RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 162

One Hundred and Fifty-Three
Portuguese and Brazilian Books
not in the
John Carter Brown Library,
1569-1830
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Visitors by appointment
One Hundred and Fifty-Three
Portuguese and Brazilian Books
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1569

Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India and Africa

1. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas ....
Lisbon: Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.5 x 19.5 cm.), eighteenth-
century speckled sheep (minor wear), spine richly gilt with raised
bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second
compartment from head (slightly chipped), gilt letter. Large woodcut
cloak-of-arms on title-page, numerous large woodcut initials. Some
dampstaining at outer edge toward front and back. Title-page with
small tear and small hole at outer edge, contemporary signatures and
legal quote in blank portions. Two small holes in X5 (apparently a
paper flaw), with loss of 3-4 letters. Overall good. Author’s signature
on last leaf of Anotações (AA8'). Overall a good copy. (4), 218, (16) ll.
$9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé,
prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the Regedor das Justiças, Nunes de Lião
undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of
all extra laws. That summary (Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações ...) was published
in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of
additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is a
section entitled Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinco livros, que pelas leis extravagantes
são revogadas ou interpretadas .... Lisbon, 1569 (8 ll.).

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

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

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149v). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1574 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150v-153r); laws of 1550 to 1570 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Liam), historian, philologist, geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). Among Nunes de Lião’s other works on Portuguese history and the Portuguese language are Orthographia da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1576), Origem da lingua portuguesa (Lisbon, 1606), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descripção do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).

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


Comments on Brazil, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Polar Regions
With 3 Anatomical Woodcuts

2. AVELLAR, Andre do. *Chronographia ou repertorio dos tempos* ....
Lisbon: Jorge Rodrigues por Estevão Lopez, 1602. 4°, contemporary vellum (recased, new endpapers), with ties. Woodcut hemisphere on title, repeated on f. H5; numerous woodcut illustrations in text. Minor browning, contemporary notes on a few leaves. Overall very good; fine internally. 7, 1 blank ll.), 373 ll. [actually 272 ll.; foliation skips from 124 to 225 and is highly erratic elsewhere; quires are consistently of 8 except for O4, Ii6, Mm4 and Nn2, all of which are complete judging from the content], (1 blank l.). $8,000.00

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

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

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

Andre do Avellar, professor of mathematics at the University of Coimbra, was the most noteworthy Portuguese successor to Pedro Nunes. He was one of the new Christians at the University who was persecuted by the Inquisition from 1616 to 1626.

3. *Copia de huma carta em que se da breve noticia do succedido desde o dia da felice acclamação do Rey nosso Senhor, até o presente.* [colophon]: Lisbon: Paulo Craesbeeck, 1642. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Woodcut initial (6 lines high). A good to very good copy. (14 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Among other events, this pamphlet notes the arrival of a fleet of 24 ships from Rio de Janeiro by way of Bahia, with news of Dutch activities in the North of Brazil.

First and only edition. Among other events, this pamphlet notes the arrival of a fleet of 24 ships from Rio de Janeiro by way of Bahia, with news of Dutch activities in the North of Brazil.


4. BRAGA, Fr. Bernardo de. *Ao Muito Alto e Muito Poderoso Rey, e Senhor nosso Dom Ioão o quarto do nome entre os de Portugal ... offerece este Sermão, que pregou na Sé da mesma Cidade a 18 de Junho de 1644 em a nova publicação da Bulla da Sancta Cruzada.* 16 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1649. 4°, modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Some browning; ink [?] stain in upper inner margin just touching text. A good to very good copy. Rectangular purple stamp on upper wrapper of Luciano Ribeiro. (4 ll.), 26 pp. [i.e., 24 pp., with pp. 17-18 skipped in the pagination, but complete by quire signatures and catchwords]. 16 works bound in 1 volume. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Fr. Bernardo makes an extended comparison of D. João IV’s position after the Restauração to that of Zacchaeus, the tax collector who met Jesus in Jericho. In deference to Spain, Innocent X (pope 1644-1655) had refused to acknowledge D. João IV as ruler of Portugal and had withheld approval of bishops nominated by him.

A member of the Benedictine order, the author (Braga 1604-Bahia 1662) took the name Fr. Bernardo da Purificação, but signed his published works with the name of Braga, his native city. As of 1640 he lived in Brazil, serving as provincial of his order in Brazil from 1650 to 1656 and again in 1662.

Brazilian Books, which lists another sermon by this author preached in Bahia published the same year. Not in Visconde da Trindade Restauração or Paiva, Restauração: Doação P. Ruela Pombo. Not in Azevedo-Samodães. OCLC: 84493972. Porbase locates twelve copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, but most in generally poor condition, incomplete, or with other significant defects. Located in WorldCat, but no copies listed. Not located in KVK. Not located in Copac.

1659

Only Known Portrait of the Twentieth Captain-General of Brazil

5. CORREA, João Medeiros. Perfeito soldado, e política militar. Dedicado a Dom Hieronymo d’Attaide Capitão General, & Governador das Armas do Estado do Brazil .... 2 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1659. 4°, old sheep sides (worn, recently rebacked, front joint also worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter in second compartment from head. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Two small holes and a few small stains on title-page, without loss; small hole in E1 with 2 letters lost on each side; side notes shaved on 5 leaves. Some dampstains, occasional browning, minor worming in inner margin (not touching text), final leaf (verso blank) backed. Scattered contemporary marginalia. Portrait has some soiling, final line of caption shaved. A near good to good copy. Engraved frontispitrait, (8 ll.), 191 [i.e., 195, with 73-76 bis] pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a work that is rare, and seldom appears with the portrait: Innocêncio had not seen the portrait in any of the copies he examined. This exposition on the perfect soldier covers such matters as the qualifications of a general, the ethics of keeping or not keeping terms with the enemy, the virtues of cavalry vs. infantry and an army vs. a navy, and the duties, rights, pay and discipline of common soldiers. The author’s views are supported by examples from ancient history and from modern wars in Europe and the East. Innocêncio notes that the author’s opinions are usually sound, with a few exceptions. For example, on p. 21 he derives the Roman word castra (military camp) from castrados or castos: “porque devem estar livres de todo o appetite e sensualidade: que a castidade é may do esforço ...” The poems in the preliminary leaves were written by some of the most noted authors of the time, including Antonio Barbosa Bacellar, Antonio da Fonseca Soares, and Miguel Botelho de Carvalho.

Medeiros Correa, as Auditor Geral do Exercito in the province of Alentejo, was responsible for trying soldiers accused of any crimes short of treason and lèse-majesté. At the end of the Perfeito soldado (pp. 173-91), he has included a translation of the Duke of Parma’s regulations for the Auditor Geral.

Medeiros Correa served in the Alentejo under Jerónimo de Ataíde, Conde de Atouguia, who was Captain-General of Brazil from 1654 to 1657. The work is dedicated
to Ataíde, and the portrait (signed by R. Reedolf) shows him dressed in armor, with his coat of arms and motto at the upper left. This, the only known portrait of Ataíde, makes the work highly desirable as Brazilianiana.

Medeiros Correa (d. 1671), a native of Lisbon, studied canon law at Coimbra and served in various magistracies in Portugal. He published two works on the Dutch in Brazil: Relação verdadeira de todo o succedido na restauração da Bahia (Lisbon, 1625), and Breve relação dos ultimos successos da guerra do Brasil (Lisbon, 1654).


BOUND WITH:

VALLASCO [or VAZ], Thomé. Augustissimo Ioanni IV. Lusitanorum Regi. Thomae Vallasci in Senatu Portucalensi Lusitaniae notissimi Advocati, & Juris Caesarei professoris [sic], Locupletissimae, et utilissimae explanationis in Novam Jusitiae Reformationem ... Coimbra: Manoel Dias, for Joam Antunes, 1677. 4°. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut tailpieces and initial letters. Minor marginal worming, occasionally touching a letter. Repaired tear on **4, without loss; repair to inner margin of final leaf. Small burn hole on K4-L3, with loss of several letters on K4 and L1. A few minor stains, some light marginal dampstaining. (8 ll.), 119 pp., (2 ll.).

Second and best edition of a work first published Lisbon, 1656. Vallasco reprints here the 24-part decree of 6 December 1612 by which Philip II (III of Spain) reformed the Portuguese judicial system, adding an extensive commentary. Although the title is in Latin, the work itself is in Portuguese with the running title Reformaçam da justiça. Vallasco (1553-1612) was born in Coimbra and served as a jurisconsult.

1684

No Portuguese Ship Sailing from Brazil Can Stop at any Foreign Port

6. [D. PEDRO II, King of Portugal 1683-1706]. Dom Pedro por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Faço saber a quantos esta minha Ley geral virem, que por a experiencia ter mostrado os grades descaminhos, que se fazem nos direitos de minhas Alfandegas, & estancos …. N.p.: n.pr., n.d. (at Lisbon, 27 November 1684. Folio (28.5 x 19 cm.), disbound, in modern boards. Reinforced at inner margin and slightly defective at upper margin, neither affecting text. Minor stains. Good. (3, 1 blank pp.). Sold

Forbids any Portuguese ship sailing from Brazil, Maranhão or any other Portuguese colony to stop at any foreign port.

Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. Not located in Melvyl.

1694

Tropical Medicine Classic
First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic
Description of the First Autopsy of a Yellow Fever Victim

7. ROSA, João Ferreira da [title-page: Joam Ferreyra da Rosa]. Tratado unico da constituição pestilencial de Pernambuco, oferecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compussem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre. Lisbon: Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Principe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. A very good, honest, complete, unsophisticated copy. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp. The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes found bound at the end of the volume.

First Edition of the first scientific book to describe yellow fever, by the first European physician to treat the disease, with a description of the first autopsy of a yellow fever victim. The author received his medical training at Coimbra, and practiced for many years in Recife. There was speculation that he may have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the
opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as “o mal da bicha”. If Ferreira da Rosa was truly born in Brazil, this would be the first scientific book by a Brazilian author.

The book is arranged as a series of questions: What are the signs of this disease? Is it better to bleed the patient from the arm or the foot? Should one apply blisters? How should the parotid glands look? An early owner of our copy made marginal notations of certain recipes and added occasional cross-references. A substantial early note on the front flyleaf cites an article in the Gazeta of 1716 that mentioned Vigier’s Thesouro Apolíneo, calling it a very useful book and noting where it can be purchased.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8: “The book is not only of the greatest rarity but also of great scientific importance.... Ferreira da Rosa submits here the first known accurate and clear observation on yellow fever ... This is obviously a precious book not only concerning the history of Brazilian medicine, so destitute in medical books of the colonial period, but also for the history of medicine in general.... Very few copies are recorded of this extremely rare book.”

In the first edition of his Bibliographia Brasiliana, Borba de Moraes says he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional of Portugal, the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called “Ferreira das Neves” sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce, the one now in JCB, that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

* Garrison, History of Medicine, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Innocencio III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the licenses, dedication, prologue, index and “mais quatro peças”). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Innocencio, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British Museum]). Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales XV (Paris 1816), 334, 371. Lima Leitão, Discurso pronunciado ... da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de may de 1839; Registo medico p. 9: “Os exemplares d’esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho noticia de um, que pertence á Biblioteca Publica d’esta Córte.” Bosch 153. “Ferreira das Neves” (i.e. Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 260-1. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da
8. **BEQUEMAN, P.D. Thomas** [as per title page; sometimes catalogued as Tomás Beckman, or Thomas Begueman]. *Sermam segundo da Gloriosíssima Virgem Maria N.S. com o título da Divina Providência, pregado na sua mesma casa, estando exposto o Santíssimo Sacramento, pelo P. D. Thomas Beqveman, clérigo regular Theatino, na festa da Irmandade das Escravas da mesma Senhora, na Dominga segunda post Epiphaniam 15 de Janeiro deste anno de 1696. Que dedica ao Illustríssimo, e Reverendíssimo Senhor D. Joam Franco de Oliveira, Arcebispo da Bahia, do Conselho de S. Magestade, &c.* Lisbon: Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1696. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Theatine arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and initial. Typographical headpiece. Some light waterstains throughout, mostly in upper inner corner. Overall a good to very good copy. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). **SOLD**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedication to D. João Franco de Oliveira, Archbishop of Bahia, which occupies pp. 3-4, is by Joseph Pereira Veloso. Bequeman was born in Lisbon, 1660. He entered the Theatine Order in 1680, later moving to Italy. In Florence he learned optics, producing high quality lenses for eyeglasses. He died in Lisbon, 1729.

There are copies (variant issue? state?), such as the present one, in which the woodcut initial on p. 3 is inverted, and the signature for p. 11 (B2) does not appear.

Punishment for Misbehavior on the Part of Gypsy Women: Send Them to Brazil


Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal & dos Algarves ... Eu ElRey Fasso saber aos que esta minha Ley virem que por ter mostrado a experiencia, não haverem sido bastantes as disposiçoens da Ordenação do Reyno, & outras Leys posteriores, & varias ordens, que em diversos tempos se passarão para os Ciganos não entrarem no Reyno ... N.p. (Lisbon?): n.pr., (1708). Folio, disbound. Large woodcut initial. A good copy. 2 leaves, nearly separated at the fold.

Forbids anyone in Portugal to dress or speak in the gypsy fashion or to use gypsy slang. The gypsies (Ciganos) are also forbidden to live together in groups or walk the streets together, and if they buy or sell animals, they must dress and speak like those around them. Men who fail to obey the decree will be whipped and sent to the galleys for ten years; women will be sent to Brazil.

Hanson notes that decrees expelling the gypsies to Maranhão had been passed as early as 1654, but clearly failed since similar edicts were promulgated in 1694, 1707, and 1717.


Regimento que S. Mag. que Deos guarde foy servido mandar fazer aos treze Guardas do numero da Alfandega destas Cidades, assinado em 27 de Junho de 1718, & mandado executar por despacho do Conselho da Fazenda do primeyro de Julho de 1720, do modo, & da maneyra que nelle se contêm. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, 1720. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Large woodcut headpiece with Portuguese royal arms at center, and woodcut initial on p. 3. Minor worming in bottom blank margin, never affecting text. Otherwise a clean, crisp copy, overall in good condition. 10 pp., (1 l.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Regarding the unloading of ships entering the port of Lisbon, and the powers of the official agents of the customs house. Specific mention is made, in Chapter X, p. 7, of small fabrics of high value, coming from Marseilles or Italy, which can be easily hidden. Ships coming from London are also mentioned. Chapter
XIII, p. 8 mentions the arrival of the Brazil fleets. The Brazil fleets are also referred to in Chapter XIV on the same page.


1721

11. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750]. Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Eu El-Rey faço saber aos que este meu Alvará virem que Eu fiz huma ley publicada em tres de Setembro do anno passado, pela qual fui servido revogar a permissão, que … havia dado aos Governadores de minhas conquistas para commerciarem …. (Lisbon): n.pr., signed 27 March 1721. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial.

Pursuant to his law of 3 September 1720, D. João declares that it is not only illegal for governors of overseas territories to engage in trade, but also for vice-reys, capitães generaes, dezembargadores, ministros, officinaes de justiça e fazenda, and cabos de guerra: "nem por si, nem por interpostas pessoas, com qualquer pretexto que seja … “

1730


FIRST EDITION of this funeral oration preached in Bahia. Its subject, D. Rodrigo de Moura Telles (1644-1728), was one of Portugal’s most prominent cleri. As related in the oration, Moura Telles was born in Vale de Reis and began his service to the Catholic Church at Évora. Called to the court of D. Pedro II in 1678, Moura Telles distinguished himself the following year by successfully delivering the ransom demanded for the Portuguese captives held at Mequinez in Morocco. Elected rector of the Universidade de
Coimbra in 1690, he was appointed bishop of Guarda in 1694 and archbishop of Braga in 1704. During his 24 years at Braga, he introduced controversial liturgical reforms and built grandly, especially in restoring the chapel of S. Geraldo.

The author, a native of Bahia (1663-1736), was a member of the Brazilian “Academia dos Esquecidos.” Educated at Coimbra, he a renowned preacher.


1734

13. **GAMA, Filippe José da.** *Elogio do Illustrissimo Senhor D. Fr. Bartholomeo do Pilar, primeyro Bispo do Grão Pará, do Conselho de sua Magestade, e religioso que foy da Ordem de nossa Senhora do Carmo da Província de Portugal, que em 24 de Fevereiro rectiu na Academia Portugueza ....* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1734. 4°, disbound (preliminary and supplementary leaves detached from main body of text), text-block edges rouged. Small woodcut floral vignette on title-page. Woodcut arms of the dedicatee and woodcut initial on recto of second leaf. Several typographical headpieces and dividers. Woodcut arms of the deceased and woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 24. Some stains in outer margins of last four leaves (quire E), minimal in E1 and E2, more pronounced in E3 and E4. Overall a good to very good copy. Manuscript foliation in upper right outer corners of recto of each leaf. (6 ll.), 24 pp., (8 ll.). SOLD **ANOTHER COPY:** $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This eulogy for the first bishop of Grão Pará is rare. Fr. Bartholomeo do Pilar (1667-1733) was born at Angra [now Angra do Heroísmo] on the Island of São Jorge in the Azores. He joined the Carmelite order at the monastery at Horta on the Island of Fayal at age 19. He went to Pernambuco as a Qualificador do Santo Ofício, Examinador Synodal, and Visitor to the monasteries and convents of his order in that province. In 1717 he became bishop of Grão Pará. Two of his sermons preached in Pernambuco were published in Lisbon, 1718 and 1720, respectively, while his *Exequias do Illustrissimo D. Francisco de Lima, terceiro Bispo de Pernambuco, celebradas na sua Cathedrul de Olinda em 2 de Junho de 1704*, appeared in Lisbon, 1707.

The final leaf of the preliminaries contains three Latin epigrams by Antonio Fonseca. The supplementary leaves contain additional Latin poetry, epigrams, eulogies, etc., by Fonseca, Nicolau de Andrade Justus, as well as sonnets in Portuguese recited at the tomb of the deceased by André da Luz e Sylva and Joseph Colasso de Miranda, an epitaph in Portuguese by Manoel Cordeyro da Sylva, a native of Elvas, and a eulogy in Portuguese by Antonio Feliz Mendes, secretary to the Academia Portuguesa.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this disquisition on the Tree of Life planted in the Garden of Eden. Gusmão describes its location, size and shape, and its roots, trunk, branches, flowers and fruit based on Biblical evidence, with additional remarks on the wood used in the cross on which Jesus was crucified.

Alexandre de Gusmão (Lisbon, 1629-Bahia, 1724), a Jesuit priest, lived in Brazil from an early age (10? 15?) to the end of his life. His works are esteemed for their purity of diction. Among them is the História do predestinado peregrino (Lisbon, 1682), an allegorical moral novel which is considered by many to be the first work of fiction written in Brazil by a Portuguese author, and thus a precursor of the Brazilian romance. He was also the most noted Brazilian educator of his time, and founded the Seminario de Belém da Cachoeira.

Brazilian Author on Two Black African Saints

15. SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de. Os dois Atlantes da Ethiopia, Santo Elesbão, emperador XLVII. da Abessina, Advogado dos perigos do mar, e Santa Ifigenia, Princesa da Nubia, Advogada dos incendios dos edificios, ambos Carmelitas…. 3 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1735–1738. Folio (29.2 x 21 cm.), contemporary sheep (some binding wear, especially at corners, raised bands, joints), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. First and third title pages in red and black. Woodcut initials and headpieces. Typographical headpieces. Occasional soiling and stains. Tear of about 11 cm. in leaf D4. Overall a good copy. Stamp and accession number of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim on recto of front free endleaf. (14 ll.), 337 [247 misnumbered 246], 155 [i.e., 153; pagination skips from 114 to 117, but catchwords and signatures are correct, and no text is missing]; 38 pp.; (12 ll.), 218 pp.

FIRST and ONLY (?) EDITION. Following the final section of the first volume, with its own title page, dated 1735, is Sermão dos Santos pretos Carmelitas, Elesbão, Empedor da Abesina, e Ifigenia, Princeza da Nubia…. The final volume, dated 1738, is titled Segundo Atlante da Ethiopia, Santa Ifigenia, Princeza do Reyno da Nubia, Religiosa Carmelita, Advogada contra os incendios, Tomo Segundo, que trata da Historia do Atlante Segundo…. Pages 209–18 in the final volume contain a “Carta apologetica em defensa da cor preta do Empedor S. Elesbão, escrita ao autor da sua historia polo doutor Cristovão Vaz Carapinho, medico de Sua Magestade, que Deos guarde, nos partidos de Medico da Familia da Guarda Real, e no do Hospital Real de S. Jorge desta Corte, &c.”

The author was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1696 and entered the Carmelite Order there in 1716. After studying theology at Coimbra, he returned to Brazil to teach. Later he became a professor at Coimbra University, Provincial of his Order, and confessor to the future D. Maria I and her sisters. Pereira de Santa Anna was the brother of Simão Pereira de Sá and was active in the Academia dos Selectos of Rio de Janeiro; some of his poetry was published in the anthology Jubilos da America, Lisbon 1754. He died at Salvaterra in 1759.

*Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 771–2 (giving incomplete collation: only 13 unnumbered leaves in the first section [probably had never seen the initial half title]; 33 instead of 38 pp. for the Sermão); Período colonial p. 326 (same error in collation for the preliminary leaves of the first volume; gives the correct collation for the Sermão). Sacramento Blake V, 132–3 (also giving incomplete collation). Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 498 (no collation); mentions that the work fetched 2 pounds in the sale of Lord Stuart d’Rothsay. Barbosa Machado II, 886–7. Innocencio V, 95 (also with incomplete collation). Monteverde 4088 (without the 38 pp. sermon; otherwise agreeing with the collation of our copy). Azevedo Samodães 2419 (gives the same collation as our copy). Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Fialha, which cites two other works by the author. Porbase cites the first volume (3 copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal) and the 38-page sermon (a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional) only. Not located in Orbis.*
1740

Etiquette in the Confessional

16. MELLO, Faustino de Afonseca Freire e. *Tesouro espiritual da novena do glorioso S. Antonio de Padua*. Lisboa Occidental: Officina da Musica, e da Sagrada Religiao da Malta, 1740. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear, small pieces missing at head and foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, text-block edges sprinkled red. Faint stain at foot of gutter in opening quires; blank corner of C7 soiled. Overall a very good copy. (20 ll.), 215, (1) pp. $1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this devotional work by a native of Bahia and dedicated to another native of Bahia, Dona Joanna Guedes de Brito Pimentel, “Fidalga Ilustre das mais principaes, e antigas familias da Cidade da Bahia.” The main portion of the book is the first Portuguese translation of a novena to S. Antonio that had been revealed to a matron of Bologna in 1617; Afonseca Freire explains (preliminary leaves 5-8) that he is dedicating the translation to D. Joanna because she, like the Bolognese matron, had not yet been blessed with children, and he hoped the Saint’s intervention would help. Afonseca Freire has added (pp. 121-215) a few prayers and a charming discourse on behavior in the confessional—e.g., that one should not give lengthy details, names and dates, but simply state the sins one has committed.


1742

Elegant Eighteenth-Century Portuguese Binding

17. SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de. *Vida da Insigne Mestra de Espírito a virtuosa Madre Maria Perpétua da Luz, religiosa Carmelita Calçada do exemplarissimo Convento da Esperança da Cidade de Beja onde acabou a vida temporal no dia 6. de agosto de 1736*. Lisbon: Officina dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1742. Folio (30.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep (ties missing; minor wear: corners slightly bumped, lower cover slightly chafed), with center medallion inside roll-tooled panel and a roll-tooled border curved in at the corners around fan designs; spine richly gilt with raised bands in seven compartments, a tower in each of six compartments, and the title in gilt in the second compartment from the head. All edges gilt and gauffered. Title-page in red and
black; woodcut head- and tailpieces, large woodcut initials. Very minor worming throughout at very edge of leaf, usually 1-2 pinpoint holes, but on B2-F2 about 2 cm. long, never affecting text. Overall fine. (20 ll.), 503 pp.

$5,000.00

FIRST EDITION, in an elegant example of eighteenth-century Portuguese binding. During that century, and particularly under D. João V (1706-1750), Portuguese bindings reached “o seu maximo esplendor” (Matias Lima, A encadernação em Portugal p. 51).

This biography follows Maria Perpetua da Luz, a Carmelite nun of Beja renowned for her piety, through the trials and tribulations of her severe illnesses, the numerous “horrendas figuras, com que o demónio inutilmente procurou inquietarla, e perversela dos seus santos exercícios,” and her visions and other blessings (from God, the Virgin, and no fewer than 15 saints). Her writings on prayer, divine vs. profane love and ecclesiastical reform are summarized. The final chapter describes the “grandes prodígos” she performed before her death and after it, through her relics.

The author was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1696 and entered the Carmelite Order there in 1716. After studying theology at Coimbra, he returned to Brazil to teach. Later he became a professor at Coimbra, provincial of his Order, and confessor to the future D. Maria I and her sisters. Pereira de Santa Anna was the brother of Simão Pereira de Sá and was active in the Academia dos Selectos of Rio de Janeiro; some of his poetry was published in the anthology Jubilos da America, Lisbon 1754.


1743

Royal Officials for Brazil, India, Angola, Principe and Madeira

18. Lista dos lugares de letras, que baixaram providos por Sua Magestade em 26 de Novembro de 1743. [text begins:] Lugares do primeiro banco. Correição do Civil da Cidade de Lisboa . . . . N.p.: n.pr., 1743. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), single leaf, printed both sides. Short tears and minor browning at one side. Generous margins. Overall very good. (1 l.).

$sold$

List of royal officials for 1743, including some for Brazil, e.g., the Ouvidores for Rio de Janeiro, Ouro Preto, Pirenagues, Sergipe, Alagoas, Piauí, Cuiabá and Goyás, and judiciary for Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia. Officials for India, Angola, Principe and Madeira are also named.

Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal and the Reflection of this Movement in Brazil—
First Book on Military Engineering by a Brazilian, Written in Brazil, With 14 Folding Engraved Plates

19. ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de. Exame de Artilheiros que comprehende Arithmetica, Geometria, e Artilharia, com quatro appendices .... Lisbon: na Nova Officina de José Antonio Plates, 1744. 4º, contemporary sheep (scuffed, spine worn, other minor binding wear, lacks rear free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather label, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red and brown. Title-page in red and black; engraved allegorical vignette and historiated initial on dedication leaf, typographical headpieces, woodcut tailpiece. Contemporary notes on front flyleaf (calculating how far a bullet will travel, etc.), and in margin of p. 74; crude repair to margin of Ee3; otherwise crisp and clean. Overall a fine copy. Stamped ownership signature in upper blank margin of title-page. (12 ll.), 259 pp., 14 folding engraved plates, 6 folding tables. SOLD

Another copy: $4,800.00

FIRST EDITION. This work and Alpoim’s Exame de bombeiros, Lisbon 1748, are “proofs of the rebirth of the study of mathematics and engineering in Portugal and the reflection of this movement in Brazil, and they symbolize a Luso-Brazilian contribution to this movement. They are, in short, the first two books on military engineering written in Brazil and the first two ‘textbooks’ of this kind by a Brazilian author” (Borba de Moraes I, 26). This work deals specifically with artillery. A very rare book, it was banned by a Carta Regia of 15 July 1744, on the grounds that it did not comply with pragmatic rules for use of military titles. Alpoim was born in Rio de Janeiro and served as professor at the Aula de Fortificação in Rio de Janeiro; at his death in 1770 he held the rank of brigadier.

The Exame de artilheiros and the Exame de bombeiros are even more widely known for the controversy that arose over their place of publication. Borba de Moraes devotes 3 pages to unraveling the “veritable bibliographic puzzle” of the printing of these two works, and to dispelling the myth that they were printed in Rio de Janeiro by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747—a theory first suggested by Varnhagen. Since the Exame de artilheiros had been banned, Varnhagen thought Fonseca might not have wished to publish it under his own imprint. To support his theory, Varnhagen cited the facts that Alpoim was a native of Brazil, that the work was written there and dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade, Governor of Brazil, and that the letters to the author in the preliminary leaves are from Brazilians. Borba de Moraes gives a summary of the evidence against this viewpoint and argues strongly that the Exame de bombeiros and Exame de artilheiros were printed in Madrid and Lisbon, as their respective title-pages state.

The plates, signed by the Portuguese engraver Olivarius Cor, show cannons and various projectiles.


1745

Includes a 21-Page Biography of Fr. Gonçalo da Madre de Deus, Missionary in Maranhão

20. SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de. Chronica dos carmelitas da antiga, e regular observancia …. together, 3 volumes. Lisbon: Officina dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1745-1751. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.; very slight variations in the sizes of the bindings), contemporary mottled (first and third volumes) and speckled (second volume) sheep (rubbed, extremities with some wear, bindings not uniform, free endleaves gone from second volume, foot of spine of third volume defective), spines richly gilt (first volume with a tower in each of six compartments; second volume somewhat simpler, with floral tooling in five compartments), with raised bands in seven, six and seven compartments, burgundy, tobacco, and crimson morocco lettering pieces in second compartments from head, respectively, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title page vignettes, headpieces and initial letters by Debrie in first two volumes. Large woodcut headpiece and floriated initial in second and third volumes. Woodcut vignette on title page of third volume. Title pages printed in red and black. Some minor marginal dampstaining, very minor marginal worming to volume II, but overall an attractive set, in very good condition. (20 ll.), 862 pp., (1 l. errata); (14 ll.), 459 pp. Together, 3 volumes $6,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with (as usual) the FIRST EDITION of Santa Anna’s Dissertação apologetica, 1751 (see below). Pereira de Santa Anna describes at length the earliest Carmelite convent in Portugal, established ca. 1251 at Moura (I, 124-282), the Real Convento do Carmo in Lisbon (I, 283-793, with engravings showing the original and modern façades of the convent on pp. 283 and 571), and Carmelite convents at Colares (near Lisbon; II, 85-256) and Vidigueira (south of Évora; II, 307-404). He includes comments on the architectural decoration and layout of these monasteries, notable paintings, miraculous images, and reliquaries.

Since the Carmo was ruined by the Lisbon earthquake ten years after the Chronica was published, the detailed description of its architecture and contents given here is particularly important. The Dissertação bears an ownership inscription of the Carmo. (Parts of this convent have been restored and now serve as an archeological museum.)

The Chronica also describes famous members of the Order who lived in these four monasteries. The section on Moura, for example, includes a biography of D. Fr. Francisco Soares de Vilhegas (I, 262-82), apostolic legate to Ethiopia, with a “Noticia dos deploraveis
só de nossa santa fé, produzio o partido dos Scismaticos neste vastissimo Imperio.” The section on the Real Convento do Carmo in Lisbon includes a lengthy biography of its founder, the “Holy Constable” D. Nuno Alvares Pereira (I, 287-341), with details on how he founded the monastery in 1389 to fulfill a vow made at Aljubarrota, endowed it, gained royal privileges for it, took vows and entered the monastery himself, and after his death performed numerous miracles and was given the title “Venerável” (I, 341-570). The section on Vidigueira includes a biography of Fr. Gonçalo da Madre de Deus (II, 375-96), a missionary in Maranhão who performed miraculous feats, e.g. putting out a fire by chanting to it, and who predicted disaster for Maranhão—a prophecy fulfilled the year after he left by the Dutch invasion (II, 380-7).

Volume II of the *Chronica* gives the history of the Order in Portugal from 1476 to 1522. The manuscript continuation of the *Chronica* was destroyed in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755.

After flourishing in England during the thirteenth century, the Carmelite Order spread throughout Europe. A separate and distinct branch—the Barefoot Carmelites—was formed after St. Teresa of Ávila instituted monasteries and nunneries with much stricter rules of observance. This reformed branch did not enter Portugal until the 1580s, but the original Order was popular there in the mid-sixteenth century, and by the late sixteenth century had more monasteries than any other religious order in Portugal except the Jesuits and Franciscans.

The author was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1696 and entered the Carmelite Order there in 1716. After studying theology at Coimbra, he returned to Brazil to teach. Later he became a professor at Coimbra, provincial of his Order, and confessor to the future D. Maria I and her sisters. Pereira de Santa Anna was the brother of Simão Pereira de Sá and was active in the Academia dos Selectos of Rio de Janeiro; some of his poetry was published in the anthology *Jubilos da America*, Lisbon 1754.

Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie, who signed all the engravings (2 title-page vignettes, 6 headpieces and 6 initials), was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.


WITH:

SANTA ANNA, Fr. Joseph Pereira de. *Dissertação apologetica, historica, liturgica, dogmatica, e politica, publicada para inteligencia, e segura observancia das primeiras leys municipaes da nossa provincia Carmelitana portugueza; e das outras, que aos dominios desta coroa se fundárão. Comprehende huma grande parte da historia ecclesiastica, de cujas especiaes noticias se podem utilizar, não so os Carmelitas, mas geralmente todos, os que se empregão no sagrado ministerio do Culto Divino. ...* Lisbon: Officina dos Herdeiros de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1751. Folio, contemporary mottled calf (spine defective at foot, other minor binding wear, a few pinpoint wormholes and remains of paper label near head of spine), spine richly gilt, crimson morocco label, gilt letters, edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black; woodcut vignette, large woodcut initial. Internally very
fine; overall a near fine copy. Manuscript ownership inscription of the Convento do Carmo, Lisbon, dated 1751. (16 ll.), 270 pp., (2 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. According to Borba de Moraes, this title usually comes bound with the second volume of the Chronica dos carmelitas.


1749

21. FRANCISCO XAVIER de Santa Theresa, Fr. Oração funebre, que nas exequias do Illust. e Excellent. Senhor D. Jayme de Mello, terceiro Duque do Cadaval … celebradas pela venerável Ordem Terceira da Penitência, na Igreja do Real Convento de S. Francisco da Cidade em 27 de Junho do anno de 1749 …. Lisbon: Officina dos Herd. de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1749. 4°, plain wrappers. Clean and crisp: overall very fine. (6 ll.), 20 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The third Duque de Cadaval (1684-1749) was one of the highest-ranking nobles in Portugal. This eulogy emphasizes his services to the royal family.

Frei Francisco Xavier de Santa Theresa (b. 1686), a Franciscan, a native of Bahia and a member of the Academia Real da História, was a prolific author in Portuguese and Latin. Borba points out that his biography (with numerous errors) appears in Pereira da Silva’s Varões ilustres do Brasil.


1752

22. PEREIRA, Nuno Marques. Compendio narrativo do peregrino da America, em que se tratam varios discursos espirituas, e moraes, com muitas advertencias, e documentos contra osabusos, que se achão introduzidos pela malicia diabolica no Estado do Brasil…. Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel
Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio, 1752. 4°, contemporary sheep (head of spine defective, other binding wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut headpiece with arms and crown of the Virgin, large woodcut initial, another woodcut headpiece, large woodcut tailpiece. Two tears of about 5 cm. at inner margin of title-page, touching a few letters, some very minor scattered worming in margins, never affecting text. Overall a good to very good copy of a book which usually comes in poor condition. (12 ll.), 436 pp. SOLD

Third edition: “a book by a Brazilian about Brazil which was widely read in the eighteenth century and which is of great importance today for the portrait it gives of the social life, manners and customs at that time of the common people in Bahia and Minas Geraes” (Borba de Moraes [1983] II, 660). The Compendio was once considered the first Brazilian novel.

Marques Pereira’s work on Catholic moral philosophy is arranged as an account of a journey from São Paulo to Bahia, illustrated by comments on sin, vice, the Ten Commandments, etc. The author mentions many events in Brazilian history, including Duguay-Trouin’s capture of Rio de Janeiro, the Minas Geraes gold rush and the “War of the Emboabas.”

Marques Pereira (1689?-1730?) was probably born in Cayrú (Bahia), although Rodolfo García thought him a native of Portugal (see Borba de Moraes and Bandeira). He is known to have left the town of Camamú in 1704, after breaking a law, and probably moved to Minas Geraes, where he witnessed the gold rush. He died in Bahia.

The Compendio was first published in Lisbon, 1728, and again in 1731; a fourth edition appeared in 1760, and a fifth edition appeared in 1765. The first edition is a work of the utmost rarity (since we began observing such things in 1969, we have never seen a copy on the market), the second almost as rare as the first, and none of the others is common. The fact that the book went through this many editions in less than forty years testifies to its enormous popularity: “Este livro, que raros serão capazes de ler integralmente, foi um dos mais lidos no seu tempo e no imediatamente posterior …” (Veríssimo p. 76). A ghost edition of 1718 is sometimes cited; all references to it can be traced back to J.M. de Macedo (see Innocêncio and Blake).


Bandeira, Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 63. Jong, Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature pp. 44-5. Carpeaux, Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira p. 43.

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre Gusmão (1695-1753), a native of Santos, São Paulo, served as a diplomat, then as private secretary to D. João V, and ultimately as a member of the Conselho Ultramarino. This eulogy comments on his education in Brazil (pp. 2-4), his years as a diplomat in France and Rome, and his study of law. Martins de Araujo mentions specific authors who influenced him, from Bossuet to Grotius, and describes his contributions to literary criticism, jurisprudence and science. After his return to Lisbon Gusmão held high government offices, and was called on by D. João V to help resolve the question of Colonia do Sacramento and to negotiate the Treaty of Madrid (1750). Somewhat unusual for this sort of eulogy is the physical description of Gusmão (p. 17), with comments on his height, his face and his way of speaking.

Martins de Araujo practiced law in his native Lisbon.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 47: giving the author’s first name as Manoel. Innocência VI, 244 (on this and another eulogy by the author): “Ambos … são já raros, e d’elles hei visto apenas douz ou tres exemplares.” Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. Not located in NUC.

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 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, perhaps 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 necessárias” 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.

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 Antônio 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).

Real Decreto de 30 de setembro de 1755. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1756. Folio (34 x 23.8 cm.), contemporary marbled wrappers (some wear), stitched. Finely engraved vignette on title page (6.7 x 8 cm.). Large finely engraved headpiece (8 x 13 cm.) with Portuguese royal arms on p. 1; finely engraved initial “E” below (4.4 x 4 cm.), signed by Rochefort and dated 1735. Printed on excellent quality paper. Small burnhole at center of rear wrapper and final blank leaf, leaving two tiny scorch marks on each of the last two leaves of text, without affecting text. Minor wormhole in lower blank margin of final seven leaves, never affecting text. Nevertheless, overall a clean, crisp, wide-margined, very good copy. (1 blank l., 1 l. title), 37 pp., (1 blank l.).

First Edition? There appear to be two different printings by the same printer and with the same date; the British Library Integrated Catalogue cites two copies with different ornaments on the title pages and first pages of text.

When the Mesa do Bom Commun, a trade association, protested against a part of his comprehensive reform program, the creation of the monopolistic Brazilian trading Company of Grão Pará and Maranhão in 1755, the Marques de Pombal had the Mesa supplanted by the Junta do Commercio. Charged with regulation of “all affairs connected with commerce,” the Junta was a cornerstone of policy aimed at Luso-Brazilian self-sufficiency which included suppression of the Jesuits and opposition to British economic domination. The Junta established an Aula de Commercio, or School of Commerce, and took over the failed Real Fabrica de Seda in the Rato, then a suburb of Lisbon. Thoroughly revitalized, by 1776 it employed 3,500 workers.

These statutes for the Junta include many direct references to Brazil and India. Chapter VI, article 2, p. 7, refers to “Marineiros da India”. In article 4, p. 8, “Marineiros da India” are again mentioned, as is the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão. Chapter IX, pp. 9–12, is titled “Dois Oficialis para arrecadar as contribuições dos Marineiros da India, e da formalidade da mesma arrecadação”. It contains regulations for the “Navios” and “Nãos da India.” “Marineiros da India” are again mentioned, as is the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão. Chapter X, pp. 12–14, is titled “Dos Procuradores dos Navios nas portas das Alfandegas.” It speaks of the Casa da India and the Alfandega do Tabaco. Chapter XI, p. 14 speaks of the Casa da India, and the Alfandega do Açúcar and Tabaco. Chapter XIII, pp. 16–17, regulates the import and export of sugar, the Alfandega do Tabaco, and the ships and fleets containing these products, as well as relevant warehouses. Chapter XIV, pp. 17–18, is titled “Dos Mestres da Alfandega do Tabaco.” Chapter XV gives the Junta the right to nominate the Procuradores dos Navios at the entrances to the Customs Houses and the Casa da India. Chapter XVI, p. 21, is titled “Dos Mestres da Aula do Commercio, e seus exercícios.” Chapter XVII, pp. 21–30, titled “Das obrigações da Junta,” mentions in article 2 the determination of the departures of fleets; article 3 speaks of the law of 6 December 1755, which had prohibited the free departure for Brazil of soldiers and certain other officials, and requires the Junta to oversee passage to ports in America; Brazil is mentioned again in article 8; article 9 mentions certain frauds perpetrated by tobacco workers, and requires measures to be taken upon the arrival of the fleet from Bahia; article 11 also mentions the Alfandega do Tabaco; Brazil is mentioned again in Article 13; ship owners are mentioned in Article 14; Article 16 mentions the Casa da India, ship owners, and the customs house; Articles 17 and 18 mention Brazil. Chapter XIX, pp. 32–33, refers to the Casa da India in connection with ivory, pepper, cacao, nutmeg, and tobacco. Chapter XX, pp. 33–34, “Do Cofre da Junta,” mentions Marineiros da India; in the second and final article of this
chapter is stated that there should be a certain number of deputies on the Junta from the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão.

It is interesting to note that while on the title page the royal decrees are dated 30 September 1755, one month and one day before the 1 November 1755 earthquake, the Statutes are dated 12 December 1756 on p. 34. Moreover, the alvará confirming them is dated 16 December 1756 (p. 36), and permission to print, on p. 37, is also dated 16 December 1756.


**1757**


SOLD

FIRST EDITION. To stimulate trade, the Marques de Pombal reformed the Lisbon Silk Factory, placing it under the Junta do Commercio. 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 suppression of the Jesuits and opposition to British economic domination.


**1759**

27. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Regimento com força de ley pelos quaes ha por bem Sua Magestade accrescentar os
ordenados, e emolumentos dos desembargadores do paço, Casa da Supplicação, e do Porto, e dos Corregedores, Provedores, Ouvidores, e mais Ministros Letrados destes Reinos; extinguir Todos os Ordenados, propinas, ordinarias, e ajudas de custo dos Presidentes, Ministros, e Officiaes dos Tribunais desta Corte; e dos Ministros, e Officiaes da America; e declarar os Ordenados, salarios, e emolumentos, que todos devem vencer. Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1759. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), contemporary mottled sheep (scuffed; some wear to extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut device on title-page, woodcut initial. Overall in very good to fine condition. Internally fine. A few contemporary ink marginalia. (2 ll.), 208 pp.  $2,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed by the Conde de Oeyras (later the Marques de Pombal), these decrees increase the salaries and privileges of various government officials, including judges, lawyers, scribes, and prison attendants in Minas Geraes, Cuyabá, Matto Grosso, São Paulo and Goyas (pp. 169-83). There are also provisions for the reorganization of the Junta da Administração e Alfandega do Tabaco (pp. 138-47, 169-83).

NOT in ARENTS. NOT in BORBA DE MORAES. NOT in JCB, PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN BOOKS. NOT in JFB. NOT in LISBON, BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL, MARQUES DE POMBAL. NOT located in NUC. OCLC: 504606944 (The British Library); 38123267 (Lilly Library-Indiana University: the C.R. Boxer copy); 46234050 (Niedersächsische Staats-und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen) Porbase lists two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats The British Library copy only. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

28. [TOSETTI, Urbano. Giovanni Gaetano Bottari, trans.]. Appendix as reflexões do portuguez sobre o Memorial do Padre Geral dos Jesuitas, 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 sheep (slightly defective at top of upper joint and head of spine; somewhat worn), flat spine gilt, burgundy leather lettering piece (slightly defective), gilt letter. Small hole on title-page, affecting one letter. Minor stains. Overall a good to very good copy. (2 ll.), 419 pp. SOLD

First and only 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. Innocençio describes it as similar to the
Dedicating chronologically and analytically 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, 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.

Innocencio 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 to Urbano Tosetti); 651209179 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, with the same collation as our copy, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 81272672 (Harvard University [Houghton Library], a 24° without collation, giving Lisbon as the place of printing); 252890218 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, with 419 pp., attributing the work to Bottari, and giving Genova as the place of printing); 223301061 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, same collation as our copy, attributing the work to Bottari and Tosetti); 645000369 (Universidad de Salamanca, with [2 ll.], 440 pp., giving the place of printing as Genova); 311401153 (with 440 pp., giving [Lisbon] as the place of printing, and Bottari as the author); 13007574 (Library of Congress, Newberry Library, University of Minnesota, and Bibliothek Universiteit van Amsterdam, giving collation of [4], 1-419, [3], 421-440 pp., Bottari, M. Tosetti and U. Tosetti as authors, and without place of publication); 53983044 (Oliver Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, pp. 421-440 only); 257867846 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, without collation). Not located in Porbase, which lists an edition of Genoa, 1759, with the same title and 215 pp. Not located in Copac.

Describing Many Plants, Animals, and Minerals from Portuguese America

29. CARVALHO, José Monteiro de. Dicionario portuguez das plantas, arbustos, matas, arvores, animaes quadrupedes, e reptis, aves, peixes, mariscos, insectos, gomas, metaes, pedras, terra, mineraes, &c. ... Lisbon: Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1765. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (wear tp extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, black leather lettering piece, text-block edges marbled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and initials. Internally very fine; overall a fine copy. Contemporary manuscript annotations on endleaves. (7, 1 blank ll.), 600 pp.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with preliminary leaf *8 blank, and without any catchword on leaf *7 verso. The work is aimed at the layman who can read no languages $3,600.00
except Portuguese, but it also gives information on the medicinal uses of plants for the

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

Monteiro de Carvalho is not an extremely critical writer, though he does refuse to
believe in centaurs, even on the word of St. Jerome (p. 154), or in the phoenix (p. 439).
On the other hand, he admits without any doubts the cameloleopard (which he carefully
distinguishes from the giraffe; p. 120) and the peixe mulher (p. 428).

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

Innocêncio V, 75 (apparently never having seen the book, calling it a 12° in two
volumes); XIII, 145 (Brito Aranha also appears never to have seen a copy, but cites his
friend, Dr. José Carlos Lopes, whose copy was said to contain 16 unnumbered pp., fol-
lowed by 600 pp.). Not in Borba de Moraes (1983), despite numerous references to Brazil.
Colmeiro, Botánica y botánicos 423 and 546 bis (both listings without collation). See also
Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 63 (with collation of [8
ll.], 600 pp.); Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 864
(the 1817 edition only); and Pritzel 1568 (giving collation of xiv, 600 pp.). Not in JCB,
Portuguese and Brazilian Books; cf. 765/1 for the second issue. Not in Honeyman or Stiftung
für Botanik catalogues. Not in Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. Not in Azevedo-Samodães,
Ameal or Palha. Not located in NUC.

30. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Wilhelm, Count of. Direcçôens, que ham de
servir para os Senhores Coronéis, Tenentes Coronéis, e Majores dos Regimen-
tos de Infantaria dos Exercícios de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima … Traduzidas
do original de S. A. na lingua portugueza por D. Joaquim de Noronha…. 4
works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Impressas na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. 8°,
contemporary mottled sheep (considerable wear to spine, corners; lacking rear free endleaf),
spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block
edges tinted green. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese
royal arms on title-page. Very minor worming in gutter margin; final
text leaf frayed at edge. Overall good. Signature of Augusto Carlos de Saldanha on flyleaf. (2 ll.), 73 pp., (1 blank l.), 5 folding engraved plates.

FIRST EDITIONS of all four works. Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German, French, or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Carvalho mentions the first 3 works, but apparently did not know of the Memoria. Borba de Moraes points out that two similar works by Schaumburg-Lippe (Instruções gerais, 1762, and Regulamento para o exercício e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria, 1763) were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period, and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife, Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701–1726), a daughter of George, I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the ‘Conde de Lippe,’ he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, he led the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

An influential military theorist who advocated defensive warfare, Schaumburg-Lippe’s most famous quote is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.

These four works were probably written and published for the benefit of those who had to maintain Schaumburg-Lippe’s system after he left. The Direcções recommends reducing the number of lines when marching from three to two. The Ordenança requires that only the approved texts be used in the military schools, on pain of expulsion. The five engraved plates in the Direcções and the three in the Novo método illustrate troop movements in various circumstances and terrains.

The translator of the Direcções and the Novo método, Joaquim de Noronha, is described on the title-pages as “Sargento mor do Regimento de Schaumbourg Lippe.”

There are bibliographical oddities in the second work, the Novo método. The collation of our copy appears to match that of the copy at the United States Military Academy (OCLC 11297213), including 3 folding plates; however, our copy has a plate that theirs does not, and their copy has one wanting in our copy. In addition, our copy has a leaf at the beginning (the title page) and a blank leaf following the 33 pages, neither of which is mentioned in the Academy’s collation. The Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies (OCLC 31969831 and 68792884) each have only 2 plates. Both Library of Congress and University of Michigan list separately (see OCLC 31971473) the 3 pp. beginning with the caption title “Descrição da estampa para o novo método de pôr as Peças em Bateria à barba,” which appear to have been printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter, probably expressly for insertion with the Novo método. However the plate referred to in that caption title is not to be found anywhere in the present volume, while one of the three plates present in our copy is not present in United States Military Academy copy; it is highly probable that the same is true regarding the plates for the Library of Congress and University of Michigan copies. Following these two leaves is a final section of 10 pp. with the caption title “Pro-memoria a respeito de huma diferença de opiniao na Aula de
Artilharia de S. Julião da Barra sobre o modo de regular-se para se lançarem Bombas com certeza” (OCLC 31971807; Library of Congress only), also presumably printed in 1771 or shortly thereafter with the express purpose of being inserted with the Novo methodo.

Provenance: D. Augusto Carlos de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun (1821-1845), 1º Conde de Almoster, was the eldest son of D. João Carlos Gregório Domingos Vicente Francisco de Saldanha Oliveira e Daun, 1.º conde, 1.º marquês e 1.º duque de Saldanha (Lisbon, 1790-London, 1876), a grandson of the Marquês de Pombal, marshal of the Portuguese army and one of the chief statesmen of the Portuguese constitutional monarchy.


BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Wilhelm, Count of. Novo método para dispor hum corpo de infantaria, de sorte que possa combater com a Cavallaria em Campanha raza…. (Lisbon:) Impresso na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title-page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small paper defects in margin of 1 leaf; 1 of the engraved plates stained and repaired on verso, slightly defective at one fold. (1 l.), 33, (1 blank) pp., (1 blank l.), 1 folding engraved plate, 11 pp., 2 folding engraved plates, 32 pp., 3, (1 blank) pp., 10 pp.

AND BOUND WITH:

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Wilhelm, Count of. Ordenança, que determina as obrigaçoens dos inspectores das tropas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima…. (Lisbon:) Impressa na Secretaria de Estado, 1767. Title page in red and black. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. (1 l.), 7, (1 blank) pp.

AND BOUND WITH:


First Book on Architecture by a Brazilian

31. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. Problema de arquitectura civil, a saber: porque razón os edificios antigos tinham, e tem mais duração do
que os modernos? E estes porque razão rezistem menos ao movimento da terra quando trene .... 2 parts bound in 1 vol. Lisbon: Miguel Rodrigues, 1770. 4°, contemporary sheep (slight wear at extremities). Hole (approx. 3.8 x 3 cm.) in A2, affecting text; minor worming in lower blank margin of about half the book. Overall a good copy. (1 l.), 250 pp., (2 blank ll.); (1 l.), 391 pp.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE of this work on materials and methods of building. Given the mention of earthquakes in the subtitle, Silva de Eça may have been inspired by the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. The second issue, Lisbon 1777, did not have the lengthy subtitle on ancient and modern buildings, had no divisional title for part 2, and included 3 preliminary leaves with a dedication.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. His Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, Lisbon 1752, is one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose. Silva de Eça’s sister, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, was Brazil’s first woman novelist.


1772

32. BARRETO, Luiz Carlos Moniz, trans. Historia das orações de M.T. Cicero ornada com varias notas criticas, e historicas ... traduzida de francez .... Lisbon: Manoel Antonio, 1772. 12°, contemporary sheep (considerable wear, but sound; lacks front free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Small typographical vignette on title page. Some browning; paper defect on L1 in second section, with loss of 6-8 letters. Overall good. Ownership inscription in blank portion of title page, partly obliterated and partly illegible. A few underlinings and marginalia. (8 ll.), 153, 130 pp.

$350.00

First edition in Portuguese of a French supplement to 27 orations of Cicero, giving the background of each lawsuit. The second section is on the Philippics, with pp. 82-114 containing an alphabetical index (freely translated from Abbé Olivet) of the Roman laws referred to in Cicero’s orations. The translator’s preface draws parallels between Cicero’s time and Portugal under D. José I.

According to Sacramento Blake and Innocêncio, Moniz Barreto (d. 1791), a native of Santa Catharina in Brazil, studied at Coimbra; but Borba de Moraes points out that he is not listed in Francisco Morais’ Estudantes da Universidade de Coimbra nacidos no Brasil. Moniz Barreto also served as a magistrate in Santa Catharina, and taught history at the Colegio


FIRST EDITION; later editions appeared at Lisbon in 1788 and 1791. There are two poems in highly idiomatic Portuguese (with an introduction to each in prose) purporting to be from a sailor to his girlfriend, and her reply. As he is leaving, she wishes:

Deos te leve a Pernambuco,
Que eu có ficarei pedindo,
Que infindas facilidades
Te conceda o Ceo prospicio.
E que venhas para o anno
Tão apoquentado, e rico,
Co Rey da Divina marca
Não possa ugalhar contigo …


34. DANTAS, Antonio Rodrigues. Arte latina, ou nova collecção dos melhores preceitos para se aprender breve, e solidamente a grammatica da lingua latina …. Lisbon: Miguel Rodrigues, 1773. 8°, contemporary calf (recased, later front endleaves; minor wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3; woodcut tailpiece on p. 180. Some ink
scribbles in blank margins of title-page, not affecting legibility. Overall a very good to fine copy. 224 pp. $800.00

FIRST EDITION of a popular Latin textbook, reprinted in 1779, 1783 and still in print at the end of the nineteenth century. The author (b. 1740), a native of Prados in Minas Geraes, was a cousin of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, the hero of the “Inconfidência Mineira,” who was known as “Tiradentes.” Rodrigues Dantas was ordained in São Paulo and in 1768 became principal of the seminary of Boa Morte, where he also taught Latin and rhetoric. He later moved to Lisbon to teach the same subjects. His Explicação de syntaxe, first published in Lisbon, 1775, was also a popular textbook.


1775


Very rare FIRST EDITION of a poem written for the dedication of the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s “Black Horse Square.” This is the second of only three poems published during Alvarenga’s lifetime: he had earlier contributed a prefatory sonnet to Basílio da Gama’s O Uruguaí (1769). Most of his 33 known poems were not published until long after his death, some not being discovered until the twentieth century.

Born in Rio de Janeiro, Alvarenga Peixoto (1744-1793), whose Arcadian name was Eureste Fenício, became one of the principal poets of what is generally known as the “School of Minas.” He had settled in Minas with his wife after receiving a law degree from Coimbra, but was accused of participation in the Inconfidência Mineira (the republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence) and exiled to Ambaca, Angola, where he died of a tropical fever. Since so few of his poems survive, it is difficult to assess his work. Goldberg (p. 62) describes him as a predecessor of the Romanticists, and Putnam (p. 87) thinks he had real poetic talent, but that his association with palace life lent an artificial quality to his writings.


FIRST EDITION. The escape from death to which Costa e Lima refers (“ouvimos dizer, que hum homem libertinio, vagabundo, e temerario, (o qual não era Portuguez) pretendêra tirar a vida, lançar por terra aquella firme Columna da Monarquia …,” p. 3) is probably the supposed attempt on Pombal’s life by Giambattista Pele of Genoa; rumor had it that Pombal himself believed the man innocent, but had him executed in a particularly brutal manner in order to discourage would-be assassins. (See Grande enciclopédia XXII, 354.) Costa e Lima’s lavish praise of Pombal includes mention of his efforts in Lisbon after the earthquake, his encouragement of trade, industry and agriculture, and his reforms of the military and education.

Costa e Lima was the first native Brazilian to be named Bishop of Pernambuco; he was born in Bahia in 1723, and died in Pernambuco in 1784.

1779


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this fulsome praise for the Bishop of Mariana: “Revovão os Genios brincadores, / Nas Maons alegres pelo ar trazendo / O nome de PONTEVEL / em circulo rotundo.” Printed at the end are the initials “ J.X. da C.C.” D. Fr. Domingos da Encarnação Pontevel was bishop of Mariana, near to Ouro Preto and not far from present day Belo Horizonte in Minas Gerais, from 1779 to 1793. The bishop, as a patron, restored the Cathedral of Mariana and contracted with the architect José Pereira Arouca. Under his patronage, the chapel was rebuilt and a park was created for the Seminário de Nossa Senhora da Boa Morte. The bishop was also responsible for enlargement of the Palácio Episcopal de Mariana, endowing it with an enigmatic Artistic Pavilion. Domingos da Encarnação Pontével, finally, commissioned a set of chairs and an Episcopal Throne, attributed Antônio Francisco Lisboa, “O Aleijadinho”.


FIRST EDITION of this funeral oration for the Archbishop of Bahia by his successor. Born in Porto, 1721, the Augustinian D. Frei António Correia was considered one of the greatest theologians of his time. He earned a doctorate in theology from Coimbra University, served as rector of the Colégio of that city as well as at Braga. After taking up his new post as Archbishop of Bahia, he presided over the government of Brazil during the absences of the Marquês de Valença and of D. Fernando José de Portugal. He died at Bahia in 1802.


Second edition of a popular Latin textbook first published in Lisbon, 1773, and still in print at the end of the nineteenth century. The author (b. 1740), a native of Prados in Minas Geraes, was a cousin of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, the hero of the “Inconfidencia Mineira,” who was known as “Tiradentes.” Rodrigues Dantas was ordained in São Paulo and in 1768 became principal of the seminary of Boa Morte, where he also taught Latin and rhetoric. He later moved to Lisbon to teach the same subjects. His *Explicação de syntaxe*, first published in Lisbon, 1775, was also a popular textbook.

† Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 244-5: listing only the first and third editions; *Período colonial* p. 115. Innocêncio I, 259: mentioning only the first, third and fourth editions. Sacramento Blake I, 303: repeating Innocêncio’s comments. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and

Second edition of this handbook that was frequently reprinted well into the nineteenth century. It was written to complement the author’s *Arte latina* (Lisbon, 1773), another popular elementary Latin text that also went through many editions. Rodrigues Dantas (b. 1740), a native of Prados in Minas Geraes, was a cousin of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, the hero of the “Inconfidencia Mineira,” who was known as “Tiradentes.” He was ordained in São Paulo and in 1768 became principal of the seminary of Boa Morte, where he also taught Latin and rhetoric. He later moved to Lisbon to teach the same subjects.


41. MIRANDA, Balthazar Pinto de. *Sentença, que na Junta do Comércio destes Reinos, e suos Dominios se proferio a favor de Balthazar Pinto de Miranda contra Carlos Tristão de Castro*. Lisbon: Na Regia
SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Concerns a case for libel, apparently for letters written from Brazil (pp. 7-8). The Junta do Commercio, established under the Marques de Pombal in 1755, was heavily involved in the Luso-Brazilian trade.


1783

42. DANTAS, Antonio Rodrigues. Arte latina, ou nova collecção dos melhores preceitos para se aprender breve, e solidamente a grammatica da lingua latina. Disposta, correcta, e emendada. Lisbon: Typographia Rollandiana, 1783. 8°, contemporary cat’s paw sheep (slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letters, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut printer’s device with monogram on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Two short marginal tears, without loss. Crisp and clean. A very good to fine copy. Early ownership inscription on recto of front free endleaf. 224 pp. $400.00

Third edition of a popular Latin textbook first published in Lisbon, 1773, and still in print at the end of the nineteenth century. The author (b. 1740), a native of Prados in Minas Geraes, was a cousin of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, the hero of the Inconfidencia Mineira, who was known as “Tiradentes.” Rodrigues Dantas was ordained in São Paulo and in 1768 became principal of the seminary of Boa Morte, where he also taught Latin and rhetoric. He later moved to Lisbon to teach the same subjects. His Explicação de syntaxe, first published in Lisbon, 1775, was also a popular textbook.


From the Bishop of Maranhão to His Flock: How to Seek Peace

43. PADUA, Antonio de, Bishop of Maranhão, translator. Arte de viver em paz com os homens … dedicada aos vassalos de S. Mag. Fidelíssima,
principalmente aos que habitão a diocese do Maranhão. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typographica, 1783. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (a few nicks at extremities, larger nick in bottom compartment of spine, faint stains), royal arms of Portugal stamped in gilt on both covers, gilt fillet at edge, spine gilt in five compartments with raised bands, all edges gilt, marbled endleaves. Crisp and clean. A fine copy. Green-tinted armorial bookplate of the Visconde do Torrão, produced in 1956, with the motto “Pelo meu dever”, engraved by António Paes Ferreira after the design by António Lima. 155 pp. $4,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese adaptation of Pierre Nicole’s *Des moyens de conserver la paix avec les hommes*. Padua states in the preface that he was working on this volume when he was appointed Bishop of Maranhão in 1783, and that he wishes to dedicate it particularly to his new flock: “Em toda parte desejamos ver estabelecida a paz; mas com especialidade nesta, que está commetida aos nossos cuidados” (p. 7).


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44. SÁ, José António de. *Compendio de Observaçoens, que formão o plano da Viagem Político, e Filosófica, que se deve fazer dentro da Patria.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1783. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1975) quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Woodcut vignette on p. 211. Overall a very good, uncut and mostly unopened copy. Internally fine. (9 ll.), 248 pp., 2 large folding tables. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author’s intent was to give an overview of the customs, industry, laws, agriculture, commerce and mines, and other products of Portugal. At the same time, his book is a guide to any future traveler. The work is divided into three parts. The first part briefly (pp. 1-44) treats in general the theme of Portugal’s riches in relation to other nations, both present and past, with references to a number of contemporary and past authors. On pp. 23-25 are a number of references to specific products, such as lead, lithium, indigo, magnesium, cinnamon, from Brazil, Angola, São
Tomé, and Cabo Verde. Pará (mentioned three times), Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Maranhão are specifically named, in addition to Brazil in general, which is named twelve times. The Islands of São Miguel and Terceira in the Azores are also mentioned, as are plants specific to Brazil.

The second part (pp. 45–162), spells out the qualities needed by the traveler and guidelines for obtaining knowledge of the agriculture, commerce, letters and arms of the country, as well as the animal, vegetable and mineral resources.

Part three (pp. 163–97) deals with the preparation and sending of natural specimens to the National Museum. It contains instructions for various divisions of the animal kingdom, including quadrupeds of various sizes, birds, eggs, nests, amphibians, reptiles (with a separate section on snakes), “nantes”, fish, insects, mollusks, conches, starfish, coral, etc., crustaceans, as well as plants and minerals. Pages 199–211 contain supplementary advice to the potential traveler, including which instruments to take, tips on political observation, conversation, diaries, etc. A final section of additions concentrates on the author’s native Tras–os–Montes, devoting considerable attention to the silk factory near Bragança and its products. Montezeimo, Lugar de França, and the Villa de Chacim are also discussed.

The two large folding tables are to be completed by the future traveler.

The author was a native of Bragança. He served as Juiz de fóra at the villa de Moncorva, and Desembargador da Relação do Porto. Later he served in various high administrative posts in Lisbon, where he died in 1819. He was one of the earliest members of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Innocêncio IV, 246 (without mention of the folding tables); see also p. 464; XII, 236. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books.

1784

45. PADUA, Antonio de, Bishop of Maranhão. D. Fr. Antonio de Padua, da Ordem dos Menores Reformados … [begins:] Se a Fé, que professamos, nos não dera as maiores seguranças, de que o Senhor ha eleito em Pastores do seu Militante Rebanho … [signed at Santa Catarina de Ribamar, 6 November 1783]. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1784. Folio (32 x 21.5 cm.), modern wrappers. Woodcut initial. Minor marginal dampstaining and soiling. Overall a good to very good copy. 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The Bishop of Maranhão’s reaction to news that in the serrões, there are still adults who have not been baptized; additional comments on baptizing premature babies, on confessions (“O serviço desta na presente materia não consiste em confessar muitas pessoas em pouco tempo, mas em confessar bem as poucas, que se ouvem,” p. 7), on last rites, and on marriage.

1785

Bahian Author’s Earliest Known Work
Apparently Unrecorded


FIRST EDITION of the defense of his thesis, the author’s earliest published work, which appears to be unrecorded. The questions cover natural, Roman, canon and Portuguese law.

Page I, the dedication, begins: “Illustrissimo atque excellentissimo Domino D. Petro Joseph Antonio Menesio Marialvæ Marchioni …. [I.e. Pedro José António Meneses, Marquês de Marialva]. The dissertation was directed by Manuel Pedroso de Lima.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa.


1786

Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

47. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efectos da vaidade. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1786. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (defective at head and foot of spine, wear at corners; other minor binding wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece,
The fourth edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. This edition has the same text as the third (1778), which had been edited by Silva de Eca’s son and contains an essay not found in the first and second editions, the “Carta sobre a fortuna.” In this edition, the author’s prologue which had appeared in the third edition was eliminated from the preliminary leaves.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eca spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of Ecclesiastes is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the latter half of the 18th century. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of the first edition (1752), calling the public’s attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and re-establishing Silva de Eca’s reputation as a man of Brazilian letters. Silva de Eca was the brother of Brazil’s first female novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes* (1752).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this sermon preached in São Paulo on the life of the fifteenth-century Saint Francis of Paola, who founded the Minims, a rule even more ascetic than the Franciscans (Menores); they were allowed to eat no animal products of any kind.


*Eighteenth-Century Techniques for Lacquer, Gilding, Gesso, Mirrors*

49. STOOTER, João. *Arte de brillantes vernizes, e das tinturas, fazellas, e como se deve obrar com ellas* .... Lisbon: Na Officina de José de Aquino Bulhoens, vende-se em casa de José Luiz de Cravalho, Mercador de Livros, 1786. 8°, contemporary cat’s paw sheep (minor wear, head of spine slightly defective; lacks rear free endleaf), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather label, gilt letter. Woodcut
vignette on p. (9). Small inkstains in lower margins of first dozen leaves; minor worming in final six leaves, affecting a few letters of text, but not obscuring legibility. Still, a good copy. 223 pp.

Second edition of a work first printed in Antwerp, 1729; another appeared in Lisbon, 1825. All the editions appear to be very rare. The text is a slightly modernized version of that in the 1729 edition. While the two supplements to the 1729 edition are not included, an extra varnish recipe (pp. 207-209) is appended.

This important manual on lacquer work, gilding, and varnish preparation was intended for cabinetmakers, woodworkers, painters, sculptors, metalworkers, illuminators, and other artisans who apply decorative coatings to wood, metal, marble, and paper surfaces. Stooter’s work is of great interest, not only for recording trade secrets that were rarely committed to paper, but for what it may reveal about craft techniques that entered Europe via Portuguese contacts with Japan, China, and India. Intrigued by the beautiful lacquerware he saw being made in Lisbon and elsewhere in Portugal, Stooter set out to discover the craftsmen’s methods and here presents his findings in considerable detail.

The manual begins with a section on the kinds of wood—particularly those available in Brazil, Angola, and Portugal—suitable as a base for lacquer work. Following are sections on preparing various surfaces for varnish coatings, mixing varnishes, and polishing lacquer surfaces. On pp. 77-129, Stooter provides detailed recipes for nearly two dozen kinds of clear and colored varnishes. In a second section (pp. 130-209), further recipes are offered along with detailed instructions for gilding silver, copper, and iron through hot and cold chemical methods (most involving the use of mercury).

Stooter, a native of Antwerp, was a diamond cutter and merchant in Lisbon for more than 26 years. He also wrote (in Portuguese) a very rare manual for gunsmiths, Spingardeiro ..., published in Antwerp in 1719 and embellished with 82 engraved plates (see Monteverde 5257).


**1787**

Medical Practice is Not Futile!

50. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, possible author]. Reposta segunda ao filosofo solitario, por hum amigo dos homens: na qual se mostra que toda a sua obra não he mais que huma simplez traduçao; e se apontão os defeitos della, com hum dialogo no fim do mesmo solitario com a alma do caturra D. Felix. Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1787. 4°, modern burgundy leatherette, earlier wrappers bound in. Woodcut royal arms of
Portugal on title-page, woodcut initial letter and headpiece. Title-page moderately browned and spotted, occasional light foxing and soiling in text, pagination in ink in upper corners. Overall very good to fine. 45 pp., (1 l. with sonnet). sold Another copy: $3,000.00

First and only edition of this salvo in a lengthy literary battle that began with the publication of the three-volume *O Filosofo Solitario*, Lisbon 1786-87. The *Filosofo solitario* was in large part a translation of *Philosophie de la nature*, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (called Delisle de Sales). Like many contemporary French works, Delisle’s was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only *O Filosofo Solitario* but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously. In the *Reposta segunda* the author attacks two assertions of the *Filosofo*: that solitude is better than society and that medicine is futile—an idea that would have particularly enraged Mello Franco, given his profession. He also quotes at length from de Sales, to prove that the Filosofo is a plagiarist. *Resposta ao “Filosofo solitario” em abono da verdade*, which Innocêncio attributes to Mello Franco, also appeared in 1787. The *Reposta* and *Reposta segunda* appeared just after Mello Franco’s *Reino da estupidez* began circulating in manuscript, and shortly before his *Tratado da educação física dos meninos* appeared in 1790.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.


First edition? Actors include some lovers, a Dutchman, a Brazilian and “vários marujos, e pretos.” In verse.

First Book on Chemistry by a Brazilian Author

52. SEABRA [TELLES], Vicente Coelho da Silva e. *Elementos de chimica oferecidos à Sociedade Litteraria do Rio de Janeiro para o uso do seu curso de chimica*. 2 volumes in 1. Coimbra: Real Officina da Universidade, 1788-1790. 4°, contemporary sheep (rather worn), flat spine with crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignettes on title pages. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Single wormhole in quires Hh-Oo, with loss of up to 6 letters of text per page; minor marginal worming for a few quires before and after. Overall a good copy. xii, 190 pp. [i.e. 192, the blank, unpaginated leaf G4, usually cancelled, present in this copy]; (2 ll.), 191-485 pp., (2 ll. with errata, woodcut plate and explanation of plate), 5 folding tables, tables throughout in text. Divisional title page, dated 1790, follows p. 190.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare work, the first in Portuguese devoted entirely to chemistry, as well as the first in Portuguese to espouse anti-phlogistic doctrines. Borba de Moraes writes, "The book is undoubtedly excellent and demonstrates his knowledge of modern works and of research made by Fourcroy, Lavoisier, Baumé, Morveau, Macquer, Berthollet, Kirvan, Bergmann, Scheele, Priestly, La Metherie, etc. The author gives a very clear description of the recent discoveries, such as that of oxygen by Lavoisier, Scheele and Priestley, and shows critical judgement in his analyses of certain theories which were still fashionable such as Stahl's phlogiston … The appearance of the *Elementos de chimica* was an important event in the history of chemistry in Portugal."

Under his discussions of separate minerals, Coelho de Seabra includes some information about Brazilian mining for gold, diamonds and other precious stones (e.g., pp. 211-3 and 260-3). At this time the Portuguese government still suppressed most information about the mines, so this is a relatively early source about them. Coelho de Seabra was also the first in his country to use modern chemical nomenclature, based on Lavoisier's terminology. Given all this it is surprising that his work is so little known among historians of chemistry. The full-page woodcut at the end shows a retort, with the parts labelled and an explanation on the facing page.

The author (1764-1804), a native of Minas Geraes, wrote the *Elementos* while still a student because he found no good chemical handbook available. He later published *Memoria sobre os prejuízos causados pelas sepulturas dos cadáveres nos templos, e método de os prevenir*, Lisbon 1800, the first work in Portuguese to consider church burials from a public-health point of view.

The *Elementos* was written for use by the short-lived Sociedade Litteraria do Rio de Janeiro, founded in 1786 by the Viceroy Luiz de Vasconcelos e Souza. The next viceroy, the Conde de Resende, dissolved the Sociedade and imprisoned all its members on charges of disseminating French ideas.

The *Elementos* appears sometimes, but not always, with *Dissertação sobre o calor*, Coimbra 1788.

**1789**

_Bahian Author's First Generally Known Book_


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author’s first generally known book, a textbook on emphyteusis for use of students at Coimbra University. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee’s obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira’s analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


**BOUND WITH:**

FERREIRA CARDOSO DA COSTA, Vicente José. *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra ...*. Lisbon: na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, (1 l.), 87 pp. Fine condition.

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira’s first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementajuris emphyteutici* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. Ferreira’s analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in _Período colonial_. Innocêncio VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second

**Suppressed Translation by a Brazilian**

54. GUARINI, Giovanni Battista. *O pastor fiel, tragi-comedia pastoral do Cavalheiro Guarini*, traduzida do italiano por Thome Joaquim Gonzaga. Lisbon: Regia Officina Typographica, 1789. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (quite worn, hinges weak, covers wormed, spine ends defective), flat spine with gilt fillets and dark green lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette of harp with laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpiece on pp. 7 and 57. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 13. Woodcut tailpieces on pp. 105 and 220. Some minor staining to the title-page and a few following leaves, but internally a fine copy, for the most part clean and crisp. viii, 293 pp. $800.00

First Portuguese translation of Guarini’s sixteenth-century play *Il pastor fido*. The translator was the poet Thomé Joaquim Gonzaga Neves, cousin of the famed Brazilian poet Thomas Antonio Gonzaga (author of *Marília de Dirceu*). Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1738, Gonzaga Neves received his degree from Coimbra University and returned to Brazil as auditor militar of the second regiment of infantry at Bahia. Upon his return to Portugal in 1805 he was named desembargador honorario for the Relação do Porto. He worked assiduously at translating the Italian operas performed at the Theatre de São Carlos; these translations were often sold as folhetos de cordel. Innocêncio cites eight of these as “sendo indubitavelmente” the work of Gonzaga Neves, who died in Lisbon in 1819.

Innocêncio recounts the unlucky fate of this translation, its suppression and subsequent rarity: the Meza Censoria gave it permission to be published, then revoked the permission after the work had been printed and ordered that all copies sold be returned. After the Meza was abolished in 1794, the copies went to the Biblioteca Pública, and in 1838 were finally acquired by Gonzaga Neves’ heirs and sold through a Lisbon bookseller.

55. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, Wilhelm, Count of. *Regulamento para o exercício, e disciplina dos regimentos de cavallaria dos exercitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima* …. 3 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 8°, contemporary cat’s paw sheep, spine gilt (badly rubbed worn, defective at head and foot) with raised bands in six compartments, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut royal arms on title-page. Light dampstaining to upper and lower inner margins of the first hundred pages. One plate with 5-cm. clean tear. Overall a very good copy; internally near fine. (2 ll.), 236 pp., 3 large folding engraved plates. 3 works in 1 volume $400.00


Martins de Carvalho (p. 367-8) mentions that the 1789, 1782, and 1782 editions respectively of these three *Regulamento*, *Instruções*, and *Memória* were issued, with numbered section titles, in a collected edition. Another collected edition with continuous pagination is said to have appeared in 1798 under the imprint of the Regia Officina Typografica (not listed in *Imprensa Nacional*).

Schaumburg-Lippe probably wrote or dictated the works in either German or English, but since they were intended specifically for the Portuguese army, they were translated before being published. Borba de Moraes points out that Schaumburg-Lippe’s *Instruções gerais* and *Regulamento para o exercício, e disciplina, dos regimentos de infantaria*, 1763 were adopted in Brazil during the colonial period and remained in force in the Brazilian army until 1895.

Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777), was born in London, the son of Albrecht Wolfgang, Count of Schaumburg-Lippe and his first wife Countess Margarete Gertrud of Oeynhausen (1701–1726), a daughter of George I of Great Britain and his mistress Ehrengard Melusine von der Schulenburg. Known to Portuguese as the “Conde de Lippe,” he was sent to Portugal in 1761 as commander of the British troops. In 1762 he led, at the request of the Marquis of Pombal, the allied troops in Portugal against the Spanish invasion. Count Wilhelm conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, were always confronted by defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack.

He was also an influential military theorist, an advocate of defensive warfare. One of his best-known citations is “Kein anderer als der Defensivkrieg ist rechtmäßig!” (“Only defensive warfare is justified!”). When the Seven Years’ War ended, he was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, *Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal*, 1843, I, 333). As an important figure in German military history, he is commemorated by a bust in the Walhalla temple, east of Regensburg, in Bavaria.


BOUND WITH:


AND BOUND WITH:


* Not in Innocência or Almirante, who lists another work by the author. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books.

56. [TREATY]. *Tratado de amizade, navegación, e commercio entre as muito altas, e muito poderosas Senhoras Dona Maria I Rainha de Portugal, e Catharina II Imperatriz de todas as Russias, assinado em Petersburgo ... 9/20 de Dezembro de M.DCC.LXXXVII.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. Folio (29.8 x 20.4 cm.), disbound, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Text in two columns in Portuguese and French. A very good copy. 36 pp. $300.00

First Portuguese folio edition. There is also a quarto edition of the same publisher, the same year. Priority has not been established.

Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with desertion of sailors. Article XXIII deals with weapons and naval artillery on ships.

* Imprensa Nacional 413. This edition not in Innocência; see VII, 387 for the quarto edition (without collation). Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC; ICN.

57. [TREATY]. *Tratado de amizade, navegación, e commercio entre as muito altas, e muito poderosas Senhoras Dona Maria I Rainha de Portugal, e Catharina II Imperatriz de todas as Russias, assinado em Petersburgo pelos
plenipotenciarios de huma, e outra corte em 9/20 de Dezembro de M.DCC. LXXXVII e ratificados por ambas as Magestades. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, recent crimson full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, fillets in blind, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Text in Portuguese and French on facing pages. A very good to fine copy. Ink manuscript foliation. 69 pp. $400.00

First Portuguese 4° edition. There is also a folio edition of the same publisher, the same year. Priority has not been established.

Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with desertion of sailors. Article XXIII deals with weapons and naval artillery on ships.

* Imprensa Nacional 413 note. Innocência VII, 387 (without collation). Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. This edition not in NUC, which located the folio edition at ICN.

Praise for the Actions of the Captain-General of Pernambuco and Paraíba

58. MENEZES, Francisco Xavier de Victorio de. Licença ao illustríssimo, e excellentíssimo Senhor D. Thomaz José de Mello, do Concelho de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima ... Capitão General de Pernambuco, Paraíba, e mais Capitanias annexas. Lisbon: João Antonio da Silva, 1790. 4°, disbound. A very good copy. 8 pp. $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Poem in 41 quatrains praising D. Thomas José de Mello, who had been Captain-General of Pernambuco and Paraíba for barely two years. Buried among the mythological allusions are references to Mello’s own actions (which the author has marked with an asterisk), such as building arsenals, encouraging learning, and helping orphans and the sick.


59. [SILVA, Nicolau Luís da, possible author]. Comedia intitulada O poder do lindo sexo, ou Amazonas. [colophon:] Lisbon: Antonio Gomes,
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The characters include Menalippe, queen of the Amazons, her sister Hippolyta, Hercules, Theseus, Eurystheus, king of Mycenae, and Admete, his daughter. Set in Scythia and the court of Mycenae, it ends with a paean to the power of women: “Basta só o poder do lindo sexos.” The play is an example of literatura de cordel, short works of popular literature in quarto format that were usually displayed for sale by being hung on a piece of twine (cording). Most are quite rare. The final leaf mentions 7 other plays for sale at the shop of José Rodrigues, probably all of the same genre.

Solé lists 181 comedies and 21 tragedies by his hand.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work begins with a sonnet by the author signed Manleo Conimbricense, followed by a six-page dedication in verse. The main text contains a total of eleven odes and two “sonhos”, including an ode to Francisco Pereira Coutinho, captain of India and later captain, governor and senhor of Bahia, with references both to India and Bahia; three odes to Theotonio Gomes de Carvalho; one to Cardinal-Patriarch Mendoca upon his consecration; and one on the death of D. José, Principe do Brasil.

All that is known about the author is that he earned a bachelor’s degree from Coimbra University and published this and several other small volumes of laudatory poems.

Helped to Introduce Brown’s Ideas to Portugal and Brazil


First and only edition in Portuguese, translated by a naturalized Brazilian who added his own notes, of Brera’s *Divisione delle malattie fatta secondo i principi del sistema di Brown*, Pavia, 1798. This explication of the Brunonian system is accompanied by two folding tables that show the classification of diseases according to Brown and Dr. Samuel Lynch. The translation was made from the Spanish edition of Vicente Mitiaiola e Fisonel.

Manoel Joaquim Henríques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (b. 1752 in Castello Branco, Portugal; d. 1829 in Bahia), was one of the foremost physicians of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his promulgation of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through his translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to Junot, he spent most of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Medico-Cirurgica.

At the head of the title appears “Num. II”. The present work is one of a series of four works translated by Henríques de Paiva which served to illuminate the theories of Brown.


62. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Oração dirigida ao Muito Alto e Muito Poderoso Senhor D. João Príncipe Regente de Portugal … oferecendo-lhe a medalha, que a Cidade do Porto mandou cunhar para memoria do dia, em que o mesmo Senhor se dignou de começar a reger estes reinos no seu real nome*. Lisbon: Offic. da Casa Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800. 8°, contemporary decorated wrappers (soiled, most of lower wrapper
defective). Dampstained and spotted. A working copy. 13 pp. Lacking an engraved plate. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this speech delivered when Porto presented a medal to the Prince Regent, D. João.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


63. DICKSON, James. *Fasciculus plantarum cryptogamicarum Brittaniae Lusitanorum botanicorum in usum* … Lisbon: Typographia Domus Chalcographicae ac Litterariae ad Arcum Caeci, 1800. 4°, contemporary quarter mottled calf over decorated boards (head of spine defective, boards worn and stained). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Quires A-B and I-M with dampstains, not affecting legibility; dampstain also affects final 8 plates, without loss; other plates faintly foxed. Overall a good copy. (2 ll.), 94 pp., 18 engraved plates. $500.00

First Portuguese Edition. James Dickson (1737?-1822) was an English botanist and noted authority on cryptogamic plants (those without true flowers or seeds, such as the mosses, mushrooms and algae). This work originally appeared in four fascicles from 1785 to 1801, and gave 400 descriptions. Since the Portuguese edition appeared before the final fascicle was published, it has only 3 parts.

The 18 engraved plates were all done at the Arco do Cego Press and are signed “Marques” [i.e. José Joaquim Marques], who appears not to have been one of the disciples of Carneiro da Silva, but rather an already recognized artist. After the integration of the Arco do Cego Press into the Impressão Regia, he produced much distinguished work for that institution.

This edition of Dickson is part of the series begun at the instigation of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, and edited by Fr. José Mariano Velloso (1742-1811), which aimed at spreading information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil, by means of publishing recent foreign works on these subjects. Until 1800 the works were printed with government funding at private presses; after that, the short-lived press at Arco do Cego was established specifically to print such works, under the supervision of Velloso. A native of Minas Geraes, Velloso
was a Franciscan and a noted botanist in his own right; his *Florae fluminenses*, completed in 1790, was the most complete study of Brazilian vegetation.


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The Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part


FIRST EDITION of part III; very rare; more or less in the same realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799). The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g., Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the *Revista Brasileira* I, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the *Revista da língua portuguesa* nº26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity appeared in Lisbon, 1800. Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

There is confusion regarding the collation, no doubt due to the rarity. Rodrigues says that it contains 3 preliminary leaves, followed by 110 pages. Borba de Moraes says there are VII pp., with the half title, title page, and “Prologo”, with p. [viii] blank, followed by 110 pp. In reality, the blank p. [viii] is followed p. [9], which is the beginning of the main text. The catchwords, signatures, and logic of the text support the conclusion that our copy is complete except for the half title; it does include the final integral blank leaf.

“If the ‘Escola Mineira’ had done nothing else, it could still be said that in Tomás António Gonzaga it had produced the most popular love poet who has written in Portuguese. Gonzaga’s *Marília de Dirceu* is second only to *The Lusiads* of Camões in the number of editions it has had. … down to the 1920’s there had been a total of thirty-four” (Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 87). The word “popular,” when applied to the poetry of Gonzaga, should by no means be taken in any derogatory sense. Putnam continues, “There is no doubt that Tomás António Gonzaga is one of the fine love poets of the world. He is of the lineage of Petrarch; and if one had no other reason for learning Portuguese, the desire to read his poems would be sufficient motive” (p. 89).

*Marília* marks the transition of Portuguese and Brazilian literature from classicism to Romanticism, and in the words of Veríssimo, it “is of exceptional importance in Brazilian
literature,” forming “the supreme book of love, the noblest, the purest, the most deeply felt, the most beautiful which has been written in that tongue since Bernardim Ribeiro and the sonnets of Camões.” Saraiva and Lopes elaborate: “com a sua variedade estrófica, o tímido nitidamente marcado por versos curtos, rimas e estribilhos, com a grande simplificação do aparato mitológico, tornaram-no, em vésperas do Romantismo, o mais popular e reeditado dos nossos poetas de amor. … Em algumas destas composições projeta-se o espectáculo, familiar ao autor, do trabalho dos negros na mineração e culturas. Tudo isto se exprime através de uma arte estilística mais insinuante e segura, um artifício que ainda o não parecia, em comparação com os gostos mais ostensivamente eruditos da Arcádia” (História da literatura portuguesa [1976], p. 697). And according to Jong, “Gonzaga must be counted among the very best lyric poets Brazil has had. After nearly two centuries, today his melancholy lyricism is not only still alive, but extremely popular and highly esteemed by literary critics. His most famous poetic work, Marília de Dirceu, the first literary volume printed in Brazil, the most important work published by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature” (Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature, p. 80).

Born at Oporto, the son of a second-generation Brazilian father and a Portuguese mother (his maternal grandfather was English), Gonzaga (1744-1810?) came to Brazil at the age of seven with his father, who was ouvidor geral in Pernambuco and later superintendent of gold mines in Bahia. Only at the age of 17 did Gonzaga return to Portugal, to study at the University of Coimbra. The ten years of his youth spent in Brazil were decisive in his formation, and, to a certain degree, they made him a naturalized Brazilian. After receiving his bachelor’s degree in 1768, Gonzaga exercised judicial functions in Beja, and in 1782 he was sent to Brazil as judge advocate of orphans and the absent in the district of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. There, at the age of 38, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, to whom he became engaged. She was the Marília of his lyrics; Dirceu was Gonzaga’s Arcadian name. At this same period Gonzaga became a close friend of Claudio Manuel da Costa and Alvarenga Peixoto. These three, along with three other Brazilian poets of the latter half of the eighteenth century—Basilio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão, Silva Alvarenga—are generally if improperly known as the “School of Minas.” Before Gonzaga’s marriage could take place, he was implicated along with his two friends in the “inconfidencia mineira,” or republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence. After three years’ imprisonment Gonzaga’s death sentence was commuted; he was deported to Mozambique, where he died several years after his term of exile had expired.

The first edition of Marília is virtually unobtainable. The same is true for other early editions of the work, a fact confirmed by the confusion of many bibliographers concerning these editions. Borba de Moraes had a long discussion in the first edition of Bibliographia Brasiliana about whether two impressions, two issues or two editions appeared in 1792. In the revised edition of the Bibliographia, he concludes after a detailed examination of actual copies of the first edition that there were two issues of the first edition. In Período colonial (pp. 176-7), Borba gives a resumé of the bibliographical chaos that surrounded the early editions of the Marília before the 1930s, cites the most important bibliographical and critical works since that time, and provides lists of the five editions he considers of fundamental importance from a textual standpoint, followed by the nine editions most rare and sought after by collectors. The 1792 edition was unknown to Varnhagen (Florilegio II, 413). Blake (VII, 278-9) fails to mention the second edition of 1799, and gives the wrong publisher for the 1800 edition. Rodrigues 1130 describes the first edition but fails to mention the 1799 edition. Inocêncio did not know of the first edition, and provides some misinformation and non-information about other editions. Pinto de Mattos repeats an incorrect statement from the Paris, 1862 edition that the first edition was printed by Bulhões, and mentions vaguely the third part (published 1800) and the 1802 edition.
Carpeaux notes, “O grande numero das edições ... e a pouca exatidão das indicações bibliográficas dificultam muito a pesquisa.”


65. IBARROLA, Paulo Antonio. Memoria em que se prova que as feridas de pelouro, ou de armas de fogo são por si innocentes, e simples a sua cura ... tirada de Castelhano em linguagem, e augmentada com algumas notas por Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva. Lisbon: João Procopio Correa da Silva, 1800. 8°, later rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Slight staining to first and last few leaves. Uncut and unopened. Overall good. (4 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.). $250.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this work on the treatment of wounds caused by firearms, first published in Madrid, 1796. Ibarrola drew extensively on his experiences in Guipuzcoa and Navarre, in the Basque region.

This Portuguese edition was translated and annotated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (b. 1752 in Castello Branco, Portugal; d. 1829 in Bahia) and one of the foremost doctors of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his activities as a promulgator of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through his translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to
Junot, he spent most of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Medico-Cirurgica. A second edition of this Memoria appeared in Lisbon, 1820.


66. [PORTUGAL. Laws.] Collecção das leis, alvarás, decretos, e resoluções militares, que desde o principio do reinado do Senhor Rei D. José o I se tem promulgado até 14 de Dezembro de 1799. Volume I ONLY (of 3). Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1800. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary calf (slight worming at foot of spine; some wear; a few other minor defects), flat spine gilt with crimson morocco label, gilt letter, small Portuguese royal arms on both covers within gilt border, binding edges gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of Portugal on the title-page. Large woodcut initials at beginning of most decrees. One engraving, hand-colored, for a decree of 1789 regarding the medals of the Portuguese military orders. Faint dampstains on a few leaves at end. Overall a very good, almost fine copy. Old ticket with manuscript inscription in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf, with later printed shelf locator (completed in manuscript) to its right. Armorial bookplate of the Condes do Bomfim. 454 unnumbered leaves (some decrees paginated), 1 folding table. Volume I ONLY (of 3) SOLD

First collected edition? It is unclear what the relationship is of this work to the one cited in Martins de Carvalho as Collecção das leis, alvarás, decretos e resoluções militares, que desde o principio do reinado do Senhor Rei D. José o I se tem promulgado (1791 a 1811), published in 3 volumes in Lisbon, at the Imprensa Nacional and the Oficina de António Rodrigues Galhardo. While Martins de Carvalho’s title implies that the volumes he saw covered only 1791 to 1811, the three-leaf summary following the title-page of the present volume lists decrees from 1759-1764 and then 1795-1799. It is, in any case, an interesting collection for the study of the Portuguese military just before the Napoleonic Wars.

This collection covers all aspects of military organization, recruitment, discipline, costume, salary and protocol. It includes decrees dealing specifically with India and Maranhão (both 1758), the Azores (1797) and Brazil (1797); but nearly all the decrees would have naturally applied to troops in Portugal’s overseas possessions, as well as in Portugal. Also mentioned are special honors for those who fought against the French Republic at Roussillon (1795). The Portuguese navy is frequently mentioned as well; for example, a 1796 decree sets out rules for dealing with corsairs (1796).

Provenance: Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heraldicos p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José
Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.

**67. WEIKARD, Melchior Adam.** *Chave da pratica medico-Browniana, ou conhecimento do estado estenico, e astenico predominante nas enfermidades...* Translated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva. Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1800. 8°, modern wrappers. Title soiled, dampstaining in first half, worming affecting a few words. A working copy. 94 pp., (1 l. errata). **SOLD**

First edition in Portuguese, and the first appearance in Portuguese of any of Weikard’s works. It was translated by Manoel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva, who later translated other works by Weikard in Bahia.

Henriques de Paiva, a naturalized Brazilian (b. 1752 in Castello Branco, Portugal; d. 1829 in Bahia), was one of the foremost doctors of his time. He exercised considerable influence on Brazilian and Portuguese medicine, particularly by his activities as a promulgator of foreign medical doctrines. He translated numerous medical works into Portuguese and was one of the first to introduce the ideas of John Brown to Portugal and Brazil, mainly through his translations of Brera and Weikard. Exiled from Portugal for being sympathetic to Junot, he spent most of the last 20 years of his life in Bahia, as a professor at the Academia Medico-Cirurgica.

1801

Classic Poetry by a Native of Ouro Preto


Second edition, a reprint of the extremely rare 1799 first edition (so rare that it was unknown to nineteenth-century Brazilian and Portuguese bibliographers), with a few corrections. This is the variant issue divided into two parts, with the verso of p. 127 blank, followed by an inserted leaf containing on its recto a divisional title “Glaura: // Poemas eróticos // de um Americano. // Segunda Parte.” In this issue p. 128 appears on the verso of the inserted leaf with the divisional title. The principal work of a Brazilian author of mixed race, it is a collection of poems to his beloved composed of rondós and madrigais.

Silva Alvarenga (1749-1814), the youngest member of the *Escola Mineira*, was the son of a poor mulatto musician from Villa Rica, Minas Gerais. Born in Ouro Preto (according to most recent authorities), his first publication, *O Desertor* (1774), satirizes the antiquated teaching methods used at the University of Coimbra before the Marques de Pombal’s reforms. Its publication was financed by the Marques de Pombal, and (according to Blake) published against the wishes of the author, who felt it still needed correction. Aside from its interest as an early work by an important Brazilian lyric poet, *O Desertor* is an early example of the appearance of Brazilian themes. Silva Alvarenga signed a poem written in 1775 to celebrate the inauguration of the equestrian statue of D. José as “estudante Ultramarino na Universidade de Coimbra.” After earning a degree in Canon Law, he returned to Brazil, founding the Arcádia Ultramarina, adopting the name of Aclindo Palmireno. He was imprisoned by the viceroy for Jacobin tendencies from 1794 to 1797. According to Wilson Martins, Silva Alvarenga was “the first Brazilian author to demonstrate a genuine knowledge of the classic rules of composition” (História da inteligência brasileira I, 462; see also 460-3, and elsewhere).


69. ALVARENGA, Manoel Ignacio da Silva. *Glaura: poemas eróticos* .... Lisbon: na Officina Nunesiana, 1801. 8°, twentieth-century (ca. 1975) antique polished sheep (slight nick at foot of lower joint), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather label,

Second edition, a reprint of the extremely rare 1799 first edition (so rare that it was unknown to nineteenth-century Brazilian and Portuguese bibliographers), with a few corrections. This is the variant issue not divided into two parts, with p. 128 appearing on the verso of p. 127. The principal work of a Brazilian author of mixed race, it is a collection of poems to his beloved composed of rondós and madrigais.

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Accoding to Wilson Martins, Silva Alvarenga was “the first Brazilian author to demonstrate a genuine knowledge of the classic rules of composition” (História da inteligência brasileira I, 462; see also 460-3, et passim).


Greatly Expanded Version of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law
70. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú. Princípios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha .... 7 volumes in 2. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (except vol. III, na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego), 1801-1812. Folio (28.6 x 20.2 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (rather worn, the later volume more so, with head and foot of spine defective, but both volumes still sound), flat spines with gilt fillets (rubbed), and each volume with a crimson leather lettering piece and an olive green numbering piece (lettering piece for second volume defective), text-block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-pages. First dozen or so leaves of volume one with tiny wormhole in upper blank margin.
Otherwise internally in fine condition. Overall a good set. (6 ll.) x, 280 pp., (1 blank l.); 52 pp.; (2 ll.), 103 pp., (1 l.); 133 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.); (2 ll.), 82 pp., (1 l.); 90 pp., (1 l.), 72 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.); iii,, 86 pp. 7 volumes in 2 $1,500.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801–1803. The dates of the volumes in this collection are, respectively, 1806, 1812, 1801 (Arco do Cego imprint), 1811, 1811, 1812, 1811.

Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime insurance, and an appendix. That text of that volume is contained in vol. I of this edition. The other six volumes of the expanded edition cover such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These volumes, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874 Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography and a bibliography of the author.

Born at Bahia in 1756, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of all friendly nations. In the 1820’s he served as deputy to the 1822 Constituent Assembly, and in 1825 was elected Senator. Cayrú was an ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.


**Count Rumford in Portuguese**

71. RUMFORD, Benjamin [Thompson], Graf von. *Ensayos políticos, economicos, e philosophicos .... Traduzido em vulgar por Hippolyto José da Costa Perreira*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Typographia Chalcographica, Typo-plastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego (volume I), and Regia Officina Typografica (volume II), 1801–1802. 4° (21 x 15.5 cm.), recent half sheep over marbled boards, spines gilt with raised bands in six compartments, two dark green leather lettering pieces per volume in second and fourth compartments from head, gilt letter. Eleven engraved plates. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Tables in text. Outer and lower edges uncut. Some occasional light browning, but on the whole a clean, very good to fine set. Oval nineteenth-century stamps

First Edition in Portuguese of the first volume, and perhaps the second edition in Portuguese of volume II, which may have been first published at the Impressão Regia, Lisbon 1801 (the references leave room for doubt, probably due to the rarity of these volumes). Count Rumford, for whom the Rumford fireplace is named, was born Benjamin Thompson in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1753. A loyalist, he left (abruptly) with the British in 1776. He spent much of his life as an employee of the Bavarian government where he received his title, “Count of the Holy Roman Empire.” Rumford is known primarily for the work he did on the nature of heat. Back in England, Rumford applied his knowledge of heat to the improvement of fireplaces. He made them smaller and shallower with widely angled covings so they would radiate better. And he streamlined the throat, or in his words “rounded off the breast” so as to “remove those local hindrances which forcibly prevent the smoke from following its natural tendency to go up the chimney ....”

Rumford wrote two essays detailing his improvements on fireplaces in 1796 and in 1798. He was well known and widely read in his lifetime, and almost immediately in the 1790s his “Rumford fireplace” became state-of-the-art worldwide. His studies of cookery still rank high. He improved the construction of stoves, cooking-ranges, coal-grates, and chimneys, and showed that the nonconducting power of cloth is due to the air that is inclosed in its fibers. Count Rumford gave $5,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a similar amount to the Royal Society of London to found prizes bearing his name for the most important discoveries in light and heat, and the first award of the latter was made to himself. The greater part of his private collection of philosophical apparatus and specimens, and models of his own invention, was bequeathed to the Royal institution, and he also left to Harvard the funds with which was founded the Rumford professorship of the physical and mathematical sciences as applied to the useful arts, established in October, 1816.

Several of the plates (both in the first volume, four in the second) are signed at the Arco do Cego; two in volume two were done there by Figueiredo; another was done there by Almeida, while yet another was executed by Sousa. The remaining plates were also probably produced at the Arco do Cego.

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

Provenance: The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.

*Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 560–1 (cites 2 volumes, Regia Officina Typografica, 1801–1802, 517 pp., 1 unnumbered leaf with errata; 601 pp., and a total of 11 plates); see
First Book on Real Estate Law, Valuation of Real Property, and Land Tenure by a Brazilian Author


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the valuation of real property and land tenure. Ferreira’s first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, Elementa juris emphyteutici (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


Extremely Rare Poem by a Native of Minas Geraes

73. LISBOA, Joaquim José. *Por occasião de ser nomeado o Illustissimo Senhor Alexandre José Ferreira Castello para servir no impedimento do Secretario do Governo da Repartição dos Negocios do Reino e da Fazenda*. Soneto. N.p.: n.pr., n.d. (ca. 1802-1812). Folio (28 x 20 cm.), twentieth-century (third quarter) beige boards. Light browning and spotting; minor repairs without loss. Very good condition. Single leaf printed on recto only. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sonnet whose author was a native of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. Lisboa (b. 1775, still living in 1812?) served as a military officer in Portugal and Brazil.


觜 1803

Very Thorough Comparative Discourse on Commerce by an Erudite Author Well Versed in Economic and Commercial Theories

74. VEIGA, Manoel Luis da. *Escola mercantil sobre o commercio assim antigo como moderno, entre as nações comerciantes dos velhos continentes …. * Lisbon: Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1803. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (chafed, spine defective at head and foot; other binding wear), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled bluish green. Scattered light soiling and stains; light marginal dampstaining to a few leaves. Overall a good copy. Very good internally. xvi, 506 pp., (1 blank l.). Leaf DD3 a cancel. $800.00

FIRST EDITION of this very thorough comparative discourse on commerce, both historical and contemporary. The second edition, Lisbon 1817, was marred by so many
typographical errors that Veiga had a letter of complaint to his editor printed for distribution (Carta instructiva, Lisbon 1820).

To this day little is known about the author’s life, yet he is considered erudite and well versed in economic and commercial theories, and his works are highly regarded. Borba claims that Veiga was a native of Portugal, although Blake includes him in his bibliography with a disclaimer that Veiga’s place of birth is unknown. In 1808 Veiga was in London, tending to some commercial interests; in 1811 he traveled to Pernambuco to establish a paper factory. That project fell through, but in 1812 he opened a rope factory, the “Real Fabrica de Cordoaria de Pernambuco,” which employed 60 slaves as well as overseers, and operated until 1829 or 1830. Veiga supported the republican revolution of 1817 and spent some time in prison for it.


1804

75. [ESPIRITO SANTO, Fr. Bernardino José do]. As saudades de Belmiro, pastor da graça, e a descripção poetica do primeiro comboio do Brasil em verso lyric. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1804. 8°, loose in mid-twentieth-century green boards with vellum tram at corners, head and foot of spine, remains of early plain wrappers. Woodcut vignette with harp, trumpets and laurel wreath on title page. Small hole in A7 affects 3 letters. Uncut and mostly unopened. Overall in very good condition. 194 pp., (1 l.). $400.00

First and only edition, rare, of this ambitious epic poem in six cantos. Innocêncio does not appreciate the author’s style, but thinks the work may be useful as a historical document. Little is known of the author except that he was a Franciscan who published only one other, brief poetical work.


76. SILVA, José Ferreira da Silva, trans. Arte de louceiro ou tratado sobre o modo de fazer as louças de Barro mais grossas, traduzido do Francez por ordem de Sua Alteza Reaal, o Principe Regente, Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1804. 8°, old pink wrappers (both covers and
spine somewhat defective), in recent slipcase of quarter crimson Oasis morocco over marbled boards. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. An uncut, internally fine to very fine copy. Overall in very good to fine condition. Some mid-nineteenth-century scribbling on plain paper attached to pink covers. 202 pp., (1 l. errata), 3 folding engraved plates.

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this work on the art of making porcelain. It was originally published as *L’art de la porcelaine*, Paris 1771, by Nicolas-Christien de Thy Milly, comte de Milly. The translator, a native of Santa Luzia do Sabará in Minas Geraes, was among a number of Brazilians recruited by the director of the Arco do Cego Press, José Mariano da Conceição Veloso, to work at that press, with the encouragement and approval of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho. The present work was apparently in progress when the Arco do Cego press still existed, since the plates are signed “Souza esc. no Arco do Cego.” The plates show pottery shapes and the tools and techniques of the potter.


77. **SILVA, Antonio de Moraes e.** *Epitome da grammatica da lingua portugueza*. Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1806. 8°, contemporary sheep (rather worn and chafed, especially at outer edges and corners, but still sturdy). Dampstained and browned, rust-colored stain on pp. 11-31, tiny wormhole in outer margin of early leaves. A good copy. 165 pp. [i.e. 155, without pp. 145-54, as issued]. $500.00

FIRST EDITION of this important Portuguese grammar by the eminent lexicographer Moraes e Silva. Another edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1836. The author (1757-1824), a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra and served as secretary in the Portuguese embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, published in 1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

Brazilian Denounces the Perfidy of the French


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief account of events in Portugal from Junot’s invasion in 1807 until its evacuation the following year. The author states in the prelogue that he is a Brazilian, and that he is writing this to open the eyes of the world to the perfidy of the French: “Aprende, e aprenda a Europa toda a conhecer, que os Francezes são huns Impostores, são contradictorios a si mesmos no que dizem, e no que obrão; são menos temiveis as suas armas na Hespanha e Portugal; já não são os invenciveis do Mundo. Que licão! … Isto bastará para salvar a Europa.” He reports on military actions in Portugal and on the propaganda spread by the French.

Woodcut Illustration of a Hospital

79. [COSTA, José Daniel Rodrigues da]. *Protecção a Franceza.* 2 parts in 1 volume. (colophon:) Lisbon: Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1808. 4°, stitched. Caption titles. Half-page woodcut illustrations on the final page of each part, one of a ship, the other of the interior of a hospital (?). Uncut, on sturdy paper. Light browning; occasional very minor foxing and soiling. Overall in very good condition. Small later (mid-nineteenth-century?) purple stamp in upper blank margin above caption title of part I and on p. 9 of each part of of A.V.S.F. Murinello. 24; 31, (1) pp.  

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The title-page of the second part reads, *Embarque dos apaixonados dos francezes para o Hospital do Mundo, ou segunda parte da Protecção a Franceza.* Among the many poems are sonnets, décimas, odes, and an allegorical work on crows and storks. References to the French occur frequently; references to Napoleon himself occur less often, and are usually veiled. The royal family’s move to Brazil is mentioned briefly. The final woodcut is an engraving of a hospital scene, apparently a reference to the title of the second part.

The second part bears the printed signature on p. 31 of José Daniel Rodrigues da Costa. Costa (1757-1832), a native of Leira, held many government posts in Portugal and was a prolific writer whose works, says Innocêncio, were very popular and often reprinted during his lifetime.

Woodcut Illustration of a Hospital

79. [COSTA, José Daniel Rodrigues da]. *Protecção a Franceza.* 2 parts in 1 volume. (colophon:) Lisbon: Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1808. 4°, stitched. Caption titles. Half-page woodcut illustrations on the final page of each part, one of a ship, the other of the interior of a hospital (?). Uncut, on sturdy paper. Light browning; occasional very minor foxing and soiling. Overall in very good condition. Small later (mid-nineteenth-century?) purple stamp in upper blank margin above caption title of part I and on p. 9 of each part of of A.V.S.F. Murinello. 24; 31, (1) pp.  

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The title-page of the second part reads, *Embarque dos apaixonados dos francezes para o Hospital do Mundo, ou segunda parte da Protecção a Franceza.* Among the many poems are sonnets, décimas, odes, and an allegorical work on crows and storks. References to the French occur frequently; references to Napoleon himself occur less often, and are usually veiled. The royal family’s move to Brazil is mentioned briefly. The final woodcut is an engraving of a hospital scene, apparently a reference to the title of the second part.

The second part bears the printed signature on p. 31 of José Daniel Rodrigues da Costa. Costa (1757-1832), a native of Leira, held many government posts in Portugal and was a prolific writer whose works, says Innocêncio, were very popular and often reprinted during his lifetime.
80. LISBOA, Joaquim José. Ode oferecida ao Illmo. e Exmo. Senhor Francisco da Silveira Pinto da Fonseca, moço fidalgo com exercício no Paço, nono Senhor das honras de Nogueira, Coronel de Cavalleria, e Commandante da Divisão da Vanguarda do Exército Trasmontano ... Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1808. Small 8°, recent (ca. 1975) tan half calf over decorated boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, burgundy leather labels in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, top edge rouged. Woodcut vignette with harp and trumpets on title-page. A fine copy. (3, 1 blank ll.). $1,000.00

First and only edition of these poems related to the Peninsular War, by a native of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. Following the ode is a sonnet, also by Lisboa. Lisboa (b. 1775, still living in 1812?) served as a military officer in Portugal and Brazil.


Portugal Declares War: A Crucial Peninsular War Document


First Coimbra edition of this declaration of war by the Portuguese court against Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. It was originally published in Rio de Janeiro shortly after the Portuguese court arrived there. All editions are rare. There are references to the situation
in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as well as to the Cape of Good Hope. The presence of English warships at Rio de Janeiro and off the coast of Brazil is also mentioned, as is the transfer of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil.


FIRST EDITION [?]. Establishes the Conselho Supremo Militar, e de Justiça. The present edition contains the typographical error misspelling “presente” as “pesente”. The Portuguese royal family had just arrived in Rio de Janeiro in March 1808.


83. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: *Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-se estabelecido no parágrafo nono do Alvará de dous de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e hum, que serve de Regimento para o Distrito Diamantino, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de minerar ….* Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 20 September 1808. Folio (29.15 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut intital. A very good copy. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. $1,500.00

FIRST EDITION, revoking the sentences of 10 years’ service in the galleys for infractions by slaves working in the mines of Diamantino (Mato Grosso) as being a
disproportionally harsh penalty. It refers to the use of slaves in mining and to both diamonds and gold.


84. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: Eu O Principe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará virem, que Havendo Eu Creado Fízico Mór, e Cirurgião Mor do Reino, Estados, e Dominios Ultramarinos, por Decretos de sete de Fevereiro do corrente anno, com o util fim de entenderem em tudo, quanto pode concorrer para o aumento, e conservação da saúde pública .... Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, signed 23 November 1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. A good to very good copy. [2 ll.].

$900.00

FIRST EDITION of this decree defining the jurisdiction of fizico mór and cirurgião mór: roughly, chief physician and chief surgeon.


$300.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Decorates the Porteiro da Real Camara and Guarda-Joias for their exemplary service.

86. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o prezente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-me constado em Consulta do Conselho Ultramarino, que o aumento de população, e de riqueza de algumas Villas deste Estado, multiplicando as relações, e implicando os interesses dos seus habitantes …. Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 27 June 1808. Folio (29.1 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. A very good copy. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. $900.00

FIRST EDITION? Creates an office of Juiz de Fóra do Cível, Crime e Orfãos for the Villas of Santo Antonio de Sá and Maçgê. This copy has a slightly different setting of type from the one in our copy of the Codigo Brasiliense. It is probably an earlier edition.


87. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. [Begins]: Eu O Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o prezente Alvará virem, que Tendo consideração á necessidade, que há, de se criar o Lugar de Intendente Geral da Policia da Corte, e do Estado do Brazil, da mesma forma, e com a mesma Jurisdição, que tinha o de Portugal …. Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 10 May 1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. A good to very good copy. (2 ll.), printed on first two pages only. $1,200.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. Establishes an Intendente Geral da Policia da Corte, and for the Estado do Brazil.


Manufacturing Saltpeter for Gunpowder

Impressão Regia, 13 May 1808. Folio (29.15 x 20 cm.), disbound. A very good copy. [2 ll.], printed on the first two pages only. $900.00

FIRST EDITION? Royal instructions to the captain-general and governor of Minas Gerais regarding supplies of saltpeter for the Real Fabrica da Polvora. Saltpeter is an essential element in gunpowder.


89. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. Decreto. [Begins]: Dezejando promover por todos os meios de brandura, e moderação o Recrutamento necessário para levar ao seu estado completo os regimentos de Linha do Meu Exercito nos Dominios do Brazil: Sou Servido, que da data deste em diante todo aquelle, que alistar voluntariamente .... Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, 13 May 1808. Folio (29.1 x 20.1 cm.), disbound. A good to very good copy. [2 ll.], printed on first two pages only. $800.00

FIRST EDITION [?], decreeing that regimental volunteers in Brazil are not to be contracted to serve for more than eight years.


90. [PORTUGAL. LAWS. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal, D. João VI of Portugal 1816-1826]. Decreto. Convindo muito ao bem do Estado nas circunstancias actuaes, muito mais graves do que no tempo, em que as Ilhas de Cabo Verde se governavão com Capitania General, que aquellas Ilhas sejão novamente regidas por hum Governador e Capitão General .... (Rio de Janeiro): Na Impressão Regia, 26 March 1808. Folio (29.2 x 20 cm.), disbound. A good to very good copy. [2 ll.], printed on the first page only. $1,000.00

Returns the Cape Verde islands to the status of Capitania General and appoints D. António Coutinho de Lencastre, who was already serving as Governor, to be capitão general, while confirming him in his title as governor.

91. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. Ode pindarica a ditosa, e desejada restauração da capital. C. ao Illustissimo Senhor Francisco Manoel Trigoso de Aragão Morato .... Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light dampstain to upper inner corner; small piece torn from upper corner of last two leaves without loss. Overall a very good copy. 13 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This ode did not appear in the author’s Poemas printed the same year at the same press in Coimbra. A native of Parnahyba, Piauí, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted in the Corpo Militar Acadêmico and fought throughout the war, describing his experiences in the Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Académico, Coimbra 1809 (later revised and published in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title O patriotismo académico). Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.


1809

92. CARVALHO, Manoel de Almeida, Bishop of Pará. Pastoral do Bispo de Pará, publicada no dia em que celebrou missa pontifical, com Te Deum Laudamus em acção de graças pela conquista de Cayana, e restauração de Portugal. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana, 1809. 4°, contemporary patterned wrappers (some wear; spine defective). Typographical headpiece on p. 3. A fine copy. 48 pp. SOLD

FIRST EDITION of this rare pastoral dated 16 March 1809, just after the Portuguese and British had successfully invaded French Guiana. It is mostly a diatribe against Enlightenment philosophy and liberal politics: “perniciosas maximas, que o espirito do erro, com especioso título dos Direitos do Homem, tem espalhado nestes últimos tempos, contra os sagrados Direitos da Soberania, e Successão Hereditaria nas Familias Reaes” (p. 4).

Almeida Carvalho (1747-1818), a native of Viseu, was elected Bishop of Pará in 1790. A collected volume of his pastorals was printed without date, probably shortly after this, judging from the contents listed in Innocência (who seems to have confused at least two of the dates: the one for this pastoral, which he gives as 18 February, and for another on the capture of Pius VII, which he gives as 16 March 1809).


1810


Official Portuguese edition of one of the Strangford agreements, setting out terms of commerce between Portugal and Great Britain. The text had first appeared in Rio de Janeiro earlier the same year. The Portuguese crown reserves the right to trade in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold, gunpowder, and snuff tobacco (Article VIII). The British reserve the right to prohibit sugar, coffee, and similar goods from being imported (Article XX). Guns, ammunition and armor are declared as contraband (Article XXVIII), and piracy is not to be tolerated by either party (Article XXX). Also included are articles on duties, warehouses, magistrates, diplomats, freedom of religion, and packet services, and specific provisions on Asia (Article VI) and Africa (Article XXIV).


1811

94. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Observações do ... sobre um artigo da Gazeta de Lisboa, de 29 de Outubro de 1810. London: Impresso por W. Lewis, 1811. 8°, stitched, with contemporary rear plain wrapper. Some scattered light spotting. A very good copy. 72 pp. SOLD

FIRST EDITION. The author attacks the Portuguese government for having imprisoned several Portuguese citizens, including himself, on charges of being French sympathizers; the prisoners were condemned to exile and deported to Ilha Terceira. In an article in the Gazeta de Lisboa the government had blamed this illegal act on the English authorities. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa also gives a detailed description of the sentencing of the prisoners and their embarkation for the Azores. There is a brief “Aviso do Editor” on the recto of the second leaf signed H.J.D.C. [i.e., Hipolito José da Costa].

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound
knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa.


95. [TREATY]. Convenção entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos Senhores o Principe Regente de Portugal, e El Rei do Reino Unido da Grande Bretanha e Irlanda, sobre o estabelecimento dos paquetes, assignada no Rio de Janeiro … 19 de Fevereiro de 1810 …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. Folio (29.7 x 21 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Text in two columns in Portuguese and English. A very good copy. 8 pp. $150.00

Portuguese printing of this treaty, one of the Strangford agreements, first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1810 and also published in Lisbon that year. Strangford’s able negotiations earned for Great Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade. The present convention calls for a monthly mail packet to sail between Falmouth and Rio de Janeiro. On the outward journey the ship is to touch at Madeira, but not to weigh anchor, nor remain any longer than necessary for delivering and receiving the mail. The packets are to be British, but Portugal reserves the right to establish Brazilian or Portuguese packets. The parties agree to endeavor to prevent contraband, particularly diamonds, Brazil wood, gold dust, urzela, and tobacco in the form of snuff.

† Not located in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. See Manchester, British Preeminence in Brazil, pp. 80-90. This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books.

Strangford’s Able Negotiations Earn for Great Britain a Stranglehold on Brazilian Trade

96. [TREATY]. Tratado de comercio, e navegação entre os muito altos, e muito poderosos Senhores o Principe Regente de Portugal, e El Rei do Reino Unido da Grande Bretanha e Irlanda, assignado no Rio de Janeiro … 19 de Fevereiro de 1810 …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1811. Folio (29.7 x 21 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Main text in two columns in Portuguese and
English. Ratifications in Portuguese, Latin and English. A very good copy. 33 pp. $200.00

Portuguese printing of this treaty, one of the Strangford agreements, dealing with matters of commerce, first published in Rio de Janeiro in 1810. The treaty was also published in Lisbon, 1810 and Bahia, 1811. Strangford’s able negotiations earned for Great Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade. Great Britain is given most-favored-nation trading status, her subjects are allowed to sell retail as well as wholesale, and (Article X) all legal cases involving her citizens are to be tried in special courts with British magistrates. Article XII (hotly contested by the Papal Nuncio) grants religious toleration to the British and gives them the right to build churches or chapels. Great Britain refuses Portugal the right to export sugar, coffee and other articles produced in British colonies into England, but allows Portugal to send such articles to England for re-exportation—which ensured cargoes for British vessels and business for English merchants. In Article VIII the Portuguese crown reserves the right to exclusive trade within its dominions in ivory, brazil wood, urzelia, diamonds, gold dust, gun powder, and tobacco in the form of snuff. The British are allowed to trade with Portuguese East Africa, but waive the right to build factories or to incorporate bodies of British merchants (Articles XXIV-XXV).

*See Manchester, British Preëminence in Brazil, pp. 80-90. Not located in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular. This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books.

1813

97. *Explicação imparcial das Observações* do Dr. Vicente Jozé Ferreira Cardozo da Costa sobre hum artigo da Gazeta de Lisboa de 22 d’Outubro de 1810. *Segunda edição*. N.p.: n.pr., 1813. 8°, disbound, traces of wrappers. Some browning. Good to very good. xi, 78 pp., (1 blank l.). **SOLD**

Second edition; the first was printed in London by W. Lewis, 1812 (with 72 pp.). It was reprinted in Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s refutation of it, *O author da Explicação Imparcial das Observações á Gazeta desencantado, e defendido*, London 1813.

In the Observações, Ferreira Cardoso da Costa, a native of Bahia and noted jurist-consult, attacked the Portuguese government for having imprisoned several Portuguese citizens, including himself, on charges of being French sympathizers; the prisoners were condemned to exile and deported to Ilha Terceira. In this Explicação, the anonymous author refutes the Observações point by point, with substantial documentation and criticism of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s logic. There is some discussion of the Prince Regent’s actions while in Brazil.

One of the Author’s Earliest Works,
Suggesting Improvements on the Mondego River

98. SILVA, José Bonifacio de Andrada e. [caption title:] O Doutor José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, Cavalleiro Professo na Ordem de Christo … Faço saber, que Mandando Sua Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente Nosso Senhor, pelo Aviso de 7 de Julho de 1807, levantar a suspensão das Obras do Mondego, encarregando-me dos Reparos e Plantações, que necessários forem para a segurança das mesmas obras … N.p.: n.pr., signed 20 December 1813. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (short tear at bottom of front wrapper; other minor defects to wrappers; spine mostly gone). Small woodcut arms of Portugal at top of p. 1. A very good copy; fine internally. 16 pp.

