RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 286

Fourteen Recent Acquisitions
December 5, 2017

Special List 286

Fourteen Recent Acquisitions

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.
Special List 286

Fourteen Recent Acquisitions

Lovely Portuguese Binding in Almost Perfect Condition


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Lists the proper ceremonies for every day of the year 1829. The advertencia on the final leaf warns that in 1740, D. João V confirmed sole rights previously granted by D. Pedro II for printing books of this type to the Congregação do Oratório in Lisbon, and this privilege was confirmed by subsequent monarchs. The fines for printing without the Congregação’s permission are spelled out in detail.

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of a similar work for the year 1818 by the same printer.

First Portuguese Book About Silk Manufacture and the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree

By a Native of London Born to French Parents

*2. BLUTEAU, Rafael. Instrucçam sobre a cultura das amoreiras, & criação dos bichos da seda, dirigida a conservação, & augmento da manufacturas da seda. Estabelecidas pelo muito alto, & poderosos Principe Dom Pedro, Gover-nardor e Regente dos Reinos de Portugal, e commentadas á direcção de D. Luis de Menezes, Conde da Eireceira, & Veedor da Fazenda Real …. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joam da Costa, 1679. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear, mostly to upper outer rear corner; head of spine defective), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, short title gilt in second compartment from head. Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Other woodcut
special list 286


FIRST EDITION, rare. There appears to be an earlier issue, very rare, with the title page dated 1678. A second edition appeared a century later, in 1769.

Along with his Vocabulário Portuguez e Latino, Bluteau is known for the present work, an instruction manual for mulberry-tree cultivation and silk manufacture. It was the first such work in the Portuguese language and one of the earliest in any language.

Bluteau echoed the mercantilist views of Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo. Ribeiro de Macedo and Bluteau were protégées of D. Luís de Meneses, 3.º Conde de Ericeira (1632-1690), who made a valiant attempt to revive the Portuguese economy during the reigns of D. Afonso VI and D. Pedro II. Pages 72-4 contain a brief bibliography, or index, to the principle authors who had written on this subject. It is brief due to the dearth of previously published material.

Quire C*, containing the 4 unnumbered license leaves, is usually bound following leaf C1, between pp. 34 and 35. Here the first 2 unnumbered leaves are bound after leaf P1, between pp. 226 and 227, while the next 2 unnumbered leaves are bound at the end, just prior to the errata leaf.

Born of French parents in London, Rafael Bluteau (1638-1734) spent over fifty years in Portugal, including his late childhood and adolescence, and died in Lisbon. He became fluent in Portuguese, and is best known for his ten volume Vocabulário Portuguez e Latino. In effect it is the first Portuguese lexicon, and remains of immense influence today. Bluteau passed from England to France, from France to Portugal, from Portugal to Italy, and more: he could also speak and write in English, French, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek. He served on a diplomatic mission to Italy under Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo. When Ribeiro de Macedo died along the way, Bluteau became chief of the mission. A favorite of Queen D. Maria Francisca Isabel of Savoy (wife of D. Afonso VI) and then of his brother D. Pedro II, Bluteau participated in the “Conferencias discretas e eruditas” of the third Conde da Ericeira. He later also became close to Ericeira’s son, the fourth Conde. Bluteau participated in diverse literary Academies favored and sponsored by the Ericeiras, such as the Generosos, Aplicados, etc., and was nominated to the Real Academia de História by the king himself.

Provenance: The library of Victor Marat d’Avila Perez was one of the most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. A total of 8,962 lots went under the hammer from October 1939 through April 1940 from a six-part catalogue, each part lasting an unspecified number of nights (our guess is five nights for each part).

