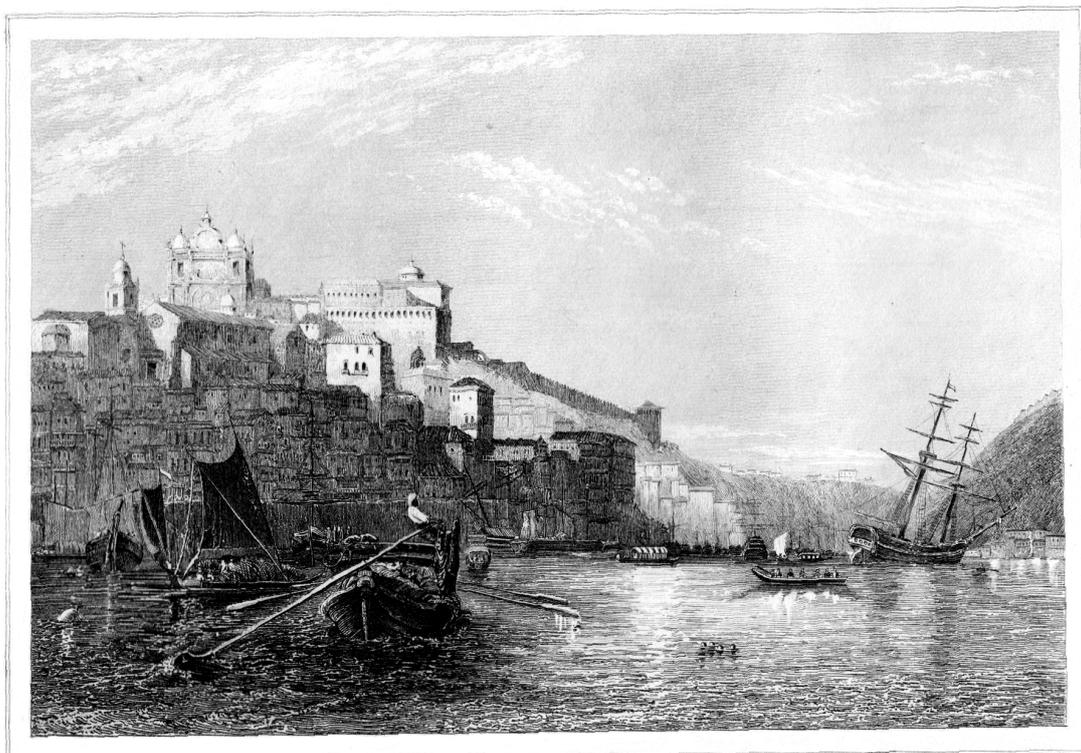


BOOKS ON
PORTUGUESE HISTORY



L'antique de Porto.

No. 50 Denis

JUDITH HODGSON

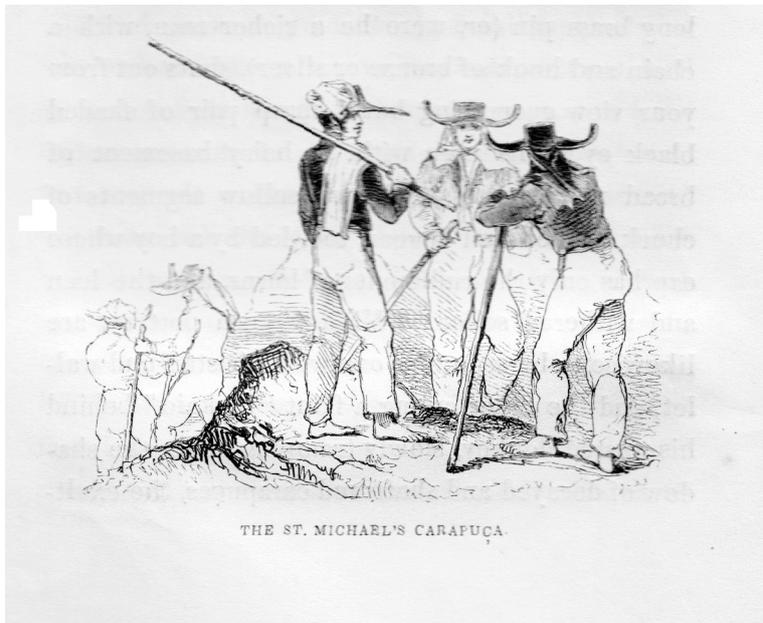
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No. 21 Buller

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PORTUGUESE HISTORY

1. **ALMEIDA, Jeronymo Fernandes Morgado Couceiro de: Tratado orfanologico e prático**, firmado com as disposições das leis patrias . . Segunda impressão. 12mo. xvi, 159 pp. Contemporary calf. Lisbon, João Rodrigues Neves, 1804. £ 150.

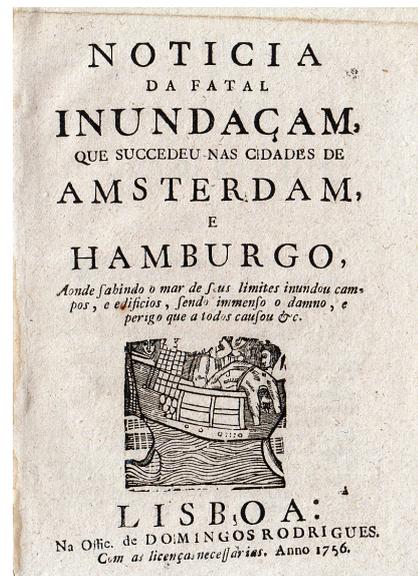
Innocência III, 265 lists only the first edition of 1794 & the 3rd of 1820. WorldCat lists 3rd impression of 1820. Not in COPAC.

The work summarizes the legislation governing the rights and obligations of orphans, the laws reproduced dating back to 3 June 1452, 26 Nov. 1538, 9 March 1539, and 25 Dec. 1686. The author states in the prologue that since he had entered his profession knowing nothing of the subject, the work is intended as guidance for those responsible for orphans. From the library of the Condes de Bomfim. *Faint staining in upper margins.*

2. [Amsterdam & Hamburg.] **Noticia da fatal inundação**, que succedeu nas cidades de Amsterdam, e Hamburgo, Aonde sahindo o mar de seus limites inundou campos, e edificios, sendo immenso o damno, e perigo que a todos causou &c. 8vo. 7 pp. With vignette on title p. Wrappers. Lisbon, Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. £ 60.

Not in Innocência or COPAC.

An account of severe flooding in Amsterdam and Hamburg. The decade of the 1750s produced a number of unusual phenomena in Europe, including the catastrophic earthquake in Lisbon of 1755.

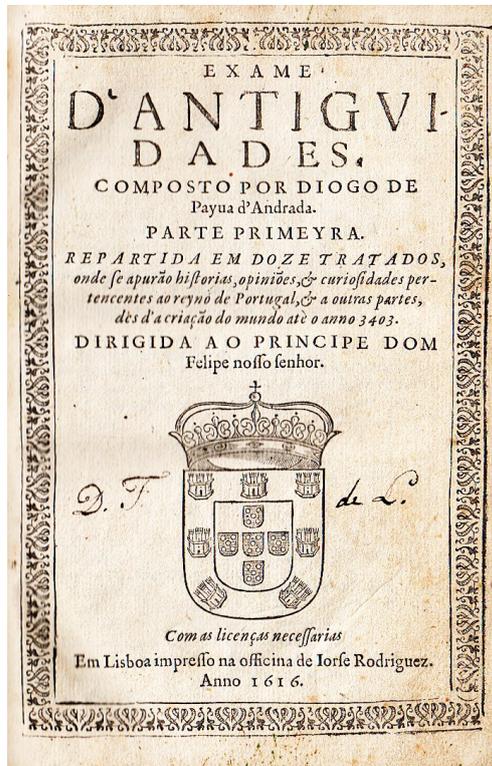


3. [American War of Independence.] Dom José . . Que sendo ultimamente informado de que as Colonias da America Ingleza por hum Acto emanado do Congresso . . não só se declaráram inteiramente apartadas da sujeição á Coroa da Grão Bretanha; mas ficavam já formando Leis estabelecidas na sua propria, e particular Authoridade, para resistirem á legitima de ElRey Britanico . . . (Dated 5 July 1776.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon, n.pr., 1776.) £ 90.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 789.

"In pursuit of his policy of unbridled regalism, Pombal had induced King Joseph to sign a decree in July 1776, closing all Portuguese ports to North American ships and ordering them to be treated as pirates . . . The Queen's (Da. Maria I) government was more sensible, and while rejecting Benjamin Franklin's letter of 16 July 1777, asking for the cancellation of this decree, it contrived to maintain a profitable neutrality in practice until according formal recognition to the U.S.A. in February 1783" (C.R. Boxer, *The Portuguese Seaborne Empire 1415-1825*, p. 196). But Pombal had overlooked the fact that each year ships arrived in Lisbon carrying cod from Newfoundland, rice from Carolina and wheat from Philadelphia for Portuguese consumption (see Veríssimo Serrão, *História de Portugal*, VI, p. 304). Such American ships as might enter Portuguese ports would be inspected before leaving to ensure they carried no arms or ammunition.

4. **ANDRADA, Diogo de Paiva de: Exame d'Antiguidades . . .** Parte primeyra. Repartida em doze tratados, onde se apurão historias, opiniões, & curiosidades pertencentes ao reyno de Portugal, & a outras partes, desd'a criação do mundo até o anno 3403. Small 4to. (4), 123 ff. With vignette of royal arms on title page. Contemporary calf (lower corner of back corner worn). Lisbon, Officina de Jorse (sic) Rodriguez, 1616. £ 750.



Innocêncio II, 169, "raro." Azevedo-Samodães 2333. Ameal 1707. Arouca, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no séc. XVII*, I, A 350. Palha 2742, "ouvrage rare." Pinto de Mattos 440. Goldsmith P-38. Welsh 5411.

All published of this classic work on the fabled history of Portugal. The book prompted a famous literary controversy, as the author disproved arguments about the highly contentious legendary origins of Portugal advanced in Bernardo de Brito's *Monarchia Lusitana*. Innocêncio asserts that his motive was jealousy as Bernardo de Brito had been appointed chief chronicler, a post coveted by Paiva de Andrade. Azevedo-Samodães comments on the book's rarity and the excellence and clarity of its printing. *Some near contemporary marginalia, ownership ticket & name on front free endpaper, initials on title p., tear repaired in f. 5 not affecting text.*

5. **ANDRADE, José Ignacio: Memoria dos feitos macaenses contra os piratas da China: e da entrada violenta dos inglezes na cidade de Macáo.** 2nd edition. 8vo. 161, (2) pp. With vignette on title p. Wrappers. Lisbon, Typografia Lisbonense, 1835. £ 380.

Cordier (China) III, 1900. Innocêncio IV, 370. Welsh 4578. Pinto de Mattos 25 (gives date as 1853).

Fearing possible attacks by the French on Macao, Lord Minto, governor of Bengal, ordered Admiral Drury to proceed there in September 1808 to ensure that the city could be properly defended. But the Chinese declined such protection, maintaining that they could defend their own coasts, and the Portuguese governor resisted interference. The author led a seafaring life from an early age and made several voyages to India and China, undertaking his last one in 1835. The work first appeared in 1824; this is the enlarged second edition. Part II, *Invasão das tropas inglezas em Macão e sua retirada* occupies pp. 89-161. *Small library stamp deleted in lower margin of title p. Faint damp staining in upper margin of preliminary ff.*

6. **[Army.] Alvará . . sobre a informação dos Casos, em que alguns Soldados das Tropas Regulares, com prevaricação das suas obrigações, e com attentados injuriosos á honra dos seus respectivos Regimentos, tem tomado as liberdades; de se fazerem transgressores das Leis, que defendem os Contrabandos, e os descaminhos dos Direitos Reaes, e Imposições públicas; e de pertenderem sustentar os referidos attentados; associando-se nas uniões, que julgáram bastantes; ou para incutirem medos aos Officiaes de Justiça, e Fazenda, que os quizessem impedir: ou para lhes fazerem resistencias no caso, em que passassem a exercitar os seus Officios: He servido fazer cessar as sobreditas prevaricações, e attentados com as providencias, e com as penas contra elles estabelecidas . . .** (Dated 14 February 1772.) Folio. 6 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1772). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 642. Not in WorldCat.

The decree forbade soldiers from supplementing their meagre wages by selling army supplies, carrying out armed raids and engaging in smuggling. Military service in Portugal was unpopular, the soldiers badly paid, if at all, and many recruits were forcibly impressed gaol-birds and vagabonds (Boxer, *Portuguese Seaborne Empire*, p. 312).

7. [Army.] Sou servida Ordenar que todos os Regimentos de Artilheria do Meu Exercito, e Marinha, se augmentem ao número de mil e duzentas praças cada hum; que os Regimentos da Minha Real Armada se constituam no mesmo pé que os da Artilheria ; e que o Regimento de Infantaria de Lippe se complete na mesma proporção: E outro fim Sou servida Determinar que todos os mais Regimentos de Infantaria do Meu Exercito se augmentem, até nova Ordem, ao número de novecentas e trinta e oito praças, tudo em conformidade dos Planos, que baixaráo com este . . . (Dated 1 August 1796.) Folio. (5) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1796). *together with:-*

Sou servido Determinar que todas as Companhias dos Regimentos de Infantaria, e Artilheria do Meu Exercito, e Marinha, tenham Capitães proprios que as commandem; e que os Coroneis, Tenentes Coroneis, e Majores fiquem despensados da Administração das mesmas Companhias, que até aqui lhes pertencêram, a fim de poderem vigiar com mais desembaraço na economia, e disciplina de todo o Corpo . . . (Dated 1 August 1796.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1796). *and:-*

Sou servida Ordenar que nos Regimentos de Infantaria do Meu Exercito não haja para o futuro mais do que dois Porta-Bandeiras, anexos á primeira, e segunda Companhia de Fuzileiros, os quaes seraõ sempre tirados da classe dos Cadetes, e gozarão das honras, que como taes lhes competem; e acontecento achar-se algum delles, ou ambos impedidos, em tal caso o Chêfe do Regimento nomeará dois Cadetes para supprir as suas vezes, e para os substituir nos seus impedimentos . . . (Dated 1 August 1796.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1796). *and:-*

Parecendo muito conveniente ao Meu Real Serviço que no Meu Exercito se creasse huma Legião de Tropas Ligeiras debaixo de hum Plano fixo, e permanente . . . (Dated 7 August 1796.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1796). £ 170.

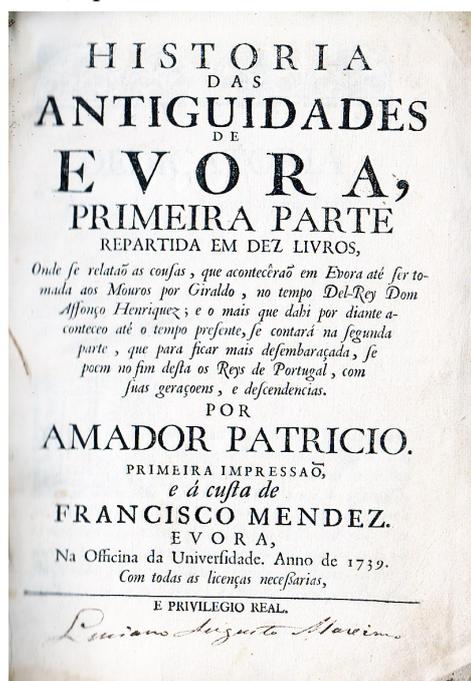
The French Revolution led to fears of political instability among the crowned heads of Europe. Though Portuguese troops had fought alongside the Spanish in the military campaign of Roussillon in the Pyrenees in 1795, in July 1796 Spain concluded a treaty of mutual support with France, and Portugal became increasingly fearful of a Franco-Spanish invasion. The Prince Regent summoned a council to prepare for the possibility of war and to strengthen military power. *Tiny wormhole in lower margin of last work.*

8. [Army Commissariat.] Regulamento do Commissariado de Viveres e Transportes, para o Exercito Portuguez. 12mo. (1) f., 125 pp., (2) ff. With 24 sample forms on 26 ff. (some folding). Contemporary calf (worn). (Lisbon), Na Impressão Regia, 1812. £ 75.

Innocencio XVIII, 168 . Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda III, 151. Martins de Carvalho, *Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez*, p. 228. WorldCat lists 1 copy.

In the aftermath of the expulsion of the French army from Portugal and encouraged by the then Lord, later Duke of Wellington and Marshall Beresford, Miguel Pereira Forjaz, Secretary of State for War, set out a set of regulations governing the army commissariat. *Small wormhole in inner margin of pp. (1)-58, some slight staining on title p., Artigo XVI, modelos 18 & 20 repaired.*

9. [AZEVEDO, Martin Cardoso de]: **Historia das Antiguidades de Evora**, Primeira Parte repartida em dez livros, Onde se relataõ as cousas, que acontecêraõ em Evora até ser tomada aos Mouros por Giraldo, no tempo Del-Rey Dom Affonço Henriquez; e o mais que dahi por diante aconteceo até o tempo presente, se contará na segunda parte, que para ficar mais desembaraçada, se poem no fim desta os Reys de Portugal, com suas geraçoens, e descendencias. Por Amador Patricio . . . 8vo. (12) ff., 342 pp., (1) f. With curious illustrations & lettering on pp. 3, 4, 5, 121, 12, 17 & 258. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (corners bumped, head of spine chipped). Evora, Na Officina da Universidade, 1739. £ 400.



Innocêncio VI, 152. Azevedo-Samodães 596, "apreciado e pouco vulgar." Palha 3877, "ouvrage . . . estimé." Ameal 480. Pinto de Mattos 126. Welsh 2977.

