queirão hir servirme voluntariamente ao Reyno de Angola …. N.p.: n.pr., dated in Lisbon, 9 October 1716. Folio (29 x 19.8 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. The two leaves detached. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $500.00

In an attempt to persuade more soldiers to volunteer for service in Angola, the King promises that anyone serving there may return after 6 years, providing he has not married a native.

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

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

84. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Alvará para que se não levem negros dos portos do mar para terras, que não sejão dos Dominios Portuguezes. De 14 de Outubro de 1751. Eu ElRey. Faço saber …. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 14 October 1751. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title; eight-line woodcut initial. Small blank corner missing. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation in corner. (1 l.) $300.00

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

* OCLC: 504605494 and 504605505 (British Library); 41405563 (New York Public Library); also digitized (65354969 and others) and microform (24980707). Copac repeats British Library (two copies) and adds Leeds University, Manchester University, and Senate House Libraries-University of London.

Changes Status of Cabo Verde — Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

*85. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Decreto. Convindo muito ao bem do Estado nas circunstancias actuaes, muito mais graves do que no tempo, em que as Ilhas de Cabo Verde se governava com Capitania General, que aquellas Ilhas sejão novamente regidas por hum Governador e Capitão General …. [Rio de Janeiro]: Na Impressão Regia, dated 26 March
ORIGEM, E PROGRESSO
DAS
LINGUAS ORIENTAES
NA CONGREGAÇÃO
DA TERCEIRA ORDEM DE PORTUGAL:
OFFEREC
AO EX.mo E R.imo SENHOR
BISPO DE BÉJA,
DO CONSELHO DE SUA MAGESTADE,
&c. &c. &c.
Fr. VICENTE SALGADO,
MINISTRO GERAL, E CHRONISTA
DA MESMA CONGREGAÇÃO.

LISBOA:
Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira:
ANNO M. DCC. XI.
Com Licença do Real Mezo da Comissão Geral
sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.

Item 87
1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on the first page only. $1,000.00

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

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, there was no printing press in Brazil until 1808, when the Portuguese court fled there as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Court arrived in Rio de Janeiro on 7 March 1808. From 1808 to 1811 (when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia), the Impressão Regia was the only press working in Brazil. It remained the only press in Rio de Janeiro until 1821.


Public Health and Diseases in São Tomé e Príncipe

86. RIBEIRO, Manuel Ferreira. A Provincia de S. Thomé e Principe e suas dependencias ou a salubridade e insalubridade relativa das províncias do Brazil, das colonias de Portugal e de outras nações da Europa. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1877. Large 8°, contemporary dark green quarter morocco (some binding wear and minor defects, but sound), smooth spine, gilt letter and fillets, decorated endleaves. Small tear to map. In good, almost very good condition. Presentation inscription on the half-title from the author (signed “M.F. Ribeiro”) to Agostinho Fernando Marques. xxxii, 705 pp., 21 [of 24] ll. wood-engraved plates, 1 large hand-colored folding lithographic map, many tables in text. $200.00

FIRST EDITION of this exhaustive description of S. Thomé e Príncipe: topography, agriculture, nutrition, trade, public health, illnesses, mineral resources, flora and fauna, racial history, meteorology, climatology. Extensive tables for deaths among the population are given, organized by location and including causes such as intermittent fevers, bronchitis, pneumonia, dysentery, anemia, tuberculosis, and ulcers. Preceding this are more than 350 pages of comments on nearby rivers, bays and islands; a comparison of the climate with Ternate, Moluccas, Borneo, etc.; and description of Portuguese colonies in Africa, India, Asia and Brazil, with statistics on their climate, population and principal exports.

Ferreira Ribeiro (b. 1839), a native of Santa Maria de Águas Santas, was a naval officer, surgeon, and an official in the department of health for Ultramar, in which capacity he presumably had access to all the documents that gave him the extensive information incorporated into this work.

Franciscan Polyglots, Including Missionaries to the Congo

87. SALGADO, Vicente, O.F.M. *Origem, e progresso das linguas orientaes na Congregacao da Terceira Ordem de Portugal …. *Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simao Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some slight wear, minor worming at foot of spine, single small round hole at head), spine with raised bands in five compartments (label missing from second compartment from head), gilt fillets, marbled endleaves, textblock edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. [5]. Minor stains. In very good condition. 93 pp. [i.e. 94 pp., including p. 48 bis], (1 blank l.). $1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of Franciscans in Portugal who studied Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and the languages of Africa and Asia as early as the fifteenth century. The author specifically mentions missionaries who worked in the Congo from 1484 to the early seventeenth century (pp. 10-22), and the program of study inaugurated under D. Jose I in 1759 (pp. 53-73).

Salgado (1732-1802), a native of Lisbon who became a Franciscan in 1748, was trained in paleography and numismatics. He was particularly interested in the antiquities of Portugal.


Santarem Defends Portugal’s Rights to the West Coast of Africa

88. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão and Carvalhosa, 2° Visconde de. *Demonstração dos direitos que tem a Coroa de Portugal sobre os territorios situados na Costa Occidental d’Africa entre o 5.° grau e 12 minutos e o 8.° de latitude meridional e por conseguinte aos territorios de Molembo, Cabinda e Ambriz.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1855. Large 8°, disbound. Slight browning, some pencil marks. In good condition. 40 pp. $250.00

FIRST EDITION of an important work defending Portugal’s historical rights to the western coast of Africa, written at the request of the Portuguese Foreign Office. A French translation was published the same year. The copious footnotes refer to numerous printed and manuscript sources, including the author’s earlier study, *Memoria sobre a prioridade dos descobrimentos portuguezes na Costa d'Africa Occidental* (Paris, 1841).

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography, indeed the creator of the systematic history of cartography” (Cortesão, *History of Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He held various diplomatic posts and was for many years Keeper of the Royal Archives at the Torre do Tombo.

❊ Inocêncio V, 438. Copac locates a copy each at British Library and SOAS-University of London.
Portuguese Discoveries in Africa

89. SANTARÉM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. *Memória sobre a prioridade dos descobrimentos portuguezes na costa d’Africa Occidental, para servir de illustração a Chronica da Conquista de Guiné por Azurara* .... Paris: Na Livraria Portugueza de J.P. Aillaud, 1841. Large 8°, contemporary diced half calf over pebbled cloth boards (some wear at corners), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt-lettered short author and title (“Costa d’Africa”) in second and third compartments from head of spine; gilt fillets, text block edges marbled, green silk place marker. Woodcut vignette on title page. Scattered light spotting. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 245 pp., (1 l. errata). $2,600.00

*FIRST EDITION.* Written at the request of the Portuguese government, the *Memória* defends Portugal’s claim to the territory of Casamance (Guinea), which France was then contesting. Following its initial success, Santarem was asked to translate the *Memória* into French so as to bolster Portugal’s diplomatic interests. The first edition of the French translation, considerably augmented with additional material, was published Paris, 1842 under the title *Recherches sur la priorité de la découverte des pays situés sur la côte occidentale d’Afrique.* This Portuguese edition is much rarer, since (according to Innocêncio) only 500 copies of it were printed, vs. 1,000 copies of the *Recherches.* The *Memória* was serialized in the *Diário do Governo,* 1842.

While writing the *Memória,* Santarém was concurrently ransacking European archives for early maps and charts that documented the course of European, and particularly Portuguese, exploration. Although not ready for publication with the *Memória,* twenty-one maps relating particularly to the Casamance dispute were reproduced in fine lithographic reproduction and published in 1842, under the title *Atlas composé de cartes des XIVe, XVe, XVIe et XVIIe siècles,* as a supplement to the *Recherches.* Santarém’s famous *Atlas* was later greatly expanded in Paris editions of 1842-1844 and 1849.

The second Visconde de Santarém (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesão, *History of Portuguese Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He travelled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also 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.

* Innocêncio V, 436: giving the imprint as Paris, Offic. de Fain & Thunot, 1841 (i.e. taking information from the printer’s colophon, not the title page), and calling for 245 pp. + 1 p. errata. Ramos, *A edição de língua Portuguesa em França* 402 (giving a misleading expression of the collation as viii, 247 pp.; there are actually two unnumbered leaves, the half title and title page, followed by viii preliminary leaves, followed by the main body of text which begins with p. [9]). Azevedo-Samodães 3039: iv, 245 pp., 1 blank, 1 errata, 1 blank. Cortesão, *History of Portuguese Cartography* I, 14-5. NUC: GU.
90. SANTOS, Maria Emília Madeira. Viagens de exploração terrestre dos Portugueses em África. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos de História e Cartografia Antiga / Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, 1988. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 422 pp., (1 l.), 3 large folding maps, 8 ll. plates with maps and other images on both sides, some images in color, many maps and other illustrations in text, some images in color, bibliography, index of maps, index of illus., index of names. ISBN: none. $40.00

First published 1978. This second edition contains a brief introductory note by Luís de Albuquerque (p. 3), a “Nota prévia para a 2.ª edição” by the author (pp. 4-5), and an “Addenda e Corrigenda” (pp. 413-9).

❊ oCLC: 20338236; 468255530; 230991763.

Revolution in Portugal; Dutch Treachery in Angola and São Thomé

91. SEYNER, Antonio. Historia del levantamiento de Portugal. Zaragoza: Pedro Lanaja, y Lamarca, 1644. 4°, late nineteenth-century speckled sheep (minor wear to head and foot of spine, corners, other extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red and dark green leather lettering and numbering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt letter and date, decorated in blind in the fourth other compartments, covers elaborately blocked in blind, text-block edges sprinkled red, marbled endleaves. Title within typographic border. Woodcut tailpieces and initials. Some browning, scattered light spotting, a few small stains. In very good to fine condition. (8 ll.), 276 pp., (4 ll.). $3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This account of the struggle to restore Portuguese independence, written by a Spanish Augustinian who was imprisoned in Portugal, is full of bitter comments on the behavior of the Portuguese. Seyner is delighted to recount how the Dutch, having agreed to rent a fleet to the Portuguese, promptly commanded Prince Maurice of Nassau to take the whole Dutch fleet in Brazil and capture the Portuguese colonies of Angola and São Thomé (pp. 123-6, 164-70). Seyner reports how the Jesuit Provincial in Rio de Janeiro conspired to overcome the pro-Spanish Captain General, the Marques de Montalvão; the acclamation of D. João IV in Rio is described on pp. 44-8. Mentioned as well is commerce in sugar, silver and other articles by persons coming from Buenos Aires, Lima, and via Rio de Janeiro (pp. 206-9). Seyner also details the treatment of Spanish monks and merchants from Buenos Aires, Potosí and Lima who happened to pass through Lisbon on their way to Spain, were relieved of the money and goods they were carrying, and were forced to trudge from one bureaucrat to another in an attempt to recover them.

MEMORIA
Sobre
A PRIORIDADE DOS DESCOBIMENTOS PORTUGUEZES
NA COSTA D'AFRICA OCCIDENTAL,
PARA SERVIR DE ILUSTRACAO
À CHRONICA DA CONQUISTA DE GUINE POR AZURARA,
Pela
VISCONDE DE SANTAREM,
Da Academia Real das Ciencias de Lisboa, e de um grande numero
de Academias e Sociedades sábias estrangeiras.

PARIZ.
NA LIVRARIA PORTUGUEZA DE J.-P. AILLAUD,
QUAI VOLTAIRE, N° 11.
1851.

Item 89

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important, well-written and interesting work.

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**On Slavery and the Slave Trade**


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


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**Extensive Documents on Portuguese Capture of a French Slave-Ship**

94. [SLAVE TRADE]. *Documentos relativos ao apresamento, julgamento e entrega da barca franceza Charles et Georges e em geral ao engajamento de negros, debaixo da denominação de trabalhadores livres nas possessões da Coroa de Portugal na costa oriental e occidental de Africa para as colonias francezas, apresentados às Cortes na sessão legislativa de 1858.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1858. Folio (29 x 20.2 cm.), twentieth century (fourth quarter?) navy blue half sheep over decorated boards, smooth spine gilt with gilt fillets and gilt-stamped title; machine marbled

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

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


Second edition of this scholarly work by a famous Portuguese physician on the history of medicine in Portugal and its colonies during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, originally published by Temas e Debates in 2013. Chapters include research on historic techniques for teaching medicine, diseases of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (with special focus on tropical and exotic sicknesses), sicknesses and diseases onboard the Portuguese ships, and historic hospitals that were established in the Portuguese colonies (such as in Ormus, Japan, Goa, Cochim [Kochi], Mozambique, Malacca, and Brazil). There are 12 unpaginated leaves with color illustrations of archaic procedures, photographs of medical equipment from the period, photographs of historic hospitals, and portraits of important figures in medicine during the period.

It appears that the content of this second edition, dated January 2016, is not different from the first. Círculo de Leitores has reprinted this title, and suggests that it offers insight as a supplement to the two-volume Dicionário da Expansão Portuguesa.
Rare First Edition of the First Bibliography
To Concentrate on Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions

*96. [SOUSA, José Carlos Pinto de]. Bibliotheca historica de Portugal, e do Ultramar, na qual se contém varias historias deste reino, e de seus domínios ultramarinos, manuscritas, e impressas, em prosa, e em verso, só, e juntas com as de outros estados, escritas por autores portuguezes, e estrangeiros .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1797. 8°, mid-twentieth-century stiff vellum, two gilt fillets on covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather label, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge gilt, other edges uncut, early decorated wrappers bound in. Some marginal spotting. Small inkstain on title-page. In fine condition. xxviii, 123 [i.e., 223] pp. Pages 220, 221, 222, and 223 misnumbered 120, 121, 122, and 123. $3,600.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America; rare. A second, expanded edition appeared in 1801. The bibliography describes several hundred works—in prose and verse, printed and manuscript—chronicling the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America, and the Atlantic. It is particularly useful for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on the authors, and author and subject indexes. Innocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography a century later. The author’s name appears at the end of the dedication. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.


