RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 291

Education
February 5, 2018

Special List 291

Education

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

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

Visitors by appointment
Special List 291

Education

How Shall We Teach Our Physicians?

1. ABREU, Antonio Joaquim Ribeiro Gomes de. A organização dos estudos medicos de Portugal. Discurso proferido na Sociedade de Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa. Lisbon: Typ. de Antonio Henrique de Pontes, 1852 [on wrappers: 1853]. 16°, original green printed wrappers (slight chipping to lower wrapper). Light browning. In very good condition. 142 pp., (1 blank l.). $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, part of an ongoing debate over medical education in Portugal. Gomes de Abreu (1809-1867) took his medical degree at the University of Coimbra in 1833 and taught there until 1856, when he refused to swear a loyalty oath to the current regime. D. Miguel invited him to join him in exile in Brombach (Austria), where he became preceptor to D. Miguel’s children.


On Education in Colombia

2. [ACOSTA, Cecilio]. Cosas sabidas y cosas por saberse, ó Federacion Colombiana - tolerancia politica - universidades e instruccion elemental - y cuestion holandesa. Caracas: Imprenta de Jesus Maria Soriano y Compañía, 1856. 8°, contemporary plain blue-green wrappers. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In very good to fine condition. 31 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION. A sequel of 12 pp. was published in 1858. There appears to be a 1951 reprint, as well as a 1958 reprint of the sequel.

* Sabin 16990. NUC: MH. OCLC: 79174490 (no location given); 46340522 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, Harvard University-Wadsworth House, British Library, Oxford University); 04521964 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE, which cites a single copy of the 1858 sequel in the Biblioteca Central de Cantabria. Not located in Rebiun, which cites a single copy of the 1951 edition at the Bibliotecas Hispánica e Islámica-Ciudad Universitaria-Madrid, as well as several locations for a 1958 edition...
TRABALHOS MEDICÓS
OFERECIDOS
À MAGESTADE
DO
SENIOR D. PEDRO I.
IMPERADOR DO BRASIL,
INVICTO, AUGUSTO, EXIMO PROTECTOR

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA TYPOGRAPHIA NACIONAL.
of the sequel. Porbase locates a single copy of the 1958 edition. Copac repeats Oxford University and British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a microfilm of the copy at Harvard (EROMM) and several copies of the 1958 edition.

3. [AESOP]. Conselhos, e fabulas moraes para a educação dos meninos, e uso das escolas da nação portugueza dividida em lições. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Desiderio Marques Leão, 1823. 8°, disbound, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Minor worming to lower outer corner of last 4 leaves, without loss; old inked pagination in upper corners. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (“275-336”) in upper outer corners. 62 pp. $175.00

Didactic children’s literature: twenty-one fables, each followed by its moral.


**Popular Work that Aimed to Combine**

“The Gall of Instruction with the Honey of Entertainment” (Bell)


3 volumes. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. There are a number of later editions and translations of this educational work that uses Fénelon’s Télemaque for a model. Bell notes that Almeida - one of the original members of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon - sought to combine “the gall of instruction with the honey of entertainment. He wrote it first in rhyme, then turned to blank verse, but, still dissatisfied, finally adopted prose, taking care, however, he says, that it should not degenerate into a novel. The book had a wide vogue, but is quite unreadable.”

Almeida (1722-1804), an Oratorian, studied experimental science under P. João Baptista, the first to teach it in Portugal. Having been exiled under the Marques de
Pombal, he spent many years teaching in France. His *Recreação filosofica* is the outstanding Portuguese survey of eighteenth-century science and philosophy; it appeared in ten volumes, beginning in 1751.


**Reaction to Verney’s Theory of Education**

*5. [BARBOSA, João Mendes Saccheti, supposed author]. Cartas em que se dá notícia da origem, e progresso das sciencias, escritas ao Doutor José da Costa Leitão por hum seu amigo, e dadas à luz pelo mesmo para utilidade dos curiosos. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1753. 4°, contemporary sheep (some wear, especially at head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from top, gilt letter. Woodcut monogram on title page. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Contemporary or near contemporary paper plain paper label with manuscript ink shelfmark in top spine compartment. Nineteenth-century blue-and-white shield-shaped paper label in bottom spine compartment, with manuscript writing illegible. 189 pp.    $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scarce and interesting anonymous contribution to the polemical literature generated by Luís António Verney’s publication in 1746 of the *Verdadeiro metodo de estudar*, which had proposed sweeping improvements in the teaching of Portuguese grammar, Latin grammar and literature, the Greek and Hebrew languages, rhetoric, poetry and philosophy, metaphysics, physics, ethics, medicine, jurisprudence, theology, and canon law. Verney’s work ends with a summary of educational policy, including the education of women. Innocêncio lists over twenty works attacking or defending Verney’s ideas. There exist several works by Verney answering his critics.

Innocêncio, followed by the cataloguers of the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon, attributes authorship to João Mendes Saccheti Barbosa (1714-1777), a native of Estremoz. Barbosa Machado, probably in error, had attributed authorship to the Benedictine monk Fr. José de São Miguel (b. 1714), known in the secular life as José Manuel de Amorim, a native of São Miguel de Reziz, termo da Villa do Prado in the Archbishopric of Braga. Barbosa also gives an incorrect date of publication for the present work of 1751.

* Innocêncio III, 421. Cf. Barbosa Machado IV, 218. Not located in OCLC. Porbase cites three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, giving the same collation as our copy, and Barbosa as the author. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. The Library of Congress Online Catalog cites a copy with the same collation as ours. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.
Leer sin libro
DIRECCIONES ACERTADAS PARA EL GOBIERNO
Ethico, Economico, y Politico:
Dirigido al SERENISSIMO PRINCIPE
DON PEDRO EL FELICE,
Regente de Portugal, y Algarbes,
Y De todos sus Dominios,
No Reconociente Superior en la Tierra.

Escrita
DON DIEGO ENRIQUEZ DE VILLEGAS
Cavallero Profeso en la Ordone, y Cavalleria
Militar de N. Senor Jesu Cristo; Capitan
de Corazas Espanolas.

En LISBOA. Con licencia,
En la Empresa de Antonio Craebeek de Mello,
Impresor de Su ALTEZA. Anno 1672.
Bowdlerized Excerpts for Teaching Morals to Children


Barker observed that his students learned and retained moral lessons much more willingly if the the lessons were in verse, but felt that much of serious Portuguese literature contained material inappropriate for young ears. He set out to create a collection of works in verse suitable for teaching his pupils to be “uteis a si mesmos, aos seus similhantes, e á Patria.” The first volume offers 71 fables. The second includes sonnets, epigrams, madrigals, decimas, odes, epistles, satires, eclogues and more by Camões, Barbosa du Bocage, Domingo Caldas Barbosa, Sá de Miranda, Nicolau Tolentino, António Ribeiro dos Santos, José Agostinho de Macedo, and many others. Innocêncio notes that although Barker doesn’t acknowledge it, this is an adaptation of Almeida Garrett’s *Parnaso Lusitano*, 1826.

Antonio Maria Barker (1792-1853), a native of Porto, arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1810. Devoting himself to primary education, he became one of the most highly regarded teachers. When Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed to a commission charged to study the furthering of education and improvements in methods of teaching. He published more than a dozen works designed to assist in the instruction of his pupils. Barker was a member of a number of learned societies in the newly independent Brazil, including the Sociedade Litteraria do Rio de Janeiro.

College Education in Rio de Janeiro

worming in lower outer margin. In slightly less than good condition.
Long annotation on verso of yellow front wrapper and on title page,
signed by José Herculano da Costa Brito and dated 1869. 36 pp.
$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? This rare pamphlet contains three orations: “Discurso de abertura dos trabalhos do Instituto em sua quarta sessão magna anniversaria pelo presidente bacharel A.L. do Bomsuccesso” (pp. [5]-9); “Relatorio dos trabalhos do Instituto dos Bachareis em Lettras durante o anno social de 1867-1868, lido na quarta sessão anniversaria pelo 1º secretario bacharel J.B. de Lacerda Filho” (pp. [11]-26); and “Elogio historico do socio fallecido bacharel Manoel Herculano da Costa Brito, lido na sessão magna do Instituto dos Bachareis em Lettras pelo orador bacharel Benjamin F. Ramiz Galvão” (pp. [27]-36)
The second speech is earlier than any of the numerous writings of Lacerda cited by Blake. The third speech is one of the earliest works by Ramiz Galvão (1846-1938).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this interesting collection of works by one of Brazil’s foremost physicians. The first work, with divisional title and separate pagination, is Memoria sobre algumas enfermidades do Rio de Janeiro, e mui particularmente sobre o abuso geral, e pernicioso effeito da applicação da preciosa casca peruviana, ou quina. In it Bomtempo draws upon his seven years’ experience treating tropical fevers in Angola to propose new treatments for a summer fever (complicated by hepatitis) and a winter fever then endemic in Brazil, and criticizes the excessive use of quinine.
The other works, each with a divisional title but paginated continuously, are Plano ou regulamento interino, para os exercicios da Academia Medico-Cirurgica do Rio de Janeiro, feito, e dirigido à Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino, por officio de 14 de Agosto de 1820 (proposals for improving the Academy’s medical school); Regulamento interino para a fisicatura mór do Imperio do Brasil (proposals for improving government oversight of the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and public health); and Esboço de hum systema de medicina pratica, pelo qual em qualquer parte do globo se podem curar todas as molestias irritativas, com hum só, e simples remedio; applicação e formação d’estes ....
These works sometimes appear on the market separately, but were meant to be bound together. Despite a statement by Innocência to the contrary, we are fairly certain there was only one printing.