† Arouca B114 (dated 1679 only). Innocência, XVIII, 153 (dated 1679 only); on the author see also VII, 42-5. Avila Perez 820 (the present copy; dated 1679; gives collation of 230, v pp. [sic]). Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, which cites the 1769 edition. Not in Goldsmith. Not in HSA. Hanson, Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal, p. 334; see also pp. 137-8, 160-84, 206, et passim. OCLC: 457084217 (dated 1678; only 230 pp.; Bibliothèque nationale de France); 367529488 (dated 1679; 230, [1], [8] pages: Brigham Young University, Indiana University); 370319893 (Bibliothèque municipale Lyon: dated 1679, no collation given). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (both with bindings in “mau estado”; one with “folhas perfuradas”), both dated 1679, one with the four unnumbered leaves following p. 34, the other
Instrução
Sobre a Cultura
das Amoreiras, & criação dos Bichos da seda,
Dirigida
A conferência, & ampliação das manufacturas
da seda,
Estabelecidas
Pelo muito alto & poderoso Príncipe
Dom Pedro
Governador & Regente
dos Reinos de Portugal,
E commetidas à direção
D. Luis de Menezes
Conde da Eiriceira, & Veedor da fazenda Real,
Pelo P. D. Rafael Bluteau,
Clerigo Regular Theatino da Divina Providência,
Doutor na lágrima Theologia, Pregador da Mage-
stade da Rainha Dona Maria de Inglaterra, & Calicata-
dor do S. Ofício no Reino de Portugal.

Em Lisboa.
Na Oficina de Ioum da Coia,
Com todos os Latinos necessarios, 1679.
with them at the end; both appear to have the errata leaf. Not located in Copac (but we sold a copy to British Library, without the errata leaf, in August 2016; this was the only other copy we have seen since beginning to take note of such matters in 1969). KVK (44 databases searched) locates for this edition only the copies cited by Porbase, plus the one in the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

**Bantu Language**


This second edition has been revised and augmented. In his preface, the author states that there have been revisions throughout. The original edition consisted of 88 pp. only. An important “Key” which occupies the 46 pp. section has been added for the present edition.

The author (1814-1891) was Secretary of the Zambesi Industrial Mission.

Chewa, also known as Nyanja, belongs to the Bantu language family. The noun class prefix *chi-* is used for languages, so the language is usually called Chichewa and Chinyanja (spelled Cinyanja in Zambia, and Cinianja in Mozambique). In Malawi, the name was officially changed from Chinyanja to Chichewa in 1968, at the insistence of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who was himself a member of the Chewa tribe. This is the name still most commonly used in Malawi today. In Zambia, Chewa is spoken by other people such as the Ngoni and the Kunda, so a more neutral name, Chinyanja (“language of the lake,” referring to Lake Malawi) is used instead of Chichewa. Chewa belongs to the same language group (Guthrie Zone N) as Tumbuka, Sena, and Nsenga.

Bishop Robert Caldwell (1814-1891), missionary and linguist, academically established the Dravidian family of languages. He served as assistant bishop of Tirunelveli beginning in 1877. The Government of Tamil Nadu created a memorial in his honor and issued a postage stamp in his name. A statue of Caldwell was erected in 1967 near Marina Beach, Chennai, as a gift of the Church of South India.

* OCLC: 31901986 (New York Public Library, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Trinity College, Dublin, Unisa Muckleneuk Main Campus, National Library of Scotland, Oxford University); 505571276 (University of Fort Hare, Cambridge University); 774478134 (but listing only 46 pp.: British Library, University of KwaZulu Natal); 557976521 (only 46 pp.: British Library); 20825467 (microfilm: gives the date as 1952: Library of Congress, Baker & Taylor, inc.); 24022131 (microform); for the less useful first edition, 1897, cf. 417558108 (British Library, School of Oriental and African Studies-University of London); 557976507 (British Library).
Pre-1501 Illuminated Manuscripts


FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS.

Volume I, subtitled Distrito de Lisboa, lists 497 illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century and earlier in libraries in the Lisbon area.

Volume 2, subtitled Distrito de Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Coimbra, Évora, Leiria, Portalegre, Porto, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo e Viseu; Apêndice: Distrito de Lisboa, lists 543 illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century and earlier in libraries in the areas mentioned in the subtitle.