All published of this curious but largely fictitious history of Evora, which concludes with the end of Moorish rule in the city and its restoration in 1166 into Christian hands by Gerald the Fearless. Pinto de Mattos believed that the author's intention was to poke fun at Portuguese antiquarians who mythologized the country's origins. The illustrations depict hieroglyphs and other strange carvings said to have been discovered in Evora. Ownership signature on title p., lacks front & back free end-papers, small piece torn from upper margin of f. (8), just touching text, & of p. 43/44, tip of upper corner of p. 3/4 torn off, some very occasional staining.

10. [Bank of Portugal.] **Organisação do Banco de Portugal**. Small 4to. 59, (1 blank), 39 pp., with 1 folding table comparing the accounts of the Banco de Lisboa, the Companhia de Confiança Nacional and the Banco de Portugal. Later quarter calf. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nacional, 1847. £ 150.

Goldsmiths'-Kress Catalogue 35102. Not in Innocêncio.

The Banco de Lisboa, which dated from 1821, united in 1846 with the Companhia de Confiança Nacional, created in 1838, to form the Banco de Portugal and to restore confidence in the country's finances after years of civil war and the recent disturbances of the Maria da Fonte rebellion. The Banco de Lisboa had suspended payments in May 1846, as had the Cia. Confiança Nacional (see Jaime Reis, *O Banco de Portugal, das origens a 1914. Vol.1, Antecedentes, fundação, consolidação 1821-1857.* Lisboa 1996). The work includes the decree of 19 November 1846 incorporating the Banco de Lisboa and Companhia de Confiança Nacional (pp. 3-19), the *Carta orgânica do Banco de Portugal* of 26 December 1846 setting out the articles of business for a duration of 30 years (pp. 20-30), the administrative regulations of the Banco de Portugal of 28 January 1847 (pp. 31-51), and the decree guaranteeing the bank notes of the Banco de Lisboa of 1 February 1847 (pp. 52-54). An historical synopsis of the organization of the Banco de Portugal occupies pp. 55-59), and a list of shareholders the final 39 pp. Some pencil marks, tiny piece torn from front free endpaper.

11. [Bankrupt Merchants.] **Alvará, porque V. Magestade ha por bem declarar**, que se não comprehendem no concurso dos crédores aos bens dos Mercadores fallidos, de que se trata no Capitulo vinte e dous do Alvará de treze de Novembro do anno proximo passado de mil setecentos cincoenta e seis, as soldadas, e salarios dos Marinheiros, e mais homens do mar dos Navios Mercantes, que forem proprios dos Vassallos desta Coroa; e que estes lhes sejaõ pagos do monte mayor dos bens, de cuja arrecadação se trata . . . (Dated 10 June 1757.) *Together with:-*

[Appointing a Bailiff.] **Alvará com força de Ley**, porque V. Magestade ha por bem conceder á Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios o poder nomear a serventia de Meirinho, e Escrivaõ da sua Vara, por tempo de hum anno somente, prorogando-lhe a sua reformação confôrme o seu procedimento . . . (Dated 10 June 1757.) Folio. 1 f. Wrappers. (Lisbon 1757) £ 25.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, p. 353 (172 & 173).

(1st decree) Refers to the Law of 13 Nov. 1756 regulating mercantile activities and seeking to revive commerce shattered by the Lisbon earthquake. Since Portugal depended so greatly on her overseas possessions preference was to be given to paying sailors' wages, as they endured dangerous and arduous lives. Strenuous efforts were made to encourage commercial confidence, and by mid-1756 commerce had almost returned to normal.

(2nd decree) Appoints a bailiff for the period of one year to ensure that the rulings of the Junta do Comércio are respected.

12. **BARATA, Antonio Francisco: Memoria historica sobre a fundação da Sé de Evora e suas antiguidades.** Royal 8vo. 39 pp. Original printed wrappers. Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1876. £ 35.

Cf. Innocência XX, 216 & VIII, 152. Welsh 1383.

First edition thus. From humble beginnings the author rose to become conservator of Évora Library and one of the most respected authors writing about his native city and historical subjects. He gives particular emphasis to the inscriptions on old monuments in the city. Innocência states that the work had previously appeared in *Instituto*, printed in Coimbra. *Some slight spotting.*

13. **BARROS, André de: Vida do Apostolico Padre Antonio Vieyra** da Companhia de Jesus, chamado por antonomasia O Grande: Acclamado no Mundo por Principe dos Oradores Evangelicos, Prégador Incomparavel dos Augustissimos Reys de Portugal, Varaõ esclarecido em Virtudes, e Letras Divinas, e Humanas; Restaurador das Missões do Maranhão e Pará . . . Large 4to. (13) ff., 686 pp. Title page in red & black. With frontispiece by Olivarius Cor, engraved by Carlos Grandi, showing Padre António Vieira preaching to the Indians & vignettes on title p., f. (2) recto, pp. 1, 117, 269, 367 & 513. Recent calf. Lisbon, Officina Sylviana, 1746. £ 600.

Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 83. Rodrigues 348. Sabin 3645. Bosch, *Brasilien-Bibliothek*, 190. Streit III, 1258. De Backer-Sommervogel I, 927, no. 7. Serafim Leite IX, 357, "edição esmerada." Alden & Landis 746/19. Rich [1746], 12. Soares, *História da Gravura Artística em Portugal*, 521 & 522. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 746/1. Leclerc 1556. José Pedro Paiva ed.), *Padre António Vieira, 1608-1697, bibliografia*, 1469. Azevedo-Samodães 329. Innocência I, 59. Palha 2643. Monteverde 455, "não vulgar."

First edition of "still the best biography of this controversial figure" (Griffin, *Latin America: a guide to the historical literature*, 3329). A near contemporary of Vieira, Barros gives valuable and important information about the Jesuits' missionary work and the Indian tribes contacted by them. "Vieira ranks as a great historical as well as a literary figure, and he was certainly the most remarkable man in the seventeen-century Luso-Brazilian world . . . Dom João IV . . . fell under the spell of Vieira's self-assured and magnetic personality and within a very short time he came to regard the tall, lean, and

dynamic Jesuit as 'o primeiro homem do mundo'. Vieira repaid him with a passionate devotion which never wavered as long as the monarch lived . . . It was particularly on Brazilian problems that the king deferred to the Jesuit's advice, for so impressed was Dom João by Vieira's knowledge of the colony that he assumed he was born there . . . (T)he king decided to take Vieira's advice and to organize a great chartered company for the Brazil trade with the aid of Jewish capital . . . to provide convoys for all shipping engaged in the Brazil trade in return for a monopoly of the chief colonial imports from the mother-country . . . he was triumphantly successful in his principal aim. . . Thanks to the co-operation of the Brazil Company's Armada, the patriots of Pernambuco were finally able to eject the Dutch from North-east Brazil in January 1654 . . . He did not scruple to assert that Portuguese mistreatment of the Amerindians in Amazonia had resulted in the death of over two million



Celeberr.^{us} P. Antonius Vieyra Soc. Jesu Lusit. Vlyssipon.
1732. *Carolus Grandis Sculp. Henric. Sup. Pinx.*

of them in forty years, and his exaggerations in this respect recall those of Las Casas" (C.R. Boxer, *A great Luso-Brazilian figure, Padre António Vieira*, pp. 4, 9, 17 & 21). The work was reprinted in 1858 omitting part of the preliminary pages, the *Notícia prévia* and the Indices (Serafim Leite). *Small stain on p. 29/30, slight traces of worming in inner margin of prelim. ff., and occasional marginal worming. Short marginal tear repaired in p. 429/430 & 557/558.*

14. [BORDIGNÉ, Pierre-Alexandre-Marie Thébaudin de, Baron de Bordigné]: **D. Miguel I.** *Obra a mais completa e concludente que tem apparecido na Europa sobre a legitimidade e inauferiveis direitos do Senhor D. Miguel I. ao throno de Portugal. Traduzida do original francez . . . Segunda edição mais correcta.* Small 4to. VIII, 140 pp. With engraved frontispiece. Wrappers. Lisbon, Na Impressão Regia, 1829. £ 220.

Palha 3656. *Memórias para a Vida Íntima de José Agostinho de Macedo*, p. 255 (& cf. Innocência V, 455 & VI, 214). COPAC lists 1 copy only.

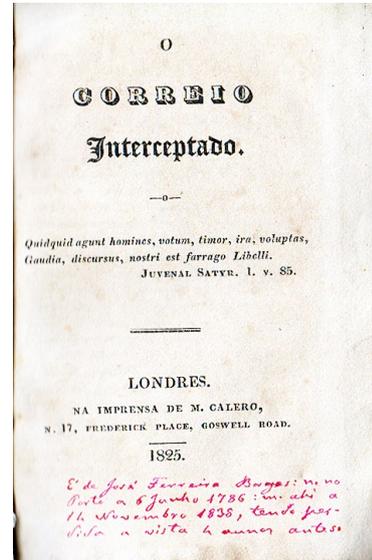
The work sets out the perceived rights to the throne of Portugal of D. Miguel, son of D. João VI, in preference to those of his elder brother, D. Pedro. The main text appears on pp. 1-62 and "Notas

Justificativas" and other supporting documents occupy pp. 63-138. The preface to this edition was written by José Agostinho de Macedo, who has also been credited with the translation. The frontispiece depicts the miraculous appearance of Christ to D. Afonso Henriques in 1139 at the Battle of Ourique against the Moors. The work has also been attributed to António Ribeiro Saraiva and João de São Boaventura.

15. [BORGES, José Ferreira]: **O correio interceptado.** 16mo. 297, (1), vi pp., (1) f. with errata. Original boards, paper label on spine, in cloth box. London, M. Calero, 1825. £ 400.

Innocência IV, 328. Ameal 917, "rara."

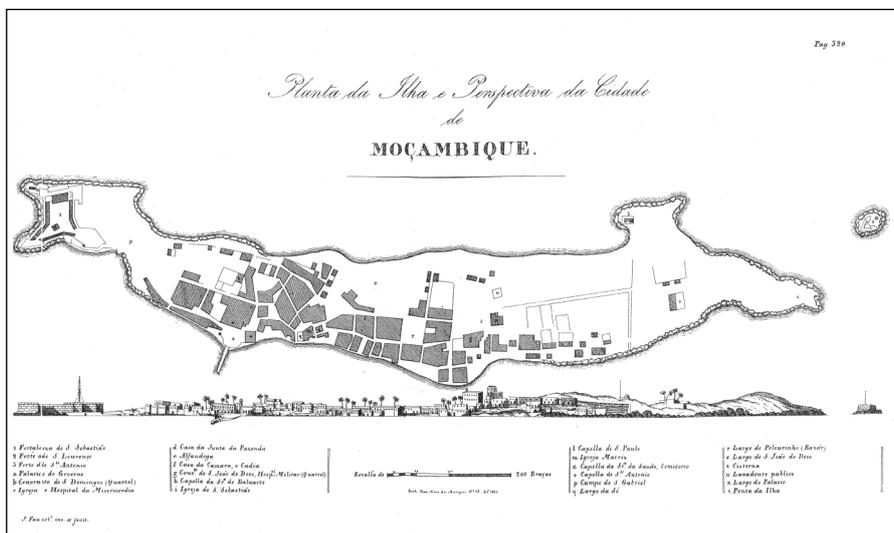
The work consists of 63 "letters," plus the prologue, dated 1 November 1825 - 24 August 1826. Fearing reactionary repercussions to the Villa Franca revolt and the abolition of the 1822 Constitution the author fled to London in 1823 where he became part of the liberal group in England and where he wrote these articles. His witty and caustic comments on acts of government and his examination of many pertinent aspects of contemporary history were written anonymously to escape the prying eyes of the Portuguese police. One of the foremost economists of early 19th century Portugal, Ferreira Borges compiled the first Portuguese commercial code and was active in organizing commercial administration in Portugal. His liberal ideas attracted the attention of Manuel Fernandes Tomás, and he became deputy for the Minho in the Cortes Constituintes and a member of the Council of State.



16. **BOTELHO, Sebastião Xavier: Memoria Estatistica Sobre os Dominios Portuguezes na Africa Oriental.** 8vo. (1) f., 400 pp., (2) ff., with 6 folding maps & plates showing Mozambique. Contemporary calf. Lisbon, Na Typ. de José B. Morando, 1835. £ 300.

Innocência VII, 225. Mendelssohn I, p. 252. Welsh 5246. Pinto de Mattos p. 389. Mário Costa, *Bibliografia geral de Moçambique*, p. 163.

"Widely considered to mark the beginning of a specifically Mozambique bibliography since it was the first book to be devoted specifically to the territory" (C. Darch & C. Pacheleke, *Mozambique*, No. 6. World Bibliographical Series, v. 78). The author was Governor and Captain-General of Mozambique from 1825 to 1829. "It would probably be fair to say that until the publication of Sebastião Xavier Botelho's *Memória Estatística sobre os Domínios Portuguezes na Africa Oriental* in 1835



there was no source of information available to the general public about Portuguese East Africa more recent than João dos Santos' famous account of 1609 or Francisco de Sousa's *Oriente Conquistado* of 1710" (Newitt, *Portuguese Settlement on the Zambesi*, p. 342). Innocência states that few copies of the work were printed, these being intended as presents for the author's friends and none was offered for sale; when they appeared on the market they commanded high prices. *Tear repaired in map of Lourenço Marques.*

17. BRANDÃO, Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas: Memórias dos annos de 1775. a 1780. para servirem de historia á analysi, e virtudes das Agoas Thermaes da Villa das Caldas da Rainha. 8vo. XXXI pp, (1) f., XIV, 281 pp. Red half morocco. Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1781. £ 300.

Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 119 & *Periodo Colonial* p. 67. Sacramento Blake IV, 152. Innocência IV, 89.

The first of the "Memórias" is a chemical analysis of the water of Caldas, and the second the 'theory of contents' and the author's observations on medical cases. The "Notícia preliminar" appears on pp. I to XIV in which the author gives a very interesting description of the town of Caldas da Rainha, the hospital, and the daily life of those visiting the famous spa. A catalogue of the plants he found at Caldas in the spring of 1780 appears on pp. 258-263. Born in Rio de Janeiro, Seixas Brandão entered the University of Coimbra in 1763, then moved to Montpellier where he studied medicine. On his return to Portugal he was appointed 'first physician of the Royal Hospital' of Caldas da Rainha. He was also a poet, but this is his only known medical work. *With the book-plate of the Marquis of Sligo. A fine copy.*

18. BRITO, Bernardo de: Monarchia Lusitana. (Collecção dos Principaes Auctores da Historia Portugueza, publicada com notas pelo . . Director . . da Academia Real das Sciencias). 7 vols. in 8. Small 8vo. Primeira & Segunda Partes - I: (2) ff., LVI pp., (22) ff., 453 pp.; II: (5) ff., 476 pp.; III: (1) f., 468 pp., (4) ff.; IV: (5) ff., 412 pp., (2) ff., 31 pp.; V: (1) f., 630 pp., (4) ff.; VI: (1) f., 592 pp., (4) ff.; Terceira & Quarta Partes by António BRANDÃO - I: (15) ff., 507 pp., (7) ff.; II: (1) f., 662 pp., (6) ff. Quarter vellum, morocco labels on spines (some spines slightly worn). Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, 1806. £ 150.

Innocência I, 373 & VI, 261. Pinto de Mattos p. 83.

"(Bernardo de Brito) . . at once became known as one of the best writers of his time, and he is still reckoned among the masters of Portuguese prose . . Parts 3 and 4, by Frei Antonio Brandão . . appeared in 1632 . . Brandão had spent nearly ten years collecting and sifting documentary evidence for his work and is a far better historian than Brito, although in style he is not his equal" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 207). The original edition appeared in 1597-1650 and is very rare. Volumes numbered I - 6i & ii, 8, lacking Vol. 7 as usual. *Some underlining, but otherwise a clean, sound set.*

19. BRITTO, Fernando Pereira de: Historia do Nascimento, Vida e Martyrio do Beato João de Britto da Companhia de Jesus, Martyr da Asia, e Protomartyr da Missão do Maduré. 2ª ed. com um importante addiccionamiento. Small 4to. XXIX, (3) blank, 361 pp., (1) f. with errata. With 1 map & engraved portrait of João de Brito. Later half calf, spine gilt. Lisbon, A.S. Monteiro, 1852. £ 200.

Innocência II, 277. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, DB4. Soares, *Hist. da Gravura Artística em Portugal*, I, No. 1170 (d) & 1818, who states that the portrait was drawn by João José dos Santos & engraved by Carolus Grandi. De Backer-Sommervogel, II, 192 does not list this edition.

One of the outstanding Jesuit missionaries, Father João de Brito was martyred in 1693. He had in his youth been a page to the Infante Pedro, later to become D. Pedro II of Portugal. At the age of 26 he sailed for Goa, and was to spend nearly all the rest of his life in India. When recalled to Rome, he visited Portugal on his return to Italy; D. Pedro II tried unsuccessfully to persuade him to become tutor to his son, the future D. João V, then showered him with donations for the mission

in India. His biography was written by his brother and first printed in 1722; this second edition appeared shortly after his beatification, and contains a new preface, extensive new additional material on pp. 267-361 and a map of the missions at Madurai. The "81 moral and political reflexions" included in the first edition have been omitted and substituted by an interesting collection of letters by João de Brito and by those connected with him.

