RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 328
Eight Works Printed
At the Arch of the Blind,
1800-1801
April 1, 2019

Special List 328

Eight Works Printed At the Arch of the Blind, 1800-1801

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

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

Visitors by Appointment
Special List 328
Eight Works Printed
At the Arch of the Blind,
1800-1801

The press established at the Arch of the Blind in Lisbon, officially known as the Tipographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, was founded in 1799 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho (1755-1812), Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information in Portugal and Brazil on new techniques in the arts, design, industry and agriculture, as well to disseminate some new scientific, historical and literary works. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on these subjects. The director of the press was the Franciscan Father José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), cousin of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, better known as Tiradentes. Father Veloso a native of Minas Geraes, noted botanist, and author of the celebrated Flora Fluminensis, and O Fazendeiro do Brasil, among other works, was assisted by a number of young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego press was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses, and its own designers and engravers, two of whom—Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto—later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Imprensa Regia and later as the Imprensa Nacional.
ODE A' PAZ

POR
FRANCISCO JOAQUIM BINGRE;
IMPRESSA
POR ORDEM SUPERIOR.

LISBOA,
NA TYPOGRAPHIA CHALCOCRGRAPHICA, TYPOLATRICIA,
E LITTENARIA DO ARCO DO LECO.
M. DCCCL.
With Plates Illustrating Electrical Experiments


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The plates illustrate equipment used for electrical experiments. The author aims to explain to laymen electricity’s nature and its effects; he describes equipment, gives instructions for dozens of experiments, and discusses the nature of lightning and the effect of electricity on the human body.

In the dedication, Fr. Velloso states that the aim of this publication is to augment the production of wax in Portugal, which was being imported in large quantities.

Francisco de Faria e Aragão (1726-1806), a native of the villa of Castello de Ferreira de Aves, entered the Jesuit Order but went into exile in Germany when the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759. Returning to Portugal in 1783, he devoted the final years of his life to study of bees and botanical matters.

Celebrating a Short-Lived Peace During the Napoleonic Wars

2. BINGRE, Francisco Joaquim. *Ode á paz por ... impressa por ordem superior.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, disbound with old beige front wrapper still attached (lightly soiled). Small wood-engraved royal arms of Portugal on title page. Double rule at top of p. 3. Ornaments by page numbers. In good to very good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author berates Napoleon as the “Flagello destructor da Humanidade” and celebrates a (short-lived) peace.

In his 93 years, Francisco Joaquim Bingre (1763-1856), a poet and dramatist who favored the lyric and bucolic styles, suffered more than his share of the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Born near Aveiro, he came to Lisbon at a young age with his mother, who dealt in contraband. There he studied at the Aula do Commercio, married, and had four children. Meanwhile, after his mother was consigned to a mental institution, Bingre
packed her up and with the rest of his family returned to his home town, where his
father still lived. Shortly afterward both his parents died, and Bingre returned to Lisbon.

There, along with P. Caldas, Joaquim Severino, and others, he founded the Academia
de Bellas-Letras de Lisboa, better known as the Nova Arcádia. One of its prominent mem-
bers, José Agostinho de Macedo (who did not easily hand out compliments) described
Bingre as “bom poeta e judicioso homem, no qual a capacidade natural suppria todos
os estudos.” Unfortunately, the Nova Arcádia’s promising start was soon disrupted by
the rancorous disagreements between Barbosa du Bocage and Macedo. Within the Nova
Arcádia he assumed the thankless role of peacemaker between the two ferocious enemies.
Although Bingre was respected by both factions, the Nova Arcádia soon collapsed.

In 1801, Bingre accepted the position of escrivão e tabellião at Mira, near Aveiro.
Following the victory of the liberals over the absolutists in the “Lutas Liberais” the
office was taken from him in 1834. Bingre, by then 71 years old, lived in poverty for the
remaining years of his long life.

* Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, A Casa Literária do Arco do Cego 10. Not in Innocên-
cio; on the author, see II, 396-9 and IX, 310 (with 20 or so other works). See also Álvaro
Manuel Machado in Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, p.64; Joaquim Correira in Biblos, I,
677-81 (mentioning this poem as one of Bingre’s principle works). Not located in OCLC.
Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in
Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*3. BOSEE, Abraham. Tratado da gravura a agua forte, e a buril, e em
maneira negra com o modo de construir as prensas modernas, e de imprimir
em talho doce … Nova edição traduzida do francez … por José Joaquim Viegas
Menezes …. Lisbon: Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica e
Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1801. 4°, mid-twentieth-century dark blue sheep,
spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, covers tooled
in blind, blindstamped inner dentelles, marbled endleaves. A few of
the plates somewhat browned. Uncut and partially unopened. In fine
condition. (5 ll.), ix, 189, (1) pp., 21 numbered engraved plates plus
engraved frontis.

$1,500.00

First and only Portuguese translation, Bosse’s treatise was originally published in
Paris, 1645. (William Faithorne published what amounted to an English translation of
it in 1662). This work on engraving was translated into Portuguese as part of the Arco
do Cego’s campaign to spread information about new techniques in the arts, industry
and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil, by making the best recent works on those
subjects available in Portuguese. Borba calls this work “one of the finest productions
of the Arco do Cego.”

The translator, José Joaquim Viegas Menezes, was among a number of Brazilians
recruited to work at the press. Veigas was a native of Marianna, Minas Geraes, born in
1778. He studied in São Paulo and came to Coimbra to complete his studies before his
ordination, in 1797. At the Arco do Cego he learned the basics of engraving and typogra-
phy, which later led him to set up the first press in the present Minas Geraes, established
in collaboration with Manuel José Barbosa in 1821.

The beautiful allegorical frontispiece is by Antonio José Quinto, who is described
by Soares (II, 506) as one of the best artists who worked at the Arco do Cego and the
TRATADO DA GRAVURA

A
AGUA FONTE, E A BURIL, E EM MANEIRA NEGRA COM
O MODO DE CONSTRUIR AS PRENSAS MODERNAS,
E DE IMPRIMIR EM TALHO DOCE.

POR

ABRAHAM BOSSE
GRAVADOR REGIO,
NOVA EDIÇÃO
TRADUZIDA DO FRANCÊS
DEBAIXO DOS AUSÍCICOS E ORDEM
DE

SUA ALTEZA REAL,
O PRINCIPE REGENTE,
NOSSO SENHOR,
POR

JOSÉ JOAQUIM VIEGAS MENEZES
PRESIDENTE MARIANENSE.

LISBOA.
NA TYPOGRAFIA, CHALCOPRÁFICA, TIPOGRAFÍCA.
E LETRARIAS NO ARCO DO CEBRE.

M. XXXII.
Impressão Regia. The plates following the text illustrate tools and techniques of engraving, and the results that can be achieved with various methods. About half these plates are signed “O P. Silva” or “O P# Silva”; this artist has not been identified by Soares (see his comment on II, 567). Three other plates are signed “Jorge P#,” another artist whom Soares was unable to identify. The remaining plates are unsigned.


Verses in Praise of the Future D. João VI


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem directed to the Prince Regent, D. João, the future D. João VI of Portugal. Botelho deliberately glosses over events elsewhere in Europe: “Entre infinitos males, que atribulão / Parte do Globo, e quasi a Europa toda…”

The author, a native of Lisbon (1742-1827), was the son of a capitão mór and governor of the fort of Sancto Antonio de Gorupá, in the capitania of Pará. He served in various ecclesiastical posts: at the time this poem was published he was abbot of S. João de Gondar; in 1802 or 1803 he became conego of the Basilica patriarchal de Sancta Maria-maior in Lisbon, serving there until his death. He published at least a dozen other works in verse and about a half dozen funeral orations and other religious works in prose, and left much more in manuscript, including more poems and several unpublished plays. One of these was an epic poem in six cantos, “Fariade.” According to Innocencio, the portrait of him engraved at the Arco do Cego Press in 1798 bore (at his request) the legend “Philosopho, Theologo, Orador e Poeta.”