Both volumes describe each manuscript briefly: content, origin if known, date, collation, size, language, style of script, illumination, binding, and provenance. A portion of each manuscript is nicely reproduced in color—usually an initial or miniature, with some text. Herein lies this work’s worth: to those studying scripts and illumination, a detailed physical description is no substitute for actually seeing a bit of the manuscript. Both volumes include indexes of principal and secondary authors, titles, dates, copyists, illuminators, languages, and provenance.

How Princes Should Rule: Dedicated to the Prince Regent and Future King of Portugal

5. ENRIQUEZ DE VILLEGAS, Diego [i.e., Diogo Henriques de Villegas]. *Leer sin libro, direcciones acertadas para el gobierno ethico, economico, y politico*.… Lisbon: En la Emprenta de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, Impressor de Sua Alteza, 1672. 8°, contemporary limp vellum (yapp edges gnawed), rebacked in sheep (late eighteenth-century?), flat spine gilt (small defects near foot), citron leather lettering-piece with short title gilt, text-block edges lightly rouged. Small woodcut initials on second preliminary leaf recto, and p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 228. In good to very good condition. Bookplate of Victor d’Avila Perez. (4 ll.), 228 pp., (1 blank l.). Page 43 wrongly numbered 45; p. 172 wrongly numbered 152. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this volume dealing with how princes should rule, dedicated to D. Pedro, Prince Regent of Portugal (reigned as D. Pedro II, 1683-1706). A rare earlier issue is cited by Arouca and Porbase, with the title page dated 1671. D. Pedro staged a coup d’etat in 1667 that led to the imprisonment of his wild, mentally unstable
LEER
SIN LIBRO,
DIRECCIONES ACERTADAS PARA
EL GOBIERNO
Ethico, Economico, y Politico:

Dirigido
al
Serenissimo Príncipe
DON PEDRO
EL FELICE,
Regente de Portugal, y Algarbes,
y
detodos sus Dominios,
No Reconociente Superior en la Tierra,

Escrivía
DON DIEGO ENRIQUEZ DE VILLEGAS
Cavallero Profesio en la Orden, y Cavalleria
Military de N. Señor Jesu Christo; Capitán de Corazas Españolas.

En LISBOA, Con licencia,
En la Empresa de Antonio Graaefec de Mello,
Impresor de Su ALTEZA. Ano 1672.
brother, D. Afonso VI, and the signing of a peace treaty with Spain in 1668 which recognized Portuguese independence. The book is liberally strewn with anecdotes from the classics and from recent Spanish history, with frequent footnotes providing Latin citations. The author uses throughout the comparison of a man to a tree.

Henriques de Vilhegas, a native of Lisbon, rose to the rank of captain in the Spanish army, and was esteemed at the Spanish court for his urbanity and erudition. He wrote exclusively in Castilian, mostly on the military arts. This was his last published work.

Provenance: The library of Victor Marat d’Avila Perez was one of the most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. A total of 8,862 lots went under the hammer from October 1939 through April 1940 from a six-part catalogue, each part lasting an unspecified number of nights (our guess is five nights for each part).


Account of the First Siege of Diu by a Leading Portuguese Humanist, With a Letter Justifying Portuguese Conquests

6. GOES [or Góis], Damião de. Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538 …. Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539. 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D4, E5. Several leaves bound out of order. $16,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a work interesting for its contemporary description of events in India and for the fact that its popularity helped disseminate Portuguese humanism in Europe during the Age of Discoveries. The work was translated to Italian (Venice, 15397) and German (Augsburg, 1540). Neither translation included the poem by Petrus Nannius on the final two leaves (“Elegiacum in Damiani a Goes equitis Lusitani viri non minus humanitate que literis exculti commentarios, de rebus citra Gangem in India gestis”). The Italian translation also omitted the letter to Bembo that begins on f. E2r. The Commentarii was published in Latin in 1544, 1574, 1602, 1603, and 1791 as Diensis oppugnatio, which appears here as the running head. A Portuguese translation was finally published in 1945.

