RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 292

Ten Recent Acquisitions
February 12, 2018

Special List 292

Ten Recent Acquisitions

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

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

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
Special List 292

Ten Recent Acquisitions

One of Boxer’s Earliest Works


First Separate Edition and LIMITED EDITION of one of Boxer’s earliest works.

* West 10. Not in Kyoto, Nipponalia. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Devotional Work by an Augustinian Hermit

*2. BRANDAM, Fr. Francisco. Escola do santíssimo coração de Jesus, em que como Mestre Divino ensina aos coraçãoens dos Fieis com seu exemplo as mais importantes doutrinas, expendidas em cinquenta Meditações; a cada uma das quais se segue um Colloquio do nosso coração ao de Jesus, como lição que dá um discípulo a seu Mestre. Dedicada ao Grande Patriarcha, e Luz da Igreja, S. Agostinho, composto pelo Doutor … Religioso da Ordem dos Eremitas de S. Agostinho, Lente Jubilado na Sagrada TheoLOGIA. Coimbra: Na Officina de Francisco de Oliveyra, Impressor da Universidade, e do S. Officio, 1749. 8°, late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments (lettering piece gone from second compartment from head), gilt bands. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on second leaf recto. Typographical headpieces and dividers. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 1. Some light browning, occasionally moderate. In good to very
EMBAIXADA DE PORTUGAL
AO JAPÃO EM 1647

RELAÇÃO INÉDITA

ANOTADA

POR

C. R. BOXER

Oficial da Exército Inglês.
Sócio correspondente da Associação dos Arquitectos Portugueses

(Separata de "Boletim" n.º 38 da Agência Geral das Colonias)

Item 1
good condition. Contemporary signature scored on title page. Occasional old ink annotations. (8 ll.), 277 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
The author entered the order of Augustinian Hermits in 1703. He received a doctorate in Theology from Coimbra University in 1719.


Rumblings in Catalunya 200 Years Ago


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An imposing study.

Portuguese Hard Right in 1950


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this far right-wing review, A COMPLETE RUN. The first issue is dated Julho de 1950, the second Agosto de 1950, and the third, final issue is dated Setembro-Outubro de 1950.

Edited by António Garrido Garcia and published by J.J. de Mena e Mendonça, this was a virulently anti-Communist, anti-capitalist, and sometimes anti-Semitic review, whose Portuguese contributors included Alfredo Pimenta, Manel Anselmo, Eduardo Frias, Mário Sagres, Albertina Saguer, M. da Costa Figueira, Ramiro Carlos Fernandes, and Sérgio Lima. In the initial issue, Anselmo’s article, “Será o ‘Existencialismo’ um humanismo?” (pp. 11-16) attacks Jean-Paul Sartre, Kierkegaard, Schopenhauer, Heidegger, and even Unamuno. In the same issue, Eduardo Frias contributes “Fernando Pessoa e a Monarquia Absoluta” (pp. 17-25). There are also articles by the Swiss holocaust-denier F.-A “Guy” Amaudruz, and Jean Bayle.

The second issue contains a tribute to António Sardinha by Mário Sagres (pp. 1-6), followed by articles by Enrico de Boccad and Jean Bayle.

In the third issue, mostly devoted to anti-Communism, the portrait of Alfredo Pimenta is followed by the publisher’s tribute to Pimenta. Anselmo writes “A interpretação
marxista da história e do estado” (pp. 5-20). Manuel Sáldida writes on “Ciência e Comunismo” (pp. 21-30). There are also contributions by Amaudruz, Bayle, and Jacques de Sainte Marie.

* Not in Pires, Dicionário da imprensa periódica literária portuguesa; or Dicionário das revistas literárias. Not in Rocha, Revistas literárias do século XX em Portugal. OCLC: 959059050 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 915079538 (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional: N.º 1 only). Porbase locates three runs, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto, and Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and the single copy of N.º 1 only at the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional via Rebiun.