JOANNII
REGNANDO, PRINSMO, FRATRITISO,
PORTUGALLARM PRINCIPI,
PRISSAFERMENTO SUSCRIPTAM
CARTAEM GRATIAS,
BRASILIAE
EXPRESSIUM ET ANNO DE DOMINO 1717.
FACTORI EXIGEO,
REHABILITE ET HONOREM CARITATE.
CARMEN
De beneficiis, beneficis regionibus, quibusque anni
Diaspartas.

B. O. C.
JOSEFRANCISCUS CARBOSSO,
Geographiae, Historiae, et Anglii
Exemplo, Tabulam, Descriptae et
Inscriptae.

ULYSIPONE,
REPUBLICA. ET HONOREM CARITATE.

LISBONA,
EX REGIAE AVIUMVIRI HONORE.
ANNO, 1717.
Per Ordem de 17 de Agosto.
The Emperor's Copy


Second edition of this poem in Latin (the first also appeared in 1800 from the Arco do Cego press), and first with the Portuguese translation by the well-known Arcadian poet Barbosa du Bocage, a friend of the author. It describes the exploits of the Portuguese during their expedition to Tripoli. Cardoso, a native of Bahia, taught Latin there.


First and only Edition in Portuguese of these instructions on making charcoal, originally published as L’Art du carbonier, in 1760. The engraving shows the process (in a charming landscape) and the necessary tools. It is signed in print “Vianna” (i.e., Manuel Luiz Rodrigues Viana). Charcoal was an essential fuel in the early years of the Industrial Revolution.

Provenance: We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos, but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably
TRATADO DO MELHORAMENTO DA NAVEGAÇÃO POR CANAES,
ONDE SE MOSTRAM AS NUMEROSAS VANTAGENS, QUE SE PODER TIRAR DOS PEQUENOS CANAES, E LARÇOS DE DOIS ATÉ CINCO JÉNS. DE LARGO, QUE CONTENDÃO DEUS ATÉ CINCO TONELADAS DE CARGA,
COM HUMA DESCRIÇÃO DAS MAQUINAS PRÁTICAS PARA FACILITAR A CONDUÇÃO POR ÁGUA POR ENTRE OS MAIS BARUNTADORES PAISÉS, SEM DEPENDÊNCIA DE COMPARTAS, E AQUECEDORES;
INCLUINDO OBSERVAÇÕES SOBRE A CHAVE E IMPORTÂNCIA DAS COMUNICAÇÕES POR ÁGUA,
COM REFLEXÕES SOBRE O AQUECEDO, E POSTOS DE PASSO;
E MUNDO.
ILUSTRADO COM XVII, ESTAPOS.
ESCrito na Língua Inglêza por
ROBERTO FULTON, ENGENHEIRO CIVIL,
E TRADUZIDO PARA A PORTUGUEZA SOB OS AUSPICIOS, E DE MANDADO DE
S. ALTEZA REAL
O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSO SENHOR,
Por
ANTUNO CARLOSL REIHO DÁ ANORÔDE REIADO DA SILVA,
ANCIENTE SOBRE A SOCIEDADE DE FÍS., E LINGUIAL DE PILHONIA,
VEA UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA,
PUBLICADO POR
Fr. JOSE MARIANO DA CONCEIÇÃO VELLOSO.

LISBOA,
NA OFFICINA DA CASA LITTERARIA DO ARCO DO CEGO.
ANo M. DCCC.
interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.


Canal Construction:
Lovely Example of Arco do Cego Printing
Translated by a Native of São Paulo

7. Fulton, Robert. Tratado do melhoramento da navegação por canães, onde se mostrão as numerosas vantagens ... traduzido para a portugueza ... por Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade Machado da Silva .... Lisbon: Na Officina da Casa Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800. Large 4° (25.8 x 20.3 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century quarter black calf over marbled boards (some rubbing), smooth spine with gilt bands and red leather lettering piece, gilt letter; marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled dark red. Fore-edge uncut. Slight soiling to title page. Overall in fine condition. (8 ll.), 114 pp., (1 blank l.), 18 engraved plates [some folding; numbered 1-12, 13a, 13b, 14-17]. $7,500.00

First edition in Portuguese of Fulton’s A Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation, Exhibiting the Numerous Advantages to be Desired from Small Canals, and Boats of Two to Five Feet Wide ..., published London, 1796. The Treatise was the first major published work of the celebrated American inventor, engineer, and painter Robert Fulton. Born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1765, Fulton left for England in 1786, not returning to the United States until 1806. Under the patronage the Duke of Bridgewater, Fulton spent much of his time studying boat propulsion and canal improvements. The latter are documented in the Treatise, where Fulton advocates the development in England of an extensive system of inland waterways, discusses their construction and operating costs, and describes various inventions designed to facilitate canal operation.