On ff. A1v-E1v, Goes gives a detailed account the first siege of the Portuguese fortress at Diu, in 1538. The Sultan of Gujarat in alliance with Ottoman Emperor Suleiman
COMMEN 
TARII RERVM GESTARVM 
in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis 
anno 1538, autore Damiano 
a Gere Equite Lusitano:

Leuani ex officina Rutgeri Reichi, 
An. M. D. XXXIX, 
Men. Sept.
I (1494-1566) attempted to capture the fortress, but the Portuguese successfully held out for four months.

In a separate letter on ff. E2r-E4v, Goes stresses that their conquests and trade in spices allow the Portuguese to spread Christianity in Africa and Asia. Goes mentions Paulo Jovio, an Italian humanist scholar who had apparently doubted the intentions of the Portuguese.

Damião de Goes (1502-1574), an important figure in the Portuguese humanist movement, was born in Alenquer and raised at the court of King Manuel. In 1523, he was sent to serve as secretary to the Portuguese Factory at Antwerp. He met Cardinal Bembo, to whom the two letters in this volume are addressed, in Padua in 1534. Over the course of many years of European travel, Goes became acquainted with Luther, Melanchthon, Erasmus, Cornelius Graheus, Johann Jakob Fugger, and Albrecht Dürer. After his return to Portugal he was named Keeper of Archives and Royal Chronicler. The Inquisition arrested him in 1571, and a year later pronounced him a Lutheran heretic: he was excommunicated, sentenced to life imprisonment, and his property confiscated. His final two years were spent in prison and at the Monastery of Batalha. Goes' best-known work is the *Crónica do Felicissimo Rey Dom Emanuel*, Lisbon, 1566-67, “the work of a scholar who likes to describe directly, from his own experience” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 214).


**Jesuit Missionary Reports on the Orinoco Valley**

7. GUMILLA, Joseph, S.J. *El Orinoco ilustrado, y defendido, historia natural, civil, y geográfica de este gran río, y de sus caudalosas vertientes: gobierno, usos, y costumbres de los Indios sus habitadores, con nuevas, y utiles noticias de animales, arboles, frutos, aceytos, resinas, y raices medicinales; y sobre todo, se hallaran conversiones muy singulares à N. Santa Fé, y casos de mucha edificacion. Escrita por el Padre Joseph Gumilla, de la Compañía de Jesus, missionero, y superior de las missiones del Orinoco, Meta, y Casanare, calificador, y consultor del Santo Tribunal de la Inquisicion de Cartagena de Indias …. Segunda impression, revista, y aumentada por su mismo autor …. 2 volumes. Madrid: Por Manuel Fernandez, impresor de el Supremo Consejo de la Inquisicion, y de la reverenda Camara Apostolica, 1745. 4°, later (mid-twentieth-century?) stiff vellum, gilt rules and corner ornaments on covers, smooth spines with gilt author, short-title, and bands. Woodcut “IHS” monogram on each title page. Woodcut initials. Scattered light foxing; a few quires lightly browned, a few more with medium browning. In very good condition. (24 ll.), 403, (1) pp., (2 ll.), 1 large engraved folding map, 1 engraved plate; (4 ll.), 412 pp., (8 ll.),
EL ORINOCO
ILUSTRADO, Y DEFENDIDO,
HISTORIA NATURAL,
CIVIL, Y GEOGRAPHICA
DE ESTE GRAN RIO,
Y DE SUS CAUDALOSAS VERTIENTES:
GOBIERNO, USOS, Y COSTUMBRES DE LOS INDIOS,
sus habitadores, con nuevas y útiles noticias de Animales, Arboles, 
Frutos, Aceites, Refinas, Yervas, y Raíces medicinales; y sobre 
todo, en ella están convenciones muy singulares a N. Santa Fé, 
y caños de mucha edificación.

