RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 388
The Dutch in Brazil,
and Around the World
RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
225 East 70th Street · Suite 12F · New York, N.Y. 10021-5217
Email rcramer@livroraro.com · Website www.livroraro.com
Telephones (212) 737-0222 and 737-0223
Fax (212) 288-4169

October 5, 2020

Special List 388
The Dutch in Brazil and Around the World

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
Earliest Topographical and Historical Study of Guayas, Ecuador
Including Details on Dutch Pirates and Indians
With the Famous Plan of Guayaquil


FIRST EDITION of this important early description of the province of Guayas, on the coast of Ecuador, whose capital city, Santiago de Guayaquil, was established in 1537 by Francisco de Orellana. The Compendio, the earliest topographical and historical study of this area, gives accounts of the region’s products, commerce, flora and fauna, architecture, and shipbuilding.

In the introduction the author discusses the importance of Guayaquil as one of the major ports of the Spanish colonies in America, mentioning the attacks of English pirates such as Drake and Morgan and the measures that had been taken to defend the ports. A later chapter (pp. 82-90) is devoted to accounts of the English and Dutch pirates who had attacked the city. Chapters 10 and 11 refer to the Mangache and Colorado Indians.

The folding map, signed by Paul Minguet as engraver, shows the old and new sections of the city of Guayaquil, locating some 70 points of interest.

Alcedo y Herrera (1690-1777), Spanish historian and geographer, traveled to America in 1706 with the Viceroy of Peru; after occupying various significant administrative posts in Mexico and Peru, he later served as Presidente de la Audiencia y Capitán General of Quito and as Governador General of Tierra Firme. His bureaucratic experience made him exceptionally well informed on commercial matters in the Spanish colonies.

COMPENDIO HISTORICO DE LA PROVINCIA, PARTIDOS, CIUDADES, ASTILLEROS, RIOS, Y PUERTO DE GUAYAQUIL EN LAS COSTAS DE LA MAR DEL SUR.
DEDICADO AL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR EN SU REAL, Y SUPREMO CONSEJO DE LAS INDIAS.

POR DON DIONISIO DE ALSEDO Y HERRERA; Presidente, que fué de la Real Audiencia de Quito, Governador, y Capitan General de las Provincias de su Distrito.

CON LICENCIA. En MADRID: Por MANUEL FERNANDEZ, Impresor de la Reverenda Cámara Apostólica, en su Imprenta, y Librería, frente la Cinta de Puerta Cerrada. Año de M.DCC.XLI.
Includes Information on Boxer’s Writing of The Dutch in Brazil


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Excellent biography of this exemplary individual by a distinguished historian.

Fundamental Source on the History of the Estado de Maranhão Which Originally Encompassed the Entire North of Brazil From Amazonia to Ceará

*3. BERREDO, Bernardo Pereira de. Annaes historicos do Estado do Maranhão .... Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1749. Folio (30 x 21 cm.), modern quarter morocco over cloth (slight wear to hinges), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter in second and fourth compartments, gilt date at foot. Title page in red and black. Large woodcut initials. In fine condition, except for moderate soiling on the title-page. Overall in very good condition. (13 ll.), 710 pp. Pages 247 and 275 misnumbered 147 and 175, respectively. $18,000.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this fundamental source on the history of Maranhão. Varnhagen called it “um dos mais preciosos livros que ácerca de nossa historia possuimos” (História geral II, 874) and Borba de Moraes comments, “This first edition is rare and much sought after, as it is a classic on Maranhão.” The author covers the military, political and religious events in Maranhão from its discovery until 1718, the year he became its governor. The Estado do Maranhão originally encompassed the entire north of Brazil, from Amazonia to Ceará. The Annaes is an especially important source for the colonization of Maranhão, for the Dutch in Brazil, and for the bandeirantes—especially the expedition of Antônio Raposo Tavares, who left São Paulo in 1648, traveled to Paraguay and via the Guaporé, Mamoré, Madeira and Amazon Rivers to Gurupá in Pará, arriving there in 1651.

Early sections of the book describes Vicente Yanes Pinçon (Vicente Yáñez Pinzón) and the navigation of the Amazon (which he called Mar Doce). The navigation of other rivers, such as the Pindaré, is described over the course of pp. 6-15. This includes details on the navigation of the Pindaré river, which was difficult in the winter and impractical in the summer because of the lack of water (p. 11).

A riveting, sympathetic, and detailed description of the France Équinoxiale of Daniel de la Touche, Seigneur de la Ravardière, and Admiral François de Razilly (spelled “Racilly” in this work) occupies pp. 48-71. It describes how their expedition of three ships left the Port of Cancale (Brittany) with missionaries and “homens de mar, e guerra” on March 19, 1612. However, the ships encountered such rough seas (which the author attributes
ANNAES HISTÓRICOS DO ESTADO DO MARANHAÓ,
EM QUE SE DA NOTÍCIA DO SEU DESCOBIMENTO,
e tudo o mais que nêle tem sucedido desde o anno em que foi descubierto até o de 1718:
OFFERECIDOS AO AUGUSTISSIMO MONARCA
D. JOAÕ V.
NOSSO SENHOR.
ESCRITOS POR BERNARDO PEREIRA DE BERREDO,
De Conselho de S. Magestade, Governador, e Capitão General,
que foy do mesmo Estado, e de Mazegaô.

LISBOA.
(28) Na Oficina de FRANCISCO LUIZ AMENO, Impresor da Congregação Cameraria da Santa Igreja de Lisboa.

M. DCC. XLIX.
Com as licenças necessárias.

Item 3
Annaes Historicos
Do Estado
Do Maranhão.
Livro I.
Summario.

Introdução à Historia. Primeiro descobrimento do rio Maranhão. Etymologia deste nome, que se comunicou a todo o Estado. Descreve-se este. Diogo de Sordas, e Jeronymo Furtal fizeram armamentos por Castella, para penetrar o rio Maranhão, mas nehum o conseguiu. Entrou pela Coroa de Portugal na mesma empresa Juse de Barros, e sahe dela com pior fortuna. Continua o empenho Luiz de Mello da Sylva com constantes forças, mas com sucesso pouco desmentante. Chegou as expedições náuticas para o descobrimento do mesmo rio, e pela parte do Reino do Peru o conseguiu por terra Gonçalo Pizarro. A jornada desta General com os trabalhos dela até fe recolher à Cidade de Quito,
to the devil) that they were forced to dock in England at Falmouth, then Dartmouth, and then Plymouth in order to repair the ships. The French were well received in those ports and the ships were repaired. They then travelled on April 23, experiencing good wind, around England’s Lizard Point (Cornwall), reaching the Canary Islands on May 7th. Technical coordinates are given regarding the ships’ navigation around Africa, past the Río de Ouro, where they encountered a fishing boat from Bayonne, to Cabo de Barbas, Cape Verde, and the Coast of Guiné. On June 13\(^{th}\), they were beneath the Equinoctial, which they passed through without issue “felicidade pouco ordinaria na navegação” (p. 58), encountering then three great Portuguese ships that were returning from Eastern India.

On June 23\(^{rd}\), they “discovered” Ilha de Fernao de Noronha (p. 58), where they met a Portuguese man with 17 or 18 Tapuyas (indigenous Brazilians from Pernambuco, who did not speak the tupi language). The French stayed on the island until July 8\(^{th}\). On July 11\(^{th}\), they reached Brazil, and on July 24\(^{th}\), they discovered Serra de Ibiapaba in north-eastern Brazil. They encountered another French ship on July 26\(^{th}\), but were suspicious of the crew because of the prevalence of French pirates in the region (p. 60). They then prepared entry to the island of Maranhão (p. 61), which they eventually brought under French control. The French lost control of Maranhão to the Portuguese in 1615 (see also Grande Enciclopédia, pp. 232-233).

