RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 262

The Jesuit Order
MARCH 7, 2017

Special List 262

The Jesuit Order

Items marked with an asterisk (*)
will be shipped from 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 262

THE JESUIT ORDER

Duties of Parish Priests, Plus a Treasonous Papal Bull

*1. ABREU, Sebastião de, S.J. *Institutio Parochi seu speculum parochorum* … Évora: Ex Typographia Academiae, 1665. Folio (29.2 x 21 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (defective at outer edges of covers, especially rear cover, which has a section about 12 x 2.5 cm. chewed away at outer edge), vertical manuscript title on spine, fore-edge cover extensions. Title-page in red and black with large woodcut Jesuit emblem. Woodcut initials, headpieces and tailpieces. Some small, light stains, mostly in margins. Very minor worming in outer and lower margins of about 45 leaves, never affecting text. Pages 15-102 in final section with slight chewing in outer margins, never coming near to text. Overall in good condition. (11 ll.), 906, 102 pp. $800.00

FIRST EDITION. This popular work covering in exhaustive detail the duties of parish priests went through at least ten editions. Abreu sets out how priests should behave, where they should live, and the precepts they should explain to their flocks (with an abundance of material, perhaps for use in sermons). Exorcism is briefly mentioned (Book XIII, chapter 5).

Abreu included in the *Institutio* a detailed commentary on the papal bull *In Coena Domini*, which pronounced the punishment of excommunication for those convicted of heresy, piracy, falsifying apostolic letters, selling weapons to infidels, robbing shipwrecks, and much more. This bull, promulgated in 1363, was read in Rome annually during Easter week, and until 1627 was frequently revised. Over the course of the eighteenth century, monarchs came to view *In Coena Domini* as an infringement on their rights, and it was no longer read aloud or posted in every Catholic church throughout Europe. D. José I of Portugal declared in 1768 that it was treasonous to print, sell, distribute, or make judicial references to this particular bull. The later ban and the heavy use to which many volumes were probably put perhaps explains the rarity of this first edition.

Sebastião d’Abreu was born at Crato in the Alentejo in 1594, and entered the Jesuit order at Évora in 1610. He taught philosophy and theology for a time, then acted as a book censor at Rome and as theologian to the Father General. After serving for many years as chancellor of the Academy at Évora, he died there in 1674. In addition to the present work, he published *Vida, e virtudes do admirável Padre João Cardim*, Évora 1659.


FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these bilingual dictionaries for Portuguese and one of the Bantu languages of southern Africa. The Chewa, Cinyanja 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 Mozambique, as well as in Zimbabwe, where, according to some estimates, it ranks as the third most widely used local language.


First edition thus. “The Kustantinu Hatana is a war-poem composed by the greatest Sinhalese poet of the sixteenth century, to celebrate a victory which the Portuguese general, Don Constantine de Sá Noronha, won over a rebel leader and renegade Christian named Antonio Barreto. It is the last of Alagiyawanna’s poems ...”—Introduction, p. [i].

Provenance: Augusto Botelho da Costa Veiga (1881-1965), Portuguese army officer, noted author and investigator, principally of military history. A member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, and the Academia Portuguesa de História, for many years he was director of the Biblioteca Nacional. See Grande Enciclopédia, XXXIV, 426.

* OCLC: 41267273 (Lilly Library-Indiana University [the C.R. Boxer copy], National Library of Australia); 557222775 (British Library); 315689611 (Universitätsbibliothek
4. ALVARENGA, José Antonio. *Sobre a authoridade regia oração aos bachareis, que se habilitão para servir a S. Magestade nos lugares de letras, deduzida das principaes doutrinas, que se contém na Deducção Chronologica e Analytica, e na Carta Encyclica do SS. P. Clemente XIV de 12 de Dezembro de 1769.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1770. 8°, stitched. Woodcut headpieces (one with arms of the Marques de Pombal; another with the Portuguese royal arms), tailpiece and factotum. A few small, very light stains. In fine condition. 68 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this speech to law students at Coimbra on royal authority, based mostly on the *Deducção chronológica*, a scathing and libellous attack on the Jesuits which had José Seabra da Silva’s name on the title page, but was inspired or edited the marques de Pombal himself. At this time Pombal was beginning his sweeping reforms of the University of Coimbra, which the Jesuits had controlled until their expulsion a decade or so earlier. The revised statutes for the University were printed in 1772. This is also one of the earliest publications of the newly established royal press.


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

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

Second complete edition and first Brazilian edition of a work originally published pseudonymously in Lisbon, 1711. “It is hardly possible to overestimate the importance of
B. BAI DUINUS
DE CALCEO ANTIQVO, ET JU. NIGRONUS
DE CALIGA VETERUM.
Accedebat qu. Sept. P. Tertulliani,
ae. Salmasi, & Al. Rubeni
scripta quibus ejusdem argumentum.

Ulitimis concl. Tot rei mortuit.

Item 9
Antonil’s *Cultura e opulencia do Brasil* for the period of which it treats and indeed for many subsequent decades. Every serious modern work which deals with eighteenth-century Brazil has relied on it heavily ...” (Boxer, *Some Literary Sources* p. 7). J.H. Rodrigues calls it “um dos maiores livros que se escreveram sobre o Brasil em todos os tempos” (*História da história do Brasil*, p. 393), and Borba de Moraes and Berrien state unequivocally that “Nenhuma obra da época colonial supera a de Antonil em exatidão e em objectividade, como nenhum autor, mais do que êle, teve o gosto da descrição minuciosa, feita em linguagem semples, clara e desapaixonada” (p. 496).

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

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

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

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

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


Disputatious Jesuits in Mexico

6. ARAUJO Y CASTRO, Juan José de. Discurso jurídico en defensa de la jurisdicción, que el Ilmmº Prelado, y Cabildo de esta, y las demás iglesias tienen; y por su comisión los jueces hazedores, que conforme a sus erecciones, se nombran, y señalan, para entender en la recaudación de los diezmos, y demás rentas, que a dichas santas iglesias pertenecen …. Mexico: En la Imprenta Real de el Superior Gobierno, y de el Nuevo Rezado de Doña María de Ribera, 1735. Folio (28 x 18 cm.), disbound (edges sprinkled red and gray), stapled into modern wrappers. Title page with typographical border; on verso, quotation from St. Augustine in woodcut border with woodcuts above and below; woodcut initials. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. (1 l.), 90 pp., lacking p. 91 and supplementary pp. 1-19. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this defense of the right of the Church’s stewards (hazedores) to collect taxes owed to the Church; this right had been disputed by the Jesuits, who brought an action when told to pay taxes on their land, livestock, machines and sugar-mills in the Archbishopric of Mexico. The author, a native of Mexico, is described by Beristain as “uno de los abogados de más juicio y crédito en los tribunales eclesiásticos y seculares de México.” He frequently defended the rights of the Cabildo Metropolitano.

According to Medina, the missing p. 91 was a title page for a group of papal bulls, and the pages numbered 2-19 were the text of the bulls. The main text is complete, ending with Araujo y Castro’s printed signature on p. 90.

Medina, Mexico 3356. Beristain de Souza I, 157: does not mention this work, although he lists other legal briefs by the author. Not in Bibliografía Mejicana. Not in León. Copac locates two copies, both British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and Universidad de Sevilla (via Rebiun).
7. AZEVEDO, L. Gonzaga de, S.J. *Proscritos. Noticias circunstanciadas do que passaram os religiosos da Companhia de Jesus na revolução de Portugal de 1910. Com prefação pelo R.P. L. Gonzaga Cabral, S.J. Primeira parte*. Volume 1 (of 2). Valladolid: Florencio de Lara, 1911. Large 8°, contemporary dark purple quarter sheep over marbled boards (worn, one corner bumped), smooth spine with ornamental gilt bands and gilt-lettered author and title (chafed). Black-and-white photos in text. Chapters often have reproductions of vivid ink sketches at beginning and end. Some typographical headpieces. Internally very good; overall in good condition. Name “Paiva Couceiro” pencilled on front free endpaper. Another name in ink on the half title (“C.T. Paraty?”). xxxi, 349, (1) pp., (1 l. errata), with 12 plates and 1 folding table. Volume 1 (of 2). $100.00 FIRST EDITION; it was printed again in 2002 and 2010. A second volume appeared in 1914. The work examines the role of the Jesuits in the Revolution of 1910, during which the constitutional monarchy was deposed and a republican regime was established in Portugal. One of the last actions taken by the monarchists was to severely restrict the Jesuits, and one of the first actions of the new regime was to banish the Jesuits and to expropriate Church property.

8. AZEVEDO, Pedro A. d'. *As cartas do Padre Antonio Vieira ofereCIDas ao Archivo da Torre do Tombo. Estudo de ....* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1906. Bibliothecas e Archivos Nacionaes. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (browned, chipping at edges). Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Three-line ink inscription on title page, dated November 1906: “Este exemplar foi a me oferecido por ter sido um dos subscriptores,” followed by a nearly illegible signature. 18 pp. $45.00 Describes a group of Vieira’s letters recently acquired by the Achivo da Torre do Tombo, comparing the manuscripts to printed versions.


**Illustrations of Skis, Iron Boots and Platform Shoes**

1667. 12°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, heavily gilt, short author and title in second compartment, edges sprinkled red and brown (joints and extremities worn). Engraved vignette on both letterpress title-pages, woodcut initials, some Greek type. Light dampstaining, offsetting from some plates, and browning, but overall in very good condition. Old inked initials “CK.” on verso of title. Engraved title-page signed by H. Bary, (5 ll.), 345, (1) pp., (14, 1 blank ll.), 6 folding engraved plates, 17 full-page engraved plates in text.  

**FIRST EDITION** of Baudouin’s *De calceo antiquo* and first illustrated edition (?) of Negrone’s *De caliga veterum*. A variant issue of both works with the imprint “sumpt. S. Combi et Jo. Lanov” also exists, as does a separate issue of the first part only, with a cancel engraved vignette pasted onto the title-page. The two works were also printed at Leiden, 1711 and Leipzig, 1733.

Baudouin’s work includes illustrations of rope-soled sandals, skis (p. 40), iron boots as an instrument of torture (p. 43), Scythian curly-toed shoes (p. 68), shoe-shaped oil lamps (p. 126), high-platformed buskins (pp. 142, 146) and low shoes (p. 159) for actors, and papal footwear (p. 264). Two plates show ancient coins and medals (pp. 329, 338).

NEGRONE, Giulio, S.J. *De caliga veterum, dissertatio subseciva. Qua declaratur, quid ea sit Latinis scriptoribus, in Sacra Scriptura, Iura Civili, ac lapidibus vetustis. Editio novissima aucta, emendata, & figuris æneis exornata.* Amsterdam: Andreas Frisius, 1667. 12°, light dampstaining and browning; slight offsetting from some plates. Overall very good. 213, (1) pp., (7 ll.), 1 folding engraved plate, 4 full-page engraved plates in text.

Negrone’s work, first published in Milan, 1617, deals with what ancient writers, the Scriptures, civil law and inscriptions say about shoes. Illustrations include the Last Supper (this plate also appears in Baudouin’s work), leather sandals, several coins or medals, and a Byzantine emperor.

Born in 1553, Negrone entered the Jesuit Order in 1571. In addition to holding several administrative posts, he taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology at the Jesuit colleges in Verona, Cremona, Genoa and Milan, where he died in 1625 (or 1632).

* Colas lists it only with 1667 and 1733 editions of Baudouin (200 and 200 bis). Backer-Sommervogel V, 1616.

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

Tercero
CATECISMO
Y EXPOSICION DELA
Doctrina Christiana, por
Sermones.
PARA QUE LOS CURAS Y OTROS
mieros predicen y enseñen a los Yglesios
y a las demas personas.
CONFORME A LO QUE EN EL SANCIO
Cancion Pronunci cas de Luno se prouyó.

Impreso con Licencia del
Real Aduigencia, esta Ciudad de los Reyes, por Antonio Ricardo
primero Impresor en esta Regia del Peru,
AñO DE M. D. LXXXV.
Esta tifado en Real por cada piego, en papel.

Item 19
Browned but not brittle. In about as good a condition as possible, given the quality of the paper. 206 pp., (1 l.). $80.00

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

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

Defends the Jesuits


One of at least four editions in French of this defense of the Jesuits. Pages 7-11 and 23-5 analyze Jesuit actions in Brazil. The remainder of the first part describes the Marques de Pombal’s reaction to these events and his interpretation of other activities of the Jesuits that led to their expulsion from Portugal in 1759. The second part discusses Jesuit relations with the pope and Pombal’s attempts to turn the pope against them.

The work was originally published in Italian: the first part, Osservazioni sopra la condotta tenuta dal ministro di Portogallo nell’affare de’ Gesuiti, in an undated edition with the false imprint “Cosmopoli,” and the second part, Appendice alle osservazioni …., in an edition without imprint or date. Three other editions in French appeared at Avignon—one in 1760 (with an added appendix of documents) and two in 1761. The work was also translated into Spanish, German and Dutch. Although this edition lacks an imprint, one possible clue to its place of publication is that both parts bear a reimprimatur signed in type by Felix Turski, vicar of Warsaw.

Backer-Sommervogel attributes this work to the Jesuit Francesco Benincasa (1731-1793), although he notes that others have credited the first part to Gaetano Forti and
the second part to Julio Césare Cordara. Born in Sassuolo (Modena), Benincasa entered
the Jesuit order in 1749 and taught grammar for many years at Parma and Imola. His
advocacy of the Jesuits prompted ecclesiastical authorities to arrest him in 1773 at Rome,
where he was imprisoned for two years. In 1780 Benincasa was appointed bishop of
Capri, a post he held until his death.

Provenance: Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, a distinguished Brazilian historian and diplo-
mat of Portuguese ascendancy, was a significant book and art collector. He wrote on art
and historical subjects, being an expert on the Flemish painter Frans Post: see Frans Post
Brasileira, 1948.

* Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Marquês de Pombal, which lists no edition in
Italian or French. Not in Backer-Sommervogel; see I, 1305 and XI, 1195 for Avignon edi-
tions of 1761, and VIII, 1814 for an Avignon, 1760 edition. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not
in Sabin. Not located in NUC. OCLC: not located; other editions are listed of Avignon,
Lugano, and n.p., 1760 and 1761. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac, which
lists editions of Avignon, 1760, 1761, and n.d., and Lugano, 1761.

Biography of D. Pedro II’s Father-in-Law
Written by a Jesuit and Translated by Another Jesuit

*12. [BODLER, Johann, S.J., translated by Francisco de Matos, S.J.].
Vida do Serenissimo Principe Eleitor D. Felippe Wilhelmo, Conde Palatino
do Rheno, Architessoreiro do Imperio Romano, Duque de Bariera, de Julia,
de Clavia & dos Montes: Conde de Veldencia, de Spanienio, de Marquia, de
Ravenspurgo, & de Mersia: Senhor de Ravenstein, &c. Pay da Rainha N.
Senhora D. Maria Sofia Isabella, a quem a dedica por seus Religiosos a Pro-
vincia de Portugal da Companhia de Jesus. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel
Deslandes, 1692. 4°, loose in contemporary vellum binding (one corner
chewed, contemporary manuscript on both covers [illegible]). Engraved
allegorical frontispiece by C. Duarte. Typographical ornaments on
title page. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and
tailpieces. Mostly clean and crisp, with minor defects: dampstained on
final 4 ll. of prelims and in last quire; small wormhole at lower edge
of E2-F1. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ownership note
(scored) below engraving. Small blindstamp of J. [José] C. [aetano] Mazzi-
otti Salema Garçao in blank margin of title page. Owner’s signature
on title page. Small release ticket of the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon on
blank verso of title page. Portrait, (12 ll.), 303 pp.; pp. 272 and 276 are
blank, followed by double leaves with genealogical tables, printed on
one side only, numbered 272 and 276; p. 282 is blank, followed by 4
double leaves with genealogical tables, printed on one side only, the
first of which is numbered 282.

First (and only?) Edition in Portuguese. This biography was translated by the Jesuit
Francisco de Mattos from the Jesuit Johann Bodler’s (1620-1698) Lebens- und Sterbens-Lauff
ELEMENTOS

DE

GRAMMATICA TETENSE

LINGUA

CHI-NYAI OU CHI-NYUNGWE

Idioma falado no distrito de Tele

POR

R. P. VICTOR JOSÉ COURTOIS

S. J.

Missionário de Zambézia

MOÇAMBIQUE

IMPRESSA NACIONAL

(88)

Item 23
in einer Summa Weiland dess durchleuchtigsten Furstens Philip Wilhelm, Pfaltz-Grafen bey Rhein, Dillingen, 1690. After the biography is a discussion of the genealogy of the Graf’s daughter Maria Sofia, who in 1687 married D. Pedro II of Portugal (see pp. 249-84). The translator, a native of Lisbon, traveled to Brazil as a novice, aged 16, in 1652. A noted pulpit orator and teacher of theology and philosophy, he spent a good part of his life in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, dying at Bahia in 1720.

Provenance: José Caetano Mazioti Salama Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

Essays on Jesuits, Czar Alexander I, Wine Trade, Paper Money, Censorship, Medicine, Education of Deaf-Mutes, and More

13. [BORGES, José Ferreira]. O correio interceptado. London: Na Imprensa de M. Calero, 1825. 8º, contemporary grayish-brown boards with paper spine label (some wear), smooth spine. Partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. 297, vi pp., (1 l. errata); quire signatures erratic but pagination follows. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this series of letters on a wide variety of subjects: politics in Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and Brazil, ecclesiastical affairs, Alexander I of Russia, the wine trade, paper money and banking, the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s Black Horse Square, the Azores, censorship, medicine, D. João VI, the Barão de Rendufe, Greece, the Jesuits, education of deaf-mutes, and more.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the Código comercial português, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government.

14. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. Collection on Brazilian Indians and Jesuits, Compiled at the Command of the Marques de Pombal

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

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

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

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

A Fundamental Document on the Status of Indians in Brazil

15. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. *Directorio, que se deve observar nas povoa-

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

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


16. CAETANO, Joseph. *Alvarista defendido, dialogo entre Lucas, e Pascoal, cegos: no qual com innegaveis antipophoras se convencem as presunçosas, mas futeis Hypophoras, com que se queria diminuir a fama ao doutissimo Padre Manoel Alvares da Companhia de Jesus, negando á sua arte a primazia entre todas, as que se achão impressas, para se aprender a grammatica latina.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut initial. Some browning. Overall in good condition. A few numbers penciled on title page. (4 ll.), 28 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In the second and third preliminary leaves Caetano puts this work in the context of an ongoing controversy over the teaching of Latin grammar
that had begun in 1735. (In the course of this, he mentions P. Raphael Bluteau’s Complemento do Vocabulario, “que agora perereceo no incendio geral desta Cidade”—presumably after the great earthquake of 1755.) In Caetano’s work, two blind men debate points of Latin grammar as explained in the textbook of P. Manuel Alvares, S.J. (Madeira 1526–Évora 1583). Alvares’ De institutione grammatica, first published in Lisbon, 1572, was the standard Latin text wherever the Jesuits taught, providing not only rules of grammar but methods for teaching the language that all educated Europeans used to communicate. Backer-Sommervogel lists over four hundred editions of Alvares’ text, which was widely used throughout Portugal until Pombal expelled the Jesuits in 1759.

Born in 1690 in the Quinta dos Machados, Villa de Palmella, Caetano ran a school of Latin grammar in Lisbon. Later in 1757 he published a sequel, Additamento ao papel, intitulado Alvarista Defendido, ha pouco impressa nesta Corte. He published numerous other works on Latin grammar.

[]

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations Between Rome and Portugal, After a Decade-Long Rift


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759, D. José I recalled his ambassador to Rome and expelled the papal nuncio. De redintegrata concordia (a lengthy dedication followed by a 10-page poem, both in Latin) celebrates the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and Rome in 1770. It is one of the earliest works by Francesco Cancellieri (1751-1826), who later published nearly 300 essays and books whose subjects range from Christopher Columbus and Catholic liturgy to the topography of Rome and Napoleon’s coronation in 1804. Educated by the Jesuits, he lost his position as secretary to diplomats after the Jesuits were suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. Beginning in 1775 he was librarian for Cardinal Antonelli, a position he held until Antonelli’s death in 1811.

The bizarre collation of this work precisely matches that described in OCLC for the copy at the University of Texas at Austin: “an unsigned bifolium, within which is a gathering in-8, the first four leaves of which are signed ‘5’.”

OCLC: 31847674 (University of Texas-Austin); 45723876 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Italian online union catalogue locates six copies (giving the same collation as above, but adding an additional blank leaf at beginning and end). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by the Italian union catalogue.
MEMOIRES
DE
M. DU GUÉ-TROUIN,
CHEF D’ESCAÎRE
DES ARMÉES DE S. M. T. C.
et GRAND-CROIX DE L’ORDRE MILITAIRE DE S.
LOUIS.

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

Later edition of the first of only two dramas published by Cardoso de Carvalho before his untimely death in 1854 at the age of 27. The work appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1858 and 1872.

Set in November and December 1640, the time of the Portuguese Restauração, its cast of characters includes two exiles, several Spanish and Portuguese noblemen, a Jesuit, a captain from India, and an officer of the Inquisition.

Born in Ovar (Aveiro) in 1827, Cardoso de Carvalho was a public engineer in Porto. This work first appeared in Porto, 1850, with the title Os dous proscriptos ou a jugo de Castella; a second edition was printed in Porto, 1854. The editions of Rio de Janeiro, 1858, 1865 and 1877, erroneously give the author’s name as Luciano rather than Licinio, and have a different subtitle.

* This edition not in Innocencio; see V, 185 and XIII, 296. NUC: MH. OCLC: 13519660 (Rare Books-University of Kansas, Harvard University, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Cambridge University). Not located in Porbase, which lists other works by the author. Copac repeats Cambridge University.

One of the Earliest Books Printed in South America —
Text in Spanish, Quechua & Aymara, by Two Jesuits

19. [CATHOLIC CHURCH, Catechism]. Tercero cathecismo y exposicion de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones .... Los reyes [i.e., Lima]: Por Antonio Ricardo, 1585. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (slightly darkened). Large Jesuit device on title-page, woodcut initials. Text in Spanish (italic type), Quechua and Aymara (both roman type). Dampstained and browned. Small tears on leaves 127, 128 and 196 repaired, without loss of text. Overall in good to very good condition. Early signatures on title-page include that of Father Joseph de Acosta, S.J., author of the famous Historia natural y moral de las Indias and editor of this book. Early annotations (some in Quechua) and later ownership signature on endpapers, including a relatively modern one (“Propiedad de Raul Valdes Pinilla”). (8), 215 ll. $300,000.00

FIRST EDITION. A work of notable rarity, and of great importance for the religious, ethnological, and linguistic history of early colonial Peru. It was prepared, according to the verso of the second preliminary leaf, by Juan de Atiença and José de Acosta. Acosta’s signature appears on the title-page of this copy.

This is the third or fourth book printed at the first press in South America. Ricardo, who had previously printed in Mexico City, was granted a license by the Audiencia on 13
February 1584 to print books in Lima under the supervision of the Jesuits. Works from Ricardo’s press are very rare on today’s market.

The catechism is printed with the Spanish text at the head of each page. Below are double columns of Quechua and Aymara. Quechua (the language of the Incas) and Aymara are the two major languages of the Andes.

José de Acosta (1539 or 1540, Medina del Campo—1600, Salamanca) became a Jesuit novice at age thirteen. In 1570, he and several other Jesuits landed at Cartagena de Indias and traveled to Panama, where he set sail for Lima, and was soon sent across the Andes to the interior of Peru. He spent years traveling the interior, and later spent several years in Mexico. By 1587 he returned to Spain, where he published De natura novi orbis in Salamanca, 1588, and Historia natural y moral de las Indias, Seville, 1590, which was among the first detailed, realistic descriptions of the New World.


**A Most Successful and Popular Work**

“20. CEPÂRI, P. Virgilio, S.J. La vida del Beato Loyz Gonzaga de la Compañía de Iesos. Hijo primogenito de Don Fernando Gonzaga, Príncipe del Imperio, Marques de Castellon, &c. Escrita en Italiano …. Agora añadida de nuevo por el mesmo autor, y traduzida de Italiano en lengua Española, por el P. Iuan de Acosta de la mesma Compañia. Pamplona: Por Carlos de Labâyen, Impresor del Reyno de Navarra, 1623. 4º, contemporary vellum (upper cover with defect [slash] of about 7 cm.), fore-edge cover extensions, vertical manuscript title on spine, with horizontal two-line manuscript shelf mark at head. Large woodcut Jesuit insignia on title-page. Woodcut initials and vignettes. Tear of 5 cm. at outer blank margin of title-page and following leaf, affecting some letters but not legibility on verso of title-page and on both recto and verso of following leaf; fraying to outer margin of title-page. Some minor soiling and browning. Small round wormhole affecting a few letters in first 20 leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. (10), 126 ll. $600.00

First edition in Spanish? The second leaf recto contains a Tassa dated Pamplona, 5 January 1623, with the printed signature of Miguel Daria Dezcaroz, on behalf of the Consejo of the Kingdom of Navarra. The third leaf of this edition contains a dedication to Pope Paul V by the brother of the subject of this biography, D. Francisco Gonzaga, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Marques de Castellon. The ninth preliminary leaf consists of a message by the translator “A los hermanos estudiantes de la Compañia de Jesus de la Provincia de Castilla” dated Rome, October 26, 1621. In it he mentions that there were six Italian editions, as well as editions in Germany, France, Poland and Portugal, all printed in the national vernaculars. The edition in Portuguese, translated
MEMOIRES
DE MONSIEUR
DU GUAY-TROUIN,
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
DES ARMÉES NAVALES DE FRANCE,
et
Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal & Militaire
de Saint Louis.

M. DCC. XL.

Item 30
by P. Jeronimo Alvarez, was published in Lisbon by Pedro Craesbeeck, 1610 (see Innocencio III, 257; X, 127).

Aloisius Gonzaga (1568–1591) was born of noble parents and raised among the Medici, at the court of Mantua, and in the Spanish court. In 1585 he renounced his inheritance and became a Jesuit. During his fourth year of studying theology, he tirelessly helped the stricken during a famine and pestilence in Italy, but caught the disease himself and died at the age of 23. He was beatified in 1621 (probably the occasion for this biography) and canonized in 1726.

The name of the translator, P. Juan de Acosta, seems to be a pseudonym for P. Juan de Lugo.

* Palau 51542n. (possibly had never seen a copy; transcribing “San” instead of “Beato” in title; giving only 5 preliminary leaves); cf. 51542-8 for Spanish editions of Seville 1622 (but without name of printer, collation, or any copy cited), Valencia 1751, Pamplona 1753, an undated eighteenth-century Barcelona edition, Barcelona 1830, 1857, 1858, 1863 and finally, with notes by P. Cecilio Gómez Rodeles, an 1891 edition.

J. Antonio I, 627. Backer-Sommervogel (under Acosta) I, 32 (listing only this, with the correct transcription of the title-page and the correct collation, one eighteenth-century and four nineteenth-century editions); see also II, 927 (under Cepâri) for some of the Italian editions (those of Rome 1606, Milan 1607, Vicenza 1612 and Piacenza 1630, as well as several eighteenth- and nineteenth-century editions). Simón Díaz, *Bibliografía de la literatura hispánica*, IV, 423, 1862 (giving correct transcription of the title-page, but calling for 10 unnumbered leaves followed by only 120 pp.); implies that this is the first Spanish edition. BL, *Seventeenth Century Italian* p. 216 lists editions in Italian of Rome 1606, Milan 1607 and Vicenza 1615. Uriarte, *Anónimos*, III, n° 4163. No edition in HSA. Not in Goldsmith. No edition in Salvá or Heredia. No edition in Gallardo. No edition in the *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: TNJ: OCLC: 651208275 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 807763840 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona). The collation and transcription of the title given by the online Catálogo Colectivo del Patrimonio Bibliográfico Español agrees with that of our copy; five locations are given: Huesca, Biblioteca Pública del Estado; Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional; Madrid, Biblioteca Universitaria Complutense; Pamplona, Biblioteca General de Navarra; and Azpeitia, Santuario de Loyola. This source also lists in Spanish an undated quarto edition of Seville (Tasa, perhaps copied from our edition, dated Pamplona 5 January 1623); an undated octavo edition of Barcelona (Tasa dated 1623); and a single copy at the Santuario de Loyola of a Latin edition, edited by Johann Keerberg, Antwerp 1609. Rebiun lists a copy at Biblioteca Pública de Navarra. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy listed in Rebiun.

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**Popular Summary of Greek Grammar**

Special List 262

Gomez” at top of recto of front free endleaf; below, also in ink, “Agora de Francisco // António Rodrigues de Gusmão // 1835 // 18 de Julho.” In lower blank margin of title-page, a long oblong printed ticket with “Dr. Francisco António Rodrigues de Gusmão” is pasted over a scored ink ownership inscription. 166 pp., (1 l. errata). Text in Latin and Greek. $500.00

Scarce edition of this adaptation of an extremely popular summary of Greek grammar, with a charming pocket-size format broken up by typographical ornaments. Porbase lists works with the same title dating to 1608, 1621, and 1622 as well as 1712, but they are all 20 cm. tall (vs. our 13 cm.), except for the 1608 edition, at 15 cm. The 1608 edition also bears a woodcut of the arms of the Compañía de Jesus on the title page.

Nicolas Clenard (Cleynaerts, 1495-1542), a Flemish grammarian who wrote manuals for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was one of the earliest Europeans to study Arabic. He was unusual in that he believed pupils should not be taught elaborate rules until they had mastered the basics of the language. His *Institutiones in linguam graecam* was first published in 1530.

While teaching at Louvain, Clenard met Ferdinand Columbus, son of Christopher Columbus and one of the age’s notable book collectors. Ferdinand had been asked to entice scholars to teach at the University of Salamanca, and Clenard, who was already interested in Arabic, traveled to Spain in 1532. After teaching Greek at Salamanca, he was invited to Portugal to act as tutor to D. Henrique, brother of D. João III. Having been prevented by the Inquisition from examining Arabic manuscripts in the Iberian Peninsula, Clenard set out for Africa in 1540, spending some 15 very miserable months in Fez. He returned to Spain in 1542, died in Granada, and was buried in the Alhambra.

Provenance: Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão (1815-1888), physician, author and bibliophile born in Carvalhal (Viseu), held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as *A Nação*, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. He was a longtime correspondent who provided much assistance to Innocêncio Francisco da Silva in the compilation of the monumental *Diccionário bibliographico portuguez*. Hundreds of entries by Innocêncio refer to information provided by Rodrigues de Gusmão, often citing copies of books in Rodrigues de Gusmão’s library. In his *Diccionário* entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocêncio wrote, “Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do Dicionário.” A part of Rodrigues de Gusmão’s library was sold at auction in Lisbon, March 1998.

Not in Coimbra University. Reservados. OCLC: not located in OCLC, which locates one copy each of editions of 1608 and 1622. Porbase cites a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal of a work with this title published in 1712, but gives the height as 20 cm.—the present work is only 13 cm. Not located in Copac, which lists only an edition of 1622. This edition not in Hollis or Orbis (where an author search produced 17 “hits” including a number of earlier editions, as well as works about Clénard in Portugal). Melvyl cites only a single copy of a 1608 edition at UCB. This edition not located in BLPC.
22. CORDEYRO [or Cordeiro], Antonio, S.J. *Historia insulana das ilhas a Portugal sugestas no Oceano Occidental ... para a confirmaçam dos bons costumes, assim moraes, como sobrenaturaes, dos nobres antepassados Insulanos, nos presentes, e futuros Descendentes seus, & só para a salvação de suas almas, & mayor gloria de Deos.* Second facsimile edition. Introduction by Carlos Manuel Martins do Valle César. Ponta Delgada: Presidência do Governo Regional dos Açores, Direcção Regional da Cultura, 2007. Folio (29.3 cm. x 21.4 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket. As new. (1, 8 ll.), 528 pp. One of 1,000 copies. ISBN: 978-972-647-199-0. $60.00

Originally published Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1717, this important work was not reprinted until 1866. A previous facsimile edition appeared in 1981. This is a massive history of Portugal’s Atlantic insular territories, covering the prehistory and ancient history (including rumors that they were Atlantis) of the Canary Islands, Cabo Verde, Madeira (including Porto Santo), and the Azores, with sections on Santa Maria, São Miguel, Ilha Terceira, São Jorge, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo.

Cordeiro (1641-1722), a Jesuit, was a native of Angra on the island of Terceira in the Azores. He died at the Collegio de Sancto Antão in Lisbon.


FIRST EDITION of this very rare handbook for missionaries in Mozambique learning the languages of the indigenous people in Tete, on the Zambezi River. It and the work bound with it are important not only for recording the language but as early examples of printing in Mozambique. A second edition of Courtois’s handbook was printed in Coimbra 1899, and a third in 1900. Sixty years later, many of his phrases were incorporated into P. Luís Feliciano dos Santos’s *Guia de conversação Portugues-Chope*, 1946.

Printing began on the Island of Mozambique with the *Boletim do governo da Província de Moçambique* in 1854. The first non-periodical imprint was a pamphlet, *Regulamento geral das alfândegas a d [sic] Província de Moçambique*, which appeared the same year. In 1859 the first book came off the press: *Almanach civil ecclesiastico historico-administrativo da Província de Moçambique para o anno de 1859, 3° depois do bisexto*, by J.V. da Gama. Little is known about other works, if any, published in the colony between 1854 and the late 1860s. All examples of printing in Mozambique in the nineteenth century are rare.

French-born Courtois, a Jesuit missionary, arrived in the Zambezi region in 1883 and founded missions at Boroma and São José de Mongue. He discusses grammar and
syntax in some detail, and even includes a chapter on poetry, but the riveting section is
the one on conversational phrases (pp. 133-152), where he offers such gems as these:

“Ess’outro caminho tem muitas pedras, espinhos e sarças.” (This other road has
many stones, thorns, and brambles.)

“Não ha gente, porque os colonos foram expulsos pela guerra, ou morreram á fome.”
(There is no one here, because the settlers were driven out by war or died of hunger.)

“Os ratos desceram e fizeram um barulho do diacho!” (The rats came down and
made the devil of a noise.)

“Não dormi, não quero comer, não posso trabalhar, nem tão pouco estar de pé.” (I
didn’t sleep, I don’t want to eat, I can’t work, I can’t even stand up.)

* On early printing in Mozambique (with a focus on periodicals), see Ilídio Rocha,
_A imprensa de Moçambique_, pp. 21-72. On phrase books as windows on European attitudes
toward indigenous peoples, see Kathleen Sheldon, “Rats Fell from the Ceiling and Fes-
tered Me,” _History in Africa_ 25 (1998), 341-60. OCLC: 10989915 (California State, Harvard,
National Library of South Africa, British Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca
Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) repeats
the Porbase copy and adds Universitätsbibliothek Regensburg.

**BOUND WITH:**

**Lopes, Gustavo de Bivar Pinto.** *Elementos para um vocabulario do dialecto
falado em Quelimane (Ichudo) ….* Mozambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1889.
Light browning. Overall very good to fine. 36 pp., (1 l. addenda).

FIRST EDITION of this handbook for missionaries learning the languages of the
indigenous people in the district of Quelimane, on the coast of Mozambique Pinto Lopes
(b. 1864), a high-ranking civil servant in Mozambique from 1886 to 1926, offers four pages
of grammar and an extensive vocabulary list. A six-page appendix explains terms unique
to the region for fortifications, political ranks, furniture, household goods, etc.

* OCLC: 38570904 (New York Public Library, Yale University, Harvard University).
Porbase locates four copies: one at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and three at the
Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

**Missions Along the Zambezi**

**24. COURTOIS, Victor José, S.J.** *Notes chronologiques sur les anciennes
missions catholiques au Zambèze.* Lisbon: Imprimerie Franco-Portugaise,
1889. 8°, contemporary quarter pebbled cloth (scuffed), spine smooth
and blank. Some browning. In good condition. Early ownership inscrip-
tion (illegible) across title page. 76 pp. $150.00

FIRST EDITION of these notes from archival sources on Catholic missionaries who
worked in the Zambezi region (Tete), covering the period 1560 to 1888. The chronologi-
cally organized comments include not only who was in charge of which mission and
who was in charge of military affairs, but notes on the interactions of the missionaries
with Portuguese and with the indigenous population. For example, in 1652, P. Frei
Aleixo do Rosario baptized a ruler of the Monomotapa, one of whose sons took orders
as a Dominican and travelled to Goa. On October 3, 1787, surgeon-in-chief Francisco de
Sousa Macedo was accused of having profaned the sacrament of marriage for marrying
EMBAYXADA
Do Conde de Villed mayor
FERNANDO
TELLES DA SYLVA
De Lisboa à Corte de Vienna,
E Viagem,
Da Rainha Nossa Senhora
D. MARIA
ANNA
DE AUSTRIA,
De Vienna à Corte de Lisboa.
Com huá sumaria noticia das
Provincias, e Cidades por onde
se fez ajornada.
DEDICADA
Ao Excellentíssimo Senhor
JOAÔ GOMES DA SYLVA
Conde de Tarouca.
Pello P. FRANCISCO da FONSECA
da Companhia de JESU, Procurador Geral nas Costas
de Lisboa, e Vienna pelas Provincias da
India Oriental,
Com todas as licenças Necessarias.

Em Vienna,
Na Officina de João Diogo Kürner, 1717.

Item 35
a woman in Tete while his first wife was alive and well in Portugal. In 1849, lightning
struck the home of the curate of Tete and destroyed all the parochial registers.

The work is dedicated to, and was compiled at the request of, Governor-General
of Mozambique Auguste de Castilho. French-born Courtois, a Jesuit missionary, arrived
in the Zambezi region in 1883 and founded missions at Boroma and São José de Mon-
gue. He also wrote Elementos de grammatica tetense, Mozambique, 1888, and Dicionario
portuguez-cafre-tetense, Coimbra, 1899.

* NUC: WU, ICN, IEN, DLC-P4, Cty-D. Portbase locates six copies: two at the Bib-
lioteca Central da Marinha and four at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

**25. [COUTINHO, João Pereira Ramos de Azeredo, and D. Francisco
de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho, principal authors]. Compendio
histórico do estado da Universidade de Coimbra no tempo da invasão dos
denominados Jesuítas e dos estragos feitos nas sciencias e nos professores, e
diretores que a regiam pelas maquinações, e publicações dos novos estatutos
por elles fabricados. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1772. 8°, mid-
twentieth-century antique sheep (a bit worm, several small wormholes
to spine and covers), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments,
red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, marbled
endleaves. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut
initials and headpiece. Internally in clean, crisp, fine condition; overall
good to very good. Purple circular stamp, 1.8 cm. in diameter, of “A.M.
Correia // Encadernador // Coimbra” in upper outer corner of front

$200.00

Second edition; a folio edition had appeared the previous year. There are editions of
1778 and 1871, and a so-called second edition of Coimbra, 1906 is also cited. A facsimile
of the 1771 edition was published in 1972.

The principal authors of this work were the two Brazilian brothers, Desembargador
João Pereira Ramos de Azeredo Coutinho, and D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira
Coutinho, afterwards Bishop of Coimbra and Rector of the University, both born on the
sugar plantation of Marapicú, Rio de Janeiro. This book constituted a key part of the
Marquês de Pombal’s propaganda campaign against the Jesuit Order.

The Compendio begins with a “Carta Regia” setting up a “Junta da Providência
Literaria” under the inspection of Cardinal da Cunha and Pombal. Its aim was to
rectify “the decadence, and ruin, to which the Arts and Sciences were reduced at the
University of Coimbra, through the machinations of the Jesuits: examining … the causes
of it: pondering the means which would be best suited for the restoration of public
studies.” The Junta consisted of Cardinal da Cunha, the Bishop of Béja, José Ricalde
Pereira de Castro, Francisco de Lemos de Faria, João Ramos de Azevedo, Pombal, José
Seabra da Silva, Francisco Antonio Marques Giraldes de Andrade, and Manuel Pereira
da Silva. However, it is known that the work was composed principally by João Pereira
Ramos de Azevedo Coutinho and his brother, D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho. These brothers were also the principal authors of the completely revised *Estatutos da Universidade de Coimbra*, published in 1772.

Pombal introduced many fundamental administrative, educational, economic, and ecclesiastical reforms justified in the name of “reason” and was instrumental in advancing secularization. However, some would argue that Pombal’s “enlightenment,” while far-reaching, was primarily a mechanism for enhancing autocracy at the expense of individual liberty and especially an apparatus for crushing opposition, suppressing criticism, and furthering colonial economic exploitation as well as intensifying print censorship and consolidating personal control and profit.

Having lived in Vienna and London, the latter city in particular being a major center of the Enlightenment, Melo increasingly believed that the Jesuits, with their grip on science and education, were an inherent drag on an independent, Portuguese-style iluminismo. He was especially familiar with the anti-Jesuit tradition of Britain, and in Vienna he had made friends with Gerhard van Swieten, a confidant of Maria Theresa of Austria and a staunch adversary of the Austrian Jesuits’ influence. As prime minister Pombal engaged the Jesuits in a propaganda war, which was watched closely by the rest of Europe, and he launched a number of conspiracy theories regarding the order’s desire for power. During the Távora affair he accused the Society of Jesus of treason and attempted regicide, a major public relations catastrophe for the order in the age of absolutism. Because the Jesuits were the chief inquisitors in Portugal in the eighteenth century, Pombal’s efforts against their order was instrumental in weakening the grip of the Inquisition. Pombal thus initiated the suppression of the Jesuits throughout Europe and in the colonies of Portugal, Spain and France, which culminated in 1773, when Pope Clement XIV was forced to suppress the order completely.


ink annotation from a tract volume: “Sermão 7.º” and ink foliation (“277-288”). 23, (1) pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this sermon on Bartholomew the Apostle; a second appeared at Coimbra, 1692.

Craveiro (1622-1687), born at Lapas, “termo” of the Villa of Torres Novas, near Lisbon, first became a secular priest, then joined the Jesuits at age 41 and set out for Brazil two days later, where he eventually served as rector of the colleges of Recife, Santos and São Paulo. He died at Bahia, leaving only three published sermons. A collection of sermons that he prepared for the press just before his death was disparaged by one censor as in “estilo vulgar e antiquado” compared with the sermons of fellow Jesuit P. Antonio Vieira.


*27. [DUARTE, Francisco, S.J., possible author; also attributed to Joaquim Rebello, S.J.].* *Retrato de morte-côr que em romance quer dizer noticia conjectural, das principais qualidades do author de huns papeis, que aqui andão, mas não correm com o título de Verdadeiro Methodo de estudar, e de huma carta escrita com boa intenção em resposta ás Reflexões do P. Fr. Arsenio da Piedade. Exposta em outra carta de R.D. Alethophilo Candido De Lacerda, e a dedica a todos, os que a lerem, seu amigo; P.V. de M. e C. Sevilha [i.e., Lisbon?]: En la Imprenta de Antonio Buccaferro, [1749].* 4°, disbound, text block edges rouged. Title page soiled. In good condition. 71 pp. 3 works in 4 volumes. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Refutation of Luís António Verney’s *Verdadeiro metodo de estudar*, and a confirmation of the arguments put forward by José de Araújo (true name of Arsenio da Piedade), in his *Reflexoens apologeticas à obra intitulada Verdadeiro metodo de estudar.*

* Backer-Sommervogel, III, 324-5. Innocência V, 224 (attributing authorship to P. Joaquim Rebello). Martinho da Fonseca, *Subsídios para um dicionário de pseudônimos*, p. 3, attributing the work to P. Joaquim Rebello; p. 150, cites P.V. de M. e C as being Francisco Duarte, and his being the author of *Illuminação apologetica do Retrato de morte-côr*, with a question mark. Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudônimos e iniciais* p. 215, attributes these initials to Francisco Duarte, and refers to Fonseca; see also p. 30, attributing the pseudonym Alethophilo Candido De Lacerda to Francisco Duarte as well, and referring to
António Alberto Banha de Andrade, *Bibliografia da polémica verneiana*, 18. And see António Alberto Banha de Andrade, *Verne e a cultura do seu tempo*; as well as the same author’s *Verney e a projecção da sua obra*. Finally, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafações em Portugal no século XVIII*, pp. 371-2. OCLC: 311061330 (Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen; attributing the work to Joaquim Rebello); 17780849 (University of Virginia, Newberry Library, Loyola University-Chicago); 21733338 (Beinecke Library, Houghton Library, University of California-Berkeley); 433620837 (Biblioteca Nacional de España; attributing the work to Joaquim Rebello). Forbase locates eight copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

**BOUND WITH:**


FIRST EDITION. There is an undated twentieth-century edition with 160, (50) pp. (Part 1 only, with commentary?), perhaps rarer than the original.


**AND BOUND WITH:**

[MANUEL DO CENACULO Villas Boas, Frei, later Bishop of Beja and Archbishop of Évora]. *Advertencias criticas, e apologeticas sobre o juizo, que nas materias do B. Raymundo Lullo formou o D. Apolonio Philomuso, e communico ao publico em a resposta ao Retrato de Morte-Cor, que contra o Autor do Verdaheiro Metodo de estudar escreve o Reverendo Doutor Alethophilo Candido de Lacerda. Satisfaz-se de passagem dos Autores, em cujo testemunho se fundou o D. Apolonio*. Coimbra: Na Officina de Antonio Simoens, 1752. 4º, 120 [of 122] pp. Dampstains and browning. Contemporary ink doodles on title page and p. 120.

First Edition? There is also an edition (issue?), rare, with the imprint Valença: Vicente Balle, 1752.

Porbase locates fourteen copies in five Portuguese libraries, but only one copy of the Valença imprint, which we could not find elsewhere. Copac cites two copies at British Library and one at Oxford University.

**Including the French Corsair’s Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro**

28. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. *Memoires de M. du Gué-Trouin, chef d’escadre des armés de S.M.T.C. et Grand-Croix de l’Ordre Militaire de S. Louis.* 3 works in 1 volume. Amsterdam: Chez Pierre Mortier, 1730. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over decorated paper-covered boards (corners worn); spine with raised bands in four compartments, contemporary paper lettering piece in compartment nearest head (some cracks to paper), text-block edges sprinkled red. Finely engraved vignettes on *2 and A1 rectos, each slightly less than a half page. Woodcut vignette on title, woodcut initial. Title-page printed in red and black. In fine condition. (4 ll.), 290 pp. 3 works in 1 volume. $7,000.00

First, an unauthorized edition of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death, and the authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author’s youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury.

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin’s *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, 1730, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches’ treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 231-83.


BOUND WITH:

LAFAYETTE, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, Comtesse de. *Memoires de la Cour de France pour les années 1688 & 1689 par Madame la Comtesse de La Fayette.* Amsterdam: Chez Jean Frederic Bernard, 1731. 12°, title page printed in red & black with engraved vignette; woodcut
head- and tailpieces and initial, typographical headpiece. Engraved frontispiece, 234 pp., (3 blank ll.).

FIRST EDITION of these memoirs of the court of Louis XIV. Although the original manuscript covered a much longer time span, only those chapters for 1688 and 1689 escaped destruction after the author’s death. Mme de Lafayette (1634-1692) was one of the most important French writers of her age, having invented the modern novel of sentiment with La Princesse de Clèves (1678).

* Graesse IV, 71. NUC: ICU, TxU, MU, MH, MnU, ICN, MNS.

AND BOUND WITH:

[JORDAN, Charles Étienne]. Recueil de litterature, de philosophie, et d’histoire. Amsterdam: Chez François L’Honoré, 1730. 12°, title page printed in red and black with engraved vignette, woodcut initial. Engraved frontis, (1 l.), 167, (1) pp., (9 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these commentaries on the works of various authors, many of which concern the Jesuits. Included are letters from Leibniz and from the Jesuit Athanasius Kircher. The Kircher letter on pp. 141-3 is addressed to Jean Monrat, dated 12 Feb. 1675, and emphasizes Kircher’s pride in being a German. Jordan claims this is the first publication of this document, which he had been given by M. Humbert, minister at Dessau. On pp. 157-67 is a piece on the Cabala supposedly by Kircher, found in the papers of Spanheim.

* NUC: MdBJ, CabVaU, ICU.

Including the French Corsair’s Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro

29. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. Mémoires de M. du Gué-Trouin, chef d’escadre des armés de S.M.T.C. et Grand-Croix de l’Ordre Militaire de S. Louis. Amsterdam: Chez Pierre Mortier, 1730. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw calf (worn at extremities, joints weak), spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment, gilt letter, gilt ornaments in other compartments, marbled endleaves, edges rouged. Finely engraved vignettes on *2 and A1 rectos, each slightly less than a half page. Woodcut vignette on title, woodcut initial. Title page printed in red and black. In very good condition. Internally fine. (4 ll.), 290 pp. $3,500.00

FIRST, UNAUTHORIZED EDITION of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death, and the authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author’s youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury. The introductory letter, dated March 7, 1730, is signed by P. Villepontoux.

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin’s Relation, 1712, with his Mémoires, 1730, regarding the attack on
Soneto
No dia feliz
Da Inauguração do Colosso Real.

D

Orador do Bucefalo arrogante,
Alexandre, ou quera ir? Por mais que estude,
Fácil são he que de conceito mude,
Vendo a rei pés o Indico Elefante.

O Pai da Patria foi lá distante
A abóbada do Templo da Virtude:
PAI DA PATRIA responde em língua rude
A América empinada, o fúscio Atlante.

Reconhece a José Pombal cu vejo,
Que a Coroa na teia lhe folheta,
Reverente me tecino, e o Sceptro beix;

Na mão o Sceptro de ouro ao REY convisha:
 Ou entre o Efebo, e o REY do Téjo,
Quem te enganava bem decídua tinha.

José Rafooa da Gama, da Arcaida de Roma.
the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches’ treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 231-83.


*Autobiography of a Famous Corsair*  
Including His Spectacular Attacks on Rio de Janeiro

30. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. *Memoires de Monsieur Du Guay-Trouin, lieutenant general des armées navales de France, et commandeur de l’Ordre Royal & Militaire de Saint Louis.* (Paris?): [colophon:] C.F.s. … [sic], 1740. Large 4°, recent navy full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in 7 compartments, title gilt in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged (for an older binding). Title page printed in red and black, with large engraved allegorical vignette. Engraved headpiece and initial. Printed on thick paper of high quality. Occasional very slight browning, small piece clipped from front free endpaper. Crisp, with ample margins. Fine condition. Engraved frontispiece, (2 ll.), xl, 284 pp., 6 engraved plates [5 of them folding]. $3,000.00

First authorized edition of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Although Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death (in 1736), the *Memoires* appeared in an unauthorized edition of Amsterdam, 1730. While this authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author’s youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury, it was edited from the author’s corrected manuscript by P.F. Godart de Beauchamps-Barbier, with additions by the author’s nephew, Luc de La Garde-Jazier. Borba terms this edition “the most sought after one, not only because of its especial beauty, but also because it contains the definitive text.”

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin’s *Relation*, 1712, with his *Memoires*, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches’ treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits. On the
expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 157-200; pp. 273-84 contain a list of all officers and men participating in the Brazil expedition.

The Mémoires is a splendid example of French book making, finely printed on thick paper. The highly accomplished engravings, by J.P. Le Bas and A. Coquart, include a portrait of the author, a view of a French man-of-war with parts labeled, four large folding views of naval engagements, and a folding plan of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity in 1711, with Duguay-Trouin’s ships attacking. The vignette on the title page shows a putto with a trident perched on a globe that rests on a galley; beneath the galley are two sea monsters. Page 1 has a vignette of Neptune holding his trident, surrounded by minions with naval accoutrements.

This 1740 edition was followed in the same year by quarto and octavo editions published in Amsterdam by Pierre Mortier, who had earlier published the unauthorized 1730 edition. Borba de Moraes had seen later editions of 1741, 1746, 1748, 1756, 1769, and 1773, each with the author’s portrait, five plates and a map.


**Highly Influential Work on Portuguese Orthography**


Second edition (?) of an important and highly influential discourse on Portuguese orthography first published Lisbon, 1734; two editions appeared in 1739, the other one printed at Officina de Miguel Rodrigues. Ten editions appeared by 1824. Despite criticisms, it remained for a long time the most accepted work on this subject in Portugal—even in Immaculão’s time its influence was still felt, and another edition was being printed. At the end (pp. 542-8) is a brief diatribe on teachers who do not adequately know the subject they teach: “são as Escolas o primeiro berço, aonde se crião inúmeraveis erros assim no pronunciar, com no escrever … “ (p. 542).

The first part of the Orthographia is on pronunciation, the second on syllabification, punctuation and abbreviation, the third on common orthographic errors, irregular verbs
and dubious words and their significance. Like the author’s *Arte explicada*, 1735-1739, the *Orthographia* was written primarily for the benefit of his pupil D. Pedro Henrique de Bragança, first Duque de Lafões.

Moraes Madureira Feijó (1688-1741), born near Bragança and a Jesuit for 13 years, taught at Braga.


**Important Description of Jesuit Missions**

*In Seventeenth-Century Cochinchina and Tonkin*

32. [FERREIRA, Manuel, S.J.]. *Noticias Summarias das Perseguições da missam de Cochinchina, principiada, & continuada pelos Padres da Companhia de Jesu*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1700. Folio (29.5 x 19 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (some soiling), vertical title in manuscript on spine, remains of 3 (of 4) ties. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpieces, initials, and tailpieces. Some deckle edges at fore-edge. Significant worming, mostly in margins but also some in text, though without affecting legibility. Light marginal dampstains. A few quires browned. In not-so-good condition. (6 ll.), 458 pp. [actually 460 pp., with 66 and 270 repeated], (1 l.). $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work for the history of the Portuguese missions in Cochinchina (the southern part of modern Vietnam). Lach lists this as one of six principal European works published in the second half of the seventeenth century that dealt with Cochinchina and Tonkin (the northernmost part of Vietnam).

Ferreira begins with a description of the geography, flora, and fauna of Tonkin, and the people, their customs, and their history (pp. 1-33). Then he moves on to the establishment of Jesuit missions in Cochinchina in 1627, by Jesuits who had fled Japan, describing (with specific names and places) their interactions with the residents and the persecution they suffered.

The work is attributed by Barbosa Machado and others to Ferreira, a native of Lisbon (b. 1630) who became a Jesuit in 1647. According to Backer, he went to Tonkin as a missionary in 1658 and was thrown into prison during one of the government’s persecutions of Christians. In 1674-1675 he was the superior in Tonkin. In the 1680s he spent some years working for the interests of the mission in Europe, where he had been recalled at the instigation of French missionaries in a jurisdictional dispute. Ferreira was allowed to return to the region in 1694. Barbosa Machado reports that he baptized more than 20,000 people at the mission in Tonkin. He died in Macao in 1699. Although the licenses were issued in 1694, this work did not appear in print until 1700, perhaps due to the ongoing controversy between the Jesuits and other missionaries in the East. (See John Parker, “Windows into China,” pp. 31-36).


**Six Works by António Pereira de Figueiredo**

33. [FIGUEIREDO], P. António Pereira [de]. *Josepho I., Lusitanorum regi fidelissimo augusto, invicto, pio, doctrinam veteris ecclesiæ de suprema regum etiam in clerigos potestate …. 6 works in 1 volume.* Lisbon: Ex Typographia Regia … vende-se na loja da Viuva Bertrand e Filho, 1796. 4°, somewhat later speckled sheep (wear to corners, spine repaired and with some wear at head and foot), smooth spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, bound together with five other works. Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. Ink manuscript inscription on second free endleaf verso: “Esta miscellanea contem os / / tratados constantes do indece / / manuscrito no fim do livro. / / Porto Setºr.” de 1868 / / ATR Pereira”. Circular purple armorial stamp of Henrique Cezar on verso of final leaf of each of the first five titles and on the verso of the first rear free endleaf. Extensive manuscript index occupying the entire recto of the first rear free endleaf. (4 ll.), 139, (1) pp., (1 l. errata). 6 works in 1 volume. $500.00

Third edition; the first appeared in 1765, with an expanded edition following in 1766. This edition includes the prefaces to the first and second editions. Pereira de Figueiredo tackles the long-standing debate over secular vs. temporal power by listing a series of sixteen propositions: for example, what is the status of the pope vs. the king, are the clergy subordinate to the king’s power, and what is the status of goods owned by the clergy and the Church. Each proposition is supported by extensive references from the Bible and theological authorities.

In the preface, the author mentions regicide and Juan de Mariana (author of the notorious *De rege et regis institutione*, Toledo 1599), who argued that in some cases it might be lawful for subjects to overthrow a king. Mariana’s work brought much odium upon the Jesuits, especially after the assassination of Henry IV of France in 1610. This work was published in 1766, soon after the Conde de Oeiras (later the Marquês de Pombal) had brought to trial several prominent members of the Távora family for the attempted assassination of D. José I in 1758. Soon thereafter, the king and his prime minister suppressed the Jesuits (1758), broke off relations with Pope Clement XIII (1760), and executed the Jesuit Father Malagrida for obscenity and blasphemy (1761). This tract, then, is part of the royal efforts to reign in the power of the clergy and the Church in Portugal.

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

* Imprensa Nacional 505. Not located in Innocência; on the author, see I, 223-230; VIII, 276-280. See Pedro Balaus Custódio in Biblos II, 575-6. OCLC: 66267888 (Newberry Library); 915410218 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid). This edition not located in Porbase, which lists the Copac lists a single copy of the second edition at the University of Durham Libraries.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet in celebration of the coronation of D. Maria I as Queen of Portugal.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history of the title of count (comes) from the early Roman Empire through Constantine, the Goths, and Spain after the Reconquest. Pereira de Figueiredo cites Romans inscriptions, Latin literature, Roman laws, and medieval Christian writers.


AND BOUND WITH:

arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpiece. Very good to fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a funeral oration for the fifteenth Visconde de Villa-Nova da Cerveira born in 1754. He bore one of Portugal’s oldest titles (granted in 1476), but seems to have done little else.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief discussion of how to speak the name “Jesus Christ” euphoniously in Portuguese.

† Imprensa Nacional p. 104 (without collation; no copy in the library-archives of the Imprensa Nacional). Not located in Innocência. OCLC: 503705368 (British Library); 84176205 (Harvard University); 915416667 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the order of the Golden Fleece, founded in 1430 by Philip the Good of Burgundy to celebrate his marriage to Isabella of Aviz, the Infanta of Portugal (sister of Henry the Navigator). Not surprisingly, in this account considerable attention is given to the marriage (pp. 4-10, 36-39) and to the choice of name for the new chivalric order. Pereira de Figueiredo explains how the control of the Ordre de la Toison d’Or passed to the Spanish kings, and gives extensive lists of the knights who were members (pp. 19-34).

† Imprensa Nacional 330. Innocência I, 227. OCLC: 503705459 (British Library); 27043142 (Newberry Library, Harvard University, Duke University); 95898292 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates eight copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the record for a 1735 edition, with the same printer and collation, must be a typographical error, since the text mentions D. Carlos III of Spain (ruled 1759-1788). Copac repeats British Library.
HISTÓRIA
DO
PREDESTINADO
PEREGRINO,
E SEU IRMÃO PRECITO;
Em a qual debaxo de huma misterirosa
Parabola de escreve o sucesso feliz,
do que se ha de salvar, & a infeliz
forte do que se ha de
condenar.
DEDICADA
AO PEREGRINO CELESTIAL,
S. FRANCISCO XAVIER;
Apostolo do Oriente,
COMPOSTA
PELLO P. ALEXANDRE DE GUSSAM
da Companhia de IESV, da Provincia
do Brazil.

EVORA.
Com todas as licenças necessarias na
Oficina da Universidade.
Anno de 1685.

Item 42
34. [FIGUEIREDO], P. António Pereira [de]. *Tentativa theologica, em que se pretende mostrar, que impedido o recurso á Sé Apostolica se devolve aos senhores bispos a faculdade de dispensar nos impedimentos publicos do matrimonio, e de prover espiritualmente em todos os mais cazes reservados ao papa, todas as vezes que assim o pedir a publica e urgente necessidade dos subditos*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1766. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear; small repair to rear cover), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, citron morocco lettering piece with short author and title gilt-lettered, text block edges speckled red. Printed on high quality, thick paper. Internally clean and crisp. Overall in very good condition. (24 ll.), xi, 286 pp., (22 ll.). Lacking a final blank leaf present in some copies. $600.00

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

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

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

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

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

* Innocêncio I, 228. NUC: DLC, MH. OCLC: 16623777 (Emory University, Boston College-Theology & Ministry Library, Harvard University-Harvard College Library and
Diplomatic Excursion to London, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Vienna

35. FONSECA, Francisco da, S.J. Embaixada do Conde de Villarmayor Fernando Telles da Sylva de Lisboa à corte de Vienna, e viagem da Rainha Nossa Senhora D. Maria Anna de Austria de Vienna à Corte de Lisboa. Com huma summaria noticia das provincias, e cidades por onde se fez a jornada. Vienna: Na Officina de João Diogo Kürner, 1717. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum (small defects to spine, lower outer corner of rear cover; soiled). Typographical headpieces and page divider. Large woodcut tailpiece. Woodcut initials. A few small, very light dampstains. Overall in very good condition. Old ink inscriptions “Deus guard” on front pastedown endleaf and “Sobral // g Jose para [?]” on recto of front free endleaf. (8 ll.), 491, (1) pp. Page 140 misnumbered 149. $1,000.00

FIRST EDITION. A rare example of a work in Portuguese printed in Vienna; the printer apologizes for any errors that slipped into the text, “mais de ignorancia que da incuria” (final page). An abridged version of this work was published in 1787 under the title Relação verdadeira da jornada que desde Lisboa fez a corte de Vienna d’Austria o Conde de Villar-Maior ….

The author accompanied the Conde de Villar-Maior, Fernando Telles da Silva, to Vienna in 1708 to complete arrangements for the marriage of D. João V to D. Maria Anna of Austria, and to escort D. Maria Anna back to Lisbon. Telles da Silva’s party travelled to London, then to Rotterdam, the Hague and Vienna. Fonseca gives descriptions of the United Provinces, England, Germany and the Court of Vienna, and also of such events as the celebrations at Vienna when Telles da Silva made his ceremonial entry.

The work is dedicated to D. João Gomes da Sylva, Conde de Tároua.

Fonseca was born at Évora in 1668 and became a Jesuit in 1686. He studied humanities at Funchal before accompanying Telles da Silva as his confessor. After this trip, Fonseca travelled to Rome with P. Alvaro Cienfuegos, later a cardinal, and while there served as Procurador Geral das Missões do Oriente. He died in Rome in 1738. José Silvestre Ribeiro, quoted in Innocência, describes Fonseca as “um escriptor muito engraçado e escrupulosamente justiciero.”

† Innocência II, 376; IX, 291; Aditamentos 138. Barbosa Machado II, 147-8. Backer-Sommervogel III, 833-4. Not in Duarte de Sousa. NUC: DLC, MH. OCLC: 155999690 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 458083655 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 12489957 (Boston College, Houghton Library, University of Michigan, Newberry
RELACÃO
DA JORNADA, QUE FEZ
AO IMPERIO DA CHINA,
E SUMMÁRIA NOTÍCIA DA EMBAXADA,
que deo na Corte de PRÍM.
Em o primeiro de Mayo de 1753,
O SENHOR
FRANCISCO XAVIER
ASSIZ PACHECO E SAMPAYO,
Professo na Ordem de Cristo: Conselheiro do Con-
selho do Ultramar; e do de Sua Ma-
igestade Fidelíssima.
ESCrita
A HUM PADRE DA COMPANHIA DE JESUS,
Assisente em Lisboa;
PELO REVERENDO PADRE NEWIELHE
Francoz, da mesma Companhia;
Assisente no seu Collegio de Macão.

LISBOA:
Na Officina dos Herd. de ANTONIO PEDROZO CALRAM,
ANNO M. DCC. LIV.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 60
48  richard c. ramer

Library, University of Arizona, University of California-Santa Barbara, King’s College London, Oxford University); 253740653 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Instituts Preußischer Kulturbesitz); 561307762 (British Library); 79564489 (Cambridge University); 758937788 (Université de Poitiers). Porbase locates a single hard copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and a microfilm copy at the same institution. Copac repeats the same four British locations given by OCLC.

*36. FRANCE. Parlement de Paris. *Sentença do Parlamento de Pariz proferida no dia 6 de Agosto de 1762, Sempre memoravel, pela qual a Sociedade dos chamados Jesuitas for inteiramente abolida no Destricto do Parlamento, e julgada inadmissivel em todo Estado em que ha Policia …. Lisbon: n.pr., 1762. 4°, contemporary (slightly later?) mottled sheep (minor wear), smooth spine gilt, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title page. Second title page with same woodcut vignette. Elegant woodcut initial on p. 3. First title page mounted, with loss of most of outer margin but no loss of text. Following 2 leaves with repairs to upper blank margins, causing the word “SUMMARIO” to be supplied in early ink manuscript on verso of leaf immediately after the title page. Repair to lower outer blank corner of fourth leaf, never affecting text. Repair to lower outer corner of leaf Dii, affecting a few letters of text, but not legibility. Occasional spotting, especially to verso of fourth preliminary leaf, and inner and lower blank margins of second title page. Overall in slightly less than good condition. (4 ll.), 89 pp. $100.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Following the first four, unnumbered leaves is a second title page: *Sentença da corte do Parlamento pela qual se julga o aggravo da coroa interposto pelo procurador geral … em 6. de agosto de 1763 [i.e., 1762] … Pariz [i.e., Lisbon]: Na Officina de Pedro Guilherme Simão, Impressor do parlamento, na rua da Harpa, ao Hercules, 1762. This work is a translation of: *Arrest du Parlement de Paris du 6 août 1762, à jamais memorable par lequel la société des soi-disans jésuites est entièrement abolie pour son ressort, & jugé par cette auguste cour inadmissible dans tout etat policé.

It is explained on the second leaf recto that because many copies of the original French text were already being distributed in Portugal, this Portuguese translation, at half the price, would well serve the public.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 1025 (without collation, and transcribing the title from the second title page only). OCLC: 563112558 (British Library); 65562647 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 221062402 (University of Ontario Institute of Technology, University of Toronto-Roberts Library); 81921850 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates three copies of the first 4 leaves only, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; a title search in Porbase under for second title page locates four copies, all in the same institution. Copac repeats British Library only.
A Landmark of Brazilian Literature in the First, Suppressed Edition
In a Contemporary Crimson Morocco Binding—
By the Pioneer of Brazilian Indianism

37. GAMA, José Basilio da. O Uruguay, poema .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1769. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (spine somewhat darkened, otherwise only very minor wear), almost smooth spine with slightly raised bands caused by recessed cords, in three compartments, gilt fillets, covers with wide roll-tooled border in gilt, floral ornaments gilt at corners and a central medallion gilt, all text block edges gilt, faintly gaufered. Woodcut arms of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) in title page. Woodcut headpieces on pp. [1], [21], [47], [69] and [89]. Small woodcut tailpieces on pp. 19, 68, 87 and 102. Light dampstaining in the lower blank margins of the final 8 leaves. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 102 pp., (1 l., 1 integral blank l.). $12,500.00

First Edition of a landmark of Brazilian literature. After the fall of the Marquês de Pombal, all available copies were suppressed, and Borba de Moraes describes this edition as “rare and sought after.” We have never seen a copy of this book in a contemporary goatskin binding. Moreover, the tooling is very different from any Portuguese binding of this period we have ever seen. Nor have we ever seen it in a contemporary binding of any color other than brown. Might the binding be Brazilian? A study of Brazilian colonial bindings is sorely needed; none of the experts consulted could shed any light on this question.

The theme of this great epic is the Spanish and Portuguese campaign against the seven missionary villages in the region southeast of present-day Paraguay, whose Indian inhabitants had allegedly been incited by the Jesuits to revolt against the provisions of the Treaty of 1750. With its grandeur, pomp, and severe beauty, Basilio da Gama’s poetry establishes him as the pioneer of Brazilian Indianism, which was later to become a chief theme of Brazilian letters. Written in run-on blank verse, the poem breaks sharply from the classical manner and is sometimes cited as the first Romantic poem in Portuguese. Garrett, whose own Romanticism was considerably influenced by Gama, judged the Uruguay “the modern poem that is possessed of the most merit.” It is “the best, the most nearly perfect poem to be produced in the entire colonial period,” declared Ronald de Carvalho, and “will remain a point of reference in our literature, where we may encounter the hidden roots of that Romanticism that was to mark the dawn of our intellectual independence” (Pequena história da literatura brasileira pp. 153, 159). According to Bandeira, the Uruguay is “well, even brilliantly written; it contains beautiful descriptions of nature; and deep and sincere feeling is shown in the moving episode of the death of the heroine, Lindoia” (Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 55).

The book includes on the final leaf sonnets in praise of the author by two important Brazilian authors, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão and Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto.

This was one of the earliest books printed at the Impressão Regia, which Pombal had established only a year earlier. It is dedicated to Pombal’s brother, Francisco Xavier de Mendonça Furtado (Lisboa, 1700-1769), governor general of Grão-Pará and Maranhão (1751-1759), and Secretário de Estado da Marinha e do Ultramar (1760-1769), who barely outlived the book’s publication.

José Basilio da Gama (1740-1795), born in Minas Geraes, came to Rio de Janeiro at the age of fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Order’s
expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice’s robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal’s daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama’s increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in guiding his choice of subject for his epic, as well as his decision to dedicate the work to Pombal’s brother, with a laudatory sonnet to Pombal at the beginning. After the fall of Pombal, however, O Urugay became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

By the Author of O Urugay

38. GAMA, José Basilio da. Soneto no dia feliz da inauguração do colosso real .... [n.p. (Lisbon?): 1775]. Folio half sheet (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Printed on recto only. Top margin dusty, with single round hole in blank margin, otherwise fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink number “72” in upper outer corner of recto. Broadside. $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION, “exceedingly rare” (Borba de Moraes), of this poem in honor of the dedication of the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon. The bronze statue, executed by the great sculptor Machado de Castro, dedicated on D. José’s sixty-first birthday, remains one of Lisbon’s most important monuments, dominating one of the major squares of Europe, the Praça do Comercio or “Black Horse Square.”

José Basilio da Gama (1740-95), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at age fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Society’s expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice’s robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in
Angola. A 1769 poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal’s daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama’s increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in his choice of subject for his best known epic poem, but after the fall of Pombal O Urugay, published in 1769, became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

Gama’s poetry, with its grandeur, pomp and severe beauty, establishes him as the pioneer of Indianism, which was later to become a major theme of Brazilian literature.


39. GODINHO, P. Manuel, S.J. Relação do novo caminho que fez por terra e mar vindo da Índia para Portugal no ano de 1663 ... Introdução de Augusto Reis Machado. (Lisbon?): Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1944. 4°, original printed wrappers (minor soiling and wear). Title page printed in blue and black. Overall in fine condition. xvi, 232 pp., (2 ll.). $60.00

Third edition of this “remarkable account” (Bell p. 221), a rare and important work on the Near East. The Jesuit Manuel Godinho (ca. 1630-1712) describes his ten-month journey in 1663, mostly overland, from India to Portugal by way of Ormuz, Cormorão, Baçorá, Babylonia, Baghdad, Ana, Taibe and Aleppo to Alexandreta; from there he sailed to Marseille. Chapter 13 gives a brief history of Persia and a description of its wealth, power, customs and religion. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, 1665, and is rare; the second appeared in 1842. This third edition includes an introduction by Reis Machado (pp. ix-xvi) and the subject index, which had appeared in the 1665 edition but not in the 1842 edition.

* Welsh, Greenlee Catalogue 5385.


Fourth edition. A “remarkable account” (Bell p. 221) on the Near East. The Jesuit Manuel Godinho (ca. 1630-1712) describes his ten-month journey in 1663, mostly overland, from India to Portugal by way of Ormuz, Cormorão, Baçorá, Babylonia, Baghdad, Ana, Taibe and Aleppo to Alexandreta; from there he sailed to Marseille. Chapter 13 gives a brief history of Persia and a description of its wealth, power, customs and religion. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, 1665, and is rare; the second appeared in 1842, a third in 1944.
HISTOIRE
DE
NICOLAS I.
ROY
DU PARAGUAÏ,
ET
EMPEREUR DES MAMELUS,

A SAINT PAUL.

1756.
Xylographic Printing by the Jesuits in China in the Seventeenth Century

41. GOUVEA, António de, S.J. Innocentia victrix sive Sententia Comitiorum Imperii Sinici pro innocentia Christianae religionis lata juridice per annum 1669. & iussu R.P. Antonii de Gouvea Soc. Jesu, ibiden V. Provincialis Sinico-Latine exposita In Quam cheum metropoli provinciae Quam tum [i.e., Canton] in regno Sinarum .... [Canton: Jesuit Press], 1671. Small folio (29 x 19 cm.), loose in multicolored patterned cloth, stitched in Chinese fashion, with what were probably the original plain paper wrappers used as paste-downs. Xylographic printing throughout, on native paper. Striking half-title in white on black, incorporating the Holy Initials and the instruments of the Passion within a sunburst. Text in Latin and Chinese. Light foxing. In very good to fine condition. (2), 43 double leaves folded at the fore-edge (unopened except for the second unnumbered double leaf). $45,000.00

FIRST EDITION, rare. This is the third in a series of eleven books printed between 1662 and 1718 from xylographic blocks, in various cities of China, under Jesuit auspices. All books printed in China by the Jesuits are rare. Europeans were amazed that the Jesuits were able to produce books in Chinese; such books have attained both a mythic and mystic character, and are highly valued by collectors of books about the Far East in general and China in particular, as well as collectors of Jesuit material.

This extraordinary document prints the text of an imperial rescript promulgated at Peking, regarding toleration for the Christian religion. It is printed in old, modern, and cursive Chinese characters, with phonetic transcriptions and a Latin translation. Also included are mathematical calculations and astronomical observations by the Jesuits that correct errors made by Chinese astronomers in their calculations for the calendar. Several references are made to the Jesuits’ astronomical observatory in Peking (2v, 7r-v, 16r-17v, 23v; 28v; 40r) and to the astronomical activities of Matteo Ricci, Schall von Bell and especially Ferdinand Verbiest.

The Jesuit mission suffered a severe setback in 1664, when imperial regents moved against them, resentful of the influence at court of Ricci’s successor, Adam Schall von Bell. The old charge that the missionaries were emissaries preparing the way for a Portuguese occupation of the country was revived, and Schall von Bell, already 73 years old, was condemned to death along with five Christian converts.

Schall was reprieved and died a natural death the following year. But in the meantime, the five Chinese had been executed and most of the thirty-eight priests in China (including Gouvea) were collected in Canton so that they could be expelled from the country. Once again the wind changed. In 1667, the great Emperor K’ang-Hsi, then aged fourteen, began to take a hand in the affairs of government. He soon made friends with Schall’s colleague and successor, the Flemish Father Ferdinand Verbiest, who had been imprisoned at Peking and who shared the astronomical and scientific interests of the teenage Chinese Emperor.

This work is generally attributed to the Portuguese Father Gouvea, who was vice-provincial heading the group of Jesuits imprisoned at Canton from 1667 to 1671, but it may have been by the Italian Padre Lubelli, or the Fleming Father François de Rougeient. The wood blocks from which it was printed were possibly cut by Father Intorcetta’s protégé Paul, as he must have returned from Goa about this time.

A second edition was printed in Lisbon, 1977.

First Work of Fiction Written in Brazil,  
A Precursor to the Brazilian Romance

42. GUSMÃO, P. Alexandre de, S.J. Historia do Predestinado peregrino, e seu irmão Precito ... Évora: Na Officina da Universidade, 1685. 8°, early limp vellum (torn at spine, front hinge gone, lacking ties), vertical manuscript title on spine. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpiece. Minor fraying in lower margin of preliminary leaves and worming at head of quire H, neither affecting the text; minor dampstains and light browning. Overall in good condition. (4 ll.), 364 pp., (5 ll. index, 1 integral blank l.). $950.00

Second edition of the allegorical moral novel that is considered by many to be the first work of fiction written in Brazil by a Portuguese author, and thus a precursor to the Brazilian romance. It describes the journey of two brothers, Predestinado and Precito, out of Egypt to Jerusalem (Heaven) and Babylon (Hell). Bell comments, “The style is simpler and more direct than might be inferred from the inflated title, and often has an effective if studied eloquence.” The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1682.

Alexandre de Gusmão (1629-1724), a Jesuit priest, lived in Brazil from 1644 until the end of his life. His works are esteemed for their purity of diction. He was the most noted Brazilian educator of his time, and founder of the Seminário de Belém da Cachoeira.

REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES
SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES EN LAS INDIAS,
CONTRÁ LOS PRETENDIDOS FILÓSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.
Para ilustrar las historias de M.M. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRIPTAS EN ITALIANO
POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX,
Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS
Por D. Pedro Varela y Uleoa, del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaría de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.

MADRID. MDCCLXXXII.
Por D. Joachin Ibarra, Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
CON PRIVILEGIO.

Item 62
Inquisition Trial for Heresy of Scottish Humanist George Buchanan

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

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

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

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

44. [HERCULANO de Carvalho e Araújo, Alexandre]. Ao Partido liberal portuguez a Associação Popular Promotora da Educação do Sexo Femenino. Lisbon: Imprensa União-Typographica, December 1858. 4°, disbound. Light browning, but overall in very good condition. Early initials (indecipherable) in margin of title-page. 43 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Associação was formed to combat a possible anti-liberal reaction in Portugal. This pamphlet mentions the Jesuits, education reverting to the hands of the religious orders, socialism, the education of women, and the turmoil in Europe in the 1840s and 1850s.

Innocêncio attributes the work to Herculano, noting that this pamphlet is the only evidence of the existence of the Associação.

Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, one of the greatest that country ever produced, and indeed, one of the most important any country produced. A complete volume of Innocêncio is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal, Lisbon 1854-59, and Historia de Portugal, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, and is responsible for
introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

* Innocência VIII, 32. OCLC: 30772879 (Harvard University, University of New Mexico, International Institute of Social History in the Netherlands); 65362192 (Universiteit Utrecht).

Widely Read Jesuit Texts

45. [IGNATIUS of Loyola, St., S.J.]. Giovanni Pietro Pinamonti. *Exercicios espirituales de S. Ignacio, propostos às pessoas seculares ... traduzido da língua italiana na portugueza pelo R. Padre Miguel de Amaral ....* Coimbra: No Real Collegio das Artes da Companhia de Jesu, 1726. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear to one corner; minor wear at head of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in four compartments, citron leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Typographical headpieces. Light browning. Opening quires have minor worming in upper margin and inside margin, affecting only a few catchwords; light dampstain toward end. In good condition. Early ink signature on title page of Miguel Cardoso. (8 ll.), 486 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these two translations by Miguel do Amaral dealing with St. Ignatius of Loyola’s *Exercícios Espirituais*. Pinamonti’s work was very popular, being translated from the original Italian into French, Dutch and Latin as well as Portuguese. The second work begins on p. 291: Carlos Gregorio Rosignoli’s *Verdades eternas, expostas em lições, ordenadas principalmente para os dias dos Exercícios Espirituais*; it too was very popular, with translations from the original Italian into Spanish, French, Polish and Portuguese. Although the quire signatures and pagination follow consecutively from the previous work, the date on the divisional title-page is 1741. Amaral (1656-1730), a Jesuit, was born in Zurara; he made two trips to China and Japan, living for some time in Macau, but died in Coimbra.


Advice for the Jesuits

*46. [JESUITS]. *Carta de um cavalheiro florentino ao Reverendíssimo P. Lourenço Ricci Geral da Companhia chamada de Jesus, exhortando-o como verdadeiro amigo à reforma universal da sua religião; traduzida de italiano em portuguez.* N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., 1761. 8°, contemporary decorated rear wrapper (part missing). Woodcut vignette on title page. Some marginal
worming on e4-g8, not affecting text. Overall in good condition. Early title-page signature of Dr. José Joaquim Poças. Large purple title-page stamp (partly off edge of page) reads “... de Vasconcellos Corrêa de Barros Vidigueira.” 121 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

First and only [?] edition in Portuguese of this anti-Jesuit tract, which refers to the Jesuits’ disputes with the kings of Portugal and France and includes a sonnet in Italian on the decline of the Jesuits throughout Europe (p. 38). The author suggests that the Jesuits reduce the size of their central administrative system, leave royal courts, cease trading on behalf of the Company or individual members, renounce all royal privileges and burn all Jesuit theological books.

† Innocência II, 39 (noting that he had never seen a copy other than his own); IX, 109. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 83885890 (Houghton Library: calling it a 24º); 53990828 (Oliveira Lima Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, and University of Victoria: calling it an 8º). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (incorrectly transcribing the fourth word of the title as “cavalheiro”). Not located in Copac.

47. [JESUITS]. Compendium. Codigo dos Jesuitas. Complemento Indispensavel ás obras de Michelet e Quinet. Traduzido do Francez. Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1846. 8º, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers. In very good condition. 72 pp. $150.00

Fifth edition of this translation, revised and augmented, according to the Prefácio on p. 3, with “proofs” about events such as the instigation by the Jesuits of civil war in Switzerland (the Sonderbund War). We have seen references only to this and later editions of Porto, 1862, and n.pl., 1872. The work is signed in print on p. 72 by Georges Dairnvoell, i.e. Georges Marie Dairnwell, a rather obscure pamphleteer during Louis-Philippe’s reign. We have not been able to find the title and date of the original French edition.

This is a supplement to Jules Michelet and Edgar Quinet’s Des Jésuites, first published in Paris, 1843, and includes occasional quotations from Michelet and Quinet. After a brief history of the Jesuits since 1541 appears a “Codigo dos Jesuitas,” which quotes Jesuit authors’ support for regicide, parricide, homicide, suicide, rape, adultery, lust, theft, blasphemy, infanticide, rebellion, usury, and more. Other topics include “Historia moderna pelos jesuitas” (with a few notes on Napoleon and the Bourbon Restoration), Jesuits as spies, and Pope Clement VIII’s condemnation of the Jesuits in 1592.

Jules Michelet (1798-1874), a French historian, is best known for his nineteen-volume Histoire de France, 1855-1867, in which he was the first to use and define the word “Renaissance.” Years earlier, in 1838, the anticlerical and republican Michelet, who had recently been appointed to the chair of history at the Collège de France, joined with his friend and colleague Edgar Quintet (who also taught in Paris) to attack the Jesuits, who were reviving their activity in France. Polemical fireworks made the lectures of these two professors one of the day’s popular entertainments. The substance of these lectures were published in 1843 as Des Jésuites.

History of the Jesuits to 1833

48. [JESUITS]. Manifestação dos crimes, e attentados commettidos pelos Jesuitas em todas as partes do mundo. Publicado por F.E.A.V. 2 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de Gueffier (volume I) and Typographia de Miranda & Carneiro (volume II), 1833. 8°, recent half sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, original printed wrappers bound in (repair to upper wrapper of volume II at lower margin; lower wrapper of volume II backed). Repairs to lower blank margins of first seven and final two leaves of volume II. Uncut. In good condition. xvi, 213 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 179, (1) pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history of the Jesuits from Ignatius of Loyola’s time to 1833. It seems to have been provoked, at least in part, by Pope Pius VII’s 1814 bull re-establishing the Jesuits. The author says Brazil will never allow them back. Aside from the history of the Company, the author also gives short biographies of some of its members.

We have been unable to identify the author, none of whose works are listed in Fonseca, Pseudônimos, Tancredo Paiva, or Guerra Andrade.

* Innocêncio IX, 109: calling for xvi, 213 pp. and 180 pp. NUC: NNC, calling for 179 pp. OCLC: 5633765 (Tulane University, Harvard University, University of São Paulo); 84541790 (Columbia University); 497545550 (British Library, digitized as 719410333). Porbase locates a single copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Companhia de Jesus Biblioteca Revista Brotéria. Copac locates only a single copy at British Library.

Attacks the Jesuits Regarding the Guarani Uprising after the 1750 Treaty Between Spain and Portugal Defining South American Boundries Cause of the 1755 Earthquake


$600.00

First Edition in Portuguese? Variant issue. We have compared the present copy to those in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 24 pp. The first gatherings, signed a, consisting of pp. 1-8, are identical. After that, the present copy contains some phrases not present in the Biblioteca Nacional copies, resulting in a different setting of type, and one more leaf than in those copies. On a (perhaps) related note, the Advertencia on p. 26 states that in this translation, “certas passagens do Original” were condensed or deleted, and that “o Leitor sabio” who sees the original may judge whether these edits were rightly made.

We presume that the copy at the Oliveira Lima Library, also with 24 pp., is the same as those in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

This pamphlet is part of the massive wave of anti-Jesuit propaganda promoted by the future Marquês de Pombal. It discusses the attempted assassination of D. José I, King
PALLAS TOGATA, ET ARMATA

Documentis politicis in problematica humaniora digessit. & in utroque passis bellicis, statu Republicam formantibus, varia historia atq; poëtica editionis supplectivit ornatur.

Opus humaniorum literarum prof. orbis, ipsique esse consensu orbis per quam urbe.

AUTHORE
BENEDICTO PEREYRA SOCIETA-
tis IESV Portugallens. Borbano, & in Ebo-
rensis Academia primario Rhetorices professo.

Cum facultate Inquisitorum, Ordinarii, & Regis.

EBORE
Apud Emmanuelem Carvalho Ducis & Academia
Typographium. Anno Domini 1636.

Item 66
of Portugal, implicating the Jesuits. Also mentioned are their controversial actions following the 1750 treaty between Spain and Portugal, in which they were said to encourage the Guarani Indians to resist the authority of the Portuguese crown in the Jesuit missions of Paraguay, as well as the assertion by the Jesuit Father Gabriel Malagrida that divine intervention caused the 1755 Lisbon earthquake, contradicting Pombal’s insistence that the earthquake was a natural event.

Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal. Not in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Marquês de Pombal: catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico. OCLC: 54104818 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America [calling for only 24 pp.]). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal [calling for 24 pp.]. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Monumental Work on the Jesuits in Brazil


FIRST EDITION of this massive, authoritative work. Well indexed and annotated, volumes VIII and IX contain an important bibliography. While each volume is indexed, volume X contains an index to the entire collection.


Praises Pombal’s Educational Reforms

51. LOBATO, Antonio José dos Reis. Elogio ao Illustissimo, e Excelentíssimo Senhor Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, Marquez de Pombal, Ministro, e Secretario de Estado de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, da Repartição dos Negocios do Reino, seu lugar-tenente na fundação da Universidade de Coimbra ... no dia dos seus felizes annos de 13 de maio .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1773. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Woodcut
vignette of Pombal’s arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Minor stains. Small wormtrail at lower outer corner, not affecting text. In good to very good condition. 16 pp.  $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION[?]. Emphasizes Pombal’s part in revamping the University of Coimbra’s curriculum after the Jesuits had been expelled.

Antonio José dos Reis Lobato (d. before 1804?) received a bachelor’s degree from the University of Coimbra, probably in law, and was a knight of the Ordem de Christo. According to Jeronimo Soares Barbosa (quoted in Innocência), Lobato’s Arte da gramatica da lingua portuguesa was designated a mandatory school text by an alvará of 1770. Innocência was uncertain whether it was published in 1761, 1770, or 1771. The earliest edition listed in OCLC and Porbase is Lisbon, 1770.

*Innocência I, 175; Fonseca, Aditamentos p. 40. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Marques de Pombal 736. Imprensa Nacional p. 83: listing the author’s name with the title Elogio do Sr. Marquez de Pombal, 1773, but without a call number, so presumably never having seen an actual copy; not in the section describing the volumes held in the library-archive of the Imprensa Nacional. Not located in NUC. OCLC: No eighteenth-century edition located; cf. 959087591 for a single copy of an 1882 facsimile of a 1771 edition at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Lisbon; we could find no reference to an actual copy of a 1771 edition; there is an undated, different Elogio to Pombal, probably from 1776. 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.

*52. LUCCA, Cesar Perini de. O Marquez de Pombal ou vinte e um annos de sua administração. Drama historico em quatro actos, e oito quadros, premiado pelo Conservatorio Real de Lisboa. Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de J.E.S. Cabral, 1843. 8°, disbound. In good to very good condition. viii pp., (1 l.), 106 pp.  $400.00

First Brazilian Edition. The preface is dated Porto 1839. The work had its premier in the theater on the Rua dos Condes, Lisbon, on 24 November 1840. The earliest published edition seems to be Lisbon, 1842.

The action of the play, which begins immediately following the great earthquake of 1 November 1755, encompasses the execution of the Tavoras, the expulsion of the Jesuits, the death of Father Malagrida, the death of D. José I, and the incompatibility of Pombal with D. Maria I, which lead to his dismissal.

The author, born in Génoa in 1807, arrived in Portugal in 1837, and returned to Italy shortly before his death in 1848. A noted figure in the life of the Portuguese theater of his day, he wrote a number of successful plays in Portuguese and had an uncommon way of treating history on the stage.

* Author not located in Innocência, probably because he was born in Italy. See Grande enciclopédia, XXI, 319; also Sousa Bastos, Dicionario do teatro portugues. p. 240. OCLC: 65523495 (Newberry Library); of the Lisbon 1842 edition, it locates a copy each at Harvard and Duke (22295160), and Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (959051903). Not located in Porbase, which lists 7 other works by this author published between 1837 and 1848. There is a Lisbon 1842 edition in the online inventory of the historical theater collection of Osório Mateus. Not located in Copac, which cites a single copy of another work by the author at the University of Leeds. Not located in Library of
RELACÃO
ABBREVIADA
DA
REPUBLICA,
QUE OS RELIGIOSOS JESUITAS
Das Províncias
DE
PORTUGAL, E HESPANHA;
estabelecerão nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchias,
E da Guerra, que neles tem movido, e sustentado contra os Exércitos Hespanhóis,
e Portugueses;
Formada pelos registos das Secretarias dos
dous respectivos Principaes Commissários,
e Plenipotenciáres; e por outros Docu-
mentos autênticos.

Item 70
64  richard c. ramer

Congress Online Catalog, which cites a copy of another work by the author. Not located in ICCU. Not located in Hollis, which cites the Lisbon 1842 edition. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Catnyp.

Includes Excerpts from Lucena’s Biography of St. Francis Xavier


Livraria Clássica, 9-10. 8°, publisher’s dark-green quarter morocco over pebbled cloth blocked in gilt (light wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, series title in second compartment from head, author and volume in fourth compartment from head, publisher and date 1870 at foot, decorated endpapers, all text-block edges gilt. Some foxing. A very good set. Ownership stamp of Pedro P.F. Caupers on recto of initial blank leaf of each volume. vii, 210 pp.; viii, 252 pp. 2 volumes. $800.00

First Brazilian edition, and the first edition thus, with excerpts from Lucena’s biography of St. Francis Xavier in the first volume. These include details of St. Francis Xavier’s activities and of the customs of Goa, Ceylon, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Tolo, Siam, Japan (I, 61-143) and China (I, 152-96). The second volume contains essays by José Silvestre Ribeiro (II, 6-96) and José Feliciano de Castilho Barreto e Noronha (II, 97-252) that give biographical and bibliographical information and a critical evaluation of Lucena’s style and content.

The Historia da vida do Padre Francisco de Xavier, e do que fizeram na India os mais religiosos da Companhia de Jesus, Lisbon 1600, is a classic of Portuguese literature. The text “receives a glowing fervour from the author’s evident delight in his subject. His command of clear, fluent, vigorous prose, his skillful use of words and abundant power of description, enable him to convey this enthusiasm to his readers” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 243). The Jesuit P. João de Lucena (1550-1600) was a native of Trancoso who taught at Évora.

54. MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Os frades, ou reflexões philosophicas sobre as corporações regulares. 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, contemporary half sheep over marbled boards (some minor wear at extremities), text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-pages. A few small stains. Overall in very good to fine condition. Ownership inscription of the Conde de Mafra (Tomás de Mello Breynner), dated 9-VI-1931, on front flyleaf. Inscription in same hand at bottom of rear pastedown endleaf saying the book was given by D. Carlota b. de Meirelles on that date. (2 ll.), 76 pp.

FIRST EDITION of this survey and defense of the accomplishments of Christian religious orders across history and worldwide. Macedo lists the most prominent Portuguese members of such orders, including literary figures.

Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his pamphleteering: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular … his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 282). Macedo, an absolutist in politics and a fervent supporter of D. Miguel, was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters. He condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic Gama, 1811 (reworked and published as O Oriente, 1814), could have taught Camões how Os Lusiadas should have been written.

BOUND WITH:

MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Os Jesuítas, ou o problema que resolveo …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, clean and crisp. 27 pp.

FIRST EDITION of this work addressing the question of whether the Jesuits are necessary for the preservation of Church and State, and hence should be remitted to Portugal, after being exiled by the Marques de Pombal in 1759. Macedo believes they have done much wrong but also have many virtues, and recommends that they be allowed to return, because they are capable of helping to reestablish the Portuguese character by taking a firm grip on the education of youth.
MACEDO, José Agostinho de. Os Jesuitas, e as letras, ou a pergunta respondida. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, brownstain on final leaf (mostly marginal). 36 pp.

First Edition. Macedo defends the thesis that Jesuit works on the sciences would be adequate for the preservation of knowledge and civilization, if all other writings on the subject were destroyed. He also argues that had the Jesuits not been suppressed, there would never have been a French Revolution (“Esta desastrada Revolução, que tantas calamidades trouxe consigo ao Mundo”).


**AND BOUND WITH:**


First (and only?) edition in Portuguese. Ventura (1792-1861), a native of Palermo, joined the Jesuits in 1808 but became a Theatine when the Jesuits were suppressed in Sicily in 1817. He was a distinguished Catholic apologist and preacher. This funeral oration for Pope Pius VII (d. 1823) is one of his most famous works. The reign of Pius VII (1800-1823) was largely taken up with the pope’s struggle with Napoleon, which is described at length here.

Macedo considers Ventura the best orator of ancient or modern times.


Poem Paints Jesuits as Heroic Defenders of the Indians

55. MAGALHÃES, Domingos José Gonçalves de. *A Confederação dos Tamoyos. Poema*. Coimbra: Imprensa Litteraria, 1864. 8°, original lime-green printed wrappers (spine and edges chipped, small hole in lower wrapper without loss, lower outer corner of rear wrapper becoming torn away, a few light stains, two old labels on spine). Slight browning, occasional light foxing. Uncut and unopened. Overall in good to very good condition. 263 pp., (1 p. errata). $100.00

Fourth edition of this intensely patriotic and religious poem in ten cantos, which paints the Jesuits as heroic defenders of the Indians against the Portuguese exploiters. The first
The Tamoyo Confederation (1554-1567), an alliance of Indians along the coast of Brazil from Santos to Rio de Janeiro, was provoked by the maltreatment of the Tupinambá at the hands of the Portuguese colonizers.

Gonçalves de Magalhães (1811-1882, a native of Rio de Janeiro) was an important author of nineteenth-century Brazilian fiction and poetry. Inspired by the European Romantics, he founded *Niterói: Revista brasileira* in Paris in 1836, and was considered the senior member of the new Romantic school when he returned to Brazil. His notable work in the Romantic style is *Suspiros poéticos e saudades*, Paris 1836. In his later works, including the *Confederação* and *Antônio José*, he returned to a more classicizing style.

Magalhães’s work has suffered the extremes of lavish praise and bitter condemnation. His contemporary José de Alencar said of the *Confederação*, “Bem sei que o Sr. Magalhães não teve pretensões de fazer uma *Ilíada* ou *Odisséia* americana; mas quem não é Homero deve ao menos procurar imitar os mestres; quem não é capaz de criar um poema, deve ao menos criar no poema alguma coisa” (quoted in *Nossos Clássicos* 55, p. 107; see also pp. 10-12). Putnam, on the other hand, calls him “one of the greatest poets that Brazil has produced … he is near to being the national poet, one who was enthusiastically acclaimed by the people even before he was by the elite” (p. 111).

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56. MANSO, Estanislao, S.J. *Descrição das exequias, que á Fidelíssima Rainha de Portugal a Senhora D. Maria Anna de Austria, de feliz, e saudosa memoria, celebrarão os PP. Procuradores das Missões do Oriente da Companhia de Jesus no Real Collegio dos Estudos Geraes desta Corte, nos dias 24, e 25 de Setembro de 1754; e oração funebre, que disse o M.R. Padre Mestre Estanislao Manso ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joaquim Tavares de Almeida, 1755. 4°, disbound, text block edges sprinkled red. Printed on heavy, good-quality paper. Minor soiling and dampstains; upper outer corner of first few leaves slightly defective. Overall in good condition. Octagonal paper tag with blue border (ink manuscript shelfmark “16625”) in upper left corner of title page. 74 pp. $160.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Prose and poetry by the Jesuits of the missions of the Orient in the Real Collegio dos Estudos Geraes, written on the death of D. Mariana of Austria. Pages 19-46 are a description of the funeral services, with the Latin poems transcribed. The rest of the volume is the funeral oration.

D. Mariana of Austria was mother of D. José I and widow of D. João V, an archduchess of Austria, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I, and sister of Emperors Joseph I and Charles VI. In 1708 she married her maternal first cousin D. João, bearing
JUICIO IMPARCIAL
SOBRE
LAS LETRAS,
EN FORMA DE BREVE,
QUE HA PUBLICADO
LA CURIA ROMANA,
en que se intentan derogar ciertos Edictos
DEL SERENÍSIMO SEÑOR INFANTE
DUQUE DE PARMA,
y disputarle la Soberanía temporal con este pretexto.

MADRID.
En la Oficina de D. Joachín de Ibarra,
Impresor de Cámara de S.M.
M.DCC.LXIX.

Item 84
him 6 children and acting as his regent in the last years of his life, after he suffered a stroke (1742-1750). D. Mariana’s body lies in Lisbon, but her heart was returned to Vienna for burial.

Estatanislão Manso (Cascaes, 1700-?) joined the Jesuit order at age 16. He was Assistant du Portugal in 1756, and censor-general of books for Portugal.


In 1582, as part of his mission to advance the Jesuit mission in Japan, Alessandro Valignano, visitor to the Jesuit mission in the East Indies, sent four Japanese boys to Europe. This is an account of their eight-year journey, which included travels in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, plus visits to Philip II of Spain and Portugal and Popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V. This is the first complete English translation of De missione legatorum iaponensium ad Romanum curiam, written under Valignano’s supervision and published in Macao, 1590.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy of the fifth Conde de Calheta (1664-1734), the son of the third Conde de Castelo Melhor. His second marriage (1695) was to Emilie Sophronie Pelagie de Rohan, by whom he had 11 children. He was directly descended from Simão Gonçalves da Câmara, one of the original donatários of the island of Madeira, and still held that title in the eighteenth century. The title of count was granted to the family in 1576, after one of its members accompanied D. Sebastião to Africa.


Father Navarrete, a Dominican missionary, spent over a decade in China (1658-69), where he vehemently opposed the evangelical methods of the Jesuits. He also recounts here his travels to Mexico, the Philippines, Macao, India, and Macassar.

Portuguese Ambassador’s Journey from Macao to Peking, and Reception by the Emperor

60. NEUVIALLE, Jean Sylvain de, S.J. *Relação da jornada, que fez no Imperio da China, e summaria noticia da embaixada, que deo na Corte de Pekim em o primeiro de Mayo de 1753, o senhor Francisco Xavier Assiz Pacheco e Sampayo ... escrita a hum Padre da Companhia de Jesus, assistente em Lisboa, pelo Reverendo Padre Newielhe, Francez, da mesma Companhia; Assistente no seu Collegio de Maccio.* Lisbon: Na Officina dos Herd. de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1754. Small 4°, recent antique sheep (some wear to front outer joint), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title in gilt, text block edges rouged, many blank leaves bound in. Woodcut vignette on title page. Brownd. In good condition. (8 ll.). $1,200.00

First Edition. A rare publication, describing the journey of the Portuguese ambassador, Francisco Xavier Assiz Pacheco e Sampayo, from Macao to Peking, and his cordial reception by the emperor of China. This report to the Jesuit procurator-general for the Province of Japan at Lisbon gives a full account of the diplomatic formalities that took place in the Throne Room when the Ambassador arrived, the elaborate system of translating the king of Portugal’s letter into Chinese, the emperor’s reply, and the social functions devised to entertain the guests (processions, banquets, a pastoral play, etc.).

Neuvialle was born in Angoulême in 1696, became a Jesuit in 1711, and left for China in 1726, where he became head of the mission. He died in 1764, while returning to Europe.

First Appearance of the Bandeirantes in Fiction: “Does not contain a syllable of truth” (Southey)

61. [NICHOLAS I, King of Paraguay]. *Histoire de Nicolas 1. Roy du Paraguai, et Empereur des Mamelus*. Saint Paul [Dresden?]: n.pr., 1756. 8°, nineteenth-century quarter calf (some wear to extremities), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering piece (spine rubbed and ends chipped), silk ribbon marker. Typographical ornament beneath the title. Tear to half-title (5 cm.) repaired without loss; light browning and dampstaining, mostly confined to margins. Uncut. Overall in very good condition. 88 pp. $1,250.00

First edition (?), or possibly the second. Borba describes another with the same imprint, with 117 pp. and with a flower basket rather than a typographical ornament beneath the title. Within a few years, this work appeared in French, Italian, Dutch and German.

In this fable of the fictitious King Nicolas of Paraguay, the bandeirantes of São Paulo make their first appearance as characters in a novel. Southey (*History of Brazil* III, 473-4) states that “King Nicolas of Paraguay” was an invention of the Jesuits’ enemies in Spain and Portugal. The Jesuits, says Southey, “were accused of having established an empire in Paraguay, as their own exclusive dominion, from which they derived enormous riches. It was affirmed that they were defending this empire by force of arms, and that, renouncing all allegiance to the Kings of Spain, they had set up a King of their own, Nicolas by name. Histories of King Nicolas were fabricated and published. and with such zealous malignity was the falsehood propagated, that money was actually struck in his name, and handed about in Europe as an irrefragable proof of the accusation. The contrivers of this nefarious scheme were ignorant that money was not in use in Paraguay, and that there was no mint in the country. But they succeeded in prejudicing the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon against all representations in behalf of the seven unfortunate Reductions; and the Jesuits were now the victims of falsehoods and impostures scarcely less audacious than those whereby they had obtained so much of the authority and influence which they once possessed.” In a footnote, Southey describes the *Histoire*: “[It] does not contain a syllable of truth … It appears to have been printed in Germany, and is the fabrication of some needy and ignorant impostor, who wrote, not for the purpose of injuring the Jesuits, but in the hope of making money by duping the curiosity of the public. He makes Nicolas Roubiouni a Spaniard by birth, a rogue by breeding, and a Jesuit by profession, who raises a rebellion among the Indians at Nova Colonia, storms the citadel, proclaims himself King of Paraguay, marches into that country at the head of an army, deposes and murders the Missionaries, is invited to S. Paulo by the Mamalucos, and there fixes the seat of his Government and takes the title of Emperor” (*ibid.*, p. 474n.).

The question of priority between the 88- and 117-page editions has never been resolved, but we believe the 88-page edition to be earlier. One was clearly used to set copy for the other: the texts are virtually identical, even to spelling, capitalization, punctuation and frequently to line division—though there are minor differences in diacritics. The 88-page edition is an octavo running to 5 1/2 sheets. The 117-page edition, while longer and with a leaded text, is a 12° extending to only 5 sheets, hence (as is generally the case with reprints) more economical to print. Moreover, spacing between words is wider in the 117-page edition, and the line divisions seem occasionally to make less sense, with the compositor dividing words even when there was no reason to do so, as if following a printed copy rather than setting from manuscript. The typography of the 88-page edition has a German feel to it, while that of the 117-page edition is characteristically French.

Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians

62. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J. Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa …. Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). Overall in very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with 2 references to sales; entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lli, 315 pp. $1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of Riflessioni imparziali sopra l’umanità degli Spagnuoli nell’Indie (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that were published in Robertson’s History of America, London 1777, and Raynal’s Histoire philosophique et politique, Amsterdam 1770. Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining or not, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas’ works, the Indians’ lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and “Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunícacion de la metrópoli con las Colonias.” He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76). Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors, insists that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government, and ends by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix’s contention in the main text.

Nuix was born at Tora (Old Castile) in 1740, and became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. In fact, one of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain Nuix moved to Italy, where he died in 1783. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author’s brother, Joséf de Nuix y Perpiñá, and published in Cervera in 1783.

* Palau 196692: noting existence of some large-paper copies. Medina, Bibliotheca hispano-americana 5007. Ruiz Lasala 646; also citing (nº 319) in error an Ibarra edition of
JUBILOS DA AMERICA,
NA GLORIOSA EXALTACAO E PROMOCAO
DO ILLUSTREISSIMO E EXCELLENTISSIMO SENIOR
GOMES FREIRE
DE ANDRADA,
Do Conselho de Sus Magestade, Governador, e Capitao General das Ca-
pitanias de Rio, Minas Geraes, e S. Paulo, Cavaliere profeaso na Ordem
de Cristo, no Fidalho, e Emprego de Mestre da Camara General; e Prime-
iro Comandario da Medicação, e Demarcaçao dos Dominios Mer-
didenses Americanos entre as duas Coroas, Fidelidade, e Catolica.

COLLECAO
Das Obras da Academia do S. A, que na Cidade da Sao de Janeiro se celebras em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excelentissimo Herre.
DEDICADA, E OFFERECIDA AO SENHOR
JOZE: ANTONIO FREIRE
DE ANDRADA,
Cavaliere profeaso na Ordem de Cristo, Tenente General da Cavalaria, e Governador das Minas Geraes.
PELO DOUTOR
MANOEL TAVARES DE SEQUEIRA E SAA,
S. A. do Sacramento, que fez a Villa de Belo Horizonte na Provinciia de Alto-Tejo, e Em-
Erigido por S. A. a Camara dos Pernambucos no Estado do Brazil, Secretary da Acade-
MIA.
LISBOA:
Na Officina do D. MANOEL ALVARES SOLLANO,
Ano de MDCCCLIV.

Com todas as licencias necessarias.

Item 85


FIRST EDITION. There is another edition with the imprint “London, printed, and Cork, re-printed by W. Flyn, 1786”, an 8° of 74 pp. Wharton and Hawkins were apostate Roman Catholic priests. The “late religious order” was the Jesuits, suppressed by Pope Clement XIV in 1773.

Father Arthur O’Leary, O.F.M. (1729-1802) was an Irish Franciscan preacher and polemical writer. Born at Fanlobbus, County Cork, Ireland, he was educated with the Franciscans of Saint Malo, where he was ordained and acted as prison chaplain till 1777. In 1786-88 he argued the Catholic case in the so-called “Paper War” between conservative Protestants and moderates that sought further legal reform of the Penal Laws, leading towards Catholic Emancipation. O’Leary’s arguments helped Henry Grattan with his proposal in 1788 to remove the title paid by Roman Catholics to the Church of Ireland, but this was voted down by the Parliament of Ireland. From 1789 till his death he was chaplain to the Spanish embassy in London. He was a wit, and socially acquainted with the circle of Edmund Burke, Richard Sheridan, and Charles James Fox. In the 1790s he built the original St Patrick’s Church, Soho Square for the poor London Irish living around St Giles. His published tracts are characterized by learning, religious feeling, toleration, and allegiance to the British Crown.

* ESTC T12324. NUC: MH, MB, ICN, DGU.

64. ORLÉANS, Pierre Joseph d’, S.J. Histoire des revolutions d’Espagne depuis la destruction de l’Empire des Goths, jusqu’à l’entiére & parfaite réunión des Royaumes de Castille & d’Aragon en une seule monarchie. 3 volumes. Paris: Chez Rollin Fils, 1734. 4°, contemporary French calf, spines heavily gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head (some wear, spine heads...
chipped). Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Slight browning; occasional light foxing; some minor stains and soiling. Overall very good. xxvi, 579, (1) pp., (18 ll.), 1 folding engraved map of Spain and Portugal; xiv pp., (1 l.), 644 pp., (13 ll.), 1 folding engraved genealogical chart; vii, (1), 655, (1) pp., (12 ll.).

FIRST EDITION of this detailed history of Spain from the Moorish invasion in 711 to the death of Ferdinand V in 1516. Divided into nine books, the Histoire takes for its theme the gradual Christian reconquest of Spain from the Moors and the unification of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella. Orléans finished only the first seven books, the last two being completed by Pierre Joseph Arthuys and Pierre Brumoy. The Histoire was reprinted at The Hague, 1734; Paris, 1737 and 1787, and an Italian translation appeared at Venice, 1737. The folding map, specially engraved for this edition, was prepared by the French cartographer Jean Baptiste Nolin.

The folding engraved plate in volume II is a genealogical tree (drawn to look like an actual tree) showing the pretenders to the throne of Aragon in the early fifteenth century.

Orléans (1641-1698) was born in Bourges and entered the Jesuit order in 1659, later serving as an instructor in rhetoric. He had earlier written a similar work, Histoire des revolutions d’Angleterre (Amsterdam, 1689), which met with considerable success, being reprinted many times and translated into several languages. Among his many other published works are biographies of noted Jesuits.


FIRST EDITION of these two poems by a noted poet and distinguished writer, which were inspired by the Marquês de Pombal’s centenary in 1882. The first is on the Marquês de Pombal, the second on the Jesuits.

Macedo Papança (1852-1913) was born at Reguengos de Monsarés (Évora) and received his law degree from the University of Coimbra in 1874. With the publication of Crepusculares (1876) and Catarina de Ataída (1880), he established a reputation as one of the best lyric poets of his day. In the 1880s he became involved with the Progressive Party and was elected deputy for the Alentejo. A fervent monarchist, he went into voluntary exile after the Republic was proclaimed, only returning to Lisbon shortly before his death.

Provenance: Caetano da Silva Luz, 1º Visconde de Coruche (1842-1904), large landholder in the Ribatejo, was a major force for the advancement of agricultural science in Portugal. See Nobreza de Portugal e Brasil, II, 542-3.

*Inocêncio XX, 249. See also Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed., 2001), pp. 925, 927, 932; Álvaro Manuel Machado, Dicionário de literatura portuguesa,
ORAÇÃO FUNEBRE
NAS EXEQUIAS DO FIDELÍSSIMO REY, e Senhor
D. JOÃO V.
CELEBRADAS PELO SENADO
da Câmar da Villa de S. João de El Rey, nas Mi-
nas geraes da America Portugueza:
Dedicada
A AUGUSTA MAGESTADE
DA RAINHA FIDELÍSSIMA
D. MARIANNA
DE AUSTRIA N. S.
POR SEU AUTHOR
O DOUTOR MATHIAS
ANTÓNIO SALGADO
Vigário da Igreja Matriz da mesma Villa.

LISBOA:
Na Officina de FRANCISCO DA SILVA,
Anno de MDCCCL.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Ethical Dilemmas, Including: “Is it good or bad to be ruled by a woman?”

66. PEREIRA, Bento, S.J. Pallas togata, et armata documentis politicis in problemata humaniora digestis, & in utroque pacis bellique statu Republicam formantibus, varia historicae atque poeticae eruditionis supellectili ornatur. Évora: Apud Emmanuelem Carvalho [i.e., Manuel Carvalho], 1636. 4°, contemporary speckled calf (label missing, rubbed), spine heavily gilt in six compartments (top compartment defective, hole in another compartment), text-block edges sprinkled red. Title page with typographical border. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, initials and factotum. Marginal dampstaining, somewhat browned. Slight worming to last 30 leaves, touching 1-2 letters on many pages. Still, overall in good condition. Eighteenth-century owners’ signatures on front flyleaf (De Binis da Costa de [illegible]), title-page (Dr. Costa, D. Manuel Gomes) and verso of final leaf (Antonio Agostinho de Freitas Henriquez). (4 ll.), 326 [actually 328] pp., (12 ll.). $1,800.00

First and only edition of this book by a Jesuit author that discusses ethical and philosophical questions regarding politics, economics, and society. These questions, treated in the abstract, are similar to precepts one might find in courtesy books of the day. The volume ends with a 400-line poem on educational reforms by the Jesuits at the University of Évora.

In the main text, Pereira is concerned with ethical dilemmas. For example: Is it greater wisdom to laugh about the human condition or to cry about it? Is it better to be subject to a ruler who was elected, or who inherited his position? Is it good or bad to be ruled by a woman? Should princes aim to be feared or loved? Which is more powerful, the desire for honor or for wealth? Where do leaders most shine, in battles on land or on sea?

The final seven leaves contain a 400-verse neo-Latin poem by Pereira that describes the reforms instituted by the rector of Évora’s College of Arts, P. Antonio de Sousa (d. 1635). The University of Évora was established by Cardinal D. Henrique in 1559, and was soon put under the control of the Jesuits. In the 1630s, the authority of the Jesuits was challenged by the rector of the University of Évora. Sousa’s reforms defended the rights and privileges of the Jesuits against those attacks. According to the Grande enciclopédia, this poem is a major source on those reforms.

Pereira (1605-1681) was in an excellent position to recognize the importance of these reforms. He entered the Jesuit order in 1620, studied humanities at Évora and philosophy at Coimbra, before returning to Évora to work on his doctorate. For twenty years he taught at Évora. Pereira was one of the most learned Jesuits of his time, and his major works were much admired. His Latin-Portuguese-Spanish dictionary, Prosodia in vocabularum trilingue latinam lusitanum, et castellanum digesta, first published at Évora, 1634, went through many editions. Pallas togata is one of his rarest works.

I, 352 and VIII, 376 for other works by this author. Not in Ameal, Azevedo-Samodães, or Palha. Not in HSA. On Pereira, see Grande enciclopédia XXI, 124-5; on Sousa’s reforms at Évora, see XXIX, 768-9. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 23049382 (Stanford University, Library of Congress); 644635689 (ESSAL = Salamanca?); 433592126 (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid); 249591858 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates six copies: one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa and five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (four in poor condition). Copac locates a single copy at British Library.

In Portuguese and Ethiopic

*67. PEREIRA, Francisco Maria Esteves, ed. *Chronica de Susenyos, Rei de Ethiopia*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1892-1900. Large 8°, recent half green sheep over machine-marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, top edges tinted green, other edges uncut; original printed wrappers bound in (repaired). Partially unopened. Some browning, mostly light, a bit more around some edges. Overall in very good condition. (5 ll.), xlvi, (168 ll.); (1 l.), vii pp., (1 l.), 663 pp. 2 volumes. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Edited from the only known manuscript; text in Ethiopic (volume I) and Portuguese (volume II). The chronicle was begun by Abba Meherka Dengel and continued by Takla Selase, surnamed Tino. Susenyos (1572—7 September 1632) reigned from 1606 to 1632 as Malak Sagad III. Manuel de Almeida, the Portuguese Jesuit who lived in Ethiopia during Susenyos’s reign, described him as “tall, with the features of a man of quality, large handsome eyes, pointed nose and an ample and well groomed beard. He was wearing a tunic of crimson velvet down to the knee, breeches of the Moorish style, a sash or girdle of many large pieces of fine gold, and an outer coat of damask of the same colour, like a capelhar”. Susenyos’s reign is perhaps best known as the brief period in Ethiopian history when Roman Catholic Christianity became the official religion. The Emperor became interested in Catholicism, in part due to Pedro Páez’s persuasion, but also hoping for military help from Portugal and Spain (in union at the time of Susenyos’s reign).

* Innocêncio *Aditamentos*, p. 142. Welsh 5264. NUC: DLC, IEN, CTY, OCI.

68. PÉREZ DE RIBAS, Andrés, S.J. *My Life Among the Savage Nations of New Spain … written in the year A.D. 1644 and entitled “Triumphs of our Saintly Faith Among Peoples the Most Barbarous and Savage of the New Orb.”* Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, (1968). Folio (27 x 18 cm.), publisher’s cloth with dust jacket (small repairs to dust jacket with tape, spine slightly faded). Overall in very good condition. xvi, 256 pp., with maps and black & white photos. $40.00

First English translation, and apparently the first translation to any language, of Perez de Ribas’ fascinating history of the Jesuit missions in Sinaloa from 1590 to 1644,
originally published as *Historia de los triunfos de nuestra santa fe* ...., Madrid, 1645. It is also important for the early history of California and includes information on Florida. Abridged (with profuse apologies) by the translator.

※ On the first edition, see Wagner, *Spanish Southwest* 43.

**Summarizes Arguments on the Immaculate Conception**

69. **PERRONE, Giovanni, S.J.** *De immaculato B.V. Mariae conceptu an dogmatico decreto definiti possit disquisitio theologica ... juxta primam editionem romanam an.* MDCCCCXLVII. Lisbon: Ex Typis Regis Lusitanis [i.e., Impressão Regia], 1849. 4°, contemporary green quarter morocco (worn), smooth spine gilt. Scattered light foxing. Overall in good condition. Presentation copy, with a title-page inscription from the editor, Antonio Joseph de Figueiredo, to the Bibliotheca Nunciatura Apostolica in Lisbon; a longer inscription (also in blank portion of the title-page) has been scored. xlvii, 278 pp., (1 l. license & errata). $125.00

Early edition of this work on the Immaculate Conception, edited by António José de Figueiredo, whose inscription appears on the title page. Perrone (1794-1876), a noted Jesuit theologian who taught at Orvieto and Rome, here summarizes the debate since St. Bernard’s time about the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, considering the evidence of the Bible and the Church Fathers and the major arguments for and against it. Perrone was a participant in the theological consultations leading up to the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception by Pope Pius IX in 1854.

Figueiredo added an essay on the cult of the Immaculate Conception in Portugal (pp. xi-xlvi). Figueiredo had been *Escrivão das bullas* in the Nunciatura Apostolica in Lisbon since 1842. The first edition appeared in Rome, 1847, followed by at least half a dozen other Latin editions in 1848. The work was translated into Dutch and Italian.


**Expulsion of Jesuits from Missions of Paraguay**

"70. **POMBAL, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1º Marquês de, probable author.** *Relação abbreviada da republica, que os religiosos Jesuitas das Províncias de Portugal, e Hespanha, estabelecerão nos Dominios Ultramarinos das duas Monarchías, e da Guerra, que nelles tem movido, e sustentado contra os Exercitos Hespanhoes, e Portuguezes; Formada pelos registos da Secretarias dos dos respectivos Principaes Commissarios, e Plenipotentia- rios; e por outros Documentos authenticos.* N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., [1757?].
8°F, recent green Oasis morocco, plain spine with horizontal fillets in blind, crimson morocco lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century.

Clean and crisp. In very good condition. (1 l.), 85 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Deals with events in South America relating to the expulsion of the Jesuits and with Jesuit resistance in the Missions of Paraguay. It was written by or at the instigation of the Marques de Pombal. Pages 59-66 contain the “Copia das instruçoens, que os padres, que governão os Indios, lhe derão quando marcharão para o exercito, escritas na lingua Guarani, e della traduzidas fielmente na mesma forma, em que forão achadas aos referidos Indios.” Pages 67-72 contain the “Copia da carta que o povo ou antes o cura da aldea de 5. Francisco Xavier escreveo em 5 de Fevereiro de 1756, ao chamado Corregedor que Capitaniava a gente da mesma aldea no Exercito da Rebeliao, escrita na lingua Guarani, e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.” Pages 72-9 consist of the “Copia da carta sediciosa e fraudulenta, que se fingio ser escrita pelos Casiques das aldeas Rebeldes ao Governador de Buenos Ayres: sendo que he inverosimil, que se mandasse ao dito Governador, e que o mais natural he que se compoz debaixo daquelle pretexto para se espalhar entre os Indios, ao fim de lhe fazer criveis os enganos, que nella se contêm, escrita na lingua Guarani; e della traduzida fielmente na lingua Portugueza.” Pages 80-5 contain the “Copia da Convenção celebrada entre Gomes Freire de andrada, e os Cassiques para a suspensão de armas.”

The Relação was also translated to Latin, French, and German around 1757-1759.

*b* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 713. Innocência XVIII, 170. Maggs Bros., Bibliotheca Brasiliense 228. Palau 230699; also 256954. Streit, Bibliotheca Missionum, III, 665. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 757/9. Rodrigues 1303; see also 2051 for an apparently later edition that mentions the attribution to Pombal. Sabin 63895. OCLC: thirteen copies of this edition, giving date as 1757 (19843312); of a 1757 edition with 68 pp., six copies (14111399 and 64035055); of a 1758 edition with xv, 2-91 pp., eight copies (14112099); of a 1760 edition with 77 pp., eleven copies (28683992). Porbase (giving the date as 1757) locates eleven copies with this format and collation (one in “mau estado”), all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; a 12th edition with 68 pp. (text in two columns, French and Portuguese), also tentatively dated 1757, in two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; and a folio edition with 34 pp., also tentatively dated 1757, in two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac lists an edition with 68 pp. at British Library.

**Confirms that Indians of Grão Pará and Maranhão Are Under Civilian Rule**

71. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Ley virem, que, havendo restituído aos Indios do Grão Pard, e Maranhão a liberdade das sas pessoas, bens, e commercio ….*. N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 7 June 1755. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Six-line initial. Light dampstains. In good condition. 4 pp. $200.00

The king confirms that Indians in Grão Pará and Maranhão are subject to the governors and other officials of that area, not to members of religious orders such as the Jesuits.

HISTORIA
DEL
LEVANTAMIENTO
DE
PORTUGAL.

POR EL MAESTRO
Fr. Antonio Seyner del Orden de
San Agustín en la Provincia
de Castilla.

ANVESTRO PADRE
RMo el Padre Maestro Frai Iuan de
Santo Thorna, Consejíor de la Mag-
geidad del Reino nuestro Señor
Filipe Quarto el
Grande.

CON LICENCIA, Y PRIVILEGIO.
En Zaragoza, Por Pedro Laniçay Linares, Impresor del
Reino de Aragon, y de la Valencia, Año 1644.
Expulsion of the Jesuits


Italian translation of documents ordering and justifying the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, probably ordered by the Marques de Pombal as part of his propaganda campaign after Portugal became the first European country to expel the Jesuits. The volume includes letters from D. José I to the Archbishop of Braga (similar letters went to all bishops in Portugal) and to Pedro Gonsalves Cordeiro Pereira of the Tribunal da Supplicação, as well as a summary of the errors of the Jesuits (pp. 11-40), two sentences passed against the Jesuits, and a few other brief documents.

Our translation seems to be unrecorded. Porbase and OCLC (Bibliotecario Ticinese, British Library, Loyola University of Chicago) list editions with xvi, 92 pp. OCLC (University of Amsterdam, Newberry Library, Library of Congress) also lists another edition, with v, (1), 3-11, (1), 56 pp.

* NUC: ICN. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal with “fidelissima” and “primare” on the title page and xvi + 92 pp. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.

Bans Several Works by Jesuits Referring to Bandarra

73. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Dom Jozé, por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal, &c. Faço saber a todos, que este Edital virem, que no Meu Tribunal da Real Meza Censoria declaração algumas Pessoas tementes a Deos …. N.p.: n.pr., dated June 14, 1768. Folio (29 x 20 cm), disbound. Large woodcut initial. In very good condition. Foliated in manuscript at the upper right (“415-416”). Pages 83-86, detached from volume III of a set. $75.00

This early decree of the Real Meza Censoria, issued nearly a decade after the expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal, orders that all known copies of four books be destroyed: P. Antonio Vieira’s Carta apologética, published under the title Ecco das voces saudosas in 1757; Vieira’s Vida do çapateiro Santo Simão Gomes, 1759; Pantaleão Rodrigues Pacheco’s Balatus ovium, 1646; and Nicolau Monteiro’s Vox turturis, 1649. The decree notes that all of these works are deceptions and distortions fostered by the Jesuits, and lists four of their stratagems. It also cites information presented in the Dedução
chronologica, 1767-1768, which was ostensibly the work of José Seabra da Silva, but was heavily edited by the Marquês de Pombal.

The prophecies of Bandarra figure prominently in these banned books. Antonio Gonçalves de Bandarra (Trancoso, 1500—Trancoso, 1556), a shoemaker thought to have had some Jewish ancestry, composed a book of prophecies that included the coming of the Quinto Imperio (Fifth Empire) and of the Encoberto (interpreted after Alcacer-Quibir to be D. Sebastião). These prophecies influenced P. Antonio Vieira and Fernando Pessoa. Bandarra was accused of Judaism, and his Trovas were put on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum.

The Marques de Pombal established the Real Meza Censoria on April 5, 1768, with the goal of putting censorship in the hands of the State rather than the Church. It was funded by goods seized from the Jesuits. A somewhat related event was the establishment of the Impressão Regia at about the same time.

† See Innocencio II, 84. OCLC: 740377961 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Porbase.

Censors the Pro-Jesuit Alegria dos pastores

74. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Edital da Real Meza Censoria. Dom José por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Faço saber a todos, que este Edital virem: Que no Meu Tribunal de Real Meza Censoria foi denunciado hum Papel, que tem por título Alegria dos Pastores, traduzido de Alemão em Italiano …. N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 28 April 1774. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal Portuguese arms at top of first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

$175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A royal decree censoring a pro-Jesuit work, Alegria dos pastores. Among many indications of its “Luciferino espirito” is the following: “Que tinha sido concebido com o pernicioso fim de illudir os Póvos rudes, e ignorantes, e por isso capazes de sucumbirem a estas suas Machiavelicas intrigas, que todas se encaminham a persuadir-lhes a sua innocencia debaixo da especiosa allegoria de tenros Cordeirinhos, quando todo o Mundo illuminado os reconhece lobos vorazes, e inimigos declarados de toda a Authority Pública …."


Exhibition on the 250th Anniversary of the Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portuguese Dominions

Major Exhibition on the Marquês de Pombal


First and only edition of this important and useful exhibition catalogue.


First and only edition of this important publication. It is especially valuable for providing extremely thorough information on the various counterfeit editions of the volumes of the collected sermons. Cites over 2,250 books and manuscripts. Several useful indices.

78. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prothiac de Fourde, Archbishop of Mechlin. L’Europe et L’Amérique, depuis le Congrès d’Aix-la-Chapelle. 2 volumes. Paris: Chez Béchét Aîné; and Rouen: Chez Béchêt fils, 1821. 8°, contemporary plain blue wrappers (somewhat worn), publisher’s printed labels on spines (slightly defective). Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (1 l.), xxvi, (2) pp., 255 p., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 257 pp., (1 l.). 2 volumes. $500.00

First edition; a second appeared in Paris, 1828. Among the topics: the United States Constitution, Hesse-Darmstadt, social reform, political science, government
and aristocracy in France and Great Britain, Latin America, the Jesuits, the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1818) and the Congress of Carlsbad (1819), following the Napoleonic Wars, the former French colony of Santo Domingo, and the “Manifete de la nation portugaise.”

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared from 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brézil (1818).

* Palau 235033: does not mention preliminary leaves in either volume or errata leaf in volume I. Sabin 64891: giving the date of publication as 1821-22; without collation. On the author, see Nouvelle biographie générale XL, 970-3.

Éça’s Essays on Jesuits, Victor Hugo, Siam, Brazil, Anarchism, and More

79. QUEIROZ, [José Maria de] Éça de. Echos de Pariz. Porto: Livraria Chardron, 1905. 8vo, original yellow printed wrappers (some soiling; head and foot of spine slightly defective; split of ca. 3 cm. between front cover and spine at head). Front cover and title page printed in red and black, with small publisher’s vignette. Half title printed in red. Light browning. Uncut. In good to very good condition. Small oblong white paper label with serrated edges and blue border at foot of spine (shelfmark faded away). Frontispiece portrait, (2 ll.), 241 pp., (1 l.). $300.00

FIRST EDITION in book form of essays that had originally appeared in the Gazeta de notícias of Rio de Janeiro; it was published posthumously and edited by Luís de Magalhães. The essays were written from Bristol and Paris between 1880 and 1893. Subjects include dueling, the Jesuits, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Victor Hugo, Siam, elections in France and Italy, the Franco-Russian alliance, Brazil, Spain, the question of the Caroline Islands, Morocco, Sophocles’ Antigone, anarchism, King Umberto I of Italy’s interview with Figaro, the Italian monarchy, and more.

Guerra da Cal states that some copies have a plate with a photograph of the monument to Éça in Lisbon, while others contain a plate with a photograph of him taken by Guedes de Oliveira, of Porto. The present copy has a photograph of Éça late in life, upper body only, wearing a monocle, right arm resting on a cushion, left hand to face. A facsimile of his signature appears below, and there are some tiny letters at the left base of the cushion (possibly “PMar.” gr.”).

* Guerra da Cal 1.198. The portrait is not in Soares & Lima, Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa; cf. 1045F for a similar one which appeared in O Occidente, 1903.
80. REGNAULT, Noel, S.J. *Origem antiga da física moderna, em que se vê pelos discursos de diversas Cartas o que a Física moderna tem de comum com a antiga; o graão de perfeição da Física moderna sobre a antiga; e os meios, que tem levado a Física a este graão de perfeição*. 3 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1753. 4°, contemporary speckled calf (very minor worming on spine; a bit more to boards; slight scuffing), spine with raised bands in five compartments, richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut vignettes on title-pages. Large woodcut initial (4.3. x 4.4 cm.) on recto of first preliminary leaf in first volume. Other smaller woodcut initials (8 lines high) and woodcut headpieces on first numbered pages of each volume. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 143 of volume III. Faint dampstains. Overall in fine condition. (16 ll.), 144 pp.; (3 ll.), 167 pp.; (2 ll.), 158 pp., (4 ll.). 3 volumes in 1. $500.00

First edition in Portuguese of *L’Origine ancienne de la physique nouvelle*, Paris 1734. Regnault (1702-1762), a Jesuit, taught mathematics and physics at Paris. The translator, João Carlos da Silva (whose name appears at the end of the dedication), hoped that this work would show his countrymen the utility of studying physics.

It is curious that this work by a French Jesuit was dedicated by the translator to Sebastião José de Carvalho e Mello, later Marques de Pombal. Only six years later under Pombal as the king’s chief minister, the Jesuit Order was expelled from Portugal. The revulsion against the Jesuits under Pombal may account for the rarity of these volumes.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
82. RIVADENEIRA, Pedro de, S.J. Historia eclesiastica del cisma de Inglaterra .... Madrid: En la Oficina de D. Placido Barco Lopez, 1786. 4°, contemporary vellum (spotted), horizontal title in manuscript at head of spine (upper hinge split, lower hinge cracked). Woodcut headpieces and tailpieces. Occasional light spotting. Faint marginal worming to first few leaves, touching one letter of a headline. Overall in good condition. Contemporary ownership signatures on title and front flyleaf (“Ansona”). (8 ll.), 564 pp. [i.e., 560, with pp. 241-4 skipped in numbering]. $200.00

Later edition of a work that first appeared in Madrid, 1588-93. The volume begins with the marriage of Catherine of Aragon to Arthur, Prince of Wales, and then to Henry VIII, and runs through 1588, devoting substantial sections to Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I, Anne Boleyn, Mary, Queen of Scots, the establishment of Jesuit seminaries in Rome, France, and Spain to offer Catholic education to English students, and discussion of those who suffered martyrdom in England for the Catholic cause. An appendix (pp. 546-555) lists martyrs for the Catholic cause from 1593 to 1666, with a brief description of each.

Collected during Rivadeneira’s tenure as head of the Jesuit mission in Belgium, the Historia relies largely on Nicolas Sanderus’ 1585 work on the same subject, which in turn was printed in many later editions with a supplement from Rivadeneira’s work. Rivadeneira’s version went through about 19 editions (as listed in Palau), and was translated into Portuguese as well. Rivadeneira (1527-1611), a native of Toledo, entered the Jesuit order in 1540 and served in Palermo, Rome, Belgium and Spain. His enormously popular life of St. Ignatius of Loyola (who had persuaded him to become a Jesuit) appeared in Spanish, Madrid, 1583, and later in Latin, Italian, Polish, French, German, English and Basque.


83. RIZZINI, Carlos. O livro, o jornal e a tipografia no Brasil 1500-1822, com um breve estudo geral sobre a informação …. Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Kosmos Editora, colophon: 1945. Large 8°, later gray leatherette (slightly warped), smooth spine with author and title gilt. Frontispiece reproduces a previously unpublished engraving by José Joaquim Viegas de Menezes, Vila Rica, 1829. Lightly browned, some foxing at beginning and end, repair to pp. 141-2 without loss. In good condition. One of 200 copies. Library stamps in margin of title-page and several other leaves, occasionally touching text. 445, (1) pp., profusely illustrated. Lacking the first (blank?) leaf, but half-title is present. $250.00

Scarcely and important history. Pages 11-138 contain a general history of Western manuscripts, printing, periodicals, and freedom of the press. Pages 139-308 describe
VIDA DE COMES FREYRE DE ANDRADA,
General da Artilharia do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Pará, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil,
COMPOSTA
Por Fr. DOMINGOS TEIXEYRA, Eremita de Santo Agostinho,
Offercida às memórias de
JACINTHO FREYRE DE ANDRADA.
Primeyra Parte.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
NA OFFICINA DA MUSICA.
M. DCC. XXIV.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Spanish Crown Seeks to Extend Its Authority
Over the Church’s Temporal Affairs, with Arguments
Buttressed by Frequent References to Canon Law

84. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes]. Juicio imparcial sobre las letras, en forma de breve, que ha publicado la Curia Romana, e que se intentan derogar ciertos edictos del Serenísimo Señor Infante Duque de Parma y disputarle la soberanía con este pretexto. Madrid: En la Oficina de D. Joachin de Ibarra, 1769. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.), recent period calf, spine gilt with crimson morocco label, edges sprinkled dark green, marbled endpapers. In fine condition overall; internally very fine. (4 ll.), 337 pp., (4 ll.), 48 pp. $1,600.00

Second, revised edition of this important salvo in the battle between the Bourbon kings and the Holy See, and a fine example of Ibarra printing. The first edition was printed by Ibarra in 1768.

Since the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, Spanish kings had exercised considerable control over the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church within Spain and the Americas. Royal prerogatives had been spelled out in various written agreements, culminating in the Concordat of 1753, in which the Spanish crown gained the rights to make appointments to church offices and to tax church lands. These privileges were bitterly disputed by the Jesuits. Encouraged by the Marques de Pombal’s expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal in 1758, the Bourbon kings proceeded to strengthen their position vis-à-vis the church by expelling the Jesuits in turn from France, the Two Sicilies and Parma.

The clash of papal and royal wills proved particularly bitter in Parma, ruled since 1765 by Ferdinand, son of D. Felipe, infante of Spain. In a series of edicts, Ferdinand asserted firm control over the church’s temporal affairs and restricted the liberties and privileges of the clergy. Pope Clement XIII challenged the edicts in the Litterae in forma brevis quibus abrogantur nonnulla edicta in ducate parmensi ... (Rome, 1768). The other Bourbon kings rallied behind Ferdinand’s position and, in January 1769, demanded the immediate suppression of the Jesuit order. Their actions provoked a grave diplomatic crisis, which was not resolved until Clement XIV dissolved the order in 1773.

The Juicio imparcial is the Spanish crown’s reply to the Litterae, a detailed defense not only of the edicts of Parma but also of its own authority over the church’s temporal affairs. The Spanish position is buttressed by frequent references to canon law and by a lengthy appendix reprinting relevant documents dating back to the sixteenth century. The first edition of the Juicio imparcial, also printed by Ibarra, appeared late in 1768 but was withdrawn early in 1769 when this second, revised edition was printed.

Although unsigned, the Juicio imparcial was written by Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes (1723-1803), a leading minister of D. Carlos III. Campomanes, who “probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer” (La Force, p. 156), published the important Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular (Madrid, 1774).
His economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain’s economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. He also wrote on a wide range of political, legal and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.


A Brazilian Literary Classic with Works
By More Than Thirty Brazilian Authors,
Including a Blind Female Poet Born in Rio de Janeiro

85. SÁ, Manoel Tavares de Sequeira e, editor. *Jubilos da America, na gloriosa exaltação, e promoção do Illustissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Gomes Freire de Andrada … Colleção das obras da Academia dos Selectos, que na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro se celebrou em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excel-lentissimo Heroe …*. Lisbon: Na Oficina do Dor. Manoel Alvares Sollano, 1754. 4°, nineteenth-century brown levant morocco by Emile Rousselle (minor wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, gilt fillets on bands, covers with triple gilt ruled borders, edges of covers double ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Title page in red and black, woodcut vignette on *ii, woodcut ornaments scattered throughout. Some browning. Small hole at foot of text on Y1, affecting 3 letters per side. Overall in very good to fine condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, made in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., and dated 1927. (40 ll.), 363 pp. [p. 191 misnumbered 165]. $8,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of “a Brazilian literary classic” (Borba de Moraes II, 760). According to Wilson Martins, “Os *Jubilos da America* … estão literariamente na ponta inicial de um arco cuja ponta final será O Uraguai—ambas as obras ligadas à história do nosso estabelecimento territorial e à fisionomia geográfica do Brasil” (História da inteligência brasileira I, 364). As Borba points out (*Periodo colonial*, p. 323), it is not only
special list 262

the individual contributors that make this an interesting volume. Jubilos is also the only publication of a Brazilian academy of this period in which we can see how the academy was founded and how it functioned, by reading the dedication, prologue, the letters to Sequeira e Sá and the program. The work represents, too, a group effort by intellectuals characteristic of their era. Innocência believed that almost the entire edition of Jubilos had been sent to Brazil, and Borba comments, “Today very few copies exist. Copies in good condition are rare.”

This volume was mostly the work of the members of the Academia dos Selectos, founded in Rio de Janeiro. The Academia met only once, on 30 January 1752, to offer congratulations to the Brazilian governor, Gomes Freire de Andrade, on his appointment as head of the Portuguese commission to establish the frontier with Spain in southern Brazil. These pieces in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish include the work of more than thirty Brazilian authors (at least nine of them natives of Brazil), most of whom did not publish works elsewhere. Even the editor admitted that the quality of the works was uneven: “Reconheço que nas obras que produzo a nossa Academia, reluz mas o affectuoso que o Poetico.” However, they are invaluable for the study of Brazilian prose and verse of this period, and also important as one of the few published products of the eighteenth-century Brazilian academies.

The volume is dedicated to Gomes Freire’s brother, José Antonio Freire de Andrada, who funded the publication of Jubilos (see preliminary leaves 2-14). Sequeira e Sá, who wrote the dedication, also composed the prologue to the reader, in which he explains how the Academia was formed (preliminary leaves 15-28). Eight leaves of poems dedicated to Sequeira e Sá follow (preliminary leaves 29-36), all written by natives of Brazil who were studying or teaching at Coimbra; none of these authors had any other works published (see Borba, Período colonial, pp. 319-20 for a list of these authors). The last four preliminary leaves include the index of contributors and the licenses.

On pp. 1-46 of the text proper are Sequeira e Sá’s letter to the members of the Academia and the replies he received. These replies are especially informative, because each is preceded by a paragraph in italics that states the writer’s occupation and literary accomplishments. Next (pp. 47-57) is the program of the Academia, listing the subjects from which the contributors are to choose their themes. Finally, on pp. 59-336, are the poems themselves. Aside from the signed works, this section includes unsigned poems by groups of Jesuits (pp. 133-73), Benedictines (pp. 175-84), Franciscans (pp. 185-88) and Carmelites (pp. 189-91). A final section, which Borba suggests was added as an afterthought (see Período colonial, p. 321), contains more poems in honor of Sequeira e Sá and some poems on subjects unrelated to Gomes Freire.

The contributors to the volume came from various walks of life. Antonio Nunes de Sequeira and Francisco de Faria were both clergymen. Nunes de Sequeira was born at São Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1701, and entered the Church after studying law. Known for his composition of poetry and music, he also served as a choirmaster. His only known surviving works are those printed in this volume: a “Romance Lyrico” (pp. 207-09), three sonnets (pp. 210-12), an epigram (p. 213) and a long “Romance” (pp. 339-42). (See Blake I, 272).

Francisco de Faria, president of the Academia dos Selectos, contributed two letters (pp. 7-8), an “Oração panegyrico” (pp. 59-88) and a sonnet (p. 130). Faria, born in 1708 at Goiana (Pernambuco), taught at Bahia, but in 1760 was exiled to Lisbon and Rome (see Leite VIII, 216 and Blake II, 483-39). His only other published work is the famous Conclusiones metaphysicas de este reali ..., Rio de Janeiro, 1747, one of the only three works printed by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca at the first printing press established in Brazil. (See Borba I, 303).

The Jesuit Simão Pereira de Sá, a native of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1701), was Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda for Rio de Janeiro and also a historian. His history of Colonia do
Sacramento had received the licenses for publication when *Jubilos* appeared (see p. 21), but for some reason was not printed until 1900 (see Borba, *Período colonial* p. 322). The other works by Pereira de Sá mentioned in the *Jubilos* were apparently unpublished during the author’s lifetime; his only appearance in print was with the two sonnets, the "Romance heroico" and two poems to Sequeira e Sá in *Jubilos*, pp. 285-90 and 343-46. (See Blake VII, 234-35).

Antonio Cordeiro da Silva, born at Rio de Janeiro early in the eighteenth century, studied at Coimbra and pursued a military career; by 1752 he was captain of a regiment in Rio de Janeiro (see Blake I, 139). Cordeiro da Silva contributed nine works to this volume (pp. 249-65), including a 29-stanza poem on the military situation of Colonia do Sacramento (pp. 253-62). One of his other poems was published separately: *Maria Imaculada*, Lisbon 1760 (see Borba II, 798).

The only woman author represented in the *Jubilos* is Angela do Amaral Rangel, "A Ceguinha," born blind at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1725. As Blake points out (I, 85-86), she lived in an age when no one knew how to give a literary education to the blind. This and the fact that her native tongue was Castilian, rather than Portuguese, made her poetic accomplishments the more remarkable: "Sem educação literaria, sem cabedal algum de instrucção necessaria al cultivo da poesia, dona Angela do Amaral foi um genio . . . " (Blake I, 85). Her only published works are the "Romance" and two sonnets in this volume (pp. 271-75); one of the sonnets was reprinted by Varnhagen in his *Florilegio*. Angela do Amaral Rangel was not a member of the Academia, although she wrote on the prescribed themes.

Mateus Saraiva, president of the Academia dos Felizes (founded in Rio de Janeiro, 1736) contributed a long letter and seen sonnets (pp. 28-32, 230-35 and 305). Not mentioned in the introduction to the letter, although it does appear in the subscription to the sonnets, is the fact that Saraiva was Chief Physician of Rio de Janeiro. He wrote and circulated in manuscript one of several works criticizing João Cardoso de Miranda’s *Relação cirúrgica* of 1741. (See Borba II, 573; not in Blake).

Manuel Tavares de Sequeira e Sá, the secretary of the Academia dos Selectos and editor of this volume, was trained in law at Coimbra, then served as a magistrate in Portugal and later in Paranaguá (Paraná). He wrote the dedication and prologue of the *Jubilos* and the final poem in the volume (p. 363), but published no separate works. (See Blake VI, 204; Borba II, 759-60; and Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 317-19).


86. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. Sermão que pregou o P.M. Antonio de Sá da companhia de Iesus, na Bahia, pregado a iustiça. Coimbra: Na Impressão da Viuva de Manoel de Carvalho, Impressora da Universidade, a custa de Joam Antunes, 1672. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Large, attractive floral basket woodcut tailpiece on p. 21. Minor worm trail throughout, touching some letters of text on each leaf, but never affecting legibility. Overall in near-good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (“450-461”) in upper outer corner of the recto of each leaf. (1 l.), 21 pp. $600.00

Second edition of the most famous of Sá’s sermons, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1658, and again in Coimbra, 1686.

The author, a Jesuit, was a native of Rio de Janeiro. He was the most gifted disciple of P. Antonio Vieira. Innocência comments, “Todos os críticos são concordes em considerá-lo como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estilo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discípulo.”


OCLC: 247929894 (no location given); 66725001 (Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek); 804310895 (John Carter Brown Library); 8609909 (Stanford University Libraries). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a single copy, at British Library.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, very rare, of this sermon about service to worldly rulers vs. service to God.

The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sá (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Blake describes him as “orador de linguagem mui pura, de estilo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira.” Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and to Portugal—where he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. Although his works are often reprinted, early editions are rare. None are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Aneal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Monteverde list only one work each.

88. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo da Mãy de Deus* … Coimbra: Na Officina de Joam Antunes, 1692. 4°, disbound. Minor dampstaining, but overall in fine condition. 20 pp. $250.00

Second edition of a sermon first printed at Coimbra, 1675.

The Jesuit P. Antonio de Sáá (1620-1678) was one of the most famous orators of his time: Blake describes him as “orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira.” Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was a disciple of Vieira and served much of his career in Brazil, at Recife and Bahia. He also traveled to Rome and Portugal—in Portugal he was so popular that he was almost forbidden to return to Brazil. His works, although often reprinted, are rare in early editions; none of them are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. The catalogues of the British Library, Palha and Monteverde list only one work each.


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**Funeral Ceremonies in Eighteenth-Century Minas Geraes**

89. SALGADO, Mathias António, S.J. *Oração funebre nas exequias do Fidelíssimo Rey, e Senhor D. João V celebradas pelo Senado da Camara da Villa de S. João de EIRey, nas Minas Geraes da America Portugueza* … Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco da Silva, 1751. 4°, disbound in recent crimson quarter morocco slipcase with marbled sides, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt bands, gilt-lettered author and title in second and fourth compartments from head, respectively; place and date at foot of spine. Minor worming in upper margin, more serious on last three leaves, although the text is nowhere affected. Overall in very fine condition. (4 ll.), 26 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION, or perhaps the first separate edition; rare. This sermon also appeared in Monumento do agradecimento, tributo de veneração, obelisco funeral do obsequio, relação fiel das reaes exequias … do D. João V …., printed in Lisbon in the same year. During the mid-eighteenth century Minas Geraes produced most of the world’s gold and diamonds, and São João del Rey was one of the most important and
EXCELENCIAS
DE
S. JOSEPH,
VARON DIVINO, PATRÍARCA GRANDE,
ESPOSO PURISSIMO DE LA MADRE DE DIOS,
Y ALTISSIMO PADRE ADOPTIVO DEL HIJO
DE DIOS.
QUE EN MÉTODO PANEGYRICOILUSTRA
EL P. PEDRO DE TORRES,
DE LA COMPAÑÍA DE JESÚS,
natural del Reino de Chile, en las
Indias Occidentales,
Y CONSAGRA, EN EL CHILÓ,
A LA SERAFICA MADRE
SANTA TERESA DE JESÚS,
DOCTORA MYSTICA DE LA IGLESIA,
y Fundadora de la Ilustre Religión de
Camisetas Defensoras,
y ELICA EN LA TIERRA,
A LA ILUSTRE SANTA
Dª IVANA DE VRDANEGUI,
LVXAN Y RECALDE,
PRESIDENTA, Y GOBERNADORA
del Reino de Chile,
SACALO A LVZ
EL P. IGNACIO ALEMAN
NATURAL DE LA CIUDAD DE LA CONCEPCIO
del Reino de Chile, Procurador de Roma por la provincia, y al presente
Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias, de la
Compañía de JESÚS, en Sevilla.

Con licencia: En Sevilla, por los Herederos de Thomás
(1710) Lope de Horn en Calle de Genova.
wealthy mining centers in the province: as might be expected, its funeral ceremonies
for D. João V were lavish. The author of this sermon, vicar at the principal church in
São João del Rey, notes that the town felt a special sympathy for D. João: “Assim como
o nosso Augusto Monarca, como João, devia amparar também esta Villa, como mais
prejudicada nesta morte, se deve distinguir nos excessos do sentimento, como se distingue
na glória do nome” (p. 2).

Salgado, a native of Lisbon, was a Jesuit at this point: on p. 23, he refers to “minha
sagrada Religião, a Companhia de Jesus.” Salgado later became a lay presbyter.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 764; Período colonial does not list the sermon separately.

Revolution in Portugal and Dutch Treachery in Angola and São Thomé

*90. SANDE, Duarte de, S.J. Diálogo sobre a missão dos embaixadores
japoneses à Cúria Romana. Preface, translation from the Latin, and com-
mentary by Américo da Costa Ramalho. Macau: Fundação Oriente
/ Comissão Territorial de Macau para as Comemorações dos Descob-
brimentos Portugueses, 1997. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers.
In fine to very fine condition. 353 pp., footnotes. ISBN: 972-96350-9-9
(CTMCDP); 972-9440-68-9 (FO). $90.00

*91. SEYNER, Antonio. Historia del levantamiento de Portugal. Zaragoza:
Por Pedro Lanaja, y Lamarca, 1644. 4°, late eighteenth-century tree
sheep (very slight wear to extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in
six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled
endleaves, text block edges tinted green. Title within typographic bor-
der. Woodcut tailpieces and initials. Some browning, scattered light
spotting, a few small stains. Overall in very good to fine condition. (8
II.), 276 pp., (4 II.). $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 com-
ments 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.


Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy each at British Library, National Library of Scotland, and Oxford University.

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**Why We Need to Get Rid of the Jesuits**

92. SILVA, José Seabra da [ostensible author]. *Dedução chronologica, e analytica* .... 5 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. 8°, uniformly bound in contemporary mottled calf, (some wear), each smooth spine richly gilt with red lettering piece bearing title. Woodcut royal arms on the title-pages of all but volume II; woodcut or factotum initials, typographical head- and tailpieces. Small wormhole in margin of last few leaves of volume I, not affecting text. Internally fine, overall in very good condition. Bookplate of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castello Branco, and his signature in ink on title-page of each volume. 384 pp.; (1 l.), 385-786 pp.; (8 ll.), 3-398 pp. [but catchword matches final preliminary leaf], (1 blank l.); (3 ll.), xviii, 357 pp. [pp. xi-xviii misbound after p. 16], (1 blank l.); (4 ll.), 248 pp.

5 volumes. $900.00

Second edition of this extended justification for expelling the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil in 1759, written or (at minimum) inspired, revised, and edited by the Marques de Pombal himself. The *Dedução*, in folio format (three volumes) appeared in 1767-1768. It was translated into Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. Although the work was published under Seabra da Silva’s name, it was essentially Pombal’s work: the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon holds a manuscript with Pombal’s additions and corrections. In the Marques de Pombal catalogue (1982), the work is described as “obra executada por José Seabra da Silva por ordem e inspiração do Marquês” (nº 71).

The first part (bound here in 2 volumes) describes Portugal’s decline under the malignant influence of the Jesuits. It includes references to the Tavora Conspiracy (1758) and the empire that the Jesuits supposedly established among the Indians in Brazil and Latin America. The Italian missionary to Brazil P. Gabriel Malagrida is mentioned several times. The Jesuits are blamed for a wide range of evils, including the decline of Portuguese literature: “Ainda não bastáro aquellas ruinas da Authoridade Regia; aquelles
The second part of the *Dedução* (bound as volume III here) is on censorship: “na qual se manifesta o que successivamente passou nas diferentes épocas da Igreja sobre a censura, prohibição, e impressão dos livros: demonstrando-se os intoleraveis prejuizos, que co o abuso dellas se tem feito á mesma Igreja de Deos, a todas as monarquias, a todos os estados soberanos, e ao socuego publico de todo o universo.”

The final 2 volumes of this set include the supporting documents (*provas*), among them eleven decrees from D. Sebastião, numerous decrees from Portuguese, French, and Neapolitan kings, papal bulls, and letters from famous Jesuits.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 809. Innocência II, 130-1 (calling it a folio, and without collation); V, 121 (mentioning the *Petição de recurso*, Lisbon 1767, 59 pp., which is bound after the *Provas*, and which Innocência notes was also incorporated into the octavo edition). Backer-Sommervogel XI, 1203, nos. 133 and 133a. Sabin 81090. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 768/3. Rodrigues 2224, 2226. Not in Van der Vekene. Not in Pinto de Mattos. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. NUC: DLC, WaU. Portal locates this edition only at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (17 copies).

### Lawsuits Involving Jesuits Are to Be Carried Through

93. **[SPAIN. Laws. Carlos III, King of Spain 1759-1788]**. *Real Cedula de Su Magestad, a consulta del Consejo, en el extraordinario, para que se continuen en los Tribunales Ordinarios y Superiores de fuera de la Corte los pleitos pendientes en ellos, antes del estrañamiento de los Regulares de la Compañía, tocantes á las Temporalidades de sus Colegios, Casas, y Residencias, nombrando Defensor el Juez Comisionado del respectivo Colegio*. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, issued at San Ildefonso, 7 October 1767. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm), unbound. Woodcut arms of Spain on title page. Small woodcut cross at top of title page. Crisp and clean. In very fine condition. Early ink notation and later pencil notation of the date of the decree at top of first leaf. (2 ll.)

$350.00

The king orders that all pending lawsuits involving the Jesuits and their colleges, houses, and residences be carried through to their conclusions.

Crucial Account of the Beckman Rebellion in Maranhão

94. TEIXEIRA, Domingos. *Vida de Gomes Freyre de Andrada, General de Artelharia do Reyno do Algarve, Governador, e Capitão General do Maranhão, Parà, e Rio das Amazonas no Estado do Brasil ... oferecida às memoriais de Jacintho Freyre de Andrada. Primeyra [and Segunda] Parte.* 2 volumes. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica (volume I), Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram (volume II), 1724-1727. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (minor wear, later endleaves and spine labels), spines richly gilt in four compartments, red morocco labels in second compartments from head (with title); volume II with a second label in fourth compartment displaying volume number and date of publication, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut ornaments, headpieces, and initials; some typographical headpieces. A few very small round wormholes in upper portion of gutter, never affecting text, in quires M-Z of volume I. Light dampstain in first few quires of volume II. Overall an attractive, very good copy of a rare and important work. (32 ll.), 415 pp.; (8 ll.), 504 pp.

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

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

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

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

The Beckman rebellion was a reaction to Portuguese government policy regarding slaves, indigenous peoples, and economics. Enslavement of the indigenous peoples had been forbidden in 1680, leaving Brazilian colonists without a source of workers for labor-intensive crops such as sugar and tobacco. The Crown responded by creating the Companhia do Comércio do Maranhão in 1682, which was to have a twenty-year monopoly on trade in return for importing 10,000 African slaves, importing necessities such as cloth, wine, and bacalhão, and sending at least one ship per year to Portugal with the produce of Maranhão. The Companhia’s failure to fulfill its obligations led to the Beckman revolt, which organized a local governing council and voted to depose the captain-general, to abolish the Companhia, and to expel the Jesuits.
Teixeira, an Augustinian friar born at Celorico de Basso in the archbishopric of Braga, died in 1726. Innocência describes him as a writer “d’elocução purissima, e um dos que podem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza.” His other work is a biography of D. Nuno Alvares Pereira, second constable of Portugal, published in Lisbon, 1723.


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*

95. TELLES, Balthazar, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Iesu, 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] Mazzotti Salema Garçao, 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, Ff and Kkk of 8 leaves rather than 6; Mmm1 misbound before Nnn1; p. 673 misnumbered 674]; 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].

2 volumes.$18,500.00

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.


* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 852: “This work is a classic for the information it gives about the first Jesuits in Brazil, and is very rare”; calling for the title-page plus 12 leaves at the beginning of volume I and title-page plus 8 leaves at the beginning of volume II, aside from the engraved title-pages: apparently in error, since descriptions of actual copies and the description in Innocêncio call for the same collation as this copy.


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By a Jesuit Born in Chile

96. TORRES, Pedro de, S.J. Excelencias de S. Joseph, varon divino, patriarca grande .... Seville: Por los Herederos de Thomas Lopez de Haro, 1710. Folio (in 6s, 28.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (fore-edges repaired, some soiling, recased with new endpapers), title in early ink manuscript vertically on spine. Title printed in red and black within elaborate typographic border. Woodcut and typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. Text in 2 columns. Scattered faint dampstains. Overall in fine condition. (24 ll.), 1208 pp., (34 ll.). $1,200.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these mystical meditations on St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary and Patron of the Church. The author was born in Chile in 1659, became a Jesuit in 1673, and died at Concepción in 1709. When the Excelencias was published, Torres was the Jesuit Procurador General de las Provincias de Indias. This work includes a dedication (dated at Santiago de Chile, 26 November 1700) to D.
Item 102
Juana de Urdanegui Luxan y Recalde, the Presidenta y Gobernadora del Reyno de Chile, wife of Don Tomás Marin de Pobeda, Presidente y Gobernador, with some information on the members of her illustrious family in Chile, Peru, and in their native Biscay (in the Basque region).


** Attack on P. Gabriel Malagrida and Other Jesuits, and on the Chinese and Malabar Rites **

97. [TOSETTI, Urbano. Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, trans.]. Appendix as reflexões do portuguez sobre o Memorial do Padre Geral dos Jesuítas, apresentado a Santidade de Clemente XIII, ou seja resposta ao Amigo de Roma ao de Lisboa. Impressa em Genova, e traduzida em portuguez. N.p.: n.pr., 1759. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (slightly defective at top of upper joint; head of spine somewhat worn; foot of spine defective; other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Small typographical vignette on title page. Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), 419 pp. $350.00

First edition in Portuguese (?) of this attack on the Jesuits, in the form of comments and corrections to a volume of Reflexões whose author is not given. It includes substantial chapters on P. Gabriel Malagrida, the Italian missionary to Brazil who was implicated in the Tavora Conspiracy and executed in 1761 (pp. 75-95), and on the Chinese and Malabar rites that the Jesuits allowed to be practiced in the East (pp. 108-157 and 166-264). The author also surveys the treatment of the Jesuits by every pope from Clement XI to Clement XIII (1700-1769).

This work originally appeared in Genoa, 1759, as Appendice alle Riflessioni del Portoghese sul Memoriale del padre generale de’ Gesuiti. Innocência describes its as similar to the Deducção chronologica e analytica of Lisbon, 1767. It was possibly published in Rome by Pagliarini or under his direction. A later issue or issue appears to have had additional pages (see OCLC).

The work is variously attributed to Urbano Tosetti (1714-1768), with Bottari as the translator, or to Bottari (1689-1775). Bottari was born in Florence and entered the service of the Corsini family as their librarian. In 1730 he moved to Rome, eventually becoming custodian of the Vatican Library. A philologist distinguished for his researches on Italian language and literature, he was a member of the Accademia della Crusca and edited the fourth edition of its Italian dictionary. Bottari also published various works on the art and archaeology of Rome.

* Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 42. Rodrigues 1305. Innocência II, 131 and IX, 108: calling for 440 pp., but this copy ends with the word “Fim” at the bottom of p. 419, and is complete according to the table of contents on the second preliminary leaf. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79982405 (University of Minnesota, with 419 pp., giving Genova as the place of printing, and attributing the work
Attacks the Jesuits’ Teaching of Latin

98. **VALLE, Joao Pedro do [pseudonym of Antonio Felix Mendes]**. *Memorias para a historia literaria dos dominios de Portugal expostas em sette cartas, nas quaes se refere o principio, progresso, e fim da doutrina jesuitica das humanidades. Carta primeira [Segunda Carta; Carta Quarta] …. 3 cartas (of 7).* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Vicente da Silva; vende-se na loja de João Baptista Reyend, e Jozé Colomb. mercadores de livros no Bairro Alto nas casas do Excellentissimo Principal D. Lazaro Leitão; second Na Offic. de Antonio Vicente da Silva; fourth Vende-se na loja de João Baptista Reyend e Companhia, mercadores de Livros, n.d.; licenses dated 1760. 8°, stitched. Light soiling on first and final leaves, but overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 13, (1) pp. 3 cartas (of 7). $200.00

FIRST EDITION of three of seven letters on the literary history of Portugal. The first argues that the Jesuits did not restore the teaching of Latin to Portugal, as they claimed. The second describes the method by which the Jesuits taught Latin: “e a multidão de livros superfluos, ou indigestos, que introduzirão fastio, e odio a mesma lingoa.” The fourth deals with the errors in the Latin grammar of the Jesuit P. Manuel Alvarez, which was published in Lisbon, 1572. His *De institutione grammatica* went through over 400 editions, being used by the Jesuits worldwide.

Innocêncio notes that despite the broad promise of the title, these are the only topics covered. We have been unable to locate a complete set of the *Memorias* in any institutional library. The publishing history for this work is unclear: Innocêncio says that apparently two editions were printed circa 1760-62.

Antonio Felix Mendes (b. Pernes, Santarem, 1706; d. Lisbon, 1790) was a professor of Latin. His revision of Domingos de Araujo’s *Grammatica Latina* was wildly popular: first published in 1741, it was adopted in schools throughout Portugal in 1759, to replace the texts used by the recently expelled Jesuits.

* Innocêncio I, 135 (noting that there are 7 parts and apparently 2 editions printed ca. 1760-1762, but giving no collation); VIII, 141. OCLC: 504543755 (British Library, noting
RELACAM GERAL DO ESTADO DA CHRISTANDADE DE ETHIOPIA; Reduzam dos Scismaticos; Entrada, & Recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Affonso Mendes; Obediência dada pelo Emperador Seléu Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo sucedeu no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, gram Catayo.

COMPOSTA, E COPIADA DAS CARTAS que os Padres da Companhia de IESV, estavam na Índia Oriental dos Anos de 624, 625, & 626.

PELO PADRE MANOEL DA VEIGA da mesma Companhia, natural de Villauçosa.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Em Lisboa, Por Matheus Pinheiro, Anno de 1628.
5 parts, without collation); 49809014 (Universität Goettingen, with a collation of 45 pp.). Pörbase locates a copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with only five letters, and a copy of the fourth letter (with a part of the third) at the Biblioteca Nacional, with the same publisher but the date 1752, and a collation of 45, (1) pp. Copac locates only a five-part edition of Lisbon, 1774, at British Library.

BOUND WITH:

VALLE, João Pedro do. Segunda carta de memorias para a historia literaria de Portugal, em que se refere o Methodo, com que os Jesuitas ensinarão a Lingoa Latina, e a multitão de livros superfluos, ou indigestos, que introduzirão fastio, e odio á mesma Lingoa…. Lisbon: Offic. de Antonio Vicente da Silva (vende-se na loja de João Baptista Reyend, e Jozé Colomb …), 1760. 8°, early marbled wrappers (upper missing). Slightly dog-eared but overall very good. 26 pp., (3 ll.).

AND BOUND WITH:

VALLE, João Pedro do. Memorias para a historia literaria de Portugal, e seus dominios, divididas em varias cartas. [Running head: “Carta quarta.”] Lisbon: vende-se na loja de João Baptista Reyend e Companhia, mercadores de livros, no largo do Calhariz na esquina da Bica; os mesmos vendem toda a casta de livros antigos, e mopernos [sic], e tambem os comprão, 1774. 8°, disbound with traces of wrappers (quires separating). Final leaf with small tears and light soiling, but overall very good. 45, (1) pp.

Jesuit Chronicle—A Fundamental Work for the Early History of Brazil

*99. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil …. Lisbon: Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, Impressor delRey, 1663. Folio (34.9 x 24.7 cm.), modern period crimson morocco (lower half of front joint cracked and repaired, minor wear and rubbing to corners, head of spine, raised bands), richly gilt-tooled on both covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red and brown (from a contemporary binding). Printed in 2 columns, with double-rule border between columns and around edges. Repair to outer margin of final leaf and about 12 x 3 cm. to leaf Aa4. Light dampstains at lower margins of final 22 leaves. Minor, light soiling to engraved and printed title pages. Internally close to fine; overall in very good condition. Old, unidentified floral embossed stamp in outer margins of both
title pages. Engraved title-page, (6 ll.), 188 pp. [lacking pp. 179-184, as in all known copies], 528 pp., (6 ll.). $35,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Borba de Moraes comments, “The Chronica is considered by Portuguese bibliophiles to be a typographical masterpiece .... The frontispiece engraved by A. Clauwet is missing in many copies. The Chronica is a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil, and contains the first printing of P. José de Anchieta’s poem to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It is rare today.” Borba also points out that most copies have rather narrow margins, cut close to the border. In this copy the upper margins extend as much as 2 cm. beyond the border, the outer ones can be almost 2 cm., while the lower margins are sometimes almost 2.5 cm.; the overall size of the pages is 33.3 x 23.7 cm.

After the work had been printed, Father Jacinto de Magistris pointed out a passage in the section “Noticias antecedentes, curiosas, e necessarias” in which Vasconcellos speculated that the earthly paradise was located in Portuguese America. The ten copies that had been distributed were hastily recalled, and pages 179-184, containing this possible heresy, were excised. In this copy they are missing, as in all other copies known.

At the end of the volume (pp. 481-528) is the first appearance in print of Father José de Anchieta’s 5,786-verse neo-Latin poem De beata Virgine Dei matre Maria. Anchieta, “the Apostle of Brazil,” vowed to write a poem on the Virgin’s life while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments, the story goes, he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was subsequently printed in Vasconcellos’ Vida do veneravel Padre Joseph de Anchieta, Lisbon 1672, and many times thereafter.

The beautiful engraved frontispiece, by A. Clouwet of Antwerp, shows a ship with sails unfurled, representing the Society of Jesus; several Jesuits can be seen aboard the vessel. The border of the engraving incorporates Brazilian flora and fauna, such as monkeys and a crocodile.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Father António Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil

100. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesus do Estado do Brasil* ... 2 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia de João Ignacio da Silva, 1864. 8°, modern mottled calf, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red lettering-pieces in second from head (author) and fourth (title). Minor foxing, but overall in fine condition. Unidentified purple monogrammed stamp beneath a count's coronet on title-page. (2 ll.), viii, [5]-115, vi pp.; 300, xix pp. 2 volumes in 1. $850.00

Second edition of “a fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil” (Borba de Moraes II, 889), covering the years 1549 to 1570. It includes an introduction and historical and geographical notes by Joaquim Caetano Fernandes Pinheiro and a 19-page subject index that did not appear in the original edition, Lisbon 1663. A third edition appeared in 1865 in Lisbon.

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Antonio Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.

* Rodrigues 2458: calling for only xi pp. at the end. NUC: MB, NIC, MH, NN. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates single copy, at British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) locates copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, and Universität Mannheim.

Jesuits in Brazil: Fundamental for the History of Colonial Brazil

101. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Chronica da Companhia de Jesus do Estado do Brasil e do que obraram seus filhos n’esta parte do Novo Mundo. Em que se trata da entrada da Companhia de Jesu nas partes do Brasil, dos fundamentos que n’ellas lançaram e continuaram seus religiosos, e algumas noticias antecedentes, curiosas e necessarias das cousas d’aquelle Estado … Segunda Edição (sic) Correcta e augmentada.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Em Casa do Editor A.J. Fernandes Lopes, 1865. 8°, uniform modern half calf over marbled boards, smooth spines with two maroon lettering pieces (author on first, title and volume on second). Scattered light foxing. Uncut and unopened. Overall in very good to fine condition. clvi, 200 pp.; 339 pp., (2 ll.). 2 volumes. $650.00

Third edition of this “fundamental book concerning the history of Brazil” (Borba de Moraes), covering the years 1549 to 1570. This edition was published by Innocêncio da Silva because the first edition (Lisbon, 1663) was extremely rare and virtually unobtainable, and because he considered the *Chronica* to be one of the most notable and esteemed works of its genre. Innocêncio’s edition includes the “Poema em louvor da Virgem” by Anchieta (which had also appeared in the first edition), an appendix with seven letters by Nobrega that are reproduced from the *Revista do Instituto Historico e Geografico Brasileiro*, and a

Vasconcellos (1597-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and entered the Jesuit order at Bahia in 1616. He accompanied Antonio Vieira to Lisbon in 1641 and served as Jesuit Provincial in Brazil, which gave him access to a great deal of primary material. He died in Rio de Janeiro.


**Biography of the “Apostle of Brazil”—
A Crucial Work on Sixteenth-Century Brazil**

102. VASCONCELLOS, P. Simão de, S.J. *Vida do venerável Padre Joseph de Anchieta da Companhia de Iesu, Taumaturgo do Novo Mundo, na Província do Brasil ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joam da Costa, 1672. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), late nineteenth-century green morocco by Lortic fils, triple gilt-fillet border on each cover, spine with raised bands in six compartments, richly gilt and with gilt-lettered author and title in second compartment from head, gilt inner dentelles, all edges gilt, slipcase (one corner of binding bumped, some wear to slipcase). Engraved coat of arms on f. *2r, engraved portrait of Anchieta on ***4v, woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and large woodcut initials. Washed (skillfully) and pressed. Overall in fine condition. Bookplate of Mons. Nabuco. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, printed in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., dated 1927. (16 ll.), 593 pp., (1 l.), 95 pp., lacking leaf Lll4, the divisional title to the “Poema”. **$14,000.00**

FIRST EDITION of this biography of the “Apostle of Brazil,” an invaluable source of information for the history of Brazil and the earliest Jesuit missions there in the second half of the sixteenth century. The work has long been recognized as very rare. When the centennial of Brazilian independence was being celebrated in 1922, the President of Portugal gave a copy of this work to the President of Brazil; before he could do so, however, a special law had to be passed allowing the volume to be taken out of Portugal.

In 1926, Holmes listed it among the rarest books of the Oliveira Lima collection. Borba notes that “copies complete with the portrait are very rare today.”

The *Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library* comments that this life does not seem to derive wholly from Beretario’s 1617 Latin biography, although Backer-Sommervogel stated that all later biographies derived from that one. The second edition of the *Vida* appeared only in 1943.

Anchieta (1534-1597), known as the “Apostle of Brazil” or the “Thaumatourgos of the New World,” was one of the most important figures in sixteenth-century Brazil. He
VERDADEIRO
MÉTODO
DE ESTUDAR,
PARA
Ser útil à República, e à Igreja:
PROPORCIONADO
Ao estilo, e necessidade de Portugal.
EXPOSTO
Em vinte cartas, escritas pelo R. P. ** Barbadinho
do Congregação de Salésia, ao R. P. **
 Doctor na Universidade de Coimbra.
TOMO PRIMEIRO.

VALENSA
NA OFICINA DE ANTONIO BALLE.
ANO MDCCXLVI.
COM TODAS AS LICENÇAS NECESSARIAS, ãor.
went there in 1553 (see p. 6) and, with 13 others, founded the Jesuit school at Piratininga, later the site of São Paulo (pp. 17-54). There he taught Latin to the Indians and wrote the first grammar and vocabulary in their language, Tupi. In 1563 he and Father Manuel de Nobrega went to Iperoig to negotiate peace with the Tamoyos (pp. 73-98). “It is more than probable that this embassy was the salvation of the Portuguese colonies,” writes Southey (I, 228). This biography also provides information on the Indians, on Jesuit missions, on Anchieta’s disciples, on the rebellion of the Tamoyos and Tupis, on the French attack on Rio de Janeiro, and on the arrival in 1582 of a 16-vessel Spanish fleet under Diego Florez Valdes that was on its way to secure the Strait of Magellan (pp. 270-74).

Pages 443-593 contain Anchieta’s 5,786-verse Latin poem “De beata Virgine Dei Matre Maria.” Anchieta, while negotiating with the Tamoyos at Iperoig, vowed to write a poem on the Virgin’s life in order to keep himself from being tempted by Indian women. Since he had no paper or writing instruments (so the story goes), he traced the verses on the sand and memorized what he had written each day. The poem was first published in Vasconcellos’ Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil, 1663, and went through many later editions.

The Vida is beautifully printed by one of Portugal’s greatest seventeenth-century typographers. This copy not only has the portrait (often lacking), but has a good impression of it—usually it is very faint. The portrait shows Anchieta surrounded by the wild animals of Brazil: jaguars, snakes, parrots, etc. The paper is thin but nearly opaque; in most copies, it is so thin as to be almost transparent.

Simão de Vasconcellos (1596-1671), a native of Porto, grew up in Brazil and became a Jesuit at Bahia, where he later served as vice-rector of the Jesuit College and promoted the construction of what became the cathedral. He had great influence among his contemporaries, making enormous donations to the poor and acting as confessor to viceroys. His Chronica da Companhia de Jesu do Estado do Brasil, Lisbon 1663, is another fundamental work on sixteenth-century Brazil, as is his Vida do P. João de Almeida.


Important Account of Ethiopia—
One of the Earliest European Accounts of Tibet

103. VEIGA, P. Manoel da, S.J. *Relaçam geral do estado da Christandade de Ethiopia; reduçam dos Scismaticos; entrada, & recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Afonso Mendes; obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltan Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeo no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, grâm Catayo. Composta, e copiada das cartas que os Padres da Companhia de Iesu, escreueram da India Oriental dos annos de 624. 625. & 626.* Lisbon: por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1628. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects to spine), yapped edges (some fraying). Typographical headpieces and elegant large woodcut initials on leaves 1, 57, and 103. Old repair to upper blank margin of title page, never affecting text. Leaves 1 and 2 browned. Occasional light browning elsewhere. Overall in good to very good condition. Small, round light blue on red ticket of the Livraria Antiga e Moderna (Antiquaria) de Caldas Cordeiro, 16 Rua Nova da Almada, Lisboa, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2), 124 ll. Leaf 26 wrongly numbered 29; leaf 72 wrongly numbered 67. $6,800.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest European accounts of Tibet, together with an account of Jesuit activities in Ethiopia at a critical time for Catholic missionary efforts there. There appears to be no other edition, although Barbosa Machado mentions a manuscript copy of a Spanish translation. The title translates as: “A general account of the state of Christianity in Ethiopia; Reduction of schismatics; Entrance and reception of the Patriarch Dom Afonso Mendes; Allegiance of the Emperor Seltan Segued and all of his court to the Church of Rome; and Fresh events in the discovery of Tibet, which they call Great Cathay. Compiled and copied from the letters which the Jesuit Fathers wrote from India during the years 1624, 5, and 6 by Father Manoel da Veiga, of the Society of Jesus, native of Villaviçosa.”

The first two books of this work discuss in considerable detail the activities of the Jesuits in Ethiopia. Book I (ff. 1-56) is an overview of Ethiopia from a Catholic, and particularly Jesuit, point of view, including who favors Catholicism; rituals that are in dispute; the ransom of Jesuits captured by the Moors; prominent Jesuits (including letters from three of them); and a dozen or so Jesuit foundations (including reliquaries and miracles that have occurred there).

Book II (ff. 57-102) recounts the voyage of D. Afonso Mendes from Lisbon to replace Pedro Páez (who had died in 1622) as patriarch of Ethiopia. After leaving Lisbon in March, 1623, D. Afonso arrived at Moçambique in September, at Goa in May 1624, and at the Red Sea port of Beilul in May 1625, whence he crossed the desert into the Ethiopian highlands, reaching Fremona in June 1625 (ff. 57-73 describe the journey). At Fremona, the base of Jesuit missionary efforts, he was received by Emperor Susenyo (r. 1606-1632, throne name Malak Sagad III), who vowed obedience to the pope. D. Afonso issued some orders and celebrated Holy Week. Book II concludes with a description of improvements in Ethiopia since Catholicism was made the official religion, and the defeat of several groups who had rebelled against the new religion.

This is a brief episode in the ongoing effort of the Church to bring Coptic Christians into the Catholic fold. Jesuit missionaries had arrived by 1554. The Jesuit Pedro Páez (1561-1622), who arrived in 1603, was so energetic and zealous a missionary that he was
CARTAS
DO
P. ANTONIO VIEYRA
da Companhia de JESU
TOMO PRIMEIRO.
OFFERECIDO
AO EMINENTISSIMO SENHOR
NUNO DA CUNHA
E ATTAYDE
Presbítero Cardeal da Santa Igreja de Roma
do Título de Santa Anastasia, do Conselho
de Estado, Guerra, e Despacho de Sua
Majestade, Inquisidor Geral nestes
Reynos, e Senhorios de Portugal.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina da Congregação do Oratorio.

M.DCC.XXXV.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 108
known as “the second apostle of Ethiopia.” But it was in 1626, while D. Afonso Mendes was patriarch of Ethiopia, that Susenyos declared (for the first and only time in the nation’s history) that Roman Catholicism was the official religion of Ethiopia.

However, D. Afonso Mendes was a rigidly uncompromising prelate who insisted on suppressing local practices. A series of revolts followed, during which Susenyos and his supporters became considerably less tolerant of the demands of Catholicism. In June 1632—only four years after this Relação geral was published—Susenyos declared that any of his subjects who wished might follow the Catholic religion, but that no one else would be required to do so. The Jesuits were expelled from Ethiopia in 1633. Ethiopia remained isolated from the Catholic Church until the late nineteenth century.

Book III (ff. 103-24) of the Relação geral is entitled “Das Covsas do Reyno do Grã Thybet, a que chamam Catayo, que de nono socederam nos Annos de 625. & 626.” It recounts the travels and travails of Fr. Antonio Andrade, who entered Tibet from India in 1624—the first European to do so since the Franciscan Odoric of Pordenone (d. 1331). Included are comments on the quality of the land, the kingdoms established there, the ignorance of the lamas (ff. 113-19), and the construction of the first Catholic Church there (ff. 122-25). Transcriptions of several of Fr. Antonio’s letters are included.

Geographically and politically inaccessible, Tibet had been for many centuries a mystery to European explorers, the subject of myth and legend. Rumors persisted that beyond the Himalayan mountains lay secluded Christian communities, the remnants of early evangelizing missions. Andrade and his companion Manuel Marques began their long and arduous journey from Agra in the company of pilgrims in March of 1624. At Delhi, they donned Hindu disguises and traveled through the valley of Ganges to Hardwar (“the Gate of Vishnu”), Srinagar in Garhwal, Badrinath, and finally through the perilous Mana Pass to Tsaparang in August.

Although rumors of Christian communities turned out to be untrue, the missionaries were treated kindly by the people and by the king and queen of Guge, who gave Fr. Antonio a passport, or letter of privilege, granting him safe passage to Agra, and permission to recruit fellow Jesuits for a mission in Tsaparang. The permanent mission, headed by Fr. Antonio, arrived in Tibet in August 1625. Fr. Antonio was eventually recalled to Goa, where he died of poisoning shortly before the permanent mission at Tsaparang failed in 1635.

Manoel da Veiga, a native of Villa-Viçosa, became a Jesuit at age 16 or 17. His home was in Lisbon, where he died peacefully at age 80, in 1647. Veiga wrote a number of biographies of his peripatetic fellow Jesuits. This work, compiled from the Jesuit annual letters with hagiographical and propagandist intent, is nonetheless an important historical document: it provides for the European audience an account of the Jesuits’ contretemps and public disputations with the lamas, and reports some of the first ethnographic data on the native Tibetan religion.

Revolution in Portuguese Education and Philosophy


FIRST EDITION, second (and first available?) issue of this revolutionary pedagogical work that aroused a storm of controversy, with its long discussion of the errors of the Portuguese educational system and the way to correct these errors. Printed at Naples, the bulk of the original edition was seized and destroyed by the Inquisition upon disembarkation at Lisbon; some copies were salvaged, and new title-pages and preliminary matter were printed clandestinely in Lisbon, probably 1747-1749, to be added to the original gatherings of the main text, with the false imprint: Valensa: Antonio Balle, 1746. The only known complete extant copy of the first issue, with the original Naples imprint, is in the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III in Naples. There is also a copy of volume II only in the Biblioteca Nacional de España. Another edition, with the imprint Valensa: Antonio Balle, 1747, was produced clandestinely in Lisbon, probably in 1751. For a thorough discussion of the printing history of the two issues of the first edition as well as that of the second edition, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, Livros clandestinos e contrafacções em Portugal no século XVIII, pp. 356-71; there is also a discussion of the numerous polemical works generated by this publication, many with false imprints, on pp. 371-82.

The Verdadeiro método is a turning point in Portuguese educational theory, advocating a method of teaching radically opposed to that of the Jesuits, and serving as the basis of many of the educational reforms instituted under the Marques de Pombal. Because substantial sections are devoted to literature, it is also an important work for the study of contemporary literary theory. Saraiva and Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) devote nine pages (pp. 597-605) to an analysis of Verney’s literary esthetics as presented in this work, and comment that “teve uma projecção incomparável no nosso século XVIII, não só quanto à orientação pedagógica, mas também quanto à ideologia filosófica e até à teoria literaria” (p. 591).

Volume I suggests improvements in the teaching of Portuguese grammar, Latin grammar and literature, the Greek and Hebrew languages, rhetoric, poetry and philosophy. Volume II covers metaphysics, physics, ethics, medicine, jurisprudence, theology, and canon law. The work ends with a summary of educational policy, including the education of women.

Innocêncio lists over 20 works attacking or defending Verney’s ideas. Verney wrote several works answering his critics.

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

Revolution in Portuguese Education and Philosophy


Second edition of this revolutionary pedagogical work, with its long discussion of the errors of the Portuguese educational system and the way to correct these errors, that aroused a storm of controversy. Printed at Naples, the bulk of the first edition was seized and destroyed by the Inquisition upon disembarkation at Lisbon; some copies were salvaged, and new title-pages and preliminary matter were printed clandestinely in Lisbon, probably 1747-1749, to be added to the original gatherings of the main text with the false imprint: Valensa: Antonio Balle, 1746. The only known complete extant copy of the first issue, with the original Naples imprint, is in the Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III in Naples. There is also a copy of volume II only in the Biblioteca Nacional de España. The present second edition was produced clandestinely in Lisbon, probably in 1751, under the auspices of Father Manuel de Santa Marta Teixeira, notwithstanding his position as qualificador of the Inquisition, at a private press installed in the Convento
de Santo Elói, Lisbon. For a discussion of the printing history of the two issues of the first edition as well as that of the second edition, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafações em Portugal no século XVIII*, pp. 356-71; there is also a discussion of the numerous polemical works generated by this publication, many with false imprints, on pp. 371-82.

The *Verdadeiro método* is a turning point in Portuguese educational theory, advocating a method of teaching radically opposed to that of the Jesuits, and serving as the basis of many of the educational reforms instituted under the Marques de Pombal. Because substantial sections are devoted to literature, it is also an important work for the study of contemporary literary theory. Saraiva and Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.) devote nine pages (pp. 597-605) to an analysis of Verney’s literary esthetics as presented in this work, and comment that “teve uma projecção incomparável no nosso século XVIII, não só quanto à orientação pedagógica, mas também quanto à ideologia filosófica e até à teoria literária” (p. 591).

Volume I suggests improvements in the teaching of Portuguese grammar, Latin grammar and literature, the Greek and Hebrew languages, rhetoric, poetry and philosophy. Volume II covers metaphysics, physics, ethics, medicine, jurisprudence, theology, and canon law. The work ends with a summary of educational policy, including the education of women.

Innocêncio lists over 20 works attacking or defending Verney’s ideas. Verney wrote several works answering his critics.

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

LAS CINCO
PIEDRAS
DE LA HONDA
DE DAVID
EN CINCO DISCURSOS
MORALES.
PREDICADOS A LA SERENISSIMA
Reyna de Suecia, Christina Alexandra,
en lengua Italiana.
POR EL REVERENDISSIMO PADRE
Antonio Vicca, de la Compañía de Jesús,
Predicador de la misma Magestad
en Roma,
y TRADUCIDOS EN LENGUA CASTELLANA
por el mismo Autor.
Con Privilegio: En Madrid, por Ioseph Fernandez
de Buendia, en la Imprenta Imperial,
Año de 1676.

Item 111

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. It includes three footnotes.


107. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J. *Carta a D. Afonso VI, prefaciada e anotada por M.S.* Lisbon: Livraria Popular de Francisco Franco, n.d. [1938]. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (fading at edges). Light browning throughout. In good condition. 12 pp. $45.00

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. The preface and 18 footnotes offer explanations and historical context.


*Many of These 482 Letters Deal Substantially with Brazil;* 

*Fernando Pessoa Called Vieira “O Emperador da Lingua Portuguesa”*


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

The three volumes contain a total of 482 letters, many of them with Brazilian interest. In volume III, for example, a letter to Secretary of State Pedro Vieira de Sylva (dated 14 Dec. 1655) includes “Informação sobre o modo, com que forão tomados, e sentenciados por cativos os Indios do anno de 1655”; “Resposta, que deu o Padre Antonio Vieira ao
Senado da Camara do Pará sobre o resgate dos Indios do Certão”; “Representação, que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Senado da Camara do Pará”; and “Petição que fez o Padre Antonio Vieira ao Governador D. Pedro de Mello,” all of which occupy pp. 17-100. Volume II, pp. 12-45 contain a lengthy report to the King (dated at Maranhão, 11 Feb. 1660) on the missions in Brazil: where the Jesuits have been working, their relations with the Indians, Dutch activities, and so on.

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

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

The first two volumes were edited by the Conde de Ericeira and the Oratorian P. António dos Reis. Volume III was compiled by the Franciscan P. Francisco António Monteiro.

Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debric, who signed an engraved vignette and initial in volume III, was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.

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

Materia, Verdade, & Utilidades da Historia do Futuro.
ESCrito PELO PADRE
ANTONIO VIEYRA
da Companhia de JESUS, Prégador de S. Magdalene.

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

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

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

109. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J. Cartas do ... Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1871. 8o, original blue printed wrappers (small nicks at edges and spine). Uncut. In very good condition. 131 pp. $200.00

A collection of thirty-five of Vieira’s letters.


Vieira’s Letters as Models for Correspondence

110. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. Cartas selectas ... precedidas d’un epitome da sua vida, e seguidas d’un indice analytico dos assumptos e materias; oferecidas a mocidade portugueza e brasileira ... ordenadas e correctas por J.J. Roquete. Paris: Na Livraria Portugalueza de J.P. Aillaud, 1838. 8o, contemporary navy quarter morocco (some wear and minor defects), spine gilt. Light soiling and offsetting from the portrait on the title-page. Some foxing. Overall in good condition. Old purple stamp of the Duke of Palmela, with ducal coronet above monogram, as well as that of J. Biker on title-page. Portrait, (2 ll.), liv pp., (1 l.), 377 pp. $175.00

First edition of this collection, arranged by type of letter (thank you, compliment, sympathy, recommendation, praise, exhortation, etc.) so that the letters may be more readily used as models by Portuguese youth. A later edition was published Paris, 1856.

Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as “certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world” (A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre António
Vieira, S.J., p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia as a child and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against 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 letters a place in Portuguese history, but his style and content are also exceptional: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him "O Imperador da lingua portuguesa" (quoted in Boxer, ibid., p. 3).

Provenance: The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See Grande enciclopedia XX, 123-8.) Júlio Firmino Júdice Biker (1814-1899) was a career official of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, bibliophile, collector, and editor of numerous important volumes of diplomatic and historical documents.

Sermons Preached by Vieira to Queen Christina of Sweden, in Rome

111. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. Las cinco piedras de la honda de David en cinco discursos morales, predicados a la Serenissima Reyna de Suecia, Christiana Alexandra, en lingua Italiana ….. Madrid: Por Joseph Fernandez de Buendia, en la Imprenta Imperial, 1676. 4º, late nineteenth-century half turquoise straight-grained morocco over marbled boards, smooth spine gilt (faded to brown) with gilt short-title, decorated endleaves. Title page within typographical and ruled border. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials and tailpieces. First leaf (half title) reinforced. Very minor marginal worming, mostly pinpoint round holes, never affecting text. Overall in good condition. Pictorial bookplate of José de Souza Neto. (8 ll.), 125 pp., (20 ll., 1 l. errata). Page 123 wrongly numbered 113. $900.00

FIRST separate EDITION in Spanish [?], translated from the original Italian by the author, of five sermons preached at the court in Rome of the exiled Queen Christina of Sweden. The Italian edition was first published earlier the same year in Rome. There is another apparently later edition of Madrid, same printer, same year, with a collation of [1 blank l.], [14], 155, [1 blank], [36] pp. The book enjoyed many subsequent Spanish editions.
It was only published in Portugal, in Spanish, in 1695, and in Portuguese posthumously in 1710 in volume XIV of Vieira’s collected sermons.

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 língua portuguesa” (quoted in Boxer, ibid., p. 3).

† Leite, História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil, IX, 324 (giving a collation of xviii, 125 pp.). Barbosa Machado, I, 422; on Vieira see pp. 416-26. Backer-Sommervogel, VIII, 657, Garcia Peres, p. 570 (without printer or collation). Palau 364409 (collation of 8 ll., 125 pp.; cf. Palau 364408 for an edition of Zaragoza 1676, cited as the first in Spanish, but this is in reality part of an early attempt to collect all of Vieira’s sermons). HSA, p. 597 (appears to be the same as our copy). This edition not in José Pedro Paiva, ed., Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia; cf. 1320 for the “terceira impressão” of the same place, printer and date (giving collation of [14], 155, [38] pp.). Cf. Mindlin, Highlights 1 for the Zaragoza 1676 edition. OCLC: 165940651 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: collation agrees with the present copy, but a different woodcut initial “R” was used on p. 100; comparing the online images to another copy sold by us in 2014, we have discovered several different tailpieces having been employed, and on a number of leaves it was possible to detect small differences in the type settings; with the exception of the woodcut initial on p. 100, we were unable to detect differences between the present copy and the one at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 915348496 (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Universidad de Sevilla, Universidad de Valencia); 68841391 (Newberry Library; Bibliothek der Universiteit van Amsterdam); 651302228 (Biblioteca Nacional de México: gives collation of [12], 125, [41] pp.); 83120178 (John Carter Brown Library); 300719770 (Universidad de Salamanca). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa only, lacking 1 and 2 preliminary leaves. This edition not located in Copac; only the Lisbon 1695 edition cited in British Library online catalogue. Not located in Hollis, which cites the 1695 Lisbon edition. Josiah cites a copy in JCB which appears to be the same as ours, pending closer inspection.
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

112. VIEIRA, P. António, S.J. Historia do futuro. Livro antepромеio pro-
alogomeno a toda a historia do futuro, em que se declara o fim, & se provão 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, text block 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).

COLLECAO
DOS
BREVES PONTIFICIOS,
E
LEYES REGIAS,
QUE FORAO EXPEDIDOS, E PUBLICADAS
desde o anno de 1741., sobre a liberdade das Pessoas,
Bens, e Commercio dos Indios do Brasil;

DOS EXCESSOS QUE NAQUELE ESTADO OBRARAM
os Regentes da Companhia denominada de JESU, das Representa-
ções que aos Magistros religiosos lhe à Santa sede Apostolica,
sobre ella materia, até a expedição do Breve que ordenou
a Reforma dos Sobreditos Regulamentos,

DOS PROCEDIMENTOS QUE COM ELES PRATICOU
o Eminençíssimo, e Reverendíssimo Reitor, aos decretos em que se partici-
por os mesmos decretos com o mesmo ha referida Reforma aos e mais reex-
pendidos de 1 de Novembro deste anno de 1741. das Sociedades que sobre elle se
referiam, das Ordem Reais que ensu de mesma denunciou se publicaram,
Das Relativas que os Povos confessaram de REs E Publicações fez em Napa
de indio que havia ordenado sobre o mesmo infilado e suas consequências,

E DA PARTICIPACAO QUE O MESMO MONARCA
fez aos Emínerência, e Reverendíssimo Cardes, Reclamando, e mais
Paslos (inutilidades) dos Reais, e das subditos, e mais Relações
que havia tomado para explodir os Reinos, e Dominios
os ditos Regulamentos.

IMPRESSA NA SECRETARIA DE ESTADO,

Por especial Ordem de Sua Magestade.

Item 14

FIRST EDITION, and apparently the only separate one in Portuguese, of this sermon celebrating the birth of the princess D. Isabel Josefa de Bragança (6 January 1669-21 October 1690), daughter of the the regent Prince D. Pedro, the future king D. Pedro II of Portugal. From the time of her birth until the birth of a male heir on 30 August 1688, and from the death of her infant brother on 17 September 1688 to the birth of the future D. João V on 22 October 1689, she was the presumptive heir to her father D. Pedro. It was published again in Vieira’s collected sermons, XII (1699), 170-202, with the title “Sermão em acção de graças pelo felicíssimo nascimento da Princeza.”

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).


Second edition of “perhaps the most important of the 17th century Italian travellers” (Atabey), first published in Venice by Zattoni, 1672. The Carmelite missionary Father Vincenzo Maria di S. Caterina da Siena, known in the secular life at Antonio Muchio, traveled to India by way of Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, and Persia, returning via Goa and Muscat (to which more than a chapter is devoted). He provides interesting details concerning the places through which he passed, including notes on flora and fauna.

In 1656, Pope Alexander VII, the Propaganda Fide, and the Carmelites dispatched Fr. Vincenzo and Fr. Giuseppe di Santa Maria Sebastiani to sort out problems facing the Jesuits in India, which included Dutch incursions in Malabar and the rebellion of the St. Thomas Christians. Fr. Vincenzo’s account includes much information about Malabar and the St. Thomas Christians. Fr. Vincenzo and Fr. Giuseppe returned to Rome in February 1659.


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