ESCrita
POR EL PADRE JOSEPH GUMILLA, DE LA COMPañIA DE JESUS,
Misionero, y Superior de las Misiónes del Orinoco; Meta, y Capitán, 
Confesor del mismo; Técnico de la Inquisición de Caracas de Indios, y Examinador 
Sucesor del mismo; Josefa, y Superiora de las Misiónes del Orinoco, y Adm. 
Provincia; y adiós a la Provincia de Granada, y adiós Revista de Caracas por sus dichos 
Provincias, y Provincia.
SEGUNDA IMPRENSIÓN, REVISTA, Y AUMENTADA
por su autor, y dividida en dos Partes.

Tomó Primero:

EN MADRID: Por MANUEL FERNANDEZ, Impresor de la Imprenta 
Compañía de la Inquisición, y de la Reverenda Cámara Apostólica, 
en la Casa Baja. Año M.D.C.C.XLV.
1 engraved plate [pagination skips pp. 145-148 without loss of text, as in the JCB copy].

Second edition of a work first published in Madrid, 1741; this edition was revised and augmented by the author. José Gumilla (1686-1750) began working as a missionary in the Orinoco Valley (province of Amazonas, in Venezuela) in 1714. He rose to be the superior of the Jesuit missions there. When he briefly returned to Spain in the late 1730s, he compiled this early account of the valley’s geography, natural history, and ethnography. Among the topics discussed: the cacao tree; characteristics of the Indians; the origin of black color and various racial mixtures; the customs of various Orinoco Indian tribes; dances; food; medicinal herbs; turtle fishing; arms and warfare; Indian languages; fatal poisons, including curare; and tobacco plants.

The large folding map shows the length of the Orinoco River with its Jesuit missions, and the north coast of South America. One of the engravings shows musical instruments (at I, 209); the other shows a manatee and an Indian striking a war drum (at II, 112).


---

**Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book, Including**

“A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI” — *(Brasiliana Itau)*

**Earliest Depiction of Authentic Brazilian Natives and Mores, and First Depiction of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe**

8. **[HENRI II, King of France].** *C’est la deduction du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibs par les citoiens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry secol[n]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tre illustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeulx & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jeudy premier & seco[n]d iours d’ Octobre, Mil cinq cent cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumple, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornements[sic] d’iceluy y sont apposes chascun en son lieu comme l’on pourra voir par le discours de l’histoire.*

Rouen: On les vend … chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dictz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord], 1551. 4° (22.3 x 16.4 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century crushed crimson morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet (some slight wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short-title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, place and date gilt in third, covers with triple ruled borders gilt and coronet above initials “A.A.” at centers, edges of covers double ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place-marker. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double page, including the “Figure des Brisilians” [sic, K2v-K3r].
Item 8
Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices on R2v-R3r). 43 woodcut initials. Roman type; verse and song in italic. In very good to fine condition. 67 (of 68 leaves), lacking only A4, a blank, as in most, if not all, known copies. “A.A.” is Alfred, Comte d’Auffay; his octagonal gold on red armorial bookplate on front free endleaf verso. Bookplates of Louis Fernand de Bonnefoy du Charmel, baron du Charmel and [Antonio] Bonchristiano on front pastedown. $100,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This important Renaissance festival book records the entry of King Henri II of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis into Rouen, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and presentations on the first and second of October 1550. The highlight of the festivities was the construction of a Brazilian Indian village on the banks of the Seine, complete with huts and hammocks and with plants and trees decorated to imitate Brazilian fauna.

The village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians who had been brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. They presented tableaux of Indian life and customs, and at the culmination of the ceremonies, the Indians—supplemented by some Frenchmen—put on a show of war dances. Then they staged a mock battle between the “Toupinabaulx” and “Tabageres” tribes, which ended by setting fire to the huts. A composite of all this is represented in the double-page “Figure des Brisilians” (ff. K2v-K3r), which is the earliest depiction of authentic Brazilian natives and mores. As Borba de Moraes points out, this illustration is also the first image of Brazilians diverting themselves in Europe. The Brazilians continued to be one of Rouen’s attractions: they were presented to Charles IX on his visit to the city in 1562. Montaigne, who witnessed the presentation, refers to it in his Essais.