20. BULLAR, Joseph & Henry: A winter in the Azores; and a summer at the baths of the Furnas. 2 vols. 8vo. I: xiv, 375 pp., with 18 vignettes in the text; II: ix, 390 pp., (5) ff. with meteorological observations and publishers' catalogue, with 9 vignettes in the text. With vignettes on title pp. & coloured engraved frontispieces in both vols. Original cloth (worn, hinges starting to split). London, John van Voorst, 1841. £ 400.

Abbey, *Travel in Aquatint & Lithography*, I, 72. Canto, *Bibliotheca Açoriana*, 314. João Afonso, *Bibliografia geral dos Açores*, 4411.

"The extraordinary journals of the Bullar brothers stand as the *sine qua non* of Azorean travel litera-



THE BATHS OF THE FURNAS.

ture, giving one of the most thorough accounts available on Azorean social and cultural life in the mid-19th century. The brothers spent some eight months in the islands on a convalescent trip and provide descriptions of everything from funerals and architecture to the hot springs of Furnas, capturing the spirit of the Azores with eyes sensitive to detail and attuned to the pace and subtle rhythms of the day-to-day action of the inhabitants. The authors also include beautiful woodcut illustrations of various island scenes" (Miguel Moniz, *Azores* [World bibliographical series, v. 221] 103). *Manuscript annotations on last f. & back free end-paper.*

21. CAMINHA, Gregorio Martins: Tractado da forma dos libellos, e das allegações judiciais, e do Processo do juyzo secular, & Ecclesiástico, & dos contratos cõ suas glosas . . . Reformado do novo com addições, e Anotações copiosas das Ordenações novas do Reyno, Leys de Castella, & modernos, & outras formas de Libellos, Petições, & Allegações judiciais, com a conferencia dos titulos das Ordenações antigas com as novas, & Processo do Tribunal da legacia, & das Revistas. Compostas pello Doctor Joam Martins da Costa, avogado na Corte, & casa da Supplicação. Small folio. (6), 128 ff. Recent vellum, new end papers. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeck, A custa de Thome do Valle Mercador de livros, 1621. £ 380.

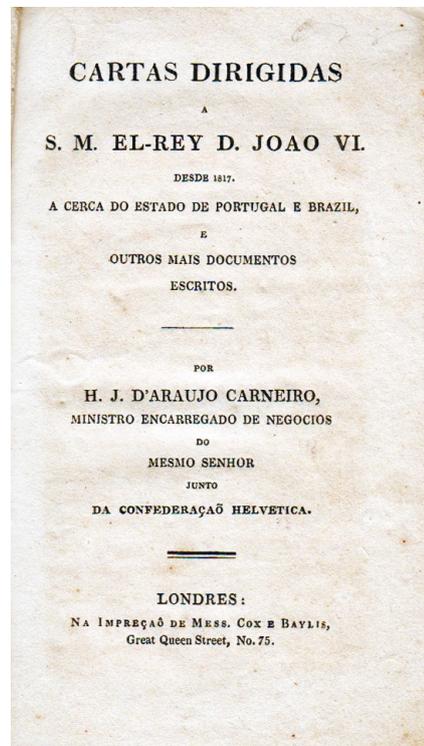
Innocência III, 164. Pinto de Mattos 380. This edition not in British Library Cat. or NUC.

This classic work was first printed in 1549 and frequently reprinted, lastly in 1824. When Portugal came under Spanish rule, many Portuguese had to travel to Madrid to have their cases heard, and the confusion caused by the existence of two codes of official legislation, in which many laws in the second contradicted those in the first, led Philip II to reorganize the Portuguese legal system early in his reign, though his son, Philip III, first visited Portugal only in 1619. Martins Caminha was jurisconsult and lawyer to the Casa de Suplicação in Lisbon. João Martins da Costa, a lawyer and professor of jurisprudence, states in the preface that the 1592 edition was by then outdated and he wished to present a more modern version. The licences are dated 1619 and 1621. *19th century manuscript annotations on back free end-paper. Title p. slightly discoloured, top right-hand corner of title p., last f. and lower margin of ff. (1 - 6) repaired, short tear in top margin of f. 74 & tip of lower corners of ff. 19 - 39 repaired, faint water stain in top inner margin & faint staining in ff. 65 - end, small ink stain on f. 17 recto.*

22. CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto d'Araujo: Cartas dirigidas a S.M. El-Rey D. Joao VI. desde 1817. a cerca do Estado de Portugal e Brazil, e outros mais documentos escritos. 12mo. iv, 80 pp. Contemporary wrappers (worn). London, Cox & Baylis (1821).. £ 800.

Innocência III, 177. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 156. Rodrigues 220. Bosch, *Brasilien-Bibliothek*, 325. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, p. 698.

"The *Cartas* are important and interesting documents for the study of Portuguese affairs in London and Rio de Janeiro before the Portuguese revolution and the independence of Brazil. They are very difficult to find today" (Borba de Moraes). During the French occupation of Portugal Araujo Carneiro fled to London and, as a close friend of Hippolyto da Costa, the Brazilian journalist and editor of the *Correio Brasiliense*, he wrote for the newspaper, acted as subscription agent and as the intermediary between Hippolyto da Costa and the Prince Regent, D. João. Through Paulo Fernandes Viana, Chief of Police of Rio de Janeiro, he maintained a lengthy correspondence with D. João, and he boasted that the prince held his letters in high esteem, and that he had declared "no one told me the truth as did Heliodoro." Araujo Carneiro had a considerable flair for politics. The opinions he expressed in the Portuguese periodicals printed in London and in these *Cartas* are those of a sincere liberal and supporter of the Portuguese constitution; he foresaw many political events and gave the Prince Regent good advice, and was granted a pension by the Prince for his work as a political informer. He published this collection to defend himself from his enemies' intrigues. *Six lines deleted on last page and substituted in manuscript.*



23. [CARNEIRO, Heliodoro Jacinto de Araujo]: Algumas palavras em resposta ao que certas pessoas tem ditto e avançado à cerca do Governo Portuguez, com algumas observações tanto a respeito do Estado actual de Portugal e da Europa como da extravagante e inexperada conducta do Governo Inglez com Portugal, &c. &c. &c. 8vo. 80 pp. Contemporary quarter calf. London, G. Schulze, 1831. £ 400.

Bosch, *Brasilien-Bibliothek*, 398. (Cf. Innocência X, 2.) Not listed in Borba de Moraes.

First edition of this interesting political commentary. Araujo Carneiro had fled to London when the French invaded Portugal and spent most of his life abroad, employed in scientific and diplo-

matic missions, and private assignments serving his sovereign. There he initially proved himself to be a sincere liberal and supporter of the Portuguese constitution, his flair for politics being considerable, and he predicted many political events, giving beneficial advice to the Prince Regent, later D. João VI. But he inevitably acquired many enemies, and fell out of favour with the Prince. He shows his support for D. Miguel, erstwhile regent of Portugal, in this work and opposes the claims of his niece, D^a Maria da Glória, daughter of D. Pedro.

24. [CARNEIRO, Manuel Borges.] MOTTA, Adelino da: Portugal regenerado em 1820. Small 8vo. 47 pp. Lisbon, Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1820.

bound with:- **Parabolas accrescentadas** ao Portugal regenerado. Por D.C.N. Publicola. 12mo. 27 pp. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Regia, 1820.

and:- **A Magia e mais superstições desmascaradas.** Small 8vo. 72 pp. Lisbon, Na Typografia Lacerdina, 1820.

and:- **Appendice sobre as operações da Santa Inquisição** portuguesa, ou Parte II. do Discurso sobre a magia e mais superstições desmascaradas. Small 8vo. 68 pp. (Colophon) Lisbon 1820.

and:- **Parabola VI accrescentada** ao Portugal regenerado. A necessidade de Constituições provada pela injustiça dos Cortesãos. Small 8vo. (1) f., pp. (69)-98. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821.

and:- **Juizo critico sobre a Legislação de Portugal** ou Parabola VII accrescentada ao Portugal regenerado. Por D.C.N. Publicola. Small 8vo. 329, (2) pp. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821.

and:- **Dialogo sobre o futuro destino de Portugal** ou Parabola VIII accrescentada ao Portugal regenerado. Small 8vo. 42 pp. Contemporary calf (spine restored). Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nacional, 1821. £ 380.

Innocência V, 379-380. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 157 cites other works by the author but not these. (Cf. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 820/5.)

A collection of political writings by "the radical Manuel Borges Carneiro, the darling of the Lisbon populace, and well known as one who respected the feelings of Brazil so much that moderate Portuguese considered him and his fellow liberals to be subtly plotting Brazilian independence" (George C.A. Boehrer, 'The flight of the Brazilian Deputies from the Cortes Gerais of Lisbon, 1822' in *HAHR*, Vol. 41/4 [1960], p. 499). As a Deputy in the Cortes and an ardent liberal, the author uses legal arguments to promote reforms in Portugal. (1st work) *Ownership stamp on title p. removed, some staining.* (2nd work) *Ink annotation on title p.*

25. CARVALHO, Custodio Rebello de: Da formação de hum Ministerio Constitucional, e da natureza e extensão do direito de mandar e da obrigação de obedecer: precedido de hũa Introducção Historico-Politico sobre Portugal. 8vo. iv pp., pp. (5)-40. Wrappers. London, Richard Taylor, 1832. £ 50.

Innocência II, 114, "pouco vulgar." Canto, Ernesto, *Catálogo das obras . . . relativas os sucessos políticos de Portugal . . .*, 144.

The author sets out his ideas for the formation of a constitutional ministry, largely based on the English model, and he criticises Portugal's preoccupation with colonization, which has enriched the country whilst encouraging idleness. He was a staunch liberal who, when D. Miguel abolished the Constitutional Charter, fled to England in 1828 for political reasons and who later became a deputy of the Portuguese Cortes. *Copy partly unopened. Tiny wormhole in inner margin, not affecting text, slight staining on title p & end p.*

26. CARVALHO, Custodio Rebello de: Das eleições em Inglaterra segundo o Novo Acto da Reforma, comparadas com as Eleições feitas em Portugal segundo a Lei de 1826, e acompanhadas de algûas observações sobre o poder eleitoral e modo de o exercer nos dous paizes. 8vo. 110, (1) pp. Later wrappers. London, Impresso por Richard Taylor, 1833. £ 60.

Innocência II, 114, "pouco vulgar." Monteverde 4373. Canto, Ernesto, *Catálogo das obras . . . relativas os sucessos políticos de Portugal . . .*, 146. WorldCat lists 3 copies, COPAC lists British Library only.

Rebello de Carvalho describes the parliamentary system of Great Britain and sets out the necessary qualifications to become an elector, comparing it with the Portuguese parliamentary system. The British Reform Act of 1832 extended the franchise to usher in a new era of liberalism, increasing the size of the electorate, and giving more power to the people. Pp. 63-72 contain examples of documents required for electoral registration, etc. *Small piece lacking in lower margin of last f.*

27. CARVALHO, Inácio Caetano de (Visconde de Bardês): Apontamentos para a historia da revolta em Goa dos Soldados, Ranês e Satarienses em o anno de 1895. 4to. (2) ff., pp. (2)-89. Contemporary calf, original wrappers bound in. Bombay, Nicol's Printing Works, 1896. £ 550.

Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, CD12. Avila-Perez 568, "rara." Not in Innocência or Da Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*. COPAC lists 1 copy only.

An interesting account of the simmering tensions and intrigues in Portuguese India in the late 19th century. As a native-born Goan and a lawyer and influential journalist, the author was suspected of having sided with the rebels, and to defend himself he gives a detailed record of the 1895 rebellion. This began when Goan Hindu sepoys rebelled against being sent to Africa; the Ranês, a warrior tribe, joined them and demanded that the Portuguese end the unjust distribution of land. Rebels sacked the Church at Tivim and raided Mapuca, then broke open the community safe in Colvale. In October the insurgents clashed with the armed villagers of Aldona, suffered 35 casualties and retreated. An expeditionary force arrived from Portugal under Prince Afonso Henriques and the rebels were subdued. *Presentation copy. Front wrapper repaired.*

28. CARVALHO, José Liberato Freire de: Ensaio Historico-Politico sobre a Constituição e Governo do Reino de Portugal; onde se mostra ser aquelle reino, desde a sua origem, uma monarquia representativa: e que o absolutismo, a superstição, e a influencia da Inglaterra são as causas da sua actual decadencia. 8vo. (1) f., 419 pp. Contemporary quarter calf. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nevesiana, 1843. £ 180.

Innocência IV, 419. Palha 3715. No copies of this edition listed in WorldCat. (Cf. Ramos, *A Edição de Língua Portuguesa na França*, 172, "a French translation by Solano Constâncio was printed in Paris, Imp. de Rignoux, 1830." Welsh 5379.)

The work is a virulent attack on Britain who the author blames primarily for Portugal's unhappy political situation, and for the loss of Brazil. He condemns all recent Portuguese monarchs for their failures as leaders, though he has hopes that the nation will now prosper under the present queen, D^a. Maria da Glória. The work first appeared in 1830 and was written during the author's exile in London, where he edited three periodicals including the *Investigador Português*, the journal officially sanctioned by the Conde do Funchal, then Portuguese ambassador in London, to counter the influence of the *Correio Braziliense* of Hipólito da Costa. This second edition was corrected and enlarged after the author's return to Portugal.

29. [CASTRO, Bernardo José d'Abrantes e.] Memoria sobre a conducta do Dr. . . . desde a retirada de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor para a America. 8vo. (2) ff., 364 pp., 2 folding tables showing hospital expenses. Recent cloth. London, M. Bryer, 1810. £ 280.

Innocência I, 380, "pouco vulgar." Palha 3491, "peu comun." COPAC lists 1 copy only.

The author was a physician appointed as inspector of military hospitals in 1801. He gives interesting and detailed observations on the wretched state of hospitals from the time of the French invasion of Portugal until the arrival there of Wellington's troops. Pp. 223-364 reproduce documents in support of his cause. He was imprisoned by the Inquisition in 1809 for his involvement with freemasonry, and fled to England where he later helped found the émigré periodical, *Investigador Português*. On his death he left a valuable library of over 4000 volumes, described by him as being his only wealth. *Some slight staining, top margin of table 2 repaired.*

30. [CASTRO, João de]. CARVALHO, Antonio Nunes de (ed.): Roteiro em que se contem a viagem que fizeram os Portuguezes no anno de 1541, partindo da nobre Cidade de Goa atee Soez, que he no fim, e stremidade do Mar Roxo. Com o sitio, e pintura de todo o Syno Arabico. Por Dom Ioam de Castro . . tirado a luz pela primeira vez do manuscrito original, e acrescentado com o Itinerarium Maris Rubri, e o retrato do author, etc., etc. 8vo. (2) ff., liv, IX, 334 pp., (1) f. With 2 engraved portraits & 1 folding plate reproducing a 16th century map of part of the Red Sea. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (foot of spine worn). Paris, Baudry, na Officina Typographica de Casimir, 1833. £ 250.

Azevedo-Samodães 681 (same collation). Welsh 4780. Ramos, *Edição da língua portuguesa em França*, 259. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, DC7. De Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*, 237 (note). Innocência III, 345, "edição nítida" (calling for separate atlas with 17 maps). Pinto de Mattos pp. 146 & 427, "livro estimado e não vulgar." Fontoura da Costa 44D.

First edition, describing one of the most famous Portuguese voyages to the East by D. João de Castro. "The . . Roteiros . . are decked out with no literary graces. (Castro) wrote, he said, for seamen, not for ladies and gallants. Yet the scientific curiosity and enthusiasm of this keen-eyed, broad-minded observer give his descriptions force and truth, the same practical lucidity that marks his letters . . ." (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, pp. 227-8). Nunes de Carvalho copied the manuscript from the original in the British Museum (Cotton Collection Tiberius D, IX). It is said to have been purchased by Sir Walter Raleigh for £60, and was translated and printed in 1625 in Purchas's *Pilgrims* and later in French in the *Histoire Générale des Voyages* by Abbé Prévost. *Lacks the atlas which is sometimes present. Some slight marginal worming just touching a few letters of text. Tear repaired in folding plate.*

31. CASTRO, Luiz Meirelles do Canto e: Memoria sobre as ilhas dos Açores, e principalmente sobre a Terceira: considerando a educação da mocidade, a agricultura, o commercio, a administração da fazenda publica, e o governo municipal: offerecida aos Senhores Deputados pela Commarca de Angra. Small 4to. 93, (1) pp. Recent quarter calf. Paris, Imprensa de Mme Huzard, 1834. £ 80.

Innocência V, 305. Ramos, *A edição da língua portuguesa em França 1800-50*, 257. Avila-Perez 1231, "rara." Canto, *Bibliotheca Açoriana*, 1806. Not in João Afonso, *Bibliografia geral dos Açores*.

The author of this rare work encourages agricultural development and complains of the government's abandonment and lack of investment in the islands. He was born in the Azores and left for France for political reasons; the archipelago was a liberal outpost in the struggle against absolutism in the early 19th century. *Some spotting, more pronounced on preliminary pp.*

32. [China Imports.] Alvará . . permitir a introdução da louça amaréla de Inglaterra, em quanto nas Fabricas deste Reino se não manufacturar louça á semelhança della; revogando quanto a esta parte sómente o Alvará de 7 de Novembro de 1770, e prohibindo os lealdamentos da mesma louça . . . (Dated 10 December 1783.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografia (1783). £ 40.

Not traced in WorldCat.

With Pombal's encouragement several new ceramic factories were established in Portugal in the second half of the 18th century, and were protected by royal charter. To stimulate domestic production in 1770 he forbade the import of foreign ceramics, but the ban on English creamware was lifted on 10 December 1783 to supply the demand that existed, on payment of the duties specified in the decree. *Small piece torn from inner margin.*

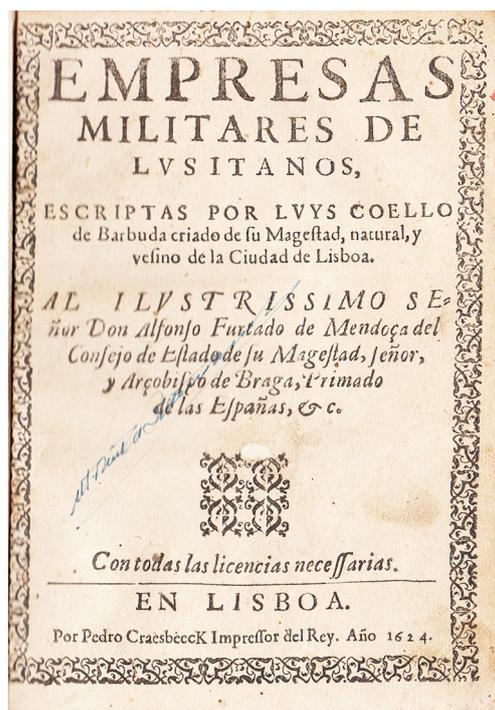
33. [China oranges.] Andrew BRANDER. Autograph letter signed to his cousin, James Brander, Merchant Ins. (Inspector?), London, dated Lisbon 14 November 1772 and marked as having been received on 2 December, stating that chests of China oranges have been shipped to him on the *Frances*. A copy of his account is being sent on the *Diana*, which will carry a further 70 chests of oranges, with another 50 chests of oranges later being carried on the *Liberty*, plus 50 boxes of chestnuts for his cousin's firm and 50 of oranges and 30 of lemons for his own account, and others from other merchants. 2 pages, 4to., with integral address leaf. *Together with:-* Idem, also to James Brander, dated 4 March 1775, received 21 March, now complaining of the scarcity of China oranges and of other legal and financial problems. He refers to friendly correspondence with another cousin in Thames Street (probably what is now Lower Thames Street). He has purchased "several gardens of fruit" which he hopes will supply him with 260 chests of fruit for future shipment. He asks his cousin to forward letters to his relatives in Elgin and requests news of them. 3 pages, 4to, with address on page 4. £ 80.

Alexander (1731-1794) and James (?1732-1781), the two eldest sons of John Brander of Bogsie, a merchant in Elgin in Scotland, had made their fortune shipping oranges, lemons and wine from Lisbon to London. Alexander was living in London and had been appointed a sheriff of Middlesex. In April 1765 James, resident in Lisbon, purchased the lands of Pitgaveny near Elgin and constructed Pitgaveny House, completed in 1776. "Imports of oranges and lemons for example averaging only £9,000 annually in the late 1750s, although in volume terms their trade was not negligible . . . In 1756-60 imports of oranges and lemons averaged some 14,300 thousand annually . . ." (H.E.S. Fisher, *The Portugal Trade*, p. 19). Other correspondence documenting the transactions of the firm of Brander and Co. is held in the National Register of Archives for Scotland.

34. COELLO de BARBUDA, Luis: Empresas Militares de Lusitanos. 8vo. (6), 334 ff. (f. 161 misnumbered 145). F. 102 (N₆) in facsimile. Recent vellum over boards, spine gilt. Lisbon, Pedro Craesbeeck, 1624. £ 400.

Palau 56169. Innocência V, 280 & XVI, 9. Palha 2767. Welsh 1552. Borba de Moraes I, 76. Ávila-Perez 1816, "raríssima." Garcia Perez 41, "libro estimable y que es poco vulgar." Arouca, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no séc. XVII*, I, B 33. Bernstein, *Pedro Craesbeeck & sons, 17th century publishers to Portugal & Brazil*, 244. Not in Salvá or Azevedo Samodães.

"The author, a Portuguese member of the royal household, was born in Lisbon in the sixteenth century; and, though forced to accept the sovereignty of the Spanish King, he very evidently retained his love of his native country and its national heroes. He explained in his preface to



the archbishop of Braga, to whom the book is dedicated, that his work is intended to be a more lasting monument to the heroes of his nation than the statues with which the Greeks formerly honoured their great; and to this end, he has written his work in Spanish, so that it might find a wider field of appreciation than if he had written it in Portuguese. Though written with a touch of pride for the exploits of the Lusitanians, the writer's attitude towards Portugal's enemies is fair and unprejudiced. Antonio de Sousa de Macedo describes it in his *Excellencias de Portugal* as an 'excellent book' (Maggs, *Spanish Books*, 245). F. 102, frequently lacking, in facsimile, f. 161 misnumbered 145. Title p. slightly soiled, small hole repaired just touching printed surface, small marginal repair in ff. 28 & 112, last line of f. 91 verso & f. 94 recto poorly printed, very small wormhole in upper margin of ff. 125-150, small marginal repairs to ff. 134-187 & 189-223, lower corners of ff. 332 & 333 repaired, some occasional slight spotting and staining, very occasional marginalia.

35. [Coimbra University.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade pelos motivos nelle declarados, extinguindo todos os Empregos, e Incumbencias, de que se compunha a Meza da Fazenda da Universidade de Coimbra, o seu Contador, Executor, e os mais Officiaes Subalternos della, com toda a fôrma de arrecadação, que nella se praticava: He servido crear, e estabelecer huma Junta de Administração, e Arrecadação com Cofre, Thesoureiro, Contadoria, e Executoria . . . (Dated 28 August 1772.) Folio. 7 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1772). £ 65.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 653.

Pombal's comprehensive reform and micro-management of the University of Coimbra included installing a board of administrators responsible for controlling financial matters. He began "the overhauling of the University of Coimbra in 1772, which abolished the study of scholastic philosophy and put natural philosophy (or natural history) in its place (it is worth noting that those self-same men who were instrumental in bringing the baroque period to an end and welcomed the new liberal ideology were products of the new university)" (Manoel da Silveira Cardozo, "The Modernization of Portugal and the independence of Brazil," p. 200 in *From Colony to Empire*, ed. A.J.R. Russell-Wood).

36. [Commerce.] Carta de Lei, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem, que desde a publicação della até o ultimo de Dezembro do corrente ano sejam matriculados na Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios todos os Comerciantes Nacionaes, que formam o Corpo da Praça desta Capital: Que só os que assim forem matriculados por Homens de Negocio, possam usar desta denominação nos seus requerimentos: Que fique inteiramente prohibido admittirem-se nos despachos das Alfandegas, e nos Escritorios das Casas de Commercio assignantes, Guarda-livros, Caixeiros, Praticantes, ou Pessoas, que não hajam sido matriculadas, e que não houverem cursado, e completado os seus estudos na Aula de Commercio com Cartas de aprovação: Que os interessados em todos os Navios mercantes, que navegarem para os Portos da Asia, sejam obrigados a nomearem para Caixas, Sobrecargas, e Escriturarios dous Aulistas, que tiverem feito os estudos da mesma Aula: Que o mesmo se observe nos Escrivães das Náos da Armada Real, e nos diversos empregos das Companhias geraes, e suas Feitorias, Administrações, e Sociedades de grande porte, Medidores, e Lotadores dos Navios, e Volumes: E que o mesmo se observe nas serventias dos Officios da Administração, e Arrecadação da Fazenda Real . . . (Dated 30 August 1770.) Folio. 10 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1770). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, 600, p. 397.

Pombal believed that the lack of business competence in Portugal was detrimental to maintaining international commercial relations, and to remedy this he established the Aula de Comércio or Commercial School, its statutes being approved in April 1759. The curriculum included the study

of mathematics, exchange rates and bookkeeping. Such was its success in improving Portuguese commercial skills that this Decree of August 1770 declared that all traders were to be enrolled in the course, and its diploma was required to obtain employment in many official positions, not only on land but also in sea-going vessels. *Tiny wormhole in inner margin.*

37. [Commerce of Madeira and the Azores with Brazil.] Alvará . . . por bem cassar, e revogar o Alvará de vinte de Fevereiro de mil setecentos quarenta e oito, permitindo sômente que os Moradores das Ilhas em lugar de cada hum dos Navios de quinhentos caixas, que devião navegar para os pórtos do Brasil, possaõ expedir tres, ou quatro de menos póрте, com tanto que vaõ das sobreditas Ilhas em direita viagem carregados de generos, que elles produzem, e nelles se fabricaõ . . . (Dated 20 July 1758.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1758). £ 30.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 236. Rodrigues 78.

Only fruit and foodstuffs could be exported from Madeira and the Azores to Brazil by the law of 20 March 1736, which had established the number of ships permitted to sail there, and forbade the importation of gold, diamonds or other precious stones. That of 20 February 1748, recognizing that fruits often failed to sell and rotted, causing hardship to the merchants, permitted three or four smaller ships to sail, and allowed half the merchandise to be of foreign origin. The present law countermands both. *Two small wormholes, just touching text.*

38. [Companhia Real dos Caminhos de Ferro Atravez d’Africa.] Memoria explicativa e descriptiva dos actos e da situação da Companhia Real . . . Folio. 234, II pp. With 2 maps (1 double p.), 44 photographic plates & 1 folding plate and, tipped in, photocopy of the printed letter from the Company justifying its financial situation. Quarter calf (slightly scuffed). Porto, Oficinas do “Commercio do Porto,” 1909. £ 120.

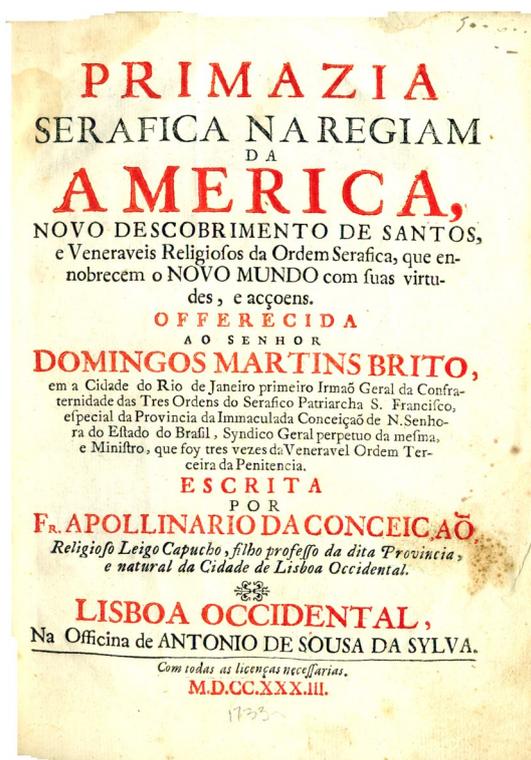
Not in Innocêncio or Mendelssohn.

A report justifying the precarious financial state of the company building the railway across Angola. “The fiasco of the Luanda railway company was an even more bitter lesson. With an eye to the 'effective occupation' of central Africa, the government proposed a contract in 1885 to any genuinely Portuguese company which would build a railway eastwards from Luanda. The government guaranteed the payment of interest on debenture capital raised for construction, as well as a subsidy if operating profits fell below a certain level. The contract was taken up by a group of Oporto businessmen, prominent in trade and railway financing in the Iberian peninsula, who already had the concession to supply Luanda with water. The company adopted the grand name of Royal Trans-African Railway Company, but was unable to scrape together more than £616,000 out of the nominal share issue of £800,000 . . . Rapid inflation and currency depreciation nearly halved the real value of government subsidies. The company somewhat incautiously lent the state £400,000 at 4.5% interest, and was unable to get its money back, causing one of the most famous financial scandals of the time. . . Company and government became locked in an ever more acrimonious legal dispute, while the railway, poorly constructed in the first place, deteriorated. It was left to the republicans to nationalise the line in 1918. The whole sorry affair cost the Portuguese taxpayer nearly £2 million between 1889 and 1910” (Gervase Clarence-Smith, *The third Portuguese Empire*, pp. 98-99). *Lacking plate facing p. 180, as does the British Library copy; this appears to be a duplicate of that facing p. 40. Original wrappers bound in (short tear in inner margin of front wrapper, upper & lower corners of wrappers & upper corner of ff. [1 & 2] repaired). Some occasional slight browning.*

39. CONCEIÇÃO, Apollinario da: Primazia serafica na Regiam da America, novo descobrimento de Santos, e Veneraveis Religiosos da Ordem Serafica, que ennobrecem o Novo Mundo com suas virtudes, e acçoens. Small 4to. (18) ff., 366 pp., (1) f. Title page in red & black. Contemporary calf (head & foot of spine repaired). Lisbon, Antonio de Sousa da Sylva, 1733. £ 3500.

Borba de Moraes (1983), I, 197, "very scarce." Bosch, *Brasilien-Bibliothek*, 181. Rodrigues 208, "rara." Innocência I, 300, "obra muito noticiosa e pouco vulgar" (calling for only 16 prelim. ff.). Sabin 15099. Streit III, 1237 (calling for 17 preliminary ff.). Azevedo Samodães 821, "muito estimada." COPAC lists 2 copies only.

First edition of this history of the Franciscan missions in South America, which Borba de Moraes considered to be an "excellent reference work and very scarce." Whilst much has been written about the work of the Jesuits in Brazil, less attention has been paid to the Franciscans who, having accompanied Cabral on his voyage, were the first to preach in the newly discovered country. The author writes in the preface that his aim was to show the importance of the Franciscans' evangelising missions. Though mainly concerned with Brazil, the author also describes the friars' work in Spanish America. Fr. Apolinário was born in Portugal and left for Brazil aged 12, entering the monastery in São Paulo, and though he remained a lay brother he was appointed chronicler of the province. He died in the Lisbon earthquake in 1755. *Some staining on title p. & faint water stain in upper margin of preliminary ff., otherwise a good copy.*



40. [Contraband.] **Alvará com força de Lei . . . que sejam expedidos pelo unico Ministerio do Conservador Geral do Commercio os muitos, e diferentes negocios, que tem accumulado a concurrencia da exacta vigilancia, que se faz precisa sobre a execução das suas Leis respectivas aos Mercadores fallidos, aos Contrabandos, descaminhos, e fraudes maquinadas contra o bem commum do Commercio, contra a sua Real Fazenda, e contra a utilidade pública dos Filhos das Folhas das suas Alfandegas: He servido extinguir o sobredito Cargo: Dividindo-o, e creando em lugar delle hum Superintendente Geral dos Contrabandos; hum Juiz dos Fallidos; e hum Juiz Conservador dos Privilegiados, todos Desembargadores da Casa da Supplicação; e cada hum delles com jurisdicção privativa, e exclusiva nos negocios da sua commissão . . .** (Dated 16 December 1771.) Folio. 7 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1771). £ 45.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 636. Not in WorldCat.

Gold production in Brazil had declined by 1771, Spain had successfully disrupted the contraband in the La Plata region, the price of sugar had fallen, and funds entering the Exchequer had diminished. The decree appoints a General Superintendent of Contraband and two judges as additional guardians against smuggling. "All the commerce of Brazil was made on credit and the greater part by salesmen of the foreign houses and by *commissários volantes* who took manufactures from Portugal to America and did business on the account of the foreigner receiving a commission for their work and a bonus for extra service . . . These itinerant traders often traveled under false pretenses and carried merchandise in the shipboard accommodation, avoiding outlays for commission, freight charges and warehousing" (Maxwell, *Conflicts and conspiracies*, p. 8). *Some near contemporary marginalia on pp. 3 & 4.*

41. [COPAL RESIN.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem, pelos motivos nelle declarados, fazer mercê á Direcção da Real Fabrica das Sedas do Indulto privativo, e Privilegio exclusivo do Commercio da Goma Copal, produzida nos Dominios da America Portugueza, prohibindo a entrada della nas Alfandegas destes Reinos, que até agora se introduzio de Paizes Estrangeiros . . . (Dated 10 December 1770). Folio. (2) ff. Modern wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1770). £ 30.

Marquês de Pombal, *Cat. bibliográfico*, p. 398 (610).

Monies raised from the extraction of copal resin were to be used to finance the Royal silk factory.

42. CORDEYRO, Antonio: **Historia Insulana das Ilhas a Portugal sugeytas no Oceano Occidental**, composta pelo Padre . . . Insulano tambem da Ilha Terceyra, & em idade de 76. annos, para a confirmaçam dos bons costumes, assim moraes, como sobrenaturaes, dos nobres antepassados Insulanos, nos presentes, & futuros, Descendentes seus, & só para a salvaçã de suas almas, & mayor gloria de Deos. 4to. (8) ff., 528 pp. Vignettes on pp. 35, 96, 126 & 239. Contemporary calf, spine gilt (head & foot of spine repaired). Lisbon, Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1717. £ 2000.

HISTORIA INSULANA

D A S

ILHAS A PORTUGAL SUGEYTAS
no Oceano Occidental,

COMPOSTA PELO PADRE

ANTONIO CORDEYRO,
da Companhia de JESUS,

Insulano tambem da Ilha Terceyra, & em idade de 76. annos,

PARA A CONFIRMAC, A M DOS BONS
costumes, assim moraes, como sobrenaturaes, dos nobres antepassados Insulanos, nos presentes, & futuros, Descendentes seus, & só para a salvaçã de suas almas, & mayor gloria de Deos.



LISBOA OCCIDENTAL,

Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Anno de 1717.

Innocêncio I, 114 (& cf. VII, 117). Azevedo Samodães 889, "da máxima importância para a história . . . das nossas pérolas do Atlântico . . . Estimada e muito rara." Palha 3890, "rare et estimée." Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 717/1. Canto, *Bibliotheca Açoriana*, 79. Sabin 16759. Monte-verde 1809. De Backer & Sommervogel II, 1436. Ameal 686. Pinto de Matos 188-89. "Ouvrage important et fort estimé pour l'histoire des Açores et des principales familles de cet archipel" (Leclerc 632). Dagmar Schaeffer, *Portuguese exploration to the West and the formation of Brazil*, p. 14. (Cf. João Afonso, *Bibliografia geral dos Açores*, 6255.)

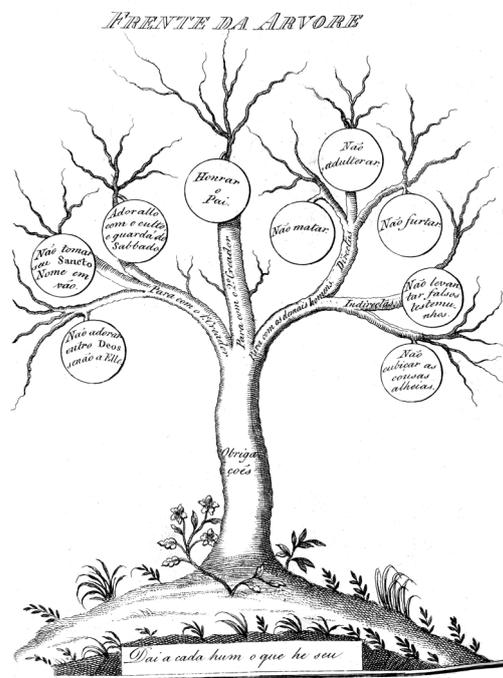
First edition. "A general history of the Azores from the era of exploration until the beginning of the 18th century. The work . . . is important both for its value as a history and for the fact that for many years this was the only comprehensive account of the Azores published and available to the reading public. The book contains a proposal for restructuring the administration of the Azores, and some of the ideas within this section were adopted in the reforms made later in the century by the Pombal ministry" (Miguel Moniz, *Azores*, 142 [World bibliographical series, vol. 221].) The work was based partly on a manuscript by the 16th century historian and cleric, Gaspar Fructuoso. *Small wormhole in lower margins of ff. (1) - (5) & pp. 525-528, some slight staining, otherwise a good copy.*

43 CORREIA, Alberto C. Germano da Silva: **La vieille Goa**. Aperçu historique – Récits de voyageurs – Saint François Xavier – Chronique sanitaire – Esquisse archéologique. 4to. (5) ff., 321 p., (3) ff. With 28 monochrome plates. Calf, spine gilt, with original wrappers bound in. Bastorá, Impr. Rangel, 1931. £ 80.

44. **COSTA, Vicente José Ferreira Cardozo da: Que he o codigo civil?** Ao Ill.^{mo} Sr. José Joaquim Rodrigues de Bastos, dignissimo deputado às Cortes Extraordinarias e Constituintes da Nação Portugueza offerece . . . Small 4to. IX, 197, 156, VIII pp. With 3 plates (1 large folding) depicting social & religious responsibilities as the fruits on trees. Later quarter calf. Lisbon, Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. £ 220.

Innocência VII, 429. Sacramento Blake VII, 362. Not in Borba de Moraes who lists other works by the author. COPAC lists British Library Cat. only.

A prize was offered in 1822 for compiling the first official Portuguese commercial code, when the author was in exile in the Azores. He writes in the introduction that he hoped this work might rehabilitate him. A distinguished juriconsult and liberal, who wrote extensively on legal and other matters, Cardozo da Costa "was born in Bahia in 1765. In 1799 he was made a judge but, because of his involvement in the events known as the 'Septembriada' in 1810, he was deported to Terceira Island, accused of being a 'Jacobin' or supporter of the French. He died in exile in 1834" (Borba de Moraes). He was strongly influenced by the works of Jeremy Bentham, whose ideas enjoyed wide respect in liberal Portuguese circles, and who had written to the Cortes in November 1821 making a formal offer to produce penal, civil, and constitutional codes for Portugal. The principal work occupies pp. 1-197 and the notes the following 156 pp. Lacking tips of top corners of pp. 191-197 of first part & of first f. of second part, margins of 2 plates trimmed & lacking lower corners, just affecting printed surface.

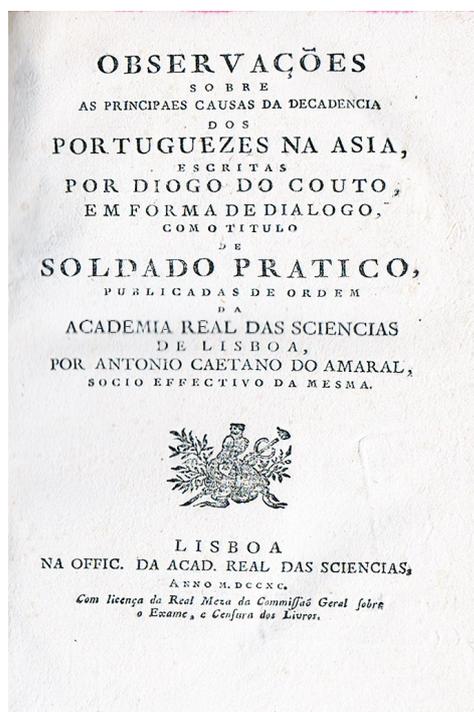


45. [COUTINHO, Francisco de Lemos de Faria Pereira & João Pereira Ramos de Azeredo COUTINHO]: **Compendio historico do Estado da Universidade de Coimbra no tempo da invasão dos denominados Jesuitas e dos estragos feitos nas sciencias e nos professores, e directores que a regiam pelas maquinações, e publicações dos novos estatutos por elles publicados.** Small 8vo. (1) f., xx pp., (1) f., 503 pp. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Lisbon, Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1772. £ 250.

Innocência II, 94; IV, 20 & X, 331. Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 228 & *Período Colonial* 102. Sacramento Blake III, 25 & IV, 23. Azevedo-Samodães 816. Palha 2522. (Cf. Rodrigues 657 & Welsh 2962 for the first issue.)

One of Pombal's closest advisers and apologists, Francisco de Lemos was enthroned as bishop of Coimbra after the statesman had imprisoned his predecessor for what he considered seditious conduct. The work begins by reproducing the *Carta Regia* establishing the *Junta da Providência Literária* and by condemning the supposed depredations wrought by the Jesuits on the teaching at the University. The *Compendio* was first printed in 1771, this being the second issue.

46. **COUTO, Diogo do: Observações sobre as Principaes Causas da Decadencia dos Portuguezes na Asia**, escritas . . em forma de Dialogo, com o titulo de Soldado Pratico . . 8vo. Pp. III-XIV, (1) f., 161 pp. *With second title p.: Dialogo do Soldado Pratico* Portuguez, . . entre hum Governador novamente eleito, e hum soldado antigo. 110 pp. Recent quarter calf, spine richly gilt. Lisbon, Na Offic. da Acad. Real das Sciencias, 1790. £ 300.



Pinto de Mattos p. 206. Azevedo-Samodães 948, "apreciada e pouco vulgar." Innocêncio II, 156. Palha 4154, "ouvrage estimé." Avila-Perez 2091. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, EC14. De Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*, 739, "a valuable contemporary source."

First edition of one of the most important Portuguese literary works, referred to by Rodrigues Lapa as "dos livros mais honrados da literatura portuguesa." Couto lived for many years in Goa, and his work, in which he vigorously criticizes the authorities, is a rich and valuable document because of his first-hand knowledge and of his literary gifts. The original manuscript was stolen, but the indomitable Couto rewrote it and both versions have survived. Bell (*Portuguese Literature*, p. 198) writes, "this dialogue between an old soldier of India, and ex-Governor, and a judge forms a most valuable and interesting indictment of the decadence of Portuguese rule in India, where the thief and rogue escaped scot-free, while the occasional honest man was liable to suffer for their sins, and the sleek soldier in velvet with gold ribbons on his hat had taken the place of the bearded conquistadores."

47. [Customs Duties.] **Alvará com força de Lei, porque Vossa Magestade absolve o Trigo, Farinha, Centeio, Milho, Aveia, Legumes, e todos os outras semelhantes Grãos, dos Direitos, que com intoleraveis abusos pagáram até agora nos Portos do Reino do Algarve; mandando observar a respeito delles o mesmo, que se observa na Cidade de Lisboa, sem alguma differença . . .** (Dated 18 January 1773.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1773). £65.

Marquês de Pombal, *Cat. bibliográfico*, 672.

Pombal was anxious to encourage agriculture and principally food production in Portugal, in particular to supply the inhabitants of Lisbon, and therefore abolished all customs duties on the transport of foodstuffs.

48. [Customs Houses.] **Por decreto . . Fui servida nomear as Pessoas, que havião servir os empregos novamente creados nos Armazens de Guiné, e India, e no Arsenal Real da Marinha . .** (Dated 3 June 1793.) Folio. (4) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon, n.pr., 1793.) £ 60.

The warehouses of West African Guinea, India and the Portuguese Naval Arsenal were reorganized in 1793. In 1785 the two posts of General Superintendent of Customs had been abolished since their presence had contributed little to ending contraband (J. Veríssimo Serrão, *História de Portugal*, VI, p. 426). The decree sets out the posts to be filled with the appropriate salaries, and the names of the staff employed appear on the three last pages.

49. DEDUCCÃO Chronologica, e Analytica. Parte primeira, na qual se manifestão pela successiva serie de cada hum dos Reynados da Monarquia Portugueza, que decorrêrão desde o Governo do Senhor Rey D. João III. até o presente, os horrorosos estragos, que a Companhia denominada de Jesus fez em Portugal, e todos seus Dominios, por hum Plano, e Systema por Ella inalteravelmente seguido desde que entrou neste Reyno, até que foi delle proscripta, e expulsa pela justa, sabia, e providente Ley de 3. de Setembro de 1759. Dada à luz pelo Doutor Jozeph de Seabra da Sylva . . . para servir de instrucção, e fazer parte do recurso, que o mesmo Ministro interpoz, e se acha pendente na Real Presença do dito Senhor, sobre a indispensavel necessidade, que insta pela urgente Reparação de algumas das mais attendiveis entre as Ruinas, cuja existencia se acha deturpando a Authoridade Regia, e opprimindo o Publico Socego. 3 vols. 4to. I: (4) ff., viii, 566 pp., (1) f.; II: (2) ff., xvi, 260 pp., (1) f. with separate title, 59 pp. (new title p. on p. 169); III: (8) ff., 312 pp. Title pp. in red & black. Contemporary calf (rebacked). Lisbon, Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, 1768. £ 750.

Innocência II, 130 & V, 121. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 808. Palha 2523, "ouvrage estimé." Figinière 1313. Rodrigues 2224-2226. Welsh 1428.

This weighty and influential book attacking the Jesuits was probably written mainly by the Marquis of Pombal himself, and edited by José de Seabra da Silva. Its repercussions resounded throughout Europe, fuelling anti-Jesuit hatred and even criticising the Papacy for its complacency and tolerance of the Order. Pombal argued that the Jesuits had been responsible for Portugal's decline in the fields of commerce, education, and naval power, that their influence in political power was malevolent, and that they had created conflict between the Crown and the church, between the King and his subjects. The book was rapidly translated into Spanish, Latin, French and Italian. Palha states that a large section of the manuscript, in Pombal's own hand and corrected by him, still exists in the National Library of Lisbon (*Colecção Pombalina* No. 444). José de Seabra da Silva rose to be Minister of State under Pombal, was later disgraced and banished to Africa, but when Pombal fell from power he was pardoned by D^a Maria I, and became Minister of Home Affairs. *Some faint staining in Vol. I.*

50. DENIS, Ferdinand: Portugal. 8vo. (2) ff., 439, (1) pp. With 32 engravings. Contemporary quarter calf. Paris, Firmin Didot Frères, 1846. £ 100.

Monteverde 2037. Azevedo Samodães 1031.

The volume forms part of the collection *L'Univers, ou Histoire et Description de tous les peuples, de leurs religions, mœurs, coutumes, etc.* and contains a detailed account of Portugal's history, the voyages of discovery, its literature, a description of the country and its commercial activities. It is enhanced by 32 attractive engravings.

51. O DIABRETE. 1835. Nos. 9 - 23; 25 - 28. 8vo. Pp. (65)-184; (193)-224. Wrappers. Lisbon, J.B. Morando & Elias José da Costa Sanches. £ 60.

Jornais e Revistas portuguesas do Séc. XIX, 1612. Palha 3708 has Nos. 1 - 5 only, "publication peu commune." Not in Innocência. Not listed in WorldCat.

The irreverent and outspoken periodical enthusiastically supports the cause of D. Pedro and D. Maria da Glória and virulently opposes the reactionary policies of D. Miguel. It was printed, in 48 numbers in all, from early 1835 to October of the same year. *Title at head of first pages of each number. Library stamp on first title p.*

52. [DUMOURIEZ, Charles-François du Périer]: État présent du Royaume de Portugal, en l'année MDCCLXVI. 12mo. XVI, 304 pp. Contemporary vellum over boards. Lausanne, chez François Grasset & Comp., 1775. £ 480.

Welsh 1224. (Cf. Brunet 26249 for the 2nd edition.)

ÉTAT PRÉSENT
DU ROYAUME
DE PORTUGAL,
EN L'ANNÉE MDCCLXVI.

PHILOCTÈTE DE SOPHOCLE, trad. Angl.
Depuis on thofe who rule's vobes men grow vile,
The guilt is theirs, who taught them to be wicked.
L'armée, l'état, tout dépend de ceux qui gouvernent.
Quand les peuples s'avilissent, la faute doit en être
jetée sur ceux qui les ont rendus méchans.



A LAUSANNE,
Chez FRANÇOIS GRASSET & COMP.
M. D. C. C. LXXV.

Dumouriez, then an officer in the French army, spent a year in Portugal in 1766 as a political observer for the French. This interesting, candid and detailed description of the country was printed without the author's consent. It provoked strong protests from the Portuguese court owing to the confidential and controversial information it gives about Portugal, Brazil and other colonies, matters which were at that time rigorously censored. Dumouriez was later to command the French forces in 1792 against the Belgians and the Austrians, then to intrigue against Napoleon, and to act as military adviser to the English in the Napoleonic wars. An English translation appeared in 1797. *Small ink spot on p. 291/292, otherwise a good copy.*

53. [Education.] **Lei, por que Vossa Magestade he servido occorrer aos funestos Estragos das Escolas Menores;** fundando-as de novo; e multiplicando-as nos seus Reinos, e todos seus Dominios, debaixo da Inspeção da Real Meza Censoria . . . (Dated 6 November 1772.) Folio. 7 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1772). *Together with-*

[Education.] **Alvará de Lei** . . . estabelece a fôrma

da arrecadação do Subsídio determinado para a manutenção dos Mestres, e Professores das Escolas menores; assim na Cidade do Porto, e Territorio della, como nos lugares de Sima do Douro: Encarregando a Junta da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do mesmo Douro da arrecadação, distribuição, e entrega delle; e do outro Subsídio Militar estabelecido nos Vinhos, e Barcos, que os transportam; a Meza do Consulado da Alfandega daquella Cidade da percepção dos outros Direitos do Bacalháo, Ferro, Sola, e Sal pertencentes ao dito Subsídio Militar: E abolindo a Casinha, em que até agora se pagáram os referidos Direitos . . . (Dated 10 November 1772.) Folio. 6 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Regia Officina Typografica (1772). £ 100.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 656 & 658.

Using the additional funds provided by the *Junta de Providência Literaria*, Pombal turned his attention to elementary schools thirteen years after beginning his educational reform. In this first attempt at universal education in the kingdom, he set up numerous such schools throughout Portugal and her colonies, and aimed to employ over 800 schoolmasters to provide every town with a school (see Verissimo Serrão, *História de Portugal* VI, p. 257). Salaries were to be paid by taxes levied on wine, brandy, vinegar and other commodities.

54. [Education.] **Alvará de Declaração dos Paragrafos Setimo da Carta de Lei, e Terceiro do Alvará de dez de Novembro do ano proximo precedente . . .** (Dated 15 February 1773.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1773). £ 65.

Marquês de Pombal, *Catálogo bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 675. WorldCat lists 1 copy only.

The law refers to taxes paid on wine, which financed military and educational expenditure, and clarifies details of legislation dated 10 November 1772 which established the terms of the Literary Subsidy to pay teachers' salaries. Thirteen years had elapsed since Pombal first began his reform of Portuguese education, and new efforts were made to improve elementary education and to appoint additional teachers. To pay their salaries taxes were to be levied on brandy, vinegar and

other commodities.

55. [Education. REAL COLEGIO de NOBRES.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade . . . he servido ampliar, e declarar a Instituição Primordial do Real Collegio de Nobres, dada em sete de Março de mil setecentos sessenta e hum . . . (Dated 13 March 1772.) Folio. 6 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1772. *Together with:-*

Estatutos do Collegio Real de Nobres da Corte, e Cidade de Lisboa. (Carta porque Vossa Magestade havendo respeito aos motivos que nella vão expressos: Ha por bem restabelecer na sua Corte, e Cidade de Lisboa em lugar dos outros uteis, e fructuosos Collegios, que haviaõ sido abolidos, hum Collegio com o Titulo de Collegio Real de Nobres; para nelle se educarem cem Porcionistas distinctos pelo seu nascimento; e para o conservar sempre no seu inteiro dominio, e na sua immediata, e privativa Protecção; dando logo ao mesmo Real Collegio para o seu Governo os Estatutos estabelecidos na mesma Carta . . .) (Dated 7 March 1761.) Folio. (1) f., 22 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1778. £ 120.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 646 (& cf. 325.)

The Jesuits had been largely responsible for higher education in Portugal; when the Order was suppressed Pombal established a school for sons of the nobility to prepare them for future positions of responsibility. In addition to Latin, Greek, rhetoric and logic, the curriculum included equitation, fencing and dancing. More radical was the inclusion of mathematics, physics, military and civil architecture and art. Pupils were to be admitted between the age of seven and thirteen years, and would pay 120 mil reis per annum.

56. [Education.] Alvará, pelo qual Vossa Magestade declarando, modificando, e reformando a Determinação da Lei de dez de Novembro de mil setecentos setenta e dous, que estabeleceu a Collecta do Subsidio Literario, e obviando a alguns abusos, que na pratica da mesma Lei se havião introduzido: Ha por bem que os Vinagres, e Aguas ardentes, que se fizerem dos Vinhos, que já forão collectados, não paguem segunda vez este Subsidio: Que os Vinhos Verdes paguem sómente cento e vinte reis por pipa; e prescrevendo a formalidade com que se deverãõ fazer os Manifestos dos Vinhos, Aguas ardentes, Vinagres, Legados, e Pensões deixados para Estudos; impõe as penas contra os Juizes omissos, e Manifestantes dolosos; mandando admittir as Denúncias, que se derem nos casos de semelhantes transgressões . . . (Dated 7 July 1787.) Folio. 6 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1787). £ 65.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 842. WorldCat lists 1 copy only.

Further reforms to the Portuguese educational system were carried out in 1787. The act corrects and cancels abnormalities in that passed on 10 November 1772 when taxation to pay the Literary Subsidy was levied twice on the same wine, brandy, vinegar and other commodities.

57. [Evora.] Regulamento das Quadrellas e Formulario para o Serviço Clinico d'estas e do Hospital do Espirito Santo. Approvados pela Mesa da Santa Casa da Misericordia d'Evora em suas sessões de 10 e 11 de dezembro de 1879. 8vo. Pp. 1-(16), (1) f., pp. (17)-90, (1). With 2 folding diagrams. Original printed wrappers (worn, lacking back wrapper). Évora, Typ. Minerva, de A.F. Barata, 1880. £ 50.

Not in Innocência. Not in OCLC.

The regulations govern the medical care of the poor and infirm in late 19th century Portugal, and were printed for distribution to doctors, leeches (sic) and municipal and other authorities in Évora. They establish rules for visits paid by doctors to poor households in Évora, and the granting and distribution of medical aid and sustenance, as approved by the Brotherhood of the Misericórdia. Included are a list of the medicines available and a sample form for completion. *Very occasional spotting, tip of top corner of 1st diagram torn off, tear repaired in fold of 2nd diagram.*

58. [Emigration to Brazil.) A Calúnia e a Lei d'Imprensa ou a Liberdade d'Imprensa e a Estatuta de Pasquino. 8vo. 56 pp., with one folding table listing settlers contracted to work for Senador Vergueiro. Original printed wrappers. Porto, na Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1860. £ 120.



Not in Innocêncio or Borba de Moraes. WorldCat lists 1 copy only. No copy in Porbase.

The pamphlet throws interesting light on emigration to Brazil in the mid-19th century. Antonio Joaquim d'Andrade Villares in 1859 sued the Miguelist periodical, *O Direito*, for libel, vehemently denying the charge it had levelled against him of trafficking in white slaves sent to Brazil. He is quoted as stating that he acted as agent of the Central Colonization Association (Associação Central Colonizadora) of Rio de Janeiro for Vergueiro Ca. of Santos to contract Portuguese citizens to work as sharecroppers on the coffee plantations, recruiting colonists of between 10 and 45 years, for whom the Brazilian government advanced 18 milreis for each person, and 12 milreis for those aged 5 – 10 years, and sets out the exact conditions under which the colonist was contracted, stressing that no coercion was used. However, the writer points out that the colonists immediately incurred debts owed to the landowners. The Portuguese consulate in Rio de Janeiro complained of accusations of failing to aid those Portuguese who were allegedly mistreated. The folding table lists some 100 Portuguese, Germany, Swiss and Spanish immigrants and one Brazilian who had worked for Senador Vergueiro and discharged their debts, most subsequently having left his employment. Swiss sharecroppers

on Senador Vergueiros's plantations had revolted in 1857.

59. [Fishing]. ALMEIDA, João Antonio de: Mapa demonstratio do rendimento geral do imposto dos 6 por cento sobre o pescado do Reino, em cada um dos diferentes pontos, com designação das Divisoens da Costa e Rios, Administraçoens e Circulos das Alfandegas Maritimas por onde forão cobradas em todo o Anno de 1848, e comparativo com os annos antecedentes; & Mappa Demonstativo da despeza que se fez no Pescado do Reino, com os Empregados provizorios, e peritos, que se admitirão na Administração de Lisboa e Postos fiscoes annexas, na do Porto, e nas Alfandegas menores, para coadjuvarem na arrecadação do Direito do mesmo Pescado os Empregados das ditas Alfandegas com despesas eventuaes, e outras extraordinarias. Large folio. 2 ff. Disbound. (Lisbon, 1849). £ 40.

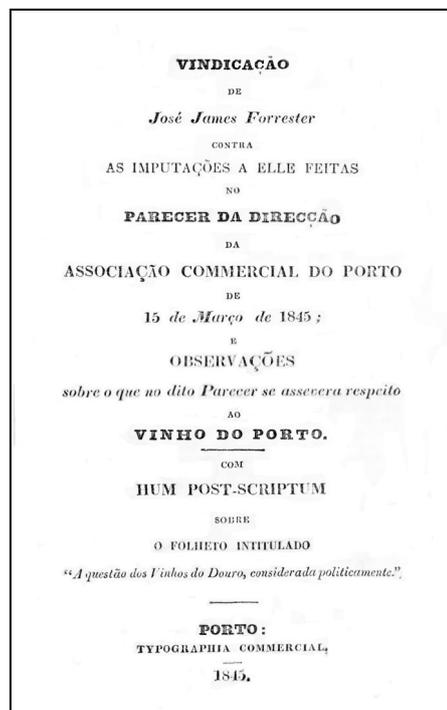
Not traced in WorldCat, COPAC or Porbase.

The tables contain important statistical information, partly supplied in manuscript, for the year 1848 on the extent of fishing off the coasts of Portugal, and taxes levied, with totals for the four previous years. The writer hopes for continuing peace on land which will encourage the development of fishing. *Library stamp on f. (2) verso, short tears along folds, tiny hole without loss of text.*

60. [FORRESTER, Joseph James.] **Vindicação de José James Forrester contra as Imputações a elle feitas no Parecer da Direcção da Associação Commercial do Porto de 15 de Março de 1845; e Observações sobre o que no dito Parecer se assevera respeito ao Vinho do Porto.** Com hum postscriptum sobre o folheto intitulado “A questão dos Vinhos do Douro, considerada politicamente.” 8vo. 35 pp., (1) f. with errata. Original printed wrappers (damp-stained). Porto, Typographia Commercial, 1845. £ 250.

Innocência IV, 379. WorldCat lists 1 copy. (Cf. Simon, *Bibl. Vinaria* p. 116 for English ed.)

First edition, in Portuguese, printed on 11 April 1845. “The Factory had to meet criticisms from within its own ranks when James Forrester reopened with vigour the old controversy between the votaries of so-called pure wine and the defenders of the fortified variety. In an anonymous pamphlet entitled *A Word or two on Port-wine*, Forrester echoed the complaints of almost a century earlier, saying that port had fallen in the estimation of persons capable of judgement and had become a nauseous fiery compound of sweets, colours and alcohol . . . This violent statement produced a violent reaction . . . and there were many polemics . . . Forrester denied that he had been attacking the Factory wine. He claimed that he was only attacking its abuses . . . Several of the Factory firms refrained from signing the manifesto condemning him and among the Douro growers he had a strong following” (A.D. Francis, *The wine trade*, pp. 305-307). The English version, “Mr. Forrester’s vindication . . .” is dated 7 June 1845, London 1845, 49 pp. *Faint staining on title p.*



61. [Freemasonry] IR.-. GALENO GR.: **Maçonaria symbolica.** Nova guia maçónica dos ritos escossez e frances, Contando as Palavras Sagradas, Palavras de Passe, Signaes, Toques, Marcha, Idade, Bateria, Tempo de Trabalho, Insignias, Kalendario maçõn.-. perpetuo e serviço de banquete. Small 16mo. 31, (1) pp. Original printed wrappers. Porto, n.pr., 5887 (i.e. 1887). £ 40.

Not in Innocência. Not listed in WorldCat or Copac.

In 1871 Masonic lodges in Coimbra and Porto tried to split away from that of Lisbon, and Porto compiled a new constitution in 1872. However, some lodges returned to the fold and the constitution was revoked in 1878.

62. FREIRE, Antonio de Oliveira: **Descripçam Corografica do Reyno de Portugal,** que contem huma exacta relaçam de sua Provincias, Comarcas, Cidades, Villas, Freguezias, montes, rios, portos com a sua situaçãõ, extensaõ, e limites, a qualidade de cada paiz, as fortalezas, o numero, costumes, e commercio dos seus habitantes, as principaes dignidades Ecclesiasticas, os titulos honorificos de sua Nobreza, a serie, e aççoens mais famosas de seus Reys, e tudo o mais memoravel desta antiga, e illustre Monarchia. 8vo. (4) ff., 168 pp. Contemporary calf. Lisbon, Na Oficina de Bernardo Anton. de Oliveir., 1755. £ 120.

Innocência I, 215 & VII, 433.

The author traces the geography and history of Portugal from its earliest times to the mid-18th century, and encourages agriculture, rather than commercial activities. The description of Lisbon, just before the earthquake, occupies pp. 74-111. Innocência believed the author's name to have been a pseudonym and that the work was written by Vicente Maria, a Spaniard. This is the second edition, the work having first appeared in 1739. *Ownership stamp on title p. Some manuscript annotations. 6 words on p. 45 badly printed. Small wormhole in lower margin of pp. (1)-48 not touching text, tear repaired in pp. 13/14 & 129/130, lower corners of p. 121/122 & 165/166 repaired.*

63. FREITAS, Bernardino José de Senna: Uma viagem ao Valle das Furnas na Ilha de S. Miguel em junho de 1840. Folio. xvi, 105 pp. With 3 lithographed plates & vignettes on title p. & pp. 19, 27, 66, 76, 82, 90 & 94. Printed within ornamental border. Contemporary half calf, original printed blue wrappers bound in, spine gilt (worn, head of spine defective). Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1845. £ 750.

Innocência I, 365; VIII, 385 & IX, 414). Monteverde 4994, "pouco vulgar." Canto, *Bibliotheca Açoriana*, 243. Sacramento Blake I, 406. Both COPAC and WorldCat. list 1 copy only.



An attractive and rare publication. The author traces the history of the Azores from the 16th century and describes the hot volcanic springs of the remarkable Valley of Furnas, its inhabitants and agriculture. He gives an analysis of the waters and describes the house and gardens of Thomas Hickling, the American consul whose father helped to popularize the islands, and which he illustrates with an engraving (p. 66). Senna Freitas was an official of the Ministry of Marine and Overseas Affairs, born in Brazil, and according to Innocência was a prolific author. The *Descrição inédita da Furnas da Ilha de S. Miguel* is first printed here (pp. 97-105), being an excerpt from *Saudades da terra, ou historia das ilhas dos Açores desde o seu descobrimento* by the 16th century historian and cleric, Gaspar Fructuoso, a work that remained in manuscript until 1873.

64. FREIRE de ANDRADE, Jacinto: Vida de Dom João de Castro, Quarto Viso-Rey da India . . e agora terceira vez impressa. 4to. (4) ff., 490 pp. With woodcut on p. 59. Contemporary calf. Lisbon, Na Officina Real dos Herdeiros de Miguel Deslandes, 1703. £ 300.

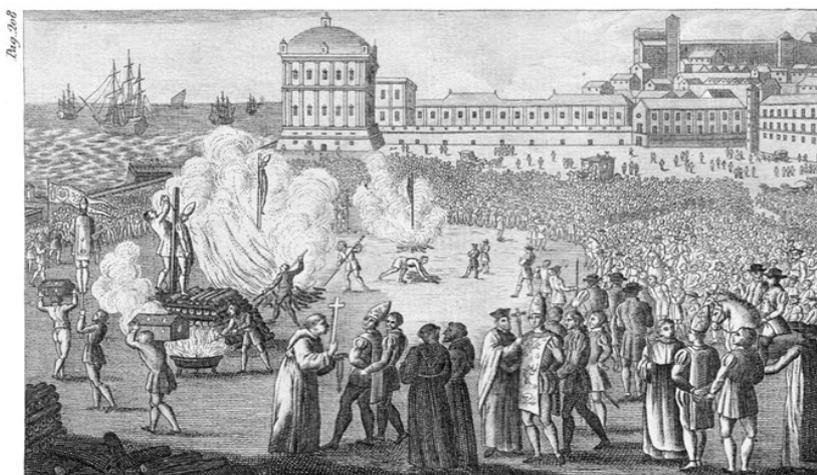
Innocência III, 239. Pinto de Mattos 23. Welsh 4787. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, DC 15. This edition not in British Library Cat. or OCLC.

Freire de Andrade's life of D. João de Castro "has often been regarded as a model of Portuguese

prose" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 266). João de Castro was one of the most colourful and celebrated Viceroy of Portuguese India, a courageous and magnanimous soldier, a skilful navigator, and author of the *Roteiros*. His biography encompasses the history of mid-16th century Portuguese Asia and of many of its most famous personalities. He died in Goa in the arms of St. Francisco Xavier. F. (4) discoloured, repairs to 3 margins & occasional damp-staining in margins, some discolouration in signatures L-N & T-Ss, small ink stain on p. 431.

65. [GALVÃO, Innocência da Rocha]: *Historia completa das Inquições de Italia, Hespanha, e Portugal*. Ornada com sete estampas analogas nos principaes objectos que nella se tratão. 8vo. X, 294 pp. With 7 engraved plates. Near contemporary calf. Lisbon, Na Nova Impressaõ Megrense, 1821. £ 400.

Innocência III, 192 & X, 24 (& cf. III, pp. 225-226). Azevedo-Samodães 2841, "obra interessantíssima e muito estimada . . . A primeira edição foi proibida de circular, sendo por isso os seus exemplares bastante raros." Monteverde 2833. Sacramento Blake III, 282 (1822 edition). Not in Rodrigues. COPAC lists 1 copy only.



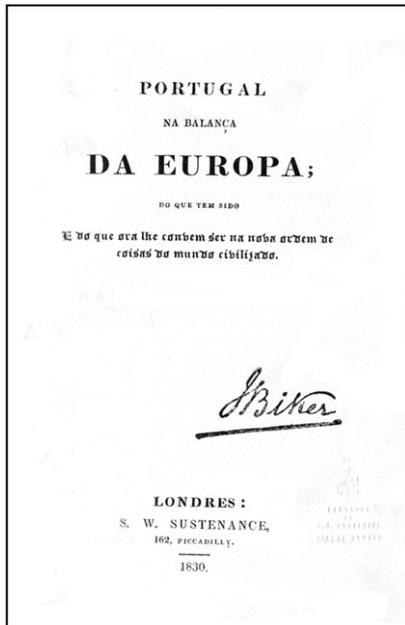
Representação de um Auto da Fé

First edition. In 1820 the Inquisition was finally suppressed in Portugal. Pp. 264-294 contain details of five trials before the Inquisition in Spain, said to have been taken from the original documents. The *Historia* was placed on the Index of forbidden books in Rome on 26 March 1825; Sacramento Blake states that the first edition sold out rapidly, the second being printed in 1822. The author was born in province of Bahia, and returned there in 1823 to become involved in political activities. Though it is not acknowledged, the work is a translation of *Histoire des inquisitions religieuses d'Italie, d'Espagne, et du Portugal* by the prolific French author, Joseph Lavallée (Paris 1809). Pencilled notes on front & back free endpapers. Ownership stamp and signature on title p.

66. [GARRETT, João Baptista de Silva Leitão de Almeida (Visconde de Almeida Garrett)]: *Portugal na balança da Europa*; do que tem sido e do que ora lhe convem ser na nova ordem de coisas do mundo civilizado. Small 4to. xv, 338 (1) pp. Near contemporary quarter calf (front joint starting to split). London, S.W. Sustenance, impresso por R. Greenlaw, 1830. £ 300.

Innocência III, 314, "rara." Palha 3684, "ouvrage rare et très recherché." Azevedo-Samodães 103, "muito estimada, rara." Monteverde 113, "raro."

First edition. Almeida Garrett, the renowned and flamboyant poet and dramatist, then in self-imposed exile in London, threw himself into promoting the liberal cause in Portugal. He had in 1829 become secretary to the Duke of Palmella, and wrote articles for *O Chaveco Liberal* and other periodicals. In this work he contests the view that Portugal was unprepared for liberty and pro-



proposed a federation of peninsular states in which the country would be a free and independent nation. The French revolution of 1830 had changed the political scene in Europe, obliging the émigrés, in view of the events in France, to adopt a more moderate tone to defeat the reactionary supporters of D. Miguel, and led to Garrett's writing this work. With the ownership stamp of J. Biker and the ex-libris of J.G. Mazziotti Salema Garção. *Some very occasional spotting.*

67. [Goa]. Breve noticia, que se dá ao publico Para consolação dos Portuguezes, Dos successos, que aconteceraõ no Estado Da Nossa India, Desde o mez de Janeiro de 1759., até o de 1760. Small 4to. (3) ff., 22 pp. Quarter cloth. Lisbon, Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1760. £ 350.

Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, CC11. Ameal 335. Not in Innocência.

A rare work giving valuable information about Portuguese India. By 1757 the Portuguese had lost extensive lands to the Marathas. The work describes the struggle against Sarde Say Quema Saunto Bonsulò, uncle of the ruler Sarde Say (Costam Saunto), who four years after signing a treaty of peace with the Portuguese State declared war against the Viceroy, ostensibly because of heavy taxes but in reality to take advantage of his apparent weakness. It includes on p. 17 the terms of the *Tratado das Pazes* concluded with the Bounsulo at Goa on 26 July 1759 and signed on behalf of the King of Portugal and Sarde Say Quema Saunto Bonsulò by Belchior José Vaz de Carvalho, Secretary to the Portuguese Viceroy of India, and the Indian minister responsible. The Viceroy undertook to recommend to the King of Portugal that he should restore to him all or a part of the provinces which the Bounsulo had ceded to Portugal under the treaty of 25 October 1754. With the bookplate of the distinguished author and Hebrew scholar, Elkan Nathan Adler. *Some discolouration throughout, worming repaired in lower corner of pp. 9-22.*

68. [Goa.] O Tratado Anglo-Portuguez de 26 de Dezembro de 1878. O Sr. João de Andrade Corvo e Os povos da India Portugeza. Seguido da traducção do Bombay Abkary Act 1878 por Constancio Roque da Costa . . . 8vo. 48 pp. Original wrappers (worn). Margão, Na Typographia do "Ultramár," 1879. £ 180.

Aleixo Manuel da Costa, *Literatura Goesa*, p. 351. Not in Innocência or Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*. WorldCat lists 4 copies.

As a consequence and to combat smuggling the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, signed on 26 December 1878, granted the British Colonial authorities in Bombay the exclusive privilege of controlling the sale of alcohol and salt, and forbade the cultivation in and export of opium from the Portuguese dominions in India; a railway linking the Portuguese colony to British India would be built by the Western India Portuguese Guaranteed Railways Company, a British enterprise. The Portuguese government would receive 400,000 rupees per annum and the treaty would be valid for twelve years. The Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 consolidated and amended the duties levied on the consumption of spirits and liquor in the district of Bombay. In this rare work the author studies the terms of the treaty, compares the systems of British and Portuguese colonization, and rails against what he perceives as the Portuguese betrayal by João de Andrade Corvo, the Portuguese Minister of Agriculture. Born in Goa, Constâncio Roque da Costa (1858-1934) served as a Portuguese diplomat in Argentina and Uruguay, later becoming director-general of the Foreign Ministry. He was also a prolific journalist, promoting the interests of Portuguese India, to which he returned definitively in 1916. Presentation copy to Conselheiro Anselmo José Braamcamp. *Unopened copy.*

69. [Gold Mines.] Alvará em forma de Ley, pelo qual V. Magestade ha por bem determinar a fôrma porque se haõ de fazer os pagamentos dos Contratos Reaes das Minas, e das dividas Reaes, e particulares, que nellas se tiveram contrahido . . . (Dated 9 November 1752.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues (1752). £ 40.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, p. 341, No. 48. Not in British Library Cat.alogue.

"The royal decree setting up the new system (of foundry houses for smelting gold) . . . introduced vigorous measures for the control of contraband and provided incentives for those who cooperated with the authorities . . . (Those) discovered removing gold dust or gold bars not cast by the state from the mining zone were to lose all the contraband in their possession, a half being retained by the treasury and a half paid to the informant or discoverer of the contravention as a reward" (Maxwell, *Conflicts and Conspiracies: Brazil & Portugal 1750-1808*, p. 13).

70. GONÇALVES, Rui: Privilegios e Prerogativas que o Genero Feminino Tem por Direito commun, e Ordenaçoes do Reino, mais que o genero masculino . . . Novamente offerecido a Augustissima Senhora D. Maria I. Rainha de Portugal e Algarves Por J.A. Presbit. S. Small 8vo. (9) ff., 287 pp. Contemporary calf (slightly scuffed). Lisbon, Filippe da Silva e Azevedo, 1785. £ 100.

Innocência VII, 189. Azevedo-Samodães 1435, "obra clássica e muito estimada." Pinto de Mattos 311.

"Rare and curious book . . . on the prerogatives of women" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 229). This is the second edition of the first book printed in Portugal in defence of the rights of women, which originally appeared in 1557 and which is important for showing their status in renaissance Portugal. The treatise was dedicated to Queen Catherina, consort of D. João III and sister of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, whom the author praised highly, commenting that she greatly aided the king in his counsel and in the administration of justice; she was also the protector and patron of the dramatist, Gil Vicente. Gonçalves was Professor of Law at Coimbra and later Court Advocate at Lisbon. This edition retains the original spelling. *Small ink stain on p. 65/66, some ink scribbles on last (blank) page, otherwise a good copy.*

71. [Grão Pará & Maranhão Company.] Instituição da Companhia Geral do Graõ Pará, e Maranhão. (at end): Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade, pelos respeitos nelle declarados, ha por bem confirmar os Capitulos, e Condiçoens da Companhia do Graõ Pará . . . (Dated 6 & 7 June 1755.) Folio. 20 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Miguel Rodrigues, 1755. £ 150.

Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 419. Bosch, *Brasilien-Bibliothek*, 208. Maggs, *Bibl. Brasilensis*, 225. *Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, p. 146 (681) & p. 346 (97). Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 755/1. Not in Rodrigues.

"The Company of Grão Pará and Maranhão was given the exclusive right to all commerce and navigation of the captaincies for a period of twenty years. Pombal also decreed the expulsion from the whole of Brazil of the *comissários volantes* at this time. The establishment of the monopoly company and the banishing of the small itinerant traders were key components of an overall policy with objectives well beyond the confines of the Amazon. Pombal hoped that by granting special privileges and protection to Portuguese entrepreneurs via such a mechanism as a monopoly company, he could help national merchant houses accumulate sufficient capital to compete more effectively with British merchants in the colonial trade as a whole and, by extension, in Portugal proper. By simultaneously striking at the itinerant traders he sought to remove one key linkage between the foreign merchants in Portugal and the Brazilian producers . . . The establishment of the monopolistic company and the economic legislation of 1755 was a deliberate action by the state to rationalize the entrepreneurial structure in favor of the large established national merchants . . . (T)he choice of the Amazon to begin the process was a very clever maneuver. The British did not perceive the threat to their interests until the end of the decade" (Maxwell, *Pombal, paradox of the enlightenment*, pp. 59-61).

72. [Grão Pará & Maranhão Company.] Alvará, porque V. Magestade he servido declarar que a todos os Ministros, e Officiaes de Justica, Fazenda, ou Guerra he permittido negoçar por meio da Companhia Geral do Graõ Pará, e Maranhaõ, e de quaesquer outras por V. Magestade confirmadas: E que não possaõ ser dados de suspeitos nas causas, e dependencias Civeis, ou Crimes respectivas ás ditas Companhias, com o pretexto de terem Acçoens nellas . . . (Dated 5 January 1757). Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon 1757.) £ 40.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, p. 351 (145). Rodrigues 70.

To increase the importance and wealth of the recently formed Companhia Geral do Grão Pará e Maranhão "pressure was applied to . . . members of the nobility, lesser government functionaries, convents and other religious bodies, and affluent colonial merchants and planters to subscribe (to it)" (*Colonial Brazil*, ed. Bethell, p. 306).

73. [Hospitals.] Formulario geral para uso dos Hospitaes Militares de Sua Alteza Real o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor. Small 4to. 35 pp. Original calf. Lisbon, Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, Impressor do Conselho de Guerra, e do Almirantado, 1814. £ 90.

Innocência VII, 14 & XVII, 190. Surgeon General's Cat. XIV, 179.

In the style of the pharmacopoeia of the day, the work sets out the ingredients and quantities required for 220 remedies for use in military hospitals. *Some light staining throughout.*

74. [Indians.] Alvará de Ley, porque V. Magestade he servido declarar, que os Vassallos deste Reino, e da America, que casarem com Indias della, não ficaõ com infamia alguma, antes se faráõ dignos da sua Real attenção, e seraõ preferidas nas terras, em que se estabelecerem, para os lugares, e occupações, que couberem na graduacão de suas pessoas; e seus filhos, e descendentes seraõ habeis, e capazes de qualquer emprego, honra, ou Dignidade, sem que necessitem de dispensa alguma, em razaõ destas alianças, em que se comprehendem as que já se achaõ feitas antes desta Resoluçãõ; e que o mesmo se praticará com as Portuguezas, que casarem com Indios, e a seus filhos, e descendentes . . . (Dated 4 April 1755.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon) Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1755). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 94. Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library, 755/15. Rodrigues 64.

The edict theoretically ended all racial discrimination, declaring that half-castes "will be fit and capable of any employment, honour or dignity." *Small wormhole in outer margin just touching text.*

75. [Indians.] Alvará com força de Lei, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem renovar a inteira, e inviolavel observancia da Lei de doze de Setembro de mil seiscentos cincoenta e tres, em quanto nella se estabeleceo, que os Indios do Graõ Pará, e Maranhaõ sejaõ governados no temporal pelos Governadores, Ministros, e pelos seus principaes, e Justiças seculares, com inhição das administrações dos Regulares, derogando todas as Leis, Regimentos, Ordens, e Disposições contrarias. (Dated 7 June 1755). Folio. 4 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon) Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1755). £ 65.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, p. 345 (96). Rodrigues 65. Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library, 755/10.

The edict stripped the missionaries of all temporal control of the Indian *aldeias* in north Brazil and limited them to evangelical work among previously uncontacted tribes. *Small wormhole in outer margin.*

76. [Indians.] Alvará . . por que Vossa Magestade he servido ordenar, que a liberdade, que havia concedido aos Indios do Maranhão para as suas Pessoas, bens, e Commercio, pelos Alvarás de seis, e sete de Junho de mil setecentos cincoenta e cinco, se estenda na mesma forma aos Indios, que habitão em todo o continente do Brasil, sem restricção, interpretação, ou modificação alguma . . (Dated 8 May 1758). Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon, n.pr., 1758) £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 222. Rodrigues 77. Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library, 758/7.

The "Law of Liberties" declaring the Indians in theory to be free citizens was extended to cover all Brazil. *Small wormhole in outer margin just touching text.*

77. [Jesuits.] Alvará porque Vossa Magestade he servido estabelecer novo Methodo para a arrecadação, e distribuição dos Bens confiscados aos Réos condemnados pela Sentença do Juiz da Inconfidencia de doze de Janeiro de mil setecentos e cincoenta e nove; e aos Regulares da Companhia denominada de JESUS, expulsos destes Reinos, e seus Dominios pelo Alvará de vinte e cinco de Fevereiro de mil setecentos, e sessenta e hum, e que passa pela Chancelaria . . . (Dated 21 Februry 1766.) (2) ff. Folio. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Miguel Rodrigues (1766). £ 55.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 322 & 484.

When the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759 the crown seized and appropriated all their property. ". . The reputedly enormous wealth of the Jesuits was tempting to a traditionally impecunious government, especially after it was beset by the hugely destructive Lisbon disaster. And for some years the windfall derived from the disposal of Jesuit properties lightened the crown's financial burdens . . ." (*Colonial Brazil*, ed. Bethell, p. 300). The act complements and re-establishes that of 25 February 1761 and requires exact records to be kept of the property seized from the Jesuits. *Small wormhole in outer margin of first item.*

78. [Jewellery.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem conceder faculdade a Augusto Ludevico Thimne para que possa nesta Corte, ou na Cidade do Porto estabelecer, e conservar por tempo de dez annos com privilegio exclusivo huma Fabrica de fazer Folhetas para a cravação dos Diamantes, e Pedras preciosas; declarando o número das pessoas, e o tempo em que as deve ensinar; o preço de cada Folheta, branca, ou de côr; os Ministros, que nesta Corte, ou na Cidade do Porto devem servir de Juizes Conservadores da mesma Fabrica; e declarando outro sim por Inspector della a Junta do Commercio destes Reinos, e seus Dominios . . . (Dated 22 August 1766.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Officina de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1766). *Together with:*

Alvará de Prorogação, Declaração, e Ampliação, por que Vossa Magestade pelos motivos nelle declarados: Ha por bem, que o Privilegio exclusivo da Fabrica das Folhetas para a cravação dos Diamantes, e outras Pedras preciosas, que concedeo a Augusto Ludovico Thymme pelo Alvará . . (22.8.1766), se perpetue na Pessoa do sobredito; na de seu filho João Pedro Henrique Thymme; e nas de suas filhas Joanna Antonia Thymme; e Henriqueta Dorothea Thymme . . . (Dated 5 July 1776) Folio. Pp. (5)-7. Modern wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1776). £ 70.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, p. 387 (504) & 416 (788). Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the

John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839, 766/5.

The setting of diamonds and precious stones to create spectacular jewellery gained increasing importance in eighteenth century Portugal. Augustus Ludwig Thimne is credited with "discovering the secret of manufacturing jeweller's foil for setting diamonds" and other precious stones. The decree grants him the exclusive privilege for ten years to set up a factory in Porto or Lisbon to produce foil from silver and other metals for setting jewels, and obliges him to teach the art to Portuguese apprentices, but the foil must be sold only within Portugal and not in Brazil. The entry of contraband foil into the kingdom is forbidden. The second decree extends the privilege to his son and daughters in their lifetime.

79. [D. JOÃO VI]. Relação da maneira, pela qual foi celebrado na Cidade de Angra o dia 13 de Maio de 1824, Anniversario de Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Senhor Rei D. João VI. 8vo. 23 pp. (misnumbered 15). Wrappers. Lisbon, Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1824. £ 45.

Canto, *Bibliotheca Açoriana*, 2386. Not in Innocência or Copac. WorldCat lists 2 copies.

A detailed description of the festivities in the Azores to celebrate the anniversary of D. João VI, presided over by the Governor, Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler, Baron Villa da Praia, who had been recently reinstated in his post on the orders of the king himself. *Library stamp on title p.*

80. JORDÃO PAIVA MANSO, Levy Maria (Visconde de): Memoria sobre Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay). 8vo. LXXXIX, (1), 149 pp. With 2 folding maps showing part of Mozambique and Lourenço Marques Bay. Later quarter calf (original printed wrappers preserved). Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1870. £ 200.

Innocência XIII, 293. Costa, *Bibl. geral de Moçambique*, 228 (marking the book as being "very important.") Mendelssohn II, 706 & III, 134 (1910 ed.), "contains 'Relações do districto de Lourenço Marques com os Transvaal-Boer'" (pp. 55-63). Not in Welsh.

The author gives a detailed description of Mozambique, its history, climate, agriculture and administration and is critical of colonial policy, urging economic reform. He was appointed as the lawyer defending Portuguese rights in Mozambique against British claims, a case which went to arbitration and which in 1875 was decided in favour of Portugal. A short vocabulary of the Sena language appears on pp. 73 -79. "For a long time England tried very hard to oust the Portuguese from the Lourenço Marques area (Delagoa Bay) realizing the tremendous importance of that harbour for the economic development of interior Africa at the same latitude . . . It was only in the 1870s that international arbitrage solved the question" (Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal*, II, p. 109). *Pencilled annotations on pp. 90-95 & 123. Some spotting on maps.*

81. [KOPKE, Diogo]: O Museu Portuense. *Jornal de Historia, Artes, Sciencias Industrias e Bellas Letras.* Publicado debaixo dos auspicios da Sociedade da Typographia Commercial Portuense. Publicado de Agosto de 1838 a Janeiro de 1839. Nos. 1 - 12. Small folio. (2) ff., 192 pp. With vignette on title p. & p. (1) & 47 engravings in the text. Half calf (lacking label). Porto, na Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1839. £ 180.

Innocência VI, 266 & II, 161. Ávila Perez 5230, "publicação interessante e curiosa." Pinto de Mattos 418, "estimado e não vulgar." *Jornais e Revistas Portuguese do Séc. XIX*, 3624. WorldCat. lists 1 copy only.

A complete set of this rare and interesting periodical, of particular value to historians in that the first two numbers include, for the first time in print, part of the *Chronica de D. Manuel* by Damião de Goes, which the editor states he found in manuscript among other papers in the Biblioteca Pública in Porto and recognized as being in the historian's own hand. Also included are detailed descriptions, with illustrations, of the newly built railway lines, steam pumps and paddle-steamers, Herschel's telescope, telegraphy, and machinery used for coalmining, etc. *Short marginal tear repaired in p. 31/32, occasional spotting & discolouration.*

p. 31/32, occasional spotting & discolouration.

82. [LACERDA, Fernando Correia de]: **Catastrophe de Portugal**, na deposição d'El Rei D. Affonso Sexto, subrogação do Principe D. Pedro o Unico, justificada nas calamidades publicas, Escrita para justificação dos Portugueses, por Leandro Dorea Caceres e Faria. Small 4to. 267, (1) pp. Later calf (spine gilt). Lisbon, Miguel Manescal, 1669. £ 400.

Innocência II, 272. Brunet II, 297, "fort recherché en Portugal." Azevedo-Samadões 906. Palha 3300. Arouca, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no séc. XVII*, II, L 6.

First edition of this interesting and informative work about 17th century Portugal. The "catastrophe," according to the author, was caused by King Afonso VI. Irresponsible and physically deformed, he ascended to the throne in 1662 but after five troubled years was deposed in favour of his brother, D. Pedro II. Lacerda hid his authorship behind a pseudonym and published this libel against Afonso, accusing him of "bad natural indolence." He supported D. Pedro and became his Secretary of State and later Bishop of Porto. *Ownership signature on title p. Stain in top margin & small wormhole in upper inner margin of pp. 77-144, small hole repaired in p. 235/36, some signatures slightly discoloured.*



83. LAVADINHO, Domingos da Conceição (comp.): **Manuscritos e outros documentos da Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas**. Small 4to. 66 pp., (1) f. Original printed wrappers. (Elvas), Tip. Progresso, 1945. £40.