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**Rare Pamphlet on the Port Wine Trade**

5. FORRESTER, Joseph James. *Huma palavra de verdade sobre vinho do Porto dirigida ao publico Britannico por hum gentil-homem e negociante Britannico…. traduzida do Inglez por ....* Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1844. 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (corners slightly dog-eared). In very good condition. Contemporary blue and white octagonal paper tag with serrated edges and ink manuscript notation near foot of spine. (1 blank l.), 22 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work purports to be a translation, but we have been unable to identify an English language original. Forrester was the author rather than the translator, as is attested to by Innocêncio. The present rare work is a follow-up to the groundbreaking one published by Forrester the previous year, a pamphlet titled *A Word or two on Port Wine*, of which eight editions were rapidly exhausted, and which was translated into Portuguese as *Uma ou duas palavras sobre Vinho do Porto*. This was the first step in his campaign to reform abuses practised in Portugal in the making and treatment of port wine, and the remodeling of the peculiar legislation by which the trade was regulated. To these abuses and to the restrictions enforced by the Douro Wine Company in right of a monopoly created in 1756 he attributed the depression in the port wine trade. The taxation on export imposed by this body was exceedingly heavy, while an artificial scarcity was created by the arbitrary limitation of both the quantity and quality allowed to be exported. The author of the pamphlet was easily identified and bitterly attacked by the persons interested. The inhabitants of the wine country, however, supported him warmly, and he received addresses of thanks from 102 parishes of the Upper Douro.

Joseph James Forrester, Baron de Forrester in Portugal (1809-1861), born at Hull of Scotch parentage, was a merchant and wine shipper. In 1831 he went to Oporto to join his uncle, James Forrester, partner in the house of Offley, Forrester, & Webber. He early devoted himself to the interests of his adopted country. A laborious survey of the Douro, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, was one of the principal occupations of the first twelve years of his residence. The result was the publication in 1846 of a remarkable map of the river from Vilvestre on the Spanish frontier to its mouth at St. João da Foz, produced on a scale of 4½ inches to the Portuguese league. Its merit was universally recognized, commendatory resolutions were voted by the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other public bodies. Its adoption as a national work by the Portuguese government gave it the stamp of official
HUMA PALAVRA DE VERDADE

SOBRE

VINHO DO PORTO,

DIRECIDA AO

PUBLICO BRITANNICO.

POR

HEM GENTIL-HOMEM E NEGOCIANTE BRITANNICO.

"De huma verdade portada fazem os Mencionados huma mensa inteira."

PROVERBIO PORTUGUÊS.

traduzido do Inglês

POR

JOSÉ JAMES FORRESTER

Negociante Britânico, e Academico de Arte

da Academia de Dellas-Artes Portuense. ão.

PORETO

Tipografia Comercial.

1846
approbation. The map was supplemented by a geological survey and by a separate map of the port wine districts, reprinted in England in 1852 by order of a select committee of the House of Commons.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Contains articles by A.H. de Oliveira Marques, Luís A. Oliveira Ramos, Luís Reis Torgal, Maria Helena Carvalho dos Santos and Victor de Sá. The catalogue of the Biblioteca Pública de Braga’s holdings begins on p. 85 and continues to the end of the book. It is a most important collection on this subject.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Amancio Labandeira Fernández has written a prologue (pp. xi-xvi). The author provides an introduction to the period, and to Spanish theater in the eighteenth century (pp. xvii-lvi). There is a brief overview of Spanish theater in the Spanish colonies (pp. xxxv-xxxvi). Authors are organized alphabetically. When it is known, the entry will state where and when the work had its premiere. It usually mentions the type of theatrical work that is listed. Plays known in manuscript only are included. Each author has a biographical note (when known), a list of works, and a bibliography of secondary literature about the author and the author’s works.
Problems in the Port Wine Trade

8. [PINTO, Frederico Alexandre, possible author]. A questão vinhateira do Douro, considerada em todas as suas relações com a Agricultura e Commercio, e com a competente legislação antiga e moderna, acompanhada de interessantes observações, e escripta em vinte e cinco cartas dirigidas ao Exm.º Manuel de Castro Pereira por um Anonymo em 1849. Porto: Typ. de José Lourenço de Sousa, 1849. 8°, contemporary plain blue wrappers. Uncut and partly unopened. Occasional very light foxing. In very good to fine condition. 332 pp., (1 l.), tables and diagrams in text. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedication is signed “Um Lavrador do Douro”. The authorship has been ascribed to Frederico Alexandre Pinto by OCLC record 43294262; it has also been attributed to Afonso Botelho de Sampaio e Sousa. Simon and Unzelman list it under Manuel do Castro Pereira, but he is clearly the recipient of the letters rather than their author. Another completely different work, a 16 page pamphlet by António Correa Herédia, appeared in 1863, titled Questão vinhateira do Douro.

This work is an epistolary account in protest against the unfair advantage enjoyed by the Companhia (Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established by the Marquês de Pombal in 1756) in selling and exporting wine that drove small wine producers out of business. The common thread throughout all of the letters is the unfair treatment of independent wine producers stemming from a law of 21 Abril de 1843, and a second of 22 de Outubro de 1843. The first law is described in detail on page 53, specifically articles 8, 9, and 12. Article 8 regulates how much the companhia has to pay for different qualities of wine sold by producers at the feiras. Article 9 is about the privilege awarded the Companhia (“a companhia fica obrigada a fazer o commercio de vinhos d’exportação, e de consumo, sem que entre ella e os comerciantes haja a mais pequena distinção e privilegio,” p. 53). Article 12, which infuriates the author most, is about the compensation of 150 contos de reis, which are reduced from the cost of consuming and exportation that the Companhia would otherwise have to pay to the customs in Porto. The problems and costs of export range from discussions of Brazil and Great Britain, and laws about exporting Douro wines to the United States (p. 235), Asia and Africa (p. 231).

Due to the subsidy that the government gave to the Companhia, smaller producers could no longer be competitive in the market. The author gives an idealized vision of what he calls the “laissez faire laissez passer,” recalling his first years as a wine producer when there was freedom in the commerce of wine, around the years 1835-1837. The author tells the story that he inherited his uncle’s wine business and, after having a good payday, went to Regoa [Peso da Régua, in the Douro region] to make some purchases. There he found various types of craftsmen selling their wares, including tailors, a textile market, and ironworks. The author praises conditions that were still favorable for small business (pp. 11-12) which resulted in a flourishing and diverse market. He then describes an economic crisis that led to the laws of 1843, suggesting they were influenced by the Banco Comercial, and contributed greatly to the threat of the extinction of paper money (crisis of 1837-1839, p. 16).

The author also suggests that the true cause of the wine crisis in 1843 (beyond the law of April 21, 1843) was a prodigious production of wine in the Douro region. This surplus inspired the wine producers to plant more vineyards with their increased capital, which consequently saturated the market (p. 60).

QUESTÃO VINHATEIRA DO DÓURO,

CONSIDERADA EM TODAS AS SUAS RELAÇÕES COM A

AGRICULTURA E COMÉRCIO,

E COM A COMPETENTE LEGISLAÇÃO ANTIGA E MODERNA, ACOMPANHADA

DE INTERESSANTES OBSERVAÇÕES, E ESCRITA EM

Vinte e Cinco Cartas

Dirigidas ao Exmo.

MANUEL DE CASTRO DE OLIVEIRA

POR

UM ANÔNIMO

EM 1819.

Veux-tu le soliel qui se couche en semain? Oui, mais il se lève demain, de même, si
cel jour, qu'un jour la lendemain.

Schiller. (Piraye d'Orion.)

PORTO:

TYPIA DE JOSÉ LOURENÇO DE SOUSA,

Em Juíza de Vila na r. de São Joao de Jôna.

1819.
de pseuonymos. OCLC: 43294262 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, Newberry Library, Princeton University); 556397590 (British Library; two copies). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates two copies, both at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

Imaginary Travels to America in Quest of a Philosophical Utopia
Set in Virginia, Florida, the Carolinas, Appalachia, Cuba and Martinique


9 volumes. $250.00

In all probability slightly later editions, possibly counterfeit (?) closely following the first editions in Portuguese, of this pre-Romantic novel in which the hero, after an initial deist upbringing in England, examines and evaluates a number of philosophical and religious systems during the course of a journey to America and back. Passing St. Helena on the outward voyage, the protagonist, Cleveland, purportedly a natural son of Oliver Cromwell, then travels from Martinique to Florida and Virginia, moving west into the Appalachians, from there to the Carolinas. Cleveland speaks of the desert of Drexara, populated by a tribe of cannibals, and the Nopandes, a civilized people whose chief resides in a brick palace. Along the way Cleveland meets up with Fanny, his young lady-friend, daughter of Lord Axminster. In the country of the Abaquis, Cleveland and Fanny marry in a native ceremony and attempt to establish a local utopian community. Leading his followers South, Lord Axminster is found dying in Pensacola, Cuba, and a number of European countries also figure in the work.

The bibliography of this work in the original English and French editions is complex (there is evidence that the manuscript for the first volume was in English, and that the English version of that volume preceded the French), and that of the Portuguese editions not at all simple. We have examined the only two recorded sets, in the Fundação Calouste
O FILOSOFÓ INGLEZ, OU
HISTÓRIA DE MONSIEUR
CLEVELAND, FILHO NATURAL
CROMWEL,
ESCRITA POR ELLE MESMO;
E TRADUZIDA EM PORTUGUEZ DA DIO:
CÁS FRANCHEZA
Por E. F. J. T.

LISBOA
ANO M. DCC.
Na Of. do José Pinheiro Couto da Silva,
Impresor da Santa Igreja Pátria.

Item 9
Gulbenkian and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Both of these sets have volume I dated 1800, and in a completely different setting of type, closely followed in the present copy. The copies with the 1800 date of publication have an “Advertencia” on the verso of the title page, while our volume I has the title page verso blank. Moreover, ours says “Vende-se esta Obra na loja de Luiz José Carvalho, / livreiro aos Paulistas, N. 55.” at the foot of the title page of volume I; no such statement appears in the copies dated 1800. Gonçalves Rodrigues, transcribing a somewhat different title, with “Mr.” instead of “Monsieur”, gives the dates 1801-1804, without mention of which volumes are of which date. In both the Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Nacional sets volume I contains “Senhor” instead of “Monsieur” in the title, and “Monsieur” in the titles of the remaining volumes. In the present collection, “Monsieur” appears in the titles of all nine volumes. All volumes in both the Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Nacional sets mention as printer João Procópio Correa da Silva. In our set, volumes I, III and IV are dated 1802, volume II is dated 1801, volumes V, VI, VII, and VIII are dated 1803, and volume IX is dated 1804. For volumes III through IX, our imprints are the same as both others, but the settings of type are different (with the exception of volume IV in the Biblioteca Nacional, which is the same edition as ours). The wrongly numbered pages in our set are correctly numbered in both sets examined, while volumes XIII and IX in the Gulbenkian and Biblioteca Nacional present different wrongly numbered pages. Typographical vignettes and headpieces also differ.

Antoine François Prévost d’Exiles (1697 -1763), usually known simply as the Abbé Prévost, was a French author and novelist. Educated by the Jesuits, he began his novitiate in 1713, left the Jesuits to join the army in 1716, attempted to rejoin the Jesuits in 1719, but returned to the army, then joined the Benedictine order in 1720 after the unlucky termination of a love affair, taking vows in 1721. In 1726 he became a priest, spending seven years in various Benedictine houses, teaching, preaching, and studying. His restless spirit caused him to petition the Pope for a transfer to the less strict rule of Cluny, but left his abbey without permission in 1728. Learning that his superiors had obtained a lettre de cache against him, he fled to England. In London he acquired a wide knowledge of English history and literature, as can be seen in his writings. Before leaving the Benedictines Prévost had begun perhaps his most famous novel, Mémoires et aventures d’un homme de qualité qui s’est retiré du monde, the first four volumes of which were published in Paris in 1728, and two years later at Amsterdam. In 1729 he left England for the Netherlands, where he began to publish (Utrecht, 1731) a novel, the material of which, at least, had been gathered in London Le Philosophe anglais, ou Histoire de Monsieur Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell, écrit par lui-même, et traduite de l’anglais (Paris 1731-1739, 8 volumes). After much additional literary activity, Prévost became reconciled with the Benedictines in 1734, and in 1735 became almoner to the Prince de Conti. In 1754 he obtained the priory of St. Georges de Gesnes. He continued to produce novels and translations from the English, and, with the exception of a brief exile (1741-1742) spent in Brussels and Frankurt, he resided for the most part at Chantilly until his death.

