December 11, 2020

Special List 395
SLAM Winter Book Fair
Featured Items

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
**Wealth of Information on the Portuguese in the East**

1. **AGOSTINHO de Santa Maria, Fr.** *Historia da fundação do Real Convento de Santa Monica da Cidade de Goa, corte do Estado da India, & do Imperio Lusitano do Oriente* … Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1699. 4°, contemporary limp vellum. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. Early ownership inscription in lower margin of title-page: “He livro he da libraria da Augustinhas descalças.” (6 ll.), 819 pp. **$3,500.00**

   FIRST EDITION. Nominally a history of an Augustinian convent founded in Goa in 1606, this important work is in fact much broader in scope: it gives a detailed history of Portuguese missions and missionaries, with a wealth of information on a wide variety of subjects relating to the Portuguese in the East. Among the biographies of persons associated with the Real Convento de Santa Monica is a lengthy one of D. Aleixo de Menezes, who was archbishop of Goa at the time of the convent’s foundation. Menezes oversaw the expansion of Augustinian missions in the East, on the west coast of India, the Coromandel coast, in Ceylon, and in Bengal; the number of Augustinian friars in the area increased from 99 to 155 during his time.

   The observations on sea voyages to Goa were used by Boxer in his annotations to the English translation of the *História tragico-marítima*.

   Agostinho de Santa Maria, born in Estremoz (his secular name was Manuel Gomes Freire), was a Discalced Augustinian and served as chronicler and vicar of his congregation. His prolific works are still considered among the classics of Portuguese literature. They include *Rosas do Japam*, Lisbon 1709-24, an account of Christian women in Japan.

HISTÓRIA
DA
FUNDACÃO DO REAL CONVENTO DE
SANTA MONICA
da Cidade de Goa, Corte do Estado da India, & do
Imperio Lusitano do Oriente,
FUNDADO VELO ILLUSTRISSIMO, E REFERENDISSIMO SENHOR
DOM FR. ALEIXO DE MENEZES,
Primaz das Hespanhas, & da India, Vice-Rey de Portugal, & Presidente do Conselho do mesmo Reyno
em a Corte de Madrid:
Em que se referem os prodígo que obra em sua ereção, as grandes
contradições, trabalhos, & vexações que depois de fundado padecer-
ão as Religiosas por espaço de trinta annos, até que foram abradas
aquelas maravilhas (que admirarão o mundo) pela Santissima Imá-
gem do Senhor Crucificado do Coro do mesmo Convento a fa-
vor de suas devotas, & perseguidas Irmãs: com as vi-
das das VV. Madres Fundadoras & de outras mul-
tas Religiosas assinaladas em virtude:
OFFERECIDA
A' M. REVERENDA MADRE PRIOREZA,
& mais Religiosas do mesmo Convento de S. Monica
POR FR. AGOSTINHO DE SANTA MARIA,
Defensor Geral da Congregação dos Agostinhos Declaços
de Portugal, natural de Estremoz.
LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.
Com todas as licencias necessárias.
Anno de 1699.
TRATADO COMPLETO
DE
MEDICINA OPERATORIA,
OFFERECIDO
A SUA ALTEZA REAL
O
PRINCIPE REGENTE
NOSSO SENHOR
POR
ANTONIO D'ALMEIDA,
Lente de Operações no Hospital Real de S. João.
T O M. I.

L I S B O A,
NA REGIA OFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA.
ANNO M.DCCC.
Com Licença de Sua Alteza Real.

Item 2
2. ALMEIDA, António d’. *Tratado completo de medicina operatoria, offerecido a Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por* .... 4 volumes. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear), smooth spines with gilt fillets, burgundy morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter. Woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title pages. Crisp and clean. A fine set. Old pencil signature (“Antonio de Carvalho”) in each volume, facing the title page. (3 ll.), 342 pp., (2 ll.); 300 pp., (6 ll.); 346 pp., (3 ll.); 392 pp., (3, 1 blank l.), with total of 13 large folding plates. 4 volumes. $4,500.00

FIRST EDITION of a work that holds a premier place among original works on surgery, incorporating the latest developments in the field as well as the fruits of Almeida’s own experience. It includes lengthy sections on wounds, hernias, infections, aneurysms, amputations, bloodletting, dislocations and fractures, as well as advice for surgical treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and teeth, and of the digestive, excretory and reproductive systems. Volume I, pages 61-73 deal specifically with wounds to the head, and plates VII and VIII (explained on pp. 199-215) show methods of bandaging it. Four plates depict surgical instruments, and seven show how to bandage a patient after various operations. The final plate shows a complicated apparatus for setting a broken leg and holding it in place.

Almeida (d. 1822) was a brilliant professor of surgery at Lisbon’s Royal Hospital of São José, one of the city’s most important hospitals.


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DEMÉTRIO MODERNO,
OU O
BIBLIOGRAFO
JURIDICO PORTUGUEZ.

O QUAL EM HUMA BREVE DISSERTAÇÃO
Historica, e Critica, propõem, e dá huma clara
e distintíssima ideia de todas as preciosas Reliquias, e
authenticos Monumentos antigos, e modernos da
Legislação Portugueza; e igualmente de todos os
Livros, e Obras dos Jurisconsultos, e Escriptores
Reyniculas Theoricos, e Práticos, que efere-
verão nos Reynados dos Senhores Reys de Po-
rtugal

A beneficio dos Cultores da Jurisprudencia
Theoretica destes Reynos.

L I S B O A:
Na Officina de Lino da Silva Godinho.

Anno de M.DCC.LXXX.
Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.

Item 3
block edges rouged. Woodcut arms on title-page. Browned. In good condition. (2 ll.), 216 pp. $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. First bibliography of the law written in Portuguese. Since the author insisted on including some passages censured by the Mesa Censoria, sale of the book was prohibited in 1781, and those who had purchased copies were ordered to return them (see Grande enciclopédia III, 62-3). This first issue is not listed in Innocência (cf. I, 95), but NUC cites one of 1780 at MH-L, with the same number of pages in the text but only 2 preliminary leaves. It was almost certainly issued thus; the half-title appears not to be called for, and as there is no mention of a dedicatee on the title-page, it is logical that the two leaves of dedication encountered in the later issue are not required either.

# This first issue not in Innocência (cf. I, 95). Neither issue located in any major Portuguese auction catalogue. NUC: MH-L; second issue at DLC, CLL. OCLC: 253417491 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. This first issue not located in Jisc. Nor is it located in Melvyl.

Extremely Interesting and Important for its Information about the Portuguese Court and Public Administration in Rio de Janeiro


FIRST EDITION. Borba comments, “extremely interesting and important for the information [it] provide[s] about the Portuguese Court and public administration in Rio de Janeiro at that time, and … very difficult to find.” Although nominally a biography, the Exposição includes much information not found elsewhere about the transfer of the Portuguese royal family to Brazil and contemporary political events.

The Visconde do Rio Secco, a wealthy merchant born at Belém, near Lisbon, was a confidant of D. João and often provided financial assistance. Along with Admiral Manuel da Cunha Souto Maior, he was charged with organizing the royal family’s move to Brazil in 1807, and once there, held several important positions in the royal household in Rio de Janeiro. He administered the Fazenda de Santa Cruz and served as Director of the Brazilian Bank. His eminent position led to some public opprobrium, which he attempted to counter in this pamphlet and in Breve exposição do comportamento publico do Visconde do Rio Secco, Lisbon 1821. Innocência comments on the Exposição: “Posto que esta memoria
EXPOSIÇÃO
ANALYTICA, E JUSTIFICATIVA
DA CONDUCTA, E VIDA PUBLICA
DO VISCONDE DO RIO SECO,
DEPOIS DE 21 DE NOVEMBRO DE 1807, EM QUE HÁ MAESTRA FIDELHISMA O
INVENTARIO DOS AUMENTOS AVE NTREOS E VALORES DA CIA. REUNIDA PARA
O RIO DE JANEIRO, ATÉ E DE 15 DE SETEMBRO DE 1811, EM
TÍOS ANOS, DE AVE NTREOS, DOS VALORES E INVENTARIOS
DE AGENCIAS PUBLICAS DE PARES.
COM PERMISSÃO
DE SUA ALTEZA REAL
O PRINCIPE REGENTE
DO BRASIL,
CONCEDIDA POR DECRETO DE 27 DE AGOSTO
DO PRESENTE ANO,
PUBLICADA
POR ELE MESMO.

RIO DE JANEIRO,
NA IMPRENSA NACIONAL.
1821.
pareça dirigir-se especialmente a elucidar questões pessoais do seu publicador, é todavia interessante pelas particularidades que encerra no tocante à transferência da corte de Portugal para o Brasil, e aos sucessos políticos do tempo; apresentando notícias curiosas e aproveitaveis, que n’outra parte se não encontrarão.” Included with the main text (pp. 1-39) are 4 pages of notes, 28 pages of supporting documents, 9 pages of appendix and a single leaf entitled “Methodo pelo qual se ha de governar o fiel da caixa da emissão para o governo do troco das notas ao povo.”

After independence the Visconde became a Brazilian citizen and was named first Marquez de Jundiahy. He died in Rio de Janeiro in 1835.


Rare & Important Work by Noted Afro-Brazilian Author

In a Splendid Contemporary Binding

5. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Narração dos applausos com que o Juiz do Povo e Casa dos Vinte-Quatro festeja a felicissima inauguração da Estatua Equestre onde tambem se expõem as allegorias dos carros, figuras, e tudo o mais concernente às ditas festas*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1775. 4°, splendid contemporary Portuguese binding of crimson sheep (light wear at corners, head and foot of spine; short splits in joints near head of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, richly gilt roll-tool ed border on each cover, edges of covers gilt tooled, all text-block edges gilt. Woodcut vignette and initial. Occasional slight marginal soiling. Overall in fine condition. Bookplates of Victor Avila-Perez and Fernando Alves Barata. 123 pp., (1, 1 blank ll.). $3,500.00

FIRST EDITION. “A very important book, and very rare indeed” (Borba de Moraes), containing many poems (all unsigned) written in 1775 in honor of the dedication of the statue of D. José I in Lisbon’s Praça do Comércio. These are preceded by a description of the dedication ceremonies (pp. 3-74). Borba de Moraes mentions a variant in which the pagination is not continuous throughout the volume.

Five of the odes and six sonnets are generally acknowledged to be the work of Domingos Caldas Barbosa, one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. These poems also appeared (again unsigned) in the undated, 27-page *Collecção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatua Equestre*, which is itself a rare work. Of these 11 poems Borba knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. Whether the *Narração* or the *Collecção* came first is not clear: the type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably.

Given the thematic structure of the *Narração*, it is possible that some of the poems that did not appear in the *Collecção* were also the work of Caldas Barbosa. In the *Narração*,
N A F E L I C I S S I M A
I N A U G U R A Ç Ã O
D A
E S T A T U A E Q U E S T R E
D E E L R E Y N O S S O S E N H O R
D O M J Ó S E I.

A M E R I C A.

O D E.

P

Ovo da Lúcia, a America não sofrer
Ser testemunha inutil, e ociosa;
Meu aurífero cofre
Eu vos ofereço alegre, e generosa;
Embora ãeja exauado,
Sirva a devida pompa, sirva ao saufo.
Não, não fizeram tanto os Soberanos,
A quem Estatuas deram tantas vezes
Os Gregos, e os Romanos,
Quanto JOSÉ tem feito aos Portuguezes:
Crêdula a Antiguidade
Talvez o adoraria Divindade.

Por
an ode entitled “Europa,” which is attributed to Caldas Barbosa, is followed (pp. 79-84) by one entitled “Convoca a Europa os Genios festivos do paiz, e as deidades maritimas...” then by Caldas Barbosa’s “Asia,” then by an ode and a sonnet entitled, respectively, “Vem a Asia offerecer os seus dons ao muito alto, e poderoso Rey...” (pp. 88-91), and “Vem Africa aplaudir o felicissimo dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre...” (p. 92). These are followed by two more poems attributed to Caldas Barbosa, entitled “Africa,” and “America,” which are followed by the unattributed ode “Vem a America aplaudir o feliz dia da famosa inauguração da estatua equestre...” (pp. 99-101). If these are not the work of Caldas Barbosa, it would be extremely interesting to know who composed these transitional pieces; a study of the style might clarify matters. A stylistic study might also show whether all 13 of the sonnets on pp. 117-23 are Caldas Barbosa’s work, rather than only the five that appeared in the Collecção.

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the “Mulatto Muse.” When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another seven or eight years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Count of Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author’s popularity in Lisbon society: his presence “se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pítorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa” (Florilégio da poesia brasileira, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578).

A founder and president of the major literary establishment in Portugal during the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcádia, Caldas Barbosa’s nom-de-plume was “Lereno” — hence Viola de Lereno, “Lereno’s guitar.” Bandeira describes Caldas Barbosa as the “first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor” (Brief History of Brazilian Literature p. 61). He introduced Afro-Brazilian folk themes to Portugal by composing lundas, comic popular songs of African origin in which Brazilian-Indian and African speech were used, and wrote many modinhas, sentimental songs without music taken from Portuguese modas.

Sílvio Romero gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa’s popularity in Brazil: “Quase todas as cantigas de Lereno correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas províncias do norte coligí grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vêzes, colhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta para expungir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer” (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of Viola de Lereno, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa, I, xvii-xviii).

Provenance: The library of Victor Marat d’Avala Perez was one of the most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. A total of 8,962 lots went under the hammer from October 1939 through April 1940 from a six-part catalogue, each part lasting an unspecified number of nights (our guess is five nights for each part).

6. BOSSU, Jean Bernard. *Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales; contenant une Relation de differens peuples qui habitent les environs du grand Fleuve Saint-Louis, appelé vulgairement le Mississippi; leur religion; leur gouvernement; leurs moeurs; leurs guerres et leur commerce* 2 parts in 1 volume. Paris: Chez Le Jay, 1768. 12°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear), rebacked in olive-green morocco, spine with gilt bands in six compartments, citron lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of James Franck Bright. xx [a7 a cancel], 224 pp.; (2 ll.), 264 pp.; with 4 engravings.

2 parts in 1 volume. $1,250.00

FIRST EDITION, of primary interest for Louisiana, Alabama, Illinois, and West Florida. Jean Bernard Bossu (1720-1792), a captain in the French navy, was the first to write about eighteenth-century Louisiana in detail and based on personal experience. He provided the French public with the earliest trustworthy description of the people and conditions in the colony. The work is actually a collection of 21 letters he wrote during his first two voyages to the country, in 1751-57 and 1757-62. Bossu traveled as far north as Fort de Chartres, just south of Saint Louis. He spent time with the Natchez, Arkansas, Koakias (Cherokees?), Alabama, Choctaw; Illinois and Atakapa tribes, providing substantial information on their habits in religion, warfare, social customs (e.g., punishment for adultery), hunting, and more. He also comments on Santo Domingo, mining, syphilis, Havana, New Orleans, Hernando de Soto, El Dorado, the Sieur de La Salle, Granada, Jamaica, Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile, and the Fountain of Youth. Occasionally he ranges even further afield, describing the skeletons of elephants (i.e., mastodons) found in the Ohio Valley in 1735 (p. 206). At second hand, he reports on events in Canada such as the capture by Montcalm of Fort Oswego, Fort Ontario and New Fort Oswego in 1756. In Book II, Lettre XXI, Bossu speculates that the Indians reached America via a land bridge from Tartary, referring to the works of Diodorus Siculus, Peter Martyr, Lafitau, Lescarbot, and Bering. In the course of his travels Bossu was shipwrecked, had a close escape from a crocodile, and ran afoul of English corsairs several times.

The four engravings by Gabriel de Saint Aubin all show Indians; among them are a gruesome decapitation and an Indian who stands on an overturned chest full of coins.

The first edition of this work is distinguished from the second edition, with the same imprint and date, by its lack of the words “second edition” on the title. Howes notes, “For comments too critical of the ministry, Bossu was imprisoned and his book banned for awhile in France; this probably accounts for the scarcity of the first edition, of which Sabin found no record.” The *Nouveaux voyages* was soon translated to English, Dutch, German, and Russian.

Care and Feeding of a Garrison
Whose Mission was to Fend Off Pirates near the Yucatán

7. BUCARELI Y URSÚA [Hinostrosa Lasso de la Vegal, Fr. D. Antonio Maria, Viceroy of New Spain (1771-1779). Reglamento provisional para el prest, vestuario, gratificaciones, hospitalidad, recluta, disciplina y total gobierno de la tropa que debe guarnecer el Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla de Tris en la Laguna de Término, dispuesto, en virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de mil setecientos setenta y tres, por .... Mexico: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1774. Folio (31 x 20.5 cm.), recent navy Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson Oasis lettering piece on front cover, gilt letter, antique marbled endleaves. Large woodcut Spanish royal arms on title-page. Woodcut initials. Typographical headpiece. Tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Old (contemporary?) ink numbers “158”, “175”, and “187” at upper right corner of title page and each divisional title. (1 l.), 32, 23, 15 pp. [1], B-S2.

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for the administration of the Spanish garrison housed in the fortress of the Isla del Carmen (Yucatán Peninsula), which had been built as a permanent home for the soldiers tasked with rebuffing the pirates who had been ousted from the island a few decades earlier, and who continued to attack it. Included are positions and salaries of all personnel and regulations for clothing, horses, weapons, a hospital, and a chapel.

The second section (drop-title: Instrucción para el govierno interior y buen régimen de la Guarnición del Presidio del Carmen, que observarán puntualmente los Comandantes de los tres Cuerpos que la componen, igualmente que el Governador en la parte que le toque) goes into quite specific detail about the uniforms for dragoons, infantry, and artillery; housing for married soldiers; preserving morale; care of horses; and artillery exercises.

The third section (drop title: Instrucción y método con que se ha de establecer el Hospital para la tropa de la Guarnición del Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, y en que se expresan las obligaciones de cada uno de los Individuos empleados en su servicio) deals with the hospital and the duties of those employed there, including cooks, pharmacists, surgeons, blood-letters, and nurses.

Despite the separate pagination, the quire signatures follow from the first section through the third. An edition with additions by Pedro Gorostiza was published in Mexico, 1791 (56 pp.).

The Isla de Tris, on a lagoon at the western end of the Yucatán Peninsula, was discovered by the Spanish in 1518 but left uncolonized. By 1558, it was a haven for English pirates in the western Gulf of Mexico. Through the seventeenth century, repeated Spanish expeditions failed to roost the pirates. Finally in 1716 the pirates were driven out and a Spanish garrison installed, but the pirates continued to return and to burn the temporary forts. Only in the 1750s-1760s was a more permanent fort constructed. The regulations here are for the garrison that defended that fort.

In 1786, more than a decade after this work appeared, the Alcalde Mayor of Tabasco, Francisco de Amuzquivar, sent militia from Tabasco and swept the last of the pirates from the island. The island is now the site of Ciudad del Carmen.

REGLAMENTO PROVISIONAL
PARA EL PREST, VESTUARIO,
Gratificaciones, Hospitalidad, Recluta, Disciplina
y total Gobierno de la Tropa que debe guarnecer el
Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Isla
de Trí en la Laguna de Término,
DISPUESTO,
En virtud de Real Orden de once de Septiembre de
mil setecientos setenta y tres,
POR
EL EXCMO. SR. B. FR. D. ANTONIO MARIA
Bucareli y Ursúa, Virrey Gobernador y Capitan
General de Nueva España.

Año 1774.

En México: En la Imprenta de D. Felipe de Zúñiga y Orí-
veros, Calle de la Palma.
(Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with 32, 23, 15 pp.); 651259688 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 228720975 (Huntington Library, 32, 23, 15 pp.); 55281978 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for 32 pp.); 458945694 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 32 pp.); also digitized and microform copies. Rebiun locates a copy of a work with the same title at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, but gives the date as “s.n., 1791, 12 de Noviembre”). Not located in CCPBE. Jisc locates only a microfiche copy at the National Library of Scotland.

Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

8. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queuz. *Memoria sobre a necessidade de abolir a introdução dos escravos africanos no Brasil; sobre o modo e condições com que esta abolição se deve fazer; e sobre os meios de remediar a falta de braços que ela pode ocasionar … oferecida aos Brasileiros seus compatriotas.* Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. Large 4° (24.8 x 20 cm.), contemporary marbled wrappers (spine worn). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Slight browning; overall a very good, large-paper copy. Contemporary ink signature at top of recto of front free endleaf. 90 pp., (1 blank l.). $3,000.00

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

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

MEMORIA
SOBRE A NECESSIDADE DE ABOLIR A INTRODUÇÃO
DOS ESCRAVOS AFRICANOS NO BRASIL;
SOBRE O MODO E CONDIÇÕES COM QUE ESTA ABOLIÇÃO
DEVE EFETUAR;
E SOBRE OS MEIOS DE REMEDAR A FALTA DE ESPAÇO
QUE ELA PODERIA OCASIONAR.

JOÃO SEVERIANO MACIEL DA COSTA,
Da Corte de Sua Majestade, secretar de Estado Ministro em África Lusa,
O FERECIDA
ÀS
BRASILEIROS
ÁS COMPATRIOTAIS,
COIMBRA,
NA IMPRENSA DA UNIVERSIDADE,
1789.
RELACÃO DIARIA
Da expugnação, e rendimento da praça de Bicholym em 27. de Mayo de 1726.
ESCRITA
POR ANDRE' RIBEYRO
COUTINHO,
Sargento mór de Infantaria, e Alcayde mór de Bafaim.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,
Na Oficina de MIGUEL GORDUGUES,
M. DCC. XXVIII.
Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Item 9
Victory at Bicholim and Treaty Including Treatment of Merchants

9. COUTINHO, André Ribeiro. Relação diaria da expugnação, e rendimento da praça de Bicholym em 27 de Mayo de 1726. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Godrigues [sic], 1728. 4°, disbound. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Typographical headpieces, woodcut head-piece and initial, woodcut tailpiece. Some stains, mostly small and very light, but a bit more pronounced on the title-page. In good to very good condition. Eighteenth-century ink inscription of “António dos Santos” on p. 35. (2 ll.), 38 pp. $1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Eyewitness account written by the sargeant-major who commanded the infantry in this successful action in Bicholim, north of Goa, under João Saldanha da Gama, viceroy of India from 1725 to 1732. It includes an account of the actions by the local ruler that provoked the attack (mostly interfering with merchants), the names of the Portuguese commanders, and the military details of the action, which continued over several weeks.

Beginning on p. 31 is the “Tratado da Paz, que o excellentissimo Senhor João de Saldanha da Gama, Vi-Rey, e Capitão General da India, concede a Fondu Saunto Sar-Dessay das terras de Quddale por lha pedir com instancia, promettendo de a guardar inviolavelmente.” The treaty includes provisions that the rulers will not allow merchants in this kingdom to be molested; that the rulers will not trade with Arabs who are enemies of the Portuguese; that the rulers will return all the Kaffirs stolen from the Portuguese; and that the rulers will pay an annual tribute of 2 Arabian horses. Sar-Dessay’s agreement to each provision is given afterwards (pp. 34-35), and further conditions are on pp. 36-37.

Saldanha da Gama became famous for his many victories over the Bounsoló. Ribeiro Coutinho notes at the end that the rulers of Sunda and Canara were so impressed with the outcome of this campaign that they approached the viceroy asking for peaceful relations.

The author also fought in the War of the Spanish Succession, went on an expedition to Corfu in 1716, and fought in the battle of Belgrade the following year. He went to India in 1723 in the capacity of a sergeant major and served as alcaide-môr of Baçaim. In 1735 he was a Lieutenant Colonel at the Nova Colonia do Sacramento in present-day Uruguay. He died at Rio de Janeiro in 1751, having achieved the rank of Colonel of an infantry regiment. Ribeiro Coutinho wrote another important work, on military theory, published posthumously in two volumes in 1751, sumptuously printed and dedicated to Gomes Freire, to whose entourage he had belonged: O Capitão de infanteria portuguez.

Other works include Prototypo constituido das partes mais essanciaes de hum general perfeyto, delineado em o perfeytissimo general, & Governador das Armaz Portuguezas em a Provincia de Alem-Tejo, o Senhor Pedro Mascarenhas ... (1713).

CAMINHO
DOS
FRADES MENORES
PARA A VIDA ETERNA,
COMPOSTO
Pelo P. Fr. IACINTO DE DEOS:
PRIMEIRO PADRE DA PROVÍNCIA DA
Mãe de Deus dos Capuchos, & Comissário Geral dos
Frades Menores, Deputado do Santo Ofício da Inquição de Goa em a Índia Oriental, & natural
de Mâcon:
DEDICADO
AO EMINENTÍSSIMO CARDEMAL SENHOR
DOM VERÍSSIMO
DE ALENCASTRE,
INQUISIDOR GERAL DESTES REI-
nos, & Senhores de Portugal,
Por seu menor servo, & Orador
Fr. AMARO D'E S. ANTONIO,
MINISTRO PROVINCIAL, E PRIMEIRO
Padre da sua Provincia da Mãe de Deus de Goa.

EM LISBOA,
Na Oficina de MIGUEL DESLANDES,
Impressor de Sua Majestade.
Com todas as licenças necessárias. Anno 1689.

Item 10
Tribute to the Franciscan Order, Written by a Native of Macao

*10. DEUS, Jacinto de, O.F.M. Caminho dos frades menores para a vida eterna.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1689. 4°, contemporary stiff vellum, fore-edge cover extensions, spine with vertical title in manuscript, textblock edges rouged. Small woodcut floral vignette on title-page. Woodcut initials. Woodcut headpiece on recto of second preliminary leaf; typographical headpiece on recto of following leaf. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 386. Very small blank piece torn away in upper corner of title-page; neat repairs to upper blank margins of a few leaves; occasional slight marginal stains. In very good to fine condition. Remains of small paper tag (nineteenth-century?) near foot of spine. (4 ll.), 389 [i.e., 387] pp. Page 387 wrongly numbered 389. $4,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this tribute to the Franciscan order. A second edition appeared at Coimbra, 1721 (with another issue in 1722).

In the course of his treatise the author frequently refers to specific situations in the “Estado da Índia” (i.e., all areas of Portuguese influence in East Africa and Asia), missionary activities, and monks who worked primarily in the East, many of whom were known to the author personally. He also discusses who can become a novice of the order—descendants of Jews, Moors and heretics are excluded, but there is mention of special conditions existing in India, and of exceptions that can be made there for those with some native ancestry (pp. 168-78).

According to Porbase, there is a variant issue, in which the final license is dated 18 May 1689. In our copy, there is indeed a license of this date on the verso of the final preliminary leaf, followed by:

Visto estar conforme com seu Original, póde correr. Lisboa 24 Janeiro de 1690.
Pode correr. Lisboa 27 de Janeiro de 1690.
Serraã.
Lamprea. Ribeiro.

The Franciscan 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.

ARREST
DU CONSEIL D’ESTAT
DU ROY.

Qui Ordonne qu’à commencer en l’année 1721, il sera fait un fonds annuel de la somme de Quarante Millions; dont l’Employ sera fait dans les Efforts du Roy, des Fermes & des Finances, pour servir au payement des arriérages des Deuts vites en Execution de l’Arrêt du 26 Janvier dernier, qui seront liquidés suivant le Reglement annexé à la Minute du présent Arrêt.

Du 23. Novembre 1721.

A PARIS.
DE L’IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCXI.
Cleaning Up After John Law


FIRST EDITION. Rare. A still more rare fifteen-page edition appeared at Toulouse: Chez Claude-Gilles Lecamus [1721]. The present decree makes provisions for payment of debts fallen in arrears “tant par la suppression du Dixième & par celle de plusieurs droits, que par la circonstance presente de la contagion, qui par l’interruption qu’elle cause au Commerce, ne luy permet pas de demander de nouveaux secours à ses Peuples” (p. 3). Among the debts listed are those of the Banque Royale and the Compagnie des Indes.

This is the aftermath of the financial débacle instigated by John Law, comptroller-general of finances under the Duke of Orléans, regent for the young Louis XV. Law was given permission by the Duke to found a bank (which eventually became the Banque Royale) that issued paper currency at a guaranteed rate of exchange for specie. Law also established a company that had sovereign rights over French Louisiana. This Compagnie des Indes, which always had close ties with the French government, eventually came to control all of France’s non-European trade as well as all royal tax revenue. By the time shareholders in “the Mississippi Scheme” (or the “System”) began demanding their exorbitant profits in specie rather than paper currency, there was far too much currency in circulation for the amount of specie. Payments in specie and the possession of significant amounts of it were outlawed. In September 1720, in the midst of a financial crisis, payments to the Compagnie’s shareholders were suspended and Law fled the country.

❊ Kress 3358. Goldsmiths’-Kress library of economic literature 6054.22. Not in JFB (1994). NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 70306983 (John Carter Brown Library, University of Alberta, Université Laval); 862211998 (Bibliothèque municipale Lyon); 1007605290 (Library and Archives of Canada); 1035283471 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 47645960 (University of Minnesota-Minneapolis). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) returned only a single hard copy (University of London) and two microform copies (Canadian National Library and Archives and National Library of Australia).
Item 12
Magnificent Illustrated Festivity Book
“A mais famosa gravura dos brasileiros do século XVI” (Brasilia Itau)
Earliest Deposition of Authentic Indigenous Brazilians and their Mores
First Deposition of Brazilians Diverting Themselves in Europe

12. [HENRI II, King of France]. C’est la dedution du sumptueux ordre plaisantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dresses, et exhibes par les citoiens de Rouen ville, Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, a la sacree Maiesté du Treschristian Roy de France, Henry secol[n]d leur souverain Seigneur, Et à Tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis, La Royne son espouze, lors de leur triumphant joyeulx & nouvel advenement en icelle ville, Qui fut es iours de Mercredy & jeudy premier & secol[n]d iours d’ Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante, Et pour plus expresse intelligence de ce tant excellent triumphe, Les figures & pourtraictz des principaulx aornementz [sic] d’iceluy y sont apposez chacun en son lieu comme l’on pourra voir par le discours de l’histoire.

Rouen: On les vend ... chez Robert le Hoy Robert & Iehan dicitz du Gord tenantz leur boutique, Au portail des Libraires [i.e., Jean le Prest for Robert le Hoy & Jean du Gord], 1551. 4° (22.3 x 16.4 cm.), mid-nineteenth-century crushed crimson morocco by Trautz-Bauzonnet (some slight wear at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, short-title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, place and date gilt in third, covers with gilt triple-ruled borders and gilt coronet above initials “A.A.” at centers, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place-marker. 29 woodcuts, five of which are double-page, including the “Figure des Brisilians” [sic, K2v-K3r]. Printed music (woodcut, with typeset lyrics for 4 voices) on R2v-R3r. 43 woodcut initials. Roman type; verse and song in italic. In very good to fine condition. 67 (of 68 leaves), lacking only A4, a blank, as in most, if not all, known copies. $100,000.00

FIRST EDITION. This important Renaissance festival book records the entry of King Henri II of France and Queen Catherine de Medicis into Rouen, which was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies and presentations on the first and second of October 1550. The highlight of the festivities was the construction of a Brazilian Indian village on the banks of the Seine, complete with huts and hammocks and with plants and trees decorated to imitate Brazilian fauna.

The village was populated by about fifty Brazilian Indians who had been brought to Rouen by Norman sailors. They presented tableaux of Indian life and customs, and at the culmination of the ceremonies, the Indians—supplemented by some Frenchmen—put on a show of war dances. Then they staged a mock battle between the “Toupinabaulx” and “Tabageres” tribes, which ended by setting fire to the huts. A composite of all this is represented in the double-page “Figure des Brisilians” (ff. K2v-K3r), which is the earliest depiction of authentic Brazilian natives and mores. As Borba de Moraes points out, this illustration is also the first image of Brazilians diverting themselves in Europe. The
Item 12
Brazilians continued to be one of Rouen’s attractions: they were presented to Charles IX on his visit to the city in 1562. Montaigne, who witnessed the presentation, refers to it in his *Essais*.

The fine woodcuts depicting various participants, allegorical chariots, elephants, and theatrical events, had previously been attributed to Jean Cousin or Jean Goujon, but are probably by an artist influenced by Goujon’s designs for the account of the entry at Paris. The blocks were used again in 1557 for Du Gort’s verse description of the same event.


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**Dueling and the Proper Behavior of a Gentleman**


FIRST EDITION. Discusses such interesting aspects of dueling as whether bastards are allowed to duel, the layout of the field, types of challenges and rights of the victor. The last section describes more generally proper behavior for a gentleman.

LE COMBAT DE SEUL A SEUL EN CAMP clos:
Par Messire Marc de la Beravdière, Chevalier de l’Ordre du Roy, Capitaine de cinquante hommes d’armes de ses Ordonnances, Seigneur de Mauvoisin.

Aussi plusieurs questions propres à ce sujet. Ensemble le moyen au Gendarme d’œuvrer les querelles, & d’en sortir avec son honneur.

Divisé en quatre parties.

A PARIS,
Chez Abel L’Angelier, au premier pilier de la grand’Salle du Palais,

M. DCVIII.

Avec Privilege du Roy.
Le Combat des forçats à feu.

Delà condition des arbres & de leur qualité.

CHAPITRE PREMIER.

L’est fort difficile de trouver des arbitres qui soient propres & aduizez pour conclure & terminer des accords des querelles qui furuient; encore que tousseient capables d’exercer cette honorabla vacaction. Pour done bien en parler il faut choisir un arbitre qui soit gentil homme d’honneur, Sage, aduizé, & bien entendu; c’est chose fort louable de trouver un arbitre de telle condition; aussi l’on estime être vn don de nature quand les personnes sont accompagnees de telle perfection. Ce n’est pas pour en blâmer personne, je m’aizure que l’on me confiez qu’il y en a qui font pleins de bon conseil & plus prefis à donner de bons avis. Comme l’on voit de milleurs jurisconsultes & d’opinion plus certaine à quoys beaucoup d’honnestes hommes cedent & les prenent aux autres; aussi est-il des grands capitaines que les Roys choisissent pour conduire leurs armées qui sont experimentez aux affaires & maniement & conduite des armes; cela prouvent d’un don de nature qui a voulu distribuer ses facultez à telles personnes, & pourquoi c’est choiz rare d’en trouver beaucoup; aussi quand il se presente vne querelle en vn pays entre deux gentils-hommes il faut que les parties prenent les
Bound for the Princess of Brazil: Piano Four-Hands

14. LATOUR, T. *Duo pour le Piano Forté à 4 mains, composé par ....* Bonn and Cologne: Chez N. Simrock, n.d. (1821?). No. 5. Folio (33.4 x 25.1 cm.), contemporary (Brazilian?) crimson sheep (slight wear at extremities), smooth spine gilt, covers elaborately gilt with imperial arms of Brazil gilt, initials “P.D.J.” above arms on front cover, edges of covers milled gilt; marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue-green. Engraved title page. Engraved musical notation throughout. On thick paper of excellent quality. In fine condition. Contemporary cipher (of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil) in ink in blank outer margin of title page. The date “1821” is noted in (later?) pencil on the second front endleaf recto. Frequent penciled notations above the notes (for fingering?). 15 pp. $2,200.00

According to the list on the title page, this is the fifth in a series of duets: “Sur un air Bohémien.” The other duets in the series included airs of Mozart and Rousseau, a hymn by Franz Joseph Haydn, and the “Copenhagen Waltz.”

Jean Théodore Latour (1766-1837), a French pianist and composer, was official pianist to the Prince Regent (later King George IV of the United Kingdom).

Nikolaus Simrock began publishing music in Bonn in 1793, and is well known for being one of Beethoven’s good friends in Bonn. Simrock soon became one of the most important music publishers of the first-half of the nineteenth century, publishing Mozart’s compositions, first editions of Joseph Haydn’s work, as well as many first editions of Beethoven’s music. Simrock was also a member of the Minervälv Kirche Stagira in Bonn, which was a part of the Bavarian Illuminati order. Upon his death in 1832, the firm was taken over by his son Peter Joseph. This second phase of the publishing house is known for its publications of music by Robert Schumann and Felix Mendelssohn. The Simrock archives, which included numerous letters, manuscripts, and first editions of music, were destroyed in WWII; this loss is well-noted in the musicology community. See, for example, Theodore Albrecht, ed., *Letters to Beethoven and other correspondence*, Volume I: 1772-1812, p. 117, note. N. Simrock editions are rare. This work does not appear on the massive online database of music scores in public domain published by N. Simrock.

Provenance: “P.D.J.” stands for “Princesa Dona Januária”, the second daughter of D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil and King of Portugal as D. Pedro IV, and his first wife Maria Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria, Empress consort of Brazil, and Queen consort of Portugal (1797-1826), daughter of the last Holy Roman Emperor Franz II (later Franz I of Austria). Dona Januária was born in Rio de Janeiro, in the Palácio de São Cristóvão, Quinta da Boa Vista, 1822. From 1835 until 1845, she held the title Princess Imperial of Brazil, as the heir presumptive of her brother the Emperor D. Pedro II. Her marriage to Prince Luigi of the Two Sicilies, Count of Aquila (brother of D. Pedro II’s new wife, Empress Teresa Cristina) was celebrated on 28 April 1844 in Rio de Janeiro. Her husband was a son of King Francesco I of the Two Sicilies and his second wife the Infanta Maria Isabella of Spain. Friction developed between the Count of Aquila and D. Januária’s brother, the Emperor D. Pedro II. D. Januária and Aquila were eventually permitted to leave Brazil in October 1844. In 1845, D. Januária’s position as heir presumptive, and the restrictions it entailed, was lost with the birth of D. Pedro II’s first child, D. Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil. The city of Januária in Minas Gerais was named in her honor. She died in Nice in 1901.

* Regarding the binding, cf. *Brasiliana Itaú, “Encadernação no Brasil”*, especially p. 477, for a binding on a book of Rio de Janeiro, 1824, with some of the same or very
Item 14
special list 395

similar tooling. OCLC: 67933261 (Nederlands Muziek Instituut, calling for “97 dl.”). Not located in Jisc, which has two other works in this series. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a copy at Bischöfliche Zentralbibliothek Regensburg.

First Work in Portuguese on Commercial and Maritime Law
First Such Work by a Brazilian

15. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú. Princípios de direito mercantil e leis de marinha para uso da mocidade portugueza destinada ao commercio, divididos em oito tratados elementares, contendo a respectiva legislação patria, e indicando as fontes originais dos regulamentos marítimos das principaes praças da Europa. 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1798. 4°, contemporary tree calf (small hole near foot of spine, slight defects at head and foot of spine, corners worn), flat spine gilt with crimson and green morocco labels, gilt letter, edges tinted yellow. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Very minor light waterstaining to lower inner margin, becoming slightly more pronounced toward the end, pinpoint wormhole in outer margin, without loss. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Early signature on flyleaf of Manoel G. Soares. (7 ll.), xvii, 172 pp.; (2 ll.), 173-302 pp.; (2 ll.), 139 pp. Signed *-****, A-X³, Y², (2 unsigned conjugate leaves), Z⁴, Aa-Pp⁴, Qq₃ (with a stub for Qq4), A-R⁴, S². 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. $2,800.00

Rare FIRST EDITION of this classic work—the first on mercantile law in Portuguese—complete with the divisional titles and tables of contents to parts II-III that are sometimes lacking. Although the table of contents (f. *4r) lists eight sections, this edition only included the first, on maritime insurance, in three parts, with the Appendice das formulas de apólices, e leis patrias sobre seguros at the end.

Our copy has two unsigned conjugate leaves following Y2 (p. 172) and immediately preceding Z1. These contain a divisional title (“Continuação dos princípios de direito mercantil, Parte II) and the indice to Parte II. In the JCB copy, these two leaves follow p. 302 and a blank leaf.

In our copy, Qq1 (p. 302) is followed by conjugate leaves with another divisional title (“Princípios de direito mercantil e leis de marinha por José da Silva Lisboa, Deputado, e Secretario da Meza de Inspecção da Agricultura, e Commercio da Cidade da Bahia, Tom. II”) and the indice for Parte III. These two leaves are not present in the JCB copy.

An expanded edition, in seven folio volumes, was issued from 1801 to 1803. The first volume reprinted the first edition, including the appendix. The other six volumes covered such topics as maritime exchange, damages to ships, letters of trade or of exchange, maritime contracts, administration and regulations of harbors and customs, courts of maritime affairs, and political economy. These tomos, reprinted separately at various dates until 1868, were a legal-maritime best seller and a bibliographical nightmare. In 1874, Candido Mendes de Almeida published an edition of the complete work in two volumes, preceded by a long introduction, a biography, and a bibliography of the author.

Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in Princípios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha. From the day in March 1808 when
PRINCÍPIOS DE DIREITO MERCANTIL E LEIS DE MARINHA PARA USO DA MOCIDADE PORTUGUEZA, DESTINADA AO COMÉRCIO, DIVIDIDOS EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES, CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PATRIA, E INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAIS DOS REGULAMENTOS MARÍTIMOS DAS PRINCIPAIS PRAGAS DA EUROPA.

POR JOSÉ DA SILVA LISBOA,

LISBOA NA REGIA OFFICINA TYPOGRÁFICA. Anno 1798. Com Licença de Sua Magestade.

Item 15
he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of friendly nations, Silva Lisboa was one of Brazil’s leading statesmen. An ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy, he served as deputy to the 1822 Brazilian Constituent Assembly and later as a senator. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.


*Macau’s Santa Casa da Misericórdia*

16. [MACAU, Misericordia de]. *Compromisso da Mizericordia de Macao, ordenado, e aceitado em Janeiro de MDCXXVII para maior gloria de Deos, e da Virgem Nossa Senhora*. Macau: Na Typographia Activa de João Józé da Silva e Souza, 1843. 4°, twentieth-century tan mottled sheep (almost pristine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with title in gilt, place and date in gilt at foot, covers with gilt-tooled border, marbled endleaves, top edges rouged, brown silk ribbon place marker. Triangular light dampstain in lower inner corner of title page and following blank leaf. In very good condition. Engraved bookplate of António Capucho on front pastedown. (1 blank l., 1 l., 1 blank l.), iii, 130 pp. $3,200.00

Apparently the FIRST APPEARANCE IN PRINT of the first *Compromisso* of Macau’s Misericórdia.

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Raising much of its funds via lottery, it is particularly concerned with the ill and orphans. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericórdia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The text of the 1627 *compromisso* was based on those of Lisbon and Goa. The present volume includes an Alvará of D. João IV of 1643, confirming the 1627 *compromisso* and placing the Santa Casa of Macau under royal protection (pp. 123-4). Immediately following is “Compromisso das Recolhidas que cstão [sic] no Mosteiro da Santa Casa da Mizericordia da Cidade de Macao, fundado no anno de 1726 …” (pp. 124-8), and finally other documents from 1727 (pp. 128-30).

COMPROMISSO
DA
MIZERICORDIA
DE
MATAO
ORDENADO, E ACEITADO EM
JANEIRO DE MDCXXVII
PARA MAIOR GLORIA DE DEOS, E DA VIRGEM
NOSSA SENHORA.

Impresso em Macao em 1843.
NA TYPOGRAPHIA ACTIVA
De Joao Jose da Silva e Souza

Item 15
Helped Inspire the Gothic Revival

*17. MURPHY, James [Cavanah]. Plans Elevations Sections and Views of the Church of Batalha, in the Province of Estremaduras in Portugal, with the History and Description by Fr. Luis de Sousa; with Remarks, to which is prefixed an Introductory Discourse on the Principles of Gothic Architecture ... Illustrated with 27 Plates. London: Printed for I. & J. Taylor, 1795. Large folio (55 x 38.5 cm.), later red morocco (some wear at corners; a few minor scratches), spine decorated sparingly in gilt and blind with raised bands in six compartments, author and title in gilt letter in second compartment from head, date in gilt in fifth compartment, covers with borders decorated in blind, top edges of text rouged, other edges uncut. Illustrated with 27 leaves of engraved copperplates plus an engraved title. Occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition. Bookplates of Henrique Botelho and J.[osé] Pinto Ferreira. Engraved title, (2 ll.), ii, 26 pp., (1 l. divisional title), pp. [27]-61, (1 p.), 27 ll. engraved plates, including the title and dedication leaf [the “General Plan” and the “North Elevation of the Church” are both double page plates]. $2,200.00

FIRST EDITION. A new edition, with a resetting of type, but using the same copperplates, appeared in 1836. The great architectural publishing firm of Isaac and Josiah Taylor, later Taylor’s Architectural Library, was closed in April 1834 upon the death of Josiah Taylor. The stock of the firm was sold at two auctions, held in October 1834 and January 1835. At one of these the copperplates for the present work were purchased by John Williams of the “Library of Fine Arts”, who determined to produce a new edition of the work. He had the text reset by T.H. Drury and arranged to have the plates restruck. The dedication plate and list of subscribers, now redundant, were omitted. The former was replaced by a letterpress dedication to John Soane.

The impact of this work was considerable: it was undoubtedly one of the seeds of the Gothic Revival. David Watkin notes that the book contained “the finest set of engravings of Gothic buildings ever to appear” in Great Britain.

The majestic Dominican Church and Monastery of Santa Maria da Victoria, also known as Batalha, is situated eleven miles south of Leiria—still a fairly isolated location. It owes its name to the battle fought on the plain of Aljubarrota, nine miles southwest, where D. João I of Portugal defeated D. Juan I of Castile in 1385, securing Portuguese independence. In size and beauty Batalha excels all other buildings of Portugal in which Gothic and Moorish architecture are combined. The building, begun in 1388, contains superb examples of intricate and exquisitely carved stonework. Plans and masons were procured from England by Queen Philippa of Lancaster, wife of D. João I (daughter of John of Gaunt and sister of king Henry IV of England). The work was entrusted to Afonso Domingues, a Portuguese architect, and David Huet (or Houguet, or Ouguet), an Irishman. Only the royal cloister, church and Founder’s Chapel were included in the original design, and all show signs of English influence. Various additions were made up to 1551. The Capelas Imperfeitas, begun in the late fifteenth century but never completed, are among the best surviving examples of the “Manueline” style of architecture.

Significant damage was inflicted by the 1755 earthquake, and in 1810 the monastery was sacked by the French. It was secularized in 1834 and declared a national monument in 1840. Since then there has been considerable restoration.

The unnumbered page [62] contains “Directions for Placing the Plates”.

Born in humble circumstances in Blackrock, Ireland, James Murphy (1760-1814) was soon recognized for his artistic talents. After studying drawing at the Dublin Society, he
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ITEM 17

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE CHURCH OF BATALHA.
became an architect in Dublin, where in 1786 he helped design the addition to the Irish House of Commons. Murphy’s life found a new direction in 1788, when William Burton Conyngham commissioned him to make drawings of the church and monastery of Batalha. From two years in Portugal (1788-1790), Murphy produced three publications—the Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha (1795), Travels (1795), and A General View of the State of Portugal (1798). All are well illustrated with engravings and aquatints after drawings by the author. After some years in London, Murphy journeyed in 1802 to Cádiz, where he spent seven years studying Moorish architecture and antiquities. Returning to London in 1809, he labored on his masterpiece, Arabian Antiquities of Spain, posthumously published in 1815 with 110 plates based on Murphy’s drawings.

Provenance: Henrique Botelho, of Braga, late private dealer and significant collector of books by foreigners about Portugal. José Pinto Ferreira, Portuguese army officer and for many years a distinguished book collector, specializing in Camões and the Restauração, as well as a trove of other books on Portuguese military history.


Chile Has Triumphed; Peru Must Be Liberated

18. O’HIGGINS, Bernardo, and Antonio José de Irisarri. Manifiesto del Gobierno a los pueblos que forman el Estado de Chile. [text begins:] Todos los Pueblos de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescritible al establecimiento de su libertad .... [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta del Gobierno, dated 5 May 1818. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. In good to very good condition. 6 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial manifesto issued over the printed signatures of Bernardo O’Higgins and Antonio José de Irisarri, barely 3 months after the Battle of Chacabuco had restored Chilean independence and O’Higgins had become head of the government. O’Higgins summarizes the triumph of Chile over Peru and argues that despite the high cost of waging war, Peru must be liberated from Spanish rule before Chile can be truly secure: “Lima no puede substraerse por mas tiempo á la ley general que obedece la America, y es preciso que sus principios se uniformen con los que han proclamado Chile, y las Provincias Unidas.” He describes San Martin’s exploits in the south and the activities of the Chilean navy. O’Higgins also expresses high hopes for the upcoming congress in Santiago. For the sake of accurate representation at the congress, he will be issuing orders for a nationwide census.

The co-signer, Antonio José de Irisarri (1786-1886), one of the fathers of Chilean journalism, served as interim supreme director of Chile for a few days in 1814. When this manifesto was issued, he was minister of Government and Foreign Affairs under O’Higgins.

* Briseño I, 191. OCLC: 81826250 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258961 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 55417968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling possibly in error for 9 pp.—the format is the same as the other two). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.
MANIFIESTO DEL GOBIERNO A LOS PUEBLOS QUE FORMAN EL ESTADO DE CHILE.

Todas las naciones de la tierra tienen un derecho imprescriptible al establecimiento de su libertad; pero, pocos consiguen disfrutarlo, por que los grandes sacrificios que ella exige, sus superiores al temor que les impone el despotismo a las altas clases. Ellas saben que el primer paso en este camino es resolverse a perder todo antes que arriesgarse en ellas; y que para reformar las instituciones políticas de un pueblo, es preciso que la mayor parte reconozca su existencia, abandone sus intereses, pone de su tranquilidad, y conseguirá muchas veces su misma república. En el curso de una revolución calculada para imponer el destino de la unitad del reino y quién del mundo entero, es bien difícil que haya un solo individuo que a sus intereses de guarde la alternativa de todos aquellos sacrificios. El pueblo Chileno ha resuelto ya por su propia experiencia la necesidad de cumplir este periodo intermedio de esfuerzos y vicisitudes, antes de consolidar las reformas que exige el siglo en que vivimos, y las actuales relaciones del género humano. Pero ni el quinto de los hombres de una guerra sometida con ferocidad por el Gobierno Español, ni el paso de las calamidades que causa el émbolo de las potestades imperantes de un país naciente; nada lo pudo hacer variar los sentimientos que mostró en la celebre revolución del 18 de septiembre del año dieciocho. Desde aquella época hasta el 1 de octubre de 814, hicimos el primer esfuerzo de nuestras fuerzas, y pudimos desde luego conocer que ellas eran bastantes para sostener las quexas de un pueblo afligido, siempre que los conflictos interiores no delimitasen los recursos que debía proporcionar la unión de los que estaban anotados en un mismo interes, y totalizados de iguales peligros.

Nosotros no podemos admiternos en una antigua Ley de la naturaleza que han el orden que sigue todas las naciones en su organiación física o moral. Pueblos en marcha hacia nuestro destino empezamos a concebir ideas, formar opiniones, y ejercitar proyectos que al paso que descubrirían la tendencia de nuestras naciones, manifestaban que no las habíamos en nuestro sistema aceptado con la verdad sabiendo todos los errores, mover los pasiones públicos, y prescindiendo siempre de sus actividades; residir en fin a los ciertos intereses y externalin, sin que algunas veces tuviésemos que ceder al impulso de la fuerza, o al plan bastado de sus mandatos. Estos casos obran de tal modo sobre nuestras constituciones, que el enemigo triunfa del entusiasmo y de las loqueas que hizo Chile desde que empezó la obra de su regeneración. El País, bajo movimientos lentos e inseguros, y sus habitantes fueron tratados como rebeldes, por que toda revolución es un crimen, aunque el buen éxito no releva la jurisdicción de su caso. La especie y los abismos que nos habíamos refugiado Chile, respecto de las actividades de que...
ORACION FUNEBRE

QUE EN LAS SOLEMNES EXCEQUIAS
DEL MUY ALTO,
Y PODEROSO SEÑOR CARLOS III,
REY

DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS INDIAS,
celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana
de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real
Audiencia, y Cabildos Eclesiástico, y Secular,

DIXO

EL ILUSTRÍSIMO Sr. D.
Fr. Joseph Antonio de San
Alberto, Arzobispo de
la Plata.

BUENOS-AYRES MDCCCLXXIX.

Con el Superior permiso del Excmo. Señor Marqués
de Loreto, Virrey de dichas Provincias. Impreso
en la Real Imprenta de los Niños
Espíritus.

Item 19
First Rio de la Plata Imprint with Title Page in Red and Black

19. SAN ALBERTO, José Antonio de, Archbishop of La Plata. *Oracion funebre que en las solemnes exequias [sic] del Muy Alto, y Poderoso Señor Carlos III, Rey de España y de las Indias, celebradas en la Santa Iglesia Metropolitana de la Plata, con asistencia de su Real Audiencia, y Cabildos Eclesiásticos, y Secular, dijo ....* Buenos Aires: Impreso en la Real Imprenta de los Niños Expositos, 1789. 4°, contemporary (or slightly later) mottled sheep (one corner bumped), smooth spine with gilt bands and ornaments (worn and chipping, hinges weak), marbled endleaves. Title page in red and black. Luxuriously printed on heavy paper, with large type and wide margins. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Old paper tag with blue border and shelfmark in ink (“74”) near head of spine. (1 l.), 128 pp. $3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this funeral oration, printed with generous margins and a title page in red and black—the first two-color printing in Rio de la Plata, judging from Medina.

San Alberto, an absolutist, eulogizes the saintliness of King Carlos III of Spain (1716-1788), one of the eighteenth century’s most famous enlightened despots. King Carlos’s activities included promoting education, facilitating trade and industry, and reforming the Church. The reforms included the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, a fact referred to obliquely on pp. 58-61. Furlong notes that some of San Alberto’s effusive praise was disputed even by his contemporaries.

Frei José Antonio de San Alberto (1727-1804), born in the Aragonese town of Fresno, professed in the Carmelite convent in Zaragoza in 1744 and was named prior of the Convent of St. Theresa in 1766. He later became Procurador General of the Order in Madrid and acted as royal preacher and Examinador Sinodal for the Archbishop of Toledo. In 1778 he was appointed Bishop of Córdoba de Tucumán by Carlos III, and in 1786 became Bishop of La Plata. He was one of the outstanding prelates of the late colonial period in Latin America, known for his learning and for his charity to the poor. For his contributions to education, he has been compared to Domingo F. Sarmiento, father of the educational system in Argentina. René-Moreno commented, “The characteristics of the writings of San Alberto are: persuasive reasoning based upon a great deal of first-hand knowledge of the sacred scriptures and canons. They follow a simple and cohesive structure and a mellifluous tone which draws even the most profane readers. This last feature has assured a lasting success to his writings” (no. 508).

One of the Greatest Brazilian Writers of the Half Century Before Independence and One of the Greatest Figures of the Independence and Post-Independence Periods

20. SILVA, José Bonifácio de Andrada e. Memoria sobre a necessidade e utilidades do plantio de novos bosques em Portugal, particularmente de pinhaes nos areaes de Beira-mar; seu metodo de sementeira, costeamento, e administração. Lisbon: na Typographia da Academia Real das Scien-
cias, 1815. 4°, contemporary quarter green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to head and foot of spine, corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut device of Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Printed on bluish “papel selado” of 10 and 20 reis. In fine condition. Blue and white paper shelf label with manuscript number “557” at head of spine. viii, 187 pp., 1 folding plan showing the layout of a forest, (2 ll. advt.). $2,000.00

FIRST EDITION of the first separately published full length book by one of the greatest Brazilian writers of the half century before independence. He had previously published three works in the Memorias of the Academia das Scien-
cias, and one in the Rio de Janeiro periodical O Patriota. A report on the Mondego River in Portugal signed 20 December 1813, without imprint and exceedingly rare, may have been printed for use by royal officials only.

This Memoria covers the benefits of reforestation, places in Portugal where trees could best be planted, methods of planting various types of trees, and management of forests. Andrada e Silva had been put in charge of the forests along Portugal’s coast in 1802. Andrade e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the “Patriarch of Brazilian Independence,” is described by Martins as the “tireless promoter of Brazil’s literary indepen-
dence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil ….

He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America.” A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he travelled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assemblea. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifácio. Andrade published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro’s name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocêncio for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

MEMÓRIA
SOBRE A NECESSIDADE
E
UTILIDADES DO PLANTIO
DE
NOVOS BOSQUES EM PORTUGAL,
PARTICULARMENTE DE PINHAES NOS ÁREAS DE BEIRA-MAR; SEU MÉTODO DE SEMENTEIRA, COSTEAMENTO, E ADMINISTRAÇÃO.
POR
JOSÉ BONIFÁCIO DE ANDRADE E SILVA,
SOCIÓ DAS ACADÉMIAS REAIS DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA
E DE STOCKOLM, DA SOCIEDADE DOS INVESTIGADORES DA NATUREZA DE BERLIM, DA MINERALOGIA, DA JENA, GEOLOGICA DE LONDRES, REAL ACADEMIA DE EDIMBURGO, DAS DE HISTÓRIA NATURAL E PHILOSOPHICA DE PARIS, ETC.

Nisi utile est quod faciunt, utile est glória.

LISBOA
NA TYPOGRAFIA DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS,
ANNO MDCCCLXV.
Com licença de SUA ALTEZA REAL.
The Most Complete Early Edition of Tacitus Printed in Spain

21. TACITUS, Gaius Cornelius. *Tacito español, ilustrado con aforismos, por Don Baltasar Alamos de Barrientos. Dirigido a Don Francisco Gomez de Sandoval Rojas, Duque de Lerma, Marques de Denia, &c.* Madrid: Por Luis Sanchez a su costa, y de Juan Hasrey, 1614. Folio (29.4 x 21 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (one thong fore-edge clasp preserved), horizontal manuscript short title and “Ilustrada // por // Baltasar Alamos” near head of spine, and early manuscript decorative flourish near foot, text-block edges sprinkled red. Engraved title within historiated border made up of 8 panels. Engraved arms of the dedicatee on fifth preliminary leaf. Woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. Text in roman and italic, with a smaller size for the commentary running on 2 or 3 sides of the text. A few leaves with slight toning; a few other leaves in index with minor foxing. Overall in fine condition. Armorial stamp “Beardsley” at center of front pastedown endleaf. (14 ll.), 1003, (1) pp., (76 ll.). Pagination skips from 554 to 604, but text and signatures indicate that there is nothing missing. †4, †10, A-Z⁵, 2A-2B⁸, 2C-2P⁸, 2Q-2Z⁸, 3A-3Q⁹, 3R⁶, ¶-¶⁸, a-g⁸, h⁴. Leaf Qq3 missigned A3; Aaa4 missigned Aa7; Ccc3 unsigned; KKK2 missigned KKK3; ¶¶2-4 missigned ¶2-4. $3,400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first Spanish translation of the complete works of Tacitus to be published in Spain. Alamos de Barrientos’ version was preceded in print by that of Emanuel Sueyro, published at Antwerp, 1613, but had been composed earlier: Alamos notes in his preface that he received an aprobacion for the work in 1594, but for various reasons was unable to publish until 1614. Both Sueyro and Alamos de Barrientos based their translations on the Justus Lipsius editions of Tacitus, so there is some similarity between them. The present translation includes a life of Tacitus by Justus Lipsius, the Annals, the Histories, Germany and the Agricola. Alamos added “Aforismos,” which appear as marginalia, and a translation of the geographical appendix that appeared in Lipsius’ edition. The “Aforismos” were extracted and published separately in Antwerp, 1651 and Brussels, 1724; the complete translation did not appear again until the end of the nineteenth century.

The fascinating title page of this work has eight compartments with figures illustrating quotes from Tacitus. The quotes, which appear as captions, are a clever way of advertising the wisdom and wit of Rome’s greatest historian. For example, at the upper right, above “Non poena semper, sed saepius poenitentia contentus” (Agricola: “Nor was it always punishment, but far oftener penitence, which satisfied him”) is a crowned woman holding a palm branch, with instruments of punishment lying unused at her feet. At the lower right, three gentlemen in fashionable attire (ruffs, high hats, tights) are seated around a table with books open to display the authors’ names (Thucydides, Polybius, Tacitus, etc.). Below is the advice, “Plura consilio, quam vi, perficiuntur” (Annales, “More things are accomplished well by good planning than by force”). At the lower right, a commander in full armor and a ruff surveys his army and a distant castle: no fewer than three pithy quotes accompany this image.

There is disagreement about the number of leaves in the index at the end of this work. Perez Pastor and Palau call for 16 + 68 leaves (total of 84 ll., or 168 pp.). NUC lists several different versions with the same imprint: one with 146 pp. at the end, one with
Item 21
Lib. I. delos Anales de C. Cornelio Tacito

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Afermiones.

Aquellos se pusieron en un homophobic, no hubo no
tere, no se que alcalde, habiendo

Era el día de la victoria, y pasó el río Válor, donde una apariencia de Cesar con su arnaza, en la cual se
embarcaron con ellas legiones, que, a un, corriendo fama, que
se, están anegado, jamás se creyó la futilidad, hasta que
vieron de vuelta a Germánico, y al ejercicio. Y Scenic
(a quien) Germánico le embiado delante a recibir a
Segundo, el menos de Segelges, que, al querer res
dir, la vez, y a su hijo, al hijo de la ciudad de los
Vibio. Conocido el poder de amnistía, a Segundo feste
mente, al hijo con sus legiones, porque se decía... 

El arma del cuerpo de Quiríneo Varo. Mas para re
componer los días del ejercicio, concurriéronse las Pro
vincias de Francia, de España, y de Italia, en competen
con unos de otros ofreciendo armas, cascavels, y dinera... 

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mente, al hijo con sus legiones, porque se decía...

Era el día de la victoria, y pasó el río Válor, donde una apariencia de Cesar con su arnaza, en la cual se
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vincias de Francia, de España, y de Italia, en competen
con unos de otros ofreciendo armas, cascavels, y dinera...
151 pp., one with 152 pp., one with 153 pp. Our copy, with 76 leaves, collates as the copy in the Folger Library (¶-¶¶ 8, a-g 8, h 4).


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