First Bibliography to Concentrate on Material Concerning Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions
Greatly Revised and Expanded

*97. [SOUSA, José Carlos Pinto de]. Bibliotheca historica de Portugal, e seus domínios ultramarinos .... Nova edição. Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century navy quarter morocco over marbled boards
(slight wear to head and foot of spine, corners), smooth spine gilt in Romantic style, marbled endleaves, textblock edges sprinkled blue. Clean and crisp; internally in fine condition. Overall very good. (13 ll.), xiii, 408, 100 pp.

Second, greatly expanded edition of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America. The first edition—a slim octavo of 151 pages, published Lisbon, 1797—described several hundred printed and manuscript works chronicling the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America and the Atlantic. The second edition—a quarto of over 500 pages—is greatly improved, with many corrections as well as additions. Innocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography more than half a century later. The Bibliotheca história remains of considerable use for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on authors, and author and subject indexes. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.


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**Great Prose Writer on the Portuguese in Africa and Asia**


FIRST EDITION. Like other Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

Of the 118 chapters in the book, at least 83 deal partly or completely with Portuguese activities in Africa, the Middle East (e.g., Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ethiopia, Ormuz, Suez,
HISTORIA
DEL
LEVANTAMIENTO
DE
PORTUGAL.
POR EL MAESTRO
Fr. Antonio Seyner del Orden de
San Agustín en la Provincia
de Castilla.
A NUESTRO PADRE
R.Mo el Padre Maestro Frai Juan de
Santo Thoma, Concelor de la Ma-
geñad del Rei nuestro Señor
Filipe Quarto el
Grande.

CON LICENCIA, Y PRIVILEGIO.
En Zaragoza, Por Pedro Lázaro y Lázaro, Imprentor del
Reino de Aragon, y de la Vasconía, Año 1644.
Alcacer Cequer, Tangiers, Ceuta and Arzil), the East, at Goa, Diu, Chaul, and Calicut in India, Ternate and Malacca, Ceylon, and China.

The original manuscript was found in the library of the Palácio das Necessidades, and was published by the great historian Alexandre Herculano, who added a preface and “Noticias extrahidas dos apontamentos de Fr. Luiz de Sousa, relativas ás lacunas que se encontram no manuscrito.” (pp. 369-469).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Bemfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576, he befriended Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in Los Trabajos de Persiles ySigismunda. Once returned to Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castillian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version, Frei Luiz de Sousa [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) In the convent, Frei Luis wrote História de S. Domingos (3 volumes, 1623, 1662 and 1678; a fourth volume, by Frei Lucas de Santa Catharina, appeared in 1733). His classic Vida de D. Fr. Bertolomeu dos Martires (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luís de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (Portuguese Literature, p. 243). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernan Lopez, Bernardim Ribeiro, Diogo Bernardez, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernardes (ibid., p. 14n). Edgar Prestage, in the Encyclopedia Britannica (11th ed., 1911), calls him “a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462).

# Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 822. Innocêncio V, 329. Azevedo-Samodães 3245. See Bell, Portuguese Literature, pp. 241-3 and throughout; Aníbal Pinto de Castro in Bíblos, V, 201-6; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.), pp. 445-7 and throughout; and Teresa Araújo in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa pp. 463-4. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos 750. Copac locates a copy each at Birmingham University, British Museum, and Oxford University.

Great Prose Writer on the Portuguese in Africa and Asia

old inscription. In good condition. xxiii, 469 pp., (4 ll.), 1 double-page facsimile of sixteenth-century document. $350.00

FIRST EDITION. Like other Renaissance chronicles of Portugal, the history dwells more extensively on the recent Portuguese conquests in the East and in Brazil, leaving relatively little space for the internal events of the kingdom. The Inquisition discouraged emphasis on home affairs, especially in works such as this, written in the vernacular.

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BIBLIOTECA HISTÓRICA
DE PORTUGAL, E DO ULTRAMAR,
Na qual se contém varias Historias deste Reino, e de seus Domínios Ultramarinos, manuscritos, e impressos, em prosa, e em verso, só, e juntos, com as de outros Estados;

ESCRI TAS POR
AUTHORES PORTUGUEZES, E ESTRANGEIROS,
Com huma relação das suas Vidas, e das opiniões que ha ácerca do que se crê que alguns escrevem.
Com huma relação no fin de outras Historias também manuscritos, e impressas, compostas porém somente por Autores Portuguezes, e unicamente relativas ao tempo, e às Vidas politicamente afoitadas de certos Soberanos de Portugal, e de alguns de seus Seus Filhos Descendentes.

DEDICADA
A SUA ALTEZA REAL
O PRINCIPE N. SENHOR,
REGENTE DO REINO,
D. JOÃO MARIA JOSÉ FRANCISCO XAVIER DE PAULA LUÍZ ANTONIO DOMINGOS RAFAEL.

LISBOA,
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA. Anno 1797.
Com licença da Sua Magestade.
Classic Work on Dominicans in Portugal, Africa, India, and the Far East, With Three Chapters on Irish Dominican Monasteries in Portugal, By a Highly Respected Portuguese Writer—A Masterpiece of Portuguese Literature

100. SOUSA, Frei Luis de. Primeira [Segunda, Terceira, Quarta] Parte da Historia de S. Domingos Particular do Reino, e Conquistas de Portugal, Por Fr. Luis Cacegas, da mesma Ordem, e Provincia, e Chronista della. Reformada em estilo, e ordem, e amplificada em sucessos, e particularidades por Fr. Luis de Sousa filho do Convento de Bemfica. [Volume IV: por Fr. Lucas de Sta. Catharina, Chronista da Ordem dos Prégadores, e Academico da Academia Real]. 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1767. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), uniformly bound in contemporary cat's-paw mottled sheep (minor wear; free endleaves removed from volume I), spines with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering pieces, gilt bands and ornaments, textblock edges speckled blue. Woodcut title pages; architectural frame with 7 figures of São Domingo (or Dominicans?). Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut factotum initials. Text in 2 columns, except for transcriptions of decrees, documents, inscriptions, etc. Volume I: light dampstain at gutter at beginning; Xxxx1-2 browned. Some browning in final quires of volume IV. A few small stains throughout the 4 volumes, but overall a set in very good to fine condition. (10 ll.), 718 pp. [702 wrongly numbered 904]; (19 ll.), 463 pp.; (9 ll.), 447 pp.; (14 ll.), 819 pp.

4 volumes. $3,000.00

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

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

Edgar Prestage comments in the Encyclopedia Britannica (11th ed., 1911), “The Chronicle has the defect of most monastic writings, they relate for the most part only the good, and exaggerate it without scruple, and they admit all sorts of prodigies, so long as these tend to increase devotion. Their order and arrangement, however, are admirable, and the lucid, polished style, purity of diction, and simple, vivid descriptions, entitle Frei Luís de Sousa to rank as a great prose-writer. His metaphors are well chosen, and he employs on appropriate occasions familiar terms and locutions, and makes full use
of those charming diminutives in which the Portuguese language is rich. His prose is characterized by elegance, sweetness and strength, and is remarkably free from the affectations and false rhetoric that characterized the age” (XXV, 462). Bell noted that the Chronicle has “lasting value by virtue of his style” and is “in matter and manner one of the masterpieces of Portuguese literature” (Portuguese Literature, p. 242-3).

A descendant of the second Conde de Marialva, Fr. Luiz de Sousa (Santarém, 1557 or 1558?-Convento de Benfica, 1632), whose secular name was Manuel de Sousa Coutinho, entered the Knights of Malta as a novice. Shortly thereafter he was taken prisoner by Algerian pirates. As a captive in Algiers from 1575 to 1576 he befriend Miguel de Cervantes, who mentions him in Los Trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda. Back in Portugal he earned a reputation as an unbending patriot when in 1599, as governor of Almada, he burned down his home rather than receive the Castilian authorities there. Perhaps because of this forthright attitude, he is said to have gone to Panama to seek his fortune in 1600, returning in 1604 or 1605. In 1613, he and his wife entered separate convents. (Almeida Garrett’s romanticized version of this, Frei Luiz de Sousa [1843], involved the return of the wife’s long-lost husband.) His classic Vida de D. Fr. Bertolomeu dos Martyres (1619) was described by Camilo Castelo Branco as a “livro divino”. According to Bell, “It is as a stylist, not as a historian, that Frei Luís de Sousa will always be read, and read with delight” (Portuguese Literature, p. 243). Bell lists Sousa as one of the great Portuguese authors who were virtually unknown to the English-speaking world, grouping him with King Dinis, Fernan Lopez, Bertrandim Ribeiro, Diogo Barnezed, Heitor Pinto, Frei Thomé de Jesus, Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Antonio Vieira, and Manuel Bernardes (ibid., p. 14n).

101. [SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA]. Sammelband of 11 titles, mostly on Sub-Saharan Africa, including works on the Belgian Congo, Portuguese Guinea, Gaza, São Thomé and Angola, as well as on alcoholism, botany, maintenance of harbors, Vietnam, etc. 11 works in 1 volume. [Various places and printers], 1862-1910. Large 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear at corners; some very minor scuffing to spine), smooth spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering. Occasional slight foxing and light browning. In very good condition. 11 works in 1 volume. $800.00

The eleven titles are:


BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:
Item 100

AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:

KERMORGANT, Dr. [Caption title]: L’alcoolisme dans les colonies & les pays tropicaux. [Paris?]: Imprimerie Maurice Dormann, [1909]. 8 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST EDITION, with detailed instructions for preserving mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and insects so that they can be used in the Museum of Lisbon. In some cases the author also tells how to capture the specimen. Pages 58-66 list desiderata, including items from Cabo Verde, São Thomé, Angola, Mozambique, India, China and Timor. A list of 329 species of birds found in Portugal, with brief notes on each, occupies pp. 75-96.

Barbosa du Bocage (b. 1823 in Madeira) taught zoology at the Escola Politecnica de Lisboa and was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias and the London
Zoological Society. He published numerous works on zoology, ornithology, herpetology and ichthyology, of which the Instruções is the earliest.

* Innocêncio V, 152; XIII, 237. NUC: DLC, PULC.

AND BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


102. TEAGUE, Michael. In the Wake of the Portuguese Navigators. A Photographic Essay. Manchester: Carcanet Press, 1988. Aspects of Portugal. Large 4° (29.5 x 23.5 cm.), publisher’s black cloth, gilt, with illustrated dust jacket (slight wear to dust jacket). In very good to fine condition. 123 pp., 1 map; 4 color and more than 90 black-and-white photographs, all full page. ISBN: 0-856358-23-1. $35.00


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first of an important new facsimile series of illuminated Portuguese manuscripts in the Hispanic Society of America. Printed here
RELAÇÃO
DO NAVFRAGIO,
QUE FIZERAM AS NAOS:
Sacramento, & nossa Senhora da Atalaya,
vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de
Boa esperança; de que era Capitão
mór Luís de Miranda Henriques, no anno de 1647.

OFFERECIA A MAGESTADE
DE LREI DOM IOAM O IV.
no nossa Senhor.

BENTO TEIXEIRA FEIO.

EM LISBOA.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Na Officina Craesbecckiana, Anno 1650.

Item 104
in fine full-size, color facsimile are 15 manuscript charts from Atlas K3 in the Hispanic Society collections. The charts, attributed to the school of the Portuguese cartographer Luís Teixeira, depict in great detail the coastlines of western Africa and the Americas. An accompanying booklet includes two lengthy essays: one by Sandra Sider on Atlas K3 and the School of Luís Teixeira, and another by Daniel Boorstin (reprinted from his The Discoverers) on Portugal’s fifteenth-century maritime explorers.

**Extremely Rare Account of a Shipwreck Off the Cape of Good Hope**

**With Important Historical and Ethnographic Information**

**For Southeast Africa**

104. TEIXEIRA FEO [or Feio; or Feyo], Bento. _Relação do naufragio que fizeram as naos: Sacramento, & Nossa Senhora de Atalaya, vindo da India para o Reyno, no Cabo de Boa Esperança, de que era capitão mór Luís de Miranda Henriques no anno de 1647...._ Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1650. Small 4°, disbound in a folding case of antique quarter calf over marbled boards, flat spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut initials. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 52 pp. $35,000.00

ORIGINAL EDITION of one of the narratives that later comprised the _História trágico-marítima_; extremely rare. As with all of these Portuguese shipwreck accounts from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century, it was later produced in a counterfeit eighteenth-century edition. Boxer noted, “I have never seen a copy of this first edition and have taken the description from the _História da literatura portuguesa ilustrada_, III, 214” (“An Introduction to the _História trágico-marítima_,” in _Miscelânea de estudos em honra do Prof. Hernani Cidade_, p. 86, no. 17A). In some corrections and clarifications to his previous article, Boxer refers to a copy in the Torre do Tombo, gives the collation (which agrees with ours) and calls it “excessively rare” (_Quaderni portoghesi_ V [Pisa 1979], 107). Inocêncio and Figanière also knew only of the Torre do Tombo copy. The Visconde de Azevedo, mistaking the counterfeit edition for the original, reprinted the former on his private press in a limited edition of four copies at Porto in 1865.

The Portuguese vessels _Sacramento_ and _Nossa Senhora de Atalaya_ set sail from Goa together in February 1647. Neither was in good repair, and both were wrecked off the coast of Natal, 30 June and 4 July 1647. Each ship’s survivors were unaware of the other’s misfortune until the company from the _Sacramento_ discovered the wreckage of _Nossa Senhora de Atalaya_. They finally caught up with their countrymen and together continued the arduous overland march toward Mozambique. Of 72 persons who reached shore after the wreck of the _Sacramento_, only 5 Portuguese and 4 slaves lived through the rigors of the trip. Authorities in Sofala held the survivors incommunicado for a month while investigating the whereabouts of jewels salvaged from both ships.

News of the loss of the ships took a long time to reach Lisbon: the first notice was apparently received in August 1649. Further details were supplied by Bento Teixeira Feo (or Feio, or Feyo), a treasury official in India who later served as Thesoureiro-mór in Lisbon. He had been aboard _Nossa Senhora de Atalaya_, and after being interviewed by the Overseas Councilors began to write this report of the shipwreck at the King’s command. Teixeira Feo’s moving narrative gives details of the shipwrecks and the dangers the survivors underwent as they made their way north. It is rich in description of the
terrain, animals, vegetation and native population, which makes it not only an affecting piece of literature, but a crucial source for the ethno-history of Southeast Africa.


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Classic Work on the Portuguese Jesuits,
With Substantial Sections on Brazil, India and Angola, and Details on Missions in China and Japan—Extremely Rare with Both Engraved Title Pages and the Two Extra Leaves Following Page 232

105. TELLES, Balthazar, S.J. Chronica da Companhia de Jesus, na provincia de Portugal, e do que fizeram, nas conquistas d’este Reyno, os Religiosos, que na mesma provincia entraram, nos annos em que viveo S. Ignacio de Loyola …. Primeira [and Segunda] Parte. 2 volumes. Lisbon: por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645-1647. Folio (29.3 x 20.4 cm.), nineteenth-century mottled calf (minor wear; hinges weak), spines elaborately gilt with raised bands in six compartments, author and title on crimson label in second compartment from head, volume on crimson label in fourth, all edges rouged. Title-pages in red and black with double-rule border enclosing typographical ornament; main text in 2 columns with double rule between columns and surrounding each page; woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Scattered browning; small marginal wormhole in 200-odd pages of volume II, not affecting text. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate in each volume of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto, noted collector and wolfram magnate, and with his small blindstamp on each title-page and engraved frontispiece. Engraved title, (12 ll.), 709 pp. [actually 711, with pp. 663-4 repeated; Nn of 4 leaves, Fff and Kkk of 8 leaves rather than 6; Mmm1 misbound before Nnn1; p. 673 misnumbered
[94 ] Engraved title, (8 ll.), 904 pp. [actually 908, with 2 extra leaves following p. 232, as described in Borba de Moraes; VvV and EEEE of 4 leaves rather than 6].

FIRST EDITION of a work that is extremely rare with both engraved title pages and the two extra leaves following p. 232 in volume II—all of which are present in this copy. The Robinson / Phillipps copy, sold at Sotheby’s in June 1986, lacked the engraved title page in volume II.

Telles’ work is an important source for the history of the early Jesuit missions (up to the 1550s), particularly in Brazil and India. On Brazil, see Book 3, chs. 1-13, Book 4, chs. 7-12 and Book 5, chs. 6-13 and 52; on India, Book 1, chs. 10-12, Book 2, chs. 4 and 49-51, Book 6, chs. 10-13, 35-39 and 61. There is also significant material on the Congo (Book 2, ch. 27 and Book 5, ch. 5), Angola (Book 6, chs. 26-31), Ethiopia (Book 6, chs. 2-9 and 40-43), and brief references to Sierra Leone and S. Thomé (Book 6, ch. 31).

The text refers to the work of P. Melchior Nunes Barreto in China and Japan in 1551 in Book 3, ch. 27 (I, 546-49), and also mentions P. Melchior’s good friend St. Francis Xavier.

Balthazar Telles taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at Braga, Évora, Lisbon and Coimbra.


106. TELLES, João José de Sousa, ed. Annuario portuguez scientifco, litterario e artistico. Primeiro anno, 1863 [all published]. Lisbon: José Rodrigues, Editor (front cover only) / Typographia Universal (front cover and title page), 1864. Large 8°, recent green half morocco over marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in (light foxing, repairs to upper margin of front wrapper and lower margin of rear wrapper), top edge tinted green. Some foxing to frontis portrait and offsetting to facing (title) page. In very good to fine condition. Frontispiece, xix, 296 pp. [final page misnumbered 268], (1 l. errata).

FIRST EDITION, ALL PUBLISHED of this interesting compendium. Brito Araújo devoted more than a page to describing this work, and regretted that it had not been continued. Dedicated to Innocêncio da Silva, the volume includes a section listing literary events for each day of 1863 (publications, deaths of authors, etc.), followed by a list of Portuguese presses arranged by location and printer. Presses are listed in Angola, Cabo Verde, Funchal, Goa, Loanda, Macau and S. Thomé e Principe, as well as in Portugal. There is also a list of periodicals published in Portuguese (pp. 181-222) and works published in Portuguese (pp. 223-87).

João José de Sousa Telles (Lisbon, 1826-?, 1903) studied at the Escola Polytechnica in Lisbon, but received his degree from the Escola de Pharmacia. He published works
Item 105
on pharmacy and medicine, as well as a popular periodical, Enciclopedia popular: leituras amenas, apropriadas a todas as idades, sexos, estados, profissões e inteligencias, 1867-1868.


First and ONLY EDITION. Texts by João Estevão, Manuel Ennes Ferreira, Nuno Cassola, and Paulo Brito. PALOP (Portuguese: Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa), or Lusophone Africa, includes Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Equatorial Guinea.

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

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

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

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

HISTÓRIA DO FUTURO.
LIVRO ANTEPRIMEYRO
PROLOGOMO A TODA A HISTÓRIA DO FUTURO, EM QUE SE DECLA RÁ O FIM, & SE PROVÁ O OS FUNDAMENTOS DELLA.

MATERIA, VERDADE, & UTILIDADES DA HISTÓRIA DO FUTURO.

ESCRITO PELO PADRE
ANTONIO VIEYRA
Da Companhia de JESUS, Prêgador de S. Magestade.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAO.
Com todas as licenças necessárias, Anno de 1718.

Item 111

Extensively annotated translation of previously unpublished sections of van den Broecke’s account of his first four trading voyages to Africa—one of the earliest detailed European descriptions of communities in West and Central Africa and of the commercial policies of the Dutch merchants trading there.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this lovely exhibition catalogue. Includes beautifully illustrated essays on Lisbon, nautical science and cartography, weapons, Africa, Bocarro’s plans of the fortresses in the East Indies, Indo-Portuguese art, Mughal art, Cinghalo-Portuguese ivories and furniture, China, Japan, and porcelain.

111. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. *Historia do futuro. Livro anteprimeiro prologomeno a toda a historia do futuro, em que se declara o fim, & se proveão os fundamentos della.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1718. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt lettering, textblock edges sprinkled. Woodcut Jesuit device on title-page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. In fine condition. Old, large “A-7” in ink on front pastedown endleaf. (18 ll.), 379 pp. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of this work interpreting Portugal’s destiny in light of Biblical prophecies, with predictions of events in Brazil, Maranhão, the East and West Indies, Angola and the Antipodes, and references to the Dutch in Pernambuco. Vieira’s grand dream was of a Quinto Império, led by a Portuguese monarch. The work was written in 1665, but did not appear in print until 1718.

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


112. WALTER, Jaime. Um português carioca professor da primeira escola médica de Angola 1791 (as suas lições de anatomia). Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1970. 4°, publisher’s illustrated boards (paper beginning to wrinkle, minor wear). In very good condition. 219 pp., (2 ll.), 1 facsimile in text. $35.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It includes a speech to students of medicine from Angola, and sections on osteology, the human skeleton, vasos absorventes, and glands.

* OCLC: 221657273 (Caval Arch. & Res. Materials.Ctr., Latrobe University); 705478748 (Univ. Bibl. Johann Christian Senckenberg); 765331018 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Copac locates a copy each at British Library, Leeds University, Wellcome Library.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This pamphlet advocates the commercialization of cotton cultivation in Angola. It discusses the growing of cotton in the United States, Brazil, the Antilles, Africa, and India, and different types of cotton, giving consideration to harvesting, insects, and expenses of cotton culture. The plates depict varieties of the plant from India, the Sea Islands, the uplands in Georgia, the “Bourbon” variety cultivated
on French insular possessions in the Indian Ocean, and Brazil. The Civil War raging in
the United States stimulated ideas for new territories for cotton cultivation.

The botanist Friedrich Welwitsch (1806-1872) worked as a theater critic in his native
Austria before fleeing to Portugal to escape the consequences of a youthful indiscretion. He
spent 12 years collecting over 5,000 specimens in Angola. On his return from Africa, Wel-
witsch settled down in London, where he was close to the Natural History Museum and the
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. He worked at both institutions until his death, during which
time he was paid £2 a day by the Portuguese government to identify his collections.

★ NUC: NN, MH, DLC. Porbase lists the work without location. Not located in Copac.

114. WEST, S. George. A list of the writings of Charles Ralph Boxer Published
Between 1926 and 1984. Compiled for His Eightieth Birthday .... London:
Tamesis Books Limited, 1984. Collection Tamesis. Large 8°, original
illustrated wrappers. Plate with portrait of Boxer. Title page in green
and black. As new. Portrait, xx, 41 pp. ISBN: 0-7293-0187-7. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes an introductory essay by J.S. Cummins, “C.R.
Boxer: A Biobibliographical Note” (pp. vii-xvii). The main body of the work consists of
315 bibliographical entries, arranged in chronological order. Boxer’s works deal mainly
with the late sixteenth through early eighteenth centuries; the subject matter comprises
the Portuguese in Asia, Africa and Brazil, Jesuits and other missionaries and the Dutch
in Asia, Africa and Brazil.
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