Fulton’s work found favor throughout Europe. It was soon translated into Portuguese with the express wish that its ideas could be exploited both in Portugal and in Brazil. The Tratado faithfully reproduces the elegant plates of the London edition, which were engraved after Fulton’s own designs. They depict not only types of canal machinery, but also the proper design of canal boats and of large wooden and cast-iron bridges. The engraver was Inácio José de Freitas, who executed a number of other works at the Arco do Cego.

The translator and editor, Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade Machado da Silva (1773-1845), was born in São Paulo, studied at the Universidade de Coimbra, and returned to Brazil, where he held various government posts. A staunch supporter of Brazilian
independence, he was a ringleader of the failed 1817 Pernambuco revolt. The Tratado is one of several works he translated for the Arco do Cego press.


**An Ode to Sex Among the Flowers**  
*With an Original Poem to Linnaeus by Bocage*


First Edition in Portuguese of McEnroe’s *Connubia florum* (“Flower Weddings”), published in Paris, 1728, and again in Bath, 1791. A French translation was published in Paris, 1798. New for this translation is a 29-line poem to Carl Linnaeus signed in print by the translator, Barbosa du Bocage: “Aos manes do immortal Linne” (pp. iii-iv). A second edition of Bocage’s translation appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1811, and a third in Lisbon, 1813. The Advertencia (pp. v-viii), which gives the names of parts of plants, is a translation of a section that had appeared at least as early as the Bath, 1791 edition, the only edition we have seen digitized. The 1791 edition has no dedicatory poem and no illustrations.

The frontispiece shows Cupid shooting his arrows into a tropical jungle: “Qual fere os corações as plantas fere.” The engraving at the end includes two very bizarre animals (like sheep-shaped Chia pets) that flank an even more bizarre plant with a similar critter growing at the top: apparently a representation of the mating of plants. Its caption is, “Polypodium Barometis (Agnus Scythicus).” The engravings are signed by Eloy, i.e., Romão Eloy de Almeida, a skilled engraver who specialized in the illustration of scientific works. He was director of the engravers at the Arco do Cego press. After the press was incorporated into the Impressão Regia, he worked there until 1808. Eloy and his Arco do Cego colleague Ferreira Souto then went on to introduce the art of engraving to Brazil.

Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage (Setúbal, 1765-Lisbon, 1805), an accomplished Arcadian poet with strong romantic tendencies, wrote a great deal of occasional verse—although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. Beckford considered Bocage a powerful genius. Bocage’s mother’s father was a French naval officer in the service of Portugal. Scarred by the death of his mother when he was ten, Bocage joined an infantry
Richard C. Ramer

régiment at age 14, then switched to the navy and departed for India in 1786, where he spent several years. At Damão he deserted and wandered for several years through China, Macao, and Goa. Back in Portugal by 1790, he joined the Academia de Bellas Letras or Nova Arcádia (where his name was “Amano Sadino”), but left it three years later. Although they were once friends and fellow Arcadians, José Agostinho de Macedo and Bocage became bitter enemies. Bocage made other enemies among the Nova Arcádia, some of whom denounced him to the police chief Pina Manique. In 1797, he was tried and imprisoned on the basis of the anti-monarchical and anti-Catholic tone of his poems. After his release, he spent most of his life doing translations, at which he was quite skilled.

The final leaf of this volume, “Cathalogo das obras poeticas impressas na Typographia Chalcographica,” lists 7 works, each with author, title, year and format. The final one, an edition of Anacreon, has its author and title set in Greek.

Item 3
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