Pereira de Berredo, Governor of Maranhão from 1718 to 1722, was vehemently anti-Jesuit. He died in Lisbon in 1748 while preparing this book for the press.


**Battle of Macau, 1622**


* West 8.
Chapter on the Dutch-Portuguese War


Includes "Lord Salisbury's Ultimatum," by Harold Livermore (pp. 147-72); "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925," by Andrew Bull; "The Dutch and the Dutch Portuguese War, 1657-1661," by J.H. Dalhuisen (pp. 59-103); and "Mapping in Portugal by French Royalists in the British Army," by R.W. Bremmer (114-133). There are a number of other interesting articles, as well as book reviews, an index to the first twenty three Annual Reports, etc.

An Absolutely Indispensable Book

About the Wars Against the Dutch in Portuguese America —
First Edition, First Issue

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

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

Boxer comments, “Admittedly, Fr. Manuel Calado was no unprejudiced or dispassionate observer. He wrote at white heat, and often with the fighting raging within earshot of him, between September 1645 and July 1646. But his work is all the more vivid and graphic for that, and much of it reads very like the front-line dispatches of a first-rate war correspondent. Apart from his vivid account of the first year of the Pernambuco insurrection … he gives us a fascinating description of the colony in the days of Johan Maurits. … [His book] was intended to whip up popular and official support for the Pernambuco patriots, and it is naturally very one-sided … [It] remains absolutely indispensable.”

Boxer praises Calado’s pen-portraits (“vivid masterpieces of spite”) and notes that two other chroniclers, Diogo Lopes de Santiago in his História da guerra de Pernambuco and Fr. Rafael de Jesus in his Castrioto Lusitano, relied heavily on Calado, often using his work without acknowledgment. (See The Dutch in Brazil pp. 298-9.)

Throughout the nineteenth century the work was rare but not much sought-after, since critics found fault with its language. Borba noted in 1973, however, that “of the Portuguese books about Brazil published in the eighteenth [sic] century, this is the most
O VALEROSO
LUCIDENO
E TRIUMPHO
DA LIBERDADE.

TRATA SE DA RESTAURAÇÂM DE
Parnambuco, & da expulsão dos Olandeses, do
Estado do Brasil, debaixo do título, &
acclamação seguinte.

ACCLAMAÇÃO:
Morrião as tyrannias, & viva a liberdade.

LIVRO PRIMEIRO.

A LIBERDADE restaurada tanto,
Obrava por a espada Portugueza,
Guizada pelo sacr, do Pele-Santo,
Terreno óbra, que mais edifica emprego, 
Como hum teu, que te tiver, & oposto
De Boiçal & quem rurrocou sua brança,
E de suas espadas em tempo bravo
Mais triunfar, & vingárias teus.
São me afambrados da Cerco, & Media
Transformados de seu fogo encanto,
Hem de Nimero os seus a ferial vez,
Sem semeas nos causar grande espanto,

Porque quem chante ao certo, não seca
& quem para verdade é claro tanto
Bem pode olharem glorias, & mais penas,
Tendo a inteira Virgem por Necessa.

Primeiro falara se agora no Nilo,
De que falou o colhe de Olandes,
Pouco os cruéis termostra dos Persia,
Tanto tyrânus aos Portuguezes,
O qual tendo me Consequa olle,
De Brasil a delíreo, em que depas,
Pondo freo a suas bras com o espada,
Por mão de Lucideno mortedã.
difficult to find.” Southey appealed to readers of the first edition of his History of Brazil (1810-19) to lend him a copy, as he had not been able to consult it.

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 142-3: “[copies] dated 1648 are much rarer than those of 1668.” Mindlin, Highlights 103 (calling for only 7 unnumbered preliminary leaves).


Copies of Restauração Diplomatic Documents

By D. João IV’s Ambassador to Sweden, Holland, France, and Rome

7. COUTINHO, Francisco de Sousa. “Cartas de Francisco de Souza Coutinho Embaixador que foi em Roma França e Holanda.” Eighteenth-century (?) manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), nineteenth-century tan quarter calf over laid paper boards, tinted a faint green, spine with raised bands in five compartments (worn, minor worming at foot), gilt bands, red leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand of the eighteenth century. Internally fine, overall very good. (3 blank), 84, (1 blank) ll. $5,000.00

Copies of 30 letters, apparently unpublished, by D. Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, one of D. João IV’s principal ambassadors. Sousa Coutinho, a trusted friend of D. João since 1623, was sent abroad immediately after the Restauração to seek recognition of Portugal’s independence. In 1641 he negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden. Two years later he was sent to negotiate with the Dutch, who were attacking Brazil, Angola, and Ceylon. The treaty signed in 1645 was considered by many in Lisbon and Pernambuco to be a betrayal of Portuguese interests, but Sousa Coutinho remained in
Cartas

De Francisco do Sover Cou
vindo Embaixador que foi
em Roma França

Carta

Para o Padre Fri André Veles

A Carta de que uma Paternidade
me foi mostrada achou já nesta cidade,
para mais instigá-lo que naturalmente
foi, porque são bem máis de viagem
muito que se vê, sendo disser-se assim
que de que não há sé do concubinato
desde Reino por ser em no Mar Con
vivendo na terra a que se acomodar

Item 7
Que nelle huma Casa meve envelhecer pois em que a mesma fomiser comparar; como se de se
De Deus meve ser viva com a mesma apetite que mais me fosse contentar sem mais mais
que de Deus servida que a um seja mas querida

Da

Não alliances de diamante ou constelação, sem que a tua mesma e de teu atônito humor está no

Item 7
The Hague as D. João’s representative until 1650. Edgar Prestage was of the opinion that Sousa Coutinho’s diplomacy ultimately helped keep Brazil in Portuguese hands, because it prevented the Dutch from sending urgently needed supplies to their troops there.

In early 1651 Sousa Coutinho was dispatched to France, to discuss a possible alliance with France and Sweden against Spain. In 1655, D. João sent him to Rome in yet another attempt to persuade Pope Alexander VII to recognize Portugal’s independence. Sousa Coutinho remained in Rome until 1658, even after D. João’s death had brought D. Afonso VI to the throne (with his mother as regent).

Sousa Coutinho was born in 1597 on Ilha de S. Miguel in the Azores, and died in 1660. His published works include *Manifesto, e protestaçam que fez Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, Comendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcâide Môr da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom João o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario às partes Septentrionaes, enviado à Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, 1641*, and *Proposicio Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus Confederatarum Provinciarum Belgii ..., 1647* (published in French and Dutch the same year), a proposal to the States General about Pernambuco. The *Grande Enciclopédia* notes that Sousa Coutinho left in manuscript an account of his embassies ("Memórias Históricas"), which was praised by D. Francisco Manuel de Melo.

This collection seems to deal primarily with Sousa Coutinho’s diplomatic efforts in Rome. None of the letters includes a date. The recipients are as follow. The number of letters is noted only when there is more than one letter to the same recipient. In this manuscript, all letters to a recipient are grouped together.

1. P. Frei André Teles (?)
2. Conde de Odemira (8 letters)—probably Francisco de Faro, 7º Conde de Odemira, ca. 1575-1661
3. Dezembargador Feliciano Dourado—Sousa Coutinho’s ambassadorial secretary while in France
4. Cardeal de Orsini—Cardinal Virginio Orsini, 1615-1676, named by Pope Urban VIII in 1641 as Protector of the Polish and the Portuguese Orient
5. P. Mestre Ribaroza
6. Secretario Gaspar de Faria Severim (4 letters)
7. Pedro Vieira da Silva (8 letters)—prime minister of Portugal 1642-1656
8. Pedro de Valadares
9. Pedro Cezar
10. Marques de Genova
11. Bispo Capelão Mor
12. Embaixador Antonio de Souza de Massedo [i.e., Macedo] (2 letters)—1606-1682, D. João IV’s ambassador to Holland, once considered a possible author of the *Arte de furtar*, and usually called Portugal’s first journalist, for his work on *Mercurio Portuguez*, 1663-1666

* On Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, see Barbosa Machado II, 269-70, and *Grande Enciclopédia* XXIX, 852-4. Much of the same material, with some added comments, appears on Arlindo Correia’s home page.
PROPOSITIE

GHE DAEN


Door de HEER

FRANCISCO DE SOVSA CONTINHO,

Raedt van zijn Conineclijke Majesteyt van PORTUGAL:

Zijnen Gouverneur ende Capiteyn Generael vande Vlaemische Eylanden.

Gheenoeme

Met den selven Titel van den Staet van BRASIL.

EN DE

Ambassadeur by hare Hoog-Mog.

Ghedruckt ANNO 1647.
Proposes Return of Pernambuco to the Dutch


First edition in Dutch of this proposal by the Portuguese envoy to the States General to return the disaffected Capitania of Pernambuco to the Dutch West India Company, in exchange for a treaty uniting Portugal and the Netherlands against Spain. Sousa Coutinho’s proposal was first published in Latin (The Hague, 1647), quickly followed by this and a second Dutch edition, as well as a French translation.

First edition in Dutch of this proposal by the Portuguese envoy to the States General to return the disaffected Capitania of Pernambuco to the Dutch West India Company, in exchange for a treaty uniting Portugal and the Netherlands against Spain. Sousa Coutinho’s proposal was first published in Latin (The Hague, 1647), quickly followed by this and a second Dutch edition, as well as a French translation.

Intrepid Englishman Visits Indochina, Southeast Asia, and Mexico
Includes Information on the Dutch, and Dutch Factories, Across the Globe

9. DAMPIER, Capt. William. Voyages and Descriptions. Volume II. In three parts, viz. I. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the Countreys of Tonquin, Achin, Malacca, &c. their Product, Inhabitants, Manners, Trade, Policy & c. 2. Two Voyages to Campeachy, with a Description of the Coasts, Product, Inhabitants. Logwood-Cutting, Trade &c. of Jucatan, Campeachy, New-Spain, &c. 3. A Discourse of Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World: With an Account of Natal in Africk, its Product, Negro’s, &c.... Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts. To which is added, a general Index to both volumes. London: Printed for James Knapton, 1699. 8°, contemporary paneled calf (much worn, front cover detached), spine with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (darkened; becoming detached). Title page within double-ruled borders. Divisional title to part 3 on leaf 213. A few corners missing, touching the final letter on 5 lines on one page (Bb3). Internally good to very good; overall in near-good condition. (4 ll.), 184 pp.; (2 ll.), 112 pp., (38 ll. index), 4 engraved folding maps. $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of the second volume; a second edition appeared in 1700, a third in 1705, and a fourth in 1729. Part I describes Dampier’s visit to the East Indies
and Indochina (1688-90); it is accompanied by a folding map of the Strait of Malacca. Included are descriptions of Aceh (northern Sumatra), Tonkin and Cochinchina (Vietnam), elephants, Pearl Islands, Dutch colonies, native customs, leprous beggars, lychees (and much other food), mulberry trees, typhoons, funeral rites, blacking of teeth, military and naval power, pirates, Macao, Malaysia, English and Dutch factories, and the rise and fall of Portuguese in India.

Part II describes Dampier’s voyage as a young sailor to the Bay of Campeche on the east coast of Mexico, in 1673-1676. He provides details about the Caribe Indians, Jamaica, the Yucatan, logwood cutters (i.e., buccaneers), salt peter, boobies, Grand Cayman, alligators and crocodiles, raccoons, monkeys, sloths, armadillos, hummingbirds, “a great many poisonous Creatures” (snakes, spiders, legworms, etc.), manatees, and battles between the English and Spaniards. The folding map shows the area around the Bay of Campeche.

Part III is Dampier’s “Discourse of the Trade-Winds, Breezes, Storms, Seasons of the Year, Tides and Currents of the Torrid Zone throughout the World.” Two folding maps illustrate the trade winds in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. It ends with an account received from Dampier’s friend Capt. Rogers of Natal, in South Africa (pp. 108-112), giving details of geography and the inhabitants.

The Hill Collection notes, “Dampier [1651-1715] was the best known, and probably the most intelligent, of the famous group of buccaneers that tormented the Spaniards in the South Seas from 1680 to 1720. His industry in taking notes of all he saw was equaled by his pains in preserving them from destruction. His first voyage, under Captain Swan in the Cygnet, took him from Virginia to Spanish America and across the Pacific to the East Indies. He traveled extensively in the Orient on several voyages which lasted from 1683 to 1691. It was on one of these trips that the first landing was made by the English on Australian shores, at the entrance of King Sound on the northwest coast, in 1688.” Dampier circumnavigated the globe three times, was court-martialed for cruelty, and produced the first detailed record of Australian flora and fauna. He published his experiences in separately issued, independent volumes, the first in 1697, this (the second) in 1699, and a third in 1703; they include the first appearance in English of such words as “barbecue,” “avocado,” “chopsticks,” and “sub-species.”


**First and Only Dutch Translation**

German Reports on South America for Prospective Immigrants

10. GERSTAECCKER, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian, translated by A.W. van Campen. Achtzehn Maanden in Zuid-Amerika. 3 volumes. Leeuwarden: G.T.N. Suringar, 1863. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (reinforced, spines cracked and loosening, front wrapper of volume I detached). Two plates a bit dampstained. Internally fine; overall in good condition (needs binding). (3 ll.), 295 pp.; (3 ll.), 303 pp.; (4 ll.), 304 pp., each volume with a lithographic frontispiece. 3 volumes. $250.00

First and only Dutch translation of Gerstäcker’s recently published Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika und dessen deutschen Colonien. The collection, describing the author’s
eighteen months in South America, includes chapters on Ecuador, Quito, Guayaquil, Peru, the Amazon River, the route from Callao to Valparaíso and from there to Valdivia, Patagonia, Cape Horn, and Uruguay. The lengthy section on Brazil (III, 130-287) mentions Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Santa Catarina, and Rio de Janeiro.

Gerstäcker (1816-1872), novelist and travel writer, son of a famous opera singer, left his native Germany at age 21 to wander through the United States. Upon his return 6 years later he found that his mother’s publication of his New World sketches had made him famous. From 1849 to 1852 Gerstäcker visited North and South America, Polynesia, and Australia. In 1860, with German immigration in mind, he revisited South America, recording his observations in this work, published in 1863. Gerstäcker left 44 volumes of published works that were quite influential: his short story Germelshausen was adopted as the plot of the musical Brigadoon (1954).


First and Only Dutch Translation

British Marine’s Account of Being a Prisoner of War in Buenos Aires


First and only edition in Dutch of Gleanings and remarks: collected during many months of residence at Buenos Ayres, and within the upper country; with a prefatory account of the expedition from England, until the surrender of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, under the joint command of Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham, originally published in Leeds, 1818. It contains a description of Rio de la Plata and Buenos Aires, with accounts of Montevideo, the Banda Oriental, and Chile at the end.

In 1806 Sir Henry Popham (without Admiralty approval) sailed a fleet to Buenos Aires and captured it with ease, aided by General William Beresford and 1,400 soldiers. Led by a French officer (the Spanish were at the time allied to Napoleon’s regime), the Creole inhabitants forced the British to surrender. Gillespie, a major in the Royal Marines, was one of those captured; in this work he recounts his experiences as a prisoner of war in Buenos Aires and the interior.

Medina, Rio de la Plata p. 274. Palau 102235; without collation, citing only a copy offered by Maggs Bros., London, 1935 for £2/5. This edition not in Sabin; cf. 27391 for the original Leeds, 1818 edition and 27392 for an undated German edition. The English original of 1818 is also mentioned by Humphreys, Latin American History: a Guide to the Literature in English 705A; Rich II, 103 (#52); Naylor 32; McNeil and Deas, Europeans in Latin America n° 22. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 63949906 (Koninklijke Bibliotheek). Not located in Jisc.
VOORBERIGT

VAN DEN

NEDERDUITSCHEN VERTALER.

De Reis, van welke wij het gewogen hebben, onze Landgenoten eene Vertaling aan te bieden, is overgenomen uit het Ethnographisch Archiv, hierausgegeven door D. FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER BRAN.

Deels, 1ste Stuk. Jena 1820; is in het jaar 1819 te Londen in het oorspronkelijk Engelsch uitgegeven, en kan niet anders dan welkom zijn in een tijd, dat aller menschen greep geweest is op de belangrijke gebeurtenissen, van welke de door den Heer GILLESPIE bezochte landsstreken thans ten schijnplaats verstreken; te meer daar wij nog maar zoo weinig nauwkeurige berigten hebben van de binnenlanden van Rio de la Plata, die nogtans zoo rijk in bijzonderheden zijn. De gestadige afwisseling van voorwerpen, de groote verscheidenheid der zelven, het verschil, dat, zoo in klimaat als anderswins, tussen die gewesten en onze Europese landen plaats vindt, gedaan met de loogvallen, den Schrijver en zijn ramp- gevonden erger worden, moeten deze reisbeschrijving, ongetwijfeld, tot eene der onderhoudende in hare soort maken; terwijl de eenvoudige en ongekunstelde voordracht dezelve alleenig gebeskönigd maakt. Bovendien vindt een opletende naderzeker hier menige onverwachte niet onbelangrijk ephemeris, omtrent denouden en nieuwigen staat der zaken in deze aanmerkingswaardige oorden, almede omtrent de geschiedenis der Revolutie.
Important Work on European Trade & Commerce and the Origins of Dutch Commercial Power, Including Sections on Trade with Japan, China, India, Ceylon, Persia, Siam, Africa & Brazil, and With 21 Pages by the Eminent Spanish Economist Jerónimo de Uztáriz

12. [HUET, Pierre Daniel]. Comercio de Holanda, o el gran tesoro histórico, y político del floreciente comercio que los Holandeses tienen en todos los Estados, y Señorios del Mundo ... Traducido de francés en español por Don Francisco Xavier de Goyeneche .... Madrid: Por Carlos Rey, 1746. 8°, early nineteenth-century stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal manuscript short title on smooth spine, gilt supralibros of Sir Charles Stuart, Lord Stuart d’Rothesay, on both covers, textblock edges sprinkled green. Top margin closely trimmed, without touching text. In very good condition. (36 ll.), 312 pp. $1,500.00

Second Spanish edition of Huet’s Le grand tesor historique, Rouen, 1714; the first Spanish edition appeared in Madrid, 1717, and a third was printed in 1793. The preliminary leaves include substantial discussions of Spanish commerce by Francisco de la Torre y Ocón, a member of the Council of the Indies (preliminary leaves 5r-9v) and by the translator (preliminary leaves 22v-33v). More importantly, there is a long section by Jerónimo de Uztáriz, the leading mercantilist author of Philip V’s reign and one of the most noted Spanish economists of the eighteenth century. This section was written in 1717, before his Teórica y práctica de comercio y de marina was published in Madrid, 1724. The first edition of the Teórica was suppressed, and it did not appear again until 1742, just before this translation of Huet was published. (On Uztáriz, see Colmeiro 381 and Carpenter, Economic Bestsellers before 1850, XI.)

The Comercio is an important work on European trade and commerce, on the origins and causes of Dutch commercial power, and on the East India Company. Chapter 15 deals with the Company’s trade in America, including Brazil (pp. 252-7). Later sections cover Dutch commerce in Japan, China, Ceylon, Persia, Siam (pp. 276-9) and Africa (including Benin, Carombo, Congo and Angola; see pp. 260-1 on the slave trade).

Provenance: Charles Stuart, 1st Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute (1779-1845; title created 1828), known as Sir Charles Stuart between 1812 and 1828, was a British diplomat. The super-libris is one of three that he used. He was the son of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Crichton-Stuart, younger son of Prime Minister John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, younger son of Robert Bertie, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. Sir Charles Stuart was twice ambassador to France (1815-1824 and 1828-1830), and also served as ambassador to Russia between 1841 and 1844. It was he who negotiated Portuguese recognition of Brazilian Independence. He was also charged by D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, and author of Portugal’s second constitution, the Carta constitucional, with bringing that crucial document in Portuguese history from Brazil to Portugal. Stuart held the titles of 1º Marquez de Angra, and 1º Conde de Machico in the Portuguese peerage. He was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to Portugal (1810-1814), and served as a member of the Portuguese government during the Peninsular War. A keen bibliophile, his library, sold at auction in 1856, consisted of 4,323 lots, including many of the principal works of Peninsular history and literature, as well as numerous manuscripts. A library catalogue was privately printed in Paris in 1821, in an unspecified but very restricted number of copies.

* Alden & Landis 746/91. Palau 106632: without collation. Kress 4811: citing only this edition. Aguilar Piñal IV, 2384: locating only the copy at the Archivo de Indias,
COMERCIO DE HOLANDA, 
O EL GRAN TESORO HISTORIAL, Y POLÍTICO 
DEL FLORECENTE COMERCIO,
QUE LOS HOLANDESES TIENEN
en todos los Estados, y Señorios 
del Mundo.

QUAL ES EL MODO DE HACERLE,
su origen, sus grandes progresos, sus posesiones,
y gobierno en las Indias. Como se han hecho
Dueños absolutos de todo el Comercio de Euro-
pa, y cuales son las Mercaderias convenientes para
el trato Marítimo. De donde las sacan, y las
considerables ganancias, que en 
el hacen.

OBRAS TAN CURIOSAS, COMO NECESSARIA,
para todos los Negociantes, y muy útil para estable-
cer un Comercio seguro.

TRADUCIDO DE FRANCÉS EN ESPAÑOL
por Don Francisco Xavier de Goyeneche, Marqués 
de Belzunce, Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del 
Consejo, y Camara de S.M. en el Supre-
mo de las Indias.

CON PRIVILEGIO.
EN MADRID: POR CARLOS REY. AÑO DE 1746.
Se hará en la Imprenta de la Gaceta,
Calle de Alcalá.

Java Imprint


Describes the process of making straw hats for export from Java; statistics are given for production of hats in 1925-1929. Also included in the series were essays on gutta-percha, sugar, coffee, and manioc.

* OCLC: 774376333 (Bibliotheek Wageningen UR, Universiteit Leiden); 29071224 (17 parts in 1 volume, probably including this one, at University of California-Los Angeles, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, and Bibliotheek Wageningen UR).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Portuguese Ambassador Protests to the Dutch

15. LEITÃO, Francisco de Andrade. Discurso político sobre o se aver de largar a Coroa de Portugal, Angola, S. Thome, & Maranhão, exclamado aos Altos, & Poderosos Estados de Olanda. Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez, 1642; colophon: Vendese em Casa de Andre Godinho, & impresso a sua custa. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut arms of Portugal on title-page, woodcut initial. Some light dampstaining. In good to very good condition. (6 ll.). $2,800.00

First Portuguese translation of Andrade Leitão’s Copia primae allegationis … legatus ad … ordines generales Foederati Belgij … (The Hague, 1642). Andrade Leitão protests against the activities of Admiral Cornelius Corneliszoon Jol (also known as Pé de Pau) and other attacks on Portuguese possessions by the Dutch, in violation of the ten-year peace treaties
DISCURSO POLITICO
SOBRE O SE AVER DE LARGAR
A COROA DE PORTUGAL, ANGOLA, S. THOMAS, & MARANHAES, EXCLAMADO AOS ALTOS, & PODEROSOS ESTADOS DE OLANDA.

PELO D. FRANCISCO DE ANDRADE LEITAO, EMbaixador extraordinario nos mesmos Estados, a MGestade Del Rey D. JOAO IV. nosso Senhor, & de seu Conselho, & seu Embaixador do Pais.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Em Lisboa, Por Antônio Alvarez Imprensa DelRey NS. 1643.

Item 15
between their country and Portugal signed in 1641 and 1642. He mentions specifically the fleet under Jol that went to Angola and S. Thomé, and the activities of the same Admiral in Maranhão and Pernambuco. He also argues that the newly independent kingdom of Portugal should not be treated as a vassal of Spain, with whom the Dutch were at war.

Andrade Leitão (born at Condeixa, near Coimbra; d. 1655) was chosen to pronounce an oration at D. João IV’s coronation in 1640, and became so trusted by D. João that he was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to England and then to Holland. He also went as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the peace congress at Munster and Osnaburg in Westphalia.

Andrade Leitão (born at Condeixa, near Coimbra; d. 1655) was chosen to pronounce an oration at D. João IV’s coronation in 1640, and became so trusted by D. João that he was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to England and then to Holland. He also went as Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the peace congress at Munster and Osnaburg in Westphalia.

Significant Content on Dutch Presence in Pernambuco

*16. LIMA, M.[anuel] de Oliveira. Pernambuco, seu desenvolvimento historico. Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus, 1895. 8°, contemporary quarter crimson morocco over marbled boards (front joint cracking; some wear to corners, head and foot of spine; damage to spine neatly repaired), flat spine gilt, gilt letter, green endleaves. In good to very good condition. Engraved armorial bookplate of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Gçisco, and with his small blindstamp on the title-page. (1 blank l.), xiii, (1 blank), 327, (1 blank) pp., 4 plates with portraits. $100.00

FIRST EDITION.


* Griffin 3361: “An outstanding example of local history by an acknowledged master of Brazilian history”. J.H. Rodrigues 199; also p. 22: calling Oliveira Lima “um dos nossos maiores historiadores” and this work “uma admirável síntese. Bem escrito, bem pensado, bem exposto, o livro conseguiu o objetivo de apresentar uma excelente visão de conjunto da história de Pernambuco.” Blake VI, 174-5 (with mention of an earlier edition published in Paris [a ghost?], and giving the date of publication of the present edition as 1894 [another ghost?]). Innocêncio XVIII, 239. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos 750.
JOÃO MAURÍCIO, CONDE DE NASSAU-SIEGEN
GOVERNADOR DO BRAZIL, HOLANDEZ.
Includes Information on Dutch Occupation 1633-1678

*17. MONOD, Théodore. *L’Ile d’Arguin (Mauritanie): essai historique.* Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Científica Tropical / Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, 1983. Centro de Estudos de Cartografia Antiga, Série de Memórias, 23. Folio (28.8 x 20.8 cm.), publisher’s gilt-stamped boards with dust jacket (some minor soiling to dust jacket; otherwise in fine condition). Overall in very good condition. 331, (1) pp., 23 ll. plates, most printed on both sides, with many images of maps and plans, 5 large folding plates, footnotes, extensive bibliography, index. ISBN: none. $50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes chapter on the first Dutch occupation, 1633-1678 (pp. 66-79).

De vous, chez vous, sans vous

18. *Noticia das ultimas resoluções da negociação da paz geral que contem a carta dos Plenipotenciarios de França ao Conselheiro Pensionario de Olanda, & reposta dos Estados Géraes à mesma carta. Mandada imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado, por ordem de S. Magestade.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galrão; vendese em casa de Manoel Diniz, 1710. 4°, disbound, with first leaf detached. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, woodcut headpiece, five-line woodcut initial, large woodcut tailpiece (vase with flowers). Good to very good condition. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Letters full of insults and complaints from the French plenipotentiary, Melchior de Polignac, and the States General of the Dutch Republic, all dated late July 1710. These were part of the rancorous negotiations to end the War of the Spanish Succession. Polignac famously twitted the Dutch that French and Spanish treaty negotiations with the Allies (Great Britain, Savoy, Austria, Habsburg Empire, Dutch Republic) were *de vous, chez vous, sans vous:* about you, in your country, but without you. The Dutch were particularly concerned about the fate of the Spanish Netherlands, which ended up in control of the Austrians.

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) was ended by a series of treaties: Utrecht in 1713, Rastatt in 1714, Baden in 1714. Many overseas possessions of the nations concerned were involved, including the Amazon River basin, Colonia do Sacramento in Uruguay, and Canada. As a result of these treaties, the idea of a “balance of power” (a very new concept) became a significant factor in European politics.

Not in Innocência or Fonseca. *NUC: ICN, OCLC: 29534242 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of Minnesota); 29326843 (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Koninklijke Bibliotheek); 74768476 (University of Groningen).* Porbase locates one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.
NOTÍCIA DAS ULTIMAS RESOLUÇÕES DA NEGOCIAÇÃO da paz geral que contem a carta dos Plenipotenciários de França ao Conselheiro Plenipotenciário de Holanda, &c resposta dos Estados Gerais à mesma carta.

Mandada imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado, por ordem de S. Magestade.

LISBOA,
Na Oficina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAÔ.
Cum seisas as livrarias necessárias. Anno de 1710.
Vendê-se em casa de Manuel Diniz, livreiro às portas de Santa Catarrina, & na Rua Nova.

Item 18
First General History of Brazil: The Phillipps Copy

19. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. Historia da America Portugueza, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos …. Lisboa Occidental: Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), contemporary speckled calf (somewhat rubbed, wear to corners; small piece missing at top of spine; short cracks to joints), spine richly gilt in seven compartments, green leather lettering-piece (faded), gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Title in red and black. Large woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on recto of leaf following title-page. Another woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on p. 1; yet others on p. 597. Numerous typographical headpieces. Numerous sidenotes. Internally very fine; overall in very good to fine condition. Booklabel of C.H. Soltau. From the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (inscribed “MHC”). (13 ll.), 716 pp. A blank leaf found in a very few copies between the preliminaries and the main text is not present. $35,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first general history of Brazil to be published. Burns describes Rocha Pitta as “one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians” (Perspectives on Brazilian History p. 16), even though Rocha Pitta is often condemned for his florid and ornate language, and for not using primary sources. Southey’s harsh assessment has been widely quoted: “The only general history of Brazil is … a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable merely because there was no other” (Preface to the History of Brazil, London 1810-19). On the other hand, Southey testified to the importance of Rocha Pitta’s Historia by numerous citations of it throughout his own work. And while Southey rejected Rocha Pitta’s methodology, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico (established 1839) respected and sometimes adhered to it. The Historia is an important source on the history of Minas Geraes (where gold, diamonds and emeralds were all discovered during his lifetime), on the “Guerra dos Emboabas” of 1708-1711, between Paulistas and recent immigrants from Portugal and coastal Brazil, and on the “Guerra dos Macates,” 1709-1711, between the sugar-planters in Olinda and the new bourgeoisie in Recife.

The second edition of the Historia did not appear until 1878, at Bahia; a third appeared in Lisbon, 1880.

Rocha Pitta (1660-1738), a native of Bahia, traveled to Coimbra to take his degree, then spent most of the rest of his life on his family’s plantation in Brazil.

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1st Baronet (1792-1872) was an English antiquary and book collector who amassed the largest collection of manuscript material in the 19th century, due to his severe condition of bibliomania. He was an illegitimate son of a textile manufacturer and inherited a substantial estate, which he spent almost entirely on vellum manuscripts. When out of funds, he borrowed heavily to buy manuscripts, thereby putting his family deep into debt. Phillipps began collecting while still at Rugby and continued at Oxford. Eventually he acquired some 40,000 printed books and 60,000 manuscripts—arguably the largest collection a single individual has created—and coined the term “vello-manic” to describe his obsession. A.N.L. Munby notes that he spent perhaps between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million pounds (four or five thousand pounds a year), purchasing materials at the rate of forty or fifty a week. He was an assiduous catalogue who in 1822 established the Middle Hill Press (named after his country seat at Broadway, Worcestershire) not only to record his book holdings, but to publish his findings in English topography and genealogy. The dispersal of his collection
HISTÓRIA DA
AMÉRICA
PORTUGUEZA,
DESEJO ANNO DE MIL E QUINHENTOS
dos seus descobrimentos, até um de mil e setecentos
e vinte e quatro.
OFFERECIDA
A MAGESTADE AUGUSTA
DEL REY
D. JOÃO V.
OS SO SENHOR,
COMPOSTA
POR SEBASTIAO DA ROCHA PITTA
FIDALGO DA CASA DE SUA MAGESTADE, CAVALLEIRO
PREFEITO DA ORDEM DE CRISTO, CORONEL DO REGIMENTO DA INFAN-
TARIA DA ORDEM DA CIDADE DA BAHIA, E DOS PRIVILEGIOS
DO DA, E ACADÊMICO SUPREMO DA ACADEMIA REAL DA HISTÓRIA PORTUGUESA.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de JOSEPH ANTONIO DA SYLVA,
Impressor da Academia Real.
M. DCC. XXX.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
took more than a hundred years. A. N. L. Munby’s five-volume history of the collection and its dispersal, *Phillipps Studies*, was published between 1951 and 1960.


First General History of Brazil

20. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portuguez... desde o anno de mil e quinhentos ....* Lisboa Occidental: na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1730. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), nineteenth-century black quarter calf with textured paper sides (some wear; nicked at foot of spine), gilt spine with raised bands in 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Title in red and black. Large woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on recto of leaf following title-page. Another woodcut initial and woodcut headpiece on p. 1; yet others on p. 597. Numerous typographical headpieces. Numerous sidenotes. Repair to margin of 3T1, affecting 3 letters of marginal gloss. A few minor stains. Light dampstains at front, with a few blank corners broken off and small repairs to blank corners of 7 leaves. Overall in good to very good condition. Armorial bookplate of Joaquim de Sousa-Leão, made in England, signed in print with tiny initials W.P.B., and dated 1927, and with his pencil note dated 1968, describing an exchange by which he acquired this book from noted Braziliana collector José Mindlin. (12 ll.), (1 blank l.), 716 pp., LACKING the half-title.

$6,500.00

FIRST EDITION of the first general history of Brazil to be published. Burns describes Rocha Pitta as “one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians” (*Perspectives on Brazilian History* p. 16), although Rocha Pitta is often condemned for his florid and ornate language, and for not using primary sources. Southey’s harsh assessment has been widely quoted: “The only general history of Brazil is …. a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable merely because there was no other” (Preface to the *History of Brazil*, London 1810-19). On the other hand, Southey testified to the importance of Rocha Pitta’s *Historia* by numerous citations of it throughout his own work. And while Southey rejected Rocha Pitta’s methodology, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico (established 1839) respected and sometimes adhered to it. The *Historia* is an important source on the history of Minas Geraes (where gold, diamonds and emeralds were all discovered during his lifetime), on the “Guerra dos Emboabas” of 1708-1711, between Paulistas and recent immigrants...
from Portugal and coastal Brazil, and on the “Guerra dos Macates,” 1709-1711, between the sugar-planters in Olinda and the new bourgeoisie in Recife.

The second edition of the *Historia* did not appear until 1878, at Bahia; a third appeared in Lisbon, 1880.

Rocha Pitta (1660-1738), a native of Bahia, traveled to Coimbra to take his degree, then spent most of the rest of his life on his family’s plantation in Brazil.


21. PITTA, Sebastião da Rocha. *Historia da America Portugueza, desde o anno de mil e quinhentos do seu descobrimento até o de mil e setecentos e vinte e quatro….* Lisbon: Francisco Arthur da Silva, 1880. Large 8°, contemporary red half sheep over dark green pebbled cloth (minor wear), spine gilt in five compartments, raised bands, marbled endleaves, original green on yellow printed wrappers bound in (small repair at outer margin of front wrapper; tiny repair at outer margin of rear wrapper), edges sprinkled. Title in red and black with publisher’s monogram. Six lithograph plates. Double-page engraved map of Brazil. Overall in fine condition. xxviii, 404 pp., 6 plates and 1 double-page map. $600.00

Third edition but First Illustrated Edition of the first general history of Brazil, which was first published in Lisbon, 1730, and again at Bahia, 1878. This edition is described in error on the front wrapper and the title-page as the second. It was revised and annotated by J.G. Goes. The illustrations depict landfall in 1500, the city of Salvador, Bahia, the death of Padre Ignacio d’Azevedo, João Fernandes Vieira, panning for gold, and Rio de Janeiro. There is also a double-page map of Brazil.

Burns describes Rocha Pitta as “one of the foremost eighteenth-century historians” (Perspectives on Brazilian History p. 16), although Rocha Pitta is often condemned for his florid and ornate language, and for not using primary sources. Southey’s harsh assessment has been widely quoted: “The only general history of Brazil is … a meagre and inaccurate work, which has been accounted valuable merely because there was no other” (Preface to the History of Brazil, London 1810-19). On the other hand, Southey testified to the importance of Rocha Pitta’s *Historia* by numerous citations of it throughout his own work. And while Southey rejected Rocha Pitta’s methodology, the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico (established 1839) respected and sometimes adhered to it. The *Historia* is an
important source on the history of Minas Geraes (where gold, diamonds and emeralds were all discovered during his lifetime), on the “Guerra dos Emboabas,” 1708-1711, between Paulistas and recent immigrants from Portugal and coastal Brazil, and on the “Guerra dos Macates,” 1709-1711, between the sugar-planters in Olinda and the new bourgeoisie in Recife.

Rocha Pitta (1660-1738), a native of Bahia, traveled to Coimbra to take his degree, then spent most of the rest of his life on his family’s plantation in Brazil.


Scarce and Valuable History of the Wars That Ultimately Expelled the Dutch from Brazil

22. RAPHAEL de Jesus, Fr. Castrioto Lusitano Parte I [all published] … Entrepresa, a Restauração de Pernambuco e das Capitanias confinantes …. Lisbon: Na Impressão de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1679. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (recased, later endleaves; rubbed, extremities worn, one joint starting to crack), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, title in gilt on black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title page signed by Clemente Billingue, with portrait of “Castrioto Lusitano” flanked by 3 allegorical figures, 2 putti, and a coat of arms, all in an elaborate architectural frame (see below). Title-page slightly soiled, otherwise crisp and clean. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (9 ll.), 701, (1) pp., (23 ll.). $6,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this scarce and valuable history of the wars that ultimately expelled the Dutch from Brazil. Borba de Moraes comments, “Despite the fact that it is not a primary source book, it is very much sought after and has become rare.” The author based his work on a manuscript by Diogo Lopes Santiago that was not published until 1875-1880, and also on such contemporary sources as Manoel Calado’s Valeroso Lucideno and D. Francisco Manoel de Mello’s Epanaforas. It is written as a panegyric to João Fernandes Vieyra, who organized and led the final insurrection (1645-1654): “Whatever his shortcomings, the rebellion of 1645 could hardly have succeeded without him, and his name is an imperishable one in Luso-Brazilian history” (Boxer p. 276). The nickname “Castrioto” refers to Jorge Castrioto, King of Epirus (Albania), the tale of whose exploits was popular in Portugal at this time.

The engraved title page has an fine half-length oval portrait of João Fernandes Vieyra in elaborately chased armor, wearing the Ordem de Cristo; a rectangle below holds his name, and running around the frame are the Latin words “Patrarunt nomen illi.” Allegorical figures in niches surround him. Above the portrait, the figure of Fortitudo hefts a Doric column; putti to either side bear a sword and a trumpet, representing martial valor and fame. To the left of the portrait, Fidelitas carries a book and the scales usually associated with Justice. To the right, Liberalitas holds a book and raises a hand in greeting. At the foot of the page is Fernandes Vieyra’s coat of arms, in an elaborate frame. The engraving is signed by Clemente Billingue (“Clemente Billingue Invenit e fes.”), whose dates Soares estimates as ca. 1660 to after 1716. Soares considers him proficient but not inspired: “um artista operoso, correcto por vezes nos delineamentos, mas desprezando
Frei Raphael de Jesus (d. 1693), a Benedictine monk, was named Chronista-mor do Reino by a decree of 1681. He wrote the seventh part of the Monarquia lusitana, published in 1683.


Facsimile reprint of the original 1907 edition.

*Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 972 (for the original edition).


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The standard bibliography for the Dutch in Brazil, and for the historiography of the epoch.
HISTORIA
DEL
LEVANTAMIENTO
DE
PORTUGAL.

POR EL MAESTRO
Fr. Antonio Seyner del Orden de
San Agustín en la Provincia
de Castilla.

A NUESTRO PADRE
R. el Padre Maestro Frai Juan de
Santo Thoma, Confesor de la Ma-
egadad del Rei nuestro Señor
Filipe Quarto el
Grande.

Con licencia y privilegio.

En Zaragoza, Por Pedro Lancipa y Leastra, Impresor del
Reino de Aragon, y de la Veulta á lo, Año 1644.
Revolution in Portugal and Dutch Treachery in Angola and São Thomé, With Comments on Trade with Latin America

25. SEYNER, Antonio. *Historia del levantamiento de Portugal*. Zaragoza: Por Pedro Lanaja, y Lamarca, 1644. 4°, late eighteenth-century tree sheep (very slight wear to extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges tinted green. Title within typographic border. Woodcut tailpieces and initials. Some browning, scattered light spotting, a few small stains. In very good to fine condition. (8 ll.), 276 pp., (4 ll.). $3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This account of the struggle to restore Portuguese independence, written by a Spanish Augustinian who was imprisoned in Portugal, is full of bitter comments on the behavior of the Portuguese. Seyner is delighted to recount how the Dutch, having agreed to rent a fleet to the Portuguese, promptly commanded Prince Maurice of Nassau to take the whole Dutch fleet in Brazil and capture the Portuguese colonies of Angola and São Thomé (pp. 123-6, 164-70). Seyner reports that the Jesuit Provincial in Rio de Janeiro conspired to overcome the pro-Spanish Captain General, the Marquês de Montalvão. The acclamation of D. João IV in Rio is described on pp 44-8. Mentioned as well is commerce in sugar, silver and other articles by persons coming from Buenos Aires, Lima, and via Rio de Janeiro (pp. 206-9). Seyner gives details of the treatment of Spanish monks and merchants from Buenos Aires, Potosí and Lima who happened to pass through Lisbon on their way to Spain: they were relieved of the money and goods they were carrying and were forced to trudge from one bureaucrat to another in an attempt to recover them.


Biographies of Brazilian Women
Including Clara Caramarão, Who Fought Against the Dutch Invasion in Olinda (Pernambuco)


FIRST EDITION; another was printed in 1997. These biographies (some of which appeared in Brazilian periodicals) describe notable Brazilian women, including stories such as “Paraguaçu ou Catharina Alves,” the Pernambucan women in Tejucupapo, the
BRASILEIRAS

CELEBRES

POR

J. NORBERTO DE S. S.

Pode-se avaliar a civilização de um povo pela atenção, decência, consideração com que as mulheres são educadas, tratadas e protegidas.

Marquez de MArca.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Livraria de B. L. Garnier

69, Rua do Ouvidor, 49

PARIS

Garnier Irmãos, Editores, 6, Rue des Saints-Pères

1862

Item 26
blessed Joanna de Gusmão, women involved in the Conjuração Mineira, D. Maria Doro-théa (or Marília de Dirceu), the women of Bahia during the War for Independence, and Brazilian women who have traveled abroad. The first 53 pages are an overview. Each chapter has substantial footnotes.

Souza Silva (1820-1891), a prolific and versatile author who was born and died in Rio de Janeiro, is best known for his contributions to literary history and criticism. According to Silvio Romero (quoted in Ribeiro Filho), “Hoje é impossível escrever a história, principalmente a história literária do Brasil, sem recorrer as publicações dêste laborioso escritor.”

Ford, Whittet and Raphael, Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres p. 166: calling for only [v]-vi, 232 pp. Innocêncio IV, 142 (giving the title as As Brasileiras, and describing it as in press); XII, 121 (correcting the title and giving the collation). Not in Blake, who cites (in error for this?) Brasileiras illustres, Paris 1862, with 235 pp. (IV, 215). NUC: MH, InU. OCLC: 3111138 (calling for vi, 232 pp.); 504279269; 794351361 is digitized from the Harvard University copy. Not located in Porbase, which lists other works by this author. Jisc locates 2 copies at the British Library and one each at Manchester University and University of London-ULRLS.

The Second, Expanded Edition

27. SOLORZANO PEREIRA, Juan de. Obras varias posthumas …. Contienen una recopilacion de diversos Tratados, Memoriales, Papeles eruditos, y algunos Escritos en causas Fiscales, y todos llenos de mucha enseñanza y erudicion. Corregidas e emendadas en estas edicion por el Licenciado D. Francisco Maria Vallarna …. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real de la Gazeta, 1776. Folio (37 x 24 cm.), contemporary vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript author and title on spine. Large woodcut printer’s monogram and vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and tailpiece. Woodcut initials and woodcut factotum initials. Footnotes. Text in two columns. Occasional light dampstains. Overall in very good to fine condition. Contemporary ink inscription on front free endleaf recto. (8 ll.), 339 pp. Pages 173, 269, 282, 291, and 337 misnumbered 373, 169, 582, 191, and 737, respectively. Signature “T” omitted, as issued: text and pagination follow. $800.00

Second edition, expanded, of this collection of eight works by a leading Spanish legal authority, some of which pertain to laws governing Spanish conquest and settlement in America. All except two had been published previous to the first collected edition, which appeared simultaneously in Saragossa and Madrid, 1676, with slightly different title pages.

Perhaps the most important work in this collection is the “Discurso, y alegacion en derecho, sobre la culpa que resulta contra el General D. Juan de Benavides Becan, y Almirante D. Juan de Leoz … en razon de aver desamparado la flota de su cargo, que el ano de 1628 venia a estos Reinos de la Provincia de Nueva España … en manos del Cossario Olandes, en el Puerto, y Baia de Mataças …” (pp. 245-334). Its account of the capture of a Spanish silver fleet by the Dutch admiral Piet Heyn at Matanzas, Cuba in 1628 makes it one of the crucial sources for the history of the war between the Spanish
OBRAS VARIAS
POSTHUMAS
DEL DOCTOR DON JUAN
DE SOLORZANO PEREYRA,
Cavallero del Orden de Santiago, del Consejo de su Magestad,
en el Supremo de Castilla y de las Indias, Junta de Guerra
de ellas, y de la de Minas.
Contienen una recopilacion de diversos Tratados, Memorialia, Papelos emitiros, y algunos
Escritos en causas_Fiscales_, y todos llenos de mucho mérito
y erudición.
CORREGIDAS Y ENMENDADAS EN ESTA EDICION
POR EL LICENCIADO D. FRANCISCO MARIA VALLARNA,
- Abogado de los Reales Consejos, y del Colegio de esta Corte.

EN MADRID:
CON LICENCIA, Y PRIVILEGIO DE S. M.
En la Imprenta Real de la GAZETA.
AÑO DE MDCCCLXXVII.

Item 27
and the Dutch. The “Discurso” had been published separately at Madrid, 1631, and in that edition is extremely rare.

In one of the works not published separately, Solorzano Pereira discusses whether officials in the Chancellaria de Valladolid had the right to brand the faces of some gypsies accused of theft (pp. 335-9). The other work not published separately, “Papel político, con lugares de buenas letras, sobre la variedad de los dictámenes de los hombres, así en el luzgar, como en el Discurrir acerca de cualquier cosa” (pp. 201-8), discusses how men come to disagree, with copious quotations from classical authors.

Solorzano Pereira was a Spanish jurist who for a time lived in Lima, where he was a member of the Senate. After his return to Spain he became legal advisor to the Council of the Indies. His De jure Indiarum or Política Indiana, first published in Madrid, 1629, is a major source on all aspects of Indian life.


---

**Protecting the Dutch Republic**

28. [TREATY]. *Tratado de limites, & barreyra, concluido, e ajustado entre a sacra, e augusta magestade de Carlos VI Emperador dos Romanos, Rey de Alemanha, Bohemia, & Hungria, &c. & suas altas potencias os Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas do Paiz Bayxo em Anveres a 15. de Novembro de 1715. Traduzido no idioma portuguez.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title-page, woodcut headpiece and seven-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Some soiling to first and final leaves. Overall in good condition. Old octagonal paper tag with blue border in upper blank corner of title-page. An early hand has added the ink manuscript text of an “Artigo secreto do Tratado da Barreira” to the first blank leaf recto following p. 28. 28 pp., (2 blank ll.). $350.00

The three Barrier Treaties signed in 1709, 1713, and 1715, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, were designed to provide the Dutch with a buffer zone against the Holy Roman Emperor that consisted of cities and fortresses garrisoned by Dutch soldiers. This one between Emperor Charles VI and the United Provinces was signed in Antwerp on 15 November 1715. Pages 15-17 list the loans made by the United Provinces to Emperor Charles II (1690-1698) and Great Britain (1707-1712), and how these debts are to be repaid.

The Barrier Treaties were closely related to the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) and was notable for establishing a balance of power in Europe. The balance of power, first mentioned by Charles Davenant in 1701, was a new concept that remained a significant factor in European politics until the French Revolution, and resurfaced again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

29. ZAVAŁA Y AUÑÓN, Miguel de. *Representacion al Rey N. Señor D. Phelipe V ... dirigida al mas seguro aumento del Real Erario, y conseguir la felicidad, mayor alivio, riqueza y abundancia de su Monarquia ....* [Madrid?]: 1732 [i.e., 1738?]. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (remains of ties), horizontal manuscript title on spine (faded). Large woodcut initials, headpiece and tailpiece. Some browning; small piece of blank margin torn off B2. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.), 180 pp. $1,800.00

Second (?) edition of this important work on the Spanish economy, with emphasis on colonial commerce. Aguilar Piñal notes two different editions of this work—one collating 1 l., 266 pp. (in folio, though Aguilar Piñal erroneously terms it a quarto), and a folio edition collating as our copy—both with title-pages dated 1732 but without place of publication or publisher. Alden & Landis perceptively note that, in the edition we offer, the ten-year royal privilege and *fee de erratas* are dated 1738, that is, the title-page date is the date of composition and not a publication date; the other edition is printed without licenses. The *Representacion* was probably printed in Madrid, as that is where the *fee de erratas* was issued.

Zavala y Auñón suggests that the Spanish colonies be allowed to trade only with Spain, and for that purpose recommends the establishment of monopoly companies set up on the English and Dutch models (pp. 132-47). The numerous problems involved in such companies (from the nobility’s dislike of trade to the likelihood that other nations will try to sabotage them) are dealt with on pp. 147-68, and the many benefits of exclusive trade on pp. 168-80. Zavala y Auñón also strongly recommends the elimination of most taxes, including *rentas provinciales*, which he believes put too heavy a burden on the poorest classes, in favor of a flat tax on property and income.

The *Representacion* appeared again in Zavala y Auñón’s *Miscelanea economico-politica*, Pamplona 1749, one of the most important sources for the history of the Spanish Hacienda in the eighteenth century. Zavala y Auñón was a native of Badajoz.

REPRESENTACION
AL REY N. SEÑOR
D. PHELIPE V.
(QUE DIOS GUARDE)

DIRIGIDA
AL MAS SEGURO AUMENTO DEL REAL ERARIO,
y configurar la felicidad, mayor alivio, riqueza,
y abundancia de su Monarquía.

QUE DISTRIBUIDOS LOS TRIBUTOS
proportionalmente, sea menos la paga de sus Vassallos,
resultando mucho más crecido el fondo de la
Real Hacienda.

QUE REESTABLECIENTOSE LAS LABORES, Y DEMAS
exercicios del campo, se reparen las carestías, que los años electricos
ocasionen, haciendo uso de las muchas tierras inculanas, que
se hallan en todo el Reyno.

QUE FLOREZCA EN NUESTROS DOMINIOS UN COMERCIO
superior al de las demás Naciones de Europa, con permanente
seguridad en el establecimiento de Fábricas de todos
grandes.

QUE SOLOS NUESTROS ESPAÑOLES HAGAN
el Comercio de la América, trayendo a España, y circulando en
solo ella, los immense tesoros que producen aquellos
riqueísimos Reynos.

HECHA
POR DON MIGUEL DE ZAVALA Y AUÑON, REGIDOR
perpetuo, y próspero de la Ciudad de Badajoz, del Concejo de
su Magestad, y Superintendente General de la Pueblaría General
de Jaros, y Méridas.

Año de M.DCC.XXXII.
Item 29
Our Lisbon Office

RICHARD C. RAMER
Old and Rare Books
Rua do Século, 107 · Apartamento 4
1200-434 Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Email lx@livroraro.com · Website www.livrora.com
Telephones (351) 21-346-0938 and 21-346-0947
Fax (351) 21-346-7441

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT