RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 304

Slavery &

The Slave Trade
June 18, 2018

Special List 304

Slavery &
The Slave Trade

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 304**

*Slavery & The Slave Trade*

Deported to French Guiana


   FIRST EDITION. Following the coup d’état on 18 Fructidor 1797, Aymé and many other deputies to the French legislature were deported to French Guiana—later site of the notorious penal colony that included Devil’s Island, where Alfred Dreyfus was incarcerated. In this work Aymé (1752-1818) tells of the coup and recounts in detail the horrendous conditions in French Guiana. Pages 174-88 are devoted to a description of the blacks there, including their religious beliefs, their attitude toward white men, and their behavior following the abolition of slavery in Cayenne. The unnumbered leaves at the end contain a table of those deported from France with Aymé on *La Vaillante*, with their professions, ages and fates on the trip. Mortality rates were appallingly high.

   In 1799, Aymé managed to escape on the American vessel *Gothenburg*, but was shipwrecked off the Scottish coast. When he made his way back to France, Napoleon appointed him to *Directeur des droits réunis du départ* for Gers.

   An English translation was published in London, 1800: *Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne and Shipwreck on the Coast of Scotland.*

   * Sabin 2521. JCB III, ii, 443. Huntress 132C. Bell A381. Howgego I, 595 (L37); listing it as a source on French Guiana; I, 482 (H25), listing it as a source on Guiana.

RIGHTS OF PORTUGAL,
IN REFERENCE TO
GREAT BRITAIN,
AND
THE QUESTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE:
OR, THE
MANIFESTO AND PROTEST OF THE WEAK, AGAINST
THE INGRATITUDE, OPPRESSION, AND
VIOLENCE OF THE STRONG.

BY
ANANIAS DORTANO BRASAHEMECO.

"It shall be lawful to every person, to whom any shall be adjudged a slave,
to put a ring of iron about his neck, arm, or leg, . . . . they shall cause him to
be marked with an hot iron on the breast with the mark V, . . . . then he shall
be marked on the forehead, in the back of the cheek, with an hot iron with
the sign of an S."

EDWARD VI. CHAP. III. A.D. 1547.
(Vide Vol. I. page 278, 14th Part.)

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.—THE SUBJECTS.
VOLUME II.—APPENDIXES OF DOCUMENTS.

VOLUME I.
1840.
Jean Barbot was a commercial agent on French slave-trading voyages in 1678-79 and 1681-82. He began an account of the Guinea coast based on his own observations and on printed sources. The account was expanded for an English edition and continually revised to his death in 1712. This translation includes material from the French and English editions, focusing on Barbot’s eyewitness information.

Sermons Preached in Bahia, 1700: Important for the History of Slavery


Second edition. The original edition, Rome 1705, is extremely rare. Borba noted, “This book is very important for the history of slavery.” In this collection of sermons preached in Bahia in 1700, Benci allows that African slaves are intellectually inferior to their Portuguese masters, but stresses that this does not justify the inhuman treatment that many masters met out to them. The work is divided into four sections: obligations of masters to their slaves regarding food, clothing, and medical care; obligations to teach slaves Christianity; appropriate punishment; and appropriate work (with Sundays off for religious services).


On the Slave Trade, Commissioned by the Portuguese Government

4. BRASAHEMEOCO, Ananias Dortano, pseud. [i.e., António Barão de Mascarenhas]. Rights of Portugal, in reference to Great Britain, and the Question of the Slave Trade: or, the Manifesto and Protest of the Weak, Against the Ingratitude, Oppression, and Violence of the Strong. 2 volumes in 1. N.p. [England?]: n.pr., 1840. 8°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (wear to corners, some damage to joints, but sound; front free endleaf gone), smooth spine (slight wear at head and foot) with gilt fillets, short title and numbers 1-2. In very good condition. Long (17-line) manuscript note on front pastedown endleaf regarding

2 volumes in 1. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The main headings are: Rights of nations; Alliance and commercial relations between Portugal and England (starting in 1093); Extraordinary privileges enjoyed by the English in Portugal and its dominions; Analysis of treaties, conventions, and other documents relative to slavery. The 400 pages of the second volume include a list of all legislation relative to the intercourse between Portugal and England and of English statutes relevant to the slave trade. Printed in full are the treaties of alliance, peace, and commerce between England and Portugal; privileges granted to the English; and treaties and laws regarding the slave trade. The final hundred or so pages include speeches in Parliament and extracts from periodicals regarding the slave trade.

This work, commissioned by the Portuguese government, was apparently printed in England. Ananias Dortano Brasahemeco is an anagram for the name of the true author, who served as Portuguese consul general in Bristol for many years, and wrote a number of other works relating to Anglo-Portuguese relations, international commercial relations, the duties of a consular official, etc.


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Collection on Brazilian Indians and Jesuits,
Compiled at the Command of the Marquês de Pombal

5. [BRAZILIAN INDIANS]. Collecção 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 ll.), 34, 8 pp.; 7 pp.; 8 pp.; 6, 7 pp.; 12 pp.; (1 ll.); 4 ll.); (2 ll.); (1 ll.), 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 Collecção. $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,
MEMÓRIA
SOBRE A NECESSIDADE DE ADOCIR A INTRODUÇÃO
DOS
ESCRAVOS AFRICANOS NO BRASIL;
SOBRE O MODO E CONDIÇÕES COM QUE ESTA ADOÇÃO
DEVE EFETUAR;
SOBRE OS MEIOS DE REMEDIO À FALTA DE LAVANDOS
QUE ELE FORDE COMINAR.

POR
JOÃO SEVERIANO MACIEL DA COSTA,
Do Câmera de São Miguel, e membro do Colado Maçons dos Mineiros.

OFERECIDA
aos
BRASILEIROS
sãos e confiáveis;

COIMBRA;
a Imprensa da Universidade.

1741.
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 corre-
spondence 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
para castigo dos reos do barbaro, e execrando dezacato, que na noite de 3 de Setembro
do anno proximo de 1758 se commetteo contra a Real, Sagrada, e Augustissima Pessoa
de ElRey 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 Collecção, Borba de Moraes, describing
both works in the same entry, notes that “Complete copies are rare.”

In the twentieth section of the Collecção, 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.

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*6. CALDEIRA, Arlindo Manuel. Escravos e traficantes no império
português: o comércio negreiro português no Atlântico durante os séculos
XV a XIX. Lisbon: A Esfera dos Livros, 2013. 8°, original illustrated
wrappers with dust jacket. As new. 369 pp., (1 l.), 6 ll. unpaginated
colored plates printed on both sides, tables in text, bibliography,
endnotes. ISBN: 978-989-626-478-9. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Historical account of the Portuguese slave trade, with
focus on the Congo, Guiné, São Tomé, Brazil, Portugal and the Americas. The chapters
move between broad historical overviews, with dates and geography, to closer vision of
the slave trade with short biographies of slave traders, slaves, and former slaves. At the
book’s conclusion is a chronology of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery from the
Atlantic from 1444 to 2011. Colored plates include illustrations of the slave ships, indig-
enous African art, photographs of bonds that were used to retrain slaves, and portraits
of prominent Portuguese slave traders.

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Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

7. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês
de Queluz. Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos
africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve
fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar
FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a rare work on the abolition of slavery. Borba writes, “Maciel da Costa] was very well educated and widely read, and in his Memoria he quotes and criticises the books which were fashionable at that time: J.B. Say, Adam Smith, Humboldt, Malthus, etc. He presents viewpoints that are advanced for the day, such as the necessity of promoting industry in Brazil. He criticises the agricultural system which is detrimental and does not permit a fixed population, gives interesting information about the commerce and harvests in Minas, and proposes a plan for abolishing the slave trade … Apart from having great documental importance, the Memoria is very rare.” Conrad comments, “Opposes slavery on the grounds that it is unjust and hinders Brazil’s progress, yet advocates the continuation of the slave trade on ‘humanitarian’ grounds. Cynically traces the British anti-slavery sentiment to imperialistic and expansionist motives.”

Maciel da Costa (1769-1833) a native of Marianna, Minas Gerais, was Governor of French Guiana during the period of its occupation by the Portuguese. While holding that position, he was responsible for introducing into various Brazilian provinces nutmeg and other spices, carnations and a type of sugar cane. In the same year that the Memoria was published, he was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution, of wanting to establish a republic in Brazil, and of writing a pamphlet that advised Brazil to separate itself from Portugal (Le Roi et la Famille Royale de Bragance doivent-ils, dans les incontestées présentes, retourner en Portugal ou bien rester au Brésil, Rio 1820). Maciel da Costa countered these charges in Apologia que dirige à Nação Portugueza, Coimbra 1821.


**Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

*8. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queluz. Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar … oferecida aos Brasileiros seus compatriotas. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (24.8 x 20 cm.), contemporary tree sheep (head of spine and joints near head defective; other minor binding wear,
MEMORIA
SOBRE A NECESSIDADE DE ABOLIR A INTRODUÇÃO DOS
ESCRAVOS AFRICANOS NO BRASIL;
SOBRE O MODO E CONDIÇÕES COM QUE ESTA ABOLIÇÃO
DEVE FAZER;
E
SOBRE OS MEIOS DE REMEDIAR A FALTA DE BRAÇOS
QUE ELA PODERá OCCASIONAR.

POR
JOÃO SEVERIANO MACIEL DA COSTA,
Em Conselho de Sua Magestade, na Real da Casa da Monção em Minas Gerais.

OFERECIDA
aos
BRASILEIROS
SUS COMPATRIOTAS.

COIMBRA,
NA IMPRENSA DA UNIVERSIDADE.

1821.
especially to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight browning; overall in very good condition. Later ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf: “Obras Varias / de / João Severiano Maciel da Costa / Coimbra 1821.” 90 pp., (1 blank l.). $2,000.00

First and Only Edition of a rare work on the abolition of slavery. Borba writes, “[Maciel da Costa] was very well educated and widely read, and in his Memoria he quotes and criticises the books which were fashionable at that time: J.B. Say, Adam Smith, Humboldt, Malthus, etc. He presents viewpoints that are advanced for the day, such as the necessity of promoting industry in Brazil. He criticises the agricultural system which is detrimental and does not permit a fixed population, gives interesting information about the commerce and harvests in Minas, and proposes a plan for abolishing the slave trade … Apart from having great documental importance, the Memoria is very rare.” Conrad comments, “Opposes slavery on the grounds that it is unjust and hinders Brazil’s progress, yet advocates the continuation of the slave trade on ‘humanitarian’ grounds. Cynically traces the British anti-slavery sentiment to imperialistic and expansionist motives.”

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Bibliography:

Bound with:
COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, and then Marquês de Queluz. Apologia que dirije a nação portugueza … a fim de se justificar das imputações que lhe fazem homens obscuros, as quais derão causa ao decreto de 3 de Junho e a providencia comunicada no aviso de 11 de Julho do corrente ano de 1821. Coimbra: na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (frayed, spine mostly gone). Woodcut Portuguese / Brazilian royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 32 pp.

First Edition (another appeared the following year in Rio de Janeiro) of “a very interesting document for the study of the ideas that were rampant in Brazil and Portugal before Independence” (Borbá de Moraes). After rumor had it that he wrote Le Roi et la famille royale de Bragance doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal, ou bien rester au Brésil?, Rio de Janeiro 1820, Maciel da Costa was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution and wanting to establish a Republic in Brazil. He claims that the French pamphlet in question was actually written by one M. Caille, at the order of
Thomas Antonio, one of D. João VI’s ministers. Maciel da Costa (1769-1834), a native of Marianna in Minas Geraes, was Desembargador do Paço in Rio de Janeiro and a member of D. João’s royal council. Martins de Carvalho (quoted in Innocência) points out that by 1823 Maciel da Costa was Ministro e Secretario d’Estado dos Negocios for Brazil (he was later honored by the Emperor with the title Marques de Queluz), which Martins de Carvalho suggests may mean he actually did write the pamphlet whose authorship he so vehemently denies here.


Important Arguments in Favor of the Slave Trade by a Brazilian Author


FIRST EDITION, rare. Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the Analyse in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (the Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes. In 1808, he was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely not coincidental that Great Britain had abolished slavery in the previous year and was pressuring the Portugal to do the same.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco, and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

Provenance: Joaquim [Maria] Pessoa (b. 1948), poet, artist, publicist, student of Portuguese pre-history, and book collector, was the author or co-author of many Portuguese television programs, and for six years (1988-1994) was director of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Autores. He also founded the artistic cooperative Toma Lá Disco, with Ary dos Santos, Fernando Tordo, Carlos Mendes, Paulo de Carvalho and Luiz Villas-Boas, among others. See Álvaro Manuel Machado in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p. 379.

Borba de Moraes (1985), I, 229: “This work is rare. It was written in 1796, first published in French, and only appeared in Portuguese in 1808”; Periodo colonial p. 106. Sacramento Blake IV, 477 (wrongly citing a ghost edition in Portuguese of Lisbon, 1796, and also wrongly citing the present edition as having 86 pp.). ESTC T148889. NUC:
ANALYSE
SUR
LA JUSTICE
DU
COMMERCE
DU
RACHAT DES ESCLAVES
DE
LA CÔTE D’AFRIQUE.

PAR JOSEPH-JOACHIM DA CUNHA DE AZEVEDO
CORTINHO, PORTUGAIS.

De l’Imprimerie de BAYLIS, Greville-Street, Holborn.
Se vend chez A. DULAU & Co., No. 107, Wardour-street;
J. STOCKDALE, Piccadilly; J. DEBOFFE, Gerrard-
street; T. BOOSEY, Broad-street, près de la Bourse-
Royale.

1798.

Item 9
Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the Agricultural Development of Brazil—C.R. Boxer’s Copy

10. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e acrescentada … 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4°, twentieth-century mottled sheep (ca. 1975; only the slightest wear), back richly gilt, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut; contemporary plain wrappers bound in. Internally very fine; overall very good to fine condition. C.R. Boxer’s copy, with his autograph on verso of front free endleaf, dated 8-11-77. xv, 112 pp., (1 l. errata).

FIRST EDITION IN PORTUGUESE of the Analyse, in which Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire. In the Concordancia, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The Concordancia complements the Analyse and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the Analyse in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d’Afrique. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes.

In 1808, Azeredo Coutinho was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely no coincidence that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of his time, a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, and “the greatest reactionary of his time” (Borba). He served as archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, bishop of Pernambuco and inquisitor general in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

San Diego); 78833114 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); 65237023 (internet resource); 251671363 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 558145773 (British Library); 459003161 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists the internet resource.

**BOUND WITH:**


* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and *Período colonial* p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Inocêncio IV, 385: had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (digitized); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671778 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.

**11. DELAFAYE-BRÉHIER, Julie.** *Les portugais d’Amérique: souvenirs historiques de la guerre du Brésil en 1635, contenant un tableau intéressant des moeurs et usages des tribus sauvages, des détails instructifs sur la situation des colons dans cette partie du nouveau-monde. Ouvrage destiné à la jeunesse ...* Paris: P.-C. Lehuby, 1847. Large 8°, publisher’s black cloth, elaborately blocked in gilt and blind, with red, green and blue paper onlays, all edges gilt (spine ends chipped, edges worn, lower joint split, spine sunned). Light marginal dampstaining to lower corner and inner margin. Light browning and spotting. Internally very good; overall in good to very good condition. Engraved heraldic bookplate of “MFA”, i.e., Manuel [Pery de Linde] Freire de Andrade. (2 ll.), 354 pp., (1 l.), 12 tinted lithographic plates, including frontispiece. $120.00

FIRST EDITION of this novel set in seventeenth-century Brazil, with abolitionist overtones. *Provenance:* Bookplate of Manuel Freire de Andrade (1911-1973), son of Augusto Freire de Andrade (1859-1929), colonialist and statesman, governor-general of Mozambique, etc. Manuel served in the South African Embassy in Lisbon and was a book collector. The bookplate appears in Avelar Duarte 1017.

Julie Delafaye-Bréhier (ca. 1750-ca. 1850) was a prolific author of books for juveniles.

ANÁLYSE
SOBRE A JUSTIÇA DO COMMERÇIO
DO
RESGATE DOS ESCRAVOS
DA
COSTA DA ÁFRICA,
NOVA E REVISTA, E ACRESCENTADA
POR SEU AUTOR,
D. JOÃO JOAQUIM DA CUNHA
DE AZEVEDO COUTINHO
RIPÓ DE ELVAS, EM OUTRO TEMPO DIBIO DE PERS-
MANECÊO, ELEITO DE MIRANDA, E SERAVERIA,
DO CONSELHO DE SUA RACEITADE.

LISBOA,
ANNO M. DCC. VIII.

NA NOVA OFICINA DE JOÃO RODRIGUES NEVES.
Por Orden Superior.

1808

Item 10

Palmares (or Quilombo dos Palmares) was a community of escaped slaves, Indians, and poor whites in modern Alagoas. Established in 1605, it was destroyed in January 1694. Ernesto Ennes (Lisbon, 1881-Lisbon, 1957) worked for thirty years at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and published many works on Portuguese and Brazilian history.

*Provenance:* The Casa da Anunciada library of the Condes and Marqueses of Rio Maior, begun in the late eighteenth century by the first Conde, was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocêncio XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5.

* Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses III, 242-3.


First and only Edition in Portuguese [?]. In the first part, a Druid discusses slavery with a contemporary Frenchman. This part is dated “Tartaro” (i.e., the part of the Greek underworld where the most wicked people are tortured), September 9, 1808. In the second part, Cato of Utica (Cato the Younger, known for his Stoic philosophy and his incorruptibility) discusses liberty with a modern Spaniard. It is dated at the Elysian fields, September 9, 1808. Signed “Filópolo,” in print on p. 15.

Unfolded Sheets
To Improve Brazilian Commerce, Suggests Abolition of Slavery,
Emigration, Exploitation of Iron Mines and
Use of Rivers as Means of Communication


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first two parts are dated 1820; the third and fourth parts are dated 1821. “Complete copies of these highly esteemed essays are very difficult to find” (Borba de Moraes). The author begins with a resumé of the history of Portugal, concentrating on economic aspects. In the second part he discusses the means of increasing the population, and in the third part studies and criticizes agriculture. The fourth part deals with the agriculture and commerce of Brazil. Among his suggestions for improving the latter are the abolition of slavery, emigration, exploitation of iron mines and use of rivers as means of communication.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born and died near Lisbon, taught medicine at Coimbra, was a deputy to the Cortes in 1821, and served as a member of the royal council. *Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 323. Inocêncio III, 64: incorrectly calling for only 32 pp. in each part. Conrad 413. Bosch 317. Rodrigues 2254. Sabin 85657: correcting his entry 25483, and taking information from Rodrigues. Not in Kress. Not in Greenlee Catalogue. NUC: DLC, WU, MH-BA. Porbase locates two copies, at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, but does not say if they are two copies of the complete work or copies of two of the parts. Copac locates copies at Oxford University, British Library, University of Manchester, and University of London.
Improvements to Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe, and Angola, with the End of the Slave Trade in Sight


Second and considerably augmented edition of a work first published in Belém earlier in 1839: pp. 1-54 and 93-112 contain completely new material. The author gives specific recommendations for improvements in the Portuguese colonies of Cabo Verde, Bissáo and Cacheu, S. Thomé and Angola and Benguela, so that when the slave trade ceases they will not be left without any means to achieve prosperity. Saldanha da Gama’s tenure as Governor of Angola (1807-1810) was marked by improvements in agriculture, trade, education and exploration. He later became the Portuguese minister of Foreign Affairs, and was given the title Conde de Porto Santo.

In contemporary manuscript on the title page (as an identification of the editor): “Louis Antonio de Abreu e Lima Conde de Carreira.”

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Sixteenth-Century Laws on Brazil, India, and Africa

16. LEÃO, Duarte Nunes de. *Leis extravagantes collegidas e relatadas* .... Lisbon: Per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569. Folio (28.7 x 20.5 cm.), late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century speckled sheep (very minor wear; three tiny round wormholes near foot of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt short title in second compartment from head. Large woodcut coat-of-arms on title-page; numerous large and even more numerous smaller woodcut initials. Some slight soiling to title-page. Repairs to upper outer corner and lower blank margin of final leaf. Leaves L5 and L6 with slightly smaller upper and outer margins (about .7 cm. less than the rest of the text block). In good to very good condition. Author’s signature in ink (“D. Nunes”) on last leaf of *Anotações* (AA8°). Contemporary and old ink inscriptions on title page. Old (contemporary?) ink inscription in upper blank margin of fourth
FIRST EDITION of a rare legal work with sections on slavery, Brazil, São Tomé, prostitutes and numismatics. At the request of the regedor das justiças, Nunes de Lião undertook to make a summary of the five books of Portuguese law, with the addition of all extra laws. That summary (Repertório dos cinquo livros das ordenações ...) was published in 1560 by João Blavio, and it was followed nine years later by the present volume of additional laws. At the end of this volume, with separate title-page and pagination, is an eight-leaf section entitled Anotações sobre as ordenações dos cinquo livros, que pelas leis extravagantes são revogadas ou interpretadas ..., Lisbon; per Antonio Gonçalvez, 1569.

Although the work is not listed in Borba de Moraes, it includes numerous references to Brazil. On ff. 36r-37r is a law of 1565 setting out what crimes the judges of India, Guinea, Mina, and Brazil should recognize, and where certain types of cases are to be tried. A law of 1557 limits the jurisdiction of capitães in Brazil (f. 99r). A long section (ff. 138r-140v) prohibits and sets penalties for the sale of gold and silver outside Portugal and its dominions. Brazil is mentioned four times in Parte 4, Tit. 21, which deals with exiles (ff. 175r-178v). There is another brief mention on ff. 201v-202r, which requires all those embarking for Portuguese dominions to confess and take communion.

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

Other interesting sections include one dealing with the behavior of slaves: they are forbidden to carry weapons unless accompanied by their master, they are not to be left alone in Lisbon overnight, they are not to indulge in gambling or dancing, and they are not to meet in groups (ff. 121r-122v, laws of 1521-59). A law of 1568 prohibited the sale of bread to any carriers who might take it abroad (f. 149r). Two long sections deal with coinage: laws of 1541 to 1564 assign penalties for making counterfeit coins, and give the exchange rate for foreign coinage (ff. 150r-153r); laws of 1550 to 1560 assign values to various coins minted in Portugal and Spain. Laws of 1557 to 1563 set out the penalties for those who fail to pay money owed to the Crown (ff. 190v-193v).

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

Antonio Gonçalvez, who printed the Leis extravagantes, is best known as the printer of the first edition of the Lusíadas in 1572. Anninger notes a second edition of
LEIS EXTRA VAS GANTES COLLEGIADAS E RELATADAS PELO LICENCIADO
DUARTE VÍNEZ DO LIIAM PER MANDADO
do muito aeli & muito poderido
Rei Dom Sebastião,
noito Senhor.

Com Privilegio Real.

Em Lisboa per Antonio Gonçalvez,
Ano de M. D. L. X. X.
the present work, published by Gonçalvez with the same date on the title, but with
the text completely reset.

Provenance: Victor M. d’Avila Perez was one of the half dozen or so most important
Portuguese book collectors of the twentieth century. His sale catalogue consisted of 8962
lots, sold in six parts, each with a number of sessions, from 30 October 1939 to 29 April
1940. J. Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer, was a distinguished book collector who
had significant Camoneana and much on the Restauração, as well as a trove of other
books on Portuguese military history.

Pinto de Mattos p. 339. Sousa Viterbo p. 49. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Catálogo dos impres-
sos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI 409: 7 copies, 3 of which are incomplete and/or
mutilated. Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 71. Coimbra,
Catálogo dos Reservados 1371: 4 copies, 2 of them incomplete. Palha 273. Anninger, Spanish
Landis, Sabin, Bosch, or HSA. Not in Adams. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books
(but JCB acquired a copy from us in February 2012). NUC: NN (imperfect), InU, MnU,
City-L, ICN. OCLC: 36899813 (New York Public Library, Houghton Library, Thomas
Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Northwestern University, University of
Minnesota, University of California Los Angeles, Koninklijke Bibliotheek-Den Haag,
Universiteit Utrecht); 65113426 (Yale Law School Library, Harvard Law School Library,
Houghton Library); 90674091 (National Library of the Netherlands, Universiteit Utrecht);
320047768 (University of California, Los Angeles). Porbase repeats the copies in the Bib-
lioteca Nacional de Portugal and one of the incomplete copies at Coimbra. Not located in
Copac. KVK worldwide (51 databases searched) adds Biblioteca Nacional de España.

French Scholar Who Conceived of the Statue of Liberty
Tours the United States During the Civil War

17. LEFEBVRE, René [i.e., Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye].
Paris en Amérique, par .... Paris: Charpentier, Libraire-Éditeur, 1863. 12°,
contemporary half calf over marbled boards (worn, joints starting),
smooth spine with black lettering-piece, gilt letter and bands, text-block
edges sprinkled red. Internally very good; overall in good condition.
Early pencil signature on second flyleaf (“W.H. Tependen?”); smaller
pencil signature (of same?) on half title. (2 ll.), 450 pp. $75.00

Later edition of a popular work, first published in 1863, that went through at least
eight editions in 1863. This account of a trip to the United States during the Civil War
includes comments on slavery, cuisine, elections, religion, the Chinese, sermons, Sunday
school, justices of the peace, the attorney general, education, and more.

Edouard René Lefèbvre de Laboulaye (1811-1883) is best remembered as the man
who in 1865 proposed what became the Statue of Liberty, executed by his friend Frédéric
Auguste Bartholdi. Laboulaye, a lawyer, abolitionist, and poet, was a great admirer of the
United States; he wrote a three-volume work on its political history that was published
in 1855-1866, under the repressive Napoleon III.

* Sabin 38439: citing the first edition and a fourth of 1863.
Portuguese Maritime Law Regarding Seizure of Naval Prizes, Including a Section Summarizing Portuguese Legislation from 1761 Restricting and Ultimately Abolishing the Slave Trade—With Author’s Presentation Inscription to a Fellow Officer Charged with Stopping Illegal Trade in Slaves

18. MENDONÇA, António Hygino Magalhães. Presas e escravatura. Memoria apresentada no concurso para lente da 8ª cadeira do curso da Escola Naval …. Lisbon: Typographia da Gazeta de Portugal, 1888. Large 8°, recent green half sheep over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original printed wrappers bound in. Some browning. In very good condition. Author’s signed (“Hygino mendonça”) and dated (“9-1-89”) eight-line presentation inscription to Bento Maria Freire e Andrade on title page. (1 l.), 117, (1) pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this useful survey of Portuguese maritime law as applied to the seizure of naval prizes. Pages 1-98 trace Portuguese law back to 1180, with copious references to, and quotations from, royal decrees and treaties with other maritime powers, and notes on the adjudication and division of prizes. Special attention is paid to laws promulgated during the period of Portuguese-Dutch rivalry over Brazil. Pages 99-117 trace, from 1761, the history of Portuguese legislation restricting and ultimately abolishing the slave trade.

Provenance: Magalhães mendonça, a lieutenant in the Portuguese Navy, presented this copy to Bento Maria Freire de Andrade (1828-1903), a naval officer who had spent five years patrolling the West African coast for ships illegally trading in slaves.

Not in Innocêncio.

NUC: CU, MH (calling for 117 pp. only). OCLC: 11272770 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Davis, University of Florida, Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 794151820 (digitized from the University of California-Davis copy). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and one in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) lists only the Porbase copies.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this history and condemnation of Portugal’s centuries-long alliance with England. Significant sections deal with slavery and the slave trade. Mendonça (ca. 1794-1860) took his medical degree at the University of Coimbra (his home town) and for many years practiced homeopathic medicine in Mafra.

* Innocêncio II, 348: without mention of the errata leaf; Fonseca, Pseudónimos p. 111. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 752900851 (British Library, Oxford University); 451937397 (University of
U O PRÍNCIPE REGERTE. Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará têm, que estava estabelecido no parágrafo novo do Alvará de dois de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e seis, que serve de Regimento para o Distrito Diamantina, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de mineração, são castigados com a pena de dois anos de Gálios, trabalhando para a Real Fazenda sem jurnal; E tendo considerações que esta pena foi desproporcionada ao delito, e de maior gravidade, do que exige a imposição de trazer instrumentos próprios da mineração, não se verificando efetivo trabalho nas lavras, e houve dentro da Demarcação Diamantina algumas desempedadas, e rezando este castigo excessivo aos Senhores dos referidos Escravos, que poderiam por este meio procurar substituir-se ao serviço, deles com manifesta ofensa do direito de propriedade; e para conciliar a justiça, e a humanidade com o bem do Mio Real Serviço, e utilidade do Estado: Hei por bem revogar a disposição do referido parágrafo novo do Alvará de dois de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e seis; e Ordemar, que no caso de se acharem a trabalhar nas lavras céleras do Distrito Diamantina alguns Escravos, sejam punidos com a mesma pena, que Estabeleci no parágrafo citado do Alvará de princípio do mesmo ano e ano para os Escravos, que levarem Outro falso às Casas de Permuta; o que se entenderá, não contando do mandado de seus Senhores, porque se constar, terão os Escravos absolvidos, e castigados os Senhores com as penas impostas nos que extravião Diamantes.

E está se cumprindo como nele se contém. Pelo que Mando a Mera de Demanhage do Paço, e da Consciência e Ordens; Presidente da Mio Real Estado; Regedor da Casa da Suplicação do Brasil; Governador da Relação da Bahia; Governadores e Capitães Gerais, e mais Governadores do Brasil, e dos Meus Domínios Ultramarinos; e a todo os Ministros de Justiça; e mais Pessoas; a quem pertencer.

Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons: An Unrecorded Edition


Stiffens the penalties for Brazilian black or mulatto slaves who use knives and other forbidden weapons, from ten years in the galleys to 100 lashes in the pillory on ten alternating days. Free blacks are subject to a different set of laws.

*Cf.* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 756/13 and 756/14, described as a variant issue. In JCB 756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with “mu-”; in JCB 756/14, p. [1], line 1 ends with “mula-”. The present law is a completely different edition, in a different setting of type, in which p. [1], line 1 ends “mulatos, e”. OCLC: 41414078 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library [another edition], New York Public Library); 50460653 (British Library); 145079778 (microform). Porbase locates a copy with the imprint Lisboa : Chancelaria Mór da Corte e Reino, 1756, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical.
Penalties for Slaves Who Use Weapons


Stiffens the penalties for Brazilian black or mulatto slaves who use knives and other forbidden weapons, from ten years in the galleys to 100 lashes in the pillory on ten alternating days. Free blacks are subject to a different set of laws.

* JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 756/13; see also 756/14, described as a variant issue. In the present copy and in JCB756/13, on p. [1], line 1 ends with “mula-’”. OCLC: 41414078 (Yale University, John Carter Brown Library, New York Public Library); 504606053 (British Library); 145079778 (microform). Porbase locates a copy with the imprint Lisboa: Chancelaria Mór da Corte e Reino, 1756, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical.

Appraising the Value of Slaves

22. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Ley virem, que sendo-me presente em Consulta do Conselho Ultramarino a duvida, que muitas vezes se tem movido sobre deverse admitir Appellação, ou Aggravo da Sentença, que julga por livre alguma pessoa, a quem se controverte a liberdade …. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Reimpresso na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued at Lisbon, 16 January 1759. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Nine-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation. (2 ll.) $200.00

The king establishes a procedure to appraise the cost of a lost slave, in response to a case in Bahia where a woman was judged to be free and later found not to be.

TRATADO
DE PAZ,
ENTRE SUA MAGESTADE
CHRISTIANISSIMA,
E SUA MAGESTADE
PORTUGUEZA,
Concluído em UTRECHT
a 11, de Abril de 1713.

LISBOA.
Na Oficina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM:
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
ANNO 1713.
Lessens Sentences for Offenses by the Slaves in the Diamantino Mines of Mato Grosso—An Early Rio de Janeiro Imprint

23. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826]. Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que o presente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-se estabelecido no parágrafo nono do Alvará de dois de Agosto de mil setecentos setenta e hum, que serve de Regimento para o Distrito Diamantino, que os Escravos, que forem achados com instrumentos de minerar …. Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 20 September 1808. Folio (29.15 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. $1,500.00

First Edition. It revokes the penalty of ten years' service in the galleys for infractions by slaves working in the mines of Diamantino (Mato Grosso) as being disproportionally harsh. The decree refers to the use of slaves in mining both diamonds and gold.

This is an early imprint from Rio de Janeiro. Except for the press operated very briefly by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747, without authorization, no printing press operated in Brazil until 1808, when the Portuguese court fled there as a result of the French invasion of Portugal during the Peninsular War. The Impressão Regia of Rio de Janeiro was the only press in that city from 1808 to 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.


24. REID, Thomas Mayne. Os jovens escravos. Tradução de A.M. da Cunha e Sá. 2 volumes. Lisbon: Empreza Horas Romantigas, 1877. Aventuras de Terra e Mar. Large 8°, dark green quarter straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (corners very worn; other binding wear), smooth spines with gilt lettering, numbering and fillets, decorated endleaves; original chromolithograph illustrated wrappers bound in. Plates slightly browned. Some faint foxing. In good condition overall. 190, (2); 190, (2) pp.; 24 lithographic plates by Pannemaker, designed by Ferat.

2 volumes. $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese [?] of Reid's The Boy Slaves, first published in 1865. As in many of his novels, the author (1818-1883), an Irishman who emigrated to America in 1840, drew on his observations in the United States.

Provenance: Felisberto José da Costa was a friend of the great caricaturist Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, and an investor in the Fabrica de Faianças das Caldas da Rainha.

**Dramatized Rebel**

25. SAULES, Carlos Luiz de. Manoel Beckman. *Drama original brasileiro em 5 actos*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Classica de José Ferreira Monteiro, 1848. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf over marbled boards (worn at corners, head and foot of spine), smooth spine gilt with paper tag near head, blue endleaves. Woodcut vignette on title page. Faint browning and occasional light soiling. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.), 130, v pp. $300.00

FIRST EDITION of this drama based on the life of Manoel Beckman (Bequimão), a trader and farmer in Maranhão who in 1684 led a rebellion against Portuguese colonial authorities after they reneged on promises regarding shipments of slaves. The rebellion was quashed, and Beckman was executed in 1686. According to the dedication, this was the author’s first work, written while still a student. The volume includes a five-page critique by F.M. Raposo d’Almeida. Blake notes that it was brought to the stage by the famous actor João Caetano dos Santos.

Saules (1824-1880), a distinguished physician, was a native of Rio de Janeiro. He left a number of unpublished plays and poems.


Third edition; the first appeared in São Paulo, 1937, the second in São Paulo, 1944. Includes chapters on the economic situation in Portugal and Spain before colonization, colonial economics, the sugar trade, slavery, livestock, mining, Amazonas, and D. João VI’s time in Brazil.
TRATADO
DE PAZ
ENTRE O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. JOÃO O V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey de Portugal,
E O MUYTO ALTO, E MUYTO
Poderoso Príncipe
D. FELIPPE V.
Pela graça de Deos Rey Catholico
de Hespanha.
Feyto em Utrecht a 6. de Fevereiro de 1715.
Mandado imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado.

LISBOA,
Na Oficina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM
Com as licenças necessárias, Anno de 1715.
Extensive Documents on Portuguese Capture of a French Slave-Ship


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important collection of documents concerning the African slave trade. The French ship Charles et Georges was confiscated in 1857 by Portuguese authorities while carrying slaves from Mozambique to the island of Réunion. France demanded that the captain be freed, the ship released, and an indemnity paid; after extensive diplomatic negotiations, in which England declined to support the Portuguese position, Portugal was forced to capitulate. Over 200 diplomatic dispatches, reports, and memoranda from Portuguese and Mozambican archives are printed here, forming a full documentary record of the incident. Innocenío notes, “Esta collecção não foi exposta á venda; os exemplares que d’ella se tiraram foram todos distribuidos pelo Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros as Camaras Legislativas, ao Corpo Diplomatico e Consular, a funccionarios de elevada hyerarchia, e a outros individuos particulares.”

Following p. 249 is a 16-page section with the divisional title Documentos relativos a detenção, no porto do Ibo, da barca franceza Alfred.

* Innocenío II, 181-2. OCLC: 504611234 (British Library); 24709262 (Landesbibliothek Mecklenburg-Vorpommern im Landesamt für Kultur und Denkmalpflege, Universitäts- und Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt/Gotha); 460334824 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 26061023 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 25952022 (Northwestern University, Simpson University Library); 603244688 (Universität Bern); 656813193 (Google: an internet resource). Porbase locates seven copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library and adds London School of Economics.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.
France Recognizes Portuguese Rights in Maranhão and Pará
Exclusive Portuguese Control over Navigation in the Amazon
Agrees that Residents of Cayenne Will Neither Enter Portuguese Territory
For Purposes of Trade, Nor Obtain Slaves in the District of Cabo do Norte

*29. [TREATY]. Tratado de paz, entre Sua Magestade Christianissima, e Sua Magestade Portuguesa, concluido em Utrecht a 11 de abril de 1713. Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1713. 4°, recent machine-marbled wrappers. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Text in Portuguese and French, with some Latin toward the end. Single small wormhole in lower inner margins, never affecting text. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp. $900.00

First Portuguese Edition. France recognizes Portuguese rights in Maranhão and Pará, exclusive Portuguese control over navigation in the Amazon, and agrees that residents of Cayenne will not enter Portuguese territory for purposes of trade, nor to obtain slaves in the district of Cabo do Norte. Moreover, French missionaries and anyone else under French protection are not to intrude upon the lands adjudged in this treaty incontestably to pertain to Portugal. On the other hand, the king of Portugal agrees that his subjects shall not trade with Cayenne.

This Portuguese edition of the treaty is followed by ratification by France’s plenipotentiary, in French, and ratification by the Portuguese plenipotentiary in Latin.


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Slaves and Tobacco:
Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento

17. Text in Portuguese, Spanish and Latin. Slightly browned. In very good condition. 24 pp. $1,200.00

The Portuguese/Spanish component to the Peace of Utrecht; it adds to the stipulations of the treaty of 13 February 1668, in which Spain recognized Portuguese independence. The Portuguese are granted possession of Colonia do Sacramento (articles V-VIII), and Spain agrees to hand it over within a specified time. The slave trade and tobacco are also mentioned (articles XV-XVI and XVIII). This edition includes an introduction (p. 3) and ratifications (pp. 20-24). Within the text of the treaty, there are variations in spelling and punctuation from the edition printed without place or printer and with only 23 pp., whose title begins Tratado de pax ....

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: “This edition is very rare.” JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 715/4. Cf. Innocencio IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins Tratado de pax, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins Tratado de pax. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), Ticknor Catalogue, Welsh, or Greenlee Catalogue. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 84078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus two microfilm copies at the same location. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The preface occupies pp. 9-12. The editors provide an introduction on pp. 13-49, which gives a brief overview of the historical context and the content of each text collected in the volume. They emphasize that the sermons represented in the volume illustrate the way Padre António Vieira argues against the institution of slavery by using examples and arguments from the Bible and notions of human dignity: “Who is it that sustains you in Brazil if not your slaves? They give you your food, so why do you deny them the table that belongs to more than just you, but to you all” (from the Introdução, p. 41 [Sermão XXVII]). The sermons and other texts are selected from the 30-volume complete works of Padre António Vieira, published by Círculo de Leitores (2013-2014). The sermons include: Sermão XIV (pp. 53-93); Sermão XX (pp. 95-134); Sermão XXVII com o Santíssimo Sacramento Exposto (pp. 135-175); Sermão da Primeira Dominga da Quaresma (Sermão das Tentações), (pp. [177]-205); Sermão do Espírito Santo (pp. 207-248); Sermão da Epifania (pp. 255-321). Other texts include: Resposta que deu o Padre António Vieira al Senado da Câmara do Pará sobre o Resgate dos Índios do Sertão (pp. 249-253); Carta a Roque Monteiro Paim (pp. 323-327); Voto sobre as Dávidas dos Moradores de São Paulo Acerca da Administração do Índios (pp. 329-345). All texts include footnotes with translations of Biblical passages from Latin, additional citations, and explanation of archaisms.

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. It includes three footnotes.

*Paiva, Padre António Vieira* 1177.

33. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J. *Carta a D. Afonso VI, prefaciada e anotada por M.S.* Lisbon: Livraria Popular de Francisco Franco, n.d. [1938]. Large 8°, original pale green printed wrappers (fading at edges). Light browning throughout. In good condition. 12 pp. $45.00

A letter from P. Antonio Vieira to D. Afonso VI of Portugal dealing with the slavery of Indians, written in Maranhão on April 20, 1657. The preface and 18 footnotes offer explanations and historical context.

*Paiva, Padre António Vieira* 1178.

*Many of These 482 Letters Deal Substantially with Brazil; Fernando Pessoa Called Vieira “O Emperador da Lingua Portuguesa”*

*34. VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J. Cartas do P. Antonio Vieyra da Companhia de Jesu ... Offerecido ao Eminentissimo Senhor Nuno da Cunha e Attayde ....* 2 works in 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Officina da Congregação do Oratorio (volume III: Na Regia Officina Sylviana), 1735-1746. 4°, early twentieth-century mottled tobacco sheep, spines gilt, contrasting burgundy and crimson morocco labels (very slight wear, a few insignificant pinpoint wormholes in spines), marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials. Engraved vignette and initial signed by Debrée in volume III. In very good to fine condition. (14 ll.), 468 pp.; (6 ll.), 479 pp.; (12 ll.), 451 pp. $4,800.00

FIRST COLLECTED EDITION of Vieira’s letters; only a few scattered letters had previously been published. Volumes I and II appeared in 1735. Volume III, published by the Regia Officina Sylviana in 1746 and dedicated to D. Thomás de Almeida, Cardinal-Archbishop and first Patriarch of Lisbon, is rare.

The three volumes contain a total of 482 letters, many of them with Brazilian interest. In volume III, for example, a letter to Secretary of State Pedro Vieira de Sylva (dated 14 Dec. 1655) includes “Informação sobre o modo, com que forão tomados, e sentenciados
CARTAS
DO
P. ANTONIO VIEYRA
da Companhia de JESU
TOMO PRIMEIRO.
OFFEREIDO
AO EMINENTISSIMO SENHOR
NUNO DA CUNHA
E ATTAYDE
Presbítero Cardeal da Santa Igreja de Roma
do Título de Santa Anastasia, do Conselho
de Estado, Guerra, e Despacho de Sua
Magestade, Inquisidor Geral nesses
Reynos, e Senhorios de Portugal.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Officina da Congregação do Oratorio.

M.DCC.XXXV.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.
Sprinkled throughout the four volumes is substantial commentary on the situation of Brazilian indigenous persons living in Portuguese settlements (especially regarding their legal rights and freedom) versus that of enslaved indigenous persons and slaves brought from Africa. For these letters, see especially Volume I: “Carta IX a ElRey sobre as necessidades espirituales do Maranhão” (20 May 1653), pp. 33-48; “a ElRey” (4 April 1654) pp. 49-57; “a ElRey” (6 Dec 1655), pp. 90-93; “a ElRey” (8 Dec 1655), pp. 93-108; Volume II: “Carta a ElRey” (11 Feb 1660) pp. 12-45; “Resposta a huma Consulta” pp. 174-183; “Como se hão de repartir e governar” pp., 194-198; Volume III: “Informação, que deu o P. Antonio Vieira, sobre o modo, com que forão tomados, e sentenciados por cativos os Indios do anno de 1655,” pp. 17-94.

Aside from the Braziliania, there are other fascinating subjects, such as an evaluation of the political and economic consequences of various proposed marriages for D. Pedro II’s daughter, the Princess D. Isabel (III, 253-63).

Vieira (1608-1697) is described by Boxer as “certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeenth-century Luso-Brazilian world” (“A Great Luso-Brazilian Figure: Padre António Vieira, S.J., p. 4). Born in Lisbon, he moved to Bahia as a child and there became a Jesuit novice in 1623. By 1635, when he was ordained, he was already famous as a preacher, and when the Dutch withdrew from Brazil it was he who was chosen to preach the victory sermon. Vieira, a trusted advisor of D. João IV, was sent by him on diplomatic missions to France, Holland and Rome. Beginning in 1652 he spent nine years as a missionary in Maranhão, where he vehemently defended the rights of the Indians against colonists who wanted to enslave them. As a result, the colonists managed to have him and all the other Jesuits in Pará and Maranhão deported in 1661. Back in Lisbon, his campaign for toleration of the New Christians (crypto-Jews) and his Sebastianist beliefs led to his trial by the Inquisition. He was found guilty, but the ascension of the future D. Pedro II as regent in 1668 led to his release. Vieira’s status as a diplomat and missionary would guarantee his letters a place in Portuguese history, but his style and content are also exceptional: his letters and state-papers are invaluable sources for the period, and his sermons are as readable today as they were in the seventeenth century. Pessoa dubbed him “O Imperador da lingua portuguesa” (quoted in Boxer, ibid., p. 3).

The first two volumes were edited by the Conde de Ericeira and the Oratorian P. António dos Reis. Volume III was compiled by the Franciscan P. Francisco António Monteiro. Guillerme Francisco Lourenço Debrrie, who signed an engraved vignette and initial in volume III, was one of the most skilled and most prolific engravers in Portugal under D. João V.

WITH:

**VIEIRA, P. Antonio, S.J., and Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo.** *Cartas do Padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jesus a Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo.* Lisbon: Eugenio Augusto, 1827. 4°, binding uniform with the three volumes above (one pinpoint wormhole in spine). Overall in fine condition. 354 pp.

Contains letters by Vieira and by Ribeiro de Macedo to Vieira. Their correspondence deals primarily with diplomatic activity, and secondly with economic matters, including ideas by Ribeiro de Macedo for the transplanting of oriental spices and other agricultural products to Brazil—ideas Vieira approved of. Ribeiro de Macedo was a key Portuguese figure of the Restoration epoch, an important jurist, diplomat, political economist, historian, and author of some of the best prose written in Portuguese during the seventeenth century. These letters, edited by José Luiz Pinto de Queiroz, cover the years 1670 to 1679. At the end is a paper prepared by Vieira for the Queen Mother Dona Luiza de Gusmão, advising on the minority of D. Afonso VI (pp. 3216); and “Parecer do padre António Vieyra da Companhia de Jezus sobre se restaurar Pernambuco, e se comprar aos Hollandezes. Anno de 1647” (pp. 32754).

Item 4: “Circumstances under which vessels sailing under Portuguese colours are to be liable to seizure as being engaged in the Slave Trade”
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