The fine woodcuts depicting various participants, allegorical chariots, elephants, and theatrical events, had previously been attributed to Jean Cousin or Jean Goujon, but they are probably by an artist influenced by Goujon’s designs for the account of the entry at Paris. The blocks were used again in 1557 for Du Gort’s verse description of the same event.


South Africa

*9. JABAVU, D.[avidson] D.[on] T.[engo]. *The Black Problem: Papers and Addresses on Various Native Problems.* Lovedale, Cape Province: Lovedale Institution Press, [1920]. 8°, original dull green printed wrappers (minor wear, some light stains). In good to very good condition. Round purple stamp (3.7 cm. in diameter) of the “Vice Consulado de Portugal em Pretoria” on front cover (rather faint), front free endleaf recto, title page, and following leaf recto. (1 blank l., 4 ll.), 175, (1) pp., (1 blank l.). $40.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition by the same press appeared in 1921; the book was reprinted in New York by the Negro Universities Press, 1969.

Davidson Don Tengo Jabavu (1885-1959) was a South African educator and politician and a founder of the All African Convention (AAC), which sought to unite all non-European opposition to the segregationist measure of the South African government. He was the eldest son of political activist and pioneering newspaper editor John Tengo Jabavu. His daughter Noni Jabavu was one of the first African female writers and journalists.

---


Rare Example on the Market of a Medieval Document in Portuguese

10. D. JOÃO I, King of Portugal 1385-1433. *Manuscript statement of vassalage signed “Era de mil e iiii centos e xxiii annós” [A.D. 1386]. Bound into the volume in front of the manuscript on vellum is a single sheet with a summary of the document, probably from the seventeenth century. Laid in is a transcription of the document (on a single leaf folded to large 8°, written on one side only) dated 24 August 1898, signed by G.L. Santos Ferreira. Vellum document (13.8 x 20.6 cm.), written on one side, four holes below text for the attachment of ties and a seal; mounted on a paper stub and bound into a later limp vellum binding with remains of ties (21.5 x 16.5 cm., some soiling, small defect on lower cover). In very good condition. Written by Martim Gonçalves. D. João’s rubric at the end. Early filing notes on verso, which is otherwise blank. Bookplate of José Mindlin.* $25,000.00

Extremely rare example of a fourteenth-century manuscript from Portugal, written in a tidy, legible hand and bearing the rubric of D. João I, founder of the Aviz dynasty. Linguistically, this document is important as an early example of a text in Portuguese. There are earlier examples of documents in Portuguese: the *Album de Paleografia* by Alves Dias, Oliveira Marques, and Rodrigues lists one as early as 1214-1216. But we have
never seen such documents on the market since beginning to take note of such things professionally in 1969.

This document is a statement of vassalage from early in D. João I’s reign, when he was consolidating his support among the Portuguese nobility. Its confirmation of a land grant in the north of Portugal provides a fascinating glimpse into the workings of the feudal system.

The king and the noblemen who were his vassals had mutual obligations: usually this involved the king protecting the nobleman, and the nobleman providing soldiers for the royal army. Since raising and equipping troops required money, the king often made grants of land (doações) to his nobles, such as the one described in this document. The obligations incurred by the vassal and the king would have been spelled out in a separate document.

The land being given is at Mondim and Sever. “Mondim” is probably the modern Mondim de Basto, on the Rio Tâmega in the Vila Real district of Trás-os-Montes. This region, on Portugal’s border with Spain, was crucial for the kingdom’s defenses. The vassal to whom it is given is Martim Vasques da Cunha. Cunha (1357-1417) was ninth senhor de Tábua and sixth senhor do morgado de Tábua. Tábua is considerably further south than Mondim, in the district of Coimbra.

