RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 298

Censorship
April 16, 2018

Special List 298

Censorship

Items marked with an asterisk (*) before the item number are in 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 298

Censorship

Controversial Chronology

1. ABRANTES, Francisco José de. *Compendio de chronologia mathematica e historica; extrahido dos melhores auctores ....* Coimbra: Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1825. 12°, recent machine-marbled wrappers (remains of early blue wrappers at inner margins of title page recto and final leaf verso). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Some light soiling and staining, mostly marginal. In good to very good condition. Old signature on verso of title page. A few contemporary ink and later pencil corrections and marginal highlights in text. Later notes in ink on verso of last leaf. 83 pp. $800.00

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a corrected second edition was published in Lisbon in 1826, with all remaining copies of the first edition being withdrawn.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

O VALEROSO
LUCIDENO,
E TRÍUMPHO
DA LIBERDADE,
PRIMEIRA PARTE.

COMPOSTA
POR O P. MESTRE FREI MANOEL CALADO
da Ordem de S. Paulo primeiro Ermitão, da Congregação dos
Ermitãos da Serra d'Olfa, natural de Vilamigóia.

DEDICADA
AO SERENÍSSIMO SENHOR DOM THEODOSIO
Príncipe do Reino, Sr. Monarcha de Portugal.

EM LISBOA.
Com licença da Santa Inquisição, Ordemário & Mesa do Paço.
Por Paulo CreasecocK, Imprensa, & livreiro das Ordens Militares,
Anno do Señhor de 1648.
Dom Carlos I—The Dark Side

2. ALBUQUERQUE [do Alardo de Amaral Cardoso e Barba de Meneses e Lencastre], António de (1866-1923). O Marquez da Bacalhôa, romance. Brussels: Imprimerie Liberté [i.e. Lisbon: the author], 1908. 8°, recent red boards, smooth spine gilt, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Caricature with face blank, but obviously depicting the king D. Carlos I, on front cover and title page. Some foxing on wrappers; small repair to front wrapper. Light toasting (but not brittle). Overall in good to very good condition. 338 pp. $400.00

FIRST EDITION. This novel, scandalous in its day, was published in Lisbon, 1908, with a fictitious Brussels imprint to avoid the censors. The Marquez de Bacalhôa was none other than the king D. Carlos I, depicted in a most unflattering manner. The famous old Quinta da Bacalhôa in Azeitão was a favored locale of the king.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a professional journalist since 1975, at the time this book appeared had worked for RTP since 1979. In 1990 he was awarded the Prémio Gazeta de Reportagem de Televisão by the Clube de Jornalistas for “Humberto Delgado, Crime sem Castigo.” He has written for Diário de Lisboa, Luta, Portugal Hoje, Jornal Novo and A Capital. During the decade 1964-1974 he did freelance work for República and Serra Nova. He published five previous books.

Radical Feminist Manifesto Banned Under the Estado Novo

4. BARRENO, Maria Isabel, Maria Teresa Horta, and Maria Velho da Costa. Novas cartas portuguesas. Lisbon: Estúdios Cor (printed by the Typografia António Coelho Dias, Lda.), 1972. 8°, original printed wrappers (slight wear and minor soiling). Half title and title page in red and black. In very good condition. 389 pp., (1 l. colophon). ISBN: none. $100.00

FIRST EDITION. The authors of the Novas cartas portuguesas, who were known as the “Três Marias,” were tried on charges of “pornografia e ofensas à moral pública.” This work is in fact a radical feminist manifesto, and was one of the last works censored by
the old regime. It was published again in 1974 and several times subsequently, and has
been translated into English, German, French and Spanish.

* Cândido de Azevedo, Matiladas e proibidas, p. 121: A censura de Salazar e Marcelo
Caetano, p. 592. Associação dos Editores e Livreiros Portugueses, Relação das obras cuja
circulação esteve proibida em Portugal durante o regime Salazar/M. Caetano, de harmonia com as
indicações que foram sendo fornecidos pelas Direcção dos Serviços de Censura e Direcção Geral de
Informação, p. 92. Livros proibidos no regime fascista, p. 18. For Maria Isabel Barreno [de Faria
Martins (1939-2016)], see Maria Nazaré Gomes dos Santos, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de
literatura portuguesa, pp. 50-2; Cristina Mello, in Bíblios, I, 564-6; and Dicionário cronológico
de autores portugueses, VI, 531-3. For Maria Teresa [Mascarenhas] Horta (born 1937), see
José Augusto Seabra, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 245-6; Graça
Abrantes, in Bíblios, I, 1097-1100; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 428-30.
For Maria [de Fátima de Bivar] Velho da Costa (born 1938), see Maria Nazaré Gomes dos
Santos, in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 151-3; M. Helena Ribeiro
da Cunha, in Bíblios, I, 1337-8; and Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, VI, 492-4.
Melvyl lists only a copy at University of California-Riverside (sold to them by us). Orbis
microfilm of this edition and a photocopy.

Essays on Jesuits, Czar Alexander I, Wine Trade, Paper Money,
Censorship, Medicine, Education of Deaf-Mutes, and More

5. [BORGES, José Ferreira]. O correio interceptado. London: Na Imprensa
de M. Calero, 1825. 8°, contemporary grayish-brown boards with paper
spine label (some wear), smooth spine. Partly unopened. In very good
to fine condition. 297, vi pp., (1 l. errata); quire signatures erratic but
pagination follows. $650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this series of letters on a wide variety of subjects:
politics in Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and Brazil, ecclesiastical
affairs, Alexander I of Russia, the wine trade, paper money and banking, the equestrian
statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s Black Horse Square, the Azores, censorship, medicine, D.
João VI, the Barão de Rendufe, Greece, the Jesuits, education of deaf-mutes, and more.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and political and legal
thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a
barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the Codigo
commercial portuguez, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works
on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic
medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution and was nominated
Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government.

* Innocêncio IV, 328. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da
Coleção Portuguesa. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica
and 771049802 (both British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: three at Biblioteca
Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one each at Fundação
Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.
Copac repeats British Library.
6. BOULOGNE, Etienne-Marie de, Bishop of Troyes. Pastoral do Bispo de Troyes sobre a impressão de mãos livros e nomeadamente sobre a nova edição das Obras Completas de Voltaire e de Rousseau. Traduzida em Portuguez por ****. Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1823. 4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Traces of wrappers, damage to ast two leaves of second quire (upper corners ripped with loss of a few letters text). Light dampstains. Overall in near good to good condition. viii, 38 pp. $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Pages [iii]-viii contain a preface by the unidentified translator, presumably original to the present edition.


7. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. Coleção dos breves pontificios, e leys regias, que forão expedidos, e publicadas desde o anno de 1741, sobre a liberdade das pessoas, bens, e commercio dos Indios do Brasil; dos excessos que naquelle estado obraram os Regulares da Companhia denominada de Jesu ….. (Lisbon): Impresso na Secretaria do Estado, (1759 or 1760). Folio (29 x 20 cm.), contemporary mottled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red lettering piece in second compartment from head (some chafing, small wormholes in lowest compartment of spine). Internally fine; overall in very good condition. In 21 parts, plus contents at front: 8 pp.; 4 pp., (4 ll.); 12 pp.; 4 pp.; (1 l.), 34, 8 pp.; 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 6, 7 pp.; 12 pp.; (1 l.); (4 ll.); (2 ll.); (1 l.), 27 pp., (2 ll.); (8 ll.); (2 ll.), 32 pp.; 4 pp.; 5-27 pp.; 29-35 pp.; 37-39 pp.; 7 pp.; 6 pp.; 6 pp. LACKS Supplemento (in 40 sections) that usually accompanies the Coleção. $800.00

FIRST EDITION of a collection made at the command of the Marquês de Pombal. The second and third documents deal with the Indians of Grão Pará and Maranhão, giving the King’s assurance that those Indians will have freedom from slavery, the right to own property, and the right to carry on trade. The remainder of the documents deal in one way or another with the Jesuits. One gives a summary of the Society’s actions against the Spanish and Portuguese crowns; others of 1758 and 1759 contain correspondence between the King and the Pope concerning the Jesuits, and royal decrees of measures to be taken against them. The twelfth document is on the conspiracy of the Távoras: “Sentença, que em 12 de Janeiro de 1759 se proferio na junta da inconfidencia
MEDICINA THEOLOGICA,
OU
SUPPLICA HUMILDE,

Peia a todos os Senhores Confiestores, e Dire
rectores, sobre o modo de proceder com
seus Penitentes na emenda dos pecc
ados, principalmente da Lascivia,
Culteria, e Bebedice.

LISBOA:

ANO III. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO,
Impressor da Jornálhima Casa do Infinitado.

ANO D. M. DCC. NGIV.

Com Licença de Real Seim da Comissão Geral
Sobre o Imprensa, e Colheita dos Livros.

Item 16
para castigo dos reos do barbaro, e execrando dezaçato, que na noite de 3 de Setembro
do anno proximo de 1758 se commetteo contra a Real, Sagrada, e Augustissima Pessoa
de EIRey Nosso Senhor.”

The Supplemento to this volume, missing here, contains further diplomatic corre-
spondence between Lisbon and the Vatican about the Jesuits, dated 1759 and 1760. While
it is usual for the supplement to appear with the Colleção, Borba de Moraes, describing
both works in the same entry, notes that “Complete copies are rare.”

In the twentieth section of the Colleção, our copy has 6 pages, while the Bosch
catalogue calls for only 4 pages. There is a variant in which the type has been completely
reset for this section; the text, however, is identical, except that the version with 4 pages
lacks the final line, “Foi impresso na Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios do Reino.”

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 191-2: gives the date as 1755, which is impossible given
copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

An Absolutely Indispensable Book About the Wars
Against the Dutch in Portuguese America—First Edition, First Issue

8. CALADO, Fr. Manoel. O Valeroso Lucideno, e triunpho da liberdade …. 
Lisbon: Impressor Paulo Craesbeeck, 1648. Folio (27.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern
vellum over boards, spine gilt, all edges gilt. Text in 2 columns. Light
dampstains at center and light browning, but overall in fine condition.
(8 ll.), 356 pp. $30,000.00

FIRST EDITION, first issue, of this account of the restoration of Pernambuco and
the expulsion of the Dutch from Brazil, described by Borba de Moraes as “one of the
best books about the war against the Dutch.” Despite having all necessary licenses, it
was suppressed almost immediately after publication (perhaps due to the influence of
the Jesuits), and from 1655 until the late nineteenth century was in the index librorum
prohibitorum. (This copy has a contemporary note on the title-page regarding the 1655
prohibition.) Valeroso Lucideno received a new sales license in 1668, and was reissued by
Domingos Carneiro with 2 new preliminary leaves replacing the 8 leaves of the 1648
issue. The remainder of the work is unchanged—Carneiro undoubtedly used the unsold
copies from the suppressed 1648 issue.

Boxer comments, “Admittedly, Fr. Manuel Calado was no unprejudiced or dispassionate
observer. He wrote at white heat, and often with the fighting raging within earshot
of him, between September 1645 and July 1646. But his work is all the more vivid and
graphic for that, and much of it reads very like the front-line dispatches of a first-rate war
correspondent. Apart from his vivid account of the first year of the Pernambuco insurrec-
tion … he gives us a fascinating description of the colony in the days of Johan Maurits…”
[His book] was intended to whip up popular and official support for the Pernambuco
patriots, and it is naturally very one-sided …. [It] remains absolutely indispensable.”
Boxer praises Calado’s pen-portraits (“vivid masterpieces of spite”) and notes that two
other chroniclers, Diogo Lopes de Santiago in his História da guerra de Pernambuco and Fr.
Rafael de Jesus in his Castrioto Lusitano, relied heavily on Calado, often using his work
without acknowledgment. (See The Dutch in Brazil pp. 298-9.)

Throughout the nineteenth century the work was rare but not much sought-after,
since critics found fault with its language. Borba noted in 1973, however, that “of the
Portuguese books about Brazil published in the eighteenth [sic] century, this is the most difficult to find." Southey appealed to readers of the first edition of his *History of Brazil* (1810-19) to lend him a copy, as he had not been able to consult it.

Calado, born in Vila Viçosa, traveled to Brazil where he remained for 30 years. He belonged to the community of Hermits of Serra de Ossa in the Alto Alentejo, between Estremoz and Redondo, of the Order of St. Paul the First Hermit. A soldier, preacher, poet and historian, he played an active part in the struggle against the Dutch, even organizing guerrilla warfare.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
Collected Writings of a Leading Liberal Thinker

10. CONSTANT [DE REBEQUE], Henri [-Benjamin] de. Collection complète des ouvrages publiés sur le gouvernement représentatif et la Constitution actuelle de la France, formant une espèce de cours de politique constitutionnelle. Paris: P. Plancher, 1818-1819. Large 8°, uniform contemporary tree calf (worn, defective at foot of volume II, part 1 and head of volume III, part 2), smooth spines with author and title gilt-stamped near head of spine, volume number lower down, bands and ornaments. Marbled endleaves and edges. Scattered stains and foxing. Overall in good condition. For the collation, see below. LACKING Volume IV. 3 volumes (6 parts) in 6 separate volumes. $300.00

First edition thus. Benjamin Constant (1767-1830) was one of the first writers and politicians to adopt the name “liberal.” His writings on politics, in which he favored constitutional monarchy and representative government, looking to Britain as a model for freedom, were extraordinarily influential in countries as widely diverse as Spain, Portugal, Greece, Poland, Belgium, Brazil, and Mexico.

Bound in six volumes (i.e., three volumes, each in two parts; lacking the Quatrième Volume), this set includes:


6. Troisième Volume, Sixième partie de l’Ouvrage. Half title (bound after title page): Des élections de 1818. Paris: chez P. Plancher [Imprimerie de Mme Jeunehomme-Crémière], 1819. 156 pp., (1 l.), lij pp. Although pp. 153-4 are skipped and quire 10 is of 4 rather than 8 leaves, the text appears to be continuous within the quire and from p. 152 to 155.

* OCLC: cf. 457980717 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).
Erasmus Darwin on the Classification of Diseases,
Translated into Portuguese by a Portuguese Physician
Who Studied Medicine at Edinburgh

11. DARWIN, Erasmus. Resumo da systema de medicina, e traducção da materia medica do Doutor Erasmo Darwin, com varias notas por Henrique Xavier Baeta .... Lisbon: Na Nova Offic. de João Rodrigues Neves, 1806. 4°, contemporary mottled half sheep over marbled boards (slightly rubbed; lacks front free endleaf and most of rear free endleaf), flat spine with Greek key fillets and black leather lettering piece, gilt short title. Engraved plate. Occasional minor soiling and stains, faint marginal dampstain to first few leaves. Small hole in final page, with loss of 3 letters. In very good condition. (2 ll.), vii, 408 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.), 1 engraved plate.

First and only Portuguese translation of parts II and III of Darwin’s *Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life* (London, 1794-96). The work deals with Darwin’s classification of diseases.

A proselytizer for Erasmus Darwin’s theories, Henrique Xavier Baeta was forced to leave Portugal for fear of persecution due to his sympathies with the French Revolution. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and returned to Lisbon, where he entered politics. His works were printed in England and Lisbon. The Italian edition of Darwin’s *Zoonomia*, 6 volumes, 1803-1805, was placed on the *Index* by decree of 22 December 1817.

REINO
DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.

Preço 3 fr.

PARIS,
NA OFICINA DE A. BOBÉE.
1818.

Item 17
Banned Book on Superstitions of the Catholic Church


Second edition of this controversial work, and the first to have the ‘Artigo addicional. Ajuste de contas com a Corte de Roma,” with its own title page, separately paginated at the end. The “Artigo” includes comments on the Freemasons. The first edition appeared in Lisbon, 1822, printed by João Baptista Morando; there are later editions of Rio de Janeiro, 1826, and Lisbon, 1833.

Based on the Bible, the Church Fathers, civil law and philosophy, Estrada critiques superstitions and false beliefs attached to masses, indulgences, Purgatory, the Stabat Mater, litanies, the Holy Land, the Porziúncula (where the Franciscan Order was founded), alms, saints, religious fraternities, reliquaries, paintings, icons, rosaries, dreams, and omens.

In 1824, the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha e Meneses, forbade the reading of this book under threat of excommunication.

The author was a Trinitarian until 1834, and died at an advanced age, after 1860, having lived much of his later life in Almada.

**Church-State Relations, Including Resisting the Pope, Papal Confirmation of Bishops, and Dispensations of Marriage Vows**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The work treats a number of issues relating to Church-State relations. Among these are the royal vs. ecclesiastical power, when it is justifiable to resist obedience to the Pope, the return of bishops who had fled Portugal, the exclusivity of the Pope in dispensations regarding marriage vows, and the necessity of Papal confirmation of bishops.

Frei José Possidónio Estrada was a Trinitarian until 1834, and died at an advanced age, after 1860, having lived much of his later life in Almada. He wrote a number of other anticlerical tracts and pro-liberal works in favor of the 1820 revolution and 1822 constitution. In 1824 the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha e Meneses, forbade the reading of his *Superstições descubertas* under threat of excommunication. That and other publications from the early 1820s caused the author to be persecuted; he was exiled to his order’s house in Santarem, and imprisoned there for some time.

* Innocêncio V, 106-7 (giving an incorrect collation of iv, 52 pp.; actually, p. iv is followed by p. 5, p. [50] is blank, while the final leaf is unnumbered). Martinho da Fonseca *Subsídios para um dicionário de pseudónimos*, p. 274. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, X, 507. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without mention of the final leaf). Not located in Copac.

**Greatly Expanded Second Edition**

14. [FERREIRA, Silvestre Pinheiro, and Filippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro]. Parecer sobre os meios de se restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal; por dois concelheiros da coroa constitucional; seguido de notas às Observações que se publicaram em Londres sobre aquelle Parecer; e uma análise das mesmas Observações seguido os princípios de jurisprudencia aplicável às questões de Regencia—Intervenção das Potencias estrangeiras—e Amnistia; e Reflexões sobre a necessidade absoluta de leis preparatorias, e organicas para a introdução, e seguimento da Carta constitucional. 9 parts in 2 volumes bound in 1. Paris: Na Officina Typographica de Casimir, 1832. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (joints cracking near head and foot of spine; some other minor binding wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges tinted yellow. Dampstaining, for the most part restricted to the first 25 or so leaves,
mostly very light, but a bit darker in first few leaves. Light to medium browning to a few leaves toward the end. Overall in good condition. xiv pp., (1 l.), 58; 30; 61 pp.; (1 l.), iv, 16 pp.; (2 ll.), vii, 15; 40; 24; 54; 60 pp. Page 54 of the final section incorrectly numbered 56.

9 parts in 2 volumes bound in 1. $500.00

Second edition, greatly expanded, of this salvo in the battle over constitutional government in Portugal. It was the first edition to reprint José Ferreira Borges’ Observações sobre um opusculo intitulado: “Parecer de dois Concelheiros da Coroa Constitucional sobre os meios de restaurar o governo representativo em Portugal,” as well as the first and only edition to contain considerable analysis of that work. The first edition had appeared in Paris, 1831, with only 55 pp.

The first section contains the original Parecer, with additional material added, principally an “Advertencia dos autores do Parecer” (pp. [iii]-xiv). It contains a total of xiv pp., (1 l.), 58 pp.

The second section contains the reprint of the Observações by Ferreira Borges. 30 pp. Next is an “Analyse das observações”, with 61 pp.

This is followed by a reprint of Ferreira Borges’s Opinião jurídica sobre a questão quem deve ser o Regente de Portugal, destruída a usurpação do Infante D. Miguel? (1 l.), iv, 16 pp.

Following this is:


After the half title, title page, and an “Advertencia” (pp. [i]-vii), there are five sections:

N.º II. “Projecto de decreto sobre os abusos da liberdade da imprensa, ou de quaisquer outros meios de manifestação de opiniões.” 40 pp.
N.º III. “Projecto de decreto sobre a divisão provisoria dos governos territoriales.” 24 pp. Included are the Azores and Madeira, as well as Portugal’s Asian and African possessions.
N.º IV. “Projecto de decreto regulando a classificação dos moradores deste reino segundo as suas profissões e actuaes graduações civis, militares e eclesiasticas. 54 pp.
N.º V. “Projecto de decreto regulando o modo das eleições dos membros das Cortes Geraes do Reino.” 60 pp.

For more on Silverstre Pinheiro Ferreira see pp. 259-73, 144; XIX, 213; Ramos, Edição de língua portuguesa em França 233 and 235. OCLC: 165710798 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 457812478 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 560205934 (British Library); 1828 a 1834 (1892), 179. Innocência VII, 263-4; for more on Silverstre Pinheiro Ferreira see pp. 259-73, 461-2, 132, 144, 146; XIX, 213; Aditamentos, p. 338; on Filippe Ferreira d’Araujo e Castro, see II, 295-7; VII, 266; IX, 226. Ramos, Edição de língua portuguesa em França 233 and 235. OCLC: 165710798 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 457812478 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 560205934 (British Library); 798081989 (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition), and another in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.
15. FIGUEIREDO, Antonio Pereira de. *Analyse da profissão da fé do Santo Padre Pio IV*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1791. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear to extremities; minor worming), smooth spine with gilt fillets, green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece. Woodcut initial. A few very small inkspots at top of text on iii-iv, otherwise in fine to very fine condition. Overall in very good to fine condition. (2 ll.). 92 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION. Pereira de Figueiredo (1725-1797) was a member of the Congregação do Oratorio de Lisboa until 1769; he was a great Latinist, and also well known for his theological writings. The *Analyse* was given the necessary licenses to be printed, but in 1795 was ordered suppressed (as were several of Pereira’s other works). Many of the copies that had been printed were collected. It then became very rare and expensive, so much so that a counterfeit edition was done in Spain, and it was translated into Spanish, French, Latin and Italian. Later the prohibition was revoked and a new edition was printed.


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16. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde, feita a todos os senhores confessores e directores, sobre o modo de proceder com seus penitentes na emenda dos peccados, principalmente da lascivia, colera, e bebedice*. Bound third in the volume. 11 works bound together. Lisbon: Na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1794. Small 4°, nineteenth-century (third quarter) quarter sheep over marbled boards (some wear to extremities, three small round wormholes in spine, six in upper cover with a bit more damage, and one slightly larger in rear cover), flat spine with green lettering piece (“Miscellanea” stamped in gilt), edges sprinkled red. Two small round wormholes throughout, touching some letters of text but not affecting legibility; repairs in lower margins of leaves S1-2; occasional light dampstaining, more pronounced on title page. Still, in near good to good condition. 147 pp., (2 ll.). $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and one of the earliest works on this subject in any language. Mello Franco is recognized as a precursor of Freud. Upon publication *Medicina theologica* was attacked for containing
REINO
DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.
NOVA EDIÇÃO, CORRETA.

Preço 5 fr.

PARÍS,
NA OFICINA DE A. BOBÉE.
1821.

Item 18
“dangerous, heterodox and impious doctrines.” (Small wonder, when pp. 3-4 of the preface reads, “O Christianismo he o que mais me lastimou ... só domina a desordem, e a iniquidade, propaga-se a libertinagem, desfallece o Santo, e marchão todos pela estrada dos pecadores.”) The government ordered its suppression and dissolved the Real Meza da Censura, which had approved its publication, while the police tried in vain to discover its author.

Mello Franco considers that the best way to cure human corruption (particularly lasciviousness, anger and drunkenness) is through confession, and he wants to raise confessors almost to the level of physicians who can treat the body as well as the spirit. He discusses love as sickness, including satyriasis and nymphomania, giving recipes for anti-aphrodisiacs that the confessor may prescribe. There are likewise recipes for medications to suppress anger. Chapter XX (p. 115) begins with the interesting comment, “A bebedice he huma grande enfermidade, que nunca se cura com remedios moraes, e difficilmente com os fisicos,” and goes on to discuss the treatment of alcoholism (pp. 115-23).

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


BOUND THIRD WITH:

FIGUEIREDO, António Pereira de. Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes: isto he, Relação dos Embaixadores, Prelados, e Doutores portuguezes, que tem assistido nos Concilios Geraes do Occidente. Por ... Deputado da Real Meza da Commissão Geral Sobre o [Exame?chewed] e Censura dos Livros, e Official das Cartas Latinas de Sua Magestade Fidelissima. Lisbon: Officina de Antonio Gomes, 1787. Title page has long horizontal hole across middle, with loss of one word (“exame”?). Small hole on every page, generally with loss of one letter on each page. Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 134 pp., 1 l. errata, 10 pp., (1 l. advt.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The final section (10 pp.) is titled “Novos Retoques aos Portuguezes nos Concilios Geraes Por seu mesmo author.”

† Porbase locates two copies at Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo and five at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:
CUNHA, D. Luiz da. Testamento Político, ou Carta escrita pelo grande D. Luiz da Cunha ao Senhor Rei D. José I. Antes do seu governo. Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1820. Two small holes throughout in center of page, with minimal loss of text (usually one letter on each page). Glued at head of title page is a slip of paper (late nineteenth or early twentieth-century) with the printed name Dr. Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão. 66 pp.


* This edition not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:


Second edition. The first appeared in 1742; Innocencio speculated that it was printed in London.

Written by the future Marquês de Pombal, this is a eulogy of the fifth Conde da Ericeira and Marquês de Louriçal (b. 1689), who died in Goa in 1742. Described here in some detail are his two terms as Viceroy of India, the first from 1717 (when he was only 27 years of age) to 1721, the second from 1740 until his death in 1742. He was known for his administrative reforms and for strengthening Portuguese fortifications, and during his second tenure fought the attacks of the Maratha. Innocencio states that the first edition appeared without place or date, but appears to have been printed in London.

The Elogio is one of the few writings—aside from letters—of the Marquês de Pombal; he is also credited with the Deducção chronologica e analytica, a scathing attack on the Jesuits that appeared under the name of José de Seabra da Silva. Pombal’s influence over literary affairs can already be seen (as Innocencio points out) in the license immediately following the text: “Mandão-me … que veja este Elogio … e advertindo eu, que o despacho só me manda ver, e não censurar, logo julguei, que foy destino, porque os Escritos deste Excellente Autor não podem ter censura, antes só se deven vêr para suspender, e admirar … Julgo, que deve estamparse com letras de ouro este papel, para constar á posteridade, que o Autor he Sabio, Erudito, e Eloquente ….”


AND BOUND WITH:
DAUN, José Sebastião de Saldanha Oliveira, later Duque de Saldanha. *Quadro Historico-Politico dos acontecimentos mais memoraveis da historia de Portugal desde a invazão dos Francezes no anno de 1807 athé à exaltação de sua Magestade Fidelissima o Senhor D. Miguel I. ao throno dos seus augustos predecessors por …*. Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1829. Two small holes throughout in the middle of the page, with minimal loss of text—usually a single letter per page. Pages 11-53 have a larger, bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. vii, 53 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. João Carlos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun, (1790-1876) was marshal of the liberal armies fighting for D. Maria II; he was raised to the rank of conde (1827, confirmed 1833), marquês (1834), and finally duque (1846). Ninth son of the 1.º Conde de Rio Maior and maternal grandson of the 1.º Marquês de Pombal, he was also one of the dominant personalities in Portuguese politics of his era, serving four times as president of the Council of Ministers and leading a half dozen coups d’état.

Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. OCLC: 12099136 (Stanford University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress, Organization of American States, Houghton Library-Harvard University); 69671501 (Newberry Library); 493801394 (Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève). Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

*Idéa de hum elogio historio de Maria Theresa Archiduqeza de Austria, Imperatriz viuva, Rainha Apostolica de Hungria, e de Bohemia, Princeza Soberana dos Paizes Baixos. Escrito em Francez por M. M*****. Lisboa: na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1781. Text is in Portuguese. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 1-2 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 34 pp.

† Not located in Porbase. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

*VEIGA, Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta. Pro annua studorum instau ratione Oratio in Archigymnasio Conimbricensi die XXII Octobris Ano M DCCC LXII Doctore Emmanuele Eduardo da Motta Veiga*. Coimbra: Typis Academiciis, 1862. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

† Not located in Porbase, which lists another work by the author published in 1872: *Esboço historico litterario da Faculdade de Theologia da Universidade de Coimbra*. OCLC: 6392792 (University of Texas-Austin). Not located in Copac.
REPOSTA
AO
FILOSOFÓ SOLITARIO,
EM ABRON DA VERDADE.
Por humo Amigo dos Homens.

L I S B O A
Na Officina de ANTONIO RODRIGUES CALHEIRO,
Impressa da Real Mesta Cartaria.
Anno 1722. LXXII.
Com Reprisa do anno LXXII.

Item 20
SÃO BOAVENTURA, Fr. Fortunato de. *Oração Panegyrica que no dia natalicio do mui alto e poderoso Rei o Senhor D. Miguel I. por occasião da solemnissima benção da bandeira que o mesmo Augusto Senhor concedio ao Batalhão 8 de Caçadores recitava em a Sé de Coimbra.* Lisboa: Impressão Regia, 1828. Pink stain at foot of title page (3 x 1.7 cm.). Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates six copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. OCLC: 69987573 (Newberry Library). Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

*Orações Funebres, recitadas nas exequias solemnes, que, pelo externo descanso da excelsa Rainha de Portugal a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, celebraram, na Real Capella da Universidade os L…[word lost], Doutores e Professores.* Coimbra: Impresa da Universidade, 1854. Followed by two works with divisional titles:

**BANDEIRA, Doctor Emmanuel Martins.** *Oratio, Quam in Funere semper desideratae Lusitanorum reginae, Mariae Secundae, Post matutinas preces, in Regio Conimbricensis Academiae sacello.* Text in Latin. Bean-shaped hole (1.2 cm. at widest) throughout, with loss of 3-4 letters per page; nevertheless, the text remains very readable. On pp. 9 -11, two larger holes near the center of the page, (each 1.2 cm. x 0.4 cm., with significant loss of letters). 11 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Not located in Porbase under general title or Bandeira, Oratio. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Bandeira, Oratio.

**REGO, José Ernesto de Carvalho e.** *Oração Funebre, que, nas solemnes exequias da Muito alta, Poderosa, e Fidelissima Rainha, a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, mandadas celebrar a 26 de Janeiro de 1854 pelo claustro pleno da Universidade, recitava …. Text in Portuguese. Two bean-shaped holes (each 1.2 x .4 cm.), expanding to a 6 x 1 cm., with significant loss of whole words. 19 pp.; pagination starts at p. 1 with the half-title.*

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

* Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in OCLC or Copac under general title or Rego, Oração.

AND BOUND WITH:

**RIBEIRO, Jozé Nunes.** *Sermaõ em acção de Graças pelas melhoras da Rainha nossa senhora na ultima molestia antes da sua feliz Acclamação.* Lisboa: Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1778. Through p. 6,
two holes (3 x 1 cm., from hinge into the first lines of text in middle of page); pp. 7-20 has another hole (2 x 0.5 cm., in the center of the page, with loss of 1-2 letters per page). 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


AND BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a reasoned attack on the idea of representative government, the 1822 Portuguese constitution, and constitutions in general. On p. 9 is a brief reference to Bolívar and the republic of Colombia.

Frei José de Lima (1759-1847), an Augustinian Hermit, mestre and pregador geral of his order, honorary royal preacher, and corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, was notable during the period 1828-1833 for his advocacy from the pulpit of the absolutist cause of D. Miguel. This is the earliest of five works by him cited by Innocêncio.


Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

17. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. Reino da estupidez, poema. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small stain at foot of last few leaves, not affecting text. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of the Visconde de Torrão. xi, 62 pp. $4,500.00

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 Geraes 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.


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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 1818 edition. José Bonifácio de Andrade 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.

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


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 Bonfíacio 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.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes 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, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.


Medical Practice Is Not Futile!

20. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello, possible author]. *Reposta ao Filosofo solitario, em abono da verdade, por hum amigo dos homens*. [Second volume:] *Reposta segunda ao Filosofo solitario, por hum amigo dos homens: na qual se mostra que toda a sua obra não he mais que huma simplez traduccion; e se apontão os defeitos della, com hum dialogo no fim do mesmo solitario com a alma do caturra D. Felix*. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1787. 4°, contemporary stitching (final gathering of first part becoming loose). Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title-pages (from two different cuts). Woodcut initial letter and headpiece on p. 3 of both parts. Uncut and unopened. Title-page of second part with light to moderate waterstaining at inner margin, continuing to a much lesser degree in following leaves. In very good to fine condition. 56; 45 pp., (1 l. with sonnet). 2 volumes. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these salvos in a lengthy literary battle that began with the publication of the three-volume *O Filosofo Solitario*, Lisbon 1786-87. The *Filosofo solitario* was in large part a translation of *Philosophie de la nature*, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard.
INSTITUTIONES
JURIS CIVILIS LUSITANI
O M FRANZ. TUCCHINI.
L. E. E.
DE JURE DEDICO.
Haec prima in suum dedico Emiliam
ut proximis annos 1723,
ad cetera ut addam,
AUGUSTO
INACIUS DEMETRIO PIZZICIN,
ACTORI,
CAESARI.
CENIMERICAE
1725.

Item 23
Delisle (called “Delisle de Sales”). Like many contemporary French works, Delisle’s was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only O Filosofo Solitario but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously. In the first part the author points out that everything written about the anatomy of man in O Filosofo Solitario is incorrect. In the Resposta segunda the author attacks two assertions of the Filosofo that solitude is better than society and that medicine is futile, an idea that would have particularly enraged Mello Franco, given his profession. He also quotes at length from de Sales, to prove that the Filosofo is a plagiarist. The Resposta and Resposta segunda appeared just after Mello Franco’s Reino da estupidez began circulating in manuscript, and shortly before his Tratado da educação física dos meninos appeared in 1790.

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


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Important study of government censorship of Portuguese newspapers, particularly during the Salazar regime.
22. FREIRE, João Paulo. _Os judeus e os Protocolos dos Sábios de Sião: história e comentários_. Edição do autor. 4 volumes. Lisbon: Tip. da Emprêsa Nacional de Publicidade, for the Author, 1937-1939. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (some wear to volume IV near foot of spine). A few small, light stains. Overall a good to very good, uncut set. Lengthy pencil commentary on half title of first volume about the rarity of the first issue of volume III, which had been suppressed by the secret police. 222 pp., (1 blank l.); 365 pp., (1 blank l.); 465 pp., (1 blank l.); 393 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. On pages 421-2 of volume III it is stated that the right-wing Catholic dictator António de Oliveira Salazar was of Jewish decent both on his mother’s and father’s side. As a result of the intervention of the P.V.D.E., predecessors of the P.I.D.E., secret police under the Estado Novo, this leaf was canceled and replaced in almost all copies with one which eliminated the offensive statement. In our copy, the original leaf is present.

This is a philo-Jewish work. The second volume is subtitled _A “Diáspora”;_ the third volume _Na Ibéria: Espanha e Portugal;_ the fourth _Os “Protocolos”_.

* NUC: NN (lacks vol. III), ICN, MB, MH, ICU, OU.

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23. FREIRE, Pascoal José de Mello. _Historiae juris civilis lusitani liber singularis_. Adcedunt de jureconsultis lusitanis, et recta patrii juris interpretandi ratione capita duo. Editio prima in usum Auditorii Conimbricensis juxta tertiam Olisiponensem ann. 1800, quam jam passim aucta, et innumeris, quibus anteriores turpiter scatebant, expurgata erroribus, nunc iterum prodit auctior et emendator, curante Joachimo Ignatius Freitasio ….

WITH:

FREIRE, Pascoal José de Mello. _Institutiones juris civilis lusitani cum publici tum privati…. Editio prima in usum Auditorii Conimbricensis juxta primam Olisiponensem ann. 1789, sed auctior et emendator, curante Joachimo Ignatius Freitasio …. 4 volumes.

WITH:
FREIRE, Pascoal José de Mello. Institutionum juris criminalis lusitani ....
Editio prima in usum Auditorii Conimbricensis juxta primam Olisiponensem
ann. 1794, sed auctior et emendatior, curante Joachimo Ignatio Fretasio ....

THE FOLLOWING IS BOUND PARTLY IN EACH OF THE ABOVE SIX VOLUMES:


4 works in 6 volumes. Coimbra: Typis Academicis, 1815. 4°, contemporary tan half sheep over marbled boards (some minor wear), flat spines gilt, each with a crimson morocco lettering piece and dark-green morocco numbering piece. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Uncut and partially unopened. In very good condition. Ownership signature of Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro in lower margin of title page of volume I of the Institutiones juris civilis. Extensive contemporary ink annotation, apparently in the hand of the Barão de Rendufe; some later pencil annotation. (9 ll.), lv, (1), 146 pp., (1 l. errata), vii, 89 pp.; (7 ll.), 160 pp., pp. ix-xvi, (4 ll. errata); (5 ll.), 174 pp., xvii-xxiv pp., (4 ll errata); (5 ll.), 186 pp., (3 ll. errata), xxv-xxxii pp.; (9 ll.), 208 pp., pp. xxxiii-xlili pp., (3 ll. errata); (11 ll.), 184 pp., xliii-lii pp., (4 ll. errata).

4 works in 6 volumes. $2,400.00

The Institutiones juris civilis is a comprehensive handbook of Portuguese civil law, where a careful elaboration of the law of the realm was combined with the whole influence of rationalistic law of the contemporary enlightened legal and political European mainstream. The four volumes are: 1. De jure publico; 2. De jure personarum; 3. De jure rerum; 4. De obligationibus et actionibus. Along with the Institutiones juris criminalis it served as a handbook for public and private law for almost a half century, becoming the axis of legal education until the mid-nineteenth century. The Institutiones describe, in a systematic way, the state of Portuguese law, including what could be assumed as the constitutional law, namely the relationship between the Crown and concurrent political powers, like landlords and the Church in the late Ancien Régime.

The dedication of the Historiae juris civilis to the Prince Regent D. João, and the preface are in Portuguese. These are followed by a Latin translation of Francisco de Borja Garçães Stockler’s Elogio historico de Pascoal José de Mello Freire dos Reis, originally read in the Academia Real das Sciencias on 17 January 1799, and published by the Academia the same year.

Pascoal José de Mello Freire [dos Reis] was born in the Villa of Ansião, in the district of Leiria, 1738 and died in Lisbon, 1798. He was the leading jurist amongst those who had been chosen by the Marquês de Pombal to implement the reform of legal studies at Coimbra University (1772), and was the author of some of the seminal works in the study of the history of Portuguese law. Francisco Freire de Mello, also a native of Ansião, died in 1838; he was the nephew of Pascoal José de Mello Freire.

Provenance: Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro (Porto, 1795-Brussels, 1857), 1." Barão de Rendufe (1824), and later 1." Conde de Rendufe (1852), began his diplomatic
career in 1827. From February 1842 to November 1845 he served as minister plenipoten-
tiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844) was also Portuguese representative
to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He negotiated treaties of commerce and navigation
with Prussia in 1844 and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. In early
1846 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Madrid, to negotiate a treaty regarding
Spanish, French and English intervention in the “Maria da Fonte” movement. After an
assignment in Paris, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman in 1849, settling in that
country. While there were no legitimate offspring, he is said to have been the biological
father of José Maria do Espírito Santo Silva (1850-1915), founder of the Espírito Santo
banking dynasty.

* Innocêncio VI, 350-3; for the Elenchus, see II, 381; and for more on Francisco
Freire de Mello, see IX, 294. Buenda, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, 1600-1966 p. 604,
mentioning that the Institutiones juris civilis lusitani was banned by decree of 7 January
1836. Not located in NUC. Pobase locates a single copy of this edition of the Historiae,
at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociaes e Humanas; a total
of nine sets of this edition the Institutiones juris civilis: four in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal, four in the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de Ciências Sociaes e
Humanas, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas; a single copy only of this edition
of the Institutionum juris criminalis in the Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Faculdade de
Ciências Sociaes e Humanas; and two copies of the Elenchus: in the Biblioteca Nacional
de Portugal and the Escola Superior da Educação, Coimbra.
Item 35
Author’s Presentation Inscription in a Book Listed in the Papal Index

24. [LIMA, José Ignacio de Abreu e]. *As Biblias falsificadas ou duas respostas ao Sr. Conego Joaquim Pinto de Campos pelo Cristão Velho*. Recife: Typ. Commercial de G.H. de Mira, 1867. Large 8°, contemporary navy quarter sheep over marbled boards (spine faded; corners worn; three tiny round wormholes to front joint), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, also with bands in blind, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. In very good condition. Author’s presentation inscription on title page: “Ao Iilmº Sr. Antonio de Vasconcellos // Meneses de Drumond offerece este exemplar em // prova de amizade e Carinho—O autor”. Another signature, dated 1879, on title page. “A.V.M. Drumond” stamped in gilt at foot of spine. Local newspaper clippings from 1867 and 1869, about the book, with miniscule ink annotations presumably by Drumond, pasted on to verso of front free endleaf, recto of second front endleaf, verso of errata leaf, and both the recto and verso of the penultimate rear free endleaf. 372 pp., (1 l. table of contents, 1 l. errata). $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this scarce work, which was placed on the Papal Index on 20 June 1869. It includes sections on Bibles published in London, the Inquisition (in Spain, Portugal, and Brazil), the authentic Vulgate, Luther and the Reformation, the *Apocrypha*, the *Padroado*, Jesuits in Brazil in 1867, the Paraguayan War, the bishop of Pernambuco, and Council of Trent, matrimony, tithes, and the relationship of the Emperor of Brazil to the Catholic Church.

The author (1796-1869) was a native of Pernambuco, the son of José Ignacio Ribeiro de Abreu Lima, who later became a priest. Lima had a brilliant mind and an adventurous life. He was a captain of artillery when he became involved in the Revolution of 1817 in Pernambuco. He fled to the United States, then (in 1818) to Venezuela, where he served as a captain under Bolívar. Fighting for the independence of Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru, he rose to the rank of general. In 1830, after Bolívar’s death, he left for Europe, but in 1832 he was back in Brazil. In 1844 he returned to his native Pernambuco, where he devoted himself to historical and literary studies.

Provenance: Abreu e Lima, who was a sincere Christian but a fervent anti-clerical, was denied burial in consecrated ground by the ecclesiastical authorities. The man to whom he inscribed this book, Antonio de Vasconcellos Meneses de Drumond (Pernambuco 1819-1876), delivered a moving funeral oration of Abreu e Lima that was published as *Discurso proferido no cemiterio ingles no setimo dia da morte do general Lima*, Recife, 1869.

Defending Medicine Against Skepticism

25. [MALHEIRO, Manoel Pereira, possible author]. O Filosofo solitario justificado. Lisbon: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, 1787. 4°, later cloth (faded; some wear at corners, foot of spine), spine smooth, title in gilt diagonally across front cover. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on the title page. Woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. 31 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author defends medicine (including surgery and pharmacy) against skepticism, commenting on mind and body and the operation of the senses, and citing ancient and modern examples and authorities. He notes that in 1782 he published an apology for medicine, which is probably the Apologia sobre a verdade da medicina that Innocência (VI, 81) attributes to Manoel Pereira Malheiro, a surgeon at the Real Casa dos Expostos and the Hospital de S. José in Lisbon. A second part, by F.X. de S.P. (not identified by Martinho da Fonseca or Guerra Andrade), appeared later the same year.

O Filosofo solitario, published in Lisbon, 1786 and attributed to Theodoro de Almeida, was in large part a translation of De la philosophie de la nature, 1769, by J.B.C. Isoard Delisle (a.k.a. Delisle de Sales). Like many contemporary French works, De la philosophie was not widely circulated in Portugal due to the heavy hand of the censors. Probably for that reason, not only O Filosofo Solitario but all the pamphlets that soon appeared attacking and defending it were published anonymously.

* Inocêncio II, 307; VI, 80-1. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa. NUC. WU. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 copies), the Universidade Católica Portuguesa (3 copies), and the Biblioteca Pública Municipal in Porto.
26. [MENDONÇA, Francisco de Assis Castro e]. A dinastia e a revolução de setembro ou nova exposição da questão portugueza da sucessão. Por C.V. e S.C. Coimbra: Imprensa de Trovão e Compª, 1840. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine slightly chipped, light soiling). Light browning, occasional light foxing. Still, in very good condition. viii, 191 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this bitter criticism of the financial policies adopted in Portugal by the Septembrists. Comparing the shattered Portuguese economy with those of its wealthy European neighbors, the author outlines the causes of the current economic malaise in a lengthy survey of Portugal’s recent political history. Particularly worthy of condemnation is the government’s recent decision to slash interest rates far below their natural levels. The author advocates the introduction of paper currency and explains how to do so. A dinastia quickly ran afoul of newly strengthened censorship laws: in an important jury trial concerning freedom of the press, continued distribution of the work was permitted because the author was at that time unknown. A printed advertisement on the rear wrapper announces that A dinastia is available by subscription only and promises a second, indexed edition, which never seems to have appeared.

Castro e Mendonça (ca. 1791-1860) was born in Coimbra, where he later earned his medical degree. During the 1830s he actively participated in political debate as editor of the periodicals Águia and Industrial civilizador. Later he practiced homeopathic medicine for many years in Mafra.

27. MIRANDA, Innocêncio António de. O cidadão Lusitano: breve compendio em que se demostrarão os fructos da constituição, e os deveres do cidadão constitucional para com Deus, para com o Rei, para com a Patria, e para com todos os seus concidadãos.Dialogo entre hum liberal, e hum servil—o Abbade Roberto—e D. Júlio. Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1822. 4°, contemporary blue-gray wrappers (about 6.5 cm. of spine defective at head). Typographical headpiece on p. 7. Small round hole (about .3 cm. in diameter) in blank portion of title page. Very slight toning. Overall in good to very good condition. 143, (1) pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION; it went out-of-print days after publication. A second edition, with an appendix added, appeared shortly thereafter during the same year, and despite being printed in a much larger run, also soon sold out. The Cidadão Lusitano was immediately embroiled in controversy for its extreme liberal stance.

Father José Agostinho de Macedo wrote three Cartas de Ambrosio às direitas ao sr. Abbade de Medrões, which appeared in 1822. Shortly thereafter were published Resposta à carta de Ambrosio às direitas sobre alguns artigos do “Cidadão Lusitano” … and Resposta do Abbade de Medrões a segunda carta de Ambrosio … The Prior-môr of the Order of Christ, D. Luís António Carlos Furtado, wrote an extensive refutation of the Cidadão Lusitano titled
Elenco dos erros, paradoxos, e absurdos .... Finally, after the 1822 constitution had been revoked, in June of 1823 the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, D. Carlos da Cunha published a pastoral letter condemning on pain of excommunication the reading of, among other works, the Cidadão Lusitano. By decree of 6 September 1824 the Cidadão Lusitano was added to the papal Index librorum prohibitorum. After the triumph of the liberal cause a third edition, revised and further augmented, with a new preface and annotations, was published in Lisbon, 1834.

Innocência António de Miranda (1761-1836), was born at Paço de Outeiro, near Bragança. Latin teacher and priest, he worked for several years in Trás-os-Montes before coming to Lisbon, where he was tutor to the Marquês da Fronteira and his brother. Later he was named abbot of Medrões (Trás-os-Montes) and served as a deputy to the 1821 constitutional Côrtes.

Defence of Camões

28. PATRICIO ALETHOPHILO MISALAZÃO, pseudonym [i.e. D. José Valério da Cruz]. Camões defendido; e o editor da edição de 1779, e o censor deste julgados sem paixão em huma carta dada á luz por …. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1784. 8°, disbound, loose in later brown wrappers. Typographical headpiece and woodcut factotum on p. 3. In good condition. Significant contemporary marginal ink annotations, as well as 28 lines of commentary in the same hand on the blank bottom quarter of p. 48 and the recto of the inserted blank leaf following. 48 pp. $400.00

First and only edition of this response to the criticisms of Father José Clemente to the 1779-1780 edition of Camões' Obras (reprinted in 1782-1783), which were expressed in Father Clemente’s Carta de un amigo a outro, em que se fórmja juizo da edição novissima do poema … 1783. The caption title on page 3 reads “Reparos, ou dúvidas sobre as censuras, que na carta de hum amigo a outro se fazem a edição dos Lusiadas de Luís de Camões, publicada no anno de 1779.” In addition to the present work, Father Thomas José de Aquino, who had written some introductory matter for the previously mentioned edition of the Obras, published in 1784 Discurso critico, em que se defende a nova edição …. Father Clemente responded in 1784 with Juiz do juizo imparcial do moderno anonymo ....

D. José Valério da Cruz (Covilhã in 1749-Portalegre 1826), an Oratorian, became Bishop of Portalegre in 1799. He served in the 1822 Côrtes.

Imprensa Nacional 315, José do Canto 953. Pina Martins Os Lusíadas 810. Innocência V, 150; see also V, 458; XIII, 235; IV, 290-1; VII, 350; and finally XIV, 99-106. Martinho da
“Most Prohibited Book in Portuguese Literature”


$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This poetic epistle is a parody of Barbosa du Bocage’s *Epistola a Marília*, written in the 1790s. [Not to be confused with another poem titled *Epistolas a Marilia*, attributed by OCLC to Ignacio José de Alvarenga Peixoto]. The present author models his text closely on the original, with extensive explanatory notes. Bocage’s work begins:

> Pavorosa ilusão da eternidade,
> Terror dos vivos, cárcere dos mortos,
> D’almas vós sonho vão, chamado inferno;
> Systema da política oppressora …

This parody begins:

> Pavorosa ilusão do Despotismo,
> Terror dos Liberais, cárcere dos Loucos,
> D’almas vós sonho vão que alcunham jogo,
> Systema de política traidora …

Barbosa du Bocage’s *Pavorosa ilusão da Eternidade*, also known as *Epistola a Marília* or *Carta a Marília*, attacked fanaticism, despotic rule, and the hypocrisy of clergymen, criticized the idea of a vengeful God, and suggested that Marília make love to him without divine sanction. Such talk was thought to undermine the whole structure of Portuguese family and society. In 1797, Police Chief Pina Manique threw Bocage into the Limoeiro prison, describing him as “o autor de alguns papeis impios, sediciosos, e criticos, que neste últimos tempos se tem espalhado por esta Corte e Reino; que não conhece as obrigaçoens da Reliigão.” Over the next year and a half, Bocage was in the prison of the Inquisition, the monastery of S. Bento and the Hospício das Necessidades, but emerged without having been “re-educated.”

What is fascinating about this version of *A Pavorosa ilusão* is that it shows that Bocage’s more risqué poems were known in the 1830s. As best we can tell, the poem was first printed in Paris, 1834, in the anthology *Collecção d’epistolas eróticas e philosophicas* that included *A voz da razão* by José Anastácio da Cunha and a translation of a letter from Heloise to Abelard. An edition appeared in 1837 with the imprint “Londres” and no printer. In Portugal, *A Pavorosa ilusão* apparently first appeared in 1854, in *Poesias eróticas, burlescas e satíricas*. That edition bore the fictitious imprint of Brussels and did not include the name of its eminent editor, Innocência da Silva, who had published Bocage’s other works in 6 volumes the previous year, in Lisbon.

*Poesias eróticas* was frequently printed thereafter, but it was “o livro mais proibido da literatura portuguesa” (Eis Bocage, p. 16). Until 1974, every edition bore a spurious
imprint such as Cochinchina, Amsterdam, Brussels, etc. The Biblioteca Nacional exhibition
of 2005 lists a number of manuscripts that included *Pavorosa ilusão* (nos. 1-3, 8) and
ditions printed in Paris by Aillaud, 1834 (nº 92) and in London, 1837.

Barbosa du Bocage (Setúbal, 1765-Lisbon, 1805), an accomplished Arcadian poet
(known as Amano Sadino) with strong romantic tendencies, wrote a great deal of
occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. Beckford
thought Bocage a powerful genius. His mother, whose death when he was ten years old
marked him, was the daughter of a French naval officer who eventually wound up in the
service of Portugal. The poet joined an infantry regiment at age 14, then switched to the
navy, departed for India in 1786, and passed several years there. At Damão he deserted,
and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to
Portugal. In 1790 he joined the Academia de Bellas Letras, or Nova Arcadia, but left it
two years later. Although they were once friends and fellow Arcadians, José Agostinho
de Macedo and Bocage became bitter enemies. Bocage made other enemies among the
Nova Arcadia, some of whom denounced him to the police chief Pina Manique. Tried
and imprisoned in 1797 on the basis of the anti-monarchical and anti-Catholic tone of
his poems, when he was released he spent the rest of his life mostly doing translations,
at which he was quite skilled.

‡ Not located in Innocência. See Biblioteca Nacional, *Eis Bocage … Exposição bibliográfica*,
located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
Not located in Copac.

**Bans Several Works by Jesuits Referring to Bandarra**

30. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777], Dom
Jozé, por graça de Deus Rey de Portugal, &c. Faço saber a todos, que este Edital virem, que no Meu Tribunal da Real Meza Censoria declaração algumas Pes-
soas tementes a Deus …. N.p.: n.pr., dated June 14, 1768. Folio (29 x 20
cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial. In very good condition. Foliated
in manuscript at the upper right (“415-416”). Pages 83-86, apparently
extracted from volume III of a collection of laws. $75.00

This early decree of the Real Meza Censoria, issued nearly a decade after the expul-
sion of the Jesuits from Portugal, orders that all known copies of four books be destroyed:
P. Antonio Vieira’s *Carta apologética*, published under the title *Ecco das vozes saudozas* in
1757; Vieira’s *Vida do capataio Santo Simão Gomes*, 1759; Pantaleão Rodrigues Pacheco’s
*Batalus ovium*, 1646; and Nicolau Monteiro’s *Vox turturis*, 1649. The decree notes that all
of these works are deceptions and distortions fostered by the Jesuits, and lists four of
their stratagems. It also cites information presented in the *Dedução chronologica*, 1767-
1768, which was ostensibly the work of José Seabra da Silva, but was heavily edited by
the Marquês de Pombal.

The prophecies of Bandarra figure prominently in these banned books. Antonio
Goçalves de Bandarra (Trancoso, 1500—Trancoso, 1556), a shoemaker thought to have
had some Jewish ancestry, composed a book of prophecies that included the coming of the
*Quinto Imperio* (Fifth Empire) and of the *Encoberto* (interpreted after Alcacer-Quibir to be D.
Sebastião). These prophecies influenced P. Antonio Vieira and Fernando Pessoa. Bandarra was accused of Judaism, and his Trovas were put on the Index Librorum Prohibitorum.

The Marques de Pombal established the Real Meza Censoria on April 5, 1768, with the goal of putting censorship in the hands of the State rather than the Church. It was funded by goods seized from the Jesuits. A somewhat related event was the establishment of the Impressão Regia at about the same time.

* See Innocêncio II, 84. OCLC: 740377961 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Not located in Porbase.

*Censors Raynal’s Histoire philosophique et politique*

31. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Edital da Real Meza Censoria. Dom Jozé por graça de Deos Rei de Portugal … Faço saber aos que este Edital virem, que no Meu Tribunal da Real Meza Censoria foi denunciada huma Obra, que tem por título: Histoire Philosophique, & Politique des Etablissemens, & da Commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes …*. N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisbon, 11 October 1773. Folio (29.7 x 20 cm.), disbound, mounted in a cardboard folder. Caption title, 9-line woodcut initial with later hand coloring. Very good. 1 l. [paginated 451-2; apparently extracted from a volume of laws]. $175.00

This royal decree censoring Guillaume Thomas François Raynal’s *Histoire philosophique et politique*, which first appeared anonymously in Amsterdam, 1770, includes a long list of the work’s supposed flaws; e.g., “Que o seu Author he hum daquelles Homens extraordinarios, que … espalham como por systema o mortifero veneno de suas libertinagens, não perdendo occasião de preparar capciosos laços aos espiritos fracos, e á mocidade inadvertida ….” The original edition is not mentioned, it being stated that the work was published without the author’s name in six octavo volumes in Amsterdam, 1772, and reprinted in 1773. No person, of whatever station, is permitted to possess this book; anyone having the book is obliged to turn it over to the secretary of the Tribunal da Real Meza Censoria.

VERDADEIRO
M E T O D O
DE ESTUDAR,
PARÁ
Ser útil à Republica, e à Igreja:
PROPORCIONADO
Ao estilo, e necessidade de Portugal.
EXPUESTO
Em varias cartas, escritas pelo R. P. ••• Sorzeti, 
a Congregação de Italia, ao R. P. ••• Doutor na Universidade de Coimbra.
TOMO PRIMEIRO.

VALENSA
NA OFICINA DE ANTONIO BALLE,
ANO MDCCXLVI. 
COM TODAS AS LICENCIAS NECESARIAS, etc.

Item 39
Censores the Pro-Jesuit Alegria dos pastores

32. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. Edital da Real Meza Censoria. Dom José por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal … Faço saber a todos, que este Edital virem: Que no Meu Tribunal de Real Meza Censoria foi denunciado hum Papel, que tem por título Alegria dos Pastores, traduzido de Alemão em Italiano … N.p.: n.pr., dated at Lisbon, 28 April 1774. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal Portuguese arms at top of first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A royal decree censoring a pro-Jesuit work, Alegria dos pastores. Among many indications of its “Luciferino espírito” is the following: “Que tinha sido concebido com o pernicioso fim de illudir os Póvos rudes, e ignorantes, e por isso capazes de sucumbirem a estas suas Machiavelicas intrigas, que todas se encaminham a persuadir-lhes a sua innocencia debaixo da especiosa allegoria de tenros Cordeirinhos, quando todo o Mundo illuminado os reconhece lobos vorazes, e inimigos declarados de toda a Authoridade Pública ….”


Relations Between Mexico and the Holy See


FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1828. Deals with relations between Mexico and the Holy See. The advertisements are Catalogue de la Librairie de Béchet Ainé, éditeur des Œuvres de MM. de Pradt, ancien archevêque de Malines; de Benjamin Constant, du vicomte d’Arlinecour, Guizot … Quai des Augustins, N° 47, Octobre 1826. A listing of 33 volumes by Pradt appears on the back cover.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon’s favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but,
unable to serve church and state equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt’s 50 or so published works, all but a handful appeared from 1816 or later. Among his many works are Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l’Amérique (1817), Des trois derniers mois de l’Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil (1817) and Les six derniers mois de l’Amérique et du Brésil (1818).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The preface is titled “Quando os coronéis uivam” (pp. 7-12). This is followed by an introduction (pp. 13-26); “Telegramas telefonados da Comissão de Exame Prévio do Porto” (pp. 27-94); “A liquidação da censura” (pp. 95-8); and “Circulares dos Correios e Telecomunicações de Portugal sobre livros e revistas proibidos de circular” (pp. 99-135).

**Major Vehicle for the Spread of Liberal Political Ideas in the National Revolutions of France, British North America, and Latin America**

35. [RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François]. Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements & du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes. 7 volumes. The Hague: Chez Gosse, Fils, 1774. 8°, contemporary French green morocco, possibly by Derome (somewhat faded and worn, spines chipped at heads, some hinges slightly cracked, other trifling binding defects), gilt-tooled smooth spines, sides with a gilt triple fillet border with corner rosettes, inner dentelles gilt, crimson endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Printed on thick bluish Dutch paper of excellent quality. Internally very fine; overall in very good condition. From the library of M. de Roissy, Maréchal-de-camp, with his name in a contemporary or slightly later hand at the back of each volume. xii, 604; viii, 434; xii, 612; viii, 417; xii, 416; viii, 406; viii, 448 pp. Portrait, 7 plates and 7 folding maps [3 of the maps repeated, apparently as issued]. 7 volumes. $4,000.00

Seventh edition? Revised and expanded, with maps added, this is the first of the second (of four) main groups of editions as classified by Feugère. Eventually, at least 38 French and other language editions appeared. From its initial edition in 1770 until 1780, the Histoire philosophique underwent continued transformations. Almost
all, if not all, editions contain modifications. The evolution of the various editions is of considerable interest.

The engraved portrait is of Raynal. The seven engraved frontispieces show Europeans interacting with indigenous peoples (often violently) in the Far East, Africa, and the Americas. The background often includes houses or huts and a shore with ships or boats.

The folding maps are repeated so the reader need not have more than one volume open at once. Volumes I and II have maps of the world. Volumes III and IV have maps of the Americas from Florida to Cape Horn, plus the west coast of Africa. Volume V has a map of the Gulf of Mexico. Volumes VI and VII have maps of North America.

"No event has been so interesting to mankind in general, and to the inhabitants of Europe in particular, as the discovery of the New World, and the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope." With these words, the Abbé Raynal began his classic "Philosophical and Political History of European Settlement and Trade in the Two Indies." First published in 1770, the Histoire became a major vehicle for the spread of the liberal political ideas that appeared in the national revolutions of France, British North America, and all of Latin America. Today, the work offers a vivid mirror of the eighteenth-century mind as it reflected on the evils Europeans had wrought through slavery in the Americas and exploitation in the East Indies.

In many ways the impact of Raynal on Western culture has yet to be measured completely. He is overshadowed by such heroes of the Enlightenment as Diderot, who wrote a considerable part of the work (perhaps as much as a third), Holbach, and Alexandre Deleyte. Ironically, Paulize, the fermier-général of taxes, also collaborated in the production of this book. Interesting observations concerning the Spanish and Portuguese colonies were provided by the Counts of Aranda and Souza, respectively. But there is ample evidence that to his contemporaries Raynal was the pure symbol of liberty, equality, and their attendant virtues.

Anti-clerical bias permeated Raynal’s writing, and in 1774 the Holy See placed his Histoire on the Index. In 1779 the introduction of the Histoire into France was interdicted, and the public executioner burned the volumes. Although Raynal’s arrest was ordered, he managed to escape.

The best authority on Raynal is Anatole Feugère, Un Precursor de la Révolution, l’Abbé Raynal (Angouleme, 1922). For the revisions and augmentations of the different editions of his work, see also Feugère, Bibliographie critique de l’Abbé Raynal (Angouleme, 1922). On Diderot’s role, see J. Morley, Diderot and the Encyclopedists (London 1923).

Feugère, Bibliographie critique 36. Palau 248667 (without collation). Sabin 68080n. JFB R53. Barbier II, 823-4. Nicholson Catalogue of Pre-1900 Imprints Relating to America in the Royal Library, Brussels R55 (volume V only). Clark, Old South, I, 292 (6). Peignot, Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu, II, 71. Bujanda, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, 1600-1966, p. 744. This edition not in Brunet or Grasse. Cf. Borba de Moraes for a lavish (and certainly much more common) edition of 1780. See also Salone, Guillaume Raynal, Historien du Canada (Paris 1905); and Michel Delon, En Français dans le texte, 166. This edition not in Hollis Catnyp, Josiah, Melvyl, or the online catalogues of Universiteit Utrecht or the Royal Library, the Hague (which has a set with the same imprint but with a different collation [catalogued as possibly a false imprint], as well as an odd copy of vol. II without collation, and another odd copy of an unspecified volume, also without collation).
36. RIZZINI, Carlos. *O livro, o jornal e a tipografia no Brasil 1500-1822, com um breve estudo geral sobre a informação* .... Rio de Janeiro: Livraria Kosmos Editora, [colophon: 1945]. Large 8°, later gray leatherette (slightly warped), smooth spine with author and title gilt. Frontispiece reproduces a previously unpublished engraving by José Joaquim Viegas de Menezes, Vila Rica, 1829. Lightly browned, some foxing at beginning and end, repair to pp. 141-2 without loss. In good condition. One of 200 copies. Library stamps in margin of title-page and several other leaves, occasionally touching text. 445, (1) pp., profusely illustrated. Lacking the first (blank?) leaf, but half-title is present. $250.00

Scarce and important history. Pages 11-138 contain a general history of Western manuscripts, printing, periodicals, and freedom of the press. Pages 139-308 describe early European literature on Brazil, Brazilian mail service, history of Jesuits in Brazil, and Portuguese printing, censorship and control of the Brazilian book trade. The work concludes with the origins of Brazilian printing and journalism (pp. 309-426).

The colophon in our copy bears the date 1945. All the copies in OCLC bear the date 1946, as does the large-paper copy (1 of 200) we have in our private reference collection.


First and Only Edition thus. The valuable introductory study and documents occupy the first 151 pp. Except for the five unnumbered pages at the end containing a table of contents, the rest of the volume consists of facsimile reproductions of eight different and varied editions printed in Portugal during the second half of the sixteenth century of lists of prohibited books. All of the originals are rare, some are almost impossible to obtain for any price.

*Why We Need to Get Rid of the Jesuits*

38. SILVA, José Seabra da [ostensible author]. *Dedução chronologica, e analytica* .... 5 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. 8°, uniformly bound in contemporary mottled calf, (some wear), each smooth spine richly gilt with red lettering piece bearing title. Woodcut royal arms on the title-pages of all but volume II; woodcut or factotum initials, typographical head- and tailpieces. Small wormhole in margin of last few leaves of volume I, not affecting text. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Bookplate of Francisco de Saldanha da Gama Ferrão de Castello Branco, and his signature in ink on title-page of each volume. 384 pp.; (1 l.), 385-786 pp.; (8 ll.), 3-398 pp. [but
MONITORIA SECRETA
OU
INSTRUÇÕES SECRETAS
DOS
PADRES DA COMPANHIA DE JESUS.
COMPOSTAS PELO
PADRE CLAUDIO AQUAVIVEI
DA
MESMA COMPANHIA.

RIO DE JANEIRO,
NA TYPGRAPHIA DE PLANCHER-SEIGNOT,
1827.

Item 41
Second edition of this extended justification for expelling the Jesuits from Portugal and Brazil in 1759, written or (at minimum) inspired, revised, and edited by the Marquês de Pombal himself. The Deducção, in folio format (three volumes) appeared in 1767-1768. It was translated into Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. Although the work was published under Seabra da Silva’s name, it was essentially Pombal’s work: the Biblioteca Nacional in Lisbon holds a manuscript with Pombal’s additions and corrections. In the Marquês de Pombal catalogue (1982), the work is described as “obra executada por José Seabra da Silva por ordem e inspiração do Marquês” (nº 71).

The first part (bound here in 2 volumes) describes Portugal’s decline under the malignant influence of the Jesuits. It includes references to the Tavora Conspiracy (1758) and the empire that the Jesuits supposedly established among the Indians in Brazil and Latin America. The Italian missionary to Brazil P. Gabriel Malagrida is mentioned several times. The Jesuits are blamed for a wide range of evils, including the decline of Portuguese literature: “Ainda não bastará aquellas ruinas da Authoridade Regia; aquelles estragos da Independencia Temporal da Coroa destes Reynos; aquelles flagellos contra todos os que professavão Letras em Portugal com talentos, e prestimo distinctos … para completarem todas as iniquidades, que o seu occulto, e vastissimo Plano encerrava dentro no seu impenetravel segredo. Achárão, que depois de haverem morto, aflugentado, e emudecido todos os Homens distinctos em Letras, que então havia neste Reyno; lhes restava, para nelle se fazerem, e perpetuarem para sempre dispoticos, arruinarem tambem pelos seus alicerces a Literatura Portugueza …” (I, 140).

The second part of the Deducção (bound as volume III here) is on censorship: “na qual se manifesta o que successivamente passou nas diferentes epocas da Igreja sobre a censura, prohibição, e impressão dos livros: demonstrando-se os intoleraveis prejuizos, que co o abuso dellas se tem feito á mesma Igreja de Deos, a todas as monarquias, a todos os estados soberanos, e ao socego publico de todo o universo.”

The final 2 volumes of this set include the supporting documents (provas), among them eleven decrees from D. Sebastião, numerous decrees from Portuguese, French, and Neapolitan kings, papal bulls, and letters from famous Jesuits.

Revolution in Portuguese Education and Philosophy


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 método 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 teaching, 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 a 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 (Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, I, 521;
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


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 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. 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 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 método* 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 literaria” (p. 591).

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Apparently the second edition in Portuguese and first Brazilian edition of a libellous and venomous code of instructions laying down the methods to be adopted for the increase of the Jesuits’ power and influence. Although it purports to be written by Claudio Acquaviva (1543-1615), fifth General of the Society of Jesus, it has long been recognized as the work of Jerome Zahorowski, a Pole, who was discharged from the Society in 1611. The *Monitoria* first appeared in 1612 in Cracow, in a manuscript that claimed to be a translation from the Spanish. It was printed in the same city in 1614 and went through dozens of editions in the seventeenth century, despite having been placed on the Index as early as 1616. The work was republished in the eighteenth century at the time of the suppression and persecution of the Jesuits. Curiously, it was ignored by the Marquês de Pombal, despite the virulently anti-Jesuit nature of the text. Before this Rio de Janeiro edition of 1827, it had appeared in Portuguese in Lisbon, 1820.

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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
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