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Special List 277

TEN RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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Special List 277
TEN
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

One of 50 Copies According to Innocência

1. BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *A primavera. Cantata. Impressa no Tomo VI Parte 1 das Memórias da Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa em 1819.* 4 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Typografia da [Real] Academia das Sciencias, 1821. Large 4º (25.4 x 19.4 cm.), contemporary marbled wrappers (spine rather defective). Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Light foxing. Overall in very good condition. 15 pp. *4 works in 1 volume.* \$1,600.00

Second separate edition of *A primavera*, and first separate editions of the three following works, published as reprints from the *Memórias* of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

Villela Barbosa (1769-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, studied at Coimbra and became professor of mathematics at the Academia Real de Marinha. When he wrote the three *Discursos* in this volume, in 1821, he was Vice-Secretario of the Academia Real das Sciencias. He served in the Côrtes of 1821 but returned to Brazil when the Parliament concluded in 1823, and became one of the three negotiators of the 1825 treaty recognizing Brazilian independence. He later served as Senador, Conselheiro de Estado, Coronel de Engenheiros, and several times as Ministro de Estado. Created 1.º Visconde de Paranaguá by the Brazilian Emperor D. Pedro I in 1825, and 1.º Marquês in 1826, Villela Barbosa is best known for his poetry, such as *Poemas*, Coimbra, 1794, and *Primavera*, Lisbon 1821, but also published several popular geometry textbooks.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 75: citing an 1819 reprint from the *Memórias of the Academia*; and *Período colonial* p. 54, citing this edition, correcting Sacramento Blake's comments on the editions, and quoting Innocência that only 50 offprints (sic; i.e. reprints) were produced. Sacramento Blake III, 136. Innocência III, 82: states that while Villela Barbosa is not a poet of the first rank, "cabe-lhe de justiça um lugar distinto entre os poetas do Brasil; e na opinião de judiciosos criticos mostra em suas composições mais imaginação, mais força, e estylo mais poetico que o seu compatriota e contemporaneo José Bonifacio d' Andrade." See also Rodrigues 2553. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but sold to JCB by us in 2011, along with the other works here bound in). Not in Palha. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 5-7 ("um árcade retardatário, um clássico extemporâneo e um mau poeta"), 177, 212. Veríssimo, *História da literatura brasileira* (1969) pp. 87, 113, 119. NUC: Not located; cites the 1794 *Poemas* at DLC-P4 and DCU-IA. OCLC: 810924454 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso historico, recitado na sessão publica da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa no dia 24 de junho de 1821 pelo Vice-Secretario* 18 pp.

Includes summaries and evaluations of reports received by the Academia during the past year, including geological and botanical reports from São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio Negro, Amazonas and Mato Grosso.

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* p. 55. Sacramento Blake III, 135-6. Innocência III, 82. Not in Palha.

AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso recitado no Paço de Queluz perante EIRei o Senhor D. João VI, em 9 de julho de 1821, por ocasião do seu feliz regresso ao Reino de Portugal.* (1 l.)

* Not in Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* or Sacramento Blake. Innocência III, 82 refers to a version published in the *Memorias of the Academia*. Not in Palha.

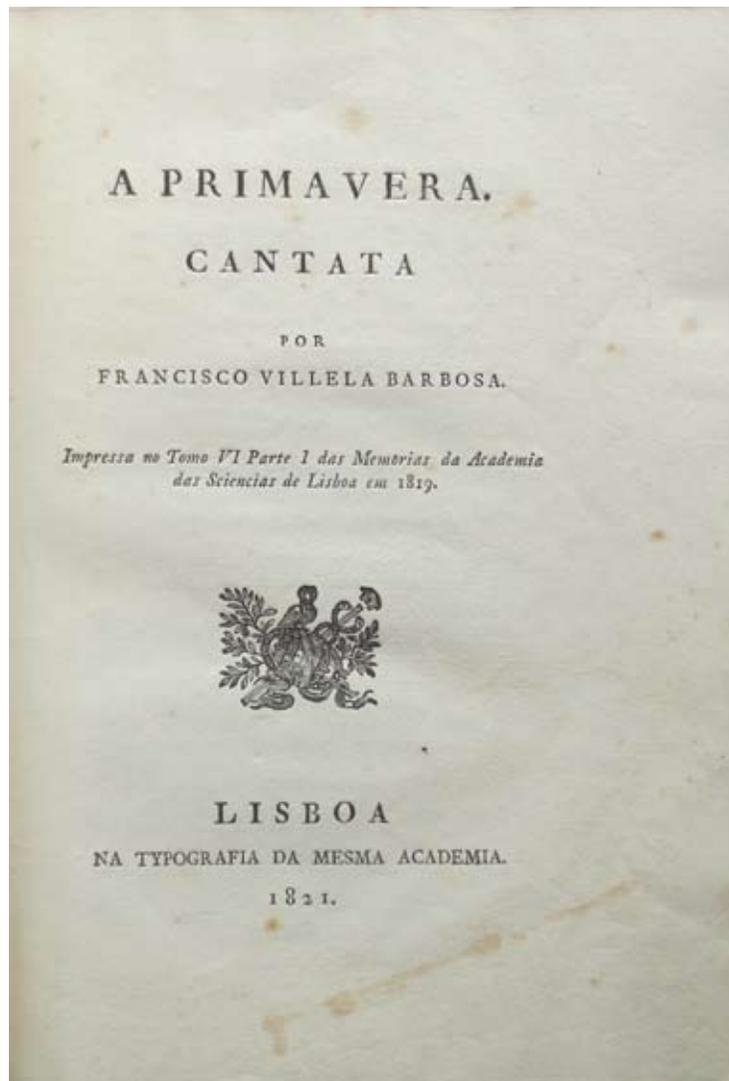
AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso recitado no Paço de Queluz perante o Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Miguel, Presidente da Academia, em 17 de julho de 1821, por ocasião da sua chegada ao Reino de Portugal.* (1 l.).