D. João I (1358-1433) was the first ruler of the House of Aviz, which succeeded the House of Burgundy as the ruling family of Portugal in 1385. The illegitimate son of D. Pedro I, D. João was named grand master of the Order of Aviz in 1364. In 1383, his half-brother D. Fernando I (1367-1383) died without a male heir. D. Fernando’s daughter Beatriz was the wife of D. Juan I of Castile; many Portuguese feared that acknowledging her claim to the throne would make Portugal a mere province of Castile. After two years of anarchy, the Côrtes declared D. João king of Portugal in 1385.

Castilian armies invaded Portugal, supported by the French. The Portuguese, supported by the English (in one of the many phases of the Hundred Years’ War) were repeatedly repelled by D. João and Nuno Álvares Pereira, his constable, notably at the Battle of Aljubarrota on August 14, 1385, supported by English archers, with results similar to the battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. The Treaty of Windsor was signed in 1386 between Portugal and England. In 1387, D. João married Philippa of Lancaster, daughter of John of Gaunt and brother of Henry IV of England (r. 1399-1413), cementing the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance that has lasted for more than six centuries. The House of Aviz ruled Portugal until 1580, when D. Sebastião died without issue.

The present document was dated by the Era, whose starting year is 38 B.C. The origin of the Era is uncertain, but it was used in the Iberian Peninsula beginning in the third century A.D. and continuing through the Middle Ages. Its use faded out in Aragon and Valencia in the mid-fourteenth century, in Castile toward the end of the fourteenth century, and in Portugal in the early fifteenth century.

The 1898 transcription that accompanies the document is signed by G.L. Santos Ferreira—probably Guilherme Luiz dos Santos Ferreira (Mafra, 1849-Lisbon, 1931). Santos Ferreira rose to the rank of major in the Portuguese army and served in many positions in the Secretaria da Guerra, including librarian to the Ministério da Guerra. He was a commendador in the Order of Aviz and president of the Secção de Heraldica e Genealogia in the Associação dos Arqueólogos Portugueses. He published several dozen books and articles, including the three-part Armorial Português, 1920-1923, the article “Doações e Donatários” in the Correio de Mafra, 1903, and “Escritas antigas” in Portugal Evangélico, 1923.

* On Santos Ferreira, see Grande enciclopédia XVII, 393-4.
Recited on the Swearing of Allegiance to the 1822 Portuguese Constitution

11. PALMA, Joaquim Placido Galvão. *Discurso que no dia do juramento da constituição política recitou às suas ovelhas.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, much later plain beige wrappers, text-block edges sprinkled from an early binding. In good to very good condition. 32 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this liberal discourse recited by the Prior of the Matriz of the Villa of Monsaraz to his flock on the occasion of the swearing of allegiance to the 1822 Portuguese constitution, the first such printed document in the nation’s history. On p. [19], leaf C2 recto, is a divisional title “Discurso para se recitar no dia da instalação da Câmara Constitucional da Villa de Monsarás pelo Prior da Matriz da mesma Joaquim Placido Galvão Palma.” This second liberal oration continues to the end of the pamphlet.

Galvão Palma (Extremoz, ca. 1777[?]-1839[?]) left the Augustinian order to become a secular priest, serving as prior in Monsaraz (Alentejo). He was elected deputy to the Cortes in 1822. His fervent liberal views led to him being imprisoned in the tower of S. Julião da Barra from May 1828 to June 1829, when he was sent to the convent of Buçaco. In 1834 he was named governor of the archbishopric of Évora, and in 1837 was elected deputy to the Cortes Constituintes. He published several other short works on political topics and some pastoral letters.

Forensic Toxicology

12. PINTO, José Ferreira de Macedo. *Toxicologia judicial e legislativa. Obra destinada para servir de texto no ensino d’esta sciencia e de guia práctico nos exames toxicologicos, par elucidar os magistrados, advogados, e jurados nas questões de veneficio, etc.* Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1860.

Large thick 8°, contemporary tan tree sheep (minor wear to corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine gilt with two black morocco lettering-pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled. In very good to fine condition. 880 pp. $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thorough textbook on forensic toxicology.

José Ferreira de Macedo Pinto (1814-?), a native of the freguesia de Sendim, in the villa de Tabuão, bishopric of Lamego, received his doctorate in medicine from Coimbra University (1844) and taught forensic medicine, police medicine, and public hygiene.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, see IV, 331-2. OCLC: 162859273 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 492843135 (BILM-Paris); 834295037 (first part: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 834295064 (second part: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac adds Royal Society.
Part of Sweeping Reforms Aimed at
Luso-Brazilian Economic Self Sufficiency

das Sedas, estabelecida no suburbio do Rato. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel
Rodrigues, 1757. Folio (29.7 x 20.5 cm.), disbound, text-block edges
rouged from an early binding. Large woodcut Portuguese royal armorial
device on title page. Woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum initial
on p. 1. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink manuscript
foliation, “223-230” in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. (1 blank
l., 1 l.), 13 pp. Lacking a final leaf, usually included, containing a royal
decree implementing these statutes, signed in print by King José I and
Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello (later Conde de Oeiras, still later
Marquês de Pombal). $80.00

FIRST EDITION. To stimulate trade, the future Marquês de Pombal reformed the
Lisbon Silk Factory, placing it under the Junta do Comércio. The Real Fabrica das
Sêdas was also linked to the Companhia do Grão Para e Maranhão. This document
contains references to Brazil, and forms part of Pombal’s policy aimed at Luso-Brazilian
self-sufficiency, which also led to the suppression of the Jesuits and opposition to British
economic domination.

* Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 2 (also without the final
leaf). See Manchester, British Pre-eminence in Brazil pp. 39-40 and Maxwell, “Pombal and
the Nationalization of the Luso-Brazilian Economy,” Hispanic American Historical Review
XLVIII, pp. 608-31. Not in Innocêncio. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but JCB
acquired a copy from us in 2011). NUC: WiU.

With Articles Drawn Up
By One of the Most Brilliant Portuguese Economic Thinkers

14. [VISTA ALEGRE]. Estatutos da Real Fabrica de Porcelana, Vidro, e
Processos Chimicos, erecta no sitio da Vista-Alegre, Termo de Ilhavo, Comarca
de Aveiro. [Colophon] Lisbon: Typ. a Santa Catharina N.º 12, 1929. Folio
(29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary light blue-gray plain wrappers (minor
soiling). Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Horizontal
fold. In very good condition. (7 ll., 1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. From 1824 to 1880, Vista Alegre was one of the two
most important glass factories in Portugal. It was also Portugal’s premier producer of
fine porcelain, and maintains that distinction to the present day.

Influenced by the success of the Marinha Grande glass factory, José Ferreira Pinto
Basto decided to create a “porcelain, glass and chemical processes” factory. He started,
in 1815, by acquiring the mansion Quinta da Ermida, a beautiful place near the town of
Ilhavo and by the Aveiro estuary; in a region rich in the essential manufacturing elements
of porcelain and glass (e.g., fuels, clay, white and thin sands, and crystallized pebbles).
Later he bought the surrounding 100-acre (0.4 km²) premises, where he launched his
project. The patent authorizing the operation of the Vista Alegre Factory was granted
in 1824 by King D. João VI. Five years later, Vista Alegre was granted the title of Royal Factory, to honor its art and industrial success.

The second through fourth leaves of the present work contain royal decrees of 1824 and 1826 establishing the factory. The next three leaves contain documents from 1829, including an application by Ferreira Pinto Basto, followed by nine detailed articles setting out in detail the rules and regulations for the running of the factory. The articles are signed in print by José Accurcio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, who held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa in 1810, Neves was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principal supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. He had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite his conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade, while defending a moderate protectionism. As a result of his support for Miguelismo and the triumph of the liberals, Neves became an obscure figure toward the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and one of the most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theorists in Portugal.

Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 • Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL
Email lx@livroraro.com • Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT