RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 404
California
Virtual Book Fair
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 404
California
Virtual Book Fair

Spanish Royal Binding
Printed on Pale Blue Paper

1. [ALMANAC]. Almanaque náutico y efemérides astronómicas para el año de 1835, calculadas de orden de S.M. para el Observatorio Real de Marina de la ciudad de San Fernando. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1832. 8°, contemporary crimson morocco (minor wear to edges near corners), richly gilt with Spanish royal arms on covers and elegant roll-tooled border (two corners a bit bumped, otherwise pristine), smooth spine richly gilt, burgundy leather lettering piece, gilt letter, edges of boards milled, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt. Engraved Spanish royal arms on title page. Printed on pale blue paper. In fine condition. Bookplate of Oscar E. Carbone. Another unidentified bookplate with initials F.V. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 228 pp. $3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A lovely copy of the forty-fourth in a series of almanacs first published in 1792, “indispensable para los Navegantes, conveniente en sumo grado á los que se dedican á la Astronomía práctica” (from the Prefacio). The tables for position of the sun are from Carlini and Bessel; for the moon, from Burckhardt; for the planets, from Lalande. These and other calculations are explained in detail in the preface by Josef Sanchez Cerquero, director of the Observatorio Real de Marina in San Fernando. The volume includes an explanation of how to use the tables (pp. 149-182); observations on eclipses of the sun, stars, and satellites of Jupiter that were made at the Observatorio Real (begins with divisional title, pp. 183-202); and “Memoria sobre la posicion geográfica de Sevilla” by Cerquero (with divisional title, pp. 203-226).

Hattendorf notes that the first regularly published nautical almanac appeared in France in 1690, followed by the British Nautical Almanac beginning in 1766, the Dutch almanac in 1787, and the Spanish almanac, which he states first appeared in 1786 as Almanaque náutico y estado general de marina and continued from 1791 as Almanaque náutico.

* Not located in Palau. On the series, see Instituto Nacional del Libro Español, Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española nº 71: noting that the series was published without interruption from 1792 until this bibliography was published in 1943, although the volumes for 1812 and 1814 were printed in London, and those of 1857-59 in Cadiz. Cf. Hattendorf, “The Boundless Deep ...”, The European Conquest of the Oceans, 1450-1840 (catalogue of an exhibition at the John Carter Brown Library) p. 66 on nautical almanacs, including the Spanish series. NUC: DLC, PPF, PPAmP, CU TxU, MB, LU. OCLC: Not located separately; a number of institutions have complete or incomplete runs of the Almanaque. Not located in CCBPE. Not located in Rebiun, which lists other years. Jisc locates this volume at the British Library and an unspecified number of volumes at the National Maritime Museum.
ALMANAQUE NÁUTICO
Y
EFEMÉRIDES ASTRONÓMICAS
PARA EL AÑO DE 1836,
CALCULADAS DE ORDEN DE S. M.
PARA EL OBSERVATORIO REAL DE MARINA
DE LA CIUDAD DE SAN FERNANDO.

DE ORDEN SUPERIOR.
MADRID EN LA IMPRENTA REAL.
AÑO DE 1832.

Item 1
Pre-Restauração Validation of the Future D. João IV’s Lineage

2. ALVIA DE CASTRO, Fernando. Panegírico genealogico y moral del Excelentmo. Duque de Barcelos. Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628. 4°, old (late seventeenth or early eighteenth century [?]) calf (wear to corners, upper corner of front cover defective; head of spine somewhat defective), plain and almost flat spine, with sewing bands slightly visible, covers richly tooled in gilt (some gilding rubbed, and with some tooling painted but severely rubbed), text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut arms of the Duque de Barcelos on title, woodcut initials. Light dampstaining, mostly very small and limited to upper margins of a few leaves. In very good to fine condition, in an unusual binding. Ink inscription in upper outer corner of front free endleaf: “Custou-me 600 reis // 20/10/[17?78].” (4), 68 ll. $4,000.00

Rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important genealogy of two of Portugal’s wealthiest and most powerful families: the noble family of Barcelos, and its offshoot, the royal family of Bragança, which was to rule Portugal continuously from 1640 until 1910, and Brazil from 1640 to 1889. In this work Alvia de Castro traces the lineage of the Condes de Barcelos (a title created in 1298) back to the early Christian kings of Castille and Navarre. He also describes the fortuitous unions which commingled Barcelos blood with that of the royal houses of Spain and Portugal: the third Conde de Barcelos, for instance, was the illegitimate son of D. Dinis; and the eighth Conde (and first Duque de Bragança) was the legitimized son of D. João I.

Alvia de Castro states in the dedication that he wrote this work “en muestras de mi inclinacion a su grandeça,” and the Panegírico passed the scrutiny of the censors in Lisbon and Madrid. In hindsight, however, this is a rather subversive work: it justifies the claim of the author’s patron, D. João (1604-1658), Duque de Barcelos, to the Portuguese throne. The previous royal line had been extinguished upon the death of D. Sebastião at the disastrous battle of Alcácer Quibir in 1578, and Portugal was now under Spanish dominion. D. João succeeded his father as eighth Duque de Bragança in 1630 and, in 1640, was proclaimed King João IV of Portugal.

Born in Logroño, Alvia de Castro (1572-1640?), a knight of Calatrava, served as inspector-general of the Spanish royal armada and of Spanish naval and military forces in Portugal. While in Portugal he also published several other works, including a collection of military and political aphorisms (1621) and the Memorial y discurso politico por la muy noble, y muy leal ciudad de Logroño (1633).

Panegírico Genealogico y Moral
mo del Excelent. Duque de Barcelos.

Por don Fernando Alvia
de Castro, Cavallero de la Orden de Ca-
latrana, y Veedor General de la gen-
te de guerra, y presidios destos
Reynos de Portugal.

En Lisboa. Con todas las licencias necesarias.
Por Pedro Craibeck Impresor del Rey. Año 1618.

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Chile’s Minister of Finance Rants About Chile’s Finances

3. [BENAVENTE, Diego José]. Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la Republica de Chile. Diciembre de 1824. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (2 ll.). $1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Benavente opens this bitter report to the Chilean Congress on the state of government finances by stating that there is nothing satisfactory to report and that Congress’s instructions to him were either impossible to fulfill or ridiculous. He complains that his attempts to solve the financial crisis have not been appreciated: “Nunca se valoriza justamente lo que ha hecho un Gobierno; pero siempre se critica aceramente lo que ha dejado de hacer” (p. 9). In the course of the discussion he mentions the expedition to Chiloé (whose capture in 1826 marked the end of the struggle for Chilean independence), the state of the Chilean navy, the suppression of an Indian rebellion in the south (pp. 8-9), and the monopoly on tobacco and other goods held by Portales, Céa y Compañía. Scattered throughout are facts and figures, e.g., the revenue produced under Spanish rule by tobacco sales.

Having supported José Miguel Carrera in the War of Independence, Benavente (1790-1867) fled to Buenos Aires while O’Higgins was in power. From 1823-1825, under Ramón Freire, he served as minister of Finance, but his support of the Portales, Céa y Compañía monopoly made him unpopular. In the 1830s he opposed Portales. From 1834 to 1861 he was elected senator nine times.

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Important Documents for Brazilian Independence

4. [BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE]. Collection of 5 official documents relating to Brazilian independence, all dating from 1822 and printed at the Imprensa Nacional, with 4 additional pamphlets concerning D. Miguel, 1828-1832. 9 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: various printers, 1822, 1828-1832. 4°, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards, (rubbed, slight wear to extremities), spine gilt, edges sprinkled blue-green. Contemporary signature of Brigadeiro Antonio Lobo da Silva in blank portion of 2 title-pages. 9 works in 1 volume. $2,800.00

The first five documents in this volume were printed for the exclusive, and probably confidential, use of the Portuguese Cortes: each bears on the verso of the title-page the notice, “Faz-se esta edição por ordem das Cortes: ficando proibida a reimpressão por qualquer particular.” Borba points out that such works are quite scarce, since the editions
were limited and copies were not offered for sale. The first two documents are imperfect: the first lacks the text and the second lacks the title leaf; since the two pamphlets have nearly identical titles, the title-page of the first was presumably bound in to replace the missing title to the second work.

The contents of the volume are as follows:


CARTAS,
E MAIS PEÇAS OFFICIAES
DIRIGIDAS A SUA MAGESTADE
O
SEnhOR D. JOÃO VI
PELO PRINCIPE REAL
O
SEnhOR D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA:
E JUNCTAMENTE OS OFFICIOS E DOCUMENTOS,
Que o General Commandante da tropa expedicionaria existente na Provincia do Rio de Janeiro tinha dirigido ao Governo.

LISBOA:
NA IMPRENSA NACIONAL
Ano de 1822.

Item 4
Policia, de ordem do governo, para ser, como foi, distribuido gratis por todas as comarcas e concelhos do reinho.” Palha 3728. NUC: DLC-P4, RPICB, DCU, MH.


A contemporary edition, without imprint. In 1831, after failing to form a ministry sympathetic to absolutism, D. Pedro I dissolved the ministry without forming another, abdicated in April, 1831 in favor of his 5-year-old son D. Pedro, and left Brazil. In this manifesto, signed 2 February 1832 on board the frigate Rainha de Portugal—as his small fleet sailed from Belleisle to the Azores—he explains his decision to fight D. Miguel, who had usurped the Portuguese throne from D. Pedro’s daughter Maria da Glória.


One issue only (of 12) of this rare absolutist periodical. Nos. 1-3 were published in 1824, with the concluding 9 issues all published in 1829. The author (1778-1844) was born in Alcobaça, took his doctorate in theology from the University of Coimbra, and was rewarded for his zealous support of D. Miguel by being appointed Archbishop of Evora in 1832.

First Book Printed in Timor
Includes Author’s Lengthy Dated Presentation Inscription

5. CASTRO, Alberto Osorio de. Flores de Coral. Poemetos e impressões da Oceania Portugueza. Dili (Timor): Imprensa Nacional, 1908 [colophon bears the date 31 December 1909; wrappers bear the date 1910]. Tall 8”, original pink printed wrappers (upper cover dampstained and brittle, defective and reinforced at edges and spine; lower wrapper is later replacement). Uncut. Slightly browned. Sheets with woodcut stamp in red (12 x 16.5 cm) laid in. Overall in good condition, if just barely. Number 245 of 257 copies on “Tço-tzu” or “papel pagode.” Author’s dated (July 1910) twelve-line presentation inscription on the half title to the literary critic of the Mercure de France, dated Timor, 1910. Author’s authentication signature (with “245” in his hand) on verso of title page. 272 pp. $2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of poems by a noted Portuguese Symbolist. It was the first book printed in Timor. Densely printed ethnographical and philological notes comprise the second half of the book (pp. 132-271).

Osorio de Castro (1868-1946) studied at the University of Coimbra, and while there co-founded the literary review Boêmia nova with António Nobre, Alberto de Oliveira and
À l’amiable critique de
la littérature au journaux
de France, on remettaient mes
millions de la Toison d'Or, rose
et doré l'un rattachant, j'affirme
santé de l’intellectuel miracle de
l’œuvre de "l’ange de l’âme" et
de sa vie incommensurable et intan-
ble, maintiennent la vie.

Hommage sincère

De la Toison

Maladie

Juillet 1916.

Item 5
others. He was a friend of Camilo Pessanha and corresponded with Rubén Darío, who devoted a chapter to him in one of his books. Among his works are *Exiladas*, Coimbra (1895), and *A Cinza dos Mirtos*, Nova Goa 1906. Osório de Castro held government posts in India, Moçâmedes and Luanda as well as Timor, and was a distinguished jurist. He was Minister of Justice in the Government of Sidónio Pais.


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**Treaties 1640-1841 Involving Africa, India, the Americas, and Macau**

6. [CASTRO, José Ferreira Borges de, and Júlio Firmo Júdice Biker, compilers and editors]. *Collecção dos tratados, convenções, contratos e actos publicos celebrados entre a Coroa de Portugal e as mais potencias desde 1640 ate ao presente*. 30 volumes. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856-1879. Large 8°, contemporary black quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear), smooth spines with gilt bands, short author and title gilt; text block edges sprinkled. Map and folding manuscript facsimile. Minor foxing. In fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work, published with care and at government expense, was begun by Ferreira Borges de Castro, who completed 8 volumes. While working at the Foreign Ministry, he had access to all the documents (printed and manuscript) concerning treaty negotiations, which are published here in their entirety. The supplements were done by Biker, who also worked at the Foreign Ministry for some time. Because many of the documents were transcribed from original manuscripts, the collection is an invaluable tool for the study of Portuguese relations in India, Africa, and North and South America from 1640 to 1841. Volumes XV and XVII include substantial material on Macau (a total of 54 documents).

* Innocêncio IV, 331; XII, 327; XIII, 259: “muito interessante e util.” NUC locates complete sets at DLC, MH, FU, MB.

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**Objects to Lower Interest Rates Being Paid to Catholic Church**

7. [CHILE]. *Justificacion del Decreto Supremo, que rebaxó los reditos de censo y capellanias ....* [after 3-line Latin quote, text begins:] *Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los reditos ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Gobierno, includes a decree dated 3 February 1819. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. 16 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In November 1818, Supreme Director Bernardo O’Higgins declared that because the expenses of the war had weighed heavily on
COLLECÇÃO
DOS
TRATADOS, CONVENÇÕES, CONTRATOS
E ACTOS PUBLICOS
CELEBRADOS
ENTRE
A COROA DE PORTUGAL
E
AS MAIS POTENCIAS
DESDE 1640 ATÉ AO PRESENTE
COMILHAO, COORDENADOS E ANOTADOS
POR
JOSE FERREIRA BORGES DE CASTRO,
SECRETARIO DA LEGAÇÃO DE SUA MAGESTADE NA CÓRTE DE MADRID, ASSOCIADO
PROVINCIAL DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA

TOMO I.

LISBOA
IMPRESSA NACIONAL
1856.

Item 6
JUSTIFICACION
DEL DECRETO SUPREMO,
QUE REBAJÓ LOS REDITOS DE CENSOS
Y CAPELLANÍAS.

En enim, nus communiter omnibus, praeunt, tis,
que specialiter quidquidum utilía sunt, praepavimur.
Anhent, de restit. et en que part.

Considerando atentamente las utilidades que
resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaja de los
reñitos, dice el Genovesi (1), nos con-

venceremos de que esta operación ejecutada
sin respeto alguno al interés privado, es la
mas senzata. "En efecto, él demuestra la jus-
ticia y conveniencia con razones tan sólidas, que
lo que era problemático en tiempo de Leek, es
hoy una verdad para los economistas y los que no
lo son. A sus principios y reflexiones políticas
se puede agregar otras deducidas de la Historia sa-
grada y profana. Con la luz de esta, venimos en
las Repúblicas de Grecia y Roma subir o bajar
los intereses del dinero, según las varias circuns-
tancias en que se hallaban: venimos frecuen-
tes quejas, tumultos y guerras intestinas, con que el
Pueblo escaño de fondos y estos recargados, ago-
vado de deudas y financiado con escaño, pone
librase de acreedores inhumanos; de allí los pro-
yectos de comunidad de bienes. LL. agrarias

(1) Lecciones de Comercio paré 2 cap. 13.
landowners, landowners would only be required to pay 3% interest (not 5%) on borrowed money. The decree is quoted in full here (pp. 3-4). The loans were mostly from ecclesiastical funds, and the anonymous author of this pamphlet recounts the Church’s objections to this reduction in interest. He ends by speculating what will happen to the Church and its representatives in Chile once the war is over.


**Chile Seizes Portuguese Ship Carrying Wheat to Great Britain**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial and fascinating explanation of why it was proper for the Chilean patriots to commandeer, arm, and use in battle the Portuguese ship Fama, which was carrying wheat to the British. The seizure is justified (with legal precedents) on the grounds that it was “indispensable para salvar la existencia politica del Estado.” On pp. 1-3 the authors list the offenses committed by José Fernando Abascal, viceroy of Peru, who had invaded southern Peru in early 1813 and was aided by Chileans who favored royal rule over independence.

The Manifiesto is addressed to the prince regent of Portugal, the king of Great Britain, and Lord Strangford. It is signed in print by Francisco Antonio Perez as president, and by José Miguel Infante, Agustin de Eyzaguirre, and Jayme Zudaña, secretary of Internal Affairs.


**Detailed Proposal for Patent Law**

9. [CHILE]. Proyecto de Lei de Privilegios Exclusivos. [text begins:] Articulo 1º. El autor o inventor de un arte, manufactura, máquina, instrumento, preparacion de materias, o cualquiera mejora en ellas, que pretenda gozar de la propiedad exclusiva .... (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta de la Independencia, dated 31 July 1840. Folio (28.7 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. (2 ll.) $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Project for patent law in Chile, approved by the Comision de Hacienda with minor changes (printed on p. 3). The law sets out the procedure for
MANIFIesto
DEL
GOBIERNO DE CHILE
A LAS NACIONES DE AMÉRICA Y EUROPA.

En honor y dignidad del Gobierno: las responsivas consideraciones, que le merece su Alteza Real el Señor Príncipe Regente de Portugal, y sus estrechos vínculos con la desaparecida casa de Borbón: el reconocimiento a la generosidad y esfuerzos de S. M. el Rey de la Gran Bretaña, y de la misma Inglaterra en la sangrienta lucha con la Francia; y la noble franqueza con que el Excelentísimo Lord Strangford, Embajador de S. M. Británica en la Corte del Brasil, recomendó al Capitán Tudín de la Real Armada de Portugal Domicio Manuel Costa Coinvalante de la fragata mercante S. José la Fama, destinada a los Puertos de Chile a cargar trigo para sensations de que carecía la Inglaterra, como lo anuncia el Excelentísimo Lord al Gobierno: son otros tantos motivos que lo estimulan a manifestar a la faz del mundo la justicia, y el derecho que a su autoridad se detiene de su cuenta y cargo, y en sufragio de la fragata Fama para armarte en guerra, y de su artillería, armamento, y pertrechos, pagando su legítimo valor, y prohibir últimos con generalidad la extracción de trigo y trigo mientras dura la guerra con el Virrey de Lima, como recurso indispensable para salvar la existencia política del Estado.

La voluntad general de los Pueblos, que habitan el dilatado territorio de Chile, cedido de unos derechos superiores a toda arbitrariedad y prescripción, eligió a semejanzas, y con el mismo título que la España, su Gobierno depositario de la Autoridad Soberana durante el cautiverio de Fernando. Mantener la justicia, el orden, y la tranquilidad interior del estado, y respetar los inviolables derechos de la naturaleza, y de las gentes; conceder el libre comercio a las Naciones extranjeras aliadas de la España, y a las neutrales; tranquilizar quantas gracias, y
submitting and checking claims, application fees, filing the claim in the Museo Nacional, 
patent terms, transfer of rights, licensing the manufacture of patented items, renewal, 
and fines for infringing patents.

❊ Briseño I, 278. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. 
Not located in Jisc.

Ship’s Rigging, Blocks, Rudder and Capstan 
Shape of the Hull and How it Moves Through the Water

10. CISCAR, Francisco. Reflexiones sobre las maquinas y maniobras del 
uso de a bordo. Madrid: en la Imprenta Real, 1791. Folio (30.8 x 21 cm.), 
contemporary tree sheep (minor wear; joints skillfully repaired), 
smooth spine with crimson morocco lettering piece, marbled endleaves. 
Crisp and clean. In fine condition. xxxii, 386, 23 pp., 23 folding plates, 
1 folding table.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on a ship’s accoutrements, including rig-
ning, blocks, rudder and capstan. There are also long sections on the shape of the hull 
and how it moves through the water.

Ciscar (d. 1833), a native of Oliva in Valencia, participated in several Cuban campaigns 
from 1780 to 1783, including the escort of the Comte de Grasse’s fleet after its defeat. In 
1811 he was sent to Cádiz as a deputy to the Cortes, and was elected president of that body. 
The Regency later put him in charge of a canal to be built between the Pacific and the Gulf 
of Mexico, but because of political unrest in the area, the project never got under way.

❊ Palau 54952: calling for only xxxii, 386 pp. and 23 plates. Fernandez de Navarrete, 
Bibliografía marítima española I, 443-47. Ensayo de bibliografía marítima española 3069. Fuster 
II, 482. Scott 107. NUC: NN, DLC-P4, Cty, NJP, NcD, MH.

Rare Account of 1597 Sea Battles 
Between the English & the Portuguese in the Azores

11. COUTINHO, Gonçalo Vaz. Historia do sucesso que na Ilha de S. 
Miguel ove com armada ingresa que sobre a ditta Ilha foy, sendo Governador 
della Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho .... Lisbon: Pedro Craesbeeck, 1630. 4°, 
twentieth-century (first half) tan sheep in antique style (slight wear), 
spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red and darker 
brown lettering-pieces in second and third compartments from head 
with gilt letter, covers elaborately tooled in blind, text-block edges 
rouged. Ever-so-slight discoloration to title page. Crisp; in very good 
to fine condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d’Avila-Perez. 
(4 ll.), 94 pp., (1 integral blank l.).

FIRST EDITION of this rare description of the 1597 conflict between the Portuguese 
and the English in the Azores. Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho, sent to the Azores as Governor 
of São Miguel in 1597, helped defend the islands against the fleet sent under Robert
HISTÓRIA DO

SUCESSO

QUE NA ILHA DE

S. MIGUEL OVVE COM

ARMADA INGRESA QVE

sobre a dita ilha foy, sendo Gouver-
nador della Gonçalo Vaz Cou-
tinho fidalgo da casa de
S.Majestade, & do
seu Conselho.

Dirigida à Majestade Real de Dom
Philippe Terceiro de Por-

ingal desle nome.

Ecritapello mesmo Gonçalo Vaz Coutinho,
natural da Villa de Santarem.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

EM LISBOA.

Por Pedro Craesbeck Impressor del Rey;
Anno 1630,
Devereux, second Earl of Essex. The English had a few minor victories, but failed in their primary objective, to capture the Spanish treasure fleet from the Americas. Vaz Coutinho was prompted to write this account by the capture of Bahia by the Dutch in 1634. This is referred to on the third preliminary leaf recto, and on pp. 1 and 3-4.

* Arouca C701 (citing only a copy in the Biblioteca de Ajuda; appears to be no copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Innocência III, 160: “raro”; calling for only 94 pp. Figanière 162: calling for only 94 pp. Canto, Bibliografia Açoriana pp. 158-9: calling for only 94 pp. Barbosa Machado II, 408-9. Not in Palha, Welsh or Greenlee Catalogue. Avila-Pérez 7887 (this copy). Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Ameal. Not in Ticknor Catalogue. NUC: NN (giving the collation as 4 ll., 94 pp., (1 l.), but noting “last leaf [blank?] wanting”—probably because the final quire is of 7 leaves). OCLC: 504706699 and 771903693 (both British Library); 311481568 (Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen); 433884141 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 78030027 (European Register of Microform and Digital Masters). Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen only, but should have cited British Library. Not located in Porbase.

The Portuguese in Asia, 1526-1536, by “A Pioneer Orientalist” (Boxer)

12. COUTO, Diogo do. Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governara a India Lopo Vaz de Sao Payo, & parte de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Felipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Guarda Môr da Torre do Tombo do Estado da India. Lisbon: Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de Santo Agostinho, 1602. Folio (28 x 19 cm.), contemporary sheep (rather worn), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, remains of lettering piece, double-ruled borders in blind on covers, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous woodcut initials. Main text in two columns. Light dampstains and toning. Small wormhole in first four leaves, mostly in blank portions, but touching a few letters of the third leaf without affecting legibility. Tiny round wormhole in blank margin of final two leaves. In good to very good condition. Title page has early scored ink inscription of Livraria do Collegio de Évora, somewhat later old inscription “Da Livraria do Conv.º de N. Snr.ª de Jesus de Lx.”, and old faded library stamp. (12), 207 ll. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a major early work on Asia: “as a pioneer Orientalist, Diogo do Couto ranks with João de Barros” (Boxer p. 17). Continuing Barros’ history (Decades I-III appeared 1552-63), Couto wrote Decades IV through XII. This fourth decade covers the years 1526-36. Barros had left copious material for a volume to follow his third decade; his manuscript was edited by João Baptista Lavanha and published in Madrid, 1615, with the title Quarta decada da Asia de João de Barros. Although Barros’s fourth decade covers the same ground as Couto’s it is an entirely different work.

Couto (Lisbon 1542-Goa 1616) spent the better part of 50 years in India, which gave him a different perspective than that of Barros, for Couto was often personally acquainted
DECADA QVARTA
DA ASIA,
DOS FEITOS QVE OS PORTUGUESES FI-
ZERAM NA CONQUISTA E DESCOBREMENTO
das terras, & mares do Oriente; em quanto goe-
marrao a India Lopo Vaz de sao Payo, & par-
to de Nuno da Cunha.

Composta por mandado do innenciuel Monarcha de
Espanha dom Felipê Rey de Portugal o
primeiro deelle nome:

POR DIOGO DO COVITO GUARDA MOR
datore do tombo do citado da India.

Com licença de santa Impisiação e Ordinario.

EM LISBOA.
Impresso por Pedro Crasbeeck, no Collegio de
santo Agostinho. Anno M. DCII.
with the scenes, events and persons described in his work. “The sententious generalities of the majestic Barros are replaced by bitter protests and practical suggestions. He is a critic of abuses rather than persons. He writes from the point of view of the common soldier, as one who had seen both sides of the tapestry of which Barros smoothly ignored the snarls and thread-ends … He can, however, write excellent prose, and he gives more of graphic detail and individual sayings and anecdotes than his predecessor” (Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 196). Couto’s manuscripts of the Decades suffered at the hands of enemies and the elements; one was on a ship captured by the English, another two were stolen, one vanished, and one laid unpublished until 1788. The fourth Decade was the only one that was published immediately upon its completion.

There is a variant issue with a somewhat different title page, which reads: Decada Quarta da Asia, dos feitos que os Portugueses fizeram na conquista e descobrimento das terras, & mares do Oriente: em quanto governardio a India Lopo Vaz de sam Payo, & parte do tempo de Nuno da Cunha. Composta por mandado do muito catholico e invencivel Monarcha de Espanha dom Filipe Rey de Portugal o primeiro deste nome. Por Diogo do Couto Chronista e guarda mór da torre do tombo do estado da India. The verso of the title page of the present copy is blank, while the variant contains a “Carta de su Ma- // gestade pera Diogo do Couto // Chronista & guarda mór da torre do Tombo do esta- // do da India.” The rest of both issues appear to be from the same setting of type, except that the present copy contains the signature ¶2, while this signature is absent from the variant.

Lyell: “One of the Most Sumptuously Printed of Early Spanish Books”

13. [CRÓNICA del Rey Don Juan el Segundo]. Comienza la Cronica del Serenissimo Rey Don Juan el Segundo deste nombre, impressa en la muy noble y leal ciudad de Logroño: por mandado del catholico rey don Carlos su visnieto …. Logroño: Arnão Guillen de Brocar, 1517. Folio (36 x 24.5 cm.), contemporary blind-tooled calf, boards nicely refurnished (but with
some recent damage to corners and rubbing to spine); very skillfully rebacked, and with new clasps. Large woodcut on title-page, 2 full-page woodcuts, printer’s device below colophon. Gothic letter (Norton types 8:117G, 10:99G, 18:68G), printed in red and black throughout. Minor soiling and stains (including some marginal dampstaining on first few leaves), 4 tiny wormholes touching a few letters per page through quire q. Crisp. In very good to fine condition. Early manuscript record of sale at foot of title, in ink. (2 blank), (26), 254 [i.e., 255], (2 blank) leaves, signed ☠10, A-B8, a9, b-z8, aa-hh8, ii6.

FIRST EDITION. This magnificent classic was produced, according to the colophon, at the command of Charles V by his printer Arnão Guillen de Brocar; this is the first intimation we have that Brocar had been appointed royal printer. Later editions appeared in Seville, 1542 (colophon: 1543); Pamplona, 1591; Valencia, 1779; and finally in 1877. (See Simón Díaz.)

The large woodcuts, initials and printer’s device are striking examples of the art of contemporary Spanish book illustration. The title-page woodcut shows the king enthroned, with two figures kneeling before him; one, presumably the author, is reading from a book. Lyell notes that the borders are especially fine (Early Book Illustration in Spain, p. 286, with illustration of title-page as fig. 224). The full-page woodcut of the Crucifixion on the verso of ☠10 is signed by “I.D.”, whom Lyell calls “one of the master Spanish woodcutters, and one of the few whose work can be identified” (p. 286 and fig. 225). Facing the first page of text (f. B8v) is a full equestrian portrait of D. Juan II, surrounded by smaller woodcut portraits of the other dramatis personae (five women, three men).

The printer’s device that appears at the end of the Crónica is the first appearance of what Norton calls Brocar’s “E” device. In the upper compartment is a portrait of the printer kneeling before the emblems of the Passion, and in the lower are 2 archangels supporting a coat of arms with the monogram “AG” and the figure of a boar.

D. Juan II, King of Castile from 1406 to 1454, was a weak ruler but a notable patron of literature and the chivalric arts. The son of Henry III and Catherine of Lancaster, he ascended the throne at the age of two. His 48-year reign—the longest in the history of the Trastámara dynasty—was a period of continuous disorder and rivalry among the nobility. Amiable but of weak character and will, D. Juan had little interest in government. At an early age he fell under the influence of Álvaro de Luna, who as the king’s constable and favorite became one of the most powerful men in Spanish history. Luna’s hold over the king inflamed the nobility and neighboring kingdoms, causing rebellion, hostilities and court intrigues. The Crónica is antagonistic to Luna, blaming Spain’s troubles on the king’s indifference and Luna’s ambition. Yet this was a period of high intellectual achievement, fostered by the king’s taste for and patronage of literature. Though a failure as a statesman, D. Juan II made his court an important literary center from which Renaissance classicism and humanism spread throughout Spain.

The Crónica, which begins with the death of D. Enrique III and continues until the death of D. Juan II, is organized by the years of the king’s reign, each subdivided into chapters. It contains transcriptions of numerous important original letters and other curious contemporary documents. Distinguished by its meticulous attention to sources, it is considered more reliable and trustworthy than any previous Castilian chronicle, and is of the greatest historical value. Given the extraordinary importance of Álvaro de Luna during the reign, it is not surprising that he should be a central figure, nor that the culminating episode of the work is the description of his beheading.

Scholars disagree over the authorship of this work to the point that Simón Díaz, Ward, the Catalogue of the Hispanic Society, the Catálogo colectivo and others list it simply
under Crónica. The prologue is by Álvar García de Santa María (fl. 1455), member of a leading Jewish converso family from Burgos, and unknown others. O’Callaghan (History of Medieval Spain, p. 646) says the work was begun by Álvar García de Santa María, retouched by others, and the final revision was by Lorenzo Galíndez de Carvajal. Ticknor (History of Spanish Literature I, 183-6) ascribes various parts of it to Álvar García de Santa María, Juan de Mené, Juan Rodrigues de Padrón, and Diego de Valera, but believes the work was put together in this form by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán. (Pérez de Guzmán [ca. 1390-1460] was active in public affairs at the time, but his opposition to Luna led to an early retirement.) Ward states, “It is probably the work of the celebrated converso Álvar García de Santa María, who drew on many earlier chronicles for his compilation” (p. 305).

Arnão Guillén de Brocar, probably a Frenchman, began printing in Pamplona in 1490. By 1502 he had moved on to Logroño, where he produced the first of many works by the great scholar Antonio de Nebrija. Possibly at Nebrija’s recommendation, Brocar became official printer to the University of Alcalá de Henares and produced one of the monuments of early Spanish typography, the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, 1514-1517 (Norton 27A). He eventually opened printing offices at Toledo and Valladolid as well. The Crónica was one of the last works produced by Brocar at Logroño, just after he was appointed royal printer. It is especially notable because the gothic letter and commentary types, the device, and most of the woodcut initials were new to Brocar’s press. Brocar probably died in 1524.


Much on Brazil, in a Lovely Binding

*14. DAUN, José Sebastiano de Saldanha Oliveria e, later Conde de Alpedrinha. Diorama de Portugal nos 33 mezês constitucionaes ou golpe de vista sobre a revolução de 1820—a Constituição de 1822—a Restauração de 1823, e acontecimentos posteriores até ao fim de Outubro do mesmo anno. Lisbon: Impressão Regia, 1823. 4°, contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (half-dozen tiny to small wormholes in binding, small scrape on back cover, other minor wear to extremities), smooth spine richly gilt, green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt border on covers of
Diorama de Portugal
Nos 33 Mezes Constitucionais
ou
Golpe de vista
sobre
a Revolução de 1820 — a Constituição
de 1822 — a Restauração de 1823.

E acontecimentos posteriores até ao fim de Outubro
do mesmo ano.

Por
José Sebastião de Saldanha Oliveira Daun,
Senhor de Pancas.

Non penas nas neques
Her.

Lisboa:
Na impressão Regia:
Anno 1823.

