RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 394
Firsts Online
London’s Rare Book Fair
Highlights
November 27, 2020

Special List 394
Firsts Online
London’s Rare Book Fair Highlights

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 394
Firsts Online
London's Rare Book Fair
Highlights

Tropical Fevers Treated in Brazil and Angola, 1799
Attacks Excessive Use of Bloodletting

1. AZEREDO, José Pinto de. *Ensaios sobre algumas enfermidades d’Angola.*... Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (slight wear at head of spine), flat spine with gilt bands, text block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Small discoloration in lower inner margin of title-page and next few leaves. A very small wormhole in lower outer margin of first five leaves, without loss. Nevertheless crisp and clean, in very good condition. Octagonal paper tag with blue edges at foot of spine. Initials “G.S.” stamped on front free endleaf recto and title page. xvi, 149 pp., (1 blank l.). $4,800.00

FIRST EDITION; it did not appear again until editions of Luanda, 1967 and 2010. The author (1763-1807), a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied at Edinburgh (1786-1788) and presented his graduate thesis on gout at Leiden, practiced medicine in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco before being appointed físico-mor de Angola. In this famous work he notes that the tropical fevers found in Brazil and Angola are very similar, and draws on his experience with both venues. Pinto de Azeredo achieved excellent results with his "new method" of treatment, which included the use of quinine, nux vomica, arsenic, and the inside of the coconut rind. The *Ensaios* has separate sections dealing with the causes and cures of dysentery and tetanus. In the introduction, Pinto de Azeredo attacks the excessive use of bleeding in Angola and in America ("com particularidade na Bahia"). Longthy footnotes include citations of authoritative references and recipes for cures such as various kinds of tea.

ENSAIOS
SOBRE
ALGUMAS ENFERMIDADES
D'ANGOLA,
DEDICADOS
AO
SERENISSIMO SENHOR
D. JOÃO
PRINCIPE DO BRAZIL
POR
JOSE' PINTO DE AZEREDO,
Cavalleiro da Ordem de Cristo, Doutor em
Medicina, e Socio de varias Academias
da Europa:

LISBOA,
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA.
M. DCC. XCVI.
Com licença da Meza do Desembargo da Paço.

Item 1
Commentaries by the Head of the Portuguese Inquisition,
Based on Biblical Translation by an Italian Who Studied with Savonarola
With Letters from André de Resende and Jerónimo Osório

+2. [BIBLE. O.T. Pentateuch]. Fr. Jerónimo Oleastro [de Azambuja],
O.P. Reverendi patris Fratris Hieronymi ab Oleastro Lusitani, Pradicatorii
Ordinis ... Co[m]mentaria in Mósi Pentateuchum, iuxta M. Sanctis Pagníni
Lucensis eiusdem ordinis interpretationem: quibus Hebraica veritas exactis-
sime explicatur.... 5 volumes. Lisbon: apud Iohannem Berrerium [João de
Barreira], 1556. Folio (27.3 x 20.2 cm), disbound. Several large woodcut
initials; other smaller ones as well. Title-pages of volumes II through
V within elegant architectural woodcuts. Large, attractive woodcut
printer’s device on versos of final leaves of volumes II through IV. Crude
repairs in volume I to title-page, affecting but not completely obscuring
some letters of text. Repairs to blank portions of upper and lower outer
corners of second and third preliminary leaves without affecting text.
A bit more than half of recto of fourth preliminary leaf scored (perhaps
by the Inquisition), but with text still legible. Occasional light browning
and faint marginal dampstains. Overall the set is in solid but somewhat
less than good condition. Two old circular stamps of Dominican house
in Chile, the “Biblioteca del Convento Principal de Predicadores, Chile”
in blank portions of volume I title-page; another in lower blank portion
of verso. Old ink inscriptions on volume I title-page. (4 ll.), 315, (1) pp.,
(6 ll., 1 l. errata, 1 l.). 5 volumes. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITIONS of these commentaries, including the full text of the first five books
of the Bible. The initial volume contains a dedication by the author to the Cardinal D.
Henrique and a prologue by the author to the reader. At the beginning of Exodus is a
letter in Latin from D. Jerónimo Osório to the author, and another from Jerónimo de Brito
to the reader. At the beginning of Leviticus is a letter in Latin from André de Resende
to the Cardinal D. Henrique.

A Dominican Friar born in Azambuja (d. 1563), Frey Jerónimo Oleastro was one
of the most notable theologians of his time, known for being accomplished in Hebrew
and Greek. D. João III sent him to the Council of Trent, where he was most noticed in
the session of 7 January 1546, when he energetically opposed any attempt at innova-
tion. It was at the Council of Trent that he became known for his commentaries on the
Pentateuch. Having been elected Prior of the Monastery of Batalha in 1552, the Cardinal
Infante D. Henrique called on him to take up the post of Inquisitor at Évora. He was
then transferred to the Lisbon Inquisition, where he became inquisidor-mor in 1555. As
head of the Inquisition, he was known for practicing the greatest violence and cruelty.
In 1560 he was elected Provincial of his order.

Frey Jerónimo Oleastro based his work on the translation of the Bible by Sanctes
Pagnino (1470-1541), a native of Lucca (Tuscany) who became a Dominican at age 16
and studied under Savonarola and others. Pagnino, who counted the Medici among his
patrons, was summoned by Pope Leo X to teach at the school for Oriental languages in
Rome. He was admired by other scholars, including some rabbis, for his literal adherence
to the Hebrew in Veteris et Novi Testamenti nova translation, first published in Lyon, 1527.

* Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Livros quinhentistas portugueses 9, 10, 11, 12,
and 13. Adams 153 and 154 (Leviticum and Deuteronomii only; according to the collation
of Deuteronomii given by signatures, apparently with a final leaf not present in our copy; however, this is not explained, and the pagination given does not go beyond leaf 69, the same as in our copy). Anselmo 141, 320, 321, 322, and 323. BM Portuguese Pre-1601 STC, p. 4. Barbosa Machado II, 483-4. Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI, 393 (three copies, none of which have the final two leaves present in our copy: one with leaves badly deteriorated in the margins; another in extremely poor condition overall, lacking the final gathering); 389 (three copies; one in poor condition); 390 (four copies); 392 (five copies: two in poor condition); 391 (five copies: at least one in poor condition). For an introduction to the study of these commentaries see Manuel Augusto Rodrigues, “A obra exegetica de Fr. Jerónimo de Azambuja,” Biblios, LV (1979), 183-195. See also José Sebastião da Silva Dias, Correntes de sentimento religioso em Portugal (séculos XVI a XVIII), 2 volumes, Coimbra: Universidade, 1960; and Grande enciclopédia, III, 886-7. Not in King Manuel. Not in Darlow and Moule. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 634791943 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek Augsburg, without collation); 881199943 (Universidad de Salamanca, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.; [4], 96 h.; [2], 67 h., [1] en bl.; [2], 86 h.; [4], 69, [1] h., with signatures [asterisco]A-T8 V6 A6; [asterisco]A-M8; [A-H8 K6; [A-K8 L6; [A-H8 16. -- La h. [calderón]4 de la última pt. en bl.); 758673993 (St. Galler Bibliotheksnetz, calling for “1 Band.”); 662422747 (Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek Mainz, calling for [9] Bl., 315 S., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2], 86, [2], 69, [1] Bl.); 165520180 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, calling for “p. 1-5”); 458976521 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for “5 parties en 1 vol.”); 45979979 (listed without location or collation); 83612725 is a microform (EROMM-Microform and Digital Masters, giving collation as [8], 315, [13] p.). Not located in Orbis. Hollis cites only a 1586 Lyon edition. Oxford University online catalogue cites only a Lyon 1588 edition. Melvyl cites only the Antwerp 1568 edition at the California State Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München (no collation), and Stadtbibliothek Mainz with collation [9] Bl., 315 pp., [4], 96, [4], 67, [2] 86, [2], 69, [1].

WITH:


AND WITH:


AND WITH:
Cömentaria in librum Numerorum.

REVERENDI

AD MODUM PATRIS

FRATRIS HIERONYMI O-

LEASTRAE LVSITANIPRARDI

cator et ordinis, ac sacre Theologia pro-

fessoris, nec vero haereticorum prout et at

inclytam Odosopon Inquisitores Con-

memtaria in Librum Numerorum, nuta

M. Santa Pagnini Lucensi eadem or-

dinis interpretationem, quotus Hebraea-

cam necessitatem explicatur, quae ad

unum compositionem aptari possunt

ex ipsius litterae penetralibus formam

anunciatur, operis juxta, et alius

clausa in usus nullo

futurum.

SUBIT SANC
e INVI

finitam ex nascen
e renerum patrae Alitirini Circa-

tennis, quod modum Portu-

galiae province propros

Principali,

Olyssipone

Ex officina Ioannisideos Colovesa,

M. D. LVII.
Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastræi Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Commentaria in Librum Numerorum, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur .... Lisbon: ex officina Joannis Blauij Colonie[n]sis [João Blávio], 1557. Occasional light browning and faint marginal dampstains. Overall in good condition. (2), 86 ll.; (3 of 4, lacking blank ¶1, according to Adams; Anselmo also says that this leaf is blank).

AND WITH:

Reverendi adminum partis Fratris Hieronimi Oleastræi Lusitani prædicatorij ordinis ... Commentaria in Librum Deuteronomii, iuxta M. Santis Pagnini Lucensis interpretaionem: Quibus Hebraica veritas exactissime explicatur .... Lisbon: ex officina Ioan[n]is Blauij Colonie[n]sis [João Blávio], 1558. Repairs to outer corners of leaves 65 and 66. Corners missing, with text, on leaves 67, 68, and 69: crudely replaced with later paper and reinforced with tissue; some text lost in column nearest fore-edge, affecting from 14 to 23 lines. 69 ll. [lacking final leaf with printer’s device and colophon].

Golden Age Spanish Novel

3. CÉSPEDES Y MENESES, Gonçalo [or Gonzalo] de. Varia fortuna del soldado Pindaro. Lisbon: Por Geraldo de la Viña [i.e. Geraldo da Vinha], 626 [i.e. 1626]. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (worn; 3 of 4 thong ties defective), vertical manuscript short title on spine. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut and factotum initials. Small typographical vignette at bottom of fourth unnumbered preliminary leaf. Typographical headpiece on leaf 1 recto, Large typographical vignette on verso of final leaf. Dampstains throughout, mostly light, but somewhat darker in a few leaves. Occasional minor soiling. Final quire coming loose. Small irregular piece of about 1 cm. square gone from lower blank margin of title page. Paper flaw or small tear of ca. 6 cm. at bottom blank margin of leaf F2, not affecting text. Despite all these faults, still in good, honest, unsophisticated condition, much better than either of the two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Occasional old [contemporary?] ink underlining and notes. Mid-nineteenth-century blue and white paper label pasted on near head of spine with number “747” [a shelf location?] stamped at center. [4], 188 ll. a4, A–Z9, 2A4. Leaf I6 wrongly signed I4. Leaf 25 wrongly numbered 52; 65 wrongly
VARIA FORTVNA
DEL SOLDADO PINDARO.

Por don Gonzalo de Cespedes y Menezes vecino y natural de Madrid.
Al Excelentissimo señor don Manuel Alonso Perez de Guzman el Bueno Duque de Medina Sidonia.

Con todas las licencias necesarias,

LISBOA. Por Geraldo de la Viña. 626.
numbered 56; 86 wrongly numbered 73; 87 wrongly numbered 78; 98 wrongly numbered 89; 101 wrongly numbered 103. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION of a significant Spanish Golden Age novel. It was published at least four times in the seventeenth century, once in the eighteenth and several times in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The second edition, Lisbon: Vicente Alvarez, 1640, is even rarer than the first. None of the early editions are common.

The book is dedicated to Don Manuel Pérez de Guzmán el Bueno, Duque de Medina Sidonia, etc. The second leaf, with licenses, is in Portuguese. The rest of the book is entirely in Spanish.

Gonzalo de Céspedes y Meneses (1585? -1638), a native of Madrid, was a Spanish novelist, poet, historian, and polemicist. Nothing is known for certain of him before the publication of his celebrated romance, the Poema trágico del español Gerardo, y desengaño del amor lascivo (1615-1617), translated into English by Leonard Digges in 1622 as Gerardo the Unfortunate Spaniard. There is evidence that he had been sentenced to eight years in the galleys previous to January 1, 1620, and that the penalty had been commuted, but the nature of his offense is not stated. His treatment of political questions in the Historia apologética en los sucesos del reyno de Aragon, y su ciudad de Zaragoza, años de 91 y 92 (1622), having led to the confiscation of the book, Céspedes took up his residence at Zaragoza and Lisbon. While in exile he issued a collection of six short stories entitled Historias peregrinas y exemplares (1623), the present unfinished romance Varia fortuna del soldado Pindaro (1626), and the first part of his Historia de Felipe IV. (1631), a fulsome eulogy which was rewarded by the author’s appointment as official historiographer to the Spanish king. His novels, though written in a ponderous, affected style, display considerable imagination and insight into character. According to Ward, “His achievement was to blend courtly and picaresque elements into a genre which reacted against the more sordid situations then popular in fiction. His best works are the semi-autobiographical… Poema trágico del español Gerardo … and Varia fortuna del soldado Pindaro ….” The Poema trágico was used by John Fletcher in The Spanish Curate and in The Maid of the Mill.

Céspedes y Meneses’s unfinished romance Varia fortuna del soldado Pindaro shows the influence of Cervantes. It is a novella picaresca, with Byzantine episodes that are often difficult to believe. It is a classic “soldadescas,” a genre dedicated to the life of soldiers. The novella is supposedly unfinished, and appropriately ends with (?) at the end of l. 188 recto. This is the same way that Céspedes y Meneses ends chapter XIX, l. 74 recto, which suggests an added element of suspense with the use of this punctuation mark at the end of a chapter. Chapter XXIII also ends in the same fashion, with the (?), before beginning Libro II of the work (l. 89 verso).

The novel is written from the first person, as an autobiography by a soldier from Castilla named Pindaro. An example of the complexities of style can be found immediately as the book begins with Pindaro telling of his adventures as a young man. Most likely to explain why certain erudite literary references are encountered in the text, Pindaro says that he studied under Jesuit priests as a young man where he became familiar with the sciences and letters (l. 7 verso). Pindaro speaks highly of the Jesuits, stating they were the men to whom Europe owes the glory and education of the nobility and youth (“me entregaron a los Padres Jesuitas, hombres a quien Europa deue en estos ultimos siglos, la gloria y enseñanza de su nobleza y juventud” l. 8 recto). The soldier Pindaro gets into trouble at school (which is not very well specified) and fearing the punishment that awaited him, he begins his first peregrinacion with his friend Figueroa on the road to Toledo. The excitement begins when he and Figueroa reach a town called Torrijos. They find a sword leaning against a statue and take it, as they find it appropriate for their trip. Figueroa puts it in his belt because he is the larger of the two boys. The boys continue on their way but hear voices behind them. One of the voices, they soon realize, is the owner of the sword. The owner
of the sword chases after them and kicks Figueroa so badly that before Pindaro is none the wiser he looks back at his friend and sees him covered in blood (but they continue to run). Finally the young men are caught (not before jumping into a river first) because Figueroa is bleeding profusely from the head. The city guards hold them. At this point, because Figueroa is wounded and was carrying the sword, which made him appear to be the more guilty party, Pindaro takes his leave from Figueroa and does not meet up with him again for many years (this episode takes place from l. 8 recto to l. 9 recto).

The work is full of comments on bravery and honor, sometimes shown in a dark humor. For example, the first sentence of Libro II reads: There is nothing that can corrupt a man more than happiness (No ay cosa en este mundo que mas pueda corromper a los hombre que la felicidad), l. 90 recto.

Not in Ticknor Catalogue, which lists this work only in an imperfect copy of the Madrid, 1845 edition. See also Ticknor, History of Spanish Literature, III, 87; Ward, Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature, pp. 117-8; and Julián González-Barrera. “Soldados, doncelas y expósitos: Gonzalo de Céspedes y Meneses, un fiel lector cervantino” in Nueva Revista de Filología Española, 57:2, 2009; pp. 761-76.. OCLC: 433105085 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 557780770 (British Library); 70439040 (University of Alberta); 805024937 (Universitat de Barcelona). CCPBE locates five copies: Biblioteca Pública del Estado en Málaga, Universidad de Oviedo, Biblioteca Histórica Municipal-Madrid, Biblioteca Nacional de España, and Real Academia Española-Madrid. Not located in Rebiun. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one with “Rosto e outras f. prelim. danificadas; f. perfuradas; aparado.—Enc. mau estado”; the other with “F. perfuradas; aparado” in a mid-nineteenth-century quarter leather binding). Jisc locates the British Library copy only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies of this edition cited by Porbase, plus a single copy cited by the Catalogo del Servizio Bibliotecario Nazionale at the Biblioteca centrale della Regione siciliana Alberto Bombace-Palermo.
COMPENDIO
HISTÓRICO
DO ESTADO
DA UNIVERSIDADE
DE
COIMBRA
NO TEMPO DA INVASSÃO DOS DENOMINADOS
JESUITAS
E
DOS ESTRAGOS
FEITOS NAS SCIENCIAS
E NOS PROFESSORES, E DIRECTORES
QUE A REGIAM
PELAS MAQUINACOES, E PUBLICACOES
DOS NOVOS ESTATUTOS
POR ELES FABRICADOS

LISBOA
NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRAPHICA.
ANNO MDCLXXI
POR ORDEM DE SUA MAESTADE.

Item 4
Marquês de Pombal vs. the Jesuits

4. [COUTINHO, João Pereira Ramos de Azeredo, and D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho, principal authors]. Compendio historico do estado da Universidade de Coimbra no tempo da invasão dos denominados Jesuitas e dos estragos feitos nas sciencias e nos professores, e directores que a regiam pelas maquinações, e publicações dos novos estatutos por elles fabricados. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1771. Folio (30.4 x 22.7 cm.), later tree calf (minimal wear), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt lettering and fillets. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Several large and elegant woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece. Considerable light dampstaining. Uncut. In good condition. (1 l.), xv pp., (1 l.), 348, 124 pp., (1 l. errata, 1 blank l.).

$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. An 8º edition appeared the following year. Editions of 1778 and 1871 are also cited. There is a so-called second edition of Coimbra, 1906, and a facsimile of the present edition, 1972.

The principal authors of this work were the two Brazilian brothers, Desembargador João Pereira Ramos de Azeredo Coutinho, and D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho, afterwards Bishop of Coimbra and Rector of the University, both born on the sugar plantation of Marapicú, Rio de Janeiro. This book constituted a key part of the Marquês de Pombal’s propaganda campaign against the Jesuit Order.

The Compendio begins with a “Carta Regia” setting up a “Junta da Providencia Literaria” under the inspection of Cardinal da Cunha and Pombal. Its aim was to rectify “the decadence, and ruin, to which the Arts and Sciences were reduced at the University of Coimbra, through the machinations of the Jesuits: examining ... the causes of it: pondering the means which would be best suited for the restoration of public studies...” The Junta consisted of Cardinal da Cunha, the Bishop of Béja, José Ricalde Pereira de Castro, Francisco de Lemos de Faria, João Ramos de Azevedo, Pombal, José Seabra da Silva, Francisco Antonio Marques Giraldes de Andrade, and Manuel Pereira da Silva. However, it is known that the work was composed principally by João Pereira Ramos de Azevedo Coutinho and his brother, D. Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira Coutinho. These brothers were also the principal authors of the completely revised Estatutos da Universidade de Coimbra, published the following year.

Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (1699-1782), later 1.º Conde de Oeiras and still later 1.º Marquês de Pombal, upon the accession of D. José to the throne in 1750 assumed the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs; by 1755 he had become de facto head of government. His ministries coincided with the reign of D. José, 1750-1777. Pombal is notable for his swift and competent leadership in the aftermath of the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. He implemented sweeping economic policies in Portugal to regulate commercial activity and standardize quality throughout the country. Pombal was instrumental in weakening the grip of the Inquisition. The term “Pombaline” is used to describe not only his tenure, but also the architectural style which formed after the great earthquake.

Pombal introduced many fundamental administrative, educational, economic, and ecclesiastical reforms justified in the name of “reason” and was instrumental in advancing secularization. However, some would argue that Pombal’s “enlightenment,” while far-reaching, was primarily a mechanism for enhancing autocracy at the expense of individual liberty and especially an apparatus for crushing opposition, suppressing
criticism, and furthering colonial economic exploitation as well as intensifying print censorship and consolidating personal control and profit.

Having lived in Vienna and London, the latter city in particular being a major center of the Enlightenment, Melo increasingly believed that the Jesuits, with their grip on science and education, were an inherent drag on an independent, Portuguese-style iluminismo. He was especially familiar with the anti-Jesuit tradition of Britain, and in Vienna he had made friends with Gerhard van Swieten, a confidant of Maria Theresa of Austria and a staunch adversary of the Austrian Jesuits’ influence. As prime minister Pombal engaged the Jesuits in a propaganda war, which was watched closely by the rest of Europe, and he launched a number of conspiracy theories regarding the order’s desire for power. During the Távora affair he accused the Society of Jesus of treason and attempted regicide, a major public relations catastrophe for the order in the age of absolutism. Because the Jesuits were the chief inquisitors in Portugal in the eighteenth century, Pombal’s efforts against their order was instrumental in weakening the grip of the Inquisition. Pombal thus initiated the suppression of the Jesuits throughout Europe and in the colonies of Portugal, Spain and France, which culminated in 1773, when Pope Clement XIV was forced to suppress the order completely.

* See Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 228, in which he describes the 1772 edition, mentioning the present edition in a note, but giving an incomplete collation, without the 348 pp. section; Período colonial, pp. 102-3, also citing the 1772 edition, with a similar reference to the present one, giving the same incomplete collation. Portugal, Biblioteca Nacional, Marquês de Pombal: catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico, 403 (without mention of the unnumbered table of contents leaf immediately before the main body of text). Imprensa Nacional 20. Inocêncio II, 418; IV, 20; X, 331; see also Inocêncio I, XLIII; II, 94; IX, 80; XIX, 21 for the 1772 8º edition. Palha 2522. Rodrigues 657. Sacramento Blake IV, 22-3, cites only the 1772 edition. Assembleia da República, Século XVIII 813. Misericórdia de Lisboa, Século XVIII 809. Monteverde 1683 (without mention of the unnumbered leaf with the table of contents). Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. See Kenneth Maxwell, Pombal: Paradox of the Enlightenment, Cambridge 1995. Porbase locates six copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Faculdade de Letras-Universidade do Porto, one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha [lacking the 348 pp. section?], and another in the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas-Universidade Nova de Lisboa [collation given is 15, 472 pp.].

Intrepid Englishman Visits Indochina, Southeast Asia, and Mexico

5. DAMPIER, Capt. William. Voyages and Descriptions. Volume II. In three parts, viz. I. A Supplement of the Voyage round the World, Describing the Countrys 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
Voyages and Descriptions.

Vol. II.

In THREE Parts, viz.

1. 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 Jucutan, 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 Afriick, its Product, Negro's, &c.

By Captain William Dampier.

Illustrated with Particular Maps and Draughts.

To which is Added,

A General INDEX to both Volumes.

LONDON,
Printed for James Knapton, at the Crown in St Paul's Church-yard. M DC XCIX.
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.

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, racoons, 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 equalled 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.”

Orders of Chivalry, With Emphasis on the “Estado da Índia,”
By a Native of Macau

6. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Escudo dos cavalleiros das ordens militares.
Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1670. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (ties gone, small hole in spine near head), vertical manuscript title on spine, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large elegant woodcut initial on recto of second leaf. Smaller woodcut initial on p. 1. In fine condition. (12 ll.), 307 pp. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION. In this work Fr. Jacinto de Deus treats 61 military orders, including the Orders of Santiago, Malta, Aviz, Christ, the Templars, etc. There is even a brief section (pp. 192-4) devoted to King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table! He gives accounts of their foundation, their jurisdiction, and their activities, if any, in the early discoveries, in Ethiopia, and in the “Estado da Índia.” The final section (pp. 266-307) contains letters from King Philip III (II of Portugal) to the Conde da Vidigueira, to D. Jeronymo de Azevedo, and to D. Francisco Mascarenhas, viceroys of India, as well as one letter from King Philip II (I of Portugal) to D. Fr. Aleixo de Menezes, Archbishop Primate of India, regarding various decrees, papal authorizations, and so on, related to the military orders in the East. The book is dedicated to D. Rodrigo de Castro, Senhor de Sirigão, in Damão. The preliminary leaves include a neo-Latin epigram, a sonnet in Portuguese “A Monarchia Portugueza ao Author”, an unsigned poem in Spanish of four ten-line stanzas, a poem in Portuguese of six six-line stanzas by Fr. Hyacintho de Santo Thomas, followed by two Portuguese sonnets and a three-page elegy in Portuguese, all by the same author.

The Capuchin Fr. Jacinto de Deus, born in Macao in 1612, worked in the province of Madre de Deus in Goa where he was Provincial and a deputy of the Inquisition. He died in Goa in 1681.

In the present copy, on the verso of the fourth unnumbered leaf is a final three-line taxation statement dated 27 March 1670. According to Porbase, one of the copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal is a variant which does not contain this taxation statement.

ESCUDO
 DOS
 CAVALLEIROS
 DAS ORDENS
 MILITARES.

FR. IACINTO DE DEOS
primeiro Padre da Provncia da Madre de Deus dos Capu-
ebos de Nossa Padre S. Francisco na India Oriental; Mestre
em a Sagrada Theologia, & natural da Cidade
do Nome de Deus de Macao.

O OFFERECE, E DEDICA

A D. RODRIGO DE CASTRO
Senhor de Sirigao, em terras
de Damao.

EM LISBOA.

Com todas as licenças necessárias.
Na Oficina de Antonio Cresbeck de Mello, Im-
pressor de Sua Alteza. Ano 1670.

Item 6
Two Earliest Published Books, and Perhaps the Two Most Important Works
By a Son of Portuguese Jews Probably Born at Cuenca
A Significant Spanish Golden Age Author

7. ENRÍQUEZ GÓMEZ, António [or Henriquez Gomez, or Henrique Gomes, or Enriquez de Paz]. Academias morales de las musas ….

2 works bound together. Bordeaux: Pedro de la Court, 1642. 4°, nineteenth century quarter calf over marbled boards (worming to leather on upper cover), two black leather labels, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Copper-engraved title-page. Full-page copper-engraved portrait. Woodcut initials, elaborate woodcut headpiece at beginning of dedication, repeated on pp. 1, 115, 227, and 323, other woodcut headpieces and typographical vignettes. Ruled divisional titles on pp. 75, 181, and 275. Title backed. Minor worming, almost exclusively in margins, but touching a few letters of text. Some small, fairly light waterstains, restricted to first 60 or so pages, a bit larger and slightly heavier in first few leaves. Light browning. Overall in near good condition. Engraved title, (12 ll.), engraved portrait, 478 pp., (2 ll.). Leaves ii and ii2 bound after ii3 and ii4; several leaves incorrectly signed.

FIRST EDITION, extremely rare. An edition of Valencia, 1647, is equally rare. There are subsequent editions of Madrid 1660, Madrid 1668, Madrid 1690, Barcelona 1704, Mexico 1726, Madrid 1734, as well and twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions. None of the seventeenth- or eighteenth-century editions are easy to obtain.

A comparison between this and the third edition, which we once had in hand, revealed a number of differences. According to Salvá the second of Valencia, 1647, has the same preliminaries and text as the first, differing only in that it does not contain the portrait of the author found in the first edition. This 1642 edition contains a dedication in verse by the author to the D. Ana of Austria, eldest daughter of Philip III of Spain, Queen of France and Regent for her minor son, Louis XIV, while the 1660 edition contains a dedication by Gregorio Rodriguez to Gaspar Haro y Guzman, in prose. Both contain an “Apologia” by the Portuguese Jewish writer Manuel Fernandez Villa Real (a.k.a Manoel Fernandes Villareal), which had also appeared in the second edition of 1647, as did a “Prologo” by the author, with significant critical literary comments, though in this third edition with an omission of a paragraph about Manuel Fernandes Villareal which had been included here in the original. The “Apologia” was omitted from several later editions. In this first edition there are listed 11 “Interlocutores de las Academias” while in the third edition 14 “Interlocutores que hablan en las Academias” are listed. There are other minor differences throughout in orthography. The comedy “Contra el amor no ay enganos” has 10 “Personas” listed at the beginning in the first edition, and only 9 in the third, while the comedy “Amor con vista y cordura” lists 9 “Personas” in the first edition, and 10 in the third.

Scholarly accounts of the author’s life differ widely, and much research remains to be done to sort out the conflicting assertions, although the following may be reasonably accurate. Enríquez Gómez (1600-1663), the son of Portuguese Jews, was probably born in Cuenca (some say Segovia, others Lisbon). Entering the military at the age of 20, he rose to the rank of captain before fleeing to France in 1636 amid growing suspicions concerning his religious beliefs. He lived in Bordeaux, Rouen, and Paris, where he secured an
Item 7
appointment as secretary to Louis XIII. While in France Enríquez Gómez also pursued a distinguished career as a novelist, poet, and playwright. There are rumors of earlier pliegos or sueltas; his first certain published book (preceded only by a pamphlet, Triunfo lusitano, which appeared in 1641), Academias morales (Bordeaux, 1642), contains various poetical works and four comedias. Surely due to its rarity, some bibliographers, never having seen a copy, repeat the erroneous and improbable date of 1612 instead of 1642 for the first edition. Two years later he published perhaps his best-known work, the picaresque novel in verse, El siglo pitagórico y vida de D. Gregorio Guadaña (Rouen, 1644). Enríquez Gómez’s dramatic output numbers over two dozen comedias, most composed in the Calderonian manner, and possibly includes several written under the pseudonym (?) Fernando de Zárate. The Inquisition was a frequent target of Enríquez Gómez’s pen, especially in the second part of his Política angélica (Rouen, 1647) where he called for various reforms, particularly relaxation of its emphasis on limpieza de sangre which had perhaps prompted his own flight a decade earlier. Despite having been burned in effigy at an auto da fé in Seville in 1660, Enríquez Gómez returned there shortly afterward. He was arrested by the Inquisition and died in Seville in 1663, perhaps while still imprisoned.


**BOUND WITH:**

ENRÍQUEZ GÓMEZ, António [or Henriquez Gomez, or Henriques Gomes, or Enriquez de Paz]. El siglo pitagórico, y vida de D. Gregorio Guadaña…. Rouen: En la emprenta de Laurens Maurry, 1644. 4º, woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut headpieces, large woodcut tailpiece on p. [152], woodcut initials. Worming somewhat more extensive than in the previous work, but exclusively in the margins, not affecting text. Light browning; some waterstains. Overall in good condition. (8 ll.), 267 pp.

FIRST EDITION. There are editions of Rouen, 1682, a counterfeited Rouen, 1682 edition, probably printed in Spain, ca. 1700, Rouen, 1726, Brussels, 1727, Madrid, 1788, Mexico 1842, and several of the twentieth century. “Enríquez Gómez’s most celebrated book is the satirical novel El siglo pitagórico …. ”—Ward, Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature p. 162.

How to Halt the Decline in the Population of Castile

8. FERNÁNDEZ DE NAVARRETE, Pedro. Discursos políticos. Barcelona: Por Sebastian de Cormellas, 1621. 4°, early limp vellum (stained, loosening). Text within a double-rule border. A few faint stains. In fine condition. Inscription in ink on title-page by Dr. Schonleben for the Graf von Auersperg, dated 1656. Bookplate of the Auersperg collection. (2), 80 ll., with numerous errors in foliation. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION, with references to the Americas and a discussion of the impact of overseas possessions on domestic policy. The author comments at length on a consulta of the Real Consejo de Castilla that had been written by Diego del Coral y Arellano. The consulta dealt with the marked decline in the population of Castile, and made brief recommendations on how to change that trend. Fernández de Navarrete elaborates on these measures, which included cutting taxes, decreasing the number of people at Court who were exempt from taxation, reducing the Court’s expenditures, allowing fewer religious houses to be established, and setting a minimum age for entering religious orders. These suggestions were further developed in the author’s Conservacion de monarquias, Madrid, 1626.

Fernández de Navarrete was a canon of Santiago de Compostela and royal chaplain and secretary; he also published translations of Seneca. According to the letter from Miguel de Prats to Fernández de Navarrete that serves as a preface to this volume, the Discursos were published without the author’s knowledge. Prats, a protégé of Fernández de Navarrete’s brother Alfonso (who died a martyr in Japan), found a manuscript of the work in the luggage of a man who had died in Barcelona. Prats decided to publish it, fearing the author was too modest to do so himself.

Palau and Salvá both state that the Discursos were published by Prats but appeared without the author’s name; perhaps they had seen a different issue, since this copy has Fernández de Navarrete’s name on the title-page. The imprint and collation given in Palau and Salvá agree with this copy.

Provenance: From the library of Wolfgang Engelbert, Graf von Auersperg (1610-1673), with his bookplate. The accession inscription on the title-page was written by Dr. Schonleben, a noted historian and theologian and a close friend of the Graf. See J. Petzholtz, Neuer Anziger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft (Dresden, 1878), pp. 10-17 and 50-55.

DISCURSOS
POLÍTICOS

AUTOR

EL LICENCIADO
Pedro Fernández Nauarrete, Can-
níng de Santiago, Capellan de su
Majestad, y su Secretario, y de la
Reyna nuestra señora, y de Ca-
mara del señor Cardenal Infante.

En Barcelona, por Sebastián de Cornellas.

Año de M.DC.XXI.
TRATADO DO MELHORAMENTO
DA
NAVEGAÇÃO POR CANAIS,
ONDE SE MOSTRAM AS NUMEROSAS VANTAGENS, QUE SE PODEM TIRAR
DOS PEQUENOS CANAIS, E EMGOS DE DOIS ATÉ CINCO PÉS
DE LARGO, QUE CONTENHA DUAS ATÉ CINCO TONELADAS
DE CARGA,
COM HUMA DESCRIÇÃO DAS MÁQUINAS PREÇAS PARA ENSALTAR
A CONDUÇÃO POR AGUA POR ENTRE OS MAIS MUNITAS E
PAZES, SEM DEPENDÊNCIA DE CONSTRUTAS, E AQUELHOS;
INCLUINDO OBSERVAÇÕES SOBRE A GRANDE IMPORTÂNCIA
DAS COMUNICAÇÕES POR AGUA
COM RELENÇAO E DESCRITAS PARA AQUELHOS, E FORMAS DE VERRO,
E MADEIRA.
ILUSTRADO COM XVIL ESTAMOS.
ESCRITO NA LÍNGUA INGLEZA
POR
ROBERTO FULTON, ENGÊNHEIRO CIVIL,
E TRADUZIDO PARA A PORTUGUESA
SOB OS AUSPICIOS E DE MANDADO
DE
S. ALTEZA REAL
O PRÍNCIPE REGENTE NOSO SENIOR,
POR
ANTÔNIO CARLOS RIBEIRO DE ANDRADE MACHADO DA SILVA,
SECRETÁRIO-GERAL DA ESCOLAS DE LEI; E CASA DE PROFISSIONAIS.
Pela Universidade de Coimbra,
PUBLICADO POR
Fr. José Mariano da Concepção Veloso.

LISBOA,
NA OFFICINA DA CASA LITTERARIA DO ARCO DO CEGO.
ANO M. DCCC.
Canal Construction: Lovely Example of Arco do Cego Printing

9. FULTON, Robert. *Tratado do melhoramento da navegação por canães, onde se mostrão as numerosas vantagens ... traduzido para a portugueza ...* by Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade Machado da Silva .... Lisbon: Na Officina da Casa Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter black calf with marbled boards (some rubbing), flat spine with gilt bands and red lettering piece, gilt; marbled endleaves. Fore-edge uncut. Slight soiling on 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.

This text was published at the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), established in 1799 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information 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 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 Impressão Regia and later as the Imprensa Nacional.

Dissertacion
Historica, y Geographica

Sobre el meridiano de Demarcacion entre los Dominios de España, y Portugal, y los parages por donde pasa en la America Meridional, conforme a los Tratados, y derechos de cada Estado, y las mas seguras, y modernas observaciones:

Por Don Jorge Juan
Comendador de Aliaga, en el Orden de San Juan, y Don Antonio de Ulloa
Capitanes de Navio de la Real Armada, de la Real Sociedad de Londres,
y socios correspondientes de la Real Academia de las Ciencias

de París:

Impressa de orden
Del rey nuestro señor:

En Madrid, en la Imprenta de Antonio Marin, año de M.DCC.XLIX.

Item 10
Important Discussion Concerning the Boundaries Between Spanish and Portuguese Possessions in South America
The Final Part Concerned With Early Discoveries in South America Long Section Devoted to the Portuguese Discovery and Occupation of the Amazon Basin

10. JUAN Y SANTACILIA, Jorge, and Antonio de Ulloa. *Dissertacion historica, y geographica sobre el Meridiano de Demarcacion entre los Dominios de España, y Portugal, y los parages por donde passa en la America Meridional, conforme a los tratados, y derechos de cada estado, y mas seguras, y modernas observaciones*. Por .... Madrid: en la Imprenta de Antonio Marin, 1749. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine with citron morocco lettering piece, title in gilt, text block edges rouged, blue silk ribbon place marker. Small Maltese cross at top of title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Crisp and clean; in fine condition. 175 pp. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION. The *Dissertacion* concerns the much debated question of the boundaries between Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. The authors discuss Pope Alexander VI’s papal bull of 1493 and the Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494, which set the original limits of expansion, and then discuss more recent negotiations that had resulted in a provisional treaty. (The boundaries were definitively set in 1750, by the Treaty of Madrid.) The final part of the work is concerned with early discoveries in South America, and includes a long section devoted to the discovery and occupation of the Amazon Basin by the Portuguese (pp. 119-73).

Jorge Juan (1713-1773) and Antonio Ulloa (1716-1795), Spanish naval officers with diverse political, scientific and even book collecting interests, are best known for their *Relacion historica del viaje a la America Meridional* .... Madrid, 1748, the most widely read account of the expedition dispatched under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences to measure an arc of the meridian at the Equator.


Ancient Welfare Program

11. LAMA, Pietro de. *Tavola alimentaria Velejate detta Trajana restituita alla sua vera lezione ....* Parma: Stamperia Carmignani, 1819. Folio (30.1 x 22.9 cm.), contemporary crimson quarter morocco, somewhat worn at extremities, flat spine with short title gilt and gilt fillets. In fine condition. vii, (1), 189, (3) pp.; 109-128 [transcription of the tablets] are foliated rather than paginated. $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Study of an inscription dated A.D. 109, containing the record of loans made in the area of Veleia (northern Italy, near Parma) under the “alimentary
TAVOLA
ALIMENTARIA VELEJATE
DETTA
TRAJANA
ESEGUITA
ALLA SUA VERA LEZIONE
DA
D. PIETRO DE LAMA
PREFETTO
DEL DUCALE MUSEO
CON ALCUNE OSSERVAZIONI
DEL MEDESIMO

PARMA
DALLA STAMPERIA CARMIGNANI
M. DCC. XIX.

Item 11
institutions’ established by Trajan. In this system the imperial treasury lent money to farm owners, and the interest on the loans was paid into a municipal fund that was then used for the support of poor children in the area. The study contains a physical description of the bronze tablet, a discussion of earlier works about it and the author’s own opinion, a list of abbreviations used in the inscription and a full transcription.

The volume was printed in Parma soon after the death of Giambattista Bodoni (on whom see Updike, *Printing Types* II, 163-76). The type of printing, the high-quality paper and the layout all show his influence; Stamperia Carmignani may also have been using some of Bodoni’s type.

Laid into this copy is an autograph letter from the author in French, dated 6 March 1821 and addressed to “Excellence,” i.e. the Morgado de Mateus, D. José Maria de Sousa Botelho, a diplomat famous for his luxurious Paris 1817 edition of the *Lusiadas* of Camões. In the letter Lama explains the delay in publication of the *Tavola alimentaria* and presents a copy of it to the Morgado de Mateus.

*On the inscription see N. Lewis and M. Reinhold, eds., *Roman Civilization Sourcebook II: The Empire* no. 89 and cf. *Corpus inscriptionum latinarum* XI, 1147. *NUC*: ICU, ICN, IU.

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**Important Early Study of the Portuguese Language**


$6,500.00

Very rare FIRST EDITION of this early study of the Portuguese language, with discussion of the earliest spoken and written languages in the Peninsula, the development of Portuguese from Latin, words borrowed from Greek, Arabic, French, Italian, German, Hebrew, Syriac and Gothic, words and phrases that are distinctively Portuguese, and why Portuguese is less familiar than Spanish to other Europeans. An interesting section covers “De alguns vocabulos que usão os plebeios, ou idiotas que os homens polidos não devem usar” (pp. 115-7).

Beginning with Fernão de Oliveira’s Portuguese grammar of 1536, the sixteenth century and early seventeenth centuries saw the publication of numerous works on the origin and orthography of Portuguese, partly in reaction to the hispanization of the language during the Babylonian captivity.

Duarte Nunes de Lião had earlier published the *Orthographia da lingua portuguesa* (Lisbon, 1576). Both works were collected and reprinted in a combined edition of Lisbon, 1784, and later editions; both, in fact, were until recently still in print.

Duarte Nunes de Leão (ca. 1530-1608), whose name appears on the title page as Duarte Nunez de Lião (which is sometimes also given as Lian), historian, philologist,
ORIGEM
DA LINGOA
PORTUGUESA.
PER DVARTE NVNEZ DE
LIÃO, DESEMBARGADOR DA
CASA DA SUPPLICAÇÃO, NATU-
RAL DA INCOLTA CIDADE DE EVO-
RA: Dirigida a el Rei Dom Phi-
lippe o II. de Portugal nosh-
io Senhor.

[Signature]

Biblioteca dos Livros de Coimbra
Biblioteca de S. Estevão de Viseu
EM LISBOA:
Impresso por Pedro Crasbeck.
ANNO MDCVI.

Item 12
Richard C. Ramer

geographer and jurisconsult, was born at Évora and studied civil law at Coimbra. He eventually rose to the position of judge of the Casa da Supplicação (appeal tribunal). His many other published works include the Repertorio dos cinco livros das ordenações (Lisbon, 1560), an important summary of Portuguese laws (updated by his Leis extravagantes, Lisbon, 1569), Chronicas dos Reis de Portugal (Lisbon, 1600), and Descrição do Reino de Portugal (Lisbon, 1610).


Fireworks and Bullfighting in the Extravagant Celebrations for the Marriage of D. Pedro II and the Daughter of the Count Palatine


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This verse narrative describes the festivities—including illuminations, triumphal arches, bonfires and bullfights—celebrated in Lisbon upon the marriage of D. Pedro II (1648-1706) to Maria Sophia Isabella (1666-1699), daughter of Philipp Wilhelm of Neuburg, Count Palatine. In the prologue, the author notes that the royal nuptials can be better described by a poem than by a prose narrative: “Bem sey que as excelencias destes Regios Nupciais Elogios, mais erão Sugeito para as eloquencias de hum Poema, do que materia para as limitações de huma Rellação...” (f. A3v). The 92 ramos give lengthy poetic descriptions of Maria Sophia’s arrival in Lisbon, a day of bullfights (pp. 159-252), a fireworks display (pp. 253-290), and a second day of bullfights (pp. 291-328). Each section of the poem is preceded by a few lines in italic explaining the upcoming “scene,” often giving details of the actors, sets, costume, and gold and silver ornaments. For example: “No meyo deste Cerco, se levantava huma Belligera fortaleza com quatro soberbos Baluartes, & oito vistozas Guaritas, Coroandose com hum Eminent
TRIUMPHO LUSITANO
APLAUSOS FESTIVOS
SUMPTUOSIDADES REGIAS
NOS AUGUSTO DESCARREGIO
DO INGLESO
DOM PEDRO SEGUNDO
COM A IRENEUTA
MARIA SOPHIA ISABEL DE BABIERSA
MORALMOS DE PORTUGAL

GALIOPÉ ZALIA
Relata-se as maravilhas das tradições da entrada de
As festividades que se celebraram na corte da Lisboa,
Dedicadas ao rei D. João V, no dia 25 de Outubro de 1755,
Às Drágens, dedicada
Ao senhor Jerônimo NUNES DA COSTA
MANUEL DE LEÃO
Em Braga, com Privilegio em 18 de Agosto de 1758.

Item 13
Castello; viãose em Contorno sobre as agoas, muitos Marinhos gigantes armados com lanças & Rodellas, donde violentos se ocultavão engenhosos fogos” (p. 260).

The charming title page incorporates the combined arms of D. Pedro II and his wife, surmounted by a large crown. Out of the crown stretch a dragon and a large bird who hold wreaths over the women who flank the arms. On the left, “Galiope” (sic, for Calliope, muse of epic poetry) is crowned with a globe and cross that bears the name Maria, and holds a trumpet in her right hand. On the right is Talia (Thalia, muse of comedy), crowned with a globe bearing the name Pedro, and holding a stringed instrument. Above the arms and the muses, two putti hold three banners bearing part of the title. The end of the author’s prologue explains the use of these two figures: “Na severidade de Reys, não perdem os Epithalamios condição de festivos; neste que te aprezento, adorno o seriozo com as galas do alegre; valhome do heroyco de CALIOPE, sem desprezar o agradavel de TALIA: com o Clarim daquella, expecifico as grandezas; com o Plectro desta, solemnizo os festejos” (f. A4r).

D. Pedro II of Portugal (1648-1706) was the second surviving son of D. João IV. From 1668 he was regent for his elder, mentally deficient brother, D. Afonso VI, whom he exiled to the Azores and later Sintra, where Afonso died in 1683. Afonso’s marriage to Maria Francisca of Savoy had meanwhile been annulled because it had never been consummated. Pedro married his former sister-in-law in 1668, and she bore him a daughter, Isabel Luísa Josefa de Portugal, who became heir to the throne. The combination of D. Isabel’s poor physical health and the strict rules for succession to the Portuguese throne led to canceled engagements with royal offspring across Europe, earning her the nickname “a Sempre-Noiva,” “the ever-engaged.” When Maria Francisca died in 1683, D. Pedro aimed to secure the succession by marrying into a famously fecund and well-connected family. He dispatched Manuel da Silva Teles to Heidelberg to request the hand of Maria Sophia, daughter of the Count Palatinate, sister of Eleanor Madeleine, third wife of Leopold I of Austria and sister of Maria Anna (second wife of Carlos II of Spain). The contract was signed in May 1687 with a marriage by proxy in July. In August, Maria Sophia arrived in Lisbon and was immediately married to D. Pedro, amid lavish celebrations. She bore D. Pedro eight children, one of whom succeeded to the throne in 1706 as D. João V. Gold was discovered in Brazil in the 1680s, making the king of Portugal for a time the most fabulously wealthy ruler in Europe; the scale of these marriage celebrations reflects that.

The author, a Portuguese Jew, was born in Leiria but spent most of his life in the Low Countries; Innocêncio speculates that like many others, he was fleeing the Inquisition. His dedication to Geronimo Nunes da Costa, D. Pedro II’s agent in the United Provinces, mentions the costly furnishings of Nunes da Costa’s home and the fact that he was hosting the bride’s mother, the wife of the Count Palatine.

The Dedication Copy, in a Presentation Binding from the Translator
To the Dedicatee, Dom Fernando II, King of Portugal

Lisbon: Typ. de J.M.R. e Castro, 1840. 8°, presentation binding from
the translator to the dedicatee, Dom Fernando II, King of Portugal, of
dark blue calf, back richly gilt in romantic style, covers with four con-
centric ruled gilt borders, other gilt tooling at corners, top, bottom and
sides, “A SUA MAJESTADE // O REI” lettered in gilt at center of front
cover, “O TRADUTOR” lettered in gilt at lower right hand corner of inner
compartment, stamped (by binder?) in tiny gilt letters “C. DELANGLE” at
foot of spine (some wear to corners, slight rubbing at head of spine),
decorated endpapers, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt. Some foxing to
first portrait; the binding in fine condition; overall in very fine condi-
tion. The dedication copy, in a presentation binding from the transla-
tor, António José de Lima Leitão, to the dedicatee, Dom Fernando II,
King of Portugal. Armorial bookplate of Miguel [Braga Leite] de Faria
(see Avelar Duarte, Ex-líbris portugueses heráldicos 1150). Lithographic
portrait of Milton, (4 leaves), xv, (1), 249 pp.; lithographic portrait of
Lima Leitão, (2 leaves), [251]-534 pp., (1 leaf with list of subscribers).
2 volumes in 1. $6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the third translation into Portuguese of Milton’s Paradise Lost,
usually judged a more successful effort than the previous attempts. A translation by P.
José Amaro da Silva was published in Lisbon, 1789 (Gonçalves Rodrigues I, 1749) and
another by Francisco Bento Maria Targini in Paris, 1823 (Gonçalves Rodrigues I, 3830).
The edition without the translator’s name on the title page, Lisbon, 1830 (Gonçalves
Rodrigues I, 4166) is presumably one of those two. Lima Leitão’s translation appeared
again in Lisbon in 1884, 1885, and the 1890s, and in São Paulo, 1952.
The translator of this version, Lima Leitão (1787-1856), was born in Lagos (Algarve).
He became a physician and served with both the French and Portuguese armies before
moving to Brazil. In 1816 he was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Mozambique, where he
acted as physico-mór; from there he traveled in 1819 to India, to serve as Intendente de
Agricultura. Lima Leitão also taught medicine in Lisbon, and served twice in the Cortes.
He published numerous works on medicine and politics, and several of poetry, both of
his own, as well as translations of Horace, Virgil, and Racine.
The lithographic portraits of Milton and Lima Leitão are signed, respectively, “Sendim
dim lith., Lisboa 183 [final digit illegible]” and “Sendim fecit, Lisboa 1836.” The artist
was most likely Maurício José do Carmo Sendim (Belém, 1786-Lisboa, 1870), a painter
and popular tutor of drawing and painting in the 1820s to 1850s. He taught at the Casa
Pia from 1834-1836 and 1841-1865. During this period he also did numerous lithographs.
Sendim produced excellent portraits of António Feliciano de Castilho, Alexandre Her-
culano, and members of the royal family. He wrote Estudantes de desenho and Exposição
breve da criação e progresso da Aula de Desenho e Pintura estabelecida na Nacional e Real Casa
Pia de Lisboa, desde o seu principio até ao presente, Lisbon, 1836.

Provenance: D. Fernando II of Portugal (1816-1885), a prince of the House of Saxe-
Coburg, married D. Maria II in 1836. He acquired the title of king after D. Maria gave
Item 14
Item 14
birth to a son in 1837, and lost the title when D. Maria died in 1853. Until 1855 he served as regent for his son, D. Pedro V.

*Innocêncio I, 171 (giving an incomplete collation). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* II, 5421: calling for xvi, 534 pp. Ameal 1538 (the present copy). OCLC: 49706771 (University of Illinois, University of Kentucky, University of Virginia); 563135605 (British Library); 83841597 (Harvard College Library, University of South Carolina); 316613964 (National Library of Scotland). Porbase locates only two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc adds Cambridge University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson Commissions Donald Campbell to Secure Peace Between the Pasha of Tripoli and Portugal**

15. [NELSON, Horatio]. *Relação do modo com que desempenhou o chefe de divisão, Donald Campbell, a commissão de que o encarregou, o Almirante Lord Nelson, na viagem ao porto de Tripoli, a fim de efectuar a paz entre o Baxá daquella regencia, e a coroa de Portugal.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1799. 4°, mid-nineteenth-century quarter dark green morocco over green and black marbled boards (some rubbing to extremities and covers), smooth spine (defective at foot) lettered and decorated in gilt in romantic style, marbled endleaves, red silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Clean, crisp and wide-margined. In very good condition. 15 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Narrative of commission entrusted to Commodore (later Rear Admiral) Donald Campbell, commander of the Affonso de Albuquerque, by Lord Horatio Nelson to approach the Pasha of Tripoli in order to negotiate peaceful relations with Portugal on behalf of the crown of that country. A detailed account of Campbell’s movements and successful diplomatic dealings under Nelson’s guidance with the Tripolitan Dey (Bey) to secure in a treaty the same peaceful relations with Portugal as those that currently existed between Britain and Tripoli. Campbell’s negotiations also include an attempt to secure the release of some French prisoners captured by Tripolitan corsairs and confined in the city.

*Innocêncio VII, 71 (without identifying the printer or giving a collation); XVIII, 172. James Ford Bell (1994) R166. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII* 2263 (Gogo Coutinho’s copy). OCLC: 29056305 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, British Library, National Library of Scotland, National Maritime Museum); 108866362 (Internet resource; Bloomsbury Publishing); 1062996667 (British Library); 1114915259 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and National Library of Scotland. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase; it should have but does not cite British Library.
RELAÇÃO
DO MODO
COM QUE DESEMPENHOU O CHÉFE DE DIVISÃO,
DONALD CAMPBELL,
A COMISSÃO DE QUE O ENCARREGOU,
O
ALMIRANTE LORD NELSON,
NA VIAGEM
AO PORTO DE TRIPOLI,
A FIM DE EFEITUAR A PAZ
ENTRE O PAÍS DAQUELLA REGENCIA,
E A COROA DE PORTUGAL.
Impressa por Ordem de Sua Alteza Real e
Príncipe Nosso Senhor.

LISBOA, M. DCCLXXIX.
NA OFICINA DE SÃO THADDEO FERREIRA.
Including 32 Unpublished Poems

*16. O’NEILL [de Bulhões], Alexandre [Manuel Vahia de Castro]. Collection of typescript poems, each dated signed “O’Neill”. 1947-1956. Folio (28 x 21.6 cm.), double punched, fastened with metal prongs, and laid into a manila portfolio. Additional pages loosely inserted. Overall in very good condition. From the collection of Jaime Cortesão Casimiro. 62 poems (all but one by O’Neill) and 2 other items on 94 leaves. $6,000.00

Collection of 61 poems by Alexandre O’Neill on 94 leaves; it includes 6 autograph poems (with frequent corrections) and 56 carbon typescripts, each a clean copy with the author’s autograph “O’Neill” at the end. Of the 61 poems, we have located 29 in the author’s published works. The other 32 seem to be unpublished. Four poems appear twice in this collection: nos. 11 and 54, 20 and 55 (both unpublished) and nos. 13 and 60, 24 and 58 (both published).

The typescripts and all but one of the autographs have text on the recto only. The collection also includes a poem in French (nº 53 recto, with its translation by O’Neill, nº 53 verso), an envelope with autograph address (nº 57), and a slip of paper with a few autograph words (nº 63).

Alexandre O’Neill

Alexandre O’Neill [Alexandre Manuel Vahia de Castro O’Neill de Bulhões] (Lisbon, 1924-1986), an important Surrealist artist, poet, and writer, was one of the founders of the Lisbon Surrealist Movement, although he soon split from it. He is known for disrespecting social and literary conventions, for his black humor, and for his love/hate attitude toward Portugal. He made his living as a publicist, and his witty way with words can be seen in his poetry as well.

Always appreciated by a select elite, O’Neill’s poetry has been gaining increasing critical recognition in recent years, and O’Neill is becoming recognized as one of the major Portuguese literary figures of the twentieth century. A sculpture of him (of a rather surreal appearance!) was erected in Oeiras in the Parque dos Poetas, which was established in 2003.


Poems unpublished by O’Neill during his lifetime are not unknown. Laurinda Bom contributed several of his unpublished works to Passo Tudo pela Refinadora, 2003. In the town of Constância, where O’Neill lived for the last few years of his life, the library named in his honor holds a few of his unpublished manuscripts or typescripts.

We are not aware of any of O’Neill’s manuscripts or typescripts ever having appeared on the market.

These typescripts vs. printed versions

While roughly half of these poems were published, O’Neill appears to have significantly revised some of them. The poem “Inventário” is a case in point.

This collection includes typescripts of two poems with that title. One (nº 25, first line “Uma palavra que se tornou perigosa”) is dated September 1952, and is the same as the poem of the same title that appeared in his No Reino de Dinamarca, pp. 23-24—but the printed version is missing one stanza, which appears as the fourth in our typescript. The same printed
O último poema

Eu podia tudo e mais podia nada
Tudo podia amar, mas nunca o bastante

O que o mar a teu
enquanto

O zumbido fogo de um ramo

Eu fui e sou como um alimento
que a natureza traz para tudo, a vida,

Quando eu passei pelo meu mar,
pois o oceano

Virei julgado por mim e pelo outro
mas quem pode por alguém o meu caminho.

E o alimento que minha criatura, mais podia,
seu fado conhecido ver tudo ao

Em meus de minhas espantos cruéis
a natureza me move

Vale e lindo e da iuandra

 Ou por mais clara destruído,

ou por mais feito

ou por mais beira

ou por mais beira

ou por mais profundo

ou por mais profundo

E caro e doce e lindo
ou por mais
SALT VIETNAM

“...........................”

John Irvin

Já não te podia superar, salt vitamin.

Como os d Bình, que na fome se comprazem e não toleram que lhes demonstrem a cadá, como quem à luz insuportável do real se sente abalos e procura a noite em pleno dia,

ainda são te rejeitam, 6 patrões, te tornas episódico,

porque não querem que tenhas ainda muito mais consequências,

porque não podem, insuportável como és, aproveitá-la... para aumentar o conhaque.

As grandes pontes fraternais que traçaste, vêem-se comovidas,

0 amor aos limites que te trouxe até aqui,

a tua ardor de locomotiva, passando viagens de estatismo,

0 teu regalo da humanidade insuportável,

dos humanidade derradeira,

perante as grandes que pequenas coisas deste mundo,
todo isso não eles argumento e rejeitam-te,

e o seu ideal será dizer um dia,

que nunca exististe, que não foste mais do que, como nos filmes, sera coexistência.

S vais, no país que foi e teu já não há mais,

caros versos por cada cantilhante até agora, até este “ai”,

reus largos, mas de fraternidade,

reus percorridos por uma almejada, uma odázie, uma alegria que se esperava mais rustica p’ra se demonstrar...

Que eu viaje, respire, viva

— escrevo hoje como escrevi um dia —

no teu verso derradeiro, 6 salt vitamin!

Coso as alegrias que cresceram através dos séculos

p’ra que nos nossos dias se eleve assim

majestosas cafés de verão,

nesse tempo não foi ao lá há que tantas ruas cresceram

até no tânico lago, verteadas.

Não sei porque, salt, a teu respeito

me lembro da garrafa

que no país que ainda há teu há anos estavam...

Item 16

This collection includes a typescript of another poem called “Inventário” that is dated November 1954 (nº 11; first line “Duas Lisboas de alegria”). It is a completely different poem, shorter and apparently unpublished. The text is the same as that of the autograph copy laid into the front of the binder (nº 54), which bears the title “Inventário (incompleto)” and the date November 1954.

To confuse matters further, O’Neill’s first book of poems, *Tempo de fantasmas*, 1951, included a completely different poem of the same title (p. 6, first line “Um dente d’oiro a rir dos panfletos”), and *No Reino de Dinamarca* included yet another poem titled “Inventário” (p. 63, first line “Um ruido de torneiras em plena missa”).

**Provenance**

In O’Neill’s generation, it was not uncommon to give typewritten portfolios such as this one to friends. These poems are from the collection of Jaime Cortesão Casimiro, a close friend and collaborator for whom O’Neill wrote the first poem in the typescripts (nº 1 below), in the irreverent and joking style for which O’Neill was famous.

Cortesão Casimiro directed the review *Mundo literário* (53 issues, 1946-1948), to which O’Neill contributed two poems (including nº 52 below). *Mundo literário* was published by Editorial Confluência, directed by Cortesão Casimiro and Calvet de Magalhães. This short-lived but influential publishing house was responsible for the appearance in 1942 of two volumes of poems by Fernando Pessoa, edited and with substantial introductions by Adolfo Cassais Monteiro, in the series Antologia de Autores Portugueses e Estrangeiros.

**This collection**

The 61 poems bear dates from 1947 to 1956. Twenty-nine have been published, but the typescripts frequently show significant variations, some of which are noted below.

Items 1-52 are doubled-punched and held on metal prongs. Each bears a typed date at the end and the autograph signature “O’Neill.” These are typed on the recto only; hence “3 pp.” is actually 3 leaves.

Items 53-61 are laid in at the front of the portfolio. Most of these are autograph items, unsigned. Two more items are not typescripts but are double-punched and bound with the typescripts (nos. 62-63).


4. “Se...”. Novembro 1955 [= RD 14]
5. “A Caminho dum Olho...”. 7.4.55
8. “Os Amantes de Novembro”. 19.11.54 [= RD 28]
alignment of the letters, this was indubitably produced at the same time as nº 60 below. It’s a bit less sharp than nº 60, so it was perhaps the second rather than the first of the carbon copies.

14. “Um Homem Simples”. 31.3.53  
15. “Nestes Sítios Suburbanos, Reles...” 12.3.53  
17. “Por Que Esperamos Nós?” Fevereiro 1953.  
18. “Alegría”. 1953  
19. “Uma Lição de Poesia, uma Lição de Moral”, 20.12.952 [= RD 71]  
20. “Arte Poética”. Dezembro 1952. See nº 55 below for an autograph copy; the texts are the same.

21. “As Imagens de Paz”. Dezembro 52  


29. “A Razão Ultrapassada”. 2 pp. 7.7.952  
31. “Perfilados de Medo”. 29.4.952  
35. “As Cidades Procuram-se”. Fevereiro 1952  
36. “Há Palavras que nos Beijam”. Janeiro 1952  
40. “A um Poeta ‘Ausente’ ”. Dezembro 1951  
41. “Soneto”. Outubro 1951. First line: “Tempo das cerejeiras agressivas” [= RD 43] The typescript has no punctuation whatsoever; the printed version has commas, periods, ellipses, em-dashes, and an exclamation point.

43. “Alguns Poetas e Não”. 10.1.51  
46. “Um Carnaval”. 1951 [= RD 50]  
47. “Os Lobos Adoram-se”. 3 pp. 1950  

49. “Poema”. 1950. First line: “No tempo em que os suicídos falavam” [= RD 47] Except for the absence of a comma and a period in the typescript, the text is identical with the published version.

50. “Confundir a doença com a livre angústia de ser”  
51. “História a Quatro Patas”. 1950  
53. “A Bilha”. 1947 [= RD 82 and Mundo Literário, Number 31; 7 de Dezembro de 1946, p. 9] The typescript is a transitional version between the one that appeared in
1946 in Cortesão Casimiro’s Mundo Literário and the version that appeared in No Reino de Dinamarca in 1958. Several changes in punctuation appear in the typescript that were kept in RD, e.g., in the third stanza, quotation marks were added around “pose” and in the fifth stanza, the em-dash in the first line was changed to a colon. On the other hand, RD divides the poem into three numbered sections (stanzas 1-3, 4-6, and 7-8), while the typescript has an “x” between the third and fourth and the sixth and seventh stanzas. The version in RD also begins each line with an uppercase letter, which does not occur in Mundo literário or the typescript.

Items 53-61 are laid into the portfolio at the front.

53. [recto] “Son dernier poème”, manuscript in a small, tidy cursive hand in pencil, with the author given as Paul Éluard. Éluard (1895-1952) was a noted French Surrealist poet. [verso] “O último poema”, manuscript in a larger, less regular hand, in black ink, probably autograph by O’Neill, as it includes an addition and a correction, and probably dating ca. 1952, since Éluard died that year.

54. [recto] “Inventário (incompleto)”, dated Novembro / 54. Autograph manuscript in black/brown ink; no changes or corrections. Text same as nº 11 above (typescript, also dated Novembro 1954).

55. “Arte Poética”, dated Dez. 52. Autograph manuscript in black/brown ink written on the same leaf as nº 54; no changes or corrections. See nº 20 above for a typescript copy; the texts are the same.

56. [recto] “Sonetos garantidos...”, dated 1958. Autograph manuscript in black ink, with significant corrections (changed order of verses in the second stanza and numerous crossed out words); appears to be draft for version of the poem published in Abandono Vigiado (1960) [= INCM edition, p. 157].

57. Blue envelope from Guimarães & Cª (publisher of RD), with a few autograph notes in blue ink.

58. “Agora Escrevo”. 11 pp., autograph manuscript, black ink, some variations from printed editions in punctuation and word choice, plus additional verses and stanzas as noted below. [= RD 35; INCM and Assírio have the same text as RD]

Alterations in autograph manuscript vs. version printed in RD:

p. 3 in autograph, word “vida” lacks “!” present in the in printed version
p. 5 in autograph, “importante” is in quotation marks
p. 5 in autograph, only “ordinário” is in quotations marks vs. RD version with “nariz ordinário” in quotation marks

pp. 6-7 the stanza “o amor que me dá o que perdemos ... / o sentido da vida!” is not in RD, which has an asterisk in the place of this stanza
p. 8 autograph has semicolon after “silêncio;” RD has comma
p. 8 in autograph, the crossed-out words “Ah! com” are replaced with “Et com...”

p. 9 “e ajudando viver!” placed on line below, adds “e tantos outros! ... e vasta como um continente” verses are not in RD version
p. 10 autograph has “certos dias”, RD has “certas horas”

p. 10 in the autograph, the last line corresponding to RD is “de calor dentro do frio”... then a different stanza altogether from RD, with parentheses through p. 11.

p. 11, O’Neill signs his complete name.

59. Autograph poem, no title, no date. First line: “Deixar nos sós”

60. “Walt Whitman”. 2 pp. Dez. 1953. Typescript. [= Poemas com endereço, see INCM collection, p. 196; title there is “Para Walt Whitmannos tempos de Maccarthysmo”]. Given
the alignment of the letters, this was indubitably produced at the same time as nº13 above. It’s a bit sharper so it was perhaps the first rather than second carbon copy.

61. “O Touro” by Rafael Morales, translated by O’Neill (?), typescript with autograph note in pencil (“ser um [illeg.] desenho”) and a 14-line typed paragraph on Morales’s works and style.

Items 62-63 are fastened into the portfolio among the typescripts.

62. “Lima de Freitas”, poem printed on gray paper, signed in print at the end by Alexandre O’Neill; colophon: published by Tip. António Jorge—Trav. do Conde de Soure, 4 Lisboa, n.d. (ca. 1953?): 2 leaves. Half-page reproduction on the first page of a pen-and-ink drawing of a street battle (?) signed in print by Lima de Freitas (i.e., José Maria Lima de Freitas, 1927-1998, an important Portuguese neo-realist expressionist painter, illustrator, ceramicist and writer); poem by O’Neill on second and third pages; colophon on final page. This item is fastened into the portfolio between nos. 16 and 17. We have seen a version of this poem (issued in 100 copies, numbered) printed on heavy beige paper, a trifold with the same setting of type for the poem but with the title and author on the front and a full-page reproduction of a different Lima de Freitas pen-and-ink illustration (a woman balancing a bowl of fruit on her head). This poem appeared as part of the poem “Mãos” in Abandono Vigiado, 1960, where it was headed ‘(A um pintor)’, had different line breaks at the beginning, and had 46 more lines (2 more sections)—i.e., the later printed version of this poem is severely truncated. The collected works by INCM and Assírio have the same shortened text as appears in Abandono Vigiado.


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

17. 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 Billinge, 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
CASTRIOTO LVSIITANO

PARTE I.

ENTREGUE A E RESTAVRAÇÃO

de Pernambuco & das Capitanias Continuantes.

VARIOS E BELLICOS SUCESSOS

ENTRE PORTUGUESES E BELGAS

ACONTECIDOS E PELLO DISEMBO DE Vinte e Quatro ANOS, E

tirados de noticias, relações e necessárias cortes.

COMPOSTOS EM FORMA DE HISTORIA

pello Motto Reverendo Padre Prigador Geral Fr. Raphae de Lisca; Natural da muito Nobre, & sempre

LentVilla de Guimarães.

RELIGIOSO DA ORDEM DO PRINCIPE DOS PATRIARCHAS

S. BENTO

PROFESSO NA SUA REFORMADA CONGREGACAO DE

Portugal, e nalla D. Abbade do Mosteiro de S. Bento de Lisboa, ella

presente anno de 1679.

OFFERECIDOS

JOAO FERNANDES VIEIRA

CASTRIOTO LVSIITANO

E POR ÉLLE DEDICADO AO SERENISSIMO PRINCE

D. PEDRO NOSSO SENHOR

REGENTE DA LUISITANA MONARCHIA

LISBOA.

Com as licenças necessarias.

Na Impressão de Antonio Caebeek de Mello Impressor de Sua Alteza

Ano 1679.

Item 17
The engraved title page has a 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 quasi por completo as expressões das suas figuras ... um abridor de profissão e nunca um artista entusiasta pela sua arte.”

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.

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

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

7 volumes. $4,000.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu, II, 71. Bujanda, Index Librorum Prohibitorum, 1600- 
1966, p. 744. This edition not in Brunet or Grasse. Cf. Borba de Moraes for a lavish (and 
certainly much more common) edition of 1780. See also Salone, Guillaume Raynal, Historien 
du Canada (Paris 1905); and Michel Delon, En Français dans le texte, 166. This edition not 
in Hollis, Catnyp, Josiah, Melvyl, or the online catalogues of Universiteit Utrecht or the 
Royal Library, the Hague (which has a set with the same imprint but with a different 
collation [catalogued as possibly a false imprint], as well as an odd copy of vol. II without 
collation, and another odd copy of an unspecified volume, also without collation).

Forty-Six Days on the Atlantic without Masts or Rudder

*19. SILVA, Elias Alexandre e. Relação, ou noticia particular da infeliz 
viagem da não de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, e S. 
Pedro de Alcantara, do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste presente 
anno. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1778. 4°, mid-nineteenth-
century quarter sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to extremities; 
lacking front free endleaf), smooth spine, gilt lettering and fillets, text 
block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut initial. Minor spotting and soiling 
to title page; otherwise clean and crisp. Overall in very good condition. 
(3 ll.), 72 pp. 
$2,200.00

FIRST EDITION. An account of the terrible voyage Alexandre e Silva made from 
Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon in the company of some 600 others on a single ship. The pas-
sengers included the captain-general of Mozambique, Captain-General of Goiás José de 
Almeida Vasconcelos, and the famous judge of the Court of Appeals José Mascarenhas 
Pacheco Coelho e Molo, who was imprisoned in Brazil for twenty years by order of the 
Marquês de Pombal. The voyage lasted 216 days, for 46 of which the ship sailed without 
masts or a rudder. The author wrote this account to call attention to the need for more 
adequate fitting of the ships used for Atlantic crossings. At the end is a poem celebrating 
the return of Judge Mascarenhas to Portugal. The work appeared again at Lisbon, 1869.

Elias Alexandre e Silva, later known as Elias Alexandre da Silva Correa, was born 
in Rio de Janeiro in 1753 and began a military career in Santa Catarina. Having survived 
this hazardous voyage, he served for four years in the Portuguese infantry, then seven 
years in Angola (1782-1789), and later served in Rio de Janeiro. His Historia de Angola, 
only published in 1937, is described by Borba as “a remarkable work.”

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 801: “interesting and rare”; Período colonial 357-8: 
Schäffer, Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil 8. JCB, Portuguese 
ICN. OCLC: 80873875 (Harvard University); 557405853 (British Library); 41629000 (New 
York Public Library, University of Toronto-Fisher Library); 71948368 (digitized). Porbase 
locates two copies of this edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus a single 
RELAÇÃO,
OU
NOTÍCIA PARTICULAR
DA INFELIZ VIAJEM DA NÃO
DE SUA MAJESTADE
FIDELISSIMA,
NOSSA SENHORA DA AJUDA,
E
S. PEDRO DE ALCÂNTARA,
Do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste presente ano,
DEDICADA
AO ILLUSTRÍSSIMO, E EXCELENTÍSSIMO
SEnhOR
JOsÉ DE SEABRA
DA SILVA
Sec. Sec. Sec.
POR
ELIAS ALEXANDRE E SILVA,
Alferes de Infantaria da Companhia de Maior do Regimento de Santa Catalina,
Anno 1778.

Lisboa
Na Regia Officina Typografica.
Anno MDCCCLXXVIII.
Com Licença da Real Mesa Gryfica.

Item 19
Important Account of Ethiopia and One of the Earliest European Accounts of Tibet

20. VEIGA, P. Manoel da, S.J. Relaçam geral do estado da Christandade de Ethiopia; reduçam dos Scismaticos; entrada, & recebimento do Patriarcha Dom Afonso Mendes; obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltan Segued com toda sua Corte à Igreja Romana; & do que de nouo socedeo no descobrimento do Thybet, a que chamam, gram Catayo. Composta, e copiada das cartas que os Padres da Companhia de Jesu, escreveram da India Oriental dos annos de 624. 625. & 626. Lisbon: Por Mattheus Pinheiro, 1628. 4°, contemporary limp vellum (small defects to spine), yapped edges (some fraying). Typographical headpieces and elegant large woodcut initials on leaves 1, 57, and 103. Old repair to upper blank margin of title page, never affecting text. Leaves 1 and 2 browned. Occasional light browning elsewhere. In good to very good condition. Small, round light-blue on red ticket of the Livraria Antiga e Moderna (Antiquaria) de Caldas Cordeiro, 16 Rua Nova da Almada, Lisboa, tipped on to upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (2), 124 ll. Leaf 26 wrongly numbered 29; leaf 72 wrongly numbered 67. $6,800.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the earliest European accounts of Tibet, together with an account of Jesuit activities in Ethiopia at a critical time for Catholic missionary efforts there. There appears to be no other edition, although Barbosa Machado mentions a manuscript copy of a Spanish translation. The title translates as: “A general account of the state of Christianity in Ethiopia; Reduction of schismatics; Entrance and reception of the Patriarch Dom Afonso Mendes; Allegiance of the Emperor Seltan Segued and all of his court to the Church of Rome; and Fresh events in the discovery of Tibet, which they call Great Cathay. Compiled and copied from the letters which the Jesuit Fathers wrote from India during the years 1624, 5, and 6 by Father Manoel da Veiga, of the Society of Jesus, native of Villa Viçosa.”

The first two books of this work discuss in considerable detail the activities of the Jesuits in Ethiopia. Book I (ff. 1-56) is an overview of Ethiopia from a Catholic, and particularly Jesuit, point of view, including who favors Catholicism; rituals that are in dispute; the ransom of Jesuits captured by the Moors; prominent Jesuits (including letters from three of them); and a dozen or so Jesuit foundations (including reliquaries and miracles that have occurred there).

Book II (ff. 57-102) recounts the voyage of D. Afonso Mendes from Lisbon to replace Pedro Páez (who had died in 1622) as patriarch of Ethiopia. After leaving Lisbon in March, 1623, D. Afonso arrived at Moçambique in September, at Goa in May 1624, and at the Red Sea port of Beilul in May 1625, whence he crossed the desert into the Ethiopian highlands, reaching Fremona in June 1625 (ff. 57-73 describe the journey). At Fremona, the base of Jesuit missionary efforts, he was received by Emperor Susenyos (r. 1606-1632, throne name Malak Sagad III), who vowed obedience to the pope. D. Afonso issued some orders and celebrated Holy Week. Book II concludes with a description of improvements in Ethiopia since Catholicism was made the official religion, and the defeat of several groups who had rebelled against the new religion.

This is a brief episode in the ongoing effort of the Church to bring Coptic Christians into the Catholic fold. Jesuit missionaries had arrived by 1554. The Jesuit Pedro Páez (1561-1622), who arrived in 1603, was so energetic and zealous a missionary that he was...
known as “the second apostle of Ethiopia.” But it was in 1626, while D. Afonso Mendes was patriarch of Ethiopia, that Susenyos declared (for the first and only time in the nation’s history) that Roman Catholicism was the official religion of Ethiopia.

However, D. Afonso Mendes was a rigidly uncompromising prelate who insisted on suppressing local practices. A series of revolts followed, during which Susenyos and his supporters became considerably less tolerant of the demands of Catholicism. In June 1632—only four years after this Relaçam geral was published—Susenyos declared that any of his subjects who wished might follow the Catholic religion, but that no one else would be required to do so. The Jesuits were expelled from Ethiopia in 1633. Ethiopia remained isolated from the Catholic Church until the late nineteenth century.

Book III (ff. 103-24) of the Relaçam geral is entitled “Das Covsas do Reyno do Gram Thybet, a que chamam Catayo, que de nono socederam nos Annos de 625. & 626.” It recounts the travels and travails of Fr. Antonio Andrade, who entered Tibet from India in 1624—the first European to do so since the Franciscan Odoric of Pordenone (d. 1331). Included are comments on the quality of the land, the kingdoms established there, the ignorance of the lamas (ff. 113-19), and the construction of the first Catholic Church there (ff. 122-25). Transcriptions of several of Fr. Antonio’s letters are included.

Geographically and politically inaccessible, Tibet had been for many centuries a mystery to European explorers, the subject of myth and legend. Rumors persisted that beyond the Himalayan mountains lay secluded Christian communities, the remnants of early evangelizing missions. Andrade and his companion Manuel Marques began their long and arduous journey from Agra in the company of pilgrims in March of 1624. At Delhi, they donned Hindu disguises and traveled through the valley of Ganges to Hardwar (“the Gate of Vishnu”), Srinagar in Garhwal, Badrinath, and finally through the perilous Mana Pass to Tsaparang in August.

Although rumors of Christian communities turned out to be untrue, the missionaries were treated kindly by the people and by the king and queen of Guge, who gave Fr. Antonio a passport, or letter of privilege, granting him safe passage to Agra, and permission to recruit fellow Jesuits for a mission in Tsaparang. The permanent mission, headed by Fr. Antonio, arrived in Tibet in August 1625. Fr. Antonio was eventually recalled to Goa, where he died of poisoning shortly before the permanent mission at Tsaparang failed in 1635.

Manoel da Veiga, a native of Villa-Viçosa, became a Jesuit at age 16 or 17. His home was in Lisbon, where he died peacefully at age 80, in 1647. Veiga wrote a number of biographies of his peripatetic fellow Jesuits. This work, compiled from the Jesuit annual letters with hagiographical and propagandist intent, is nonetheless an important historical document: it provides for the European audience an account of the Jesuits’ contretemps and public disputations with the lamas, and reports some of the first ethnographic data on the native Tibetan religion.

RELACAM
GERALDO ESTADO
DA CHRISTANDADE DE ETHIO-
pia; Reduçaem dos Scismoctos; Entrada, & Recebimeto
do Patriarcha Dom Affonso Mendes; Obediencia dada polo Emperador Seltá Segued
com toda sua Corte à Igreja Roma-
a; & do que de nono focedeo
no descobrimeto do Thy-
bet, a que chamam,
gram Catayo.

COMPOSTA, E COPIADA DAS CAR-
tas que os Padres da Companhia de I E S V, escre
veram da Índia Oriental dos Annos de
624, 625, & 626.

PELO PADRE MANOEL DA VEIGA
da mesma Companhia, natural de Villanuçosa.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Em Lisboa. Por Matthias Pinheiro. Anno de 1628.

Item 20
O PARAÍSO PERDIDO.

EPOPEA DE

JOÃO MILTON;

vertida do original inglês para versão portuguesa

POR

ANTONIO JOSÉ DE LIMA LEITÃO,

Cavaleiro professo na Ordem de Cristo; Doutor em Medicina pela Escola de París; Lente de Clínica Médica, Higiene Física e Medicina Legal da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica de Lisboa; Presidente da Sociedade das Ciências Médicas; Membro Correspondente Honorário da Associação Médico-Cirúrgica Provincial de Inglaterra; Membro Correspondente da Sociedade Médico-Physica de Florença; da Academia Nacional de Medicina e Cirurgia de Cadix; da Sociedade de Medicina e Litteratura do Porto; Membro do Jury Dramático; Membro Honorário da Academia das Belas Artes; antigo Deputado às Côrtes pelo Estado de Góis e pelo Algarve; actual Deputado Substituto por Lisboa.

Gênio de Milton, segurei seus rios
Que não me é dado empalarejar contigo.

TOMO I.

CONTENDO OS SEIS PRIMEIROS CANTOS.

LISBOA: 1840.

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