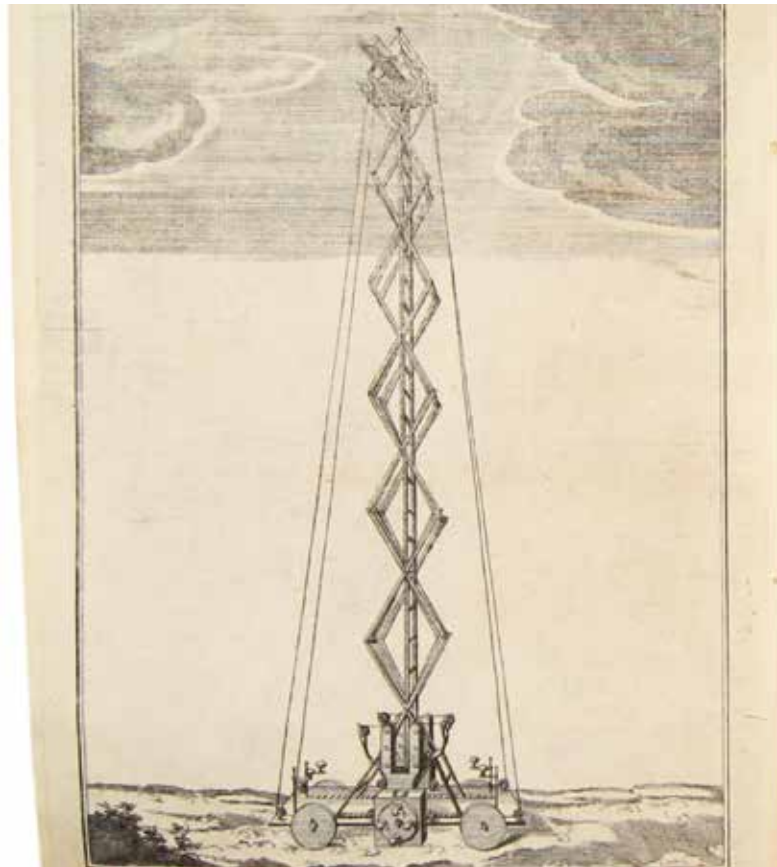


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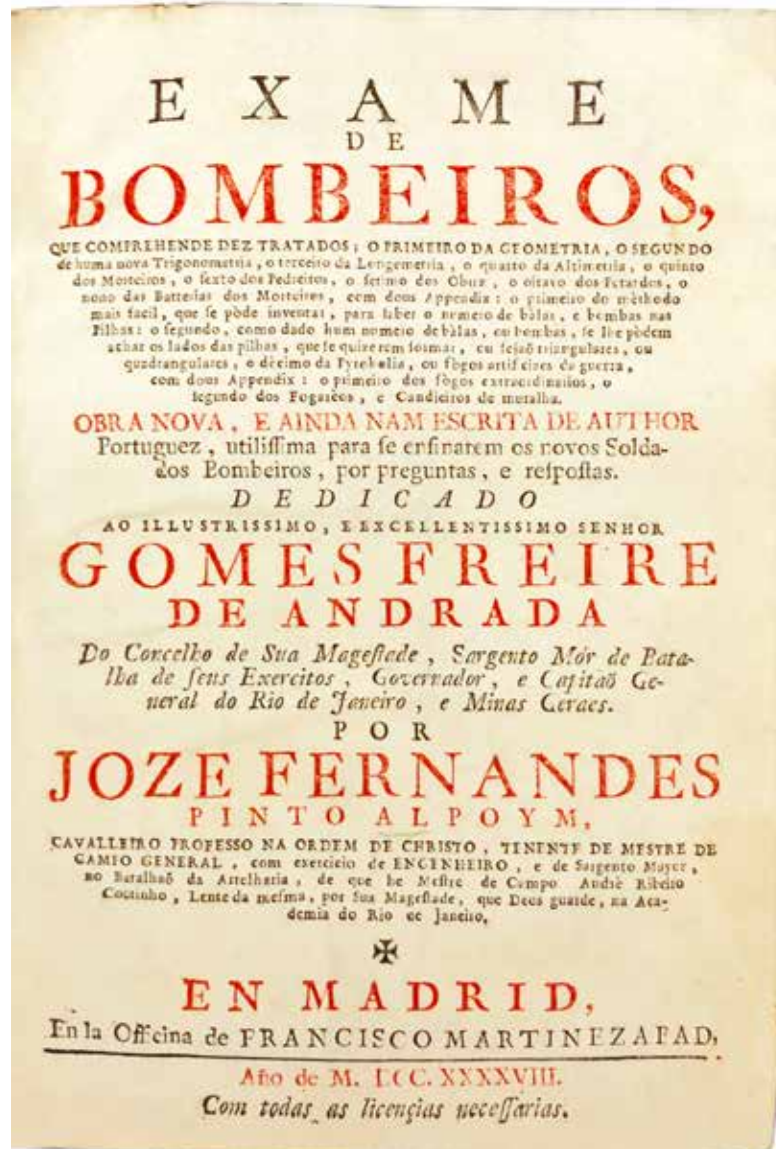
*Rebirth of the Study of Mathematics and Engineering in Portugal and the
Reflection of this Movement in Brazil:
Second Book on Military Engineering Written in Brazil and
Second Such Book Written by a Brazilian,
Dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade—With 20 Folding Engraved Plates*

1. ALPOIM, José Fernandes Pinto de. *Exame de bombeiros, que comprehende dez tratados* Madrid: En la Oficina de Francisco Martinez Abad, 1748. 4°, contemporary pebbled sheep (some wear, but sound; curved piece about 7 x 7 cm. torn away from lower outer corner of front free endleaf; rear free endleaf gone), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (wear at head and foot), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head. Title page in red and black. Engraved allegorical vignette on f. *3r. Engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade. In very good condition overall. Five lines of old ink manuscript inscriptions above half title. Engraved portrait, (20 ll.), 444 pp. [i.e., 442; pagination skips from 372 to 375], 20 folding engraved plates and 1 folding table. \$9,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This work and Alpoim's *Exame de artilheiros*, Lisbon 1744, are "proofs of the rebirth of the study of mathematics and engineering in Portugal and the reflection of this movement in Brazil, and they symbolize a Luso-Brazilian contribution to this movement. They are, in short, the first two books on military engineering written in Brazil and the first two 'textbooks' of this kind by a Brazilian author" (Borba de Moraes I, 26).

The *Exame de bombeiros* is a comprehensive textbook on military bombardment. Written in dialogue form, the *Exame* first covers the mathematics necessary for plotting trajectories, proceeds to a long discussion of mortars and how to use them most effectively, describes more recent inventions such as the howitzer and the petard, and closes with a long treatise on the many types of incendiary shells and their proper use. The text is enhanced with frequent references to the contributions of other military engineers, including Galileo and Vauban, and historical notes on how bombardment had contributed to the success or failure of various military campaigns. The plates depict mortars, projectiles, and incendiary shells, many shown in cross section.

Borba de Moraes devotes three pages to unraveling the "veritable bibliographic puzzle" of the printing of this work, and to dispelling the myth that it and/or Alpoim's *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Rio de Janeiro by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca in 1747—a theory first suggested by Varnhagen. Since the *Exame de artilheiros* was banned by a decree of 15 July 1744 (for not adhering to the rules for the use of military titles), Varnhagen thought Fonseca might not have wished to publish it under his own imprint. To support his theory, Varnhagen cited the facts that Alpoim was a native of Brazil, that the work was written there and dedicated to Gomes Freire de Andrade, Governor of Brazil, and that the letters to the author in the preliminary leaves are from Brazilians. The



Item 1

most puzzling evidence of all is plate XVII, which has "Rio 1749" engraved in the lower right-hand corner. If this plate was engraved and printed in Brazil, it would be the earliest extant Brazilian engraving. Even Borba de Moraes, who argues strongly that the *Exame de bombeiros* and *Exame de artilheiros* were printed in Madrid and Lisbon, as their respective title-pages state, could give no convincing explanation of the plate XVII inscription.

Alpoim was born in Rio de Janeiro and served as professor at the Aula de Fortificação in Rio de Janeiro; at his death in 1770 he held the rank of Brigadier.

The engraved portrait of Gomes Freire de Andrade is signed by Olivarius Cor. Soares notes that nothing is known of this artist except that he worked in Portugal from 1744-1748, and may have been one of the foreigners invited by D. João V. The other plates, which illustrate geometric figures, cross-sections of cannons, and ballistics, are signed by José Francisco Chaves, about whom Soares had no biographical information.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 25-7: "famous and rare"; *Período colonial* 9-10. Alden & Landis 748/2. Sacramento Blake IV, 422. Innocência IV, 326. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 505. Martins de Carvalho, *Dicionário bibliográfico militar português* (1976) I, 58-9. Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* 499-500. Bosch 194 (cf. 187). Mindlin, *Highlights* 384. Indiana University, Lilly Library, *Brazil* 48. Not in Rodrigues. On Olivarius Cor, see Soares, *História da gravura artística em Portugal* I, 171, n° 499 (under Chaves); on Olivarius Cor, see I, 180-185 (this work not listed). NUC: DLC-P4, ICN. OCLC: 35175211 (Catholic University-Oliveira Lima Library, Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Brown University); 18678333 (Arizona Historical Society, University of Michigan, University of Mississippi); 79814401 (John Carter Brown Library); 257680375 (Universität Göttingen); 433371703 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase lists a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and another copy there with the imprint "Lisboa: Imp. Regia 174?" Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) repeats Porbase.

*Tropical Fevers Treated in Brazil and Angola;
Attacks Excessive Use of Bleeding*

***2. AZEREDO, José Pinto de.** *Ensaio sobre algumas enfermidades d' Angola* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. 8°, recent burgundy Oasis morocco, marbled endpapers, edges sprinkled red (contemporary). Some light waterstains. In very good condition. xvi, 149 pp. **SOLD**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author (1763-1807), a native of Rio de Janeiro who studied at Edinburgh (1786-1788) and presented his graduate thesis on gout at Leyden, practiced medicine in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco before being appointed *Fisico-mor de Angola*. In this famous work he notes that the tropical fevers found in Brazil and Angola are very similar, and draws on his experience with both venues. Pinto de Azeredo achieved excellent results with his "new method" of treatment, which included the use of quinine, nux vomica, arsenic, and the inside of the coconut rind. The *Ensaio* has separate sections dealing with the causes and cures of dysentery and tetanus. In the introduction, Pinto de Azeredo attacks the excessive use of bleeding in Angola and in America ("com particularidade na Bahia"). Lengthy footnotes include citations of authoritative references and recipes for cures such as various kinds of tea.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 62-3: "very rare"; *Período colonial* pp. 39-40. Sacramento Blake V, 137: calling in error for 165 pp. Innocência V, 103; XIII, 171. *Imprensa Nacional* 532. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 799/1. Ribeiro Filho, *Dicionário biobibliográfico de escritores cariocas* pp. 30-1. Bosch 257. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century*



Item 1

STC p. 25. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*, I, 33. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 273. Macedo, *Anno Bio. Braz.* III, 467. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* p. 375. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* p. 305. See also J. Walter, *Um português carioca professor da primeira escola medica de Angola*, Lisbon 1970. NUC: adding ICN.

*Earliest Published Works by the "Mulatto Muse"
One of Colonial Brazil's Most Important Poets*

3. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Collecção de poesias feitas na feliz inauguração da Estatua Equestre de ElRey Nosso Senhor Dom José I em 6 de Junho de 1775.* (Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1775). 4°, mid-twentieth-century quarter cloth over decorated boards, decorated endleaves. A few small stains on title page, otherwise crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. 27 pp. \$3,800.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION, and perhaps the first appearance of this extremely rare collection of poems in honor of the dedication of D. José I's statue in Lisbon's Praça do Comercio, in 1775, written by one of the finest Brazilian poets of the colonial period. The volume includes odes by allegorical figures of Asia (pp. 15-7), America (pp. 18-20), Europe (pp. 21-4) and Africa (pp. 25-7), as well as another ode and 7 sonnets.

The *Narração dos applausos* of Lisbon, 1775, which is less rare than the *Collecção*, includes all but one of the poems in the *Collecção*; the one that does not appear is the sonnet beginning "Ja de huma e outra parte a estranha gente," on p. 4. Whether the *Narração* or the *Collecção* came first is not clear. The type is set in very similar style in both, but there are variations in wording, and the order in which the poems appear differs considerably. Borba de Moraes knew of no later reprints, separately or in anthologies. The work is hence of great importance for the study of colonial Brazilian literature.

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the "Mulatto Muse." When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Conde de Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author's popularity in Lisbon society: his presence "se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se achava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa" (*Florilégio da poesia brasileira*, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578).

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

Silvio Romero gives evidence of Caldas Barbosa's popularity in Brazil: "Quase todas as cantigas de Lereno correm de boca em boca nas classes plebéias truncadas ou

ampliadas. Formam um material de que o povo se apoderou, modelando-o ao seu sabor. Tenho dêsse fato uma prova direita. Quando em algumas provincias do norte colligi grande cópia de canções populares, repetidas vêzes, collhi cantigas de Caldas Barbosa, como anônimas, repetidas por analfabetos. Foi depois preciso compulsar as obras do poeta par expungir da coleção anônima os versos que lhe pertenciam. É o maior elogio que, sob o ponto de vista etnográfico, se lhe pode fazer" (quoted in the Rio de Janeiro, 1944 edition of *Viola de Lereno*, ed. Francisco de Assis Barbosa, I, xvii-xviii).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 70-1 ("rare"); *Período colonial* pp. 41-4. Sacramento Blake II, 198-9. Innocência II, 185 and VI, 267-8. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 90: lists no copy in the Imprensa Nacional's library. Lisbon, Câmara Municipal, *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre* 71. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 775 / 1. Palha 3427. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72, and Dorothy B. Porter, "Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet," *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. NUC: MH. OCLC: 19911420 (Harvard University, University of São Paulo); 79415035 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates two copies, both Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

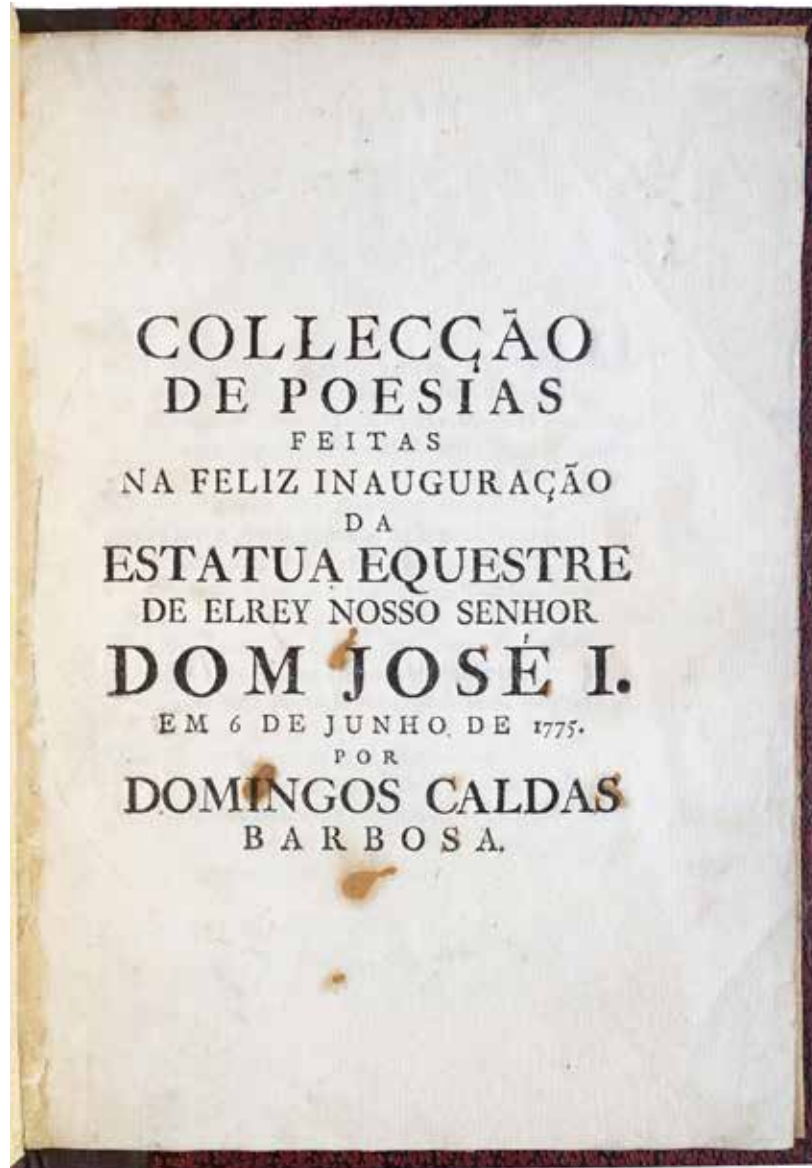
*Rare & Important Work by Noted Afro-Brazilian Author
In a Splendid Contemporary Binding*

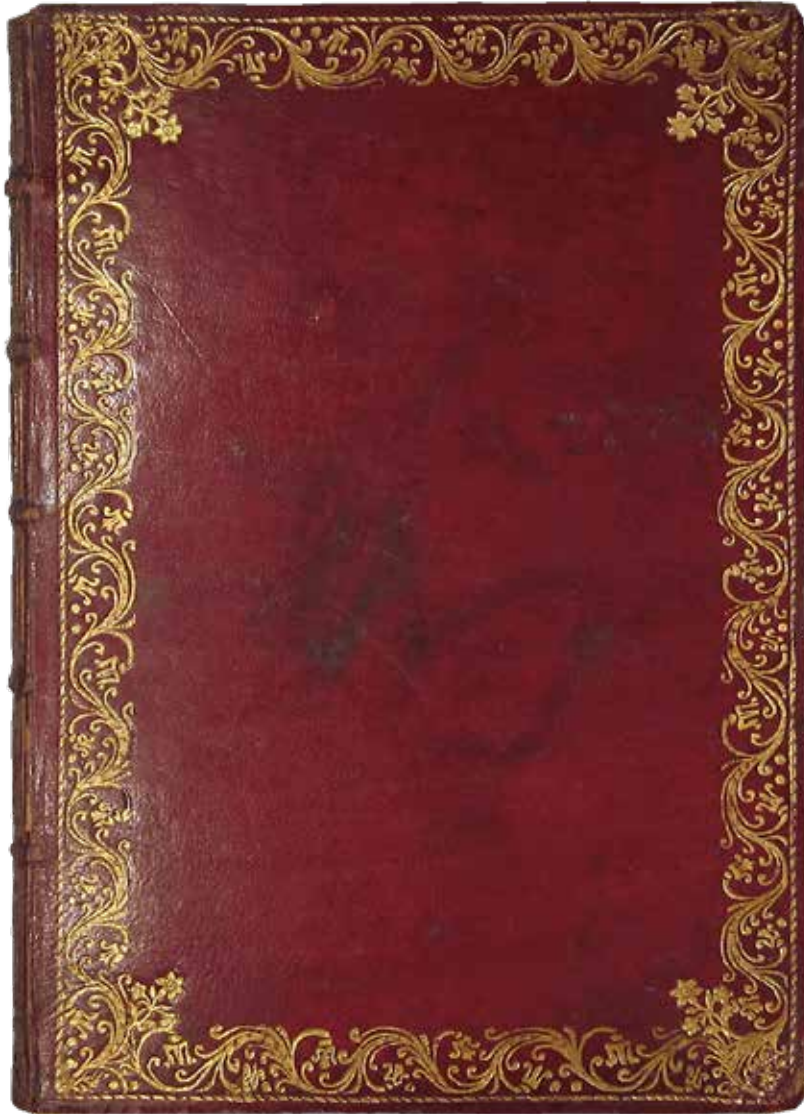
4. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Narração dos applausos com que o Juiz do Povo e Casa dos Vinte-Quatro festeja a felicissima inauguração da Estatua Equestre onde tambem se expõem as allegorias dos carros, figuras, e tudo o mais concernente ás ditas festas.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1775.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

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

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

Given the thematic structure of the *Narração*, it is possible that some of the poems that did not appear in the *Collecção* were also the work of Caldas Barbosa. In the *Narração*, an ode entitled "Europa," which is attributed to Caldas Barbosa, is followed (pp. 79-84)

*Item 3*



Item 4

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 70-1; *Período colonial* pp. 41-4. Blake II, 198-9. Innocêncio II, 185 and VI, 267-8. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 93 (under Antonio Pereira de Figueiredo): lists no copy in the Imprensa Nacional's library. Lisbon, Câmara Municipal, *Catálogo da exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua equestre* 574. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 92. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 775/3. Azevedo-Samodães 2191: calling for only 32 pp. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72, and Dorothy B. Porter, "Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet," *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. Not in Palha or Rodrigues. NUC: CtY, InU, MH, ICN. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one (with only 32 pp.) at Biblioteca Central da Marinha.



Item 4

Rare & Important Work by Noted Afro-Brazilian Author

5. [BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas]. *Narração dos applausos com que o Juiz do Povo e Casa dos Vinte-Quatro festeja a felicissima inauguração da Estatua Equestre onde tambem se expõem as allegorias dos carros, figuras, e tudo o mais concernente ás ditas festas*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1775. 4°, early nineteenth-century (ca. 1825) tree sheep (some scraping to boards; wear to corners; minor wear to head of spine; foot of spine defective), smooth spine gilt in cathedral style, black morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Internally clean and crisp. In very good condition. 123 pp., (1 l.).

\$1800.00

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

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Important Work By the "Mulatto Muse" — Third and Best Edition

*6. **BARBOSA, Domingos Caldas.** *Recopilação dos successos principaes da historia sagrada em verso Segunda impressã [sic], augmentada, correctã, e adicionada com hum index alphabetico, que lhe serve de annotações.* Lisbon: Na Off. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor da Serenissima Casa do Infantado, 1793. 8°, contemporary sheep (slight wear), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson morocco lettering piece, short title lettered gilt, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled green. Woodcut vignette of a laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpieces. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript inscription on upper portion of second front free endleaf recto: "Este Livro he // de Francisca Ignacia // da Silveira". Bibliographical notes in pencil on verso. 184 pp. A-L⁸, M⁴. \$2,200.00

Third and best edition of this poem in 1,998 verses, considerably expanded from the first edition of Lisbon, 1776 and the second edition of Porto, 1792, by the addition of

RECOPILAÇÃO
 DOS
 SUCCESSOS PRINCIPAES
 DA
 HISTORIA SAGRADA
 EM VERSO,
 PELO BENEFICIADO
 DOMINGOS CALDAS BARBOSA,
 Capellão da Casa da Supplicação, Socio da
 Arcadia de Roma, com o nome de
 Lerenio Selinuntino.
 SEGUNDA IMPRESSÃO,
 Augmentada, correcta, e addicionada com
 hum Index alphabetico, que lhe serve
 de Anotaçoens.



LISBOA:
 NA OFF. DE ANTONIO RODRIGUES GALHARDO.
 Impressor da Serenissima Casa do Infantado.
 ANNO M. DCC. XCIII.
 Com Licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral
 sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.

a lengthy index (pp. 77-184). Innocência and Blake state, incorrectly according to Borba de Moraes, that the first edition had only appeared in 1792. A fourth edition—actually a reissue—appeared in 1819 with a different title (*História sagrada em verso*) and without the index. The poem is a summary of events in Scripture, meant for the use and edification of Portuguese youth. It appeared well before the author's major collection of poetry, *Viola de Lerenó*, published in 1798 and 1826. Wilson Martins (II, 76) cites the appearance of this third edition, along with Francisco de Mello Franco's *Reino da estupidez* and Gonzaga's *Marília de Dirceu*, as signs of "amadurecimento nacional no qual a tradição e a ambição se absorvem dialeticamente uma na outra."

Caldas Barbosa was probably born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740; his mixed parentage (father Portuguese, mother African) led some nineteenth-century critics to dub him the "Mulatto Muse." When his satirical poetry offended some powerful citizens of his native city, he was sent to serve in the army at Colonia do Sacramento, in present-day Uruguay, for several years, until 1762. After another 7 or 8 years in Rio de Janeiro he moved to Lisbon, where he became the protégé of the Count of Pombeiro and was widely acclaimed as a singer and poet until his sudden death in 1800. Varnhagen describes the author's popularity in Lisbon society: his presence "se tornou quase uma necessidade de todas as festas, sobretudo nas partidas do campo. Nas aristocráticas reuniões das Caldas, nos cansados banhos de mar, nos pitorescos passeios de Sintra, em Belas, em Queluz, em Benfica, sociedade onde não se ahcava o fulo Caldas com sua viola não se julgava completa" (*Florilégio da poesia brasileira*, quoted in W. Martins II:7, n. 578).

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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 72; *Período colonial* pp. 45-6. Blake II, 198: giving the title as *Recapitulação dos successos* Innocência II, 186: "consideravelmente melhorada." JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 793/1. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. Not in Palha. Not in Welsh, *Greenlee Catalogue* or *Ticknor Catalogue*. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. See also Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 72 and Porter, "Padre Domingos Caldas Barbosa, Afro-Brazilian Poet," *Phylon* XII (1951), 264-71. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 76; see also II, 7-11, 176. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 20934403 (Library of Congress, Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library); the Lisbon, 1776 edition is located only at John Carter Brown Library (80392726). Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; of the Lisbon, 1776 edition, one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas; of the Porto, 1792 edition, no copy. Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library.



Item 6



Item 8

7. BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *Breve tratado de geometria spherica ... em additamento aos seus Elementos de geometria.* Lisbon: Typ. da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1817. 8º, later wrappers (slightly soiled, chipped along spine). Title page slightly soiled; uncut and partially unopened. Overall in very good condition. 30 pp., 1 folding engraved plate of diagrams. Lacks the three unnumbered advertisement leaves at the end. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION. It was later reprinted as part of the author's *Elementos de geometria* (first published in 1816? see Borba de Moraes), which was widely used as a geometry textbook in Portugal and Brazil through the nineteenth century.

Villela Barbosa (1769-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, taught mathematics at the Academia Real de Marinha and was an officer of the Academia Real das Sciencias. Having served in the 1821 Côrtes, he returned to Brazil in 1823 at the conclusion of that Parliament, and was one of the three negotiators who concluded the 1825 treaty by which Portugal recognized Brazilian independence. He later held high government offices in Brazil. Created 1.º Visconde de Paranaguá by the Brazilian Emperor D. Pedro I in 1825, and 1.º Marquês in 1826, Villela Barbosa is better known for his poetry, e.g., *Poemas*, Coimbra, 1794, and *Primavera*, Lisbon 1821.

* Borba de Moraes (1983)I,75: collating as our copy; *Período colonial* p.54. Innocêncio III, 81-2: calling for only 28 pp. and 1 plate. Sacramento Blake III, 134-7: also calling for 28 pp. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but JCB has this according to Josiah). W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 5-7 ("um árcaico retardatário, um clássico extemporâneo e um mau poeta"), 177, 212. Veríssimo, *História da literatura brasileira* (1969) pp. 87, 113, 119. Not located in NUC.

One of 50 Copies According to Innocêncio

8. BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, later 1.º Visconde and still later 1.º Marquês de Paranaguá. *A primavera. Cantata. Impressa no Tomo VI Parte 1 das Memórias da Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa em 1819. 4 works in 1 volume.* Lisbon: Na Typografia da [Real] Academia das Sciencias, 1821. Large 4º (25.4 x 19.4 cm.), contemporary marbled wrappers (spine rather defective). Woodcut arms of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa on title page. Light foxing. Overall in very good condition. 15 pp.

4 works in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

Second separate edition of *A primavera*, and first separate editions of the three following works, published as reprints from the *Memórias* of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

Villela Barbosa (1769-1846), a native of Rio de Janeiro, studied at Coimbra and became professor of mathematics at the Academia Real de Marinha. When he wrote the three *Discursos* in this volume, in 1821, he was Vice-Secretario of the Academia Real das Sciencias. He served in the Côrtes of 1821 but returned to Brazil when the Parliament concluded in 1823, and became one of the three negotiators of the 1825 treaty recognizing Brazilian independence. He later served as Senador, Conselheiro de Estado, Coronel de Engenheiros, and several times as Ministro de Estado. Created 1.º Visconde de Paranaguá

by the Brazilian Emperor D. Pedro I in 1825, and 1.º Marquês in 1826, Villela Barbosa is best known for his poetry, such as *Poemas*, Coimbra, 1794, and *Primavera*, Lisbon 1821, but also published several popular geometry textbooks.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 75: citing an 1819 reprint from the *Memorias* of the Academia; and *Período colonial* p. 54, citing this edition, correcting Sacramento Blake's comments on the editions, and quoting Innocência that only 50 offprints (*sic*; i.e. reprints) were produced. Sacramento Blake III, 136. Innocência III, 82: states that while Villela Barbosa is not a poet of the first rank, "cabe-lhe de justiça um lugar distincto entre os poetas do Brasil; e na opinião de judiciosos criticos mostra em suas composições mais imaginação, mais força, e estylo mais poetico que o seu compatriota e contemporaneo José Bonifacio d'Andrade." See also Rodrigues 2553. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but sold to JCB by us in 2011, along with the other works here bound in). Not in Palha. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 5-7 ("um árcade retardatário, um clássico extemporâneo e um mau poeta"), 177, 212. Veríssimo, *História da literatura brasileira* (1969) pp. 87, 113, 119. NUC: Not located; cites the 1794 *Poemas* at DLC-P4 and DCU-IA. OCLC: 810924454 (John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso historico, recitado na sessão publica da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa no dia 24 de junho de 1821 pelo Vice-Secretario* 18 pp.

Includes summaries and evaluations of reports received by the Academia during the past year, including geological and botanical reports from São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio Negro, Amazonas and Mato Grosso.

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* p. 55. Sacramento Blake III, 135-6. Innocência III, 82. Not in Palha.

AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso recitado no Paço de Queluz perante ElRei o Senhor D. João VI, em 9 de julho de 1821, por ocasião do seu feliz regresso ao Reino de Portugal.* (1 l.)

* Not in Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* or Sacramento Blake. Innocência III, 82 refers to a version published in the *Memorias of the Academia*. Not in Palha.

AND BOUND WITH:

BARBOSA, Francisco de Villela, 1º Visconde and Marquês de Paranaguá. *Discurso recitado no Paço de Queluz perante o Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Miguel, Presidente da Academia, em 17 de julho de 1821, por ocasião da sua chegada ao Reino de Portugal.* (1 l.).

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* p. 55. Not in Sacramento Blake. Innocência II, 82 refers to the version published in the *Memorias of the Academia*. Not in Palha. Not located in BLC or NUC.



Item 9

*Only Published Medical Work by this
Brazilian Physician Educated at Coimbra and Montpellier*

***9. BRANDÃO, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas.** *Memorias dos annos de 1775 a 1780 para servirem de historia e analysi [sic] e virtudes das agoas thermaes da villa das Caldas da Rainha* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (recased, later endleaves; some wear to corners, a bit more to foot of spine, head of spine slightly damaged), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, edges sprinkled red. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page, woodcut initial and tailpiece. Typographical headpieces. Clean, crisp. In very good condition. Old ink signature on title page. xxx pp., (1 l.), xiv, 281 pp. \$750.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of Seixas Brandão's only published medical work. It is an important source of information on the celebrated thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha, north of Lisbon, and the royal hospital founded there in 1485. Seixas Brandão, who in 1775 was appointed chief doctor at the hospital, provides 18 detailed case histories of patients whose paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, apoplexy, gout, fevers, and other assorted ailments were alleviated by the mineral waters. Supplementing the work are a history and description of the hospital, a summary of recent medical and chemical writings on the medicinal effects of mineral waters, a description and chemical analysis of the waters flowing from various springs, and (pp. 258-63) a list of the medicinal plants to be found near Caldas da Rainha. The *Memorias* is considered the most significant of several books published about the thermal springs at Caldas da Rainha during the late eighteenth century.

Seixas Brandão did his doctoral research on the brain and neural system at Montpellier after earlier studies at the University of Coimbra. According to Borba de Moraes and Rocha de Almeida he was born in Rio de Janeiro; Innocencio and Blake said he was a native of Minas Gerais; others believed he was born at Vila Rica in that province. He was said to be related to Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, the fiancé of the unfortunate Tomas António Gonzaga, in whose poetry she appeared as Marília. Seixas Brandão was a poet in his own right and a close friend of José Basilio da Gama—a sonnet by Seixas Brandão appears in the *Uruguay*. His poetry appeared in various collections, including the *Parnaso brasileiro*.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 119-20: collating as our copy; *Período colonial* p. 67. Sacramento Blake IV, 153. Innocencio IV, 89: calling for xxxii, xvi, 281 pp. *Imprensa Nacional* n° 273: calling for xxxii, xiv, 281 pp. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., 2010), p. 130. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 781/1*. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC* p. 63. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* p. 51: giving collation as xxx pp., (1 l.), 281 pp. Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirurgica do Porto* 662. Ferreira de Mira, *Historia da medicina portuguesa* p. 332. On Caldas da Rainha, see *Grande enciclopédia* V, 470-4. Not in Bosch or Rodrigues. NUC: DLC, NN, MiU, RPJCB. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates copies at British Library, Royal College of Physicians of London, and Wellcome Library.

Ideas Rampant in Brazil Prior to Independence

- *10. COSTA, João Severiano Maciel da, later Visconde, then Marquês de Queluz. *Apologia que dirige a nação portuguesa ... a fim de se justificar das imputações que lhe fazem homens obscuros, as quais derão causa ao decreto de 3 de Junho e a providencia comunicada no aviso de 11 de Julho do corrente ano de 1821*. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1821. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (frayed, spine mostly gone). Woodcut Portuguese / Brazilian royal arms on title page. In very good to fine condition. 32 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION (another appeared the following year in Rio de Janeiro) of "a very interesting document for the study of the ideas that were rampant in Brazil and Portugal before Independence" (Borba de Moraes). After rumor had it that he wrote *Le Roi et la famille royale de Bragançe doivent-ils, dans les inconstances presentes, retourner en Portugal, ou bien rester au Brésil?*, Rio de Janeiro 1820, the author was accused of being an enemy of the Constitution and wanting to establish a Republic in Brazil. He claims that the French pamphlet in question was actually written by one M. Caille, at the order of Thomas Antonio, one of D. João VI's ministers. Maciel da Costa (1769-1834), a native of Marianna in Minas Geraes, was Desembargador do Paço in Rio de Janeiro and a member of D. João's royal council. Martins de Carvalho (quoted in Innocêncio) points out that by 1823 Maciel da Costa was Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios for Brazil (he was later honored by the Emperor with the title Marques de Queluz), which Martins de Carvalho suggests may mean he actually did write the pamphlet whose authorship he so vehemently denies here.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 221: "very scarce." Sacramento Blake IV, 47-8. Innocêncio IV, 34; X, 347. Bosch 326. Mindlin, *Highlights*, 222. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/25. Rodrigues 1495. See also *Grande enciclopédia*, XXIII, 911. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 678259586 (Internet resource); 23475390 (University of California Berkeley, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, University of Kansas Rare Books, Universidade de São Paulo); 503785260 (Internet resource); 702339943 (Yale University Library).

Rare Early Portuguese Work on Abolition of Slavery

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

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of a rare work on the abolition of slavery. Borba writes, "[Maciel da Costa] was very well educated and widely read, and in his *Memoria* he quotes



Item 10

and criticises the books which were fashionable at that time: J.B. Say, Adam Smith, Humboldt, Malthus, etc. He presents viewpoints that are advanced for the day, such as the necessity of promoting industry in Brazil. He criticizes the agricultural system which is detrimental and does not permit a fixed population, gives interesting information about the commerce and harvests in Minas, and proposes a plan for abolishing the slave trade ... Apart from having great documental importance, the *Memoria* is very rare." Conrad comments, "Opposes slavery on the grounds that it is unjust and hinders Brazil's progress, yet advocates the continuation of the slave trade on 'humanitarian' grounds. Cynically traces the British anti-slavery sentiment to imperialistic and expansionist motives."

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 221. Innocência IV, 34. Sacramento Blake IV, 47. Conrad, *Brazilian Slavery* 101. Borba de Moraes & Berrien, *Manual bibliográfico de estudos brasileiros* 4390. Sabin 17005. Bosch 327. Mindlin, *Highlights* 223. Rodrigues 1496. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 821/26. See also *Grande enciclopédia* XXIII, 911. NUC: DLC, CtY, WU, RPJCB, MB, NN, InU.

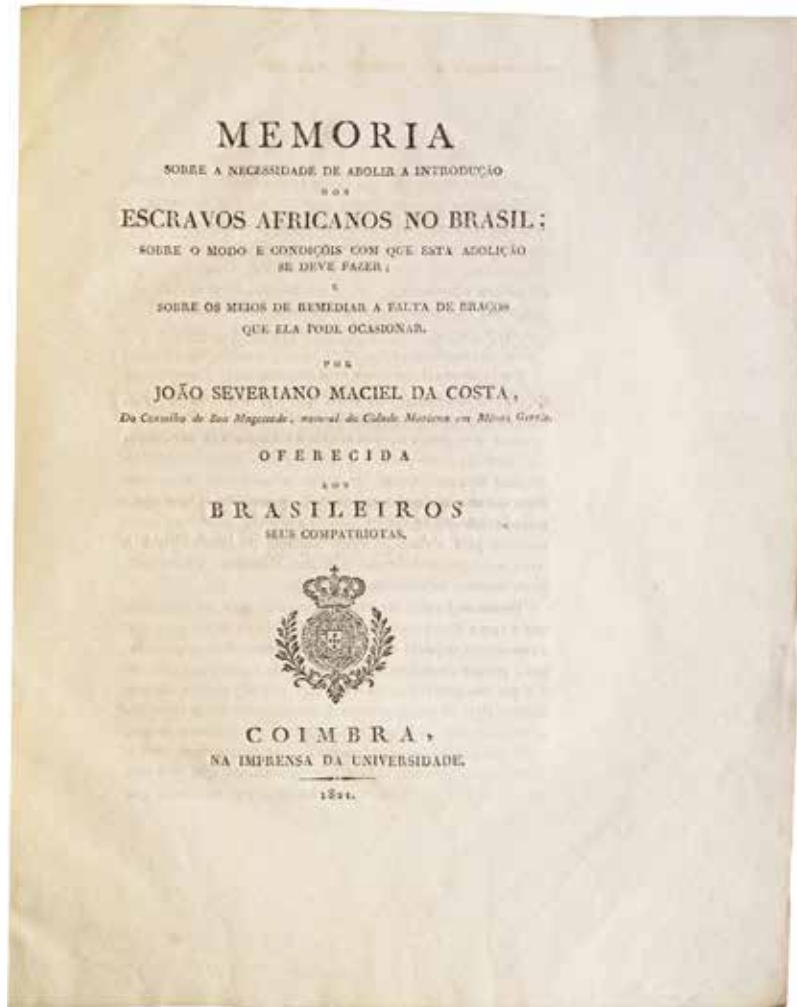
Important Work on Emphyteusis by a Native of Bahia

***12. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da.** *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, contemporary "Dutch Paper" wrappers (slight wear to spine), all edges gilt. In fine condition. (1 l.), 87 pp. \$1,000.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second

*Item 11*

edition. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats Oxford University only.

By a Native of Bahia

13. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, later wrappers. Small inkstains on title page. Fine. (1 l.), 87 pp. \$800.00

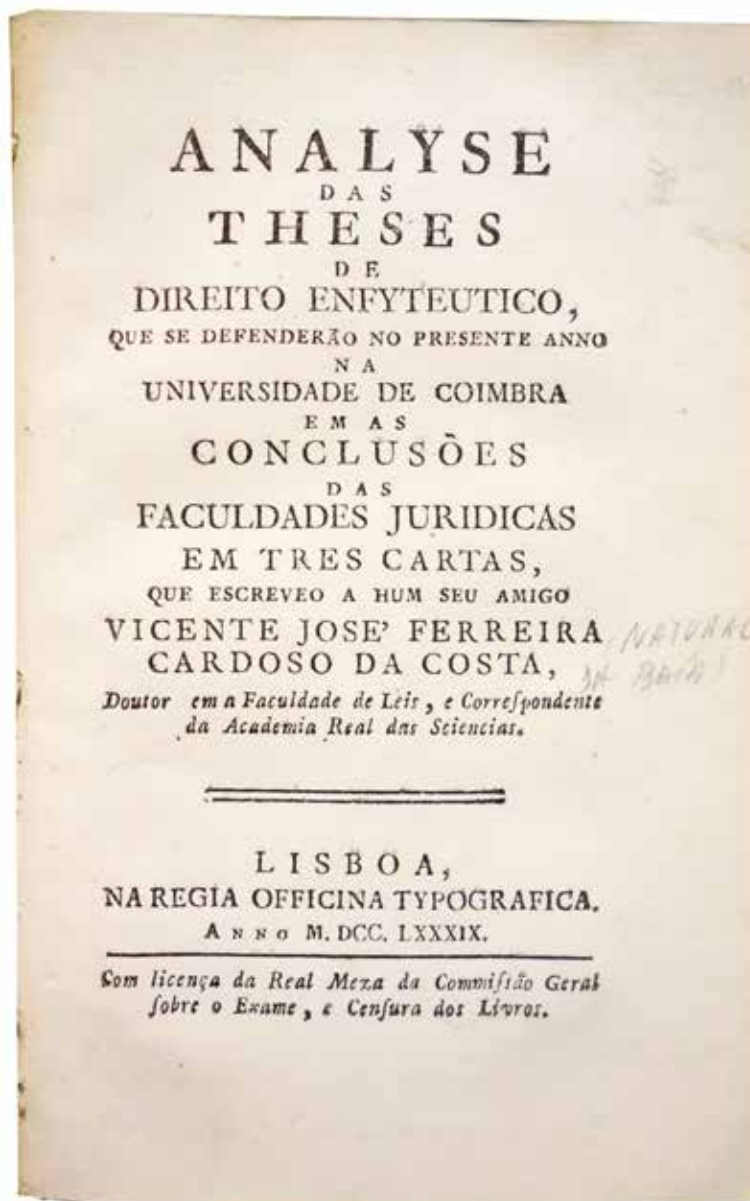
FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second edition. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats Oxford University only.

Bahian Author's First Generally Known Book

14. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Elementa juris emphyteutici commoda methodo juventuti academicæ adornata* 2 works in 1 volume. Coimbra: Ex Typographia Academico-Regia, 1789. 8°, contemporary sheep (minor wear, small stains), spine richly gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt-tooled borders on covers, edges of covers gilt, all text-block edges



gilt. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Woodcut arms of dedicatee, D. Francisco Raphael de Castro, Archbishop Patriarch of Lisbon, on recto of second leaf. Woodcut initial. Typographical headpieces. Woodcut tailpiece. Overall in fine condition. Old oval ownership stamp with black-stamped monogram (undeciphered) on title page. xvi, 71 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works in 1 volume. \$2,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the author's first generally known book, a textbook on emphyteusis for use of students at Coimbra University. With origins in Roman law, emphyteusis involved contracts by which extended or perpetual rights were granted for the use of agricultural land, subject to rental payments and the grantee's obligation to keep the land in cultivation. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted jurisconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

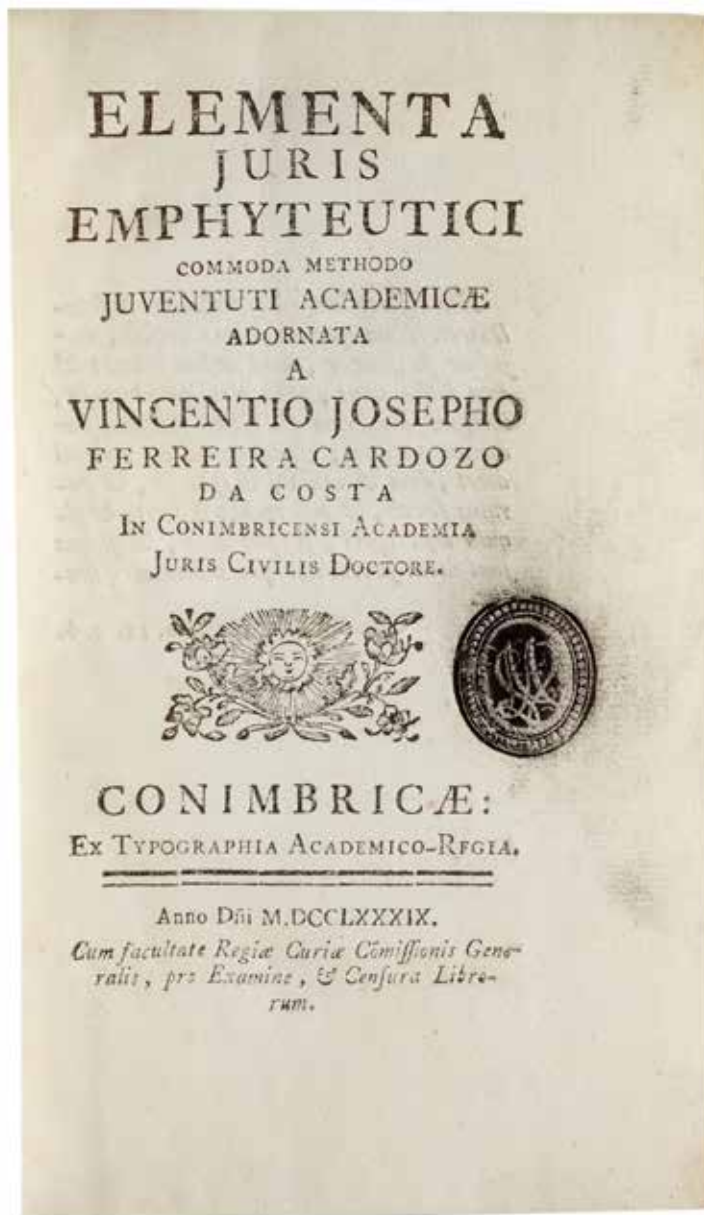
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223 (without mention of the errata leaf); not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 428 (without publisher or collation). Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 184-7. Sacramento Blake VII, 363 (without publisher or collation). Not located in OCLC. Porbase cites a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

BOUND WITH:

COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Analyse das theses de direito emphyteutico, que se defenderão no presente anno na Universidade de Coimbra* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. Overall in fine condition. 8°, (1 l.), 87 pp.

FIRST EDITION, very rare. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785), while his first generally known work, *Elementa juris emphyteutici* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis. Ferreira's analysis was immediately attacked in three theses defended at Coimbra during 1789. In this work, Ferreira notes 14 points of disagreement between his work and those of his opponents, and provides in three letters a detailed defense of his views.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 223; not in *Período colonial*. Innocência VII, 427: citing an 8° edition of Lisbon 1816, which he had not seen and thought might be the second edition. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 184-7. Sacramento Blake VII, 363: also citing only the 1816 edition. *Imprensa Nacional* 405. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 43054491 (Oxford University). Not located in Porbase, which lists only a Coimbra 1814 edition in two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats Oxford University only.



Item 14

*First Book on Real Estate Law, Valuation of Real Property, and
Land Tenure by a Brazilian Author*

15. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Memoria sobre a avaliação dos bens de Prazo, oferecida a Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typografica, 1802. 4°, disbound. Engraved Portuguese royal arms on title page. Allegorical engraving in upper third of recto of leaf Aii: a bust-length portrait in profile of D. João, with Justice on one side (holding a sword and scales) and Vanity (?) on the right (looking in a mirror held by a putto, and with a snake wrapped around her arm). Some light soiling and dampstaining. A good copy. Contemporary signatures, scored, on title page. 137 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this treatise on the valuation of real property and land tenure. Ferreira's first published work was an apparently unrecorded defense of his thesis on emphyteusis (Coimbra 1785). His first widely known work, *Elementa juris emphyteuticii* (Coimbra, 1789), was a textbook on emphyteusis.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* BORBA de Moraes (1983), I, 223; *Período colonial*, pp. 100-101. Sacramento BLAKE VII, 363. INNOCÊNCIO VII, 429. Kress, *Luso-Brazilian Economic Literature Before 1850*, p. 6. Goldsmiths'-Kress 18529.4. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: LC. OCLC: lists online and microfilm copies only. Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc lists internet copies only.

16. COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardoso da. *Notas criticas ... a humca carta attribuida a S. Ex^a o Sr. General Stockler para o Ilm^o e Exm^o Sr. Conde dos Arcos, datada de 2 de Janeiro de 1821, as quaes fazem duvidar o dito doutor que seja de S. Ex^a semelhante escripto.* Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, disbound with traces of wrappers; front flyleaf present. In very good condition. Signature in blank portion of title page ("Carvalho"). 52 pp. \$350.00

FIRST EDITION. Stockler, a staunch absolutist who was stripped of his office as governor of the Azores following the 1820 revolution, had sent the Conde dos Arcos a letter (reprinted pp. 7-10) accusing Ferreira Cardoso da Costa of being involved in a plot to overthrow the government of the Azores. Ferreira Cardoso da Costa refutes the letter point by point, and includes at the end 4 documents supporting his case.

Ferreira Cardoso da Costa (1765-1834) was born in Bahia, took his law degree at Coimbra University in 1785, and was appointed to its faculty in 1788. With a profound knowledge of ancient and modern law, he became a noted juriconsult, serving as magistrate in Portugal for some years. In 1810 he was rounded up with others accused

*Item 15*

of Jacobinism and collaborating with the French (the "Setembrizada"), and deported to Ilha Terceira. There he married into a wealthy family and spent the rest of his life in the Azores. He was a corresponding member of the Real Academia das Sciencias de Lisboa.

* Innocência VII, 429. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 224. Sacramento Blake VII, 364: had not seen a copy. Canto, *Bibliografia açoriana* 2631. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 42880006 (repeats Newberry Library while adding Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library and University of Kansas Library-Department of Rare Books). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

*Argues That the Slave Trade Is Indispensable for the
Agricultural Development of Brazil*

17. COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e acrescentada* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. 4^o, contemporary sheep (rather worn but sound), smooth spine with gilt fillets and crimson leather lettering piece, short title gilt, text block edges sprinkled red and blue. A few very light spots in blank margins of title page. Overall in very good condition. xv, 112 pp., (1 l. errata). 2 works in 1 volume. \$5,000.00

FIRST EDITION IN PORTUGUESE of the *Analyse*, in which Azeredo Coutinho argues that both slavery and the slave trade are indispensable for the agricultural development of Brazil, and thus for the prosperity and security of Portugal and her Empire. In the *Concordancia*, printed here for the first time, he argues that one cannot attack slavery without attacking the concept of private property, and that the laws forbidding the enslavement of Indians do not apply to Africans. The *Concordancia* complements the *Analyse* and is often bound with it.

Azeredo Coutinho wrote the *Analyse* in 1796 and submitted it to the Academia das Sciencias, which refused to publish it. He then translated it into French and had it printed in London, 1798, under the title *Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d'Afrique*. As the debate over the slavery question became more heated, Azeredo Coutinho expanded the work, adding 48 new sections (this Portuguese text has 131, compared to 83 in the French) and new footnotes.

In 1808, Azeredo Coutinho was finally granted a license to publish the work in Portuguese. It is surely no coincidence that the British had abolished slavery in the previous year and were pressuring the Portuguese to do the same, while the United States had just passed a law banning the importation of slaves.

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, 231; *Período colonial* pp. 106-7. Sacramento Blake IV, 477-8 (also listing, without collation, what is surely a ghost edition of Lisbon, 1796).



Item 17

Innocência IV, 385: without collation. Rodrigues 782 and 784. *Greenlee Catalogue* I, 387: listing only the *Analyse*. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 808/20-1. Bethell, *Abolition of the Brazilian Slave Trade* p. 6. NUC: both works at DLC, InU and MH-BA; *Concordancia* alone at MB; London, 1798 edition at DLC, RPJCB and MB. OCLC: 25951936 (errata leaf not mentioned: Newberry Library, Northwestern University, University of California San Diego); 78833114 (University of California Berkeley Law Library); 65237023 (internet resource); 251671363 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 558145773 (British Library); 459003161 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library and also lists the internet resource.

BOUND WITH:

COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Concordancia das leis de Portugal, e das bullas pontificias, das quaes humas permitem a escravidão dos pretos d' Africa, e outras prohibem a escravidão dos Indios do Brazil*. Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves, 1808. Some minor spotting to the final leaves. In good to very good condition. 21, (1) pp.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 342; and *Período colonial* p. 108. Sacramento Blake IV, 478. Innocência IV, 385: had not seen a copy. OCLC: 65237026 (digitized); 81417633 (University of California San Diego, British Library); 251671778 (Universitätsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Jisc repeats British Library and also lists an Internet resource.



Item 1

*Interesting Essays by an Important Figure of the Brazilian Enlightenment
Including One of the Boundries of Brazil
Another on Lighter than Air Balloons
The Peninsular War
Du guay-Trouin*

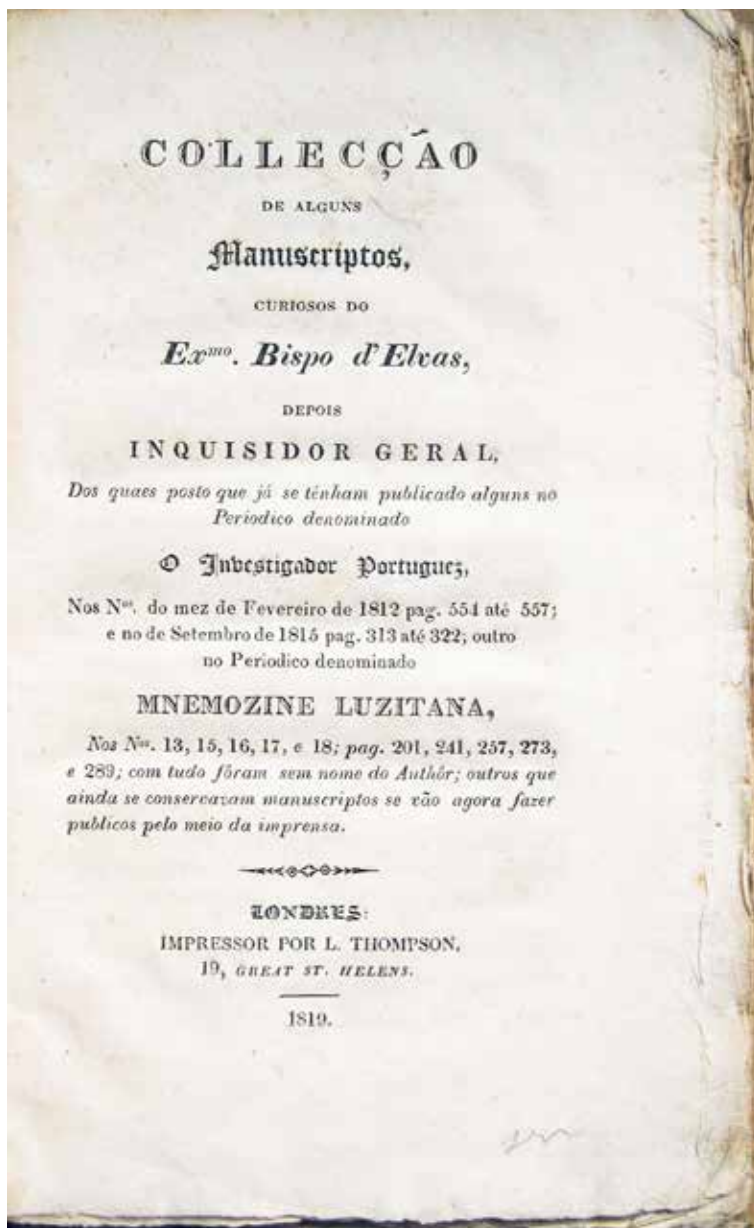
18. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Collecção de alguns Manuscriptos, curiosos do Exm^o Bispo d'Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se têmham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos N^{os} do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico denominado Mnemazine Luzitana, nos N^{os} 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo fôram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conseroavam manuscriptos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa.* London: Impressor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8^o, later nineteenth-century white silk with damask pattern (spine gone, other binding wear), rectangular maroon leather lettering-piece on front cover, gilt letter, marbled endleaves. Uncut. Overall in good condition. Internally in very good to fine condition. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

1. An analysis of the "Ordenação do livro 3^o titulo 85";
2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
4. Letters to the editors of the *Investigador Portuguez*, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
6. "Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas."

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, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 23549780; 497320584; 433946474; 22418724. Jisc lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.



Item 18

The Previous Work Bound With One on Maritime Booty

***19. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo].** *Collecção de alguns Manuscritos, curiosos do Exm^o Bispo d'Elvas, depois Inquisidor Geral, dos quaes posto que já se têmham publicado alguns no Periodico denominado O Investigador Portuguez, nos N^{os} do mez de Fevereiro de 1812 pag. 554 até 557; e no de Setembro de 1815 pag. 313 até 322; outro no Periodico demominado Mnemazine Luzitana, nos N^{os} 13, 15, 16, 17 e 18; pag. 201, 241, 257, 273, e 289; com tudo fôram sem nome do Authôr; outros que ainda se conservavam manuscritos se vão agora fazer publicos pelo meio da imprensa. 2 works in 1 volume.* London: Impressor por L. Thompson, 1819. 8^o, contemporary tree sheep (minor worm damage to spine, covers; front free endleaf), flat spine richly gilt, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, text block edges sprinkled red, gold silk ribbon place marker with red stripe. Overall in very good condition. Internally fine. Occasional contemporary ink corrections to text. ix, 126 pp., (1 l. errata). The errata leaf is bound after the second work.

2 works in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This collection of essays includes:

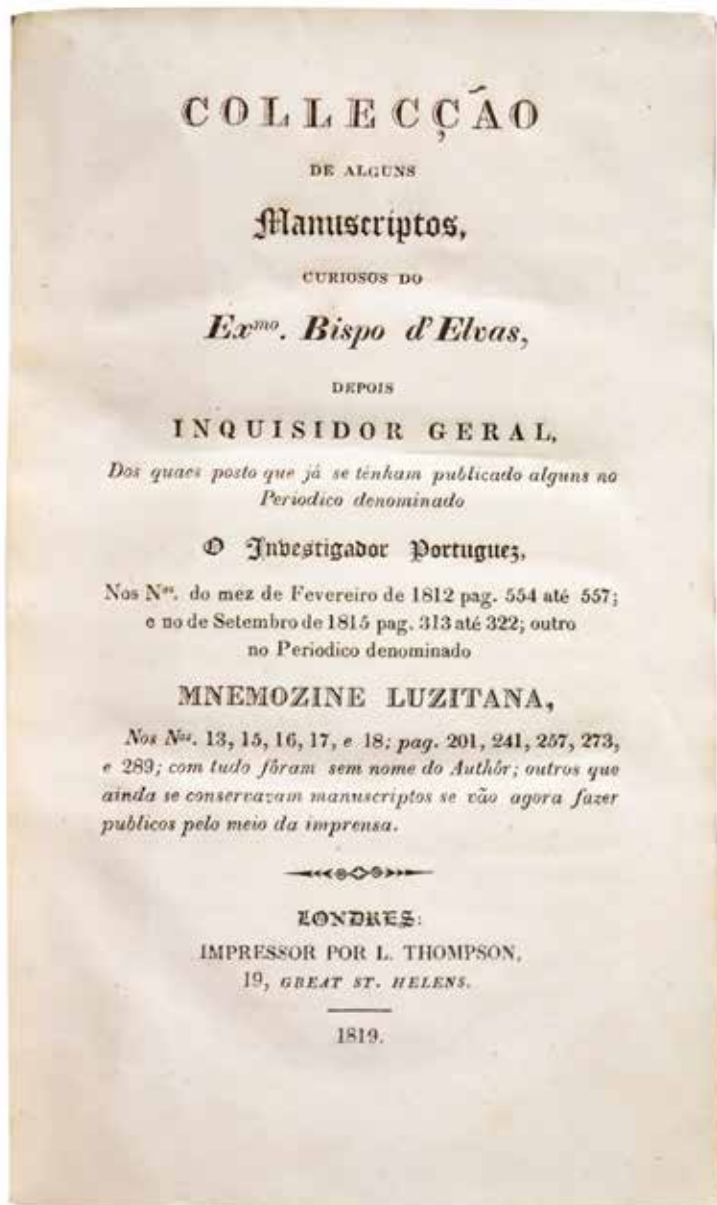
1. An analysis of the "Ordenação do livro 3^o titulo 85";
2. Copies of letters written to the British generals who most contributed to the removal of the French from Portugal in 1811;
3. Pastoral letter to his diocese;
4. Letters to the editors of the *Investigador Portuguez*, on the boundaries of Brazil, the increase in monetary value, etc.;
5. The guidance of aerostatic balloons;
6. "Memoria refutatoria do elogio de Du guay-Trouin por Mr. Thomas."

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, 233-4; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência IV, 386. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Moraes Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 555529516 (12 locations, most of which appear to be digital copies, including the HathiTrust Digital Library; hard copies probably at Sterling Memorial Library-Yale, University of California-Berkeley, British Library); 433946474 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 2241872. Porbase locates three copies (without mention of the errata leaf): two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc lists copies at the British Library (lacking the errata leaf) and Oxford University.

BOUND WITH:

COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo. *Cópia da Proposta feita ao Bispo de Pernambuco, D. José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho, e da*



Item 19

resposta que elle deo á dita proposta, &c. [Lisbon?: Imprensa Régia?, 1819?]. 4°, 33 pp., (1 blank l.). A-D⁴, E². Caption title. Internally in fine condition.

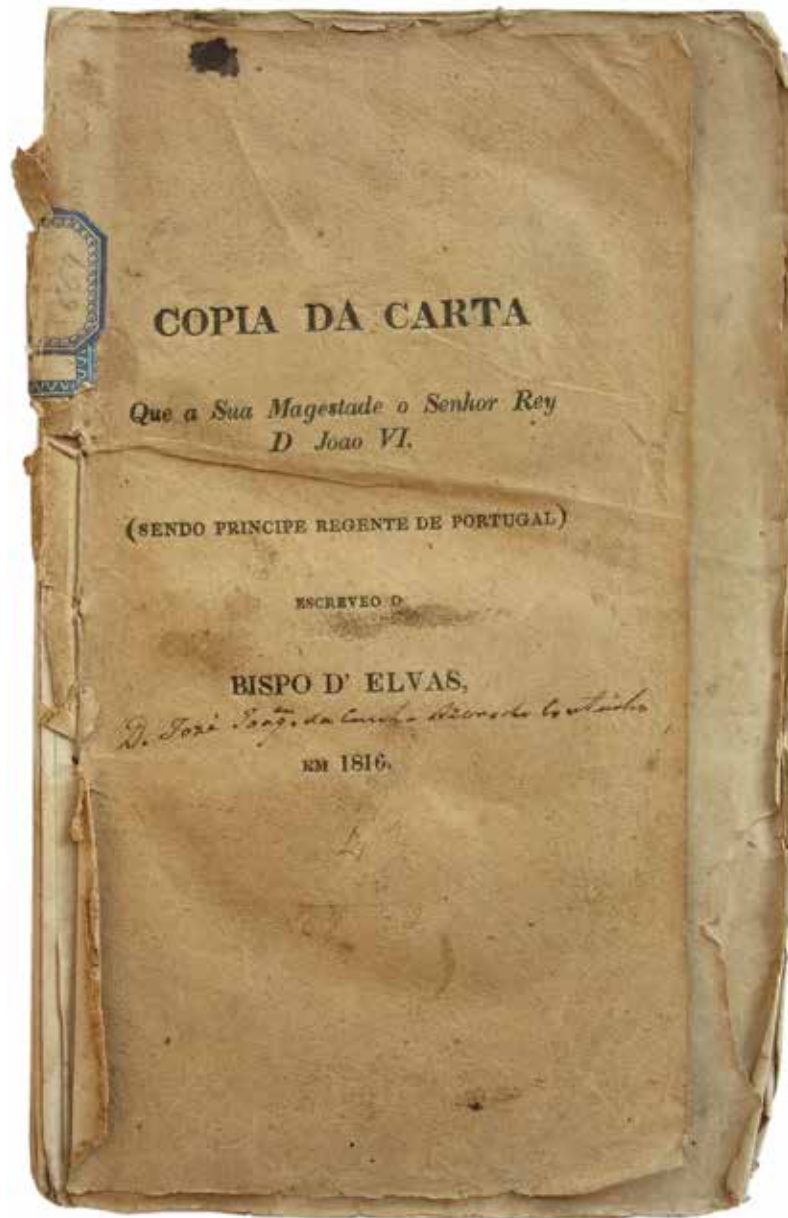
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The first part (pp. 1-15) deals with the question of maritime booty. The second part (pp. 16-33) includes a copy of a letter which had appeared in the *Investigador Portuguez*, no. 86, August 1816, on the Southern limits of Brazil. Azeredo Coutinho argues in favor of Portuguese rights to the left bank of the Rio de la Plata, and gives a history of the subject.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 234: "It is rare"; *Período colonial*, p. 111. Innocência, XIII, 22 (Brito Aranha postulates that the work was printed in Lisbon by the Imprensa Régia, 1819). Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 465403215 (University of Wisconsin-Madison); 497325269 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.

*Possessions of the Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Santiago
In Portugal's Overseas Territories—In Original Printed Wrappers!*

*20. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo]. *Cópia da carta que a Sua Magestade o Senhor Rey D. João VI (sendo Príncipe Regente de Portugal) escreveo o Bispo d'Elvas em 1816*. London: Impresso por W. Flint, 1817. 12°, original printed wrappers (spine mostly gone), in a red morocco folding box by Carlos Guerreiro, signed in blind in lower right-hand corner of rear cover, spine gilt in five compartments, green morocco lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments lettered in gilt, place and date gilt near foot, covers with gilt tooled borders, front cover with short author-title lettered in gilt and small gilt tooled vignette below, inner dentelles gilt, marbled inner walls. Uncut. Some soiling to outer edge of title page, and a small piece gone. Overall in very good condition. Two defective paper tickets at spine. "D. José Joaúim da Cunha Azeredo Coutinho" in contemporary ink manuscript on front printed wrapper. Contemporary ink manuscript rubric in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 136 pp. An errata leaf occasionally found with this book is not present. \$4,000

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. During the French invasion of Portugal Azeredo Coutinho arranged the printing of a *Commentario para a intelligencia das Bulas ...*, in which he defended the belief that the sovereignty and dominion of the overseas conquests belonged to the Kings of Portugal and not to the Orders of Christ, Aviz or Santiago. This was not in accordance with the dogma of the "Meza da Consciencia e Ordens." The "Meza" obtained a "Carta Regia from D. João, the Prince Regent ordering Azeredo Coutinho to be reprimanded "mui sizuda e severamente." This was done. However, Azeredo Coutinho did not yield and wrote this letter to the Prince Regent, in which he defends and reinforces his opinion about the possessions of the Orders, and repeats the account of the services he rendered during his civil career in Pernambuco and Elvas at the time of the French invasion. He includes copies of several documents, and on p. 114



Item 20

publishes a copy of the “Bulla de Incorporação dos Mestrados de Christo, Santiago e Aviz com os Reynos de Portugal.”

This work is interesting for the light it sheds on the biography of the author, and for the study of the intricate question of the possessions of the Orders of Christ, Aviz, and Santiago in Portugal’s overseas territories.

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, 233: with long description; calling for only 136 pp.; *Período colonial*, p. 110 (also calling for only 136 pp.). Innocência IV, 386 (without mention of an errata leaf). Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Rodrigues 773 (without mention of an errata leaf). Not in Bosch. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 44502995 (University of California-Berkeley Law Library [acquired from us in 2009], Newberry Library [acquired from us in 1988], Duke University Library); 1063406451 (British Library-internet resource); 778247025 (British Library-internet resource). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc cites copies at British Library and Oxford University. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. Not located in Josiah.

***21. [COUTINHO, José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo].** *Cópia da carta, que hum amigo escreveu de Lisboa com algumas notas, em resposta a outra que lhe remeteu o seu amigo da Côrte do Rio de Janeiro, copiada do Correio Brasiliense, numero de Maio de 1817.* London: L. Thompson, 1819. Large 8°, unbound (stitching gone). Uncut. Some soiling. Overall in good condition. 6 [of 8], 263 pp. Lacks leaf A4 (pp. 7-8 of the first section), and the errata leaf found in some copies. \$100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A letter giving an account of Azeredo Coutinho’s dispute with the *Cabildo* of the Church of Elvas about the canons who were not presbyters appeared in the *Correio Brasiliense* of May, 1817 (p. 576). Azeredo Coutinho had received a copy of the printed letter through a friend. In this work he defends himself, adding details of his argument with the *Cabildo*, as well as reproducing much supporting documentary evidence.

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, 234 (without mention of the preliminary pages). Innocência XIII, 22 (also without mention of the preliminary pages); on the author, see IV, 384, 470; VII, 122. Sacramento Blake IV, 479; see 475-80. Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 190-4. Not in Rodrigues. Not in

JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. OCLC: 37831164 (Princeton University Library, Lilly Library-Indiana University [the Mendel copy], University of Florida, British Library). Porbase locates three copies: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Oxford University. Not located in Hollis, Orbis, or LC Online Catalog. Melvyl cites only the OCLC copies via WorldCat.

Detailed Information About Brazil's Natural Resources

***22. 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 work s 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:

LANGSDORE, 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 elephantiasse 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. 4º, (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.

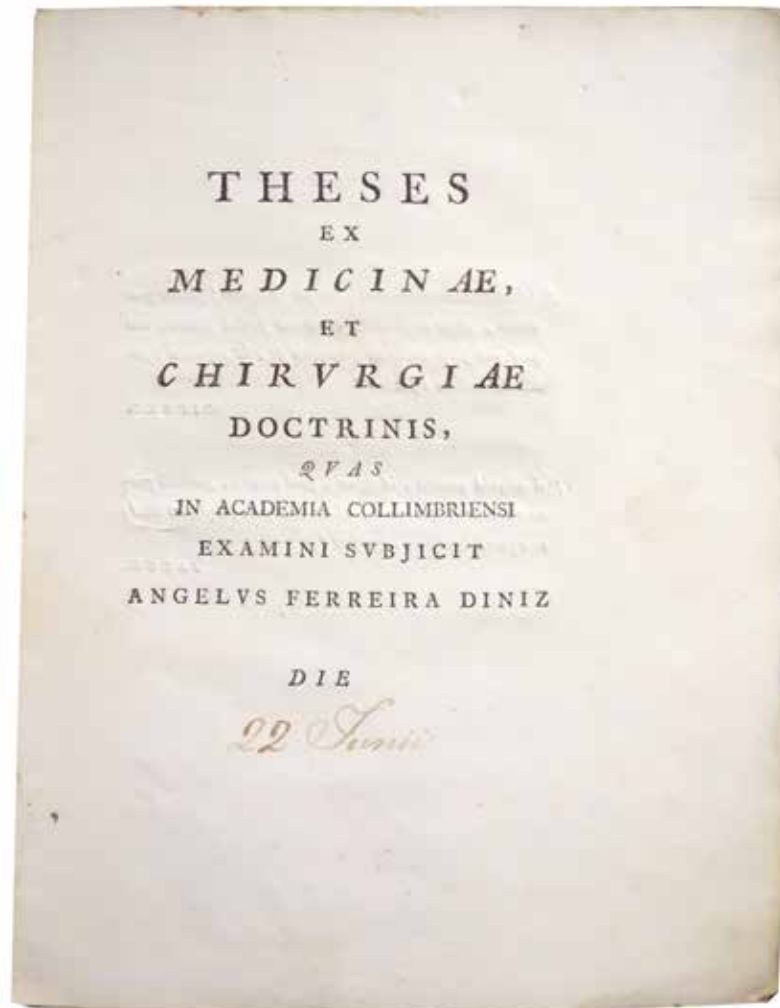
Rare Medical Thesis by an Important Brazilian Doctor

*23. **DINIZ, Angelo Ferreira.** *Thesis ex Medicinæ et Chirurgiæ Doctrinis, quas in Academia Collimbriensi examini subjicit* [Colophon] Coimbra: Typis Academicis, 1799. 4º, stitched. Printed on excellent quality paper. Fairly extensive and significant dampstains, especially pronounced on the first and final leaves. In good condition nevertheless. 16 pp. Brief contemporary ink annotation in lower blank margin of p. [3]. Three-, twelve-, three- and nine-line contemporary ink annotations on pp. 8, 10, 12 and 14, respectively. \$500.00

The front cover consists of a dedication to D. Francisco Rafael de Castro. The title on p. [3]; there are quotes from Cicero and Bacon on p. [4], and a "Dissertationis argumentum" on p. [5]. The text is divided into fifteen paragraphs, or aphorisms, beginning on p. [7].

Ferreira Diniz (Rio de Janeiro, 1768-Coimbra, 1848), famous Brazilian physician, was later a professor at Coimbra University, and founder, along with José Feliciano de Castilho, of the *Jornal de Coimbra* (1812-1820).

* Borba de Moeaes (1983) I, 265; Período colonial, p. 117. Not in Sacramento Blake; for the author, see I, 87. Not in Blake, National Library of Medicine Eighteenth-Century STC. Not in *Catálogo Systematico da Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de*



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Janeiro, or the online catalogue of this library. Not in Faculdade de Medicina de Lisboa, Catálogo. Not in Pires de Lima, Catálogo da Biblioteca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto. Not in Wellcome. See also a biographical essay by Rodrigues de Gusmão in *Jornal da Sociedade de Ciências Médicas de Lisboa*, X, 2.^a série (1852), 313; reproduced and augmented in the same author's *Memórias biográficas dos médicos e cirurgiões portugueses*, 116-26. In principle Innocência does not cite works in Latin; for Ferreira Diniz, see I, 71; VIII, 65. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

Classic Epic on the Discovery of Bahia, by a Precursor of Indianism

*24. DURÃO, [José de] Santa Rita. *Caramurú. Poema épico do descobrimento da Bahia*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (very slight wear at extremities), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, citron leather lettering piece with short-title gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Woodcut device on title-page, typographical headpiece and small woodcut initial on p. 9. In very good to fine condition. 307 pp., without the final leaf of errata (as usual). \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this classic Brazilian epic, whose theme is the history of colonial Brazil. Considered to be the finest poem of its time, the *Caramurú* shows historical understanding as well as great literary merit. Santa Rita Durão's work, with its use of indigenous materials, reveals the nascent Brazilian national sentiment and can be seen as preparing the way for Brazilian independence. Romero calls the *Caramurú* "the most Brazilian poem we possess." It is still read by virtually every Portuguese and Brazilian schoolchild.

The main action is the discovery of Bahia by Diogo Alvares Correia, known as Caramurú ("moray") to the Indians. The poem also includes sections on the political and natural history of Brazil, and the rites, traditions, and military discipline of the Indians. Santa Rita Durão followed Camões's model, writing the poem in *ottava rima*, setting out the main action in the first three strophes, invoking the Christian deity and dedicating the work to the Portuguese monarch.

José de Santa Rita Durão (1722-1784), born in Cata Preta, Minas Geraes, embarked at the age of nine for Lisbon, where he joined the Augustinian Order in 1737. He received his degree in theology from Coimbra but soon left for Spain and Italy to avoid persecution. In Rome he found favor with Pope Clement XIV, who named him curator of the Lancian Library, a position he held for nine years and which earned him the respect of the Roman literati. Soon after his return to Portugal in 1777, he was appointed to the chair in theology at Coimbra University. Before he died in 1784, he destroyed all his other writings: *Caramurú* is his sole surviving literary work. "One line of Brazilian criticism has found him merely a prolix versifier of historical prose. His unusually accurate and often fluent descriptions of Brazilian nature, however, earn him a significant place among contributors to the theme of *ufanismo*. His remarkably authentic descriptions of native life, customs, and temperament simultaneously make him a major precursor of Indianism" (Norwood Andrews in Stern, ed., p. 115).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 279; *Período colonial* p. 121: "rarissimo." Innocência V, 111-4. Blake V, 181. *Imprensa Nacional* 275. Mindlin, *Highlights* 7. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p.



Item 24

564. Bosch 233. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 781/2. Palha 87. Rodrigues 909. *Ticknor Catalogue* p. 322. Azevedo-Samodães 3030. Varnhagen, *Florilegios da poesia brasileira* I, 389-94: "rare." Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira* pp. 52-3. Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 59. Ford, Whittam and Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 62. Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 55-61. Oliveira Lima, *Aspectos da literatura colonial brasileira* pp. 221-3. Putnam, *Marvelous Journey* p. 86. Romero, *História da literatura brasileira* II, 88-93. Veríssimo, *Estudos da literatura brasileira* pp. 116-29. Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 55-7. *Dictionary of Brazilian Literature*, ed. I. Stern, pp. 114-5. NUC: DLC. Not located in OCLC.

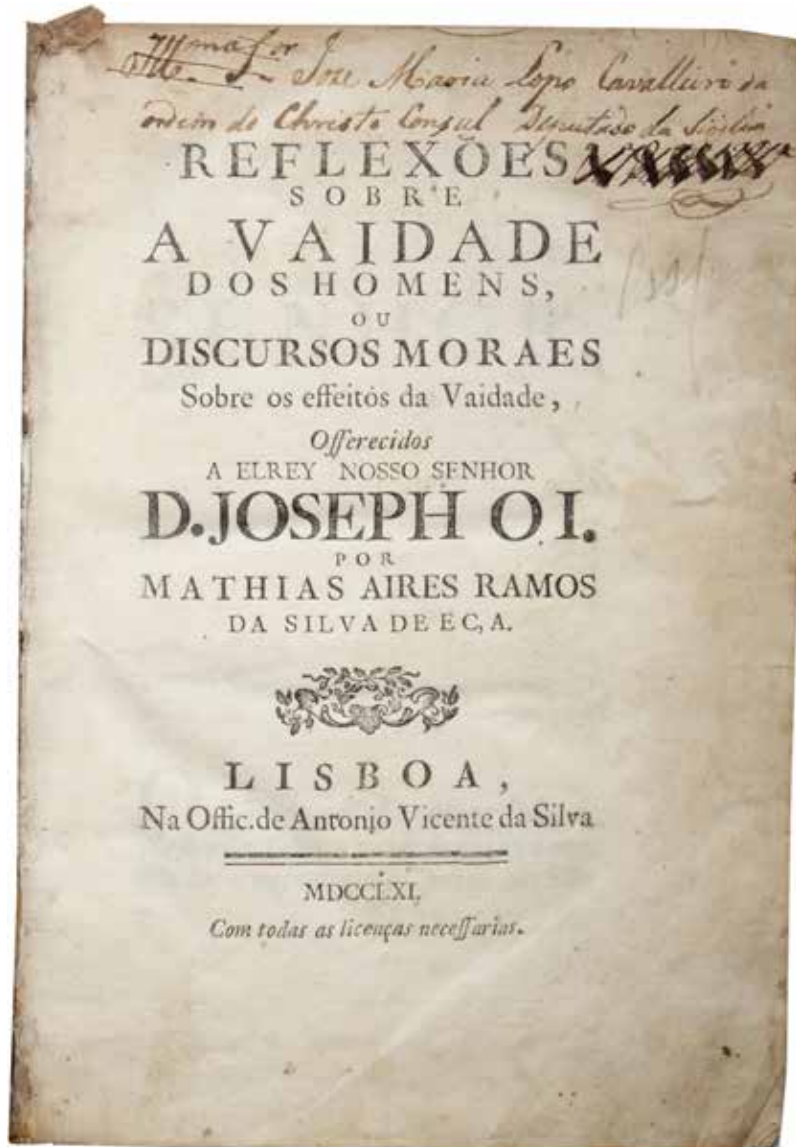
Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

25. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efeitos da vaidade*. Lisbon: Off. de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1761. 4^o, contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (lowest compartment defective; lettering piece and endleaves gone). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with typographical border and woodcut initial on p. 1. Very small worm trace in upper outer blank margin of Y3-Bb1. In good condition. Contemporary ink inscription in upper blank margin of title page: "Ill.^{ma} S^{or} [lightly scored] Jose Maria Lopo Cavalliero da // ordem de Christo Consul Deputado da Sicilia"; smaller inscription in a different hand just below in outer margin more heavily scored. Blue oval rubber stamp on recto of fifth preliminary leaf and on pp. 183 and 400 of "Pedro A. Ferreira // Porto // Abbade de Mirasaya". A few scattered penciled marginalia. (8 ll.), 400 pp. \$500.00

Second edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose—one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the second half of the eighteenth century—and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. A native of São Paulo, Silva da Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of Ecclesiastes is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The *Reflexões* first appeared in 1752; third and fourth editions came out in 1778 and 1786. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of the first edition, calling the public's attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and reestablishing Silva de Eça's reputation as a Brazilian man of letters. The text of this second edition is identical with that of the first from leaf B3 on, according to Borba de Moraes.

Silva de Eça was the brother of Brazil's first woman novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes*, 1752.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 284; *Período colonial* p. 127. Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159; XVII, 15. Jong, *Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 761/1. NUC: MiU, MH; not listing the first edition, and locating the Lisbon, 1786 edition at TxU and NN.



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Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

*26. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexoens sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efeitos da Vaidade*. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, rubbing), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from top, gilt letter, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette with publisher's monogram on title page. In very good condition. Old ink inscription on recto of front free endleaf. xxii, 373 pp. Page 366 in its first state, wrongly numbered "356". It sometimes appears in the corrected state. \$900.00

Third edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. First published in 1752, this edition was edited by Silva de Eça's son, who made many changes. It is the first to contain the "Carta sobre a fortuna" (pp. 326-68), which Silva de Eça had left in manuscript.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of *Ecclesiastes* is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose works written by a Brazilian in the latter half of the 18th century. In 1920 Solidonio Leite published a facsimile of the first edition, calling the public's attention to the literary significance of this forgotten classic and reestablishing Silva de Eça's reputation as a man of Brazilian letters.

Silva de Eça was the brother of Brazil's first female novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diofanes* (1752).

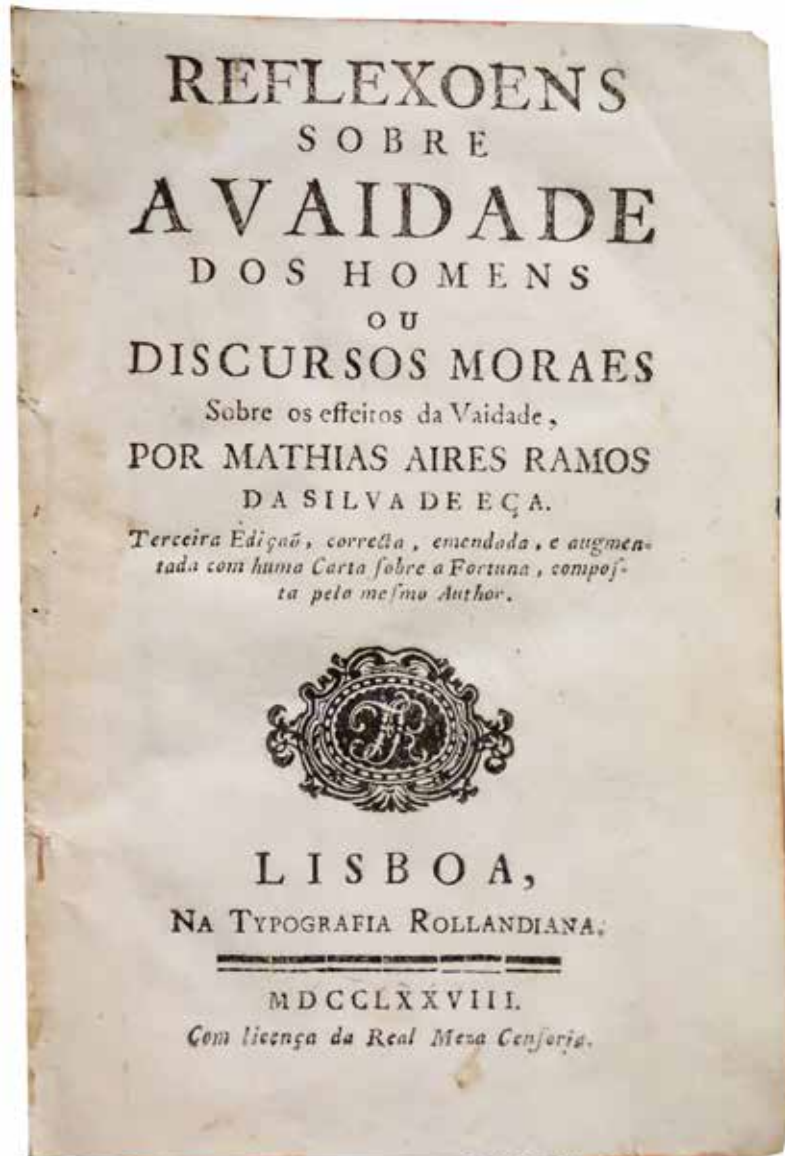
* Borba de Moraes, I, 240; (rev. ed., 1983) I, 283-4; *Período colonial*, p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159. De Jong *400 years of Brazilian literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/3. Not located in NUC.

Forerunner of the Modern Novel of Ideas

27. EÇA, Mathias Aires Ramos da Silva de. *Reflexoens sobre a vaidade dos homens, ou discursos moraes sobre os efeitos da Vaidade*. Lisbon: Na Typographia Rollandiana, 1778. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, small worm trace to front cover near head of spine), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (slight defect to head), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt short title, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette with publisher's monogram on title page. In good to very good condition. Old ink cipher at top of front free endleaf recto. Octagonal blue stamp of Livraria Antiga e Moderna just below and to the right. xxxii, 373 pp. Page 366 numbered correctly (sometimes wrongly numbered 356). \$600.00

Third edition of this eighteenth-century masterpiece of prose and forerunner of the modern novel of ideas. First published in 1752, this edition was edited by Silva de Eça's son, who made many changes. It is the first to contain the "Carta sobre a fortuna" (pp. 326-68), which Silva de Eça had left in manuscript.

A native of São Paulo, Silva de Eça spent most of his adult life in Portugal. This work on the themes of *Ecclesiastes* is his principal work, and one of the few notable prose



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Silva de Eça was the brother of Brazil's first female novelist, Teresa Margarida da Silva e Orta, author of *Aventuras de Diófanes* (1752).

* Borba de Moraes, I, 240; (rev. ed., 1983) I, 283-4; *Período colonial*, p. 127. Sacramento Blake VI, 259. Innocência VI, 159. De Jong *400 years of Brazilian literature* p. 54. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/3. Not located in NUC.

Put Down That Cup of Coffee! Take a Cold Bath Instead!

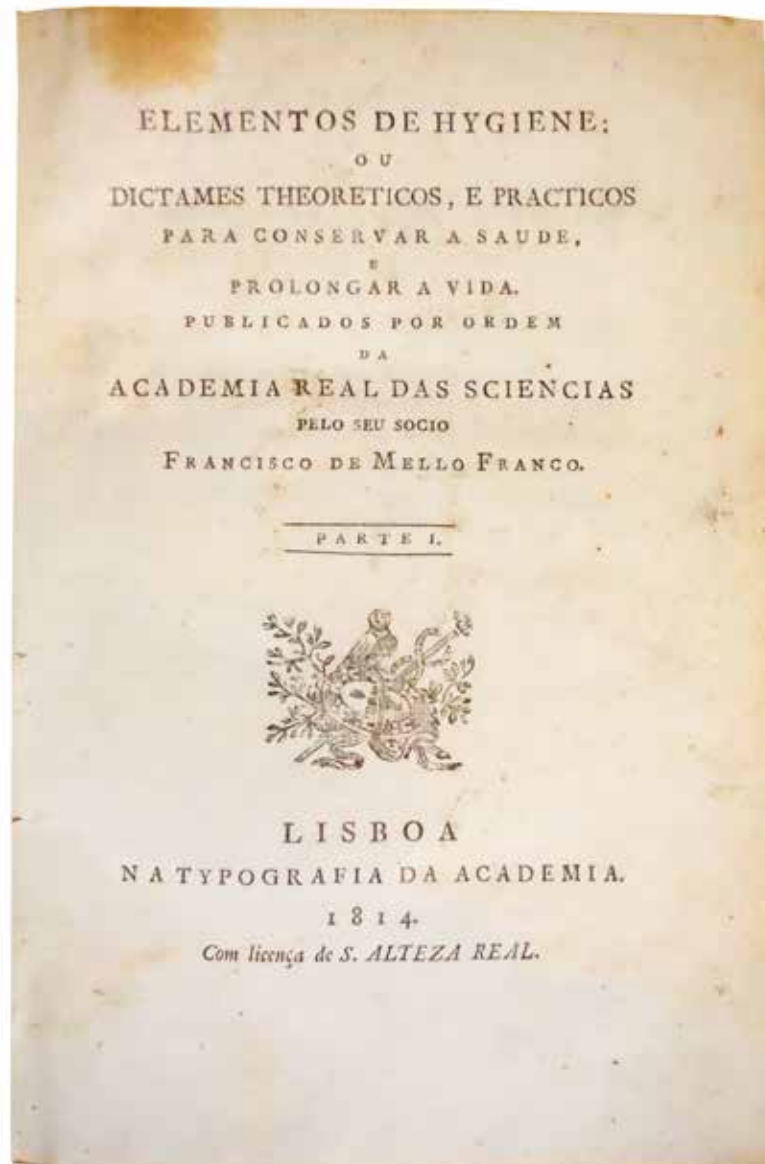
*28. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Elementos de hygiene: ou dictames theoreticos, e practicos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Publicados por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias. 2 parts in 1 volume.* Lisbon: Typografia da Academia, 1814. 4°, contemporary half tan sheep over marbled boards (worn at extremities; head and foot of spine defective), flat spine with Greek key fillets, dark green morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, text block edges tinted yellow. Printed on a random mix of white and blue "papel selado," each sheet bearing 10-, 20- or 40 réis tax stamps. Occasional very light browning, but generally clean and crisp. The 2 leaves of advertisements following p. 170 appear here at the end of the volume. Overall in very good condition; internally fine. (4 ll.), xiii, 170 pp., (2 ll. title-page and table of contents for Parte II), 171-347 pp., (1 blank p.), (1 l. errata, 2 ll. advertisement).

2 parts in 1 volume. \$1,600.00

FIRST EDITION. The author discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian. *Reino da estupidez*, his satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818) and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321-2: "[t]his first edition is the only rare one"; giving an incomplete collation and listing later Lisbon editions of 1819 and 1823; *Período colonial* pp. 143-4. Sacramento Blake III, 45: without collation. Innocência III, 10-1: without collation and mistakenly giving year of publication as 1813. Bosch 292. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 814/13. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa* I, 130-1: giving collation as (4 ll.), 13, 170 pp., 171-347 pp., (1 l.). Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Medico-Cirurgica do Porto* 1661 (giving only xiii, 347 pp.). Ferreira de Mira, *Historia da medicina portuguesa* pp. 311-12, 318. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* I, 352. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DNLM, RPJCB, CtY-M. OCLC: adds Wellcome Institute.



Item 28

Theoretical and Practical Advice on Living Long and Well

*29. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Elementos de hygiene, ou dictames theoreticos, e praticos para conservar a saude, e prolongar a vida. Publicados por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias ...* Segunda edição. Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia, 1819. 4°, contemporary decorated wrappers (a bit soiled and frayed; spine gone; stitching loose). Woodcut armorial logo of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on recto of leaf [v]. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Crisp and clean, uncut. In very good condition. Ink signature of José Rodrigues Liberal Sampaio on title page. Many quires printed on papel selado of 10, 20, and 40 reis. xii, XIII, 354 pp. Pages ix-xii of first section bound out of order, prior to p. [5]. Without pp. 355-8, which are advertisements for publications of the Academia Real das Sciencias, sometimes bound with this volume. **SOLD**

Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author; the first had appeared in Lisbon, 1814, and a third appeared in Lisbon, 1823. Mello Franco discusses the influence of age, sex, habits and temperament on physical and mental health. He strongly advocates cold baths and nutritional foods, and cautions against immoderate consumption of tea and coffee. The order for printing this second edition was signed by José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence."

Mello Franco (1757-1823), born in Minas Geraes, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Medicina theologica*, Lisbon 1794, was the first Portuguese book on psychosomatic medicine, and his *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on the physical education of children.

Provenance: P. José Rodrigues Liberal de Sampaio (1846-1935), a native of Serrãozinho, Montalegre, was a secular priest, with degrees in Theology and Law from Coimbra University (1891). He is said to have excelled as a student, and to have been a distinguished preacher, and simultaneously practicing law in the region of Chaves. A member of numerous learned societies, he contributed articles of literary and scientific criticism, as well as entering into polemics, published in a number of newspapers in Lisbon and Porto. He also studied the history and archeology of his region, and formed a vast library, which it was thought would go to the Municipal Museum in his name in Chave, but this aim was never realized, and the library was dispersed. See *Grande enciclopédia*, XXVI, 891.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 321: calling for only xiii, 358 pp.; *Período colonial* p. 144. Sacramento Blake III, 45. Innocência III, 10-1; VI, 178; IX, 344: without a date or collation for the second edition. Ferreira de Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 311-2, 318. Santos Filho, *História geral da medicina brasileira* p. 352. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (but acquired subsequently from us). Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da coleção portuguesa*; see I, 130-1 for the 1814 and 1823 editions. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirúrgica do Porto*; see 1661-2 for the 1814 and 1823 editions. Not located in NUC.

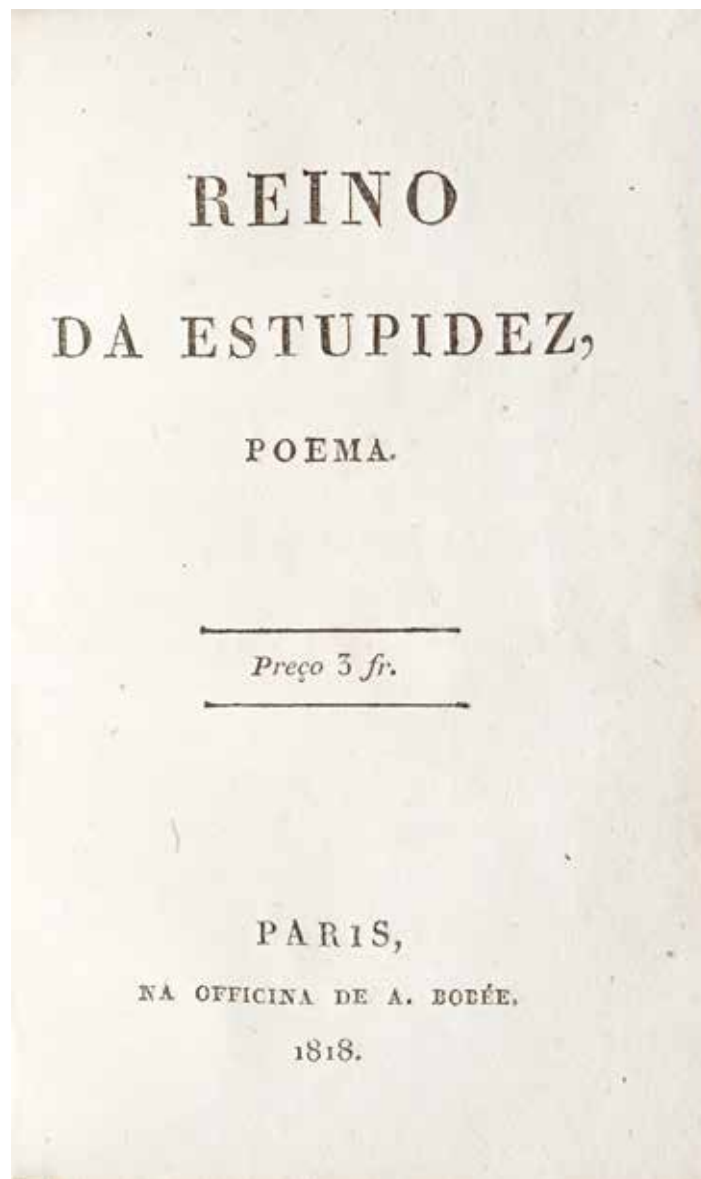
500
ELEMENTOS DE HYGIENE,
O U
DICTAMES THEORETICOS, E PRACTICOS
PARA CONSERVAR A SAUDE,
E
PROLONGAR A VIDA.
PUBLICADOS POR ORDEN
D A
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS
PELO SEU SOCIO
FRANCISCO DE MELLO FRANCO.

SEGUNDA EDIÇÃO.

José Nogueira Lib. real Tompini



LISBOA
NA TYPOGRAFIA DA ACADEMIA.
1819.
Com Privilegio de S. Magestade.



Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

30. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello]. *Reino da estupidez, poema*. Paris: A. Bobée, 1818. 12°, contemporary tree sheep (very slight wear), spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled red. Small stain at foot of last few leaves, not affecting text. In very good to fine condition. Bookplate of the Visconde de Torrão. xi, 62 pp. \$4,500.00

FIRST EDITION of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal, but did not appear in print until this edition of 1818. Later editions appeared in Hamburg [i.e., Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, was the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine and led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

Borba de Moraes mentions a leaf preceding the half-title, blank on the recto and reading, "Printed by T.C. Hansard Peterborough-court, Fleet-Street, London" on the verso. In *Período colonial*, Borba notes that the leaf is often missing, and is not counted in the pagination; it is apparently not part of the first quire, which is of 6. We have never seen a copy with such a leaf present.

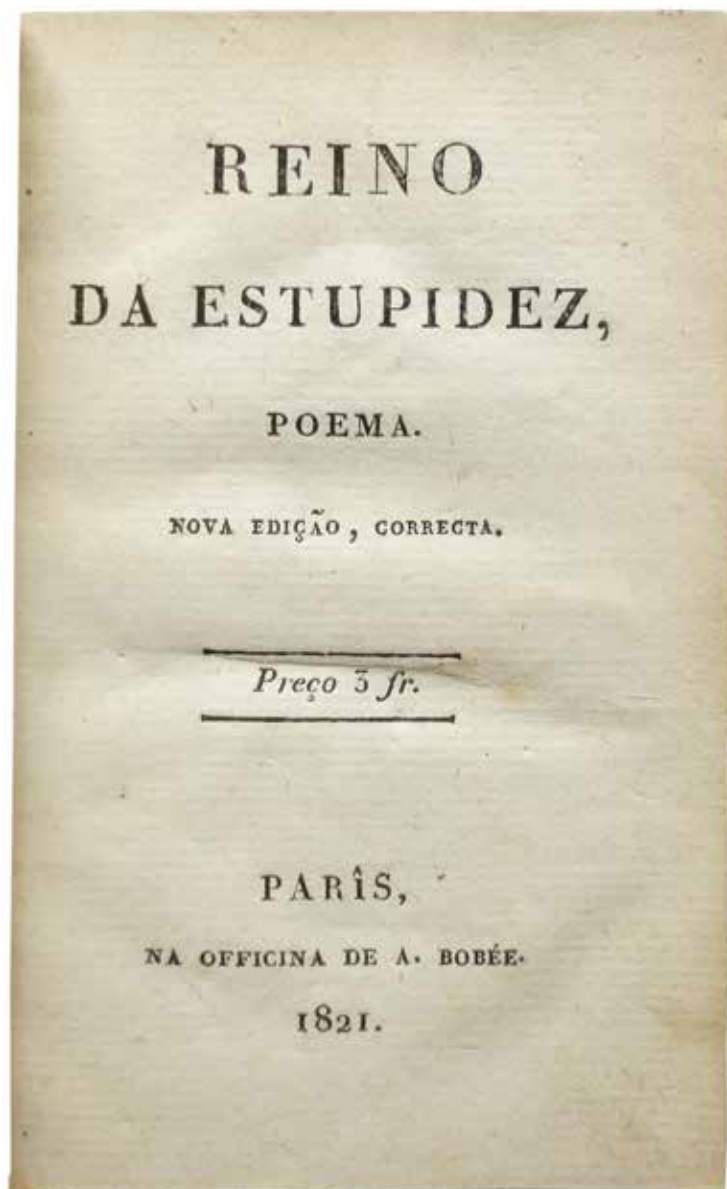
* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321: "rare"; *Período colonial* pp. 144-5. Blake III, 44-7. Innocêncio III, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition, and without collation. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 42. NUC: WU. OCLC: 28030073 (Catholic University of America, Harvard University, University of Wisconsin at Madison); 460967887 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Munich); 42925492 (University of Colorado at Boulder).

Satirical Poem Aimed at the Professors of the University of Coimbra

***31. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello].** *Reino da estupidez, poema. Nova edição, correcta*. Paris: Officina de A. Bobée, 1821. 12°, contemporary quarter dark green sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to corners, head of spine), flat spine gilt, text-block edges sprinkled green. In fine condition. Paper label (partially defective) pasted near head of spine. x, 62 pp. \$800.00

Third edition of this satire aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra, among others. It was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785, and caused an enormous scandal. It did not appear in print until 1818, and then in Paris. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated in it. Editions later appeared with imprints of Hamburg [i.e. Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910. It was also included in the sixth volume of the *Parnaso Lusitano*, Paris 1834.

Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several

*Item 31*

years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 322; *Período colonial* p. 145. Blake III, 44-7. Innocência III, 10: giving 1819 as the date of the first edition. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 43 (incorrectly giving the same collation as for the 1818 edition). OCLC: 19349159 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library and Houghton Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 460967890 (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

***First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian
In a Contemporary Binding with
Another Early Portuguese Work on the Subject***

32. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello. *Tratado da educação fysica dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza* 2 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1790. 4°, contemporary quarter sheep over marbled boards (minor wear, mostly at corners), flat spine, gilt letter, edges sprinkled. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Sciencias on title page. In fine condition. viii, 119 pp., (2 ll.). 2 works in 1 volume. \$3,500.00

FIRST EDITION of what is certainly the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian, and one of the earliest, if not the first, Portuguese books devoted substantially to that subject. His topics include the proper care of pregnant women, precautions during delivery, the usefulness of cold baths (which he believed made children in the north of Europe stronger), nursing and weaning (he disapproves strongly of wet-nurses), proper clothing, and smallpox inoculation.

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 320: "very rare," and calling for only 5 preliminary pages; *Período colonial* p. 140 (and full-page facsimile of title-page on p. 141). Innocência III, 11: calling for only viii, 119 pp. Sacramento Blake III, 45: calling for 129 pp. Bosch 245. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books* 790/3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa* I, 130. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC*, p. 300. Ferreira da Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 312, 318. On the author, see José Martinho da Rocha, *Nosso primeiro puericultor* (Rio de Janeiro, 1946). Not in Rodrigues. NUC: RPJCB, PPAmP (without collation). OCLC: adds University of São Paulo, New York Academy of Medicine, Wellcome Institute.

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°, Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Ciencias on title page. In fine condition. (4 ll.), 142 pp., (2 ll. Catálogo).

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. Not in NUC.

First Book on Pediatrics by a Brazilian

***33. FRANCO, Francisco de Mello.** *Tratado da educação física dos meninos, para uso da nação portugueza* Lisbon: Officina da Academia Real das Ciencias, 1790. 4°, recent half tan speckled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, red leather lettering pieces in second and fourth compartments, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled blue-green from an early binding. Woodcut device of the Academia Real das Ciencias on title page. Title page and final leaf soiled. Occasional small stains. Overall in good condition. viii, 119 pp., (2 ll.).

\$800.00

FIRST EDITION of what is certainly the first book on pediatrics by a Brazilian, and one of the earliest, if not the first, Portuguese books devoted substantially to that subject. His topics include the proper care of pregnant women, precautions during delivery, the usefulness of cold baths (which he believed made children in the north of Europe stronger), nursing and weaning (he disapproves strongly of wet-nurses), proper clothing, diet, and smallpox inoculation. According to Werneck Sodré, Mello Franco used principles that were advocated by Rousseau in *Emile* (*História da literatura brasileira* [1969] p. 264).

Mello Franco (1757-1823), a native of Minas Gerais, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, when he returned to Brazil. He was frequently in trouble with the authorities for his liberal writings and associations, and spent several years imprisoned by the Inquisition. His *Reino da estupidez*, a satirical poem aimed at the professors of Coimbra, was circulating anonymously in manuscript as early as 1785 (the first printed version was not until 1818), and caused an enormous scandal.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 320: "very rare," and calling for only 5 preliminary pages; *Período colonial* p. 140 (and full-page facsimile of title-page on p. 141). Innocência III, 11: calling for only viii, 119 pp. Sacramento Blake III, 45: calling for 129 pp. Bosch 245. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian books* 790/3. Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa* I, 130. National Library of Medicine, *Eighteenth-Century STC*, p. 300. Ferreira da Mira, *História da medicina portuguesa* pp. 312, 318. On the author, see José Martinho da Rocha, *Nosso primeiro puericultor* (Rio de Janeiro, 1946). Not in Rodrigues. NUC: RPJCB, PPAmP (without collation). OCLC: adds University of São Paulo, New York Academy of Medicine, Wellcome Institute.



Item 32

Canal Construction: Lovely Example of Arco do Cego Printing

34. FULTON, Robert. *Tratado do melhoramento da navegação por canões, onde se mostram as numerosas vantagens ...traduzido para a portugueza ... por Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade Machado da Silva* Lisbon: Na Officina da Casa Litteraria do Arco do Cego, 1800.4°, nineteenth-century quarter black calf over marbled boards (some rubbing), flat spine with gilt bands and red lettering piece, gilt; marbled endleaves. Fore-edge uncut. Slight soiling on title page. Overall in fine condition. (8 ll.), 114 pp., (1 blank l.), 18 engraved plates [some folding; numbered 1-12, 13a, 13b, 14-17]. \$7,500.00

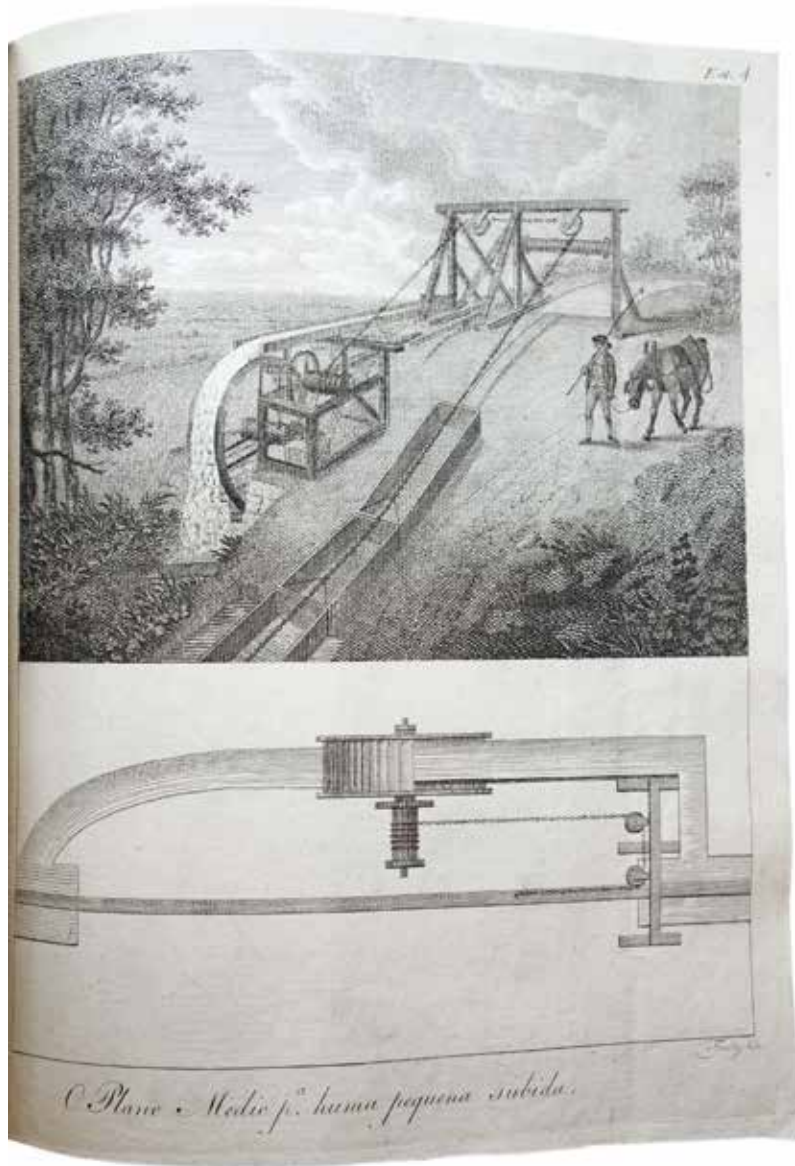
First edition in Portuguese of Fulton's *A Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation, Exhibiting the Numerous Advantages to be Desired from Small Canals, and Boats of Two to Five Feet Wide ...*, published London, 1796. The Treatise was the first major published work of the celebrated American inventor,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

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

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

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

* Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *A Casa Literária do Arco do Cego* 35. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 798; *Período colonial* p. 28. Sacramento Blake I, 128-9. Innocência I, 104. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 800/6. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*, I, 2229. Cf. Sabin 26201. *DAB* IV, 68-72. Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues.



Item 34

By the Author of O Uruguay

35. GAMA, José Basilio da. *Soneto no dia feliz da inauguração do colosso real* [N.p. (Lisbon?):, 1775]. Folio half sheet (31 x 21 cm.), unbound. Printed on recto only. Top margin dusty, with single round hole in blank margin, otherwise fine. Overall in very good to fine condition. Old ink number "72" in upper outer corner of recto. Broadsides. \$2,400.00

FIRST EDITION, "exceedingly rare" (Borba de Moraes), of this poem in honor of the dedication of the equestrian statue of D. José I in Lisbon. The bronze statue, executed by the great sculptor Machado de Castro, dedicated on D. José's sixty-first birthday, remains one of Lisbon's most important monuments, dominating one of the major squares of Europe, the Praça do Comercio or "Black Horse Square."

José Basilio da Gama (1740-95), born in Minas Gerais, came to Rio de Janeiro at age fifteen to study with the Jesuits. He fled to Portugal upon the Society's expulsion. Then, casting aside his novice's robe, he traveled to Rome, where he was admitted to the Roman Arcadia under the name Termindo Sipilio. Several years later he returned to Lisbon via Brazil, but was imprisoned as a former Jesuit and sentenced to exile in Angola. A 1769 poem in honor of the Marquês de Pombal's daughter led to forgiveness, while Gama's increasingly anti-Jesuit attitude earned official favor. This was surely a factor in his choice of subject for his best known epic poem, but after the fall of Pombal *O Uruguay*, published in 1769, became a distinct liability. Gama was later given a post in the Secretariat of State, and died in Lisbon.

Gama's poetry, with its grandeur, pomp and severe beauty, establishes him as the pioneer of Indianism, which was later to become a major theme of Brazilian literature.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 341: reproduced in facsimile. *Catálogo de exposição bibliográfica, iconográfica e documental relativa à estátua eqüestre* 145. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 775/2. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 79415032 (Indiana University, John Carter Brown Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc.

Information about the Paulistas from Contemporary Documents

***36. GASPAR da Madre de Deos, Frei.** *Memorias para a historia da Capitania de S. Vicente, hoje chamada de S. Paulo do estado do Brasil* Lisbon: Na Typografia da Academia [Real das Sciencias], 1797. 4°, later plain pale blue wrappers (spine faded), vertical manuscript short title on spine; manuscript short title and date on front cover. Woodcut device of Academia Real das Sciencias on title-page. Uncut, unopened. In very good condition. Bookplate of António Cupertino de Miranda on verso of title-page. Small, almost square white paper tag at foot of spine with serrated edges, red borders and shelf mark 46/42 printed in center. (4 ll.), 242 pp., (1 integral l. advertisement). \$3,000.00

FIRST EDITION of this basic history for what is the present state of São Paulo.

Known in secular life as Gaspar Teixeira de Azevedo, the author (São Vicente, Santos, São Paulo, 1715-Santos, 1800), a member of the Benedictine Order who had studied with the Jesuits at Santos, wrote this work after a diligent study of contemporary documents. A corresponding member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, he refutes a number of erroneous statements about the Paulistas made by Vaisette in his *Historia geographica*, Paris 1755, and by Charlevoix in his *History of Paraguay*, 1718. Frei Gaspar



Item 35

was a member of the Bahian "Academia Brasílica dos Renascidos". He became Abbot of his order's house in Rio de Janeiro in 1763, and served as Provincial for the order in Brazil from 1766 to 1769. In later life he devoted himself to his studies as Cronistamotor of his order in Brazil, while serving as Visitador of the monasteries of his native Capitania, declining the bishopric of Funchal, and returning to Rio in 1780 as master of novices before returning to Santos a few years later. A number of other writings remained unpublished during his lifetime.

Provenance: Antônio Cupertino de Miranda (Vila Nova de Famalicão, 1886-1974), teacher, journalist and banker with interests in Portugal and Brazil. In 1915 he emigrated to Brazil for political reasons. Upon his return to Portugal in 1948 he began to organize the foundation which bears his name, which was formally instituted in 1964.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 507: "This classic work is becoming scarce"; *Período colonial* p. 22. Sacramento Blake III, 172-4. Innocência III, 131. Sabin 43753. Streit III, 1299. Bosch 253. JCB II, ii, 3877. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 797/4. Rodrigues 1080. Welsh 4439. Azevedo-Samodães 1928. See also Palmira Morais Rocha de Azevedo, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2nd ed., revised and augmented, 2010), pp. 324-5.

Including the Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part

37. [GONZAGA, Tomás Antônio]. *Marília de Dirceu*. Por T.A.G. 3 volumes in 1. Lisbon: Na Officina Nunesiana, 1802 (volumes I and II); Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1800 (volume III). 8°, contemporary sheep (some wear, especially at front outer joint, but sound), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short-title lettered gilt. Identical small typographical vignettes on title pages of volumes I and II. Small woodcut vignette on title page of volume III. Worm traces at beginning of volume I: about 2.6 cm. at lower outer margin of first 5 leaves, touching final letter of imprint on title page, a letter of text on p. [3] recto, and with loss of two words on p. 8; another trace of about the same length at lower inner margin of first 5 leaves, never affecting text, and continuing on as a round hole in the blank margins of another 11 leaves, again not affecting any text. Volume I in slightly less than good condition. Volumes II and III in good to very good condition. Two-line contemporary ink manuscript inscription, scored, on verso of title page of volume I, with five-line ink manuscript inscription below: Este livro he de // Jose Vieira // Maio 15 de 1825 // Funchal // Ilha de Madeira". Later scored ink manuscript inscription in upper blank margin of p. [3] of volume I: "De Maria Helena Correa". Ink manuscript signature of Josi[??] Vieira on rear free endleaf verso. 110 pp., (1 blank l.); 108 pp., (2 blank ll.); 110 pp., (1 blank l.). 3 volumes in 1. \$6,000.00

FIRST EDITION of part III.

Second edition, "mais acrescentada" of part II.

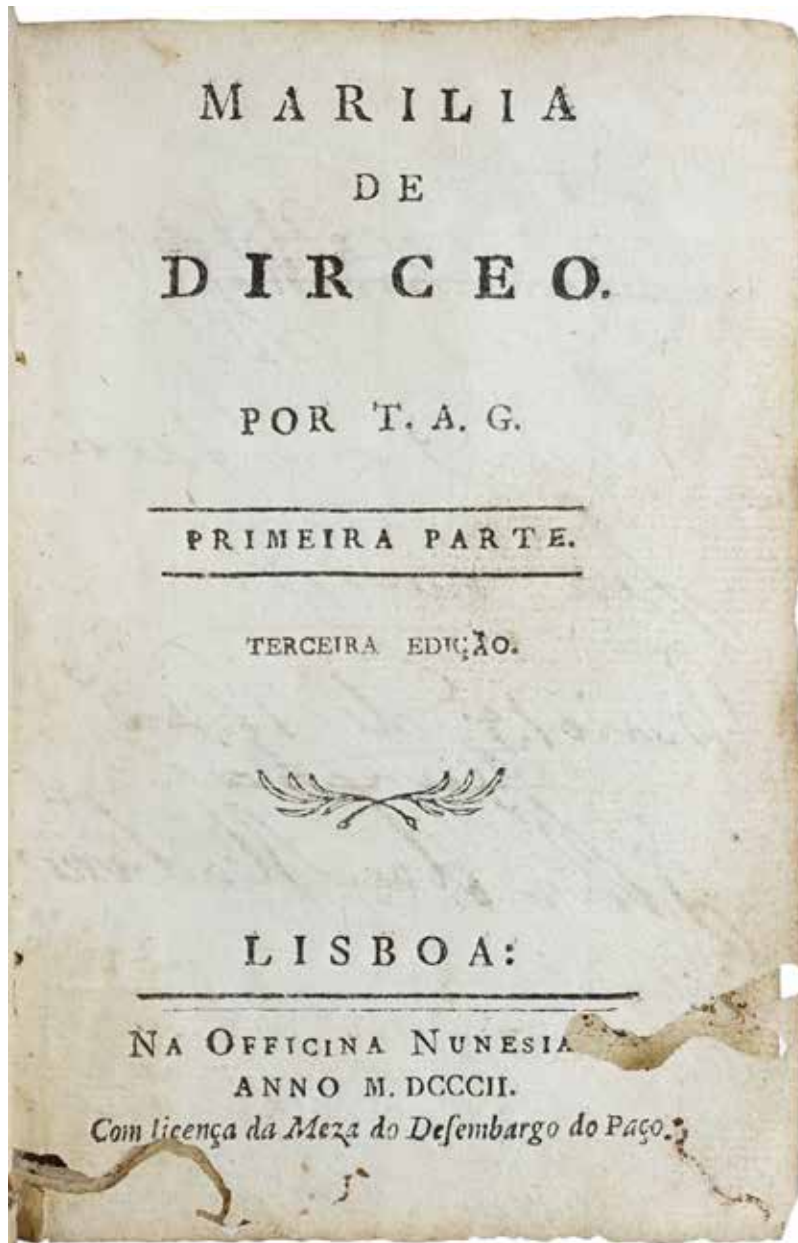
Third edition of part I.

While the editions of the first and second parts present in this collection are by no means easy to obtain, the original edition of part III is very rare; more or less in the same

MEMORIAS
PARA A HISTORIA
DA
CAPITANIA DE S. VICENTE,
HOJE CHAMADA DE S. PAULO,
DO ESTADO DO BRAZIL
PUBLICADAS DE ORDEM
DA ACADEMIA R. DAS SCIENCIAS
POR
F.^a. GASPAR DA MADRE DE DEOS,
Monge Benedictino, e Correspondente da mesma Academia.



LISBOA:
NA TYPOGRAFIA DA ACADEMIA.
1797.
Com licença de S. Magestade.



Item 37

realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799). The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g., Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the *Revista Brasileira* I, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the *Revista da língua portuguesa* n.º 26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity, appeared in Lisbon, 1800. Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

There is confusion regarding the collation of the first edition of the third part, no doubt due to the rarity. Rodrigues says that it contains 3 preliminary leaves, followed by 110 pages. Borba de Moraes says there are VII pp., with the half title, title page, and "Prologo", with p. [viii] blank, followed by 110 pp. In reality, the blank p. [viii] is followed p. [9], which is the beginning of the main text. The catchwords, signatures, and logic of the text support the conclusion that our copy is complete except for the half title; it does include the final integral blank leaf.

"If the 'Escola Mineira' had done nothing else, it could still be said that in Tomás António Gonzaga it had produced the most popular love poet who has written in Portuguese. Gonzaga's *Marília de Dirceu* is second only to *The Lusiads* of Camões in the number of editions it has had.... down to the 1920's there had been a total of thirty-four" (Putnam, *Marvelous Journey*, p. 87). The word "popular," when applied to the poetry of Gonzaga, should by no means be taken in any derogatory sense. Putnam continues, "There is no doubt that Tomás António Gonzaga is one of the fine love poets of the world. He is of the lineage of Petrarch; and if one had no other reason for learning Portuguese, the desire to read his poems would be sufficient motive" (p. 89).

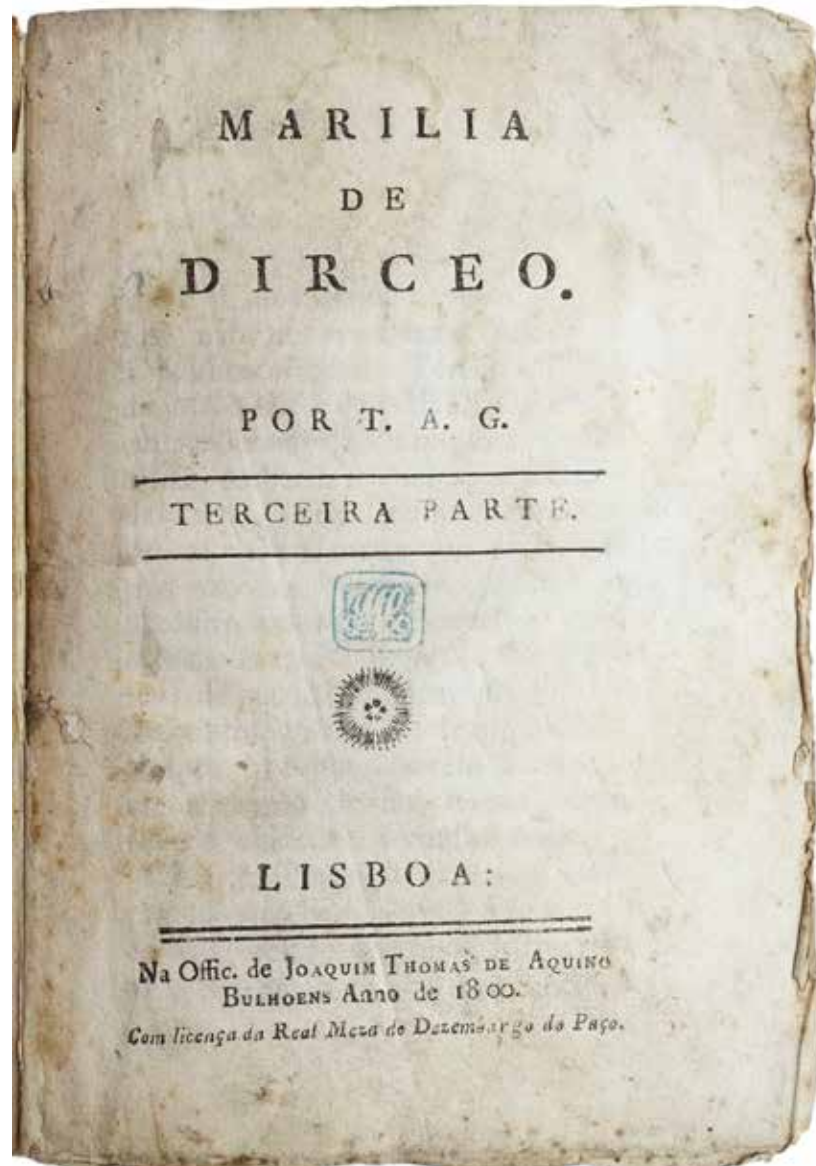
Marília marks the transition of Portuguese and Brazilian literature from classicism to Romanticism, and in the words of Veríssimo, it "is of exceptional importance in Brazilian literature," forming "the supreme book of love, the noblest, the purest, the most deeply felt, the most beautiful which has been written in that tongue since Bernardim Ribeiro and the sonnets of Camões." Saraiva and Lopes elaborate: "com a sua variedade estrófica, o tirmo nitidamente marcado por versos curtos, rimas e estribilhos, com a grande simplificação do aparato mitológico, tornaram-no, em vésperas do Romantismo, o mais popular e reeditado dos nossos poetas de amor.... Em algumas destas composições projecta-se o espectáculo, familiar ao autor, do trabalho dos negros na mineração e culturas. Tudo isto se exprime através de uma arte estilística mais insinuante e segura, um artifício que ainda o não parecia, em comparação com os gostos mais ostensivamente eruditos da Arcádia" (*História da literatura portuguesa* [1976], p. 697). And according to Jong, "Gonzaga must be counted among the very best lyric poets Brazil has had. After nearly two centuries, today his melancholy lyricism is not only still alive, but extremely popular and highly esteemed by literary critics. His most famous poetic work, *Marília de Dirceu*, the first literary volume printed in Brazil, the most important work published by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature" (*Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80).

Born at Oporto, the son of a second-generation Brazilian father and a Portuguese mother (his maternal grandfather was English), Gonzaga (1744-1810?) came to Brazil at the age of seven with his father, who was *ouvidor geral* in Pernambuco and later superintendent of gold mines in Bahia. Only at the age of 17 did Gonzaga return to Portugal, to study at the University of Coimbra. The ten years of his youth spent in Brazil were decisive in his formation, and, to a certain degree, they made him a naturalized Brazilian. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1768, Gonzaga exercised judicial functions in Beja, and in 1782 he was sent to Brazil as judge advocate of orphans and the absent in

the district of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. There, at the age of 38, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, to whom he became engaged. She was the *Marília* of his lyrics; Dirceu was Gonzaga's Arcadian name. At this same period Gonzaga became a close friend of Claudio Manuel da Costa and Alvarenga Peixoto. These three, along with three other Brazilian poets of the latter half of the eighteenth century—Basílio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão, Silva Alvarenga—are generally if improperly known as the "School of Minas." Before Gonzaga's marriage could take place, he was implicated along with his two friends in the "inconfidência mineira," or republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence. After three years' imprisonment Gonzaga's death sentence was commuted; he was deported to Mozambique, where he died several years after his term of exile had expired.

The first edition of *Marília* is virtually unobtainable. The same is true for other early editions of the work, a fact confirmed by the confusion of many bibliographers concerning these editions. Borba de Moraes had a long discussion in the first edition of *Bibliographia Brasiliiana* about whether two impressions, two issues or two editions appeared in 1792. In the revised edition of the *Bibliographia*, he concludes after a detailed examination of actual copies of the first edition that there were two issues of the first edition. In *Período colonial* (pp. 176-7), Borba gives a resumé of the bibliographical chaos that surrounded the early editions of the *Marília* before the 1930s, cites the most important bibliographical and critical works since that time, and provides lists of the five editions he considers of fundamental importance from a textual standpoint, followed by the nine editions most rare and sought after by collectors. The 1792 edition was unknown to Varnhagen (*Flori-legio* II, 413). Blake (VII, 278-9) fails to mention the second edition of 1799, and gives the wrong publisher for the 1800 edition. Rodrigues 1130 describes the first edition but fails to mention the 1799 edition. Innocêncio did not know of the first edition, and provides some misinformation and non-information about other editions. Pinto de Mattos repeats an incorrect statement from the Paris, 1862 edition that the first edition was printed by Bulhões, and mentions vaguely the third part (published 1800) and the 1802 edition. Carpeaux notes, "O grande numero das edições ... e a pouca exatidão das indicações bibliográficas dificultam muito a pesquisa."

* For the third part: Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 359-70; *Período colonial* pp. 176-7. Gaudie Ley 3. Rodrigues 1131: "É o unico exemplar que tenho encontrado em qualquer parte." This edition not cited by Innocêncio; cf. VII, 320-5, 463; XIX, 259-61, 363-4. Cf. Sacramento Blake VII, 278-9. Cf. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 344-5. Cf. Bosch 247: the first edition of part I only. Cf. *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 159: first edition of part I only. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (JCB has the first and second editions of part I, and the first edition of part II). Not in Palha: listing (nos. 864-5) only the 14th edition (Lisbon 1819-20) and the 29th (Rio de Janeiro 1845). Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*: listing editions of 1862 and 1944 only. Not in Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães; cf. 1443 for the Lisbon 1817 edition. Not in Avila-Perez; cf. 3371-3 for later editions. Not in Monteverde; cf. 2686-7 for later editions. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia critica da literatura brasileira* p. 54: incorrectly calling the 1799 edition the "third." Cf. Ford, Whittem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 80: without mention of the 1799 edition. On Gonzaga, see also Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 47-54; Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 63-6; Wilson Martins, *História da inteligencia brasileira* I, 538-54 and throughout; Menezes, *Dicionário literario brasileiro* (1978), pp. 312-3. Cf. Melo Braga, *As edições de Marília de Dirceu*; Gaudie Ley, *Gonzagueana da Biblioteca Nacional*; and Rodrigues Lapa, *Obras completas de Tomás António Gonzaga da Biblioteca Nacional*. The first edition of the third part: Orbis lists only twentieth-century editions. The earliest edition listed in Melvyl is 1827. The earliest edition listed in the Library of Congress Online Catalog is 1819. British Library Integrated Catalogue lists only twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions. Only twentieth-century editions listed in Jisc. The earliest edition for any of the parts listed in Porbase is that of 1802, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.



Item 38

The Almost Unobtainable First Edition of the Third Part

38. [GONZAGA, Tomás António, purported author]. *Marília de Dirceu. Por T.A.G. Terceira Parte*. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Joaquim Thomas de Aquino Bulhoens, 1800 . 8°, later marbled wrappers (somewhat frayed). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Uncut. Title page with soiling and dampstains. Occasional spotting and light but extensive dampstaining. Overall in good condition. Very small old unidentified monogrammed stamp on title page. Small oblong black on white printed paper ticket of R.B. Rosenthal, Lisbon, in upper outer corner of verso of front wrapper. [3]-110 pp., (1 blank l.). Lacks the half-title. \$1,800.00

FIRST EDITION of part III; Very rare; more or less in the same realm of rarity as the rare first and second editions of part I (1792 and 1799, respectively), or the rare first edition of part 2 (1799). The extreme rarity of this work has caused significant bibliographic confusion about editions and contents. The 1792 first edition of part I was unknown to many bibliographers (e.g. Innocêncio, Varnhagen, etc.), and its existence was not revealed until 1879, in an article by Valle Cabral that appeared in the *Revista Brasileira* I, 411. The two parts of the 1799 edition were not known until 1923, when their existence was announced in an article by Alberto de Oliveira in the *Revista da língua portuguesa* n.º 26, 81-5. The third part, of doubtful authenticity appeared in Lisbon, 1800. Since beginning in business in 1969, we have handled 3 copies of the extremely rare first edition of part I, and we have also three times seen on the market and handled copies of the 1799 edition. Regarding the present first edition of the third part, we have also only seen three copies on the market since 1969.

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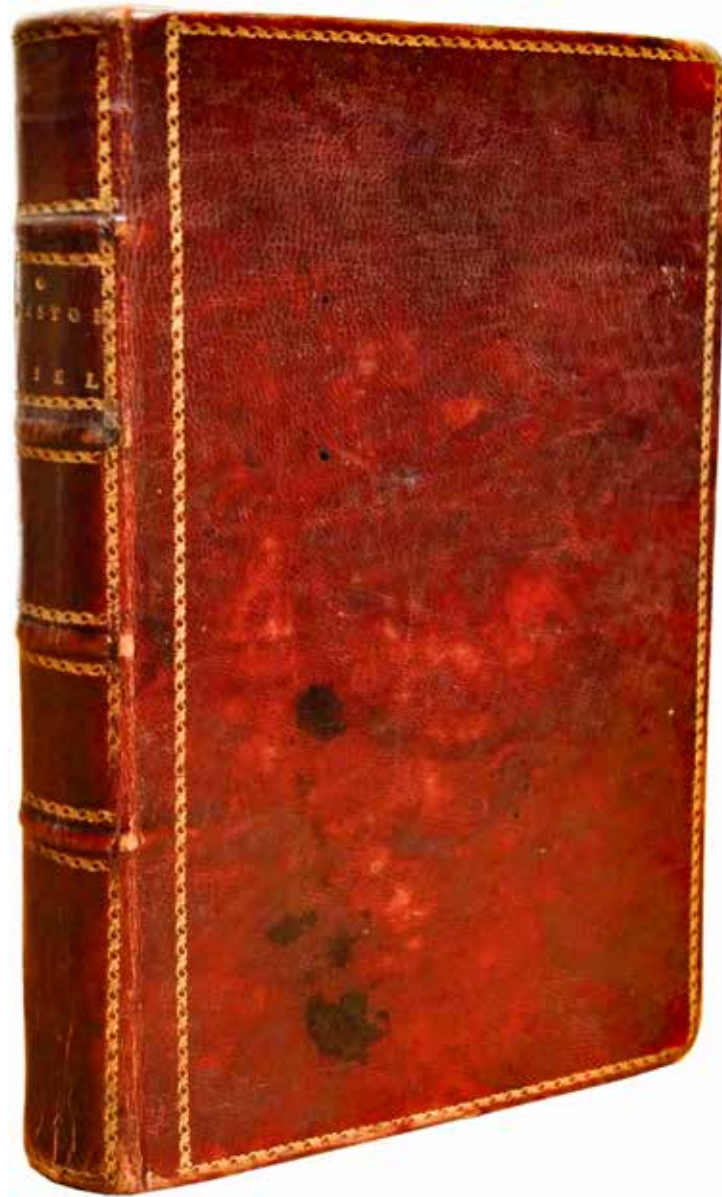
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eruditos da Arcádia" (*História da literatura portuguesa* [1976], p. 697). And according to Jong, "Gonzaga must be counted among the very best lyric poets Brazil has had. After nearly two centuries, today his melancholy lyricism is not only still alive, but extremely popular and highly esteemed by literary critics. His most famous poetic work, *Marília de Dirceu*, the first literary volume printed in Brazil, the most important work published by a Luso-Brazilian Arcadian, is one of the best works in all of Brazilian literature" (*Four Hundred Years of Brazilian Literature*, p. 80).

Born at Oporto, the son of a second-generation Brazilian father and a Portuguese mother (his maternal grandfather was English), Gonzaga (1744-1810?) came to Brazil at the age of seven with his father, who was *ouvidor geral* in Pernambuco and later superintendent of gold mines in Bahia. Only at the age of 17 did Gonzaga return to Portugal, to study at the University of Coimbra. The ten years of his youth spent in Brazil were decisive in his formation, and, to a certain degree, they made him a naturalized Brazilian. After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1768, Gonzaga exercised judicial functions in Beja, and in 1782 he was sent to Brazil as judge advocate of orphans and the absent in the district of Vila Rica, Minas Geraes. There, at the age of 38, he fell in love with sixteen-year-old Maria Dorotéia Joaquina de Seixas, to whom he became engaged. She was the Marília of his lyrics; Dirceu was Gonzaga's Arcadian name. At this same period Gonzaga became a close friend of Claudio Manuel da Costa and Alvarenga Peixoto. These three, along with three other Brazilian poets of the latter half of the eighteenth century—Basílio da Gama, Santa Rita Durão, Silva Alvarenga—are generally if improperly known as the "School of Minas." Before Gonzaga's marriage could take place, he was implicated along with his two friends in the "inconfidência mineira," or republican conspiracy of 1789 in Minas Geraes, a movement considered a precursor of Brazilian independence. After three years' imprisonment Gonzaga's death sentence was commuted; he was deported to Mozambique, where he died several years after his term of exile had expired.

The first edition of *Marília* is virtually unobtainable. The same is true for other early editions of the work, a fact confirmed by the confusion of many bibliographers concerning these editions. Borba de Moraes had a long discussion in the first edition of *Bibliographia Brasiliiana* about whether two impressions, two issues or two editions appeared in 1792. In the revised edition of the *Bibliographia*, he concludes after a detailed examination of actual copies of the first edition that there were two issues of the first edition. In *Período colonial* (pp. 176-7), Borba gives a resumé of the bibliographical chaos that surrounded the early editions of the *Marília* before the 1930s, cites the most important bibliographical and critical works since that time, and provides lists of the five editions he considers of fundamental importance from a textual standpoint, followed by the nine editions most rare and sought after by collectors. The 1792 edition was unknown to Varnhagen (*Flori-legio* II, 413). Blake (VII, 278-9) fails to mention the second edition of 1799, and gives the wrong publisher for the 1800 edition. Rodrigues 1130 describes the first edition but fails to mention the 1799 edition. Innocência did not know of the first edition, and provides some misinformation and non-information about other editions. Pinto de Mattos repeats an incorrect statement from the Paris, 1862 edition that the first edition was printed by Bulhões, and mentions vaguely the third part (published 1800) and the 1802 edition. Carpeaux notes, "O grande numero das edições ... e a pouca exatidão das indicações bibliográficas dificultam muito a pesquisa."

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 359-70; *Período colonial* pp. 176-7. Gaudie Ley 3. Rodrigues 1131: "É o unico exemplar que tenho encontrado em qualquer parte." This edition not cited by Innocência; cf. VII, 320-5, 463; XIX, 259-61, 363-4. Cf. Sacramento Blake VII, 278-9. Cf. Pinto de Mattos (1970) pp. 344-5. Cf. Bosch 247: the first edition of part I only. Cf. *Rarest Books in the Oliveira Lima Collection* 159: first edition of part I only. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* (JCB has the first and second editions of part I, and the first edition of part II). Not in Palha: listing (nos. 864-5) only the 14th edition (Lisbon 1819-20) and the 29th (Rio de Janeiro 1845). Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*:



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listing editions of 1862 and 1944 only. Not in Ameal. Not in Azevedo-Samodães; cf. 1443 for the Lisbon 1817 edition. Not in Avila-Perez; cf. 3371-3 for later editions. Not in Monteverde; cf. 2686-7 for later editions. Carpeaux, *Pequena bibliografia critica da literatura brasileira* p. 54: incorrectly calling the 1799 edition the "third." Cf. Ford, Whitem & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 80: without mention of the 1799 edition. On Gonzaga, see also Bandeira, *Brief History of Brazilian Literature* pp. 47-54; Goldberg, *Brazilian Literature* pp. 63-6; Wilson Martins, *História da inteligencia brasileira* I, 538-54 and throughout; Menezes, *Dicionário literario brasileiro* (1978), pp. 312-3. Cf. Melo Braga, *As edições de Marília de Dirceu*; Gaudie Ley, *Gonçagueana da Biblioteca Nacional*; and Rodrigues Lapa, *Obras completas de Tomás António Gonzaga*. OCLC: 559216940 (British Library); 811249785 (John Carter Brown Library). Not in Josiah, which lists the first editions of parts I and II, and the second edition of part I. The earliest edition listed by Hollis for any of the parts is that of 1802 for parts 1 & 2. Orbis lists only twentieth-century editions. The earliest edition listed in Melvyl is 1827. The earliest edition listed in the Library of Congress Online Catalog is 1819. British Library Integrated Catalogue lists only twentieth- and twenty-first-century editions. Only twentieth-century editions listed in Jisc. The earliest edition for any of the parts listed in Porbase is that of 1802, in a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Suppressed Translation, by a Brazilian

***39. GUARINI, Giovanni Battista.** *O pastor fiel, tragi-comedia pastoral do Cavalheiro Guarini, traduzida do italiano por Thome Joaquim Gonzaga.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typographica, 1789. 8°, contemporary burgundy morocco (slight wear at extremities), spine with raised bands in five compartments, short title lettered in gilt in second compartment from head, gilt tooled borders on covers, edges of boards tooled gilt, marbled endleaves, text block edges tinted green. Woodcut vignette of harp with laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpiece on pp. 7 and 57. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 13. Woodcut tailpieces on pp. 105 and 220. Internally clean and crisp. In fine condition. Engraved armorial bookplate and small blindstamp on title page of J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção. Rubberstamp of E. Franco on title page. viii, 293 pp. \$4,000.00

First Portuguese translation of Guarini's sixteenth-century play *Il pastor fido*. The translator was the poet Thomé Joaquim Gonzaga Neves, cousin of the famed Brazilian poet Thomas Antonio Gonzaga. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1738, Gonzaga Neves received his degree from Coimbra University and returned to Brazil as Auditor Militar of the second regiment of infantry at Bahia. Upon his return to Portugal in 1805 he was named Desembargador Honorario da Relação do Porto. He worked assiduously at translating the Italian operas performed at the Theatro de São Carlos; these translations were often sold as *folhetos de cordel*. Innocêncio cites eight of these as "sendo indubitavelmente" the work of Gonzaga Neves. Gonzaga Neves died in Lisbon in 1819.

Innocêncio recounts the unlucky fate of this translation, its suppression and subsequent rarity: the Meza Censoria gave it permission to be published, then revoked the permission after the work had been printed and ordered that all copies sold be returned. After the Meza

was abolished in 1794, the copies went to the Biblioteca Publica, and in 1838 were finally acquired by Gonzaga Neves' heirs and sold through a Lisbon bookseller.

Guarini's *Il pastor fido*, a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the sixteenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest being Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel's opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

Provenance: J.[osé] C.[aetano] Mazziotti Salema Garção (1886-1961) of Porto was a noted collector and wolfram magnate.

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* pp. 179-80. Sacramento Blake VII, 299-300. Innocência VII, 361-3. *Imprensa Nacional* 411. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 1747*: citing no other translation into Portuguese before 1850. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Palha, which lists a Lyon, 1720 edition in Italian and French. For the bookplate, see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* 750. NUC: WU, DCU.

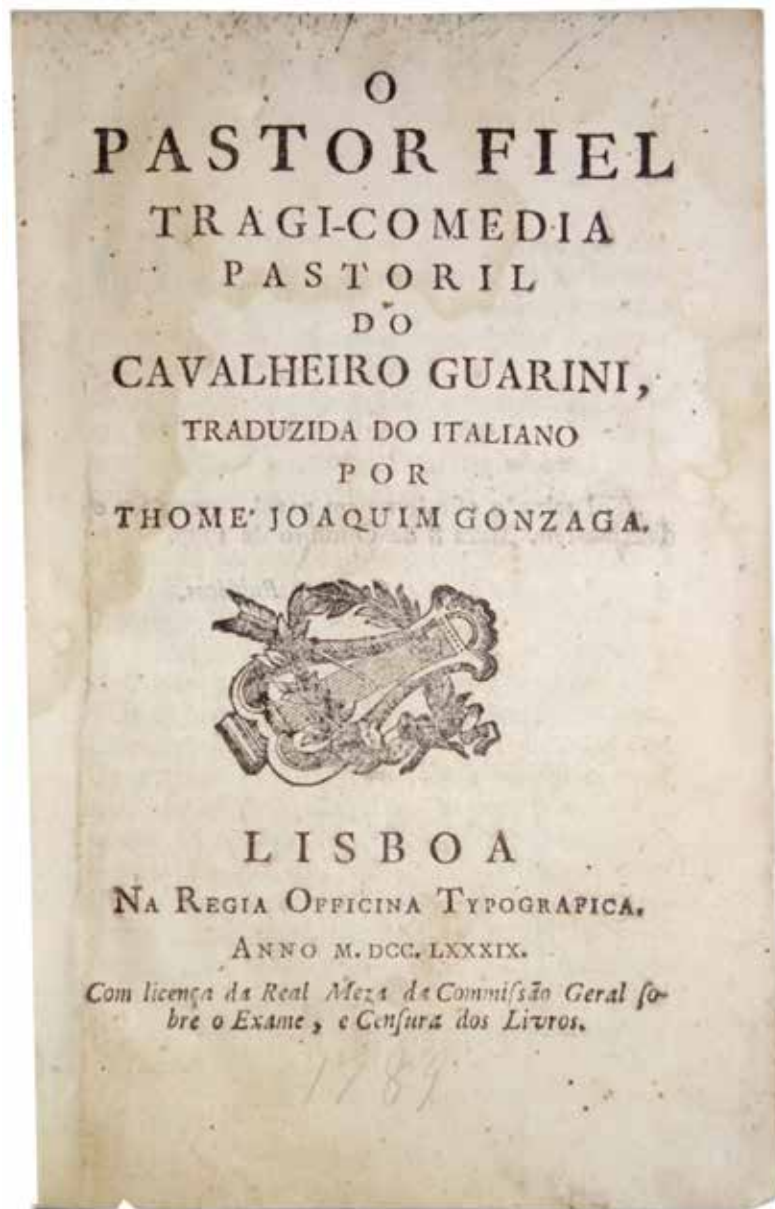
Suppressed Translation by a Brazilian

40. GUARINI, Giovanni Battista. *O pastor fiel, tragi-comedia pastoral do Cavalheiro Guarini, traduzida do italiano por Thome Joaquim Gonzaga.* Lisbon: Regia Officina Typographica, 1789. 8°, contemporary tree sheep (quite worn, hinges weak, covers wormed, spine ends defective), smooth spine with gilt fillets and dark green lettering piece, gilt letter, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Woodcut vignette of harp with laurel wreath on title page. Typographical headpiece on pp. 7 and 57. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 13. Woodcut tailpieces on pp. 105 and 220. Some minor staining to the title-page and a few following leaves, but internally in fine condition, for the most part clean and crisp. viii, 293 pp. \$800.00

First Portuguese translation of Guarini's sixteenth-century play *Il pastor fido*. The translator was the poet Thomé Joaquim Gonzaga Neves, cousin of the famed Brazilian poet Thomas Antonio Gonzaga (author of *Martília de Dirceu*). Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1738, Gonzaga Neves received his degree from Coimbra University and returned to Brazil as *auditor militar* of the second regiment of infantry at Bahia. Upon his return to Portugal in 1805 he was named *desembargador honorario* for the *Relação do Porto*. He worked assiduously at translating the Italian operas performed at the Theatro de São Carlos; these translations were often sold as *folhetos de cordel*. Innocência cites eight of these as "sendo indubitavelmente" the work of Gonzaga Neves, who died in Lisbon in 1819.

Innocência recounts the unlucky fate of this translation, its suppression and subsequent rarity: the Meza Censoria gave it permission to be published, then revoked the permission after the work had been printed and ordered that all copies sold be returned. After the Meza was abolished in 1794, the copies went to the Biblioteca Pública, and in 1838 were finally acquired by Gonzaga Neves' heirs and sold through a Lisbon bookseller.

Guarini's *Il pastor fido*, a pastoral tragicomedy set in Arcadia, is one of the most famous plays of the sixteenth century. Written in honor of the nuptials of the Duke of



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Savoy and Catherine of Austria in 1585, it was first published in Venice, 1590, and revised by the author through 20 editions, the latest being Venice, 1602. *Il pastor fido* inspired many composers of madrigals (including Claudio Monteverdi, Giaches de Wert, and Heinrich Schütz) as well as Handel's opera of the same name, first performed in 1712.

* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial* pp. 179-80. Sacramento Blake VII, 299-300. Innocência VII, 361-3. *Imprensa Nacional* 411. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal 1747*: citing no other translation into Portuguese before 1850. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Palha, which lists a Lyon, 1720 edition in Italian and French. NUC: WU, DCU. OCLC: 561200848 (British Library); 468915101 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France); 24647431 (Houghton Library, Catholic University of America-Oliveira Lima Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates four copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and adds Oxford University.

*Includes Two Poems by Notable Brazilian Authors:
Caldas Barbosa and Alvarenga Peixoto*

*41. LEÃO, Desiderio Marques, editor. *Jornal poetico, ou collecção das melhores composições, em todo o genero, dos mais insignes poetas portuguezes* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1812. 8°, late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century antique tan sheep (very slight wear), blind tooling to covers and spine, spine with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, top edge rouged, other edges uncut, marbled endleaves, all ten original printed front wrappers (and one rear printed wrapper) bound in. Partially unopened. A few quires very lightly browned. In very good to fine condition. Lithograph bookplate of Jayme M. de Moura. vi, 304 pp., (4 ll.). \$2,800.00

FIRST EDITION of this collection of poetry edited by Marques Leão, whose famous bookshop in Lisbon was a meeting place of poets. The *Jornal*, published in ten parts, contains two poems by Brazilians and many more by important Portuguese poets.

Domingos Caldas Barbosa contributed a sonnet on p. 11. Born in Rio de Janeiro in 1740, this writer has been described as the "first Brazilian whose poetry has an entirely native flavor" (Bandeira p. 61). His parentage was mixed—father Portuguese, mother African—which led nineteenth-century critics to dub him the "Mulatto Muse." After serving in the army in Colonia do Sacramento (present-day Uruguay), he travelled to Portugal and became the protégé of the Conde de Pombeiro, and remained in Lisbon until his death in 1800. Caldas Barbosa was a founder and president of the major literary establishment of the eighteenth century, the Nova Arcadia. *Viola de Lereño*, Lisbon 1798, his major work, is the first work in a truly Brazilian style of writing. Caldas Barbosa's poems were extremely popular and successful during his own lifetime and are still valued today. (See Sacramento Blake II, 200-2 and Innocência II, 186.)

On pp. 128-34 of the *Jornal poetico* appears the poem "Ao nascimento de D. José Thomas de Menezes, filho de D. Rodrigo José de Menezes, Governador de Minas Geraes" (sometimes also referred to as the "Canto genethliaco") by Inácio José de Alvarenga Peixoto (1744-1793), whose Arcadian name was Eureste Phenicio. Alvarenga Peixoto, born

in Rio de Janeiro, became one of the principal poets of the "School of Minas." He had settled there with his wife after studying at Coimbra, but was accused of participation in the Inconfidência Mineira and exiled to Ambaca, Angola, where he died. Only about 20 sonnets and a few minor pieces of his work survive, making it difficult to assess his work. Goldberg (p. 62) describes him as a predecessor of the Romanticists, and Putnam (p. 87) thinks he had real poetic talent, but that his association with palace life lent an artificial quality to his writings. (See also Bandeira pp. 57-8 and Sacramento Blake III, 272-3.)

Among the Portuguese poets included in the volume is Pedro Antonio Joaquim Correia Garção (1724-1772), whose "Soneto ao Desembargador Antonio Diniz da Cruz" appears on p. 116. Correia Garção was one of the first, most prominent and most influential members of the Arcadia. According to Bell he "did good service in his determined efforts to deliver his country's literature from foreign imitations and the false affectation of the time, and to revert to the classics, Greek, Roman and Portuguese" (Bell pp. 272-3; see also Saraiva and Lopes pp. 665-8.)

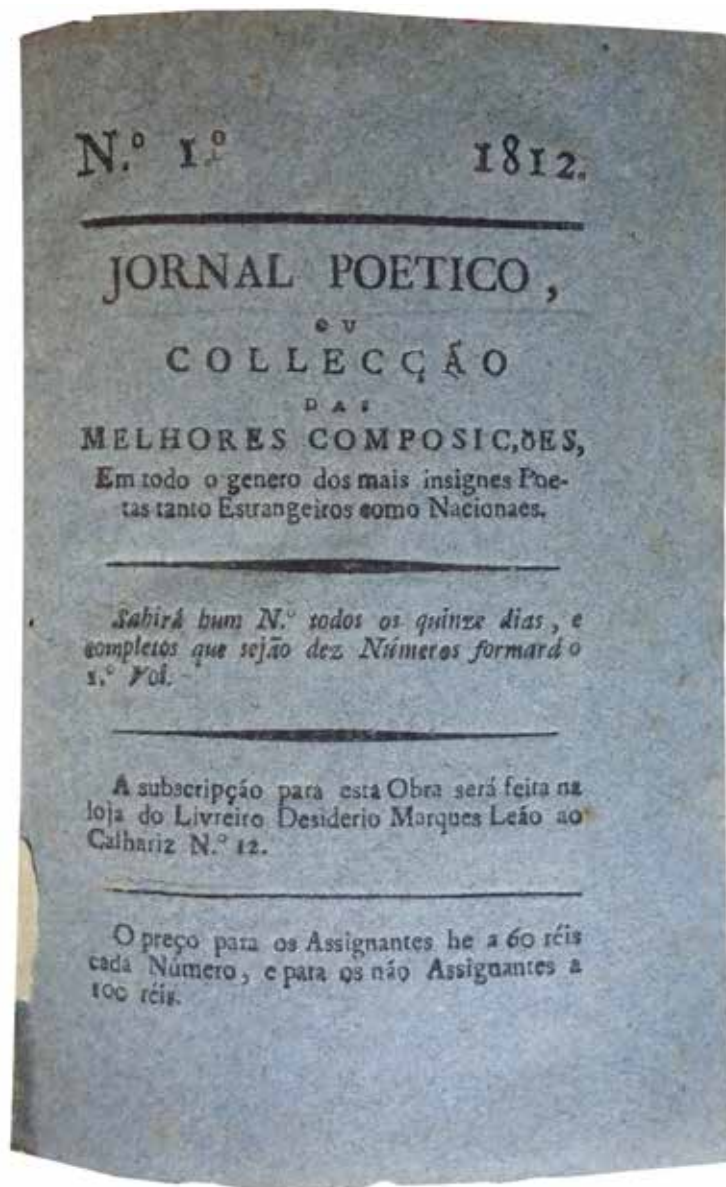
Another Portuguese Arcadian poet whose work appears in the *Jornal poetico* is Manoel Maria de Barbosa du Bocage (known as Amano Sadino; 1765-1805). Three of his poems are included: "Elogio poetico a admiravel intrepidez, com que em domingo 24 de agosto de 1794, subio o Capitão Lunardi no balão aerostatico" (p. 77); "Oitavas ao mesmo assumpto" (pp. 78-83); and "Ericia, ou a Vestal, tragedia" (pp. 154-208). Barbosa du Bocage wrote a great deal of occasional verse, although Bell thinks he was capable of much greater things. In fact, one of the pieces Bell cites as showing how Barbosa du Bocage frittered away his talent is the poem in this volume on Lunardi's 1794 balloon ascent. The poet was an infantry soldier, but deserted at Damão and spent some time wandering through China, Macao and Goa before returning to Portugal. Toward the end of his life he did mostly translations, at which he was quite skilled. (See Bell pp. 227-8 and Saraiva and Lopes pp. 714-7.)

Some 39 pieces in the *Jornal* were composed or translated by Francisco Manoel do Nascimento (1734-1819), known among the Arcadians as Filintho Elysio, although in fact he revolted against the Arcadians. He wrote prolifically for 70 years, and had considerable influence on younger poets: fortunately, his careful versification in Portuguese had some effect, as well as his penchant for artificial classicism. Nascimento is nearly as famous for his daring escape from Lisbon in 1778, after being denounced to the Inquisition, as he is for his poetry. (See Bell, pp. 274-5.)

There are also three sonnets by "huma Senhora." The first is dedicated to Great Britain, the next two to Lord Wellington.

The presence of the original printed wrappers in this copy is most unusual. The book is rare to begin with; since 1969, when we began tracking such things, only three other copies have appeared on the market (all handled by us). We have never before seen it with any of the wrappers present; moreover, we cannot recall having seen over this time span many, if any, Portuguese books from before 1820 or so with original printed wrappers surviving.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 429; and *Período colonial* p. 199. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 812/10. Not in Rodrigues or Bosch. Not in *Ticknor Catalogue* or Palha. NUC: NNH. OCLC: 23543548 (Yale University, Harvard University, University of Michigan, John Carter Brown Library, University of Wisconsin at Madison, University of Colorado at Denver).



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By a Native of Bahia

*42. LIMA, D. Thomas da Encarnação Costa e. *Vetus Canonum codex Lusitanæ Ecclesiæ ...* Coimbra: Ex Typographia Academiae Liturgicæ, 1764. 8°, contemporary cat's paw sheep (minor scraping, wear to corners, joints weak), spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments (defective at head and foot), crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, text block edges sprinkled red. Typographical headpiece on third preliminary page. In fine condition internally. Overall very good. 22, (1, 1 blank), 348 pp. [I]⁸, 2*⁴, A-X⁸, Y⁶.

\$900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

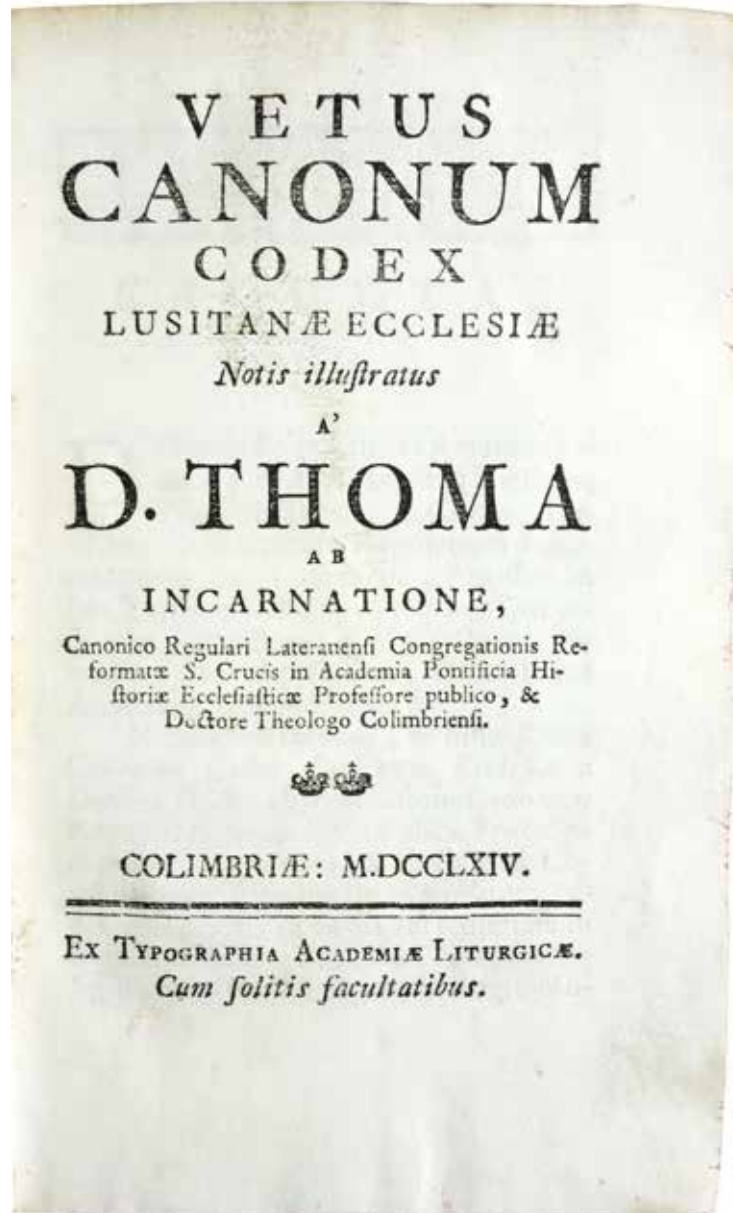
Costa e Lima was the first native Brazilian to be named Bishop of Pernambuco; he was born in Bahia in 1723, and died in Pernambuco in 1784. As a teenager, he came to Portugal, attended Coimbra University, obtaining a Master of Arts degree, joining the Augustinian order at Santa Cruz de Coimbra in 1747, and later earning a Doctor of Theology degree from Coimbra. He was the author of several other works, including the massive four-volume *Historia ecclesiæ Lusitaniæ ...* Coimbra, 1759-1763.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 484-5; *Período colonial*, p. 208. Sacramento Blake VII, 287. Innocência VII, 343-4. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 504621244 (British Library); 38689371 (Stanford University Library); 461229652 (Bibliothèque nationale de France); 78684950 ((University of California Berkeley Law Library [sold by us in 2000], Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 778014114 (Google).

One of the Earliest Anthologies of Poetry by Colonial Brazilian Authors

43. LIMA, João de Brito, et al. *Applausos natalícios com que a cidade de Bahia celebrou a noticia do felice primogenito do Excellentissimo Senhor Dom Antonio de Noronha ...netto do ...D. Pedro Antonio de Noronha ... ViceRey, & Capitão General do Estado da India ...* Lisboa Occidental: Oficina de Miguel Manescal, 1718. 4°, contemporary calf (spine gilt, worn, hinges cracked, pasteboard of lower cover softened by damp). Woodcut tailpieces. Dampstaining and some mildew discoloration to upper and fore-edge margins, other soiling and stains. Wormed, mostly marginal but affecting some headlines and an occasional letter of text. Tear in title page (5 cm.), some other marginal nicks and tears, without loss. Final gathering deteriorating, though with loss of only a few letters in headlines. A working copy only. (9 ll.), 148 pp. [i.e. 150, 145-6 repeated in numbering], (3 ll.), 23 pp. Lacking the engraved allegorical frontispiece. \$500.00

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this very rare work, one of the earliest to contain pieces by colonial Brazilian authors. On pages 1-148 is the "Poema elogiaco & narraçam verdadeyra, em que se descrevem as festas, que o Mestre de Campo Joam de Araujo de



Azevedo mandou celebrar na Cidade da Bahia em obsequio do primogenito . . .” by João de Brito Lima (1671-1747), a native of Bahia and Captain of Infantry there. He served three times as Vereador of Bahia’s Senado da Camara (urban council), and was a founder of the Academia Brasilica dos Esquecidos, Brazil’s first learned society (established 1724). According to Varnhagen, Brito Lima was the most published Brazilian poet of his epoch.

The second work in the volume, “Diario panegyrico . . .” (pp. 1-23 at end) is by Caetano de Brito Figueiredo (1671-1732), who acted as Desembargador da Relação da Bahia, founded the Academia dos Renascidos and was a member of the Esquecidos.

Sonnets in honor of both authors were contributed by Sebastião da Rocha Pita. Over ten years later Rocha Pita published his *Historia da America portuguesa*, the first general history of Brazil ever printed, an important work in its own right and a major influence on later historiographers.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 480-1; the first edition (I, 413) describes this work as “extremely rare.” *Período colonial* pp. 202-4. Alden & Landis 718/112. Sacramento Blake III, 371. Innocência III, 331; X, 196. Barbosa Machado II, 616. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 718/2. Not in Bosch, Rodrigues, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Not in Coimbra, *Miscelâneas*. NUC:MH. Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

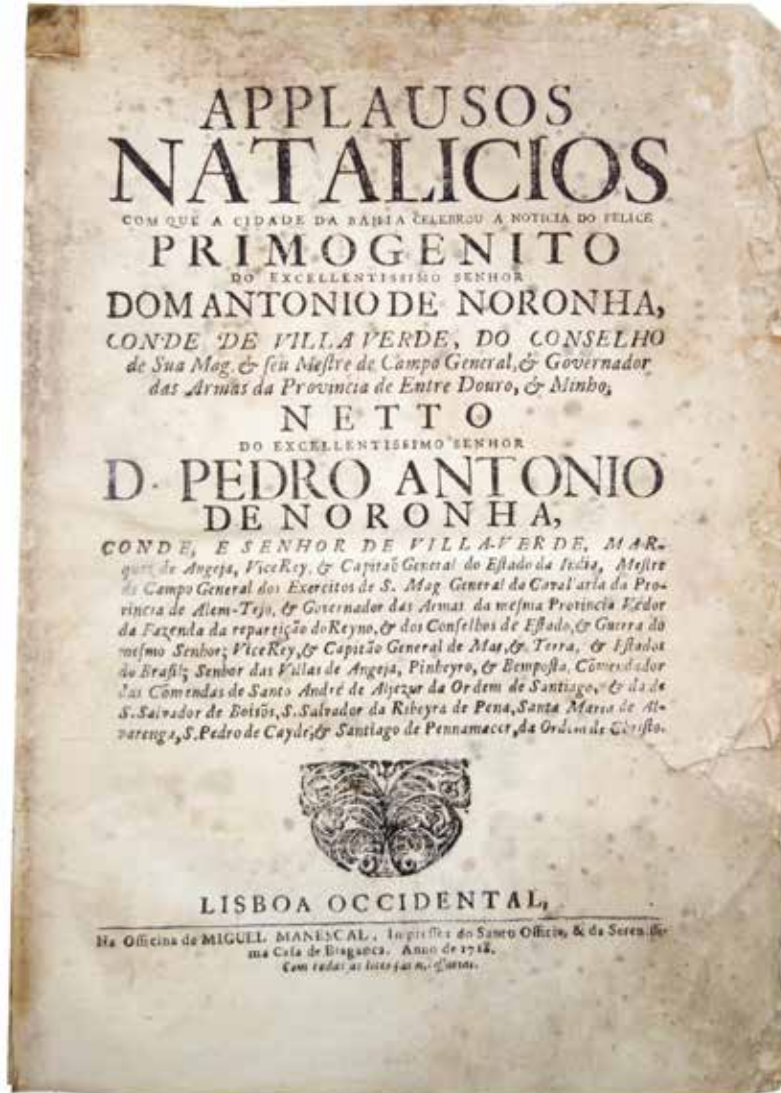
*First Work in Portuguese on Commercial and Maritime Law
First Such Work by a Brazilian*

44. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1.º 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. 4º, 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-X⁴, Y², (2 unsigned conjugate leaves), Z⁴, Aa-Pp⁴, Qq³ (with a stub for Qq4), A-R⁴, S². 3 parts in 2 volumes, in 1. \$2,800.00

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



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e Secretario da Meza de Inspecção da Agricultura, e Commercio da Cidade da Bahia, Tom. II") and the *índice* for Parte III. These two leaves are not present in the JCB copy.

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

Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in *Princípios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when 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*

45. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1.º Visconde de Cayrú. *Princípios de direito mercantil, e leis de marinha para uso da mocidade portugueza, destinada ao commercio, divididos em oito tratados elementares, contendo a respectiva legislação patria, e indicando as fontes 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 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.);





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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.

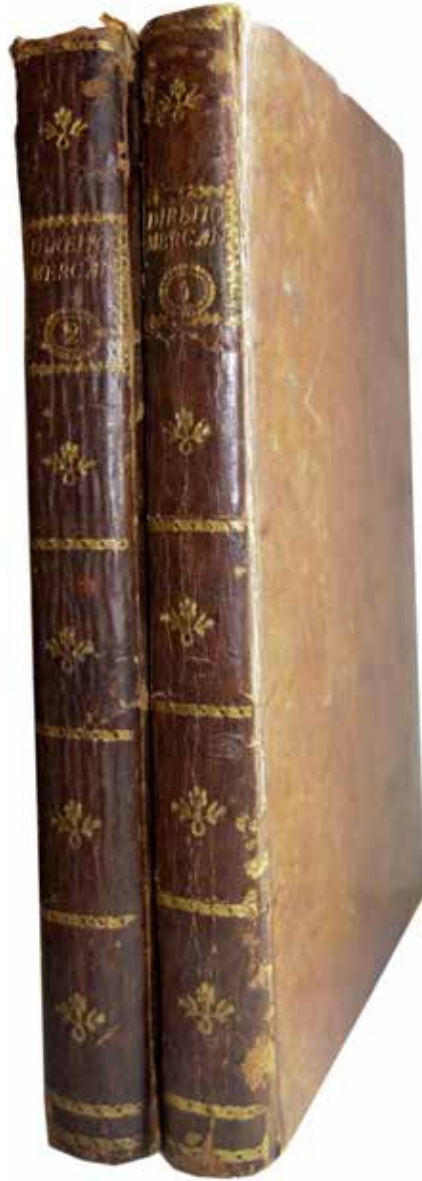
Born at Bahia in 1756, José da Silva Lisboa, a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time. He was also one of the leading Brazilian statesmen, beginning the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, to open Brazilian 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

46. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1.º 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 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



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nineteenth century, first appeared in 1801-1803. The dates of the *tomos* in this collection are, respectively, 1815, 1828, 1817, 1819, 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.

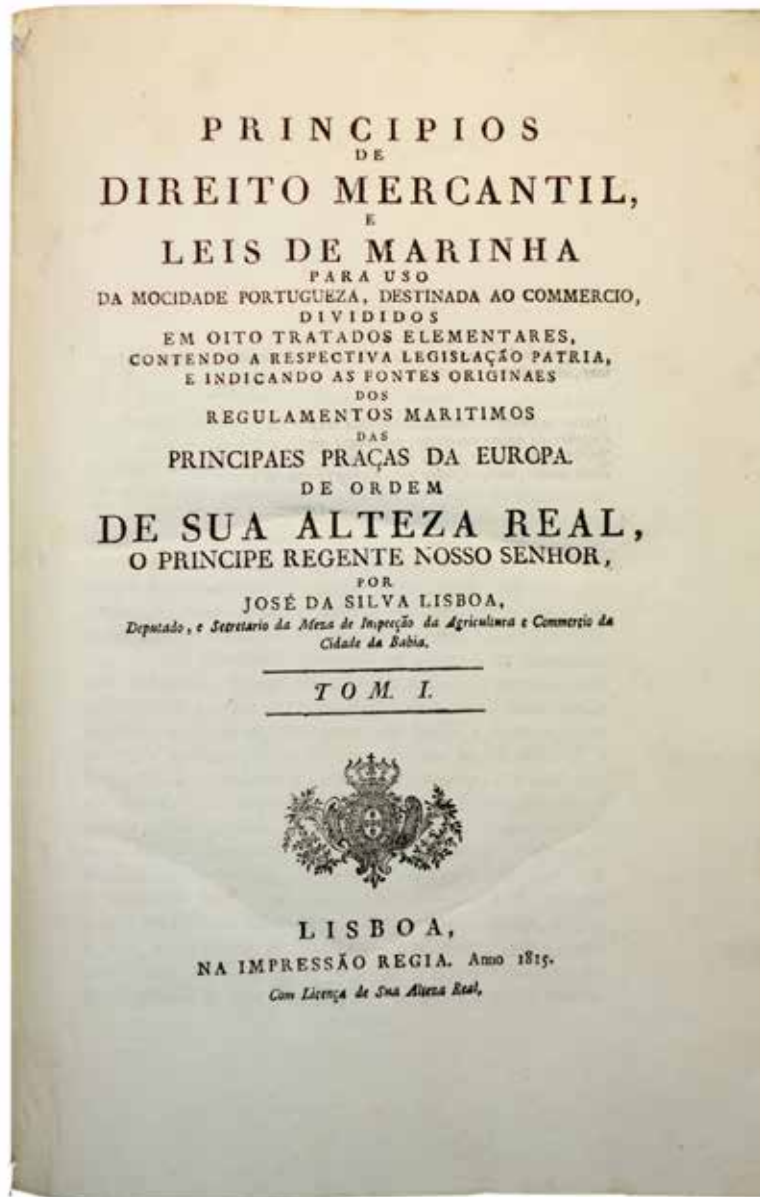
Born at Bahia in 1756, Silva Lisboa was the most distinguished Brazilian economist of his time, and a devoted follower of Adam Smith and Ricardo, whose influence can be seen in *Princípios de direito mercantil e leis da marinha*. From the day in March 1808 when he advised D. João VI, then Prince Regent, 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.

* 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.

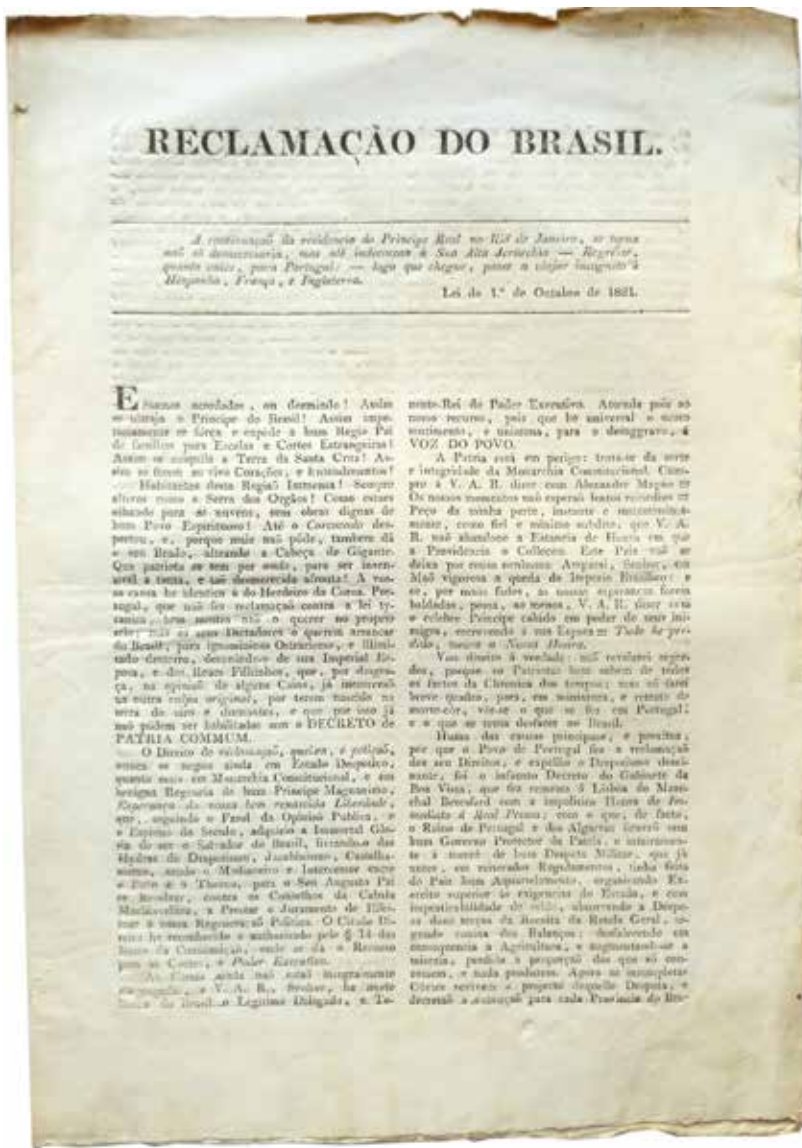
***47. LISBOA, José da Silva, 1.º Visconde de Cayrú. *Reclamação do Brasil*.** Part 1 only [of 15 parts]. [Colophon] Rio de Janeiro: na Imprensa Nacional, 1822. Folio (31 x 21.5 cm.), unbound. Uncut. In fine condition. (2 ll.). Final page blank. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of the first part ONLY (of a total of 15 parts published). This harsh criticism of Portugal's legislative and military policies toward Brazil was published from January or February through 31 May 1822; each issue was signed "Fiel a Nação." Reaction to the work was so strong that Silva Lisboa published no less than 3 works defending it in 1822.

* Valle Cabral 1092: knew of only 14 of the parts; "E hoje bastante difficil de se ajuntar a collecção completa." Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Imprensa Régia do Rio de Janeiro* 1327-9: locating copies of these 3 parts only in the collection of José Mindlin. Innocência XIII, 204: "É muito difficil formar hoje esta collecção." *História da tipografia no Brasil* p. 47: reproducing the first pages of parts 14 & 15. Not in Rodrigues, who mentions it under no. 1454: "a collecção destes quatorze avulsos é Rarissima: nem a Bibl. Nac. a possui. Até numeros soltos estão raros." Helio Vianna, *Contribuição à história da imprensa brasileira* pp. 380-3: knew only of the first 14 parts. Not in Bosch. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC.



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RECLAMAÇÃO DO BRASIL.

A restauração da residência do Príncipe Real no Rio de Janeiro, e o que se refere ao seu domínio, nos seus interesses e nos seus direitos -- Regência, quanto ao Rio, para Portugal -- logo que chegou, para o chefe português a Espanha, França, e Inglaterra.

Lett. de 1.º de Outubro de 1821.

Estas notícias, em verdade! Assim se lêem a Príncipe de Brasil! Assim impetunadamente se lêem e expõe a sua Real Pai de famílias para Escotas e Cortes Extrajurais! Assim se expõe a Terra da Santa Cruz! Assim se finem as vici Corações; e finalmente! ... Habitantes desta Regia! Lembrai-vos! Sois os últimos nos a Terra dos Ogões! Comas estas situações para os vossos, tem obra digna de bom Devo Espirituoso! Até o Commodo despartou, e, porque mais não pôde, também dá a seu Reado, alzanando a Cabeça de Gigante. Que patriota se tem por toda, para ser invariável a terra, e que desastrosa situação! A terra se encontra de abstenção de Herdeiro da Coroa. Portugal, que não dá reclamação contra a lei tytânica, mas contra a lei de querer no proprio reino, não os seus libertadores o querem amargar da Brasil, para ignorância Ostraciona; e finalmente dentro, desordinado de sua Imperial Epoca, e dos seus Filhos, que, por desgraça, na opinião de alguns Cases, já interveio a terra e a terra original, por terem nascido na terra de ar e dumas, e que por isto já não podem ser libertados com o DECRETO de PATRIA COMMUN.

O Direito de submissão, quanto a polia, antes se segue ainda em Estado Despotico, quanto mais em Monarchia Constitucional, e em herança Regencia de sua Príncipe Magestade; Appariencia de suas Respublicas Eclimado; e, quanto a Penal da Opinião Publica, e o Espirito de Seculo, adaptado a Imperial Grande de ar e Salvador de Brasil, tirando das Regras da Disposição, Jacobinismo, Castilhanismo, sendo o Molano e Interrompido e se lêem a a Thoma, para o seu Augusta Pai se Revaler, contra os Casos de Catola Macilavida, e Preser a Juramento de Fidelidade a sua Regencia Publica. O Citado Direito se reconhece a submissão pelo § 14 do livro de Constituição, onde se dá a Resoma para se Conter o Poder Executivo.

As Cotas não são estál ingratamente despendido, e V. A. R. Real, de modo para a Real Legima Dignidade, e Te-

minto-Rio de Poder Executivo. Atualize pois os seus recursos, pois que he universal o seu sentimento, e usamos, para o desagravo, & VOZ DO POVO.

A Patria está em perigo: tem de se unir e integridade da Monarchia Constitucional. Quanto a V. A. R. direi com Alexandre Mago: De todos momentos não esperai tanto quanto os Peço de minha parte, instante e instantaneamente, como fiel e humilde soldado, que V. A. R. não abandone a Estancia de Havia em que a Presidencia a Collecção. Este País não se dá a mão por causa nenhuma. Anqas, o Senhor, em sua Regencia a queda de Imperio Brasileiro; e se, por mais fides, as suas opiniões foram validadas, para, as vezes, V. A. R. não seja a celebre Príncipe cabido em poder de sua imperio, recorrendo a sua Epoca: Tado de prado, segue a Nova Havia.

Vos direitos a vobade: não revelareis segredos, porque os Direitos não são de todos os factos da Chronica dos tempos; mas de todo breve quadro, para, em virtude, e estado de guerra, visse o que se faz em Portugal, e o que se tem de fazer no Brasil.

Mais dos segredos principaes, e positivas, por que a Pova de Portugal he a restauração de seu Direito, e expelle o Despotismo despotico, sé o infante Decreto do Gabinete de Boa Vista, que fez remova o Livro do Mandado Real com a impolida Honra de Respublica de Real Pova; com o que, de facto, o Reino de Portugal e dos Algarves tererá seu seu Governo Protector de Paiz, e ministrante e murei de sua Despacha Militar, que já antes, em diversos Regimentos, tinha sido do País sem Appariencia, organdada Exército superior de exigencia de Exodo, e com imperturbabilidade de sede, abarcando a Despo- as duas terras da Realidade da Real Geral, segundo os seus Direitos; e estabelecendo em companhia a Agricultura, e augmentando a riqueza, pendida a população das que se convertem, e nada produzem. Agora se reconhece O que se deve a projecto de guerra Depois, e decretó a submissão para cada Príncipe de Re-

Sermon Preached at the Bahia Cathedral by a Native of Bahia

48. [MATTOS, Eusébio de]. *Sermam de soledade, e lagrimas de Maria Santissima Senhora Nossa pregado na Sè da Bahia Metropoli do Brasil no anno de 1674. Pelo M.R.P.M. Fr. Eusebio da Soledade, religioso de N.S. do Monte do Carmo na Provincia do Brasil, Lente de Prima da Sagrada Theologia na mesma Cidade. Mostrou no fim o Santo Sudario. Dedicado a Pedro Sanches Farinha do concelho de Sua Alteza, e seu Secretario das Merces, & Expediente, Alcaide Mór, & Capitaõ Géral da Ilha Graciosa, Commendator da Ordem de Christo.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1681. 4^o, mid-twentieth-century quarter vellum over marbled paper boards; flat spine with author, short title, place, and date vertical in ink manuscript. Woodcut headpiece and large, elegant woodcut initial on p. 3. Typographical headpiece and small woodcut initial on p. 5. Large woodcut tailpiece on page 23. Light browning. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("194-205") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 23 pp. A⁸, B⁴. Main text in 2 columns. \$1,200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

Father Eusébio de Mattos was born in 1629 in Bahia and died in the same city in 1692. He entered the Jesuit order at Bahia, 1644. Musician, painter, poet, mathematician, accomplished conversationalist and esteemed orator, he left the Jesuit order under a cloud in 1677, being accepted in 1680 into the Carmelite order under the name Frei Eusébio da Soledade. The present sermon was preached in 1674 while P. Eusébio de Mattos was still a Jesuit.

* Arouca M179. Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 537: "This sermon is very rare"; *Período colonial*, p. 224. Sacramento Blake II, 308. Barbosa Machado I, 766. Innocência II, 247. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil* VIII, 360-1. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* p. 336. Pericão, *Bibliografia mariana portuguesa séculos XVII e XVIII* 300. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 681/1. Rodrigo Veloso, *Primeiro escrinio* 4193. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. Not in J.C. Rodrigues. OCLC: 53294531 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, John Carter Brown Library); 651334603 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 433509868 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 1097744961 (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla); 1084853684 (Internet resource-the JCB copy digitized); 1151576585 (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela). Porbase locates fourteen copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (seven in "Mau estado", five with worming and/or shaved). Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Sermon Preached at Bahia During the Feast of St. Gregory the Great

***49. MATTOS, Francisco de, S.J.** *Sermam que pregou o Padre Mestre Francisco de Mattos da Companhia de [woodcut Jesuit trigram] da Provincia do Brasil Lente de Prima no Collegio da Bahia, Na Festa de S. Gregorio Magno em Nossa Senhora da Aiuda da mesma Cidade, estando o Senhor exposto*



Évora: Na Oficina desta Universidade, 1675. 4°, disbound. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 1. Large woodcut floral basked tailpiece on p. 19. In good to very good condition. Contemporary ink marginalia on p. 3. (1 l.), 19 pp. Text in two columns. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION; a second edition appeared in 1700. This appears to be the earliest publication by Francisco de Mattos.

Father Francisco de Mattos was born in Lisbon in 1636 and entered the Jesuit order there in 1652, beginning his *noviciado* at Bahia shortly thereafter. Returning to Portugal, he served as Procurador-geral for the order. After traveling a second time to Brazil, he was rector of the Jesuit colleges at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, also being elevated to the office of Provincial. Professor of the humanities, philosophy and theology, he died in Bahia in 1720.

* Arouca M188. Borba de Moraes II, 537. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 337. Landis, *European Americana*, 675/111 (noting that some copies with this imprint may be a later edition; we think ours is the original). Backer-Sommervogel V, 742. Leite, *Historia da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, VIII, 362. Gil do Monte, *Subsídios para a História da tipografia em Évora* 231 (calling for only [2], 18 pp.). Barbosa Machado II, 195-6. Iberian Books C45694 [113139]. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 675/4. Azevedo-Samodães 3705. No edition in Innocência; on the author see III, 7-8. OCLC: 503966998 (British Library); 55332914 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 985450539 (Internet resource: British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates eight copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates the British Library copy. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and a link to the digitized British Library copy).

Bahian Author Invents Ladder for Firemen

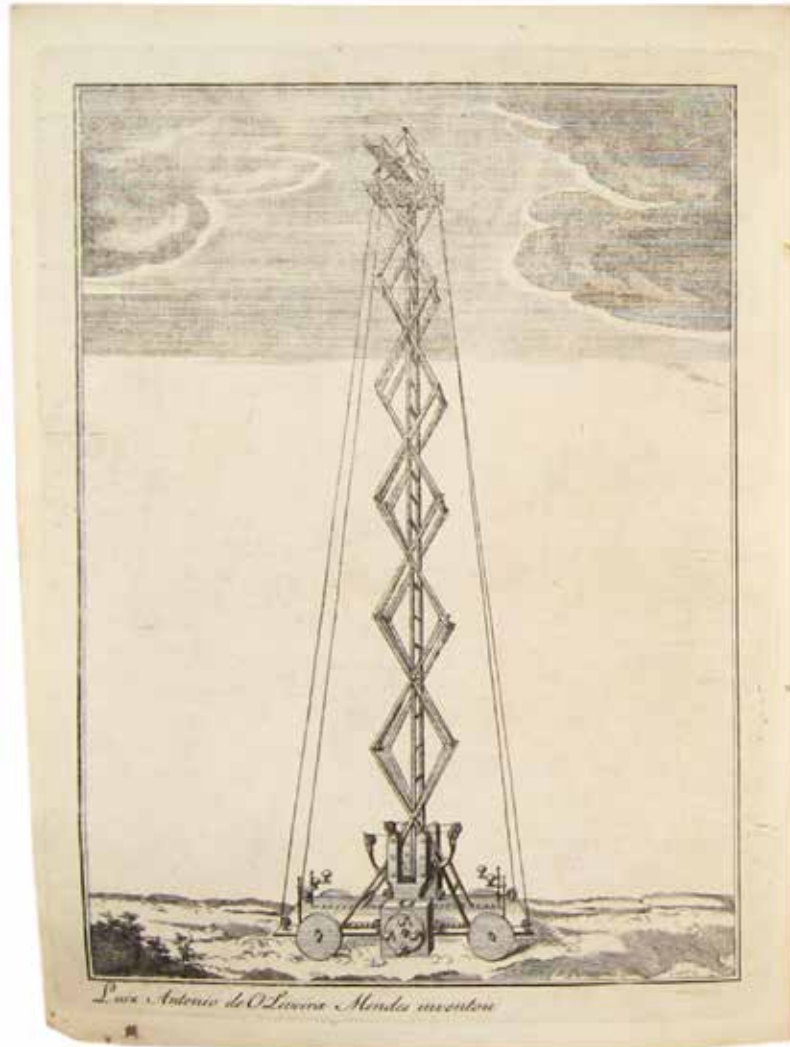
50. MENDES, Luís António de Oliveira. *Memoria analitico-demonstrativa da maquina de dilatação, e de contracção* Lisbon: Na Oficina de Joaquim José Florencio Gonçalves, 1792. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine defective; some wear to lower outer corner of front wrapper). Engraved plate. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut initials on second leaf recto and on p. 1. Woodcut headpiece on p. 1 and tailpiece on p. 27. Typographical headpiece on p. 23. Very occasional light foxing. Overall in very good to fine condition. Engraved plate, (3 ll.), 27 pp., (1 blank l.). \$1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work describing the invention of a ladder for use in fighting fires. The author, a native of Bahia, was motivated by having witnessed a fire in Lisbon in 1787 in which nineteen people died due to the lack of an apparatus able to evacuate them from the upper floors of the burning building. Mendes' "expanding and contracting machine" was the answer. He describes the ladder in detail, with careful instructions for its proper use. The engraving reveals that this invention was based on good mechanical principles.

From p. 23 to the end is "Tentativas, ou ensaios em que tem entrado o Autor ...," devoted to eleven other inventions Mendes was working on. They are useful machines such as water pumps for wells, a plow and machine for sowing seeds, improvements to



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urban illumination, burning wood more efficiently for cooking and heating, and several apparatuses for shipbuilding. This essay also appeared separately.

Oliveira Mendes (born 1748, according to Borba de Moraes, and said to be still alive in 1814) was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. He had a law degree from Coimbra University, and worked as a lawyer for the Casa da Supplicação.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 558; *Período colonial*, p. 321. Sacramento Blake V, 354. Innocência V, 218 (without mention of the preliminary leaves); see also pp. 219-20, 464; XIII, 343. Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial*, p. 283. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 792/3. Not in Bosch. Not in Rodrigues. OCLC: 84632072 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

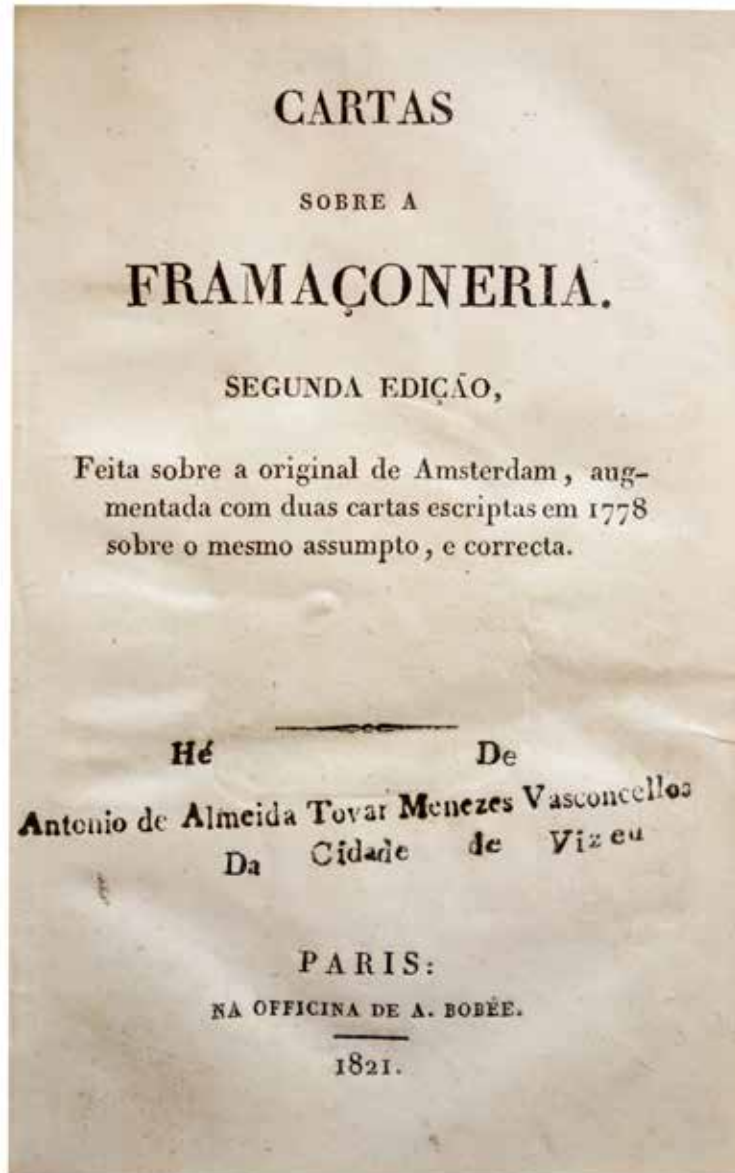
*First Book on Freemasonry by a Brazilian and
First Book in Portuguese on Freemasonry*

*51. [MENDONÇA, Hipolyto José da Costa Pereira Furtado de]. *Cartas sobre a framaçonaria, segunda edição, feita sobre a original de Amsterdam, augmentada com duas cartas escriptas em 1778 sobre o mesmo assumpto, e correcta*. Paris: A. Bobée, 1821. 8°, contemporary half mottled sheep over marbled boards (slight wear to some extremities), smooth spine with gilt fillets and black leather lettering piece, very short title lettered gilt. Small marginal dampstain, foxed. In near-good condition. Pictorial bookplate of Alexandre Correa de Lemos on verso of title page. Older stamp on blank portion of title page above imprint: "Hé De // Antonio de Almeida Tovar Menezes Vasconcellos // Da Cidade de Viseu". (1 l.), 162 pp. \$500.00

Third edition of the **first book in Portuguese on Freemasonry**; also the **first book on the subject by a Brazilian author**. The *Cartas* first appeared in 1805 with a "Madrid" imprint: the statement on the title page that this is the second edition (repeated on the title pages of later editions) is false, probably made to mislead the censors; also false is the Madrid imprint: the types used are exactly the same as those in the *Cartas* of London, 1809 printed by W. Lewis. That 1809 printing may in fact be a later issue of the 1805 edition with a new title page (the collation is the same, as are the dimensions, according to Borba), rather than a later edition. The work next appeared in Paris, 1821 and then in Rio de Janeiro, 1833.

In these letters the author explains the humanitarian principles of the Freemasons, arguing that those principles do not contravene the monarchy or religion. He also points out that Freemasons are persecuted in Portugal by the Inquisition, citing specific cases, and trying to prove that papal bulls against the Freemasons are invalid in Portugal because they did not receive royal approval.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After Brazilian independence

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was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

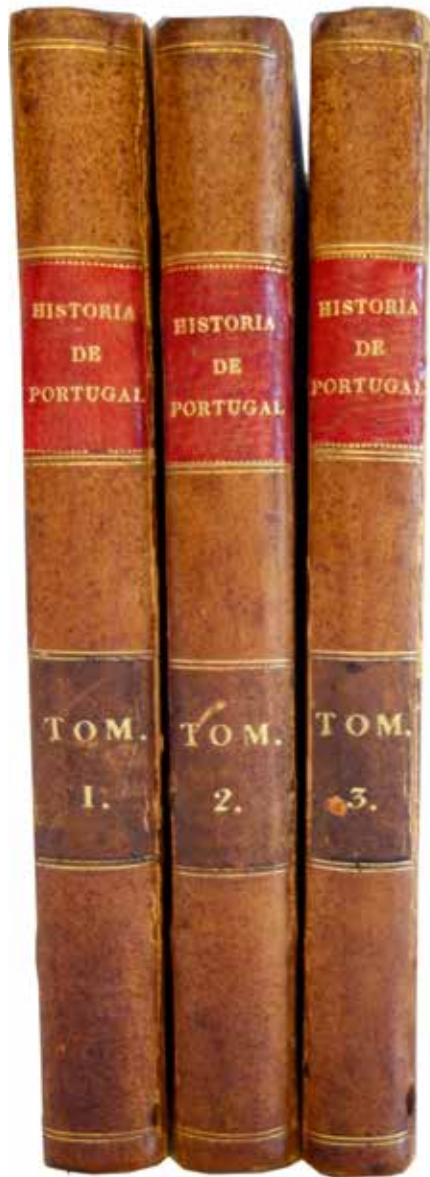
* Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial*, p. 241: calling for 162 pp. Innocência III, 199-200: without collation. Ramos, *A edição de língua portuguesa em França (1800-1850)* 67: calling for 162 pp. Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 561: citing the 1805 and 1809 editions. Cf. Bosch 267: the 1805 edition. Not in Rodrigues. Not in Palha. NUC: MH. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

52. [MENDONÇA], Hipolyto José da Costa [Pereira Furtado de]. *Historia de portugal. composta em inglez por uma sociedade de literatos, trasladada em vulgar com as notas da edição franceza, e do traductor portuguez, antonio moraes de silva; e continuada até os nossos tempos: em nova edição: por* 3 volumes. London: Na Offic. de F. Wingrave, T. Boosey, Dulau e Co., e Lackington, Allen e Co., 1809. 12°, contemporary English polished speckled calf, smooth spines gilt with red morocco labels, edges roll-tooled in blind, text block edges speckled red, remains of binder's ticket ("[Bound by [?] Miller, [?]ban.") on front pastedown of volume i (light wear to joints, single small wormhole in upper joint near foot of spine in volumes i and iii; tiny pinpoint wormhole at foot of spine of volume ii). printed on bluish paper. headline of p. vi in volume iii shaved, otherwise pristine internally. overall a very good, almost fine set, in an attractive contemporary binding. Bookplate removed from front pastedowns. vi pp., (2 ll.), 271 pp.; iv, 272 pp.; iv, 248 pp.
3 volumes. \$800.00

The final chapter of this new edition (volume III, pp. 214-48), on the reign of Queen Maria I, is by Hipolyto da Costa, who has edited what is otherwise a reprint of the first edition of 1788, with the preface by Moraes e Silva in defence of the Inquisition, and notes. In the last chapter, Hipolyto demonstrates that the reign of D. Maria was liberal and that it tried to improve the economic situation, but he strongly criticizes the minister of police, Pina Manique.

The work covers the years 1087-1800. Aside from the final chapter by Hipolyto da Costa, this is a Portuguese translation made by Moraes e Silva of the section relating to Portugal from the volumes published prior to 1788 of the *Histoire universelle depuis la commencement du monde jusqu'à present*, traduite de l'Anglois par un Societé de Gens de Lettre, Amsterdam, 1742-1792, and Paris, 1802, in 46 volumes. The original English version was first printed in London from 1736 to 1765 in 26 volumes, and was reprinted several times. Moraes Silva writes in the preface that he made the translation with great care and in good style, without the repugnant gallicisms common to so many translations of the period. He added notes, and wrote himself what was necessary to complete the history of the reign of King José I. In addition, he explains that he left in the original text, for sake of authenticity, passages which malign the Inquisition. He then writes a defense of the Inquisition, explaining that under José I, new regulations had blunted its strictness. He states that the strong criticism made by the authors is due to lack of understanding of the situation in Portugal.

Furtado de Mendonça (1774-1823), a Brazilian born in Colonia do Sacramento (now in Uruguay) who earned degrees in philosophy and law from Coimbra, came to the



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United States (1798-1801) to study agriculture and bridge construction for the Portuguese government, then visited England. When he returned to Portugal, full of the liberal ideas he had heard during his travels, he was imprisoned as a Freemason and an opponent of the monarchy. He escaped and fled to England in 1805, where several years later he began publishing the enormously influential *Correio Brasiliense*. After Brazilian independence was declared in 1822, he was appointed Brazilian consul general in England by D. Pedro I but died before he could assume the post.

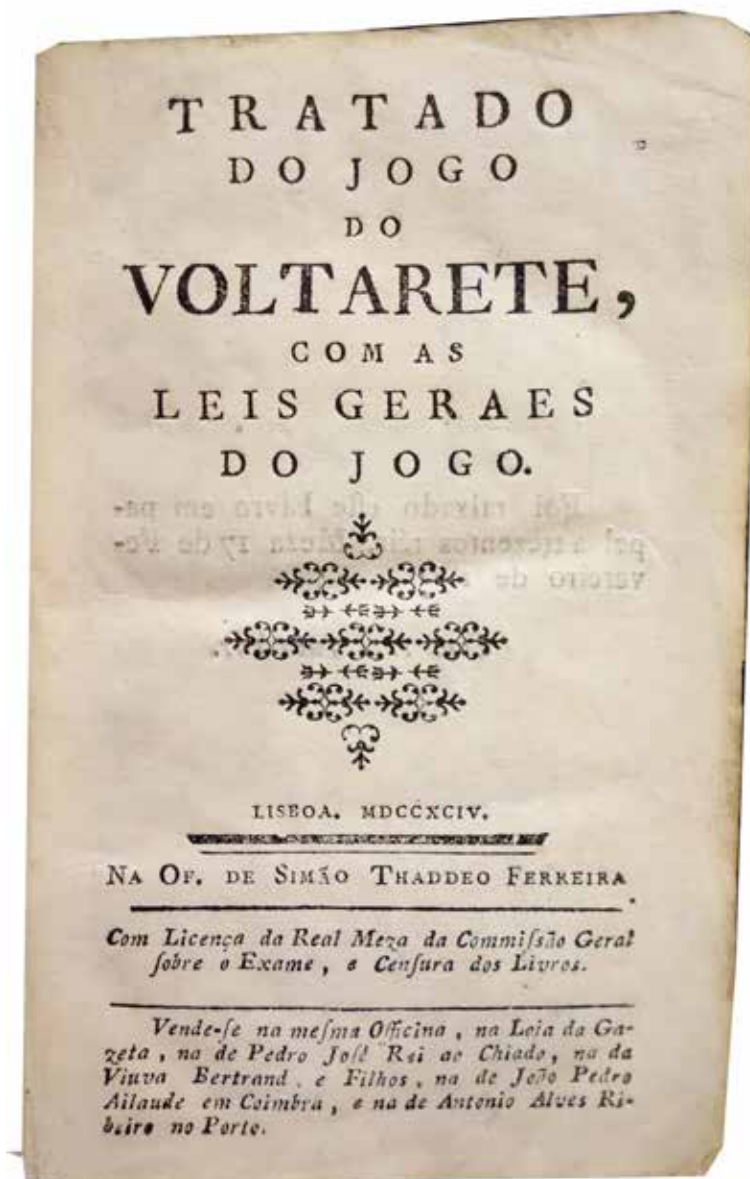
The eminent lexicographer António de Moraes e Silva, a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra, wrote important works on Portuguese grammar and history and spent time in England, France and Portugal, serving as secretary in the Portuguese embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, published in 1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon, based on Bluteau's *Vocabulario portuguez e latino* (10 volumes, Lisbon 1721), but with extensive, sweeping revisions. It has been reprinted many times. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 408-9: "This edition ... is quite rare." Sacramento Blake III, 254; for the author see 252-5. Not in Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*. OCLC: 462972694 (Danish National Library, Statsbiblioteket Aarhus Denmark); 504622815 and 771676126 (British Library); 457244195 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Searching under the title, we could not locate any edition of this work in Hollis or Orbis. No edition located in Melvyl. Not located in Catnyp. JCB appears to have the 1788 edition only. Aladin located a copy of the present edition only at Catholic University of America. A search in KVK of 46 databases located copies of the present edition at the British Library and the Library and Archives of Canada. The British Library also holds the 1788, 1802, and 1828 editions, and the Library and Archives of Canada holds the 1802 edition. The Union Catalogue of Northern Germany cites a copy of the 1788 edition, as does the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin. The National Libraries of The Netherlands and Finland cite the 1802 edition. Porbase cites multiple copies of the 1788, 1802, 1819 and 1828 editions.

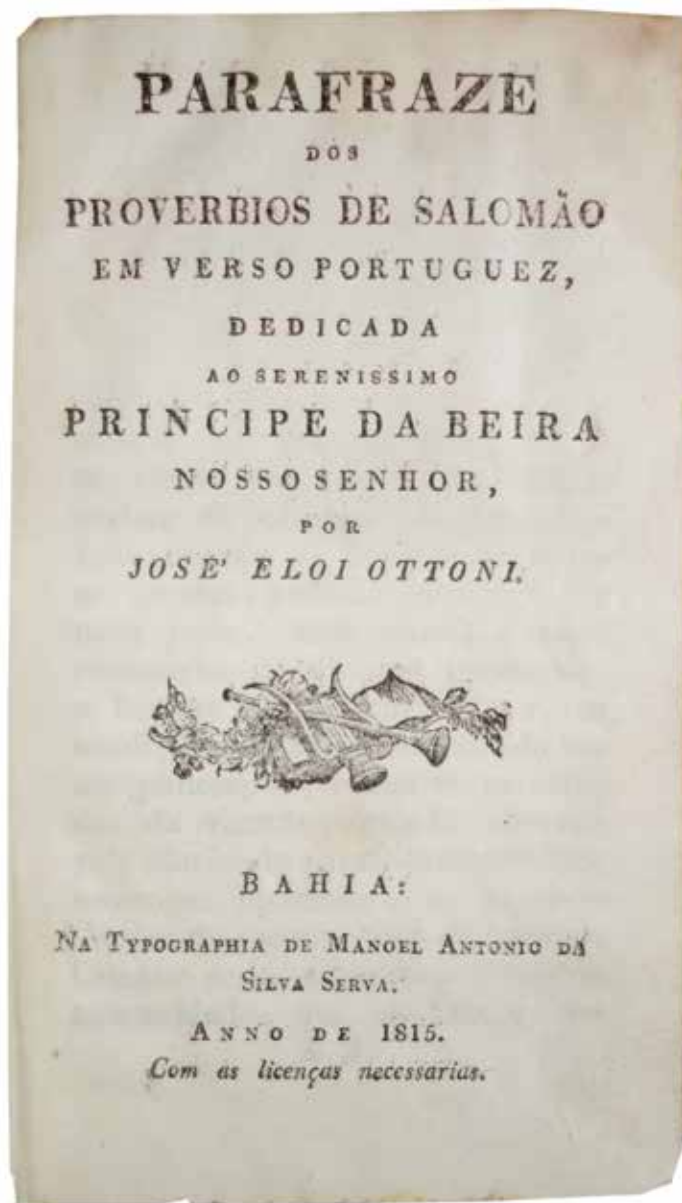
First Book on Card Playing by a Brazilian

*53. [OLIVEIRA, Antonio Rodrigues Veloso de]. *Tratado do jogo do voltarete, com as leis geraes do jogo*. Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1794. 8°, contemporary mottled sheep (some wear to extremities, especially corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and green leather lettering piece, gilt letter short title, text-block edges sprinkled green. Typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. A thick-paper copy. In very good condition, fine internally. (1 l.), 304, iii-vii pp., (1 p. Advertencia); complete and bound in correct order; the final three leaves are often misbound after title page, but they are meant to come at the end. \$400.00

FIRST EDITION of the first book on card playing by a Brazilian, and the first original book devoted to a card game in Portuguese. The author (1750-1824), was a native of São Paulo. This is a complete guide to playing *voltarete*, a Brazilian form of ombre, a popular game throughout Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including elaborate discussions of strategy. It was an ancestor of whist and bridge. The *Tratado*



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proved an extremely popular work; at least thirteen more editions appeared during the nineteenth century.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 114; *Período colonial* pp. 260-1. Sacramento Blake I, 304. *Grande enciclopedia* XXXIV, 514. Not located in Innocência. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. NUC: DLC. OCLC: 504443807 (British Library); 7489309 (Yale University, Harvard University-Houghton Library, Cleveland Public Library, and University of Nevada at Las Vegas, British Library, Oxford University). Porbase locates copies at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library and Oxford University only.

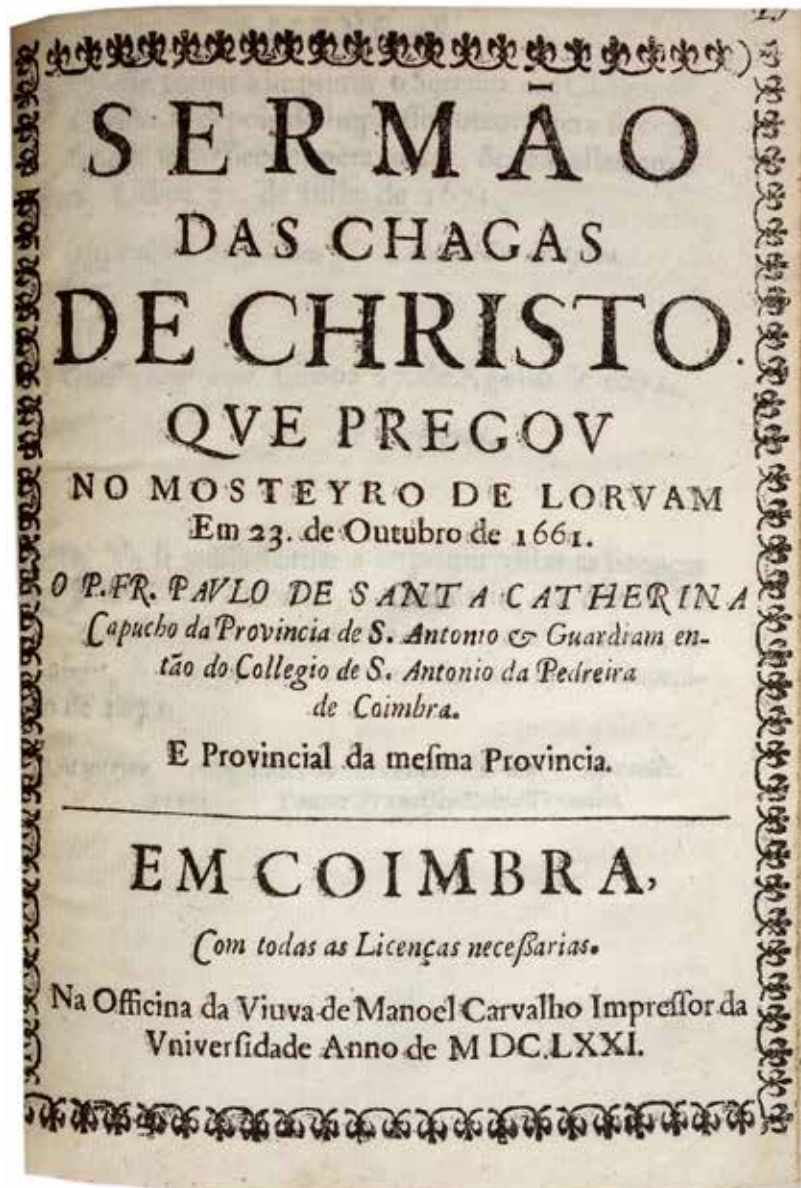
Verse Translation of Proverbs by a Native of Minas Geraes

54. OTTONI, José Eloi. *Parafrase dos proverbios de Salomão em verso portuguez* Bahia: na Typographia de Manoel Antonio da Silva Serva, 1815. 8°, contemporary speckled sheep (very slight wear), smooth spine with crimson leather lettering piece (very slightly chipped), gilt short title. Small wood-engraved vignette on title page, decorative rule of type ornaments preceding each chapter. Light dampstaining to upper outer corners of third of text and final few leaves. About a dozen leaves with some foxing and slight browning. Overall in very good to fine condition. 357 pp., (1 blank l.). Latin and Portuguese text on facing pages. Page 63 wrongly numbered 64. Leaf Q1 unsigned. \$900.00

FIRST EDITION of this translation of Proverbs into Portuguese verse. Berbert de Castro (n° 49) had seen a reference to a quarto edition printed by Silva Serva in 1813. That edition is apparently a ghost: no copy has been located, and references in Berbert de Castro, Borba de Moraes and Gonçalves Rodrigues can all be traced back to the Ramos Paz catalogue.

A native of the Villa of Principe, now the city of Serro in Minas Geraes, Ottoni (1764-1851) studied in Italy before returning home to teach. Called to Portugal, Ottoni served as secretary to two noblemen until the French invasion and his Masonic tendencies prompted his return to Brazil. In 1825 he was appointed Oficial da Secretaria da Marinha in Brazil. In addition to several short collections of poetry and sonnets, Ottoni also completed a verse translation of the Book of Job into Portuguese, published in Rio de Janeiro the year after his death.

* Berbert de Castro 63: illustrating the title-page. Borba de Moraes (1983), p. 640; *Período colonial* p. 271. Sacramento Blake IV, 410: giving the format as 12°, and citing a second edition (without Latin text) published in Rio de Janeiro, 1841. Innocência IV, 310. Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal* 3087: citing it, in error, under 1813. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/1. Rodrigues 1820. Not in Palha. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, DCU-I, NN, InU, RPJCB (same collation). OCLC: 36483958 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, John Carter Brown Library, New York Public Library, Houghton Library, University of California-Santa Barbara, Universidade de São Paulo, La Trobe University-Bundoora); Princeton University Library, University of Michigan, University of California-Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Stanford University, University of California-Santa Barbara, British Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.



Preached by a Capuchin Friar, Native of Olinda

55. PAULO de Santa Catherina, O.F.M.Cap. *Sermão das chagas de Christo que pregou no Mosteyro de Lorvam em 23. de outubro de 1661. O. P. Fr. Paulo de Santa Catherina Capucho da Provincia de S. Antonio & Guardian então do Collegio de S. Antonio da Pedreira de Coimbra. E Provincial da mesma Provincia.* Coimbra: Officina da Viuva de Manoel de Carvalho, Impressor da Universidade, 1671. 4°, twentieth century (final quarter) quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, black leather lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt short title, marbled endleaves, old plain blue wrappers bound in. Title page within typographical border. Woodcut floriated initial on p. 1. Large woodcut floral basket tailpiece on final page. Very good condition. Small oblong white paper ticket with blue border and serrated edges and "Sermão no // Lorvam // 1671" typed at center tipped on to front wrapper. (2 ll.), 11 pp. A⁸. \$400.00

Second edition; first published in Coimbra, 1662.

Frei Paulo de Santa Catherina (1609-1693), was a native of Olinda. He joined the Capuchins after becoming a widower, two years after marriage. In secular life his name was Paulo de Moura. He left a young daughter, who is said to have been a great grandmother of the Marquês de Pombal, a supposition no longer widely accepted.

* Arouca S97. Borba de Moraes, p. 766, stating that the 1671 is a reprint of the 1662 edition; *Périodo colonial*, p. 330. Barbosa Machado III, 519. Sacramento Blake VI, 366: without collation. Innocência XVII, 158. Iberian Books C12716 [126502]. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial*, pp. 473-4. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 671/1. Avila Perez 7174 A. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 1097816967 (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla); 1080019284 (Instituto Teológico Compostelano); for the first edition, see 563956375 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats the 1662 edition only at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates for the present edition only the copies cited by Porbase.

*A Brazilian Literary Classic with Works by Thirty Brazilian Authors
Including a Blind Woman Poet Born in Rio de Janeiro*

56. SÁ, Manoel Tavares de Sequeira e, editor. *Jubilos da America, na gloriosa exaltação, e promoção do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Gomes Freire de Andrada ...* Collecção das obras da Academia dos Selectos, que na Cidade do Rio de Janeiro se celebrou em obsequio, e applauso do dito Excellentissimo Heroe Lisbon: Na Oficina do D^or. Manoel Alvares Sollano, 1754. 4°, late twentieth-century or early twenty-first-century antique sheep, unsigned but certainly by Império da Conceição Graça, spine richly gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment

from head with short editor-title lettered gilt, covers with triple gilt ruled borders, text block edges rouged. Title page in red and black, woodcut vignette on *ii, woodcut ornaments scattered throughout. Some browning and foxing, as usual. Overall in very good condition. Long penciled note by the late Portuguese antiquarian bookseller and collector António Tavares de Carvalho on front pastedown. (40 ll.), 363 pp. [p. 191 misnumbered 165]. \$8,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of “a Brazilian literary classic” (Borba de Moraes II, 760). According to Wilson Martins, “Os *Jubilos da America* ... estão literariamente na ponta inicial de um arco cuja ponta final será *O Uruguai*—ambas as obras ligadas à história do nosso estabelecimento territorial e à fisionomia geográfica do Brasil” (*História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364). As Borba points out (*Período colonial*, p. 323), it is not only the individual contributors that make this an interesting volume. *Jubilos* is also the only publication of a Brazilian academy of this period in which we can see how the academy was founded and how it functioned, by reading the dedication, prologue, the letters to Sequeira e Sá, and the program. The work represents, too, a group effort by intellectuals characteristic of their era. Innocência believed that almost the entire edition of *Jubilos* had been sent to Brazil. Borba comments, “Today very few copies exist. Copies in good condition are rare.”

This volume was mostly the work of the members of the Academia dos Selectos, founded in Rio de Janeiro. The Academia met only once, on 30 January 1752, to offer congratulations to the Brazilian governor, Gomes Freire de Andrada, on his appointment as head of the Portuguese commission to establish the frontier with Spain in southern Brazil. These pieces in Latin, Portuguese and Spanish include the work of more than thirty Brazilian authors (at least nine of them natives of Brazil), most of whom did not publish works elsewhere. Even the editor admitted that the quality of the works was uneven: “Reconheço que nas obras que produzco a nossa Academia, reluz mas o affectuoso que o Poetico.” However, they are invaluable for the study of Brazilian prose and verse of this period, and also important as one of the few published products of the eighteenth-century Brazilian academies.

The volume is dedicated to Gomes Freire’s brother, José Antonio Freire de Andrada, who funded the publication of *Jubilos* (see preliminary leaves 2-14). Sequeira e Sá, who wrote the dedication, also composed the prologue to the reader, in which he explains how the Academia was formed (preliminary leaves 15-28). Eight leaves of poems dedicated to Sequeira e Sá follow (preliminary leaves 29-36), all written by natives of Brazil who were studying or teaching at Coimbra; none of these authors had any other works published (see Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 319-20 for a list of these authors). The last four preliminary leaves include the index of contributors and the licenses.

On pp. 1-46 of the text proper are Sequeira e Sá’s letter to the members of the Academia and the replies he received. These replies are especially informative, because each is preceded by a paragraph in italics that states the writer’s occupation and literary accomplishments. Next (pp. 47-57) is the program of the Academia, listing the subjects from which the contributors are to choose their themes. Finally, on pp. 59-336, are the poems themselves. Aside from the signed works, this section includes unsigned poems by groups of Jesuits (pp. 133-73), Benedictines (pp. 175-84), Franciscans (pp. 185-88) and Carmelites (pp. 189-91). A final section, which Borba suggests was added as an afterthought (see *Período colonial*, p. 321), contains more poems in honor of Sequeira e Sá and some poems on subjects unrelated to Gomes Freire.

The contributors to the volume came from various walks of life. Antonio Nunes de Sequeira and Francisco de Faria were both clergymen. Nunes de Sequeira was born at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1701, and entered the Church after studying law. Known for



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his composition of poetry and music, he also served as a choirmaster. His only known surviving works are those printed in this volume: a "Romance Lyrico" (pp. 207-09), three sonnets (pp. 210-12), an epigram (p. 213), and a long "Romance" (pp. 339-42). (See Sacramento Blake I, 272).

Francisco de Faria, president of the Academia dos Selectos, contributed two letters (pp. 7-8), an "Oração panegyrico" (pp. 59-88), and a sonnet (p. 130). Faria, born in 1708 at Goiana (Pernambuco), taught at Bahia, but in 1760 was exiled to Lisbon and Rome (see Leite VIII, 216 and Sacramento Blake II, 438-39). His only other published work is the famous *Conclusiones metaphysicas de ente reali ...*, Rio de Janeiro, 1747, one of the only three works printed by Antonio Isidoro da Fonseca at the first printing press established in Brazil. (See Borba I, 303).

The Jesuit Simão Pereira de Sá, a native of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1701), was Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda for Rio de Janeiro and also a historian. His history of Colonia do Sacramento had received the licenses for publication when *Jubilos* appeared (see p. 21), but for some reason was not printed until Capistrano de Abreu published part of it in 1900 (see Borba, *Período colonial* p. 322). The other works by Pereira de Sá mentioned in the *Jubilos* were apparently unpublished during the author's lifetime; his only appearance in print was with the two sonnets, the "Romance heroico" and two poems to Sequeira e Sá in *Jubilos*, pp. 285-90 and 343-46. (See Sacramento Blake VII, 234-35).

Antonio Cordeiro da Silva, born at Rio de Janeiro early in the eighteenth century, studied at Coimbra and pursued a military career. By 1752 he was captain of a regiment in Rio de Janeiro (see Blake I, 139). Cordeiro da Silva contributed nine works to this volume (pp. 249-65), including a 29-stanza poem on the military situation of Colonia do Sacramento (pp. 253-62). One of his other poems was published separately: *Maria Imaculada*, Lisbon 1760 (see Borba II, 798).

The only woman author represented in the *Jubilos* is Angela do Amaral Rangel, "A Ceguinha," born blind at S. Sebastião (Rio de Janeiro) in 1725. As Blake points out (I, 85-86), she lived in an age when no one knew how to give a literary education to the blind. This and the fact that her native tongue was Castilian, rather than Portuguese, made her poetic accomplishments the more remarkable: "Sem educação litteraria, sem cabedal algum de instrucção necessaria al cultivo da poesia, dona Angela do Amaral foi um genio ..." (Sacramento Blake I, 85). Her only published works are the "Romance" and two sonnets in this volume (pp. 271-75); one of the sonnets was reprinted by Varnhagen in his *Florilegio*. Angela do Amaral Rangel was not a member of the Academia, although she wrote on the prescribed themes.

Mateus Saraiva, president of the Academia dos Felizes (founded in Rio de Janeiro, 1736) contributed a long letter and seven sonnets (pp. 28-32, 230-35 and 305). Not mentioned in the introduction to the letter, although it does appear in the subscription to the sonnets, is the fact that Saraiva was Chief Physician of Rio de Janeiro. He wrote and circulated in manuscript one of several works criticizing João Cardoso de Miranda's *Relação cirurgica* of 1741. (See Borba II, 573; not in Sacramento Blake).

Manuel Tavares de Sequeira e Sá, the secretary of the Academia dos Selectos and editor of this volume, was trained in law at Coimbra, then served as a magistrate in Portugal and later in Paranaguá (Paraná). He wrote the dedication and prologue of the *Jubilos* and the final poem in the volume (p. 363), but published no separate works. (See Sacramento Blake VI, 204; Borba II, 759-60; and Borba, *Período colonial*, pp. 317-19).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 759-60, and *Período colonial* 317-23. Innocência VI, 116. Sacramento Blake VI, 204. Mindlin, *Highlights* 197. Sabin 79186. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 754/2. Rodrigues 2232: noting that copies are very difficult to find. Maggs, *Bibliotheca brasiliensis* 223. Not in Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. Azevedo-Samodães 3324. W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* I, 364. NUC: NN. OCLC: 15861032 (Yale University, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, Cleveland Public Library); 55268132 (John Carter



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Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 38641355 (New York Public Library, Stanford University); 248619326 (no location given). Porbase locates 4 copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

Preached in Recife

57. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão da Conceição da Virgem Maria Nossa Senhora, que pregou o R. Padre Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesu. Na Igreja Matriz do Recife de Pernambuco Anno de 1658.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Ioseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Woodcut emblem of the Society of Jesus on title, woodcut initial and tailpiece. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Bookplate of Victor Avila-Perez 19 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$800.00

FIRST EDITION [?], variant "A"; most sources do not distinguish the variant editions.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocêncio comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

According to Porbase, derived from the cataloguing of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: "Existem três variantes: A) na p. 3, tarja tipogr. diferente e, no final do texto, vinheta xilogr. com cesto de flores (por. ex., RES. 3005 / 18 P.); B) na p. 3, tarja tipogr. diferente e, no final do texto, vinheta xilogr. com taça de flores (por ex., RES. 1349 / 17 P.); C) na p. de tít., diferenças na rosa xilogr. e na linha tipogr., na p. 3 tarja tipogr. diferente, no final do texto vinheta xilogr. com rosa (TR. 5554 / 12 P.)".

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

* Arouca S1. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial* p. 314. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) 453. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocêncio I, 263. Leite, *Historia da Companhia de Jesus no Brazil* IX, 108-9. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50; JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/6* (variant "A"). J.C. Rodrigues 2158 and 2162: "rarissimo." Monteverde 4686. Rodrigo Veloso, *Primeiro escritorio* 3889. Not in Bosch. Not in Landis *European Americana*. NUC: DLC, InU, DCU-IA, CSt. Porbase, locating twenty-five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, describes three variants (the present example is variant "A" of which eight copies are unidentified). Jisc locates an unspecified 1675 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, two at the Biblioteca Nacional de España, one at KU Leuven, and should have located the one at British Library (with the exception of Porbase, variants are not stated).

SERMÃO
 DA
 CONCEICAM
 DA
 VIRGEM MARIA
 NOSSA SENHORA,



QUE PREGOV
 O R. PADRE ANTONIO DE SAA'
 DA
 COMPANHIA DE IESV.
 NA
 IGREJA MATRIZ DO RECIFE DE PERNAMBUCO
 Anno de 1658.

EM COIMBRA.
 Com todas as licenças necessarias:
 Na Officina de IOSEPH FERREYRA: Anno 1675.

Preached in Recife by the Rio de Janeiro Native Antônio de Sáa

58. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão da Conceição da Virgem Maria Nossa Senhora, que pregou o R. Padre Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesu. Na Igreja Matriz do Recife de Pernambuco Anno de 1658.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Ioseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, twentieth-century plain tan wrappers. Woodcut emblem of the Society of Jesus within a rose on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3. Woodcut tail-piece of a rose on final page. Light browning. Shaved at lower margin, affecting signatures and occasionally touching final lines of text. In near good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("36-45") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 19 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$200.00

FIRST EDITION[?], variant "C"; most sources do not distinguish the variant editions.

The Jesuit P. Antônio de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. Antônio Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

According to Porbase, derived from the cataloguing of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: "Existem três variantes: A) na p. 3, tarja tipogr. diferente e, no final do texto, vinheta xilogr. com cesto de flores (por. ex., RES. 3005 / 18 P.); B) na p. 3, tarja tipogr. diferente e, no final do texto, vinheta xilogr. com taça de flores (por ex., RES. 1349 / 17 P.); C) na p. de tit., diferenças na rosa xilogr. e na linha tipogr., na p. 3 tarja tipogr. diferente, no final do texto vinheta xilogr. com rosa (TR. 5554 / 12 P.)."

* Arouca S1. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial* p. 314. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) 453. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocência I, 263. Leite, *Historia da Companhia de Jesus no Brazil* IX, 108-9. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Barbosa Machado I, 380. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50; JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/6* (Variant "A"; appears to be a different edition, albeit with the type closely copied line by line, one from the other; priority not established). J.C. Rodrigues 2158 and 2162: "rarissimo." Monteverde 4686. Rodrigo Veloso, *Primeiro escritorio* 3889. Not in Bosch. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. NUC: DLC, InU, LCU-IA, CSt. Porbase, locating twenty-five copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, describes three variants (the present example is variant "C" of which only one copy is identified). Jisc locates an unspecified 1675 edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, two at the Biblioteca Nacional de España, one at KU Leuven, and should have located the one at British Library (with the exception of Porbase, variants are not stated).

*Ash Wednesday Sermon Preached in the Royal Chapel
By a Rio de Janeiro Native*

59. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermam do Dia de Cinza que pregou o P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesu, & Prêgador de Sua Magestade, na Capella Real.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Rodrigo de Carvalho Coutinho, Impressor da Universidade, 1673. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Woodcut vignette of a rose with Jesuit initials on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 1. Wormhole (1 x 2 cm.) on title, without loss; small wormhole in margin of A2; 2 small wormholes on A3, with loss of 3 letters on each side; small brownish, waxy stain on A2-B4 obscures about 10 letters in all. In near good condition. (1 l.), 22 pp. []¹, A-B⁴, C³. \$200.00

Second edition [?] of this Ash Wednesday sermon preached at the Royal Chapel in Lisbon. Sacramento Blake notes that J.C. Fernandes Pinheiro believed this sermon was only rivaled by Vieira's best work. There are at least three different editions with the imprint Coimbra: Rodrigo de Carvalho Coutinho, 1673. We have not been able to find any source which distinguishes them. The edition described by Arouca, and the one in the John Carter Brown Library have their titles as follows: "Sermam // do // Dia de Cinza // que pregou // o P. Antonio de Saa // Da Companhia de Jesu, & Prêgador de Sua // Magestade, na Cappella Real." The present edition reads "'Sermam // do // Dia de Cinza // que pregou // o P. Antonio de Saa Da // Companhia de Jesu, & Pregador de S. Magestade, na // Capella Real." The woodcut vignette on the title page is similar, but from a different block. The typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 1 are different. The rest of the text follows, but the type is slightly different. This present edition would appear to be earlier, based on the less regular setting of the title. There is yet another edition with the same 1673 imprint, which has the title page divided in the same way as the JCB copy, but in yet a different setting of type. The vignette on the title page is slightly different, and very different from that of the present copy, while the typographical headpiece and woodcut initial are different from both the JCB copy and ours. Again, the rest of the text follows, but in a different setting of type. Arouca cites two editions [or issues?] of 1669.

We have noted a variance between words in the title in two different editions with the imprint Coimbra: Rodrigo de Carvalho Coutinho, 1673. The titles of each item read "Companhia de Jesus" versus "Companhia de Jesu" respectively.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocêncio comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

*Borba de Moraes II, 757; *Périodo Colonial*, p. 313. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. Backer-Sommervogel

VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 108. This edition not in Arouca; see S5 for another edition with the same imprint. This edition not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*; see 673/1 which is in a completely different setting of type. J.C. Rodrigues 2164: "rarissimo". This edition not in Sacramento Blake; see I, 306 for the Lisbon, 1669 edition only. This edition not in Innocêncio who only cites the first edition; on the author, see I, 262, and VIII, 302. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. NUC: DLC, CSt, RPJCB; first edition at RPJCB only. OCLC: 700155089 (does not distinguish between the 1673 editions: Biblioteca Universidad Granada, Universidad de Sevilla, Universidad de Valladolid); 30405380 (does not distinguish between the 1673 editions: Houghton Library-Harvard University, Michigan State University); 504297756 (the present edition: British Library); 989063799 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized); 1084842068 (another 1673 edition: Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates twenty-two copies without noting any differences, and (questionably) identifying all as Arouca S5). Jisc locates a single copy of the a different 1673 edition only, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched), locates the records cited by Porbase, and one at Biblioteca provinciale—Salerno (giving the collation by signatures as A-C⁴); it should have but does not locate British Library.

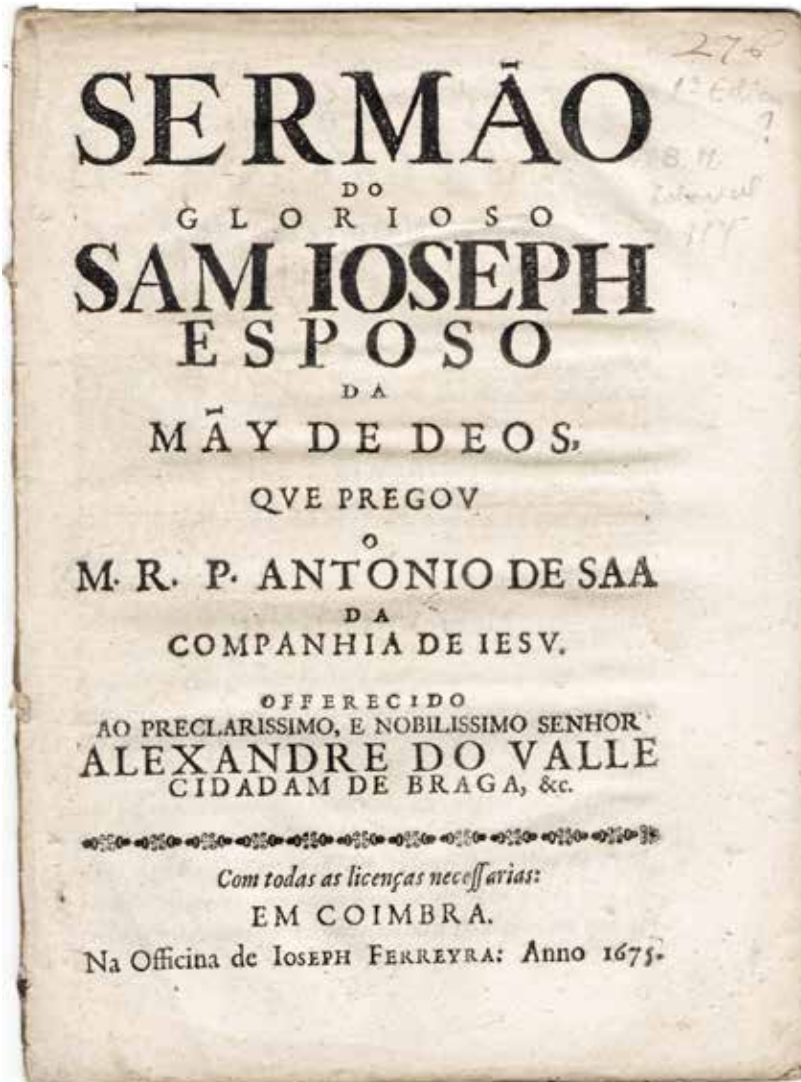
Rare Sermon Preached by a Rio de Janeiro Native

60. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo de Mãe de Deos. Que pregou o M.R. P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesu. Offereciso ao proclarrissimo, e Noblssimo Senhor Alexandre do Valle cidadam de Braga, &c.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4^o, disbound. Typographical ornaments on title page. Woodcut initial on page 3. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on page four. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("276-285") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. Occasional old ink manuscript marginalia throughout text, illegible. 20 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$750.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare; it appeared again in Coimbra, 1692 and Rio de Janeiro, 1924. The preface mentions the author in Brazil.

The Jesuit P. António de Saa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocêncio comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S6. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocêncio I, 263: without collation. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil* IX, 109. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 356. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 454. Palau 283203. Landis, *European Americana*, 675/145. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 675/8 (JCB's copy with title page crudely repaired). J.C. Rodrigues 2166. Not in Bosch.



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*By the Most Famous Disciple of Father António Vieira
One of the Most Popular Preachers of His Day*

61. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo da Mãe de Deos, que pregou o M.R.P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesu....* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, later brown paste wrappers. Light browning and dampstaining. Overall in good to very good condition. 20 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$650.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare; it appeared again in Coimbra, 1692 and Rio de Janeiro, 1924. The preface mentions the author in Brazil.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

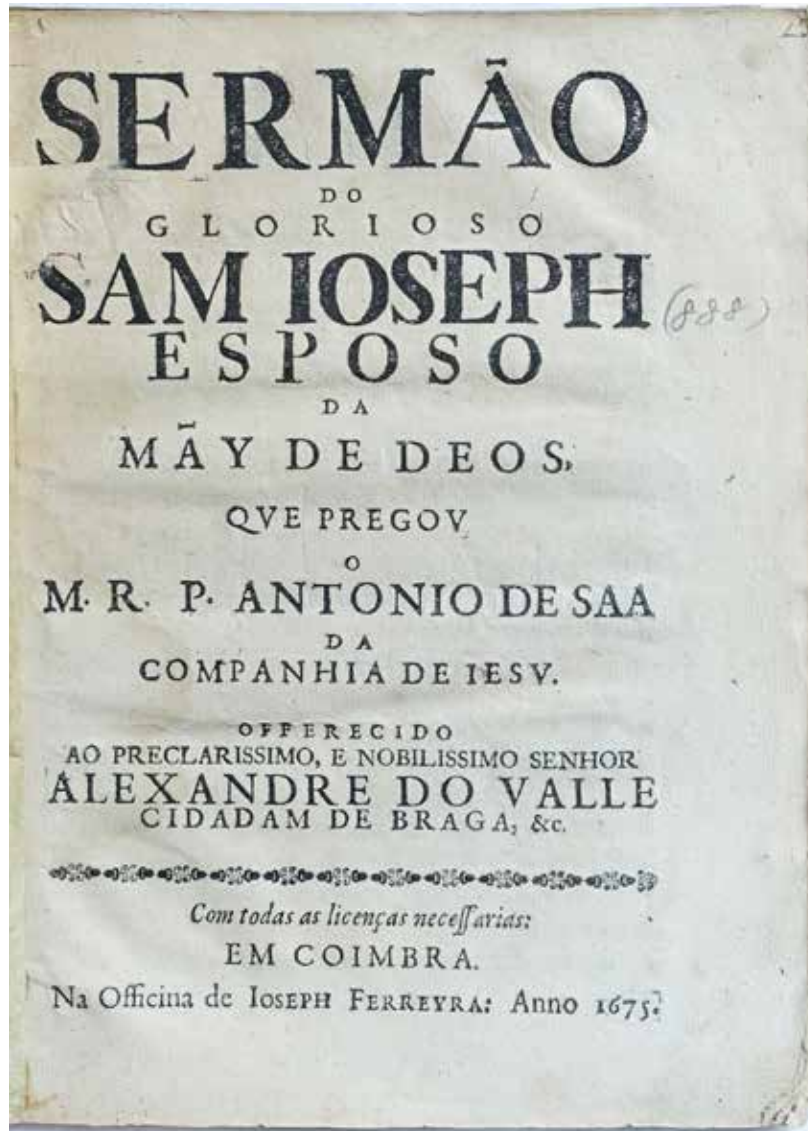
* Arouca S6. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Innocência I, 263: without collation. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 109. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 356. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial*, p. 454. Palau 283203. Landis, *European Americana*, 675/145. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 675/8 (JCB's copy with title page crudely repaired). J.C. Rodrigues 2166. Not in Bosch. NUC: RPJCB, CSt; 1692 edition is cited at RPJCB and CSt. OCLC: 123145530 (Fordham University, Stanford University, British Library); 11139642 (Saint Bonaventure University, John Carter Brown Library); 688365122 (Universidad de Valladolid).

Variant 1692 Edition— By a Native of Rio de Janeiro

62. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão do glorioso Sam Joseph esposo da Mãe de Deos* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joam Antunes, 1692. 4°, disbound. Minor dampstaining. In good to very good condition. 20 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$250.00

Second edition [?] of a sermon first printed at Coimbra, 1675. The preface mentions the author in Brazil. The present copy is a variant edition, in a different setting of type from that in the John Carter Brown Library as well as from the edition digitized by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. We were not able to establish priority. One follows closely from the other, for the most part with only slight differences; the most glaring is the use of a different woodcut initial on p. [3]. The two editions are not distinguished in any of the sources. The first edition was printed in 1675 with the same pagination by Joseph Ferreyra in Coimbra. The dedication to Alexandre do Valle, signed in print by Joseph Ferreira, occupies pp. [3-4].

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his



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mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, “Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo.” He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

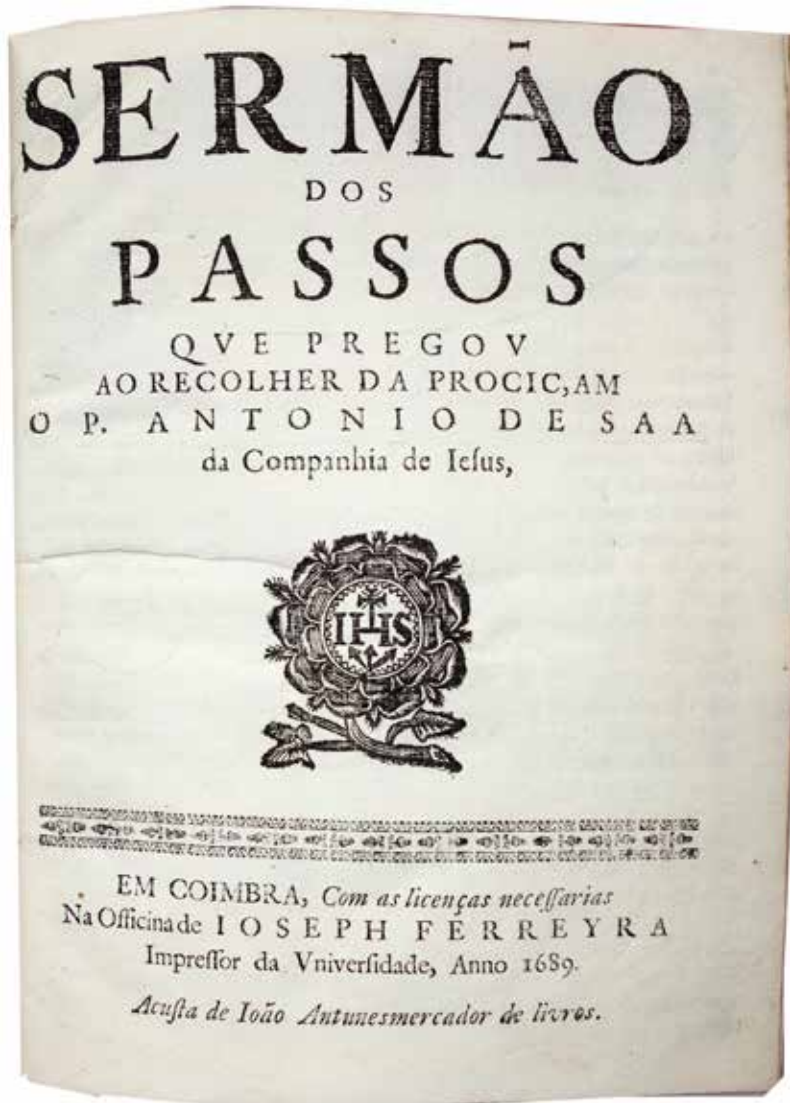
* Arouca S7. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 767; *Período colonial*, p. 314. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Palau 283209. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 454. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 356. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 109. Iberian Books C21365 [125446]. Landis, *European Americana* 692/137. Rodrigo Veloso (Segundo escritorio) 6612. This edition not in Sacramento Blake; see I, 306 for the 1675 edition. This edition not in Innocência; see I, 263 for the 1675 edition. This edition not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*; see 692/1 for a variant edition. This edition not in J.C. Rodrigues; see 2166 for the 1675 edition. Not in Bosch. NUC: RPJCB, CSt. OCLC: 38629240 (Stanford University Library, John Carter Brown Library [a variant edition]). Porbase locates eight copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (our copy is in a slightly different setting of type than the one digitized by the BNP). No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited in Porbase.

Good Friday Sermon

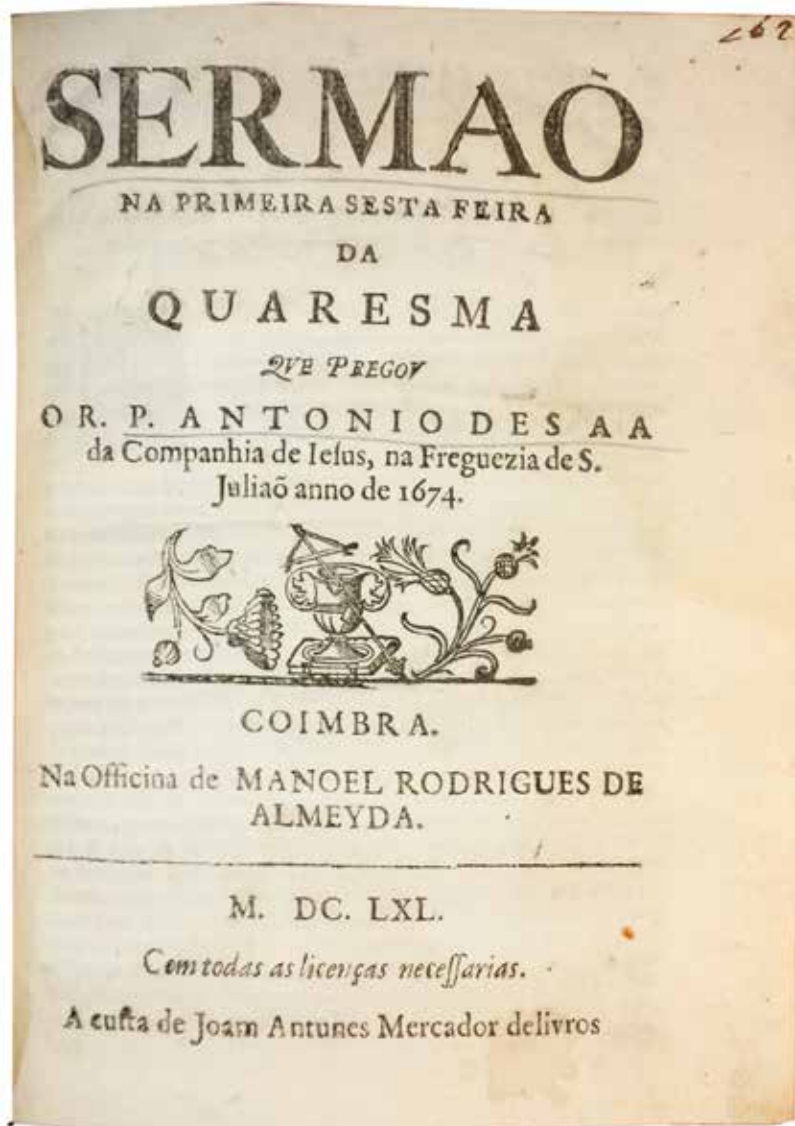
63. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão dos Passos que pregou ao recolher da prociçam* Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, Impressor da Universidade, Acusta de João Antunes mercador de livros, 1689. 4°, twentieth century (final quarter) antique sheep; spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt author and short title, text block edges rouged. Woodcut emblem on title page of a rose with monogram “IHS” inset, with typographical divider below. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 3. Woodcut floral vase tailpiece on final page. Repair to tear in leaf B2. In very good condition. 16 pp. A-B⁴. \$450.00

Second edition. First published Lisbon: Joam da Costa, 1675. There is also an undated edition, Coimbra: Joam Antunes, perhaps 1692.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, “Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo.” He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or



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Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S9. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 758; *Périodo Colonial*, p. 314. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Morais Rocha de Almeida Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial (2010) p. 454. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 108. Palau 283208. JCB *Catalogue 1675-1700*, p. 213. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 689/2. This edition not in Innocêncio; on the author, see I, 262 (citing the first edition), and VIII, 302. This edition not in J.C. Rodrigues; cf. 2161, the Lisbon 1675 edition, and 2155, without date. NUC: RPJCB; first edition at DLC, CSt and RPJCB. OCLC: 934147767 (Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 928734867 (Universidad de Sevilla); 807630839 (Biblioteca Universitat de Barcelona); 1084955240 (Internet Archive-the JCB copy digitized); 794812843 (Internet resource-the Harvard copy digitized; wrongly catalogued as a nonexistent Coimbra 1673 edition).

Preached in São Julião in the State of Piauí

64. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão na primeira sexta feira da Quaresma que pregou o R. P. Antonio De Saa da Companhia de Jesus, na Freguezia de S. Julião anno de 1674.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Manoel Rodrigues de Almeyda, a custa de Joam Antunes, Mercador de livros, 1690. 4°, twentieth century (final quarter) antique sheep; spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, red morocco lettering piece in second compartment from head with gilt author and short title, text block edges rouged. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut initial and typographical headpiece p. 3. Very good condition. Minimal old ink manuscript marginalia. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). A-B⁴. \$400.00

Second [?] edition of a Lenten sermon preached in the backlands of Brazil, first printed in 1674.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocêncio comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S11. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757 note; *Périodo Colonial*, p. 313. Sacramento Blake I, 306. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 108. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 690/3. J.C. Rodrigues 2156. Not in Innocêncio; on author, see I, 262 and VIII, 302. This edition not in Barbosa Machado; see I, 380 for the 1674 edition. This edition not in Morais Rocha de Almeida Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial (2010); see p. 453 [wrongly?] describing this title with the same printer and bookseller dated 1674. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 70285117

(Newberry Library, Michigan State University); 651315968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 934147528 (Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 1080068980 (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela); 1084965464 (internet resource; JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Preached in São Julião in the State of Piauí

65. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão na primeira sexta feira da Quaresma que pregou o R. P. Antonio De Saa da Companhia de Jesus, na Freguezia de S. Julião anno de 1674.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Manoel Rodrigues de Almeyda, a custa de Joam Antunes, Mercador de livros, 1690. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut initial and typographical headpiece p. 3. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (317-323) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 14 pp., (1 blank l.). A-B⁴. \$250.00

Second [?] edition of a Lenten sermon preached in the backlands of Brazil, first printed in 1674.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S11. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757 note; *Périodo Colonial*, p. 313. Sacramento Blake I, 306. Backer-Sommervogel VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 108. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 690/3. J.C. Rodrigues 2156. Not in Innocência; on author, see I, 262 and VIII, 302. This edition not in Barbosa Machado; see I, 380 for the 1674 edition. This edition not in Morais Rocha de Almeida Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial (2010); see p. 453 [wrongly?] describing this title with the same printer and bookseller dated 1674. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 70285117 (Newberry Library, Michigan State University); 651315968 (Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico); 934147528 (Biblioteca Universidad de Granada); 1080068980 (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela); 1084965464 (internet resource; JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates five copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Call to Service by a Jesuit Born in Rio de Janeiro

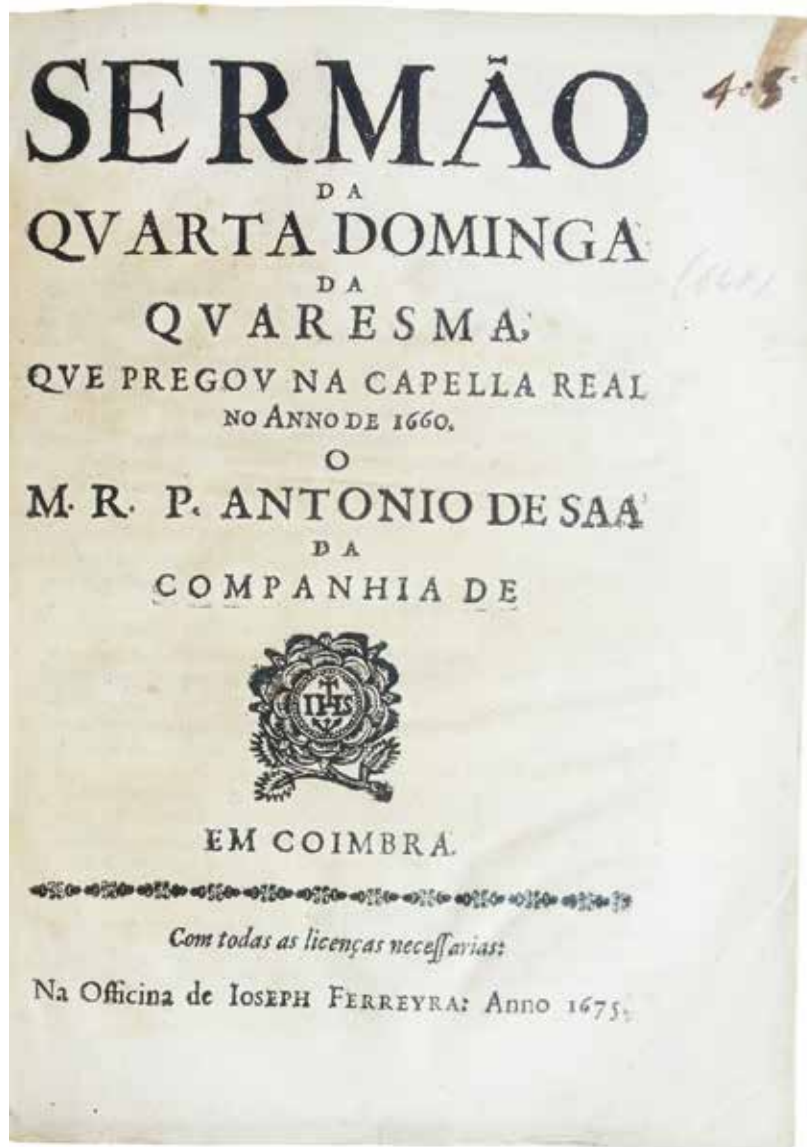
*66. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão da quarta domingo da Quaresma que pregou na Capella Real no anno de 1660. o M. R. P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de [Jesus]*. Coimbra: Na Officina de Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, modern wrappers. Some browning. In good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. 20 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$850.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this Lenten sermon preached in the Portuguese royal chapel, about service to worldly rulers vs. service to God. There is an edition of Coimbra, 1716. It appears to be the earlier of two ever-so slightly differing issues or states, in the same setting of type, based on the better clarity of the impression.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

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

* Arouca S2. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, p. 314. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Innocência I, 263: without collation. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Palau 283204. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355-6. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 109. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/7*. J.C. Rodrigues 2163: "raro". Not in Bosch. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. NUC: DLC, RPJCB. OCLC: 11139673 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 123153796 (Stanford University Library); 1097843913 (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla); Universidade de Santiago de Compostela ["Moi deteriorado pola humidade"]; 68893411 (University of Michigan); 1084955358 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates four copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.



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Rio de Janeiro Native Preaches in the Royal Chapel

67. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão da quarta domingo da Quaresma que pregou na Capella Real no anno de 1660. o M. R. P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de [Jesus]*. Coimbra: Na Officina Joseph Ferreyra, 1675. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Woodcut rose with Society of Jesus emblem and typographical divider on title page. Woodcut initial and typographical headpiece on page 3. Light browning. In very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("357-366") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 20 pp. A-B⁴, C². \$500.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this Lenten sermon preached in the Portuguese royal chapel, about service to worldly rulers vs. service to God. There is an edition of Coimbra, 1716. It appears to be the later of two ever-so slightly differing issues or states, based on the clarity of the impression.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se approximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S2. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, p. 314. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Innocência I, 263: without collation. Sacramento Blake I, 306: without collation. Palau 283204. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355-6. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 109. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. JCB, *Additions 1471-1700*, p. 50. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 675/7*. J.C. Rodrigues 2163: "raro". Not in Bosch. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 11139673 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library-Harvard University, John Carter Brown Library, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 123153796 (Stanford University Library); 1097843913 (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla); Universidade de Santiago de Compostela ["Moi deteriorado pola humidade"]; 68893411 (University of Michigan); 1084955358 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates twenty copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

*Preached at the Cathedral in Bahia by a Jesuit, Native of Rio de Janeiro
The Most Famous of His Sermons*

68. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão que pregou o P.M. Antonio de Sà da Companhia de Jesus, na Bahia, pregado a Iustiça*. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Viuva de Manoel de Carvalho, Impressora de Universidade, a custa de Joam Antunes Mercador de Livros., 1672. 4^o, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Large and elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Very large attractive woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on p. 21. Light browning. In very good condition. (1 l.), 21 pp. A-C⁴. \$600.00

Second edition of Father António de Sáa's most famous sermon, preached at the Cathedral in Bahia, and first published in Lisbon, 1658. There is a third edition, Coimbra, 1686.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S13. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, p. 312. Barbosa Machado I, 380-1. Sacramento Blake I, 305-6. Innocência VIII, 302; on author, see also I, 262. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil* IX, 106-11, no. 2. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. Iberian Books C45929 [125423]. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 672/1. J.C. Rodrigues 2165: "very rare". Rodrigo Veleoso (Primeiro escritorio) 3890. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 269. Cf. Palha 188 (for the 1658 first edition). Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 504297792 (British Library); 38609909 (Stanford University Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 804310895 (Universidad de Girona); 989011437 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two with worming). Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, Hamburg, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, and should have cited British Library.

SERMÃO
QUE PREGOU
O P. M. ANTONIO DE SÁ
DA COMPANHIA DE
IESVS.
NA BAHIA,
PREGADO A IVSTIC, A.

EM COIMBRA:

Com todas as Licenças necessarias.

Na Impressão da Viuva de Manoel de Carvalho: Impref-
sora da Vniversidade, Anno de 1672.

A custa de Ioam Antunes Mercador de Livros.

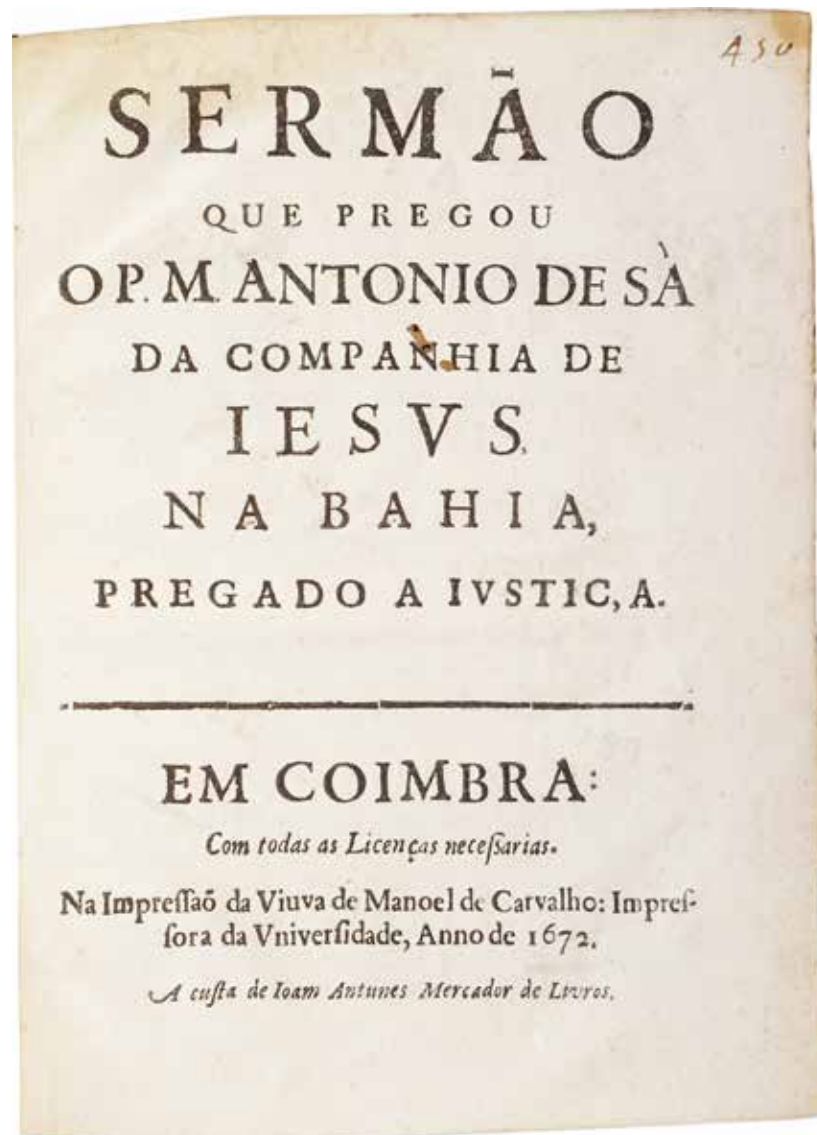
*The Most Famous Sermon of Father Antônio de Sáa, S.J.
Preached at the Cathedral in Bahia*

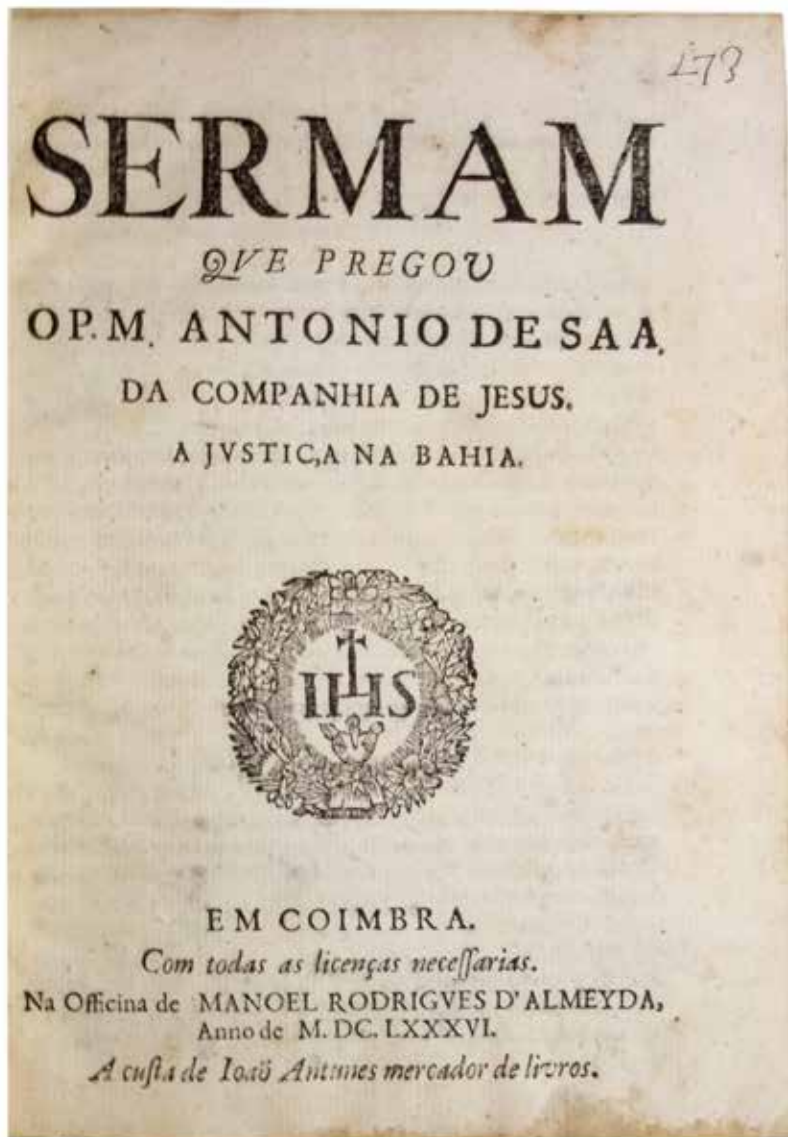
69. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermão que pregou o P.M. Antonio de Sá da companhia de Jesus, na Bahia, pregado a Iustiça*. Coimbra: Na Impressão da Viuva de Manoel de Carvalho, Impressora da Universidade, a custa de Joam Antunes, 1672. 4^o, later marbled wrappers. Large and elegant woodcut initial on p. 1. Very large attractive woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on p. 21. Minor worm trail throughout, touching some letters of text on each leaf, but never affecting legibility. Overall in near-good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (“450-461”) in upper outer corner of the recto of each leaf. (1 l.), 21 pp. A-C⁴. \$600.00

Second edition of Father Antônio de Sáa’s most famous sermon, preached at the Cathedral in Bahia, and first published in Lisbon, 1658. There is a third edition, Coimbra, 1686.

The Jesuit P. Antônio de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. Antônio Vieira. Innocência comments, “Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo.” He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Palha and Monte Verde list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S13. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, p. 312. Barbosa Machado I, 380-1. Sacramento Blake I, 305-6. Innocência VIII, 302; on author, see also I, 262. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil* IX, 106-11, no. 2. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. Iberian Books C45929 [125423]. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 672/1. J.C. Rodrigues 2165: “very rare”. Rodrigo Veleoso (Primeiro escritorio) 3890. Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 269. Cf. Palha 188 (for the 1658 first edition). Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 504297792 (British Library); 38609909 (Stanford University Library, Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America); 804310895 (Universidad de Girona); 989011437 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (two with worming). Jisc locates a single copy, at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, Hamburg, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, and should have cited British Library.





Item 70

*The Most Famous Sermon of Father António de Sáa
Preached at the Cathedral in Bahia*

70. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermam que pregou o P. M. Antonio de Saa. Da Companhia de Jesus. A Justiça na Bahia.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Manoel Rodrigues d'Almeyda, a custa de João Antunes mercador de livros, 1686. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription typewritten in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Woodcut floral wreath with Jesuit emblem on title page. Woodcut initial on first page. Large woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on final page. Some browning. In good condition. Old ink manuscript pagination ("173-196") in upper outer corner of each leaf recto, obscuring most of the printed pagination. (1 l.), 21 pp. A-C⁴. \$400.00

Third edition of Father António de Sáa's most famous sermon, preached at the Cathedral in Bahia; first published in 1658 in Lisbon under the title *Sermão pregado à justiça na Santa Se de Bahia*, and in Coimbra, 1672, titled *Sermão que pregou o P.M. Antonio de Sã da Companhia de Jesus, na Bahia, pregado a Justiça*.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S14. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757-8; *Período colonial*, 312. Sacramento Blake I, 305 (incorrect collation; giving the date as 1786, either a typo and / or a mistake based on not having seen any copy of this edition). Innocência VIII, 302, giving the correct collation and date; for the author, see also I, 262-4. Barbosa Machado I, 380. Iberian Books C38516 [125441]. Palau 283207. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355 (incorrect collation). Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 107-8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 686/5. J.C. Rodrigues 2154: "raro". Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 269. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 1119671743 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates fourteen copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc, which cites a single copy of the second edition at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

Brazilian Jesuit Preaches in the Royal Chapel

71. SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J. *Sermam que prégou o P. Antonio de Saa da Companhia de Jesus. Na Capella Real dia do Apostolo S. Thome.* Lisbon: Por Antonio Rodriguez d'Abreu, a custa de Martim Vaz Tagarro Mercador de livros, 1674. 4°, later plain beige paper wrappers (a few nicks); author, title, place, and date supplied in ink manuscript on front cover. Woodcut with Society of Jesus emblem flanked by two angels on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on page 3. Large woodcut Jesuit tailpiece on p. 27. Wormtrail (4 cm.) in lower left-hand corner through text block, touching and occasionally obliterating 15 or so letters per page. In considerably less than good condition. Engraved pictorial bookplate of Victor d'Avila Perez. Old ink manuscript foliation (“[illegible]-338”) in upper outer corner of each leaf recto. 27 pp. A-C⁴, D².

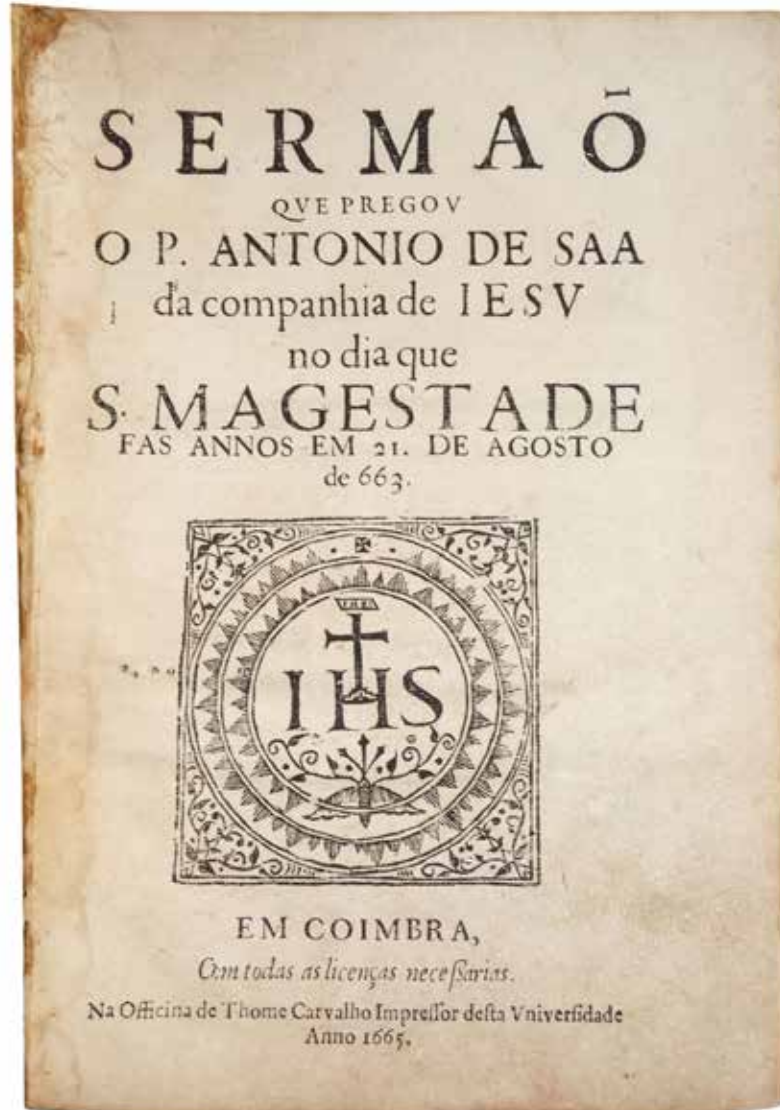
\$100.00

FIRST EDITION. A second edition appeared at Coimbra, 1686. There is a third edition, Coimbra, 1721. We could not locate any actual copy of a 1675 edition cited by various authorities, and think it likely to be a ghost.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, “Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo.” He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

Provenance: Victor Marat d'Avila Perez was a great bibliophile whose library was one of the dozen or so most important ever sold at auction in Portugal. The catalogue in six volumes contains 8,962 lots, sold in six parts with Arnaldo Henriques de Oliveira as expert, probably with a total of 30 sessions, the first part beginning 30 October 1939, with the final part beginning 29 April 1940.

* Arouca S15. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 758; *Período colonial*, p. 313. Sacramento Blake, I, 306 (wrongly gives the date of publication as 1675). Innocência I, 263. Barbosa Machado I, 380 (wrongly gives the date as 1675, with an incorrect transcription of the title). Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. Iberian Books C63525 [125426]. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 356 (wrongly gives the date as 1675, with an incorrect transcription of the title). Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 109. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 674/1. J.C. Rodrigues 2159 “rarissimo”. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. OCLC: 1097729975 (Universidad Autonoma de Puebla); 1084838752 (Internet resource; JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates thirteen copies: twelve in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (several in poor condition) and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. No edition located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.



Item 72

King's Birthday Sermon by a Rio de Janeiro Native

72. **SÁA, P. Antonio de, S.J.** *Sermão que pregou o P. Antonio de Saa da companhia de Jesu no dia que S. Magestade fas annos em 21. de agosto de 663.* Coimbra: Na Officina de Thome Carvalho, Impressor desta Universidade, 1665. 4°, modern tan cardstock, spine with author typed in red vertical on white paper label; author and title page transcription type-written in red and black on paper label tipped on to front cover. Large woodcut with Society of Jesus emblem on title page. Large woodcut tailpiece of a floral basket on final page. Some light browning. Four small round wormholes, touching 1-2 letters on each page, never causing illegibility. Leaf B1 has marginal soiling and nicks. In good condition. (11 ll.). A⁸, B³. Lacks B4, a blank. Text in two columns. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This sermon was preached on the birthday of D. Afonso VI in Lisbon upon the author's return from Rome. It offended certain noblemen at court and influenced the author's return to Brazil.

The Jesuit P. António de Sáa (1627-1678), a native of Rio de Janeiro, is acknowledged to have been one of the best orators of his time and the most worthy successor to his mentor, P. António Vieira. Innocência comments, "Todos os criticos são concordes em consideral-o como orador de linguagem mui pura, de estylo correcto e elegante, e finalmente como um dos que mais se aproximaram de Vieira, ou antes como seu melhor discipulo." He worked primarily in Bahia and Recife, although after spending a few years in Portugal, he became so popular there that he was almost forbidden permission to return to Brazil. His sermons were often collected and reprinted, but the separate editions are of considerable rarity: none are listed in the Bosch catalogue, Azevedo-Samodães, or Ameal. Palha, Monteverde and Avila-Perez list only one each, and BMC lists only three sermons in a total of five editions.

* Arouca S17. Sacramento Blake I, 306. Innocência I, 263. 306. Barbosa Machado I, 380 (incomplete transcription of title). Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 757; *Período colonial*, 312. Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 355. Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*, IX, 108. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 453. *Exposição bibliográfica da Restauração* 1335 (calling for only [20] pp.). JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 665/1. Rodrigues Veloso (Primeiro escritorio) 3891; (Segundo escritorio) 6612. Not in Landis, *European Americana*. Not in J.C. Rodrigues, which lists 14 other individual sermons by Father António de Sáa. OCLC: 84106773 (John Carter Brown Library); 957752140 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 1084920479 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized); 1084920479 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates eight copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, the one in the Biblioteca Nacional de España, and another at Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München.

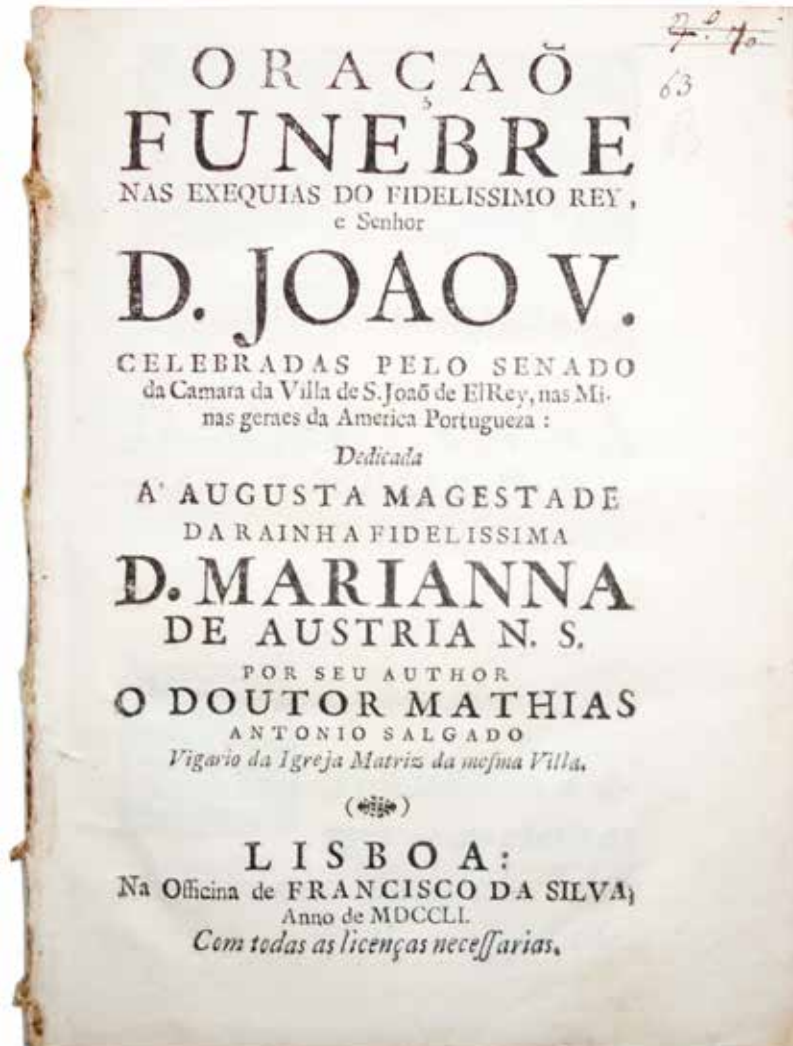
Preached at S. João de ElRey, in Minas Geraes

73. SALGADO, Mathias Antonio, ex-S.J. *Oração funebre nas exequias do fidelissimo Rey, e Senhor D. João V, celebradas pelo Senado da Camara da Villa de S. João de ElRey, nas Minas Geraes da America Portugueza: Dedicada á Augusta Magestade da Rainha Fidelissima D. Marianna de Austria N.S. por seu author O Doutor Mathias Antonio Salgado Vigario da Igreja Matriz da mesma Villa.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco da Silva, 1751. 4°, disbound, text block edges rouged from an early binding. Small typographical ornament on title page. Elegant woodcut headpieces and initials on leaf *2 recto and p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on final page. Crisp and clean. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (“70-86” [scored] and “63-79”) in upper outer corners of each leaf recto. (4 ll.), 26 pp. *4, B-D⁴, E¹. Lacks the integral blank leaf E2 present in the JCB copy. \$450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It is sometimes stated that this sermon also appeared in Monumento do agradecimento, tributo de veneraçam, obelisco funeral do obsequio, relaçam fiel das reaes exequias ... do D. João V ..., printed in Lisbon in the same year. Examination of the two, side by side, reveals that they contain completely different texts. During the mid-eighteenth century Minas Geraes produced most of the world’s gold and diamonds, and São João del Rey was one of the most important and wealthy mining centers in the province: as might be expected, its funeral ceremonies for D. João V were lavish. The author notes that the town felt a special sympathy for D. João: “Assim como o nosso Augusto Monarcha, como João, devia amparar tambem esta Villa, como mais prejudicada nesta morte, se deve distinguir nos excessos do sentimento, como se distingue na gloria do nome” (p. 2).

P. Mathias Antonio Salgado, born in Lisbon, 1699 or 1700, was first a Jesuit (from 1716), then left the order to become a secular priest. On p. 23 he refers to “minha sagrada Religião, a Companhia de Jesus.” He obtained a doctorate in theology, as well as a baccalaureate in Canon Law at Coimbra University, and was vicar of the principal church in the villa (now city) of S. João d’El-Rei in Minas Geraes, Brazil. The date of his death is not known. The dedication to the widow of the deceased, Queen Mother D. Mariana de Austria, occupies leaves *2 recto to *4 recto.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 764. Barbosa Machado IV, 254. Innocência VI, 157 (without collation): VI. 462 (incorrectly calling for 56 pp.); XVII, 14 (repeating the incorrect collation). Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 464-5. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 751/13. Not in Backer-Sommervogel. Not in Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*. Not in Palha Not in J.C. Rodrigues. OCLC: 958948128 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 84349791 (John Carter Brown Library); 955151428 (Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma); 1050244801 (Internet resource; JCB copy digitized). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase, and a single copy at the Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma via the online Italian union catalogue.



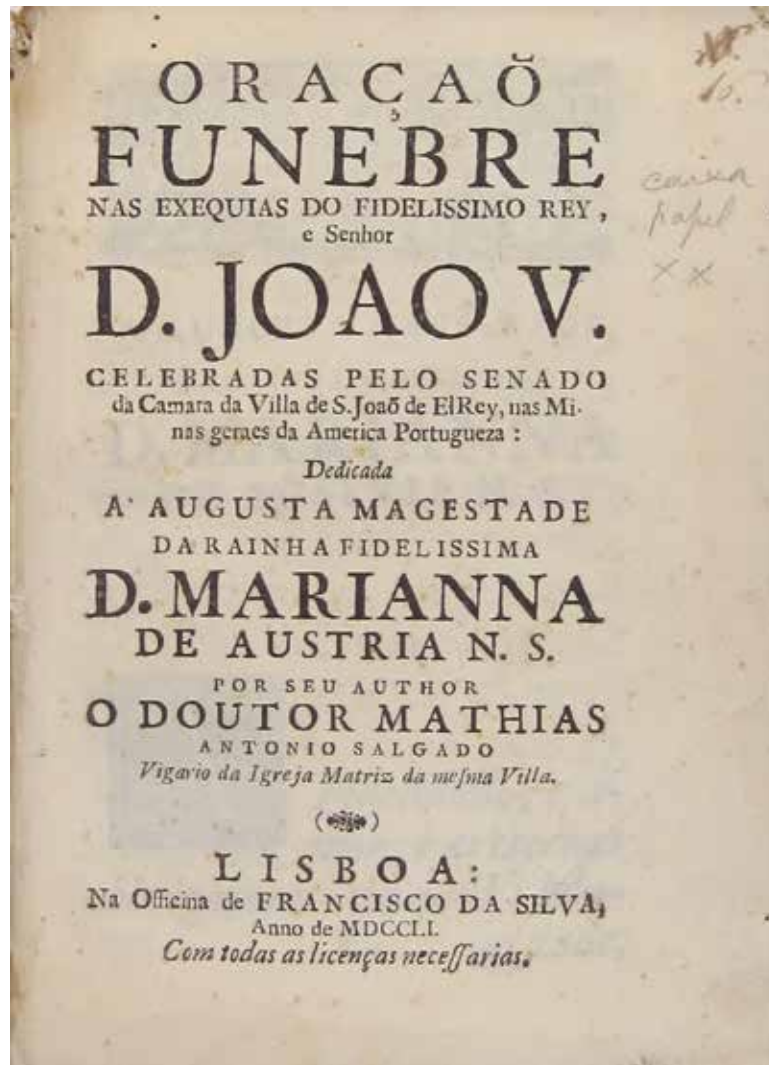
Item 73

Funeral Ceremonies in Eighteenth-Century Minas Geraes

74. SALGADO, Mathias António, ex-S.J. *Oração funebre nas exequias do fidelissimo Rey, e Senhor D. João V, celebradas pelo Senado da Camara da Villa de S. João de ElRey, nas Minas Geraes da America Portugueza: Dedicada á Augusta Magestade da Rainha Fidelissima D. Marianna de Austria N.S. por seu author O Doutor Mathias Antonio Salgado Vigario da Igreja Matriz da mesma Villa.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco da Silva, 1751. 4°, disbound in recent crimson quarter morocco slipcase with marbled sides, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt bands, gilt-lettered author and title in second and fourth compartments from head, respectively; place and date at foot of spine. Small typographical ornament on title page. Elegant woodcut headpieces and initials on leaf *2 recto and p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on final page. Minor worming in upper margin, more serious on last three leaves, although the text is nowhere affected. Overall in good condition. (4 ll.), 26 pp. *4, B-D⁴, E¹. Lacks the integral blank leaf E2 present in the JCB copy. \$600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It is sometimes stated that this sermon also appeared in *Monumento do agradecimento, tributo de veneraçam, obelisco funeral do obsequio, relaçam fiel das reaes exequias ... do D. João V ...*, printed in Lisbon in the same year. Examination of the two, side by side, reveals that they contain completely different texts. During the mid-eighteenth century Minas Geraes produced most of the world's gold and diamonds, and São João del Rey was one of the most important and wealthy mining centers in the province: as might be expected, its funeral ceremonies for D. João V were lavish. The author notes that the town felt a special sympathy for D. João: "Assim como o nosso Augusto Monarcha, como João, devia amparar tambem esta Villa, como mais prejudicada nesta morte, se deve distinguir nos excessos do sentimento, como se distingue na gloria do nome" (p. 2). P. Mathias Antonio Salgado, born in Lisbon, 1699 or 1700, was first a Jesuit (from 1716), then left the order to become a secular priest. On p. 23 he refers to "minha sagrada Religião, a Companhia de Jesus." He obtained a doctorate in theology, as well as a baccalaureate in Canon Law at Coimbra University, and was vicar of the principal church in the villa (now city) of S. João d'El-Rei in Minas Geraes, Brazil. The date of his death is not known. The dedication to the widow of the deceased, Queen Mother D. Mariana de Austria, occupies leaves *2 recto to *4 recto.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 764. Barbosa Machado IV, 254. Innocência VI, 157: without collation, but giving collation for the *Monumento do agradecimento, tributo de veneraçam, obelisco funeral do obsequio, relaçam fiel das reaes exequias ... do D. João V ...*, printed in Lisbon in the same year, in which this sermon also appeared. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 464-5. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books 751/13*. Author not listed in Backer-Sommervogel. Not in Leite, *História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil*. Barbosa Machado IV, 254., which lists the *Monumento* (3352). Not in Bosch or Rodrigues, which list neither the *Oração* nor the *Monumento*. Not in Monteverde, which lists the *Monumento* (4740). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. Not in *Greenlee Catalogue*, which lists the *Monumento*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 84349791 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a single copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.



Item 74

Funeral Ceremonies in Eighteenth-Century Minas Geraes

*75. **SALGADO, Mathias Antonio, ex-S.J.** *Monumento do agradecimento, tributo da veneraçam, obelisco funeral do obsequio, relaçam fiel das reaes exequias, que á defunta Magestade do Fidelissimo e Augustissimo Rey o Senhor D. João V dedicou* Vigario Collado da Matriz de N. Senhora do Pillar da Villa de S. João delRey. Offerecida ao Muito Alto, e Poderoso Rey D. Joseph I Nosso Senhor. Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco da Silva, 1751. 4º, disbound, text block edges sprinkled red from an early binding, in a marbled folding case with red leather label on front cover, short author-title, place and date in gilt. Small typographical ornament on title page. Elegant woodcut headpieces and initials on leaf *2 recto and p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on final page. Crisp and clean. In very good condition. Number 14 in old ink manuscript in upper outer corner of title page. (7 ll.), 50 pp., lacking the plate. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION thus, with the description of the obsequies held in Minas Geraes for D. João V. It is sometimes stated that Salgado's sermon also appeared separately in 1751, as *Oração funebre nas exequias do Fidelissimo Rey, e Senhor D. João V celebradas pelo Senado da Camara da Villa de S. João de ElRey, nas Minas Geraes da America Portuguesa ...* However, examination of the two, side by side, reveals that they contain completely different texts. During the mid-eighteenth century Minas Geraes produced most of the world's gold and diamonds, and São João del Rey was one of the most important and wealthy mining centers in that province: as might be expected, its funeral ceremonies for D. João V were lavish.

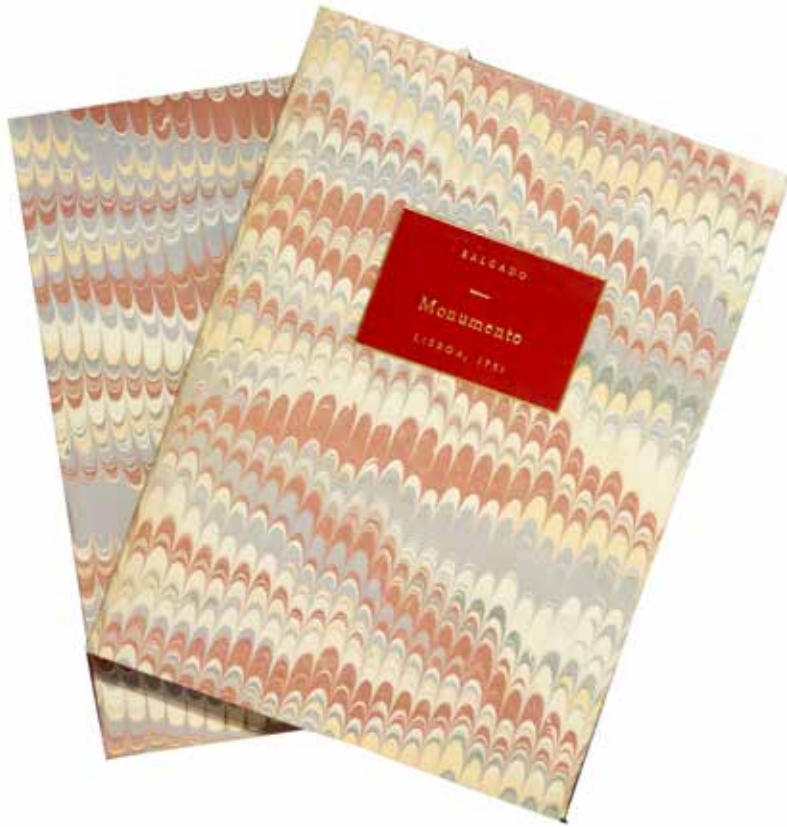
The description of the obsequies ("Relaçam fiel das reaes exequias da defunta Magestade do Fidelissimo, e Augustissimo Rey o Senhor D. João V," pp. 1-30) includes a reference to Governor Gomes Freire de Andrade announcing D. João's death to the king's subjects in Brazil. The obsequies in São João delRey were finally held after 2 months of mourning and the preparation of a suitably spectacular catafalque based on a design by Sargeant Antonio de Moraes Sarmiento. The "Relaçam" describes the monument in great detail, including its many emblems, whose symbolism is thoroughly explained. It also transcribes all the Latin and Portuguese poems that appeared on it. For the actual ceremony, it describes the decorations on the church's altar, the performances of the choir, the number of priests involved, and the church's illumination by innumerable candles.

Lacking in this copy is the large folding plate (53 x 34 cm.) that shows the catafalque. It was engraved by G.F.L. Debrie after Stefanus de Andrade. Soares notes that the *Monumento* is "raríssima" and the plate "raras vezes aparece."

Pages 31-50 are Mathias Antonio Salgado's sermon at the funeral obsequies. Salgado, born in Lisbon, 1699 or 1700, obtained a doctorate in theology, as well as a baccalaureate in Canon Law at Coimbra University, and was vicar at the principal church in São João del Rey. He was first a Jesuit (from 1716), then left the order to become a secular priest.

The "Relaçam" is the work of Manuel José Corrêa de Alvarenga, whose name appears in print on p. 30. Corrêa e Alvarenga, a native of Braga, also published 2 poems, *Braga triunphante*, Coimbra, 1742, and *Relaçam dos estragos que desde o dia 3 de dezembro até 6 do mesmo mez do presente anno de 1739 infelizmente causou n'esta cidade de Coimbra uma sempre memorada tempestade*, Coimbra, 1760.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 764; *Período colonial* pp. 323-4 (not listing the sermon separately). Innocência VI, 157; XVI, 238. Barbosa Machado IV, 254. Soares, *História da*



Item 75

gravura artística em Portugal n° 656. Palha 3352. Monteverde 4740. *Greenlee Catalogue* II, 543. For the *Oração funebre*, see JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 751/13. Neither work listed in Bosch, Rodrigues, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC: DLC, ICN, InU, MH (calling for 7 ll., 50 pp.). OCLC: 46567538 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, Harvard University-Houghton Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of São Paulo, with the plate); 689993380 (Institut National d'Histoire de l'Art, with the plate); 80739476 (Getty Research Institute, with the plate); 432703158 (digitized version of the Getty copy, with the plate uselessly shown folded up); cf. 84349791, the separate edition of the sermon (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, which lacks the preliminary leaves and does not mention the plate. Not located in Jisc.

76. SEIXAS, Romualdo Antonio de. *Pastoral que o Governador do Bispado do Pará, Romualdo Antonio de Seixas, Arcipreste da Cathedral dirige aos reverendos parochos, com os exemplares de duas Humilias. Transmittidas pelo respectivo diocesano, na conformidade de huma portaria Regia.* Lisbon: [from printer's device on title page] Imprensa Patriotica, 1822. 4°, disbound Woodcut printer's device on title page, with "Esfera Constitucional" on a sphere, and "Imprensa Patriotica" on a ribbon below. Three cm. tear in upper left-hand corner. lightly browned. In near-good condition. Old blue oval ownership stamp on title page "M. Osorio, Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra". 8 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. The author's *Obras completas* appeared in 1876.

D. Romualdo Antônio de Seixas (1787-1860), a native of Cameté, Pará, became Archbishop of Bahia and Primate of Brazil. He was the diocesan to the Portuguese Constitutional Assembly. A secular priest ordained at Belém in 1810, he played an important role in the politics of the Brazilian Empire, becoming conde (1858) and marquês de Santa Cruz (1860). He was named parish priest for Cameté in 1810, and presided over the Junta Governativa Provisória of the province of Grão-Pará e Rio Negro from 1821 to 1822, and also in 1823. D. Pedro I nominated him Archbishop of Bahia in 1826; the nomination was confirmed by Pope Leo XII in 1827. A member of several learned societies, he corresponded with Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius and Johann Baptiste von Spix.

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.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 786. Sacramento Blake, VII, 156. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) pp. 485-7. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 822/68. Not in Innocêncio; for the author, see VII, 184. OCLC: 77921784 (John Carter Brown Library); 1050791796 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

76. SEIXAS, Romualdo Antonio de. *Pastoral que o Governador do Bispado do Pará, Rumualdo Antonio de Seixas, Arcipreste da Cathedral dirigio aos reverendos parochos, com os exemplares de duas Humilias. Transmittidas pelo respectivo diocesano, na conformidade de huma portaria Regia.* Lisbon: [from printer's device on title page] Imprensa Patriotica, 1822. 4°, disbound Woodcut printer's device on title page, with "Esfera Constitucional" on a sphere, and "Imprensa Patriotica" on a ribbon below. Three cm. tear in upper left-hand corner. lightly browned. In near-good condition. Old blue oval ownership stamp on title page "M. Osorio, Quinta das Lagrimas, Coimbra". 8 pp. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. The author's *Obras completas* appeared in 1876.

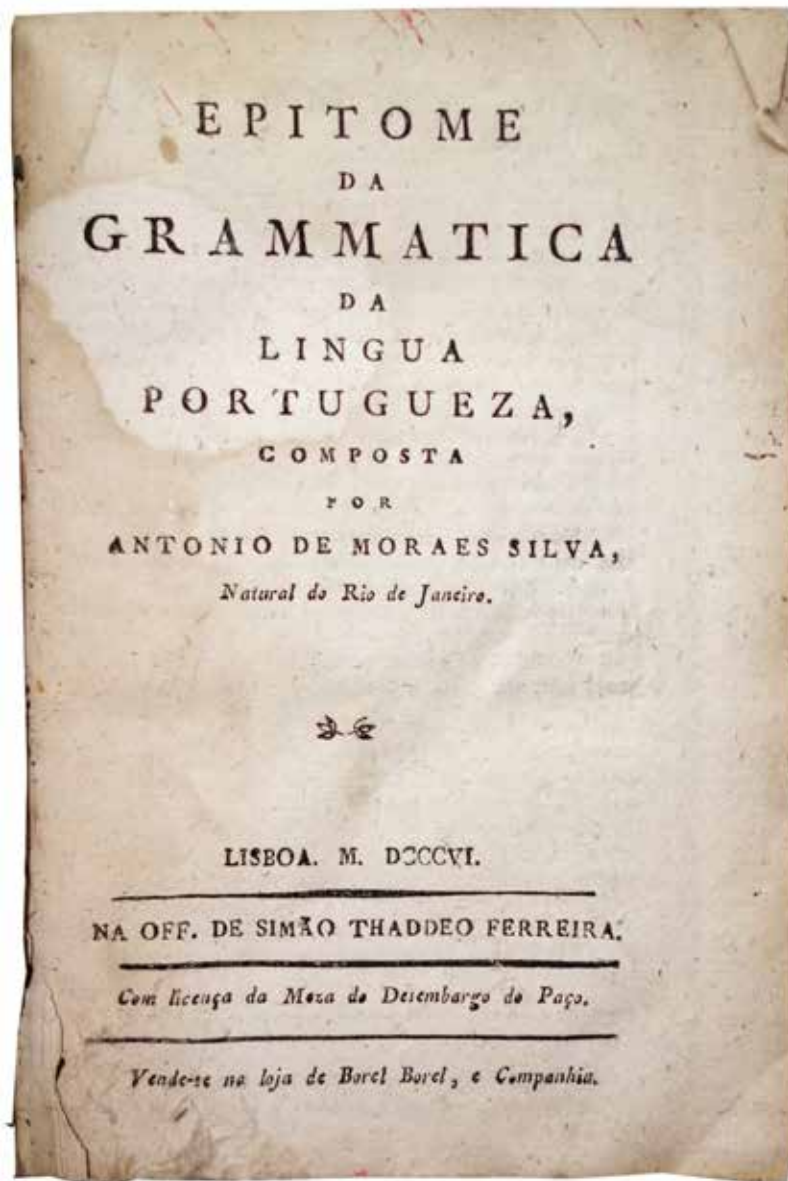
D. Romualdo António de Seixas (1787-1860), a native of Cameté, Pará, became Archbishop of Bahia and Primate of Brazil. He was the diocesan to the Portuguese Constitutional Assembly. A secular priest ordained at Belém in 1810, he played an important role in the politics of the Brazilian Empire, becoming conde (1858) and marquês de Santa Cruz (1860). He was named parish priest for Cameté in 1810, and presided over the Junta Governativa Provisória of the province of Grão-Pará e Rio Negro from 1821 to 1822, and also in 1823. D. Pedro I nominated him Archbishop of Bahia in 1826; the nomination was confirmed by Pope Leo XII in 1827. A member of several learned societies, he corresponded with Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius and Johann Baptiste von Spix.

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.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 786. Sacramento Blake, VII, 156. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) pp. 485-7. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 822/68. Not in Innocência; for the author, see VII, 184. OCLC: 77921784 (John Carter Brown Library); 1050791796 (Internet resource; the JCB copy digitized). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

77. SILVA, Antonio de Moraes e. *Epitome da grammatica da lingua portugueza.* Lisbon: Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1806. 8°, contemporary sheep (rather worn and chafed, especially at outer edges and corners, but still sturdy). Dampstained and browned, rust-colored stain on pp. 11-31, tiny wormhole in outer margin of early leaves. In good condition. 165 pp. [i.e. 155, without pp. 145-54, as issued]. \$500.00

FIRST EDITION of this important Portuguese grammar by the eminent lexicographer Moraes e Silva. Another edition appeared in Rio de Janeiro, 1836. The author (1757-1824), a native of Rio de Janeiro, took his degree at Coimbra and served as secretary in the Portuguese embassies in London and Paris. His *Diccionario da lingua portugueza*, published in



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1789, is the standard Portuguese lexicon. In 1817 he refused an offer to become a member of the republican provisional government in Pernambuco.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 799; *Período colonial* p. 357. Sacramento Blake I, 268-70: without collation. Innocência I, 210. Pinto de Mattos (1970) p. 455. Ford, Whittam & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 115. Welsh 2597. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in Palha. NUC: DLC, ICN (but according to the Newberry, they own only a photocopy).

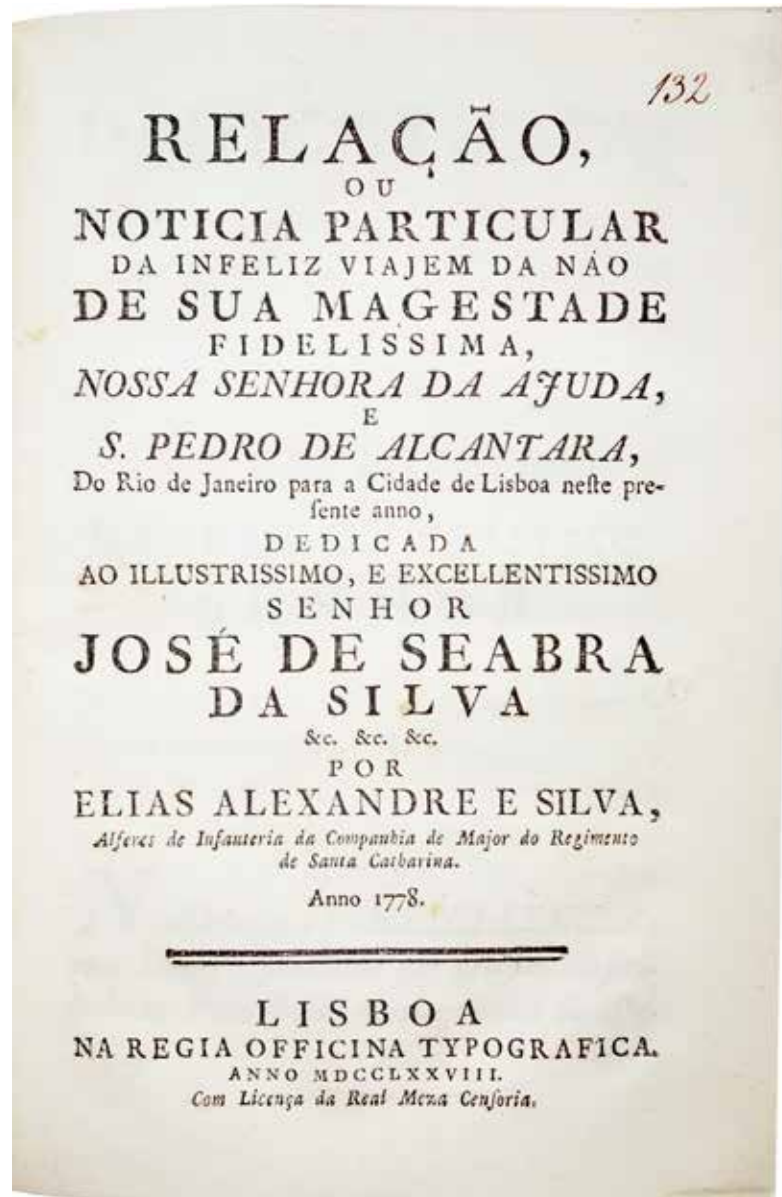
Forty-Six Days on the Atlantic without Masts or Rudder

78. SILVA, Elias Alexandre e. *Relação, ou noticia particular da infeliz viagem da não de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, Nossa Senhora da Ajuda, e S. Pedro de Alcantara, do Rio de Janeiro para a Cidade de Lisboa neste presente anno.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1778. 4^o, recent full crimson Oasis morocco, double border in gilt on covers, spine with raised bands in six compartments, gilt-lettered, inner dentelles gilt, silk pastedowns and flyleaves, all edges gilt; in a slipcase. Woodcut initial. Clean, crisp. Overall in fine condition. (3 ll.), 72 pp. \$3,800.00

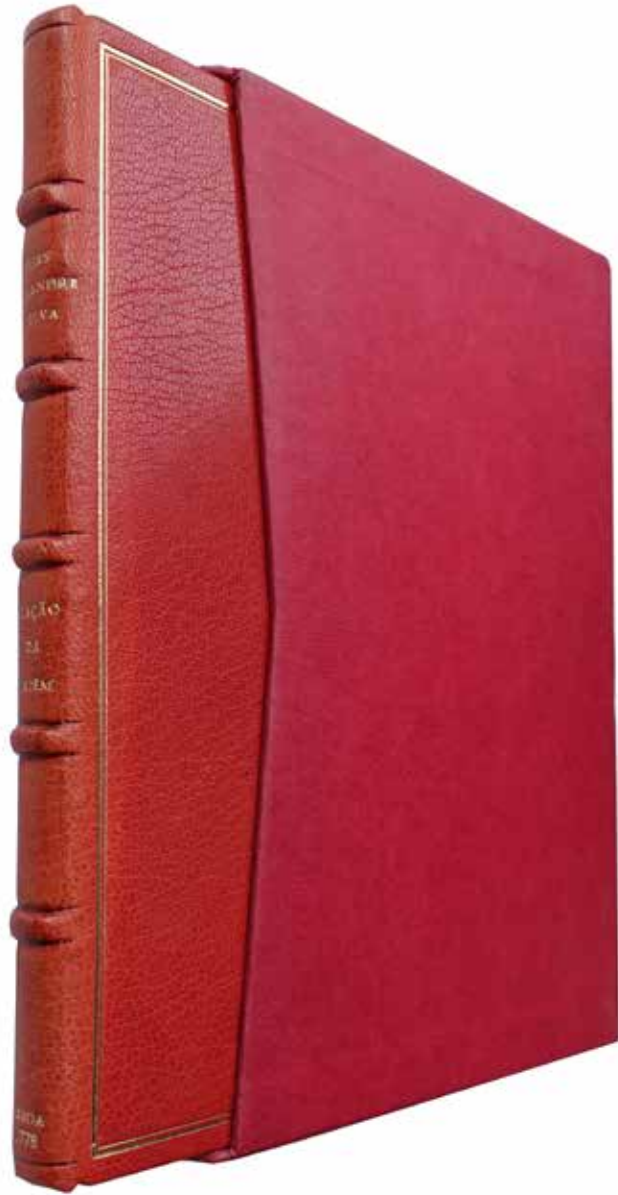
FIRST EDITION. An account of the terrible voyage Alexandre e Silva made from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon in the company of some 600 others on a single ship. The passengers included the captain-general of Mozambique, Captain-General of Goiás José de Almeida Vasconcelos, and the famous judge of the Court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

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

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 801: "interesting and rare"; *Período colonial* 357-8: "rarissima e notavel relação." Blake II, 261. Innocência II, 225. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 336. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/6. Welsh 3590. Palha 2317. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DCU-IA, MH, ICN. OCLC: 80873875 (Harvard University); 557405853 (British Library); 41629000 (New York Public Library, University of Toronto-Fisher Library); 719448368 (digitized). Porbase locates 2 copies of this edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus a single copy of the second, Lisbon 1869 (at the Biblioteca Nacional). Jisc repeats British Library.



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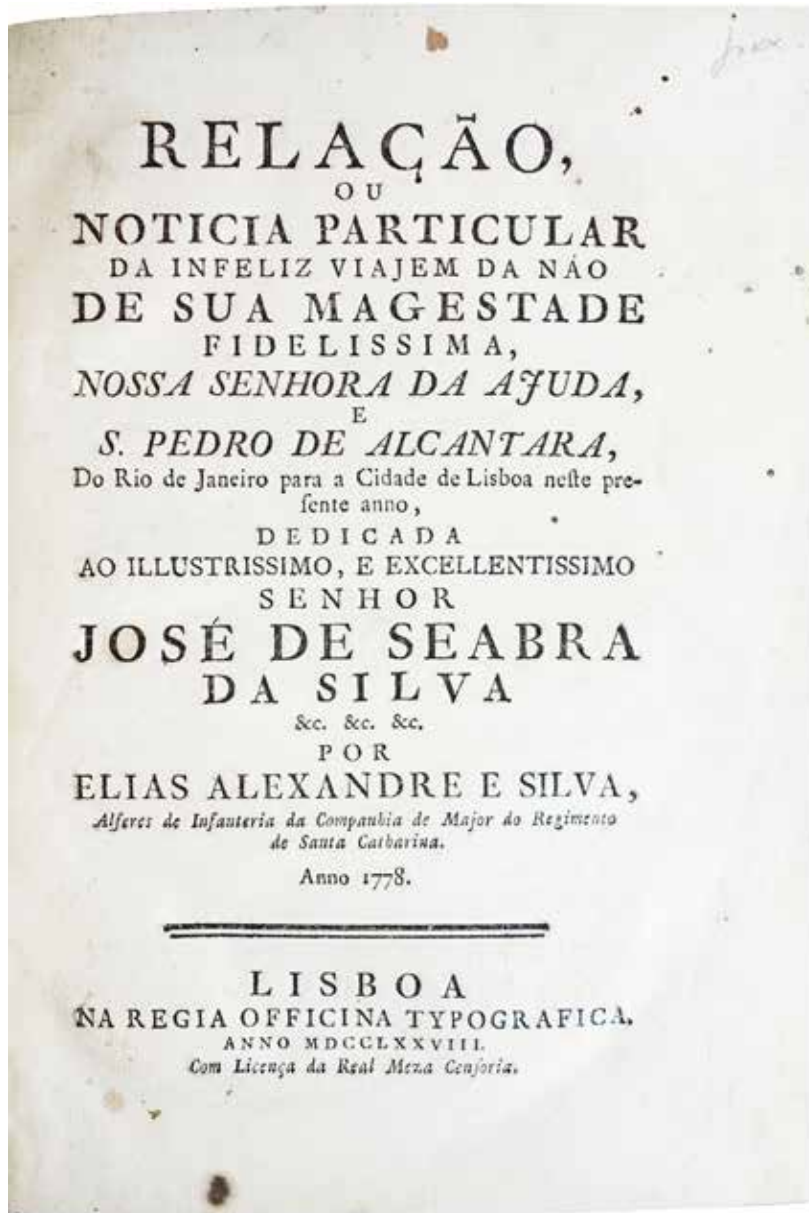
Forty-Six Days on the Atlantic without Masts or Rudder

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

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

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* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 801: "interesting and rare"; *Período colonial* 357-8: "rarissima e notavel relação." Blake II, 261. Innocência II, 225. *Imprensa Nacional* p. 336. Schäffer, *Portuguese Exploration to the West and the Formation of Brazil* 8. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 778/6. Welsh 3590. Palha 2317. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: DCU-IA, MH, ICN. OCLC: 80873875 (Harvard University); 557405853 (British Library); 41629000 (New York Public Library, University of Toronto-Fisher Library); 719448368 (digitized). Porbase locates two copies of this edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus a single copy of the second, Lisbon 1869 (at the Biblioteca Nacional). Jisc repeats British Library.



Critiques of 1813-1814 Papers on Vaccination, Elephantiasis, Fevers

80. SILVA, José Bonifacio de Andrada e. *Discurso, contendo a historia da Academia Real das Sciencias, desde 25 de junho de 1814 até 24 de Junho de 1815.* [Lisbon?: Academia Real das Sciencias?, 1815?]. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Single small round wormhole throughout, touching a few letters of text. Second small hole in final two leaves, not affecting any text. Slight soiling on first leaf, otherwise crisp and clean. In good condition. Contemporary manuscript notes on recto of final blank leaf. xxix pp., (1 blank l.). \$1,200.00

First separate edition. Andrada e Silva had published a few earlier works in the *Memorias* of the Academy and in journals beginning in 1813. Here, as Secretary of the Academy, he lists and critiques the papers submitted to the Academy in the previous year, which included works on medicine (vaccine, elephantiasis, fevers), mineralogy (with one on the mines of Brazil), astronomy, grammar and literature, and political history.

José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence," is described by Martin as the "tireless promoter of Brazil's literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil ... He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America." A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he travelled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifacio. Andrada published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro's name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocência for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

* Innocência IV, 277. Not in Sacramento Blake, who lists similar works from other years; see also IV, 344-50. Not in Lisbon, Faculdade de Medicina, *Catálogo da Coleção Portuguesa*. Not in Pires de Lima, *Catálogo da Bibliotheca da Escola Médico-Cirurgica do Porto*. Not in Borba de Moraes. Not in JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. On the author see Martin, "Literature, Music and Art of Latin America from Independence to c. 1870," *Cambridge History of Latin America* III, 804. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 696394047 (University of Iowa); 812619122 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc.

(*) DISCURSO,
CONTENDO A HISTORIA
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS,
DESDE 24 DE JUNHO DE 1714 ATÉ 24 DE JUNHO DE 1815;
POR
JOSÉ BONIFACIO DE ANDRADA E SILVA,
SECRETARIO DA MESMA ACADEMIA.

AINDA esta vez, Senhores, deverei ser o órgão da Academia, pondo ante vossos olhos sua carreira litteraria e patriotica no Estadio escabroso, mas nobre e grande, das Sciencias e das Artes, onde continúa a merecer loiros desde 24 do passado Junho até hoje. Confesso que este órgão he bem fraco, e pouco digno dos homens illustres que a compoem: se a minha voz porém sahir rouca e grosseira, como he, forcejarei ao menos, quanto em mim for, que seja singela e imparcial. Mas quem não temerá, despedido de forças e talentos como eu, comparecer perante o Tribunal implacavel, bem que justo, do Publico que me ouve, e da Posteridade que me ha de julgar a final? He certo, Senhores; e sei que se não grangea perdão, diz o nosso Sousa, se ha de que o pedir, como sempre ha. Anima-me com tudo e consola-me a só idéa, que vou ser o Annalista fiel dos esforços e tarefas de huma Corporação de Sabios, que luta denodada ha largos annos, em pró das Sciencias e honra da Nação, contra a ignorancia timida, ou desleixada, e ousarei dizer, contra o obscurantismo de algumas toupeiras, que temem, ou não podem supportar a luz; (a) de huma Corporação, que ha sido e será, graças

Tom. IV. Part. II. A, 525

(*) Lido na Assembléa Publica de 24 de Junho de 1815.

(a) O entendimento, que he nosso,

Nam no lo querem deixar.

Sa e Miranda Egl. 8.

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

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

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

This *Memoria* covers the benefits of reforestation, places in Portugal where trees could best be planted, methods of planting various types of trees, and management of forests. Andrada e Silva had been put in charge of the forests along Portugal's coast in 1802.

Andrada e Silva (1763-1838), often referred to as the "Patriarch of Brazilian Independence," is described by Martins as the "tireless promoter of Brazil's literary independence and patriarch of its relatively peaceful political independence in 1822. He was an Enlightenment figure who distinguished himself in scholarship and scientific research, whilst occupying a number of important administrative posts in Portugal and Brazil He was perhaps the most widely read and productive man of letters of the era in Latin America." A native of São Paulo, Andrada e Silva studied law at Coimbra; soon thereafter his aptitude for the natural sciences was noticed by the Duke of Lafões, who arranged his membership in the Academia Real das Sciencias. From 1790 to 1800 he travelled through Europe at government expense to learn methods currently in use in natural history and metallurgy, and on his return served as Intendente Geral das Minas. During the Peninsular War he rose quickly to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and superintendent of police in Porto. When he returned to Brazil, in 1819, he began working for Brazilian independence and was soon named royal minister and deputy to the Assembleia. Soon after, however, he was sent into European exile for seven years. When D. Pedro abdicated as emperor of Brazil, he entrusted the tutelage of his children to José Bonifácio. Andrade published a plethora of works in the early 1820s, including a few that were published under D. Pedro's name. He was a member of numerous learned societies in Europe and the Americas (see Innocência for a list), including the American Philosophical Society.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 805-6; *Período colonial* p. 31. Sacramento Blake IV, 344-50. Innocência IV, 276; XII, 261; XVI, 99. Bosch 298. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/3. Rodrigues 174: "very rare." W. Martins, *História da inteligência brasileira* II, 268: with a lengthy quote from Andrada e Silva on the benefits of large vs. small farms. NUC: ICU, MB, PPAmP, RPJCB, KU, ICN. OCLC: adds Catholic University of America, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile.

MEMORIA
 SOBRE A NECESSIDADE
 E
 UTILIDADES DO PLANTIO
 DE
 NOVOS BOSQUES EM PORTUGAL,
 PARTICULARMENTE DE PINHAES NOS AREAES DE BEIRA-
 MAR ; SEU METHODO DE SEMENTEIRA , COSTEAMEN-
 TO, E ADMINISTRAÇÃO.

P O R

JOSÉ BONIFACIO DE ANDRADA E SILVA ,
 SOCIO DAS ACADEMIAS REAES DAS SCIENCIAS DE LISBOA
 E DE STOCKOLMO , DA SOCIEDADE DOS INVESTIGADO-
 RES DA NATUREZA DE BERLIM , DA MINERALOGI-
 CA DE JENA , GEOLOGICA DE LONDRES , WER-
 NERIANA DE EDINBURGO , DAS DE HIS-
 TORIA NATURAL E PHILOMATHICA
 DE PARIS , ETC.

Nisi utile est quod facimus , stulta est gloria. Phaed.



LISBOA
 NA TYPOGRAFIA DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS.
 ANNO MDCCCXV.
 Com licença de SUA ALTEZA REAL.

Students from Coimbra University Fighting the French

82. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. *Narração das marchas e feitos do Corpo Militar Académico desde 31 de março, em que sahio de Coimbra, ate de 12 de maio, sua entrada no Porto.* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1809. 4°, recent quarter sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, black and red leather lettering pieces in second and third compartments from head, gilt letter, decorated endleaves, brown silk ribbon place marker, contemporary marbled wrappers bound in (repair to upper outer corner of rear wrapper). Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. In very good condition. 25 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

FIRST EDITION. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when French troops invaded Portugal. He enlisted with the Corpo Militar Académico and fought during the whole campaign; this work is an account of that campaign. He praises José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, who was a major and later a lieutenant colonel. After revising and expanding this work, Saraiva de Carvalho Silva published it in Rio de Janeiro in 1812 with the title *O patriotismo académico*.

Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later served in several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.

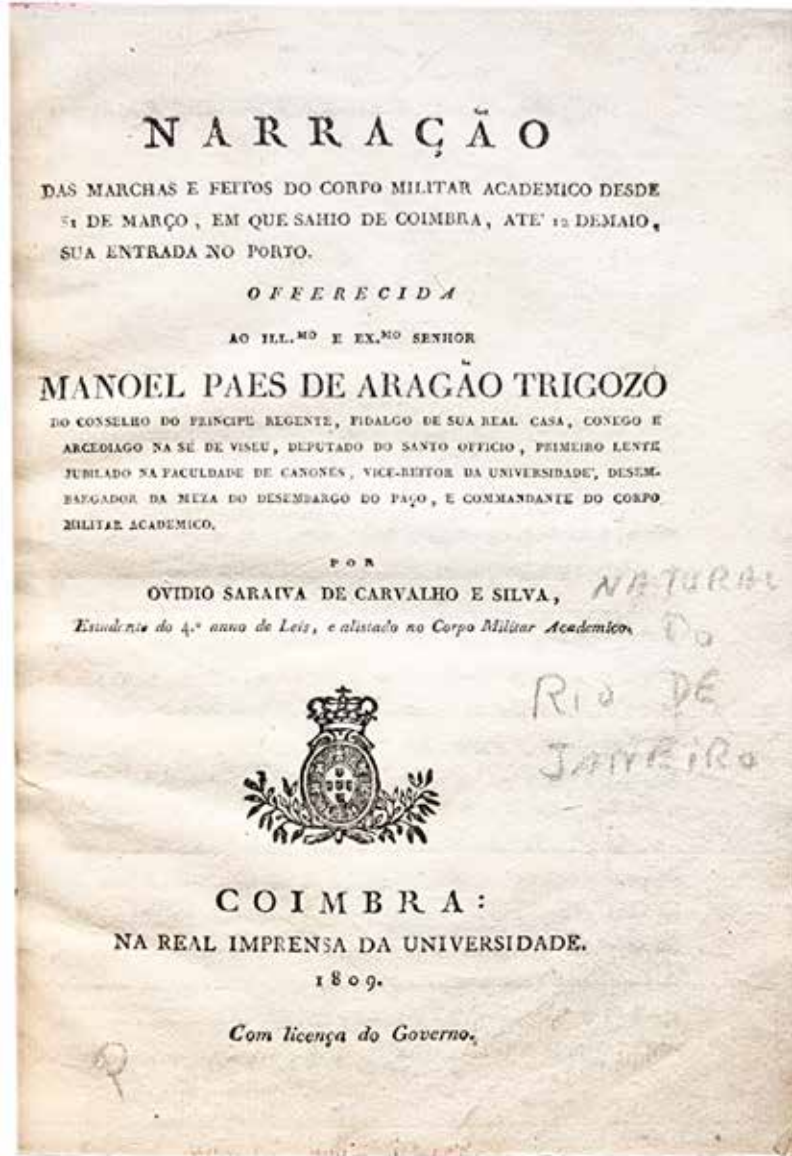
* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial* p. 371. Sacramento Blake VI, 348-9. Innocência VI, 331. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 254. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 220. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 809/21. Not in Palha, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. NUC: RPJCB. OCLC: 504767036 (British Library); 53857724 (Universidade de São Paulo); 78314341 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates four copies, three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats the British Library only.

Includes Poems in Praise of Columbus and of Feminine Heroism

83. SILVA, Ovidio Saraiva de Carvalho e. *Poemas, que ao Illustrissimo Senhor Manoel Paes de Aragão Trigozo* Coimbra: Na Real Imprensa da Universidade, 1808. 8°, contemporary blue speckled wrappers (some wear). Light browning, occasional light foxing. Uncut. Very good to fine. Old signature (scored) on title-page. Contemporary printed label of the Lisbon bookseller Francisco Baptista Oliveira de Mesquita pasted on front free endleaf verso. 216 pp. \$800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this collection of 65 sonnets, 18 odes, 20 longer poems in various meters, and a few epigrams. It includes an "Ode a Cristovão Colombo" (pp. 76-9) and a poem entitled "O heroísmo feminino" (pp. 131-5). Pages 209-16 contain a list of subscribers. The author, a native of Parnahyba, Piauí, was studying law at Coimbra when the French invaded Portugal. He enlisted in the Corpo Militar Académico and fought throughout the war. Saraiva de Carvalho e Silva later held several government posts in Brazil. He died in Pirahy in 1852.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 811; *Período colonial*, p. 371. Innocência VI, 330; XVII, 133. Blake VI, 348. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular*



III, 254. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 808/35. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites other works by the author. Not in Bosch, Palha or Rodrigues. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal or Avila-Perez. NUC:DLC-P4, InU, RPJCB. OCLC: 15285722 (Houghton Library, Library of Congress, University of Toronto at Downsview, Indiana University, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, University of California Los Angeles, Stanford University Library, Biblioteca do Senado Federal-Brasilia; there is also a microform at European Register of Microform and Digital Masters); 256717674 (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg); 504767054 (British Library). Porbase locates only one hard copy, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (lacking pp. 209-16, the list of subscribers), as well as two microfilm copies in the same institution. Not located in Jisc.

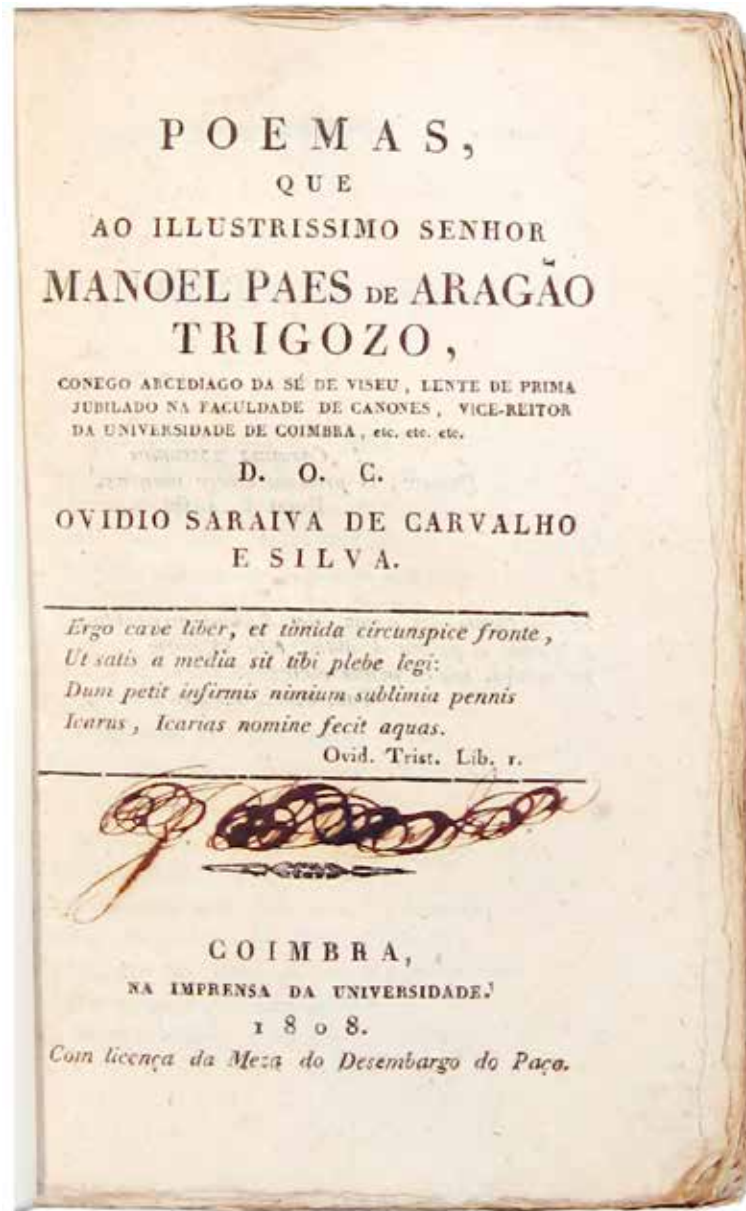
*Epic Poem on the Peninsular War
In a Pristine Contemporary Green Morocco Binding*

84. SILVA, Thomaz Antonio dos Santos e. *Braziliada, ou Portugal immune, e salvo: poema epico em doze cantos.* Lisbon: Na Impressão Regia, 1815. 8°, contemporary green straight-grained morocco (very slight wear), gilt border on covers, flat spine gilt in five compartments, crimson morocco lettering piece, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, all text block edges gilt, silk ribbon place marker. Folding engraved portrait of the author. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title-page. Crisp and clean: **in superb condition.** Frontispiece portrait, 388 pp. [i.e., 384, with pp. 289-292 omitted in numbering], (1 l. errata, 8 ll.). \$6,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this ambitious epic poem in twelve cantos on the events precipitating the Peninsular War and the flight of the Portuguese court to Brazil in 1807. Appended are a lengthy commendatory poem by the prolific poet, dramatist, and literary biographer José Maria da Costa e Silva (1788-1854) and a list of over 300 subscribers to the work.

Thomaz António Santos e Silva (1751-1816) was born in Setúbal and studied medicine at the Universidade de Coimbra. The death of his patron, however, initiated a life of privation and tragedy. After eking out a living as a pharmacist, he moved to Lisbon in 1781 and began new careers as an instructor in French and English and a writer and translator for the theater. In 1790 he joined the newly formed Academia das Belas Letras, also known as the Nova Arcádia. The onset of complete blindness in 1796 halted his literary activities for nearly a decade until, with the aid of his doctors, he began composing poetry again. In his final years Santos e Silva published much verse on the Peninsular War, of which the *Braziliada* was his crowning achievement.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 812 (without mention of the errata leaf). Sacramento Blake VII, 281. Innocência VII, 329. Ayres Magalhães de Sepúlveda, *Dicionário bibliográfico da Guerra Peninsular* III, 249: calling for only 378 pp. Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, p. 220. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 815/18. Palha 907. Rodrigues 2198. Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 187. Ford, Whitem, & Raphael, *Tentative Bibliography of Brazilian Belles-Lettres* p. 152. See *Grande enciclopédia* XXVII, 390-1 and



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Sacramento Blake VII, 281: this work not listed; claiming the author was Brazilian. Not in Bosch or *Ticknor Catalogue*. NUC: DLC, CU, OCL, RPJCB, MH, DCU-IA. OCLC: 834150 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library, Library of Congress, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, University of Toronto at Downsview, University of Kentucky Libraries, University of Texas Libraries, University of New Mexico, Brigham Young University, University of California-Berkeley, University of California-Northern Regional Library Facility, British Library, Universidade de São Paulo); 316591054 (National Library of Scotland, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; at least one of these appears to be an online resource); 6926358 (Cleveland Public Library, Indiana University, Newberry Library); 67004004 (Universiteit van Amsterdam-Centrale Bibliotheek); 433664309 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 221739510 (La Trobe University); 458948416 (Bibliothèque Nationale de France). Porbase locates three copies, two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Jisc repeats the British Library and National Library of Scotland only.

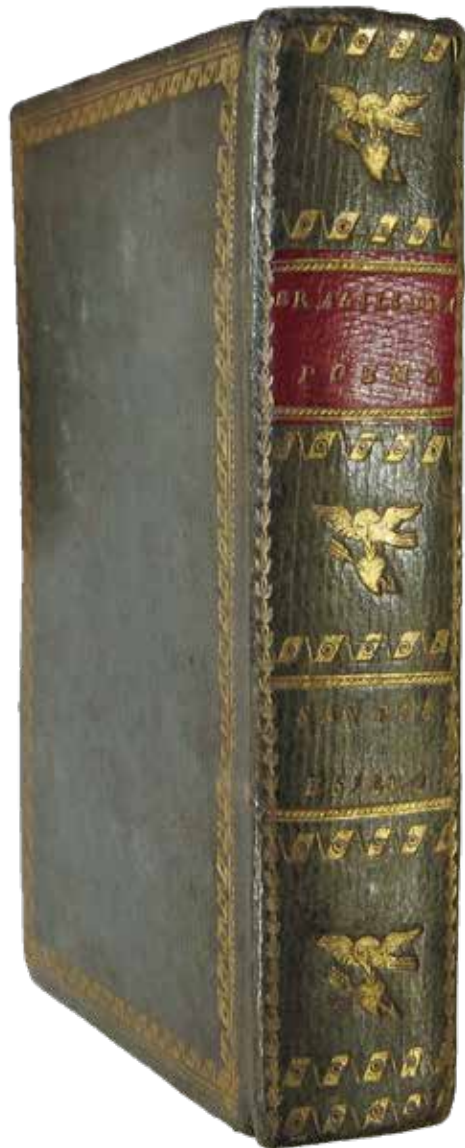
With Poems about Bahia by a Native of Bahia

85. SOLPOSTO, José Cortez. *Flores celestes colhidas entre os espinhos da sagrada coroa da augusta, veneravel, e soberana cabeça do divino, e immortal rei dos seculos, Jesu Christo ... tecidas em cinco ramalhetes* Lisbon: Na Of. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1807. 8°, contemporary speckled calf (considerable wear but sound). Some scattered light soiling and stains; very slight marginal worming to a few leaves, without loss. In good to very good condition. 243 pp. \$3,000.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare work by a native of Bahia and with poems about Bahia. On pp. 179-85 are several poems on a convent in Bahia that was destroyed by fire in 1788: "Ao Sagrado Templo da Veneravel Esclarecida Ordem Terceira de Nossa Senhora do Monte do Carmo da Cidade da Bahia, deplorado pelo incendio de sexta feira Santa, depois da meia noite antecedente, a 21 de março de 1788." Although the title-page states that the work is divided into five *ramalhetes*, the work begins (as Rodrigues points out) with the second. No bibliographer records any edition other than this, that might have included all five *ramalhetes*.

Nothing is known of the author except that he was a native of Bahia. Borba de Moraes notes that an 1812 advertisement by the Bahia printer Silva Serva mentions another work by Cortez Solposto, *Affectos do amor divino de hum peccador convertido a Jesus*. No bibliography cites that work, and it is not in Berbert de Castro's comprehensive bibliography of Silva Serva's publications.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 819; *Período colonial* p. 373. Innocência IV, 298. Sacramento Blake IV, 393. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 807/5. Rodrigues 2268: "rarissimo." Not in Bosch. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 55276992 (Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 83175303 (John Carter Brown Library); 53849925 (Universidade de São Paulo). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one of which is described as lacking the title page and with leaves "perfuradas". Not located in Jisc.



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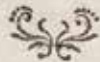
FLORES CELESTES
COLHIDAS ENTRE OS ESPINHOS

DA
SAGRADA COROA

DA
AUGUSTA, VENERAVEL,
E SOBERANA CABEÇA
DO DIVINO.
E IMMORTAL REI DOS SECULOS,
JESU CHRISTO,
DEOS E HOMEM VERDADEIRO.

Tecidas em cinco ramalhetes em honra, e louvor
das cinco preciosissimas chagas de Nosso
adoravel e amoroso Redemptor e
Salvador,

POR
JOSÉ CORTEZ SOLPOSTO,
BAHIENSE.



LISBOA. M. DCCC. VII.

NA OF. DE SIMÃO THADDEO FERREIRA

Com licença, da Mesa do Desembargo do Paço.

Lovely Arco do Cego Imprint

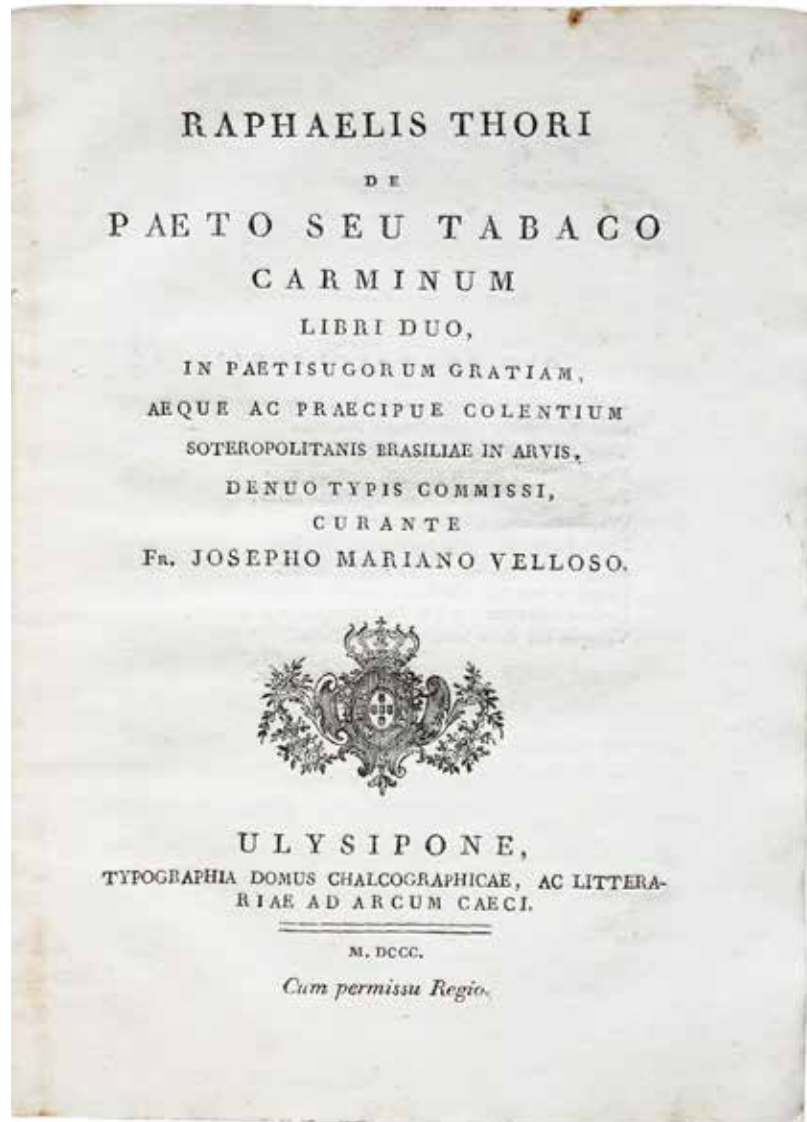
86. THORIO, Raphael. *Raphaelis Thori de paeto seu tabaco carminum libri duo, in paetisugorum gratiam, aequae ac praecipue colentium soteropolitanis Brasiliae in arvis, denuo typis commissi, curatne Fr. Josepho Mariano Velloso.* Lisbon: Typographia Domus Chalcographicae, ac Litterariae ad Arcum Caeci, 1800. 4°, contemporary marbled wrappers (spine worn; two small holes in front wrapper). Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. A few small, light waterstains. Overall in very good condition. Small circular paper ticket with number "364" tipped on to outer upper corner of front free endleaf recto. Finely engraved title-page, (4 ll.), 1-46, 57-58 pp. [pp.47-56 skipped in numbering; collation by signatures and catchwords is correct], 4 finely engraved plates. \$800.00

Nicely printed Arco do Cego Press edition of this famous poem in praise of tobacco, first published as *Hymnus tabaci*, Leyden 1625. Thorius (d. 1625) was born in France and received his medical training in Holland and England, where he later practiced. The *Hymnus tabaci* was written prior to 1610 and circulated widely in manuscript before its first publication. This edition omits some of the prefatory and concluding matter, as well as the "Ejusdem Hyems," but adds the poem "Threnodia nicotianae" from Johann Neander's *Tabacologia* (Leyden, 1622).

Borba de Moraes writes, "This poem was already well known in the seventeenth century. The Elzevir edition of Leyden 1628 is famous. It bears an engraved allegoric frontispiece which was copied for this 1800 edition by Romão Eloy, the renowned Portuguese engraver employed at the 'Oficina do Arco do Cego' who later moved to Brazil to work at the Imprensa Regia. His signature is at the foot of the plate. The plate of the tobacco plant is numbered 'Est. 7'. Velloso made use of the plates that had already belonged to the 'Oficina', and which had been utilized earlier in the *Fazendeiro do Brasil*. There are three other plates at the end illustrating the notes to the poem. The first of these three represents three pipes, and is signed 'Santos. No Arco do Cego.' The same engraver signs the third plate representing a 'nargileg' or water pipe. The second of these plates, representing details of the water pipe, is signed 'Correa Vieira. No Arco do Cego.' It should be noted that the poem's sub-title is: 'in paetisugorum gratiam, aequae ac praecipue colentium soteropolitanis Brasiliae in arvis'

This text was published at the Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Literaria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. The director of the press was Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Velloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. In 1801 the Arco do Cego press was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, later known as the Imprensa Regia and then the Imprensa Nacional.

* Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *A Casa Literária do Arco do Cego* 76. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 862: "one of the most beautiful books printed by Velloso and [it] is rare."; *Período colonial*, p. 403. Arents II, 157-d. JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 800/11. NUC: KyU, MH (calling for 58 pp. and no plates). OCLC: 254552351 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 10396334 (Harvard University, University of Virginia, Duke University Library, University of Kentucky Libraries); 503965368 (British Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc repeats British Library only.



Item 86



Item 86

*Preached at the Igreja dos Irmãos Terceiros de S. Domingos da Bahia
By a Native of Bahia*

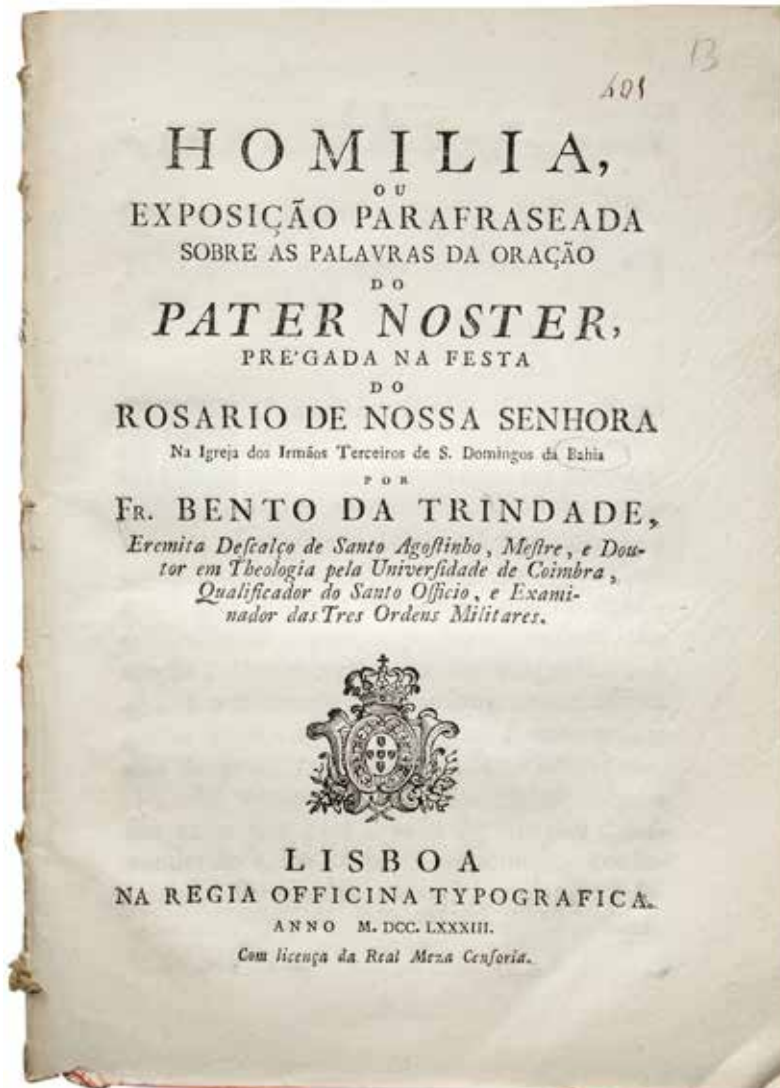
87. TRINDADE, Bento da, O.S.A. *Homilia, ou exposição parafraseada sobre as palavras da oração do Pater Noster, prégada na Festa do Rosario de Nossa Senhora na Igreja dos Irmãos Terceiros de S. Domingos da Bahia por Fr. Bento da Trindade, Eremita Descalço de Santo Agostinho, Mestre, e Doutor em Theologia pela Universidade de Coimbra, Qualificador do Santo Officio, e Examinador das Tres Ordens Militares.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1783. 4^o, disbound; all text block edges rouged for an early binding. Small woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Typographical headpiece and woodcut initial on p. [3]. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. Old ink manuscript foliation ("401-411") on upper inner corner of each leaf recto. 22 pp. a-b⁴, c⁴ [-C4, a blank].

\$700.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION. The text was included in volume I (of 4?) of the author's *Orações sagradas* ... Lisbon: Na Offic. de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1797, and in volume I of the his six-volume *Orações sagradas* ... Lisbon: J.F.M. de Campos, 1817 (reprinted Tipografia Rollandiana, 1841).

Frey Bento da Trindade (1868-1817 or later), a native of Bahia, where this sermon was preached, traveled to Portugal at an early age and entered the Augustinian order. He matriculated at Coimbra University, earning a doctorate in theology. Returning to Brazil, he held various important ecclesiastical posts, including vigário do Hospício de Nossa Senhor da Palma da Bahia, examinador das três Ordens Militares, examinador sinodal das dioceses da Bahia e de Pernambuco, professor de Teologia no seminário episcopal de Nossa Senhora da Graça na Cidade de Olinda, and qualificador do Santo Ofício. This is one of two of his earliest published works.

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 868; not in *Período colonial*. Sacramento Blake I, 403: without collation. Innocência, VIII, 378; for the author, see also I, 355. Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010) p. 557. *Imprensa Nacional* 309. Not in JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books*. Not in J.C. Rodrigues. OCLC: 504574727 (British Library); 1102811271 (Internet resource; British Library copy digitized). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (at least one of which appears to be a different sermon with a similar title). Jisc repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, but should have also located the copy at British Library.



By a Native of Colonia do Sacramento

88. VASCONCELLOS, Manoel de Macedo Pereira de. *Elogio funebre, que nas exequias consagradas pelos Irmãos da Irmandade do Santissimo Sacramento da Freguezia da Pena a memoria do pio, e eccellente fidalgo Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, seu juiz perpetuo, recitou no dia 24 de Julho de 1771* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1771. 4°, contemporary wrappers marbled blue, red, and yellow (minor wear; small piece missing from upper outer front corner, ca. 1.5 x 1.5 x 2.5 cm.). Small woodcut vignette on title page. Overall in very good condition. (3 ll.), 17 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY separate EDITION of this funeral oration in honor of Fernão Martins Freire de Andrada e Castro, Morgado de Ribeira do Sado e do Bom Despacho. It is dedicated to his son, Bernardim Freire de Andrade e Castro (1759-1809), who rose to the rank of general in the Portuguese army and was killed by a mob in Braga during the Peninsular War.

Manoel de Macedo Pereira de Vasconcellos (1726-1790) was born at Colonia de Sacramento. Well known as a bohemian poet and important personality of the "Arcadia Lusitana", he was also a famous preacher, whose sermons were collected in three volumes of *Obras sacras*, Lisbon 1785-1788. The king, D. José, was his friend, and is supposed to have remarked that Father Macedo was very ugly, but when he preached he appeared "bonito". Macedo is said to have died in extreme poverty.

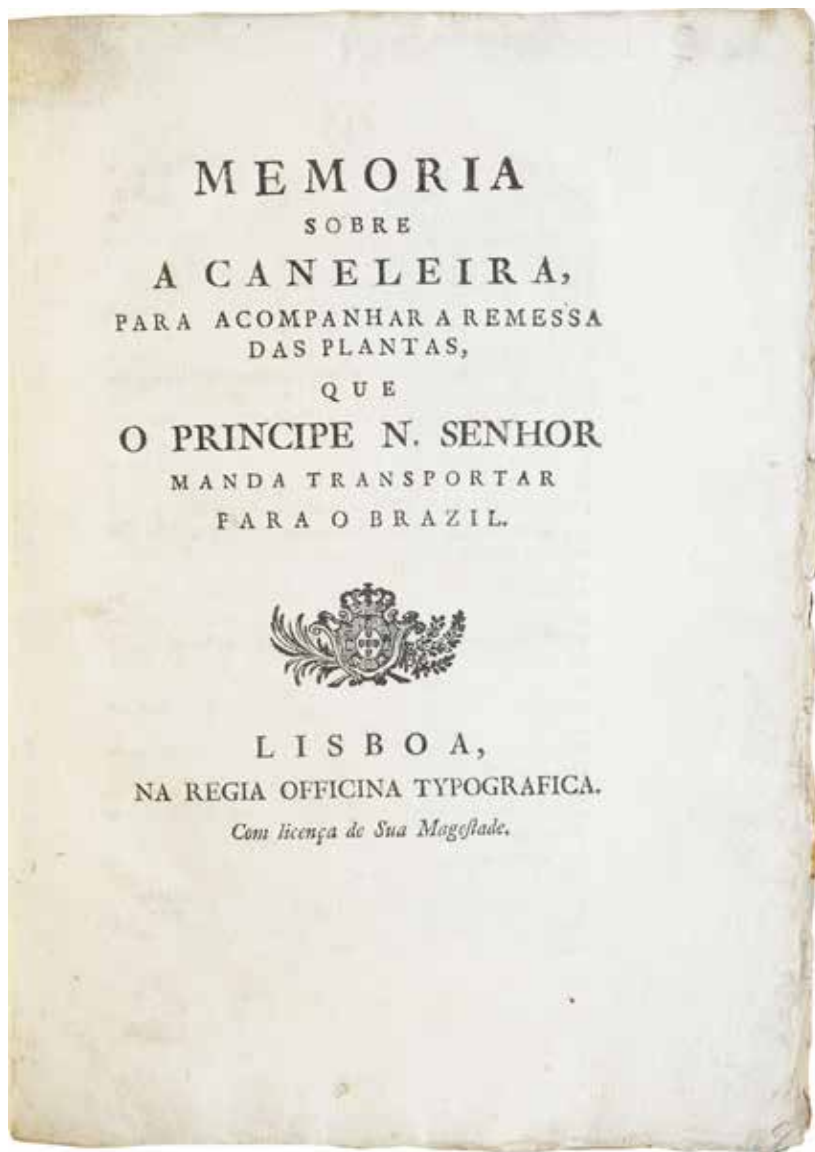
* Borba de Moraes (1983), II, 887; *Período colonial*, p. 389. Innocência VI, 43. Sacramento Blake VI, 152. JCB, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 771 / 3. See Teófilo Braga, *A Arcadia Lusitana*, p. 222, *et passim*. OCLC: 81223780 (John Carter Brown Library). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc.

How to Grow Cinnamon Trees

89. [VELOSO, José Mariano da Conceição, possible author]. *Memoria sobre a caneleira para acompanhar a remessa das plantas, que o Principe N. Senhor manda transportar para o Brazil.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, (1797 or 1798). 4°, bound in large-8°-size late nineteenth-century gilt- and black-stamped cloth with monogram "KG" in center. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Uncut. Slight soiling on title page; small wormhole in lower margin of title page (repaired) and next three leaves, not affecting text. In very good condition. 11 pp. \$1,400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work on the cinnamon tree, written to accompany a consignment of them that D. João was having shipped to Brazil. The author relates the history of growing cinnamon, pepper, ginger and other spices and drugs in Brazil, citing Duarte Ribeiro de Macedo and P. António Vieira, among others. He then expounds more practical matters: uses for different parts of the cinnamon plant, type of soil and terrain necessary to grow it, etc.

Rodrigues attributes the work to Fr. José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist who published many other brief works on agricultural subjects, as well as the lengthy *Florae fluminenses*, 1790, an exhaustive



study of Brazilian vegetation. Borba de Moraes and Innocência, however, do not list this among Veloso's works.

The *Memoria* probably dates after 1792, when D. João effectively replaced his mother D. Maria I, but before 1799, when he was officially named Prince Regent. The imprint, "com licença da Sua Magestade," suggests a date of 1797 or 1798: the *Imprensa Nacional Catalogue* cites this imprint as used only during those years (pp. 458-66).

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 555. Not in Innocência; on Veloso, see V, 56 and XIII, 121. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books*, 801/3 (we think dated erroneously). Rodrigues 2481. Not in *Imprensa Nacional*. Not in Bosch. NUC: DLC, InU, DCU-IA (giving a tentative date of 1780). Porbase locates one copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical.

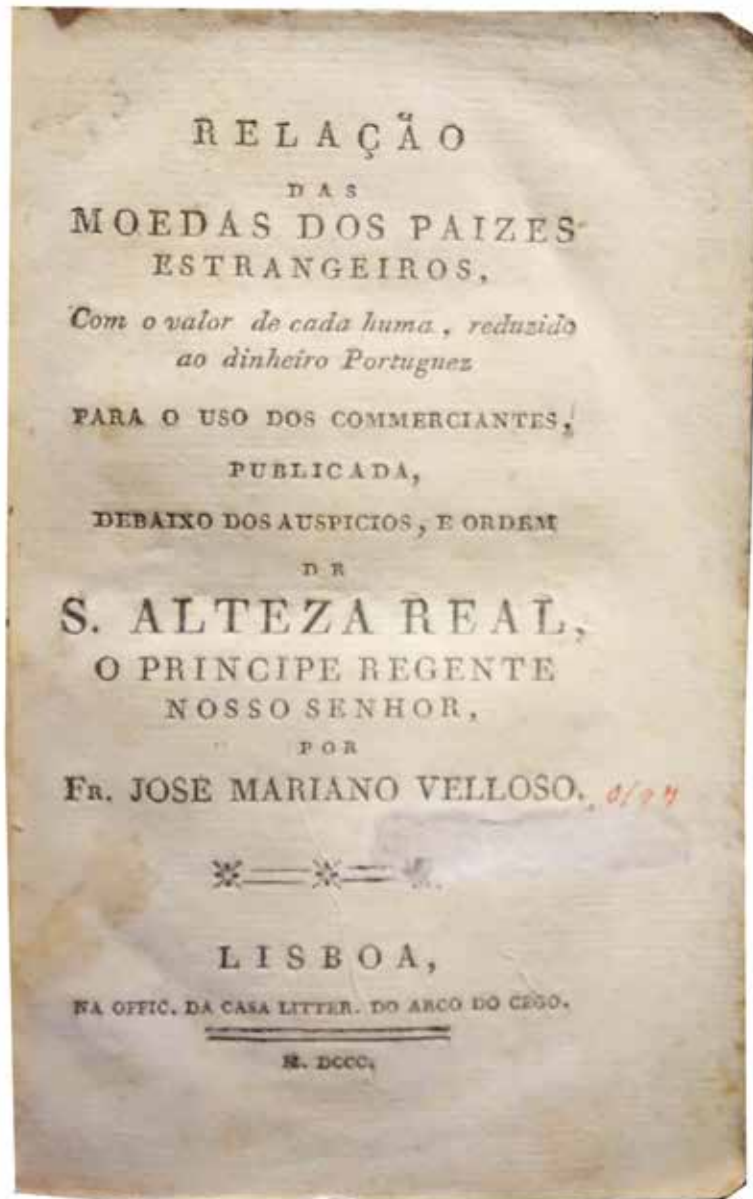
Pocket Currency Handbook, Including Angola, Moçambique, Goa, Bombay, Bengal, Persia, China, Japan and Brazil

*90. VELOSO, José Mariano da Conceição. *Relação das moedas dos paizes estrangeiros, com o valor de cada una, reduzido ao dinheiro portuguez para o uso dos commerciantes* Lisbon: Na Offic. da Casa Litter. do Arco do Cego, 1800. 8°, contemporary patterned wrappers (head and foot of spine defective). Typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpieces. Inscription erased from title page, with slightly affecting a type ornament. In good condition overall. Tiny "0/07" in later red ink above scored inscription on title page. (2 ll.), xv, 103, (1) pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The *Relação* covers most of Europe, Turkey, Tunis and Algeria (pp.1-76), as well as Angola, Moçambique, Goa, Bombay, Bengal, Persia, China, Japan and Brazil (pp. 77-99). A long introduction (pp. i-xv) discusses the currency of Portugal and general problems of valuing foreign currencies.

The Arco do Cego press (officially the Tipografia Chalcografica, Tipoplastica e Litteraria, located in Lisbon at the Arco do Cego), was established in 1800 at the insistence of D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Minister of State, who realized the need to spread information on new techniques in the arts, industry and agriculture in Portugal and Brazil. He proposed to do this by publishing both original works and Portuguese translations of recent foreign works on those subjects. The director of the press (and author of the *Relação*) was José Mariano da Conceição Veloso (1742?-1811), a native of Minas Geraes and a noted botanist; he was assisted by many young Brazilians living in Lisbon. The Arco do Cego was well equipped, with its own foundry for making type, its own presses and its own designers and engravers, two of whom—Romão Eloy and Ferreira Souto—later introduced the art of engraving to Brazil. The press produced a relatively large number of works, but in 1801 it was incorporated into the Regia Oficina Typografica, also known as the Imprensa Regia and later as the Imprensa Nacional.

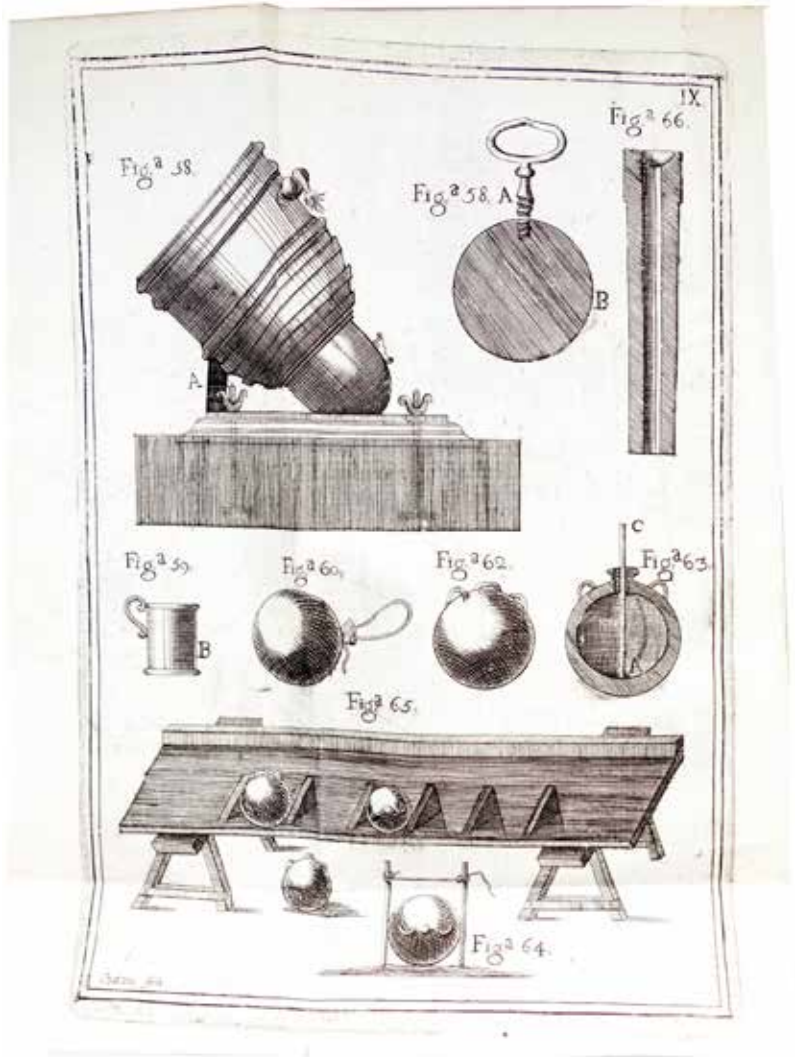
* Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, *A Casa Literária do Arco do Cego* 83. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 898; *Período colonial* p. 404. Sacramento Blake V, 68. Innocência V, 54-8, 452; XIII, 122. Goldsmiths'-Kress 18031.16. Kress B4307: a mutilated copy. *JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 800/12. Not in Rodrigues. NUC: InU, MH. OCLC: 504755116 (Indiana University, British Library); 55933594 (John Carter Brown Library, Universidade de São Paulo, Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian); 1026185060 (Baker Library-Harvard Business School). Porbase locates two copies only, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Jisc locates a copy at Sheffield University, and repeats British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, plus numerous digital and microform copies.



Item 90



Item 1



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Item 84

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