Item 14
Item 14
bunches of grapes alternating with vine leaves, gilt tooling on edges of covers, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title-page. Very minor worming to inner margin of final nine leaves, not affecting text. Overall very good to fine condition. 244 pp. $5,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Diorama* includes a long section on Brazil (pp. 77-98), in which Saldanha discusses the effect of the Revolution of 1820 on Brazil, and whether and how Portugal should be reunited with Brazil. There are also sections about Brazil on pp. 21, 114 and 193-5. Despite this, the work is not listed in Borba or Rodrigues.

The author was the son of the first Conde de Rio Maior, João de Saldanha de Oliveira e Sousa, and was a grandson of the Marquês de Pombal. In 1854 he was named Conde de Alpedrinha. His works include a history of Portugal from the French invasion in 1807 to the coronation of D. Miguel.

*Innocêncio V, 122. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books 823 / 15. NUC. NJP, DCU-IA, MH.*

*Important Source on Franciscan Missionaries in China, Malacca, Cambodia, and Portuguese India, By an Author Born in Macau*

15. **DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M.** *Vergel de plantas, e flores da Provincia da Madre de Deos dos Capuchos Reformados.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1690. Folio (28.1 x 19.8 cm.), contemporary vellum, originally limp (board stiffeners, warped, new endpapers and leather ties recently added), manuscript vertical title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut vignette on title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Paper flaw in F3 costing a few letters, light marginal dampstaining at end, occasional light spotting. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Stamp of the Casa de Cadaval in blank margins of title and 2 text pages. Small square printed paper shelf-ticket of same with manuscript notations near upper outer corner of recto of second (older) front free endleaf. (6 ll.), 479 pp. $20,000.00

FIRST and ONLY COMPLETE EDITION of this very rare chronicle of the province of Madre de Deos, Goa, with hundreds of pages on China, Macau, Cambodia and Ceylon. Exceptions, titled *Descrição do Imperio da China* … were published in Hong Kong, 1878. That edition is also very rare. *Vergel de plantas* begins with the arrival of Franciscan missionaries in Goa in 1540; it also provides significant material on Cochim, Damão, Chaul and Div. Chapter 4 is devoted to the activities of Capuchins in China (pp. 115-271), many in Macau, and pp. 149-264 are given over to a “Discriçam do Imperio da China,” which includes comments on buildings, navigation, language, police, government, industry, and more. Chapter 5 deals with Malacca and Siam (pp. 272-98), Chapter 6 with Cambodia (pp. 298-354). Chapter 8 has sections on Moçambique (pp. 424-6) and Ceylon (pp. 426-9), and a biography of a Capuchin who was a Kaffir (pp. 439-41). Throughout the volume are extensive comments on churches (including their miraculous images) and on the missionary activity of individual Capuchins in Goa and elsewhere in Asia. (Many of these biographies are 6 to 10 pages long.) While much has been written concerning
VERGEL
DE
PLANTAS, E FLORES
Da Província da
MADRE DE DEOS
dos Capuchos Reformados,
COMPOSTO
Pelo P. M. Fr. IACINTO DE DEOS,
Lente de Teologia, Primeiro Padre da mesma Província,
Excommissário Geral, e Deputado do Santo Ofício da
Inquisição de Goa na India Oriental:
Oferecendo, & Dedicado
AO EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
D. Fr. DIOGO HERNANDES
DE ANGVLO Y SANDOVAL,
COMMISARIO GERAL QUE FOY DE TODA A FAMILIA
de noftro Padre S. Francisco, Arcebiço de Sandesba, Governador, &
Viz. Rey no espiritual & temporal naquelle Reyno, hoje do Con-
fessor da Magestade Catholica, Bispo de Avila, Embaixador
Extraordinario neftes Reynos de Portugal:
Pelo P. Fr. AMARO DE SANTO ANTONIO, MINISTRO
Provincial, & Primeiro Padre da Província da Madre de Deus de Goa,

LISboa,
Na Officina de MIGUEL DESLANDES,
Imprestor de Sua Magestade.
Com todas as licenças necessárias. Anno 1690.
Item 15
Jesuit missions in this area, relatively little is known of the Capuchin work which this book details, including at the end a year-by-year chronicle from 1623 to 1679 with the names of the “guardians.” Everywhere the Capuchins went they established schools, wrote books in the vernacular of the country, and held public conferences with learned heathen. They found their chief obstacle to be European traders, including Portuguese.

Fr. Jacinto made efforts to consult primary source material: “Com grande trabalho descobri o fogo escondido no poço da antiguidade, & obscura caverna do esquecimento por cartorios, & archivos, por informações, & papeis, que alguns particulares curiosos conservarão” (†3v). Some of these documents are transcribed within the text.

Born in Macau in 1612, Fr. Jacinto de Deus was a Capuchin who served as provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition in the province of Madre de Deos. He died in Goa in 1681. This work was edited and published posthumously by P. Fr. Amaro de Santo António, provincial of Madre de Deos.

During the eighteenth century, Fr. Jacinto was harshly criticized for unnecessarily turning into Portuguese many words that the critics thought had adequate Portuguese equivalents. One critic suggested that the Vergel das plantas should have been entitled Sementeira de vocabulos latinos puerilmente aportuguezados. Innocêncio notes, however, that many of Fr. Jacinto’s neologisms had been accepted into common Portuguese usage by the nineteenth century.


16. DUGUAY-TROUIN, René. Mémoires de M. du Gué-Trouin, chef d’escadre des armés de S.M.T.C. et Grand-Croix de l’Ordre Militaire de S. Louis. 3 works in 1 volume. Amsterdam: Chez Pierre Mortier, 1730. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over decorated paper-covered boards (corners worn); spine with raised bands in four compartments, contemporary paper lettering piece in compartment nearest head (some cracks to paper), text-block edges sprinkled red. Finely engraved vignettes on *2 and A1 rectos, each slightly less than a half page. Woodcut vignette
FIRST, UNAUTHORIZED EDITION of the memoirs of one of the most illustrious French seamen and corsairs. Duguay-Trouin did not wish them published until after his death, and the authorized quarto edition of 1740 lacks many details of the author’s youthful adventures, which he suppressed at the request of Cardinal Fleury.

In 1710, DuClerc led a French expedition against Rio de Janeiro, but he and the greater part of his force were captured. Duguay-Trouin assembled a larger fleet in the following year and again attacked Rio, occupying the city for some two months. It is interesting to compare Duguay-Trouin’s Relation, 1712, with his Mémoires, 1730, regarding the attack on the port and city of Rio de Janeiro and the ransacking of the churches’ treasures: in the later work he explains at great length how he returned those treasures to the Jesuits.

On the expedition against Brazil and the attack on Rio de Janeiro in 1711, see pp. 231-83.

First Edition of these memoirs of the court of Louis XIV. Although the original manuscript covered a much longer time span, only those chapters for 1688 and 1689 escaped destruction after the author’s death. Mme de Lafayette (1634-1692) was one of the most important French writers of her age, having invented the modern novel of sentiment with La Princesse de Clèves (1678).

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these commentaries on the works of various authors, many of which concern the Jesuits. Included are letters from Leibniz and from the Jesuit Athanasius Kircher. The Kircher letter on pp. 141-3 is addressed to Jean Monrat, dated 12
MEMOIRES
DE
M. DU GUE-TROUIN,
CHEF D'ESCAÎRE
DES ARMÉES DE S. M. T. C.
et GRAND-CROIX DE L'ORDRE MILITAIRE DE S.
LOUIS.

A AMSTERDAM,
Chez PIERRE MORTIER.
MDCCXXX.
Feb. 1675, and emphasizes Kircher’s pride in being a German. Jordan claims this is the first publication of this document, which he had been given by M. Humbert, minister at Dessau. On pp. 157-67 is a piece on the Cabala supposedly by Kircher, found in the papers of Spanheim.

☆ NUC: MdBJ, CaBVaU, ICU.

17. DURÃO, José de Santa Rita. *Caramurú. Poema epico do descubrimento da Bahia*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, contemporary cat’s-paw sheep (very slight wear at extremities), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron morocco lettering piece with short-title gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut device on title-page, typographical headpiece and small woodcut initial on p. 9. In very good to fine condition. 307 pp., without the final leaf of errata (as usual). $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this classic Brazilian epic, whose theme is the history of colonial Brazil. Considered to be the finest poem of its time, the *Caramurú* shows historical understanding as well as great literary merit. Santa Rita Durão’s work, with its use of indigenous materials, reveals the nascent Brazilian national sentiment and can be seen as preparing the way for Brazilian independence. Romero calls the *Caramurú* “the most Brazilian poem we possess.” It is still read by virtually every Portuguese and Brazilian schoolchild.

The main action is the discovery of Bahia by Diogo Alvares Correia, known as Caramurú (“moray”) to the Indians. The poem also includes sections on the political and natural history of Brazil, and the rites, traditions, and military discipline of the Indians. Santa Rita Durão followed Camões’s model, writing the poem in *ottava rima*, setting out the main action in the first three strophes, invoking the Christian deity and dedicating the work to the Portuguese monarch.

José de Santa Rita Durão (1722-1784), born in Cata Preta, Minas Geraes, embarked at the age of nine for Lisbon, where he joined the Augustinian Order in 1737. He received his degree in theology from Coimbra but soon left for Spain and Italy to avoid persecution. In Rome he found favor with Pope Clement XIV, who named him curator of the Lancisian Library, a position he held for nine years and which earned him the respect of the Roman literati. Soon after his return to Portugal in 1777, he was appointed to the chair in theology at Coimbra University. Before he died in 1784, he destroyed all his other writings: *Caramurú* is his sole surviving literary work. “One line of Brazilian criticism has found him merely a prolix versifier of historical prose. His unusually accurate and often fluent descriptions of Brazilian nature, however, earn him a significant place among contributors to the theme of *ufanismo*. His remarkably authentic descriptions of native life, customs, and temperament simultaneously make him a major precursor of Indianism” (Norwood Andrews in Stern, ed., p. 115).

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

18. [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 fysica 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.

REINO
DA ESTUPIDEZ,
POEMA.

Preço 3 fr.

PARIS,
NA OFFICINA DE A. BOBÉE.
1818.

Item 18
TRATADO
DA
EDUCAÇÃO FYSICA
DOS MENINOS,
PARA USO
DA
NACÃO PORTUGUEZA
PUBLICADO POR ORDEM
DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS
DE LISBOA.
POR
FRANCISCO DE MELLO FRANCO,
MEDICO EM LISBOA,
CORRESPONDENTE DO NUMERO
DA MESMA SOCIEDEADE.

Veritas sem eis ipsis qui docent querimns. Seneca.

LISBOA
NA OFFICINA DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS,
ANNO M.DCC.XC.
Com licença da Real Mesa da Comissão Geral, sobre o
Exame, e Encara dos Livros.

Item 19
First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian
In a Contemporary Binding
With another early Portuguese Work on the Subject


FIRST EDITION of what is certainly the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian, and one of the earliest, if not the first, Portuguese books devoted substantially to that subject. His topics include the proper care of pregnant women, precautions during delivery, the usefulness of cold baths (which he believed made children in the north of Europe stronger), nursing and weaning (he disapproves strongly of wet-nurses), proper clothing, and smallpox inoculation.

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 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 WITH:


FIRST EDITION. The Tratado was written in response to Mello Franco’s pioneering work on pediatrics of the same title, published in 1790. The plan of Almeida’s work is similar to that of Mello Franco’s, and both advocate the use of smallpox inoculation. Almeida gives a summary of arguments for and against. At the end of the work, Almeida presents a series of practical rules, many of which remain useful recommendations today.

BREVE RESPUESTA
A LA QUE SE DIO AL INFORME DEL
Tesorero de la Real Casa de la Moneda.

Con título de defensa de los oficiales de la Real
Casa de la Moneda se ha borrado ya informe,
que sin hacerles defensa, les prueba la obti-
nación. A los que obligados hieran es pre-
scrito el uso, que de su propio caso lo pondrán
con dichos [un con

Item 20
Dispute at the Mexican Mint
By a Native of Mexico

20. FRANCO VELAZQUEZ, Diego. Breve respuesta a la que se dio al informe del Tesorero de la Real Casa de la Moneda. (Mexico?): ca. 1666-1683. Folio (27.5 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. Caption title. Pin-point wormhole through text, touching a letter on most pages; second wormhole in margin, without loss; lower edge of F2 cropped, with part of signature and catchword lost; tape stains in top margin of first leaf, minor staining to final leaf, not affecting text. In good condition overall. (20 ll.). $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Deals with a dispute over whether the Tesorero of the Casa de la Moneda of Mexico had the right to fire any of its employees. This is a point-by-point rebuttal by Velázquez of a work that had attacked one of his earlier writings on the subject. Velázquez seems to have written at least two other works on this matter, both without a date of publication: Alegacion por el Dr. D. Agustin Franco de Toledo sobre el oficio de tallador mayor de la Casa de Moneda, que fue de sus abuelos (Medina, Mexico 1887); and Alegacion en favor del derecho que tiene el superintendente de la Casa de Moneda para remover a los empleados en ella (cf. Beristain de Souza II, 300).

Velázquez, a native of Mexico, received his degree in law in 1666, and went on to become a noted lawyer of the Audiencia of Mexico. He served as advisor to five successive viceroys, and wrote over 6,000 judicial briefs, many of which were printed. In 1683 he became a priest, and was named curé of the Cathedral of Mexico in 1689. This work was presumably written while he was a practicing lawyer, between 1666 and 1683.


Important Work on Fumigation as a Public Health Initiative During the Peninsular War, in a Beautiful Contemporary Royal Binding

21. [FUMIGATION]. Memoria sobre las disposiciones tomadas por el gobierno para introducir en España el método de fumigar y purificar la atmósfera de Guillon de Morveau, experimentos hechos con este motivo, y algunas otras noticias que prueban el poder desinfectante de los ácidos minerales, y las oportunas providencias que ha dado el Excmo. Señor Generalísimo Príncipe de la Paz, con el fin de evitar los progresos del contagio de la fiebre amarilla, y su reproducción. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1805. 4°, contemporary full crimson morocco (slight rubbing at hinges and in center of upper cover), with the binder’s tag on the front pastedown of Pasqual Carsi y Vidal, Madrid (see below). Wide gilt roll-tool ed borders, smooth spine richly gilt in five compartments, with the short-title in the second, floral baskets in the others, all edges gilt, silk ribbon place-marker. Light marginal foxing on a few plates and slight soiling at head of a few leaves.
Item 21
In very fine condition. Bookplate of D. Maria Cristina, Queen of Spain. 92, 234 pp., 8 engraved folding plates, 3 folding tables. $9,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this extensive report on the earliest government program of fumigation in Spain: a major public health initiative undertaken in an attempt to stop the spread of yellow fever. As recounted in the Memória (pp. 1-92), after yellow fever broke out in Malaga in 1804, Prime Minister Manuel Godoy (1792-97 and 1801-08) quickly established a cordon sanitaire around Andalucía, Murcia, and Valencia. Then he sent to Paris for the latest in fumigation equipment and set Spanish engineers to producing copies. There was some resistance to using fumigation, since results to that point had been inconclusive. Godoy instructed a number of physicians and scientists to test Morveau’s method for its effect on people, animals and clothing when various mineral acids were used (sulfuric, nitric, hydrochloric). The Memória details the results of these tests and describes the quarantine measures that were taken when fumigation alone was deemed insufficient.

The Memória is followed by 25 documentos justificativos, which include detailed descriptions of the fumigation apparatus, instructions for use, reports on the effects of fumigation, a much-debated trial run in Cartagena, descriptions of other methods of fumigation, and an account of all known cases of yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. The plates that accompany the documents illustrate the apparatus and its use for fumigating clothing and people, as well as the set-up of a quarantine hospital. Three large folding tables provide a sample of how a town (in this case Cartagena) could be divided into districts for purposes of fumigation; statistics on the outcome of yellow fever in patients at the hospital in Antiguones; and statistics on the spread and effects of the yellow fever in 1804-1805 in Andalucía, Valencia, and Murcia. Given that in five months some 45,000 people died, it is no surprise that Godoy was extremely eager to curb the disease.

Severe outbreaks of yellow fever occurred throughout the nineteenth century, until mosquitos were identified as the disease vector in the 1880s and attention was shifted to eradicating them.

Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau (1737-1816), a French chemist, is credited with producing the first systematic method of chemical nomenclature. He was among the founders of the École Polytechnique, where he taught mineralogy. According to the Memoria, while this volume was in press (awaiting completion of the engraved plates), a third edition of Morveau’s work on fumigation appeared. The binder Pasqual Carsí y Vidal, who was active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, was among the most noted binders of that period. He worked in Madrid under D. Carlos III, D. Carlos IV and D. Fernando VII. After a trip to England at the expense of D. Carlos III, Carsí y Vidal developed a neoclassical style. Beginning in 1803, he ran an atelier whose students included Manuel Cobo. Carsí y Vidal was Encuadernador de Cámara from 1799, Librero de Cámara in 1806, and principal binder for Príncipe D. Fernando beginning in 1807. After D. Fernando VII returned to Madrid following the Napoleonic invasion, Carsí was also Jefe del Obrador de Encuadernaciones de la Imprenta Real. The binder’s tag is the same as the one illustrated in Blas Benito, p. 44.

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

* Palau 183312: lists without collation. On Carsí y Vidal, see Ollero and Ramos, Encyclopédia de la encuadernación, p. 61, with an illustration of this binding. See also Javier Blas Benito, “Pasqual Carsí y Vidal,” Encuadernación de Arte XI (1998), pp. 34-46. NUC: DNLM. OCLC: 55326531 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, without mention of the plates); 460425536 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, without collation).
Item 21
Advice on Using Navigational Instruments, Finding the Range for Artillery, and Employing Water Channels

22. [GARCIA] DE CESPEDES, Andres. *Libro de instrumentos nuevos de geometria muy necessarios para medir distancias, y alturas, sin que intervengan numeros, como se demuestra en la practica. De mas desto se ponen otros tratados, com es uno, de conducir aguas, y otro una question de artilleria, en donde se ponen algunas demostraciones curiosas*. Madrid: Por Juan de la Cuesta, 1606. Small 4°, recent tan antique calf, covers elaborately decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in blind with raised bands in six compartments, blind-stamped inner dentelles, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green from an earlier binding. Numerous interesting woodcut mathematical diagrams. Woodcut factotum initials; woodcut headpiece on recto of first numbered leaf. One diagram cropped at outer margin with loss of about .5 cm., due to the fact that the diagram is substantially larger than the page; two other diagrams just touched, for the same reason: this problem is almost inevitable. Very minor light spotting. In very good to fine condition. Contemporary inscription on title page: “Este libro es de P[ed]ro de Fuentes Pintor, Vno [i.e., ‘vecino’?] de Vallid [i.e., ‘Valladolid’?”]” Old small ownership stamp on title-page and verso of final leaf. (4), 68 leaves; ¶ 4, A-R4. $10,000.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this important work on mathematical instruments for purposes such as hydraulics, ballistics, and other geometrical problems. It includes a description of geometrical instruments (a type of quadrant and Jacob’s staff) that allow one to measure, for example, the height of a tower and the distance across a plain. It is followed by Cespedes’ explanation of how the town of Burgos should have channeled water from one place to another: the city officials ignored his advice, spent considerable money on a project that failed, and then had no money to redo the project according to Cespedes’ advice. Finally, there is an essay on the best range for artillery, written at the request of a lieutenant general of artillery in Lisbon, to settle a dispute between him and some colleagues.

Garcia de Cespedes (d. 1611), an astronomer and mathematician, was royal cosmographer. The leaf following the title lists eleven works written by him.

* Palau 98620. Picatoste y Rodriguez 313. Ensayo de bibliografia maritima espanola 1240. Simón Díaz VIII-3846. Frank Streeter 220. Goldsmith G61. Perez Pastor 935. NuC: NN, CU. OCLC: 559011472 (British Library); 637199798 (Eth-Bibliothek Zurich); 55275677 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 257713091 (Herzog August Bibliothek); 66353427 (Universiteit Leiden). CCPBE locates sixteen copies, three of which are incomplete. Rebiun locates two copies, at Universitat de Barcelona and Universidad de Sevilla. Jisc locates copies at the British Library and the Middle Temple Library.
Garrido Replies to Insults

23. GARRIDO, Victorino. El que suscribe al Ex-comandante de milicias Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla. Si presentarse cara a cara, como dice .... (Santiago de Chile: R. Rengifo), dated 2 March 1828. Small folio (30.2 x 20.4 cm.), unbound. Some small chips from left margin, foldmarks. In very good condition. Broadside. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garrido’s answer to insulting comments and writings by Muñoz Bezanilla, a fervent liberal politician and publicist who had been responding to perceived libels against him that appeared in the periodical Hambriento, which he thought Garrido had helped write.

Garrido (1779-1864), born in Spain, disembarked at Talcahuano in 1818 to fight the Chilean rebels, but shortly after defected to fight with Bernardo O’Higgins. He became a friend and counsellor to O’Higgins and to other important figures in the early years of Chile’s independence: José Joaquin Prieto, Diego Portales and Manuel Bulnes. He was a journalist, a diplomat, and a soldier (fighting in the campaign against Peru in 1838 under Manuel Bulnes). From 1837-1843 and in 1846, 1849, and 1852 he served as deputy in the Chilean Congress, and from 1855-1864 as senator.

José Santiago Muñoz Bezanilla (ca. 1780-1836), a native of Santiago, was involved in the Chilean independence movement as early as 1811, when he helped suppress the Figueroa Mutiny. After Rancagua he was exiled by the Spaniards to the Juan Fernández islands, returning only after the Battle of Maipú in 1818. As a liberal, he wrote for El Pipioló and El Monitor Araucano, and several times during the 1820s served in Congress. He also helped promulgate the Constitution of 1828, and under President Francisco Ramón Vicuña was secretary of War and the Navy.


Account of the First Siege of Diu by a Leading Portuguese Humanist With a Letter Justifying Portuguese Conquests

24. GOES [or Góis], Damião de. Commentarii rerum gestarum in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis anno 1538 .... (Louvain: Ex officina Rutger Rescius, 1539). 4°, late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century half vellum over marbled boards (some soiling to vellum). Some light dampstains. Tiny singed hole, slightly larger than a pinpoint, to 10 leaves. In good condition. Bookplates of William Gropp and [Antonio] Bonchristiano. (22 ll.). A-D⁴, E⁰. Several leaves bound out of order. $16,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a work interesting for its contemporary description of events in India and for the fact that its popularity helped disseminate Portuguese humanism in Europe during the Age of Discoveries. The work was translated to Italian (Venice, 1539?) and German (Augsburg, 1540). Neither translation included the poem by Petrus Nannius on the final two leaves (“Elegiacum in Damiani a Goes equitis Lusitani viri non minus humanitate que literis exculti commentarios, de rebus citra Gangem in India gestis”). The Italian translation also omitted the letter to Bembo that begins on f. E2r. The Commentarii
COMMEN
TARI RERVM GESTARVM
in India citra Gangem a Lusitanis
anno 1538, autore Damiano
a Goes Equit Lusitano:

Louvaniæ ex officina Rutgeri Reufii,
An. M. D. XXXIX,
Men. Sep.
De vultu Arpinas cuinem te vendicet, an non
Judicet ex scriptis Tullius argueris.
Hoc quoque etiamur Damianus amicus amico,
Qui leget cullogijs plenus ybicji tuis.
Ille tuos mores omni virtute beatos
Prædictat, & vitus pingit imaginibus.
Quæ modo suis animo fusi hoc in culmine rerum,
Quæ pura a vitis pectora sancta geras.
Quæ facilius cucissent, doctos doctissimus ipse
Quantum adames, quantis sedulus viæps iuues.
Quæta docet, dignusque fide, grauis autor, & ipsa
Non aliter de te publica fama canit.
Quod scribo ignoscas, huc me Damianus adegit,
Parvumus iussis culpa mea obsequi est.
Noluit ille prius nostris obsistere votis,
Et facili nostras audire auro preces.
Nā premere hic libri, tenebris adicere certus,
Admonitu nostro defitit occulere.
Vìctus amore pudor, quæ (vt scis) est magnù in illo
Induluit nobis, morigerusque fuit.
Quæp meo luctu sua scripta hæc publica fecit,
Scire me illius par fuit arbitrio.
FINIS.
was published in Latin in 1544, 1574, 1602, 1603, and 1791 as *Diensis oppugnatio*, which appears here as the running head. A Portuguese translation was finally published in 1945.

On ff. A1v-E1v, Goes gives a detailed account of the first siege of the Portuguese fortress at Diu, in 1538. The Sultan of Gujarat, allied with Ottoman Emperor Suleiman I (1494-1566), attempted to capture the fortress, but the Portuguese successfully held out for four months.

In a separate letter on ff. E2r-E4v, Goes stresses that their conquests and trade in spices allow the Portuguese to spread Christianity in Africa and Asia. Goes mentions Paulo Jovio, an Italian humanist scholar who had apparently doubted the intentions of the Portuguese.

Damião de Goes (1502-1574), an important figure in the Portuguese humanist movement, was born in Alenquer and raised at the court of King Manuel. In 1523, he was sent to serve as secretary to the Portuguese Factory at Antwerp. He met Cardinal Bembo, to whom the two letters in this volume are addressed, in Padua in 1534. Over the course of many years of European travel, Goes became acquainted with Luther, Melanchthon, Erasmus, Cornelius Grapheus, Johann Jakob Fugger, and Albrecht Dürer. After his return to Portugal he was named Keeper of Archives and Royal Chronicler.

The Inquisition arrested him in 1571, and a year later pronounced him a Lutheran heretic. He was excommunicated, sentenced to life imprisonment, and his property confiscated. His final two years were spent in prison and at the Monastery of Batalha. Goes’ best-known work is the *Cronica do Felicissimo Rey Dom Emanuel*, Lisbon, 1566-67, “the work of a scholar who likes to describe directly, from his own experience” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 214).


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**First Edition of the First Work in Portuguese on Dermatology**

*25. GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder).* *Ensaio dermosographico ou succinta e systematica descripção das doenças cutaneas, conforme os princípios e observações dos Doutores Willan, e Bateman, com indicação dos respectivos remédios aconselhados por estes celebres autores, e alguns outros.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Mesma [Academia Real das Sciencias], 1820. 4°, recent quarter sheep over machine-marbled boards by Carlos Silva of Samouco, Montijo, with his small square ticket on front pastedown endleaf, smooth spine gilt, two burgundy leather lettering pieces, gilt letter. Woodcut logo of the Academia with its arms on title page. Some dampstaining throughout. Printed on papel selado of 10, 20, and 40 reis. In good condition. xii, xxv, 171 pp., 2 stipple-engraved plates printed in colors and heightened by hand, 1 leaf with explanation of plates.

$900.00

FIRST EDITION of the first work in Portuguese on dermatology, which set the terminology for skin diseases in Portugal. “This first edition with the coloured plates
is very rare, and they are lacking in many copies” (Borba de Moraes). One plate shows eight types of cutaneous diseases, according to the classification of Dr. Thomas Bateman (1778-1821); the other shows a black man with the skin disease known as *bouba*. Both plates are signed by Julien Pallière in Rio de Janeiro as artist, and by J.J. van den Berghè, Paris, as engraver. Immediately following the plates is an unnumbered leaf explaining the illustrations.

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


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**Including the Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part**

26. [GONZAGA, Tomás António]. *Marília de Dirceo. Por T.A.G.* 3 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana, 1802 (volumes I and II); Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1800 (volume III). 8°, contemporary sheep (some wear, especially at front outer joint, but sound), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short-title. Identical small typographical vignettes on title pages of volumes I and II. Small woodcut vignette on title page of volume III. Worm traces at beginning of volume I: about 2.6 cm. at lower outer margin of first 5 leaves, touching final letter of imprint on title page, a letter of text on p. [3] recto, and with loss of two words on p. 8; another trace of about the same length at lower inner margin of first 5 leaves, never affecting text, and continuing on as a round hole in the blank margins of another 11 leaves, again not affecting any text. Volume I in slightly less than good condition. Volumes II and III in good to very good condition. Two-line contemporary ink manuscript inscription, scored, on verso of title page of volume I, with five-line ink manuscript inscription below: *Este livro he de // Jose Vieira // Maio 15 de 1825 // Funchal // Ilha de Madeira*. Later scored ink manuscript inscription in upper blank margin of p. [3] of volume I: “De Maria Helena Correa”. Ink manuscript signature of Jos[??] Vieira
MARILIA
DE
DIRCEO.

POR T. A. G.

TERCEIRA PARTE.

LISBOA:

Na Ofic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino
Bulhões. Ano de 1800.
Com licença da Real Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.
on rear free endleaf verso. 110 pp., (1 blank l.); 108 pp., (2 blank ll.); 110 pp., (1 blank l.).

FIRST EDITION of part III.
Second edition, “mais acresentada” of part II.
Third edition of part I.

While the editions of the first and second parts present in this collection are by no means easy to obtain, the original edition of part III is very rare; more or less in the same realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799). The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g., Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the Revista Brasileira, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the Revista da língua portuguesa n.º 26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity, appeared in Lisbon, 1800.

Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

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

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

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

POR T. A. G.

PRIMEIRA PARTE.

TERCEIRA EDIÇÃO.

LISBOA:

Na Officina Nunesia
Anno M. DCCXX.
Com licença da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.

Item 26
MARILIA
DE
DIRCEO.
POR T. A. G.
SEGUNDA PARTE.
Segunda Edição mais acrescentada:

LISBOA:
Na Officina Nunesiana,
Anno M. DCCXII.
Com licença da Meza do Desembargo do Paço.

Item 26
by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature" (Four
Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature, p. 80).

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

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


Gaudie Ley 3. Rodrigues 1131: “É o único exemplar que tenho encontrado em qualquer
part I only. Not in JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books (JCB has the first and second
editions of part I, and the first edition of part II). Not in Palha: listing (nos. 864-5) only the
14th edition (Lisbon 1819-20) and the 29th (Rio de Janeiro 1845). Not in Welsh or
in Monteverde; cf. 2886-7 for later editions. Carpeaux, Pequena bibliografia crítica da lit-
eratura brasileira p. 54: incorrectly calling the 1799 edition the “third.” Cf. Ford, Whittem

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**Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy**

**With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines**


FIRST EDITION, apparently first issue, of this little known but extremely important work on political economics, with discussions of Brazilian gold mines (Chapters VII and XII-XIII), the pernicious influence of the English, Luso-Brazilian trade, industry and commerce, as well as on Portugal’s government, agriculture, and military and naval strength. On pages cxxv-cxxvi is the *Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa*, describing the fatalities and damage of the 1755 earthquake.

In 1762 the same sheets were issued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separándose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar á Portugal. Siguese á este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la perdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderías, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title Profecia politica) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 (“reimpreso del exemplar de Madrid”). Although many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

During the Peninsular War the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecia politica*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and a Portuguese translation of Lisbon, 1808 (for which see Ayres Magalhães de Sepulveda, *Diccionario bibliografico da Guerra Peninsular III*, 115). These editions are also rare.

* Palau 238351. Duarte de Sousa I, 547. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the Discurso). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NJP, TwU; the Discurso is not listed. Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in “mau estado”). Jisc locates copies at University of London-ULRLS, National Library of Scotland.
PROFECIA POLITICA,

Verificada en lo que está sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega afición a los Ingleses:

Hecha luego después del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco.

*Augurium ratio est & conjectura futuri.*

Ovid, Trist. Lib. 1. Ele g.8.

Año de 1762.

*Con licencia del rey nuestro señor.*

En Madrid, en la Imprenta de la Gaceta.
MEMORIA
Sobre el estado actual de la Guerra, y la necesidad de conquistar.

Por que algunas espíritus profílicos, o mal intencionados, manifiestan temores sobre la actual situación de nuestros sucesos militares, les daremos una idea verdadera, y extractada de las mismas providencias del Gobierno puestas en ejecución; y antes de proceder a ellas, es preciso tener presente, primero: que ninguno de los revolucionados debe hacer mayores esfuerzos para sostener su sistema que el de Chile. Ninguno, por estúpido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos únicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad pública, y que con el sufriríamos cierta parte de las principales. Patriotas, habría concluido nuestra revolución. Nada menos: la opinión debiera ser extraordinariamente doble por dos principios. Primero, porque para sustentar un Reyno, de más de 400 leguas de largo, todo bien poblado de hombres robustos, y de un mismo carácter, inflamado y del mismo fuego de la libertad, eran precisas tropas y guarniciones muy numerosas, a que no puede socorrerse...
Chilean Victories: Independence Will Come!

28. [LASTRA, Francisco Antonio de la]. *Memoria sobre el estado actual de la guerra, y la necesidad de concluirla*. [text begins:] Por que algunos espíritus pusillanimes, ó mal intencionados manifiestan temores .... [Colophon] Santiago de Chile: P.D.J.C. Gallardo, dated April 5, 1814. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 6 pp., (1 blank l.). $2,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lastra, supreme director of Chile, explains the plans and precautions instituted by the government. He reassures citizens that whatever happens, Chile will never go back to its former role as a colony: “Ninguno, por estupido que sea, se persuadirá que si los enemigos ocupasen este Estado nos reduciríamos unicamente al antiguo sistema colonial, y de nulidad política” (p. 1). Reversion to Chile’s former status was, in fact, precisely what the royalists (allied with troops sent by the Viceroy of Peru) were fighting for, and what was forced upon Chile after the defeat of O’Higgins at Rancagua in October 1814.

Lastra mentions Quito, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires; he also brings up piracy, the victories of O’Higgins and Mackenna in March 1814, the number of troops and artillery that Chile can put into the field, and the activities of José Miguel Carrera, who in July overthrew Lastra’s government.

Francisco de la Lastra (1777-1852) was an early advocate of Chilean independence and in 1814 served briefly as the country’s first supreme director, before signing the Treaty of Lircay. Deported to the Juan Fernández Islands from 1814 to 1817, he returned to take up a position as intendant of Santiago. In the absence of Ramón Freire, Lastra was again the supreme director of Chile for a few months in 1823-1824. Lastra later led the liberals in the Civil War of 1829. After being defeated by General Prieto at Ochagavía, he became a judge and was elected to the Camara de Diputados del Congreso Nacional.

BIBLIOTHECA ELEMENTAR
CHIRURGICO-ANATOMICA;
OU
COMENDIO HISTORICO-CRITICO, E CRONOLOGICO
Sobre a Cirurgia e Anatomia em geral, que contém os seus
princípios, incrementos e último citado, assim em Portu-
gal, como nas mais partes curtas do Mundo; com a
epíscopios de suas respectivas Autores, suas obras,
vistas, métodos e inventos, desde os primeiros sécu-
los até o presente.

Obra dividida em três Discursos.

Offercida
AO ILLUSTRISSIMO E EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR
DUQUE DE LAFOENS,
Tio de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima, seu General
immediato ao Real Trono, dos Conselhos de
Estado e de Guerra &c. &c.
POR
MANOEL DE SA' MATTOS,
Familiar do Santo Ofício, Cirurgião-mór da Infanaria no segundo
Regimento da Guarnição da Cidade do Porto; Partida da
Câmara, e Sua publicidade na mesma Cidade, e Approvado pela
Universidade de Coimbra.

PORTO:
NA OFICINA DE ANTONIO ALVAREZ RIBEIRO,
Anno de 1788.
Com licença de Real Meza de Comissão Geral sobre
o Exame, e Confura dos Livros.

Item 29
First Bibliography of Historical Medicine Written in Portuguese

29. MATTOS, Manoel de Sá. Bibliotheca elementar chirurgico-anatomica, ou compendio historico-critico, e chronologico sobre a cirurgia e anatomia em geral, que contêm os seus principios, incrementos e ultimo estado, assim em Portugal, como nas mais partes cultas do mundo; com a especificação de seus respectivos auctores, suas obras, vidas, methodos e inventos, desde os primeiros seculos até o presente .... Porto: Antonio Alvarez Ribeiro, 1788. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (scuffed, foot of spine defective, other minor wear, label missing from second compartment), text block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Large woodcut tailpiece at bottom of p. 170 of final section. Single small round wormhole from leaf I2 in second section to Aa4 (final leaf in that section) and A1 to E1 of final section; a second small round wormhole appears from leaf E2 to Y2 (the end of the final section). These small worm traces touch a few letters, but never interfere with legibility. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.), xxiii, (1), 132, 192, 170 pp., (1 l.). $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first bibliography of historical medicine in Portuguese. The preliminary leaves evaluate the status of medical history and bibliography. Part 1 describes the history of medicine to 1600; part 2, its history from 1600 to 1731; the third, its history from 1731 to 1783. Each is a narrative with copious annotations, including bibliographical citations. The work was based on Portal’s Histoire de l’anatomie et de la chirurgie, Paris 1770-1773, but has substantial additions on Portuguese medicine and on the years 1773-1783. A contemporary review (quoted extensively in Innocencio) lamented its lack of an index but nevertheless described it as “digno de louvor,” and Ferreira de Mira’s history of Portuguese medicine cites it numerous times, with respect for the author’s evaluations.

The author was an army surgeon and a public-health official.

Innocencio VI, 101: noting that he had only seen 2 or 3 copies. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 182. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirúrgica do Porto 2657. National Library of Medicine, Eighteenth-Century STC p. 292. Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa pp. 163, 181, 202, 205, 210-6, 222, 225, 227, 247, 336, 514. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 14858180 (National Library of Medicine, The Wellcome Library, Cambridge University Library); 5218036 (New York Academy of Medicine, University of Rochester Medical Center); 503965738 (The British Library); 78857778 (location not given). Porbase (without mention of the final leaf) locates only a single hard copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the UK locations given by OCLC.
Monkeys Singing in the Tupi Language in a Play on the Discoveries, 
Performed at the Jesuit College in Lisbon

*30. MIMOSO, P. João Sardinha, S.J. Relacion de la real tragicomedia con 
que los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús en su Colegio de S. Anton de Lisboa 
recibieron a la Magestad Católica de Felipe II de Portugal, y de su entrada en 
este Reino, cō lo que se hizo en las Villas, y Ciudades en que entrò. Recogido 
todo verdaderamente, y dedicado al Excelentísimoo Señor Don Theolosio 
Segundo Duque de Bragança, &c. Lisbon: por Jorge Rodriguez, 1620. 4°,
late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century (?) speckled sheep (split 
of about 4 cm. at upper outer front joint; some wear to one corner; 
other minor binding wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six 
compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment 
from head with short title gilt, gilt-tooled (Jesuit?) rose design in each 
of the other five compartments, marbled endleaves, text block edges 
sprinkled red. Woodcut Bragança ducal arms on title page. Woodcut 
Portuguese royal arms on leaf ¶5 recto. Woodcut initials. Text within 
double ruled woodcut border throughout. Small repairs to outer and 
lower margins of title page verso. Very minor worming in lower outer 
corners of next 19 leaves, never affecting the text. Light dampstains in 
upper ca. 2 cm. of quire V. Light browning to a few leaves. Overall in 
very good condition. (10), 163, (1) ll. $8,000.00

FIRST EDITION of an exceedingly rare tragicomedy performed before King Philip 
III of Spain (II of Portugal) and his Queen D. Isabel in the Royal Jesuit College of Santo 
Antonio, Lisbon, in 1619. The play, by Antonio de Sousa, describes the great deeds of 
Portuguese discoverers such as Vasco da Gama, and the deeds of others such as D. Francisco 
de Almeida, first Viceroy of India, and Alfonso de Albuquerque. Other characters 
include D. Manuel I and his councillors, the Ocean, the Earth, Brazil, and the provinces 
of Malabar. The play is interspersed with Sardinha Mimoso’s descriptions of the actors’ 
costumes and actions. Barbosa Machado commented that this tragicomedy was greatly 
admired by contemporaries because in the course of its five acts, some 350 animals, 
birds and marine monsters were represented.

In the middle of the play is an intriguing scene. A page announces that a galleon 
has just arrived, bringing tidings of new lands. At the King’s order, the captain of the 
galleon comes forward and reports the discovery of Brazil. He introduces “Brazil,” six 
parrots and monkeys, and Tapuia and Aymure Indians. The King and the Tapuias sing 
a chorus in Portuguese, and then in “Brazilian” (i.e., Tupi). Shortly thereafter (line 59) 
comes a chorus between the King, speaking Portuguese, and the monkeys, speaking 
Tupi in versified quatrains! A Portuguese translation of the Tupi is supplied at the side.

The preliminary matter, by Sardinha Mimoso, includes a description of the theater 
(ffff. 1r–4r) with very specific details: e.g., the height and width of the stage and its various 
parts, colors of the curtains and background, and locations of the entrances.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 571-2: calling for only (8), 163 leaves; “a very rare 
book.” Alden & Landis 620/142: citing copies at ICN, InU-L, MH and RPI, as well as 
the British Library and Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale. Inocêncio X, 346: calling for 
only (9), 164 leaves. Barbosa Machado II, 748. Gallardo 3888. Palau 302073. Plínio Ayrosa 
p. 211. Valle Cabral, Bibliografia de la língua tupi 74. Sabin 69184. Backer-Sommervogel
Item 30
Item 30
First Work in Portuguese Giving Advice to Painters

31. NUNES, Filipe [or Philippe, a.k.a. Fr. Filippe das Chagas]. *Arte da pintura, symmetria, e perspectiva composta por .... Novamente impressa, com boas estampas, correcta, e accresentada com o seu index.* Lisbon: Na Officina de João Baptista Alvares, 1767. 8°, mid-twentieth-century three-quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, text-block edges sprinkled red from an earlier binding; woodcut headpiece on p. 1 of a landscape with a town in the background; woodcut initials, numerous woodcut diagrams and designs in text. In very good condition. Early signature in margin of title page (“Ejraj”?). Occasional early ink marginalia. (6 ll.), 116 pp. $900.00


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

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

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

No rostos, e proporção das mulheres se guarda a mesma medida, que nos homens, (diz o mesmo Author) tirado que a testa será descoberta, e lida, e os olhos mais delvidos; de maneira, que haja entre hum, e outro.
By the Beloved Bishop of Puebla, “The Second Las Casas”
An Adversary of the Jesuits

32. PALAFÓX Y MENDOZA, Juan de. Carta pastoral, y conocimientos de la divina gracia bondad y misericordia .... Brussels: Francisco Vivien, 1659. 12°, contemporary limp vellum, ties missing (darkened). Woodcut initials. In fine condition. (6 ll.), 201 pp. $900.00

Third edition (of at least seven) of a work first published in Madrid, 1653, and again in Brussels, 1653, by the same printer as the present edition.

Palafox y Mendoza, energetic and beloved bishop of Puebla, was known as “the second Las Casas” because of his staunch defense of the Indians. As a direct consequence of his battles with the Jesuits, he was eventually transferred to the inconsequential See of Osma in Old Castile, where he died in 1659. His actions were finally vindicated by three papal briefs.

* Palau 209386: without collation. Medina, BHA 1304: calling for only 5 preliminary leaves, and a blank leaf at the end; citing his own copy. Simón Díaz XVI, 3709n.: citing only the Medina copy, now at the Biblioteca Nacional in Santiago de Chile. Peeters-Fontainas 1022: citing only his own copy. NUC: cites only a microfilm of the Medina copy in the Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile at DLC, RPB.
ELOGIO HISTÓRICO
DO
SENHOR D. PEDRO CARLOS
DE BOURBON E BRAGANÇA,
INFANTE
DE
HESPAHNA, E PORTUGAL:
ALMIRANTE GENERAL
DA
MARINHA PORTUGUEZA:
COMPOSTO E OFFERECIDO
A MUITO AUGUSTA
PRINCEZA
A SENHORA
D. MARIA THEREZA
VIUVA DO MESMO SENHOR
POE
JOSE MARIA DANTAS PEREIRA.

Jam luxumaram funibus fontes,
Ac perpetus ara rigate
Pietitus ...,
Claram amissae jam deus orbis.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. 1813.
Com Licença de S. A. R.
Includes Descriptions of Dom Pedro Carlos’s Activities as Admiral on the Voyage of the Royal Family to Brazil in 1807, and His Reform of the Arsenal at Rio de Janeiro


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eulogy of the Infante D. Pedro Carlos (1786-1812), written by a man who had known him for 15 years. It includes descriptions of his activities as admiral on the voyage of the royal family to Brazil in 1807, his reform of the arsenal at Rio de Janeiro, his proposal to build a factory for manufacturing rope and canvas, his preservation and use of forests, his defense and improvement of ports and his detailed survey of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. Pages 30-68 contain extensive notes.

D. Pedro Carlos was a grandson of D. Carlos III of Spain and the only surviving child of the Infante D. Gabriel de Bourbon. His mother was the Portuguese Infanta D. Maria Ana Vitória Josefa de Bragança (1768-1788), eldest daughter of D. Pedro III and D. Maria I. In 1810 in Rio de Janeiro he married D. Maria Teresa de Bragança, daughter of the Prince Regent D. João, the future D. João VI of Portugal, and his wife the Infanta D. Carlota Joaquina de Bourbon, daughter of the Spanish King D. Carlos IV. Their only child, D. Sebastião Gabriel de Bourbon e Bragança, played a significant role in the Carlist Wars.

Dantas Pereira (1772-1836), a native of Alemquer, entered the navy at age 14 and four years later was already Professor of Mathematics at the Academia da Companhia dos Guarda-Marinhas. In 1807 he embarked on the ship *Conde D. Henrique II*, which was part of the squadron transporting the Portuguese royal family and court to Brazil. He was named Chefe de Esquadra in Brazil in 1817, and upon his return to Lisbon in 1819 was named royal councillor. From 1820 to 1823 he was Conselheiro d’Estado, but having accepted important offices under D. Miguel, was forced to flee to France in 1834, where he died. Dantas Pereira was a member of the American Philosophical Society and was secretary of the Academia Real das Ciencias from 1823 to 1833. A prolific writer, he published mathematical texts, poetry, plays, and political commentary on the revolution of 1820, in addition to works on nautical science and navigation.

Comentando o projecto de lei do deputado José Cabral...
apresentado à
ASSEMBLEIA NACIONAL

A MACÇONARIA

Vista por

FERNANDO PESSOA

O poeta da “Mensagem”, obra nacionalista, premiada pelo

SECRETARIADO DA PROPAGANDA NACIONAL

Item 34
Fernando Pessoa Defends the Freemasons

34. PESSOA, Fernando. *A maçonaria vista por Fernando Pessoa, o poeta da “Mensagem”, obra nacionalista, premiada pelo Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional*. [Lisbon?: clandestine printing, 1935]. 8°, original grayish-blue printed wrappers (some browning at edges), stapled. At the top of the outside front wrapper, above the title, appears: “Comentando o projecto de lei do deputado José Cabral … apresentado à Assembleia Nacional”. Unopened. In fine condition. Printed paper ticket (3.5 x 2.7 cm.) of Manuel Ferreira, Alfarrabista, Porto tipped on to upper outer corner of front wrapper verso. 8 pp. $900.00

FIRST EDITION in pamphlet form and first separate edition of this defense of the Freemasons by Pessoa. The deputy José Cabral had proposed a law against “secret societies” which was aimed at the Masonic Lodges. Pessoa’s text had originally appeared in the *Diário de Lisboa*, 4 February 1935, pp. 1, 6 and 7. It was then reproduced, with some alterations, in this clandestine pamphlet.


Financial Risks to Owners of Ships Traveling to Brazil and other Portuguese Overseas Territories

35. PORTUGAL. Laws. Dom João IV, King of Portugal, 1640-1656. [Begins] *Eu ElRey faço saber aos que este meu Alvara virem, que considerando o damno, que se me representou, recebe minha fazenda real, & os homens de negocio, em reza do dinheiro que tomão a risco os Mestres de navios, que navegação para as partes do Brazil, & mais Conquistas deste Reyno …. [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated in print 14 April, 11 May and 8 June 1655. Folio (30 x 19.8 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial on first leaf recto. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation “234-235” in lower outer corners of each leaf recto. (2 ll.). $900.00

About financial risks to owners whose ships travel to Brazil and other Portuguese overseas territories. Records are to be kept in the Lisbon customs house of all proposed overseas voyages, and a commission of three men are to keep account there of all funds taken out of the country.

Judges for Criminals and Orphans for Santo Antonio de Sá and Magé (near Rio de Janeiro)

*36. [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 prezente Alvará com força de Lei virem, que havendo-me constado em Consulta do Conselho Ultramarino, que o augmento de população, e de riqueza de algumas Villas deste Estado, multiplicando as relações, e implicando os interesses dos seus habitantes .... Rio de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, dated 27 June 1808. Folio (29.1 x 20 cm.), disbound. Woodcut initial. In very good condition. (2 ll.), printed on the recto and verso of the first leaf only. $900.00

FIRST EDITION? Creates an office of Juiz de Fóra do Cível, Crime e Orfãos for the Villas of Santo Antonio de Sá and Magé (across Guanabara Bay from Rio de Janeiro). This copy has a slightly different setting of type from the one in our copy of the Código Brasiliense. It is probably an earlier edition.

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 the Portuguese court arrived there in March 1808, 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 until 1821, and the only press working in Brazil from 1808 until 1811, when Manuel da Silva Serva began to print in Bahia.


Liberal Exhortation to the Citizens of Caracas

37. RODRIGUEZ DE RIBAS, Ignacio. Caraqueños: [begins:] Llegó la época feliz del desengaño. El fatal error, origen de vuestras desgracias, debe desaparecer ante la verdad .... [Cádiz]: Imprenta Real, [1812]. Folio (29.5 x 20.3 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Horizontal and vertical foldlines, small stain, small inscription in upper outer corner of first leaf recto. In fine condition. (2 ll.) $1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this exhortation to the citizens of Caracas, dated 1 February 1812. The author attempts to lure discontented Venezuelans back to the arms of Spain, complimenting them on their bravery during the Peninsular War and even proposing a face-saving excuse for their rebellion: that they were deceived by agents of Napoleon.

Rodriguez de Ribas, a native of Caracas, was one of two Venezuelan representatives to the Cortes which met in Cádiz and drafted the landmark Spanish Constitution promulgated 18 March 1812. He was also one of five regents chosen to govern Spain until the return of Fernando VII.

When Rodriguez de Ribas penned his address, the liberal government formed following Venezuelan independence, on 5 July 1811, was in grave danger of collapse. Copies of this address would have arrived in Caracas almost precisely at the time of the great earthquake of 26 March 1812, which many interpreted as a sign of divine disfavor
CARAQUEÑOS:

La época feliz del desengaño. El fatal error, origen de vuestras desgracias, debe desaparecer ante la verdad, precursora de vuestras dichas. No es prevención contra ella, es la admiración en compatriota vuestra, que es quien en nombre de la patria, y como el no de vuestras y del país que os vio nacer. Caraquelo, animando de la misma sangre que circula en vuestras venas, hijo de un padre tan americano como vosotros, pacífico y amigo vuestro, crecido de intimas, estrechas y numerosas relaciones desde México hasta Chile, Americano en fin, y como tal, amparado por las Cortes generales y extraordinarias de la Nación Española, en las cuales Reunidas que, durante la cantidad de vueltas realizadas Fernando VII, deben gobernarse con arreglo á la Constitución y á las leyes, anunció la verdad y el, la verdad, este deseoso con que la Providencia abraza a los hombres, y estrecha sus vínculos, estableciendo en felicidad sobre los fundamentos del mutuo interés y unión fraternal; la verdad, sin la cual el hombre sería el más triste de los animales, y las naciones para siempre del impostor más afortunado.

Vicios de un Gobierno corrupto y, en que la Nación no tenía parte, nos habían reducido al último abatimiento. La Providencia, más sabia que los hombres, acudió á nuestro socorro; destruyó las planes de la iniquidad, ponió nuestro sufrimiento; devolvió el vicio en su sitio, y condenando á aquél soberana la debilidad y el crimen, sentó en el trono de Clodoveo al Rey santo, al descanso de los Españoles, á Fernando VII. La ambición de un extranjero, ánimo impostor que tirano, aprovechando las circunstancias, se había precipitado sobre nosotros, y presenció este trámite de la justicia del cielo sobre las injusticias de la tierra. Enfrentó, sin embargo, infame á quien no podía acabar sin muerte, y conduciendo á nuestro infortunado Monarca, devolvió el trono de su abstinencia. Declaró usurpador quien no rendía al trono, y en movimiento sus numerosos escrúpulos, pero se establecieron en nuestra constancia y lealtad. El monarca de hombres y fe de Napoleón, bicampos sus despojos, buscó víctimas que invadir al escrutinio. El herculeo y glorioso dos de Mayorga ofreció las primeras; pero la sangre de los inocentes voló al trono de la divinidad, pidió venganza, decidió el cielo, y obediente la tierra, testigo Español que cumplieron sus decretos.
against liberalism. Beset by an invading royalist force, slave revolts, and low morale, Venezuela again fell under Spanish control.


*Tropical Medicine Classic:*

*First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic, and Description of the First Autopsy of a Yellow Fever Victim, 1694*

38. **ROSA, João Ferreira da** [title-page: *Joam Ferreyra da Rosa*]. *Tratado unico da constituição pestilencial de Pernambuco, ofrecido a ElRey N.S. por ser servido ordenar por seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que o compussem para se conferirem pelos Coripheos da Medicina aos dictames com que he trattada esta pestilencial febre*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Príncipe Nosso Senhor, 1694. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (rather worn, upper half of spine defective), remains of ties. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut initials. Woodcut tailpieces. Some waterstaining. Honest, complete, and unsophisticated. In very good condition. Occasional contemporary ink manuscript annotations in margins as well as on the front free endleaf verso and rear free endleaf recto. (18 ll.), 224 pp. The two leaves of the index, bound here before the main text, are sometimes found bound at the end of the volume. $45,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST SCIENTIFIC BOOK TO DESCRIBE YELLOW FEVER, BY THE FIRST EUROPEAN PHYSICIAN TO TREAT THE DISEASE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST AUTOPSY OF A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM. The author received his medical training at Coimbra and practiced for many years in Recife. He may possibly have been a native of that Brazilian city, where he had the opportunity to see the first epidemics of the malady, then referred to as “o mal da bicha”. If Ferreira da Rosa was in fact born in Brazil, this would be the first scientific book by a Brazilian author.

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

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

In the first edition of his *Bibliographia Brasiliana*, Borba de Moraes stated that he was able to locate only three copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional of Portugal, the Biblioteca
TRATTADO UNICO DA CONSTITUIÇAM PESTILENÇAL DE PERNAMBUCO OFFERECIDO A ELREY N.S.
POR SER SERVIDO ORDENAR POR seu Governador aos Medicos da America, que assistem aonde ha este contagio, que se compuserem para fe conferirem pelos Coripeos da Medicina aos dictames com que ha trattada esta pestilençial febre.

COMPOSTO POR JOAM FERREYRA DA ROSA.
MEDICO FORMADO PELA UNIVERSIDADE de Coimbra, & dos de estudios Real na dita Universidade, assistente no Recife de Pernambuco por mandado de Sua Majestade que Deus guarde.

EM LISBOA.
Na oficina de MIGUEL MANESCAL. Impresor do Principe Nello Senhor, Anno 1694.
da Constituição presidencial de Pernambuco.

dos xaropes de romãs azedas, oxiflacaheba acetoso, de limões, de quino de cidra, aguas de ginjas de azedas, de almenranç, de efcorcioneira, de fevada, &c. E sendo muito o fervor, também he utilissima a bebida de foro de leite clarificado oito onças, & huma oytava de sal prunela. E não he menos cordial, & proveitosa a agoa distillada dos marsaçãs meirins, porque singularmente tempera o calor febri, & refrega a fede, & pelo seu agro prohibe a podridão, conforta o fígado, & estomago.

7. Sendo o humor mais pituitoso, ou melancólico, convém agoa de lingoa de vacca, de borragem, cardo santo & luparos, &c., para a pituita, também serve agoa de herva cídeira, de avenca. E dado que se acheir obstrições, & cristas humores, onde convém mais desfizirar, que ventilar, será mais urgente o desfizir, & se utlizará de cosimento, que tem para isto mais virtude que as aguas distilladas, & além de ter-se na forma. R. levada limpa tres pulgados, annexas numero sete, flores de borragem, violas, lingoa de vacca, golços, de cada cova hum pulgillo, chicoreo meo manipulo; raizes de efcorcioneira, de borragem, falsa, azedas, aypó, de cada cova hum pulgillo; pevides de melancia hum pulgillo, tudo fe- cendo a fogo brando em oytro libras até se goflar e estreder feita a colatura, ajuntar de água e quente bafte até ficar com agradavel gofr, torne a ferver, & quando se, Darselha de manhã fette, em oytro onças com al-

Item 38
Item 38
Nacional of Brazil, and the Oliveira Lima Library of the Catholic University of America, in Washington. According to Porbase, there are three copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; the entry in Porbase cites only 16 preliminary leaves. Upon inspecting the three copies, we found that one was badly wormed (affecting the text) and missing the two leaves of the index. The other two copies are complete and in reasonable condition. The copy at the Biblioteca Nacional of Brazil is reportedly in poor condition. The Oliveira Lima Library copy is missing two preliminary leaves. There are also copies in the British Library, the National Library of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the library of the Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, and that of the Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto (apparently incomplete). The John Carter Brown Library recently acquired a rather shabby, unappealing copy missing two preliminary leaves. The only complete copy besides the present one we have seen on the market since 1969, when we began to track such things, was sold in Paris, 24 June 1976 in the so-called “Ferreira das Neves” sale (albeit washed and rebound); it is now in the Bosch collection. We have also seen two incomplete copies in commerce, the one now in JCB that lacks two leaves, and another, in much better condition overall but missing one preliminary leaf, that was sold by us to a Spanish collector in 1974.

Garrison, History of Medicine, fourth edition, p. 272. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 747-8 (citing only 14 preliminary leaves, with the two index leaves following the text); see also Borba de Moraes (1958) II, 216-7. Innocêncio III, 372-3 (without collation; obviously cited without ever having seen the book); X, 252 (correcting the incorrect transcription of the title given in volume III after having been able to see only a defective copy belonging to Rodrigues de Gusmão, which lacked the licenses, dedication, prologue, index and “mais quatro peças”). Sacramento Blake III, 428-9 (saying that Ferreira da Rosa was born in Pernambuco; giving incomplete collation). Arouca R555. Barbosa Machado II, 658. Pinto de Matos (1970) pp. 290-1. Sabin 73167 (transcribing the title from Innocêncio, and mentioning only the copy in the British Library [then the British Museum]). Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, XLVIII (1972), 1343-5. Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales XV (Paris 1816), 334, 371. Lima Leitão, Discurso pronunciado … da Sociedade das Medicas de Lisboa no dia 12 de mayo de 1839; Registo medico p. 9: “Os exemplares d’esta edição são tão raros, que só tenho noticia de um, que pertence á Biblioteca Publica d’esta Corte.” Bosch 153. “Ferreira das Neves” (i.e., Jacques Renout) sale 239. Goldsmith F154. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo da coleção portuguesa I, 260-1. Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto 3552 (inexplicably stating “229 + [29] pp.”; our best guess is that there are really 224 pp. + 14 unnumbered ll.). Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima collection 112 (with only 17 preliminary leaves). Monteverde 2358 (appears to have been the second most expensive book in the sale). John Carter Brown Library, Rare Americana. A Selection of One Hundred and One Books, Maps and Prints Not in the John Carter Brown Library 61. Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books (but Josiah cites an incomplete copy in poor condition at JCB, wrongly catalogued as an 8º). Not in Rodrigues. Not in Mindlin Highlights. Not in Brasilia Itat. Of the twenty or so most important Portuguese auction sales since that of Sir Gubián in 1867, we were able to locate this work only in the Monteverde catalogue; not located in Sir Gubián, Nepomuceno, Moreira Cabral, Fernandes Thomaz, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Ávila-Pérez, etc. See also Ferreira de Mira, História da medicina portuguesa, pp. 178, 258; and Santos Filho, História geral da medicina brasileira pp. 41, 86, 171. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 560205963 (British Library); 14301131 (New York Academy of Medicine, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, National Library of Medicine). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (but two of which lack the final 4 unnumbered pp.). Jisc repeats only the British Library copy. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
MANIFIESTO
DEL GENERAL DE DIVISION
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA-ANNA.

VERACRUZ: 1829.

Imprenta Patriótica de Tamariz y Guevara.

Item 39
Santa Anna—“Victor of Tampico,”
“Savior of the Motherland,” or “The Napoleon of the West”

39. SANTA ANNA, Antonio Lopez de. Manifiesto del General de Division Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. Veracruz: Imprenta Patriótica de Tamariz y Guevara, 1829. 4°, disbound. Title page has elaborate typographical border plus a woodcut vignette of an oval shield (“Federacion o muerte”) supported by seated figures of Justice (with a sword and a pair of scales) and another classical figure, with a spear. Lower wrapper has typographical border and vignette of the coat of arms of Mexico (an eagle attacking a snake, on top of a prickly pear cactus). Unopened. Horizontal foldline. Small faint dampstain to lower margin of first leaf. A bit frayed at the edges. Overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 7 pp., (1 l.); the first and last leaves could be considered original printed wrappers. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of this letter dated December 15, 1829; it appeared again in Guatemala, 1830. The text on p. 1 begins: “El General de Division Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna a sus compatriotas. Véome nuevamente en el caso de dirigir la palabra á mis conciudadanos ....” In this letter written from his hacienda of Manga de Clavo in Veracruz, where he was recovering from wounds suffered in the service of his country, Lopez de Santa Anna describes the political unrest in Mexico and why he is siding with Anastasio Bustamante.

During the summer of 1829, the Barradas Expedition landed at Tampico. It was Spain’s final attempt to regain control of Mexico. By September, Lopez de Santa Anna had forced the Spanish to surrender, consolidating Mexican independence and increasing his own popularity. He styled himself the “Victor of Tampico,” the “Savior of the Motherland,” or “The Napoleon of the West.”

On December 4, 1829, with Lopez de Santa Anna’s support, Vice President Anastasio Bustamente rebelled against President Vicente Guerrero, who had come to power by a revolution in Mexico City less than a year earlier. The present Manifiesto was issued by Lopez de Santa Anna two days before Guerrero was captured. Over the course of 40 years, Santa Anna went on to serve 11 terms as president of the Republic. His political base was in the port city of Veracruz, where this pamphlet was printed.

* Palau 297703. Not in Sutro. Not in Biblioteca mejicana. Not in Steele & Costeloe, Independent Mexico, which has several other works by Santa Anna. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 20055264 (without noting the initial or ultimate unnumbered leaves: University of California-Berkeley, Texas State Library & Archives). Not located in Patrimonio Bibliográfico Mexicano-Catálogo Colectivo de Fundos Antiguos, which cites a México: Imprenta de Navarro, 1848 work with a similar title (two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de México), but which appears to contain a different text. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy at British Library. Not located in KVK (which should have cited British Library; 51 databases searched).
Earliest Work in Portuguese on the Knights of Malta

40. SANTA CATARINA, Fr. Lucas de. Memorias da Ordem Militar de S. João de Malta, ofercidas a Elrey nosso Senhor D. João V, o Magnifico, como Augustissimo Protector da Academia Real, por .... Tomo Primeiro [all published]. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, Impressor da Academia Real, 1734 [i.e. 1736?]. Folio (28.8 x 21.4 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some binding wear, especially at corners, edges of boards; two pinpoint wormholes near head of spine, one at front joint), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments (slightly rubbed), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with short-title in gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red. Title page in red and black, with small engraved emblem of the Academia Real da História, consisting of the Portuguese royal arms with allegorical foreground. Lovely engraved allegorical frontispiece by Harrewyn after Vieira Lusitano. Finely engraved letters “C” (4 x 4 cm., unsigned and undated), “E” (same dimensions, signed by de Rochefort and dated 1730), and “M” (same dimensions, signed by de Rochefort and dated 1736). Four fine engravings in text (about one third page in size) by Rochefort (dated 1736), Debrée (dated 1736), and two by Rousseau after Viera Lusitano (undated). Two engraved coats-of-arms, on pp. 273 (of D. Fr. Lourenço Gil) and 274 (of D. João de Sousa; also occupying approximately a third of each page), both signed by de Rochefort and dated 1735. Large folding map of the islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino (39.7 x 44.8 cm.), engraved by Michael Le Bouteux after João de Abreu Gorjão, dated 1736 (tear of about 3 cm. at bottom edge). A wide-margined copy. Some browning, as usual (mostly light, but a bit heavier in some leaves). In good to very good condition. Armorial bookplate, in red and black, of Eugenio de Andrea da Cunha e Freitas. (16 ll.), 408 pp., engraved frontispiece, large folding map.

Tomo Primeiro [all published]. $2,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While the abilities of the Dominican Fr. Lucas de Santa Catarina as an historian have been denigrated, this is an ambitiously printed volume, and the first book in Portuguese to attempt a history of the Knights of Malta. It is nicely produced, in the same format and with some of the same, or similar illustration and decoration as other books printed for the Academia Real de História in Lisbon at about this time when Brazilian gold and diamonds were enriching the Portuguese crown, including what is virtually a companion volume, the Supplemento historico, ou memorias, e noticias da celebre Ordem dos Templarios, para a Historia da admiravel Ordem de Nosso Senhor Jesu Christo .... by Alexandre Ferreira, which the same printer produced in Lisbon the following year.

The present copy, and another sold by us in 2004 had the engraved emblem on the title page signed by de Rochefort and dated 1736; in another, sold by us in 2012, this emblem did not have any signature or date. In the copy sold in 2004 the frontispiece was dated 1728; in the present copy there is no date on the frontispiece, as was the case with the copy sold in 2012. There are one, or at the most two copies recorded with an unnumbered
MEMORIAS
DA ORDEM MILITAR DE
S. JOAõ DE MALTA,
OFFERECIDAS A ELREy NOSSO SENHOR
D. JOAõ O V.
O MAGNIFICO,
Como Anguifissimo Pretendor da Academia Real,
POR
Fr. LUCAS DE S. CATHARINA,
DA ORDEM DOS REGADORES,
fez Chronista, e Academico da Academia Real.
TOMO PRIMEIRO.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de JOSEPH ANTONIO DA SYLVA,
Impressor da Academia Real.
M. DCC. XXXIV.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 40
PROLOGO.

SCREVO daquella Religiao ilustre Equestre, Jerofolymitana, Hospitalaria, theatro do valor Catholic, militar disciplina, e piedade generosa, de que com singular respeito he inspektor todo o Christianismo, sendo
A native of Lisbon, Fr. Lucas de Santa Catarina (1660-1740) entered the Dominican Order at Benfica, 1680. Given the post of cronista-geral of his order, Fr. Lucas was charged with the responsibility of completing the *História de São Domingos* left by Frei Luís de Sousa. He was one of 50 selected by King João V as a founding member of the Academia Real de História Portuguesa. His *Seram politico, abuso emendado, dividido em tres noites para divertimento dos curiosos*, first published in 1704, with a second edition in 1723, consists of three novelas in prose, interspersed with both serious and comic poetry in Portuguese and Spanish. Its thrust is a critical attack on the excesses of the baroque style, from a baroque perspective. A great deal of Fr. Lucas’ secular literary output was left unpublished; with the recent revival of interest in late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Portuguese literature in general, and in Fr. Lucas in particular, some of his unpublished poetry and prose has begun to be published in critical editions.

* Barbosa Machado III, 41-2. Innocêncio V, 202 (calling for only xvi preliminary pp., and without mention of the engraved frontispiece). Figanière 1515. Palha 2593. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 559 (calling for the frontispiece). Nepomuceno 1600. Fernandes Thomaz 4609 (with only 30 preliminary pages). Monteverde 4783. Azevedo Samodães 3006. Ameal 2115 (the Azevedo Samodães copy). Ávila Perez 6943 (probably the Azevedo Samodães / Ameal copy). On Vieira Lusitano (Francisco Vieira de Matos), one of the greatest Portuguese painters and engravers, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal*, II, 631-50 (without mentioning the engraving herein; however, see I, 215-6, 648a in the article on Guilherme Francisco Lourenço Debrie); also Pamplona *Dicionário de pintores e escultores portugueses*, V, 361-4. On Gabriel M. Roussou, see Soares, II, 541-2. On G.F.L. Debrie, see Soares, I, 205-38. On Pedro Massar de Rochefort, see Soares, II, 530-6, especially n° 1748. On João de Abreu Gorjão, see Pamplona, *op. cit.*, III, 82-3. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos*, 357. OCLC: 433507292 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 434056285 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 457696755 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 794289636 (Sovereign Military Order of Malta-Rome); 300193679 (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 274145554 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, New York Public Library, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library). Porbase, citing five copies in the BN, Lisboa, and one each in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, gives a collation of (26), 408 pp. Hollis cites two copies, and gives the same collation as ours. Library of Congress Online Catalogue cites a copy which appears to lack the map, but otherwise has the same collation as ours. Catnyp cites a copy with the same collation as ours. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in BLPC.
A IMPIEDADE CONFUNDIDA
OU
REFUTAÇÃO
DA CARTA DE TALLEYRAND
ESCRITA
AO PAPA PIO SEPTIMO,
OFFEREIDA, E DEDICADA
Ao EXCELLENTISSIMO E REVERENDISSIMO SENHOR
D. FREI ANTONIO D'ARRABIDA.

Bispo de Anemuria, Conde do Capitão Mór,
Mestre, e Confessor de S. M. I., e do Seu
Conselho, Grão-Cruz da Imperial Ordem da
Rosa, Diretor da Instrução Literária de
Suas Altas Imperiosas, Bibliotecário da Bi-
blionoteca I. e P. da Carta, &c. &c.

PELO PADRE LUIZ GONÇALVES DOS SANTOS.

Impius confundit, et confundetur.

RIO DE JANEIRO.
NA TYPOGRAPHIA DE TORRES.
Anno de 1839.

Item 41
Attack on Enlightenment Philosophy

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

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

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


Interesting Magazine of Art, Architecture, Poetry and Criticism
Includes Concrete Poems

*42. Sema*. 4 numbers. Lisbon: Gráfica 2000, Lda. (numbers 1-3) and Editora Sementeira (number 4; printed by Grafimen , Artes Gráficas, Lda., Algueirão, Mem Martins), 1979-1982. Folio (29.8 x 21.5 cm.), recent maroon buckram, smooth spine gilt, all original illustrated wrappers bound in. Much illustration. In very good condition. 66 pp., (7 ll.); 90 pp., (8 ll.); 147, (1) pp.; 255, (1) pp. 4 numbers. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION—A COMPLETE RUN. This is an exceptional magazine with a decided surrealist bent devoted to art, architecture, graphic arts, poetry (including concrete poems), and criticism of all of the above, combined with considerable illustration. The first three numbers, which appeared in primavera 1979, verão 1979, and outono 1979, are labeled “publicação trimestral”. The fourth and final number, which appeared in Maio 1982, is labeled “Publicação sazonal de artes e letras” and moreover states on the front cover as well as the masthead “Perspectivas Actuais da Cultura Portuguesa”. The editors were João Miguel Barros and Maria José Freitas.

The first number includes poems by Eugénio de Andrade, Antônio Ramos Rosa, João Miguel Fernandes Jorge, Egito Gonçalves, Luís Miguel Nava, Antônio Tavares
Special List 404

Manaças, Maria Estela Guedes, Fernando J.B. Martinho, Máximo Duarte, Manuel Lourenço, Pedro Oom, Cruzeiro Seixas, Mário Henrique Leiria, Carlos Eurico da Costa, António Maria Lisboa, Jorge Fallorça, Álvaro Lapa and Philip Larkin (translated from the English by Maria Teresa Guerreiro). It also has essays by Eurico Gonçalves on “Surrealismo e Erotismo”, followed by an “Aproximação de uma cronologia de surrealismo literário em Portugal, seus preleogómenos e prolongamento”, as well as other essays on surrealism by Almeida Faria, José-Augusto França, and Jacqueline Risset. There are articles on the plastic arts, architecture, and graphic design. Ana Hatherly devotes a page to her “Proposta de tópicos para um debate sobre a questão da Vanguarda”. This is followed by Leonel Moura on “Cultura como Goulag?”, and E.M. de Melo e Castro, “Para que servem as Vanguards?”. Books by António Ramos Rosa, João Miguel Fernandes Jorge, Joaquim Manuel Magalhães, and Gastão Cruz are reviewed by Fernando J.B. Martinho, Luís de Miranda Rocha, and Maria Estela Guedes.

The second number contains a dossier “Cultura / Contra-Cultura”, including contributions by José-Augusto França, Cândido Morais, Manuel Marque and António Saraiva (“Projecto para a reconstrução da Torre de Babel”), José Luís Perfírio (“Museu e contra cultura”), Vítor Fortes, Alberto Carneiro, Carlos M. Couto, and José Barrias. Gabriela Bonito contributed an essay “Teatro de ninguém”, while there are letters to Almeida Faria by Cruzeiro Seixas, and to Ana Hatherly by Helena Ribeiro da Silva. Fernando J.B. Martins writes on “A poesia de Luís Amarão”, José Bento on Juan Gil-Albert, while there are also prose contributions by Maria Ondina Braga and Eduarda Chiote. There are poems by Fernando António, António Osório, Jorge de Sena, Carlos Vittorio Cattaneo, Raul de Carvalho, Manuel Hermínio Monteiro, João Miguel Barros, Miguel Esteves Cardoso, António Luís Motta, José Bento, Bruno Miller, Lédo Ivo, Ángel Crespo, and Carlos Nejar.

The third number has various articles about literary reviews of the of the 1920s and 1930s, including essays by Fernando Guimarães, José Augusto-França (“Nota sobre a Contemporânea, with facsimile reproductions of annotated proofs of poems by António Botto, Judith Teixeira, and “Álvaro de Campos”). An unsigned piece in this section is titled “Cartas de Jorge de Sena à Presença sobre o poema ‘Apostilha’ de Fernando Pessoa”. Jorge Fernandes da Silveira contributes an essay on “Ramos Rosa e poesia”, while Fernando J.B. Martinho writes on “A poesia de Helder Macedo”, and Paula Morão on “Eufrénio de Andrade — Limiares, memórias”. There is also an essay in the same number by Jorge Fernandes da Silveira about Árvore, folhas de poesia and other poetry magazines of the 1950s. The issue also contains essays on art and architecture. There are poems by José Ernesto de Sousa, António Barahona da Fonseca, Augusto Miranda Mourão, Joana Lapa (dedicated to António Pedro), António Osório, Maria Valupi, António Ramos Rosa, Al Berto, Emília de Oliveira Diehl, Eusa Régio Freire, Egito Gonçalves, Carlos Fração, F. Duarte, Fernando Guerra, Salette Tavares, Pedro Paulo de Sena Madureira, Eduardo Pitta, Mário Cláudio, José Maria Leal da Costa, Enrique Molina Campos, and Joaquín Marquez (the last two in the original Spanish). Finally, José de Almada Negreiros reproduces his Portugal futurista.

The fourth, final, and heftiest number, like its predecessors, combines illustration with poetry, literary history, literary criticism, art, art history, art criticism, and architecture. Most noteworthy are essays by João Miguel Barros, Manuel Hermínio Monteiro, José Miguel Alarcão Júdice, João Carlos Alvim (“Memória de um império futuro” dedicated to João Miguel Fernandes Jorge), J. David Pinto-Correia, Francisco Belard, Nuno Júdice (“A cultura e o caldo”), José-Augusto França (“Tudo está nos anos 20”), Paula Morão, Manuel Castro Caldas, and José Gameiro. There are a series of essays on the cinema (pp. 64-87), and poems by E.M. de Melo e Castro, Carlos Fração, António Barraça, Maria Ondina Braga, Egito Gonçalves, Al Berto, Maria Estela Guedes, António Tavares Manaças, Jorge Listopad, Mário Cláudio, Enrique Molina Campos (in Spanish), Fernando Guerra, Luís Miguel Nava, Helga Moreira, Lédo Ivo, Raul de Carvalho, António Barahona da Fonseca, Carlo Vittorio Cattaneo, Carlos Nejar, Ángel Crespo, Eduarda Chiote, Eduardo

Curiously, and typical of these years in which Portugal was plagued by inflation and currency depreciation, the first issue was sold for PTE 70$00 (a subscription to 4 numbers was announced in the first issue for PTE 200$00); the second issue was sold for PTE 100$00; the third issue for PTE 120$00; while the fourth issue, admittedly much more substantial, sold for PTE 390$00.

* Pires, Dicionário das revistas literárias portuguesas do século XX, pp. 275-6. Clara Rocha, Revistas literárias do século XX em Portugal, pp. 620-2; 672. Not in Serpa or Almeida Marques.

Innocêncio’s Letters to a Collaborator: Important, Apparently Unpublished Source For Portuguese Bibliography and Bibliophily

43. SILVA, Innocêncio Francisco da. Collection of 157 autograph letters signed, on 311 leaves (all substantive, all apparently unpublished) to Francisco António Rodrigues de Gusmão, written from April 18, 1856 to February 5, 1865. On paper, in Portuguese. 157 letters. Mostly folio (ca. 29 x 21 cm., a few slightly smaller, a few 8º), first 120 letters bound together in nineteenth-century quarter dark green straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (minor wear to corners, edges), smooth spine with gilt bands and “Cartas de I.F.S.” (probably bound by the recipient, Rodrigues de Gusmão); remaining 37 letters laid in at the end. Written in ink, in an even, fairly legible hand. Light browning, but not at all fragile. Some letters include the cover, from which the postage stamp is excised, with occasional loss of a few words when the cover is on the verso of a page of text. In very good condition. A penciled note on the front flyleaf by the son of Rodrigues de Gusmão, dated 10 August 1888, reads: “Colleção de Cartas dirigidas por Innocêncio Francisco da Silva, ed. do Dicc. Bibliographico Portuguez, ao seu amigo Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão, A. de varias obras, Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias, etc. Lancei aqui este apontamento no 10 de Agosto de 1888. F.A. Rodrigues de Gusmão (filho).” Most letters are 3-4 pages in length. 157 letters. $30,000.00

An important, apparently unpublished source for Portuguese bibliography and bibliophily. We have found no other collections of letters by Innocêncio, in manuscript or in print.

Innocêncio Francisco da Silva (1810-1876) was the author of the first nine volumes of the great bio-bibliographical dictionary Dicionário bibliográfico português, 1858-1870 (often cited as “Innocêncio”). It has twice been reprinted and remains—a century and a half after volume I appeared—a standard and indispensable reference work.

Innocêncio ranks with Brunet, Graesse, Salvá, and Sabin as one of the foremost bibliographers of the nineteenth century. His annotations regarding the scholarly and
commercial value of the books listed have rarely been surpassed, and his range of knowledge is vast and detailed.

Hundreds of times in the Dicionário, Innocêncio cites works from the library of his friend Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão, or information provided by him. Rodrigues de Gusmão (1815-1888), a physician and writer born in Carvalhal (Viseu), who held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as A Nação, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. In his Dicionário entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocêncio wrote, “Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do Dicionário.”

The correspondence in this collection begins with a formal letter to Rodrigues Gusmão asking for his assistance in gaining funding for the Dicionário, and then moves on to extensive discussions of bibliographical and biographical points. In every single letter Innocêncio discusses book-related topics, including prices of rare books, comments of other bibliographers, collations, contemporary periodicals, his work on the Dicionário, and the development of his own remarkable library. Occasionally, as the two men become closer friends, he gives details about his own health and the news of the day. On 9 November 1857, for example, after several letters mentioning the “epidemia” (cholera?) in Lisbon, he mentions that one of its lamentable side effects is that the publication of the Dicionário is “paralysado”—and indeed, volume I did not appear until 1858. The comments throughout on the progress of the Dicionário and the difficulties of getting it through the press are fascinating.

Here is a sample of five letters, chosen at random, with most but not all of the contents of each:

1. 23 Sept. 1857: Innocêncio answers a query about Manuel Joaquim Henriques de Paiva (37 lines, about a page), referring to his sources, and asks for information on Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão (7 lines).

2. 21 March 1858: query on Agosto de Mendes Falcão (10 lines); further information on Manuel Bernardes (37 lines).

3. 4 Dec. 1859: apologizes for not answering Rodrigues de Gusmão’s last three letters promptly, due to the pressure of his work: “vejo-me às vezes em circunstancias que pouco falta para dar parte de morto, ou ir buscar pousada em Rilhafoles.” Notes that today he wrote 4-5 pages for the Dicionário, proofed a quire, and started answering the 32 letters on his desk. Comments on the quality of the research being submitted to the Instituto de Coimbra and the Academia das Ciencias (1.5 pp.). Discusses and disputes the corrections sent by Rodrigues de Gusmão and asks for further information on Vieira’s Obras, the Constituições de Évora, etc. (1 p.). Discusses a commentary on the Dicionário which was to be published by Athenêo, but needed revision.

4. 13 Aug. 1862: comments on the difficulty of acquiring some Portuguese periodicals recently out of print, and their prices on the market (half a page). Notes that he worked yesterday on the Dicionário until 3 or 4 a.m., and produced over 20 pages (8 lines). Gives Rodrigues de Gusmão an accounting of payments due for periodicals (18 lines). Asks for Rodrigues de Gusmão’s comments and corrections on a volume of the Dicionário that has to be completed by 4 or 5 September. Notes that a portrait of himself for use in the Dicionário had been done in Paris, but it doesn’t look like him (everyone agrees that the nose and ears are wrong), so Innocêncio plans to have a photograph taken (11 lines).

5. 1 Jan. 1864: he has chilblains so severe that one finger is almost useless (11 lines). He appraised the libraries of José Bento Pereira and Castello Branco, and was told by
the families that they were worth much more than his appraisal (1 p.). He appraised the libraries of the extinct convents, held by the Biblioteca Nacional, which after 30 years were about to be dispersed, and gives Rodrigues de Gusmão a list of some authors included (1 p.). For all this he received “alguns milhares,” and was able to purchase some books for his own collection (7 lines). He finally found a copy of Nicolas António’s Bibliotheca Hispanica, which he hopes to use in the Supplement to the Dicionário, if one is published (4 lines). He is hoping to be granted a certain position, but it is assigned by government committee and will probably go to “o mais incapaz de todos” of the dozen or so applicants (10 lines).


Rare First Edition of the First Bibliography to Concentrate on Portugal’s Overseas Expansion and Possessions

"44. [SOUZA, José Carlos Pinto de]. Bibliotheca historica de Portugal, e do Ultramar, na qual se contêm varias historias deste reino, e de seus dominios ultramarinos, manuscritas, e impressas, em prosa, e em verso, só, e juntas com as de outros estados, escritas por authores portuguezes, e estrangeiros .... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1797. 8°, mid-twentieth-century stiff vellum, two gilt fillets on covers, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather label, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge gilt, other edges uncut, early decorated wrappers bound in. Some marginal spotting. Small inkstain on title-page. In fine condition. xxviii, 123 [i.e., 223] pp. Pages 220, 221, 222, and 223 misnumbered 120, 121, 122, and 123. $3,600.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Portuguese bibliography to concentrate on material concerning Portuguese possessions overseas, including America; rare. A second, expanded edition appeared in 1801. The bibliography describes several hundred works—in prose and verse, printed and manuscript—chronicling the history of Portugal and its possessions in Asia, Africa, America, and the Atlantic. It is particularly useful for its comments on manuscript accounts—most still unpublished—of the Portuguese settlements in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, and the Moluccas. Also included are content descriptions, brief biographical notes on the authors, and author and subject indexes. Innocêncio found this work still useful when compiling his own Portuguese bibliography over a half century later. The author’s name appears at the end of the dedication. Pinto de Sousa studied at the University of Coimbra and is believed to have served as a magistrate in one of Portugal’s overseas colonies.

BIBLIOTECA HISTÓRICA
DE PORTUGAL, E DO ULTRAMAR,
Na qual se contêm varias Historias do Reino, e de
eus Dominios Ultramarinos, manuscritos, e impressos,
em prata, e em verso, só, e juntas
com as de outros Estados,
ESCRITAS
POR
AUTHORES PORTUGUEZES,
E ESTRANGEIROS,
Com huma relação do que de rei que se crê que alguns escrevem:
Com huma relação no fim de outras Historias também
manuscritos, e impressos; compostos porém sómente
por Autores Portugezes, e unicamente relativas
ao tempo, e às Vidas positivamente escritas de
certos Soberanos de Portugal, e de alguns
de seus Sereníssimos Descendentes.
DEDICADA
A SUA ALTEZA REAL
O PRINCIPE N. SENHOR,
REGENTE DO REINO,
D. JOÃO MARIA JOSÉ FRANCISCO
XAVIER DE PAULA LUIZ ANTONIO
DOMINGOS RAFAEL.
LÍSBOA,
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA. Anno 1797.
Com licença de Sua Majestade.
1810 Campaign in the Peninsular War


FIRST EDITION. The nine cartas (followed by 34 transcriptions of documents supporting them) were regarded by contemporaries as important sources on the 1810 campaign, due to the author’s thorough knowledge of military topography. Stockler also defends his own actions in Portugal during the occupation against accusations of “collaborationism” and weakness towards the occupying forces.

Stockler was a lieutenant-general in the Portuguese army and a well known mathematician; he was later appointed governor-general of the Azores. This reply to the História geral of José Accursio das Neves was written during Stockler’s stay in Brazil, where he had followed the royal family some time after the French occupation. He had been so vocally in favor of the French Revolution that he was charged in 1808 with being among those who plotted to overthrow D. João VI. After going to Brazil to plead his case before the King, Stockler did an about-face and became a staunch absolutist. Following the 1820 revolution he was dismissed from his position as governor of the Azores and was imprisoned, but was reinstated with full honors after the absolutist triumph in 1823.

Provenance: Probably Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão. Rodrigues de Gusmão (1815-1888), a physician and writer born in Carvalhal (Viseu), who held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as A Nação, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. In his Dicionário entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocência wrote, “Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do Dicionário.”
CARTAS
AO AUTOR
DA
HISTÓRIA GERAL
DA
INVAZÃO DOS FRANÇEZES
EM PORTUGAL,
E DA RESTAURAÇÃO DESTE REINO.
POR
FRANCISCO DE BORJA GARÇAO STOCKLER,
Fidalgo da Casa de Sua Alteza Real, Marechal de Campo
dos Srs. Exércitos, Sábio da Academia Real das Ciências
de Lisboa, e da Sociedade Filosófica de Philal-
delphia &c.

RIO DE JANEIRO
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA
1813.
Com Licença da Meza do Desembargo do Paço.

Item 45
Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular I, 133; III, 326. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez* (1891) p. 278. Duarte de Sousa II, 697. Borba de Moraes mentions the author in *Período colonial and Bibliografia brasiliana*, but does not cite this work. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 813/7. Rodrigues 2318. For the *História geral* by José Accurcio das Neves, see Inocêncio IV, 181-2. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XXXV, 440-1. NUC: PPAmP, PPULC. OCLC: 20396458 (Indiana University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Kansas, Stanford University, University of California Santa Barbara, and British Library); 249185330 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

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**One of 50 Copies on Special Paper; With Torga’s Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription to an Old Friend**

46. TORGA, Miguel [pseudonym of Adolfo Rocha]. *Novos contos da montanha*. Coimbra: Coimbra Editora, 1944. 8°, later quarter morocco over cloth boards, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter and gilt fillets on bands, original illustrated wrappers bound in. Uncut; overall in very good condition. Author’s signed and dated six-line presentation inscription on recto of initial (blank) leaf: “Ao José Maria // citado honorário da Montanha, // com um afortado abraço de // Miguel Torga // Coimbra // Out. de 44”. Ticket of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Much larger engraved armorial bookplate of Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões). (1 blank l.), 197 pp., (1 l. colophon, 1 blank l.).

FIRST EDITION, ONE OF 50 NUMBERED SPECIAL-PAPER COPIES, signed by the author, of this collection of short stories, one of the author’s more important works. On p. [6] is the justification stating that this is one of fifty copies on “papel C.E.”, numbered and signed by the author. Below is indicated that this was “Exemplar n.º II”, with the number stamped in and “Miguel Torga” signed beneath. The wrappers were illustrated by Victor Palla.

Among the most important Portuguese authors of the twentieth century (“figura cimeira das Letras portuguesas” - *Grande enciclopédia, Actualização*, X, 397), the physician Adolfo Rocha (1907-1995) was at the center of the “Grupo Presença”. His poetry is said to reflect “ainda as apreensões, esperanças e angústias do seu tempo, dentro de um ângulo individualista e, no fundo, religioso de visão, e a sua pureza e originalidade rítmicas, a coerência orgânica das suas imagens impõem-se ....” (Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura Portuguesa* [17th ed., 2001], p. 1015).

Adolfo [Corrêa] Rocha, who wrote under the pseudonym Miguel Torga, made major contributions to Portuguese prose and poetry. Born in 1907 in S. Martinho de Anta, Trás-os-Montes, he made his literary debut in 1928 with *Ansiedade* (not offered for sale to the public), followed by *Rampa*, 1930, *Tributo*, 1931, and *Abismo*, 1932, all innovative in form and nonconformist in content. He gained wide public acclaim in 1936, with O
MIGUEL TORGA

NOVOS CONTOS DA MONTANHA

COIMBRA E EDITORA

Item 46
To José María

Arribas honrás y honestas
con un agradecimiento

Firmado.

Octubre 1744
Torga was associated with the second Modernist movement, but broke away from it in 1930 to follow his own path: “verdadeiramente inconfundível, caracterizado por um realismo de sentido individualizante, de feição violenta e vitalista, socialmente responsabilizado e responsabilizador” (Magalhães Gonçalves, p. 12).

Provenance: According to a penciled inscription (in the hand of the Porto bookseller Manuel Ferreira [?] or Dom Diogo de Bragança [?]) on the front free endleaf recto of this volume “José Maria” was José Maria Reis Pereira, who wrote under the pseudonym José Régio, one of the most important forces in the second wave of Portuguese modernism. Régio collaborated with Torga on the influential literary review Presença. However, we have been informed by a colleague who has handled a similar volume in which the full name of the recipient was present in the inscription, that “José Maria” was José Maria Lopes Gomes, apparently an old friend. Dom Diogo de Bragança (Lafões) (Lisbon, 1930-Lisbon, 2012) was an accomplished equestrian, author of books on dressage, and a dedicated bibliophile whose collection focused on books about horses and horsemanship, plus works on Portuguese history and literature. Dom Diogo used the courtesy title Marquês de Marialva, by permission of his elder brother, Dom Lopo de Bragança, Duque de Lafões, the actual holder of the title. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos. See also Anuário da Nobreza de Portugal, III, Tomo I (1985), pp. 20-1.

*Melo, Miguel Torga, Ensaio biobibliográfico p. 120. Serpa 1254 (presentation copy, but apparently not on special paper). Almeida Marques 2257 (apparently not on special paper). On Torga, see also Magalhães Gonçalves, Ser e ler Torga; Casais Monteiro, “Miguel Torga—O outro Livro de Job,” in Poesia portuguesa contemporânea, p. 235-38; Fernando Guimarães in Machado, ed., Diccionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 476-7; Eloísa Álvarez in Biblios, V, 461-7; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, IV, 335-42; and Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (16th ed.) pp. 1057, 1060-1, 1065-6, 1086, 1097, 1160, 1169, and 1189. OCLC: 504290777 (apparently not on special paper: British Library). Probase locates four copies, none apparently on special paper: one each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library, adding a second copy at British Library, and Taylor Institution Library-Oxford University; none appear to be on special paper.

France Recognizes Portuguese Rights in Maranhão and Pará
Exclusive Portuguese Control over Navigation in the Amazon
Residents of Cayenne Will Neither Enter Portuguese Territory for Purposes of Trade, Nor Obtain Slaves in the District of Cabo do Norte

*47. [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
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 pleni-potentiary, in French, and ratification by the Portuguese plenipotentiary in Latin.


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**One of the Major Accounts of De Soto’s Expedition to Florida and the Southeastern United States**


$150,000.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the most important early accounts of Hernando de Soto’s expedition. Two issues of the title page are said to exist, one with the date 1605 (as here), one without date. Priority between the two has not been established. A second edition in Spanish was published in Madrid, 1723 (edited by Barcia). The work has been translated to French (Paris, 1670 and 1709), German (Leipzig, 1794), and English (Austin, 1951).

Soto landed in Tampa Bay and led his men through Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where Soto died. Luis de Moscoso led the rest of the expedition to the coast of Louisiana, where they took ship for Mexico. In their authoritative bibliography of Florida, the Servies note that this is “one of the major accounts of the
LA FLORIDA DEL YNCA.

HISTORIA DEL ADELANTADO Hernando de Soto, Gouernador y capitán general del Reyno de la Florida, y de otros heroicos caballeros Españoles é Indios; escrita por el Ynca Garcilasso de la Vega, capitán de su Magestad, natural de la gran ciudad del Cuzco, cabeza de los Reynos y provincias del Peru.

Divigida al serenissimo Principe, Duque de Bragança.&c.

Con licencia de la santa Inquisición.

EN LISBONA.

Impreso por Pedro Crasbececk.
AÑO 1605.

Con privilegio Real.
Item 48
travels of De Soto in Florida and throughout the present day Southeastern United States. Although the other major narratives ... provide more accurate details about the chronology of the expedition ... the Inca’s work remains the major literary by-product of this historic invasion.” It was compiled from the accounts of several of Garcilaso’s friends who were on the De Soto expedition, combined with scattered texts and some hearsay.


Garcilaso de la Vega (ca. 1540-1616) was born in Cuzco, Peru, making this “the first work published by a native-born American author” (Servies). The natural son of a Spanish conqueror and an Inca noblewoman born in the early years of the conquest, his work was widely read in Europe, influential and well received. His works are considered to have great literary value and are not simple historical chronicles.

Provenance: António José da Cunha Reis da Mota Godinho (1744-1820), a native of Braga, was deputado da Junta do Alto Douro. He is said to have purchased a property which had been confiscated from the Jesuits during the ministry of the Marquês de Pombal, and that this property included a Jesuit College, with its library. His great-great-great grandson, António da Cunha Reis, bibliophile and son of a bibliophile, distinguished Lisbon lawyer and corporate administrator, proprietor of the historic Casa dos Cunha Reis, also known as Casa Grande, located in the neighborhood of the cathedral, Braga.

Porteños Chase the British from Buenos Aires

49. [VIEYTES, Hipólito, possible author]. La reconquista de Buenos Ayres. Rasgo encomiastico. [Colophon] Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1806. 4°, unbound, unsewn, uncut. Caption title. Slight marginal soiling; tear in upper margin of both leaves, continuing into two lines of text. In very good condition. 4 pp. $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION. Anonymous document praising the heroic stance of the people of Buenos Aires, who had ousted the British troops that invaded the city on June 27, 1806.

* Furlong 787 (describing 2 states of this edition: one which is unfoliated; and another [like ours] which is paginated). Medina Buenos Aires 337: quoting Alsina Collection, pp.
LA RECONQUISTA DE BUENOS AYRES.

RASGO ENCOMIÁSTICO.

C’est là le temps des grandes choses; et ce n’est pas ce
lui qu’il faut choisir pour donner des fers à des peuples
animés de si nobles sentiments. (Barchetmy introduccion
au voyage de la Grèce.)

En el siglo de los sucesos grandes, en el siglo de la her
oridad y del valor: en el siglo en fin en que resultaba la
hieda de los Legnidas, de los Themistocles, de los
Aristides todo es memorable, todo grande, todo porten
toso, eran demasiados quarenta y cinco días para que un
pueblo lleno de entusiasmo, de patriotismo y de valor su
fríe vergonzosamente las cadenas con que el orgulloso
Bretón meditaba perpetuar su esclavitud. En efecto, des
de el instante mismo en que por una fatalidad de que ja
mas será culpable un pueblo hel, el enemigo señoreándose
de sus cuarteles entra a tomar posesión de la Ciudad,
una escogida porción de ciudadanos, despreciando los
gritos de la sangre que los llama sin cesar al auxilio y su
corro de sus hijos, desampara sus hogares, y dirigiéndose
a las campañas inmediatas tremola el pabellón del Rey
Católico, y llama en su socorro el resto de sus compa
trios inmediatos para redimir á viva fuerza el ultraje
perpetrado en sus hermanos. Se escucha el eco de la otra
parte de nuestro anchurioso tío, y en el momento se in
lma la pube y del Montevideo de aquel ardor, que
142-144 regarding the anonymity of the author: “No hemos podido averiguar, dicen los compiladores de esta Collección, quien sea el autor.” NUC: InU, RPJCB. OCLC: 55250978 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Biblioteca Nacional de España); 460921825 (?) (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 497324087 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats the British Library only.

Royal Binding


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this nautical and astronomical almanac for the year 1793. A number of similar volumes were published by the Academia Real das Sciencias annually from 1788 through 1805, as well as some for later years. All are rare. Some were published anonymously, others by Custodio Gomes de Villas-Boas. At least one was written by him in collaboration with Francisco Antonio Ciera and Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler, and others were published by José Maria Dantas Pereira de Andrade.

Villas-Boas (1741-1808), an artillery officer, was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias and “jubilado” in the Academia Real de Marinha. A native of Guimarães or Barcellos, he made a number of contributions to the *Memorias* of the Academia Real das Sciencias on navigation and astronomy, and, jointly with Francisco Antonio Ciera, translated Flamsteed’s *Atlas celeste* into Portuguese, with revisions and corrections.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal’s reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Councilor of War in 1780, of State in 1796, and marshal-general of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he founded the Academy of Sciences in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment.

*Not in Os sucessores de Zacuto: o almanque na Biblioteca Nacional. Not in Innovêncio; see II, 112-3 and IX, 97. OCLC: 174000790 (a run from 1788 to 1796, wanting the present volume: American Philosophical Society Library); 560218955 (10 volumes, 1788-1796 with
volume for 1794 in a second edition: British Library); 649343616 (1788-1796: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen); 516745990 (10 volumes, 1788-1796: University of Oklahoma); 457373216 (9 volumes, 1796-1802: Bibliothèque nationale de France); 457358615 (8 volumes, 1798-1802: Bibliothèque nationale de France); 81757692 (volume for 1800, published 1799: John Carter Brown Library); 743004410 (volume for 1805: Médiathèque de Montpellier); 488635639 (volume for 1806, published 1804: Det Kongelige Bibliotek-Nationalbibliotek og Københavns Universitetsbibliotek). Porbase cites a single copy of the present volume, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as other volumes for other years. Jisc repeats the run of ten volumes from 1788 to 1796 at British Library, and a run of four volumes from 1790-1794 for the years 1791-1793, and 1795, at Oxford University. Josiah cites a copy of the volume published in 1799 for the year 1800 ONLY at the John Carter Brown Library. No eighteenth-century volumes located in Hollis (cites only three volumes, for 1823-1825, published 1822-1824). No volumes located in Orbis.
EPHEMERIDES NAUTICAS,
OU
DIARIO ASTRONOMICO
PARA O ANNO DE 1793.
CALCULADO
PARA O MERIDIANO DE LISBOA,
E
PUBLICADO POR ORDEM
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS,
POR
CUSTODIO GOMES DE VILLAS-BOAS,
SOCIO DA MESMA ACADEMIA.

LISBOA
NA OFFICINA DA MESMA ACADEMIA REAL.
ANNO M.DCCCIII.
Com licença da Real Meza da Comiss, Geral sobre o
Exame, e Censura dos Livros.

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