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


Two American Travel Accounts, Published by a German Educational Reformer: Ecuador and North America

9. CAMPE, Joachim Heinrich. Sammlung interessanter und durchgängig zweckmässig abgefasster Reisebeschreibungen für die Jugend, von ... Vierter Theil mit Chursächsischer Freiheit. Braunschweig: In der Schulbuchhandlung, 1788. 12°, contemporary half calf over decorated boards (some wear), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, orange and dark-brown lettering pieces (chipping), endleaves of bluish paper, text-block edges rouged. Title page backed (not affecting text), title page and p. 352 somewhat soiled. In good condition. Owner’s signature, dated 1821, on recto of front free endleaf. (3 ll.), 352 pp. $200.00

The Kleine Kinderbibliothek runs to 12 volumes (of which this is the fourth), but each can also be considered a separate work, and each was apparently reprinted as necessary. This volume focuses on two accounts. The first is the description by Isabel Godin des Odonais (1728-1792) of her twenty-year journey to join her husband, which took her from her native Riobamba (Viceroyalty of Peru, now Ecuador) to the mouth of the Amazon River. The second account (pp. 33-352) is Jonathan Carver’s Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768, which includes extensive information on Native Americans in the Midwest, and was an important source book and stimulus for later explorers, especially Mackenzie and Lewis and Clark.

Joachim Heinrich Campe (1746-1818), a native of Lower Saxony, was a major figure in the German Enlightenment and is notable for his attempts at educational reform. He was briefly a tutor to Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, with whom he maintained ties. After a brief stint as teacher at Johann Bernhard Basedow’s Philanthropinum in Dessau, he established in Hamburg his own teaching institute, which based learning on a family model. Published works include Robinson der Jüngere, 1779-80, and the trilogy Die Entdeckung von Amerika. In 1786 he moved to Braunschweig, where he proposed to reform the school system. He died there in 1818, at age 72.

NUC: Hamburg and Reutlingen, 1786-96 at DLC, NN; Wolfenbuttel, 1786-? at NN; Reutlingen, 1787-1800 at ViU; and later editions. The only NUC listing for a Braunschweig printing is a copy of volume 7 only (1789) at CtY.
10. [CANTON, R.G.]. Informe leído por el C. Presidente del Conservatorio Yucateco, en la junta general verificada el día 2 de Agosto de 1874. Mérida: Tipografía de Gil Canto, 1874. Small 8°, original green printed wrappers (minor soiling). In very good to fine condition. Author’s four-line signed (“R.G. Canton”) and dated (“Julio 12 1877”) presentation inscription to his friend Stephen Salisbury in purple ink on title page. 16 pp. $400.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this oration dealing with musical education. Signed in print on p. 15, “R.G. Canton”.

* Not located in Palau, which lists works that were printed in Mérida from 1918 to 1940 by Francisco Cantón Rosado - perhaps a relative or descendant of our author. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCpBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Copac. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in University of Texas Online Catalogue. Not located in Melvyl. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a microfilm copy at ERROM from University Texas at Austin.


Originally published in 1853, this Manual of Urbanity and Good Manners, nicknamed the “Manual of Carreño”, a book that teaches and trains the individual in the management of decency, was reissued numerous times. The present edition is rare. There are also Appleton editions or issues of 1854, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1870, 1873, 1875, 1894, 1897, 1899, 1903, 1906, 1920, and 1923, as well as numerous other editions from different places by different publishers. This manual had a great influence on a global level, to the point that it was approved to be taught in elementary schools in Spain; it was used as a text, not only in Spain but in other Spanish-speaking countries as well. The importance of this book is based on the fact that it was directed towards children of both sexes in a time where education was almost exclusively for boys and the more powerful social classes.

Manuel Antonio Carreño Muñoz (Caracas, 1812-París, 1874) was a Venezuelan musician, teacher and diplomat. He achieved much in the fields of diplomacy and teaching. He founded the prestigious Colegio Roscio and translated works like *Reasoned, historical*
LA PERSPECTIVA, Y ESPECUARIA DE
Euclides. Traduzidas en vulgar Castellano, y dirigidas a la S. C. R. M. del Rey don Philippe nuestro Señor. Por Pedro Ambroso
Onderiz fu criado.

EN MADRID.
En casa de la vrua de Alonso Gomez.
Año. M. D. LXXXV.
and dogmatic Catechism of Abbe Thériou and *Introduction to the method to study the Latin language* of Jean-Louis Burnouf into Spanish. He served as foreign minister and Finance minister of Venezuela. After his resignation from the latter post due to the Federal War, he left the country, living in New York and then in Paris, where he died. He was the nephew of Simon Narciso Rodríguez Carreño, better known as Simón Rodríguez, tutor and mentor of Simón Bolívar, and was the father of Teresa Carreño, an acclaimed pianist and composer.

*OCLC: 971821948 (Gobierno Vasco Departamento de Educacio); 167 “hits” for other editions resulting from a search for the author and title. No edition located in Rebiun. This edition not located in CCEPBE, which cites many others. American Antiquarian Society General Catalog cites only the Appleton, 1859 edition.*

**Advice from a Disgruntled Parent**

12. *Carta de Instrução, e bons documentos, sobre as obrigações de um pai para um filho, em que se trata doutrina espiritual, e moral ....* Lisbon: Na Off. de Francisco Sabino dos Santos, 1779. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette (a town or cityscape?) on title page. Woodcut factotum initial on p. 5. Browning. In good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (“388-395”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 16 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this compendium of advice to his son by a father who is apparently disgruntled with modern manners and morals, especially those of the nobility. Particularly handy is the 21-stanza poem (pp. 10-14) summarizing the advice from A (“Amor de Deos seja estudo / Da vossa melhor lição”) to Z (“Zelo vos advertirei / Da Fé he bem que se dê”). The verse for “X” has the somewhat ambiguous advice about chess and other games:

- Xadrez, e o mais jogo; parte
- são de empenho, não de officio;
- Porque jogar sempre he vicio,
- Sabêllo jogar he arte.

*Not located in Innocencio or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in OCLC. Pobra locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.*

**Provocative Work on Portuguese Pedagogy**


FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in Lisbon, 1909, as part of the author’s *Obras Completas*. Aside from his vast literary production, Castilho, appalled by the high rate
of illiteracy in Portugal, invented a new method for teaching children to read. Originally published as *Leitura repentina* in the early 1850s, it was later called the “methodo portuguez.” Castilho attempted to implement it while serving as Comissario Geral de Instrução Primaria. In this work he responds to his critics. A list of works published in response to the *Metodo Portuguez* appears on pp. 13-17.

Antonio Feliciano de Castilho (1800-75), a native of Lisbon, became blind at the age of six but nevertheless went on to earn a degree in law from Coimbra. Castilho ranks (with Almeida Garrett and Herculano) as one of the three best Romantic writers in Portugal, and Bell notes that “His *quadras* … and his blank verse are alike so easy and natural, his style so harmonious and pure that, despite the lack of observation and originality in these long poems, they have not even to-day lost their place in Portuguese literature.” Castilho published numerous works of poetry and prose, founded and edited the *Revista universal lisbonense* (1841-45), and began the series Livraria Classica Portuguesa, for which he wrote the studies of Bernardes and Garcia de Resende. He also translated works of Ovid, Molière, Anacreon and Goethe. His *Faust* translation is particularly well known for the controversy it raised among students of German language and literature (“a questão faustina”). Following Almeida Garrett’s death and Herculano’s retreat to Val-de-Lôbos, Castilho became the leading figure of the Romantic movement. His 1865 prologue to a work by Pinheiro Chagas, which condemned the young writers of Coimbra (Antero de Quental, Trófílo Braga, and Vieira de Castro) for “nebulosidade,” incited Quental to write *Bom senso e bom gosto*, thus sparking one of the greatest polemics in the history of Portuguese literature.

Higher Education in Lisbon

14. **O Concurso no curso superior de lettras. Curiosidades. A questão jurídica das admissões.** N.p.: [colophon:] Imprensa de Sousa Neves, Rua da Atalaia, 65, after September 19, 1871. 8°, later gray wrappers, ink manuscript title on front cover. Caption title. In very good condition. Rectangular ticket (2.5 x 3.2 cm.), with serrated edges, white with red border and two ruled red horizontal lines; ink manuscript “894” above first line, and “E” below second line. 8 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Deals with the Cadeira de Historia Geral do Curso Superior de Lettras in Lisbon, left vacant by the death of Prof. Luís Augusto Rebello da Silva.

LOS SEIS LIBROS
PRIMEROS DELA GEOMETRIA
DE EUCLIDES.

Traduzidos en lengua Española por Rodrigo camorano. Astrologo y Mathematico, y Cathedratico de Cosmographia por su Magestad en la Casa de la Constitucion de Sevilla.
Dirigidas al Illustre Señor Lucasano de Negras, Canónigo de la Santa Iglesia de Sevilla.

Con licencia del Consejo Real.
En Sevilla encasa de Alonso de la Barrera.
1574.
Why the Portuguese Government Must Spend More on Education

15. CORVO, João de Andrade. A Instrucção publica, discurso pronunciado nas sessões de 9, 10 e 11 de abril de 1866. Lisbon: Typ. da Sociedade Typographica Franco-Portugueza, 1866. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (front wrapper detached). Slight foxing. Uncut and unopened. In good to very good condition. 93 pp., (1 blank l.). $125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a native of Torres Novas (1824-1890), teacher, physician, engineer, farmer, and naturalist, as a member of the Portuguese legislature, states: “Eu entendo que a instrucção primaria está na miseria; que a secundaria é uma cause de dosordem na instrucção publica, e muitas vezes de desmoralisação ... ” (p. 8). He compares the amount spent on education in Portugal with that spent in other European countries, and discusses which subjects he feels need more emphasis in Portuguese schools, at the elementary, secondary and university level.

At various times from June 1866 to June 1879 Andrade Corvo was Foreign Minister, Minister of Public Works, Minister of the Navy and Overseas Territories, and Minister of War. He wrote an historical novel, Um Ano na Corte, published in 4 volumes, 1850-1851, whose action takes place at the time of the deposing of D. Afonso VI. He founded and edited the newspaper A Época (1848-1849) together with Rebelo da Silva, and contributed to the Revista Universal Lisbonense (1841-1859) and the Revista Contemporânea de Portugal e Brasil (1859-1865).

Innocêncio X, 148. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Mineralogy for Students

16. [COUTINHO, Filipe Nery da Silva]. Passeios instructivos; ou lições elementares de mineralogia, botanica, e chymica. Impressas de ordem de Sua Alteza Real o Príncipe Regente N.S. para uso das escolas. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1803. 8°, patterned paper rear wrapper (upper wrapper missing, stitching nearly gone). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Title page with middling ink blot and 2 lines scored (single line, not obscuring text). Early ink scribbles on p. 47 (not obscuring text), and a few smaller ones elsewhere. In good condition. (4 ll.), 150 pp., (1 l. errata). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this introduction to mineralogy (ranging from common rocks to gemstones), arranged in the form of a series of questions by two pupils who are taking long walks in the country, and their teacher’s replies. In the introduction, the author notes that the natural way to learn science is to observe details, ask questions, and then move on to more abstract matters.

Subsequent passeios were to cover botany and chemistry. These are discussed in Serrano Pinto and Soares Andrade (see below), but we have been unable to locate any copies.

Filipe Nery da Silva Coutinho studied law at Coimbra and was desembargador da Relação do Porto. Innocêncio knew nothing more of him except that he was still alive in
His only other published work also seems to have been for educational purposes: a large-format engraving with a 12-page supplement, _Carta chronographica da vida e reinado dos augustos reis de Portugal, e advertencias sobre a mesma carta_, Lisbon, 1804.

† Innocencio II, 301-2: had apparently not seen the work, since he gives the title as _Passeios mineralogicos, etc._, Lisbon, Imp. Regia 1803, and states that he believes it appeared without the author’s name. Ramiz Galvão, _Catalogo do Gabinete Português de Leitura_ (1906), no. 502: calling for 2 volumes, 1803, without collation. Manuel Serrano Pinto and António Soares de Andrade, “Passeios instrutivos de História Natural em Portugal nas vésperas das invasões francesas,” _A Terra: Conflitos e Ordem_ (Coimbra, 2008) pp. 409-17; on the second and third parts, see their “Passeios instrutivos de História Natural em Portugal nas vésperas das invasões francesas - os metais,” _Scientiarum Historia II - Encontro Luso-Brasileiro de História das Ciências_ (2º Congresso de História das Ciências e das Técnicas e Epistemologia, 2009). Not in Fraccaroli, _Bibliografia de literatura infantil em lingua portuguesa_ (1955). Not in Rocha, _Bibliografia geral da literatura portuguesa para crianças_. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; one record gives the collation as “[pag. var. 343 p.]”, the others as “1 vol.”. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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1812. Studies Needed for a Career in the Military


FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this guide to the studies required by those aspiring to a military career. After an introduction of 20 pages, the work is divided into two sections: I. “Conhecimento dos Homens.” and II. “Dos conhecimentos relativos ás Scienças, e ás Artes.” This second section contains eight parts: study of the art of war; study of history, study of geography, study of military ordnance, study of languages, study of mathematics, study of design, and finally the study of fortification, attack, and defense of strongholds.

The unnumbered page on the verso of p. 89 is a table of contents. It is followed by an errata on the recto of the first of three unnumbered supplementary leaves. On the verso begins a catalogue of “Livros impressos por Francisco Rolland, Impressor-Livreiro em Lisboa.” This catalogue continues on both sides of the second supplementary leaf, and on the recto of the final one. These leaves are integral to the book.

Three Works in Four Volumes on the Controversy Surrounding Verney’s *Verdadeiro método de estudar*

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Refutation of Luís António Verney’s *Verdadeiro método de estudar*, and a confirmation of the arguments put forward by P. José de Araújo. S.J. (writing under the pseudonym Arsenio da Piedade) in his Reflexões apologeticas à obra intitulada Verdadeiro metodo de estudar.

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

BOUND WITH:


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


AND BOUND WITH:

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

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

Innocencio V, 224. Barbosa Machado IV, 207. Andrade, Verne e a cultura do seu tempo. Payan Martins, Livros clandestinos, pp. 371-2. OCLC: 503831884 (British Library); 28616993 (Harvard College Library, Duke University Library); 433294827 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates fourteen copies in five Portuguese libraries, but only one copy of the Valença imprint, which we could not find elsewhere. Copac cites two copies at British Library and one at Oxford University.

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**Educational Journal**


4 issues. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION - A COMPLETE RUN of this academic journal on education, published by the Centro de Investigação em Educação e Psicologia, Universidade de Évora, and Edições Colibri. The issues cover a wide variety of topics. The first issue contains articles on general themes and trends in education, the second issue on education and citizenship, the third issue on education ethics, and sustainability, and the fourth issue on teaching and literacy.
REINO
DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.

Preço 5 fr.

PARIS,
NA OFFICINA DE A. BODEE.
1818.

Item 25
How Princes Should Rule
Dedicated to the Prince Regent and Future King of Portugal

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this volume dealing with how princes should rule, dedicated to D. Pedro, Prince Regent of Portugal (reigned as D. Pedro II, 1683-1706). A rare earlier issue is cited by Arouca and Porbase, with the title page dated 1671. D. Pedro staged a coup d’état in 1667 that led to the imprisonment of his wild, mentally unstable brother, D. Afonso VI, and the signing of a peace treaty with Spain in 1668 which recognized Portuguese independence. The book is liberally strewn with anecdotes from the classics and from recent Spanish history, with frequent footnotes providing Latin citations. The author uses throughout the comparison of a man to a tree.

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

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

First Edition in Spanish of an Important Work on Optics

21. EUCLID. La perspectiva, y especularia de Euclides. Traduzidas en vulgar castellano ... por Pedro Ambrosio Onderiz. Madrid: en casa de la viuda de Alonso Gomez, 1585. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter tan calf (light wear), spine with raised, gilt-tooled bands in five compartments black leather lettering piece with author in gilt, text block edges marbled. Woodcut royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials (6 to 8 lines high). Numerous woodcut diagrams in text (usually 10 to 11 lines high). Short tear in lower margin of title, without loss; some very slight scattered browning and spotting. Overall in very good to fine condition. Faint contemporary ink inscription at foot of title-page. Small (4 x 3.2 cm.) bookplate of Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta in upper outer corner of front pastedown. (6), 60 ll. $12,000.00

Rare first edition in Spanish of the Optica et catoptrica, the earliest surviving Greek work on perspective and one of the most important written before Newton’s works on optics. The colophon bears the date 1584.

The Perspectiva was translated by Pedro Ambrosio Onderiz, who in 1582 had been appointed by King Philip II to a chair in the newly established Academia de Matemáticas. Although Onderiz was expressly charged with the translation of scientific works into Spanish, he published no other works. By 1595, Onderiz had been appointed cosmógrafo mayor, in which capacity he intended to correct various cartographical errors which were said to have unduly favored Portuguese territorial claims, but his death in 1596 prevented this.

It is likely that Spanish painters of the Golden Age consulted this work. The only earlier work by Euclid that had been translated into Spanish was Los seis libros primeros de la geometria, Seville 1576; prior to that, the only printing of Euclid in Spain was a truncated Mathematicae quaedam selectae, Alcalá 1566.

The Especularia has separate title-page, licencia, aprobacion, prologue and colophon, all dated 1584, but the quire signatures and pagination continue from the Perspectiva.

Provenance: Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta (1825-1894), born in Mexico City of a family of Spanish landed gentry, was a philologist and an important historian of the Spanish colonial period, as well as one of the leading Mexican bibliophiles and bibliographers of the nineteenth century. He published Aprites para un catálogo de escritores en lenguas indígenas de América (1866); the masterly biography Don Fray Juan de Zumárraga, primer Obispo y Arzobispo de México (1881, various later editions); La bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI (1886), a model of bibliographical erudition; Colección de documentos para la historia de México (2 volumes, 1858-1866); followed by Nueva colección de documentos para la historia de México (5 volumes 1886-1892); an edition of the Arte de la lengua maya, of Fray Gabriel de San Buenaventura (1888); the Opúsculos Inéditos, latinos y castellanos, of Francisco Javier Alegre (1889), as well as other translations, critical editions and documentary collections.

He was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Academia Mexicana de la Lengua (1875-1883), and was that institution’s third director (1883-1894), being responsible for the publication of the first volumes of the Academia’s Memorias.

REINO DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.
NOVA EDIÇÃO, CORRECTA.

Preço 3 fr.

PARIS,
NA OFFICINA DE A. BOBEE.
1821.
First Appearance of Euclid in Spain

22. EUCLID. Los seis libros primeros dela geometria de Euclides. Traduzidos en lengua española por Rodrigo Çamorano astrologo y mathematico, y cathedratico de cosmographia por su Magestad en la casa de la Contratacion de Seuilla. Dirigidos al illustre señor Luciano de Negron, canonigo dela sancta yglesia de Seuilla. Seville: En Casa de Alonso de la Barrera, 1576. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties missing, light stains), vertical manuscript short author and title on spine, in a recent quarter brick-red morocco over reddish-orange cloth folding box. Large woodcut arms of dedicatee on title-page. Numerous woodcut geometric designs in text. Large (13-line) woodcut initial on first page of text; a few 4- and 5-line initials. Woodcut vignette tailpiece. Crisp. Light dampstain in lower blank margin of final 20 leaves. In fine condition. Bookplate from the Landau library, number 64704. 121, (1) ll., signed A4, b-p8, Q4, R2. A4 missigned “4”, m2 missigned “m3”. Leaf 11 unnumbered, 51 misnumbered 42, 78 misnumbered 70, 84 misnumbered 76, 103 misnumbered 102, 105 misnumbered 108, and 116 misnumbered 108. $18,000.00

First Edition in Spanish, and the only edition of this translation prior to a Salamanca 1999 reprint. It is also the first printing of any text by Euclid in Spain, in any language. Zamorano (b. 1542) was professor of cosmography at the Casa de la Contratación de las Indias, as well as an astrologer and mathematician. He later became piloto mayor to King Philip II and wrote the official navigation manual of the Spanish Navy at the time of the Armada. In the present book, he emphasizes the sciences of mechanics, astronomy, and cosmography.

Thomas-Stanford comments that this volume has the appearance of a schoolbook, which would account for its rarity, and notes that the few copies he had been able to examine were rather worn (pp. 16-17).

Euclid’s Elements, a collection of definitions, axioms, theorems, and proofs in 13 books (of which 6 are included in this translation) is the oldest extant deductive treatment of mathematics, and played an important role in the development of logic and modern science. One of the world’s most successful and influential textbooks, it was first published in Venice, 1482, and has appeared in over a thousand editions.

First Portuguese Calligraphy Manual

23. FIGUEIREDO, Manoel de Andrade de. Nova escola para aprender a ler, escrever, e contar.... Lisbon: Livraria Sam Carlos, 1973. Folio (32.1 x 23.5 cm.), publisher’s leatherette in slipcase. As new. Frontispiece portrait, (10 ll.), 156 pp., (1 l.), (1, 44 ll. plates). $150.00

Facsimile reprint edition of the first Portuguese calligraphy manual and Portugal’s first exercise book, originally published in 1722. Its fame rests on the style of writing invented by Andrade de Figueiredo, which was based on that of the Spanish master Morante and became widely taught in Portuguese schools during the reign of D. José I. The 44 plates illustrate various scripts and initial letters, many with elaborate and beautiful arabesque borders incorporating soldiers, birds, animals, etc. Andrade de Figueiredo (ca. 1670-1735) was a native of Brazil, son of the Governor of the Captaincy of Espírito Santo.


Educating the Military

24. FONSECA, Henrique de Sousa. Discurso que em sessão publica do dia 4 de abril de 1843 por occasião da abertura das Aulas de primeiras letras, e de Mathematica estabelecidas no Primeiro Regimento d’Artilheria, recitou o segundo tenente do mesmo regimento encarregado da direcção da de mathematica .... Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1843. Large 8°, early green wrappers (splitting at spine). Small wood-engraved cornucopia on title page. Small dampstain at top of gutter. In good to very good condition. Early oval paper tag with blue border and manuscript...
shelfmark ("14"), partially covering the name of Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral. 16 pp. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sousa Fonseca, who was in charge of the mathematics curriculum at the First Artillery Regiment, discourses on the wonders and progress of science and explains what students in this military school will be expected to learn.

Henrique de Sousa Fonseca (b. 1813) rose to the rank of colonel in the artillery, and became a cavaleiro of the military orders of S. Bento de Aviz and Nossa Senhora da Conceição.

* Innocência X, 20. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

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**Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra**


FIRST EDITION of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal, but did not appear in print until this edition of 1818. Later editions appeared in Hamburg [i.e., Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Gerais in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, was the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine and led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

Borba de Moraes mentions a leaf preceding the half-title, blank on the recto and reading, "Printed by T.C. Hansard Peterborough-court, Fleet-Street, London" on the verso. In *Período colonial*, Borba notes that the leaf is often missing, and is not counted in the pagination; it is apparently not part of the first quire, which is of 6. We have never seen a copy with such a leaf present.

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra


First edition of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal, but did not appear in print until this 1818 edition. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated in it. Editions later appeared with imprints of Hamburg [i.e. Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the Parnaso Lusitano, Paris 1834.

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# Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321: “rare”; Período colonial pp. 144-5. Blake III, 44-7. InnocênciaIII, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition, and without collation. Ramos, A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850) 42. NUC; WU; OCLC: 28030073 (Catholic University of America, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin at Madison); 460967887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Munich); 42925492 (University of Colorado-Boulder).

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

*27. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. Reino da estupidez, poema. Nova edição, correcta. Paris: Officina de A. Bobée, 1821. 12°, contemporary quarter dark green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners, head of spine), flat spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled green. In fine condition. Paper label (partially defective) pasted near head of spine. x, 62 pp. $800.00

Third edition of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal. It did not appear in print until 1818, and then in Paris. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated in it. Editions later appeared with imprints of Hamburg [i.e. Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the Parnaso Lusitano, Paris 1834.

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ARTE DA
PINTURA,
SYMMETRIA,
E
PERSPECTIVA,
COMPOSTA
POR
FILIPPE NUNES,
Natural de Villa-Real.
Novamente impressa, con bons Estam-
pas, correcta, e acred braceletada
con o seu Index.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de Joao Baptista Alvares.

1206
Com as licenças necessarias.

Item 39
years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.


**The Myriad Woes of Students**

28. GAVETA, Amaro Mendes [pseud. of João da Silva Rebelo?], and Domingos Gonçalves Perdigoto [pseud.?]. *Queixas de Amaro Mendes Gaveta, estudante na Universidade de Coimbra, contra pulgas, persevejos, bestas de jornada, arreiros, estalajadeiros, lograntes, amas, moços, lavandeiras, ruas, falta de divertimentos, &c. Escritas em oitavas portuguezas, e dedicadas aos nobilissimos, e preclarissimos pays dos senhores estudantes conimbricenses. Para que vindo no conhecimento dos muitos trabalhos, que seus estudiosos filhos padeçem na jornada, e Universidade, se dignem de lhes accrescentar as mezadas, por Domingos Gonçales Perdigoto, vizinho do mesmo Amaro Mendes Gaveta, e assistente debaixo dos seus quartos.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, disbound, text block edges rouged from an early binding. Typographical vignette on title page. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Manuscript foliation in ink by an early hand (“300-305”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 12 pp. $200.00

Second edition of this very modern-sounding poetic complaint about the bedevils of student life: fleas, bedbugs, transportation and drivers (in this case, beasts of burden and muleteers), innkeepers, girlfriends, boyfriends, laundry women, the condition of the streets, and lack of entertainment. It is aimed at the fathers of students of the University of Coimbra, “that they may know the labors their studious children undertake every day, and be willing to increase their allowances.”

The work was originally published in 1754, and, following this 1765 edition, in 1785, 1790, 1816, 1827, and 1885. It also appeared (with separate pagination) in an edition of the anthology *Macarronea latino-portugueza*, 1791, by Antonio Duarte Ferrão, which was printed in octavo format, and probably in other editions of this work. This edition in quarto format is paginated separately, but bears a catchword (“SO-”) at the end of p. 12.

Guerra Andrade suggests that Amaro Mendes Gaveta was a pseudonym of João da Silva Rebelo, whom *Innocência* credits as the primary author of the *Macarronea latino-portugueza*.

*Domingos Gonçalves Perdigoto is not in Innocência, Fonseca, *Pseudônimos*; both list Amaro Mendes Gaveta as the pseudonym of two later authors (João de Lemos de Seixas Castello Branco, b. 1819, and António Manuel da Cunha Belém, b. 1834). Guerra Andrade, *Diccionario de pseudônicos* p. 35: listing the same two authors, plus *P. João da*
Silva Rebelo (1746-circa 1790) and Pedro Dinis. OCLC: This edition not located in OCLC, which cites the editions of 1754 (Houghton Library-Harvard University), 1790 (Houghton Library-Harvard University, University of California-Los Angeles), and 1816 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

29. GOMES, João Pereira. Os professores de filosofia da Universidade de Évora, 1559-1759. Évora: Câmara Municipal, 1960. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (small minor stains and browning to spine). Title page and front wrapper in red and black with arms of University of Évora. Uncut and unopened. Internally in fine condition; overall very good to fine. 622 pp., (1 l. colophon), folding map, illus., including many facsimiles of autograph signatures in text, bibliographical notes, substantial index of names, other indexes. $120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An extract of 61 pp. had appeared the previous year.

Early Work by Portugal’s Greatest Nineteenth-Century Historian Defending an Important Educational Reform

30. HERCULANO [DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO], A.[lexandre]. Da Eschola Polytechnica e do Collegio dos Nobres por ... Deputado pelo Porto. Lisbon: Na Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, 1841. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), stitched. Large typographical “mustache” ornament on title page. Light dampstains and foxing. Folded once horizontally. In good condition. 19 pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in Herculano’s Opusculos, volume 8 (Questões publicas). This is one of his earliest publications, preceded by 2 collections of poems (A Voz do Profeta, 1836, and A Harpa do Crente, 1838) and a pamphlet, Monumentos pátrios, 1838.

The Collegio dos Nobres was established by royal decree in 1761, to educate young nobles ages 7 to 13.

In the liberal climate of the 1830s, a commission was formed (Herculano was a member) to consider reforms to the Collegio. The committee recommended instead that it be shut down. Its buildings and equipment were given to the recently established Escola Politécnica de Lisboa, which in 1911 became the Faculdade de Ciências of the University of Lisbon. Herculano refutes Analyse do Parecer da Comissão de Instruçao Publica da Camara dos Srs. Deputados sobre o projecto de lei n° 58, Lisbon, 1841, which had criticized the committee’s recommendations.

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

* Innocêncio XXI, 569, 658; I, 35. OCLC: 225436670 (University of Toronto, British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase (should have located the British Library copy).

**Unrecorded Ibarra Imprint**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A Latin discourse to young students is followed by nine "Quaestiunculae ex Aristotele, Cicerone, et Quinctiliano expressae," on rhetoric.

The divisional title on p. 15 introduces a section of six propositions on ethics: "Moralis philosophiae, quae in eodem Regio Archigymnasio publicè edocetur, primum specimen quod clarissimorum sapientissimorumque Virorum coetui, qui hoc litterarum exercitium praesentia sua cohonestabunt, ac honore & attentione dignabuntur, examini & iudicio offert, atque ab omnibus quae obiecerint argumentis, quantum in eo situm erit, defendet idem Martinus Hinojosa Philos. Bacc. patrono et auspice Dr. Francisco Messeguer et Arrufat, in eodem Regio Archigymnasio publ. Ethices profess. Eadem die: hora verò pomeridiana 4."


**Education of Orphaned Girls in the Douro**

32. **Historia resumida da Instituição do Collegio de Educação, e Asylo de Orphãos para Meninas no Convento de Jesus, Maria, José, de Barrô, em cima do Douro.** Porto: Na Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1857. 8°, contemporary green velvet (smooth spine worn, some other binding wear), all edges gilt. Lithograph vignette on title page. Overall in very good condition; internally fine to very fine. 59 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Provides a brief history of the Collegio, which was opened in September 1848. The book includes lists of persons who contributed funds
Educating the Engravers at the Arco do Cego


First Edition in Portuguese. Portuguese translation of Book 13 of *Het groot Schilderboek*, which first appeared in 1707 (see Berlin Catalogue 4626); the section translated here covers etching, engraving, and mezzotint. Another section - *Principios do desenho tirados do grande livro dos pintores, ou da Arte da pintura* - was also printed in 1801 at the same press.

This text was published for the benefit of engravers at the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), which was established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. The director of the press was José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses and its own designers and engravers, two of whom - Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto - later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, later known as the Impressão Regia and then the Imprensa Nacional.

# Arco do Cego

Adaptation of a Port-Royal Grammar

*34. [MAGALHÃES, João Jacinto de, comp.] Claude Lancelot. Novo epitome da gramática grega de Porto Real acomodado na língua portuguesa, para uzo das novas escolas, por mandado de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima ElRei D. José a I Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: n.pr., 1760. 12°, contemporary sheep (worn but still solid), spine gilt (faded; defective at head and foot) with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, covers (rubbed and scraped) with double-ruled border in blind, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Woodcut headpiece and vignettes. Tables in text. Much use of Greek in text. Small patches lightly dampstained. Light browning. In good condition. Oblong purple stamp, 2.5 x 6 cm. (mid-twentieth-century?) in blank lower margin of title page: “À VENDA NA / LIVRARIA ECLÉCTICA / 58, CALÇADA DO COMBRO, 58 / Telef. 28663 — LISBOA”.[1 blank l.], t.p., [v]-xvi pp., 382 pp., (1 blank l.). Text in Portuguese and Greek.

Portuguese adaptation of the Greek grammar from the famous school at Port Royal. Innocencio says it originally appeared with a title page giving the imprint Paris: F. Didot, 1760, but that he had seen copies in which the title and dedication were taken out and a title page reading as this copy’s does was substituted. That dedication is said to have been signed with Magalhães’ initials. The present copy contains an unsigned “Prologo” (pp. v-xvi), no doubt written by him. At the foot of p. xvi is a note to the binder, stating that the leaves containing pp. 9-10 and 81-2 should be removed, and leaves marked with an asterisk substituted. The present volume contains these cancel leaves.

The date 1760 is significant, as the Jesuit Order had just been expelled from Portugal the previous year, leaving an enormous gap in the educational system.

Magalhães (1722-1790), a descendant of the explorer Fernando de Magalhães (Magellan), was known throughout eighteenth-century Europe for his scientific achievements. For about 20 years he was an Augustinian, but in 1764 was released from his vows and traveled to England, where he studied physics. He was a member of the Royal Academy in London and the Academies of Sciences in Paris, Madrid and St. Petersburg. Magalhães published works on navigation, astronomy and physics, many of them in French.

* Innocencio III, 385-86. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 22924514 (Yale University, Houghton Library, University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates three copies with the present imprint, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one with the Paris imprint, at the same institution. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Utopia Updated

*35. MARTINS, José Vitorino de Pina, and Miguel Mark Hytlodev, pseud. [i.e., José Vitorino de Pina Martins]. Utopia III: Relato em diálogo sobre o modo de vida, educação, usos, costumes em finais do século XX do povo cujas leis e civilização descreveu fielmente nos inícios do século XVI o insigne Thomas More. Na Urbe de Ulisses, Terra de Rafael Hytlodev [i.e.,
Lisbon]: Editorial Verbo, 1998. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xiii, 565 pp., (3 ll.), 1 color plate. 972-22-1875-1. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. “A publicação de *Utopia III*, em 1998, foi, sem dúvida, um dos acontecimentos mais significativos da actualidade literária portuguesa ….”—Artur Anselmo, in *Livros e mentalidades* (2002), p. 175. For many years the author (1920-2010), was a leading figure in Portuguese culture, education, and intellectual life. President of the Academy of Sciences in Lisbon, head of the Education Department at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, chief of Gulbenkian’s Portuguese Cultural Center in Paris, and “professor jubilado” of the University of Lisbon, the longtime admirer of Pico della Mirandola, Erasmus, and Thomas More produced a work of major significance. The academic writings of Pina Martins constitute a huge and impressive mass. As a young man he also wrote poetry and other less serious works under various pseudonyms.

* Cadafaz de Matos, 129 Trabalhos científicos de um grande investigador, José Vitorino de Pina Martins. Catálogo de exposição bibliográfica p. [69].

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**How to Be Civil**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Another work, with a similar title, by Beatriz Nazareth, went through at least ten editions from the late nineteenth century through 1919. This little book includes instructions for proper behavior during marriages and funerals, while smoking, dancing, engaging in conversation, playing games, attending the theater, etc.


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**Study of Latin via Coinage**

37. **[MOURA, José Vicente Gomes de]**. *Noticia succinta dos monumentos da lingua latina, e dos subsidios necessarios para o estudo da mesma*. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep (corners worn), flat spine with gilt bands and short title, textblock edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some browning, lower pastedown dampstained, a few pinpoint wormholes in upper margin. Internally in very good condition, overall in good condition. Bookplate of Matias Lima on front pastedown, printed
Item 42
in purple and red, with motto “Rien sans amour.” Old (contemporary?)
signature of Manoel José Pinto Roza in lower blank margin of title page.
(4 ll.), 460 pp.  $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. There is a second volume, or section, of 96 pp., not
present here. The dedicatory poem to D. Miguel (preliminary leaves 2r-3v), present in this
copy, has been removed from many of the known copies. After an introduction discuss-
ing the methodology of the study of language and linguistics, Gomes de Moura surveys
Latin literature, inscriptions, coinage and medals; then he goes into more detail on Latin
authors, by period, and what are the requirements for studying Latin language, with
closing chapters on hermeneutics and the education of those who will teach Latin.

Gomes de Moura (1769-1854) taught Latin and Greek at Coimbra from 1803 to 1834.

Provenance: Matias [Rodrigues de Araújo] Lima (1885-1970), poet, bibliophile, and
authority on Portuguese bookbinding. In addition to at least 10 volumes of poetry, he
wrote Super-libros portugueses inéditos (1927), A encadernação em Portugal (1933), and
Encadernadores portugueses (1956). See Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 316;
Grande enciclopédia, XV, 94.

* Innocéncio V, 153, 459; XIII, 238. Not in Palha. Not located in NUC. OCLC:
834900398 and 834900267 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, listing them as vol. 1 and vol. 2, but
not giving collation); 40208311 (University of Chicago, calling for 460, 96 pp.;)
958976156 (Fundação de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian, collating as our copy); 977260653 (University
of Toronto, calling for 460 pp.; this copy, which has been digitalized, does not have the
96 pp. section). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and calls
for 2 volumes, but does not give collation. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases
searched) cites Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the copies cited by Porbase.

On the Education and Conduct of Businessmen

38. [MURTA, Francisco Paulo]. Thesouro descoberto; luzes elementares
de logica; theoria pratica mercantil; novo estabelecimento em nenhuma praça
de negocio jamais até aqui praticado. Offerecido aos nossos compatriotas
portuguezes por F.P.M. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815. 8°, contem-
porary mottled sheep (some wear, especially to rear cover), smooth
spine with gilt bands and ornaments, covers with gilt roll-tooled
borders, all text block edges gilt. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal
on title page. Clean and crisp. Internally fine; overall in very good
condition. 132 pp., (1 l. errata).  $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a preliminary discussion of the nature of man and
his means of knowledge, Murta gives advice on the education and conduct of merchants,
including dress, appropriate displays of humor, caution in what documents one signs,
risk-taking, and investment of profits. In 1828 the same author published Commercio
thorico-practico: dissertação apologetica á obra intitulada 'Thesouro descuberto'....

Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850, p. 8. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 213642763,
65246572, 611217826 and 940182481 are digitized from the Kress copy (which we have
not been able to located in OCLC); 16860360 is a microfilm from the Kress copy. Porbase
First Work in Portuguese Giving Advice to Painters


Taborda’s prologue to *Regras da arte da pintura,* 1815 (a translation of Prunetti’s *Saggio pittorico*) begins with a quick look at the only two Portuguese works that offered advice to painters: this one by Nunes and the considerably later *Prendas da Adolescencia,* *ou adolescencia prendada,* published by José Lopes Baptista de Almada in 1749. Of this work by Nunes, Taborda notes that it is admired for its language, and that although its content is far from complete, it is commendable for being the first such manual: “nem eu duvido tributar-lhe todo o respeito por ser o primeiro, e ainda o unico que soube prestar tão bom serviço á Patria.” Although Taborda reproaches Nunes for not discussing matters such as composition, Nunes does state in his “prologo aos pintores” that his goal is to cover the segredos, the “tricks of the trade.”

Nunes begins with the principles of perspective and the use of shading. In the section on symmetry he cites the works of Vitruvius, Albrecht Dürer, and Daniel Barbaro, and includes four small woodcuts of male nudes with ideal proportions (pp. 37, 40, 42, 50). From there he goes on to mixing inks and colors, using various types of paint, and applying gold leaf to silk, paper, vellum, rock, glass, and leather. The final section suggests various methods for “copying” a city (or any other object), using a grid, a window, and so on.

Nunes, a native of Villa Real (Trás-os-Montes), entered the Dominican Order in 1591, adopting the religious name Frei Filipe das Chaças. Taborda describes Nunes as “dos mais célebres Artistas, que venerou o seu tempo, e por cuja pericia na Pintura, e Poesia, e muita lição de Letras Humanas, e dos Santos Padres tem ainda hoje entre os sabios grande estimação os seus Escritos.”

PALLAS TOGATA, ET ARMATA

DOCUMENTIS POLITICIS IN
problemata humaniora digestis, & in varioque pacis bellicis, stabt Rempublicam formantibus,
varia historiae et saeptive eruditionis suppelletili ornatn.

OPVS HUMANIORVM LITERARVM
professuribus, siquae eisam concomittoribus per quam visite.

AVTHOR
BENEDICTO PEREYRA SOCIETATIBUS
XESV Portugallensi Borbano, & in Eborensi Academia primario Rhetorices
professore.

Cum facultate Inquisitorum, Ordinaru, & Regis.

EBORÆ

FIRST (and only?) EDITION. The author calls for universal primary education, and for state support for education at all levels. Pages 9-22 put forth a plan, with 40 articles; the first 8 deal with primary education; articles 9-40 deal with “Escolas Maiores,” including the University. He is especially concerned with the importance of educating teachers. The author studied law at Coimbra University, became a *desembargador*, and served as deputy to the Constitutional Côrtes of 1837.


41. O’NEILL, Henrique, Visconde de Santa Monica. *Ten autograph letters, signed, to the Condessa de Rio Maior regarding the education of her son at the University of Coimbra. In Portuguese, on paper. Mostly written at Coimbra: April 1853 to July 1855. 8° (ranging from 19 x 12.5 cm. to 21.5 x 14 cm.), Written in ink in O’Neill’s small, neat, legible hand. Some foldlines. In fine condition. 20 ll. with 15 pp. of text. $600.00

These 10 letters are reports by a leading Portuguese pedagogue on the academic progress of D. Antonio José de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1836-1891), later fourth Conde and first Marquês de Rio Maior. D. Antonio was studying law at the University of Coimbra. The letters, dating from April 1853 to July 1855, include comments on D. António’s studies.
and the results of his exams. Several times O'Neill reports that the Conde de Rio Maior had joined his son in Coimbra. We assume that these letters were sent to the Condesa de Rio Maior, who is always addressed as “Ilhm’ Exmª Senhora” or “Vª Exª.”

D. Antonio was the firstborn son of the third Conde de Rio Maior, João Maria de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1811-1872), a prominent figure in the Lutas Liberaes and in politics. In 1854 he served briefly as civil governor of Coimbra. His wife, D. Isabel Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos, daughter of the Conde de Vila Real and lady-in-waiting to D. Maria II, was a prominent figure in her own right, known for her charitable works. The Rio Maior library (of the Casa da Anunciada) was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. Most of it was dispersed not long after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974.

Henrique O'Neill (1821-1889), descendant of an Irish family that arrived in Portugal during the eighteenth century, was a distinguished and literate man. After receiving his degree in law from Coimbra he taught Portuguese at Göttingen, then returned to Lisbon to enter the judiciary. O'Neill counted among his acquaintances Alexandre Herculano and Antonio Feliciano de Castilho, and belonged to the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa and the Instituto de Coimbra. In 1873 he became perceptor of D. Carlos and D. Afonso, the sons of D. Luís I, and veedor of Maria Pia of Savoy, D. Luís’s consort. For these services he was named Visconde de Santa Monica.

On O'Neill, see Innocêncio X, 291 and Aditamentos p. 184. See also Grande enciclopédia XXVII, 228 on O'Neill, and XXV, 747-8 on the Condes de Rio Maior.

Operating Expenses of the Lisbon Foundling Home, 1707-1712

42. [ORPHANAGE]. Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1707. 4 works. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1707. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

4 works. $2,500.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these accounts of the foundling home in Lisbon for the years 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1712: its sources and amounts of income, its expenses, and the number of children housed there. The lists of past and present donors include Catherine of Braganza, Queen of England. At this period the foundling home was not a separate institution, but a part of the Hospital de Todos os Santos, one of Lisbon’s main hospitals.


WITH:
Relação dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1708 …. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1708. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relação dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1709. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin (one affecting border), 3 small holes in lower margin, faint dampstain at top. Overall good to very good condition. Blindstamp of J.G. Mazotti Salém Garção, noted collector from Porto, in margin of first leaf. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

Relação dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1712 ….. (Colophon:) Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1712. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining, top edge frayed with slight loss to typographic borders. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

Ethical Dilemmas, Including: “Is it good or bad to be ruled by a woman?”

43. PEREIRA, Bento, S.J. Pallas togata, et armata documentis politicis in problemata humaniora digestis, & in utroque pacis bellique statu Rempublicam formantibus, varia historicae atque poeticae eruditionis suapellectii ornatur. Évora: Apud Emmanuel Carvalho [i.e., Manuel Carvalho], 1636. 4°, contemporary speckled calf (label missing, rubbed), spine heavily gilt in six compartments (top compartment defective, hole in another
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this book by a Jesuit author that discusses ethical and philosophical questions regarding politics, economics, and society. These questions, treated in the abstract, are similar to precepts one might find in courtesy books of the day. The volume ends with a 400-line poem on educational reforms by the Jesuits at the University of Évora.

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

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

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

INSTRUCÇÃM, QUE O CONDE DE VIMIOSO DOM JOSEPH MIGUEL JOAM DE PORTUGAL, DA' ASU FILHO D. FRANCISCO JOSEPH MIGUEL DE PORTUGAL, Fundada nas acções moraes, politicas, e militares dos Condes de Vimioso seus ascendentres.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL.
Na Officina de MIGUEL RODRIGUES Impressor do Emin. e antíssimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarcha.

M. DC. C. XLI.
Com todas as lheças necessarias.
Curriculum for the Academia Real in Porto
Forerunner of the Universidade do Porto

44. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Eu o Príncipe Regente. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo ordenado, e estabelecido por outro de nove de Fevereiro do presente anno a criação de huma Academia Real na Cidade do Porto, que comprehenda huma systema de Doutrinas Mathematicas, e Navegação, huma Aula de Commercio, outra de Desenho, e duas das linguas Inglesa, e Franceza .... [Lisbon]: Na Impressão Regia, dated at Queluz, 29 July 1803. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), in later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers (apparently previously disbound), text-block edges rouged (old). Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. (2 ll.), 17 pp. $150.00

FIRST EDITION? Pages 1 through 17 contain the statutes for the Academia Real da Marinha e Commercio in Porto. The academy is to teach mathematics, philosophy, navigation, design, business, and the English and French languages.

The Academy consolidated the Aula de Náutica (established 1762) with the Aula de Desenho (established 1779), adding classes in trade, mathematics, French, and English. In 1837 it was absorbed into the Academia Politécnica of Porto, which existed until 1911, when it was partially integrated into the newly established University of Porto.

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

Taxes Alcohol to Pay for Education

45. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Dom José por graça de Deos Rei de Portugal ... He manifesto, que os Estabelecimentos da Universidade de Coimbra, e das Escolas Menores, fundadas pelas Minhas Leis de vinte e oito de Agosto, e de seis de Novembro deste presente anno .... [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated at Ajuda, 10 November 1772. Folio (29.5 x 20.1 cm.), in later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers (apparently previously disbound), text-block edges rouged (old). Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. 6 pp. $100.00

FIRST EDITION? To pay for those who teach reading, writing, music or grammar at the University of Coimbra and in schools for the young, the king removes the excise tax and replaces it with a tax on wine, aguardente and vinegar in continental Portugal, the Azores and Madeira, a tax on meat in America and Africa, and in Asia, a tax on aguardente.

Major and Lasting Reform of Medical Education in Portugal


FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?) of a pivotal decree for the history of medical education in Portugal. The Royal School of Surgery, established in Lisbon in June 1825, was transformed by this decree into the Schools of Surgery and Medicine (Escolas Medico-Cirurgicas) of Lisbon and Porto. The staff was greatly expanded, with new chairs in medicine added and significant changes in the curriculum. The decree sets out these changes, indicating the proposed course of study, examinations, requirements for matriculation and graduation, and the salaries and duties of professors. Provision is also made for the annexation of a school of pharmacy. The printed signature of Manuel da Silva Passos appears under that of the Queen at the beginning, and again at the end, for the Secretaria d’Estado dos Negocios do Reino.

Manuel da Silva Passos, better known as “Passos Manuel” (1801-1861), was a native of São Martinho de Guifões, Bouças (today Matosinhos, a suburb of Porto). He had been a key figure in the left-wing liberal Setembrista revolt of 9 September 1836. In the government formed by the Visconde de Sá de Bandeira, which held power from 5 November 1836 to 1 June 1837, Passos Manuel was simultaneously Ministro do Reino (a portfolio he had held since 10 September 1836), da Fazenda and da Justiça. During this time the Ministro do Reino was responsible for education, and in less than nine months Passos Manuel was responsible for a series of sweeping reforms. Many had long-lasting results, surviving the vicissitudes of political fortune. The decree announced in the present document was one of these.


Educational Ancestors

47. PORTUGAL, José Miguel Joao de, 9° Conde de Vimioso, 3° Marques de Valença. Instrucçam, que o Conde de Vimioso ... da a seu filho D. Francisco Joseph Miguel de Portugal, fundada nas acçoens moraes, políticas, e militares dos Condes de Vimioso seus ascendentes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, Impressor do Eminentissimo Senhor Cardeal Patriarca, 1741. 8°, contemporary calf (extremities worn), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (defective in top and much of bottom compartments), edges sprinkled red. Attractively printed on excellent quality paper with nice woodcut head- and tailpieces and woodcut initials. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Contemporary inscription scored at top
MEMORIA
QUE
EM CUMPRIMENTO DO ART. 151. DOS ESTATutos
APRESENTOU NO ANNO DE 1839,
A FACULDADE DE DIREITO DE SAO PAULO
O DOUTOR
JOSÉ BONIFACIO DE ANDRADA E SILVA.
Foi aprovada em Congregação da dia 1° de Março no parlê hodierno na
forma do Artigo 181 dos Estatutos.

SAO PAULO.

TIPRGRAFIA IMPARCIAL.
RUA DO OUVIDOR N.46.
1839.
of recto of front free endleaf. Slightly later ownership inscription below of António Lourenço Saldanha. (11 ll., 1 blank l.), 93 pp., (1 blank l.), $900.00

FIRST EDITION; it appeared again in 1744 and 1745. The ninth Conde de Vimioso instructs his son by giving a biography of each of the first seven condes. The first conde (created by a Carta Regia of 1515), an illegitimate son of D. Afonso, Bishop of Évora, participated in the conquest of North Africa. The second Conde de Vimioso and his son (the future third conde) were with D. Sebastiao at Alcácer-Quibir. The fifth Conde was involved with the recapture of Bahia from the Dutch in 1625 (see pp. 56-57), and with the Restauração.

The author of this work (1706-1775) was a member of the Conselho of D. Joao V and a member of the Academia Real de Historia.


Rebelling Against a Reactionary at the University of Coimbra

48. QUENTAL, Anhero [Tarquinio] de. Manifesto dos estudantes da Universidade de Coimbra a opinião ilustrada do paiz 1862-63. Barcellos: Aurora do Cavado, 1896. 8°, contemporary plain wrappers with manuscript paper label of a significant but anonymous collector on front wrapper, chipping at spine. Browned. In good condition. One of 100 copies. 24 pp. $175.00

Second edition of a work first published in December 1862. In the early 1860s the Visconde de S. Jeronimo, rector of the Faculdade de Direito at the University of Coimbra, began to enforce obsolete and very restrictive laws. On 8 December 1862, the day of the annual award ceremony, the students showed their displeasure with these policies by walking out en masse while the Rector was speaking. The incident roused considerable feeling throughout Portugal. Quental’s Manifesto is a response to public sentiment. This reprint is part of a series done soon after his death. Innocência does not cite the first edition.

Quental (1842-1891) was “o principal mentor da Geração de 70 nas suas origens, simultaneamente polemista, poeta, doutrinário e até certo ponto caudilho” (Saraiva & Lopes p. 915). Bell adds that he was “that rare thing in Portuguese literature, a poet who thinks” (p. 328). He was born at Ponta Delgada and studied law at Coimbra from 1858 to 1864, when this Manifesto and his earliest pieces were published: Sonetos, his first separately published work, appeared in 1861, and Beatrice in 1863. Quental soon became a socialist, and after working in Paris and traveling in the United States, played an active part in the socialist movement in Lisbon. With the publication of such works as Ódes modernas, 1865, Primaveras românticas, 1875, and Sonetos, 1881, he became one of the leading Portuguese poets of the nineteenth century. Although he retired to Villa do
Conde in 1882, he never found peace of mind; nine years later he shot himself in a public square in Ponta Delgada.


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**Educational Reform Under D. Maria II**

49. [SAMPAIO, José Maria Forjaz de]. Reflexões sobre um artigo inserto no Nacional numero 307, contra as representações dirigidas ao Governo pela Cidade e Camara de Coimbra, em favor da conservação da Universidade. [Coimbra: Imprensa de Trovão e Companhia], 1835. 4°, disbound. Cropped at foot, with most of imprint lost on p. 12 (information above is from OCLC). In good condition. Old ink manuscript pagination (“729-740”). 12 pp. $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Signed in print on p. 11, and dated December 1, 1835; with an addendum of December 10, 1835. After the fall of D. Miguel, there was a move to reform public education in Portugal. D. Maria II ordered a committee from the Academia Real das Sciencias to consider changes, taking the matter out of the hands of the University of Coimbra. Forjaz de Sampaio, a native of Coimbra, argues that the powers of the University should not be diminished.


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**Education of Military Officers: Liberal, Anglophile Author Writes Approvingly of Marshal Beresford**

50. SEQUEIRA, Antonio d’Oliva de Sousa. Reflexões sobre a educação e principios dos officiaes militares, que de novo forem admitidos ao exercito, oferecidas ao Congresso Nacional, em Cortes Geraes e Extraordinarias da Nação Portugueza .... Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 8°, contemporary plain wrappers (spine somewhat defective). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Uncut and mostly unopened. In very good condition. 31 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the education of military officers. The author appears to have been both a liberal and an Anglophile. Counterintuitively, he writes approvingly not only of British practices, but of measures taken by Marshal Beresford.

A native of Casfreiras, Viseu (1791-1865), Sequeira was at the time this pamphlet appeared a lieutenant in infantry regiment n.º 6 and fourth-year student in mathematics at
Richard C. Ramer

Coimbra University. He earned his degree in mathematics, retired as Marechal de Campo in 1851, and was a Commendador in the Order of Avis. He wrote several other works.

* Innocência I, 214 (without collation); on the author see also II, 50; VIII, 263-4. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira, which cites another work by the author. Not located in OCLC. Cited by Porbase but no location given. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) cites only the record in Porbase.

Achievements of Law Students in São Paulo


First and only edition of this address to the law faculty of São Paulo, with accompanying statistical tables regarding the students of this educational institution and their accomplishments.

Nineteenth-century São Paulo imprints are difficult to obtain, rarely coming on the market.

The author, born in Bordeaux during his father’s exile, was both nephew and grandson of his namesake, the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence.” He was the son of Martim Francisco Ribeiro de Andrada (brother of the “Patriarch”), who had married his niece, dona Gabriella Frederica Ribeiro de Andrada (daughter of the “Patriarch” and of his wife, Narcisa Emília O’Leary, a native of Cork, Ireland). Considered one of the most gifted orators of the Brazilian parliament, he served as Minister of Marine in the short-lived cabinet of Senator Zacarias (24 to 28 May 1862 and Minister of the Empire in the cabinet organized by the same Senator on 15 January 1864.

* Not in Sacramento Blake; see IV, 350-1, listing nine other works by this author. Not in Innocêncio; see IV, 278; XII, 263. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

Eulogy for the Educator Who Helped Reform the University of Coimbra

52. STOCKLER, Francisco de Borja Garçao, later 1º Barão da Villa da Praia. *Elogio historico de Pascoal José de Mello Freire dos Reis, pronunciado na Assemblea Publica da Academia R. das Sciencias de 17 de Janeiro de 1799 ...* Lisbon: Na Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1799. 4°, disbound, splitting at folds and some leaves loose. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. In good condition. (4 ll.), 32 pp. $175.00

First edition, and the only separate one in Portuguese (a Latin translation was issued in 1802); it was reprinted in the author’s *Obras,* volume II.

The subject of this eulogy, Pascoal José de Jello Freire dos Reis was born in the Villa of Ansiao, in the district of Leiria, 1738 and died in Lisbon, 1798. He was the leading
jurist among those chosen by the Marquês de Pombal to implement the reform of legal studies at Coimbra University (1772), and was the author of seminal works in the study of the history of Portuguese law.

Stockler (1759-1829), a native of Lisbon, was trained at Coimbra as a mathematician, but spent most of his life involved in politics, and rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the army. He was so vocally in favor of the French Revolution that he was charged in 1808 with being among those who plotted to overthrow D. João VI. After going to Brazil to plead his case before the King, Stockler did a complete about-face and became a staunch absolutist. Following the 1820 revolution he was dismissed from his position as governor of the Azores and was imprisoned, but was reinstated with full honors after the absolutist triumph in 1823.


A Collection of Maxims and Advice on the Education of Princes, by a Noted Portuguese Humanist

53. TEIVE, Diogo de. Épodos que contem sentenças uteis a todos os homens, as quaes se accrescentão Regras para a boa educação de hum Príncipe: composto tudo na Língua Latina ... traduzido na vulgar em verso solto por Francisco de Andrade ... Copiado fielmente da Edição de Lisboa de 1565. Lisbon: Na Of. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1786. 12°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine defective, spotting to front cover). Uncut and mostly unopened. Somewhat dampstained at top corner of title and next few leaves. Internally very good, overall good. 163 pp. Latin and Portuguese on facing pages. $600.00

First Edition in Portuguese of the second separate edition of two works by the noted Portuguese humanist: “um dos mais celebres professores de letras humanas, que floreco neste Reyno” (Barbosa Machado). The first section is a collection of maxims; the second, beginning on p. 90, is on the education of princes: Instituto Sebastiani Primi Felicissimi Lusitaniae Regis. Both these works first appeared in Lisbon, 1565 (Epodon sive Jambichorum carminium libri tres), along with translations of only the first book of the Epodon (attributed either to Teive himself or to Francisco de Andrade) and of the Institutio, by Andrade. This 1786 edition was done under the supervision of Francisco de Sousa Pinto de Massuelos. Both works were printed again in Lisbon, 1803, and had appeared (in Latin only) in a 1762 edition of Opuscula.

Diogo de Teive was born in Braga, received a doctor’s degree from the University of Paris, and held a chair at the University of Bordeaux before D. João III requested in 1547 that he teach at the University of Coimbra. Teive resigned his post in 1555, when the college was given over to the Jesuits.

de Portugal (one in “mau estado”), one at Bibliotheca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Universidade Nova Lisboa (same collation, but no place or printer given [lacks title page]).

Pediatrics and Pedagogy in a Royal Binding
Saving Orphans in the Basque Country

54. URIZ, Joaquin Xavier de. Causas prácticas de la muerte de los niños expósitos en sus primeros años: remedio en su origen de un tan grave mal: y modo de formarlos utiles a la religión, y al estado, con notable aumento de la poblacion, fuerzas, y riqueza de España. 2 volumes. Pamplona: En la Imprenta de Josef de Rada, 1801. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Gilt fillet border, smooth spine gilt, all edges gilt (slight rubbing at extremities); silk ribbon place marker. Clean and crisp. In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. Maria Cristina, Queen of Spain. (1 l.), xxiii, 458 pp., engraved frontispiece of Nuestra Señora del Sagrario de la Catedral de Pamplona, signed “Rivera sc.”; (1 l.), 515 pp. 2 volumes. $8,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an extremely rare work with substantial sections on pediatric medicine, the transmission of disease, and education. When the book appeared in 1801, large numbers of infants in Catholic Spain were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. At the same time, Spain was suffering a drop in population due to the Napoleonic Wars and the ravages of yellow fever and other epidemics. The author of this work seeks ways to help abandoned children live longer and grow up to be good Catholics and useful citizens.

Uriz begins by discussing the reasons for the high mortality rate among abandoned children, who at this time were being sent to the general hospital in Pamplona for care. He includes chapters on diseases that the infants get from each other, from their wet nurses, and from others in the hospital, as well as deaths caused by malnutrition. Then he discusses at length ways to improve the survival rate, such as separating the healthy children from those who are sick and improving food, cleanliness, and ventilation. In the third part (bound here as volume 2) he proposes ways to educate these children, including the best class size, the requirements of teachers, and the need for hospicios de corrección. Uriz also considers how all these improvements might be funded.

From 1815 to 1829, Joaquín Javier Uriz y Lasaga (b. 1747 in Sada, diocese of Pamplona) was Bishop of Pamplona. When he wrote this book he was a mere archdeacon at the Cathedral of Pamplona, but he was already known for his concern with abandoned children. In 1804 he founded the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa de Navarra for the children who had, until then, been housed at the local hospital. This work is presumably the “blueprint” for the Casa de Maternidad e Inclusa.

The binder Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII and was among the most noted binders of that period. He developed a neoclassical style influenced by his trip to England at D. Carlos III’s expense. From 1803 he led an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara
from 1799, Librero de Cámera in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real. The binder’s tag appears to be the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44, although all but the first line is covered by D. Maria Christina’s bookplate.

Provenance: D. Maria Christina (1806-1878), whose bookplate is on the pastedown, was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband’s death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.


Poetry for Teaching Morals to Students at Rio de Janeiro

55. VALDETARO, Francisco Chrispiniano, editor. *Poesias sacras, e profanas para uso da Escola da Sociedade de Instrucção Elementar do Rio de Janeiro, colligidas por...* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de Laemmert, 1841. 12°, contemporary green cloth (heavily wormed, defective at foot of spine, worn at corners, front cover detached, other binding defects), spine and covers with gilt fillets. Wormholes throughout, mostly small and round, not affecting legibility of text. A working copy only. Blue imperial stamp on p. 5. 134 pp., (1 l.). $100.00

FIRST EDITION of this anthology. The first part (pp. 5-65) is Sousa Caldas’ *Poesias sacras*, the second his *Poesias profanas*. After them are two odes by José Bonifácio de Andrade e Silva and other poems of Francisco Manuel Garção e Ferreira.

Sousa Caldas (b. 1762), an Arcadian, was “o mais vigoroso lírico dos predecessores imediatos do romantismo” (Veríssimo p. 114). He was imprisoned in 1781 by the Inquisition on grounds of being “herege, naturalista, deísta e blasfemo” - apparently because he was influenced by Rousseau. Eventually he took orders and began writing sacred poetry. In 1808 he returned to his native Rio de Janeiro, where he died in 1814. Aside from a few cartas avulsas, the *Poesias sacras* and *Poesias profanas* are Sousa Caldas’s only published works, first published in 1820-1821. *Poesias sacras* includes cantatas, sonnets and odes on the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, the need for revelation, the virtue of Christianity, and others. *Poesias profanas*, includes some of the author’s best works - a cantata entitled “Pygmalion” and the ode “Ao homem selvagem”—as well as “Sobre o amor, considerado como principio e esteio da ordem social,” a sonnet improvised at the tomb of Ines de Castro, and a lengthy letter (pp. 90-131) in verse and prose describing a voyage to Genoa. The ode “Ao homem selvagem” made him rank, according to Werneck Sodré, with Santa Rita Durão and Francisco de Melo Franco as “os primeiros que, entre nós, trataram o tema do selvagem” (p. 263).

Andrade e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence,” was one of the greatest Brazilian writers of the half century before independence.
CAUSAS PRÁCTICAS
DE LA MUERTE
DE LOS NIÑOS EXPOSICIONES PRÁCTICAS
EN SUS PRIMEROS AÑOS
REMEDIOS EN SU OCURRENCIA
DE UN TAN GRAVE
Y MODO DE FORMARLOS
A LA RELIGION, Y AL CASTRO
con notable aumento de las fuerzas, y riqueza de...

POR D. JOAQUIN XAVIER
Arzobispo de la Ciudad de Pamplona.

TOMO PRIMERO
CON LAS LICENCIAS NECESARIAS
En Pamplona. En la Imprenta de...
Año 1851.

Item 54
A native of São Paulo, he 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 Ciências. 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 Bonifácio. 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 Innocência for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

The editor, a native of Rio de Janeiro, was the second administrator of the Imprensa Nacional. He taught Portuguese grammar to the daughters of Emperor D. Pedro II.

56. VERNEY, Luis Antonio. *De re logica ad usum lusitanorum adolesceniun libri sex. Editio tertia emendatior.* Lisbon: Ex Typographia Miguel Rodrigues, 1762. 4°, twentieth-century (ca. 1970) tan sheep (some stains, very slight wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt author and title in second and fourth compartments, place and date in gilt at foot, text-block edges sprinkled green from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Engraved vignette on title of the Portuguese royal arms supported by putti. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Single pinpoint wormhole in lower blank margin of first 89 leaves, becoming ever so slightly larger in a few leaves, without loss; second, slightly larger trace next to it on first 3 leaves. Some scattered soiling and light dampstaining, mostly marginal. In good condition. Contemporary ink signature, “Abreu” and slightly later one of “Augusto da Fonseca Marques” in lower blank margin of title page. [iii]-xxxii, 362 pp., (1 l.). Lacking the first leaf (half title?). $160.00

Third edition of a work first published Rome, 1751.

Verney (Lisbon, 1713-Rome, 1792), born to French parents who had emigrated to Portugal, was a philosopher and critic as well as a pedagogue. Called the most important figure of the Portuguese enlightenment (*Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, 1, 521; *Dicionário de história de Portugal*, VI, 271), he was educated by the Jesuits at their Colégio de Santo Antão and received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Évora. Traveling to Rome in 1736, he earned his degree in civil jurisprudence, after which he was named by the Pope to be Archdeacon at Évora. There he conceived his plan to reform Portugal’s educational system, and began a lengthy work describing the necessary reforms in all branches of the system. As a prelude to it, he published the *Verdadeiro metodo* (Naples 1746; second issue Valensa, 1746) which sets out in summary form his criticism of the existing system and his proposals for changing it.

*Cf. Innocência V, 226: citing the Rome, 1751 edition, but not this. See António Alberto Banha de Andrade, Verney e a cultura do seu tempo; and the same author’s Verney

**Verney on Philosophy**

57. VERNEY, Luis Antonio. *Equitis Torquati Archidiaconi Eborensis Apparatus ad philosophiam et theologiam ad usum lusitanorum adolescentium libri sex.* Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis apud Nicolaum, et Marcum Palearinos, 1751. 4°, contemporary speckled sheep (some wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title, text-block edges speckled red. Engraved vignette on title-page (5 x 7.5 cm.), with a pair of putti supporting the royal arms of Portugal. Woodcut headpieces and initials. Some stains to first four leaves where inscriptions were removed through washing from blank portions of title-page. In good to very good condition. Late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century ink manuscript ownership inscription on title-page verso of João de Azevedo Pacheco Sacadura Botte. (12 ll.), 536 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION. In Part I, Verney covers the history of philosophy and its usefulness, followed by comments on famous philosophers. Part II follows the same structure for theology.

Verney (Lisbon, 1713-Rome, 1792), born to French parents who had emigrated to Portugal, was a philosopher and critic as well as a pedagogue. Called the most important figure of the Portuguese enlightenment (Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, 1, 521; Dicionário de história de Portugal, VI, 271), he was educated by the Jesuits at their Colégio de Santo Antão and received a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Évora. Traveling to Rome in 1736, he earned his degree in civil jurisprudence, after which he was named by the Pope to be Archdeacon at Évora. There he conceived his plan to reform Portugal’s educational system, and began a lengthy work describing the necessary reforms in all branches of the system. As a prelude to it, he published the *Verdadeiro método* (Naples 1746; second issue Valensa, 1746) which sets out in summary form his criticism of the existing system and his proposals for changing it.

† See António Alberto Banha de Andrade, *Verney e a cultura do seu tempo*; and the same author’s *Verney e a projecção da sua obra*. Also António Coimbra Martins in Joel Serrão, ed., Dicionário de história de Portugal, VI, 271-9. OCLC: 11250055 (University of Chicago, University of Wisconsin-Madison, National University of Ireland-Maynooth); 868853396 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 461069294 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 180053925 (Hochschul- und Landesbibliothek Fulda); 257242209 (without location); 165927891 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates editions of Rome: Ex Typographia Palladis, apud Nicolaum et Marcum Palearinos, 1751, “editio altera retractator & emendator” (Biblioteca Central da Marinha); same imprint but ending in “Palerina,” and with no note on the edition (Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa); and Rome: Typ. Generosi Salomanum, 1757 (Biblioteca João Paulo...
Revolution in Portuguese Education and Philosophy

58. [VERNEY, Luis Antonio]. *Verdadeiro metodo de estudar, para ser util à Republica, e à Igreja: Proporcionado Ao estilo, e necesidade de Portugal. Exposto Em varias cartas escritas polo R.P. *** Barbadinho da Congregasam de Italia, R.P. *** Doutor na Universidade de Coimbra.* 2 volumes. Valensa : Antonio Balle [i.e., Naples: Gennaro e Vincenzo Muzio], 1746-[1747 or 1748?]. 4º, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (very slight wear), spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering pieces, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut vignettes on title-pages. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpieces. Small, light waterstain in upper margin of first few leaves of the first volume. A clean, crisp set in fine condition. Contemporary signature on rectos of front free endleaves. (6 ll.), 322 pp., (3 ll. errata); (2 ll.), 300 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 volumes. $3,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

Revolution in Portuguese Education and Philosophy


$350.00

Second edition of this revolutionary pedagogical work, with its long discussion of the errors of the Portuguese educational system and the way to correct these errors, that aroused a storm of controversy. Printed at Naples, the bulk of the first edition was seized and destroyed by the Inquisition upon disembarkation at Lisbon; some copies were salvaged, and new title-pages and preliminary matter were printed clandestinely in
VERDADEIRO
M E T O D O
DE ESTUDAR,
PARA
Ser útil à Republica, e à Igreja:
PROPORCIONADO
Ao estilo, e necessidade de Portugal.
EXPOSTO
Em varias cartas, escritas pelo R. P. * * * Barbadiano
da Congregaçam de Italia, ao R. P. * * *
Doutor na Universidade de Coimbra.
TOMO PRIMEIRO.

VALENSA
NA OFICINA DE ANTONIO BALLE,
ANO MDCCXLVI.
COM TODAS AS LICENAS NECEBRÁIS, &c.
Lisbon, probably 1747-1749, to be added to the original gatherings of the main text with the false imprint: Valensa: Antonio Balle, 1746. The only known complete extant copy of the first issue, with the original Naples imprint, is in the Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III in Naples. There is also a copy of volume II only in the Biblioteca Nacional de Espana. The present second edition was produced clandestinely in Lisbon, probably in 1751, under the auspices of Father Manuel de Santa Marta Teixeira, notwithstanding his position as qualificador of the Inquisition, at a private press installed in the Convento de Santo Elói, Lisbon. For a discussion of the printing history of the two issues of the first edition as well as that of the second edition, see Maria Teresa Payan Martins, *Livros clandestinos e contrafaçoes en Portugal no século XVIII*, pp. 356-71; there is also a discussion of the numerous polemical works generated by this publication, many with false imprints, on pp. 371-82.

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RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Seculo, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

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