

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 447*  
*BUSINESS,*  
*ECONOMICS & FINANCE*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

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APRIL 18, 2022

## *SPECIAL LIST 447* *BUSINESS,* *ECONOMICS & FINANCE*

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*SPECIAL LIST 447*  
*BUSINESS,*  
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VARIÉTÉS  
POLITICO-STATISTIQUES

SUR

LA MONARCHIE PORTUGAISE ;

DÉDIÉES A M. LE BARON

ALEXANDRE DE HUMBOLDT,

ASSOCIÉ ÉTRANGER DE L'INSTITUT ROYAL DE FRANCE, MEMBRE DE  
L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE BERLIN, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE  
DE LONDRES, ETC., ETC., ETC. ;

PAR ADRIEN BALBI.



PARIS,  
REY ET GRAVIER, LIBRAIRES, QUAI DES AUGUSTINS,  
N° 55.  
1822.



PART I  
ECONOMICS

1. [AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. Foreign Area Studies]. Thomas E. Weil, Jan Knippers Black, et al., co-authors. *Area Handbook for Brazil ... Research and writing were completed on March 5, 1970. Published 1971. (This pamphlet supersedes DA PAM No. 550-20, July 1964).* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1971. DA PAM No. 550-20. Large 8°, publisher's dark green buckram, title in gilt on front cover and on spine. As new. xviii, 645 pp. ISBN: none. \$20.00

Revised edition of a 1964 report, with extensive discussion of Brazil's social, political, economic, and security status.

*Includes Information on Portuguese Coinage,  
Portuguese Trade with Brazil*

2. BALBI, Adrien. *Variétés politico-statistiques sur la Monarchie Portugaise; dédiées a M. le Baron Alexandre de Humboldt ....* Paris: Rey et Gravier, Libraires, 1822. Large 8°, contemporary tree calf (minor wear), smooth spine richly gilt with crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt-lettered author and short title; marbled endleaves, all text block edges marbled, edges of covers ruled in gilt. Title page has small wood engraving of a dock with bales and a barrel, an anchor, a caduceus, and a ship in the distance. A few minor spots. In very good to fine condition. xv, 232 pp., (1 l.), 7 folding sheets with 13 tables. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION. Contains much information about Portuguese trade with Brazil, Africa, Asia, the Azores, Madeira, the United States, Morocco and various European nations. There are also sections on Mozambique and on Portuguese coinage since Roman times. A second edition appeared in 1900.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983)I, 68. Kress S.6323. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 12. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23474.1. Not in Sabin. NUC: DLC, NN, DCU-IA, MH, ICN, ICU. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

*Dispute over the Tobacco Monopoly*

**3. BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo Sá da, 1º Barão and later Marquês de.** *Contracto do tabaco*. Lisbon: Typographia Lisbonense, 1837. 8°, disbound. Caption title. In very good condition. Old inked pagination in upper corners ("573-596"). 22 pp., (1 blank l.). \$175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes on pp. 21-2 "Carta do hoje excellentissimo Visconde de Sá da Bandeira, escrita no Porto em 5 de Maio de 1833." This pamphlet is a scathing attack on José Ferreira Pinto Basto, who was apparently claiming his right to the tobacco contract which had been awarded to Joaquim Pedro Quintela, second Barão of Quintela and first Conde de Farrobo. The Conde de Farrobo had supported D. Pedro with large loans; Ferreira Pinto Basto had lent money to D. Miguel.

Joaquim Pedro Quintela do Farrobo, second Barão de Quintela and first Conde de Farrobo, was a flamboyant figure—for some time, one of the richest men in Portugal. See *Grande enciclopédia*, X, 794-6.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 29836.13-1. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. NUC: DCU-IA, OCL: OCLC: 32308313 (New York Public Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Cleveland Public Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc cites only microfilm and online copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Absentee Landlords, Crown Ownership of Land, Taxes, Bullfighting, and Religious Holidays All Harm Agriculture*

**\*4. BARRETO, José Antonio de Oliveira.** *Memoria sobre as verdadeiras causas da ruina da agricultura, e meios de tornar melhor este ramo da industria nacional, offerecida ao Soberano Congresso*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor do Conselho de Guerra, 1821. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page and at top of p. 3. Some light waterstains. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author calls attention to a number of factors detrimental to the agricultural economy. Absentee landlords are a main factor. Then there are laws which have negative effects, discouraging increased cultivation. Another negative factor is that large tracts of the most fertile land are held by the crown, ecclesiastical entities, and other official bodies. The *dizimos*, a tax, is also said to be a hindrance to agriculture. On pages 12-15 the author expresses a vehement dislike for bullfighting, which he says also has a negative influence on agricultural production. The excessive number of religious feast days is cited as yet another negative factor.

Father José António de Oliveira Barreto was a member of the Order of São Bento de Avis. A partisan of liberal ideas who contributed many articles to the press between 1820 and 1823, he was nevertheless opposed to Freemasonry. Imprisoned on 24 May 1834 on suspicion of being a Miguelista, a charge which he considered unjust, he subsequently published in 1836 a *Memoria* in his defense.

\* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress 23167.12. Innocência IV, 245. On the author, see also *Grande enciclopédia* IV, 280-1. OCLC:

55526568 (Newberry Library), plus digital and microform copies. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates microform copies only, at the University of London and Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy in Porbase.

*Sermons Preached in Bahia, 1700: Important for the History of Slavery*

**\*5. BENCI, Jorge, S.J.** *Economia cristã dos senhores no Governo dos Escravos (livro brasileiro de 1700). Preparada, prefaciada e anotada por Serafim Leite, S.J.* Porto: Livraria Apostolado da Imprensa, 1954. Small 8°, original beige printed wrappers (slight soiling). Title page in red and black. Browned but not brittle. In about as good a condition as possible, given the quality of the paper. 206 pp., (1 l.). \$80.00

Second edition. The original edition, Rome 1705, is extremely rare. Borba noted, "This book is very important for the history of slavery." In this collection of sermons preached in Bahia in 1700, Benci allows that African slaves are intellectually inferior to their Portuguese masters, but stresses that this does not justify the inhuman treatment that many masters mete out to them. The work is divided into four sections: obligations of masters to their slaves regarding food, clothing, and medical care; obligations to teach slaves Christianity; appropriate punishment; and appropriate work (with Sundays off for religious services).

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 98 (knew of only a single copy of the first edition, in the National Library of Vittorio Emanuele in Rome). See also Serafim Leite VIII, 100. OCLC: locates no copy of the first edition. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Biblioteca Seminário Maior do Porto; it locates only one copy of the first edition, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

**\*6. BERNARDES, Joaquim de Oliveira da Silva.** *Leiria no século XIX: aspectos económicos.* Leiria: Assembleia Distrital, 1981. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 193 pp., (1 l.), 1 folding plan, 5 photographs on 3 plates, tables and graphs in text, occasional footnotes, bibliography. ISBN: none. \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*Laws on Livestock*

**7. BRIEVA, Matias.** *Coleccion de leyes, reales decretos y órdenes, acuerdos y circulares pertenecientes al ramo de Mesta desde el año de 1729 al de 1827, por ... Publicala el Honrado Concejo ....* Madrid: Imprenta de Repullés,

1828. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (some wear), smooth spine with gilt ornaments and fillets (slightly defective at foot, three small wormholes at front joint), black morocco lettering piece with short title in gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged. Title page laid out with an elegant variety of roman, cursive, and gothic type. Clean and crisp. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. A few old notes laid in. [iii]-xxxiv, 486, 110 pp., lacking first leaf [a half title?]. The digital copy in the Biblioteca de Castilla y Leon collates the same as ours, as does the one at Kress. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Collection of laws regarding livestock (*ganaderia*), with a chronological index and an index by subject.

The Mesta was a powerful association of sheep ranchers established in the thirteenth century. The export of merino wool enriched the members of the Mesta (the nobility and religious orders) who had acquired ranches during the process of *Reconquista*. Two of the most important wool markets were held in Medina del Campo and Burgos. The kings of Castile conceded many privileges to the Mesta. The *cañadas* (traditional rights-of-way for sheep that perhaps date back to prehistoric times) are legally protected "forever" from being built on or blocked. Some Madrid streets are still part of the *cañada* system, and there are groups of people who occasionally drive sheep across the modern city as a reminder of their ancient rights and cultures, although these days sheep are generally transported by rail.

\* Palau 35818. Kress C.2025. Goldsmiths'-Kress 25597.8.

*First Serious Study of Santa Catharina's  
Government, Population & Economy*

8. BRITO, Paulo José Miguel de. *Memoria politica sobre a Capitania de Santa Catharina, escripta no Rio de Janeiro em o anno de 1816*. Lisbon: Typ. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1829. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (slightly defective at head of spine, several small wormholes at joints), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments from head, date of publication in gilt at foot, top edges rouged, other edges uncut. Woodcut arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Internally crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. (2 ll.), xii, 181 pp., (1 l.), (2 ll. advertisement), 4 folding tables, LACKING 3 folding plans. \$375.00

FIRST EDITION. "The *Memoria* is of great importance. It is the first serious monograph on Santa Catharina and served as the inspiration for all future authors" (Borba de Moraes). Brito recounts the early history of Santa Catharina and gives statistics on government, population and the economy, along with suggestions for a variety of

socioeconomic reforms. The author was a native of Santa Catharina; when he died in 1832, he was serving as Captain-General of Mozambique.

Complete copies of the *Memoria* are very rare, and even incomplete copies, such as this one, are (according to Borba) "relatively rare"; in fact, the work is difficult to find in any condition, in any edition. Borba calls for the same number of text pages as in our copy, but notes that there were three folding plans, all lacking here. On the other hand, Borba calls for only 3 folding tables, at pp. 56, 66 and 70, while this copy has a fourth, at p. 140. As Borba points out, the 1932 reprint of the work did not contain the plans nor any text past p. 111, because no complete copy could be found. A second edition of the work appeared at Lisbon 1832.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 128. Blake III, 363. Innocência VI, 364. Sabin 8135: without collation, and citing the publisher as "Typ. da Ac. Real de Sisneros." Griffin, *Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature* 3871: calling for 181 pp. and maps. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 428. Bosch 386. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 829/2. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Welsh 4413. Not in Palha.

*Presented by the Author to the Translator of the Portuguese Edition*

**9. CABALLERO, Fermin.** *Fomento de la poblacion rural de España. Memoria premiada por la Academia de Ciencias morales y politicas, en el concurso de 1863. Segunda edicion adicionada.* Madrid: Imprenta y Librería de D.E. Aguado, 1863. 8°, contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards (some wear), marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. In fine condition. Inscribed on the half-title by the author (see below). 223, (1) pp., 1 folding plan, tables in text. \$650.00

Second edition, augmented, of a work that was first printed in the same year by the Imprenta Nacional of Madrid. Two later editions are listed in Palau, as well as a Portuguese translation by Dr. Venancio Deslandes. Caballero discusses the problems of the rural population in Spain, including insufficient water, poor roads, communal property, scarcity of capital, lack of schools and churches and the fact that the land has been divided into parcels too small for subsistence; then he sets forth his solutions, including (pp. 209-221) a draft of a proposed law that he believes would alleviate the situation.

*Provenance:* This copy was presented by the author to the translator of the Portuguese edition, bearing his ink manuscript inscription on the half-title: "Al Illm. Sr. Doctor V. Deslandes // como señal de gratitud y correspondencia. // El Autor." Venancio Augusto Deslandes (1829-1909) took his medical degree at Coimbra. A descendant of the noted seventeenth-century Deslandes family of printers, he was appointed *administrador geral* of the Imprensa Nacional in 1878 and published several works on the history of Portuguese printing. Deslandes also translated a similar work, *Ensaio sobre a economia rural de Inglaterra, Escocia e Irlanda* by Leonce de Lavergne, published in Lisbon in 1867.

\* Not in Palau; cf. 38404-7. Cf. Innocência XIX, 324-26 for the Portuguese translation. NUC: MH. OCLC: 912393518 (Biblioteca Universidad Granada, Gobierno Vasco Departamento de Educacio, Universidad de Sevilla); 38293544 (Harvard University, Duke University); 743126742 (Mediatheque de Montpellier); 920345645 (Universidad de Valencia); 431895001, 431895008, and 733432226 (all Biblioteca Nacional de España); 867283860 and 1025227163 are digitized. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy.

*In Favor of Portuguese Industry and Manufacturing*

**10. CARDOZO, Henriques Nunes.** *Exposição, que, como membro da Comissão encarregada de propor o melhoramento do commercio, faz ... Em resposta a algumas insinuações feitas em desabono da industria fabril.* [Lisbon]: [colophon] Imprensa Nacional, dated at end of text 31 March 1822. 8°, recent antique calf. Caption title below decorative rule. In fine condition. First page has old shelf number in pencil and "Nº 4" in old ink manuscript in upper margin. 16 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author gives a brief history of industry and manufacturing in Portugal, and argues strongly that it should be encouraged. Among the headings: the usefulness of industry to consumers; why people prefer agriculture to industry; the advantage of free trade; the resistance to letting raw materials enter the country; the lack of workers for agriculture; the argument that Portugal should only manufacture goods for which it has raw materials; and (pp. 14-16) whether it's dangerous to rouse the jealousy of "os nossos irmãos da America," who are less advanced in manufacturing than we are.

\* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 12. Author not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 811775622 and 900730288 (both John Carter Brown Library); 64706498 (Newberry Library); 1045375866 is digitized. Porbase locates three copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Portugal's Economy—Twelfth to Fifteenth Centuries*

**\*11. CASTRO, Armando.** *A evolução económica de Portugal dos séc. XII a XV.* 9 volumes. Lisbon: Portugália, 1964. Coleção Portugália, 8, 10, 12, 17, 20, 23, 26, 27 and 29. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. Numerous maps, plans and graphs, some folding. A very good set. 404 pp., 1 l.; 436 pp., 1 l.; 450 pp., 1 l.; 440 pp., 1 l. errata; 430 pp., 1 l.; 557 pp., 1 l.; 486 pp., 1 l.; 453 pp., 1 l.; 439 pp., 2 ll. ISBN: none. 9 volumes. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important work.

*Excise Taxes under D. Pedro II, Thoroughly Discussed*

**12. CASTRO, Luís de Moraes, ed.** *Artigos das cizas com a emmenda do Senhor Rei D. Sebastião, e alvará declaratorio do Senhor Rei D. Pedro II. Regimento dos encabeçamentos e seus reportorios. Nova edição.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, A custa de Luiz de Moraes e Castro, Familiar do Santo Officio, Mercador de Livros nesta Corte, 1779. 4°, contemporary cat's-paw sheep (some minor wear, especially at corners and other extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five



compartments, citron leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 377 pp., (2 ll.). \$500.00

First Edition thus of this lengthy discussion of excise taxes (internal taxes, as opposed to customs duties levied on imports), according to a decree of D. Pedro II dated 3 November 1688.

On p. [279] appears the divisional title *Regimento dos encabeçamentos das cizas deste reino, mandado imprimir pelo Conselho da Fazenda*, Lisboa: Na Offic. de José de Aquino Bulhoens, 1779.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 11794.103. Not located in Innocência; see I, 309; VIII, 331; and XX, 276 for earlier and later printings of *Artigos das cizas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 29317596 (Library of Congress, Baker Library-Harvard University, University of Virginia); 1035334621 (Baker Library-Harvard University); digitized and microfilm copies are also listed. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition). Jisc lists digital copies at Leeds and Manchester. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies in Porbase.

#### *Rules for the Marketplace, Including Customs Duties*

13. [CHILE]. *Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y demas disposiciones consiguientes*. [text begins:] *Articulo 1°. Toda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaderia ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, (dated 25 May 1823). Folio (31.5 x 21.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light stains and soiling. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript pagination in ink ("295-304"). 10 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, setting out stringent regulations for submitting lists of cargo and paying taxes, with fines for noncompliance. Marketplaces in Chile are to be free of taxes, and there is to be no price-fixing by government officials.

After the 55 regulations on pp. 7-10 (signed in print by Pedro Nolasco Mena) come lists of imports and customs duties. Items exempt from duties include books and printed materials, maps, war matériel, gold and silver coins, livestock, industrial machinery, and musical instruments.

\* Briseño I, 20. OCLC: 30489666 (Harvard University, Duke University). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

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## *Ampliacion al Reglamento de Libre Comercio de 1813, y de mas disposiciones consiguientes.*

### ARTICULO 1.º

**T**oda importacion en el Estado de Chile por los puertos de mar y cordillera pagará en adelante los derechos de extrangeria sea cual fuere la propiedad, naturaleza ó procedencia de la mercaderia.

### 2.º

La cuota de los derechos que se causaren en la importacion y demás giro comercial se detallaran por especial tarifa.

### 3.º

A las dos horas de anclado el buque de comercio se entregará por duplicado á la Comandancia del Resguardo en cualesquiera idioma el registro, manifiesto ó extracto por mayor de todo el cargamento que traxere á bordo, con especificacion de su destino entregando al mismo tiempo la correspondencia para particulares, que será dirigida donde corresponda como está mandado, manteniendose el buque incomunicado hasta verificarlo.

### 4.º

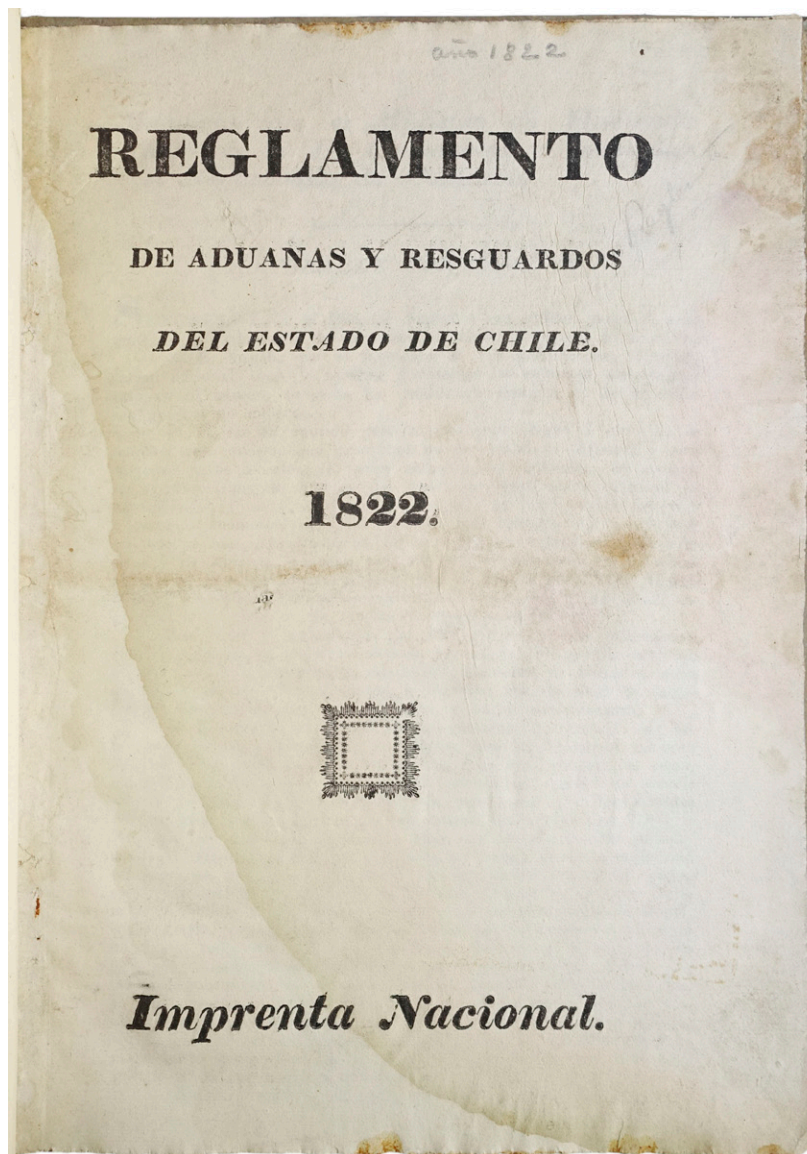
Por cada hora que pase el término permitido se exigirá por las Aduanas á los Capitanes veinte y cinco pesos, y doscientos si alguno del buque quebrantase la incomunicacion.

### 5.º

En el término de ocho dias contados desde el anclaje, el consignatario de cada partida, presentará por duplicado al Comandante del Resguardo el por-menor del registro manifiesto ó extracto con expresion en letra del número de piezas, calidad y tiro, de la mercaderia; peso y medida de las materias, que lo pidan y con los márgenes, que sean suficientes á fijar los abalvos, y formar la liquidacion de derechos. De otro modo no serán admitidos bajo la mas severa responsabilidad.

### 6.º

Por cada dia que retardase la entrega de los documentos expresados en el artículo anterior, será multado cada consignatario en doscientos pesos.



Item 14

*Chile's First Customs Regulations?*

14. [CHILE]. *Reglamento de aduanas y resguardos del Estado de Chile. 1822*. [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, 1822. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), early stiff vellum (some soiling), horizontal title on spine in later ink manuscript. Typographical vignette on title page. Tables in text. Title page dampstained and with dampstains at fore-edge of a few other leaves, light foxing on final leaf. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript notation ("Notary Romancaj"?) in outer margin of final leaf verso. Old ink pagination "295-304". (1 l.), vii, 27 pp., (6 ll.).

\$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. This seems to be the first set of customs regulations for independent Chile. The "Memoria" (pp. i-vii) announces a new system for customs collection that will cover all imports, and summarizes the anticipated effects. The main text sets out the rules for imports that come by sea or overland and at Valparaíso (a free port). Forbidden imports include ready-made clothes and shoes of any sort, low-priced wheat, tallow, tobacco (unless purchased for the government), and any Spanish goods, for the duration of the war. Forbidden exports include gold, silver, and wheat, if the price of wheat is high in Chile. The final six unnumbered leaves include 17 *modelos* for reporting cargo to customs officials.

\* Briseño I, 294: calling for 47 pp., without mention of preliminary leaves or the 6 ll. at the end. OCLC: 20844073 (University of Connecticut, Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, University of Texas at Austin, with 1 p.l., 27 pp., forms); 55239905 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, with vii, 27, [12] pp.); 252777535 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, without collation). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Berlin copy.

*Commercial Relations Between Brazil and Portugal*

15. COELHO, José Simões. *A Nossa Política Económica no Brasil. Conferencia realizada na noite de 18 janeiro de 1917, na Associação Comercial de Lisboa*. Porto: Tipografia da "Renascença Portuguesa, [1917]. Reprinted from the *Jornal do comércio e colónias*. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (light browning). Browned. Uncut and unopened. In good condition. 44 pp., 2 ll.

\$15.00

First and only separate edition of this work on commercial relations between Brazil and Portugal. It includes sections on *misoneísmo* (hatred of the new) in commercial matters and on banking.

Renascença Portuguesa was a cultural and civic group founded in 1911 by Teixeira de Pascoaes, Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, António Sérgio, Leonardo Coimbra, Álvaro Pinto, Augusto Casimiro, and others. The group's literary review, *Águia*, continued publication until 1932. Pascoaes, Proença, and Sérgio soon disagreed on the long-term goals of Renascença Portuguesa, and the movement became the mouthpiece of Saudosismo. The educational influence of the Renascença Portuguesa continued to be felt through its Universidades Populares and hundreds of publications under the Renascença



Portuguesa imprint on history, law, economy, literature, etc. On *Renascença Portuguesa*, see Mário Garcia in *Biblos* IV, 694.

\* OCLC: 42390620 (University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**\*16. [COMPANHIA GERAL DE PERNAMBUCO E PARAÍBA].** *Instituição da Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba*. Lisbon: Miguel Rodrigues, 1759. Folio (28.5 x 19.3 cm.), mid-twentieth-century machine-marbled wrappers (spine somewhat defective), 3.1 x 4.5 cm. off-white paper label on front cover with ink manuscript title, place and date. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal on title page. Large woodcut initial on final leaf recto. In very good condition overall; fine internally. 30 pp., (1 l.). \$450.00

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental document establishing a monopolistic company for trade with Brazil. The Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba and the Companhia do Grao Pará e Maranhão were among the reforms of the Marques de Pombal, whose goal was to make Portugal and Brazil economically self-sufficient. The *Instituição* sets out the regulations for the officers and administration of the Companhia, provides for its capital, and sets out rules regarding the frequency and provisioning of fleets it sends to Brazil and its privileges re trading with residents of Brazil. It is signed in print on p. 30 by the Conde de Oeyras (future Marques de Pombal).

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 419. Bosch 216. Rodrigues 1275: "rare." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 759/2. JFB (1994) C477. Kress 5786. NUC: WU, CU, RPJCB, NN, MnU. OCLC: 17309103; 257636572; 362423303; 48797655; 558541710. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Jisc locates 2 copies at Oxford University and 1 each at British Library, University of Manchester, and University of London-ULRLS.

#### *Businessman Argues Against Portuguese Protectionism*

**17. COSTA, Claudio Adriano da.** *Considerações sobre os efeitos da nova pauta*. Lisbon: Na Typ. de A.J.C. da Cruz, 1837. 4°, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers. Small typographical ornament on title page. Uncut. Some soiling on first and final pages. In good condition. 30 pp., (1 l. errata), 48 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Pauta Geral das Alfândegas of 1837 was a major step in Portuguese protectionism. Costa had been a member of the committee working on the *pauta*. This is his dissenting vote to the committee's recommendations, with substantive notes added on the final 48 pp.

Claudio Adriano da Costa (1799-1866), a native of Lisbon, was a businessman and sometime newspaper editor and proprietor who published a number of works on political

and economic subjects. He was the son of José Ignacio da Costa, who had been Ministro dos Negócios da Fazenda in 1821.

\* Innocência II, 75 (calling for only 48 pp.); for the author also IX, 71. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 19. See also Fernando Martins, *Os 150 anos da promulgação da Pauta Geral das Alfândegas de 1837*, Lisbon, 1987. OCLC: 559729228 (British Library) and 930499980 (ZBW Deutsche Zentralbibliothek-Kiel), both calling for only 48 pp. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Kiel and the copies located in Porbase.

*On the Island of Graciosa*

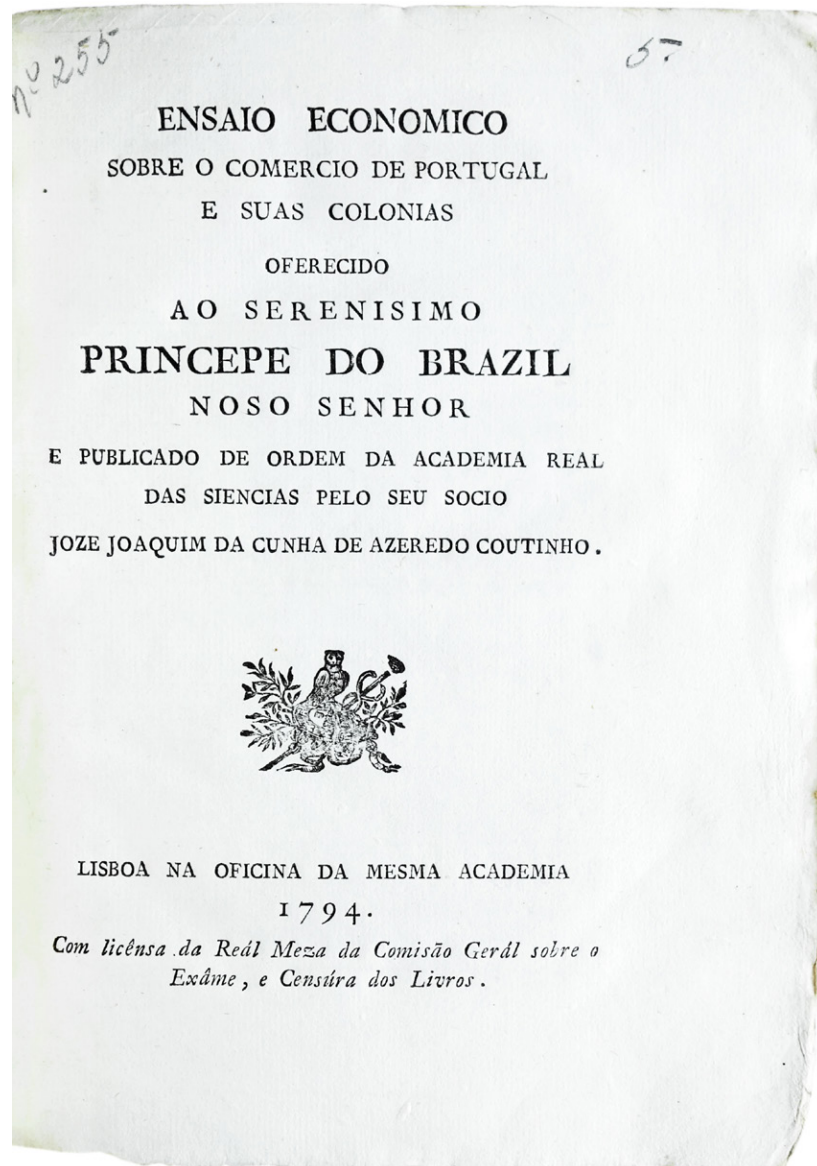
**18. COSTA JUNIOR, Felix José da.** *Memoria estatistica e historica da Ilha Graciosa*. Angra do Heroísmo: Imprensa de Joaquim José Soares, 1845. 4°, blue-green wrappers. A few color pencil marks. Early ownership signature, Antonio Passos, across title page, on pp. 1, 86 and 148. Small white paper tag with serrated edges, presumed shelf mark with "65—J / / 246" in later ink manuscript on lower inner corner of rear wrapper. "Ilha Graciosa" written in early manuscript on front wrapper. Some underlining and a few other reader's marks in red pencil. viii, 148 pp., (1 l. errata). \$450.00

FIRST EDITION of this sketch of the smallest island of the Azores, with sections on flora and fauna, civil government, economics, etc. A facsimile reprint was published in 2007. Costa (Angra, 1819-Angra do Heroísmo, 1877), was a politician, publicist, and historian of the Azores. He served as official to the Secretary of the Civil Government of his native city, where he exercised the profession of provisional counsel.

*Provenance:* We have not been able to discover anything about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

\* Innocência II, 265-6. Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* 752. Canto, *Inventario* 1426. See also *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, II, 84-5. NUC: MH, OCLC: 793704560 (Internet resource-digitized from the Harvard College Library copy); 39031944 (Internet resource-digitized from the British Library copy). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Universidade dos Açores Serviços de Documentação. Jisc locates the British Library copy only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.





*Detailed Information About Brazil's Natural Resources*

**\*19. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo.** *Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de Portugal e suas colonias ....* 7 work s in 1 volume. Lisbon: Academia das Sciencias, 1794. 4°, mid-twentieth-century quarter mottled sheep over faux crocodile paper boards (lower third of upper outer joint somewhat defective), flat spine gilt with red lettering piece, gilt letter, contemporary plain front paper wrapper bound in. Bound with six other works. Woodcut vignette of the Academy of Sciences on title-page. Very small worm trace near center of final 10 leaves and the 2 leaves of advertisements, touching some letters of text, but never affecting legibility. Otherwise, crisp, uncut and partially unopened, in fine condition. (4 ll.), iii, 153 pp., (2 ll. advertisement). Quire R with 5 leaves, as required; text and pagination follows. Third and fourth preliminary leaves bound after the iii pp. table of contents at the beginning.

7 works in 1 volume. \$5,000.00

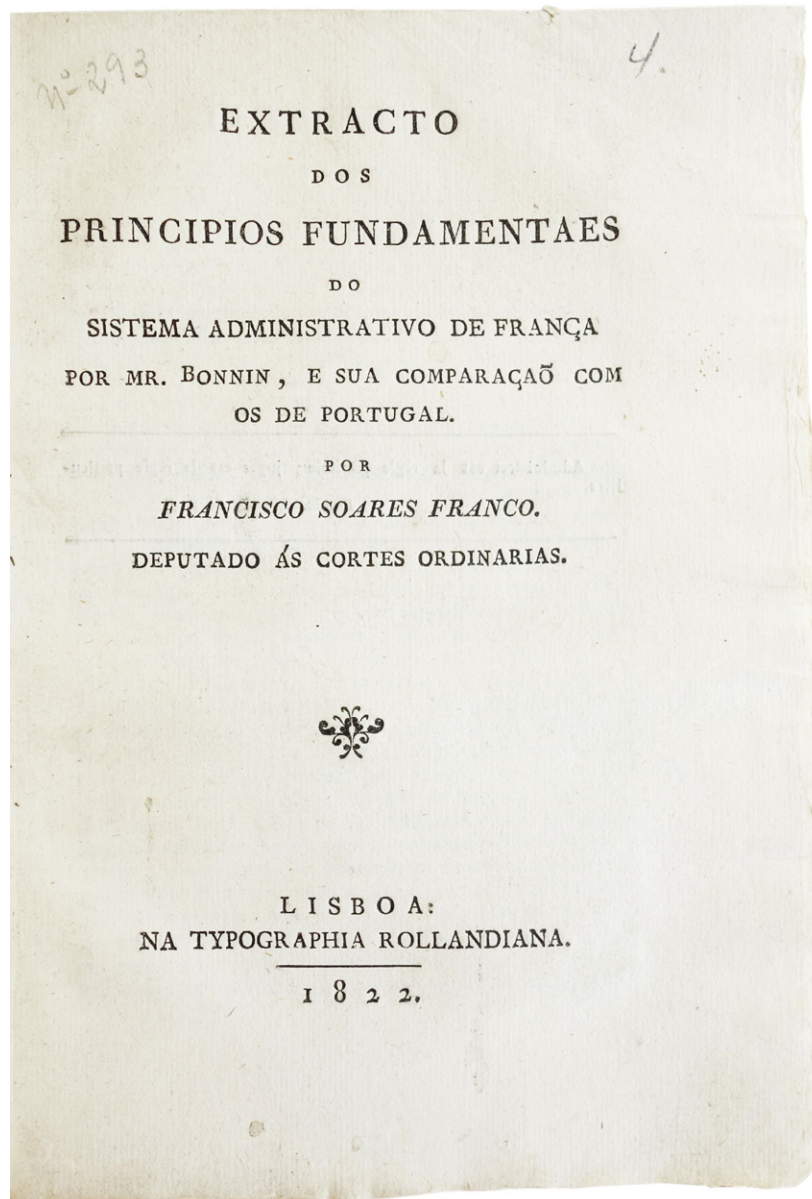
FIRST EDITION of the *Ensaio* that gave Europe its first detailed information about Brazilian natural resources, especially fish and lumber, and also details on agriculture and on Indians. Azeredo Coutinho advocates increased trade between Portugal and Brazil and the building of factories there rather than in Portugal. His work is important because Portugal had allowed little to be published about her colonies until this time. According to the preface of the English translation, London 1801 (and several later reissues), this first edition went out of print almost immediately and was very difficult to find.

Pages 133-53 comprise Azeredo Coutinho's *Memoria sobre o preso do asucar*, originally published by the Academia das Sciencias in 1791, and revised for inclusion with the *Ensaio*. It deals with the price of sugar from Portugal's colonies in Brazil, Africa and the East, and its relation to the world-wide sugar market. This was of special concern to Europeans, since the revolutions in the French colonies had caused reductions in supplies and sharp increases in price. This section did not appear in the English translation.

Azeredo Coutinho (1742-1821), a native of Rio de Janeiro and a leading figure in the Brazilian Enlightenment, was one of the most influential Brazilian writers of the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and "the greatest reactionary of his time" (Borba). He served as Archdeacon of Rio de Janeiro, Bishop of Pernambuco and Inquisitor General in Portugal, and he worked with great zeal to develop the commerce and industry of his native Brazil.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 228-9: "This is the best known work by Azeredo Coutinho ... scarce"; calling for only (2 ll.), iii, 153 pp. See also Borba de Moraes (1958) I, 192: "The first edition figures as 'very rare' in the auction catalogue of Jaime Muniz (Lisbon 1922)." Innocência IV, 382; XVIII, 22. Sacramento Blake IV, 476-7; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Sabin 17949. Bosch 248. Goldsmiths' 16042. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 794/1. JFB (1994) C738. Mindlin, *Highlights* 169. Conrad 105. Cf. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 81: the English translation of London, 1801. Not in Rodrigues, who lists only the second edition. Not in Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* (cf. 300, the 1828 edition).

BOUND WITH:



**FRANCO, Francisco Soares.** *Extracto dos principios fundamentaes do sistema administrativo de França por Mr. Bonnin, e sua comparação com os de Portugal.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4º, 100 pp. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy, with contemporary plain paper wrappers bound in.

Soares Franco (1772-1844) was born in Loures, near Lisbon, and died in Lisbon; he was a professor of medicine at Coimbra, a deputy to the Cortes in 1821 and a member of the Royal Council.

\* Innocência IX, 378.

AND BOUND WITH:

**MACEDO, Joaquim José da Costa de.** *Discurso lido em 15 de Maio de 1838 na sessão pública da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da mesma Academia, 1838. 4º, 74 pp., (1 blank l.). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

AND BOUND WITH:

**LANGSDORF, Jorge Henrique.** *Observações sobre o melhoramento dos hospitaes em geral ....* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1800. 4º, (4 ll.), 66 pp., (1 l.). A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

AND BOUND WITH:

**GOMES, Bernardino Antonio (the elder).** *Memoria sobre os meios de diminuir a elephantiasis em Portugal e de aperfeiçoar o conhecimento, e cura das doenças cutaneas ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de J.F.M. de Campos, 1821. 4º, 60 pp. Woodcut Portuguese-Brazilian royal arms on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on elephantiasis by one of the most important figures in early Brazilian medicine. Gomes (1768-1823) was a naval surgeon in Brazil from 1798 to 1801, during which time he wrote *Memoria sobre a canella do Rio de Janeiro*. When finally published, at Rio de Janeiro, 1809, it became the earliest monograph on medicine printed in Brazil. Gomes also wrote on tapeworm, quinine, skin diseases, fevers and botany.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 357. Innocência I, 361. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, Catálogo I, 136. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues or Wellcome.

AND BOUND WITH

**SOARES, Alexandre Augusto de Oliveira.** *Considerações fisiologico-praticas sobre a medicina cutanea.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1835. 4º, (2 ll.), 56 pp. Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias on title page. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

FIRST (and apparently only) EDITION. Begins with a summary of research into skin diseases, then moves on the author's own observations and studies, including some case

histories. The author received his medical degree in Paris, 1834; appointed to the staff of the Royal Hospital of São José in Lisbon, he died in 1841, at the age of 30.

\* Innocência I, 29. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* II, 386.

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**ALMEIDA, Francisco José de.** *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza.* Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1791. 4°, (4 ll.), 142 pp., (2 ll. *Catálogo*, 1 blank l.). Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Typographical headpieces and woodcut factotums. A fine, uncut, mostly unopened copy.

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

\* Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 14. Innocência II, 400-1. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 12. Not in Wellcome.

**\*20. CUNHA, Paulo de Pitta e.** *Integração europeia: estudos de economia, política e direito comunitários.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1993. Estudos Gerais, Série Universitária. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new 433 pp., (1 l.), footnotes, table in text. ISBN: 972-27-0589-X. \$45.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared, Coimbra: Almedina, 2004.

#### *Reduce the Gabelle!*

**21. DEMESMAY, Auguste.** *Nécessité d'une réduction de l'impôt du sel.* Paris: Librairie Agricole de la Maison Rustique, 1845. Large 8°, original pale yellow printed wrappers. Uncut. Light foxing. In very good condition. Oval stamp on upper wrapper and title-page of B.M. Tavares de Proença, José Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, with his ink manuscript shelf-mark at center of both stamps ("1202"); front wrapper has his ink notes on the content of the work; his marginal notes and annotations scattered throughout the text. 39 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this argument for reducing the salt tax (*gabelle*) in France. Instituted in the fourteenth century, the *gabelle* was one of the most hated taxes in France. With a brief hiatus or two (its short-lived suppression was considered one of the triumphs of the French Revolution), the *gabelle* remained in effect until 1946. Demesmay considers whether the complaints about this tax are valid, whether a reduction in the tax would answer a pressing need, whether the time is right for such a reduction, and



what effect a reduction would have on the treasury. The double-page table compares variations in the tax to the price and consumption of salt.

Auguste Demesmay (1808-1853) followed this work with *De l'impôt du sel en 1848*, n.pl., 1848, and *Du sel dans ses emplois agricoles*, Paris, 1848.

*Provenance:* D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.º conde and 1.º marquês de Rio Maior. Chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See *Grande enciclopédia* XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; *Aditamentos*, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

\* Not in Kress. OCLC: 62873185 (Columbia University, British Library, Senate House Libraries-University of London); 457616738 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Rennes-Agrocampus-CRD); 466277991 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); also digitized and microform copies. Jisc adds London Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universitätsbibliothek J.C. Senckenberg.

**22. DIAS [Pereira e Almada], [Alberto da] Cunha.** *Conservas de peixe. Subsídios para o estudo de um problema nacional.* Lisbon: Delta, 1932. 8°, original printed wrappers (light soiling, minor wear). In very good condition. Author's signed ("Da Cunha Dias") and dated (1932) five-line presentation inscription on the half title to Sebastião Cardoso. 250 pp., (1 l.), errata slip. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Comprehensive study about the sardine canning industry. Illustrated with charming woodcuts of sardine cans from around the world. The work is dedicated to Professor [António de] Oliveira Salazar.

\* On the lawyer, journalist, and polemical writer Alberto da Cunha Dias Pereira e Almada (Sintra, 1886-died 1947), who usually wrote under the name Cunha Dias or Da Cunha Dias, see *Grande enciclopédia*, VIII, 341-2. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc.

#### *Colonial Brazil: Resources, Trade*

**23. EÇA, Vicente [Maria de Moura Coutinho] Almeida d'.** *A abertura dos portos do Brasil.* Lisbon: Typographia da Livraria Ferin, 1908. Large 8°, stapled into beige wrappers (upper missing). Wood-engraving on title page of the arms of the Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa. One corner bent. Small dampstain on final three leaves. In good to very



good condition. 99 pp., (2 pp. bibliography and biography of author), (1 blank l.); tables in text. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Published to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to foreign trade, this essay by a noted maritime historian covers the natural resources of Brazil and their value in trade during the colonial period; José da Silva Lisboa as a Brazilian economist; the decree of January 28, 1808, opening the ports of Brazil after the royal family fled there during the Peninsular War; and the consequences of that act. Five royal decrees of 1808 are reprinted at the end.

Vicente Maria de Moura Coutinho Almeida d'Eça (1852-1929) was a captain in the Portuguese Navy, a professor of international maritime law and maritime history at the Escola Naval, and a member of the Sociedade Geografica de Lisboa. The bibliography at the end of this volume lists several dozen of his works.

\* Innocêncio XX, 11; on the author, Innocêncio XX, 8-12 and Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 343. Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at the British Library.

*Economy of the Azores Between the World Wars*

\*24. ENES, Carlos. *A economia açoriana entre as duas guerras mundiais*. Lisbon: Edições Salamandra, 1994. Coleção Garajau, 19.8°, publisher's illustrated wrappers. As new. 276 pp., (1 l., 1 l. advt.), many tables and graphs in text, bibliography. \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This exceptional master's thesis, defended at the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa had appeared as a "texto policopiado" in 1992.

\* OCLC: 34912938 (Brown University, University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth, Library of Congress, University of California-Berkeley, British Library, Istituto Universitario Europeo-San Domenico di Fiesole-Italy).

*Terms for the Portales Cía Monopoly on Tobacco,  
Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

25. [ERRAZURIZ OSSA, Francisco Xavier, Domingo Eyzaguirre, Ramón Freire, Diego José Benavente]. *Contrata sobre estanco de varias especies*. [text begins:] *Los Directores de la Caja Nacional de Descuento en virtud de lo acordado por el Soberano Congreso sobre el Estanco de Tabacos de todas clases, Naypes, Licores extrangeros y Té ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 23 August 1824. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separated at fold). Caption title. In good condition. Early ink notation at head of first leaf: "Nº 13". Early ink foliation ("32-33"). (2 ll.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Sets out the terms under which Portales, Cía will have a monopoly for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía

y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaíso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

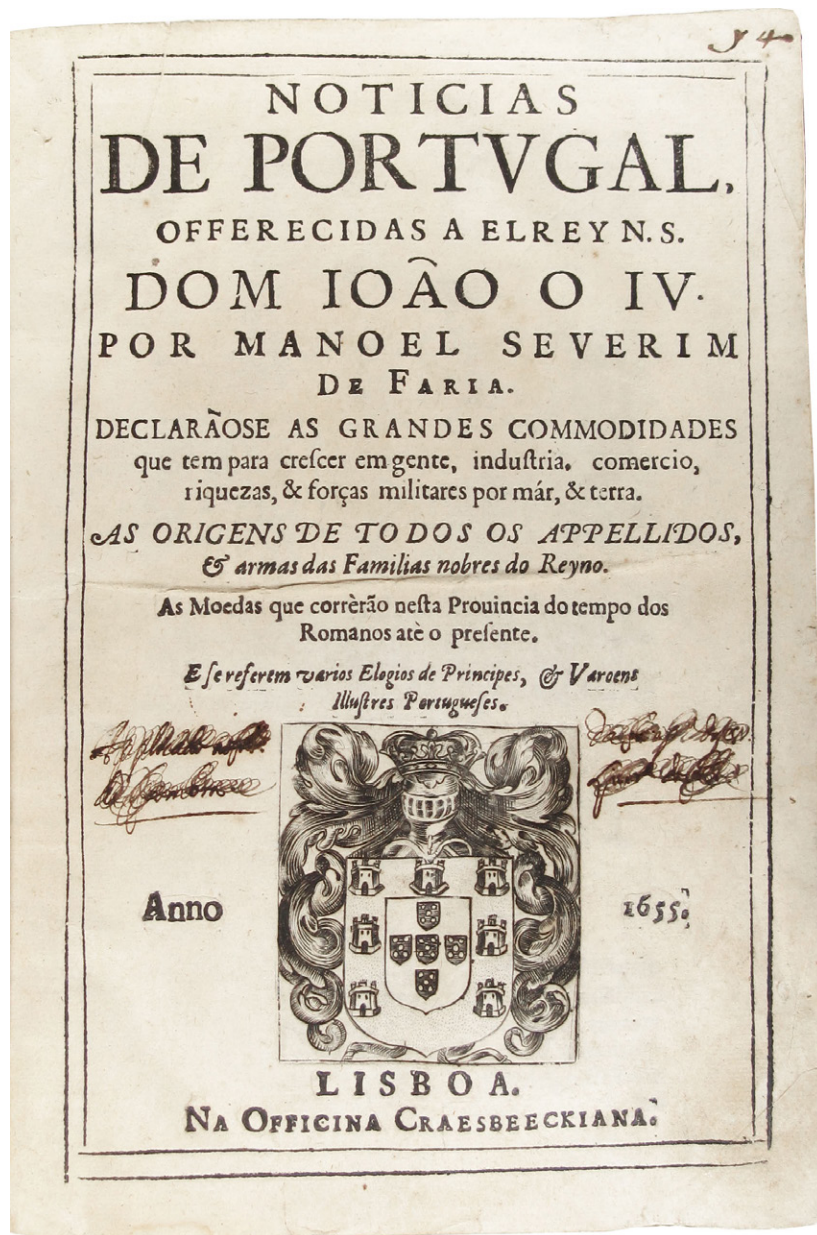
The first document is signed (in print) by Francisco Xavier de Errazuriz and Domingo Eyzaguirre; the second (also in print) by Supreme Director Ramón Freire and Minister of Finance Diego José Benavente.

\* Briseño I, 80: calling for 5 pp., large 4°. OCLC: 55281443 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, 31 cm. with [4] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century  
Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,  
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India,  
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,  
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, and the Benefits of Travel*

**26. FARIA, Manoel Severim de.** *Noticias de Portugal, ofrecidas a El Rey N.S. Dom João o IV. Por Manoel Severim de Faria. Declarãose as grandes commodidades que tem para crescer em gente, industria, comercio, riquezas, & forças militares por már, & terra. As origens de todos os appellidos, & armas das familias nobres do Reyno. As Moedas que corrêrão nesta Provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente. E se referem varios Elogios de Principes, & Varoens illustres Portugueses.* Lisbon: Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1655. Folio (27.5 x 19.6 cm.), eighteenth-century speckled sheep (slight wear; neatly recased), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter. Large engraved Portuguese royal arms on title-page (7.2 x 6.5 cm.). Several large, elegant woodcut initials. Large woodcut headpiece and tailpieces. Fifteen engravings depicting coins in text. Small burn holes on leaves B4 and X4, affecting a few letters of text. Another hole, slightly larger, apparently due to a paper flaw, on leaf G4, also affecting a few letters. Small repair to lower blank margin of leaf Ff1, just touching a letter, but never affecting text. Occasional minor waterstains. In very good condition. Later ink marginalia on leaf Ff2 recto. (6 ll.), 342 pp., (7 ll.). Page 256 incorrectly numbered 25 (followed by upside-down "4"). \$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared in 1740, and a third in 1791. The main part of the book is made up of eight discourses: (1) on the population of Portugal, (2) the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the nobility, (4) a history of its coinage, going



back to the Roman times, (5) the universities and sciences in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and in Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks, and (8) a miscellaneous section on travel, Portuguese cardinals, eulogies, etc.

The first discourse (pp. 1–33) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. It is argued that a large population is needed to promote industry and agriculture, as well as to man the army, navy and merchant marine. Comparisons are made to China, which is said to be able to sustain a large population, and to use the manpower to increase industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. The kingdom of Grenada is given as a bad example, having declined after the expulsion of its Moorish population. There are references to the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (pp. 34–84) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal. It deals with the role of the king, of the constable, and of other officers, both from an historical perspective as well as the practices of the day. Composition of the army is discussed, as is military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. Ordinance and armaments are described, including the role in supply of various places in continental Portugal, as well as Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, the Island of São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Fortresses and defense of the frontiers is discussed. There is a section on the navy, the office of Admiral, and a part on the composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil. North African and French pirates are mentioned. A section on the arming of merchant ships includes mention of São Tomé, Brazil, and Flanders. There is also a reference in this section to the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (pp. 77–84) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (pp. 85–149) deals with the noble families of Portugal. It discusses their antiquity, the origin of names, coats-of-arms, and titles of nobility.

Severim de Faria (1583–1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fulente ...."

The fourth discourse (pp. 150–201) is about coinage, beginning with Roman coins current in the province of Lusitania. There are sections for Visigothic kings, and a brief treatise on Arab coins. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered, from Dom Sancho I, the first for whom there was incontrovertible proof that he operated a mint, to Dom João IV (with the notable exception of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D. Filipe I, II, and III). There are fifteen fine engravings in the text, each showing the head and tail of a specific coin.

The fifth discourse (pp. 202–23) is titled "Sobre as universidades de Hespanha". It includes notices of Universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigença, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuella, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. While some of these were active learned institutions, others were founded in principle, but never achieved much, or anything. There is a section on the beginnings

of the sciences in Lusitania.

The sixth discourse (pp. 224–40) is titled "Sobre a propagação do evangelho nas Provincias de Guiné". It also includes notices regarding the nearby islands of Cabo Verde, as well as mention of Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leon. There is a brief reference to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e. Southeast Africa) and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (pp. 241–7) deals with the many shipwrecks which befell ships returning to Portugal from India. The famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the São Alberto is noted, while the superiority of English, and especially Dutch vessels is emphasized. It is mentioned that these Dutch ships were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (pp. 248–342) begins with a brief, rather abstract essay on travel. This is followed by a memorial to various Portuguese who achieved the rank of Cardinal in the Catholic Church (pp. 258–77), and a series of Eulogies, to Frey Bernardo de Brito (pp. 278–88), the city of Évora (pp. 289–90), and king Dom João III of Portugal (pp. 291–305). Finally, included in this discourse is a work by João de Barros, "Panegirico a mui Alta e esclarecida princesa Infanta Dona Maria nossa Senhora" (pp. 306–42).

\* Arouca F24 (citing copies in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and in the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa). Innocência I, 108; VI, 107. Barbosa Machado III, 369–72. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 266–7. Brunet II, 1183. Martins de Carvalho, Dicionário bibliográfico militar português (1979) II. 137. Monteverde 5018. Azevedo-Samodães 3169. Avila Perez 7194. Not in Coimbra Reservados. Not in Goldsmith, Short Title Catalogue of Spanish and Portuguese Books 1601–1700 in the Library of the British Museum. Not in Kress, Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850. Not in Palha; cf. 2745 for the 1740 edition. Porbase lists only a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (as well as a microfilm copy in the same institution). Jisc locates a single copy of the present edition, at Chetham's Library, the 1740 edition at Oxford University and British Library, the 1791 edition at Senate House Libraries–University of London, and the 2003 edition at Birmingham University. This edition not in the British Library Online Catalogue, which cites editions of 1740 and 2003. Not in Hollis, which cites editions of 1740, 1791 and 2003.

*Portuguese Coinage from Roman Times to the Late Eighteenth Century—  
Along with Discourses on Population Growth, Military Organization,  
Portuguese Nobility, Higher Education in Iberia,  
Spreading the Gospel in Africa, Benefits of Travel, and  
Preventing Shipwrecks on the Way Home from India*

**27. FARIA, Manoel Severim de.** *Noticias de Portugal escritas por ... em que se declaram as grandes commodidades, que tem para crescer em gente, industria, commercio, riquezas, e forças militares por mar, e terra, as origens de todos os appellidos, e armas das familias nobres do Reyno, as moedas que correrão nesta provincia do tempo dos Romanos até o presente, e se referem varios elogios de principes, e varoens illustres portuguezes. Acrescentadas pelo P.D. Jozé Barbosa ... Terceira edição augmentada por Joaquim Francisco Monteiro de Campos Coelho, e Soiza.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Gomes, 1791. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (worn, defective for less than 1 cm. at head and foot of spine of first volume, short tear at head



of spine on second volume), smooth spines with gilt bands, crimson morocco lettering pieces with short title gilt, citron label with gilt volume numbers within a wreath; first volume recased with later marbled endleaves; second volume has contemporary marbled endleaves; all text block edges marbled. Small typographical headpiece at beginning of text in each volume. A few stains. In good condition. Old ink signature ("Torres") on front flyleaf verso of first volume. Armorial bookplate on front pastedown in each volume of the Condessa dos Arcos, Dona Maria Margarida (see below). (8 ll.), 319 pp.; (4 ll.), 297 pp., 4 engraved plates of coins from ancient times to the eighteenth century.

2 volumes. \$600.00

Third edition of the author's most important work, which first appeared in Lisbon, 1655, with a second edition of Lisbon, 1740.

The *Noticias* includes eight discourses: (1) on increasing the population of Portugal, (2) on improving the military organization of the kingdom, (3) the origins and coats-of-arms of Portuguese nobility, (4) Portuguese coinage, (5) the development of universities in the Iberian Peninsula in general, and Portugal in particular, (6) the evangelization of Guiné, (7) the causes of shipwrecks on the *carreira da Índia*, and (8) travel. A final section includes eulogies of Portuguese cardinals.

The first discourse (I, 1-69) is an appeal for increasing the population of Portugal. Severim de Faria argues that a large population will promote industry and agriculture, and provide men for the army, navy and merchant marine. He cites China, whose large population provides manpower for industry and agriculture. Germany, Flanders, England and Italy are also cited as positive examples. As a counter-example he cites the kingdom of Granada, which declined after its Moorish population was expelled. In this discourse, Severim de Faria also mentions the Azores, Madeira, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil, Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Goa, Diu, Cochim, Colombo, the Malucas, Ormuz, Malaca and Mascate.

The second discourse (I, 70-177) is a sweeping analysis of the military organization of Portugal from historical and contemporary points of view. Severim de Faria's topics include the role of the king, constable, and other officers, the composition of the army, military law, and the traditional hostility between Portugal and Castile. In discussing ordinance and armaments, he considers problems of supply in continental Portugal, Funchal, Ponta Delgada, Angra, Ribeira Grande in Cabo Verde, São Tomé, Salvador da Bahia, Olinda, and Rio de Janeiro. Also discussed are fortresses and the defense of the frontiers, the navy, the office of admiral, and composition of the fleets, including their deployment in Africa, India and Brazil and the problems of North African and French pirates. A section on the arming of merchant ships mentions São Tomé, Brazil, Flanders, and the Companhia da Bolsa do Brasil. The final part of this discourse (I, 163-177) deals with the military orders of Avis, Santiago, Christ (successor to the Templars in Portugal), and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The third discourse (I, 178-318) deals with the noble families of Portugal: their antiquity, and the origin of their names, titles, and coats of arms.

The fourth discourse (II, 1-106) is on coinage, beginning with Roman coins that circulated in the province of Lusitania and continuing with the coinage of Visigothic kings and Arabs. The coinage of the kings of Portugal is covered from Dom Sancho I (the first king known with certainty to have operated a mint) to Dom João IV. Notably absent is the coinage of the Spanish monarchs D. Filipe II, III, and IV, who ruled Portugal as D.



Filipe I, II, and III. Subsequent editors added comments on the coinage of D. João IV's successors through D. Maria I.

Illustrations for the discourse on coinage vary from edition to edition. The 1655 edition of the *Noticias* has engravings within the text (pp. 151-191) that illustrate the recto and verso of 15 coins. The latest is a coin issued under D. João IV (r. 1640-1656) whose verso bears an image of N. Senhora da Conceição and the inscription "Tutelarís Regni". The 1741 edition has 18 images of coins within the text (pp. 146-186): the three additions date to 1695, 1726, and 1733. In our 1791 edition, the 18 illustrations have been shifted to four engraved plates. Although text was added to cover coins minted under D. José I and D. Maria I, the text makes no references to additional illustrations. Hence we assume Innocência's call for five engraved plates in this edition is in error.

The fifth discourse (II, 106-143) begins with an essay on the universities of Spain, then discusses the study of science in Portugal and goes on to brief mentions of the universities at Coimbra, Évora, Salamanca, Toledo, Sigüenza, Alcalá de Henares, Osma, Ávila, Valladolid, Oropesa, Ossuna, Sevilla, Granada, Baeça, Murcia, Santiago de Compostela, Onhate, Oviedo, Huesca, Zaragoza, Lerida, Perpignan, Barcelona, Tarragona, Girona, Valencia, Luchente, Origuella, Gandia, Hirache, Estella, and Pamplona. Some of these became highly respected institutions; others were established but achieved little.

The sixth discourse (II, 143-177) is titled "Sobre a propagação do evangelho nas Províncias de Guiné". Severim de Faria mentions not only Guiné but Cabo Verde, Goa, the Congo, Luanda, Cacheu, Mina, São Tomé, and Sierra Leão. Also included are brief references to martyrs in Japan, China, Siam, India, "Cafraria" (i.e., Southeast Africa), and Brazil.

The seventh discourse (II, 178-193) considers why so many ships returning to Portugal from India were wrecked, mentioning the famous account of João Baptista Lavanha on the *São Alberto*. Severim de Faria points out the superiority of English and Dutch vessels, noting that at this time, the Dutch were waging war against Portugal in India and Brazil.

The eighth discourse (II, 193-215) discusses when and where travel can be beneficial.

The *Noticias* ends with eulogies of twenty Portuguese who achieved the rank of cardinal in the Catholic Church (II, 215-296).

Severim de Faria (1583-1655), a native of Lisbon, is best known for this work and his *Discursos varios politicos*, Évora 1624. His *Relação universal do que succedeu em Portugal ...*, Lisbon 1626, is considered the first periodical published in Portugal, and includes a famous account of the loss and reconquest of Bahia. Severim de Faria was Resende's successor in archeology, and his fame came to rival that of his uncle; he also collected a choice library of rare books. Innocência describes Severim de Faria as "um escriptor geralmente respeitavel, e que nas suas obras deixou muito bons subsidios para a historia civil, não menos que para a da litteratura, da lingua, e da critica litteraria em Portugal. A sua dicção e geralmente pura e fluente ...."

*Provenance*: D. Maria Margarida José de Jesus Maria Francisco Xavier de Mendonça (1897-1982) was 12.<sup>a</sup> Condessa dos Arcos de Valdevez, married to D. José Manuel de Noronha e Brito de Meneses de Alarcão. She was of the family of the Condes de Azambuja, the Duques de Loulé, and the Condes de Mossâmedes. See *Grande enciclopédia* III, 149.

\* Innocência VI, 107-8: calling for 5 plates, apparently in error (see above). Barbosa Machado III, 369-72. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 14609 (at University of London). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 5. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1979) II. 137. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* (1990) 1108. OCLC: 940155873 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digitized copies are all from that copy. Porbase locates copies at only two institutions: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (10 copies) and Universidade Católica Portuguesa (4 copies). Jisc repeats University of London and adds Manchester University (but according to their catalogue, they hold a digitized copy).

*How Can We Improve Agriculture, Industry, and Trade?*

28. [FERREIRA, José Luis Carlos de Assis]. *Memoria sobre os principaes impedimentos que embaraço os progressos da agricultura, e industria neste reino, e meios de os evitar com a idea da legislação mais propria para conseguir este fim*. Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, early plain blue wrappers (minor wear). Ornamental rules on title page and p. 3. In fine condition. 32 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Following the *Revolução Liberal* of 1820, Portugal sought to improve industry and trade. This author advocates the creation of a ministry for Economia Política, with provincial *intendentes* who would be in charge of industry, agriculture, commerce within Portugal, navigable rivers, roads within their territories. He discusses taxes (pp. 13-21) and the need to improve agriculture as well as encourage industry (pp. 21-25). The final pages are seventeen suggestions for legislation to improve agriculture and make taxes fairer: e.g., that land should be rented only in exchange for a percentage of the crop, that laws regarding *morgados* be changed, and that the rich should be taxed heavily for keeping large herds of livestock.

The author's name is printed at the end.

\* Author not listed in Innocência. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 69138801 (Newberry Library); 249683512 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

\*29. FERREIRA, Manuel Ennes. *Angola — Portugal: Do espaço económico português às relações pós-coloniais*. Lisbon: Escher, 1990. Coleção Estudos sobre África, 1. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 218 p., (3 l.). \$25.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*Argues Against Government-Sponsored Monopolies  
In Africa, Asia, and the Americas*

30. FONSECA, Joaquim Bento. *Memoria concernente ás companhias de commercio com privilegio exclusivo dedicada a ElRei Nosso Senhor*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 4°, stitched (stitching cut at spine). Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Light soiling to title page and final blank leaf verso. In very good condition. Remains of white paper tag with blue border and serrated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of title page. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on commercial and colonial policy. The author argues against the efficacy of monopolistic companies, giving as examples

a Portuguese company for whaling off the coasts of Moçambique and the Companhia das Vinhas do Alto Douro, as well as companies of other European powers established for trading with colonies in the Americas, Asia, Africa, China, Canton, Macao, and the northeast coast of America. Portuguese trade in coffee from the islands of São Thomé and Príncipe is discussed, as are West Africa and Brazil. Also mentioned are the Bordeaux wine trade and the manufacture of Scottish and Irish whiskies. The author concludes that when commerce is free, state revenues increase.

The author (1776?-after 1835?) was a knight of the Order of Avis and captain of a naval frigate. During the reign of D. Miguel he was Governor of São Thomé e Príncipe. Accused of extortion and arbitrary acts, he was found guilty by the Supremo Conselho de Justiça Militar and condemned to life imprisonment in the presidio de São José de Encoge.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 26206.4. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. This title not in Innocência; for other works by the author see IV, 68-9; 440; XII, 23. OCLC: 65255986 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No hard copies located in Jisc, which cites digital versions at University of Manchester and University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.

#### *Cotton Trade Between Mozambique and Portugal, 1860-1960*

**\*31. FORTUNA, Carlos.** *O fio da meada: o algodão de Moçambique, Portugal e a economia-mundo (1860-1960)*. Porto: Edições Afrontamento, 1993. Saber Imaginar o Social, 3. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 194 pp., with maps, tables, charts, notes, and graphs in text. ISBN: 972-36-0271-7. \$35.00

A concise history of the cotton trade between Mozambique and Portugal, and the world economic stage.

#### *Corrected and Expanded Edition*

**\*32. GODINHO, Vitorino Magalhães.** *Os descobrimentos e a economia mundial*. 4 volumes. Lisbon: Editorial Presença, 1981-1983. Coleção Métodos, 7, 8, 9 & 10. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In very good to fine condition. 290 pp., 9 ll. plates, printed on both sides, some images in color, footnotes, maps and other illustrations in text; 226 pp., (1 l.), 10 ll. plates, printed on both sides, some images in color, extensive annotation, tables and illustrations in text; 292 pp., (1 l.), 8 ll. plates, printed on both sides, some images in color, illustrations and maps in text, extensive annotation; 358 pp., 8 ll. plates, printed on both sides, some images in color, illustrations in text, extensive annotations, large bibliography, ample geographical and thematic indexes, index of names. ISBN: none. 4 volumes. \$125.00

The preferred edition, from a textual standpoint. Developed from a doctoral thesis of 1958, in French (*L'Economie de l'Empire portugais au siècle XV-XVI*), the first Portuguese

edition, published in 1963-71 in 2 volumes., was a lavish, folio-size production. It is now out-of-print and commands high prices on the market, but does not contain the extensive bibliography and indexes that comprise about half of the fourth volume of this second edition, "correcta e ampliada".

*Details on Customs Duties and British Cotton Exports to Portugal*

**33. [GREAT BRITAIN and PORTUGAL].** *Breves observações de economia politica em relação á Inglaterra e a Portugal. Por um Portuguez.* Lisbon: Typografia de J.M. da Costa, 1845. 4°, early plain blue-gray wrappers (minor wear). Small wood-engraved vignette on title page of a country scene. A few creases. In very good condition. iv, [5]-22 pp., (1 l.), 1 folding table, (1 l. errata bound after title page). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The author argues that Portugal's economic policy (particularly recent regulations concerning customs duties) is based on what the British tell them is best, but that the British themselves follow a very different policy.

The folding table shows exports of cotton from London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Goole and Newcastle-upon-Tyne from 1840 to 1844, broken down into yarn and thread, dimity, calico, lace, velveteen, etc.

The final page offers extracts from a Portuguese merchant's comments in 1835 on ways the Portuguese merchant ships can be improved.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 34096.6. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 25 (collation agrees with that of our copy). Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. OCLC: locates numerous digitized and microfilm copies, but we are able to identify only the Kress Library of Business and Economics-Harvard University as holding a hard copy. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, in two records with different collations: 24 pp. plus folding table, or iv, 22, [1] pp. Jisc locates microfilm copies at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*On the 1810 Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty  
Governing Brazilian Trade*

**34. [GREAT BRITAIN and PORTUGAL].** *Posição em que se acha Portugal para com Inglaterra. Segundo os tratados entre os dois paizes. Por hum negociante portuguez.* Lisbon: Typ. de Felipe Nery, 1834. 4°, early plain blue wrappers. Typographical mustache on title page. In very good condition. Old ink signature (?) on title page: "Voure". 102 pp., (1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the 1810 treaty of amity and commerce between Portugal and Great Britain, with substantial comment on Brazilian trade. The *Tratado de amizade, commercio, e navegação*, signed February 19, 1810, is reprinted on pp.

13-66 of this work. The Portuguese crown reserves the right to trade in ivory, brazilwood, urzela, diamonds, gold, gunpowder, and snuff tobacco (Article VIII). British merchants to live in Brazil subject to British-appointed magistrates rather than local officials (Article X). The British reserve the right to prohibit sugar, coffee, and similar goods from being imported (Article XX). Guns, ammunition and armor are declared as contraband (Article XXVIII), and piracy is not to be tolerated by either party (Article XXX). Also included are articles on duties, warehouses, magistrates, diplomats, freedom of religion, and packet services, and specific provisions on Asia (Article VI) and Africa (Article XXIV). The author's highly critical comments follow most articles, e.g. after Article X: "O privilegio dos Inglezes nomearem o terem Magistrados especiaes ... parece pois tão injusto como indecente, e seria fatalidade grande, que sendo já os Portuguezes inferiores aos Inglezes nos Dominios Britannicos, lhes ficassem igualmente sendo inferiores nos seus proprios Dominios!"

The treaty and commentary are followed by letters of some of the commissioners involved in the 1810 treaty, the text of Methuen's 1703 treaty with Portugal, and a letter from Portuguese merchants in London to the Prince Regent (ca. 1810?).

The Strangford Treaties were Portugal's recompense to Great Britain for assistance in defending Portugal against Napoleon's forces, and in relocating the Portuguese royal family to Rio de Janeiro. The treaties aroused considerable unrest among Portuguese and Brazilians because they set tariffs on British goods at 15% rather than the usual 25%, effectively giving Britain a stranglehold on Brazilian trade.

\* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. Goldsmiths'-Kress 28523.17. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. NUC: MH-BA, DLC-P4. OCLC: 504623528 and 752990947 (both British Library); 18475934, 213739088, and 65278026 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Kings College London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the print copies cited by Porbase, plus numerous digitized copies.

*Jamaica, Dominica, and Nassau Commerce*

**35. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III].** *Anno Regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vicesimo septimo. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Eighteenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1784 ....* London: Charles Eyre and Andrew Strahan, 1787. Folio (31 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut device on title showing arms of Great Britain with lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Light browning at top and gutter. Overall in good condition. (4 ll., paginated 739-744). \$25.00

An act concerned with freeing imports and exports from Jamaica, Dominica, and Nassau.



*Improving the Port of Lisbon*

**36. GUÉRARD, Adolphe. PORTUGAL, Grupo Nacional.** *Porto de Lisboa. Plano geral dos melhoramentos proprios para assegurar o presente e o futuro d'este porto. Dedicado ao Ilmo e Exmo Sr. Conselheiro Antonio Augusto de Aguiar. Homenagem do Grupo Nacional. Ante-Projecto. Elaborado por Mr. Ad. Guérard ....* Lisbon: Christovão A. Rodrigues, 1886. Folio (32 x 22 cm.), original printed wrappers in early cardboard portfolio with printed paper label and cloth ties (front wrapper heavily stained, not affecting text). Except for the front wrapper, a fine copy; overall in very good condition. Armorial bookplate of the Condes de Bomfim. Paper shelf-location ticket (4 x 4 cm.) at upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (1 blank l., 3 ll.), 57 pp., very large folding map in color (41 x 110 cm.) laid in portfolio. \$125.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Plan for improvements of the port of Lisbon, described on the title as the "anti-projecto". Includes chapters on maritime movement in the port of Lisbon; what improvements should be made; general disposition of the project; detailed dispositions of the projected work; details of construction; and installations in the port.

*Provenance:* Armorial bookplate ("Condes do Bomfim" appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (nº 770). The first Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Tras-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez's oldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926) had been born in Luanda.

\* Not located in NUC. OCLC: 82793941 (with 2 maps: Harvard College Library); 750717034 (collation of [6], 57 s., [3] k. tabl. luzem: Union Catalog of Polish Research Libraries); see also 55635609, a map only, described as being 84 x 120 cm. (Cornell University Library). Not located in Porbase, which locates a single copy (at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal) of *Plano geral dos melhoramentos no Porto de Lisboa* por João Joaquim de Mattos, Adolpho Feirreira Loureiro, a single map (83 x 120 cm.) published in Lisbon by the Direcção Geral dos Trabalhos Geodésicos, 1886. Not located in Jisc.

*Tobacco Contract, Puritans / Jews,  
Gold Revenues in Brazil, Colonia do Sacramento*

**37. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de.** *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios ... Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, nineteenth-century navy quarter sheep over marbled boards (corners bumped), smooth spine with gilt fillets, author, and short title (somewhat faded to dark green), purple endleaves. Crisp

and clean. In very good condition. Bookplate of Américo Moreira da Silva. xv, (1), 319 pp., lacking the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal* 1668-1703, p. 306, n. 13). The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the *Contrato do Tabaco* (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King's fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

Borba de Moraes calls for an index (2 ll.), list of subscribers (25 pp.) and advertisement (1 l.) which do not appear in this copy. Rodrigues calls for a 3-page index and 25-page list of subscribers. Innocência, however, calls for only xv, 319 pp.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Blake I, 32. Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*.

#### *Argues for Free Trade in Grain in France*

38. [HERBERT, Claude-Jacques]. *Essai sur la police générale des grains, Sur leurs Prix & sur les Effets de l'Agriculture*. 2 works in 1 volume. Berlin: [i. e., Paris, Noël-Jacques Pissot](Delaguerre), 1755. 12°, contemporary calf (some wear, especially at head and foot of spine, corners), flat spine gilt, crimson leather lettering piece with short title of first work in gilt in second of six compartments, covers with single ruled border in blind, marbled endleaves, text-block edges rouged, green silk ribbon place marker. Woodcut title-page vignette and headpieces, small woodcut initials. Tables within text. A few leaves lightly browned. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. Old rectangular paper ticket inside rear cover with signature of D. Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho. xviii, 435, (1) pp., all in quires of 12 ll. except L and T (6 leaves each) and V (2 ll.), but pagination follows. 2 works in 1 volume. \$850.00

Third [or fourth?] edition, considerably augmented. Herbert favors greater freedom in grain trade, and justifies his argument with numerous tables. The first edition, London 1753, was published without the author's knowledge. The second edition appeared in London, 1754. For this edition, the author made substantial corrections and additions. The *Avertissement* (pp. ix-xviii) mentions the Arrêt du Conseil of 1754, by which the

newly crowned Louis XVI allowed grain to be moved within France; according to Herbert, many still feared possible shortages and sharp increases in price. (Grain was not allowed to be sold outside France, except via a few ports, until 1764.) Herbert discusses rules on trading grain for many centuries past, presents extensive data on grain prices, and argues that “la liberté entiere du commerce des grains, seroit le plus grand bien que l’on pût faire au Royaume” (p. 186).

Claude-Jacques Herbert remains a mysterious figure. Born in Paris in 1700, he owned the farm of Carosses de Bordeaux and a library with over 12,000 works. He committed suicide in 1758, after his son’s bankruptcy ruined him. Herbert also published *Discours sur les vignes*, Dijon and Paris, 1756.

*Provenance:* In 1800, the Arco do Cego press—officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego—was established at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, minister of State and first Conde Linhares. Sousa Coutinho (Chaves, 1756—Rio de Janeiro, 1812) realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He served as a diplomat under D. Maria I (1777-1816) and her son, the Prince Regent D. João (later D. João VI), traveling to Rio de Janeiro with the royal family when the French invaded Portugal during the Peninsular War.

\* Kress 5443: calling for only viii preliminary leaves; the prior editions not cited. Cf. JFB (1994) H140 for another edition of 1757.

#### BOUND WITH:

**BRADLEY, Richard.** *Les Calendriers des laboureurs et des fermiers, contenant les instructions nécessaires pour la conduite & pour le maniement d’une Ferme dans tous les mois de l’année. Ouvrage nécessaire aux Personnes qui vivent à la Campagne, & à celles qui y font valoir leur bien. Traduit de l’Anglois sur la sixième édition de M.R. Bradley ....* Paris: Briasson, 1755. Woodcut headpiece and small woodcut initials. Light browning on opening leaves, but overall fine. xxx, 279, (1) pp., (6 ll.).

French translation of the last and best edition of Bradley’s popular *Gentleman’s and Farmer’s Calendar*. Written in twelve chapters—one for each month—the *Calendriers* summarizes the agricultural and horticultural routines necessary to maintain the productivity of a farm or country estate.

A botanist and prolific horticultural writer, Richard Bradley (1688-1732) was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1720 and professor of botany at Cambridge in 1724. His want of formal education and neglect of official duties proved so scandalous that only death prevented his forced removal from the university.

\* Cf. *Hunt Botanical* II, 1, p. 66-9 for works by Bradley. On Bradley, see *Dictionary of National Biography* (microprint) I, 206. Not located in BLC. NUC: DLC (collating as our copy). Not located in OCLC.

*Summary in Favor of Recently Abolished Mayorazgo*

39. LARRAIN, Juan Francisco, José Agustín Valdes, Francisco García Huydobro, José Miguel Irrarázaval, Manuel José Valdivieso. *Exm.º Señor*. [text begins:] *Cuando en el siglo en que se proclaman tanto las garantías individuales, vemos burladas nuestras esperanzas, quebrantados nuestros derechos, inutilizados nuestros afanes, y destruido para nosotros el principio fundamental de las asociaciones....* N.p.: Imprenta de R. Rengifo, dated 3 August 1828. Folio (29.2 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript "Nº 7 [?]" at head of first leave. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("108-109"). 4 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An excellent summary, in flourishing rhetorical style, of arguments in favor of the *mayorazgo*, which the Congreso Constituyente had just abolished. Among the issues raised are the proper duties of a constitutional convention; the rights of man in society; inheritance in ecclesiastical vs. civil law; the fate of Spanish laws in places where Spaniards no longer rule; the economic need for large tracts of land in agriculture; and the effect of primogeniture in France and England. The signers are members of Chile's most prominent families, many of them with *mayorazgos*.

The *mayorazgo*, a form of primogeniture that entailed large estates, preventing them from being dispersed, became part of Castilian law in 1505 and was carried over into Latin America. After Spain suppressed the *mayorazgo* in 1820 by the Ley Desvinculadora, debate raged between Chilean liberals and conservatives over its abolition. O'Higgins abolished the *mayorazgo* by a decree of June 1818 that was ignored. The Constitution of 1828 abolished it, too, but it was effectively reinstated by the Constitution of 1833, and not abolished completely until the 1850s, under President Montt.

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 80134861 (John Carter Brown Library); 55239729 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Another Attempt to Crack Down on Illicit Trade  
In Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

40. [LASTRA, Francisco de la]. *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c. &c. &c.* [text begins:] *Por cuanto por el Ministerio de Hacienda con fecha de hoy se me ha transmitido en copia de orden Suprema para que lo haga publicar un decreto del tenor siguiente: Santiago 23 de Agosto de 1824. Los empréstitos extranjeros se levantan con el fin de salvar el país empeñado en una guerra activa ó con el de abrir canales, caminos ó fundar establecimientos conocidamente ventajosos á la Nacion ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Oblong folio (28.8 x 36 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Printed in two columns. Folded in half, with reinforcement strip added on blank verso for insertion into binding. A few light spots. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "Nº 17" at head of recto; early ink manuscript "39" on verso. Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Chilean government had borrowed an enormous amount to improve canals and roads, but was in such disarray that it had not spent most

of the money and was using the loan itself to pay interest. This was a major problem for Portales, Cía y Compañía, which was servicing Chile's foreign debt in exchange for a monopoly on tobacco, foreign liquor, playing cards, and tea. General Ramón Freire and Finance Minister Diego José Benavente ordered that the monopoly of Portales Cía be more strictly enforced. Anyone with these forbidden goods is required to use them within two weeks or turn them over to the government. Only a few *subastadores* are allowed to grow tobacco in Chile. The decree was circulated by the governor of the province of Santiago, Francisco de la Lastra, whose name is printed at the end along with that of his secretary, Joaquín de Huerta.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821. The government was unable effectively to control such trade, and Portales's company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, Portales was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55257372 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Dispute Over the Factory in Tomar*

**41. LECUSSAN-VERDIER, Timotheo [Timothée].** *Commentario da resposta que em 12 de Janeiro d'este anno 1826, o Sr. Antonio Gomes Loureiro, deu a um folheto impresso em Londres a 12 de Maio de 1825, pelo fundador e proprietario titular da Real Fabrica de Thomar ....* Lisbon: na Impressão de Eugenio Augusto, 1826. 4°, later plain beige wrappers (light soiling). Small wood-engraving of a crown on title page. Minor soiling. Overall in very good condition. 46 pp., (1 l. errata). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lecussan-Verdier responds point by point to assertions made by Antonio Gomes Loureiro in his *Resposta*, Lisbon, 1826, which was in turn a reply to Lecussan-Verdier's appeal to D. João VI, *A El-Rei, requerimento de Thimotheo Lecussan Verdier, em 6 de Outubro de 1824*, London, 1825. It includes such information as the nature of the "factory" previously in Tomar, Lecussan-Verdier's role in the establishment of the new factory, including his contribution of labor and capital, his role in managing the factory, the factory's sequestration during the Peninsular War (pp. 14-18), and its operation in the hands of the Loureiro company since then.

Timotheo Lecussan-Verdier (Lisbon, 1754-Lisbon, 1831) is best known to bibliophiles as an erudite philologist, but he also followed in his French father's footsteps as a merchant (his mother was Portuguese). In 1788, during the reign of D. Maria I, Lecussan-Verdier and Jerome Ratton (another Frenchman) established a factory in Thomar for spinning and weaving that was run on water power. It was the first of its sort in Portugal. A tremendously expensive undertaking, it proved quite profitable.

After the French invasion during the Peninsular Wars, Lecussan-Verdier was (rightly or wrongly) accused of sympathizing with France. By royal decree, he and many others were exiled in early 1809. After a brief stay in Tangier he took up residence in France, embittered by the loss of his wealth and by the fact that the factory at Tomar



was at first left to fall to ruins, and then given into other hands by means of contracts he did not authorize.

Under pressure from family and friends he eventually returned to Portugal in late 1825 and tried to recover his property from the company then in charge, the Casa de Loureiro. Most of his surviving writings deal with this effort. Innocência finds these writings interesting, despite their mundane nature: “não obsta a que por bem escritos, e pela diversidade de objectos incidentes a que se referem, não sejam taes papeis verdadeiras curiosidades historicas, e dignas de apreço.” Their exceeding rarity may be due, posits Innocência, to the fact that they were distributed by the author gratis rather than being sold.

Lecussan-Verdier was well read and well educated; Innocência regrets that this “tão insigne philologo” left so few works on literary matters. He did translate, anonymously, Reynouard’s ode to Camões (*Version portugaise de l’Ode a Camoens*, Paris, 1825), with copious notes. In Paris, 1817, Lecussan-Verdier undertook the publication of António Diniz da Cruz e Silva’s *Hyssope*, which appeared with his preface to the reader and notes, and was printed again (revised and much improved) in Paris, 1821. Lecussan-Verdier was involved with the publication of the 1819 and 1823 editions of the *Lusiadas*, based on the Morgado de Mattheus’s 1817 version, and contributed a preface to the *Collegio dos Nobres Cancioneiro* published by Lord Stuart in 1823.

\* Innocência VII, 373, with an unusually lengthy article on the author (VII, 370-4). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: Not located; other works by the author are cited. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*First Work in Portuguese on Commercial and Maritime Law  
By a Devoted Follower of Adam Smith and David Ricardo  
First Such Work by a Brazilian*

**42. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú.** *Principios 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 originaes dos regulamentos maritimos 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 \*-\*\*\*\*4, A-X<sup>4</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, (2 unsigned conjugate leaves), Z<sup>4</sup>, Aa-Pp<sup>4</sup>, Qq<sup>3</sup> (with a stub for Qq4), A-R<sup>4</sup>, S<sup>2</sup>. 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 apolices, 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 principios 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 ("Principios de direito mercantil e leis de marinha por José da Silva Lisboa, Deputado, e Secretario da Meza de Inspeção 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 *Principios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when 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.

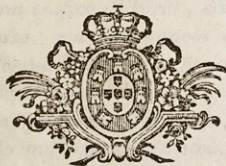
\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494: "rare"; *Período colonial* p. 214. Sacramento Blake V, 194-5; for the author see 193-203. Goldsmiths'-Kress 17285. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 798/3. Cf. Bosch 262 for the edition of 1801-12. This edition not in Innocência or Rodrigues. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. Not in Kress; *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 6 cites a microfilm copy. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalog*. Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* p. 78-9: not citing this work. NUC: DLC, RPJCB, NjP. OCLC: 29065346 (Social Law Library, University of Minnesota, Princeton University, John Carter Brown Library, Rosenberg Library); 940267221 (University of London); 834485237 and 834485197 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 1030339533 (digital); 22741821 (microfilm). This edition not located in Porbase. Jisc repeats the University of London copy. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Berlin Staatsbibliothek.

*Greatly Enlarged Edition of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law  
By the Most Distinguished Brazilian Economist of His Time*

**43. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú.** *Principios 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 originaes dos regulamentos maritimos das principaes praças da Europa ....* 7 tomos in 8 parts (tomo VI in 2 parts, each with its own title page and pagination), bound in 2 volumes. 7

PRINCIPIOS  
DE  
DIREITO MERCANTIL,  
E  
LEIS DE MARINHA  
PARA USO  
DA NOBILIDADE PORTUGUEZA, DESTINADA AO COMMERCIO,  
DIVIDIDOS  
EM OITO TRATADOS ELEMENTARES,  
CONTENDO A RESPECTIVA LEGISLAÇÃO PATRIA,  
E INDICANDO AS FONTES ORIGINAES  
DOS  
REGULAMENTOS MARITIMOS  
DAS  
PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA.  
DE ORDEM  
DE SUA ALTEZA REAL,  
O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR,  
POR  
JOSE' DA SILVA LISBOA,  
DEPUTADO, E SECRETARIO DA MEZA DE INSPECÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA  
E COMMERCIO DA CIDADE DA BAHIA.

TOM. I.



LISBOA,  
NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA. Anno 1806.  
*Com Licença de Sua Alteza Real.*

*tomos* in 8 parts, in 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (tomos I, II, IV, V, VI part 1, VI part 2, and VII) / Na Typographia Chalcographica, Typoplastica, e Litteraria do Arco do Cego (tomo III), 1801-1812. Folio (29 x 18.7 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some scraping to front cover of volume II; minor wear to extremities), smooth spines in six compartments with gilt bands and ornaments, second compartment of spine with title and volume number, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title pages (not all identical). In very good to fine condition. (6 ll.), 280 pp.; 52 pp.; (2 ll.), 103 pp., (1 l.); 133 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 82 [i.e. 86] pp., (1 l.); 90 pp., (1 l.); 72 pp., (1 l.); iii, 86 pp. Pages 85-6 of volume V incorrectly numbered 81-2.

*7 tomos in 8 parts, in 2 volumes.* \$2,000.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the *tomos* in this collection are, respectively, 1806, 1812, 1801, 1811, 1811, 1812 (for both parts), and 1811.

Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime insurance, and an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in tomo I of this edition. The other six *tomos* of the expanded edition cover 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, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian ports to the commerce of all friendly nations. In the 1820's he served as deputy to the 1822 Brazilian Constituent Assembly, and in 1825 was elected Senator. Cayrú was an ardent advocate of independence and a supporter of liberal monarchy. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1825.

\* Kress S.6168: citing a copy at MH-L; cf. S.6167: another edition, Lisbon 1815-1819, also at MH-L. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494; Sacramento Blake V, 193-203; Innocêncio V, 124-5. This edition not in Goldsmiths'; cf. 17285 for the Lisbon, 1798 edition. This edition not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*; see p. 6 for an 1804 volume with x, 202 [i.e., 200] pp., 1 l. Several of the volumes are present in editions not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*.

*Greatly Expanded Version of a Classic Work on Mercantile Law*

**44. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1º Visconde de Cayrú.** *Princípios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha ....* 7 *tomos* in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815-1828. Folio (30.5 x 20.5 cm.), recent green Oasis morocco,

spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter and fillets, period marbled endleaves, textblock edges sprinkled brown from an earlier (contemporary?) binding. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-pages. Light waterstain to lower half of inner margin of title-page of volume II. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. xiii, 245 pp., (2 ll.); 52 pp., (2 ll.), 88 pp., (1 l.); 131 pp., (1 l.); (2 ll.), 82 [i.e., 86] pp., (1 l.); 160 pp., (2 ll.); (2 ll.), 86 pp. 7 tomos in 8 parts, 1 volume. \$1,500.00

Greatly expanded version of this classic work on mercantile law, the first on the subject in Portuguese. This definitive form, which remained in use throughout the nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the *tomos* in this collection are, respectively, 1815, 1828, 1817, 1819, 1819, 1819.

Although the table of contents of the first edition, Lisbon 1798 (a single quarto volume of 450-odd pages), lists eight sections, it only included the first section, on maritime insurance plus an appendix. The text of that volume is contained in the first *tomo* of this edition. The other six *tomos*—all new material—cover 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.

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\* Kress S.6168: citing a copy at MH-L; cf. S.6167: another edition, Lisbon 1815-1819, also at MH-L. See also Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 494; Sacramento Blake V, 193-203; Innocência V, 124-5. This edition not in Goldsmiths'-Kress; cf. 17285 for the Lisbon, 1798 edition. Several of the volumes are present in editions not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC.

**\*45. LISBON, Academia das Ciências. *Memórias económicas inéditas (1780-1808). Prefácio de Manuel Jacinto Nunes. Introdução e notas de José Luís Cardoso.*** Lisbon: Academia das Ciências, 1987. Publicações do II Centenário da Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. As new. 430 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: none. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes texts by Domingos Vandelli, Alexandre António das Neves Portugal, and D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, some of the most noted economists in Portugal during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. These works were not included in the *Memórias económicas da Academia Real das Sciencias para*



*adiantamento da agricultura, artes e da indústria em Portugal e suas conquistas*, a landmark in Portuguese economics published in five volumes from 1789 to 1816.

\* For a full discussion, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, pp. 45-62. OCLC: 27226107 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Library of Congress, Harvard College Library, University of Washington Library, Universidade de São Paulo, British Library); 928962905 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 256635156 (no location given).

#### *Argues Against Free Trade in Grain*

**46. [MAGALHÃES, Antonio da Silva Pereira].** *Apontamentos para a historia ou uma resposta ao artigo do Snr. Alexandre Herculano de Carvalho, intitulado Liberdade e restricção ou A questão dos cereaes*. Porto: Typ. de J.L. de Sousa, 1855. 12°, original printed wrappers (slightly defective). Tear (7 cm.) in title page without loss of text; small blank corner of first two leaves missing. In near-good condition. Old blue-bordered paper tag (shaped like a shield) on front wrapper, with shelfmark "981" in ink manuscript. 63 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author attacks Alexandre Herculano's proposition that there should be free trade in grain. Signed in print on p. 9 by Silva Pereira Magalhães, a merchant of Porto, who published numerous articles on trade.

\* Innocêncio VIII, 307; on the author, see also XX, 265; XXII, 359. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### *We Need Protective Tariffs!*

**47. MAGALHÃES, Antonio da Silva Pereira.** *Carta dirigida ao Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Snr., Manoel da Silva Passos, Ministro e Secretario de Estado Honorario e Presidente da Comissão Especial de Pautas etc.* Porto: Typographia de D.J. da F. Pascoal, [1853]. Large 8°, original blue printed wrappers (creased, missing 4 x 1.5 cm. piece on rear wrapper). Internally fine. Overall in very good condition. Old ink notation in manuscript ("N2") at top margin of front wrapper. Octagonal white paper ticket with blue borders and ink manuscript "24" at center on upper inner corner. 23 pp., (2 ll.). \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. This letter from the Associação Industrial do Porto favors protective tariffs. The addressee, Manoel da Silva Passos (1801-1862), a prominent liberal politician usually referred to as "Passos Manoel" was serving at this time on the committee for tariffs in the Camara dos Deputados.

Silva Pereira de Magalhães, a merchant of Porto, published numerous articles on trade.

\* This work not in Innocêncio; on the author, see VIII, 307; XX, 265; XXII, 359. OCLC: 959060407 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Why Is It So Difficult to Build Roads in Portugal?*

**48. MANTUA, Bento Joaquim Cortez.** *Memoria relativa aos contractos que se tem feito em Portugal desde 1837 com relação das estradas, reclamações a que deram origem taes contractos, como foram attendidas e como o deviam ser, como se devem repelir as que ainda pendem por parte da Empresa Lombré e Companhia das Obras Publicas, e como se deve proceder na liquidação das contas da dita Companhia, para elucidação do paiz, das Camaras Legislativas e do Governo.* Lisbon: Typographia de Silva, 1849. Large 8°, stitched. Ornamental rule on title page. Uncut. In fine condition. 39 pp.

\$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses the 1837 contract for construction of a modern road from Lisbon to Porto that remained incomplete. Based on the list of expenses included here, the author estimates the cost of building roads from Porto to Braga, Guimarães, and Penafiel.

Bento Joaquim Cortez Mantua was born on the island of São Miguel (Azores) circa 1802. He also published *Memoria relativa á proposta de Lei do Governo sobre a construção e melhoramento das estradas do Reino*, Lisbon, n.d., a *Refutação analytica do relatorio, medidas financeiras e contractos sobre caminhos de ferro*, Lisbon, 1856, and numerous articles in periodicals, signed either with his full name or with the initials "C.M."

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 36431.10. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 27. Innocêncio I, 345-6. OCLC: 940211550 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); the digital and microfilm copies from the copy at the Kress Library-Harvard University, which we have not been able to locate in Hollis or OCLC. Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats Senate House Libraries. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**49. MARQUES, A.H. de Oliveira.** *Ensaio de história medieval portuguesa.* Lisbon: Portugália Editora, n.d.; 1964 or later. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers (rubbed). Uncut and unopened. Internally fine, overall good to very good. 307 pp.

\$35.00

FIRST EDITION. Includes essays on economic history, population, the *Pragmatica* of 1340, economic and social stratification in Portuguese towns, Prussian navigation to Portugal, the Portuguese factory (*feitoria*) in Flanders, and Portuguese money during the Middle Ages, by one of the best Portuguese historians of his time, or of any time, or of any nation.

\* See Jorge Couto, Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho, Mário Soares, et al., *A.H. de Oliveira Marques, 1933-2007: 50 anos de historiador. Exposição bibliográfica: 21 de Junho a 14 de Setembro de 2007*; Armando Luís de Carvalho Homem, and Maria Helena da Cruz Coelho, eds., *Na Jubilação universitária de A.H. de Oliveira Marques*.

**50. MENDOZA, D. Santiago Garcia de.** *Memoria offerecida A Illm.a Camara Municipal, e Habitantes do concelho de Ponte do Lima por ....* Braga: Typographia Lusitana, 1867. Large 8°, original printed green wrappers. Wood-engraved vignette of a woman holding a caduceus, flanked by a plow and a cornucopia. on front wrapper and title page In fine condition. Old ink signature on front wrapper ("Maciel"). 36 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Garcia de Mendoza advises the Camara Municipal of his adopted home town that a society to study agronomy and economy should be formed in Ponte de Lima, on the model of the societies that had been founded in the eighteenth century. He includes on pp. 19-36 a complete copy of the statutes of the Antiga Sociedade Economica of Ponte de Lima, written in 1780.

Santiago Garcia de Mendoza (b. 1821), a native of Simancas, came to Portugal in 1846 and took part in the Maria da Fonte movement. He settled with his wife in Ponte de Lima, where he studied Portuguese literature and wrote in Portuguese. In Marseilles, he served as consul of Portugal in 1876.

\* Innocêncio XIX, 7 and 353. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*An Entire Volume dedicated to  
Economics in the Azores During the Eighteenth Century*

**51. MENESES, Avelino de Freitas de.** *Os Açores nas encruzilhadas de setecentos (1740-1770).* 2 volumes. Ponta Delgada: Universidade dos Açores, 1993-1995. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. xxi pp., (1 l.), 530 pp., (1 l.), extensive footnotes, tables and graphs in text; 342 pp., extensive footnotes, tables and graphs in text. ISBN: 972-9340-81-1; 972-9340-86-2. 2 volumes. \$90.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Volume I is subtitled *Poderes e Instituições*; volume II is subtitled *Economia*.

*British Commercial Relations with Portugal in the Mid-Eighteenth Century*

**52. MERCATOR [pseudonym].** *Mercator's Letters on Portugal & Its Commerce, Containing, also, A Faithful Relation of the Disputes which have Arisen Between our Merchants and That Court.* London: C. Say, 1754. 8°, recent period calf, spine gilt with raised bands in 5 compartments, crimson lettering piece in second compartment from head. Browned, some stains, repairs to title-page not affecting text. In good condition. xii, 75 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this highly interesting account of England's commercial relations with Portugal during the mid-eighteenth century. Collected here are 11 letters, said in the preface to have been previously published in various English newspapers, by an unidentified English merchant. Letters II-III (pp. 4-16) provide a detailed overview of Portugal's trade with other European nations, listing Portuguese imports and exports, including goods re-exported from Portuguese colonies in America,

Africa and Asia. Letter IV (pp. 16-22) summarizes Portuguese trade with Great Britain and its North American colonies, including codfish and ships from New England, rice from the Carolinas, and wheat, Indian corn, pipe staves, beeswax and lumber from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. Mercator then discusses the impediments to unrestricted English trade with Portugal. English merchants in Portugal are faulted for neglecting to master the local laws, language, and customs and for failing to organize themselves as a community. He describes the difficulties Protestant merchants have in trading with Roman Catholics, and Portugal's long-standing complaints that English merchants were depleting the country's supply of gold bullion. The various privileges accorded to English merchants are then enumerated, along with those the English wish to obtain, e.g. the right to trade directly with Brazil, greater freedom for English magistrates to adjudicate business disputes, and collection of debts owed by Portuguese imprisoned by the king (which is permitted in the case of Portuguese punished by the Inquisition). Mercator then describes several recent cases in which English merchants have suffered "arbitrary insolences and plunderings" at the hands of Portuguese officials, such as actions of health officers during 1752 to manipulate the grain trade for their own profit by confiscating stocks owned by English merchants, the levying of illegally high customs duties on English textile imports, and unfair punishments threatened for Englishmen caught smuggling diamonds.

\* Kress S.3992. Not in Sabin. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in JFB (1994) or JCB. NUC: PU, MWA, CtY, KU, NNC, MB, MH.

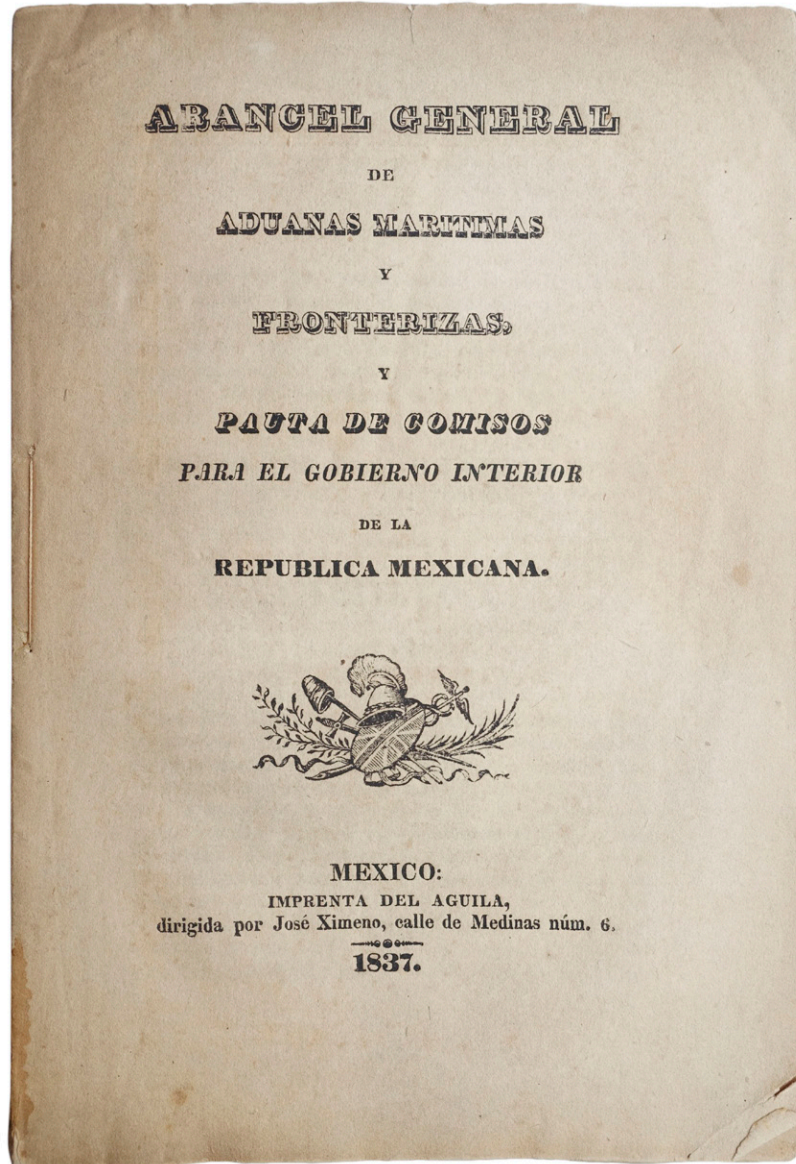
*Mexican Imports and Exports Including the Port of Monterey in California  
Separate Decrees Relating to Trade in Yucatan*

**53. [MEXICO].** *Arancel General de aduanas maritimas y fronterizas, y pauta de comisos para el Gobierno Interior de la Republica Mexicana.* Mexico: Imprenta del Aguila, 1837. 4°, original printed rear wrapper (spine and front wrapper gone), stitched. Woodcut vignette on title page. Some foxing and light browning. In good to very good condition. 79 pp.

\$1,500.00

FIRST EDITION of these decrees of September 19 and 20, 1836, relating to customs duties and tariffs for all Mexican imports and exports. Regulations concerning trade in all goods, from tea, coffee, tobacco and other comestibles to musical instruments and printed works. The following ports in particular are recognized for trade: Sisal, Campeche, Tabasco, Veracruz, Santa Anna de Tamaulipas, Matamores, Acapulco, San Blas, Guaymas in the Gulf of Mexico, and **Monterey in California**. Two separate decrees relate to trade in Yucatan. Among the list of prohibited imports are buttons stamped with the national arms of Spain, playing cards, and children's games. Also included are rates of exchange for Mexican pesos with various international currencies.

\* Sabin 48283. This edition not located in Palau; cf. 14779 for a Veracruz 1837 edition, with 42 pp. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 562555361 (British Library); 20177372 (San Francisco Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, Library of Congress). Jisc locates the British Library copy only. CCPBE cites a Barcelona edition of the same year, with 62 pp., locating only a single copy in the Biblioteca Nacional-Madrid. Rebuin cites the Veracruz 1837 edition of 42 pp. in a single copy, at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis. Orbis locates a copy in the Beinecke Library. Not located in the University of Texas online catalog. Melvyl locates a single copy, in the California State Library, as well as the Barcelona 1837 edition in the same institution.



Item 53



**54. [MOZAMBIQUE].** *Teses Apresentadas ao II Congresso realizado de 4 a 11 de Setembro de 1960. 2º volume. Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos de Moçambique. Ano XXIX, N.º 125, Novembro a Dezembro.* Lourenço Marques: [from rear cover] Composto e Impresso na Sociedade de Estudos, 1960. 4º, original pale blue printed wrappers (browned, short tear on spine). Illustrations, maps and tables in text. Some light dampstains. In good condition. Old faint circular stamp on front cover. (2 ll.), 11 pp., (1 l.), 9, (2) pp., (1 l.), 7 pp., (1 l.), 8 pp., (1 l.), 7 pp., (1 l.), 9 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 9 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 15 pp., errata slip, (1 l.), 4 pp., (1 l.), 6 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 23 pp., 2 folding tables, (1 l.), 6 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 11 pp., (1 l.), 10 pp., (1 ll. plates, printed on both sides, 1 blank l., 1 l.), 7 pp., (8 pp. illustrations, 1 blank p., 1 l.), 13 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 23 pp., (1 l.), 11 pp. including 3 full-page illustrations, (1 l.), 6 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 24 pp., (1 blank l., 1 l.), 5 pp., (1 l. with bibliography, 2 ll. plates, 1 l.), 17 pp., (1 l.), 14 pp., (1 blank l.). \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The volume contains four brief essays in the social sciences, six on economics, eight on "Fuana e Biologia" and five in the humanities. The final one is Charles Ralph Boxer's "A Dominican account of Zambezia in 1744". Other authors included are Joaquim Alberto Iria, José Blanc de Portugal and Alexandre Lobato, all in the humanities section. Three of the essays in the section on social sciences were by Manuel Simões Alberto, on demography and ethnography in Moçambique, professional tendencies among the mestiços of Moçambique, and social problems of young students in Moçambique.

\* See West 167 for the article by Boxer.

#### *Reviving the Royal Silk Factory*

**55. NEVES, José Accursio das.** *Memoria sobre alguns acontecimentos mais notaveis da administração da Real Fabrica das Sedas desde o anno de 1810, e sobre os meios do seu restabelecimento, dirigida a Corte do Rio de Janeiro, e ao Governo de Portugal no anno de 1819.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1821. 4º, plain blue rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Faintly dampstained at top toward end. In good to very good condition. 44 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had been trying since 1810 to persuade the government to reform the way it ran the royal silk factory. He gives a lengthy history of the government's decrees regarding the factory (pp. 7-28), then discusses how the factory can be revived, whether private silk factories should be permitted, warehouses, accounting, and inspections. In the introduction, Accursio das Neves states that he was spurred to write this *Memoria* by a notice in the *Diario do Governo* of September 22, 1821.

Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of

conservatism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Córtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Córtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

\* Innocêncio IV, 181, 458; XII, 196. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 181. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 10. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 89-94. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 26960164 (Harvard Business School, Newberry Library, Victoria and Albert, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and Victoria and Albert. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Haifa University.

*Details on Silk Manufacture in Portugal,  
Plus Tapestries, Hat-Making, Buttons, Combs, Watches, and More*

**56. NEVES, José Accursio das.** *Noções históricas, económicas, e administrativas sobre a produção, e manufactura das sedas em Portugal, e particularmente sobre a Real Fabrica do suburbio do Rato, e suas annexas.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1827. 8°, nineteenth-century crimson quarter calf over marbled boards (corners a bit worn), spine with black leather lettering piece), gilt letter, orange endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Clean and crisp. In fine condition. vii, 405 pp., (1 l.). \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of a useful, well documented work on the production of silk in Portugal, especially at the factory in the Rato, established in the 1730s on the outskirts of Lisbon. Neves describes the progress of that factory under various administrations, government support of the factory, the addition of facilities for dyeing and design, the cultivation of silkworms, and the changes made by Piedmontese immigrants. Chapters XIV-XIX (out of 27) deal with other industries in Portugal, including tapestries, hat-making, stucco, locksmiths, combs, cardboard boxes, varnish, watches, crockery, buttons, and decanters.

Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Córtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Córtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo, Neves became an obscure figure after the liberals triumphed toward the end of his life. Today

he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age—a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

\*Innocêncio IV, 182 (without mention of the final leaf, a table of contents). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, pp. 14-5. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 89-94. Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

#### *A Catalan Defends Spanish Treatment of the Indians*

**57. NUIX [Y PERPIÑÁ], Juan, S.J.** *Reflexiones imparciales sobre la humanidad de los españoles en las Indias, contra los pretendidos filósofos y políticos. Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson. Escritas en italiano por el Abate Don Juan Nuix, y traducidas con algunas notas por D. Pedro Varela y Ulloa ....* Madrid: Por D. Joachin Ibarra, 1782. 4° (in 8s), nineteenth-century tree calf (rubbed, front free endpaper detached but present), smooth spine gilt with black label. Woodcut initials. Minor soiling and stains. Library stamp erased from verso of title-page, leaving 2 small holes (without text loss). In very good condition. Later (nineteenth century?) notes on verso of half title, with two references to sales. Entry from a German auction catalogue pasted to top of same page. (2 ll.), lii, 315 pp. \$1,250.00

First edition in Spanish of *Riflessioni imparziali sopra l'umanità degli Spagnuoli nell' Indie* (Venice, 1780). It was written to counter the allegations of Spanish mistreatment of the Indians that had been published in Robertson's *History of America*, London 1777, and Raynal's *Histoire philosophique et politique*, Amsterdam 1770.

Nuix deals first with the question of whether the Indian population is declining, covering such issues as the reliability of Bartolomé de las Casas' works, the Indians' lack of skill at agriculture, the effects of disease, and "Los extrangeros que impidieron la comunicacion de la Metrópoli con las Colonias." He is particularly vehement about the detrimental effects of mining on the population and the economy (pp. 44-76, with mentions of Peru and Mexico).

Next there is a section on how the Spanish acquired land from the Indians and whether their conquests were morally acceptable. Pages 202-14 deal with the Inquisition. Nuix compares the behavior of the Spanish with that of other European conquerors, insisting that any atrocities in the Spanish colonies were committed by individuals who were later reprimanded by the Spanish government. He concludes by arguing that any harm done to the Indians was more than compensated for by the introduction of Christianity among them.

This first translation from Italian to Spanish was the work of Pedro Varela y Ulloa, a member of the Royal Council. It includes a preface by the translator in which he argues that the Spanish form of colonialism was unique: that the crimes being attributed to Spain were in fact the work of private individuals, and were minor compared to those of other European nations. This dovetails nicely with Nuix's contention in the main text.

Nuix y Perpiña (Tora, Old Castile, 1740-Italy, 1783) became a Jesuit in 1754. By 1767 he was teaching rhetoric at Vich. One of the arguments Nuix uses to bolster his credibility in discussing the Spaniards is that he was a Catalan, and the Catalans did not participate in the colonization of the Indies. After the Jesuits were expelled from Spain, Nuix spent

# REFLEXIONES IMPARCIALES

SOBRE LA HUMANIDAD DE LOS ESPAÑOLES  
EN LAS INDIAS,

CONTRA LOS PRETENDIDOS FILÓSOFOS Y POLÍTICOS.

Para ilustrar las historias de MM. Raynal y Robertson.

ESCRITAS EN ITALIANO

POR EL ABATE DON JUAN NUIX,

Y TRADUCIDAS CON ALGUNAS NOTAS

Por D. PEDRO VARELA Y ULLOA, del Consejo de S. M. su Secretario con ejercicio de Decretos en la tercera Mesa de la Secretaría de Estado, y del Despacho Universal de Marina.



MADRID. MDCCLXXXII.

POR D. JOACHIN IBARRA, Impresor de Cámara de S. M.

CON PRIVILEGIO.

1782

the rest of his life in Italy. A second translation of this work, with additions, was made by the author's brother, José de Nuix y Perpiñá, and published in Cervera in 1783.

\* Ruiz Lasala 646; also citing (n° 319) in error an Ibarra edition of Madrid, 1772. Palau 196692: noting existence of some large-paper copies. Medina, *Bibliotheca hispano-americana* 5007. Backer-Sommervogel V, 1836-7. Fernández de Navarrete, *Biblioteca marítima española* II, 281-2. Sempere y Guarinos IV, 153-6. Not in Aguilar Piñal; see VI, n° 699 for the Cervera, 1783 edition. Sabin 56309. JCB III, ii, 194. JFB (1994) N241. Maggs, *Bibliotheca Americana* V, n° 1782. Duviols, *L'Amérique espagnole vue et rêvée*, p. 206. Whitehead, *BL Eighteenth-Century Spanish STC*, N61. Whitehead, "Joaquin Ibarra ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, VI, 2 (Autumn 1980), p. 213.

#### *Improve Portuguese Economy by Reducing Church-Related Spending*

**58. [PALMA, Joaquim Plácido Galvão].** *Memoria para ser recitada no augusto Congresso das Cortes, julgando-a digna de subir a elle, a Junta Provisional do Governo Supremo do Reyno. A cujos excellentissimos membros, tem a honra de a dedicar com o mais sincero profundo respeito Hum Portuguese.* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1821. 4°, old plain gray wrappers. Small typographical ornament on title page. In very good to fine condition. 18 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, distressed by the poor state of the Portuguese economy, suggests improvements in agriculture, trade (including trade with India), education, and the Church. With respect to the latter, to which he devotes more space than anything else, he advises that expenditures be cut back severely (pp. 14-16).

The author is identified in the footnote on p. 3, with the comment, "Muito antes da instalação das Cortes, foi effectivamente entregue ao Governo Provisorio huma Memoria, de que esta he fiel copia: com a só differença de então hir anonyma, e agora declarar ser o seu Auctor Joaquim Plácido Galvão Palma." Galvão Palma (Extremoz, ca. 1777 [?]-1839[?]) left the Augustinian order to become a *presbytero secular*, serving as prior in Monsaraz (Alemtejo). He was elected deputy to the Cortes in 1822. His fervent liberal views led to him being imprisoned in the tower of S. Julião da Barra from May 1828 to June 1829, when he was sent to the convent of Buçaco. In 1834 he was named governor of the archbishopric of Évora, and in 1837 was elected deputy to the Cortes Constituintes. He published several other short works on political topics and some pastorals.

\* Innocência IV, 148, 455; XII, 136; *Aditamentos* 219. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira" p. 187. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which lists several other works by this author from the 1820s and 1830s. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*Cracking Down on Smugglers of Tobacco, Liquor, Tea, and Playing Cards*

59. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *El artículo vigesimo de la contrata celebrada entre los Directores de la Caja de Descuento y la Casa de Portales, Cea y Compañía, y aprobada por el Gobierno Supremo segun decreto de 23 de Agosto de 1824 dice como sigue: [text begins:] Si en algun buque se ocultase alguna parte de las espécies estancadas ....* N.p.: n.pr., (1824). Folio (28.8 x 18.8 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink "14" at head of recto. Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Imposes penalties for smuggling tobacco, foreign liquors, tea, and playing cards. Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cea y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. OCLC: 55241485 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Dissolution of the Portales Cea Monopoly*

60. [PORTALES, CEA y Compañía]. *Breve esposicion que Portales, Cea y C<sup>a</sup> hacen a los señores de la Representacion Nacional sobre el estado actual de la negociacion de estanco. [text begins:] Señores. En esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 26 August 1826. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (separating). Caption title. Single small hole punched in margin of opening leaves, without loss of text. Light browning and stains. In good to very good condition. Early ink manuscript "20" at head of first leaf. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("42-49"). (11.), 12 pp., (1 folding table with a table of letters of exchange by Portales Cea). \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Portales Cea y Compañía reports that they are being discussed in Congress as if they had acted in a criminal manner under their monopoly contract (*estanco*). The 12 pages of attached documents are intended to provide accurate information.

Since 1821, the Portales Cea (headed by Diego Portales) had enjoyed a monopoly on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards within Chile, in exchange for servicing Chile's foreign debt and depositing substantial sums in Chile's *caja nacional de descuentos*. As the company points out in the first document, this ten-year contract required a large number of employees and complex financial transactions: the company had invested a great deal in it. However, the goods on which Portales Cea



20.

42.

**Breve esposicion que  
Portales, Cea y C.<sup>a</sup> ha-  
cen a los señores de  
la Representacion Na-  
cional sobre el estado  
actual de la negocia-  
cion de estanco.**

**SEÑORES**

**E**N esta tarde hemos sabido que el Congreso Nacional en sesion de esta mañana ha tomado en consideracion el negocio de estanco en consecuencia de un reclamo que don Carlos Dobson dirigió al Presidente de la República, y que éste transcribió al Soberano Congreso. Supimos igualmente que se acordó se presentase á discusion en la sesion siguiente la mocion de un señor diputado sobre estincion del estanco, ó su traslacion al fisco. Al llegar á nuestra noticia la exaltacion y acrimonia con que ha hablado otro señor diputado á cerca de nuestra conducta suponiendonos criminales y de mala fé, declamando por que se nos persiguiese de un modo horrible y desconocido en las leyes, manifestando una suma desconfianza, creyendonos capaces de ocultar bienes y hasta de fugar, condenandonos sin oirnos, y sin advertir que por acuerdo del mismo Congreso Nacional somos actualmente ejecutados por la caja de descuentos ante juez competente. Al llegar esto á nuestra noticia, repetimos, formamos la resolucion de presentar á los señores diputados aquellos documentos que fuesen mas del caso y que la suma estrechez del tiempo permitiese imprimir para que en presencia de ellos se dignen mirar este negocio en su verdadero punto de vista, y que su lectura pueda hacer que desaparezca cualquiera prevencion causada por la voz pública que siempre presenta disfrazados todos nuestros hechos y todo cuanto nos toca.

La misma angustia del tiempo sólo nos permite referirnos á los citados documentos que dan los antecedentes necesarios para formar un juicio correcto á cerca del estado de la negociacion de estanco. Añadirémos solamente que el último de setiembre próximo se cumplen tres semestres de nuestra contrata. Remitimos el primero á Inglaterra, y si esta remesa no llegó en tiempo oportuno, en los documentos aparece la causa de la demora que no consistió en nosotros. Las letras que fueron con este objeto se destinaron al pago del segundo dividendo por haber tomado el Ministro plenipotenciario de

held a monopoly were all highly tempting for smugglers, and the company had been suffering substantial losses. Coquimbo (always at odds with the central government in Santiago) had even recently proposed to make payments on its share of the debt in return for not abiding by the *estanco*. Portales Cía states bitterly that it seems only government officials, not the citizens of Chile, were willing to abide by the contract.

This set of documents goes on to record the negotiations to dissolve the contract, listing the obligations of the company and what they require as recompense when the contract is terminated. Congress offered considerably less, and with the final document, dated August 18, 1826, Portales Cía vows to present documentation before a judge in order to have the compensation increased.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cía y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaíso and Lima. After the company went bankrupt, its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*. In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Briseño III, 65, no. 383: calling for 12 pp. and a folding plate. OCLC: 55278147 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.); 55242389 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, calling for only [2] pp.). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**\*61. PORTUGAL. Instituto Nacional de Estatística. *Censos '91: resultados definitivos, Portugal*.** Lisbon: INE, 1996. Folio (29.4 x 20.8 cm.), original illustrated wrappers. As new. 429 pp., (10 ll.), replete with tables in text. One of 300 copies. ISBN: 972-673-180-1; ISSN 0872-6493. \$120.00

Second edition. The title on the front wrapper reads: *Censos '91: XIII recenseamento geral da população; III recenseamento geral da habitação*.

#### *Attempts to Moderate Effects of Currency Devaluation*

**62. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Pedro II, King of Portugal 1683-1706]. *Dom Pedro por graça de Deus Rey de Portugal ... faço saber a vos que eu passei ora huma Lei ... que representandoseme os grandes danos, que podião resultar a estes meus Reynos, de sobirem a maior preço os generos depois da Ley do levantamento da moeda ....*** N.p. [Lisbon?]: n.pr., dated 11 October 1688. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), later black-and-white wrappers. Caption title, 7-line woodcut initial. Mild dampstains. Overall in good condition. (2 ll.). \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? After a law regarding *levantamento da moeda*, the King was warned that prices would rise. Receiving reports on the price of foreign goods sold in Portugal when the law was passed, the King ordered a *pauta* (tariff) on those prices; those who didn't comply would suffer a minimum of two years in Africa and a fine of 50,000 réis. See Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal, 1668-1703*.

\* Arouca L167. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

*Easing Trade in Brazilian Sugar*

63. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Decreto sobre os Direitos, que deve pagar o assucar nas Alfandegas deste Reyno. De 27 de Janeiro 1751. Sendo informado da grande decadencia, em que se achão a lavoura, e o trafico do Tabaco, e assucar, que são ou dous generos, em que consiste o principal Commercio destes Reynos com o Estado do Brasil ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Salvaterra de Magos, 27 January 1751. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title, nine-line woodcut initial. Minor marginal worming (1.5 cm.) at top of gutter. Overall very good. Old ink manuscript foliation ("22-23"). (2 ll.) \$150.00

Reforms the duties for sugar in various forms in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Maranhão, and when brought into the ports of Lisbon and Porto.

*Taxes Strong Liquor at Same Rate as Wine*

64. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que sendo-me presente em consulta do Senado da Camara a Representação dos commerciantes de Agua-Ardente, em que para evitar as fraudes ....* [Lisbon]: [colophon] Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, issued 15 July 1767. Folio (28.7 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$250.00

Changes the taxes on *aguardente* (any strong distilled alcoholic beverage, including brandy, *bagaço* and *bagaceira*) so that they are the same as for wine. The decree affects *aguardente* that is brought to Lisbon, with different rates depending on whether it is shipped in by land or sea or distilled by those owning vineyards near the city.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*Yet Another Attempt to Prevent the Dilution of Port Wine*

65. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que na Minha Real Presença se verificou com toda a certeza: Por huma parte, que no anno proximo passado de mil setecentos setenta e dous foi tão excessiva a quantidade de Vinho branco, que colhêram, e manifestáram alguns Lavradores dos Terrenos de Vinhos tintos ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, issued 10 April 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), later wrappers. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. (2 ll.) \$250.00

Another royal attempt to prevent the dilution or mixture of wines. Ever since wines from Porto became popular in England in the late seventeenth century, unscrupulous producers had begun to dilute wines to enhance color or taste, or to increase the amount

they could offer for sale. Due to decreased quality, sales of Port wine had begun to drop by the mid-eighteenth century.

One of the first actions of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established in 1756 by the Marquês de Pombal, was to order that all elderberry plants in the Douro region be rooted out, since the juice of the elderberry (*sabugueiro*) was favored for diluting wine. In this decree the *prohibida Baga de Sabugueiro* is mentioned, and the king orders that in areas where red wines for export are grown, all vines with white grapes shall be grafted (cut off and replaced with red??). More ingredients are also added to the forbidden list—*folhelho*, *pão campeche*, and *caparrosa* (shale, logwood, and ferrous sulfate). Anyone who buys or even transports these items is subject to criminal penalties.

The Companhia was founded in 1756, partly in an effort by the Marquês de Pombal to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

#### *Forestalling Tax Evasion in Purchases of Alcohol*

66. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que sendo-me presentes algumas confusões, e dúvidas, que tem occorrido na execução dos Meus Alvarás ... assim pelo que respeita á arrecadação do Subsídio Literario, que por Elles Fui servido impôr nos Vinhos dos Meus Dominios ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern marbled wrappers, edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. (4 ll.) \$250.00

The king clarifies the obligation of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro to collect royal taxes on wine, *aguardente* and vinegar. To curb tax evasion, he forbids retail sale of wine and *aguardente* within the Douro appellation area. The *alvará* of 10 November 1772 had created some confusion on these matters.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. The Companhia officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. The Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853.

At the end of this decree, the printed signature of the Marquês de Pombal appears below the printed signature of the king.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Melvyl.

*Sets Military Taxes To Be Paid by Businessmen*

67. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará de Declaração, e Ampliação virem: Que em Consulta da Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios me foram presentes: Por huma parte as desigualdades inevitaveis na Derrama ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated 12 November 1774. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), recent black and white marbled wrappers, text block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Large woodcut initial. In very good condition. 8 pp. \$175.00

Pursuant to *alvarás* of 26 September and 30 October 1772, the tax and contribution of the businessmen in the Praça de Lisboa for the military is abolished, but other contributions in those *alvarás* are still to be made. Apparently the military tax was regarded as a severe strain by the merchants, many of whom were avoiding payment. Special provisions are made for the stockholders of the Companhia do Grão Pará e Maranhão, Companhia Geral de Pernambuco e Paraíba, and Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro (pp. 4-5).

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.

*Road Repairs in the Alto Douro to Facilitate the Marketing of Port Wine*

68. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816]. *Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que sendo plenamente informada, de que havendo-se dificultado pelas ruínas, em que se achão as estradas, que decorrem por huma, e outra parte do Alto Douro ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, issued at the Ajuda Palace, 13 December 1788; registered 31 January 1789. Folio (28.7 x 18.5 cm.), in later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers, text-block edges rouged from an earlier binding. Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. 6 pp. \$150.00

Because the Douro is sometimes so low that it is difficult to transport wine to Porto, the queen orders that roads be built on both sides of it. Taxes for that purpose will be collected from the owners of vineyards who produce wine for export or for domestic sale (*vinho de ramo*), from the Junta of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, from wine merchants, and from the citizens of Porto. The owners of land taken for the roads will be compensated depending on the current use of the land.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

\* Imprensa Nacional p. 225. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 745499533 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



*Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro  
Extended for Twenty More Years*

**69. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816].** *Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo-me sido presentes os grandes beneficios, que á Lavoura, e ao Commercio Nacional, e Estrangeiro se seguíram do Estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro ....* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, issued at Queluz, 20 October 1791. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), later marbled wrappers, edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. (2 ll.). \$225.00

Extends the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro for another twenty years, through 1816. The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or *bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 643878954 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Melvyl.

**70. PORTUGAL, Ministerio das Obras Publicas, Commercio e Industria, Direcção Geral do Commercio e Industria.** *Inquerito sobre as condições do trabalho manual nas fabricas de tabacos e situação dos respectivos operarios ordenado por decreto de 23 de setembro de 1887.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. Folio, contemporary quarter calf, smooth spine gilt, minor wear. Slight foxing. 152 pp. \$200.00

Report of a commission appointed after the tobacco workers in Lisbon and Porto complained of their working conditions and asked for government intervention. Includes interviews with numerous employees, giving information on number of male and female employees, working hours, salaries, working conditions, day-care facilities (there were none, but the workers wanted them), the price of cigars, etc.

\* Not in Innocência. Not in Arents. Not located in NUC.



*Study of Medieval Fairs in Portugal*

**71. RAU, Virgínia.** *Subsídios para o estudo das feiras medievais portuguesas.* Lisbon: Bertrand, 1943. Folio, recent crimson half morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt; original printed wrappers bound in. In fine condition. Author's signed three-line presentation inscription to Francisco Bertrand on front flyleaf recto. (1 blank l.), 180 pp., (1 blank l.), 2 folding maps. \$250.00

Number 6 of 25 copies, numbered and signed by the author, of this dissertation presented to the Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa.

Virgínia de Bivar Robertes Rau (Lisbon, 1907-Lisbon, 1973) was of German descent on her father's side, Spanish on her mother's. Rau published a vast collection of works on Portuguese medieval and modern economic history, including work on Brazil and Angola. She was a member of the Academia Portuguesa de História.

*Summarizes Government Decrees, Including Decrees on Tobacco,  
Crime in Lisbon, Amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense*

**72. Revista semanal.** Numbers 1-35, 3 November 1833—29 June 1834: a complete run. 35 issues. Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1833-1834. Folio (30.6 x 21.2 cm.), contemporary half tree sheep over marbled boards (some wear, but sound), smooth spine with gilt fillets, crimson morocco lettering-piece with vertical gilt lettering and dates numbered in gilt below, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on mastheads. Internally fine to very fine; overall in very good condition. 148 [i.e., 144], pp. Skips pp. 57-60 (all issues are complete). Issue 23 is wrongly numbered 24, followed by the true number 24. Printed in 2 columns. 35 issues. \$1,800.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION, a COMPLETE RUN. This weekly Sunday newspaper summarizes government decrees of the previous week and notes national and international news, with extensive liberal commentary. Articles and decrees printed in full cover such topics as the national debt, the tobacco contract, crime in Lisbon, the Conde de Taipa, jurisdiction of the judiciary and the police, amnesty, and the Club Lisbonense. There are also lists of current prices, including, in number 14, p. 64 an extensive table of "Preço Corrente dos generos do Brazil em 31 de Janeiro de 1834". It was painstakingly edited by Bartolomeu dos Mártires Dias e Sousa, Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães, António Pereira M. Reis and A. de Azevedo Melo Ferreira Portugal. After initially supporting the Duke of Palmela, the *Revista semanal* became one of his most bitter enemies.

The newspaper was continued by *A Revista*, which began with n° 36 and was issued 4 times weekly.

\* Rafael and Santos, *Jornais e revistas portuguesas do século XIX*, 4662. Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892) 1578. Conefrey, *Jornais, séries e periódicos portugueses 1826-1834*, 186. Silva Pereira, *O jornalismo português* p. 27. Not in Innocência, who lists a later publication of the same name. Not in Universidade de Coimbra, *Publicações periódicas portuguesas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not among the long list of revistas in *Grande enciclopedia XXV*, 424-34. Not in Biblioteca



Pública de Braga, Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira. Not located in Union List of Serials. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies: two at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

#### BOUND WITH:

Following p. 26, between issues 6 and 7

***Communicado ao redactor da Revista.*** [Colophon]: Lisbon: Na Imprensa Nacional, n.d. [1833]. Folio I30.6 x 21.2 cm.), caption title. [1 l., printed on both sides, in 2 columns]. Fine condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

\* Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892). Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (44 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH

**S. BOAVENTURA, Fr. João de, and P. Marcos Pinto Soares Vaz Preto.** *Declaração de Frei João de S. Boaventura, por occasião do que se diz delle, no Boletim do Governo Usurpador.* Colophon [Lisbon]: Na Typographia de Desiderio Marques Leão, n.d. [1833]. Folio (30.6 x 21.2 cm.), caption title. 4 pp. Printed in 2 columns. Fine condition.

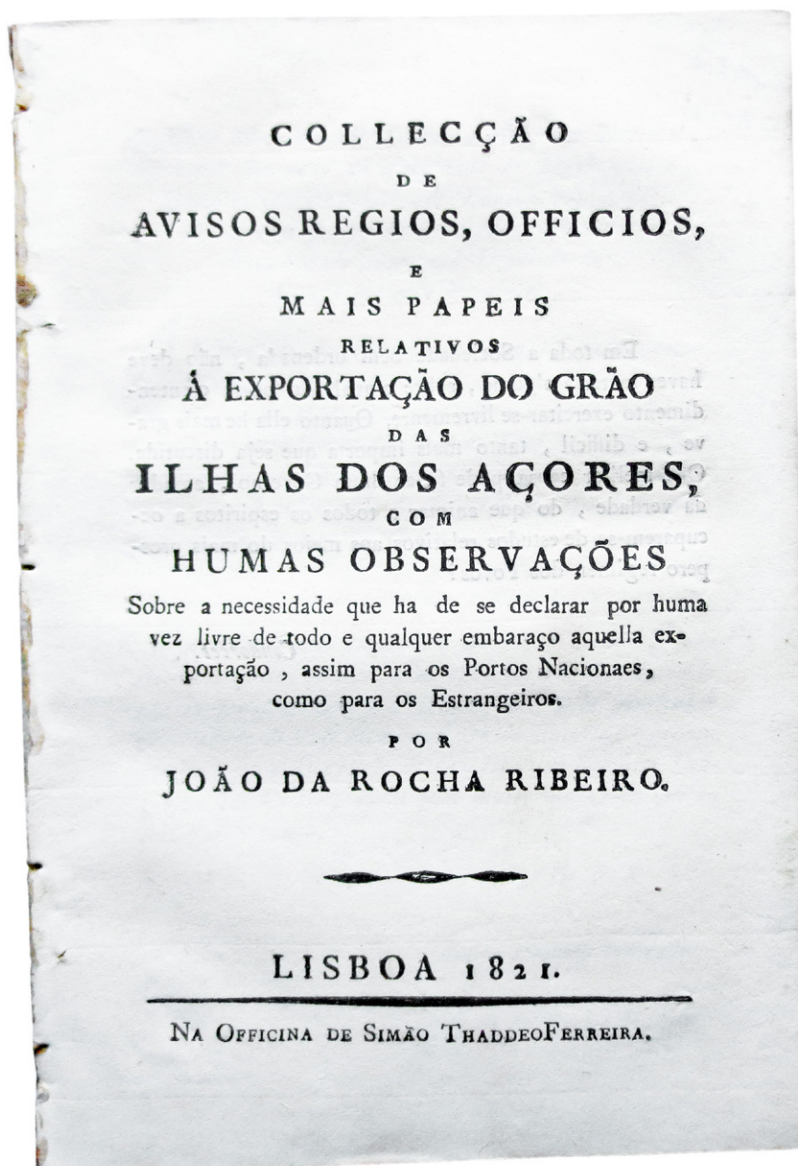
FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

\* Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828-34* (1892) 281. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (shaved in the lower margin). Not located in Jisc. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### *Azorean Grain and Free Trade*

**\*73. RIBEIRO, João da Rocha.** *Collecção de avisos regios, officios, e mais papeis relativos á exportação do grão das Ilhas dos Açores com humas observações sobre a necessidade que ha de se declarar por huma vez livre de todo e qualquer embaraço aquella exportação, assim para os Portos Nacionaes, como para os Estrangeiros.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1821. 4°, disbound. In very good to fine condition. 94 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, a merchant and landowner who had served as treasurer of the Junta da Fazenda dos Açores, states in his dedication to Roberto Luiz de Mesquita Pimentel, a deputy to the Portuguese Cortes from the Açores, that he had intended to publish the present volume in 1819, but was prevented from doing so by government censorship. He transcribes various interesting documents dating from 1785 to 1817. In addition to royal edicts and decrees, instructions from royal ministers such as D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho and the Visconde de Anadia to government officials in the Açores, as well as other official and judicial documents, there are reproduced a





"Resposta dos Proprietários lavradores da Ilha de S. Miguel ao General das Ilhas dos Açores, ácerca do conteúdo no Offício que ao mesmo General havia dirigido em 2 de Março 1807 o Juiz de Fôra da Cidade de Ponta Delgada" (pp. 40-9), dated Ponta Delgada, 19 November 1807, "Resposta dos Negociantes da Ilha de S. Miguel ao General das Ilhas dos Açores ácerca do conteúdo no Offício que ao mesmo General havia dirigido em data de 2 de Março 1807 o Juiz de Fôra da Cidade de Ponta Delgada" (pp. 50-9), dated Ponta Delgada 21 November 1807, and the "Memoria sobre a utilidade da livre exportação que apresentou João da Rocha Ribeiro" (pp. 61-71), dated Angra, 25 June 1817. A summary of the author's observations occupies pp. 77-94. In addition to references to the exportation of grain to continental Portugal, Madeira, Europe and Africa, there are several references to trade with the United States of America, and to the example of free trade set by the United States.

\* Innocência IV, 27 (without collation). Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 11. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23156.22. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. OCLC: 60578072 (University of Kansas Rare Books and Manuscripts), plus numerous digital and microform copies. Porbase locates five copies (one described as in "mau estado"), all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates only a digital version of the Kress copy at the Goldsmith's Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Melvyl appears to locate only one hard copy, at University of California-Los Angeles.

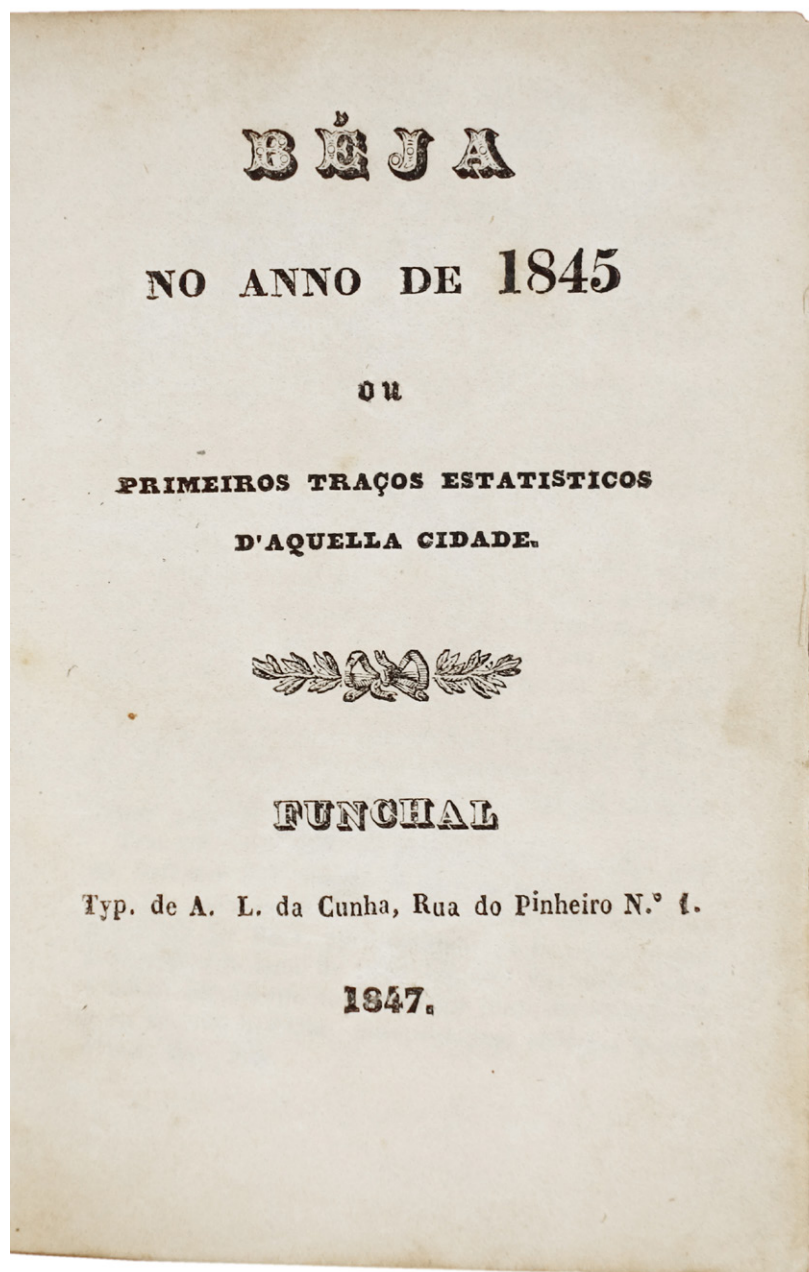
**74. RIBEIRO, José Silvestre.** *Béja no anno de 1845, ou primeiros traços estatísticos d'aquella cidade*. Funchal: Typ. de A.L. da Cunha, 1847. 16°, mid-twentieth-century sheep over decorated boards (very slight wear at head and foot of spine, corners), smooth spine gilt, decorated endleaves. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Zincograph armorial bookplate of Francisco [de] A.[ssis de] M.[eneses] Bêlard da Fonseca (Santa Margarida), 3.º Visconde de Santa Margarida, (1905-1978), designed by João Ricardo Silva. Lithographic frontispiece plate, (2 ll.), 80 pp., (1 l. errata). \$600.00

FIRST EDITION. This work, providing an extensive statistical analysis of this important city in the heart of the lower Alentejo, was reprinted by the Câmara Municipal de Béja in 1986, with an introduction by José Manuel da Silva Passos, and two folding maps added.

José Silvestre Ribeiro (Idanha-a-Nova, 1807-Lisbon, 1891), Portuguese political figure and historian, studied at the University of Coimbra and held several high government posts, including that of Administrador Geral of Angra do Heroísmo and Governador Civil of Beja and Funchal. His many published works include studies of Camões and Dante's *Divina Commedia*, *Primeiros traços de uma resenha da litteratura portugueza* (Lisbon, 1853), and the monumental *Historia dos estabelecimentos scientificos litterarios e artisticos de Portugal nos sucessivos reinados da monarchia*, Lisbon: Academia Real das Ciências, 1871-1914, in 19 volumes.

\* Innocência V, 134-6 (gives collation of 80 pp., 1 plate, without mention of the preliminary leaves or errata); for additional publications and biographical information, see also XIII, 213-5. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 429. OCLC: 503862699 (British Library); for the reprint see 17199734 (New York University, Harvard College Library, Getty Research Institute, Universidade de Salamanca, Oxford University). Porbase locates a total of five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal





(one described as in poor condition; the record for three gives the collation as 72 pp. only, without mention of any preliminary leaves, the errata, of plate; the record for the other two copies gives a collation the same as the present copy). Jisc repeats British Library only for the original, and Oxford University (two copies) for the reprint.

*Colombia's Past and Future, by a Colombian*

**75. SAMPER [AGUDELO], José María.** *Ensayo sobre las revoluciones políticas y la condicion social de las repúblicas colombianas (hispano-americanas); con un apéndice sobre la orografía y la poblacion de la Confederacion Granadina.* Paris: Imprenta de E. Thunot, 1861. 8°, late twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt title and author in second and third compartments from head, place and date in gilt at foot; original printed wrappers (backed) bound in. A few minor stains. In very good condition. xv, 340 pp., (1 l. errata). \$300.00

FIRST EDITION; includes chapters on the colonization of Colombia, the colony's social, economic and commercial structure, the introduction of slavery, the war of independence, a comparison of Colombia with Brazil and with the United States, and what form the government of Colombia ought to take. The lengthy appendix gives geographical and ethnographical information (pp. 281-340).

José María Balbino Venancio Samper Agudelo (1828-1888) was a Colombian lawyer, judge, politician, diplomat, and author of poetry, drama, comedy, novels, didactic works, biographies, travel books, as well as critical and historical essays. He collaborated in a number of periodicals of his time, was founder of *La Revista Americana*, and worked as managing editor of *El Deber*, and editor-in-chief of *El Comercio*.

\* Palau 289074. NUC: DLC, ICJ, NBuU, CtY, NcD, CU, MWA.

**76. SEQUEIRA, Carla.** *O Alto Douro entre o livre-cambismo e o proteccionismo: a "Questão Duriense" na economia nacional.* Porto: Edições Afrontamento / Centro de Investigação Transdisciplinar "Cultura, Espaço e Memória", Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, 2011. Coleção Teses Universitárias, 1. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 384 pp., (1 blank l.), substantial footnotes and bibliography, table in text. ISBN: 978-972-36-1208-0 (Afrontamento); 978-989-8351-12-8 (CITCEM). \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Awarded the Prémio CITCEM / Afrontamento for 2011.

\* OCLC: 817724001 (New York Public Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, National Library of China); 785863865 (British Library + 3 European booksellers, who may or may not actually have this book); 794619840 (repeats 2 of the same booksellers cited in the previous record); 900080692 (Bibliothèque Universitaire Centrale-Université Toulouse).

77. SHAFER, Robert Jones. *The Economic Societies in the Spanish World (1763-1821)*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1958. Large 8°, publisher's quarter reddish-brown cloth over decorated boards (corners bumped). Overall in very good condition. xiii, 416 pp., (1 l.), extensive footnotes, bibliography, and analytical index. \$20.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

#### *Colonial Economics*

78. SIMONSEN, Roberto C. *História econômica do Brasil (1500/1820). Curso professado na Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo. 3ª edição*. São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1957. Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, série 5ª, volume 10. Large 8°, maroon quarter leatherette (corners bumped), spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt letter; original yellow printed wrappers bound in. Internally fine; overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 475 pp., 2 large folding maps, 2 folding tables, illustrated. \$20.00

Third edition; the first appeared in São Paulo, 1937, the second in São Paulo, 1944. Includes chapters on the economic situation in Portugal and Spain before colonization, colonial economics, the sugar trade, slavery, livestock, mining, Amazonas, and D. João VI's time in Brazil.

#### *Study of Rubber*

79. SOARES, José Carlos de Macedo. *La caoutchouc. Étude économique et statistique ...Préface de M.A.-D. Luttringer*. Paris: A.-D. Cillard, (1928). Encyclopédie du Caoutchouc et des Matières Plastiques. 4°, contemporary dark green half morocco over marbled boards (minor rubbing at joints), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, marbled endleaves, top edges gilt, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers bound in. Uncut. N° 38 of 50 copies on Holland paper. 160 pp., (2 ll.). \$100.00

FIRST EDITION of this study of rubber; according to Luttringer's preface, Macedo Soares was asked to write this general work after he had published a work in Portuguese concentrating on Brazilian rubber. Here he discusses government intervention in the price of rubber and price fluctuations, the evolution of the rubber industry and its economic problems, various ways of raising rubber plants (pp. 33-47 are on Brazilian rubber), and its significance for car manufacturing and other industries. Pages 107-51 are devoted to the United States, as primary consumer of rubber and as economic imperialist.

\* NUC: DNAL, MH-A.

80. [TOBACCO]. *Alvará e condições do contracto do tabaco deste Reino Ilhas adjacentes e provincias ultramarinas por tempo de tres annos que começarão no 1º de maio de 1858*. Lisbon: Sociedade Typographica Franco-Portugueza de Lallemant & C.<sup>a</sup>, 1858. 8°, early wrappers, white label with blue borders and ink manuscript title and date tipped on to front cover. Steel engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. In very good condition. A few contemporary ink corrections and marginalia. Old ink manuscript title and date on front free endleaf recto. Attractive old former owner's ink signature on title page and inner margin of p. 10. 15, (1) pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

\* Not located in NUC. Not located in Porbase (which cites a similar contract published in 1846). Not located in Jisc. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Catnyp (which cites the similar contract published in 1846), Melvyl, Hollis or Orbis.

*Tobacco in Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa*

81. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Contrata celebrada por la Direccion General del Tabaco y demas rentas estancadas, autorizada al efecto competentemente por el Supremo Gobierno, con los cosecheros de los distritos de Orizava, Cordova y Jalapa, para los años de 844 a 848, y con arreglo a las supremas ordenes de 18 de mayo, 13 y 15 de julio ultimos*. Mexico: En la Casa de Correccion, 1843. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. Early manuscript "4" in margin of title page. 24 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of these regulations for Mexican tobacco farmers in the state of Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast.

\* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B (giving date as 1848 [sic]). OCLC: 255544949 (Staats und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 84213170 (without location). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy at Hamburg. Melvyl adds a copy at CSL.

*Financial Problems with the Tobacco Monopoly in Mexico;  
Mentions Recent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with the United States*

82. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Contrato de compania celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno, para la administracion y giro de la renta del tabaco, y exposicion con que lo remitió a las camaras el Secretario del Despacho de Hacienda*. Mexico: Imprenta de Lara, 1848. 8°, disbound, traces of early blue wrappers. Decorative motifs on title page, at headings, and end. In good to very good condition. Old ink numeral ("11") in manuscript in blank corner of title page. 35 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION? This is an attempt to settle a snafu about supplying and paying for tobacco. The recent treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with the United States, which ended the Mexican War, is mentioned on p. 3. Pages 11-35 are supporting documents. A similar

work, with the title beginning "Contrato de la Compania," was printed in Mexico City, 1848, with a collation of 37 pp.; in OCLC, it is listed in a number of microfiche copies apparently traceable to an original at Yale University.

\* Not in Sutro. OCLC: 10978939 (New York Public Library, University of California-Berkeley, University of Southern California, University of Texas-Austin); 434446331 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); cf. 22749803, 22635042, 837331820, 837860722, 79722340, all with a slightly different title (see above) with 37 pp. Not located in Jisc.

#### *Tobacco Contract in Mexico*

83. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Observaciones al dictamen de la segunda Comision de Hacienda de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso General, de 4 de abril del corriente año, sobre que no se celebren contratas con la Empresa de Tabacos*. Mexico: impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, 1840. Tall 8°, disbound. Some light foxing. In good to very good condition. 22 pp. \$450.00

FIRST EDITION. Invective aimed at the abolition of the *estanco* and regulation of contracts between the government and the Empresa de Tabacos. At issue is the dictamen issued by the government and published in the national press, without having passed through the Camara, that no contracts concerning tobacco can be made without the previous authority of the Congreso General. Another edition was printed in 1850.

\* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 19945782 (University of California-Berkeley, University of Connecticut); 432717675 and 776481829 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 651383691 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 778683794 is digitized. Not located in Jisc, which lists the 1850 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only a microfilm copy. Melvyl locates a copy at UCB.

#### *Administration of Tobacco in Mexico*

84. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Planta general de los empleados de las administraciones principales de la Renta del Tabaco en los departamentos, sus resguardos y fabricas, aprobada por el Supremo Gobierno en 17 de Setiembre último*. Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved vignette on title page. In good condition. With contemporary ink marginalia. 15 pp. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this accounting by the Mexican Dirección General de la Renta de Tabacos, giving salaries, allowances, number of employees, etc., for its establishments in Mexico City, Cordova, Jalapa, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Jalasco, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Puebla, Oajaca, Michoacan, Victoria, Tampico, Monterey, and Sinaloa.

\* Sabin 63309. Not in Sutro. Not in Palau. Not in Arents. OCLC: 79934352 (Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey); 562568266 (British Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates a copy in the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalogue. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in University of Texas online catalogue. Melvyl locates a copy at the California State Library with only 14 pp.



*Mexican Tobacco Contract*

85. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Reflexiones sobre el contrato de compañía, celebrado por el Supremo Gobierno en 18 de agosto de 1848, para el manejo y administracion de la renta del tabaco, y sobre el acuerdo de la Camara de Diputados de mediados del ultimo mayo, relativo a su rescision*. Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1851. 8°, disbound. Wood-engraved headpiece and initial on p. 3. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript "13" in corner of title page. 30 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION, giving the pros and cons of the present and proposed method of managing the tobacco monopoly.

\* Not in Arents. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 4181167 (University of California at Berkeley, University of California at San Diego, University of Connecticut); 432772507 (Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid); 562555533 (British Library). Jisc repeats the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Tobacco in Orizava, Veracruz*

86. [TOBACCO—MEXICO]. *Reglamento del cuerpo de cosecheros de tabaco del distrito de Orizava, aprobado por el Supremo Gobierno en 13 de agosto de 1842*. Mexico: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1842. 8°, disbound. In very good condition. 18 pp. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. The *cosecheros* (harvesters, reapers) of Orizava agree to act as a group rather than as individuals, sharing expenses and limiting production as the local collective decrees.

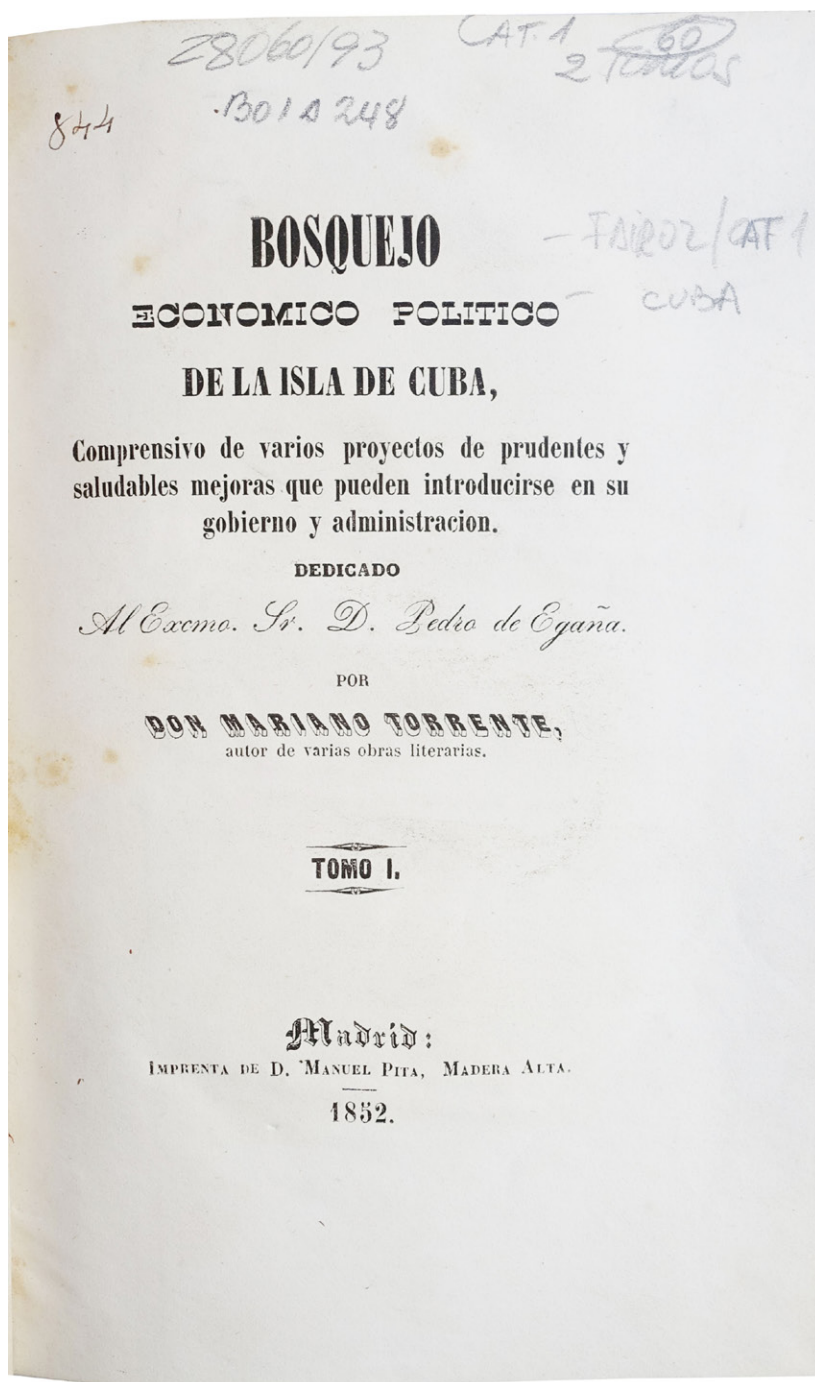
Orizava (or Orizaba) is in Veracruz, near the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

\* Not in Arents. NUC: CU-B. OCLC: 19914468 (University of California-Berkeley, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, calling for 18 pp.); 19914452 (University of California-Berkeley, calling for 19 pp.). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Hamburg copy.

*How Can We Fix Cuba?*

87. TORRENTE, Mariano. *Bosquejo economico politico de la isla de Cuba, comprensivo de varios proyectos de prudentes y saludables mejoras que pueden introducirse en su gobierno y administracion....* 2 volumes. Madrid: Imprenta de D. Manuel Pita, Madera Alta, 1852, and Habana: Imprenta de Barcina, 1853. 8°, contemporary quarter maroon morocco over decorated boards (slight defect to head of spine of volume II; other very minor wear at extremities), marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, two leather labels for each volume, gilt letter. Lithograph portrait of author. Tables in text. Light browning in second volume (but not brittle); first volume clean and crisp. A very good to fine set. Lithographic portrait, 420 pp.; 462 pp., (1 blank l.). 2 volumes. \$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Torrente begins by discussing the movement for Cuban independence, including British and American attitudes and involvement, and royal



decrees of the 1850s regarding Cuba. From vol. I, p. 132 he describes Cuban climate, topography, agriculture, population, transportation, the clergy, justice system, public education, police, and civil government, with particular attention to municipal government and trade with Spain. Volume II is concerned with improving trade, particularly in grains and minerals, and with reforming the monetary system, banks, and the tax system.

Mariano Torrente (Barbastro, Huesca, 1792-Havana, 1856) fought in the Peninsular War before being named consul to the Papal States (1815-1822). Named consul at Livorno, he became a close friend of Agustín Iturbide. Torrente's *Historia de la Revolución hispanoamericana*, Madrid, 1829-1830, was the first overview of the Latin American independence movements—of which Torrente himself strongly disapproved. Torrente had years of firsthand knowledge of Cuba. He was sent in 1833 to the Tesorería de Rentas de La Habana, remaining there until 1840, and he returned to Cuba for good in 1843, after holding a series of high government positions in Spain. He remained convinced that Spain should attempt to reconquer its former Latin American colonies.

Among Torrente's many published works are several dealing with Cuba: *Proyecto de contribución*, 1838; *Opúsculo sobre la Hacienda de la isla de Cuba*, 1840; *Cuestión importante sobre la esclavitud*, 1841; and *Memoria sobre la esclavitud*, 1841.

\* Trelles III, 239-40. Palau 336118. NUC: DLC, CU, FU, NcD, OrU, CtY, ICJ, MB, NN, NNH, CU. Jisc locates copies at British Library and Oxford University.

#### *Road-Building to Help Trade & Commerce*

\*88. [TRANSPORTATION]. *Aos Senhores Deputados da Nação Portuguesa*. [Colophon] Lisbon: Typografia Lisbonense, A.C. Dias, 1836. 4°, disbound (first 16 pp. separated from rest of work). Some toning. In good condition. Contemporary ink signature after "FIM" on p. 19. 19 pp., 4 folding engraved plates. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal for the building of roads and bridges to connect the ports of Portugal to the interior, and Lisbon to Porto, with the aim of increasing the flow of trade and commerce. Roads were to be built using the system invented by McAdam. The plates depict plans for roads and bridges.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

#### *Does Trade with Britain Benefit Portugal?*

89. [TREATY: Great Britain and Portugal]. *Reflexões sobre o Tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Grã-Bretanha, e analyse do opusculo do Sr. Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva relativo ao mesmo assumpto*. Lisbon: Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, 1843. 8°, original pink printed wrappers (spine defective). Front wrapper within typographical border, and with small vignette of two leaves. Very small

typographical vignette within the same border on rear wrapper. Different small typographical vignette on title page. Internally very fine. Overall in very good condition. Oval paper tag with blue border and ink manuscript shelfmark ("J0" or "10") at center tipped on to front wrapper. 103 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the 1842 trade agreement between Portugal and Great Britain, filled with statistics on Portuguese trade and manufacturing. It includes a summary of Anglo-Portuguese treaties (pp. 38-50), a reprint of the treaty itself (pp. 51-63), and an analysis of António Ribeiro Saraiva's *Do tratado de commercio entre Portugal e a Gram-Bretanha*, London 1842, which had strongly favored the 1842 treaty (pp. 65-103). The anonymous author of the present work takes exception to Ribeiro Saraiva's conclusions.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 33269. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 23. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: cites only digitized copies, 65311903 and 213833377 (both from the copy in the Goldsmith's Library-University of London). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a hard copy at University of London, and digital one at Manchester University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl (UCLA has the London 1842 work by Antonio Ribeiro Saraiva).

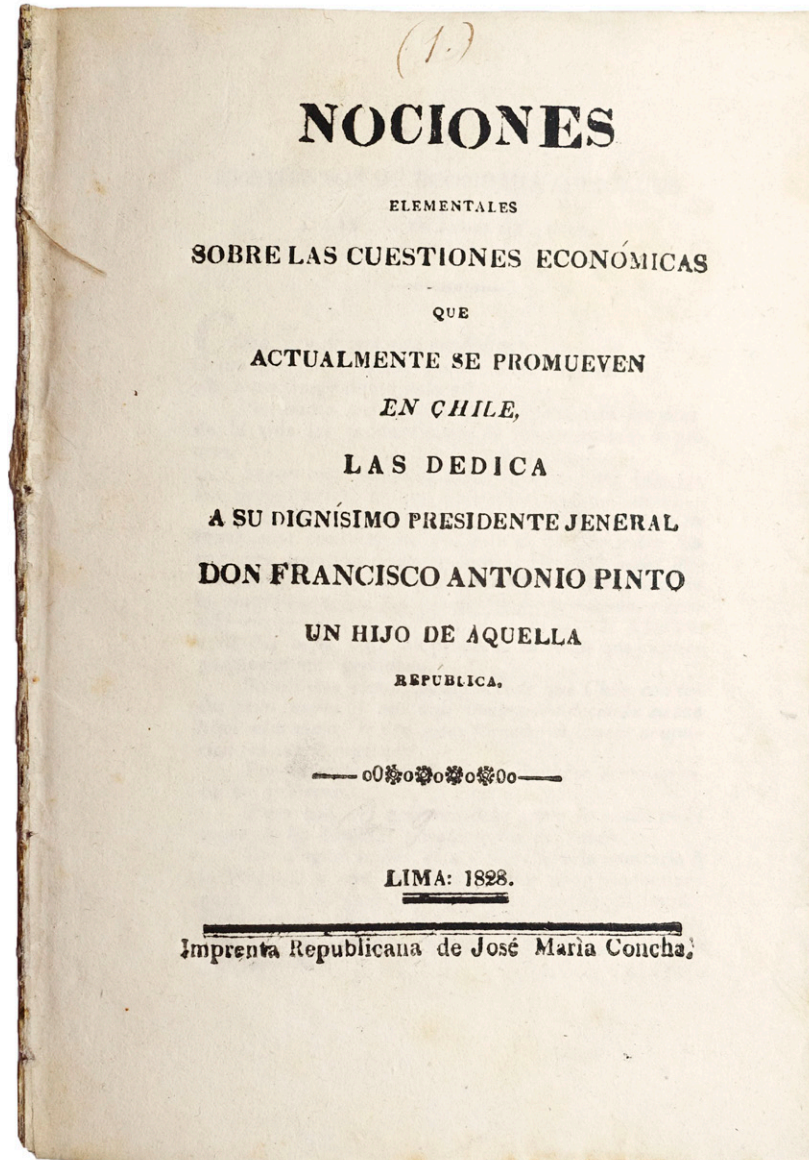
*Renewal of Treaty Between Russia and Portugal, with Provisions on  
Brazilian Imports, Religious Freedom, and Naval Artillery*

**\*90. [TREATY: Russia and Portugal].** *Tratado de amizade, navegação, e commercio renovado entre Portugal e a Russia, e assignado em Petersbourgo aos 16/27 de Dezembro de 1798*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, disbound Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Facing pages in French and Portuguese. In good to very good condition. 65 pp., (1 blank l.). \$200.00

First Portuguese Edition of this renewal of the 1787 treaty between Russia and Portugal. The treaty had been published the previous year in St. Petersburg.

Article VI fixes duties on Portuguese wines entering Russia. Indigo and tobacco from Brazil are mentioned in Article VIII, as is Portuguese olive oil. Freedom of religion for Portuguese in Russia and Russians in Portugal is guaranteed in Article II. Article XIX deals with sailors who desert. Article XXIII deals with naval weapons and artillery.

\* *Imprensa Nacional* 552. Not in Innocência; see VII, 385-7, for the 1787 treaty. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. This edition not in JFB (1994): cf. P443. Not located in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. NUC: OCLC: 504610025 (British Library). Porbase locates eleven copies, five in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two in the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian-Centro Cultural-Paris, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and three in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universitat Bern.





*How to Improve Chile's Economy: Gold and Silver Mining, Banks*

91. [Zañartu, Miguel José de, possible author]. *Nociones elementales sobre las cuestiones económicas que actualmente se promueven en Chile, las dedica a Su Dignísimo Presidente Jeneral Don Francisco Antonio Pinto un hijo de aquella república*. Lima: Imprenta Republicana de José Maria Concha, 1828. 4°, disbound. In good to very good condition. 15 pp. \$1,100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A series of questions and answers on how to improve the Chilean economy. The author argues in favor of protectionism in order to promote the growth of national industry. He mentions the United States several times (with almost a page on Pittsburgh), gold- and silver-mining, and a recent proposal to establish a bank in Chile. The final page promises a continuation, but only part I was published.

Palau and OCLC attribute the work to Miguel José de Zañartu Santa María (1771-1851), a close friend and collaborator of Bernardo O'Higgins (under whom he served as minister of the interior and of foreign affairs) and one of the authors of the Chilean proclamation of independence. Under Ramón Freire's rule, Zañartu was minister in Peru and an elected deputy, but his opposition to the regime resulted in his exile. In 1830 he returned, serving again as minister in Peru.

\* Briseño I, 507. Palau 192063: attributing it to Miguel de Zañarte. OCLC: 81003386 (John Carter Brown Library); 55261884 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc locates two digitized copies at the British Library. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched), which cites only digital and microform copies.



## PART II

### ECONOMIC THEORY

#### *Economic Analysis in Verse:*

#### *Why Is Agricultural Production in the Alentejo and Estremadura Declining?*

**\*92. [ALENTEJO].** *Analyses criticas, economicas, e politicas, ou causas verdadeiras das menores produções do Alem-Tejo, a maior e melhor provincia de Portugal, e seu armazem provizional. Assim como a da Estremadura por muito semelhante áquella notadas e publicadas a beneficio do Reino, e do Estado. Por Aonio —ou Cidadão Camponio. 1806. Embaraçadas pelos Censores então; agora vão apparecer por beneficio da Liberdade da Imprensa.* Lisbon: Na Typografia de João Baptista Morando, 1823. 4°, original blue-grey printed wrappers (some wear to spine, corners). Woodcut printer's monogram within laurel wreath on title page and front wrapper. Some minor, very light dampstains. Overall in very good to fine condition. 182 pp., (2 ll., 1 l. errata). \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare and unusual poem on declining agricultural production in the Alentejo and neighboring Estremadura, set out in 10-line stanzas with annotations at the end of each section. The anonymous author lists twenty causes of the decline: among them are maltreatment of workers by large landowners (a problem for centuries in the large landholdings in the Alentejo, Estremadura, Ribatejo and Andalusia), shortage of workers and oxen, the taste for luxury goods, too many church holidays, inefficient harvesting methods, poor transportation, roads and bridges in need of repair, soil erosion, and lack of water conservation.

This is a relatively early example of a Portuguese book which preserves the original printed wrappers.

\* Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Albino Lapa. Not in Guerra Andrade. Not in Kress. Not in Goldsmiths'. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. NUC: DLC-P4. Not located in OCLC. Porbase lists this work but without information about the location of any copy. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Aladin. Not located in Catnyp. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. There is a copy in the Library of Congress (whose online catalog gives a collation of 182 pp. only).

#### *By the Author of the First Economic Compendium in Portuguese*

**93. ALMEIDA, Manoel de.** *Memoria que para ajudar em seus trabalhos a respeitavel Comissão do Commercio da capital offerece á mesma ....* Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, later (nineteenth-century?) plain beige wrappers. Typographical ornament on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 5. In fine condition. 41 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Almeida undertakes to answer the questions posed by the Comissão para o Melhoramento do Commercio de Lisboa: What hindrances exist

to Portuguese commerce? How can they be removed? How can commerce be helped to thrive? He discusses what the government's priorities should be with respect to commerce, what constitutes the wealth of a nation, the necessity of government protection for persons and property, and balance of trade. He argues for fewer imports of "Fazendas Indianas" from Asia (p. 26) and cites many specific decrees of the second half of the eighteenth century that are causing problems for commerce.

A note on p. 3 states that this work was published by the members of the Comissão para o Melhoramento do Commercio de Lisboa at the request of its author, for distribution to members of the Comissão and the Cortês. Extra copies were to be sold, with the profit going to the Casa Pia. The work is dated December 16, 1821 (p. 41).

The work is organized in sections, with corollaries, scholia, and principles—a system reminiscent of scholastic theology. Laranjo notes that the author's *Compendio*, which also appeared in 1822, was organized in the same way.

Laranjo states that Almeida's *Compendio* was the first economic compendium written in Portuguese: "O *Compendio* é a primeira tentativa, que se fez em Portugal, para reduzir os assuntos económicos a um corpo de doutrinas ..." (Laranjo, p. 98). Almeida's theories are based largely on Adam Smith rather than Jean-Baptiste Say; he was also influenced by Sismondi and Herrenschwand, but had a critical attitude to all: "não era falto de erudição, nem de algum mérito crítico o primeiro compêndio de Economia Política que se escreveu em Portugal" (Laranjo, pp. 99-100).

Almeida's writings on economics were spurred by the Liberal Revolution of 1820. In February 1821, Deputado João Rodrigues de Brito proposed to the Cortês that chairs for political economics be created in Lisbon, Coimbra, and Porto; that Jean-Baptiste Say's theories should be taught, if no better option could be found; and that anyone outside the universities who wanted to teach economics should be recompensed by the state in proportion to the number of pupils he taught. A month later, the Comissão de Instrução Pública presented a *parecer* that mentioned Manuel Almeida, who had proposed that a chair of economics be established in Portalegre (where Almeida lived), and that the works of Say should not be the basis for the course. The Comissão acknowledged that Say was not perhaps the best economist to use in the course, and asked all those who considered themselves knowledgeable enough to teach economics to write a compendium for use in schools, or to translate a work but adapt it to the situation in Portugal.

In December 1821, Almeida submitted Part I of his *Compendio* to the Cortês, who referred it to the Comissão in January 1822. The Comissão approved it in February 1822 and authorized its printing. It appeared in Lisbon, 1822 under the title *Compendio d'economia politica, redigido depois do convite feito pelas Côrtes em sessão de 24 de Março de 1821*.

Innocência notes that in 1822 few works on economics were available in Portuguese, and that this *Memória* and the *Compendio* were appreciated by Almeida's compatriots: "Estes escriptos, que versavam sobre uma sciencia ainda então pouco cultivada em Portugal, e offereciam certa novidade no modo de a tractar, grangearam por isso a boa acceitação e acolhimento do publico, que soube fazer justiça ás intenções do auctor. Creio que difficilmente se encontrarão hoje exemplares de algum d'elles."

P. Manuel de Almeida (1769-1833), a secular presbyter with a degree from the University of Coimbra, was prior at Santa Maria Magdalena in Portalegre.

\* Innocência V, 349-50. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira". Not in Santos Verdelho, *As palavras e as ideias na Revolução Liberal de 1820*. Not in Kress Catalogue or *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, neither of which lists Almeida's *Compendio*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, Chapter 6 (pp. 95-100). Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54664850 (Newberry Library, John Carter Brown Library); 557591070 (British Library). Porbase locates only two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, but should have cited British Library.

*A Recipe for Liberal Economic Reform*

**94. BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Instituições de economia politica*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1834. Large 8°, contemporary mottled calf, spine with red lettering-piece and gilt bands (scuffed). Missing flyleaves, some soiling on half-title and final page; otherwise clean. xxxix, 344 pp. \$375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with sections on the production and accumulation of wealth, credit, consumption, and more. This work, dedicated to the recently victorious D. Pedro IV, is a virtual recipe for liberal economic reform.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and a writer on politics and law, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. Ferreira Borges played a leading role in the 1820 revolution. He was nominated secretary of the Interior in the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, was a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821, and was a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

\* Innocência IV, 330: without collation. Kress S6660. Goldsmiths'-Kress 28462.8. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 113-128. NUC: MH-BA, KU, CtY, NNC. OCLC: 560204568 (British Library); 940249098 (University of London); 959090191 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 742804296 (Mediatheque de Montpellier); 1026276539 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 18445725 and 65277448 (digital). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and University of London, and adds copies at Sheffield University and Warwick University. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies in Porbase.

*Comprehensive Work on Taxation, Public Finances and Economic Theory  
Relating Specifically to Portugal and Brazil*

**\*95. BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Principios de syntelologia: comprehendendo em geral a theoria do tributo, e em particular observaçoens sobre administração, e despesas de Portugal, em grande parte applicaveis ao Brazil*. London: Impresso por Bingham, 1831. Large 8°, contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped; minor rubbing to head and foot of spine), flat spine gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut floral vignette on p. xvi. Very light brown-ing. In fine to very fine condition. Rectangular printed paper ticket of João Ribeiro da Costa Sampaio Cardoso in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. Contemporary inscription "De // Bento Cardoso" on half title. xvi, 170, 72 pp., (1 l.). \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this comprehensive work on taxation, public finances and economic theory, relating specifically to Portugal and Brazil. Ferreira Borges makes

numerous concrete recommendations, many of which were put into effect in the first Portuguese code of commerce, which he authored in 1833, and in the tribunals of commerce established in 1834. A second edition of the *Princípios* appeared in 1844. This work was reprinted by the Banco de Portugal in 1995 in the Coleção de Obras Clássicas do Pensamento Económico Português, 9.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, was nominated secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade, and served as a deputy to the constitutional Côrtes of 1821. During the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834, he was a partisan of the liberal cause.

\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 112: "rare"; calling for only xvi, 170, 70 pp., (1 l.). Innocência IV, 327-9: calling for xvi, 170, 72 pp. Goldsmiths'-Kress 27250.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 16. Kress S.6542. Azevedo-Samodães 1208. Monte Verde 2336. On the author, with mention of this work, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 113-128. NUC: KU, WU, ICN, NcD, MH-BA, NNC. Melvyl locates a copy at University of California—San Diego and Los Angeles.

### *Wrestling with Interest*

**96. BRAGA, Manoel [or Manuel] de Santa Ana.** *Dissertação theologico-jurídica sobre os juros do dinheiro: Mostram-se as Determinações dos Direitos Natural, Divino, Canonico, e Civil: Explica-se a Doutrina dos Theologos Moraes, e ultimamente propoe-se hum verdadeiro system Para seguirem sem escrupulo de Consciencia os que quizerem dar dinheiro a razam de Juros.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1784. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, textblock edges sprinkled red. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A few scattered, light, tiny waterstains. In fine condition. Contemporary ownership inscription at top of front free endleaf recto of P. João António da Costa. (6 ll.), 120 pp., lacking the errata leaf found in some copies. \$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this important discourse on monetary interest. It provoked several replies, notably Manoel de Santa Anna's *Reflexões sobre as usuras do mutuo*, 1787, and João Henriques de Sousa's *Discurso político sobre o juro do dinheiro*, 1786, the earliest work by a Brazilian on the subject.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 12740.7. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Innocência V, 359: without collation. *Imprensa Nacional* 312: without errata leaf. Biblioteca Central da Marinha, *Catálogo das obras impressas no séc. XVIII* 387. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 822: mentions the work under his description of Sousa. NUC: CU, RPJCB, MH-BA. OCLC: 11559401 (University of California-Berkeley Law School Library, John Carter Brown Library, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library), plus copies in microform and digital form. Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and another at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Jisc locates only reproductions of the Kress copy. KVK locates the same copies as in Porbase; all the other copies are digital or microfilm.



*Disagrees with Adam Smith*

**97. BRITO, Joaquim José Rodrigues de.** *Memorias politicas sobre as verdadeiras bases da grandeza das nações, e principalmente de Portugal: offerecidas ao Serenissimo Principe do Brazil ....* 2 volumes (of 3) in 1. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1803. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter calf (sides very worn), smooth spine gilt, green leather lettering-piece with author and short title. Clean and crisp except for some spotting in last 4 quires. In good to very good condition. Later signature at foot of title page. (9 ll.), xxxvi pp., (3 ll.), 78 pp., (1 blank l.), 62 pp., (1 blank l.), 49 pp.; (1, 1 blank, 2 ll.), 112 pp., 150 pp. *2 volumes (of 3) in 1.* \$400.00

FIRST EDITION; volumes I and II only (of 3), of this significant work of political economy conceived from a perspective of global economic and geopolitical power. Numerous references are included to events in India, China, Japan, the Americas in general, Brazil and other places outside Europe. Volume I includes the first three "Memorias" discussing legislative systems; the interdependence of commerce, industry and property; and Adam Smith. Volume II includes the fourth and fifth "Memorias" discussing the value of gold and silver; and gold, silver, and copper coinage. Volume III (not present here) contains the sixth and final "Memoria," devoted to natural law. The theme of the legislative basis for economic activity recurs in several parts of the work.

Rodrigues de Brito's work was influenced by Smith, Locke, and especially Condillac. He appears to refute Hobbes and is perhaps the first Portuguese writer to mention Kant, whom he confesses to finding a "metafísico incompreensível". José da Silva Lisboa, in his *Princípios de economia política*, published in 1804, attacked some opinions in these volumes regarding Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*. Silva Lisboa was a fervent admirer of Smith, while Rodrigues de Brito took a more critical approach, nevertheless paying Smith considerable attention.

See José Luís Cardoso, *O pensamento económico em Portugal nos finais do século XVIII, 1780-1808*, Parte III, "Construção de um sistema de economia política: a emergência de um discurso científico autónomo (a obra de Joaquim José Rodrigues de Brito)," pp. 213-300; especially Capítulo II, "Características gerais do pensamento de Joaquim José Rodrigues de Brito"; Capítulo III, "Direito natural e economia política na obra de Rodrigues de Brito"; Capítulo IV, "Uma estratégia política de desenvolvimento económico"; Capítulo V, "O pensamento económico analítico de Rodrigues de Brito (I): em busca de uma teoria do valor"; Capítulo VI, "O pensamento económico analítico de Rodrigues de Brito (II): outros aspectos"; and Capítulo VII, "A polémica entre Rodrigues de Brito e José da Silva Lisboa".

\* Innocência IV, 111: calling for 3 volumes, without collation. Kress B.4726: calling for 3 volumes, the last issued in 1805. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 6. Goldsmiths'-Kress 18773.13. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On Brito, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, Chapter 3 (pp. 63-9), an extensive discussion of Brito's theories.. NUC: NNC, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 643065115 (volume I only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065247 (volume II only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 643065251 (volume III only: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 504451751 (all three volumes: British Library); 65237267 (internet resource: 96 locations given); 811415071 (internet resource: 1 location given). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and two copies at the Biblioteca Geral de Arte-Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (the record states "1 v." published in 1803). Jisc repeats British Library, and gives three other locations, all either online resources or the 1992 reprint. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats all three volumes at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the copies listed in Porbase.

\*98. **CARDOSO, José Luís.** *O Pensamento económico em Portugal nos finais do século XVIII, 1780-1808*. Lisbon: Estampa, 1989. Coleção Imprensa Universitaria, 77. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In very good condition. Very light soiling to front cover. Otherwise fine. 347 pp., (1 l.). ISBN: 972-33-0832-0. \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Extremely well-researched and comprehensive study.

\*99. **CASTRO, Armando.** *As ideias económicas no Portugal medievo (séculos XIII a XV)*. 2nd edition. Lisbon: Instituto de Cultura e Língua Portuguesa / Ministério da Educação, 1989. Biblioteca Breve, série pensamento e ciência, 13. 8°, original printed wrappers. In very good condition. 127 pp. (3 l.). ISBN: 972-566-142-7. \$20.00

First published 1978.

*By One of the Foremost Portuguese Economic Thinkers of His Time*

100. **CUNHA, Luís da.** *Instruções inéditas de D. Luís da Cunha a Marco António de Azevedo Coutinho, revistas por Pedro de Azevedo, e prefaciadas por António Baião. Por ordem da mesma Academia [das Ciências de Lisboa]*. Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade, 1929. 8°, recent navy half sheep over buckram (some wear to joints, corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt lettering in second compartment, top edges tinted blue, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers (dated 1930) bound in. In very good condition. Frontispiece portrait, lvi, 225 pp., (1 l.). \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with interesting comments on the Portugal's economy and overseas possessions, by one of the foremost Portuguese economic thinkers of his era. Cunha (1662-1749) served as ambassador extraordinary to London (1696-1712), Madrid, and Paris, and as minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of Utrecht (1712-1716), where he accompanied the Conde de Tarouca when the latter was appointed ambassador extraordinary and first minister plenipotentiary. Prestage notes that contemporary documents relating to Portuguese activities during the war of the Spanish Succession are inadequate, and lists this volume among the important sources for understanding the period.

\* Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 274: listing this work in manuscript. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 74-7 and *Grande enciclopedia* VIII, 263-4. NUC: DLC, WaU, MiU, DSI, MB, WaPS. OCLC: 458583356 (Aix-Marseilles-BU Lettres, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Institut Catholique de Paris); 237308926 (Harvard College Library, Hebrew University); 252950590 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 79330276 (EROMM Microform & Digital Masters). Porbase locates eight copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two each at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical, and one copy at Universidade Nova Lisboa. Jisc locates a single copy, at Liverpool University, giving the date as 1930. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited in Porbase as well as the copies at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, adds Accademia delle scienze-Turin and SUDOC.

*Native of Portuguese India, In Light of the American Civil War,  
Suggests Portuguese Africa as an Alternative Source for Cotton*

\*101. GOMES, Francisco Luís. *De la question du coton en Angleterre et dans les possessions portugaises de l'Afrique Occidentale*. Lisbon: Société Typographique Franco-Portugaise, 1861. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (head of spine defective; small nick to front wrapper near head of spine; some sun discoloration in upper portion of front cover; some light spotting, especially to rear cover). Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. 34 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and apparently the ONLY EDITION of the author's first book. The British, who had long relied on cotton from India to keep their textile factories supplied, turned in the mid-nineteenth century to American cotton: since it was produced by slave labor, it was notably cheaper. When the American Civil War broke out and the South was prevented from exporting cotton, British factories faced a severe shortage. Gomes opens by describing the American situation in 1861, then methodically discusses producers of cotton worldwide and suggests that Portuguese Africa might be a source of supply.

Gomes (1829-1869), a native of Navelim in Salsete, Portuguese India, was a highly respected military physician, politician, historian, economist, and writer. He is one of the most prominent natives of Goa, and was hailed during his brief lifetime as "the prince of intellectuals." This work, printed the year Gomes was elected to the Portuguese Parliament, earned him the reputation of a serious economist, which he solidified in 1867 with the publication of *Essai sur la theorie de l'economie politique et de ses rapports avec la morale et le droit*.

\* Innocência IX, 326; on the author see also II, 432. Costa, *Dicionário de literatura Goesa*, I, 44-55. J. Clement Vaz, *Profiles of Eminent Goans, Past and Present*, pp. 250-52. On Gomes's accomplishments, see also "A Visionary ahead of his time," *Times of India*, 5/31/2009. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 17664139 (Michigan State University, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Florida, British Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek-Den Haag). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library copy. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy  
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines*

102. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author]. *Profecia politica, verificada en lo que està sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega afición a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. 4°, later limp vellum. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut tailpieces. Some foxing. In very good condition. Small heraldic booktag on front free endleaf recto, with motto "Et nunc et semper." (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$3,850.00

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

In 1762 the same sheets were issued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de*

# PROFECIA POLITICA,

*Verificada en lo que està sucediendo à los  
Portugueses por su ciega aficion à  
los Ingleses:*

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

*Augurium ratio est & conjectura futuri.*  
Ovid. Trist. Lib. 1. Ele g.8.

Año de



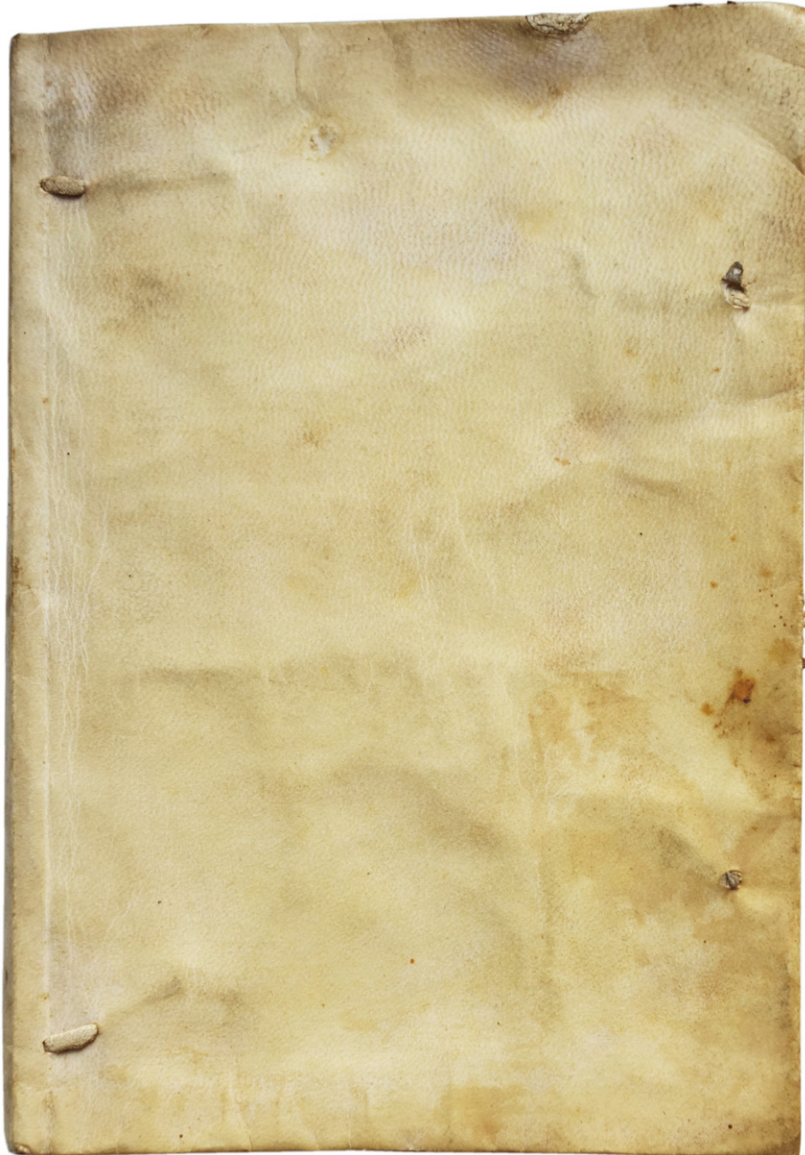
1762.

CON LICENCIA DEL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR:

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*En Madrid , en la Imprenta de la Gaceta.*





*Item 102*



*sus ultimas desgracias, separandose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar à Portugal. Siguese à este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la pèrdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderias, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title *Profecia politica*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 ("reimpresso del exemplar de Madrid"). Although many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

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

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

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy  
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines*

**\*103. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author].** *Profecia politica, verificada en lo que està sucediendo a los Portugueses por su ciega aficion a los Ingleses. Hecho luego despues del Terremoto del año de mil setecientos cinquenta y cinco.* Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Gaceta, 1762. Small 4°, later orange wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut tailpieces. Soiling and repairs to title page. Upper third of leaf D3 gone with text supplied in old ink manuscript on substitute paper neatly supplied. (1 l.), cxxvi pp. \$400.00

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

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

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

\* Palau 238351. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress (nor is the *Discurso*). NUC: NcD, RPJCB, InU, ICN, CtY; the Lisbon, 1808 translation is located at DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU; the *Discurso* is not listed.

*Little-Known Anglophobic Theoretical Tract on Political Economy,  
With Extensive Discussions of Brazilian Gold Mines and a  
Description of the Lisbon Earthquake of 1755*

**104. [GOUDAR, Pierre Ange, probable author].** *Profecia politica, verificada no que está succedendo aos Portuguezes pela sua céga afeição aos Inglezes: escrita depois do terremoto do anno de 1755, e publicada por ordem superior no anno de 1762, em Madrid. Traduzida do hespanhol.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Rollandiana, 1808. 12°, nineteenth-century black quarter calf, spine later covered with marbled paper (light wear, upper hinge cracked). Printed on bluish paper. Clean horizontal tear through C4, without loss; some light browning. In good condition. Small rectangular binder's ticket (black on brown paper) of "Julio Augusto Ribeiro // Encadernador // Rua dos Retrozeiros, 138 // Lisboa" in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 188 pp., (2 ll. advertisement).

\$500.00

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

The *Profecia politica* was first published in Madrid in 1762. Later that year, the same sheets were reissued by the same printer, but with a different and much more descriptive title: *Discurso politico sobre las ventajas que pueden sacar los Portugueses de sus ultimas desgracias, separandose de los Ingleses; y en el que se descubren los medios de que há usado la Inglaterra para arruinar à Portugal. Siguese à este Discurso una Relacion historica del terremoto de Lisboa de primero de Noviembre de 1755, con una Relacion por menor de la pérdida de hombres, iglesias, palacios, conventos, casas, muebles, mercaderias, diamantes, &c.* Other editions (with the title *Profecia politica*) appeared at Seville, 1762 and Calatayud, 1762 ("reimpresso del exemplar de Madrid"). Despite the fact that so many editions appeared in 1762, the work is extremely rare and little known.

When the Peninsular War was in progress, the work appeared several more times (under the title *Profecia politica*): Madrid, 1808 and Mexico, 1808, and in this Portuguese translation. These editions are also rare. The Portuguese text appeared again in Porto, 1972, in an anthology organized by Armando Castro published by Afrontamento, titled *A dominação inglesa em Portugal*.

\* Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 2817. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 115. Palau 238355a.; cf. 238351 for the first edition. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 808 / 34. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Borba de Moraes, Sabin or Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. NUC: DLC, CU-B, RPJCB, NjP, TxU. OCLC: 491239877 (Université de Poitiers, Université de la Sorbonne nouvelle); 42602010 (Princeton University Library, Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, University of Texas Libraries); 68663530 (Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Universiteit Utrecht). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates two copies at the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies cited by Porbase.

*Leading Portuguese Economist (and São Paulo Native) on Tobacco Trade, Puritans, Taxes in Minas Geraes, and Colonia do Sacramento*

\*105. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios ... Que dá à luz publica J.M.T. de C.* Porto: Na Typografia de Faria Guimarães, 1841. 8°, contemporary black quarter calf over marbled boards (corners slightly bumped), smooth spine gilt, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. In fine condition. Black-on-silver rectangular ticket of Livraria Esquina, Porto in upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf (2 x 4 cm., with rounded corners). xv, (1), 319 pp., (2 ll.), 25 pp., (1 l.). Complete with the index, list of subscribers and *advertencia* called for in Borba de Moraes. \$800.00

FIRST EDITION. Alexandre de Gusmão was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal* 1668-1703, p. 306, n. 13). The letters and opinions gathered in this volume cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the *Contrato do Tabaco* (pp. 72-80); an essay immediately following discusses the origin of the Puritans, and whether they were actually free of all Jewish blood (pp. 81-5). In a long essay on the new method for collecting the King's fifth of gold revenues in Brazil (pp. 89-146), Gusmão argues that the foundry system is inconvenient and unjust, and could encourage cheating. There is a long analysis, written in 1751, of a letter by the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerning the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America (pp. 147-213). At the end of the volume are four poems and a comedy (*O Marido confundido*) by Gusmão.

Gusmão (1695-1753) was a native of Santos, São Paulo. After serving as a diplomat he became private secretary to D. João V and finally a member of the Conselho Ultramarino.

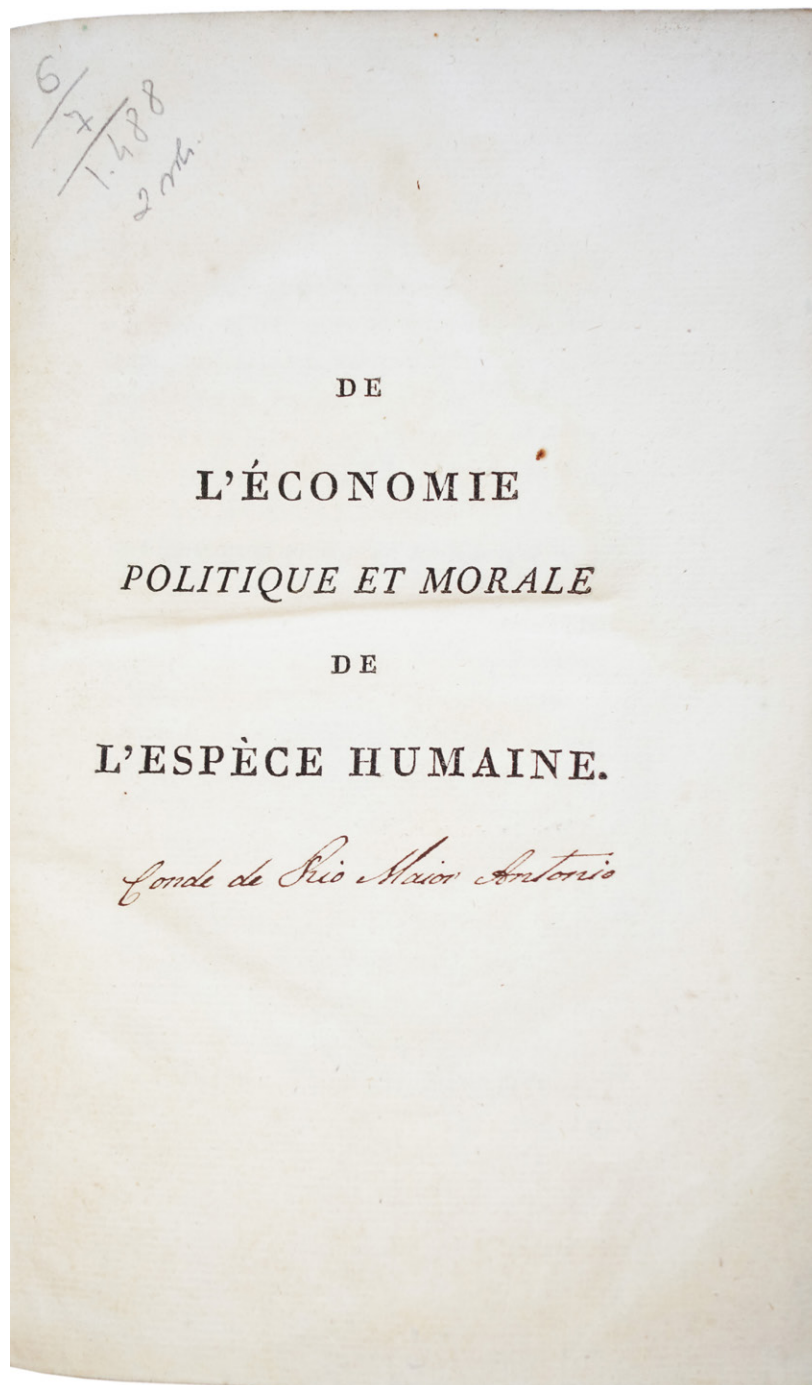
\* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 382. Sacramento Blake I, 32. Innocência I, 33: "hoje pouco vulgar." Cf. Barbosa Machado I, 97; IV, 9. Rodrigues 1176. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Tomás Ribeiro-C.M. Tondela. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.

*Political Economy: A Connecting Link Between Quesnay and Smith*

106. [HERRENSCHWAND, Jean]. *De l'économie politique et morale de l'espèce humaine*. 2 volumes. London: Cooper & Graham, 1796. 8°, contemporary mottled calf, smooth spine heavily gilt with red lettering-piece (author and title) and green lettering-piece (volumes); slight wear at extremities; marbled endpapers; all edges marbled. Occasional light brownning and faint dampstains, but overall a handsome set, in very good condition. Signature of the Conde de Rio Maior Antonio on each half-title. (12 ll.), 408 pp.; (2 ll.), 454 pp. 2 volumes. \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION. Major topics are the nature of humans vs. animals, types of human society, the ability of humans to use natural resources, the political economy of agricultural societies, and the government of agricultural societies.

Jean Herrenschwand (Murten, Switzerland, 1728-Paris, 1812), also known as Johann Daniel Caspar Herrenschwand, was a judge in the Swiss regiments in the French service, and by 1805 was living in Paris. He has often been confused with his brother, Johann Friedrich, a Swiss physician who died in Bern in 1796; in fact, BMC and NUC both list







*Item 106*



this work under Johann Friedrich Herrenschwand's name. He was the author of several other works on political economy, most notably the *De l'économie politique moderne* (1786), *Discours sur le commerce extérieur des nations européennes* (1787-90), and *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples* (1802). In *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples de la terre*, London & Paris, 1801-2, he advocates his favorite remedy for economic ills: an increased number of independent consumers ("consommateurs indépendants par excellence") with an increased supply of coined precious metals. Herrenschwand can be considered a bridge between the schools of Quesnay and Adam Smith. Herrenschwand, along with Quesnay, favors agriculture and a balance between production and consumption. With Adam Smith, he believes in the beneficial influence of high wages. In opposition to both of them, however, he considers foreign trade an evil.

\* Kress B.3197. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 16541. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy* (1894-99) II, 302. *Nouvelle biographie générale* XXIV, 463. NUC: DLC, NN, MH, ICJ.

#### *Hunting, Farming, Slavery, Manufacturing*

**107. [HERRENSCHWAND, [Jean]].** *Principios de economía política ... traducidos del francés al castellano por Don Juan Smith, brigadier de la Real Armada*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de Vega y Compañía, 1800. 4°, contemporary tree calf, spine gilt (rubbed, minor worming, spine darkened and defective at foot, lacking free endpapers). Some browning and spotting; minor worming to inner margin and short marginal tear in I4, not affecting text. In good condition. 279 pp. \$350.00

Rare first Spanish translation of Herrenschwand's *De l'économie politique moderne* (London, 1786; reprinted Paris, [1794]). According to Palau, this Spanish translation was reprinted in Valencia the same year. Herrenschwand's highly regarded work was used as an introductory text in Parisian schools. Topics include populations that are hunters, farmers, or laborers; agricultural systems based on slavery; and (occupying by far the greatest part of the book) an economy based on agriculture combined with manufacturing.

Jean Herrenschwand (Murten, Switzerland, 1728-Paris, 1812) was a judge in the Swiss regiments in the French service, and by 1805 was living in Paris. He has often been confused with his brother, Johann Friedrich, a Swiss physician who died in Bern in 1796; in fact, BMC and NUC both list this work under Johann Friedrich Herrenschwand's name. Jean Herrenschwand was the author of several other works on political economy, most notably the *De l'économie politique et morale de l'espèce humaine* (London, 1796), *Discours sur le commerce extérieur des nations européennes* (1787-90), and *Du vrai gouvernement des peuples* (1802). Herrenschwand can be considered a bridge between the schools of Quesnay and Adam Smith. Along with Quesnay, he favors agriculture and a balance between production and consumption. With Adam Smith, he believes in the beneficial influence of high wages. In opposition to both of them, however, he considers foreign trade an evil.

\* Palau 114005. Aguilar Piñal VII, 5096: citing the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid copy only. Not in Kress. Palgrave, *Dictionary of Political Economy* (1894-99) II, 302. *Nouvelle biographie générale* XXIV, 463. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*, who lists *Discurso fundamental sobre a população e economia política moderna*, Rio de Janeiro, 1814 (n° 3125). NUC: NcD, MH-BA, KU. OCLC: 30789303 (University of Kansas, Baker Library-Harvard University, Duke University, Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 802820740 (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Universidad de Valencia); 433431474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 955872015 (Universidad de Navarra); 928326775 (Universidad de Sevilla: a digital copy?). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (53 databases searched).

**\*108. MACEDO, Duarte Ribeiro de.** *Obras ineditas ... dedicadas ao muito alto, e poderoso senhor Dom João VI ... por Antonio Lourenço Caminha ....* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1817. 8°, contemporary quarter mottled sheep over blue-gray boards (spine with two vertical splits and other defects), plain flat spine. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally very good to fine. Occasional light to medium brown-ing. Overall in very good condition. (10 ll.), iv, xxv, 201 pp. \$500.00

First edition in this form. The first of the three essays in this volume (pp. 1-102) concern the necessity of introducing industry in Portugal. It had first appeared in the London periodical *Investigador portuguez*. The second essay (pp. 103-44), written in 1675, is a proposal for transplanting spice trees from India to Brazil, which Macedo thought would bring great wealth to Portugal; it first appeared in the Rio de Janeiro periodical *Patriota*. The third essay, "Sonho politico" (pp. 145-76), deals with the qualities of a perfect judge. It had already been printed three times, in the *Obras metricas*, 1721, and in the first and second editions of Macedo's *Obras*, 1743 and 1767.

Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo is best known for his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. He was responsible for outlining a plan for industrial growth, and favored the development of national crafts for export as a way of obtaining gold and balancing external trade. The *Discurso sobre a introdução das artes* sets out these suggestions, giving in the process a great deal of information on products of Portugal and her colonies that were traded with other European nations. Ribeiro de Macedo realized that the loss of India inevitably meant a drastic change in Portugal's commerce and finance. It is ironic that his excellent plans for industrialization were discarded because another colony provided a temporary solace for Portugal's economic ills: gold was discovered in Minas Geraes in 1692. This work is important for understanding the economic situation in seventeenth-century Portugal, as well as the history of industrialization there.

Macedo (1618?-1680) received his degree in law from Coimbra. He became an advisor to D. Pedro II, and Ambassador to France and Spain. He is also considered one of the classic Portuguese writers, in fact one of the greatest prose writers in the history of the language. Barbosa Machado writes that he had "hum estilo claro, e discreto." Innocência notes, "Occupa um logar mui pouco; mas o que d'elle temos foi o que bastou para os criticos lhe darem logar entre os classicos de primeira nota."

\* Innocência II, 215-6. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 503-4. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. See also Barbosa Machado I, 742-3 and Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 265-6. NUC:LNHT,DCU-IA,ICN. OCLC:7939540 (eBooks on Demand: 14 locations given, some of which may be real copies); 457824399 (University of Victoria Libraries, Bibliothèque nationale de France); 251835373 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 220583311 (National Library of Australia). Porbase locates four copies: two in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, and two in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates copies at the London School of Economics, British Library, and All Souls College Library-Oxford University.

**109. NEVES, José Accursio das.** *Considerações políticas e commerciaes sobre os descobrimentos, e possessões dos Portuguezes na Africa, e na Asia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1830. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some minor worming to joints, 2 cm. tear at head of spine and front cover), flat spine with gilt bands and red morocco lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges speckled red. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Internally fine, overall condition very good. Early signature in blank portion of title page ("J. Leite R. Freire"?). 420 pp. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION. Focuses with historical perspective on the commerce and politics of the Cape Verde Islands, São Thomé and Príncipe, Angola, Moçambique and Goa.

José Accursio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, he was a defender of conservatism, being one of the principle supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. As a conservative, he had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite the conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade (while defending a moderate protectionism). As a result of his support for Miguelismo Neves became an obscure figure with the triumph of the liberals at the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theory in Portugal.

\* Innocência IV, 182. Figaniere, *Bibliographia historica portugueza* 1013. Not in Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses*, pp. 89-94. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc locates a copy each at British Library, Oxford University, Senate House Libraries-University of London, and Cambridge University.

#### *Legal Argument in Favor of Common Pastures*

**110. OLIVEIRA, Domingos Nunes de.** *Discurso juridico economico-politico em que se mostra a origem dos pastos que neste Reino, chamão communs, sua differencia dos publicos, e os direitos porque deverião regular-se sem offender os da propriedade, e dominio dos particulares a beneficio da agricultura em geral, e em particular para a Comarca de Castello-Branco ....* Lisbon: Typ. Morazziana, 1788. 4°, contemporary tree calf (faded, lacking front free endpaper), flat spine heavily gilt with red leather lettering piece (short title), text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Clean and crisp. In very good to fine condition. (4 ll.), 243 pp. [final page misnumbered 239], (5 pp. errata). \$750.00

FIRST EDITION of this argument in favor of common pasture lands, which the author considers an intrinsic natural right for any healthy nation (his position supported by quotations of ancient authors such as Cato and Seneca), but one which must be guided

by modern legal rubrics. Existing laws pertaining to pastures and transhumance are cited and analyzed within this context. Indices offer an indispensable vocabulary of Portuguese legal terms. Another edition appeared in Lisbon, 1807. Innocência notes that it was the only published work on this topic.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 13552.12. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, p. 4. Innocência II, 195: calls for x, 239 pp.; "pouco vulgar, e estimada no seu genero, por ser o unico escripto em que entre nos se tractou da materia com sufficiente extensão." Not in Kress, Palha, Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães. Not in Melvyl. NUC: ICN, MH-BA. OCLC: 563162846 (British Library, calling for 239 pp.); 64771265 (University of California-Berkeley, Newberry Library, calling for [13], 6-239 [i.e. 243], [5] p., [1] leaf ); 491938492 (Poitiers-BU Lettres, without collation); 1035245357 (Baker Library-Harvard University, calling for 243, [4] p.). Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (collation given as 239, [4] pp.) and three at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one of them "perfurada", collation given as [7, 1 br.], 239, [4] p.). Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

*Hobbes, Liberty, and the Beneficial Effects of Indirect Taxes on Commerce*

**111. PEREIRA, José Diogo da Fonseca.** *Grito da liberdade: contra hum de seus maiores inimigos: o pelos povos sempre aborrecido systema de tributos directos. Por ....* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Filippe Nery, 1835. 4°, stitched. Uncut. In very good condition. 62 pp., (1 l.). \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Argues that indirect taxes are always preferable to direct taxes, supporting the case with a disquisition on the nature of liberty, on Thomas Hobbes's views on direct taxes, on tithes, and on the effect of direct and indirect taxes on commerce. On pp. 24-27 the author gives interesting detailed examples from Portugal of the unfairness of direct taxes, which are imposed on people or property (rather than on transactions).

This volume ends with a *Protestação Final* (facing p. 62), on the verso of which is a table of contents; it appears complete, although Porbase calls for two leaves following p. 62.

José Diogo da Fonseca Pereira (ca. 1780-after 1847) studied law at Coimbra and was a magistrate in Portugal and the Azores until 1833, when he retired to Peniche. He wrote several other short works, including a critique of the first volume of Herculano's *Historia de Portugal*.

\* Innocência IV, 306-7: calling for 63 pp. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites other works by the author. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for 62, [4] pp. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*Problems in the Port Wine Trade*

**\*112. [PINTO, Frederico Alexandre, possible author].** *A questão vinhateira do Douro, considerada em todas as suas relações com a Agricultura e Commercio, e com a competente legislação antiga e moderna, acompanhada*

*de interessantes observações, e escripta em vinte e cinco cartas dirigidas ao Exm.º Manuel de Castro Pereira por um Anonymo em 1849.* Porto: Typ. de José Lourenço de Sousa, 1849. 8º, contemporary plain blue wrappers. Uncut and partly unopened. Occasional very light foxing. In very good condition. 332 pp., (1 l.), tables and diagrams in text. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The dedication is signed "Um Lavrador do Douro". The authorship has been ascribed to Frederico Alexandre Pinto by OCLC record 43294262; it has also been attributed to Afonso Botelho de Sampaio e Sousa. Simon and Unzelman list it under Manuel do Castro Pereira, but he is clearly the recipient of the letters rather than their author. Another completely different work, a 16-page pamphlet by António Correa Herédia, appeared in 1863, titled *Questão vinhateira do Douro*.

This work is an epistolary account in protest against the unfair advantage enjoyed by the *Companhia* (Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, established by the Marquês de Pombal in 1756) in selling and exporting wine that drove small wine producers out of business. The common thread throughout all of the letters is the unfair treatment of independent wine producers stemming from a law of 21 Abril de 1843, and a second of 22 de Outubro de 1843. The first law is described in detail on page 53, specifically articles 8, 9, and 12. Article 8 regulates how much the *companhia* has to pay for different qualities of wine sold by producers at the *feiras*. Article 9 is about the privilege awarded the *Companhia* ("a companhia fica obrigada a fazer o commercio de vinhos d'exportação, e de consumo, sem que entre ella e os commerciantes haja a mais pequena distincção e privilegio," p. 53). Article 12, which infuriates the author most, is about the compensation of 150 *contos de reis*, which are reduced from the cost of consuming and exportation that the *Companhia* would otherwise have to pay to the customs in Porto. The problems and costs of export range from discussions of Brazil and Great Britain, and laws about exporting Douro wines to the United States (p. 235), Asia and Africa (p. 231).

Due to the subsidy that the government gave to the *Companhia*, smaller producers could no longer be competitive in the market. The author gives an idealized vision of what he calls the "*laissez faire laissez passer*," recalling his first years as a wine producer when there was freedom in the commerce of wine, around the years 1835-1837. The author tells the story that he inherited his uncle's wine business and, after having a good payday, went to Regoa [Peso da Régua, in the Douro region] to make some purchases. There he found various types of craftsmen selling their wares, including tailors, a textile market, and ironworks. The author praises conditions that were still favorable for small business (pp. 11-12) which resulted in a flourishing and diverse market. He then describes an economic crisis that led to the laws of 1843, suggesting they were influenced by the Banco Comercial, and contributed greatly to the threat of the extinction of paper money (crisis of 1837-1839, p. 16).

The author also suggests that the true cause of the wine crisis in 1843 (beyond the law of April 21, 1843) was a prodigious production of wine in the Douro region. This surplus inspired the wine producers to plant more vineyards with their increased capital, which consequently saturated the market (p. 60).

\* Simon, *Bibliotheca Gastronomica* 111. Unzelman p. 118. Not located in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Albino Lapa, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*. Not in Tancredo de Barros Paiva, *Dicionário de pseudonymos*. OCLC: 43294262 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, Newberry Library, Princeton University); 556397590 (British Library: two copies). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates two copies, both at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.



*Perhaps the Most Intellectually Impressive of the Author's Writings*

**113. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *Des colonies, et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique.* 2 volumes. Paris: F. Béchét, A. Egron (facing title page: se vend à Londres chez Boussange et Masson), 1817. 8°, contemporary tree calf (one corner worn; other very minor binding wear; boards slightly bowed), boards with borders ruled in blind, edges of boards as well as head and foot of spine milled, smooth spine richly gilt with red and green morocco lettering and numbering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges marbled, crimson silk place markers. In very good to fine condition. Publisher's signature "Bechet" below printed authentication statement on verso of title page of volume I. Contemporary inscriptions "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half titles. (2 ll.), xxxii, 403 pp., (1 l. errata); (2 ll.), 394 pp., (1 l. errata).

2 volumes. \$1,200.00

First edition thus; a significantly revised version of the author's *Les Trois Ages des Colonies, ou de leur état passé, présent et à venir* (3 volumes, 1801-1802). This is perhaps the most intellectually impressive of the author's writings, and one of his most important works. It discusses the political economy of European colonies in America, Africa and Asia, from a theoretical, historical, and practical point of view.

Chapter II, volume I is titled "Colonies Portugaises" (pp. 12-42). There are similar chapters on Dutch (pp. 43-62), English (pp. 63-89), French (pp. 90-118) and Spanish (pp. 119-156) colonies. Chapters X and XI are on "Des compagnies exclusives de commerce", and "Du commerce exclusif des Métropoles avec les Colonies". Chapter XII deals with "De l'esclavage dans les Colonies—Saint-Domingue" (pp. 257-323). Volume II has chapters on the need for change in colonies, the separation of colonies from their mother countries, and dependence and independence—for the most part greatly revised or completely rewritten. Chapters XX-XXIV are new to this edition; they are "Nécessité d'un Congrès colonial" (pp. 151-6); "L'Espagne peut-elle reconquérir et garder ses Amériques?—Que doit faire l'Espagne?" (pp. 157-203); "Des Droits de l'Europe dans la guerre de l'Espagne contre ses Amériques" (pp. 204-47); "De l'Influence des Colonies sur les Marines de l'Europe" (pp. 248-70); and "Que doivent faire pour leurs Colonies les puissances inférieures en marine" (pp. 271-7). Chapters XXVI-XXVII are "Plan proposés pour les Colonies" (pp. 278-89); "Plan pour les Colonies" (pp. 290-9); and "Avantages, Pertes e Dédommagemens dans le Plan des Colonies" (pp. 300-21). Chapter XXIX is titled "De l'Empire anglais dans l'Inde, et de sa durée" (pp. 324-49). Chapter XXX, "Que deviendront les États-Unis?" (pp. 350-94), is completely new to the present edition.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon's favor, and with it appointments as bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and State equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt's fifty or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 and later. Among them are *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Méridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

*Provenance:* D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaça, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first

DES COLONIES.

I.

*Fonde de Rio Maior Antonio*



*Item 113*

Marques de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

\* Sabin 64882. On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

**114. RIBEIRO, João Pinto [and Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo].** *Obras varias sobre varios casos, com tres relaçoens de direito, e lustre ao dezembargo do paço, às eleyções, perdões, & pertenças de sua jurisdição ... Accrescentado com os tratados, sonho politico, breve discurso das partes de hum juiz perfeito, & obras metricas. Pelo Doutor Duarte Ribeyro de Macedo ....*

WITH:

**[RIBEIRO DE MACEDO, Duarte].** *Obras varias ... Parte segunda. Contem os tratados da uzurpaçam, retençam, e restauração de Portugal....* Coimbra: Joseph Antunes da Sylva, 1730. 2 volumes in 1. Coimbra: Joseph Antunes da Sylva, 1729. Folio (29.2 x 20.4 cm.), contemporary speckled sheep (some worm damage to rear cover), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (defective in lower compartment), crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head (becoming detached at left edge). First title pages of each volume printed in red & black; second and third parts of volume I with separate title pages. Woodcut headpieces, tailpieces and initials, some very large and rather elegant. Typographical headpieces. Some marginal dampstaining; slight browning; minor marginal worming, without loss; minor soiling and stains. Lower corner of F2 in vol. II torn off, touching 8 letters. In good condition overall. (4 ll.), 144 pp., (1 l.), 83 pp., (3 ll.), 28 pp.; (4 ll.), 165 [i.e. 270], 44 pp. *2 volumes in 1.* \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the collected works. Most of the individual works were originally published in the 1640s in sole editions, almost all of which are now very rare. Volume I has two essays on jurisprudence: the *Tres relaçoens de direito*, and the *Lustre ao dezembargo do paço*. Volume II includes essays by Pinto Ribeiro on D. João de Castro, Viceroy of India (pp. 113-67), on the pen vs. the sword, on the Portuguese nobility and its privileges, on papal confirmation of Portuguese bishops, and several on the Restauração of 1640. Pinto Ribeiro played a major role in persuading the Duque de Bragança, D. João, to claim the throne as D. João IV.

The first volume is dedicated to D. Antonio Ribeyro de Abreu, a secular priest, official of the Coimbra Inquisition and Senate. Volume II is dedicated to D. Francisco Xavier de Menezes, Conde da Ericeyra.

Pinto Ribeiro (d. 1649) held a doctorate of laws from the Universidade de Coimbra and was a magistrate and confidential advisor to D. Luisa de Gusmán, the wife of the Duke of Bragança.

At the end of the first volume appear several works by Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo (1618?-1680), one of the leading economists in seventeenth-century Portugal, best known for

his efforts to end the economic crisis in Portugal during the second half of the seventeenth century. Innocência notes that Ribeiro de Macedo was esteemed by his contemporaries for his elegant prose and verse composed in the Spanish style; more recently, Bell has praised the author's prose but is less complimentary about the verse. Included here are his *Sonho político, breve discurso das partes de hum juiz perfeyto*, the *Discurso politico moral*, and the *Obras metricas*. This is the second edition of these works, all having first appeared in the *Discursos politicos e obras metricas*, Lisbon 1721.

\* Innocência IV, 22-3: calling for viii, 144, 83, vi, 22; viii, 165 (i.e. 265), 44 pp.; cf. X, 333-6 on the author, and II, 215-6 on Ribeiro de Macedo. Pinto de Mattos pp. 506-7. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração 1070*. Greenlee Catalogue II, 269. Palha 263. Azevedo-Samodães 2496: calling for viii, 144, ii, 83, vii, 28 pp.; viii, 165 (i.e. 271), 44 pp. Monteverde 4208. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 265-6. Not in Ameal or Avila Perez. NUC: DLC, NNH, MiU, CSt, MH, ICN, LNHT.

#### *How to Get Paper Money Out of Circulation*

**115. RIBEIRO, Luis José, later 1º Barão da Palma.** *Reflexões sobre a possibilidade de extinguir o papel-moeda em Portugal*. Lisbon: Na Impressão Silviana, 1834. 4º, later wrappers (mottled brown on red). Small vignette of a rural scene with a church or small town with a church tower between two large trees. Title page lightly soiled. Small, faint marginal damp-staining to a few leaves. In very good condition. 33 pp., (3 ll. tables). \$375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discussion of the increasingly large public debts of Portugal and other European countries, and of the effect of paper money on their economies. The author recommends three ways of getting the paper money out of circulation and discusses the difficulties they involve (pp. 20-33).

Luis José Ribeiro (Villa-real, Traz-os-montes 1785-Lisbon, 1856), first Barão de Palma, was a member of the Conselho de Sua Magestade, Commendador da Ordem de N.S. da Conceição, Presidente da Junta do Credito Publico, and ex-Commissario em Chefe do Exercito. He also published *Advertencias uteis, dirigidas ao soberano e augusto Congresso das Côrtes*, Lisbon, 1821, and in the 1830s-1850s, several official reports for the Côrtes on fiscal matters (see Innocência).

\* Innocência XVI, 43; on the author, see also V, 301. Kress C.3844. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 17. Goldsmiths'-Kress 28639.62. Not in Canto, *Ensaio bibliographico ... 1828 a 1834* (1892), which lists another work by the author. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: 65279093, 611428138, 940148254, and 18513775 (three digitized copies and one microform, all from the original at the Kress Library); oddly, we have not found the Harvard copy in OCLC, and the Hollis entry (007332935) for the printed copy there gives the OCLC accession number as 940148254 (a digital copy at Senate House Libraries-University of London). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.



- \*116. RICARDO, David. *The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo*. Edited by Piero Sraffa with the collaboration of M.H. Dobb. Volume II: *Notes on Malthus's Principles of Political Economy*. Volume II only. Cambridge: At the University Press, for the Royal Economic Society, 1951. 8°, publisher's cloth (spine faded). Occasional light foxing, mostly in the blank endleaves. In good to very good condition. xviii pp., (2 ll.), 463 pp.  
*Volume II only.* \$20.00

*First Edition of a Crucial Work Proposing Reforms of the Spanish Economy*

117. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes]. *Discurso sobre el fomento de la industria popular*. Madrid: En la Imprenta de D. Antonio de Sancha, 1774. 8°, contemporary stiff vellum, ties (one defective), vertical manuscript short title on spine. Small typographical vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. Ink inscriptions on verso of rear free endleaf [in a late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century hand]: "Este libro es de Josef / / Santos Gonzalez" / / [and in a slightly later hand]: "y despues de Ex. Antonio / / Andres de Sahagun". Mid-nineteenth-century inscription in Portuguese on front pastedown endleaf. Oval stamp of Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra on title-page and on p. xvii. (4 ll.), cxcviii pp. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this work by the Conde de Campomanes, who "probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer" (La Force p. 156). The author's contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised the *Discurso* highly: "Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública" (II, 80). Campomanes advocates household industry—mainly textiles—rather than large-scale industry, so that people will not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocates the formation of local economic societies. Campomanes analyzes the natural resources, existing industry, and available manpower of each Spanish province (section X); he also makes sociological observations on what Spaniards consume and why. When the *Discurso* appeared, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. The work was supplemented in 1775 by *Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento*.

Carpenter, in discussing why this work did not qualify for the Baker Library's exhibition of economic bestsellers printed before 1850, speculates: "He was translated into Dutch, German, Italian and Portuguese, and ordinarily, such widespread translating indicates a considerable number of editions in the original. Yet, in this case there appears to have been only one. Perhaps, as a major figure in the government of Charles III, his prominence led to very large initial edition" (*Economic Bestsellers Before 1850*, p. 2). In *Additions and Corrections* Carpenter notes that according to António Conca, the translator of the 1787 Italian edition (pp. ii-iii), there were two Spanish editions dated 1774. The first consisted of 5,000 copies; the second, of 40,000 copies, which the government

distributed to parishes throughout the country. Moreover, Carpenter compared the two editions at Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, finding them to be from different settings of type, but with the same pagination and text on the title-page, distinguishable as follows: in the true first edition on p. iv the last line begins "nado" not "disciplinado"; while on p. cxviii the first line begins "dad económica" instead of "cada provincia". The present copy contains both "points" of the original edition.

Because Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III, his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain's economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes' achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in the newspapers. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal, and historical matters. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

*Provenance:* The Quinta das Lagrimas library was one of the greatest formed in Portugal during the nineteenth century. The palace at Quinta das Lagrimas was built by the Osório Cabral de Castro family in the eighteenth century, and rebuilt after a major fire in the late nineteenth century by Miguel Osório Cabral de Castro. The collection was dispersed in various private sales during the second half of the twentieth century.

\*Rodríguez-Moñino 79. Palau 273681. Whitehead, *Short-title Catalogue of Eighteenth-Century Spanish Books in The British Library* R126. Whitehead "Antonio de Sancha ... Holdings in ... British Library" in *The British Library Journal*, IX, 2 (Autumn 1983), p. 151. Sempere y Guarinos II, 79-83: with extensive discussion of the contents; on the author, see also II, 42-107. Colmeiro, *Diccionario de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-55. Kress 6998. See also Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-51, 155-56, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156, 157, 158; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce and Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library publ. 22) and throughout.

*Translated as an Antidote to Brazilian Gold Fever*

**\*118. [RODRIGUEZ CAMPOMANES Y SORRIBA, Pedro, later Conde de Campomanes].** *Discurso acerca do modo de fomentar a industria do povo ... traduzido em portuguez por \*\*\*.* Lisbon: Typografia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled calf (some wear; head and foot of spine defective), spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, marbled edges. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Minor worming in lower margins, occasionally touching a few letters of text, but without affecting legibility. Some browning. In good, or slightly less than good condition. Bookplate of Manuel Carlos Neves, of Porto. (9 ll.), 222 pp., (4 ll.). \$200.00

First and only edition in Portuguese, translated by Manuel de Sousa. His preface expresses the fervent hope that the Portuguese will not continue to use the income of the

Brazilian gold mines to buy whatever they need abroad, lest Portugal become dependent on other nations because of its need for their manufactured goods (f. A3r-v). Topics include: the need for industry as well as agriculture in a thriving economy; manufacture of silk, linen, and cotton; the need for studying science to identify useful plants; means of promoting industry in Spain; the need for dyers; where industrial enterprises should be established; the need for foreign artisans to train Spanish workers; and the advantages of using prisoners in industrial enterprises.

The Conde de Campomanes "probably influenced Spanish economic thought of his time more than any other writer" (La Force, p. 156). The author's contemporary Sempere y Guarinos praised this *Discurso* highly: "Apenas se encontrará obra alguna, que en tan corto volumen comprenda tanto numero de principios y máximas, las mas importantes para el adelantamiento de la industria nacional, y de la felicidad pública" (II, 80). Campomanes advocates household industry—mainly textiles—rather than large-scale industry, so that people will not have to move from small towns and farms. In order to spread the knowledge that would make such industry possible, he strongly advocates the formation of local economic societies. Campomanes also analyzes the resources, existing industry and labor supply of each Spanish province (section X). When the *Discurso* was first printed in Madrid, 1774, the King ordered copies sent to all local governing officials and bodies of Spain, and to bishops for distribution among the clergy. This work was supplemented in 1775 by *Discurso sobre la educacion popular de los artesanos y su fomento*.

Campomanes (1723-1803) was a leading minister of D. Carlos III; hence his economic philosophy, of the liberal, mercantilist school, had an enormous impact on Spain's economy. Among his reforms were free trade with America, tax exemptions for many raw materials, duties on more imports, and the creation of a national bank. Campomanes also wrote on a wide range of political, legal and historical matters. His achievements were widely recognized abroad: for instance, Benjamin Franklin welcomed him as a member of the American Philosophical Society merely on the basis of what had been printed about him in the newspapers. He was created Conde de Campomanes in 1780.

\* Innocêncio VI, 113: without collation. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 1268. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 11697.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 3. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/4. Not in Palau, who lists Italian and Dutch translations. Not in Kress. On Campomanes, see Sempere y Guarinos II, 42-107; Colmeiro, *Dicionário de los economistas españoles* pp. 54-5; Herr, *Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain* pp. 50-1, 155-6, 162; La Force, *Development of the Spanish Textile Industry 1750-1800* pp. 156-8; and Callahan, *Honor, Commerce & Industry in Eighteenth-Century Spain* (Kress Library Publication 22), throughout. NUC: not located; lists only the Madrid, 1774 edition and an Italian translation of Venice, 1787. OCLC: 10542444 (Baker Library-Harvard University, University of Minnesota-Minneapolis, Biddle Law Library-University of Pennsylvania, John Carter Brown Library); 1026247050 (Baker Library-Harvard University); 21027708 (digital). Porbase locates four copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one at Universidade do Minho. Jisc locates a single print copy, at Sheffield University. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats the copies in Porbase; the others are all digital or microfilm.

*A Rather Special Copy of a Curious Work on Silk Production  
By the Director of the Royal Silk Factory*

**119. SÁ, José António de.** *Dissertações philosophico-politicas sobre o trato das sedas na comarca de Moncorvo, dedicadas a soberna Magestade da Muito Alta Rainha de Portugal Dona Maria I, Nossa Senhora.* Lisbon: Na Offic. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1787. 4°, contemporary mottled sheep (slight wear), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments (small defect in first compartment; six tiny round wormholes), crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, short-title in gilt letter, covers with gilt-tooled borders, all text-block edges gilt, with some gaufering. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on both title pages. Elegant woodcut headpiece with arms of the Academia Real das Sciencias on p. 1. Factotum initial on same page. Typographical headpiece on p. 51. Occasional light browning. In very good condition. Ink inscription of "Antonio Passos // Agronomo" on both title pages. Ink signature "Ant.º R. Passos" on blank verso of final unnumbered preliminary leaf, and p. 112. Ink signature "Antonio Passos" on pp. 1, 70, 123, and 168. Ink inscription "800 f" on first title page, to the left of "Lisboa" in the imprint; "4.º" after the date; and "4º246" below imprint. (5 leaves, including two different versions of the title page), xiii pp., (1 l.), 175 pp., folding engraved plate. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an interesting and curious early work on the silk industry. An extra, slightly variant title page has been bound in; the two are almost identical. The author recounts the history of silk production in many countries, encourages the cultivation of silkworms in Portugal, and gives detailed instructions for rearing silkworms and producing silk. The author was a director of the Royal Silk Factory.

José Antonio de Sá was a native of Bragança. He served as *juiz de fóra* at the villa de Moncorva and *desembargador da Relação do Porto*. Later he served in various high administrative posts in Lisbon, where he died in 1819. He was one of the earliest members of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa.

*Provenance:* We have not been able to discover much about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), i.e., Antonio Romão dos Passos, born February 28, 1866., but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with viticulture, agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

\* Innocêncio IV, 246: "obra curiosa para o estudo d'este ramo da industria em Portugal."; on the author, see also pp. 464-5 and XII, 236. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Avila Perez 6811, "rara." OCLC: 10154965 (New York Public Library, University of Delaware Library, Harvard Business School, University of Chicago Library, Newberry Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Victoria and Albert, British Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 822756861 (Bibliothèque municipale Lyon). Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and Victoria and Albert only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*On the Social, Political, and Economic Bases of Human Society*

**120. SCHÜTZENBERGER, Georges Frédéric.** *Les lois de l'ordre social.* 2 volumes. Vol. I: Paris: Joubert and Strasbourg: G. Silbermann; vol. II: Paris: Hingray and Strasbourg: G. Silbermann, 1849-1850. 8°, original publisher's cloth, spine gilt (spines slightly faded). Moderate browning and foxing. In good condition. (3 ll.), 504 pp.; (3 ll.), 522 pp.

2 volumes. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION [?] of this study of the social, political and economic bases of human society. OCLC's entries sometimes lack mention of the Strasbourg / Silbermann imprint: it is not clear another issue appeared without that imprint, or if it simply was not recorded in OCLC.

Volume I discusses the reasons why men form social compacts; the theory of human rights; the family unit; religious and secular communities; the economic foundations of society, including laws of inheritance; and various models of organizing society along economic lines, such as communism and socialism. Volume II discusses the modern political state: its legislative, judicial, and administrative functions; its responsibilities in the areas of public works, education, and defense; its sources of revenue; and its relations with other nation states.

Georges Schützenberger (Strasbourg, 1799-Strasbourg, 1859) was a politician and a professor of law at the University of Strasbourg.

\* NUC: MiU, CLU, NcD, ICJ, MH, CtY.

*Lavish Consumption Required for a Thriving Economy*

**121. SEMPERE Y GUARINOS, Juan.** *Historia del lujo, y de las leyes suntuarias de España.* 2 volumes in 1. Madrid: En la Imprenta Real, 1788. 8°, contemporary Spanish tree calf, smooth spine gilt with red and black morocco lettering pieces, text-block edges rouged (some worming at foot of spine and joints, light wear). Small typographical vignette on title-pages. Occasional slight marginal spotting. In fine condition. 24, 200 pp.; (1 l.), 219 pp. 2 volumes in 1. \$2,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with lengthy excerpts describing extravagant dress and spending and substantial quotes from the laws that attempted to control them from Roman times to the eighteenth century. "Though not devoid of economic errors worthy of censure, it deserves praise in that it shows the futility and ineffectiveness of the laws condemning lavishness," comments Colmeiro. Sempere y Guarinos approached the problem of lavish spending as a mercantilist, condemning the extravagance of luxury as a vice, but finding it inevitable in a society that encouraged inequality and admired a man more for his ostentation than for his virtue and moderation. Such consumption was a necessity because it kept industry, and the state, thriving. Herr considers Sempere one of the outstanding members of the Amigos del País of Madrid, an early economic society (The Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain, p. 163).

Sempere y Guarinos (1754-1830), a native of Elda in Alicante, a historian of law, literature and institutions, is known for his prologue and translation of Muratori's *Riflessioni sopra il buon gusto intorno le scienze e le arti*, 1782, which helped disseminate



Muratori's neoclassical ideas in Spain. The prologue was later expanded to the six-volume *Ensayo de una biblioteca española de los mejores escritores del reinado de Carlos III, 1785-89*, which remains a useful bibliographical reference for its period.

\* Palau 307412: calling for 200, 219 pp. Aguilar Piñal VII, 4611: without collation. Colmeiro, *Bibliografía de los economistas españoles* 360: without collation. Goldsmiths 12676. Not in Kress. On the author, see Ward, *Oxford Companion to Spanish Literature* p. 538. OCLC: 65336169 (computer file); 22226156 (microform).

*With Essays on Corporations and the Difficulties of a Libertarian Socialist*

**122. SÉRGIO, António.** *Antologia sociológica. Trechos portugueses e estrangeiros seleccionados comentados e prefaciados.* N.ºs. 1-10, a complete run. 10 issues. Lisbon: Edição do Autor, 1956-1957. 8°, original printed wrappers, stapled (n.º 1 slightly faded; mild dampstains on n.º 2). Light browning. In good to very good condition. Ranging from 32 pp. to 62 pp. per issue; n.º 10 has a facsimile of a note signed by António Sérgio, stating that it will be the final issue. *10 issues.* \$250.00

FIRST EDITION. A COMPLETE RUN. Includes long essays on corporations in Portugal (n.ºs. 1-6) and the dilemmas of a libertarian socialist (n.ºs 7-10), as well as a shorter one on the socio-economic structure of Portugal (n.º 1). These essays appeared again in 1971 and 1978.

António Sérgio (1893-1968) was "o mais importante pensador português do seu tempo" (Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* [1976] p. 1065). In his 60-year career he wrote on history, economics, education, sociology, literary criticism, politics and philosophy. He was one of the founders of the "Renascença Portuguesa" (along with Jaime Cortesão, Raúl Proença, Pascoais and others) and a member of the "Grupo da Biblioteca Nacional," which included Cortesão, Proença, Aquilino Ribeiro, Lopes Vieira and Raúl Brandão. His portrait appeared on both sides of the 5.000\$00 Escudo note prior to the introduction of the Euro.

\* Campos Matos, *Bibliografia de António Sérgio*, p. 17. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 12628467 (University of Toronto, Indiana University, Washington University in St. Louis, University of California-Los Angeles).

*American Trade and Industry, and Why Colonies Are Desirable for France*

**123. TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, Charles Maurice de, Prince de Bénévent.** *Memoir Concerning the Commercial Relations of the United States with England ... Read at the National Institute, the 15th Germinal, in the year V. To Which is Added an Essay Upon the Advantages to Be Derived from New Colonies in the Existing Circumstances ....* Boston: Printed by Thomas B. Wait & Company, Sold by W. Wells, 1809. Large 12°, disbound. Some browning, faint dampstains, small paper defect on second leaf, affecting a few letters of text. In good condition. 22 pp., (1 blank l.). \$75.00

First American edition. Talleyrand discusses the reasons for the increased trade between Great Britain and America following the War of Independence, and the development of American industry. In a separate essay, he considers why colonies have traditionally been established, and recommends that France begin colonization, with careful thought given to size, location, and the nature of the colonists. These two speeches were originally printed in the *Mémoires de l'Institut National des Sciences et Arts*, 1799; the first separate edition was London, 1805. An English translation was published in London, 1806.

\* Sabin 94259. Shaw & Shoemaker 18719. Kress B5581. This edition not in Howes; cf. T15 for the French edition.

*The State of the Portuguese Empire:  
A Monument of Portuguese Economic Thought*

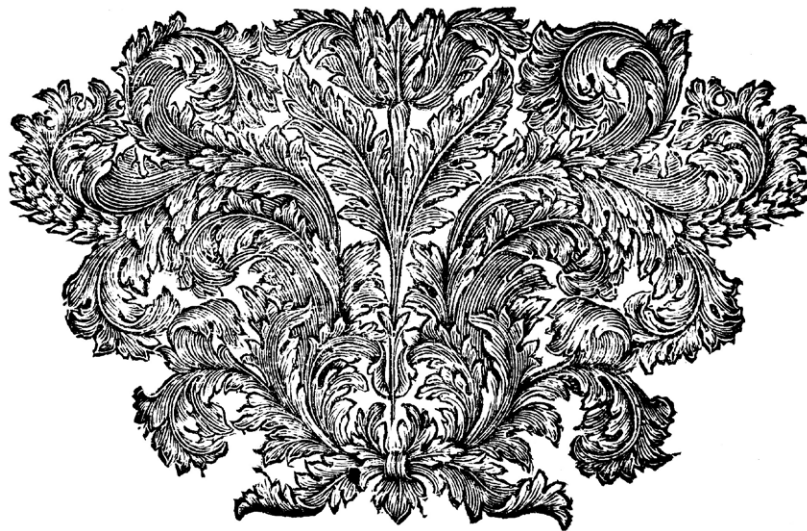
**\*124. VASCONCELLOS, Luis Mendes de.** *Do sitio de Lisboa, sua grandeza, povoação, e commercio, &c. Dialogos ... reimpressos conforme a edição de 1608. Novamente correctos, e emendados.* Lisbon: Na Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1786. 8°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine gone, front wrapper detached). Large woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and factotum initial on p. [1]. Uncut. Some light dampstaining. In good to very good condition. v, 210 pp. \$160.00

Second edition of a work first published in Lisbon, 1608. There are also editions of 1803, 1924, 1974, 1999, and an electronic reproduction of 2005. A doctrinal work written in dialogue form, Renaissance style, this book attempts to deal with political and economic problems stemming from Portuguese expansion, which had been aggravated by the Spanish administration. According to António Salgado Júnior, in Jacinto do Prado Coelho, *Dicionário de literatura* (4th ed., 1994), I, 271-2, it is the first important monument of Portuguese economic thought. The three interlocutors, a political figure, a philosopher, and a soldier, were identified by Barbosa Machado as representing, respectively, the Conde de Castanheira, minister of D. João III and grandfather of the author, D. Jerónimo Osório, and Martim Afonso de Sousa, governor of India. The position and qualities of Lisbon are described in a way to attempt to convince the Spanish King, who was also King of

Portugal, to move the capital of his empire from Madrid to Lisbon. The index contains references to Brazil and São Thomé, as well as quite a few to India.

Luis Mendes de Vasconcellos (Évora ca. 1542-Valletta 1623) was colonial Governor of Angola (1617-1621) and the 55th Grand Master of the Order of Malta (1622-1623). In addition to the present work, he wrote an *Arte militar*, published in 1612.

\* Barbosa Machado III, 114-5. Innocência V, 306-7. Goldsmiths'-Kress 13203.9-0. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Azevedo Samodães 2072. See also Sebastião T. de Pinho in *Biblos*, V, 637-40; António Sérgio, "Nótulas preambulares" in *Antologia dos economistas portugueses, século XVII*, Lisbon 1974. NUC: DLC, MB. OCLC: 253900434 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); 65353040 (Internet Resource); 165686552 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single hard copy, at University of London, and an electronic reprint at University of Manchester. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the same copies as Porbase, repeats Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, and adds Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek-Hannover.



## PART III

## BUSINESS

*Protect Us from Free Trade!*

- 125. ASSOCIAÇÃO INDUSTRIAL DO PORTO.** *Representações que a Associação Industrial do Porto dirigiu a Sua Magestade a Rainha.* Porto: Typ. de José Lourenço de Sousa, 1853. Large 8°, unbound. Foldline. In very good condition. 16 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The businessmen of Porto beg for protection against free-trade policies re foreign goods, with an analysis of the effect of recent legislation on the manufacture of *oleados*, textiles, and embroidered fabrics. The 1853 legislation is compared to the legislation of 1837 and 1841.

\* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited in Porbase.

*Practical Advice for Enlightenment Businessmen*

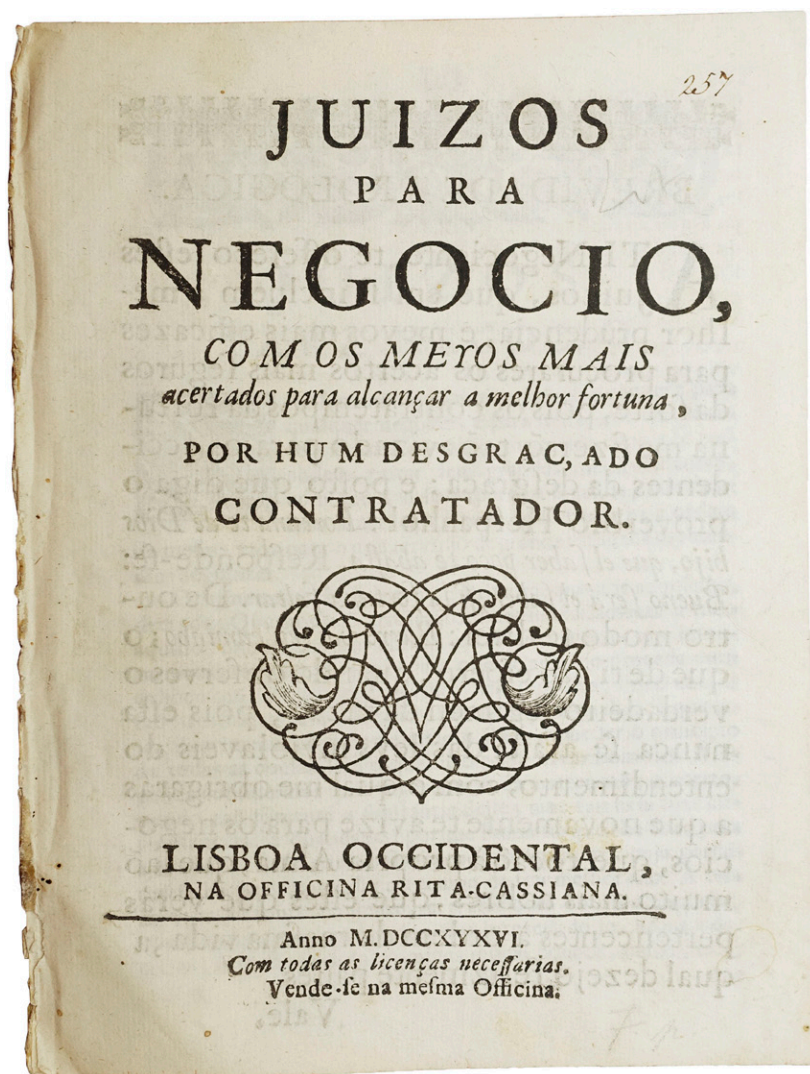
- 126. [BUSINESS ETHICS].** *Juizos para negocio, com os meyo mais acertados para alcançar a melhor fortuna, por hum desgraçado contratador.* Lisbon: Na Officina Rita-Cassiana, 1736. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut and typographical headpieces, woodcut initial, woodcut tailpiece. Overall good to very good condition. Old ink foliation ("257-260"). 7 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of surprisingly modern-sounding, practical advice for businessmen, emphasizing that judgment is required to run a commercial enterprise. On page 4, the author comments that the four enemies of good business are hastiness, passion, stubbornness, and vanity: "porque a precipitação cega, ou impede o lucro: a paixão, cega-se na perda: a obstinação feixa a porra a toda a utilidade: e a vaidade em toda a parte, e em todo o lugar sempre perdeo a conveniencia." On p. 6 he notes that physical labor at menial tasks is sometimes necessary: "No negocio he necessario juizo, para saber seu corpo tratar com discrição, & temperança, para que assim uze do que lhe he preciso, e evita tudo o que lhe for superfluo: não deixando por fraqueza, ou abundancia algumas occupaões (por honestas que sejam) que para o negocio são muitas vezes precisas, posto que causem algum trabalho, sem o qual nada se pode adquirir: por quanto para se subir a negocio superior he necessario principiar por hum inferior."

According to the title page, the author was a businessman who fell into disgrace.

This is very early for business advice in Portugal. It does not appear in the *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, which lists only 11 works earlier than this one.

\* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Kress Catalogue. Not in Kress Library, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*; if it were, it would be the





twelfth item. OCLC: 959002934 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies only (one of which is described as being in "Mau estado"), both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase.

*Guide to Writing Business Letters*

**127. CUNHA, Ildefonso de Souza.** *Manual do escriptorio ou nova guia pratica para se formular todos os papeis relativos ao expediente de casas commerciaes, como sejam: contractos, distractes, com as noções de direito commercial, liquidações, concordatas, propostas, correspondencia, contabilidade e tabellas de cambio, seguido de muitos modelos e outros variados assumptos em relação ao commercio.* Rio de Janeiro: Dias da Silva Junior, n.d. (1884?). 8°, contemporary dark red quarter sheep over marble boards (upper joint splitting, head of spine defective, corners worn), smooth spine gilt, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Numerous tables and lithograph forms in text. Small repair to outer margin of title page. Possible erasure below imprint, perhaps obscuring date of publication. Some browning, especially near edges. Overall, in sound, almost good condition. (1 l.), 152, ii pp. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The author was a bookkeeper in Rio de Janeiro, who later became, according to Blake, "negociante de fazendas, miudezas e ferragens."

\* Sacramento Blake III, 280 (giving the date of publication as 1883; however, the book contains excerpts from newspaper reviews of January 19 through 29, 1884). Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Melvyl, Hollis or Orbis.

*Defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro*

**\*128. GUERNER, Christovão.** *Discurso historico e analytico sobre o estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, offerecido a S.A.R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por ... Deputado da Illustrissima Junta da Administração da mesma Companhia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, contemporary tree sheep (only the slightest wear to extremities), smooth spine gilt, gilt-tooled borders on covers, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Numerous tables in text. In very good to fine condition. Ink inscription of "Antonio Passos / / Agronomo" on title page. "Ant.º R. Passos" signed in ink in blank lower portion of p. 54. (3 ll.), 3-67, (1) pp., tables in text. \$600.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. A second edition, considerably expanded, appeared in 1827.

*Provenance:* We have not been able to discover much about António R. Passos (fl. late nineteenth- and / or early twentieth-century), i.e., Antonio Romão dos Passos, born February 28, 1866., but over the years have seen many books bearing his signature. They

are invariably interesting volumes, in above average condition, dealing mainly with viticulture, agricultural products or minerals and their application in commerce. He must have been an astute and discerning book buyer and bibliophile.

\* Innocência VI, 195. Kress S.6107. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 8 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Not in Unzelman. NUC: CU, MH-BA. OCLC: 45906658 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, calling for only 67 pp.). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and three at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II (calling for 67 pp. only). Jisc locates one copy each at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS). KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro*

**129. GUERNER, Christovão.** *Discurso historico e analytico sobre o estabelecimento da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, offerecido a S.A.R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor por ... Deputado da Illustrissima Junta da Administração da mesma Companhia.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1814. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Numerous tables in text. Scattered minor stains. In very good condition. (3 ll.), 3-67, (1) pp., tables in text. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of this detailed defense of the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. A second edition, considerably expanded, appeared in 1827.

\* Innocência VI, 195. Kress S.6107. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 8 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Not in Unzelman. NUC: CU, MH-BA. OCLC: 45906658 (California State University-Fresno, University of California-Davis, calling for only 67 pp.). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and three at Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II (calling for 67 pp. only). Jisc locates one copy each at University of Manchester and University of London-ULRLS). KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, plus microfilm and digital copies.

**130. [LISBON. Companhia Portuguesa de Alcools e Assucars].** *Estatutos da Companhia Portuguesa de alcools e assucars, sociedade anonyma de responsabilidade limitada, redusidos a escriptura publica nas notas do tabellião Joaquim Barreiros Cardozo em 3 de Dezembro de 1888.* Lisbon: Typographia Palhares & Mourisca, 1890. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (vertical fold). In very good condition. Extensively annotated in ink, in a contemporary hand. 10 pp., (1 l.). \$90.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Statutes of a company formed for sale of alcohol and sugar. Among the principle shareholders were the Conde de Gouvêa, F.C. Pereira de Mattos, João Antonio Judice Fialho, J. Ferreira Netto, Jorge O'Neill, Alfredo de Oliveira Souza Leal, Antonio Montenegro & C.<sup>a</sup>, D.M. da Costa Ribeiro & C.<sup>a</sup>, and José de Azevedo Castello Branco.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

**\*131. MENDONÇA, Manoel Teixeira Cabral de.** *O guarda-livros moderno ou curso completo de instruções elementares sobre as operações do commercio, tanto em mercadorias como em banco ... Segunda edição mais correcta, e augmentada pelo mesmo author.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia (volume I) and Na Typographia de José Baptista Morando (volume II), 1823-1835. Oblong 4°, contemporary tree sheep (minor wear to corners; slight scraping and scuffing to covers, spines), flat spines with gilt fillets and each with two crimson morocco lettering pieces, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page of volume I. Some light browning and light dampstains. Overall in very good condition. Ink ownership inscription dated 1868 on title page of volume I. Contemporary [?] ink signature [illeg.] Machado in lower blank margin of final page of volume I. 377, (3) pp.; 115, 280 pp. [pp. (277)-280, containing the "Índice das Materias que contém este Livro" is bound between the first and second sections of volume II]. Lacks the folding table in volume I with exchange rates for various European currencies. 2 volumes. \$500.00

Second edition. The first volume deals with the history of commerce and the benefits to be derived by studying all its branches, the second with the most advanced bookkeeping techniques. The second part of the second volume is filled with models. There was a supplement to the first editions issued in 1818, which was apparently incorporated into these second, revised and augmented editions.

The second edition of volume II seems to be especially scarce. Neither NUC or Innocência cite the second edition of volume II.

\* Innocência VI, 118 (without mention of the folding table in the 1823 edition of volume I, and not citing the 1835 edition of volume II) and XVI, 341 (only describing the 1815-1816 edition). Not in London, Institute of Chartered Accountants, *Historical Accounting Literature*. Cf. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 21212.102 for a set of the first editions, 1815-1816. Neither this nor the first edition is cited in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. OCLC: 65196656 (St. John's University; with the folding table, but with only 377 pp., and without the second volume). Porbase cites only the present edition of volume I, and the first edition of volume II (2 copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Jisc cites only an electronic reproduction of the 1815-1816 edition, made from the Kress copy.

**132. MENDONÇA, Manoel Teixeira Cabral de.** *O guarda-livros moderno ou curso completo de instruções elementares sobre as operações do commercio, tanto em mercadorias como em banco ... Segunda edição mais correcta, e augmentada pelo mesmo author.* Volume II only. Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1816. Oblong 4°, contemporary tree sheep (very worn, joints weak). Overall in somewhat less than good condition; internally very good. 120, 280 pp. Volume II only. \$50.00

\* Innocência VI, 118 and XVI, 341. Not in London, Institute of Chartered Accountants, *Historical Accounting Literature*. Cf. Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 21212.102 for a set with volumes I & II, volume I being the 1815 first edition).

*Brazilian Merchant to Portuguese Counterpart:  
Why Don't You Write Me?*

**133. [PERNAMBUCO.]** Autograph letter, signed, from an unidentified businessman in Pernambuco (Francisco Caetano d'[illeg.]) to Antonio Esteves Costa in Lisbon. On paper, in Portuguese. Dated Pernambuco, 14 January 1809. 4° (24.3 x 18.3 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in a small, legible hand. Foldlines from original mailing; remains of seal. Small piece of blank page missing where seal detached. Very good condition. (2 ll., text on first page, superscription on final leaf). \$200.00

The writer confirms all his previous messages and repeats information about debts owed, mentioning "os noços bons amigos os Inglezes" and the *Brique 3 Corações*. He seems to have had difficulty reaching Costa: the superscription is to Costa or, if he's absent, to whoever can receive it. This disruption of communication is not surprising, given the turmoil in Portugal during the Peninsular War; in early 1809, when this letter would have reached Lisbon, the French were invading under Marshal Soult.

The recipient, António Esteves da Costa (1764-1837), received the title 1.º visconde das Picoas in 1831.

*Rare Edition of a Children's Handbook on Business*

**134. PINNOCK, [William].** *A Catechism of Trade and Commerce, Intended to Lay the Basis of Practical Commercial Knowledge in the Youthful Mind; by An easy Explanation of its fundamental Principles, and an accurate Definition of the Terms and Customs applicable to Business in general. Fourth edition.* [Engraved title page reads: *Pinnock's Catechism of Trade & Commerce intended to lay The Basis of Practical Commercial Knowledge in the Youthful Mind, with the date 1823.*] London: by Cox and Baylis for G. & W.B. Whittaker, 1821. 12°, original green printed wrappers (lightly soiled, edges bumped). Engraved title page with a half-page vignette of Mercury as a putto, with another putto holding an anchor and a third with his hand on a beehive. Facing the engraved title page is an engraved portrait of Sir Thos. Gresham in an elaborate border; above, a woman holding a caduceus is demurely seated on crates on the docks. Light offsetting from the engraved portrait to the title page. Overall in very good condition, particularly for a work of this sort. Small ink manuscript inscription inside front wrapper of T. Braga, London, 16 May 1831. (2 ll.), 72 pp., (4 ll. advertisements). \$60.00

Fourth edition. The earliest edition we have located is London, 1817; OCLC lists editions of 1820, 1823 (possibly this one, which has the date 1823 on the engraved title page), and 1825.

The Preface notes, "In a commercial country like Great Britain, a knowledge of the Theory and Practice of Trade and Commerce must be considered as essential, not only to every person actually engaged in it, or intended so to be, but to every individual of respectability throughout the United Kingdoms. An attempt to lay the foundation of

this knowledge in early life will therefore, it is hoped, be favourably received ...." Topics include the distinction of trade vs. commerce, nations celebrated (past and present) for trade, the importance of agriculture and the arts, import and export, types of book-keeping, and terms used in commerce (pp. 41-63). The title on the front wrapper reads *Pinnock's Catechisms. A Catechism of Trade and Commerce; explaining the various terms and customs applicable to business and merchandize*. There are advertisements on the front and rear pastedowns.

William Pinnock (Alton, Hampshire, 1782-London, 1843) took advantage of improvements in printing technology and the expanding market for educational works to begin a career in his native Hampshire as a writer and printer. In 1817 he and his brother-in-law, Samuel Maunder, started to publish a series of highly successful short manuals for children. Constructed in the form of question and answer (familiar from religious instruction), the series eventually ran to 83 manuals at 9 pence each. On the lower wrapper is a list of 51 catechisms, from Agriculture, Algebra and Anatomy through Ichthyology and Logic, and on to Religion, Rhetoric, Trade & Commerce, and Universal History.

Although the catechisms sold very well, Pinnock was in perpetual financial distress (according to the Oxford *DNB*) because of the money he spent on manufacturing pianos. This volume has a 4-leaf advertisement at the end for piano music and for various types of pianos, with 4 illustrations of pianos.

Inside the front cover is a list of the Pinnock & Maunder books on spelling. The inside of the rear wrapper reprints an opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who has forbidden other booksellers to illicitly reprint the Pinnock catechisms: clearly such infringement was already bothersome, only 6 years after Pinnock & Maunder began operations.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 23186.9. Kress Library C.750. On William Pinnock, see John Issett in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. OCLC: 123272762 (Stanford University, Toronto Public Library, University of Toronto-Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, McGill University, Trinity College Dublin, with 72 pp. and 1 l. plates). The 1817 edition, the earliest we have seen, is 639180683 (Cambridge University, 72 pp. and plate); the 1820 edition is 221919662 (University of Toronto, 2 copies); the 1823 edition is 15924554 (University of California-Berkeley, Hagley Museum & Library, calling for 72 pp., port.); the 1825 edition, described as the fifth, is 842856507 (State Library of New South Wales, 72 pp., 1 l. plates: port.) and 504072625 (British Library); undated editions are 760973716 and 460469616 (both at Bibliothèque nationale de France, collation not given). Jisc locates copies of the 1817, 1821, and 1825 editions.

#### With Articles

##### *Drawn Up By One of the Most Brilliant Portuguese Economic Thinkers*

**135. [PORCELAIN].** *Estatutos da Real Fabrica de Porcelana, Vidro, e Processos Chimicos, erecta no sitio da Vista-Alegre, Termo de Ilhavo, Comarca de Aveiro.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Typ. a Santa Catharina N.º 12, 1929. Folio (29.5 x 20 cm.), contemporary light blue-gray plain wrappers (minor soiling). Large woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Horizontal fold. In very good condition. (7 ll., 1 blank l.). \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. From 1824 to 1880, Vista Alegre was one of the two most important glass factories in Portugal. It was also Portugal's premier producer of fine porcelain, and maintains that distinction to the present day.

Influenced by the success of the Marinha Grande glass factory, José Ferreira Pinto Basto decided to create a "porcelain, glass and chemical processes" factory. He started, in 1815, by acquiring the mansion Quinta da Ermida, a beautiful place near the town of Ílhavo and by the Aveiro estuary, in a region rich in the essential manufacturing elements of porcelain and glass (e.g., fuels, clay, white and thin sands, and crystallized pebbles). Later he bought the surrounding 100-acre (0.4 km<sup>2</sup>) premises, where he launched his



project. The patent authorizing the operation of the Vista Alegre Factory was granted in 1824 by King D. João VI. Five years later, Vista Alegre was granted the title of Royal Factory, to honor its art and industrial success.

The second through fourth leaves of the present work contain royal decrees of 1824 and 1826 establishing the factory. The next three leaves contain documents from 1829, including an application by Ferreira Pinto Basto, followed by nine detailed articles setting out in detail the rules and regulations for the running of the factory. The articles are signed in print by José Accurcio das Neves (1766-1834), a noted economist, who held various government posts; his writing was primarily concerned with the political implications of commerce. Elected a member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa in 1810, Neves was a defender of absolutism, being one of the main supporters of D. Miguel in the Côrtes of 1828. He had been opposed to the liberal ideology behind the revolution of 1820, and the 1822 constitution. On May 14, 1821 he lost his government offices, only to be reinstated in June 1823. Nevertheless, Neves was elected deputy to the Côrtes of 1822. The years 1821-1828 saw the maturing of his political-economic development. Despite his ultra conservative approach to politics, Neves favored industrialization and free trade, while defending a moderate protectionism. As a result of his support for Miguelismo and the triumph of the liberals, Neves became an obscure figure toward the end of his life. Today he is regarded as one of the most brilliant Portuguese thinkers and one of the most lucid prose writers of his age, a precursor of modern economic theorists in Portugal.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Innocência. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

### *Confiscation of Illegal Goods*

**136. [PORTALES, Diego].** *Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y Ca. para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo. [text begins:] 1° Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones .... [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 24 August 1824. Folio (32 x 20.6 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Foldlines. Tear (2.5 cm.) at foot of both leaves. Upper and lower edges uncut. In very good condition. (2 ll.). \$800.00*

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Instructions for the collection of tobacco, tea, liquor and playing cards that were being sold in contravention of the monopoly of Portales, Cea y Ca., over whose signature these instructions were issued. The rate at which merchants of such confiscated goods are to be reimbursed is also set out.

Diego Portales (1793-1837), born into a prominent merchant family in Santiago, established Portales Cea y Compañía in 1821, with branches in Valparaiso and Lima. The company was granted a monopoly (*estanco*) on trade in tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, in return for which they serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Briseño I, 80 (under "Contrata sobre estanco"). OCLC: 55240652 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.

*Instrucciones que deben observar los Administradores de especies estancadas por cuenta de la Casa de Portales Cea y C.<sup>a</sup> para el entable y manejo de este giro entretanto se forma el Reglamento de Administracion, que se está haciendo con anuencia del Gobierno Supremo.*

1.º Se presentarán á los Gobernadores ó Tenientes Gobernadores de las Ciudades ó Villas cabeceras de sus respectivas administraciones, para que se publique y fije en los lugares acostumbrados el mismo Bando publicado en esta Capital anunciando la contrata celebrada con la Casa de Portales Cea y C.<sup>a</sup> y prohibiendo absolutamente la venta de especies estancadas por otra cuenta que por la de los Empresarios, bajo las penas señaladas en el mismo Bando: al efecto el Gobierno oficiará á dichos Gobernadores y Tenientes Gobernadores conforme al artículo 6.º de la contrata celebrado con los Empresarios.

2.º Al siguiente dia de la publicacion del Bando empezarán á comprar todas las existencias ó porciones de especies estancadas que se hallasen en poder de comerciantes ó particulares á los precios señalados en el Bando cuidando con el celo y actividad posibles de juntarlas todas en la administracion, valiendose al efecto de espías y de cuantos medios legítimos estén en sus alcances, y anunciando al público por carteles que el denunciante hace suya la especie denunciada con la obligacion precisa de venderla á la administracion.

3.º Establecerán con la brevedad posible cada uno en su respectivo partido estancos subalternos en todos y los mismos lugares en que los habian cuando los tabacos estaban estancados por cuenta del fisco, y podrán aumentarse siempre que los Empresarios lo estimen conveniente. Estos estancieros son responsables de su conducta y de los intereses que manejen á los Administradores y éstos á los Empresarios.

4.º Cada Administrador llevará su libro en que sienta cada una de las partidas de especies estancadas que compra con expresion del nombre y apellido del vendedor, que deberá firmar en el libro al pie de la partida junto con el Administrador.

5.º Todos los pagos deben hacerse en Santiago y los Administradores girarán las libranzas contra Portales Cea y C.<sup>a</sup> expresando en ellas que su valor es por tantos mazos Tabaco de Saña, tantos quintales ó libras de Virginia &c.: si el valor de la compra es de uno hasta doscientos pesos la libranza será girada á la vista, si de doscientos á quinientos se gi-

*No Portuguese Officials or Military Officers to Engage in Business*

**137. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João V, King of Portugal 1706-1750].** *Dom Joam por graça de Deos Rey de Portugal ... Eu El-Rey faço saber aos que este meu Alvarà virem que Eu fiz huma Ley publicada em tres de Setembro do anno passado, pela qual fuy servido revogar a permissão, que por resolução de vinte & seis de Novembro de 1709 havia dado aos Governadores de minhas Conquistas para commerciareem ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Lisboa Occidental, 27 March 1721. Folio (29 x 20 cm.), disbound (splitting at fold). Caption title; eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Emphatically reiterates the prohibition against any Portuguese officials or military officers engaging in commerce: "não só dos expressados na mesma Ley, mas por outro qualquer que possa haver, nem por si, nem por interpostas pessoas, com qualquer pretexto, que seja."

\* Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: 810341009 (John Carter Brown Library).

*Wine Growing and Wine Transportation in the Douro*

**138. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777].** *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se pelo decurso do tempo observado; por huma parte, a urgencia, que ha de regular alguns Pontos, que occorrêram depois da Instituição da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro ....* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Regia Officina Typographica, issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29 x 19 cm.), later wrappers, text-block edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 14 pp. \$350.00

Deals with various details of wine-growing and shipping in the Douro region: *comarcas* whose wine is inferior, the risks of using huge barges on the Douro, moving barges when the wind dies, price-fixing, mislabeling of wines, and impediments to river traffic such as fisheries that extend out into the river. Pages 13-14 list obstructions that are to be razed at the expense of the respective town councils within thirty days of the publication of this decree.

The printed signature of the Marques de Pombal appears below the king's printed signature.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*Wine Growing and Wine Transportation in the Douro*

139. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se pelo decurso do tempo observado; por huma parte, a urgencia, que ha de regular alguns Pontos, que occorrêram depois da Instituição da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro ....* [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Regia Officina Typographica, issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 16 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged. Eight-line woodcut initial. Very minor worming at inner margins. Light stains on first leaf. In good condition. Old ink foliation in upper outer corners of rectos of each leaf ("262-268"). 14 pp. \$200.00

Deals with various details of wine-growing and shipping in the Douro region: *comarcas* whose wine is inferior, the risks of using huge barges on the Douro, moving barges when the wind dies, price-fixing, mislabeling of wines, and impediments to river traffic such as fisheries that extend out into the river. Pages 13-14 list obstructions that are to be razed at the expense of the respective town councils within thirty days of the publication of this decree.

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\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

*Curbing Dishonest Coopers*

140. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777]. *Eu ElRey. Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que tendo-se verificado na Minha Real Presença os perniciosos abusos, que se tem introduzido na medida das Pipas, em que do Alto Douro se transportam para a Cidade do Porto os Vinhos comprados nas Terras daquelle Territorio ....* N.p.: n.pr., issued at Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, 20 December 1773. Folio (29.5 x 18.5 cm.), modern marbled wrappers. Eight-line woodcut initial. Clean and crisp. In very good condition. 7 pp. \$350.00

Because of widespread, deliberate discrepancies from the standard size of wine casks in the Douro region, the king ordains that a *pareador geral* operating out of Porto will be in charge of confirming the exact measurements of casks. To further discourage deceptive practices, the coopers (*tanoeiros*) who produce the casks are henceforth required to brand each cask with their name.

The Portuguese government had been heavily involved in the wine trade since 1756, when the Marquês de Pombal established the Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro, partly in an effort to limit long-standing British influence on the Port wine trade. It officially delineated the boundaries of the Douro wine region, regulated exports of Port, set production limits and prices, and was sole arbiter in disputes between producers and shippers. It also held a monopoly on the sale of brandy, used in the fortification process for making Port wine, and on the sale of the grape distillates *bagaço* or



*bagaceira* (similar to grappa), which were sold in taverns in Porto and elsewhere, mostly for consumption by common people. Before the Companhia was finally dismantled in 1853, a number of attempts were made to reduce its influence, especially by liberals in sympathy with the middle and lower classes.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl. Porbase locates copies in the Universidade Católica-Biblioteca João Paulo II and in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas.

*Upholds Rights of a Jewelry Manufacturer Against the Jewelers' Guild*

**141. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816].** *Alvará concedido por S. Magestade, a favor de Jozé Luiz da Silva, contra os Juizes do Officio de Ourives do ouro, em o qual foi a mesma Senhora Servida confirmar o Alvará da Junta do Commercio, no qual lhe permite a faculdade de poder continuar com a sua fabrica de embutidos de ouro, e prata, e diamantes, e pedras de varias qualidades, tanto ao que respeita ao Ornato de Pessoas, como de Igreja e Caza.* Lisbon: Na Officina dos Herdeiros de Domingos Gonsalves, dated at Lisbon, 25 October 1788. Folio (29.3 x 19.4 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut monogram "M" on title page. Large woodcut initial incorporating the royal arms on p. 3. In very good condition. Contemporary inscription "1788 // 8br 25" [i.e., October 25, 1788] in upper blank margin of title page. 7 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?] of this rare decree dated October 25, 1788, upholding José Luís da Silva's royal license to manufacture jewelry, despite the objections of Lisbon's guild of goldsmiths.

\* Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Library of Congress Online Catalog, Hollis, Orbis, Newberry Library Online Catalog, Melvyl, or Getty Library Online Catalog. Not in Watsonline.

*Includes Letters Appropriate for Business*

**\*142. ROQUETE, J.[osé I. Ignácio].** *Novo secretario portuguez, ou codigo epistolar contendo regras e advertencias para escrever com elegancia toda a sorte de cartas, acompanhadas de modelos sobre todos os assumptos extrahidos dos melhores escriptores antigos e modernos, nacionaes e estrangeiros, offerecido à mocidade portugueza e brasileira.* Paris: J.P. Aillaud, Guillard e C<sup>a</sup>, Livreiros de Suas Magestades e Imperador do Brasil e El-Rei de Portugal, 1877. 8°, quarter dark green morocco over marbled boards (rather worn but still solid), flat spine with gilt fillets and lettering, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled. Brazilian imperial arms and Portuguese royal arms above publisher's monogram on title page. Good condition overall. Fine internally. vi, 496 pp. \$75.00

Sixth edition.

José Ignácio Roquete (1810-1870), a native of Alcabideche, in the concelho de Cascais. He entered the Franciscan order in 1821. A supporter of D. Miguel, he was named Prégador



regio of the Sancta Egreja Patriarchal in 1830. After the liberal triumph in 1833, he was briefly imprisoned. In August 1834 he arrived in London, then went on to Paris, where he performed various ecclesiastical functions, and aided the Visconde de Santarem in his cartographical investigations, returning to Portugal in 1858. While in Paris he wrote, edited, and translated a number of works.

\* No edition with this precise title cited by Innocência; cf. IV, 377 for a *Código epistolar* of Paris 1846, of which there is said to be a second edition, 1854; on the author see pp. 373-7. For the *Código epistolar* of Paris 1846, see also Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França* 465. OCLC: 252882201 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); see also 252882742 (the eleventh edition, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz-Bibliothek); and 794819043 (third edition, Paris 1860, 12 locations given, including the HathiTrust Digital Library, most of which appear to be digital or online copies). This edition not in Porbase, which locates a single copy of the "second edition" of Paris, 1851, at the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas-Universidade Nova de Lisboa, and a single copy of the Paris, 1854 "second edition" at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. No edition located in Jisc.

#### *Building a Distillery*

**\*143. SERPA, Frederico Augusto, Diniz Moreira da Motta, Jacintho Soares d'Albergaria, et al.** *Nós e elles: carta aos srs. subscriptores da projectada Fabrica de Distillação Ribeira-Grandense*. [Ponta Delgada] S. Miguel: Typ.-Litographia Ferreira & C., 1894. 8°, original buff printed wrappers (spotted). Browning (but not brittle). Overall in very good condition. Postage stamp, postmarked Ponta Delgada, 4 Out. [18]95 on originally blank back cover, which contains the stamped name of the sender, Antonio Borges da Câmara Medeiros; addressed in manuscript to the Marquez da Praia e de Monforte, Valle das Furnas. Penciled shelfmark of the library of the Marqueses da Praia e Monforte in upper outer corner of recto of first leaf; scored ink accession mark in upper outer corner of verso of same leaf. 59 pp. (the initial page blank). Text begins on p. [2]. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Part of Sweeping Reforms Aimed at Luso-Brazilian Economic Self-Sufficiency*

**144. [SILK. Portugal. Junta do Comércio.]** *Estatutos da Real Fabrica das Sedas, estabelecida no suburbio do Rato*. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1757. Folio (29.7 x 20.5 cm.), disbound, text-block edges rouged from an early binding. Large woodcut Portuguese royal armorial device on title page. Woodcut headpiece and woodcut factotum initial on p. 1. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink manuscript

foliation ("223-230") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. (1 blank l., 1 l.), 13 pp. Lacking a final leaf, usually included, containing a royal decree implementing these statutes, signed in print by D. José I and Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello (later Conde de Oeiras, still later Marquês de Pombal). \$80.00

FIRST EDITION. To stimulate trade, the future Marquês de Pombal reformed the Lisbon Silk Factory, placing it under the Junta do Comércio. The Real Fabrica das Sêdas was also linked to the Companhia do Grão Para e Maranhão. This document contains references to Brazil, and forms part of Pombal's policy aimed at Luso-Brazilian self-sufficiency, which also led to the suppression of the Jesuits and opposition to British economic domination.

\* Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 2 (also without the final leaf). See Manchester, *British Pre-eminence in Brazil* pp. 39-40 and Maxwell, "Pombal and the Nationalization of the Luso-Brazilian Economy," *Hispanic American Historical Review* XLVIII, pp. 608-31. Not in Innocêncio. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB acquired a copy from us in 2011). NUC: WiU.



## PART IV

## BANKING, FOREIGN EXCHANGE &amp; USURY

*Defense Arguments in the Alves Reis Trial,  
With Author's Signed and Dated Presentation Inscription*

**145. ARMELIM JUNIOR, M[anoel]. V[elloso]. d'.** *Relação de Lisboa. Apelação crime no. 3137, Livro 13, Fls. 115 v. Relator Ex.mo Sr. Desembargador Alfredo Anibal Moraes Campilho, Adjunctos Ex.mos Srs. Desembargores Acacio Alfredo Jaime Ferreira e José Pinheiro Mourisca Junior Escrivão Senhor Brito Figueirôa Apelante Jostino de Moura Coutinho Apelados O Ministério Público e o Banco de Portugal Minuta d'Apelação Adenda extra-processual Discurso da defesa no plenário da acusação.* Lisbon: Tip. da Gazeta dos Caminhos de Ferro, 1930. 8°, original gray printed wrappers (spine somewhat defective; corners frayed). In good to very good condition. Author's signed ("De Armelim") and dated (1930) six-line presentation inscription to his friend "Antonio [illeg.] Lopes" in upper margin of title page. Ink notation at top of front wrapper indicating pages (18 in total) on which one can find the author's manuscript corrections. 43 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Arguments by one of the defense lawyers in the affair of Artur Virgílio Alves Reis, perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrópole.

The notes were perfect, having been printed from the same plates and on the same paper as were used for the Bank of Portugal orders. Except for a telltale flaw in their numbering, they might never have been identified.

Before this flaw caused the scheme to be discovered, Alves Reis was attempting to purchase the Bank of Portugal. Had he succeeded, the crime might never have come to light. When it did, it had enormous repercussions on the economy and politics of Portugal. By the end of 1925 Reis had managed to introduce into the Portuguese economy escudo bank notes worth £1,007,963 at 1925 exchange rates: 0.88% of Portugal's nominal GDP at the time. The Portuguese currency was severely compromised and existing 500\$00 escudo bank notes had to be withdrawn.

When Reis's fraud became public knowledge in December 1925, it brought about a crisis of confidence in the Portuguese government. This crisis had a strong impact on the 28 May 1926 nationalist military coup against the *Primeira República* government of President Bernardino Machado, which brought the *República Autoritária* to power and

led to the dictatorship of Prime Minister António de Oliveira Salazar from 1932 to 1968. (Salazar was briefly Finance Minister in 1926, but resigned; in 1928 he accepted the post again, but on condition that he be given a free hand. Once General António de Fragoso Carmona gave him the full financial control that he demanded, Salazar put Portuguese finances on a stable footing for the first time in the twentieth century.)

The Bank of Portugal sued Waterlow & Sons in the High Court in London. In one of the most complex trials in English legal history, the case was finally settled in the House of Lords on 28 April 1932 in favour of the Banco de Portugal, which was awarded £610,392 in damages. Waterlow & Sons' business never completely recovered; it was finally acquired by another firm in 1961.

\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp. 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. OCLC: not located, but does list this author's *Criminoso fantastico na rialidade inocente: minuta de petição d'agravo de injusta pronuncia do Arguido-Agravante Justino de Moura Coutinho pelo seu advogado Dr. M.V. d'Armelim Junior*, Lisbon, 1927 (38802010, at Hoover Institute and Harvard Law School). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl.

#### *Regulations for Portugal's First Bank*

**146. [BANCO DE LISBOA].** *Regulamento do Banco de Lisboa precedido das leis, officios do presidente da Assembleia Geral, e resolução das Cortes respectiva ao mesmo Banco.* Lisbon: Na Typografia Maignrense, 1822. 4°, recent navy leatherette, smooth spine (blank), title in gilt on front cover within gilt-ruled border. Dampstain, mostly marginal. In good to very good condition. 51 pp. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION of the regulations for Portugal's first bank, established soon after the 1820 liberal revolution in Porto. Its paper money was among the first such to circulate in Portugal. The *Regulamento*, which covers the bank's relations with the government, its shareholders, duties of the officers, operations, etc., also appeared in editions of Lisbon, 1824 and 1836.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 23585.2. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 13. Innocência VII, 64. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 940145945 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); 65250212 and 213658002 (digitized from the Kress copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, calling for only 32 pp. Jisc locates a single hard copy at Senate House Libraries-University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the 32 pp. copy cited by Porbase, and online copies.

*Regulations for Portugal's Leading Bank*

**147. [BANCO DE PORTUGAL].** *Carta organica e regulamento administrativo do Banco de Portugal.* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1857. Large 8°, contemporary straight-grained morocco over pebbled boards, smooth spine gilt with bands and ornaments (defective at foot, rear joint split), marbled endleaves. Small wood-engraving of Portuguese royal arms on title page. Internally fine; overall in good condition. Contemporary ink manuscript monogram in upper outer corner of half title and title page. Later penciled marginal annotations. 17 pp. *2 works in 1 volume.* \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Revised regulations for the Banco de Portugal, established on 19 November 1846 by royal charter as a bank of issue and a commercial bank. It was created by the merger of the Banco de Lisboa and the Companhia Confiança Nacional. By a decree of 9 July 1891, it became the sole issuer of banknotes for Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira. Until its nationalization in 1974, it was mostly privately owned.

\* Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy of each work at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, giving the collation as 42 pp. and 43 pp. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

## BOUND WITH:

**[BANCO DE PORTUGAL].** *Regulamento administrativo do Banco de Portugal aprovado por decreto de 15 de Março de 1865.* Lisbon: Typographia Franco-Portuguesa, 1865. 8°. Internally fine. A few early marginal notes in pencil. 43 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A revised version of the 1857 statutes.

*Rules for Portugal's Leading Bank*

**\*148. [BANCO DE PORTUGAL].** *Memoria descriptiva e documentada do Banco de Portugal em virtude de resolução unanime da sua assemblea em 31 de Janeiro de 1851.* Lisbon: Typographia da Empreza do Estandarte, 1851. 8°, original pink printed wrappers. Small typographical vignette on title page. Thick typographical border on front wrapper, which contains a different small typographical vignette. In fine to very fine condition. Contemporary two-line ink presentation inscription in upper blank margin of front wrapper. (2 ll.), 194 pp., (1 blank l.). \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Banco de Portugal was established on 19 November 1846 by royal charter as a bank of issue and a commercial bank. It was created by the merger of the Banco de Lisboa and the Companhia Confiança Nacional. By a decree of 9 July 1891, it became the sole issuer of banknotes for Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira. Until its nationalization in 1974, it was mostly privately owned.

\* Not located in Innocêncio. OCLC: 36559598 (Princeton, University of London Senate House Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats University of London only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



*Statutes for the Banco de Santiago*

**149. [BANCODE SANTIAGO DE CHILE].** *Proyecto de Banco que presenta a la Camara de Diputados la Comision de Hacienda de la misma.* [text begins:] *Capitulo primero. Del Banco i sus acciones. Artículo 1° Se establece un Banco de emision en Santiago con el nombre de Banco de Santiago....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta Nacional, dated 7 July 1855. Large 4° (25.5 x 19 cm.), disbound. Rule above caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation ("N° 36") and foliation in ink ("258-260"). 6 pp. \$250.00

FIRST EDITION. Statutes for the Banco de Santiago, presented by the Camara de Diputados to the Comision de Hacienda. It includes regulations for the officers, sale of stock, stockholders' meetings, and so on. The *Proyecto* is signed by J. Valdez Larrea, Anibal Pinto, Ricardo Ovalle, M. Ovalle, and Francisco de B. Larrain.

In 2002, the Banco de Santiago merged with the Banco de Santander, one of the world's largest banks.

\* Briseño I, 280. OCLC: 55421990 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**150. [BANCO UNIÃO, PORTO].** *Estatutos do Banco União aprovados por decreto de 10 de Dezembro de 1861.* Porto: Na Typ. do Diario Mercantil, 1863. 8°, original dark-blue printed wrappers. Woodcut vignette depicting Mercury with a sailing ship in background on front wrapper and title page. Woodcut vignette of an inkstand on rear wrapper. In very good to fine condition. 27 pp. \$125.00

FIRST [?] and ONLY [?] EDITION. The Banco União of Porto, established in 1861, was one of the more important Portuguese banks during the second half of the nineteenth century. It was one of several banks in the north of the country with the right to issue banknotes.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not in Hollis or Orbis. Not in Melvyl.

*Essays on Paper Money, Jesuits, Czar Alexander I, Wine Trade, Censorship, Medicine, Education of Deaf-Mutes, and More*

**151. [BORGES, José Ferreira].** *O correio interceptado.* London: Na Imprensa de M. Calero, 1825. 8°, contemporary grayish-brown boards with paper spine label (some wear), smooth spine. Partly unopened. In very good to fine condition. 297, vi pp., (1 l. errata); quire signatures erratic but pagination follows. \$650.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this series of letters on a wide variety of subjects: politics in Portugal, Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and Brazil, ecclesiastical affairs, Alexander I of Russia, the wine trade, paper money and banking, the equestrian

O  
CORREIO  
Interceptado.

—o—

*Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,  
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago Libelli.*

JUVENAL SATYR. l. v. 85.

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LONDRES.

NA IMPRENSA DE M. CALERO,  
N. 17, FREDERICK PLACE, GOSWELL ROAD.

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1825.

statue of D. José I in Lisbon's Black Horse Square, the Azores, censorship, medicine, D. João VI, the Barão de Rendufe, Greece, the Jesuits, education of deaf-mutes, and more.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist and political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution and was nominated Secretary of the Interior of the provisional government.

\* Innocêncio IV, 328. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 113-128. NUC: MH, ICN. OCLC: 559599695 and 771049802 (both British Library). Porbase locates seven copies: three at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, and one each at Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and University of Toronto.

#### On Foreign Exchange

**152. BORGES, José Ferreira.** *Instituições de direito cambial portuguez, com referencias as Leis, Ordenações, e Costumes das principaes praças da Europa acerca de letras de Cambio*. London: Na Imprensa de M. Calero, 1825. Large 8°, contemporary green straight-grained morocco (slight wear at corners), gilt spine (slightly faded) with raised bands in six compartments, covers with gilt panels and tooling in blind, gilt fillets on outer edges of covers and inner covers, yellowish-brown endleaves, all text-block edges gilt, green silk ribbon place marker. Small repair to upper outer corner of title page. Light browning. In fine condition. Partly obliterated owner's stamp ("[?] da Silva") in blank portion of title page. (1 l.), 244, lxxx pp., (1 l. errata following blank p. [8]).

\$1,500.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition was published in Lisbon, 1844. The author describes the legislation in force in various countries regarding bills of exchange used in international commerce.

Ferreira Borges (1786-1838), a leading liberal economist, political and legal thinker, received his law degree from Coimbra and quickly established a reputation as a barrister specializing in commercial law. In addition to being the author of the *Código commercial portuguez*, enacted in 1833 and in force until 1888, he wrote many other works on commercial law as well as poetry, essays, and even the first Portuguese work on forensic medicine. He also played a leading role in the 1820 revolution, and was nominated secretary of the Interior of the provisional government under Freire de Andrade and was a deputy to the constitutional Cortes of 1821. He was a partisan of the liberal cause during the civil wars between the liberals and conservatives and their aftermath from 1828 to 1834.

\* Innocêncio IV, 328 (without collation); XII, 327 (with collation of 244, lxxx pp.). On the author, see Laranjo, *Economistas portugueses* pp. 113-128. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 79267591 (Los Angeles County Law Library, University of California-Berkeley Law, University of Michigan Law Library, Universidade de São Paulo, University of London); 249121104 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 958960365 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

INSTITUIÇOENS  
DE  
**DIREITO CAMBIAL**  
**PORTUGUEZ,**

com referencias

ÀS

**Leis, Ordenações, e Costumes**

DAS

PRINCIPAES PRAÇAS DA EUROPA

ACERCA

DE

**LETRAS DE CAMBIO.**

Por

**Jose Ferreira Borges.**

*"The introduction of Bills of Exchange was the greatest security  
" to Merchants, both as to their persons and effects, and consequent-  
" ly the greatest encouragement to Commerce, and the greatest  
" blow to despotism, of any thing that ever was invented."*

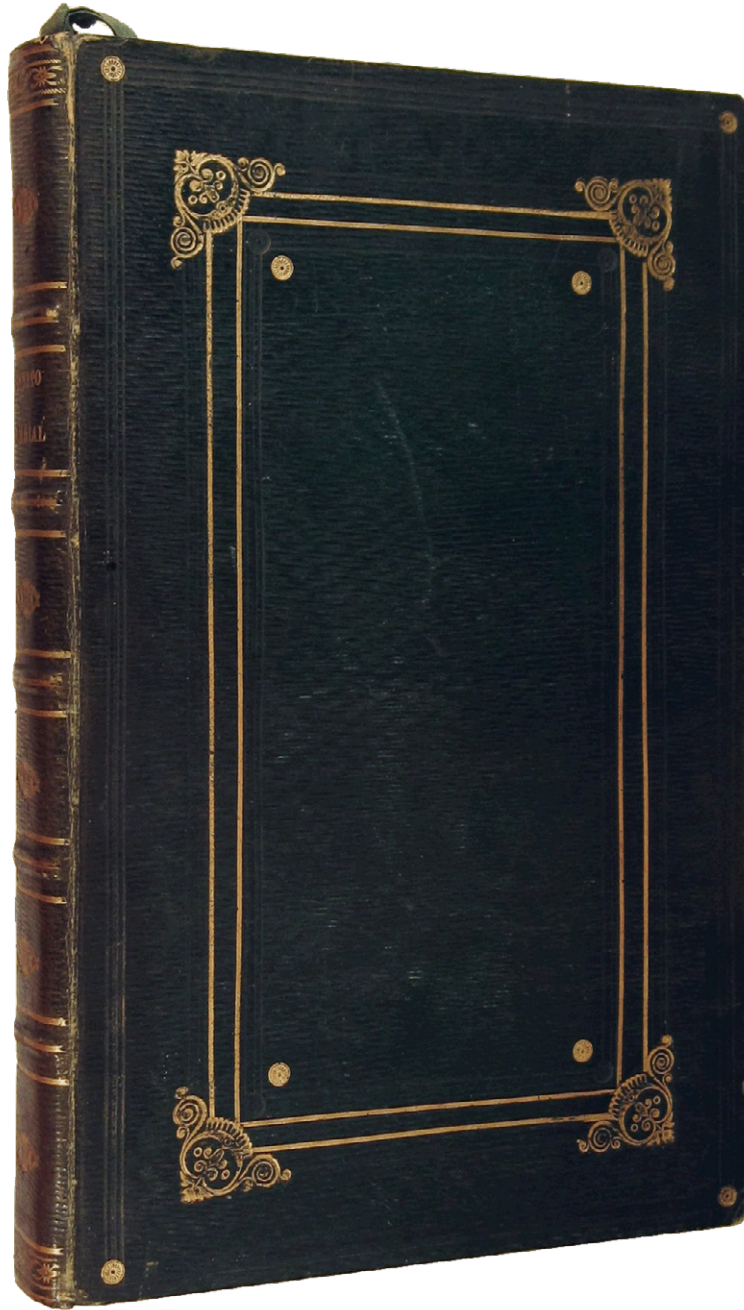
HARRIS on Coins P. 1. p. 108.

LONDRES.

NA IMPRENSA DE M. CALERO,  
N. 17 FREDERICK PLACE, GOSWELL ROAD.

1825.





*Item 152*



*Laments the Low Price of Henequen; Calls for Establishment of a Bank*

**153. CANTON, R[udolfo] G.** *Proyecto sobre la formacion de una sociedad y banco agricola. Varias relaciones relativa al Henequen.* Merida: Imprenta de la Libreria Meridana de Canton, 1876. 8°, original beige printed wrappers (nicked at edges). In good to very good condition. Inscribed by author on title. to Sr. Steph. Salisbury Jr., dated 1877. 28 pp.

\$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Canton (a publisher as well as an author, judging from the imprint) deplores the current drop in the price of henequen and the scarcity of coinage in the Yucatán. His urges that landowners form an association to promote their interests and establish a bank to improve the flow of capital. In the section dealing with henequen in particular (pp. 17-24), Canton notes that the producers of the Yucatán have long been at the mercy of New York to sell their product, and gives details of prices and tariffs for trade with New York and the United States.

Henequen is a variety of agave similar to sisal, used for twine and cordage. Yucatan produces a large portion of the world's henequen. From colonial times until well into the twentieth century, henequen was raised on large plantations owned by a few land owners.

\* Not in Palau. OCLC: 23852190 (University of Texas at Austin). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Images on Portuguese Bank Notes*

**\*154. CARVALHO, José Alberto Seabra, Liseta Rodrigues Miranda, and Stella Afonso Pereira.** *Arte e imagem nas notas do Banco de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Banco de Portugal, 1996. Large 4° (25.6 x 21.5 cm.), publisher's illustrated boards. As new. 183 pp., profusely and well illustrated, about half in color. ISBN: 972-9479-26-7.

\$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The work gives a general history of money, then discusses kinds of money used in Portugal, with color photographs of machines used to fabricate money. A section on the artists who collaborated on designs for new bank notes beginning in the early 1820s (pp. 49-108) includes a biography of the noted painter Domingos António de Sequeira (pp. 62-71), with color reproductions of many different examples of his works. Also of interest is the study and practice of engravings by Francisco de Borja Freire, who designed official stamps and medallions for use in nineteenth century Portugal (pp. 72-76). Among the other biographies of artists from the early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries are of Manuel Luis Rodrigues Viana, Domingos José da Silva, António José Quinto, Romão Eloy de Almeida, Gregório Francisco de Queirós, and Augusto Fernando Gérard.

The final section concerns the iconography of Portuguese bank notes. Mythological and allegorical figures feature prominently: for example, the dog Alciato (pp. 113-114); Fidelity is also represented by the image of a dog (pp. 115-116). Symbolic figures of Lisbon also occur, such as the corvo lisboeta (the raven[s] of Lisbon), and Lísia, the allegorical personification of the city of Lisbon (pp. 126-127). The appendix includes two graphs dating activity from 1822-1846. On facing pages are the issuance of gold and silver by the Bank of Portugal and the issuance of bank notes and ordens de cobre by the Bank of Portugal.

1226. 1074 5- 1219.

## JUSTIFICACION

### DEL DECRETO SUPREMO, QUE REBAXÓ LOS REDITOS DE CENSOS Y CAPELLANIAS.

*Ea enim, quæ communiter omnibus, prosunt, iis, quæ specialiter quibusdam utilia sunt, præponimus. Authent. de restit. et ea que parit.*

✦ — — — ✦

„Considerando atentamente las utilidades que  
„resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los  
„reditos, dice el Genovesi (\*), nos con-  
„venceremos de que esta operacion egecutada  
„sin respeto alguno al interés privado, es la  
„mas sensata." En efecto, él demuestra la jus-  
ticia y conveniencia con razones tan solidas, que  
lo que era problematico en tiempo de Lock, es  
hoy una verdad para los economistas y los que no  
lo son. A sus principios y reflexiones politicas se  
puede agregar otras deducidas de la Historia sa-  
grada y profana. Con la luz de esta, vemos en  
las Republicas de Grecia y Roma subir ó baxar  
los intereses del dinero, segun las varias circuns-  
tancias en que se hallaban: vemos frecuentes  
quejas, tumultos y guerras intestinas, con que el  
Pueblo escaso de fundos y estos recargados, ago-  
viado de deudas y tiranizado con usuras, pensó  
librarse de acreedores inhumanos; de allí los pro-  
yectos de comunidad de bienes, LL. agrarias

(\*) Lecciones de Comercio part. 2.º cap. 13.

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

155. [CHILE]. *Justificacion del Decreto Supremo, que rebaxó los reditos de censos y capellanias ....* [after 3-line Latin quote, text begins:] *Considerando atentamente las utilidades que resultan á los Pueblos de la rebaxa de los reditos ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de Gobierno, includes a decree dated 3 February 1819. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Printed on pale blue paper. In good to very good condition. 16 pp. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In November 1818, Supreme Director Bernardo O'Higgins declared that because the expenses of the war had weighed heavily on landowners, landowners would only be required to pay 3% interest (not 5%) on borrowed money. The decree is quoted in full here (pp. 3-4). The loans were mostly from ecclesiastical funds, and the anonymous author of this pamphlet recounts the Church's objections to this reduction in interest. He ends by speculating what will happen to the Church and its representatives in Chile once the war is over.

\* Briseño I, 181. OCLC: 82068307 (John Carter Brown Library); 24270993 (University of Texas at Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Banco de Portugal's Monopoly Privileges*

156. CORDEIRO [de Sousa], Luciano [Baptista]. *Dos Bancos portugueses. A questão do privilegio do Banco de Portugal*. Lisbon: Pacheco & Carmo, 1873. 8°, contemporary navy quarter morocco over marbled boards (edges worn), smooth spine with gilt author, title, and bands (rubbed). Slight browning. In good condition. 269 pp., (1 l. advt.), many tables in text. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discussion of whether the Bank of Portugal's monopoly privileges should be extended.

\* Innocência XIII, 322-7. NUC: MH. OCLC: 82730372 (no locations given). Not located in Porbase, which lists other works by the author. Jisc locates a copy at London School of Economics. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Devaluation vs. Rising Prices*

**157. CORUCHE, Visconde de [Caetano da Silva Luz].** *Questão monetária a quebra da moeda e a subida dos preços.* Lisbon: Companhia Geral Typographica e Editora, 1892. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (minor wear at spine). Half-title lightly browned. Overall in very good to fine condition. Author's three-line inscription to Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa [?] at head of title page. Early inscription at top of front wrapper ("Moeda"). 31, (1) pp., with a table on final unnumbered page.

\$120.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this examination of the relationship between devaluation of the currency and rising prices.

Caetano da Silva Luz (1842-1904) was elevated to the rank of *visconde* for his assistance in improving agriculture in Portugal. Among other things, he initiated the first agricultural conferences in Portugal. Most of his publications dealt with agriculture.

\* On the author, see *Grande enciclopédia* VII, 829. OCLC: 6548127 (University of Kansas). Not located in Porbase, which lists other works on economics and finance by this author. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Coinage in Portugal and Its Colonies,  
With Conversion to European Currency*

**\*158. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Diccionario universal das moedas assim metallicas, como ficticias, imaginarias, ou de conta; e das de fructos, conchas, & c. que se conhecem na Europa, Asia, Africa, e America ... recopilado por \*\*\*.* Lisbon: Na Off. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1793. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear), smooth spine gilt with crimson leather lettering piece (about half of it missing), text-block edges sprinkled red. Tables in text. Small worm trace in lower inner margins of final 17 leaves; continuing into rear endleaves, just touching a few letters of text but never affecting legibility. In good condition. Old ink signature on title page. (1 l.), 375, (1) pp.

\$400.00

FIRST EDITION, published as the second part of *Tratado das partidas dobradas* (Lisbon, 1792). It begins with a long essay on the money of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, and on other materials used as money, such as shells or fruits. Pages 117-280 comprise the actual dictionary, an alphabetical listing of coins currently in use and imaginary money; for each is given the place where it is used, and its approximate value in Portuguese *réis*. In this section, under the heading *moedas de Portugal*, are lists of the various coins used in each Portuguese colony, including Angola, Mozambique, Goa and Brazil (pp. 187-209). Following the dictionary are tables for conversion of European currencies, plus weights used for commodities such as diamonds and precious stones, gold, charcoal, lime and salt. The final section deals with conversion of weights to the system used in Paris and Lisbon.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 15655.1. Innocência II, 138. JFB (1994) D219. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 5. NUC: NjP, RPJCB. Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Central da Marinha.

*Gold and Silver Currency Conversion Table*

**159. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Reduccion de doblones á moneda de plata corriente.* N.p.: N.pr., ca. 1840-1860. Oblong folio (20.5 x 29.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Small woodcut ornament at end. Light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("72"). Broadside. \$400.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A six-column currency conversion chart from dubloons to silver coinage (*escudos* and *reales*). Dubloons had been in circulation since the sixteenth century. Queen Isabella II of Spain (r. 1833-1904) favored the *real*, and the last Spanish dubloons—weighing 8.3771 grams rather than 6.77 grams—were minted in 1849. Mexico, Peru, and Nueva Granada continued to mint dubloons after they had achieved independence.

\* Briseño III, 354 (no. 2233). Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*The Complexities of Foreign Exchange*

**160. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Tabla para reducir el peso y lei de las barras de plata.* Valparaíso: Imprenta del Mercurio, 1845. Large folio (42 x 55.5 cm.), disbound. Main text is table in 27 columns. Light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink (top trimmed). Broadside. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A table, with instructions, for converting bars of silver of various weights (*marcos, onzas, octavos, partes de 576*). Also included are brief notes on the conversion of gold to silver. As in most trading nations during the nineteenth century, Chilean merchants routinely had to deal with a wide variety of foreign currency in gold and silver.

Beginning in 1817, the Chilean government issued gold and silver coins. The first Chilean paper money was issued in the 1840s by the treasury of the province of Valdivia; various banks issued paper money in the 1870s. The government began to issue paper money convertible to silver or gold only in 1881.

\* Briseño I, 326. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



*Converting Coins from Europe, Russia, Turkey*

**161. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Tableau de la valeur des monnaies des principaux états du monde.* Paris: Chez Saintin, 1817. 4°, modern plain wrappers, in navy blue morocco folding case with moiré sides and raised bands in six compartments. Two small marginal repairs, without loss; slight soiling. In good to very good condition. 15 pp., 16 engraved plates of coins on 8 leaves. Lacks the [plate?] “Tableau de la valeur des monnaies des principaux états du monde” present in the Harvard copy.

\$250.00

Tables translating coinage to *francs* and *centimes* for France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Milan, Venice, Parma, Naples, Sicily, Rome, Tuscany, the Piedmont, Genoa, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Prussia, Hamburg, Denmark, England, the United States, Sweden, Russia, and Turkey.

At the left of each section are keys to illustrations of coinage on the sixteen plates, which include Russian and Turkish coins.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 21852.47. NUC: MH.

*If It's Thursday, These Must Be Ducats*

**162. [EXCHANGE RATES].** *Tratado geral da redução dos dinheiros de cambio de todas as praças da Europa, com a Praça de Lisboa; trata-se neste primeiro elemento do commercio, do diverso valor dos dinheiros de cambio de cada Praça em particular como também daquellas, que indirectamente negoção em cambios com a Praça de Lisboa; e do pezo, e medida das mesmas Praças, que correspondem ao pezo, e medida da Praça de Lisboa. Tratado unico, e muito util ao commercio, ordenado por \*\*\*.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1790. 4°, late twentieth-century brick-red Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments; short title in gilt letter in second compartment from head, place and date gilt at foot, marbled endleaves. Uncut. A few small, light stains. In very good condition. 101 pp.

\$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A reminder of the days before the European Union and online currency conversion: over a hundred pages of rates of exchange between Portugal and various European cities and countries, including cities in Italy, France, Spain, The Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Constantinople is also included.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 14194.25. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 5. Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. NUC: MH-BA, ICN, with same collation. OCLC: 221365434 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 221087297 (National Library of Australia, British Library); 64385204 (Newberry Library, St. John's University); 65345363 (digitized from the Kress copy). Not located in Porbase. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy and a multitude of digital copies.

*Borrowing Money for Sugar Mills in the British West Indies*

**163. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III].** *Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Decimo Tertio. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768* .... London: Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1773. Folio (31.5 x 19 cm.), modern green cloth. Large woodcut royal arms of Great Britain on title page supported by lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Final blank leaf has some soiling on verso and repair to corner (4.5 x 4 cm.). In good to very good condition. Pictorial bookplate of Aaron J. Matalon. (6 ll., paginated [297]-306, final leaf blank). \$100.00

To encourage foreigners and aliens to extend loans to those in the British West Indies who need money for building "Sugar Works and other necessary Buildings," lenders are now allowed to hold mortgages upon freehold estates and can take to court anyone who defaults on a loan.

*Exchange Rates Worldwide*

**164. GUERRA, Izidoro Gomes da.** *Tratado de cambios, contendo 1º Noções geraes sobre os cambios, sua origem, e commercio. 2º As cinco classes de arbitrios de cambio ... e algumas formulas geraes que poderão ser muito uteis na pratica. 3º Valores, e denominações das moedas de Azia, Africa, e America, tanto das possessões portuguezas, como das possessões que as diferentes nações dominão n'estes paizes, comparadas com as moedas portuguezas.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1837. 4º, contemporary tree sheep (scuffed, some wear, slight warping, front joint starting but still sound), smooth spine gilt with citron leather lettering piece, short title gilt, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Light soiling and dampstaining in upper margin. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (1 l.), 125, (1) pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *taboa* at the end (pp. 114-125) includes exchange rates for Delhi, Goa, Bombay, Malacca, Sumatra, Macau, Nagasaki, Siam, Persia, Tripoli, Cairo, Cabo Verde, Angola, S. Thomé e Príncipe, Mozambique, the United States, Mexico, Haiti, Brazil, Java, Manila and more. The beginning of the book is a detailed explanation of how to calculate exchange rates.

\* Innocência III, 236: without collation. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 29678965 (University of Florida, Northwestern University); 747285543 (digitized). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at Senate House Libraries-University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*Interest Is Wrong*

\*165. [INTEREST / USURY]. *Resposta de hum amigo a outro, que lhe pergunta: se o contrato entre nos chamado De Dinheiro a Ganho, de que o tal sugeito usa, será manchado de usura. Por hum Anonimo Portuguez.* 2 volumes. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1785. 8°, contemporary cat's-paw sheep (worn; head of spine of volume I and foot of spine of volume II defective; worm damage to crimson morocco label of volume I and slight damage to that of volume II, as well as to a raised band of volume II; some worm damage to covers, especially front cover of volume I near joint); spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, text-block edges marbled. Woodcut vignettes on title pages, woodcut headpiece and small factotum initials on pp. [3] of each volume. Small round wormhole in a few leaves of volume I, occasionally touching a letter of text, but without any loss of legibility. Internally very good to fine; overall in good to very good condition. (11 ll., [lacks the 12th l., sometimes an errata, or the table of contents, bound here at the end]), [3]-246 pp., (1 l., 1 blank l.); 218 pp., (1 l.). In some copies an errata leaf is bound at the end of volume I, and the unnumbered leaf with the table of contents, bound here at the end of volume I, is bound as the 12th preliminary leaf. 2 volumes. \$800.00

FIRST (and only?) EDITION. Argues against allowing interest to be charged. This was a hotly debated subject at the time. In 1784 Manoel de Santa Anna Braga published *Dissertação theologico-juridica sobre os juros do dinheiro*; replies to it included João Henriques de Sousa's *Discurso politico sobre o juro do dinheiro* (1786) and Manoel de Santa Anna's *Reflexões sobre as usuras do mutuo* (1787).

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 13069.17. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. NUC: MH-BA. OCLC: cites only the Kress copy, with all other references to reproductions from that copy; see 65333690; 21766875; 837977617; 215395384; 611645990; 964706799; 1006045005; 800199938. Not located in Porbase. Jisc cites only microfilm copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only digital copies.

*Proposal for a National Bank*

**166. LASTARRIA, José Victorino.** *Proyecto de Lei sobre creacion de un banco nacional, presentado al Congreso.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta del Progreso, dated 6 July 1850. Large 8°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page includes the scales of Justice and crossed torches. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript notation ("Nº 35") and foliation in ink ("29-36"). 15 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal by one of Chile's noted liberals for the establishment and operation of a national bank. Lastarria opens, aggressively, with, "La necesidad de un banco en Chile es sentida i confesada por todos, aun por los intereses egoistas que se han pronunciado contra la libertad de industria i contra la planteacion de instituciones de crédito."

José Victorino Lastarria Santander (Rancagua, 1817-Santiago, 1888) helped form the liberal Sociedad Literaria in 1842, which was suppressed after barely a year by conservative President Manuel Bulnes. When the government became even more repressive in 1848, Lastarria joined the Sociedad de la Igualdad, whose goal was to end the rule of Bulnes and overturn the Constitution of 1833. Sent into exile in Lima in 1850, Lastarria returned to participate in the Revolution of 1851 that failed to overturn Manuel Montt's election to the presidency, and had to flee back to Peru. By 1859, he was an important figure in the transition to liberal government and served several times as minister and ambassador. Lastarria's *Don Guillermo*, a political *roman à clef*, was the first novel written in Chile.

\* Briseño I, 279. OCLC: 55412776 and 55284131 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*No Free Trade!*

**167. MAGALHÃES, António da Silva Pereira de.** *O proteccionista e os livre-cambistas. Compilação de varios opusculos de ....* Porto: Typ. Industrial, 1871. 8°, contemporary quarter green morocco (spine slightly faded), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled. In fine condition. [iii]-xvi, 32, 51, 16, 40, 35, 21, (2), 13, 48, 152, 111 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION in book form of this collection of ten works arguing against free trade and in favor of protectionist legislation. The works originally appeared from 1853 to 1865 in various journals. Silva Pereira de Magalhães was a merchant of Porto who published numerous articles on trade.

\* Innocência VIII, 307; XX, 265; XXII, 359: does not list this volume, but cites four of the articles (II, IV, V and VII) published separately. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 504309727 (British Library). Porbase locates a copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and Universidade do Minho. Jisc adds a copy at Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase and another in SUDOC (location unclear).

**168. MAGALHÃES, [José Maria Vilhena] Barbosa de (1879-1959).** *O Processo do Banco Angola e Metrópole. Contra-minuta do Banco de Portugal Inocência Camacho Rodrigues e Dr. João da Mota Gomes Junior no agravo de injusta pronúncia de Francisco Augusto Ferreira Júnior pelo advogado ....* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1928. 4°, original pink printed wrappers. In very good condition. (1 l.), 229 pp., (1 l. errata).  
\$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This legal brief documents one of the most sensational crimes ever. Artur Virgílio Alves Reis was the perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrópole.

The notes were perfect, having been printed from the same plates and on the same paper as were used for the Bank of Portugal orders. Except for a telltale flaw in their numbering, they might never have been identified.

Before this flaw caused the scheme to be discovered, Alves Reis was attempting to purchase the Bank of Portugal. Had he succeeded, the crime might never have come to light. When it did, it had enormous repercussions on the economy and politics of Portugal. By the end of 1925 Reis had managed to introduce into the Portuguese economy escudo bank notes worth £1,007,963 at 1925 exchange rates: 0.88% of Portugal's nominal GDP at the time. The Portuguese currency was severely compromised and existing 500\$00 escudo bank notes had to be withdrawn.

When Reis's fraud became public knowledge in December 1925, it brought about a crisis of confidence in the Portuguese government. This crisis had a strong impact on the 28 May 1926 nationalist military coup against the *Primeira República* government of President Bernardino Machado, which brought the *República Autoritária* to power and led to the dictatorship of Prime Minister António de Oliveira Salazar from 1932 to 1968. (Salazar was briefly Finance Minister in 1926, but resigned; in 1928 he accepted the post again, but on condition that he be given a free hand. Once General António de Fragoso Carmona gave him the full financial control that he demanded, Salazar put Portuguese finances on a stable footing for the first time in the twentieth century.)

The Bank of Portugal sued Waterlow & Sons in the High Court in London. In one of the most complex trials in English legal history, the case was finally settled in the House of Lords on 28 April 1932 in favour of the Banco de Portugal, which was awarded £610,392 in damages. Waterlow & Sons' business never completely recovered; it was finally acquired by another firm in 1961.

\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.



*Documents the Sensational Alves Reis Case*

**169. MAGALHÃES, [José Maria Vilhena] Barbosa de (1879-1959).** *O Processo do Banco Angola e Metrópole. Contra-minutas do Banco de Portugal nos recursos interpostos por Artur Virgílio Alves Reis, Francisco Augusto Ferreira Junior e D. Maria Luisa Alves Reis do acordão da Relação de Lisboa que julgou os agravos de injusta pronuncia.* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1929. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (spine faded). Uncut. In very good condition. 116 pp. \$100.00

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*Financial and Customs Regulations for Mozambique*

**170. [MOÇAMBIQUE].** Group of 6 works on Mozambique, including customs regulations, statutes for the *Companhia da Zambesia*, taxes and banking. 6 works in 1 volume. Lourenço Marques and Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional and two other printers, 1895-1904. 8°, contemporary red quarter calf, smooth spine with black morocco label ("Diversos regulamentos"), gilt fillets. Some browning. In good condition.

6 works in 1 volume. \$350.00

Further information on these works is available upon request.

**Reorganização das alfandegas** pessoal e serviços do círculo aduaneiro da costa oriental de África. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional, 1902.

**Estatutos da Companhia da Zambesia**, aprovados por decreto de 6 de setembro de 1894 ... e decretos da concessão. Lisbon: Typ. da Companhia Nacional Editora, 1895.

**Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar, Direcção Geral do Ultramar.** Decreto de 22 de Junho de 1898 regulando o pagamento da contribuição industrial pelos funcionarios publicos do Ultramar. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1899.

**Ministerio da Marinha e Ultramar, Direcção Geral do Ultramar, 2ª Repartição.** Regimen bancario ultramarino (Carta de Lei de 27 de abril de 1901\_ e contrato de 30 de Novembro de 1901 com o Banco Nacional Ultramarino. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1902.

**Regulamento geral da Administração da Fazenda** da sua fiscalização superior e da contabilidade publica nas provincias ultramarinas de 3 de outubro de 1901 .... Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1901.

**FONSECA, Marino Andrade da.** Manual de legislação aduaneira da Provincia de Moçambique, contendo todas as tabellas dos impostos directos e indirectos, cobrados pelas alfandegas, e as alterações pautas até setembro de 1904, por .... Lourenço Marques: Typographia d'O Portuguez, 1904.

*Prosecuting the Wife of Alves Reis*

**171. OSORIO, Antonio Horta.** *O Caso do Angola e Metropole. Uma Calunnia Desfeita. Contra-minuta de recurso no agravo de fiança interposto por D. Maria Luiza Jacobetty Alves Reis.* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1926. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (some fading and minor soiling). Uncut. In very good condition. Small rectangular printed ticket of Livraria Arcadia, 66, C. do Combro, 68, Lisboa, in upper outer corner of inside front wrapper. 38 pp., (1 l. blank). \$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION[?]. This legal brief by a lawyer for the Banco de Portugal refutes defenses made on behalf of D. Maria Luiza Jacobetty Alves Reis, wife of Artur Virgilio Alves Reis. Alves Reis was the perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to

take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrópole.

The notes were perfect, having been printed from the same plates and on the same paper as were used for the Bank of Portugal orders. Except for a telltale flaw in their numbering, they might never have been identified.

Before this flaw caused the scheme to be discovered, Alves Reis was attempting to purchase the Bank of Portugal. Had he succeeded, the crime might never have come to light. When it did, it had enormous repercussions on the economy and politics of Portugal. By the end of 1925 Reis had managed to introduce into the Portuguese economy escudo bank notes worth £1,007,963 at 1925 exchange rates: 0.88% of Portugal's nominal GDP at the time. The Portuguese currency was severely compromised and existing 500\$00 escudo bank notes had to be withdrawn.

When Reis's fraud became public knowledge in December 1925, it brought about a crisis of confidence in the Portuguese government. This crisis had a strong impact on the 28 May 1926 nationalist military coup against the *Primeira República* government of President Bernardino Machado, which brought the *República Autoritária* to power and led to the dictatorship of Prime Minister António de Oliveira Salazar from 1932 to 1968. (Salazar was briefly Finance Minister in 1926, but resigned; in 1928 he accepted the post again, but on condition that he be given a free hand. Once General António de Fragoso Carmona gave him the full financial control that he demanded, Salazar put Portuguese finances on a stable footing for the first time in the twentieth century.)

The Bank of Portugal sued Waterlow & Sons in the High Court in London. In one of the most complex trials in English legal history, the case was finally settled in the House of Lords on 28 April 1932 in favour of the Banco de Portugal, which was awarded £610,392 in damages. Waterlow & Sons' business never completely recovered; it was finally acquired by another firm in 1961.

\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. OCLC: 38801351 (Hoover Institution, Northwestern University, University of Wisconsin-Madison). Porbase locates ten copies: nine in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Universidade Católica João Paulo II (Lisboa). Not located in Jisc, which lists a two related documents by the same author, both at Oxford University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

*Legal Brief by Lawyer of Banco de Portugal Against Alves Reis*

**172. OSORIO, Antonio Horta.** *O Caso do Angola Banco e Metropole. Alves Reis e Marang, Relatorio sobre as cartas de Alves Reis apreendidas a Carlos Chaves.* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1927. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (very minor fading and soiling; slight fraying to spine near foot). In very good condition. Small rectangular printed ticket of Livraria Arcadia, 66, C. do Combro, 68, Lisboa in upper outer corner of inside front wrapper. Number "3" circled, in ink, in upper margin of front wrapper. 103, xxxi pp. Appears to lack two folding leaves.

\$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This legal brief by a lawyer for the Banco de Portugal refutes defenses made on behalf of Artur Virgilio Alves Reis and attempts to shed

additional light on Alves Reis's crimes. Alves Reis was the perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrópole.

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#### *Prosecuting the Wife of Alves Reis*

**173. OSORIO, Antonio Horta.** *O Caso do Angola Banco e Metropole. Querendo fugir ao castigo. Contra-minuta d'agravo o Supremo Tribunal de Justiça do accordão da Relação que manteve o quantitativo da fiança arbitrada á mulher de Alves Reis.* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1927. Large 8°, original printed wrappers (very minor fading and soiling). Uncut. In very good to fine condition. 24 pp. \$60.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This legal brief by a lawyer for the Banco de Portugal refutes defenses made on behalf of D. Maria Luiza Jacobetty Alves Reis, wife of Artur

Virgílio Alves Reis. Alves Reis was the perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. OCLC: 689957441 (Hoover Institution, Harvard College Library, Rennes2-BU Centrale); 491258782 (without location). Porbase locates nine copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a copy at SUDOC and those cited by Porbase.

### *Prosecuting Alves Reis's Conspirators*

**174. OSORIO, Antonio Horta.** *O Caso do Angola Banco e Metropole. Historia do Crime, Reposta aos agravos dos arguidos: José Bandeira, Antonio Bandeira, Adriano Silva, Justino de Moura Coutinho, Avelino Teixeira.* Lisbon: Estamparia do Banco de Portugal, 1928. Very large 4° (28.5 x 22.7 cm.), original printed wrappers (minor soiling; head and foot of spine defective; corners frayed). Uncut and partially unopened. In good to very good condition, (1 l.), viii, 479 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. This legal brief by a lawyer for the Banco de Portugal refutes defenses made on behalf of José Bandeira, António Bandeira, Adriano Silva, Justino de Moura Coutinho, and Avelino Teixeira, co-conspirators with Artur Virgílio Alves Reis. Alves Reis was the perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrópole.

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When Reis's fraud became public knowledge in December 1925, it brought about a crisis of confidence in the Portuguese government. This crisis had a strong impact on the 28 May 1926 nationalist military coup against the *Primeira República* government of President Bernardino Machado, which brought the *República Autoritária* to power and led to the dictatorship of Prime Minister António de Oliveira Salazar from 1932 to 1968. (Salazar was briefly Finance Minister in 1926, but resigned; in 1928 he accepted the post again, but on condition that he be given a free hand. Once General António de Fragoso Carmona gave him the full financial control that he demanded, Salazar put Portuguese finances on a stable footing for the first time in the twentieth century.)

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\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. OCLC: 902443560 (Universiteit Leiden, Universiteit Utrecht); 403684649 (Harvard College Library). Porbase locates four copies, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Centro Cultural of the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (Paris), Universidade Católica João Paulo II, and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Melvyl. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Includes Section on Foreign Exchange*

**\*175. PIAMONTE, Monte Real [pseudonym?].** *Guia de contadores e invençam nova de contas, pela qual cada hum com só conhecer os numeros, poderá fazer qualquer genero de contas facilmente sem ajuda de tinta, & penna. Composto por Monte Real Piamonte. Acrescentado novamente a redução de todas as moedas, pezos, & medidas Estrangeiras, às deste Reyno. E huma Taboada, com as quatro especies de Contas, & suas provas, & acrescentado nesta ultima impressão.* Coimbra: Na Offic. de Jozè Antunes da Sylva, Impres. da Univ., 1734. 12°, contemporary vellum (worn and soiled, but still sound). Small typographical vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Mathematical tables and notation. Relatively light staining to upper quarter of title page, diminishing in next three leaves. A good to very good copy of a book that is rare in all editions, and very difficult to obtain complete and in decent condition. Old (contemporary?) doodling on front free endleaf recto and verso and rear free endleaf verso. [108 ll.]. A-I<sup>12</sup>.

\$400.00

Rare work on arithmetic, mathematics, foreign exchange, exchange rates, and weights and measures, replete with mathematical tables and notations.

\* This edition not in Innocêncio, who mentions only two versions of an edition of Évora 1683; see III, 168 and 441. This edition not in Kress; see *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 1 and Goldsmiths'-Kress 2530.3-0 suppl. for the Évora 1683 edition. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites a Spanish edition of Seville 1669 (no location given), and Portuguese editions of Évora 1683 (on microform at 10 locations), and Lisbon 1698 (at St. Johns University, Queens, New York, and University of California-Los Angeles). Jisc cites only the Évora 1683 copy at the University of London. KVK cites a Spanish Edition of Alcalá 1613 at the Austrian Nacional Library, and (via Porbase) Portuguese editions of Évora 1683, Coimbra 1721, and an eighteenth-century edition without date, place of printing or publisher, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, as well as the present edition (without collation), at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Lisboa, and also (via the online catalogue of the Biblioteca Nacional de España) another copy of the Coimbra 1721 edition. The online CCPBE cites only a single copy of the Lisbon 1698 edition at the Biblioteca Pública Episcopal del Seminari de Barcelona.

*Lei de 23 de Setembro de 1503*

**Leysobre o pam que se se vê  
de fiado. E sobre o que  
se empresta a pagar  
em pam.**



**Dom Joam per graça**

de deos. Rey de Portugal: e dos Algarues daquem e dale mar em Africa. Senhor de Guine: e da conquista nauegaçam: e comergio de Ethiopia Arabia: Persia e da India. Faço saber aos que esta minha ley virem: que pela ordenaçam do quarto liuro titulo corenta e tres he prouido que posto que alguas pessoas vendam pam fiado por quaesquer preços: que sem embargo dos preços nomeados no contracto os compradores não sejam theudos se não ao preço que o dito pam valer comuñmente a dinheyro contado na mayor valia des do tempo da venda atee o tempo da paga: com tanto que não exceda o preço do contracto. E porq fuy ora enformado que muytas pessoas vendem pam fiado pera que lho paguem a mayor valia que valer no lugar ou comarca onde o vendem: sem lhe poerem tempo certo a que o ajam de pagar: e outros lhe poem termo de huñ anno: ou may tempo a que lho paguem. E assi alguis empresta pam sem lhe poerem tempo certo: ou o poem de certos annos: e os vendedores ou pessoas que assi emprestam o pam: não o pedem a seus devedores: nem o preço delle: esperando que venha alguñ anno em que o pam tenha grande valia: de que os devedores (por serem pessoas q fazem os taes contractos com necessidade) recebem muyta perda pagando may do q he

## 1539: Bread as Collateral

**176. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João III, King of Portugal 1521-1557].** *Ley sobre o pam que se vende fiado. E sobre o que se empresta a pagar em pam.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Em casa de Germão Galharde empremidor, 1539. Folio (27 x 18.5 cm.), disbound, laid into later marbled wrappers. Caption title, seven-line woodcut initial, round gothic type. In very good condition. Old but later ink inscription, "Lei de 25 de Fevereiro de 1539," at top of recto of first leaf. Contemporary (authentication?) ink signature, "Alvarez," below colophon on recto of second leaf. (2 ll.) \$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION. This law regulates loans made against a given amount of bread where the term of the loan is unspecified. It was meant to deter those who made such loans and then called for payment once the price of bread had risen substantially.

\* King Manuel 355. Anselmo 619: citing two copies in the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and one at Harvard (Palha 275). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *Catálogo dos impressos de tipografia portuguesa do século XVI*, 715. Not in Adams. Not in Thomas, *Pre-1601 Portuguese STC*. Not in Lisbon, Academia das Ciências, *Livros quinhentistas portugueses*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 503861488 (British Library); 78278575 (Harvard University); 922083648 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); also the 1562 edition in a microform copy (81343074). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at the Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra. Jisc repeats British Library only. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only copies cited by Porbase.

## Alves Reis's Defense

**177. REIS, Artur Virgílio Alves.** *"O Angola e Metropole" Dossier Secreto, fragmentos preciosos para a história da Política, da Finança e da Magistratura Portuguesa, coligidos por Artur Virgílio Alves Reis.* Lisbon: Artur Virgílio Alves Reis, [1927?]. Folio (27.3 x 19.8 cm.), plain brown paper wrappers (somewhat frayed). Half-tone illustrations. Uncut. Light foxing and soiling to title page. In good to very good condition. 160 pp. \$75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Defense by Artur Virgílio Alves Reis, perpetrator of one of the most sensational financial crimes in all history, often called the "Portuguese Bank Note Crisis".

Alves Reis did *not* produce counterfeit bank notes. Instead, he forged documents in 1925 that were purportedly from the Bank of Portugal to the London firm Waterlow and Sons, which produced Portugal's paper currency. The documents authorized the printing of 300 million *escudos* (then equal to over \$15,000,000) in 500\$00 escudo notes—the largest denomination then in circulation. The documents also authorized Alves Reis to take delivery of all the notes, and called for secrecy on the part of Waterlow and Sons. Alves used the funds to finance his failing Banco de Angola e Metrôpole.

The notes were perfect, having been printed from the same plates and on the same paper as were used for the Bank of Portugal orders. Except for a telltale flaw in their numbering, they might never have been identified.

Before this flaw caused the scheme to be discovered, Alves Reis was attempting to purchase the Bank of Portugal. Had he succeeded, the crime might never have come to light. When it did, it had enormous repercussions on the economy and politics of Portugal.

By the end of 1925 Reis had managed to introduce into the Portuguese economy escudo bank notes worth £1,007,963 at 1925 exchange rates: 0.88% of Portugal's nominal GDP at the time. The Portuguese currency was severely compromised and existing 500\$00 escudo bank notes had to be withdrawn.

When Reis's fraud became public knowledge in December 1925, it brought about a crisis of confidence in the Portuguese government. This crisis had a strong impact on the 28 May 1926 nationalist military coup against the *Primeira República* government of President Bernardino Machado, which brought the *República Autoritária* to power and led to the dictatorship of Prime Minister António de Oliveira Salazar from 1932 to 1968. (Salazar was briefly Finance Minister in 1926, but resigned; in 1928 he accepted the post again, but on condition that he be given a free hand. Once General António de Fragoso Carmona gave him the full financial control that he demanded, Salazar put Portuguese finances on a stable footing for the first time in the twentieth century.)

The Bank of Portugal sued Waterlow & Sons in the High Court in London. In one of the most complex trials in English legal history, the case was finally settled in the House of Lords on 28 April 1932 in favour of the Banco de Portugal, which was awarded £610,392 in damages. Waterlow & Sons' business never completely recovered; it was finally acquired by another firm in 1961.

\* See Murray Teigh Bloom, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*; Andrew Bull, "Alves Reis and the Portuguese Bank Note Scandal of 1925" in *The British Historical Society*, No. 24: pp 22-57 (1997); C. Kisch, *The Portuguese Bank Note Case*. OCLC: 26010865 (Stanford University, University of Florida, Harvard College Library); 959087276 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates 5 copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a single copy, at the London School of Economics. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in Orbis. Not located in Melvyl, which cites a single copy of another work by the author at UCLA.

### Why We Went Bankrupt

**178. [RIESENBERGER, Henrique].** *Relatorio analytico da questão da fallencia, que a Henrique Riesenberger como socio da Casa Commercial, conhecida em tempo pela firma = Azevedo & C<sup>a</sup> = movem os curadores fiscaes daquella massa, e exposição da sua injustiça, e monstruosidade juridica á consideração publica, e particularmente á censura dos Negociantes illustrados, imparciaes, e probos das diferentes Praças do commercio*. Porto: Na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1836. 8°, disbound with traces of wrappers. Caption title. The half-title reads, "Relatorio analytico de fallencia da casa commercial Azevedo & C.<sup>a</sup>." In good to very good condition. Final leaf blank verso has seven-line old ink manuscript inscription, apparently a list of names and titles. (1 l.), 33 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Explanation by one of the members of Azevedo & C.<sup>a</sup> in Porto of the firm's bankruptcy, which the government had penalized. The firm appears to have been engaged in overseas maritime commerce. There are several references to ships which were seized. On p. 14 is a reference to wine being held in Rio de Janeiro.

\* Goldsmith-Kress 29538.32. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*, pp. 18-19: calling for only 15 pp. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: locates digitized copies with 15 pp.: 611262217, 17399151, 940254812, 964782051 and 65253651; also 1065934700 (no collation); 1096935070 (no collation: online resource and book); 1035326880 (15 pp., book, no location given); 1135594718 (Microform, 15 pp.). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and calls for [2], 38 pp. [in error for 33?].

*Exchange Rates in Catalunya*

**179. RODRIGUEZ, Lorenzo.** *Nueva reduccion, y correspondencia que tiene la Moneda de Oro en Cataluña con la de Castilla, y esta con la de Cataluña, arreglada à el aumento, que S. Mag. se ha servido darla por Real Pragmatica de 27 de Julio de 1779 ... Nuevamente aumentada ....* Gerona: En la Imprenta de Antonio Oliva, ca. 1779. 8°, contemporary wrappers (soiled). Wood-cut tailpieces. Text consists mostly of tables with numbers in columns. Some foxing. In very good condition. 88 p. \$500.00

Rare guide to exchange rates for a variety of coins in Cataluña and Castile.

\* Goldsmiths' -Kress no. 15655.1. Not in Palau; cf. 273108 for an undated Barcelona edition of the same work. Not in Aguilar Piñal; cf. VII, 1162, printed in Barcelona, (1779) by Antonio Oliva (who also printed this Gerona edition); also VII, 1161, Barcelona: Juan Francisco Piferrer, (1779); and VII, 1163, Barcelona: J. Roca y Gaspar, 1802. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 776609800 and 776609798 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España, same collation as ours). CCPBE locates two copies of the present edition, at the Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes de Barcelona / Reial Acadèmia de Ciències i Arts de Barcelona, and the Facultad de Teología de la Compañía de Jesús, Campus Universitario de la Cartuja, Granada. Jisc locates a copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de España. Melvyl locates a copy at Berkeley.

*Early Work on Portugal's Central Bank*

**180. ROMA, Carlos Morato.** *O Banco de Portugal por .... Artigos publicados no jornal A Imprensa.* Lisbon: Typographia da Imprensa, 1852. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (light soiling to rear wrapper). Small wood-engraving of a ledger and inkstand on title page. Very light browning. In very good to fine condition. 64 pp. \$350.00

First collected edition of a series of five articles on the Bank of Portugal. They are:

1. "Considerações estatísticas."
2. "Estado do capital do Banco—dividendos."
3. "O que faz a bem da riqueza nacional?"
4. "Considerações economicas sobre os capitaes."
5. "O que pode faxer o Banco a bem da riqueza nacional?"

The Banco de Portugal was established by royal charter on 19 November 1846, by a merger of the Banco de Lisboa and the Companhia de Confiança Nacional.

Carlos Morato Roma (1797-1862) was a member of the royal council, a deputy to the Côrtes several times, and director of the Contadora do Tribunal do Thesouro Publico (the accounting office of the public treasury). He wrote a number of works on public finances.

\* Not in Innocência; on the author, see II, 35 and IX, 42. OCLC: 60582324 (University of Kansas); 753248359 (without location). Not located in Porbase, which lists other works by this author. Jisc locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



# REFLEXÕES

## SOBRE AS USURAS DO MUTUO

Contra a Dissertação Theologico-Juridica ,  
e o Discurso Politico de hum Anonymo  
a respeito dos juros do dinheiro ,

*Que em huma Carta offerece a hum seu  
Amigo*

Fr. MANOEL DE SANTA ANNA,

*Ex-Leitor de Theologia , da Provincia de Santa  
Maria da Arrabida.*

Revindicaõ-se os Direitos Natural , Divino , e  
Ecclesiastico conforme a doutrina da Escri-  
tura , dos Santos Padres , e dos mais  
graves Theologos.

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*Quid verum atque decens curò , & rogo , & omnis  
in hoc sum. Horat. lib. 1. Epist. Epist. 1.*

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L I S B O A

Na Offic. Patr. de FRANCISCO LUIZ AMENO.

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M. DCC. LXXXVII.

*Com licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral  
sobre o Exame , e Censura dos Livros.*

*On Usury and Interest, by a Franciscan*

**181. SANTA ANNA, Manoel de, O.F.M.** *Reflexões sobre as usuras do mutuo contra a Dissertação Theologico-Juridica, e o Discurso Politico de hum anonymo a respeito dos juros do dinheiro, que em huma Carta offerece a hum seu amigo.* Lisbon: Na Offic. Patr. de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1787. 8°, contemporary cat's-paw sheep (slight wear to corners; very slight wear to head and foot of spine), spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged, marbled endleaves. Small woodcut vignette on title page, typographical headpiece on p. 3. Very small light to middling ink stain in lower margin of about half the book. In very good condition. Old (contemporary?) printed paper tag (1.4 x 4.2 cm.) of "Luiz Thomaz" on upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. 331, (1) pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this discourse on usury and interest. Manoel de Santa Anna, a Franciscan, wrote the work in response to Manoel de Santa Anna Braga's *Dissertação theologico-juridica*, 1784, and João Henriques de Sousa's *Discurso politico sobre o juro do dinheiro*, 1786 (the earliest work on the subject by a Brazilian).

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 13478.45. Innocência V, 358 (without collation); on the author, cf. VI, 178 and XVI, 305. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 4. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 787/1. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 822: mentions the work as a reply to Sousa. NUC: MH-BA, RPJCB. OCLC: 145432394 (British Library, John Carter Brown Library); 65335556 and 611659140 are digitized from the Kress Library copy; 535444033 is a microform. Porbase locates three copies: Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and locates two digital copies. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



PART V  
INSURANCE

- \*182. AMZALAK, Moses Bensabat. *O Tratado de seguros de Pedro de Santarém*. Lisbon: Editorial Império, Lda., 1958. Separata de *Anais de Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras*, II, xxvi, 1958. Large 8°, original printed wrappers. Moderate to light browning. In good condition. 148 pp., (2 ll.), 1 plate, printed on both sides, extensive footnotes. \$25.00

First and only separate edition.

*Shall We Set Up a Pharmacy in Coimbra?*

183. FERREIRA, Delphim Gomes. *Aos socios do Monte-pio Conimbricense. A questão da pharmacia*. [text begins:] *Foi presente á nossa associação uma proposta para ella adherir á fundação d'uma pharmacia cooperativa por conta de todas as instituições de soccorros mutuos existentes nesta cidade ....* (Coimbra?): dated January 21, 1893. Single sheet (51 x 35.5 cm.), printed on both sides, folded in quarters. Printed in three columns, front and back. Light browning. In very good condition. (1 l.) \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Address to the Monte-Pio Conimbricense, a charitable organization founded in 1851, on the pros and cons of setting up a pharmacy for the use of *instituições de soccorros mutuos* in Coimbra. The author was member number 598, 3rd grade.

\* Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da colecção portuguesa*. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

**184. LLOYD'S of London.** *Report of the Special Committee, Appointed on the 18th of May, 1824, by the Subscribers to Lloyd's, for the Purpose of Opposing an Application to Parliament, to Repeal the Restrictions Contained in the Act of 6th Geo. I. cap. 18. Presented at a General Meeting of the Subscribers, July 7, 1824; and Ordered to be Printed, and to be Taken into Consideration on the 28th of July, 1824.* London: W. Hughes, 1824. 8°, disbound. In very good, clean condition. (1 l.), 53 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION (?). Concerns a law passed at the instigation of the new Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company, which revoked Lloyd's nearly exclusive privilege of offering marine insurance. The Committee reports on the arguments it offered to Parliament on behalf of Lloyd's, and the amendments to protect Lloyd's interests that were introduced to the bill then under consideration. The appendix includes petitions to the Board of Trade and Parliament.

\* Not in Kress. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. A search of 46 online databases via KVK located only one copy, in the British Library.

*Insurance Regulations Concerning Lost Ships, Perishable Foods, Brokers*

**185. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816].** *Eu a Rainha. Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo-me representado Francisco Antonio da Cunha e Uzeda, Proprietario encartado do Officio de Corretor, e Provedor dos Seguros da Praça desta Cidade ....* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typographica, 1792. Folio (29 x 30 cm.), in later black-and-white machine-marbled wrappers (apparently previously disbound), text-block edges rouged (old). Eight-line woodcut initial. Very good condition. 6, 7 pp. \$200.00

In a royal decree of 11 August 1791 (the first 6 pp.), D. Maria accepts the resignation of the *Corretor e Provedor dos Seguros* (insurance broker) in Lisbon. His office, described as "of greatest importance, and utility to the public," is incorporated by this decree into the Royal Council for Commerce, Agriculture, Factories and Shipping, and regulations are set forth for the disposition of income, accounting methods, and so on. The second section of the work (or perhaps a separate work in its own right bibliographically, bound with the related decree), bears the caption title *Artigos que formão a Regulação da Casa dos Seguros da Praça de Lisboa, propostos, e approvados no restabelecimento da Casa em 1758, e autorizados pelo §. 3. do Alvará de 11 de Agosto de 1791, como parte do mesmo Alvará*, 7 pp. It contains the rules for the *Casa dos Seguros* (insurance company). These cover a broad range of subjects, e.g., who can purchase and sell insurance, when a policy becomes valid, when the insurers must pay for ships that have disappeared, and special conditions applicable to perishable foods, liquids, fish, tobacco, linen, etc.

\* The 7 pp. *Artigos* not in *Imprensa Nacional*, which mentions two 1791 printings of the Alvará on p. 229. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase.



Fol. 14

*Ne iudices contra iudicem, quia secundum  
quod iustum est iudicat. Ecclesiast. cap. 8. vers. 19.*



SIENDO COMUN PROPENCION del ingenio humano no rendir, ni querer ceder quando despues de acalorado en el certamen en una controversia, se halla revestido de la gala, vistosa del amor proprio, que es mas facil romperla, que defendarla. *Hoc enim morbi fere innatum est hominum ingenijs, ut cedere nesciant simul at que res in contentione vocata est; Cano de loc. l. 3. cap. 2.* No tendria que extrañar, que el que ha defendido los intereses de D. Fernando Rodriguez de Molina en la Escritura de riesgo, otorgada à favor de D. Pedro Forstall, padeciese del achaque, que transciende à todos; pero siempre será reparable que no pudiendose en esta Isla conseguir el menor fruto de escribir contra una Sentencia tan fundada, como lo que el Señor Juez de Indias dió à favor del referido D. Pedro, se impugnen por escrito sus justificados motivos con lo mismo, y aun menos de lo que se alegó en los autos contra el proloquio comun: *ne acta agamus veterum veteri proverbio, can. de loc. l. 6. cap. 8.* y quedándose la impugnacion à personas que la han hecho correr en el publico se busquen aprobaciones en los atenes de los que no son inteligentes: *qui supplet locum idiotæ quomodo dicet Amen super tuam benedictionem, quoniam quod dicas, nescit: 1. ad Corinth. cap. 14. v. 16.* Como quiera que sea semejante impugnacion no debe dexarse consentida como lo seria si guardásemos silencio, mayormente quando se ha reputado por ineluctable, quizá por estar llena de satisfacion propia, y irritacion agena: *Tibi soli tacebunt homines, & cum ætæros iriseris, à nullo confutaberis? Job cap. 11. v. 3.* Por esta causa me ha parecido justo exponer los motivos de la expresada determinacion para que à vista de su justificacion se conosca quan debilmente se impugnan, y quan segura es la justicia de D. Pedro Forstall;

**PRIMER MOTIVO.**  
QUE en la Escritura del Litigio se contienen muchas condiciones, y pactos, que manifestan haverse estipulado unicamente que D. Pedro Forstall havia de correr el riesgo maritimo desde la salida del Navio, hasta dar fondo en Caracas, y no más.

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A

EG



*Judge Explains Ruling on Cargo Insurance*

**186. VIZCAYNO DE LUESSADA, Antonio.** [Begins] *Siendo comun propencion del ingenio humano no rendir, ni querer cedèr quando despues de acalorado en el certamen en una controversia, se halla revestido de la gala, vistosa del amor proprio, que es mas facil romperla, que desnudarla....* [above the beginning of the text:] *Ne iudices contra iudicem, quia secundum quod iustum est iudicat. Ecletia. cap. 8 vers. 19.* N.p.: N.pr., n.d. (late eighteenth-century?). Folio (28.5 x 20.5 cm.), disbound. Large elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Clean and crisp. Printed on excellent quality paper. In very good condition. Bold signature in lower blank margin of p. 27 of Lizdo. Dn. Antonio Vizcayno de Luessada. 27 pp. \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? A judge explains at considerable length his reasons for ruling in favor of D. Pedro Forstall in a case having to do with insurance on a cargo bound for Caracas. No dates are given in the text, but judging from the printing and paper, the case was in the late eighteenth century or very early nineteenth century. Moreover, D. Pedro Forstall appears to have been Pedro Francisco Forstall Russell (Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1759-Santa Cruz de Tenerife, 1810), from an Irish Catholic merchant family which had settled in Tenerife. Others mentioned in the text appear to have been active in the late eighteenth century, such as Juan Cólogan (Juan Cólogan Valois, 1746-1799), from another Irish family removed to Tenerife.

\* Not in Palau. See Juan Carlos Cardell Cristellys, "D. Pedro Forstall Russel. Un comerciante de origen irlandés del Lugar de Santa Cruz de Tenerife en la Gesta del 25 de Julio de 1797," *El Día / La Prensa*, October 29, 2005. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched). Not located in CCPBE.



## PART VI

### PUBLIC FINANCE

*Substantial Sections on Bulnes's Battles with the  
Araucanian Indians and the Pincheira Brothers, and His Financial Program*

**187. [ALBERDI, Juan B.]** *Biografía del Jeneral Don Manuel Bulnes, Presidente de la Republica de Chile*. Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Chilena, 1846. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers (soiled). Small marginal stain on first few leaves. In very good condition. 84 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When this biography was written, General Manuel Bulnes Prieto (1799-1866) had just been unanimously reelected as president of Chile, a position he held from 1841 to 1851. The biography recounts his efforts during Chile's War of Independence (pp. 9-14), his campaign against the Araucanian Indians in 1820-1823 (pp. 15-21), his victory in 1832 over the Pincheira brothers, who had allied themselves with Indians (pp. 22-33), his defeat of Santa Cruz and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation in 1838-1839 (pp. 34-61), and his first years as president of Chile (pp. 62-84). President Bulnes encouraged educational, cultural, and industrial expansion. The University of Chile was founded in Santiago in 1842 and the settlement of Fuerte Bulnes was established in 1843, to enforce Chilean sovereignty over the Strait of Magellan (see pp. 70-71). The author of this work was particularly impressed by Bulnes's handling of Chilean finances (pp. 75-79). A half page at the end describes Bulnes's appearance: "hombre de alta estatura i considerable corpulencia. Su aire es noble i abierto ...."

\* Briseño I, 37: listing Alberdi as the author. Cordoba, *Bibliografía de Juan Bautista Alberdi* 273. OCLC: 2172159 (13 locations: calling for 84 pp., 2 ll.; nevertheless, some copies appear to be the same as ours, such as the Houghton Library, Widener Library, a master microform and networked resource at Harvard, British Library, and Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preußischer Kulturbesitz; others are said to have an additional 2 ll. at the end; ours appears complete, with the original wrappers); 752892742 (British Library); 253254613 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut; collation of 84 pp. only); 81317012 (no location given; with collation of 84 pp. only). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Jisc repeats a single copy at British Library only.

*Reform the Treasury!*

**188. ALMEIDA, Antonio José Pedroso de.** *Discurso breve sobre o estado da administração da Fazenda Publica, e meios de se conseguir a sua reforma, recitado na Comissão do Thesouro Publico, em sessão de 5 de dezembro de 1822*. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1822. 4°, contemporary plain dark-blue wrappers (minor insect nibbling to wrappers; spine worn), text-block edges sprinkled blue. Waterstains and foxing; occasional beginnings of mold. In less than good condition. 24 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal for reforming the Portuguese treasury's

procedures and accounting practices and for instituting various provisions of the liberal Constitution of 1822. Pedroso de Almeida first describes and criticizes the Pombaline system (instituted in 1761) for its disorganization and lack of accountability, then proposes various reforms, including an administrative reorganization and the introduction of double-entry bookkeeping. He closes (pp. 20-23) with seventeen specific recommendations for making 1823 a transitional year between the old and new systems.

Pedroso de Almeida (1795-1853) was born in Lisbon and served as Director da Secretaria do Tribunal de Contas. He later expanded the ideas presented here in his *Theoria da administração da Fazenda* (Lisbon, 1834).

\* Innocência I, 175. Kress *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 13.; cf. Kress S.6668 for the *Theoria da administração da Fazenda*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, "Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira". Not located in NUC. OCLC: 54617344 (Baker Library-Harvard Business School, Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### *Japanese Finances ca. 1868-1932*

**189. ANDRÉADÈS, Andreas Michael.** *Les finances de l'Empire japonais et leur évolution*. Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan, 1932. Les Questions du Temps Présent. 8°, original lime-green printed wrappers (light soiling, spine faded). Brownded, but not brittle. In good condition. viii, 203 pp., tables in text. \$30.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Covers the finances of the Shogunate leading up to the Revolution of 1868, and then through early 1932.

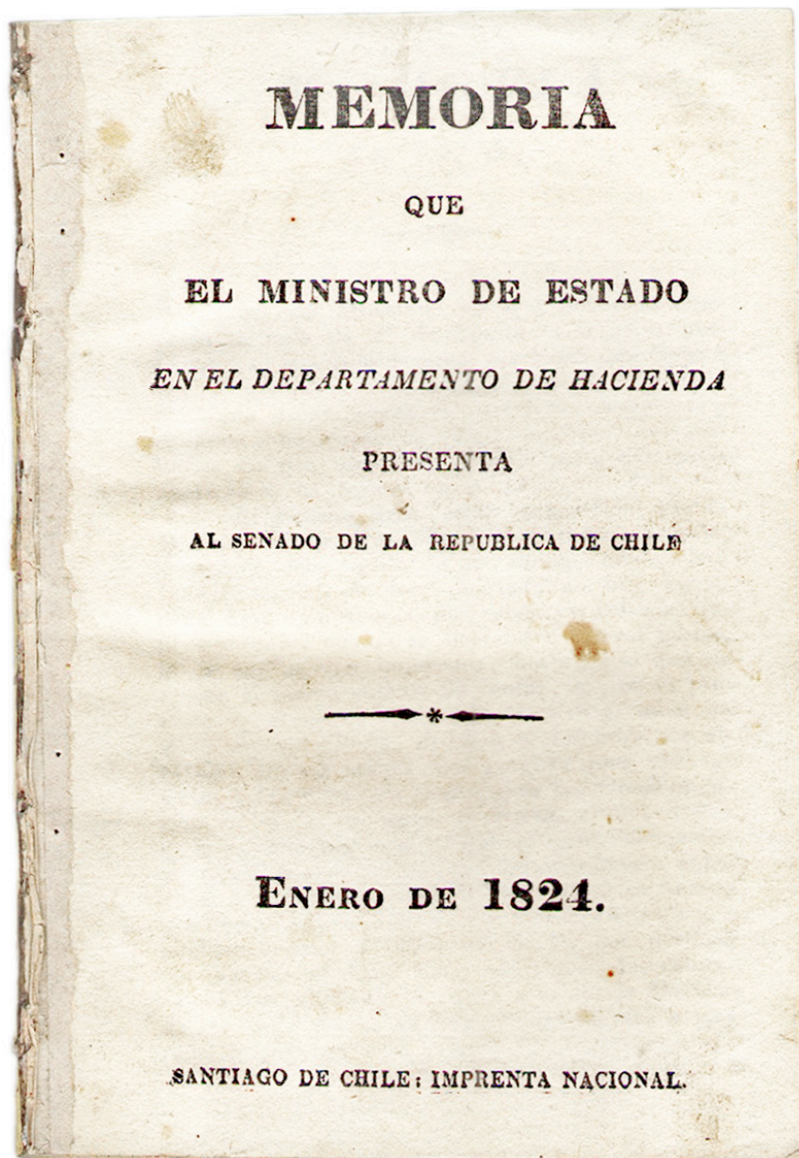
\* Not in Kyoto, *Nipponalia*.

#### *Argentine Finances in 1821*

**190. [ARGENTINA].** *Estado general de las existencias, entradas y salidas en el ultimo tercio de 1821*. [Buenos Aires]: n.pr., 1821. Broadside (39 x 50 cm.), unbound. Foldlines, some browning, short tears and minor defects in blank margins, short tear at center affecting vertical rules. In good condition. (1 l.) \$800.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this summary of Argentine finances during the last four months of 1821, including income (*aduana, papel sellado, pulperías, loterías, multas*, etc.) and expenses (*sueldos y pensiones, diezmos repartidos, hospitalidad, rescate de esclavos*, etc.). It bears the printed imprimatur of García and the signature in print of Santiago Wilde. Wilde, a British subject, came to Argentina in the early nineteenth century. He became a citizen in 1817, and by 1821 was Contador de Cálculo of the Contaduría General de Gobierno. He published a *Memoria presentada a la Comisión de Hacienda ...* [Buenos Aires]: Imprenta de la Independencia, 1821 (see Zinny 1821/48). There is a copy in the British Library. Both Zinny and the British Library online catalogue state that it is a 4.º of 40 pp.; neither mention this table.

\* Not in Zinny. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 191

*Where Will the Money Come From?*

- 191. [BENAVENTE, Diego José].** *Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el Departamento de Hacienda presenta al Senado de la Republica de Chile. Enero de 1824.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., January 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains on title page. In good to very good condition. 20 pp.  
\$1,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Addressing the Chilean Congress, the Minister of Finance proposes means of funding the government, including taxes on capital expenditures that vary depending on whether the money is used for building, agriculture, or commerce, the use of *papel sellado* for various transactions, and annual taxes on foreigners in Chile. For each of these, he includes drafts of proposed legislation. Benavente also suggests the use of copper coins and a weekly government lottery.

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

\* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 55268117 (John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) adds BMF Ministerialbibliothek, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek Berlin, Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg, Deutsche Zentralbibliothek für Wirtschaftswissenschaften Kiel.

*Chile's Minister of Finance Rants About Chile's Finances*

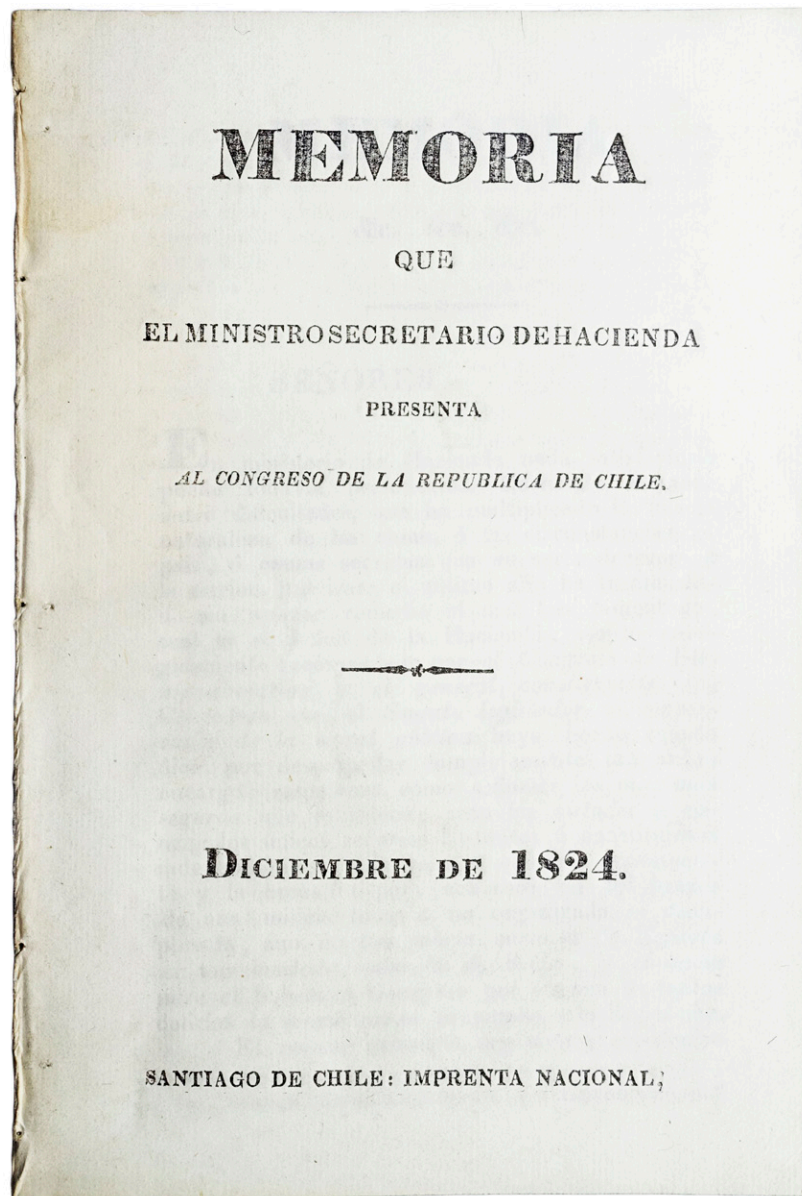
- 192. [BENAVENTE, Diego José].** *Memoria que el Ministro Secretario de Hacienda presenta al Congreso de la Republica de Chile. Diciembre de 1824.* Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Nacional, December 1824. 4°, disbound. A few light stains. In good to very good condition. 14 pp., (2 ll.).  
\$1,500.00

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

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

\* Briseño I, 200. OCLC: 79398599 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc.





Item 192

*Budget for Minas Geraes, 1887*

**193. [BRAZIL. Minas Geraes].** *Balanços e orçamentos apresentados á Assembleia Legislativa Provincial de Minas no anno de 1887.* Ouro Preto: Typ. de J.F. de Paula Castro, 1887. Folio (31.5 x 23 cm.), early red quarter cloth and publisher's printed boards (rubbed and soiled, with loss of 1-2 letters; inked address to Henry Burnay & C<sup>a</sup> in Lisbon on both covers, remains of wax seal and postmarks on back cover). Title appears only on original printed boards. Scattered light foxing, a few short marginal tears (without loss). In very good condition. Addressed to Henry Burnay & C.<sup>a</sup>, Lisboa. 31, 5, 14 pp., 15 tables (mostly folding). \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION [?]. Balance sheets and budgets for the Brazilian state of Minas Geraes in 1887. The text consists of tables of income and expenses from 1885 and 1886; many of the tables are large and folding. The expenses are quite specific, e.g., "1 professor de geographia e historica do Brazil, 720\$000" and "Importancia paga ao alferes quartel-mestre do corpo policial pelo que despendeu com a limpeza de armamento remetido para os destacamentos do Juiz de Fôra de Cataguazes, 10\$480."

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**194. CARVALHO, Antonio Joaquim Pereira de.** *Queixa apresentada ao corpo legislativo em virtude do art.º 145 § 28 da Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portuguesa por ... contra o Ministro das Obras Publicas, Commercio e Industria, o Exm.º Sr. Conselheiro Antonio Cardoso Avelino.* Lisbon: Typographia Editora de Mattos Moreira & Co, 1875. 8º, contemporary plain blue wrappers (some creasing, small pieces of lower wrapper defective). In very good condition. Blue-bordered paper tag on front cover with shelfmark "5613" in ink. 15 pp. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author had invented a method of creating artificial harbors. He complains that the Ministro das Obras Publicas, Commercio e Industria has refused to build a new artificial harbor outside the bar of Porto, which is "a obra mais humanitaria, mais util, mais necessaria e mais urgente de Portugal." The four lengthy supporting documents—his previous letters to the minister—give details of his plan, such as the fact that construction of the new artificial harbor would not hinder ships using the current harbor.

\* Not in Innocência, which lists no works by this author. OCLC: 80630068 (Cabot Science Library-Harvard University); 903117950 is digitized. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in "mau estado". Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

120 ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GASTOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERIA GENERAL  
DE SANTIAGO EN EL MES DE FEBRERO DE 1814.

ENTRADA.		GASTOS.	
Pa.	Rs.	Pa.	Rs.
La Casa de Moneda . . . . .	28. 773, 4½	Sueldos de Tropas Veteranas y Milicianas . . . . .	22. 346, 2½
La Renta de Aduana . . . . .	45. 846, 3	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra . . . . .	12. 181, 3
La de Tabaco . . . . .	35. 000.	Sueldos de Hacienda y Justicia . . . . .	4. 317, 5
Quintos de Oro, plata, cobre y real de Minera . . . . .	2. 888, 7½	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda . . . . .	855, 4
Recaudados por Diezmos . . . . .	9. 334, 2½	Sueldos y gastos de Temporalidades . . . . .	381, 6½
Id. de Bajas . . . . .	2. 000.	Asignaciones de Curas, y otros gastos de los Religiosos de Vacantes . . . . .	5. 020, 2
Por cuenta de Donativos graciosos . . . . .	278.	A los Inválidos Militares y viudas de otros . . . . .	920, 6½
Desueros de Inválidos Montepios, Gran mesa, y Hospitalidad . . . . .	1. 403, 2	Remitidos al Exercicio incluídos 27. 177 5½ de libranzas giradas desde Talca . . . . .	96. 177, 5½
Por retencion de sueldos . . . . .	683, 5½	Para el Canal de Maypo . . . . .	4. 000.
Impuesto sobre licores . . . . .	683, 3½	Gastos del Ramo de Balanza . . . . .	2. 315, 4½
Pertenencias Linieñas . . . . .	2. 568, 4½	Otros varios pagos . . . . .	3. 586, 5½
Otras varias entradas . . . . .	134. 041, 6	Gastos de Febrero . . . . .	151. 211, 2½
Entrada de Febrero . . . . .	56. 488, 7½	En poder de nro. Teniente de Valpo . . . . .	11. 187
Existencia en fin de Enero segun su Estado . . . . .	180. 540, 5½	En buenas cuentas a las Tropas . . . . .	90. 820, 2½
Total . . . . .	180. 540, 5½	En Cajas efectivo . . . . .	5. 361, 2½
		Total . . . . .	180. 540, 5½

Teorera General de Santiago de Chile 88 de Febrero de 1814.  
Santiago Asensio Murillo.



ESTADO que manifiesta la Entrada y Gastos que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814.

ENTRADA.		GASTOS.	
	Pa. Ps.		Pa. Ps.
La Casa de Moneda en 2.500 pesos y premio de 9 1/2 pesos	43,700.	Sueldos de tropas Veteranas, y Militares	21,381.92
La Renta de Adama	22,313.4	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	21,816.1
La de Tabacos	22,701.52	Sueldos de Hacienda y Justicia	5,241.4
Develos de mayor cantidad remitida á Rancagua para compra de viveres para el Ejército	4,673.12	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	2,716.5
Donativos voluntarios	1,307	Sueldos y gastos de Temporalidades	591.1
Quintos de oro y plata, yreal de Minería	4,743.92	Remitidos al Ejército, incluidas las libranzas giradas por el Comisario	34,086.22
Descuentos de lavados, y Montes pios de Oficiales	703.12	Id. á la costa de S. Antonio para la gente que hai allí	1,500.
Cobros de varios Dieznos	2,490.2	A los Militares Invalidos y Pensionistas del Monte Militar	908.72
Id. de Temporalidades	1,340.	Asignaciones de Curas, y otros gastos de vieneses	4,122.12
Producto de Percepciones Linienas	630.5	Al Hospital de S. Berja	1,000.
Id. de plata librada perteneciente al Sr. Marán	1,723.72	Al Tribunal de Minería	1,593.12
De Balanza	734.3	A las Pensionistas de Monte de Ministros	703.22
Otras cortas entradas	924.4	Gastos de Balanza	1,722.22
Entrada de Mayo	119,096.52	Otros varios gastos	726
Existencia en 30 de Abril segun el Estado de aquel mes	98,503.5	Gastos de Mayo	88,113.92
Total	119,600.1	En poder de nuestro Teniente de Valparaiso	19,380.24

En buenas cuentas á las tropas - 38,102.22  
En efectivo en Cajá. - 000

Total. 118,601.1

Tesorería General de Santiago 1.º de Junio de 1814

Manuel de Villagras - Miguel Corvalán Sot.

Borlino J. No.

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**195. [CHILE].** *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesoreria [sic] General de Santiago en el mes de Febrero de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 28 February 1814. Oblong folio (21.5 x 26.5 cm), disbound. Caption title. Two columns. Foldlines. Small tear in blank margin. In good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("120-121"). Broadside. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparayso."

The account is signed in print by Santiago Ascacibar Murube.

Neither Medina nor Briseño notes the misspelling of the word "Tesoreria" in the title.

\* Briseño I, 140. Cf. Medina *Santiago de Chile* 70 (14 x 21 cm.; surely a different edition). OCLC: 55284195 and 55284137 (both Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**196. [CHILE].** *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos que ha tenido la Tesoreria General de Santiago en el mes de Mayo de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 June 1814. Oblong folio (19.9 x 28.5 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light browning. In very good condition. Broadside. \$1,900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the income listed are goods (or profits?) belonging to residents of Lima, which were presumably confiscated, and money returned from Rancagua for buying material for the army. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, as well as payments to disabled veterans and to widows of soldiers. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "nuestro Teniente de Valparaiso."

The account is signed in print by Hipolito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

\* Briseño I, 140. Not in Medina *Santiago de Chile*. OCLC: 82664887 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



# ESTADO QUE MANIFIESTA LA ENTRADA Y GATOS QUE HA TENIDO LA TESORERIA GENERAL DE SANTIAGO EN EL MES DE JUNIO DE 1814.

ENTRADA.		GASTOS.	
	Pa. Re.		Pa. Re.
La Casa de Moneda en 235 Doblones con premio de 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ peso.	10,925.	Sueldos de tropas Veteranas, y Militares.	21,785,3
La Aduana	20,456,2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Guerra	4,311,2 $\frac{1}{2}$
La Renta de Tabacos	13,991,7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios de Hacienda	566,1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ponativos voluntarios	576,5	Sueldos, y gastos de Temporalidades	301,2
Quintos de oro y plata, y real de Minería	5,530,3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Remitidos al Ejército inclusas las libranzas giro.	46,266,1
Producto de Bulas expendidas	1,864,4	A los Militares invalidos, y Prest	548.
Descuentos de invalidos, y Monte pío de Oficiales	482,4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Asignaciones de Curas y otros gastos de vacantes	1,090,6
Del impuesto sobre licencias	500.	Reditos de Censos, y otras pias	376,6
Recaudados de deudores a Diezmos	5,733,2	Gastos de Balanza y Talamares	1,718,5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Id de Temporalidades	500.	Otros varios gastos	1,314,4
Id. del impuesto para el canal de Maypo	1,166,5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gastos de Junio 78,169.	
De Balanza y Talamares	1,328.	En poder de nro. Teniente de Valpa.	
Otras cortas entradas	357,4 $\frac{1}{2}$	En rryso	14,263,6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Entrada de Junio.	63,431,7	En buenas cuentas a las tropas	19,455,3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Existencia en 31 de Mayo segun el Estado de aquel mes	48,458,5	Electivo en Cajas	16,2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.	111,907,4	Total	111,907,4

Tesoreria General de Santiago 10. de Julio de 1814.

Miguel de Villarreal. — *Ayudante Correa de S. a.*

*Cf. Broussin 2, 140*

*Finances in the Patria Vieja*

**197. [CHILE].** *Estado que manifiesta la entrada y gastos [sic] que ha tenido la Tesorería General de Santiago en el mes de Junio de 1814.* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 1 July 1814. Oblong folio (17 x 26.2 cm), unbound. Caption title. Two columns. Light brown. 8.2 x 2.4 cm. rectangular piece cut from blank left margin. In good to very good condition. Broadside.

\$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: an overview of Chilean finances near the end of the Patria Vieja, while the patriots based in Santiago were struggling against royalists supported by Peruvian troops. Among the expenses are salaries for soldiers and other costs of waging war, plus payments to disabled veterans. The funds are noted as being partly in charge of "ntro. Teniente de Valparaíso."

The account is signed in print by Hipólito de Villegas and Rafael Correa de Sa.

\* Briseño I, 140 (without mention of the misspelling of "Gastos" in the title). Medina Santiago de Chile 81 (giving dimensions as 14 x 22 cm.). OCLC: 55284195? (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Audit of Chilean Government Finances*

**198. [CHILE].** *Informe de la Comisión mista, de miembros de ambas Cámaras, sobre la aprobación de las cuentas de gastos públicos del año de 1843. [text begins:] La Comisión mista formada de los miembros de ambas Cámaras del Congreso, y nombrada con el objeto de examinar la cuenta de inversión de caudales concedidos para el servicio público ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Opinión, dated 29 July 1844. Folio (30 x 20 cm.), disbound. Caption title above ornamental line. Early manuscript computations on blank verso, with loss of a few printed letters on recto where ink has eaten through paper. Lower edge frayed, repaired with tissue paper (4.5 x 20 cm.), obscuring the publisher's name. Fore-edge margin repaired with a blank strip of paper on blank verso, without loss of text. A working copy. Broadside.

\$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The commission that inspected the government's income and expenditures reports the balances and recommends that the accounts be approved. Among those signing are D.J. Benavente and Santiago Gandarillas.

\* Not located in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Young Chileans Support New Tax Law*

**199. [CHILE].** *Invitacion que unos Jóvenes Chilenos tan Patriotas como amantes del bien de sus hermanos hacen à estos paraque despues de haber olvidado y aun burlado en lo intimo de sus corazones la triste rutina de miserables macsimas, invoquen la sancion de la Ley que sábiamente el digno Ciudadano José Miguel Infante propuso à la Nacion representada, el 7 de enero en el siguiente. Proyecto de Ley.* [text begins:] *Queda abolida la subasta de los Diezmos ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 7 January 1825. Folio (28.5 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink. Five-line annotation at the end comments on the proposed law. Broadside. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A group of young Chileans ("Un Sociedad de Jóvenes Republicanos") invites their compatriots to support a new tax law proposed on January 7, 1825 by José Miguel Infante, the text of which is reproduced here.

Infante (1778-1844) was one of the few residents of colonial Chile to be well versed in the sort of Enlightenment philosophers who had been forbidden under Spanish rule. An early proponent of independence, he became one of the foremost political theorists in the new nation. Under José Miguel Carrera he was regent for the Junta Gobernativa and under O'Higgins was briefly secretary of the Treasury. Soon he turned against O'Higgins and helped force the latter's resignation in 1823. As a judge in the superior court, Infante abolished slavery in Chile. From November 1825 to March 1826, he served as Chile's supreme director.

In 1826, when the Constitution of 1823 was abrogated, Senator Infante laid before Congress a scheme to turn Chile's government from a strong central government to a loose federation, on the model of the United States. Infante and his supporters managed to pass a group of laws that gave Chile a federal organization, circumventing the constitutional assembly. The result was a chaotic but short-lived interregnum known as "The Anarchy." The constitutional assembly dissolved itself in 1827 and a new constitution was approved the following year. Infante refused to acknowledge the Constitution of 1828 and largely retired from public life.

\* Briseño I, 177. OCLC: 82889865 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Transfer of the Monopoly in Tobacco, Liquor,  
Tea, and Playing Cards from Portales, Cía to the Government*

**200. [CHILE].** *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco ....* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (31.5 x 20 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. A few short marginal tears. In very good to fine condition. (1 l.) \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which

implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile's supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The *estanco* (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Cía y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Transferring a Government Monopoly in Chile*

**201. [CHILE].** *Ley del Soberano Congreso trasladando el Estanco al Fisco ....* [text begins:] *El Congreso Nacional ha sancionado y decretado lo siguiente. 1º El Estanco se trasladará al Fisco en su administracion y al efecto nombrará el Poder Ejecutivo un Factor jeneral ....* [Santiago de Chile]: Imprenta de la Biblioteca, dated 2 October 1826. Folio (29.2 x 18.5 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Light browning. In very good condition. Early manuscript foliation in ink ("19"). (1 l.) \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The law decrees that the *estanco* is to be transferred to the Treasury, for a period as long as Congress wills, and sets out the mechanism by which implementation and accounting are to be transferred to government officials. The law is signed (in print) by José Miguel Infante, who had recently (November 1825 to March 1826) served as Chile's supreme director, and at this time was a member of the Senate. The decree immediately following is signed (again in print) by Eyzaguirre.

The *estanco* (monopoly) for trade in tobacco, tea, foreign liquor, and playing cards was originally granted to Portales, Cía y Compañía, founded by Diego Portales (1793-1837), a member of a prominent merchant family in Santiago. In return for the monopoly, the company serviced Chile's foreign debt. Unfortunately the government was unable effectively to control such trade, and the company went bankrupt. Its memory lingered in the name of Portales's conservative followers, known as *estanqueros*.

In the 1830s, Portales, as leader of the conservatives and a proponent of a strong central government, was the power behind the president. Since he was largely responsible for the Chilean Constitution of 1833, his political beliefs remained influential for another century.

\* Briseño I, 184. OCLC: 55242389 and 55264192 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 460278028 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Chilean Tax Receipt*

**202. [CHILE].** *Los ministros de la tesorería general de Ejército y Real Hacienda: certificamos que á foxas [in manuscript: "37"] del libro auxiliar corriente destinado al asiento de partidas de la contribucion mensual designada ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., signed and dated in manuscript May 25, 1816. Broadside (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Printed document completed in manuscript. Foldlines, light foxing. In good condition. (1 l.) \$400.00

Receipt for taxes (?) from Rancagua.

\* Not in Medina, *La imprenta en Santiago de Chile*. Not in Briseño. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**203. [CUBA].** *Instruccion para la administracion de los fondos de propios y arbitrios de la Isla de Cuba.* Havana: Imp. del Gobierno y Capitanía General por S. M. , 1856. Large 8°, later plain brown wrappers. Title page has wood-engraved seal of the Gobierno, Capitanía General y Superintendencia Delegada de Hacienda de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba. Light dampstain in outer margin. In fine condition. A few early marginal notes in ink. 40 pp., (1 l.). \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The report includes chapters on municipal rents, municipal expenses, collection, chasing debtors, custody and distribution of funds, accountancy, publication of accounts, and more. The report is signed in print on p. 40 by José de la Concha.

\* OCLC:50559667 (Florida International University, University of Florida-Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí ); 1038725940 (repeats BNCJM-University of Florida); 434216230 and 733646257 (Biblioteca Nacional de España: apparently one print and one digital copy); 1025869337 (Agencia Española de Cooperación Interna). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) states that there are six copies at Biblioteca Nacional de España.

*And If Elected, We Will Not Serve*

**204. EYZAGUIRRE, Agustin de, José Miguel Infante Rojas, Fernando Errázuriz Aldunate, and Mariano Egaña. Señores Diputados.** [text begins:] *La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen ....* [Colophon] (Santiago de Chile): Imprenta Nacional, [1823]. Folio (31.5 x 22 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Uncut. Light browning at fold, light marginal stains on last 2 leaves. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this substantial overview of the state of Chile after the War of Independence, including the state of the public treasury, foreign affairs, the navy, and the army. The signers were the members of the Junta de Gobierno (Agustín de Eyzaguirre, José Miguel Infante, Fernando Errázuriz, plus its secretary, Mariano Egaña),



## SEÑORES DIPUTADOS.

La reunion de los Representantes del Pueblo en esta augusta Asamblea, es el momento suspirado de la Patria para aplicar remedios á los terribles males que la afligen; y jamás Gobierno alguno se vió en circunstancias de desealarla con tan ardiente empeño como la Junta Gubernativa en la crisis actual. Vosotros vais, señores, á restablecer la Nacion, que desgracias que no era facil preveer amagan reducir á la nada. Seis años de un gobierno coronado en todas sus empresas con sucesos felices, respetado entre los extraños, y temido al menos en nuestro territorio, habian dado al Directorio pasado todo el poder de hacer bien. Al impetu de las armas, y á la exaltacion de pasiones que acompaña los primeros momentos de toda revolucion, habia sucedido la calma de la paz. El pueblo conocia, que sus derechos no consistian en el uso de un poder ilimitado, y ejercido aisladamente que podia precipitarle en la anarquía; y que su sólida felicidad estaba en el orden y en establecerse instituciones garantas, que bajo el imperio de las Leyes le defendiesen de la arbitrariedad. Pero por una desventura que acompaña al hado de las Naciones, faltó tino para hacer el bien al Gobierno que mejor pudo hacerlo. El descontento público rompió la barrera de la opresion, y agitadas las pasiones en este impetuoso choque contra el anterior gobierno, amagan males, que si no se evitan antes del término en que lleguen á ser irremediables, sumirian á la Patria en el sepulcro, llevando tras si el recuerdo de doce años de gloria y de sacrificios perdidos. A vosotros, pues, Padres del Pueblo se encarga alejar la confusion, la desorganizacion, el deshonor de la Patria. Este es el preciso y el grande objeto con que sois llamados. La Junta no teme decirlo. Chile nunca se vió en crisis mas peligrosa. Nuestra revolucion presenta vicisitudes en que casi se han cometido todos los errores é inadvertencias de que es capaz el espíritu humano; mas en un Gobierno siempre concentrado, y en la estrecha union de todos sus hijos, oponia la Patria un dique á las desgracias que iban á inundarla. Hoy por la primera vez amenaza el grito de *desunion*, y esta voz mas que á los oídos debe herir el corazón de los Patriotas. La prudencia, un generoso desprendimiento de intereses subalternos que nada son delante del bien general del Estado, y los principios de la mas exacta igualdad y justicia, evitarán los desordenes, las divisiones que van á hacer á los pueblos maldecir la hora en que salieron de su tranquila esclavitud.

Luego se cumplirán dos meses á que el voto de nuestros conciudadanos nos llamó á encargarnos de la Administración pública, y no ha pasado un día de este corto período, que no haya sido señalado con alguna circunstancia que agrabase la amargura de nuestro

who after O'Higgins abdicated on January 28, 1823, were given control of the government until General Ramón Freire arrived in Santiago in late March. In this document written two months later, they describe the disagreements among factions in various parts of the country (Concepción, Coquimbo, Chiloé, Quillota, and Valdivia are mentioned) and conclude by stating that Chile needs to be run by a single leader—and that none of them feels qualified to do it! “La razon, la experiencia, y la opinion pública están de acuerdo en que á uno solo debe confiarse el poder egecutivo. Ni los tres, ni alguno de nosotros nos consideramos capaces de llevar al termino el triunfo del órden” (p. 8).

\* Briseño III, 391, no. 2459: giving the date as March 1823. OCLC: 81199667 (John Carter Brown Library); 55258223 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

### *Cleaning Up After John Law*

**205. FRANCE. Conseil d'État. Arrest du Conseil d'Etat du Roy, qui ordonne qu'à commencer en l'année 1722. il sera fait un fonds annuel de la somme de quarante millions, dont l'employ sera fait dans les estats du Roy, des fermes & des finances, pour servir au payement des arrerages des dettes visées en execution de l'Arrest du 26. janvier dernier, qui seront liquidées suivant le Reglement annexé à la Minute du present Arrest. Du 23. novembre 1721.** Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1721. Large 4° (25.5 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Uncut. Foldlines, some light browning and spotting, minor dampstains. In good condition. 18 pp., (1 blank l.). \$800.00

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 debacle 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).

*Dominica and Jamaica: Export of Cocoa, Coffee, Timber, Slaves*

- 206. [GREAT BRITAIN. Laws. George III].** *Anno Regni Georgii III. Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo tertio. At the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1768* .... London: Charles Eyre and William Strahan, 1773. Folio (29x18.5 cm.), disbound. Woodcut device on title showing arms of Great Britain with lion and unicorn. Roman and gothic types. Light browning in upper margin. In good to very good condition. 4 ll., paginated [1405]-1411. \$50.00

Relates to the export from Dominica of cocoa, coffee, and timber, and the export of slaves from Dominica and Jamaica.

- 207. GUANABARA, Alcindo.** *A Presidencia Campos Salles. Politica e finanzas 1898-1902*. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert, 1902. 8°, navy blue half sheep over cloth boards (wear at corners, joints), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, top edge tinted blue, other edges uncut, original printed wrappers (lightly soiled) bound in. Light browning. In good to very good condition. 517 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Manuel Ferraz de Campos Sales (Campinas, São Paulo 1841-Santos, São Paulo, 1913) served as Brazil's fourth president, from 1898 to 1902. This work, published the year his tenure ended, discusses with approval his austere financial reforms.

\* Not located in NUC.

*Spanish Rural Society, 1750-1808*

- 208. HERR, Richard.** *Rural Change and Royal Finances in Spain at the End of the Old Regime*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1989. Thick 8°, publisher's cloth with dust jacket. As new. xxx, 879, (1) pp., 6 ll. plates printed both sides, over 60 illus. and nearly 300 tables in text. ISBN: 0-520-05948-4. \$20.00

FIRST EDITION and Only Edition in English. A Spanish translation was published in 1991. Important study of the evolution of Spanish rural society from 1750 to 1808, based on exhaustive archival research. Herr gives a wide-angled view of the monarchy's policies, a close-up view of the structure and evolution of seven towns of central and southern Spain, and a view of the provinces of Salamanca and Jaén.

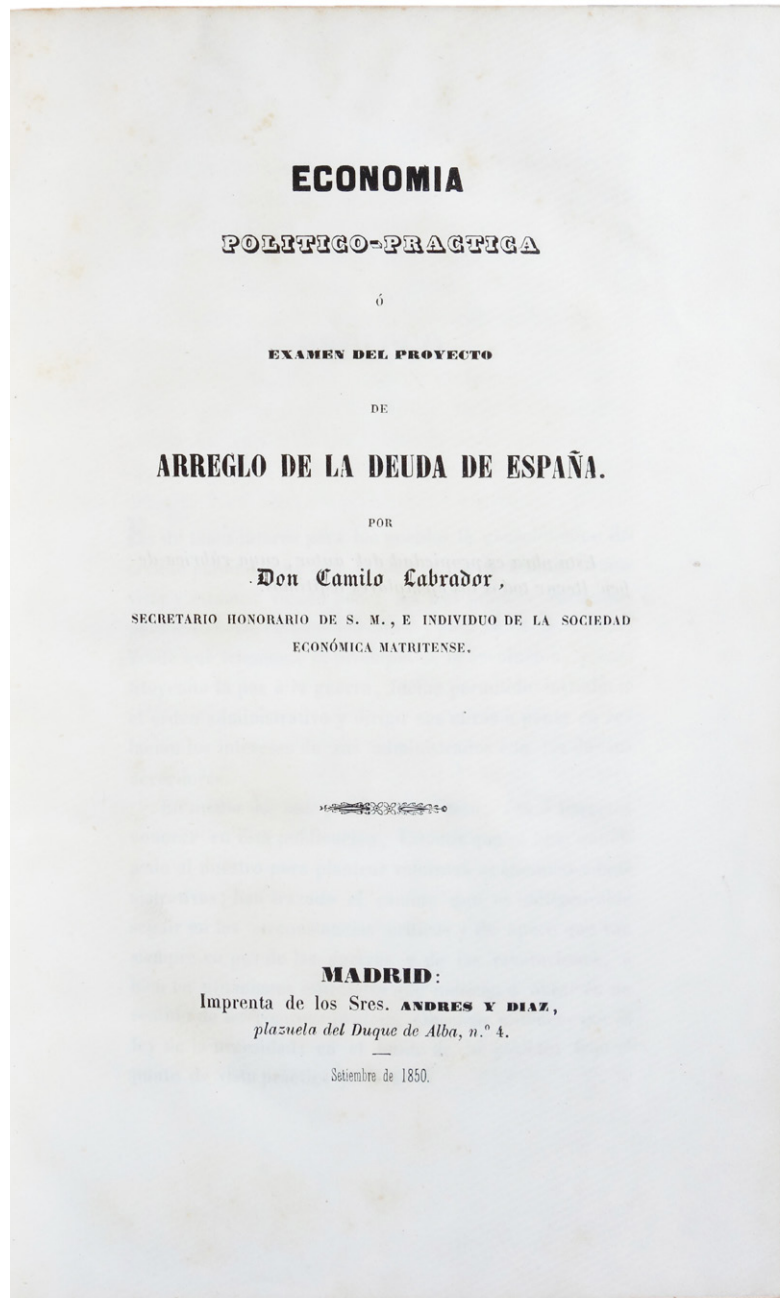
A. I. M. la Reyna Madre  
D.<sup>a</sup> H.<sup>a</sup> Cristina de Borbon,

Ex prueba de profundo respeto y gratitud,

Su muy humilde servidor,

I. B. S. A. P.

Camilo Labrador.





*Item 209*

*State of Spain's National Debt: A Royal Copy in Royal Binding*

**\*209. LABRADOR [y Vicuña], Camilo.** *Economía político-práctica ó examen del proyecto de arreglo de la deuda de España.* Madrid: Imprenta de los Sres. Andres y Diaz, 1850. 8°, contemporary green morocco (slight wear at some extremities), spine with raised bands in six compartments decorated with three blind-stamps and horizontal gilt fillets, gilt letter, boards richly gilt with some blind-tooling in romantic style with gilt Spanish royal crown at center, gilt-tooling to edges of covers and spine, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, endleaves decorated with gilt floral pattern and white over light blue. Tables in text. In very fine condition. Author's signed six-line presentation inscription in ink on recto of blank leaf before title-page: "A. S.M. la Reyna Madre // D.<sup>a</sup> M.<sup>a</sup> Cristina de Borbon // En prueba de profundo respeto y gratitud, // Su muy humilde servidor, // Q.B.S.R.P. // Camilo Labrador." (1 blank l.), [iii]-x, 349 pp., (1 l., 1 l. errata). Leaf containing p. 349 (verso blank) is repeated. Lacks the half-title. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this hefty work calling attention to the critical state of Spain's national debt, which had been accumulated largely due to wars. Labrador reviews the accumulation of debt all the way back to the thirteenth century, when D. Alfonso XI retook the city of Algeciras on borrowed money. He has separate chapters for each century, and beginning in 1801, for each decade. This section includes information on the cost of the Peninsular War (1808-1814). The author's prologue, pp. v-x, is a respectful call to make provisions for the debt. Numerous tables offer information on the liquidation and conversion of the debt, and figures for the 1848 budget and the projected 1850 budget.

Labrador y Vicuña wrote several works on weights and measures, the decimal system, and mathematics.

*Provenance:* D. Maria Christina (1806-1878) was the fourth and final wife of D. Fernando VII, and his niece. She is also known as Maria Christina Bourbon of the Two Sicilies, and was queen consort of Spain from 1829 until her husband's death in 1833. Then she acted as queen regent until 1840, successfully holding the throne during the Carlist Wars for her daughter, the future Isabella II.

\* Palau 129218.

*How to Start Living Within Our Means*

**210. [LACERDA, José Maria de Almeida e Araujo Corrêa de, possible author].** *Reflexões sobre o nosso actual estado financeiro, e refutação do folheto Algumas considerações politicas pelo author d'Hontem, Hoje e Amanhã.* Lisbon: Imprensa Nevesiana, 1845. 4°, early blue wrappers (slightly defective at edges and near foot of spine). Wood-engraved vignette of a fruit basket on title page. Small woodcut tailpiece on p. 37. In very good to fine condition. 37 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this densely printed treatise regarding how Portugal can balance income with expenditures, so she can stop living off borrowed money. He

offers separate suggestions for the Ministerios do Reino, da Marinha, da Guerra, dos Negocios Estrangeiros, da Justiça, and da Fazenda.

José Maria Almeida e Araújo Correia de Lacerda (Villa Real, Tras-os-Montes, 1802-1877), a noted jurisconsult, was a member of D. João VI's royal council and served as Ministro do Reino (the equivalent of prime minister) from January 15, 1825 to August 1, 1826: the last few months of D. João's reign, and the beginning of the regency of the Infanta D. Isabel Maria de Bragança. He was a fidalgo da Casa Real, Commendador da Ordem de N.S. da Conceição, dean of the Sé Patriarcal de Lisboa, and a deputy to the Côrtes.

\* Innocência V, 449; for other works by the author, see V, 15-17 and XIII, 77-79. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 25 (giving António da Cunha Souto Maior Gomes Ribeiro as the author). Goldsmiths'-Kress 4252.1 and 34269.24. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: 43291927 (University of California-Los Angeles, Manuscripts and Rare Books-University of Kansas, Princeton University, Senate House Libraries-University of London); 803223429 (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona); 1026254560 (Baker Library-Harvard University [i.e. the Kress copy]); also digitized and microform copies. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal with 37 pp., and one at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats Senate House Libraries-University of London. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

#### *Why Are You Still Smuggling?*

**211. [LASTRA, Francisco de la].** *El Gobernador Intendente de la Provincia de Santiago &c.* [text begins:] *Por quanto son mui frequentes los avisos que tiene el Gobierno comunicados por los subhastadores del Estanco, y otros individuos zelosos del bien público y crédito del Gobierno ....* [Santiago de Chile]: n.pr., dated 25 February 1825. Folio (29 x 18.5 cm.), disbound (reinforced along left edge). Caption title. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript ink notation at top of recto: "Nº 18". Broadside. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. As governor and intendant of the province of Santiago, Lastra chides his compatriots for not surrendering the goods covered by the *estanco*—i.e., tobacco, tea, liquor, and playing cards, for which the government of Chile had granted a monopoly to Portales, Cía in exchange for having that private company service Chile's external debt.

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

\* Not in Briseño. Not in Palau. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Sanitation, Cemeteries, Street Lighting, and More in Lisbon, 1838*

**212. [LISBON. Câmara Municipal].** *Synopse dos principaes actos administrativos da Camara Municipal de Lisboa em 1838*. Lisbon: Na Typographia Lisbonense, 1839. 4°, disbound (traces of early blue wrappers), text-block edges speckled blue from an early binding. Small wood-engraved floral ornament on title page. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Old manuscript pagination in ink ("281-412"). 104 pp., (6 folding tables, 11 ll.). \$500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION; includes a summary of the ordinances for the Câmara Municipal for 1838 in the form of a month-by-month narrative, with thirty supporting documents. The *Actos Administrativos da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa* was apparently published annually or near-annually from 1834 to 1852.

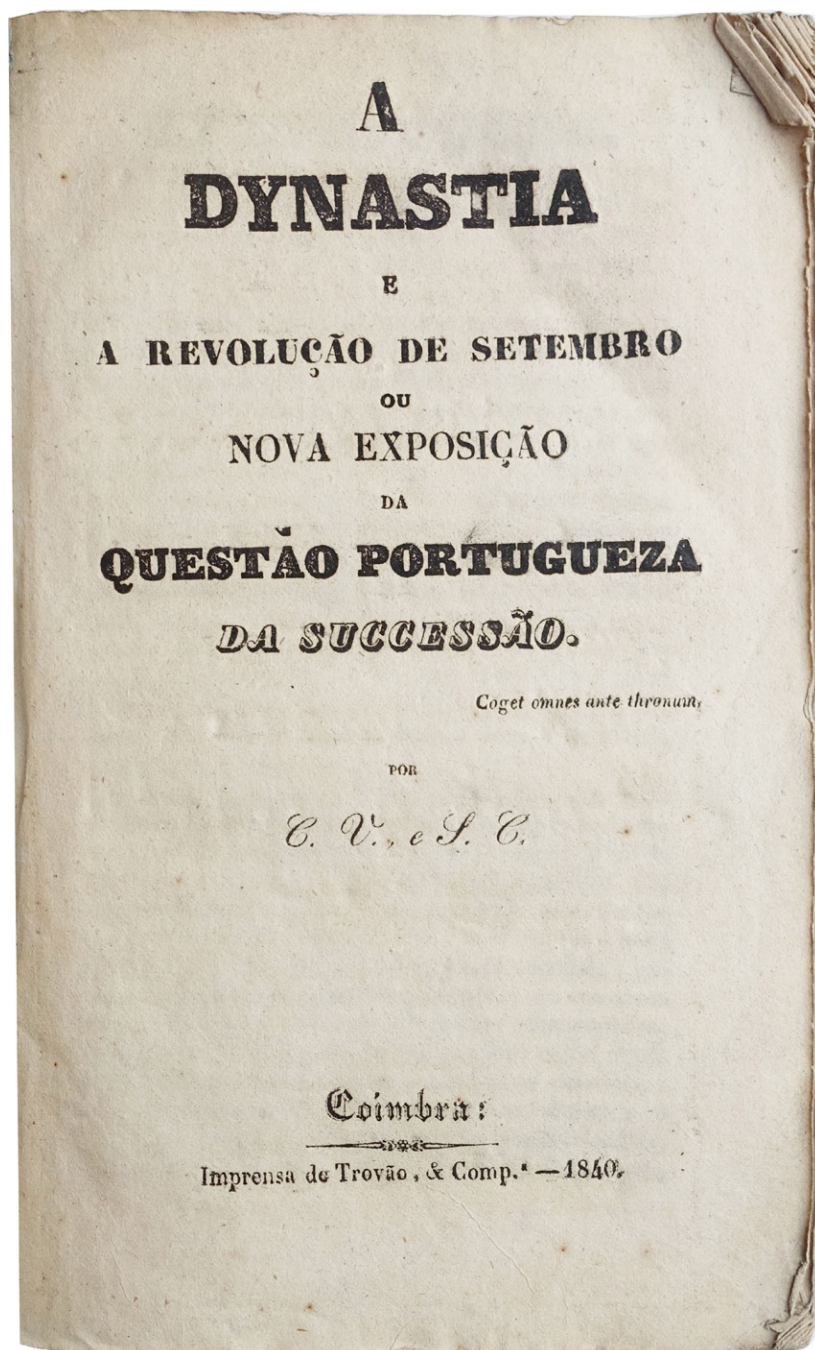
The Câmara was concerned with finances and public health. Among the issues it faced in 1838 were the management of sanitation, street lighting (Documento nº 17 concerns a Parisian who wanted to install gas lights in the streets), sidewalks, the water supply, cemeteries, fishermen and sale of fish, and the construction and demolition of buildings, including several belonging to the Hospital de S. José. The tables at the end of the volume include detailed income and expenses for the Câmara, a list of projects, the total number of officials in the departments responsible for sanitation, street lighting, sidewalks, burials in the city's three cemeteries (by sex and *maiores* or *menores*), itemized income and expenses for the Hospital de S. Lazaro, and work on the water supply and fountains.

Also included is José Ignacio de Andrade's *Discurso do presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa* (pp. 35-51), a state-of-the-city speech pronounced after the recent upheavals in Portuguese politics.

José Ignacio de Andrade (b. 1780), a native of Santa Maria in the Azores, was a merchant for many years, commanding voyages to India and China, and writing a book on pirates in China: *Memoria sobre a destruição dos piratas da China, e o desembarque dos inglezes na cidade de Macau*, Lisbon, 1824. In 1837 he retired to Portugal, where he was elected to the Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, a position he held for many years.

\* Innocência VII, 295; IV, 371 (under works by José Ignacio de Andrade). Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: 32639337 (New York Public Library, University of Chicago, calling for 104, [13] pages, [10] leaves of plates, some folded); probably also 224140489 (University of California-Los Angeles, National Library of Australia, a serial publication 1835-1852 with issues not specified). Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Municipal do Porto; calls for only 5 (not 6) folding tables. Not located in Jisc, which lists the *Actas* for 1834, published in 183 [sic]. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only two copies, those cited by Porbase, and the online catalogue of the National Library of Australia.







*Bitter Criticism of Septembrist Financial Policies*

**213. [MENDONÇA, Francisco de Assis Castro e].** *Adynastia e a Revolução de Setembro ou nova exposição da questão portuguesa da sucessão. Por C.V. e S.C.* Coimbra: Imprensa de Trovão e Comp<sup>a</sup>, 1840. 8°, original blue printed wrappers (spine slightly chipped, light soiling). Light brown-ing, occasional light foxing. In very good condition. viii, 191 pp.

\$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this bitter criticism of the financial policies adopted in Portugal by the Septembrists. Comparing Portugal's shattered economy with those of its wealthy European neighbors, the author outlines the causes of the current economic malaise in a lengthy survey of Portugal's recent political history. He considers particularly worthy of condemnation the government's recent decision to slash interest rates far below their natural levels. The author advocates the introduction of paper currency and explains how that should be accomplished.

*A Dynastia* quickly ran afoul of newly strengthened censorship laws. In an important jury trial concerning freedom of the press, continued distribution of the work was permitted because the author was at that time unknown. A printed advertisement on the rear wrapper announces that *A dynastia* is available by subscription only and promises a second, indexed edition, which never seems to have appeared.

Castro e Mendonça (ca. 1791-1860) was born in Coimbra, where he later earned his medical degree. During the 1830s he actively participated in political debate as editor of the periodicals *Águia* and *Industrial civilizador*. Later he practiced homeopathic medicine for many years in Mafra.

\* Innocência II, 347-8. *Grande enciclopedia* VI, 238. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 21. NUC: NBC, MH. OCLC: 79341618 (University of Kansas, British Library, Baker Library and Harvard College Library at Harvard University); 1026162811 (Harvard College Library); 504446705 (British Library); 606354250 (University of British Columbia); 988873665 and 794812357 are digital copies. Porbase locates five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Cooking the Books*

**214. [NECKER, Jacques].** *Collection complete de tous les ouvrages pour et contre M. Necker. Avec des notes critiques, politiques et secretes. Le tout par order chronologiques; enrichi du portrait de M. Necker, & d'une belle gravure représentant Madame la Princesse de P..., avec Madame Necker.* 3 volumes. Utrecht [i.e., Geneva]: n.pr. [Jean Abraham Nouffer], 1782. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (minor wear), spines with raised bands in five compartments, gilt bands, citron lettering-piece in each second compartment from head (chipping), gilt volume number in each third compartment, text-block edges sprinkled red. Typographical and woodcut headpieces; woodcut tailpieces. Caption of table in volume I printed in elaborately elegant italic type. Some leaves lightly browned. In very good condition. Engraved frontispiece portrait, (2 ll.), 112, 88

pp., 1 folding table; (2 ll.), 171 pp., 2 folding tables; (2 ll.), engraved plate, 132 pp. 3 volumes. \$400.00

Second edition, following one of Utrecht (i.e., Geneva?), 1781. The famous *Compte rendu* is in volume II. Necker (1732-1804), a native of Geneva, was finance minister under Louis XVI of France.

\* Kress B.452. NUC: DCU, MnU, MiU. OCLC: 716771936 (calling for 2 volumes in 1: Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire-Lausanne); 466074672 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 604510058 Biblioteca della Soprintendenza per i beni librari e archivistici-Trento, Universitätsbibliothek Basel, Universitätsbibliothek and Zentralbibliothek Zurich). This edition not located in Jisc, which cites the 1781 edition at British Library and Cambridge University. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Universität Frankfurt, Sorbonne (vol. 2 only), PALAISEAU-Polytechnique, Bibliothèque Thiers (vol. 3 only).

*Noted Jurist on Repayment of Venezuelan Loans to the British*

**215. [PHILLIMORE, Robert].** *Venezuelan Debt. Case Submitted to Dr. Robert Phillimore.* [Colophon] London: R. Clay, n.d. [1856]. 8°, stitched. Minor soiling and foxing on title page. In good to very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Concerns repayment of Venezuela's foreign debt to British bondholders. Pages 3-21 are a summary of the current situation and supporting documents. The Opinion (pp. 23-26) is signed in print at the end by Phillimore.

Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore, Baronet (1810-1885), was an English judge and politician, and the author of *Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England*, *Commentaries on International Law*, and other works. In the 1850s, he was a member of Parliament.

\* OCLC: 1091239056 (Brown University) Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Portuguese Finances in 1852*

**216. [PORTUGAL. Finances].** *La Question Portugaise.* N.p.: n.pr., 1852?. 8°, original beige printed wrappers. In very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). \$200.00

FIRST EDITION. The essay covers legitimacy in general, the legitimacy of the king of Portugal, and the state of Portuguese finances in early 1852. Each of the first three sections is signed in print with the initials "J.G.C." The fourth section ("Etat financier du Portugal au commencement de 1852") is signed in print with the initial "M."

\* OCLC: 557781016 (citing a digital copy at British Library). Not located in Porbase. Jisc states that the British Library has two print copies as well. KVK adds Universität Salzburg.

**217. [PORTUGAL. Junta do Crédito Público].** *Collecção de leis da divida publica portugueza coordenada e publicada pela Junta do Credito Publico. Primeira Parte: Divida interna. Tomo 1.* [All published]. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1883. Folio (28 x 18 cm.), original pale blue printed wrappers (chipping, spine splitting). Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Light browning. Internally in very good condition, overall good to very good. vi, 421 pp., (1 l. errata), with some tables and a few illustrations in text. Two extra leaves in quire 6, but pagination is continuous. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this comprehensive historical study of Portugal's government debt from the reign of D. João I (1385-1433) to 1800. The introduction, "Junta do Credito Publico. Contadoria Geral," is signed in print on p. vi by José da Costa Gomes as *contador geral*.

\* OCLC: 499634126 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and notes that according to the Soares & Mendonça catalogue "38(468)" this was the only volume published. Jisc repeats the British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

#### *Taxes to Cover Expenses for the Restauração*

**218. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João IV, King of Portugal 1640-1656].** *Regimento da forma porque se ha de fazer o lançamento, e cobrança das decimas que os Tres Estados do Reyno offerecerão em estas ultimas Cortes, para a despeza da guerra.* Lisbon: Por Antonio Alvarez seu Impressor, dated at Lisbon, 9 May 1654. Folio (27 x 19.5 cm.), later wrappers (soiled). Large woodcut arms of Portugal and woodcut border on title-page; woodcut initials. Wormhole in inner margin (3.5 cm. at most). In good condition. Old manuscript foliation in ink ("190-209"). Small blindstamp on title of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção. (1 l.), (1 blank l.), 35 pp. \$600.00

Royal decree concerning taxes to cover expenses of the war for the restoration of Portuguese independence. The Cortes had agreed to impose an annual tax and to allot a large sum that would be used if Spanish troops crossed into Portugal. This decree, dated at Lisbon, 9 May 1654, sets forth who must pay the tax and how it is to be collected and recorded. It includes special provisions for the clergy, physicians, lawyers, merchants, foreigners, landowners, government officials, day laborers, homeowners, orphans, and beggars. Another decree with the same title had been printed in 1646.

Following the final page of the *Regimento* are 8 leaves of a related but incomplete decree issued at Lisbon, 11 April 1661. It sets out taxes that apply in special cases, including the king's surgeon and physician and every rank from duke to bailiff. Special treatment is given to those in exile in Angola, based on the length of exile. The first leaf of this decree is signed A3. The old manuscript foliation in ink runs from 211 to 218, which (since p. 35 on the first decree is foliated 209) suggests that only the leaf foliated 210 was lost. The old

ink numbering of the decree's paragraphs indicates that 14 paragraphs are missing. The wormhole in the inner margin touches 2 letters per page on these 8 leaves, without loss.

*Provenance:* J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

\* Cf. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1154, a different 1654 edition, printed by Antonio Manescal, with 79 pp. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. Not in Perição de Faria, *Trindade*. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 750. Not located in NUC. OCLC: cf. 70683493 (Harvard University Law School, 1654, without collation); 70683494 (Harvard University Law School, 1646, without collation); 504604878 (British Library, 1646 and 1654, 2 parts); 77824265 (EROMM Microform and Digital Masters, 1646, 48 f.). Porbase lists works with this title printed by Antonio Alvarez and dated 1654 ([2], 35 pp., in 3 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal), another with the same title and imprint (35 pp., Universidade Católica Portuguesa—Biblioteca João Paulo II), as well as a work of the same title dated 1646 (48 f., in 3 copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Hollis lists works with this title from 1646 and 1654 (both Lisbon, "por Antonio Alvarez seu Impressor"), without collation. Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) adds Biblioteca Nacional de España.

*Attempts to Balance Government Debt  
With a Lottery and Taxes on Cotton, Sugar, and Hats*

**219. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826].** *Eu o Príncipe Regente Faço saber aos que este Alvará com força de Lei virem: Que Havendo procurado por todos os meios compatíveis com o Decóro, Dignidade, e Independencia da Minha Real Corôa, evitar que a Guerra accendida na Europa involvesse os Meus Fiéis Vassallos ....* [Lisbon]: n.pr., dated at Palácio de Queluz, 7 March 1801. Folio (31.2 x 21.7 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut initial incorporating Portuguese royal arms. Two tiny round wormholes at inner margin, never affecting text. Uncut. In very good condition. 9 pp. \$150.00

Raises money for the public treasury by means of a lottery and a loan, as well as through taxes on cotton, sugar, hats, goods manufactured and sold in Portugal, and property taxes. This decree was promulgated on the eve of the "Guerra das Laranjas". At the time the Portuguese army consisted of 2,000 cavalry and 16,000 infantry, under the command of the 82-year-old D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa e Ligne, 2.º Duque de Lafões. At about this time Manuel Godoy was nominated commander of a Spanish army of invasion consisting of 30,000 troops, with the additional threat of reinforcements under general Charles Victor Emmanuel Leclerc, in-law of the Emperor Napoleon. Thus the urgent need to raise money.

\* OCLC: 643344665 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, listing it as a book, a computer file, and an Internet resource). Not located in Porbase.

*Lottery Prizes*

**220. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. Maria I, Queen of Portugal 1777-1816].** *Tabella da loteria real, para servir de hum dos meios de Pagamento do Novo Emprestimo ....* N.p.: n.pr., dated at Paço de Queluz, 7 March 1801. Folio (29.8 x 20.3 cm.), disbound. Caption title. In very good condition. Broadside. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Lists the prizes to be awarded in a lottery established to help raise payment for 12 million cruzados recently borrowed by the government. Printed signature of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho.

\* OCLC: 643344667 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, listing it as a book, a computer file, and an Internet resource). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Melvyl.

*Lottery Drawing*

**221. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826].** *Eu o Principe Regente Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo eu por outro Alvará de sete de Março de mil oitocentos e hum, para occorrer ás urgentes Despezas do Estado, exigido do amor, e lealdade dos Meus Fieis Vassallos ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated in print 28 April 1802. Folio (31 x 21 cm.), disbound. Uncut. Eight-line woodcut initial. In very good condition. (2 ll.). \$150.00

Gives a firm date for the lottery drawing, which had apparently been postponed several times.

\* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Porbase.

**222. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826].** *Eu o Principe Regente Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem: Que havendo eu por outro Alvará virem: Que havendo Eu por outro Alvará de sete de Março de mil oitocentos e hum, para occorrer ás urgentes Despezas do Estado, exigido do amor, e lealdade dos Meus Fieis Vassallos ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated om print 28 April 1802. Folio (28.5 x 21 cm.), disbound. Eight-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.). \$100.00

Another copy of the above. Gives a firm date for the lottery drawing, which had apparently been postponed several times.

\* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Melvyl. Not located in Porbase.



*How Much Do We Owe?*

**223. [PORTUGAL. Laws. D. João, Prince Regent of Portugal 1799-1816, then D. João VI King of Portugal and Brazil, 1816-1826].** *Carta Regia, que Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor Mandou expedir ao Vice-Rei, e Capitão General de Mar, e Terra do Estado do Brazil ....* [Lisbon]: Na Regia Officina Typografica, dated 24 October 1802. Folio (31 x 21.7 cm.), unbound. Uncut. In very fine condition. 7 pp. \$150.00

The Prince Regent orders the Viceroy of Brazil, D. Fernando José de Portugal, to take measures to discover exactly what the government's debts are and which debts have been sold by the original holders to others; then to pay a specified interest rate; and to be very careful in future of expenditures and dispensing IOUs.

\* Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Proposals by a Businessman**For Improving Portugal's Economy and Balancing the Budget*

**224. [PORTUGAL. Trade].** *Reflexoens sobre o estado actual de Portugal, e suggestoens sobre as medidas que se devem tomar para promover a industria nacional, e igualar a receita á despesa. Offerecidas respeitosamente a patriotica consideração dos dignos Pares do Reino, e dos Senhores Deputados da Nação Portuguesa por hum seu compatriota negoceante portuguez. Setembro de 1835.* N.p.: n.pr., 1835. Large 8°, early plain blue wrappers (minor wear and a few creases). Light dampstaining. In good to very good condition. Old white tag with perforated edges tipped to lower inner corner of rear wrapper, bearing shelfmark or price ("64 638"). 16 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The anonymous author, a businessman, notes that every country except Portugal, Brazil, and some of the former Spanish colonies has recognized the need to produce its own necessities, rather than rely on imports. His first and most detailed example of how a country went from importing to producing is the United States (p. 4). Several pages are devoted to Portugal's commercial relationship with Great Britain, including an analysis of the previous commercial treaty and a substantial list of articles that ought to be included when the treaty is renewed (pp. 5-8).

In the interests of increasing Portuguese trade, the author proposes a number of laws that would encourage Portuguese shipbuilding and commerce (pp. 8-11). Then he moves on to give a summary of Portugal's recent financial history, with proposals on how it can be improved (pp. 11-13), and finally he offers proposals on how to balance the government's budget (pp. 14-16).

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress 28961. Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Guerra Andrade. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*. OCLC: 940223795 (Senate House Libraries-University of London); 504623657 (British Library); 65306893, 18675223, and 611454226 are digitized from the Goldsmiths' copy. Porbase locates one copy each at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and Senate House Libraries. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the print copies cited by Porbase.

*Europe After the Napoleonic Wars*

**225. PRADT, Dominique Georges Frédéric de Riom de Prolhiac de Fourt de, Archbishop of Mechlin.** *L'Europe après d'Aix-la-Chapelle, faisant suite au Congrès de Vienne.* Paris: Chez F. Béchet Ainé, 1819. 8°, contemporary tree calf (wear at corners, head and foot of spine; other minor wear), smooth spine gilt with olive morocco lettering-piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves and edges. Very occasional light foxing. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink inscription "Conde de Rio Maior Antonio" on half-title. xxvii, 378 pp. \$300.00

FIRST EDITION of this survey of Europe in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna (1814-15), including military status and public debts of sovereign nations, and a comparison with the status of Europe before the French Revolution. OCLC lists 1819 editions with imprints of Paris, and Paris and Brussels.

Pradt (1759-1837) was born in Allanches (Auvergne) and received a doctorate of theology from the Université de Paris in 1786. In 1789 he was elected to the États Généraux, where he defended the interests of the clergy until fleeing to Germany after the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the next decade he lived in Hamburg and Münster, where he published several works critical of the Revolution. Returning to France in 1800, Pradt soon earned Napoleon's favor, and with it the offices of bishop of Poitiers (1805) and archbishop of Malines (1808). He undertook several diplomatic missions for Napoleon but, unable to serve Church and State equally, found the work increasingly repugnant. Pradt renounced his office in 1816, immediately placing his pen in the service of liberal ideas and against monarchy. Of Pradt's fifty or so published works, all but a handful appeared in 1816 or later. Among his many works are *Des colonies et de la révolution actuelle de l'Amérique* (1817), *Des trois derniers mois de l'Amérique Meridionale et du Brésil* (1817) and *Les six derniers mois de l'Amérique et du Brésil* (1818).

*Provenance:* D. António de Saldanha Oliveira Jusarte e Sousa (Azinhaga, 1776-Vienna, 1825), second Conde de Rio Maior, eldest son of the first count, grandson of the first Marques de Pombal, army officer, and confidant of D. João, the Prince Regent, later King D. João VI. He accompanied the royal family to Brazil in 1807, returning with the King to Portugal in 1821. Shortly afterwards he was sent on an abortive mission to Brazil, and in 1823 he was charged with the thankless task of accompanying the Infante D. Miguel when that prince was sent into forced exile. The Casa da Anunciada library of the Counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

\* On the author, see *Nouvelle biographie générale* XL, 970-3.

*Buenos Aires: Military Expenses*

**226. [RIO DE LA PLATA, Viceroyalty of].** *Estado general que de orden del Excmo. Cabildo de esta capital forma su contaduria para demostrar los caudales que por lo correspondiente al nuevo impuesto de ciudad ....* Buenos Aires: En la Real Imprenta de Ninos Expositos, 12 Feb 1810. Folio (31.1 x 43 cm.), unbound. Caption title. Vertical fold at center. In very good to fine condition. Broadside. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A general statement of the expenses and income of the city of Buenos Aires from 12 August 1806, the day of the British surrender, to 31 December

ESTADO GENERAL QUE DE ORDEN DEL EXCMO. CABILDO DE ESTA CAPITAL FORMA SU CONTADURIA PARA DEMOSTRAR LOS CAUDALES que por lo correspondiente al nuevo impuesto de Ciudad y al Dominio, con que le ha auxiliado su generoso y fiel vecindario, ha sacado a luz, para el conocimiento de V. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. M. de la Real C. de S. 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1809; it is dated 10 February 1810, with a *decreto* authorizing publication dated two days later. Most of the expenses were for military defense. The income was from two sources, a new tax and donations from the other provinces of the Viceroyalty.

The economic plight of Buenos Aires furnished one of the most important impulses for the independence movement. The liberal creoles, led by Mariano Moreno, pressed for free trade with Great Britain, while the old Spanish merchants demanded taxes in accordance with the Junta of Seville. Caught between these two forces, the new viceroy, Baltasar Cisneros, opened trade in November 1809—only to reverse his decision the following month. This *Estado* represents a temporary victory for the old Spanish faction, but Mariano's widely read liberal views and the fall of the Seville Junta determined the economic emancipation of Buenos Aires before its political emancipation began.

\* Medina 751. Furlong 1791: notes that, according to the records of the press, the *Estado* was printed 26 February in accordance with the Viceroy's order of 23 February. This copy is possibly a variant, since both Furlong and Medina record the title with "la contaduría" rather than "su contaduría." OCLC: 77898333 (transcribing title as in the present copy: John Carter Brown Library). Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Deputy's Thoughts on Portuguese Finances*

**227. ROMA, [Carlos Morato], deputy.** *Opiniões do deputado Roma, sobre as finanças de Portugal. Segunda memoria.* Part 2 only (of 2). Lisbon: Typographia da Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Uteis, [1841]. Large 4° (25x19 cm.), early plain (light pink) wrappers. Wood-engraved decorative rule on title page. Light browning, with a few larger marginal stains on the last 2 leaves. In good condition. (1 l.), 52 pp., (1 l.).

Part 2 only (of 2). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Parte Primeira (missing here) also appeared in 1841.

\* Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature 32290.41. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850* p. 21. OCLC: 803221800 (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, the Segunda Memoria); 60616499 (University of Kansas, University of California-Los Angeles, the Segunda Memoria); 320140042 (University of California-Los Angeles, the Primeira memoria, with 47 pp. and 1 plate); 940170078 (Senate House Libraries-University of London, both volumes); also digitized and microfilm copies from the Kress Library. Porbase locates four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (calling for "2 fasc."). Jisc repeats University of London. KVK (51 databases searched)

#### *Portugal's Finances in 1846*

**228. SANCHES, Julio Gomes da Silva.** *O verdadeiro estado da fazenda publica em maio de 1846 ....* Lisbon: Typ. da Revolução de Setembro, 1848. 8°, original green printed wrappers (some creasing, 2 small holes). Uncut and unopened. In very good condition. Old purple stamp of the Duke of Palmela, with a ducal coronet above the monogram, in blank portion of title page. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this polemical discussion of Portugal's finances in May 1846. Silva Sanches was finance minister from July to October 1846. Also in 1848,

the author published *Comprovação do verdadeiro estado da Fazenda Publica em Maio de 1846* (13 pp.). From the title it seems to be supporting documents, but the only institution that owns both the *Verdadeiro estado* and the *Comprovação* is the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Julio Gomes da Silva Sanches (1803-1866), a native of Gumie (Vizeu), studied law at Coimbra. During the Miguelist Wars he was exiled to England; after his return, he was elected to nearly every parliament from the early 1830s to the early 1850s. He held a wide array of government positions: *presidente da relação de Lisboa* and minister of state, finances, and justice. He was also a peer of the realm and honored with various military orders.

*Provenance:* The extensive library of the Dukes of Palmela, formed mainly in the nineteenth century, was dispersed, for the most part, during the second quarter of the twentieth century through the 1960s. The first to hold the title was D. Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781-1850), a Portuguese diplomat who served as prime minister at various times in the 1830s and 1840s. He wrote profusely on politics and economics. (See *Grande enciclopedia XX*, 123-8.)

\* Fonseca, *Aditamentos* p. 263 (without mention of the *Comprovação*); on the author, see Innocência XIII, 260. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, which lists the *Comprovação*. OCLC: 319534557 (Baker Library-Harvard Business School); the *Comprovação* is 43292000 (University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Los Angeles, Princeton University). Porbase locates a copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### *State of Curitiba, Paraná*

**229. [SILVA, Francisco Xavier da, et al.] *Mensagem do Governador do Estado e relatorios das tres Secretarias*.** Curitiba: Typ. d'A Republica, 1893. 8°, modern quarter cloth over marbled boards, original upper printed wrapper bound in. Light browning. In good to very good condition. (1 l.), 20, 10, 10 [misnumbered 9] pp., 3 folding tables, 13 pp., 3 folding tables. \$175.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these reports relating to Curitiba, capital of the province of Paraná in southern Brazil (and capital of all of Brazil for three days in March, 1969). Silva, the governor, gives a state-of-the-union address, with comments on the operation of the Superior Tribunal de Justiça, construction of public buildings, immigration, transportation, and finances. The separate reports presented by three secretaries include tables showing land sold to immigrants, including the names of the immigrants.

\* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a copy at National Library of Australia.

#### *War on the Cheap, Fight the Crimean War without Raising Taxes*

**230. STANSFELD, Hamer. *A remedy suggested for our financial difficulties rendering additional taxation unnecessary. A letter to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., by ... A deficiency of the legal tender to meet the credit liabilities of the country in times of general discredit, and not a deficiency of the currency, the cause of monetary panics; and an increase of the legal tender, but not of the currency, the remedy*.** London: Effingham Wilson; Leeds: Reid Newsome;



Manchester: J. & J. Thomson, 1854. 8°, disbound. Slight browning. in good condition. Oval [deaccession] stamp of Yale University Library, dated Nov. 7 1944, in lower blank margin of p. 12; pencil annotation dated 1/26/44 to its right. 12 pp. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this proposal to fight the Crimean War without raising taxes, a proposal which should be familiar in light of recent history.

\* OCLC: 36644378 (University of London Research Library Services-Senate House Library). Jisc repeats University of London only. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**231. SUPICO, José Luis.** *O problema dos tabacos. Série de artigos publicados no jornal "A Epoca."* Lisbon: Typ. da Cooperativa Militar, 1926. Large 8°, original beige printed wrappers. Mostly unopened. A few minor stains. Overall in very good condition. 118 pp., (1 blank l.). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author argues that tobacco should be heavily taxed, both for benefit of the state treasury and for the benefit of citizens, who will not smoke so much if the tax is high. Supico's aim is to make the state's income as high as possible without discouraging smokers altogether, since he believes that smoking in moderation is not harmful. After giving a historical summary of the tobacco industry in Portugal, he discusses the benefits of running it as a state monopoly, as a private enterprise, or with the state and the private sector both involved.

Supico, a native of Galecote, Mormugão (Goa, India), served for many years in the Portuguese army, then became involved in politics. He held a high position in the Companhia dos Tabacos, which he had joined the year after this essay appeared; in 1948 he became Secretário-Geral of the Companhia Portuguesa dos Tabacos. He was also Portuguese delegate to the European Congress on Tobacco, in Rome, and to the World Congress at Amsterdam in 1951.

\* *Grande enciclopédia* XXX, 375-6. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 6908647 (New York Public Library, University of Kansas, University of Kentucky, Cleveland Public Library); 42334709 is a microform copy. Not located in Porbase, which lists other works by this author. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### *Finances in Lusophone Africa*

**\*232. TORRES, Adelino, ed.** *Portugal — PALOP: as relações económicas e financeiras.* Preface by Jorge Costa Oliveira. Lisbon: Escher, 1991. Col-ecção Estudos sobre África, 2. Folio (28 x 20 cm.), publisher's printed boards with dust jacket. As new. 217 pp., (2 ll.). ISBN: none. \$79.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Texts by João Estevão, Manuel Ennes Ferreira, Nuno Cassola, and Paulo Brito.

PALOP (Portuguese: Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa), or Lusophone Africa, includes Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Equatorial Guinea.

*Venezuela, 1856: Decrees on Finances and Trade*

**233. [VENEZUELA, Oficina de Hacienda].** *Decretos del poder ejecutivo, expedidos en uso de la autorizacion [sic] que le concedio el Congreso por el de 20 de Setiembre de 1856. Edicion oficial.* Caracas: Imprenta Republicana de Federico Madriz, 1856. 8°, early plain beige wrappers (light foxing, splitting and some defects at spine). Minor foxing and soiling on title page. In very good condition. 144 pp., (1 l.). \$125.00

FIRST EDITION. Decrees of October 15 through December 12, 1856, involving finances, bureaucracy, the treasury, ports, customs, imports and exports, cabotage (trade within coastal waters by foreign companies), *papel sellado*, and public credit.

OCLC 237390172 (Harvard Law School) and 43752515 (Harvard Law School and New York Public Library) list *Decretos del poder ejecutivo expedidos en 1856*, Caracas: Reimpresos por J.M. Soriano, 1857—perhaps a different work, since it has only 42 pages rather than the 144 densely printed pages in this one.

\* Not in Palau. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 432743806 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 24005080 (Columbia University, Harvard Law School, Duke University, University of Texas-Austin); 867251478 (digitized from the Harvard copy); 838517045 (microfiche). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) cites a microform at Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin and EROMM.

**234. [VENEZUELA, Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores].** *Exposicion que dirige al Congreso de Venezuela en 1837 El Secretario de relaciones exteriores.* Caracas: Imprenta de V. Espinal, 1837. Large 8°, disbound. Wood-engraving on title page of globe, ships, and packing crates. Scattered light foxing. In good to very good condition. Early manuscript signature (?) in ink mostly trimmed from top of title page. Manuscript pagination in ink ("190-212," "141-174"). (2 ll.), 17 pp., (2 ll.), x pp., (1 l.), xi-xxxi [xxviii skipped in pagination] pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The sections are America (New Granada, Ecuador, Perú and Bolivia, Mexico, and the United States), Europe (Spain, France, England, Denmark, other countries), and *Observaciones*. These are followed by *Presupuestos de gastos para el año economico de 1837 a 1838* (Secretaria de Hacienda) and *Proyectos de Leyes* (maritime) for 1833-1836.

\* Not in Palau. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Brazilian Relations with Chile,  
Including the Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

**235. WANDERLEY, João Mauricio, Barão de Cotegipe.** *Orçamento de estrangeiros. Discursos pronunciados na Camara dos Srs. Deputados ....* Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1887. 8°, modern blue quarter cloth, original printed front wrapper bound in. Slightly browned. In good condition. 52 pp. \$165.00

FIRST EDITION; discusses Brazilian relations with Chile and the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

\* Sacramento Blake IV, 3: noting a second edition, with two additional speeches by another official, issued the same year. NUC: CLU, CU, ICarbS, MH. OCLC: 9225589 (University of California-Berkeley and Los Angeles, Southern Illinois University); 21497989 (SUNY Albany, Harvard University); 683392640 (Biblioteca Senado Federal, Brazil). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

## PART VII

## CHARITY

**236. ALBERGUE DAS CRIANÇAS ABANDONADAS.** *Albergue das Crianças Abandonadas, sob a presidência honorária de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor D. Manoel II. Relatório e contas da gerência de 1907-1908.* Lisbon: Typographia de Palhares & Cia., 1909. 8°, original printed wrappers (some minor soiling). Lightly toned. In very good condition. xii, 46 pp., (1 l.), 3 folding tables, other tables in text. \$45.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of these accounts for the years 1907-1908, including a summary of the activities of the orphanage.

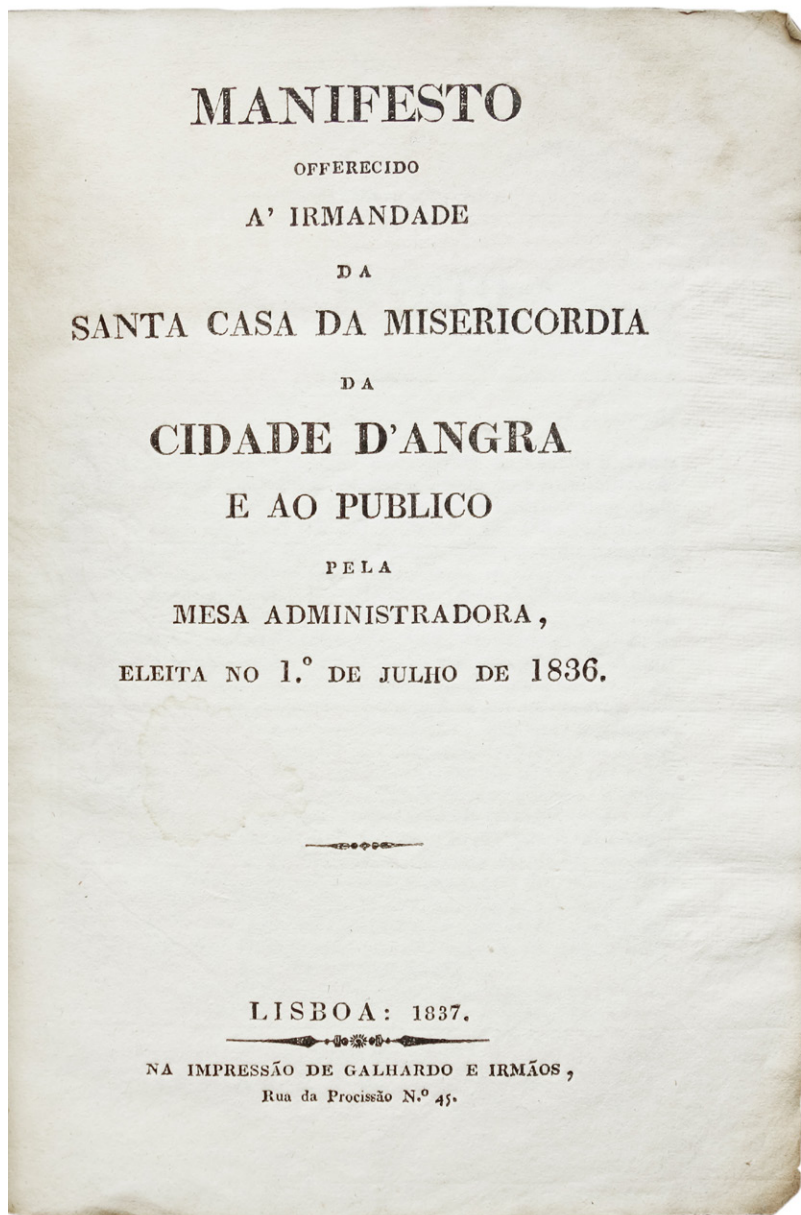
\* Not located in NUC. OCLC: not located; see 959190753 for the years 1903-1904 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Not located in Porbase, which cites similar works for the years 1898-1904. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**237. [ANGRA. Irmandade da Santa Casa da Misericórdia.]** *Manifesto oferecido á Irmandade da Santa Casa da Misericórdia da Cidade d'Angra e ao publico pela Mesa Administradora, eleita no 1.º de julho de 1836.* Lisbon: Na Impressão de Galhardo e Irmãos, 1837. 4°, contemporary plain pink wrappers (head of spine defective, a few small holes or tears to covers). Some faint dampstains. In very good condition. Small white rectangular paper tag with serrated edges tipped on to lower inner corner of rear wrapper with "82-L / / 19" in ink manuscript. 59 pp., 11 large folding tables and charts. \$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Accounts, expenditures and ownership lists of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia in Angra for the years 1833 to 1836. This *Manifesto* was prepared as a result of the important reforms enacted in the Azores in 1832.

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia (Holy House of Mercy) is a uniquely Portuguese Catholic charitable institution, founded in Lisbon in 1498 by Queen Leonor and still existing today. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericórdia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The Santa Casa's administrators (Irmãos) tackled duties that would today be the province of lawyers, accountants, hospital administrators, prison chaplains and chaperones. One of the Casa da Misericórdia's functions was to make certain that every Christian received a proper burial.

\* Canto, *Bibliotheca açoriana* 1832. Canto, *Inventario* 918. Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, "Em mau estado" at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.



*Regulations for the Religious Brotherhood which Founded  
Lisbon's Most Important Hospital*

**238. [IRMANDADE dos Clerigos Pobres].** *Estatuto da veneravel Irmandade dos Clerigos Pobres, com o titulo da Caridade, e patrocínio da Santissima Trindade, sita no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos de novo reformado, e adicionado no anno de 1731. Sendo o Juiz o R.do Manoel de Souza Borges, Cura na Paroquial Igreja de N.S. dos Martyres. Mordomos os R.dos Joam Antunes Monteyro, Prior da Paroquial de S. Nicolao, e Francisco Nunes Collares, Cura na mesma Igreja do Hospital. Confirmado por autoridade ordinaria em 6 de April deste anno de 1732, e no mesmo anno dado à estampa por ordem da mesma Veneravel Irmandade.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, (1732). Folio (28 x 19.5 cm.), contemporary mottled sheep (sound but very worn), spine with raised bands in five compartments (also rather worn, 2 pinpoint wormholes at head), text block edges speckled red. Woodcut vignette on title page. Different large woodcut headpieces on second leaf recto, p. 1, and penultimate leaf recto. Typographical headpiece on eleventh leaf recto. Many woodcut initials, two very large. Wide column at outer margins with printed side notes. Printed on thick paper of excellent quality. A few small wormholes in upper and outer margins, but crisp and clean. Front free endleaf is later, pasted on to a stub of the original. In good condition. Small rectangular (3 x 6.5 cm.) early printed book-ticket tipped on the upper outer corner of front pastedown "Do Bispo Inquisidor Geral // D. José Maria de Mello". Engraved armorial bookplate on front pastedown and armorial blind-stamp in blank portion of title page of of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção. (12 ll.), 59 pp., (3 ll.). \$700.00

FIRST EDITION. These statutes were issued again in 1845. The Irmandade dos Clerigos Pobres was founded in 1452 to succor the poor; its home base was the Hospital Real de Todos os Santos, Lisbon's most important hospital. Membership was strictly limited. The regulations set out how the priests and laymen are to be elected, the election and duties of officers, when and for whom masses are to be said, and so on. The volume begins with a prologue explaining the confusion over the Irmandade's origin and why the statutes are being changed and three pages of licenses bearing the date 1732. The revised statutes have extensive sidenotes with references to earlier versions. At the end is a letter from the Patriarch of Lisbon and an index.

*Provenance:* D. José Maria de Mello (1756-1818), Bispo do Algarve, Inquisidor Geral, and confessor to D. Maria I. J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção was a noted collector from Oporto and a wolfram magnate.

\* Not in Innocência. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Palha. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 750. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 78277208 (Houghton Library-Harvard University); 56635036 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.



## RELATORIO

E

## CONTAS

DAS

CASAS DE ASYLO

DA

PRIMEIRA INFANCIA DESVALIDA

No Anno de 1845.



LISBOA

TYPOGRAFIA DE FRANCISCO XAVIER DE SOUZA,  
Rua da Condeça N.º 19.

1846.

*Fine Copy of a Charity's Accounts*

**\*239. [LISBON. Casas d'Asylo].** *Relatorio e contas das Casas d'Asylo da primeira infancia desvalida no anno de 1845.* Lisbon: Typografia de Francisco Xavier de Souza, 1846. 8°, contemporary green morocco (only the slightest wear), plain smooth spine, covers within a gilt border, front cover with short title in gilt, cover edges milled gilt, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt. In fine condition. ix, 32 pp., 4 folding tables. \$1,500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

\* Not in Innocência. OCLC: locates only a single copy of the report for the year 1838 at New York Academy of Medicine.

*Caring for Widows, Orphans, Captives Held for Ransom, the Sick,  
Prisoners Condemned to Execution, and the Dead;*

*With the Order of the March for the All Saints' Day Procession in Lisbon*

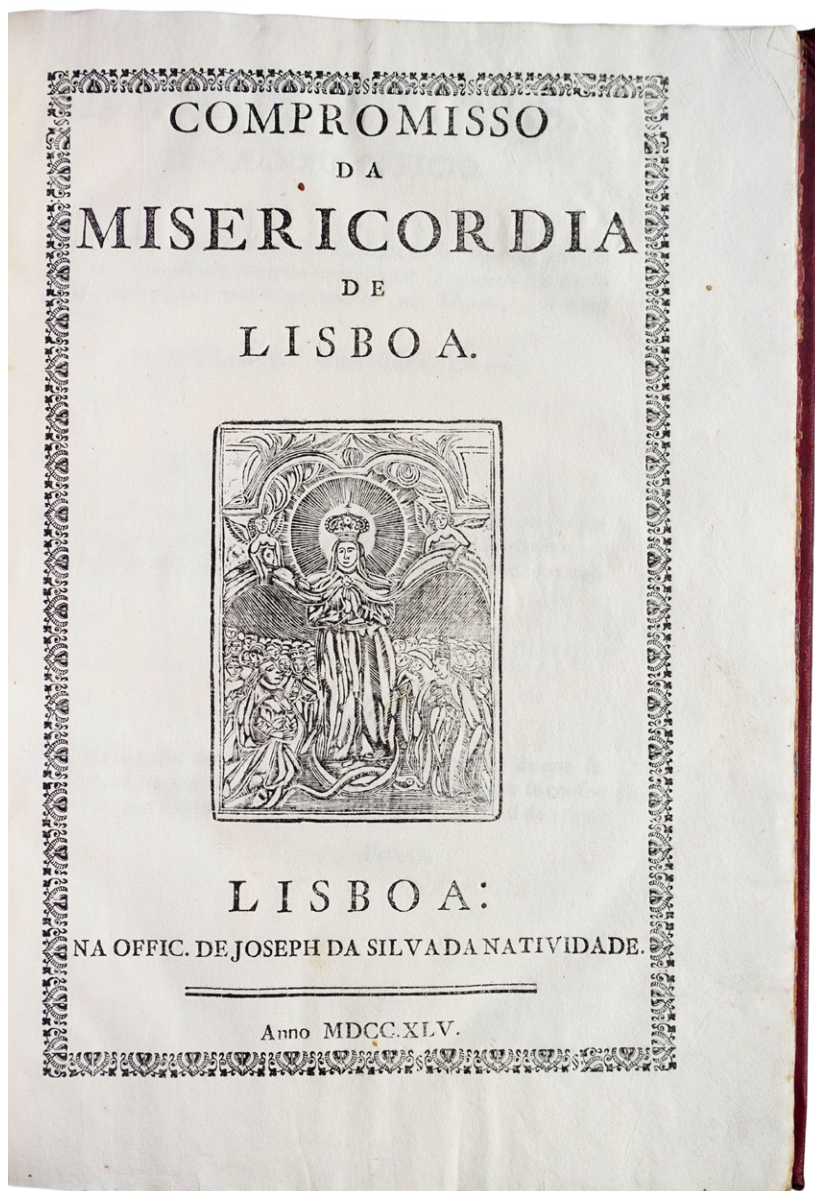
**240. LISBON. SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA.** *Compromisso da Misericórdia de Lisboa.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joseph da Silva da Natividade, 1745. Folio (29.4 x 21 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep (minor wear), flat spine richly gilt, outer dentelles richly gilt, marbled endleaves, green silk ribbon place marker, text-block edges sprinkled red. Large woodcut of the Virgin on title page within typographical border. Woodcut intitial. In fine to very fine condition. (2), 42 ll. \$2,800.00

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. Eventually practically every Portuguese city had its Santa Casa da Misericórdia, and the institution spread overseas to Goa, Macau, Bahia, etc. The present statutes are a revealing glimpse into gender and class divisions in mid-eighteenth century Portugal. The Santa Casa's administrators (thirty to sixty Irmãos) tackled duties that would today be the province of lawyers, accountants, hospital administrators, prison chaplains and chaperones.

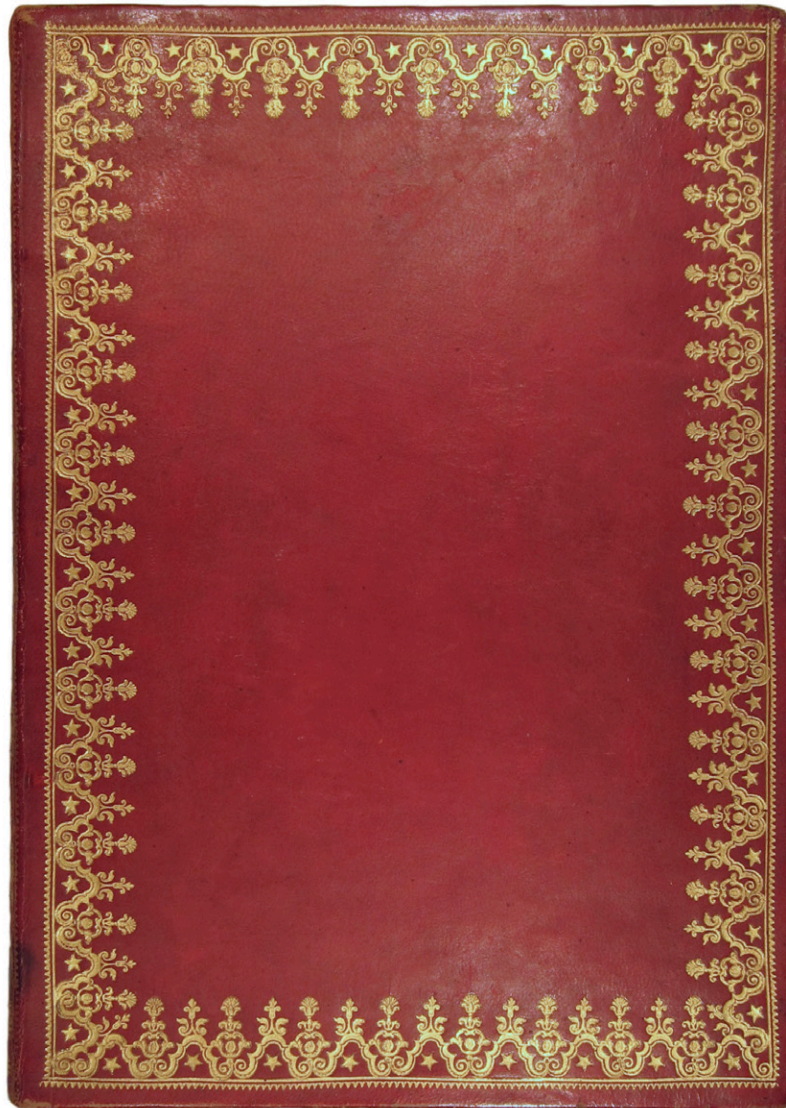
For example: the Irmãos must meet stringent standards, including that neither they (nor their wives, if married) have Jewish or Moorish blood, that they have a good reputation, be at least 25 years of age, not be manual laborers, have enough money to live without a salary and not be tempted by the money they administer, and that they can read and write. Grounds for dismissal include telling secrets learned in the course of their duties or marrying an orphan girl from the Santa Casa without permission. There are special provisions for determining whether to accept bequests (ch. 28).

Since it was routine for the Irmãos to receive cash via letters from India and elsewhere, in settlement of wills or as dowries or as payment of ransom (ff. 18v, 21r, etc.), the statutes provide stringent rules for how money is to be reported and handled. There are stipulations about providing ransoms for captives of the Turks or Moors (ch. 32).

Several pages are devoted to the procedures for allowing girls and women to live under the supervision of the Casa. Wealthy orphan girls must be between ages 13 and 20 ("por este ser o tempo de mayor perigo"), must provide their own support, can bring only one maid and a companion under age 10. Married women are only allowed to live there with their husband's consent. Visitors are strictly limited and supervised







*Item 240*

(ff. 21r-22v). Orphans who are not wealthy are permitted to apply for a dowry from the Misericórdia's funds (f. 30r).

The Mordomo da Botica is given extensive guidelines for feeding, clothing, and treating the sick (ff. 24v-25v).

One of the Casa da Misericórdia's functions was to make certain that every Christian received a proper burial. The statutes also include instructions for burial, according to class: the poor and the ordinary, the better quality, and the Irmãos themselves, for whom elaborate rituals and regalia are prescribed (ff. 35v-37r). The Misericórdia also accompanied criminals condemned to death; again, elaborate rituals are prescribed (ff. 37r-38v).

The *Compromisso* is particularly interesting for the chapters on the "Procissão das Endoenças" (the procession of the sick) and the procession for All Saints' Day (November 1), which set out the order of the participants, their banners and dress. We have seen illustrations of such processions, but few descriptions such as this of who walks where, carrying what, and why.

\* Innocência II, 95. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*; cf. II, 16 for the Lisbon editions of 1619 and 1674. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Monteverde. Not in Avila Perez; cf. 1879 for 1619 edition. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 319967273 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Caring for Widows, Orphans, Captives Held for Ransom, the Sick,  
Prisoners Condemned to Execution, and the Dead  
With the Order of March for the All Saints' Day Procession in Lisbon*

**241. LISBON. Santa Casa da Misericórdia.** *Compromisso da Misericórdia de Lisboa*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joseph da Silva da Natividade, 1745. Folio (29 x 21.7 cm.), late-eighteenth- or early-nineteenth-century tree sheep (spine defective at head and foot, additional light wear, some staining to lower board), smooth spine with gilt fillets, gilt-rolled floral border on each board, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled blue. Large woodcut of the Virgin on title page within typographical border. Woodcut initial. Some light dampstaining and soiling, a few early marginalia, short tear in final leaf without loss. (2), 42 ll. \$800.00

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. Its statutes are a revealing glimpse into gender and class divisions in mid-eighteenth century Portugal. Its administrators (thirty to sixty Irmãos) tackled duties that would today be the province of lawyers, accountants, hospital administrators, prison chaplains and chaperones.

For example: the Irmãos must meet stringent standards, including that neither they (nor their wives, if married) have Jewish or Moorish blood, that they have a good reputation, be at least 25 years of age, not be manual laborers, have enough money to live without a salary and not be tempted by the money they administer, and that they can read and write. Grounds for dismissal include telling secrets learned in the course of their duties, or marrying an orphan girl from the Casa without permission. There are special provisions for determining whether to accept bequests (ch. 28).

Since it was routine for the Irmãos to receive cash via letters from India and elsewhere, in settlement of wills or as dowries, or as payment of ransom (ff. 18v, 21r, etc.),



the statutes provide stringent rules for how money is to be reported and handled. There are stipulations about providing ransoms for captives of the Turks or Moors (ch. 32).

Several pages are devoted to the procedures for allowing girls and women to live under the supervision of the Casa. Wealthy orphan girls must be between ages 13 and 20 ("por este ser o tempo de mayor perigo"), must provide their own support, can bring only one maid and a companion under age 10. Married women are only allowed to live there with their husband's consent. Visitors are strictly limited and supervised (ff. 21r-22v). Orphans who are not wealthy are permitted to apply for a dowry from the Misericórdia's funds (f. 30r).

The Mordomo da Botica is given extensive guidelines for feeding, clothing, and treating the sick (ff. 24v-25v).

One of the Casa da Misericórdia's functions was to make certain that every Christian received a proper burial. The statutes also include instructions for burial, according to class: the poor and the ordinary, the better quality, and the Irmãos themselves, for whom elaborate rituals and regalia are prescribed (ff. 35v-37r). The Misericórdia also accompanied criminals condemned to death; again, elaborate rituals are prescribed (ff. 37r-38v).

The *Compromisso* is particularly interesting for the chapters on the "Procissão das Endoenças" (the procession of the sick) and the procession for All Saints' Day (November 1), which set out the order of the participants, their banners and dress. We have seen illustrations of such processions, but few descriptions such as this of who walks where, carrying what, and why.

\* Innocência II, 95. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*; cf. II, 16 for the Lisbon editions of 1619 and 1674. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Monteverde. Not in Avila Perez; cf. 1879 for 1619 edition. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 319967273 (University of California-Los Angeles). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

#### *Operating Expenses of the Lisbon Foundling Home, 1707-1712*

**242. [ORPHANAGE].** *Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1707.* 4 works. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1707. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border; faint marginal dampstaining. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

4 works. \$2,500.00

Apparently the FIRST and ONLY EDITIONS of these accounts of the foundling home in Lisbon for the years 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1712: its sources and amounts of income, its expenses, and the number of children housed there. The lists of past and present donors include Catherine of Braganza, Queen of England. At this period the foundling home was not a separate institution, but a part of the Hospital de Todos os Santos, one of Lisbon's main hospitals.

\* Not in Innocência, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Palha or Kress. Not in National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC*. Not located in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto*. Not located in Lisbon, Faculdade de

Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. Not in Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature before 1850*. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Not located in KVK, which locates a run of a similar title listed in Porbase (*Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes de Lisboa ...*), printed in the Offic. de Domingos Carneyro, 1689-1765), with 26 leaves, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

WITH:

*Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1708 ....* [Colophon] Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1708. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

*Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1709.* [Colophon] Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), modern wrappers. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin (one affecting border), 3 small holes in lower margin, faint dampstain at top. In good to very good condition. Blindstamp of J.G. Mazziotti Salema Garção, noted collector from Porto, in margin of first leaf. (2 ll.).

AND WITH:

*Relaçam dos gastos que a Mesa dos Santos Innocentes no Hospital Real de Todos os Santos desta Cidade de Lisboa fez com a criação dos meninos expostos este presente anno de 1712 ....* [Colophon] Lisbon: na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1712. Folio (29 x 19.5 cm.), disbound. Large woodcut royal arms of Portugal beneath caption title. Large woodcut initial. Each page within a border of type ornaments. Two small holes in inner margin, one affecting border, faint marginal dampstaining, top edge frayed with slight loss to typographic borders. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.).

**243. PERDIGÃO, Jacintho Antonio.** *Regulamento sobre a administração e fiscalização dos expostos e creanças subsidiadas no Districto do Funchal, pelo Governador Civil*. 9 volumes. Funchal: Typ. do Districto do Funchal, 1864. 8°, contemporary quarter cloth over marbled boards. In very good condition. Contemporary eighteen-line ink manuscript table of



contents on front free endleaf recto. Contemporary ink manuscript numbering in upper outer corner of each leaf recto, continuing on all following items. 32 pp. [i.e., 31; p. 31 wrongly numbered 32, with the verso blank], 4 folding tables. The first folding table, bound between pp. 30 and 32, is numbered 33. The second folding table, bound after p. 32, is numbered 35. The next two folding tables are unnumbered.

9 volumes. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this extensive statistical analysis of the government of Funchal's efforts to care for foundlings and other abandoned children.

\* Not in Innocência. Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira, investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, calling for 32 pp. and 2 folding tables. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

#### BOUND WITH:

**D. LUÍS I, King of Portugal.** [Caption title]: *Lei de 13 de Maio de 1879*. N.pl. [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1873]. 8°, 8 pp. In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Pages 1-2 contain the law in the title, dated in print 13 May 1872, and signed in print by the king, António Maria de Fontes Pereira de Mello and António Rodrigues Sampaio. It deals with customs for liquids and salt, with reference to Portugal's island's. Page 3 contains a decree dated 28 May 1872, signed in print by the king and António Rodrigues Sampaio. It implements the previous law. Page 4 contains an "Alvará Convocatorio dated in print Funchal, 30 December 1852 [with the "5" corrected in ink manuscript to "7"] and signed in print by D. João Frederico da Camara Leme, Civil Governor of the Administrative District of Funchal. Pages 5-8 contain a "Regulamento de 11 de Fevereiro de 1873, para Execução da Lei de 13 de Maio de 1872 no Districto do Funchal." It is signed in print by Roque Caetano d'Araujo, Dr. Juvenal Honorio d'Ornellas, João Baptista de Freitas da Silva, Antonio Gonçalves d'Almeida Junior and Luiz Soares de Sousa Henriques, dated 11 February 1873, and confirmed on 18 February 1873 in print by the secretary of the Junta Geral, Luiz Soares de Sousa Henriques.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**LEME, D. João Frederico da Camara.** [Begins] *Dom João Frederico da Camara Leme, Commendador da Real Ordem Militar portugueza de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo, e da de Izabel a Catholica, de Hespanha; Cavalleiro da muito antiga e nobre Ordem da Torre e Espada, do valor, lealdade e merito; da de S. Bento d'Aviz; e da Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa; condecorado com as medalhas militares de prata, correspondentes ao valor militar, aos bons serviços, e comportamento exemplar; Presidente honorario da Commissão portugueza de coccorros a feridos e doentes em tempo de guerra; Major do Exercito, e Governador Civil do districto administrativo do Funchal, por Sua Magestade Fidellissima, &c.* [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1874]. 8°, (1 blank l.), 5 pp. In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Alvará dated Funchal, 14 April 1874 further implementing the 13 May 1872 law, with 8 articles of additional regulations. At the end it is signed

and dated in print, Funchal, 11 March 1874, by Roque Caetano d'Araujo, Conego Cura Filipe José Nunes, Francisco Antonio d'Ornellas, João Bettencourt Baptista, Dr. João de Freitas da Silva, João Bettencourt Araujo de Carvalho Esmeraldo, Dr. João Baptista de Freitas Leal, Dr. Alvaro Rodrigues de Azededo, and Severiano Alberto de Freitas Ferraz.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**LEME, D. João Frederico da Camara.** [Begins] *Dom João Frederico da Camara Leme, Commendador da Real Ordem Militar portuguesa de Nosso Senhor Jesus Christo, e da de Izabel a Catholica, de Hespanha; Cavalleiro da muito antiga e nobre Ordem da Torre e Espada, do valor, lealdade e merito; da de S. Bento d'Aviz; e da Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa; condecorado com as medalhas militares de prata, correspondentes ao valor militar, aos bons serviços, e comportamento exemplar; Presidente honorario da Comissão portuguesa de coccorros a feridos e doentes em tempo de guerra; Major do Exercito, e Governador Civil do districto administrativo do Funchal, por Sua Magestade Fidellissima, &c.* [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1874]. Folio (33.5 x 19.5 cm.; folded), (2 pp.). In very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Further implementing the previous Alvará. Dated in print at the end Funchal, 14 November 1874, with ink manuscript signature below of João da Camara Leme.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**[MODEL FOR A PRINTED DOCUMENT].** [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1874]. Folio (33.5 x 19.5 cm.; folded), (2 pp.). In very good condition.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH:

**EDITAL.** [Begins] *Francisco d'Albuquerque Mesquita e Castro, Bacharel formado em Direito pela Univeridade de Coimbra; Fidalgo Cavalleiro da Casa Real, Commendador da Real Ordem Militar portuguesa de Nossa Senhora da Conceição de Villa Viçosa; Governador Civil do Districto Administrativo do Funchal, &c.* [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1877]. Folio (31.5 x 19.5 cm.; folded), (2 pp.). Tear of ca. 9 cm. along one fold, without loss. Printed on bluish paper. In good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Deals with fire prevention. Dated and signed in print Funchal, 6 April 1877 by Francisco d'Albuquerque Mesquita e Castro.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

#### AND BOUND WITH:



**CASTRO, Francisco d'Albuquerque Mesquita e.** [Caption title] *Regulamento Policial das Meretrizes e Casas Toleradas da Cidade de Funchal*. [Funchal?]: n.pr., [1877]. Folio (31.5 x 20.5 cm.; folded), (3 pp.). Small tear in blank margin of first leaf. In good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Deals with houses of prostitution. Dated and signed in print Funchal, 10 April 1877 by Francisco d'Albuquerque Mesquita e Castro.

\* Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*; cf. 1534, a similar title with the imprint "Madeira: Typ Funchalense, 1886". Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

AND BOUND WITH:

**SAMPAIO, António Rodrigues.** *Regulamento dos corpos de policia civil approvade por decreto de 21 de Dezembro de 1876*. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1877. 8°, 33 pp. Browning and offsetting. In good condition.

\* Not in Innocência; for António Rodrigues Sampaio, see I, 261; VII, 107, 148; VIII, 300-1; XXII, 352-3. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase; cf. a record for a single copy of an edition without imprint in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with 33 pp. and the place and date given as [Lisboa : s.n. 1876]. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

AND BOUND WITH:

**CASTRO, Affonso de.** [Caption title on p. (5)] *Regulamento do corpo de policia civil do Districto do Funchal*. [Funchal?]: n.pr. (apparently Typ. da Voz do Povo), [1878]. 8°, 29, (1) pp. [First 2 pp, blank; appears to lack the title page]. Several leaves browned. In good to very good condition.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION?

\* Not in Innocência; for Affonso de Castro, see vii, 82; VIII, 11; XX, 92. Not in Vieira & Freitas, *Madeira: investigação bibliográfica*. Not located in OCLC. Cf. Porbase for a single copy of what appears to be the present work, with the imprint "Funchal: Typ. da Voz do Povo, 1878. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

**\*244. RIO DE JANEIRO. Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficencia.** *Relatorio da Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficencia no Rio de Janeiro, apresentado em Assembléa Geral no dia 14 de Abril de 1872 pelo Presidente Conde de S. Mamede e parecer da Comissão de Exame de Contas*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia do Commerico de Pereira Braga, 1872. Large 4° (26.9 x 20.25 cm.), quarter morocco over pebbled cloth boards (some wear; worming and discoloration to covers), Portuguese royal arms stamped in gilt on covers, all edges gilt, decorated endleaves. Portuguese royal arms on title-page. 9 pp., (1 l., 3 folding tables), 2, 4, 2 pp., (1 l., folding table), 12 pp., (3 ll.), 5 pp. \$300.00

Rare report of one of the leading Portuguese emigrant associations in Brazil. Rodrigo Pereira Felício, 1° Visconde and 1° Conde de São Mamede (São Mamede de Infesta, Porto,

1820-Rio de Janeiro, July 26, 1872), eminent member of the Portuguese community in Rio de Janeiro, businessman and banker in that city, played an important role in the *Portuguesa de Beneficencia* no Rio de Janeiro.

\* On the Conde de São Mamede see *Grande enciclopédia* XXVII, 542. Porbase lists an 1880 edition only. No edition located in British Library Integrated Catalogue, Hollis, Orbis, Catnyp, or Melvyl. Library of Congress Online Catalogue lists an undated nineteenth century edition.

*Statues of a Charitable Society for Spaniards in Naples  
Elegantly Bound for the Princess of the Two Sicilies  
Later Queen of Spain*

**245. *Statuti per la Real Congregazione e Monte del S.S. Sacramento de Nobili Spagnoli*.** Naples: dalla Reale Tipografia della Guerra, 1826. Large 8°, contemporary full crimson morocco (edges slightly bumped), spine with gilt bands (very minor wear at foot), crown and three fleur-de-lys on each cover of Maria Christina, Princess of the Two Sicilies, later Queen of Spain, within a gilt roll-tooled border; spine gilt, marbled endleaves, all edges gilt. Printed on high-quality paper. A few very small brown spots, but overall in fine condition. Engraved title page, 99, (1 pp., (1 l. indice, 1 blank l.), 3 modellos [numbered 1, 2, and 2 *bis*].  
\$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION in this form of these updated statutes for a charitable organization established to benefit Spaniards and their descendants in Naples. The *Prefazione* (pp. 5-8) gives a brief history of the Real Congregazione e monte del Santissimo Sacramento de Nobili Spagnoli, which was founded in 1614 by Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Conde de Lemos, and issued its first statutes in 1624. Its members visited prisons and hospitals, gave alms, and assisted with marriages and funerals.

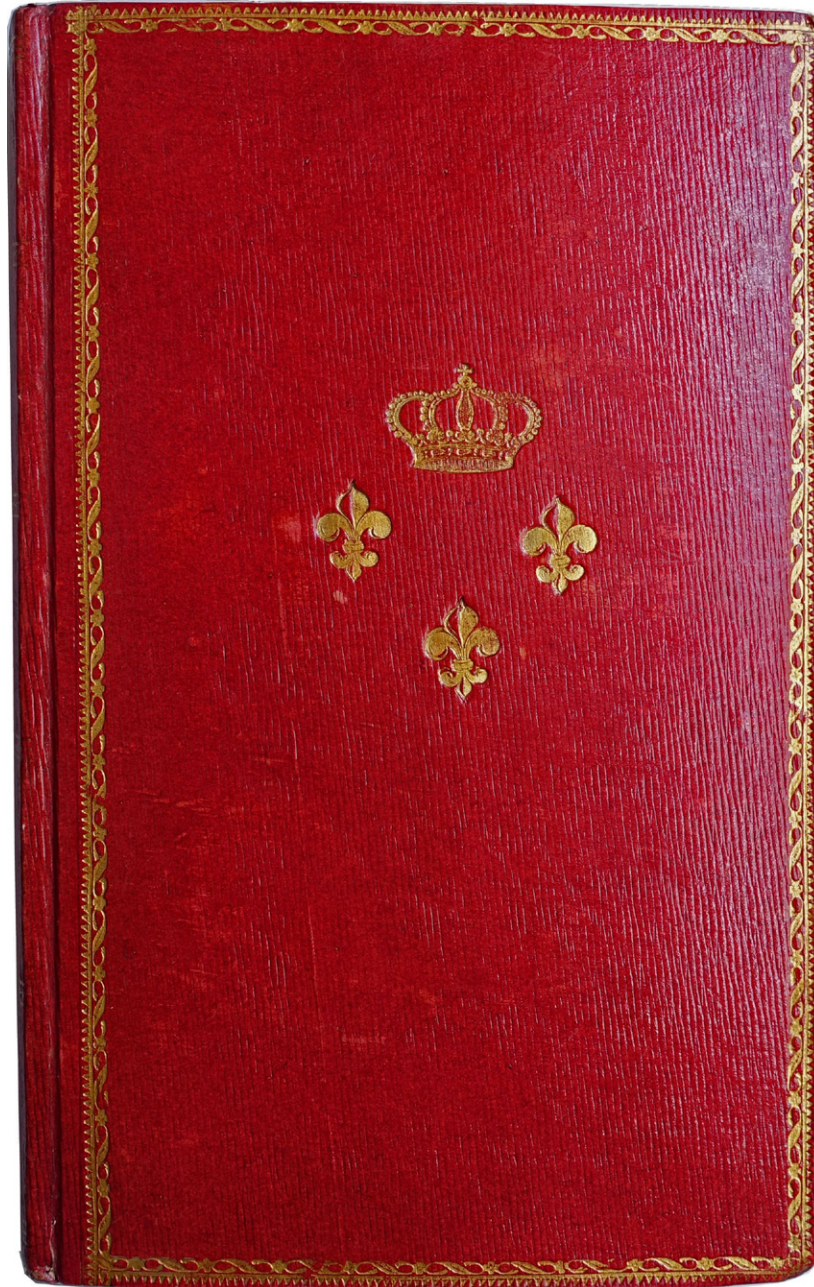
The preface mentions the *demolizione* of the home of the Congregazione soon after 1812, and that it was given a new home in the Chiesa di S. Giacomo. The church of San Giacomo degli Spagnoli was commissioned in 1540 by the Spanish Viceroy Pedro Alvarez de Toledo, Marquis of Villafranca. Dedicated to St. James (Santiago), patron saint of Spain, it was a landmark of Naples until 1816, when by order of Ferdinand I of Naples, it was enveloped in the neoclassical Palazzo San Giacomo in the Piazza Municipio, which today serves as the city hall.

*Provenance:* Bound for Maria Christina Ferdinanda di Borbone of the Two Sicilies, 1806-1878. Daughter of Francis I of the Two Sicilies and Maria Isabella of Spain, she was born in Palermo, Sicily. Soon after the third wife of Ferdinand VII of Spain died in 1829, Maria Christina became his fourth wife and was queen consort of Spain until Ferdinand's death in 1833. Upon his death she became regent for her elder daughter, whose claim to the throne was disputed by her uncle in the Carlist Wars. Within months of Ferdinand's death, Maria Christina secretly married an ex-sergeant of the royal guards, to whom she bore several children. In 1844, when the regency ended, her daughter Isabella II gave official consent and the pair was publicly wed. Under Alfonso XII's reign, Maria Christina and daughter Isabella both died in exile in France.

\* Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. ICCU: Milan, Biblioteca del Dipartimento di diritto privato e storia del diritto dell'Università degli studi; Naples, Biblioteca nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III (3 copies and a digitized version); Rome, Biblioteca Angelica. Not located in Jisc.







*Item 245*

*Increasing Numbers of Foundlings: Why?*

**246. VAZ, Francisco de Assis Souza.** *Os Expostos. Hospício do Porto.* Porto: Typographia da Revista, 1848. 8°, original green printed wrappers (light foxing). Woodcut border on front wrapper. Uncut and mostly unopened. Occasional light foxing. In very good condition. 61 pp.  
\$150.00

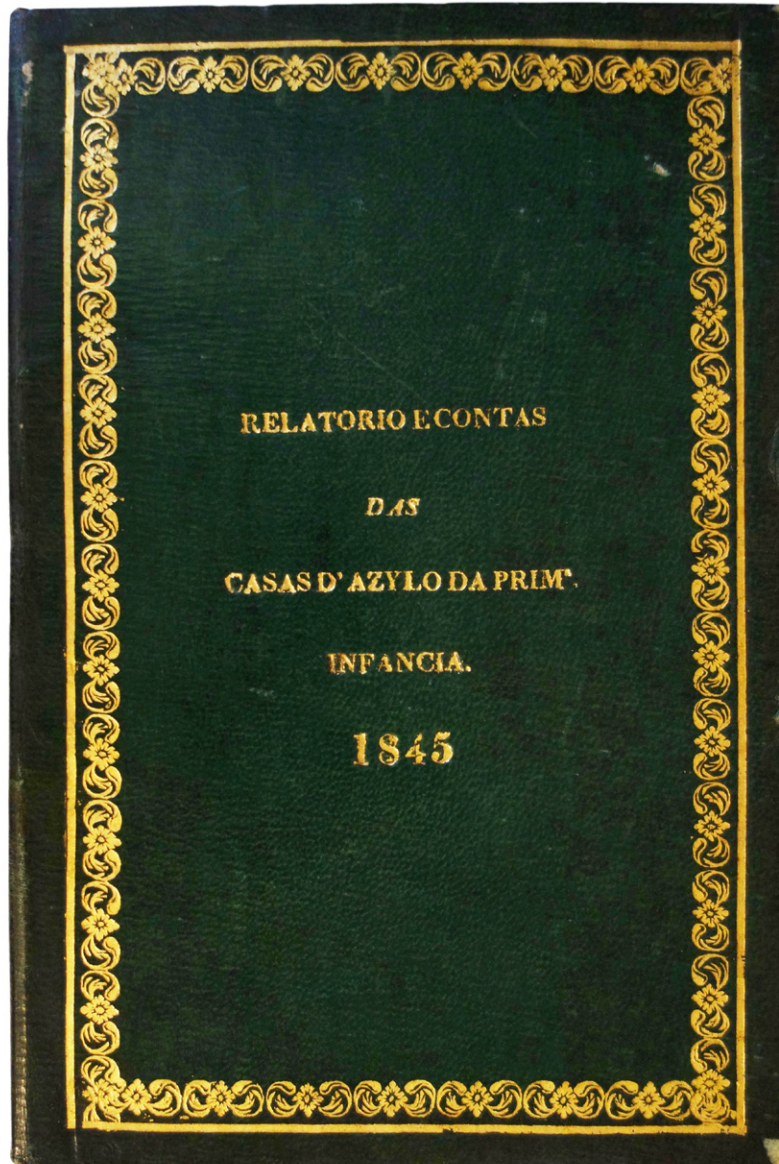
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. When the book appeared, large numbers of infants in Catholic Portugal were abandoned because of the stigma of giving birth illegitimately or because parents could not afford to support more children. Sousa Vaz, who wrote other works on this subject, discusses why the number of abandoned children increased during the 1840s and why the mortality rate in foundling homes is so high. The final 4 pages offer tables of deaths among orphans, sorted by age (up to age 7) and sex, for the years 1843 to 1847.

Francisco de Assis Sousa Vaz (1797-1870) took his medical degree in Paris in 1832, and held several important medical and faculty positions in Portugal, including director of the Medical and Surgical School in Porto, and physician of the foundling home (Casa dos Expostos) in Porto. He was a member of the Sociedade Litteraria Portuense.

\* Innocência II, 349-50. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*, II, 418. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto* 11058. See Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa*, p. 416, and on the author, also 369, 404, 422. OCLC: 45167613 (New York Academy of Medicine). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.





*Item 239*

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