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* p. 55. Not in Sacramento Blake. Innocência II, 82 refers to the version published in the *Memorias of the Academia*. Not in Palha. Not located in BLC or NUC.

***2. CARDOSO, J.M. Pedrosa, and Eduardo Magalhães.** *O passionário polifônico de Guimarães (P-Gs S1 1-2-4).* / *The Guimarães Polyphonic Passionary (P-Gs S1 1-2-4).* Guimarães: Sociedade Martins Sarmento, 2013. Large folio (35.4 x 25.3 cm.), publisher's blind-stamped cloth with dust jacket. As new. 397 pp., 1 blank l. with CD Rom tipped on. ISBN: 978-972-8078-98-0. \$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This previously unpublished musical manuscript, in the library of the Sociedade Martins Sarmento, Guimarães, dates from approximately 1580. A full color facsimile of the original manuscript (pp. 45-224) is followed by a musicographical transcription (pp. 227-397). The preliminary study of the manuscript (pp. 7-42), transcription, and revision was made by Cardoso; the musicography was by Magalhães. Nicely produced, hefty volume.



Item 1

*Includes an Article Opposing Brazilian Independence
Attacking José Bonifacio and His Brothers
No Complete Run Located in OCLC*

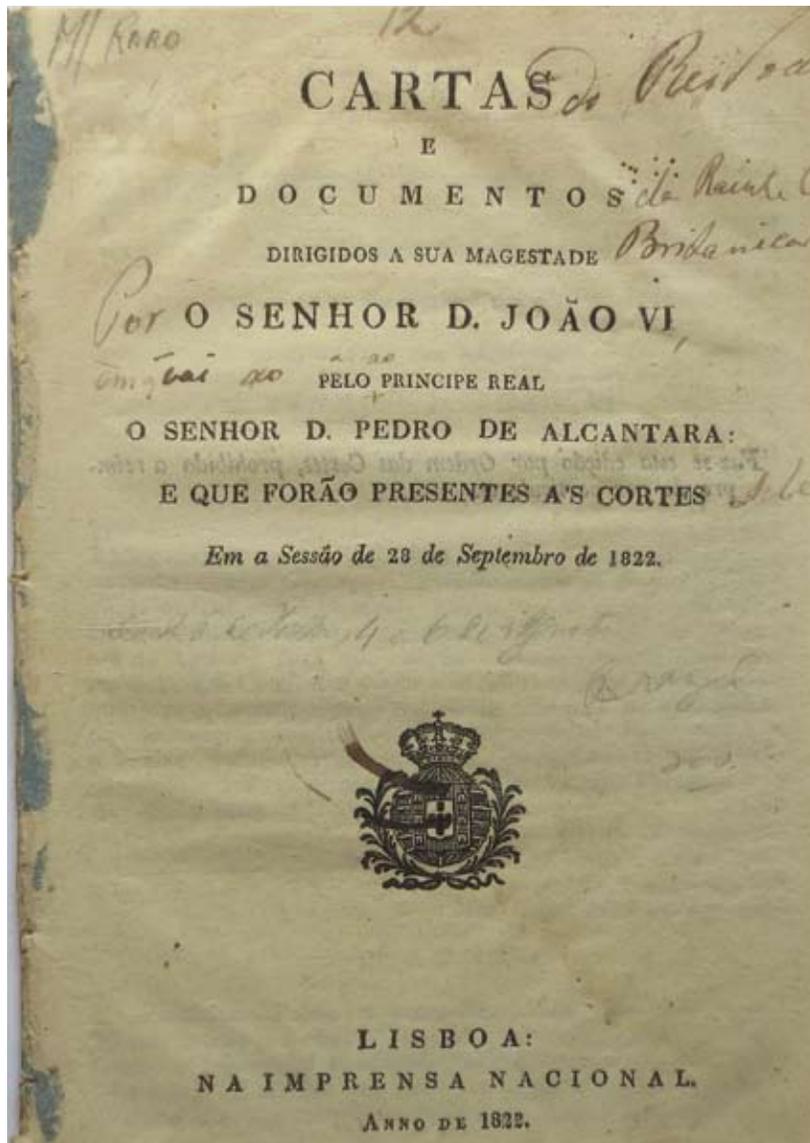
3. CARVALHO, José Pinto Rebello de, ed. *Censor provinciano, periodico semanario de philosophia, politica e literatura* 12 numbers. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1822-1823. 8°, contemporary half tree sheep over marbled boards (minor wear), smooth spine with citron morocco lettering piece, short title in gilt letter, gilt fillets, "E.T.P.P." lettered in gilt at foot, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette of a laurel wreath and pen on title page. Overall in very good condition. (1 l. title page), 190 pp. 12 numbers. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, A COMPLETE RUN of this liberal weekly newspaper, published from 7 December 1822 to 22 February 1823. It includes poetry, political commentary, and discussions of legislation passed by the Côrtes in Lisbon.