Item 10
Item 10
y de los propios Blasens de Amas de las Líneas respetivas del Dr. Don Antonio, en arreglo a sus Documentos a los que se remite y a mi Real Archivo.

CASA DE GALVEZ

ESTE APELLIDO es tan noble, como antiguo en España, donde han de muy fuerte, y seamos de la familia de Vareno y sucesores, que fundaron diferentes Casas de escrúpulos, que según las mas veras Genealogías se hallan.

Item 10
Extraordinarily Fine Illuminated Spanish Certification of Arms
References to Cuzco, Michoacan, Lima, Quito, and Popayán
Richly Gilt Crimson Morocco Royal Binding
Calligraphic Manuscript on Vellum

10. [SPAIN. Grant of arms]. Certification of the arms of D. Antonio Galvez Lopes y Mercier, issued by the Cronista y Rey de Armas D. Ramon Zazo y Ortega. Calligraphic and illuminated manuscript on vellum. Issued at Madrid, latest signature February 5, 1783. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary crimson morocco (very slight wear), covers with Spanish royal arms within elaborate gilt-tooled border, edges of covers milled, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt bands and ornaments, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt. Pink silk bound in facing each full and half-page illustration. Illustrations of high quality (blue, pink, yellow, green, purple, and painted gilt), including 2 full-page illustrations of arms (the second incorporating D. Carlos III’s rubber authentication stamp), 5 half-page illustrations of arms, 5 decorative headings, and 11 illuminated initials. Each page of text is within two sets of triple-ruled borders. Text in red and black, in an elegant italic hand. Seals (with protective paper fold-ins) on ll. 21v and 22v. Manuscript signatures on ll. 21v, 22r, and 22v. Vellum is of consistently high quality. A few faint stains in gutter. Very fine condition, inside and out. Authentication rubric at foot of all but the final leaf. Bookplate of José Mindlin. 22 unnumbered leaves. $15,000.00

This is an illuminated manuscript of the highest quality, in a pristine binding also of the best quality. It appears to have been produced for presentation to a member of the Spanish royal family.

D. Antonio Galvez Lopes y Mercier was a resident of the province of Granada; the towns of Quentar and Otura in that province are mentioned several times. This coat of arms was issued to Mercier in 1783. They incorporate the arms of Galvez, Nuñez, Vergara, Lopez Valverde, and Mercier; for each of those families, a summary of lineage is given. The Lopez Valverde family members ranged as far as Cuzco, Michoacan, Lima, Quito, and Popayán (l. 17r-v).

The full-page coat of arms on the first leaf is surmounted by a helmet and flanked by elaborate scrollwork. The second leaf has the name of the Cronista y Rey de Armas, D. Ramon Zazo y Ortega, within more elaborate scrollwork; an unpainted circle near the top bears the stamp of D. Carlos III. On five leaves, the names of the separate families whose arms are incorporated into Mercier’s are elegantly enclosed in scrolls of pink, blue, green, and purple. Each of their arms fills half a separate half page. The eleven initials incorporate small cityscapes.

The lower part of the arms on the binding resemble that of D. Carlos III, and the crown above is royal. But the upper portion of the coat of arms does not match that of D. Carlos. The closest we have been able to find are the arms of the Infante Luis of Spain, Count of Chincón (1727-1785).

* Mindlin, Highlights, II, 323, no. 566
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