FIRST EDITION, very rare (we have been unable to locate another copy), of these suggestions for improving the area around the Mondego River. This appears to be Andrada e Silva’s first separately published work (dated 20 December 1813), but was perhaps not issued for sale: it is so rare that even Innocêncio did not know of it. The earliest works cited by him are a work on whaling published in the Memorias of the Academia das Sciências, volume II (1812? date not given in Innocêncio), followed by a Discurso delivered in 1813 to the Academia and published in volume III of their Memorias, and an essay on Portuguese mining published in the Rio periodical O Patriota, 1813.

The Mondego, which originates in Beira Alta and flows through Coimbra, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean at Figueira da Foz, had a tendency to silt up and to flood. Andrada e Silva, who had been appointed by the King to supervise public works on the Mondego, sets out rules for canals and ditches entering the river, dikes, bridges, and plantings along the banks to prevent erosion.

Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence,” is described by Martin as the “tireless promoter of Brazil’s literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil … He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America.” A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he traveled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifacio. Andrade published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro’s name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocêncio for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

* Not in Borba de Moraes (1958 or 1983), where the earliest work listed is dated 1815 (II, 805-6); not in Período colonial. Not in Sacramento Blake, who lists from 1813 or earlier a work published in the Memorias da Academia, 1790; two works published in Annaes de Chimica de Fourcroy, 1790 and 1812 (?); two works originally published in
German, without date; and two published in O Patriota, Rio de Janeiro, 1813 (see IV, 346-7). Not in Innocêncio; cf. IV, 276; XII, 261; XVI, 99 no. 1813. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Grande enciclopedia II, 526. Not located in NUC. Not located in RLIN. Not located in OCLC.

1814

99. NEVES, José Accursio das. Variedades, sobre objectos relativos as artes, commercio, e manufacturas, consideradas segundo os princípios da economia politica. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814-1817. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (flat spines worn; leather labels mostly gone; joints weak; other binding wear). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Internally a very good to fine set. Overall near good. 293; 335 pp. 2 volumes sold

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A study of Portugal’s economy with relation to trade and industry by one of the most knowledgeable men in the field. The author discusses internal and external trade and a large section is given over to Portuguese commerce in Asia as well as European commerce. Brazil is also discussed, though in less detail.

José Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts. He published several significant works; most of his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce.


1815

100. CARVALHO, Porfirio Hemeter Homem de. Primeiras linhas do direito agrario deste reino. 2 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (slight wear at extremities), flat spine with gilt fillets and orange leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. A fine copy. 58 pp. 2 works bound in 1 volume sold

FIRST EDITIONS? The first title was published again in Braga, 1965, edited by José António Cardoso Veloso. Both works include a number of significant references to Brazil.


BOUND WITH:

Includes a “Breve noticia do descobrimento dos dominios Portuguezes no Ultramar” (pp. 5–13), and a “Breve noticia dos generos comerciaes da Africa, Asia e America, cujas circunstancias summariamente se expendem” (pp. 13–16), as well as a number of other references to Brazil, Africa and Asia. A chapter on “Commercio externo” (pp. 22–5) contains references to Brazil, Angola, the Congo, Goa, Malabar, China, etc. There are also sections on maritime personnel, exchange rates, freight, etc.

* Innocência VII, 20, noting that it was reprinted in Rio de Janeiro in 1816. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 79458753 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); there is a copy of the 1816 Rio de Janeiro edition at Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library.

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**Greatly Expanded Version of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law**

**101. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrão. *Princípios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha*. 7 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815-1828. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), recent green Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter and fillets, period marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled brown for an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-pages. Light waterstain to lower half of inner margin of title-page of volume II. Overall a fine, clean, crisp copy. xiii, 245 pp., (2 ll.); 52 pp.; (2 ll.), 88 pp., (1 l.); 131 pp., (1 l.); 82 pp., (1 l.); 160 pp., (2 ll.); (2 ll.), 86 pp. 7 volumes in 1 $1,500.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the volumes in this collection are, respectively, 1815, 1828, 1817, 1819, 1819, 1819, 1819. Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime insurance, and an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in volume I of this edition. The other six volumes of the expanded edition cover such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These volumes, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874 Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography and a bibliography of the author.

Born at Bahia in 1756, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of all friendly nations. In the 1820’s he served as deputy to the 1822 Constituent Assembly, and in 1825
was elected Senator. Cayru was an ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.


1816

102. SILVA, José Bonifácio de Andrada e. *Discurso, contendo a historia da Academia Real das Sciencias, desde 25 de Junho de 1814 até 24 de Junho de 1815.* Reprinted from *Historia e memorias da Academia IV:2 [1816], 1-xxix*). N.p.: n.pr., 1816? 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine worn; tear at lower margin of front wrapper). Caption title. Small nick in lower margin; some slight browning and spotting. Internally fine; overall very good to fine. Small contemporary signature in upper right corner of first page. xxix pp., (1 blank l.). $1,200.00

First separate edition. Andrada e Silva had published a few earlier works in the *Memorias* of the Academy and in journals beginning in 1813. Here, as secretary of the Academy, he lists and critiques the papers submitted to the Academy in the previous year, which included works on medicine (vaccine, elephantiasis, fevers), mineralogy (with one on the mines of Brazil), astronomy, grammar and literature, and political history.

Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence,” is described by Martin as the “tireless promoter of Brazil’s literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil … He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America.” A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra. Soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he traveled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifacio. Andrade published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro’s name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocéncio for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.


103. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de. Obras ineditas ... dedicadas ao muito alto, e poderoso senhor Dom João VI ... por Antonio Lourenço Caminha .... Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (minor worming on both covers, more pronounced at top of spine, with head of spine defective) flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally fine. Overall a good to very good copy. (10 ll.), iv, xxv, 201 pp. $500.00

First edition in this form. The first of the three essays in this volume (pp. 1-102) concern the necessity of introducing industry in Portugal. It had first appeared in the London periodical Investigador portuguez. The second essay (pp. 103-44), written in 1675, is a proposal for transplanting spice trees from India to Brazil, which Macedo thought would bring great wealth to Portugal; it first appeared in the Rio de Janeiro periodical Patriota. The third essay, "Sonho politico" (pp. 145-76), deals with the qualities of a perfect judge. It had already been printed three times, in the Obras metricas, 1721, and in the first and second editions of Macedo’s Obras, 1743 and 1767.

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. He was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. The Discurso sobre a introdução das artes sets out these suggestions, giving in the process a great deal of information on products of Portugal and her colonies that were traded with other European nations. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of India inevitably meant a drastic change in Portugal’s commerce and finance. It is ironic that his excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal’s economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Geraes in 1692. This work is important for understanding the economic situation in seventeenth-century Portugal, as well as the history of industrialization there.

Macedo (1618-1680) received his degree in law from Coimbra. He became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had “hum estilo claro, e discreto.” Innocêncio notes, “Ocupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d’elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe daram logar entre os classicos de primeira nota.”

SP E C I A L   L I S T   1 6 2

Earliest Pernambuco Imprint
First Republican Manifesto in Portuguese
First Printed Item in Favor of Brazilian Independence

104. [PERNAMBUCO]. Preciso dos sucessos, que tiverão lugar em Per-
nambuco, desde a faustissima e gloriosissima Revolução operada felismente
na Praça do Recife, aos seis do corrente Mes de Março …. [Pernambuco:
Officina Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco], dated
10 March 1817. Broadside, folio (23 x 31 cm.), on papel sellado with stamp
upside-down at foot of verso. Paper fold causes very slight printing
defect. Minor stains, slight soiling. Overall in very good condition.
$250,000.00

Earliest Pernambuco Printing. During the 1817 revolt in Pernambuco, this
broadside was printed to inform the public of events from March 5th to March 10th. It
attributes the revolt to the proscriptions of March 5th and relates the overthrow of the
royal government and the establishment of a provisional government. Authorship has been
attributed to either José Luis de Mendonça or Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrad.

Ricardo Fernandes Castanho, a Recife businessman, was granted a license to print in
Pernambuco in 1816, soon after Silva Serva began printing in Bahia. He imported a press
from England, but failed to purchase adequate type, and the press had not yet been used
when the 1817 revolt broke out. Then a Frenchman living in Recife, L.F. Tollenare, pointed
out the benefits of using the press to instruct the public on the purposes of the revolt,
and types were manufactured by an Englishman, James Pinches. The press apparently
had no paper, for its first broadside was printed on papel sellado (with the stamp at the
foot rather than the head). A number of other broadsides were issued by the “Officina
Typographica da Segunda Restauração de Pernambuco,” but as soon as the revolt was
suppressed, the license to print was revoked and the press put into storage.

The 1817 revolt, a precursor of Brazilian independence, broke out in Pernambuco and
spread to Alagoas, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The law of the republic included
religious toleration and equal rights, but defended slavery. The rebels were forced to
surrender in May 1817, after the Portuguese government gathered loyal troops from
Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

BORBA DE MORAES, Livros e bibliotecas no Brasil colonial pp. 162-4. Historia da tipografia
no Brasil pp. 12, 163. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in NUC. Not
located in Melvyl.

105. VEIGA, Manoel Luis da. Escola mercantil sobre o commerçio …. 
Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (wear to
upper portion of spine; chafing to covers). Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian
royal arms on title page. Single small wormhole in inner margin of last
10 leaves; light dampstains in lower corner. Overall a good to very good
copy. Some contemporary ink and pencil marginalia viii, 303, iii pp.
and folding table of currency conversions.

SOLD

Second edition. The first edition of this very thorough comparative discourse on
commerce, both historical and contemporary, appeared in Lisbon, 1803. This second
edition was marred by so many typographical errors that Veiga had a letter of complaint to his editor printed for distribution (Carta instructiva, Lisbon 1820).

To this day little is known about the author’s life, yet he is considered erudite and well versed in economic and commercial theories, and his works are highly regarded. Borba claims that Veiga was a native of Portugal, although Blake includes him in his bibliography with a disclaimer that Veiga’s place of birth is unknown. In 1808 Veiga was in London, tending to some commercial interests; in 1811 he traveled to Pernambuco to establish a paper factory. That project fell through, but in 1812 he opened a rope factory, the “Real Fabrica de Cordoaria de Pernambuco,” which employed 60 slaves as well as overseers, and operated until 1829 or 1830. Veiga supported the republican revolution of 1817 and spent some time in prison for it.

* Innocêncio VI, 41; XVI, 256: without mention of the folding table. On the author, see Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 892. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: MH, NcD.

1818


FIRST EDITION of the earliest, and most extensive, biography of Fr. Caetano Brandão (1740-1805), described in the Grande enciclopedia as “um dos vultos mais notáveis do clero português” (V, 30). Most of the first volume of this biography (pp. 60-457) deals with his activities in Pará, where, from 1783 to 1789, he reformed the clergy, promoted education (establishing a school in every town of his diocese), provided assistance to the poor and raised funds for a hospital. He also made no less than four pastoral tours of his diocese, an extraordinarily difficult task given the state of transportation at the time. He was known for his modest scale of living: in Pará he sold every piece of silver he owned except his pocket watch, and when he assumed the position of Archbishop of Braga, he gave away all the extravagant goods his predecessor had accumulated. At Braga he also promoted industry and education and protected artisans and orphans.

The portrait is by Gregorio Francisco de Queiroz, one of the best contemporary Portuguese artists.

Amaral (1747-1819), a native of Lisbon, was a Franciscan with a degree in canon law from Coimbra University. He was one of the earliest members of the Academia Real das Sciencias and an Inquisitor.


FIRST EDITION of this celebratory oration in the Royal Chapel in Rio de Janeiro announcing the betrothal of D. Pedro de Alcântara, heir to the throne of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve, to D. Leopoldina, the Princess Imperial and Archduchess of Austria, Princess Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the Austrian Emperor Francis II.

The author (?-1832), Dean of the Cathedral of Braga, and Prior mór of the Ordem de Cristo, was later nominated Archbishop of Braga. He wrote a number of orations and political pamphlets, and was a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


$400.00

Popularization, based on the first two chapters of the 1752 edition of *Maximas de virtude e formosura*. Apparently the only edition thus. Beginning with the second edition, the title was changed to *Aventuras de Diofanes*. Four editions had appeared prior to 1818, none with the author’s true name.

The *Aventuras* is a political and philosophical *roman à clef*, directly inspired by Fénélon’s *Aventures de Télémaque* and reflecting Fénélon’s economic liberalism. Intended to instruct the ruler how to govern in order to achieve a perfect society, it was the only anti-absolutist work published in Portugal during this period. Silva e Orta was enthusiastic about the
natural sciences and opposed to slavery. In general, the work shows the influence of the Enlightenment in Portugal through the works of Locke and Descartes.

Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta (1711?-1793) was a native of São Paulo and sister of Matias Aires Ramos da Silva, who wrote one of the masterpieces of eighteenth-century Portuguese prose, *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens*. Like her brother, Silva e Orta spent her adult life in Portugal; this has led some critics to classify her work as Portuguese rather than Brazilian literature. As Ruy Bloem pointed out, however, the lack of cultural centers in colonial Brazil meant that those who wished to pursue their studies had to go to Portugal: “They did not thereby cease to be Brazilians. If Portugal desires to incorporate them in her own literary history, we have an equal right to regard them as our own” (quoted in Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 138).

It was not until Ernesto Enes published his definitive biography of Silva e Orta in 1938 that the *Aventuras* was generally acknowledged to be hers: Enes pointed out that the pseudonym under which the work appeared was an anagram of Silva e Orta’s name. In the third edition, the *Aventuras* is attributed on the title-page and in the preface to the diplomat, economist and royal councilor Alexandre de Gusmão. The attribution was due, perhaps, to the noticeable influence of Gusmão’s ideas on Silva e Orta. For a lengthy discussion of this point, see Borba, *Período colonial* pp. 268-9.


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*Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint*

**109. VIRGILIUS MARO, Publius. Antonio José de Lima Leitão, editor and translator.** *Monumento a elevação da Colônia do Brasil a Reino, e ao estabelecimento do triplice Império Luso. As obras de Publio Virgilio Maro, traduzidas em verso portuguez, e annotadas por Antonio José de Lima Leitão* .... 3 volumes in 1. Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia Real [volume I] and Na Impressão Regia [volumes II and III], 1818–1819. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (minor wear to leather, more wear and other defects to boards, corners worn), flat spine, gilt letter and fillets, fillets in blind, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title pages. Light toning. Occasional light dampstains. A very good copy. (1 l.), xvii (blank l. between [i–ii] and [iii–iv]), 221 pp.; (3 ll.), ix–xvi, 17–239 pp.; 228 pp. Lacks privilege leaf and final leaf to vol. I (a bookseller’s announcement); the leaf is absent from a significant number of copies. The privilege leaf is also sometimes absent. 3 volumes in 1 SOLD

First Brazilian Edition, and first edition of this translation, published to help celebrate the change in status of Brazil from colony to kingdom. Volume I contains the *Georgics* and the *Eclogues*; it is bound with volume II and volume III, both 1819, which contain the *Aeneid*. Lima Leitão (1787-1856) was born in Lagos (Algarve), and served as a physician
with the French and the Portuguese armies before moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he was chief physician, and from there in 1819 to India, to act as Intendente de Agricultura. Lima Leitão also taught medicine in Lisbon and served twice in the Cortes. He published numerous works on medicine and politics, as well as some poetry.

* Valle Cabral 522 and 567. Almeida Camargo and Borba de Moraes, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro I, nos. 615, 668 and 669; see also Innocêncio I, 171; VIII, 204. Bosch 313. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books.

** 1819


SOLD

Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author; the first had appeared in Lisbon, 1814, and a third appeared in Lisbon, 1823. Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee. The order for printing this second edition was signed by José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence.”

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Geraes, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Medicina theologica*, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

Gambling, Slavery, the Lot of Women, and the Peninsular War

111. BIANCARDI, Theodoro José. Cartas americanas, publicadas por ….. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1820. 12°, disbound with traces of early wrappers. Slightly soiled. Overall very good. (2 ll.), 191 pp. $500.00

Second edition, a page-for-page reprint of the first, which appeared in Lisbon, 1809. Modelled on Montesquieu’s Lettres persanes and set in the form of an exchange of letters between two lovers separated by their parents, this work includes long discussions on a wide range of subjects: whether the arts and sciences are harmful to morals, Lisbon and Court manners, wealth, the virtues of women in Lisbon vs. the provinces, the oppression of people subject to governors, slavery, gambling, the evils of the Lisbon theater, the poverty of the country outside Lisbon, the unhappy lot of women, and a comparison of the sexes. A substantial section toward the end of the book (pp. 126-78) deals with the Peninsular War and the occupation of Portugal, including decrees of the French against trade with the English and against fishing, and comments on the Sebastianists.

Biancardi, a native of Lisbon, died soon after 1849.


112. FORJÓ, José Theotonio Canuto de. Memoria em que deo o seu parecer ao convite das Juntas do Governo Supremo do Reino, em 24 de Outubro. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1820. 8°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Same vignette repeated ten times to form a headpiece on p. 3. Some dampstaining. A good copy. 32 pp. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet calling for a constitutional assembly. On pp. 16-8 the author urges that such an assembly should include no less than 150 deputies, including 3 from the Madeira Islands, 3 from the Açores, 3 each from the Captaincies of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and 2 from each of the other Brazilian provinces. He reiterates that “Os nossos irmãos do brazil não podem, nem devem ser excluídos da nossa nova organização social ….”

Canuto Forjó, a native of Gradil (1762-1844), was a secular priest, teacher of grammar and Latin, and for a number of years chaplain of the Convento de Chelas. He suffered for his political beliefs, being imprisoned in 1810 for Jacobinism and from 1828 to 1833 for being a Liberal. The content of the present pamphlet is indeed rather liberal for its time.

* Innocêncio V, 143; on the author see also XIII, 227. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in COPAC. Not located in WorldCat. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
First Edition of the First Work in Portuguese on Dermatology

113. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os principios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres authores, e alguns outros*. Lisbon: Typografia da mesma Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1820. 4°, mid-twentieth-century half mottled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letters, decorated endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Printed on *papel sellado* of 10, 20, and 40 reis. Occasional very slight spotting, but on the whole clean and crisp. A fine, uncut copy. Circular white-on-blue binder’s ticket of Jaime M. Alves, Rua da Misericordia, 114, Lisboa, on verso of front free endpaper. xii, xxv, 171 pp., 2 stipple-engraved plates printed in colors and heightened by hand, 1 leaf with explanation of plates. **SOLD**

**ANOTHER COPY:** $900.00

FIRST EDITION of the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal. “This first edition with the coloured plates is very rare, and they are lacking in many copies” (Borba de Moraes). One plate shows eight types of cutaneous diseases, according to Dr. Thomas Bateman’s classification; the other shows a black man with the skin disease known as “bouba.” Both plates are signed by Julien Pallière in Rio de Janeiro as artist and by J.J. van den Berghe, Paris, as engraver. Immediately following the plates is an unnumbered leaf explaining the illustrations.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote this work in 1817 while travelling from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, princess of Portugal. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany. Much of what he wrote was based on his observations while residing in Brazil.


Π 1821

over marbled boards. Title-page dampstained, rest of volume less so. Overall good. 15 pp.

First separate editions of all four works, published as offprints from the Memorias of the Real Academia das Ciencias. 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 Ciencias. He served in the Cortes of 1821 but returned to Brazil when the Congress 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. 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 Memorias 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 were done. 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 logar distincto entre os poetas do Brasil; e na opinião de judiciosos críticos 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. 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. Not located in NUC.

BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. Discurso historico, recitado na sessão publica da Academia Real das Ciencias 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.


AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. Discurso recitado no Paço de Queluz perante ElRei o Senhor D. João VI, em 9 de julho de 1821, por occasião 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 JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in Palha.

AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and 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.).


115. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Notas … ao Acordão proferido no Juízo das Capelas da Coroa, na Casa da Supplicação de Lisboa aos 29 de Abril de 1820 … contra o Coronel Nicolão Maria Rapozo, da Ilha de S. Miguel. Lisbon: Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers. Fine. 64 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Acordão is printed on pp. 3-5, followed by the comments of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa. The subject under dispute is the disposal of goods owned by the Crown.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa.


116. FRANZINI, Marino Miguel. Conta da receita e despeza da Cordoaria Nacional e Real de Lisboa, e dos annexos estabelecimentos de beneficencia e reclusão pertencente ao anno de 1820; e orçamento da despeza para o anno de 1821 …. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Ciencias, 1821. 4°, contemporary decorated rear wrapper (rebacked; front wrapper gone), edges tinted yellow. Tables in text. A very good copy. 48 pp. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these interesting accounts for the national rope factory. The author states that it is important for the state to support such an establishment, fundamental to the maintenance of a navy and merchant marine, and feels it would be a mistake to leave such work to privately owned factories. It is noteworthy that when there was a shortage of cotton, the author made a request to the court at Rio de Janeiro,
resulting in the arrival of “92 Sacas de excelente algodão de Pernambuco” (pp. 22–3). Cotton was also imported in large quantities from India. At the end (pp. 42–8) is a section of “Notas Relativas aos Estabelecimentos de Beneficencia, e Reclusão”.


117. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiase em Portugal e de aperfeiçoar o conhecimento, e cura das doenças cutaneas …. *Lisbon: Na Officina de J.F.M. de Campos, 1821. 4°, later plain wrappers (front wrapper coming loose). Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. Light stains. Uncut and largely unopened. Overall very good. 60 pp. $900.00

* First and ONLY EDITION of this work on elephantiasis by one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. Gomes (1768-1823) was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.

Elephantiasis is a tropical disease that involves extreme thickening of the skin and underlying tissues; it is usually caused by a parasitic tapeworm. It is not clear whether Gomes is distinguishing this from leprosy, which he also mentions. He gives extensive statistics on the prevalence of the disease in Portugal (by province), discusses whether it is contagious, and considers possible causes ranging from heredity to environmental factors. At the end he proposes a hospital (the Hospital de S. Lazaro) that will be devoted to the treatment of victims of the disease, with a subscription list and estimated expenses.


With Fine, Gruesome Engravings Depicting the Tortures of the Inquisition

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

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

* Sacramento Blake III, 281-2. Innocêncio III, 192: erroneously dating the first edition to 1822 (and transcribing the title of the second edition, calling it the first); see also p. 413, attributing the translation to João Maria Rodrigues de Castro, a native of the Island of São Miguel in the Azores, and maintaining only the reference to the 1822 edition; X, 85-6, attributing the translation to Rocha Galvão, still without any mention of the 1821 edition. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A tradução em Portugal 3744. Palau 271843: with a list of the plates; however, Palau does not mention the plate captioned “Proccisão de um Auto da Fé” (taking place in the Rossio?), listed instead is “Auto da Fé em frente do Paço da Ribeira” which appears only in the 1822 edition, with the title “Representação de um Auto da Fé.” Van der Vekene 1897: locating copies at DSB Berlin, BSB Munich, Hebrew Union College Cincinnati, and Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional. Not in Palha; see 2427 for the 1822 second edition. This edition not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books; cf. 822/29 for the second edition in Portuguese. This edition not in Fonseca, Pseudônimos; see p. 213 for the 1822 edition, giving Rocha Galvão as the author. Bujanda, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, p. 518. NUC: OCH.

119. MAMEDE, André, pseud. [?]. Carta de André Mamede ao seu amigo Braz Barnabé, na qual se explica o que são corcundas. Rio de Janeiro: Na Tipographia Regia, 1821. 4°, twentieth-century quarter morocco (second quarter) over marbled boards (upper joint nearly gone, lower hinge rubbed; another work or works apparently removed from the volume), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, decorated endleaves. Light to medium browning. Tear of 4 cm. on second leaf, without loss of text. Overall a good copy. 11 pp.

FIRST EDITION [?]. Mamede defines a corcunda as “homem anti-constitucional, ou homem satelite do despotismo,” and violently attacks Brazilians who opposed the Cortes. The letter was signed at Lisbon, 5 January 1821.

94  richard c. ramer

Paiva or Guerra Andrade. OCLC: 51884293 (Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, University of Iowa). Not located in Porbase, which cites three copies of a Lisbon edition of the same year, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac.

Urges Dom Pedro to Remain in Brazil

120. [MIRANDA, Francisco da França, possible author]. Dispertador brasiliense. [text begins:] As noticias, que ha pouco nos chegarião de Lisboa tem produzido hum fermentação tão grande ….. Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia Nacional, 1821. Folio (31.5 x 21.6 cm.), unbound. Light foxing and spotting. Nevertheless, a fine copy. (2 ll.). Final page blank.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the only issue of this periodical that was published, probably on December 12 or 14, 1821. The author urges that D. Pedro remain in Brazil and that the citizens support him, rather than becoming entangled in the constitutional disputes in Portugal. Varnhagen called it “primeiro motor das manifestações que promoveram a resolução do Fico” (Historia da independência do Brasil p. 163, quoted in Almeida Camargo).

Valle Cabral suggested that the author was França Miranda, but Helio Vianna believed it to be José da Silva Lisboa. (See Almeida Camargo).


Draft document for the first Portuguese Constitution, the hallmark of which was the triumph of liberalism. This draft exists in at least two editions, one of which is a quarto volume of 74 pages. Both editions of the Projecto are rare; considerably more so than the first edition of the 1822 constitution, revised from this Projecto. “The Constitution of 1822 was a long document with 240 articles. It mainly followed the Spanish constitution of 1812 … to assert the sovereignty of the nation and admit the independence of the three
powers—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. ... This constitution ... was too progressive and too democratic for its time ... it lasted for less than two years in its first phase.”—Oliveira Marques, History of Portugal, II, 44–5.

This “discussion document” contains 217 articles and is dated 15 June 1821. The laws are to govern Portugal and her dominions, thought the draft document does not include the delegation of executive powers in Brazil (título IV, capítulo II, articles 128–132), and command of the army is allocated to the king (not the Côrtes). One of the aims of the Administrative Council was to catechise the Indian tribes in Brazil.

The revised, expanded version of this Constitution was decreed by the general, extraordinary and constitutional Côrtes on September 23, 1822 and accepted by D. João VI on October 1 of the same year. This is the Constitution that the Andradas and other Brazilian deputies refused to sign.

Initially welcomed by Brazilians, the new constitution unexpectedly hastened Brazilian independence. Three days before the Supplemento was published in Lisbon, the Côrtes declared the Brazilian government subordinate to its will. D. João’s departure for Portugal, the establishment of a separate government under D. Pedro, the Côrtes’s increasing efforts to control Brazilian affairs, and the refusal of the Brazilian representatives, led by the Andradas, to sign the new constitution led Brazil to declare its independence in 1822.

Discusses Portuguese and Spanish Claims to Colonia do Sacramento, The Line of Demarcation Between Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in South America, and Communication Between Matto Grosso, Grão Pará and Rio de Janeiro; Mentions Travel by Various Rivers and the Journey of Antonio Rolim

122. PORTUGAL, Bento de Moura. Inventos e varios planos de melhorman para este reino; escritos nas prisões da Junqueira. Coimbra: na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, mid-nineteenth-century sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt (defective at foot, piece missing from marbled paper on upper board), text block edges rouged. Internally very fine. lviii pp., (1 l.), 223 pp., folding engraved plate. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Inventos, written in the form of a dialogue between a fictitious stranger and Moura Portugal, contains many references to places in Portugal, Africa, Asia and South America. The chapter entitled “Dialogo sobre varias cousas da America” (pp. 177-204) begins with a discussion of Portuguese and Spanish claims to Colonia do Sacramento, and the line of demarcation between Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America (pp. 177-88). The speakers go on to discuss the means of communication between Matto Grosso, Grão Pará and Rio de Janeiro, mentioning travel by various rivers and the journey of Antonio Rolim (pp. 188-204).

The final chapter is on how to determine whether there is gold in land alongside a river, before digging mine shafts (pp. 207-17). Subjects of other chapters include
waterwheels, improving the speed of boats on the Tejo, and how to increase the firing power of artillery without increasing the amount of gunpowder used.

Moura Portugal (b. 1702 in Moimento da Beira, near Gouveia) traveled abroad for 8 years learning about foreign improvements in science and the arts. In 1760, having returned to Portugal, he was accused of treason to the Portuguese crown and thrown into the Forte da Junqueira. During the 16 years before his death there in 1776, he filled 28 manuscript notebooks with his discoveries and projects. This volume contains all that could be salvaged of them; it was published after through the efforts of Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva. Many of these ideas, such as the one for transporting lumber from coastal areas to Lisbon and various inland cities, were of great commercial use.

* Innocencio I, 351; VIII, 375 (noting that he had finally acquired a copy of this uncommon work). Carpenter, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850 p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress 23156.18. Not in Borba de Moraes, Bosch, or Rodrigues. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. For a discussion of Moura Portugal’s life and contributions to science, see Utra Machado, Bento de Moura Portugal, Memoria apresentada a Academia Real das Sciences de Lisboa, Lisbon 1890. NUC: Tp1.

123. RATTON, Diogo. Reflexões sobre Codigo Mercantil sobre Tribunaes do Commercio e sobre Navegacao Mercantil .... (Lisbon): n.pr., dated 27 October 1821. Folio (29.2 x 20.4 cm.), disbound, modern plain wrappers. Minor soiling and stains, horizontal fold line. Lisbon postmark (?) on final page. A good to very good copy. 21 pp. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ratton suggests that trade in Portugal and its colonies suffers because of a lack of “boa fê e confiança,” and suggests adopting the mercantile code introduced in France by Napoleon, establishing a group of “Tribunaes de comercio” in every trading city to settle disputes. To improve shipping, he makes several drastic recommendations, apparently attempting to eliminate middlemen: e.g., he suggests prohibiting any foreign ship from carrying goods between Portugal and any of her colonies or between the colonies, and suggests that no foreign goods should be permitted to be sold unless transported to Portugal by Portuguese ships, or trasported there by the country in which the product originated. Several sections (e.g. XXVii-XXIX, XXXii) mention Brazilian taxes and imports specifically. Ratton goes into particular detail about the fees paid by Portuguese ships in foreign harbors, and present several tables showing the discrepancy between that and what foreign ships paid at Lisbon; the United States is a particular annoyance, discussed at length on pp. 8-9.

Diogo Ratton was appointed by the Cortes to a commission that was to propose improvements to Portugal’s trade; since the commission had not, at this point, published a report, Ratton offered to the public a series of short Reflexões, including these two and several others printed in 1821 and 1822. He was son of Jacome Ratton (b. 1736 in France, died late 1821 or 1822 in Lisbon), a prominent Lisbon merchant, founder of many factories in Portugal and member of the Real Junta do Comercio, whose memoirs, Recordacoes de Jacome Ratton ... London 1813, are an important source for contemporary trade and politics.

124. RATTON, Diogo. Reflexões sobre o [“o” scored and “a Junta do” added in manuscript] Commercio, sobre as Alfandegas, sobre os Depósitos, e sobre as Pautas. (Lisbon): Na Imprensa Nacional, dated 20 October 1821. Folio (29.2 x 20.4 cm.), plain modern wrappers. A few inked corrections in text. Clean and crisp. A very good copy. 8 pp. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Ratton discusses his proposed Tribunal do Commercio for settling business disputes, a revised customs system based on the French model, warehouses, and tariffs on specific imports. Brazil is mentioned specifically in items XIII, XVI, XXIII and XXX.

Diogo Ratton was appointed by the Cortes to a commission that was to propose improvements to Portugal’s trade; since the commission had not, at this point, published a report, Ratton offered to the public a series of short Reflexões, including these two and several others printed in 1821 and 1822. He was son of Jacome Ratton (b. 1736 in France, died late 1821 or 1822 in Lisbon), a prominent Lisbon merchant, founder of many factories in Portugal and member of the Real Junta do Comercio, whose memoirs, Recordações de Jacome Ratton …, London 1813, are an important source for contemporary trade and politics.


Second edition; the first appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1812, and is very rare. It includes selections from Reflections on the Revolution in France and Letters on a Regicide Peace, as well as two others entitled Observações sobre a genio e caracter da revolução franceza and Apologia de Edmund Burke, por si mesmo, sobre a sua Pensão do Governo. These last two may be assorted excerpts, since the titles do not appear to correspond to any of Burke’s published works. Judging from the NUC, this volume contains the only translation to Portuguese of any of Burke’s works.

The translator and editor, José da Silva Lisboa, Visconde de Cayrú (1756-1835), agrees with Burke that revolution is evil, and that change must come in less violent form: “excear revoluções não he defender desgovernos, nem excluir boas leis…. Quando o remedio he peior que o mal, até as boas reformas são inuteis, ou nocivas. As revoluções são como os terremotos: tudo arruinão, e nada reparão” (p. vi). Pages iii-vii are Silva Lisboa’s preface to this translation.

Silva Lisboa is considered one of the most influential economic and political thinkers in the history of Brazil and Portugal, and his translation of Burke is interesting not
only for its reflection on Silva Lisboa’s political thought, but in the context of the rising discontent in Brazil in 1812, when it was first published there, and in the context of the struggle between the liberals and conservatives over the Portuguese constitution when this second edition appeared in 1822. A native of Salvador (Bahia), Silva Lisboa was an advisor to D. João VI and to the Emperor D. Pedro I. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society.


**Against the Union of the Governments of Portugal and Brazil**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this attack on Moniz Barreto’s vote in December 1821 in favor of uniting Portugal and Brazil under one government. Moniz Barreto’s explanation of his vote, which was published in Rio with the title *Voto que offerece Domingos Alves Branco Moniz Barreto …*, is reprinted on pp. 5-18. It is followed by six *observações*, with lengthy comments, by Carvalho, who calls it “contrario ao pacto Social da Nação Portugueza, e aos Direitos, e Liberdade das Provincias do Brasil” in the subtitle.

Carvalho was president of the tribunal that judged the defendants in the 1817 Pernambuco revolt, and treated them very harshly. In 1820 he was acting as Desembargador do Paço in Rio de Janeiro.


127. *Contra-proclamação*. [text begins:] *Chefes, officiaes da Divisão Auxiliadora, esqueça-mo-nos da honra de deveriamos ter em sermos Portuguezes …* Rio de Janeiro: na Imprensa Nacional, 1822. Folio (31.2 x 21.2 cm.), disbound. Some very slight soiling, spotting and dampstaining. Fold to upper outer corner, and other crease marks. Small oblong repair to blank portion of second leaf (ca. .3 x 5.2 cm.),
probably to remove a manuscript signature. Nevertheless, a good copy. (2 ll.), final page blank.

FIRST EDITION. The anonymous author, apparently one of the Portuguese soldiers who, under General Avillez Juzarte de Sousa Tavares, tried to force D. Pedro to return to Portugal, urges his comrades to support the Brazilian cause: “he preciso confessar-nos … que nós proclamamos heróes do meio dia da Europa, apparecemos como Vandalos no meio dia d’America …” The Contra-proclamação was one of several pieces reacting to Avillez Juzarte de Sousa Tavares’ Manifesto aos cidadãos do Rio de Janeiro, 14 January 1822 (see Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes 1250). It was reproduced in José da Silva Lisboa’s História dos principaes successos politicos do Imperio do Brasil, and in Mello Moraes’ Historia do Brasil-Reino e Brasil-Imperio.


128. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. Explicação da arvore que representa o prospecto do Codigo Civil Portuguez, oferecido ao Soberano Congresso Nacional pela mão do seu Ill.mo deputado o Sr. José Joaquim Rodrigues de Bastos. Lisbon: Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, contemporary blue paste paper wrappers (minor stains, some chipping to spine). Small typographical vignette on title page. Clean tear on first plate (12 cm.), without loss. Overall a very good copy. v, 26 pp., 2 folding engraved plates. $400.00

FIRST EDITION. In 1822 the Cortes offered a prize to the jurisconsult who presented the best prospectus for a civil code. This is the condensed form of Ferreira Cardoso da Costa’s entry, with two large folding plates showing justice in terms of obligations and rights. (The diagrams are in the shape of trees.) The full-length exposition of his plan was set out in Que é o codigo civil?, Lisbon 1822. Second editions of both the Que é o codigo civil? and the Explicação were printed in Rio de Janeiro, 1828.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

129. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Notas críticas ... a huma carta atribuída a S. Exª o Sr. General Stockler para o Ilmº e Exmº Sr. Conde dos Arcos, datada de 2 de janeiro de 1821, as quaes fazem duvidar o dito doutor que seja de S. Exª semelhante escripto.* Lisbon: Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, contemporary wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Two tiny pinpoint wormholes along inner margin of a few leaves, without loss. Uncut and unopened. A very good copy. 52 pp. $350.00

FIRST EDITION. Stockler, a staunch absolutist who was stripped of his office as governor of the Azores following the 1820 revolution, had sent the Conde dos Arcos a letter (reprinted pp. 7-10) accusing Ferreira Cardoso da Costa of being involved in a plot to overthrow the government of the Azores. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa refutes the letter point by point, and includes at the end 4 documents supporting his case.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the “Setembrizada”), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.


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FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the use of a root medicine to treat tapeworms, roundworms and similar parasites. The author refers to cases from Portuguese Africa, India and Brazil, and gives clinical observations based on his own case studies, several of which had been observed in Brazil. He describes in detail five types of parasites, describes symptoms, advocates his remedy, and gives zoological observations concerning the parasites. The large folding engraved plate depicts each of the five varieties of parasites from several different perspectives. These figures are explained in detail on pp. 37-8.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote *Ensiao dermosographico ...* (1820), the first work on dermatology in Portuguese, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre...*
When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany.


SOLD ANOTHER COPY: $650.00

FIRST EDITION of a work meant to defend liberal deputies against the attacks of their opponents. The authors analyze speeches and votes on constitutional issues and matters of foreign, commercial and agricultural policy for every elected deputy and substitute for the first session of the Cortes Constituintes (26 January to 4 July 1821), devoting from a half page to ten pages to each and ending with a summary of the delegate’s attendance record and accomplishments. Of P. Antonio Pereira, for example, they write, “Faltou muitas vezes, falou pouquissimo, e votou muito mal, quer duas cameras, não quer liberdade d’imprensa …” (p. 54), while of Bento Pereira do Carmo they say, “Devemos a este illustre deputado a justiça de que sustentou nesta primeira epocha com eloquencia viril os direitos e liberdades dos seus constituintes” (p. 72). The promised works covering the next three sessions never appeared.

Although the Brazilian deputies did not arrive until the second session, and hence are not covered in this volume, there are numerous references to Brazil and matters closely affecting it. The refusal of the Brazilian deputies to sign the eventual product of this Cortes, the 1822 Constitution, was a crucial step in the move toward Brazilian independence.

Roussado Gorjão (1777-1856), a native of Mafra, worked for the Contrato do Tabaco from 1809 until 1829, when he was dismissed for holding liberal opinions. After the defeat of the Miguelistas he served in a number of elective offices, including Deputy to the Cortes in 1848.


6 works bound in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear to extremities), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges tinted yellow and sprinkled green. Some soiling to title page. Internally clean and crisp. A good copy. Unidentified old rectangular blue-and-white paper tag with presumed manuscript shelfmark on spine near foot. (2 ll.), 156 pp.

*SOLD*

**FIRST EDITION.** Among the suggestions for improving industry and agriculture: prohibit the importation to Portugal and her dominions of sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco and some other products (pp. 26-7); privatize national factories (pp. 30-1); forbid foreigners to open shops (p. 38); and impose tariffs on imported luxury goods (pp. 42-3). There are mentions of trade with Asia (pp. 46-7), Africa (pp. 47-50) and Brazil (pp. 134-52); shipbuilding and shipping (pp. 50-75); fishing (pp. 75-9); pirates and contraband (pp. 80-2).

*Innocêncio VI, 180. Kress C902 (Memoria and Seguen-se os votos). None of the works in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. NUC: MH-BA, NN. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa.*

**BOUND WITH:**


* Kress C902.

**AND BOUND WITH:**


* Kress C903.

**AND BOUND WITH:**


* Kress C904-5.

**AND BOUND WITH:**

*Exposição, que, como Membro da Comissão encarregada de propor o melhoramento do Commercio, faz Henriques, Nunes Cardozo. Em resposta a algumas insinuações feitas em desabono da Industria Fabril.* [Colophon (Lisbon)]: Na Imprensa Nacional, n.d. [1822?].

**AND BOUND WITH:**

133. NEVES, José Accursio das. *Cartas de hum portuguez aos seus concidadãos sobre diferentes objectos de utilidade geral, e individual.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1822-1823. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (small piece missing at top of rear wrapper). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page and on divisional title dated 1823 following p. 64. Some minor soiling and small, light stains and foxing. On the whole a very good, almost fine copy. Bookplate of Victor d’Avila Perez. 216 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. These twenty-seven letters contain Neves’ reflections on current and recent historical events, sprinkled with references to some of the most influential authorities of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment as well as the current day, such as Voltaire, Rousseau, Raynal, Jeremy Bentham, Volney, etc. There are also Biblical, classical, and other references, revealing the author’s considerable learning. Among the most interesting are the third letter, on despotism and anarchy, the fourth, on opinion and parties, the sixth and seventh, on the tactics of revolutions, the eighth, on the spirit of revolutions, the thirteenth, on what the people want and do not want, the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth on the effects of the current political situation on industry (with references to Brazil on pp. 135-6), the nineteenth and twentieth on oaths, the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third on proceeding against the Queen D. Carlota Joaquina, and the twenty-fourth on the Queen’s departure for Ramalhão. Throughout, the affairs of Portugal are related to those of Europe as a whole, with occasional considerations of repercussions in the Americas, especially Brazil. This is especially true of the twelfth letter, on the “Desmembramento da Monarquia” (pp. [89]-96), in which the question of the Independence of Brazil and its economic and political consequences is discussed in detail.

The divisional title reads *Continuação das cartas aos Portuguezes escriptas por José Accursio da Neves.*


134. Ode a morte do Ilustrissimo e Eiscelentissimo Senhor D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho, Bispo de Coimbra … a qual e a todo o bispado dedica um Brasileiro saudoso e agradecido. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1822. 4°, contemporary marbled front wrapper (rear wrapper gone). Some creasing at edges. Overall very good. Signature in blank portion of title-page. 8 pp. SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Eulogy of the Bishop of Coimbra, who was also rector of the Universidade de Coimbra. The anonymous Brazilian author mentions José
Bonifácio de Andrade as one of many foreign students at Coimbra who became well known internationally.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Proclaims to the Province of Montevideo a new political system in Brazil, which is declared independent of Portugal, and which the inhabitants of Montevideo can consider theirs. They are invited to nominate representatives to a Soberano Congresso da nação, for the purpose of separating Brazil from Portugal. The proclamation is signed by the “Conselho Militar” in Montevideo, 28 June 1822, headed by the Barão da Laguna (Presidente), D. Alvaro da Costa de Souza de Macedo (Brigadeiro, Vice Presidente), and seven others.

Not in JCB, _Portuguese and Brazilian Books_. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.

136. *Trombeta Luzitania*. Nos. 1-51, with supplements to nos. 4, 6 (2 supplements) and 13 [all published]. 51 issues and 4 supplements in 1 volume, together with a single supplement to another newspaper. Lisbon: Na Officina da Horrorosa Conspiração (numbers 1-2, 4, supplement to 4, 5, 7, 8, 47-51); Na Impressão Liberal (numbers 3, 9-12, 16, 17, 25-46); Typographia Patriótica (number 6, supplement to 6, second supplement to 6, 13, supplement to 13, 14, 15); Na Impressão de Victorino Rodrigues da Silva (numbers 18-24) , 1822-1823. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.; some issues slightly smaller), contemporary wrappers. Woodcut angel with trumpet and banner with Portuguese royal arms at head of each issue. A few minor stains; uncut. Very good to fine condition. Bookplate of Annibale Fernandes Thomaz (1849-1911), a noted Portuguese collector.

A COMPLETE RUN of this newspaper, from 14 November 1822 to 19 June 1823, summarizing and analyzing political events in Portugal and Brazil. It was published in

SOLD
1822-1823, according to Innocência, but the colophons of numbers 1-11 and 16-17 (from November and December 1822) have the date 1823 rather than 1822, and the printer varies from that in the Princeton copy (which has the date 1822 consistently, at least for the issues which appeared that year). Apparently the present set contains reprints for those numbers. In the present set only numbers 12-15 and 18-20 have imprints dated 1822. Number 21 was dated January 2, 1823, so the imprints for this and subsequent issues are all dated 1823. Even so, some may be re-issues. The newspaper appeared three times per week, for the most part, until number 46 of March 1, 1823. Number 47 did not appear until June 10, the final number appearing on June 19. Most of the issues contain four unnumbered pages, but some have six; the supplements consist of single leaves of one or two pages, with the exception of the first supplement to number 6, which contains six pages.

The editor was Manuel Joaquim da Rosa e Silva, but rumor had it that the Trombeta was actually the work of Francisco de Borja Garçao Stockler. Another periodical of the same name appeared in London in 1836.


BOUND WITH:

**Suplemento ao Campeão Lisbonense N.º 143. Sexta Feira 13 de Dezembro. Excreção á infame Trombeta.** Lisbon: Na Typographia Patriotica (1822). Folio (29.3 x 19.5 cm), (2 pp.).

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137. VILLA FLOR, 7º Conde de [D. António José de Sousa Manuel de Meneses Severim de Noronha, later 1º Marques de Villa Flor and 1º Duque de Terceira]. Manifesto que ao respeitavel publico faz o Conde d’Villa Flor sobre o processo, e condemnação d’Manoel da Costa do Pará sobre os aleives, e calumnias que o dito Costa tem espalhado. Lisbon: João Nunes Esteves, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine chipped, corner missing from upper wrapper, remains of contemporary orange wrappers). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut vignette at foot of p. 23. Slight marginal foxing and very slight worming in lower margin, title-page lightly soiled. Overall a good to very good copy. 36 pp. **$600.00**

First collected edition of this vindication of the actions taken in 1819 by the Conde de Villa Flor as Governor and Captain General of Pará against against Manuel da Costa and others. Villa Flor had attempted to crack down on an illicit trade in diamonds and the accused, in the course of their defense, made counter-accusations against the Governor. The Conde de Villa Flor (1792-1860), later Duke of Terceira and four times Prime Minister of Portugal (1836, 1851, 1842-1846 e 1859-1860), one of the most important Portuguese military and political figures of his time, served early in his career as Governor and
Captain General of Pará (1817-1820). Here, by reprinting the relevant official documents, he defends himself against charges that he had unjustly detained and imprisoned a resident of Pará and searched his home for incriminating papers.


1823

138. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder). *Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descrição das doenças cutaneas, conforme os princípios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remedios aconselhados por estes celebres authores, e alguns outros … segunda edição*. Lisbon: Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1823. 4°, later wrappers. Clean and crisp. An uncut and unopened, fine copy. (3 ll.), xxiii, 171 pp., lacking the 2 folding engraved plates present in some copies, but in our opinion not required for this edition. $100.00

Second edition of this unique and indispensable work, with considerable Brazilian interest; the first appeared in Lisbon, 1820. It is the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal.

Gomes (1768-1823) wrote this work in 1817 while travelling from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro as personal physician to D. Carolina Josepha Leopoldina, princess of Portugal. He was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, elephantiasis, quinine, fevers and botany. Much of what he wrote was based on his observations while residing in Brazil.

On pp. 163-4 is an explanation of the two plates that appeared in the first edition. Some copies of the second edition include these plates; however, they are printed entirely in black and white rather than in colors. Many copies of the second edition are found without the plates and may have been issued without them.

Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da colecção portuguesa I*, 136: calling for only xxiii, 164 pp. and not mentioning the plates. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Cf. Borba de Moraes I, 305; Innocêncio I, 360; Guerra 2; and Garrison & Morton 1840. NUC: NIC (without mention of the plates).
139. **A impostura desmascarada**, ou resposta ao Tenente Coronel João de Araujo da Cruz, ex-presidente da Junta do Governo Provisorio da Provincia da Paraíba do Norte sobre huma intitulada Refutação por elle, contra as accusações, que lhe tinham sido feitas no Semanario Cívico da Bahia nº 47, e outros impres- sos. Ordenanda, para testemunho da verdade, por quarenta e tantos cidadãos constitucionaes e expatriados das duas provincias da Paraíba e Pernambuco, a quem o medo do mão tratamento de suas familias alli ainda obrigão, e põem na indispensavel necessidade de encobrirem por ora os seus nomes; pois que d’outro modo seria expo-las aos mais duros tratamentos, e sendo á mesma morte.

Lisbon: Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1823. 4º, disbound. Small stain on first 2 leaves. A very good copy. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The victims of João de Araujo da Cruz’s regime in Paraíba, who insist on anonymity for the sake of their families, cite documents proving his cruel and tyrannical behavior, countering his *Refutação das accusações feitas em hum artigo do nº 47 do Semanario Cívico da Bahia ...*, Lisbon 1822 (Borba de Moraes I, 238).


140. **MACHADO, Bernardo de Serpa Saraiva.** *Representação documentada, que a real presença de Sua Magestade fez subir em 30 de Junho de 1823 ...*. Coimbra: Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. Folio (30 x 22 cm.), unbound. Minor stains on final (blank) page. Overall fine. Early inscription in lower margin of title-page. (5, 1 blank ll.). $800.00

FIRST EDITION. On 3 April 1823 the first issue of *O Brasileiro em Coimbra* appeared, edited by the Bahian student Candido Ladislau de Figueiredo. Its defense of Brazilian independence roused such a furor at Coimbra against Brazilian students that copies of the issue were confiscated (only a few are known to survive), publication suspended (it never resumed), and its editor imprisoned. Serpa Saraiva Machado, as Conservador da Universidade de Coimbra, was directly responsible for arresting the editor, and published this account to justify his actions. He includes a complete reprint (“com toda a fidelidade, ainda mesmo na orthografia e pontuação”) of the offending issue, reports of his own actions, and the sentences passed against Coimbra students who had taken part in attacks against Brazilians.

141. PORTO, COMISSÃO DO COMMERÇO DA PRAÇA. Resultado dos trabalhos da Comissão do Commerçó da Praça do Porto, creada por ordem das Cortes Constituintes de 28 d'agosto de 1821, ácerca dos estorvos que difficultão o mesmo commercio, e de diversos objectos sobre que foi consultada. Porto: Na Typ. de Viuva Alvarez Ribeiro & Filhos, 1823. 4°, contemporary plain brick-colored wrappers (some slight defects to spine; small hole in rear wrapper). Woodcut printer’s monogram within laurel wreath on title page. A few leaves with small, light dampstains. Overall in very good to fine condition. Contemporary initials “F.L.B.” at top of front wrapper. (2 ll.), 99 pp. $700.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, interesting and very rare. The committee suggests ways to improve commerce between Porto and Brazil (pp. 10-3, including a section on tobacco; see also pp. 55-62), Asia (p. 13), Russia and Sweden (p. 32-4). It begs the king for more regulations, courts to deal exclusively with business matters, a larger customs house and lower taxes. Also discussed are salt, wine (pp. 15-23), the navigability of the Douro and silk manufacture. “Depositos de tabaco” are discussed on pp. 12-13. “Fica prohibida nos portos de Portugal, Algarves e ilhas adjacentes a entrada para consumo d’assucar, tabaco em corda e em folha ... que naõ forem de producçaõ do Brasil”—p. 57 (from “Projecto de decreto para fixar os relações commerciaes entre o Brasil e Portugal”, which begins on p. 55).

The final section deals with a proposal to move the Ponte de Barças to a site in front of the Praça da Ribeira (pp. 85-99). From this bridge of boats tethered to both banks of the Douro, hundreds of citizens of Porto fell to their deaths during the French attack in 1808. The Committee lists many drawbacks to the proposed move, e.g., that the bridge would be longer and more expensive to maintain and that it would not be tethered as securely.


142. PORTUGAL, Laws. D. João VI, King Portugal 1816-1826]. Legislação de 18 ... pertencente a .... N.p. (Lisbon): n.pr., 1823?. Folio (30.1 x 21.3 cm.), contemporary half dark blue morocco over marbled boards (minor wear and some insect damage to boards), flat spine with gilt
fillets and lettering (part of title rubbed), marbled endleaves, green silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges tinted green. A very good to fine copy. (14 ll.), 264, 53 pp.

The top of the recto of the second unnumbered leaf reads “Índice de todos os Decretos e Ordens geraes das Côrtes Geraes, Extraordinarias, e Constituintes da Nação Portugueza.” The volume provides the well-indexed texts of legislation by the General Extraordinary and Constituent Cortes of the Portuguese Nation, summoned on 1 January 1821, following the liberal revolt which took place in Oporto on 24 August 1820. The deputies were chosen by indirect election to draft a written Constitution. In the aftermath of the “Vilafrancada” of 27 May 1823, absolutist forces under the leadership of the Infante D. Miguel and with the support of the Queen D. Carlota Joaquina gained the upper hand, eventually won over the King, D. João VI, and were successful in bringing down the liberal regime. The Côrtes was dissolved on 5 June 1823, and many liberals went into exile.

The first decree is dated 26 January 1821, and prolongs the tenure of the provisional junta. The 329th and final decree is dated 15 May, 1823. Taken as a whole, these decrees and legislative orders reflect the broad range of liberal reforms attempted and undertaken.

At the same time, much was directly and indirectly related to the independence movement in Brazil. During the period from the departure of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil in November 1807 until the liberal revolt, Portugal had become a colony of Brazil administered by Great Britain. The continental liberals eliminated British administration, and aimed at reversing the Brazilian domination. Thus Brazilians were underrepresented in the Côrtes, and many measures of the Côrtes were attempts to bring Brazil back into line. Number 23, the decree of 13 March 1821, publishing a preliminary draft of the new constitution, was arrived at before even a single Brazilian deputy had been seated. The Côrtes called D. João VI back from Brazil, and on 26 April he departed for Lisbon, arriving 3 July. Decree number 124 of 4 October 1821 (pp. 95-7) provisionally determined the form of political and military administration of the provinces of Brazil. On September 23, 1822, the final version of the first Portuguese constitution was approved, and it was accepted by D. João VI on October 1 of the same year. This is the Constitution that the Andradas and other Brazilian deputies refused to sign. Initially welcomed by Brazilians, the new constitution unexpectedly hastened Brazilian independence. Number 125, dated 6 October 1821, ordered the Prince regent D. Pedro to return from Brazil. Number 130 of 13 October dealt with the administrators of the extinct Companhia de Pernambuco e Pará e Maranhão. Number 151 of 15 January 1822 extinguished certain courts created in Rio de Janeiro, calling for the establishment of a new form of administration there and in other provinces of Brazil. Number 164 of 23 April 1822 alters the Alvará of 6 February 1821 which had created a “Relação” in Pernambuco. Number 181 of 15 June 1822 authorizes the Juntas Provisórias of the provinces of Brazil to extinguish certain taxes and substitute others, of a milder nature. Number 197, 27 July 1822, determines that D. Pedro continues to reside in Rio de Janeiro, and deals with the installation of Juntas Provisórias. Number 200 of 30 July 1822 nullifies the decree of 16 February issued in Rio de Janeiro which had called for a convocação of the procuradores of the provinces of Brazil. Number 201, also dated 30 July 1822, hands down indictments against members of the Junta de São Paulo. Number 213, an order dated 2 August 1822, deals with execution of an Alvará of 30 May 1820 extinguishing certain taxes in the provinces of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Pernambuco. Number 214, a decree of 20 August 1822, deals with education in the overseas territories, calling on the Conselho de Estado to consult with the Relações do Brazil about the placement of students. Decree number 231, dated 28 September 1822, declares null all legislative acts of the government in Rio de Janeiro under D. Pedro. Order number 235 of 10 October 1822 deals with officials
who had returned from Pernambuco. Order number 241 (incorrectly indexed as 240), dated 24 October 1822, authorizes the government to delay for six months salaries for overseas magistrates, and specifically mentions Antonio José Ferreira da Costa, Desembargador for the Relação do Maranhão. Decree number 245 of 5 November 1822 deals with the organization of troops in Pará. Number 255, dated 9 November 1822, creates a customs house and office for inspecting cotton in the Villa de S. João da Parnaíba in the province of Piauí. Number 266, dated 7 January 1823, declares that the Regency for Brazil shall reside in the city of Bahia, and that all provinces shall be subject to this regency except those of Pará and Maranhão. Number 270, dated 23 January 1823, declares all the provinces of Brazil in rebellion that fail to adhere to the new Portuguese constitution. For this reason Ceará, Paraíba do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo are deprived of their representation in the Côrtes. Number 278, dated 15 February 1823, declares that as certain Brazilian provinces are deprived of representation in the Côrtes, that the Conselho do Estado shall be composed of nine members, six of whom shall be Europeans, and three shall be from overseas. Number 302, dated 22 March 1823, approves a Collegio de Educandas in the capital of Pará.

* Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*.

1825

143. ARANTES, Francisco José de. *Compendio de chronologia mathematica e historica; extrahido dos melhores auctores ....* Coimbra: Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1825. 12°, recent machine-marbled wrappers (remains of early blue wrappers at inner margins of title page recto and final leaf verso). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some light soil- ing and staining, mostly marginal. Overall a good to very good copy. Old signature on verso of title page. A few contemporary ink and later pencil corrections and marginal highlights in text. Later notes in ink on verso of last leaf. 83 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION of this rare text compiled for the use of Arantes’ students at the University of Coimbra, but almost immediately suppressed. He discusses the subject of historical chronology, various calendars and dating systems used in earlier times, the problems of dating historical events described in Classical texts and early chronicles, the uncertainty surrounding Biblical dates and the year of Christ’s birth, etc. Following the text are various tables giving dates of important events in Portuguese and world history. The *Compendio* ran afoul of the university censor and, after a bitter dispute, a corrected second edition was published in Lisbon in 1826, with all remaining copies of the first edition being withdrawn. Arantes (1783-1870) was born in Recife; after earning a doctorate in theology at Coimbra, he was appointed to its faculty. He later became dean of the Coimbra cathedral and administrator of the bishopric.

144. SACRAMENTO, Leandro do. Memoria economica sobre a plantação, cultura, e preparação do chá.... Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia Nacional, 1825. 4°, much later (twentieth century?) quarter black morocco over plain puce paper boards (upper joint cracked near head of spine; some chipping), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter and fillets, black endleaves. Woodcut Imperial Brazilian arms on title page. Very small but crude repair to lower outer corner of first five leaves. Tiny, minor wormholes in outer margins. Overall a good copy. Contemporary inscription partially trimmed in upper margin of title page. 48 pp. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of what is probably the first book on tea published in Brazil. It was commissioned by the imperial government and distributed to the provinces of the Brazilian Empire accompanied with seeds. The author, in his capacity as botanist at the Jardim Botanico da Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas, there discovered a significant number of tea plants abandoned and growing wild. He provides a brief botanical description, followed by considerable detail regarding the cultivation, harvest, and preparation of the leaves from market, distinguishing a number of different varieties.

Frei Leandro do Sacramento (Recife 1778-Rio de Janeiro 1829), a member of the Calced Carmelite order, earned a degree in philosophy at Coimbra University. A member of learned societies in Russia, Munich, London, and Gand, among others, he was a distinguished naturalist, especially in botany; St. Hilaire praised his collecting of plants for medicinal uses.


145. [SANTOS, Luis Gonçalves dos]. Antidoto salutifero contra a Desper- tador Constitucional extranumerario No. 3. Dividido em sete cartas dirigidas ao auctor d’aquelle folheto impio, revolucionario, e execravel. Para beneficio da mocidade brasileira, especialmente da fluminense, por hum seu patricio fiel aos deveres que lhe impoe a religião, e o imperio. Impressa no Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1825. 4°, recent full burgundy morocco, spine (a bit faded) with raised bands in five compartment, otherwise plain, period marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green for an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Wood-engraved vignette on title-page. Very minor worming to first and last few leaves, touching a letter
or two. Small dampstain to first few leaves. Old signature (“Mello”) on title-page. 151, (1) pp., lacking pp. 89-96. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in Lisbon, 1827. Gonçalves dos Santos attacks the Freemasons in Brazil “with arguments, anathemas and even jokes” (Blake). This is a point-by-point attack on an issue of Domingos Alves Branco Moniz Barreto’s Despertador constitucional, which is reprinted on pp. 141-66.

Padre Gonçalves dos Santos (1767-1844), nicknamed “Padre Perereca” by his adversaries, was a prolific writer and translator and played an active part in the independence movement. Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was elected an honorary member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, Lisbon, and the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro.

* Sacramento Blake V, 413. Rodrigues 1118. This work not in Valle Cabral; cf. 120, on the Despertador constitucional. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. On the author, see Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 774 and Innocência V, 294 and XVI, 31; neither lists this work. Not located in NUC.

1827

146. [FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, possible author.] Adicioa a Apologia dos Voluntarios Academicos ou pensamentos sobe a campanha do batalhão dos voluntarios Academicos nos meses de Dezembro de 1826, e Janeiro de 1827. Por Um Soldado. Coimbra: na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 8°, stitched (remains of early blue wrappers). Woodcut vignette with publisher’s initials on title page. Slight foxing. A very good copy. 26 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work which serves as an addition to the pamphlet published earlier the same year titled Apologia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e calamitosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional, describing a military expedition by the “Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos” in December of 1826 and January of 1827. The Corpo was comprised of students from Coimbra who fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitucional against the Miguelistas. Innocência attributed the Apologia to Francisco Antonio Fernando Silva Ferrão, a member of the Corpo while studying law at Coimbra, who later became minister of Justice and a leading jurist.

* Not in Innocência; see IX, 254 for the Apologia and related Collecção dos documentos. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues I, 15-6 (saying that the work had been attributed to José Victorino Freire Cardoso da Fonseca, a fifth-year law student; cf. Innocência XIII, 339-40, where the present work is not listed in the entry for Fonseca); see also Martins de Carvalho II, 148-53. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Porbase cites three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one in the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in WorldCat. Not located in COPAC. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
147. [FERRÃO, Francisco Antonio Fernandes da Silva, possible compiler.] Collectão dos documentos, que servem de fundamento e prova na apologia da Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e calumniosas imputacoes Forjadas ao mesmo Corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor D. Pedro IV. E da carta constitucional. [Coimbra: (colophon) Na Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia, 1827. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Some worming to upper inner margin of seven leaves, not affecting text. A good, uncut copy. 20, 15 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of twelve documents, with an extract from the Camara dos Deputados session of 16 March 1827, all pertaining to the “Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos.” The Corpo was a group of students from Coimbra that fought for D. Pedro and the Carta Constitutional against the Miguelistas. This pamphlet is related to the Apologia dirigida a nação portugueza, para plena justificação do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e calumniosas imputações forjadas ao mesmo corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor Dom Pedro IV, e da Carta Constitucional. Innocencio attributed the Apologia to Francisco Antonio Fernando Silva Ferrão, who was a member of the Corpo while studying law at Coimbra, who later became minister of Justice and a leading jurisconsult.

Innocencio IX, 254-55; Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar portugues II, 148–53. Porbace cites this as a separate work, listing two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa, ONLY, and giving the same collation as the present copy, but incorrectly recording the place of publication as [Lisboa]. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in WorldCat. Not located in COPAC.

148. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de. Noticia dos manuscriptos pertencentes ao direito publico externo diplomatico de Portugal, e á historia, litteratura do mesmo paiz, que existem na Bibliotheca R. de Paris, e outras, da mesma capital, e nos archivos de Franca, examinados, e colligidos pelo…. Lisbon: Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1827. 4°, slightly later diced half tan calf over pebbled cloth boards (some wear at corners), spine with thick raised bands in five compartments, gilt letters and fillets, text-block edges marbled, silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut arms of the Academy of Sciences on title page. Faint browning. Overall a fine copy. (2 ll.), 105 pp. [i.e., 107, with an extra leaf, paginated 8A on recto, inserted following p. 8], (2 ll. advt.). $900.00

FIRST EDITION in this form; parts had appeared previously in the Annaes das scienecias, das artes e das letras. It was reprinted in Lisbon, 1863. Santareem gives comments, sometimes lengthy, on the content, context and importance of manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale, the Archives Nationales, the Bibliothèque de Ste. Genevieve, the Arsenal, the Mazarine and the Invalides that relate to Portugal and her overseas possessions.

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortesao, History of Portuguese Cartography I,
in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia.” He travelled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts; he also served as Keeper of the Royal Archives at Torre do Tombo from 1824 until 1833, when he was dismissed for political reasons. Although he spent the rest of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return to Portugal.


1828


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Elogio is in effect a biography of D. João VI’s years in power, with a multitude of references to his royal decrees. It describes his reforms to the royal navy, actions during the Peninsular War, educational reforms, attempts to stimulate the economy; his reaction to the constitutional crisis in the early 1820s and to Brazilian independence.

Brandão (b. ca. 1778), a native of Valença do Minho, earned a doctorate in theology from Coimbra and published numerous works, including one on the Gomes Freire conspiracy of 1817 and many in defense of D. Miguel’s right to the throne. He also frequently engaged in literary battles with José Agostinho de Macedo. After D. Miguel was deposed Brandão moved to Rome, where he died in 1837.


150. SILVA, Luiz Duarte Villela da. Observações criticas sobre alguns artigos do ensaio estatístico do Reino de Portugal e Algarves publicado em Paris por Adriano Balbi …. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1828. 8°, modern
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this critique of Balbi’s *Essai statistique sur le royaume de Portugal et d’Algarve*, Paris 1822, with much information about Brazil, especially its trade with Portugal. Villela da Silva (1761–1842 or 1842), treasurer of Santa Maria de Alcáçova in Santarem and dean of the Basílica de Santa Maria-Maior, was apparently inspired to write the *Observações* by Balbi’s failure to mention Villela da Silva’s *Compendio historico da Villa de Celorico da Beira*, Lisbon 1808. According to Innocência, Villela collected comments on Balbi’s *Essai* from friends and acquaintances such as Stockler and Pedro José de Figueiredo; he then published them all under his own name.

Particularly interesting are his comments on Balbi’s nearly 400-page overview of Portuguese literature, painting, sculpture and music (see pp. 50–128); e.g., he points out that Balbi neglected to mention the Brazilian José Basílio da Gama, author of *Uruguay* and *Quitubia*, “homem de finíssimo gosto. Todas as suas composições são bem metrificadas, e em um estilo verdadeiramente próprio, e original” (p. 105), and that Balbi had not consulted the Brazilian Domingos Caldas Barbosa’s description of the Quinta of the Senhores de Bella (p. 49). At the end he berates Balbi for including too much material in his *Essai*, “avaliando, conforme o parecer do nosso judiciozo Jacintho Freire de Andrade, os livros mais pelo peso do que pelo feitio” (p. 128).


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151. GUEDES, Rodrigo Pinto, **Barão do Rio da Prata.** *Defeza do Almirante Pinto Guedes, Barão do Rio da Prata, perante o Conselho de Guerra, a que respondeu pelo comando da Esquadra Imperial do Rio da Prata, de que fora encarregado por nomeação de 6 de abril de 1826, até 19 de Dezembro de 1828, em que, por outra semelhante ordem, cessou a sua Comissão.* Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de Torres, 1829. 4°, early plain wrappers, text-block edges sprinkled dark red. Woodcut floral vignette on title page. A very good copy. Contemporary inscriptions “Nº 1” in upper outer corner of title page, and “Oliveira” in lower margin of title page. Mid-nineteenth-century purple oval stamp of the Quinta das Lagrimas, M. Osorio, Coimbra on title page. viii, 128 pp., (1 l. erratas). $2,500.00

FIRST EDITION. The author (1762–1845), a native of Gradiz (bishopric of Viseu) who became a naturalized Brazilian, was an admiral whose actions during the Rio de la Plata campaign (1826–1828) had come under attack. This *Defeza* began a minor pamphlet war: it was followed by *Analyse e refutacao do libello accusatorio, que publicou o almirante Barão do Rio da Prata … contra alguns ministros d’estado …*, Rio de Janeiro 1829, to which the Baron replied with *Echece et mat á impostura do Ilmº e Exmº Sr. João Severiano Maciel da Costa, Marquez de Queluz …*, Rio de Janeiro 1830. The Marquez de Queluz responded with *O barão do Rio da Prata nu e cru, tal qual é e sempre foi*, Rio de Janeiro 1830, and the
Baron apparently had the final word with *Resposta ao ultimo opusculo do ... Marquez de Queluz, pelo seu menor admirador ...*, Rio de Janeiro 1830.

*Provenance:* The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.


First Edition in Portuguese. The translator, Joaquim José Pedro Lopes, was editor of the *Gazeta de Lisboa* and a confirmed absolutist, favoring the cause of D. Miguel while opposing D. Pedro and D. Maria da Gloria. In the introduction, he states that he decided to translate this work from the original French because he considered it one of the best pieces written on the subject.

1830

Attack on Enlightenment Philosophy

153. SANTOS, Luis Gonçalves dos. *A impiedade confundida, ou Refutação da carta de Talleyrand escrita ao Papa Pio Septimo ...* Rio de Janeiro: Na Typographia de Torres, 1830. 4°, mid-twentieth-century half sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (some wear to spine, corners) spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves, top edges rouged, red silk ribbon place marker. Occasional minor soiling and light stains. Small hole in final leaf, without loss. Overall a very good copy. (2 ll.), xiii pp., (1 blank l.), 324 pp. (2 ll.). $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION; this work was reprinted in Pernambuco, 1838. At the end it is stated that pp. 1-128 were printed at the Officina Typographica Nacional. Gonçalves dos Santos attacks a letter of Talleyrand (“Nada mais he do que huma indigesta e monstruosa compilação de horrendas mentiras, insultos, e blasfemias contra a Religião Revelada, extraídas dos Impios incredulos tanto antigos, como modernos,” p. x), and the whole of Enlightenment philosophy. The letter was in fact not the work of Talleyrand.

Padre Gonçalves dos Santos (1767-1844), nicknamed “Padre Perereca” by his adversaries, was a prolific writer and translator, and played an active part in the independence movement. For several years he engaged in a bitter debate with P. Diogo Antônio Feijó regarding clerical celibacy. Born in Rio de Janeiro, he was elected an honorary member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, Lisbon, and the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro.

EXAME DE ARTILHEIROS
QUE
COMPREHende ARIThMETICA, GEOMETRIA, E
ArtilhaRia, com quatro appendices: O primeiro de algumas pre-
guntas utes; o segundo do metodo de contar as boulas, e
bombas nas pilhas; o terceiro das batarias; e o quarto
dos fogos artificiace.

OBRA DE GRANDE UTILIDADE, PARA SE ENSINAREM
os novos Soldados Artilleros, por preguntas, e resposta.

DEDICADO
AO ILLUSTRISSIMO, E EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
Gomes Freire
De Andrade,
Do Conselho de Sua Magestade,
Sargento mor de batalhas de seus Exercitos, Gov-
ernador, e Capitão General do Rio de Janeiro,
E Minas Geraes.

POR
Joze Fernandes
Pinto Alpoym,
Cavalleiro Proesso na Ordem de Christo, e Sargento
mor Engenheiro, e do novo Batallão da ArtilhaRia; Leuze da mesma, por
Sua Magestade que Deus guarde, na Academia do Rio de Janeiro.

LISBOA:
Na nova Officina de Joze Antonio Plates,
Anno de M. DCC. XLIV.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

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TRATTADO UNICO DA CONSTITUICAM PESTILENCIAL DE PERNAMBUCO OFFERECIDO A ELREY N.S.

POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compu- lessem para se conferirem pelos Coripeos da Medicina aos dizesmes com que he trattada esta pestilen- cial febre.

COMPOSTO POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVER-
sidade de Coimbra, e dos de espírito Real na dita Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambuc- co por mandado de Sua Majefidade que Deus guarde.

EM LISBOA.

No officio de MIGUEL MANESCAL, Impresor do Prin-
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Item 104 (Pernambuco)

VIVA A PATRIA.

Viva os PATRIOTAS, e acabe para sempre a tiaania real.