The second number, pp. 21-31, discusses legislation dealing with the Companhia do Alto Douro. This is continued in the third number, on pp. 39-45. An article titled "Imperio dos Boticudos!!!" in the fifth number, pp. [65]-70, attacks the Andradas, in particular José Bonifacio, opposing Brazilian independence from the liberal continental Portuguese point of view. There is an article on public education in number 6, pp. [81]-89, continued in number 8, pp. [113]-121, and further continued in number 11, pp. [161]-171. Included also are writings about the responsibilities of public officials, the Royal Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, brief book reviews, etc.

José Pinto Rebello de Carvalho (1792-1870), a native of Barcos (near Lamego), received a medical degree from Coimbra in 1822, and another in Louvin, 1830. He was dedicated to liberalism lifelong, having to emigrate from 1828 to 1833 during the absolutist regime of D. Miguel. Probably for political reasons he left Portugal for good ca. 1849, staying for a while in Rio de Janeiro, and finally moving to Campos, where he died in poverty.

* Innocência IX, 60 (calling for only 6 numbers, from 7 December 1822 to 11 January 1823, with 96 pp.); XIII, 172 (correctly stating that a complete run is from 7 December 1822 to 22 February 1823, but wrongly asserting that each number contained only 2 printed leaves); on the editor, see V, 104-6. Rafael & Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do século XIX* 946 (recording three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, only one of which appears to be complete, the other two containing only the first 6 numbers). *Publicações periódicas portuguesas existentes na Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra* 556. Not in Borba de Moraes (1983). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 959094308 (a single, incomplete run, with numbers 2-4 and 6-12 only, at the Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates seven runs (no collations given; not all are complete): three at the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, and two each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



Item 5

Significant Work of Fiction by a Local Author Printed in Recife

4. NEVES SOBRINHO, [Joaquim José de] Faria. *O hydrophobo*. Recife: Hugo & C.^a, Editores, 1896. Collecção Esmeralda Illustrada. 16°, original illustrated wrappers (some foxing and soiling). Mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (2 blank l., 2 ll.), 123 pp., (2 ll., 2 blank ll.), 16 fill-page illustrations in text. \$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of short stories. In addition to the title story, the volume contains "Zé Pinga-Fogo", "O Belmiro", "Infanticida", and "Em um tunnel".

Joaquim José de Faria Neves Sobrinho (Recife 1872-Rio de Janeiro, 1927), was a Brazilian teacher, politician, and author of poetry (at least six volumes in his lifetime, and a posthumous work which saw two editions), this and another collection of short stories, a novel, *Morbus*, which was considered of some importance in its day (1898; there was a 2nd, revised edition, made from a copy of the original, corrected by the author, 2005), and a didactic work on Latin grammar. He taught Latin at the Ginásio Pernambucano, then later, after entering politics, became a federal deputy and senator. One of the founders of the Academia Pernambucana de Letras, he was an imortal of the Academia Brasileira.

*Sacramento Blake, IV, 161-2. See Lúcia Miguel-Pereira, *História da Literatura Brasileira ... 1870 a 1920*; also Afrânio Coutinho and J. Galante de Sousa, *Enciclopédia de literatura brasileira*. OCLC: 681834940 (online resource); 24274653 (University of California-Los Angeles, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Indiana University, Harvard College Library, Brigham Young University Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac, which cites other works by the author. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

5. [D. PEDRO de Alcantara, later D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, still later D. Pedro IV, King of Portugal, and still later D. Pedro, Duque de Bragança]. *Cartas e documentos dirigidos a Sua Magestade o Senhor D. João VI pelo Príncipe Real o Senhor D. Pedro de Alcantara: e que foram presentes ás Cortes em a Sessão de 28 de Setembro de 1822*. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1822. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In good to very good condition. Old ink inscription on title page. 17 pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. This was one of a series of documentary volumes printed for the exclusive, and probably confidential, use of the Portuguese Cortes. These documents reflect the reaction in Brazil during the summer of 1822 to the Cortes deliberating in Lisbon during 1821-1822, as Brazilian independence was becoming inevitable.

On the title-page verso is the statement, "Faz-se esta edição por Ordem das Cortes; prohibida a reimpressão por particulares." According to Borba de Moraes, during the 1822 Cortes sessions the government printed all the documents it considered necessary and distributed them exclusively to members of the Cortes. Many of these documents bore statements on the title-page verso identical or similar to the one in this copy. As Borba points out, all these works are rare, since the editions were limited and copies were not offered for sale.

*Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 161: "These *Offícios* and *Cartas* are quite rare." Innocência XVII, 163. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 822/44. Not in Rodrigues, who cites several

similar documents. OCLC: 83839343 (John Carter Brown Library); 248260332 (Staats & Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase, and the one at Staats & Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg cited by OCLC.

Dedicated to Benjamin Franklin

*6. **PRIESTLEY, Joseph.** *A New Chart of History. To Benjamin Franklin LL.D. F.R.S. this chart is in testimony of esteem & friendship, inscribed by his most obliged humble servt. Joseph Priestley.* London: J. Johnson, J. Bowles, C. Bowles, R. Sayer, T. Jefferys, 1769. 65.5 x 99.5 cm., 2 large sheets joined vertically. Engraved throughout by Edmund Butterworth. "Pulman script. Butterworth sculpt. Leeds." Hand-colored highlighting in pink and green. Some light soiling, relatively small ink stain in lower blank margin, and a few repairs. Overall in good condition, if just barely so. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Priestley's *Description of a New Chart of History*, initially published in London the same year, was meant to accompany and explain this chart. According to ESTC, below the imprint of the second edition of the book, 1770, in square brackets, was noted that the price of the book alone was 1 s. 6d. or with the Chart 10s. 6d. Most extant copies of editions of the book seem to lack the chart. There were at least ten subsequent and revised editions by 1801, and one edition published in the U.S. before 1800, in New Haven in 1792. No later edition before 1806 is listed in American Imprints. *A New Chart of History* is said to have gone through fifteen editions by 1816. According to Josiah, JCB has only the New Haven, 1792 edition, without the chart.

Priestley, English theologian, Dissenting clergyman, natural philosopher, chemist, grammarian, educator, and liberal political theorist, who published over 150 works, published *A New Chart of History* and its prose explanation as a supplement to his *Lectures on History and General Policy*. Together with his *Chart of Biography* (1765), Priestley believed these charts would allow students to "trace out distinctly the dependence of events to distribute them into such periods and divisions as shall lay the whole claim of past transactions in a just and orderly manner. The *Chart of History* lists events in 106 separate locations; it illustrates Priestley's belief that the entire world's history was significant, a relatively new development in the 18th century, which had begun with Voltaire and William Robertson. The world's history is divided up into the following geographical categories: Scandinavia, Poland, Russia, Great Britain, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, Germany, Persia, India, China, Africa and America. Priestley aimed to show the history of empires and the passing of power; the subtitle of the *Description* that accompanied the chart was *A View of the Principal Revolutions of Empire that have taken place in the World*.

* ESTC T12698 (locates copies at British Library [2], Harvard University Map Collection, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, and Newberry Library). Crook H/419. See Arthur Sheps, Arthur, "Joseph Priestley's Time Charts: The Use and Teaching of History by Rational Dissent in late Eighteenth-Century England" in *Selected Proceedings from the Canadian Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies* (1999). For the *Description*, second edition, London, 1770, and New Haven, 1792, see Sabin 65504.



Item 6

Funeral Oration by a Bahia Native

7. SANTA TERESA, Fray Francisco Xavier de. *Elogio Funebre, recitado nas exequias solemnes do Serenissimo Senhor D. António, Infante de Portugal. Celebradas no dia 28 de Novembro do anno 1757, na Igreja do Hospicio de S. Francisco de Campolide ... e offerecido ao N.M.R.P. Fr. Antonio da Chagas, Guardião do Convento de S. Pedro de Alcantara, e Presidente do Capitulo, que se fez por Nomina de Sua Santidade no Convento de S. Francisco da Cidade em 8 de Junho do mesmo anno.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Coelho Amado, 1758. 4°, disbound; text block edges sprinkled red from an early binding. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and large, elegant woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 1. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), 16 pp., (2 ll.).

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral elegy for the Infante D. António, third surviving son of D. Pedro II of Portugal and Queen Maria Sophia Isabel of Neuburg. He was a brother of D. João V, and uncle of D. José I. Born in Lisbon on March 15, 1695, he died unmarried and without issue in the same city on October 20, 1757 and is buried at the Royal Pantheon of the Bragança Dynasty, at the Mosteiro de São Vicente de Fora in Lisbon. Something of a rogue, he spent most of his life estranged from the royal court. D. António took great interest in music, playing the harpsichord and piano, and was a student of the Italian composer Domenico Scarlatti.

The famous Franciscan Friar (1686-after 1759), a native of Bahia, who joined the Franciscan order at the convento de Sergipe do Conde, in 1702, merited inclusion (with numerous errors, including an erroneous early date of death), in Pereira da Silva's *Varões ilustres do Brasil*. He studied at the convento de Olinda prior to moving to the island of Madeira, then to Lisbon, where he took Holy Orders. Professor of theology, he was Penitenciário geral of his congregation. When D. João V sent a fleet at the request of Pope Clement XI in 1717 to expel the Turks from Corfu, he was present as chaplain, and was gravely wounded, causing the amputation of his left leg. Fray Francisco knew French, English, Italian and Latin; he made several trips within Europe, visiting England and the Low Countries; during a stay in Italy he was incorporated into the Arcádia Romana. He was a member of the Academia Real de História. A number of his sermons, elegies, orations, and poems were published during his lifetime; others remained in manuscript.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 770; *período colonial* p. 334. Innocência III, 97-8 (calling for only 16 pp.). Sacramento Blake III, 143-5. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), p. 477. Jobatão, *Orbe Seráfoco*. p. 216. See also Barbosa Machado, II, 302-4; IV, 147 (the present work too late for inclusion). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 955331881 (Universidade de Navarra, whose copy has been digitalized). Porbase locates six copies: five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*8. **USQUE, Samuel.** *Consolação às tribulações de Israel. Edição de Ferrara, 1553 com estudos introdutórios por Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi e José V. de Pina Martins.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1989. Série de Cultura Portuguesa das edições da Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Large 8°, publisher's cloth with dust jacket. As new. 489 pp., (1 l.), (12 ll. plates); (2, 8, 1 blank), 181, (3, 1 blank, 1 l.). ISBN: none.

2 volumes. \$45.00

FIRST EDITION thus of this excellent work. Volume I contains a general introduction by Pina Martins, Yerushalmi's "A Jewish Classic in the Portuguese Language" (pp. 15-123), and "Consolação às tribulações de Israel de Samuel Usque: Alguns de seus aspectos messiânicos e proféticos, uma obra-prima da língua e das letras portuguesas," by Pina Martins (pp. 124-404). Both studies are heavily annotated, important contributions. Volume II consists mainly of a photographic facsimile of the extremely rare original edition by Usque, published by Abraham aben Usque, whose relationship to Samuel is not clear, and who published the following year in Ferrara the first edition of the *Menina e moça*, by Bernardim Ribeiro. There is also an edition of the *Consolação* published in Amsterdam, 1599.

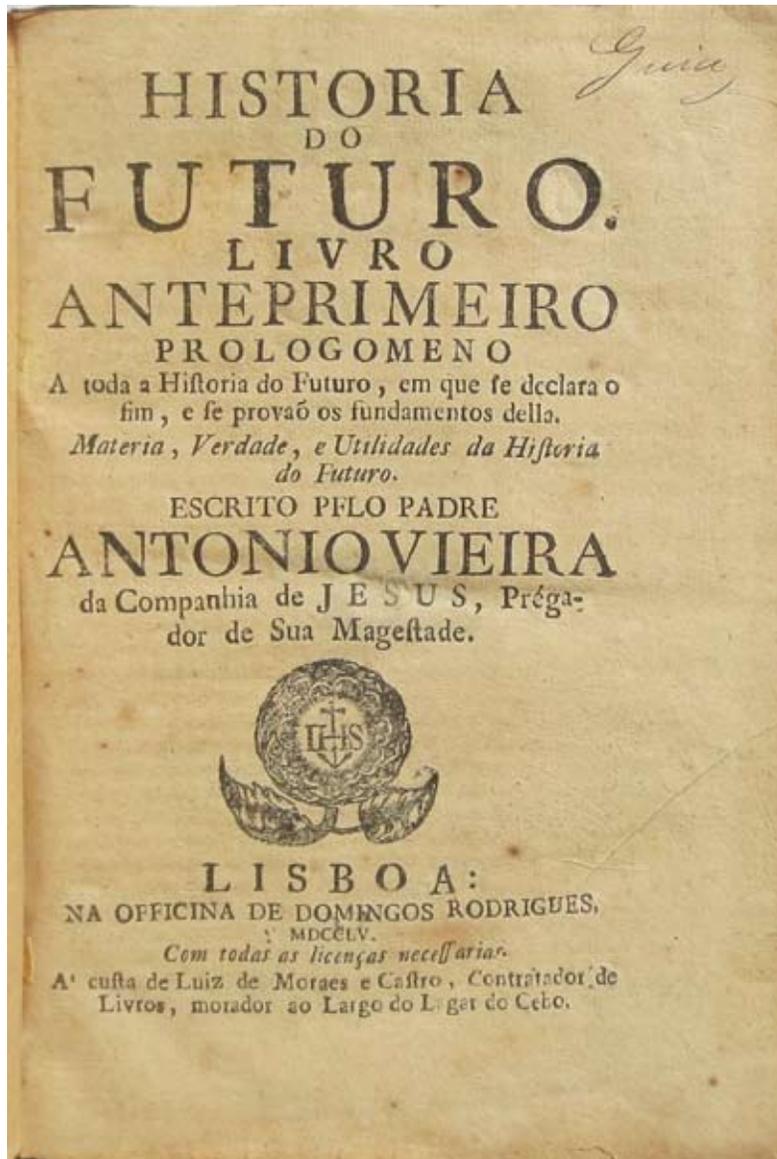
The work by Usque (Lisbon, late fifteenth or early sixteenth century-after 1555 in Italy or Palestine), consists of three dialogues between the shepherds Ycabo, Numeo, and Zicareo, allusions to the patriarch Jacob, and the prophets Nahum and Zachariah. The first dialogue summarizes Old Testament narration, the second the destruction of the second temple, while the third and best, from both a literary and historical standpoint, deals with Jewish history from the middle ages almost up to the date of publication. The language is simple and pastoral, influenced by Bernardim Ribeiro and rich Biblical symbolism.

* On Samuel Usque see Teresa Araújo in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, p. 482; Paulo J. Silva Pereira in *Biblos*, V, 564-9; Israel S. Révah in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, ed., *Dicionário de literatura*, 4th ed., V, 1129-30.

*Much More Difficult to Obtain than the First Edition
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*

9. **VIEIRA, P. António, S.J.** *Historia do futuro. Livro antepimeiro prologomeno a toda a historia do futuro, em que se declara o fim, & se provão os fundamentos della. Materia, verdade, e utilidades da Historia do Futuro.* Lisbon: na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues á custa de Luiz de Moraes e Castro, 1755. 4°, contemporary sheep (head of spine slightly defective; some other wear; small residue of green paint at upper inner cover of front cover), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, reddish-brown leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Jesuit vignette on title-page. Woodcut head-pieces on recto of following leaf, on pp. 1. Woodcut initial on p. 1, 207. Browned, but not brittle. Small paper flaw in leaf Aa1, affecting a few letters of text. Overall in good condition. (10 ll.), 220 pp. \$1,200.00

Second 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



Item 9

and the Antipodes, and references to the Dutch in Pernambuco. Vieira was a Sebastianist, and the grand dream described in this work was of a *Quinto Império*, led by a Portuguese monarch. The work was written in 1665, but did not appear in print until 1718.

Unlike the first edition, this second edition is very rare; we have only seen one other copy on the market since beginning to take note of such things in 1969. Perhaps this is because it was printed in 1755, the year of the great Lisbon earthquake. On the other hand, this may have been a clandestine edition. Although “Com todas as licenças necessarias” appears on the title page below the imprint, all of the licenses present in the book were in fact issued for the 1718 first edition. The rarity may also be related to the suppression of the Jesuit order in Portugal shortly after the edition appeared.

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, Vieira’s 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 D. Pedro II in 1683 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, both in 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, p. 3).

Provenance: There is a Feliciano José Vaz de Faria mentioned in Nuno Gonçalo Pereira Borrego, *Habilitações nas Ordens Militares*, I, 396, and II, 158.

* Innocência I, 287-93. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 617. Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 628. Leite 995. Sabin 99524 (no location given; cites Sommervogel). Azevedo-Samodães 3513 note. See Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 267-9. This edition not in Barbosa Machado; Biblioteca Nacional, *Bibliografia*; Biblioteca Nacional, *Exposição*; Borba de Moraes; JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but acquired by JCB from us in 2011); or Palha. OCLC: 37312178 (University of New Mexico, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Oxford University); 233993828 (National Library of Israel). Porbase locates 2 copies, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and at the Biblioteca João Paulo II da Universidade Católica Portuguesa.



Rare Commentary on Chaos in Brazil
During the Year of the Abdication of Brazil's First Emperor

10. *Visão do Pico de Itajurú, achada entre os papeis de hum Solitario, morto nas immediações de Macacú, victima das febres de 1829. Impresso no Rio de Janeiro, no presente anno de 1831.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de Bulhões, 1831. 4°, mid-twentieth-century black and white machine marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Very good condition. 12 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The title refers to an edition of Rio de Janeiro the same year, an assertion repeated on the title page verso, but we have not been able to locate any copy of said Rio de Janeiro edition. The present edition is rare (we have never seen it previously on the market, and have been able to locate only two examples, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). It was published in Lisbon during the absolutist regime of Dom Miguel. A diatribe directed against liberalism, it castes in a negative light the chaotic politics of Brazil, placing much of the blame on "República", "Igualdade", "Federação", and "Liberdade". It is our hypothesis that the assertion of a Rio de Janeiro edition earlier the same year is a subterfuge. The pamphlet was published with the approval of the Miguelista government, which did not allow freedom of the press; it was granted a license by the Meza do Desembargo do Paço.

This is a riveting apocalyptic vision of the end of humanity. The narrator responds to a voice in the mountains, which tells him to open his eyes where upon the narrator experiences horrific visions. These are informally divided by specific phrases: "República, ou morte" (p. 6); "Igualdade, ou morte" (p. 7); "Federação, ou morte" (p. 8); "A liberdade ou a morte" (p.10). The word "morte" (death) is always repeated at least twice, as echoing through the mountains. The similes and images described resonate with the political situation. For example, in one feverish vision the narrator sees a ship full of people who are leaving the coast and jumping for joy. The narrator says they jump for joy like a slave who has just found a diamond and will be able to buy his freedom with it (p. 5).

The moral behind each expression is that, for example, when the people exclaim "igualdade ou morte," they do not really mean "equality" and death awaits them all; the narrator describes an old man who has become rich through a life of arduous work. The old man has acquired gold and jewels, but these are robbed by a mob of "men who flee from work" and steal in the name of "igualdade" (p. 7).

The apocalyptic visions include much of the fauna or psuedo-fauna of Brazil: "leopardos" (symbolic of the British), "condores", "urubús" (another name for the condor, or South American vulture) and the "jacaracá" (a kind of snake?). It is leopards that control specific islands and sell weapons to humans. In the section "Federação, ou morte", one of the most disturbing, the narrator writes how all men go to the leopards' islands to buy weapons because they want to kill their brethren. Their wives plead with them that their children have no food to eat, because the men spend all their money on weapons. Gruesome battles between brothers then ensue (p. 9).

The end of humanity is similarly described in "Aliberdade ou a morte" where a great fire burns through the land and a black wave (of smoke) engulfs the people (p.11).

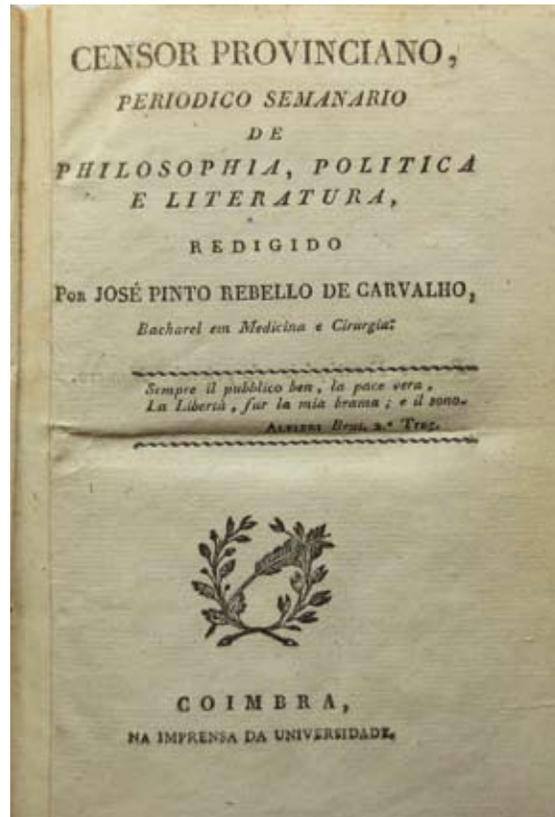
The narrator concludes the account with reference to God, and further solidifies its similarity to the Book of Revelation. The horrific visions are supposed to teach the "infalliveis consequencias das amotinações populares," and that humanity could be saved despite the natural inclination of man to greed, egotism, and destruction.

The Pico de Itajurú, or Pico do Itajurú, a mountainous location in Minas Gerais, is a noted tourist attraction. Macacú is an area formerly in Rio de Janeiro province, now

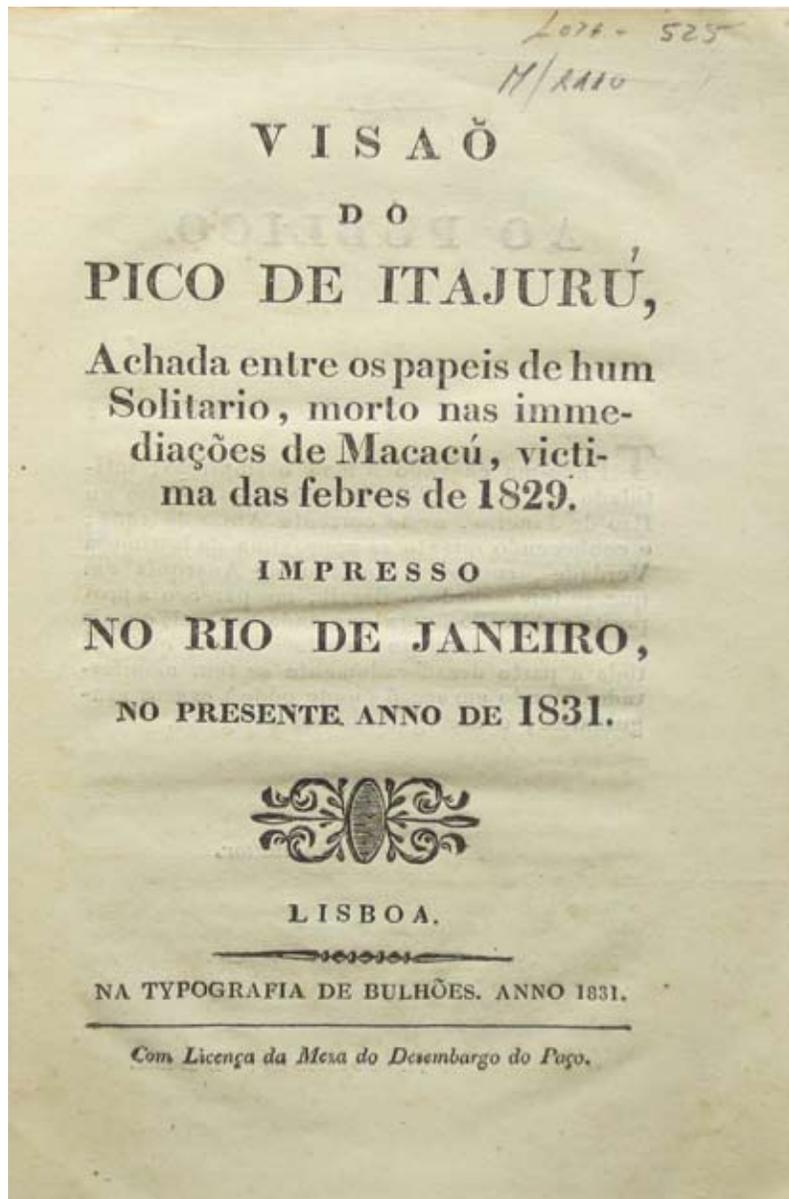
a part of the municipality of Rio. It consists of both mountains and valleys, as well as a river of the same name.

Two editions of a related work appeared the same year, first in Bahia, then in Rio de Janeiro, *Aparição extraordinária e inesperada do velho venerável ao situação política no Brasil e dos seus acontecimentos extra sobre a visão do Pico de Itajurú, achada entre os papéis de vítima das febres de 1829* There are copies in the Oliveira Lima Library, Catholic University of America, which are available online. There is also a copy of the Rio de Janeiro second edition at the Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil. We think this work may be a reply to the present one. They are certainly related. Unfortunately, we have not been able to view this text.

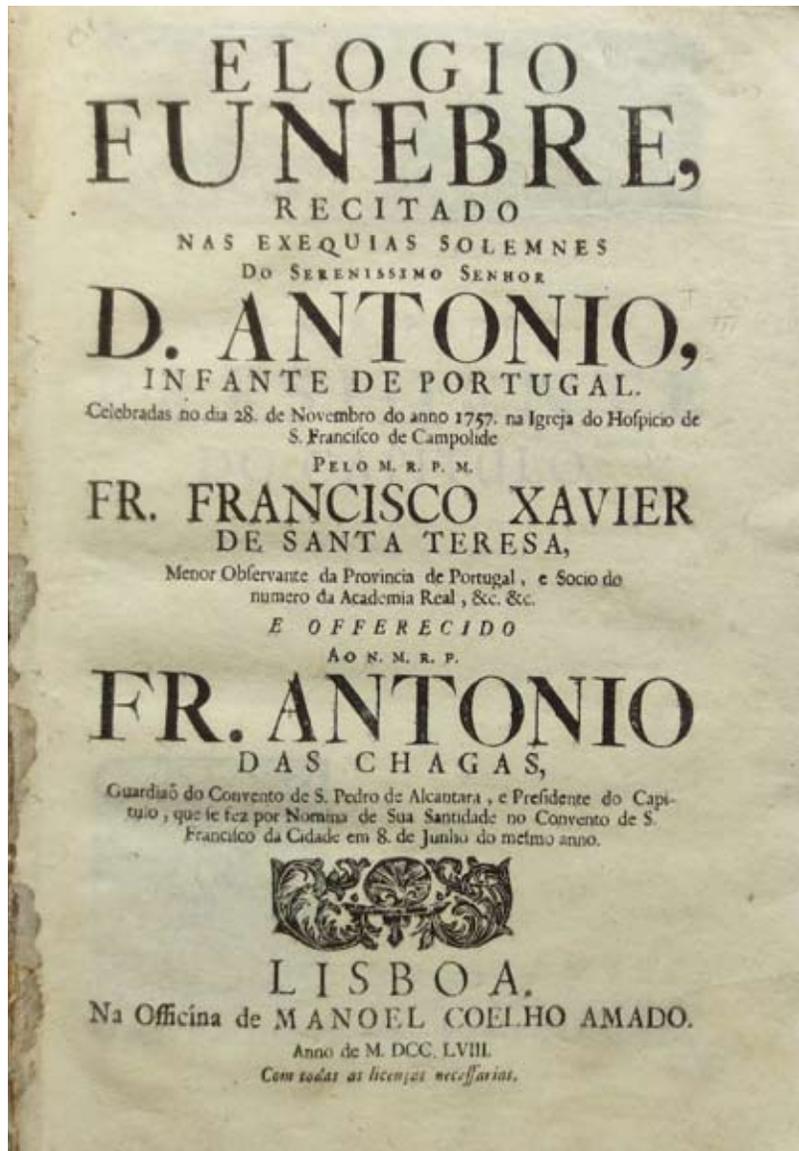
* Not in Ernest do Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834*. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade. Not in Tancredo de Barros Paiva. OCLC: No edition located. Porbase locates two copies of the present edition, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies of the present edition cited by Porbase.



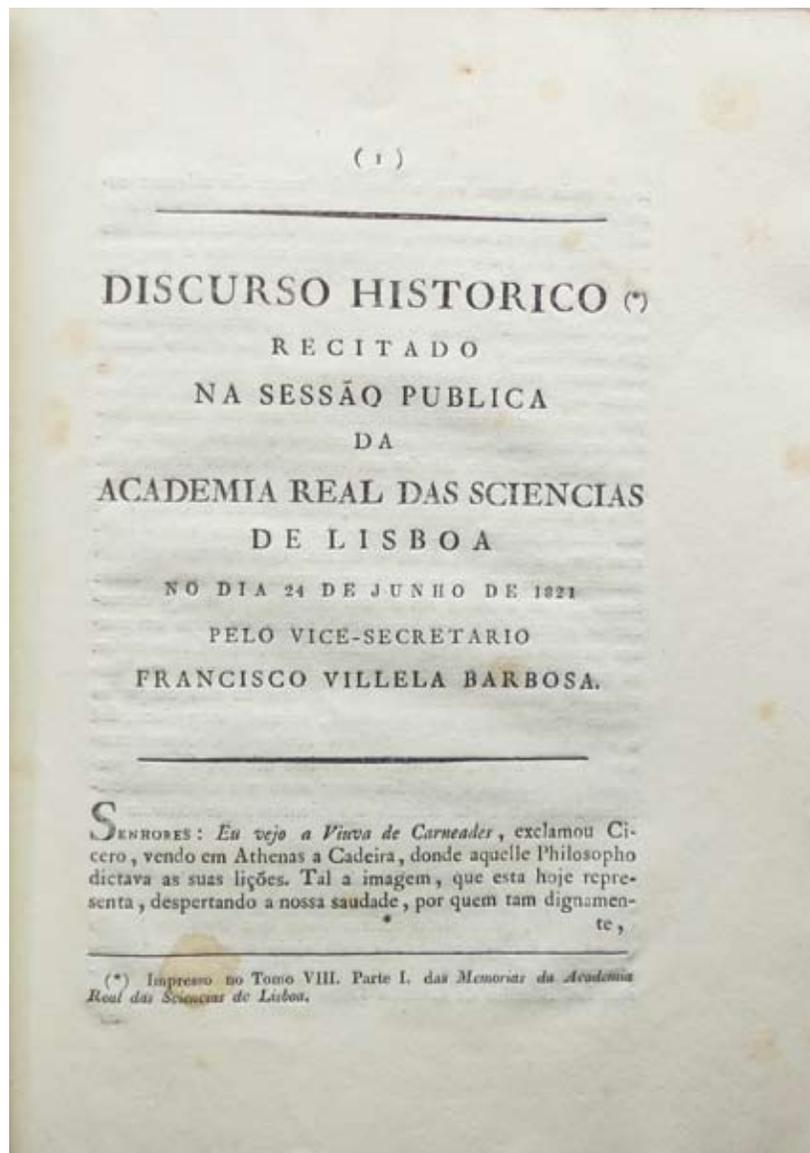
Item 3



Item 10



Item 7



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