Welsh 89.

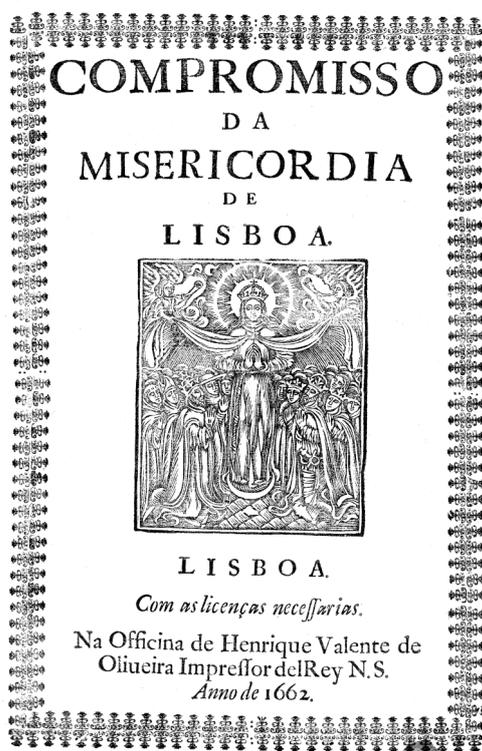
The work gives details of over 400 manuscripts preserved in the Biblioteca Municipal of Elvas, including a section of 57 entries relating to the campaigns of the Peninsula War. *Unopened copy.*

84. [Leather Factory.] **Alvará porque Vossa Magestade ha por bem conceder Faculdade a Patricio Ryan para poder erigir nos Suburbios da Cidade de Lisboa huma Fabrica por tempo de dez annos, para nella fazer obrar, e preparar Pelles de Anta, Camurça, e Pellica, e de fazer dos mesmos generos, Vestias, Calções, e Luvas, debaixo das Condições que com este baixão . . .** (Dated 19 May 1770.) Folio. 7 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon 1770.) £ 70.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 590. No copy in WorldCat.

This rare edict sets out the strict conditions for a foreign manufacturer in Pombal's Portugal. Patrick Ryan is authorized to establish a leather goods business in suburban Lisbon. He is required to teach his craft to eight Portuguese apprentices who would remain for at least five years to perfect their knowledge of manufacturing leather goods and, having served their term, they are to enrol with the Junta de Comércio. Ryan must never have less than eight apprentices, nor may he employ more than three foreigners, who were to remain solely in his employment. Skins could only be imported from foreign countries if the supply from Brazil and Cabo Verde proved insufficient. Goods must be sold at market rates. Once the manufactured articles could satisfy the internal market, the importation of leather goods would be forbidden. Should Patrick Ryan fail to observe these conditions his licence would be revoked, and he would be considered as having committed perjury against the king, an offence liable to very severe penalties.

85. [Lisbon.] **Compromisso da Misericórdia de Lisboa.** 4to. (8), 39, (1) ff. With woodcut on title p. & title within ornamental border. Later calf (head of spine worn). Lisbon, Na Officina de Henrique Valente de Oliveira, 1662. £ 800.



Innocência (II, 95 & IX, 82) does not cite this edition. Not in Pinto de Mattos, Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Palha, or Ávila-Perez. Not in OCLC.

The Santa Casa da Misericórdia at Lisbon was founded in 1498 to afford spiritual and material aid to all in need, under the patronage of Queen Leonor, widow of D. João II when she was acting as regent for D. Manuel. All members, half of whom were gentry and half commoners, assisted in the activities of the brotherhood, and the Misericórdia also employed a small staff. This interesting and detailed volume sets out the rules governing the number, qualifications and duties of the members of the brotherhood, their tasks and responsibilities, the administration of legacies, dowries, ransoming of prisoners captured by Muslim pirates, the material welfare of prisoners, the burial of the dead, etc. The earliest extant set of rules, or *compromisso*, is dated 1518, and these *compromissos* governed all the *Misericórdias* in the kingdom later reforms necessitated its modification as functions became outdated and administrative experience dictated amendments. "The rules of the Lisbon *misericórdia* provided for a total of 600 members, of whom half were gentry (*nobres*) and half plebeians or *mecânicos* . . . artisans and tradesmen like those of the guilds represented in the *Casa dos Vinte e*

Quatro" (Boxer, *Portuguese Seaborne Empire*). This copy is of particular interest because the four preliminary leaves (ff. 3-6) contain in near contemporary manuscript, neatly written in a scribal hand, "Memoria das cousas que se fazem cada Anno em esta Sancta Casa da Misericordia de Lisboa," signed by Luis de Meyrelles, which describes the annual functions, the vestments to be used and by whom they were donated, etc. *With contemporary marginal annotations, occasional underlining, some ff. browned, staining in lower margin of preliminary ff. & on f. 6 verso, lower margin of ff. 12, 15 & 16 & top corner of last f. repaired, new end-papers.*

86. [Lisbon Earthquake.] **Plano** que Sua Magestade mandou remetter ao Duque Regedor, para se regular o alinhamento das Ruas, e reedificaçã das casas, que se haõ de erigir nos terrenos que jazem entre a Rua Nova do Almada, e Padaria, e entre a extremidade Septentrional do Rocio, até o Terreiro do Paço exclusivamente. (Dated 12 June 1758.) 4to. 12 pp. *Together with:-*
Decreto pelo qual Sua Magestade amplia ao Duque Regedor a Jurisdicçã em todas as materias concernentes á reedificaçã da Cidade de Lisboa, e á nomeaçã dos Ministros, que devem expedir as diligencias pertencentes á dita reedificaçã. (Dated 16 June 1758.) Pp. 13-16. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1758). £ 280.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 229 (first item). WorldCat lists 1 copy only.

Pombal's plans for the rebuilding of Lisbon after the 1755 earthquake. The decree regulates the precise details of the exact widths of the streets and pavements, the height and design of the houses, the size of the building plots and value of the land. "It was the earthquake that propelled Pombal to virtual absolute power which he was to retain for another twenty-two years until the king's death in 1777. He took quick, effective, and ruthless action to stabilize the situation . . . No temporary rebuilding was permitted until the land was cleared and plans for new construction drawn up. Military engineers . . . were charged with making inventories of property rights and claims, and implementing the myriad of practical decisions to assure that sanitary and levelling operation

were carried out safely. They were also charged with drawing up plans for the new city . . . (and developed the economical Pombaline architecture and grid of streets and the great waterfront square which make Lisbon to this day a classic example of eighteenth-century town planning" (Maxwell, *Pombal, paradox of the enlightenment*, p. 24). *Small wormhole in outer margin just touching 5 letters.*

87. LOUREIRO, Manoel José Gomes: Memórias dos estabelecimentos portugueses a l'este do Cabo da Boa Esperança, pelo Conselheiro . . . que servio no extincto Conselho Ultramarino. Small 4to. (3)-vii, (1 blank) p., 469, (1) pp., (1) f. (with errors in pagination). With 4 folding tables. Contemporary wrappers (spine worn). Lisbon, Na Typographia de Filippe Nery, 1835. £ 250.

Innocência VI, 26. Welsh 5817. De Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*, 786. Not in Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*.

A mine of information for administrative and financial matters in early 19th century Portuguese India, containing details and accounts of institutions and organizations. The author was a judge in Mozambique from 1798 and in Goa from 1802, where he later served as a customs official and as procurator fiscal, latterly under the energetic rule of the Viceroy, Bernardo José de Lorena, Conde de Sarzedas. He returned to Portugal in 1812. The folding tables show the municipal expenses for 1805 of the island and territory of Goa, the accounts for both the State and Military Hospitals, and those of the religious orders of Portuguese India, including Mozambique and Macao. *Copy mostly unopened. Faint water-staining in top margins.*

88. MACEDO, Antonio Sousa de: Carta que a un señor de la Corte de Inglaterra Escriviò . . . Oydor de la Chancelaria de la ciudad de Porto, Secretaria de la Embaxada del Serenissimo Don Juan Rey de Portugal, al Serenissimo Carlos Rey de la gran Bretaña. Sobre el manifiesto, que por parte del Rey de Castilla publicó su chronista D. Joseph Pellizer. Small 4to. (2), 14 ff. With vignette on title p. Quarter calf. Lisbon, Lourenço de Anveres, 1641. £ 400.

Innocência I, 277. Palau 320855. Azevedo-Samodães 3261 "missiva interessante e muito estimada, edição muito rara." Monteverde 5201, "rara." Palha 3010, "pièce estimée." García Peres p. 542.

The insurrection of 1 December 1640 against Spain led to an outburst of Portuguese nationalism and a determination to preserve the country's independence. As a loyal servant of the recently acclaimed king of Portugal, D. João IV, Sousa de Macedo objected to the arrogant behaviour and slanders fabricated by the Spaniards against the Portuguese, and wrote an account of the unhappy situation in Portugal. He served as secretary in the Portuguese embassy in London and was a personal friend of King Charles I. *Some page numbers just shaved.*

89. MACEDO, António de Sousa de: Falla que fez o Doutor . . . do Conselho da Fazenda de Sua Magestade. No Juramento de Rey do muyto Alto, & muyto Poderoso Dom Affonso VI. nosso Senhor. Em quarta feira 15. de Novembro 1656. 8vo. (4) ff. Boards. Lisbon, Na Officina Craesbeeckiana, 1656. £ 450.

Innocência I, 277 (mistakenly calling for 8 ff.) & VIII, 312. Arouca, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no séc. XVII*, III, M 12. Palha 3293 "édition rare." Ameal 2299, "peça clássica, interessante e muito estimada." (Not in Harry Bernstein, *Pedro Craesbeeck & sons* or Azevedo-Samodães.) WorldCat & COPAC both list 1 copy only.

The speech given at the accession of the first Portuguese king after her independence from Spain. As a loyal servant of the first two Bragança kings Dr. António de Sousa de Macedo played a vital role in formulating government policy during their reigns, and enjoyed great prestige and authority. *Pages numbered in ink in top right hand margin, slight staining on title p.*

90. MACEDO, Antonio de Sousa de: Flores de España, Excelencias de Portugal, en que brevemente se trata lo mejor de sus historias, y de todas las del mundo desde su principio hasta nuestros tiempos, y se descubren muchas cosas nuevas de provecho, y curiosidad. Primera parte. 4to. (6) ff., 300 pp. *Followed by*. Armonia Política dos documentos divinos com as conveniências de Estado: exemplar de Principes No governo dos gloriosissimos Reys de Portugal. 78 pp. Later calf (spine repaired). Coimbra, Na Officina de Antonio Simoens Ferreyra, 1737. £ 350.

Innocência I, 276 & 277. Azevedo Samodães 3263 "rara". Palha 2778, "livre très estimé et vanté par des écrivains autorisés, à cause de la profonde érudition que son auteur y a révélée." Ameal 2300 "obras muito estimadas." Pinto de Mattos 539. Garcia Perez 542. *British Libr. Short Title Catalogue of 18th century Spanish Books*, S358.

Second edition of both works. "(The author) wrote at the age of twenty-two *Flores de España, Excelencias de Portugal* (1631). This historical work of considerable interest and importance was written in Spanish *por ser mais universal*" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*). Fidelino de Figueiredo (*História Literária de Portugal*, p. 263) describes the *Harmonia Política* as a *vade-mecum* for princes, indicating how the dictates of religion should harmonize with the political necessities of their States. "(Sousa de Macedo) was a loyal supporter of the Braganza cause, and assisted at the restoration of that house to the throne of Portugal in 1640. He was secretary at the Portuguese Embassy in London during the latter part of Charles I's reign, and helped the martyr-king considerably as a loyal friend, being rewarded for his services with a British peerage, by Charles II, at the Stuart Restoration. He was Ambassador at the Dutch Court and Prime Minister to Affonso VI of Portugal" (Maggs, *Spanish Books*, 995). *Erased ownership signature and small library stamp on title page. Small repairs to lower corners of ff. (3-5) & pp. 283-300 of first work & pp. 1-20 of second work, outer margin of title p. strengthened, two tiny holes in p. 261/262 with loss of 4 letters, otherwise a good copy.*

91. MACEDO, Ignacio José: Ensaios políticos . . . ou Collecção do Velho Liberal do Douro, precidida de dois Discursos sobre a Influencia de Religião na Política, e nos Costumes. 10 pp. Lisbon, Na Imprensa da Rua dos Fanqueiros N°. 129 B, 1827. *Bound with:-*

Influencia da Religião sobre os Costumes, A qual serve de Resposta às alveivosas Proclamações do Silveira; e ao zelo Farisaico da Junta, que sacrilegamente usurpou o nome de Apostolica. Pp. 1-8, 13-20. Lisbon (idem), 1827. *and:-*

Influencia da Religião sobre a Política do Estado. Pelo Author do Velho Liberal do Douro. 14, (1) pp. Lisbon (idem), 1827. *and:-*

O Velho Liberal do Douro. Nos. 3 - 31. Pp. 21-62, 65-361. 8vo. & 4to. Contemporary calf (worn). Lisbon (idem), 1826-27. £ 220.

Innocência III, 210. Palha 3718 (3rd work). B.N., *Jornais e Revistas Portugueses do Séc. XIX*, 5118 (4th work).

A collection of the author's political works. Padre Inácio José de Macedo sailed for Brazil aged eight, according to Innocência, and lived in Bahia for over 40 years. He edited the first periodical printed in Bahia, *A Idade d'Ouro do Brazil* (1811 - 1823) and published other works there. When Brazil became independent Macedo returned to Portugal, where he edited the *Velho Liberal do Douro* from 1826 to 1828, when his liberal ideas led to his imprisonment. After the restoration of a constitutional government he recommenced the *Velho Liberal* until his death in 1834. Although the pagination of 2nd work omits pp. 9-12 the work appears to be complete. *Lacks Nos. 1 & 2 of fourth title (pp. 1 - 20). P. 171-2 misbound. Lacks front free endpaper & part of back free endpaper cut away.*

92. [MACEDO, José Agostinho de]: A tripa virada. Periodico semanal. Nos. 1 - 3. 8vo. 36 pp. Porto, Na Typ. de Viuva Alvares Ribeiro & Filhos, 1823. *Together with:- Tripa por huma vez*. Livro primeiro e ultimo. Dividido em dous folhetos. Nos. 4 - 9 & post scriptum. 8vo. 70 pp. Contemporary quarter calf. Porto, Na Typ. de Viuva Alvares Ribeiro & Filhos, 1823. £ 350.

Innocência IV, 196 & XII, 202. (Cf. Innocência Francisco da Silva, *Memórias para a vida íntima de José Agostinho de Macedo*, p. 226 for 1st issue of both works).

"In his political periodicals . . . (Macedo) puts forth all his spice and venom . . . he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 282). The author's outrageous and outspoken statements provoked a rebuke from the government, according to Teófilo Braga. Second issue of both works.

93. MACEDO, José Agostinho de: Oração Funebre que nas Exequias do Muito Alto, e Muito Poderoso Imperador e Rei o Senhor D. João Sexto, celebradas na Basilica do Coração de Jesus, no Dia 10 de Abril de 1826. Small 8vo. 38 pp. Half calf. Lisbon, Typografia de Bulhões, 1826. £ 70.

Innocência IV, 194. Azevedo-Samodães 1907.

One of the most colourful and controversial literary figures of the early 19th century Portugal, Macedo was Court preacher to D. João VI and his son, D. Miguel. This oration at D. João's funeral earned him proportionally greater profits than from any other work he had written previously, since in recompense he received an annual pension of three hundred mil-reis in perpetuity (see Innocência Francisco da Silva & Theophilo Braga, *Memórias para a vida íntima de José Agostinho de Macedo*, p. 126).

94. MACEDO, José Agostinho de: Carta I de . . . a J.J.P.L. (to Carta 32^a e última). 8vo. Carta I, 8 pp., Cartas II-V & VIII, 11 pp. each, Cartas VI, VII & IX-XXXI, 12 pp. each, Carta XXXII, 16 pp. With portrait of the author by H.J. da Silva, engraved by D.J. Silva. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Lisbon, Imprensa Regia, 1827. £ 220.

Innocência IV, 197, & *Memórias para a Vida Íntima de José Agostinho de Macedo*, 227. Azevedo-Samodães 1885, "Missivas interessantes e apreciadas. Coleção . . . já pouco frequente." Ameal 1393. (Cf. Palha 3725.) Soares, *História da Gravura Artística em Portugal*, 1290 & 1878.

In these letters, addressed to the publisher, José Joaquim Pedro Lopes, Macedo criticized and ridiculed the periodical, *O Portuquez*, edited by Almeida Garrett, and the entire Liberal party. Innocência states that 2000 copies were printed of the first edition, which was reprinted three times in an issue of 500 copies each. *Lacks end free end-paper.*

95. MACEDO, José Agostinho de: O Desengano, Periodico politico, e moral. 8vo. Nos. 1-27, with 2 pp. each (No. 3 has 8 pp.) Contemporary calf. Lisbon, Imprensa Regia, 1830-31. £ 180.

Azevedo-Samodães 1890 "periódico curioso e muito estimado." Innocência Francisco da Silva & Theophilo Braga, *Memórias para a vida íntima do José Agostinho de Macedo*, p. 231.

A complete set of 27 numbers of the periodical, which was Macedo's final work, the last number being incomplete owing to his last illness. The last leaf contains two sonnets on the death of Padre Macedo signed J.J.P.L. (José Joaquim Pedro Lopes) (recto) and an index (verso). Lacking the portrait of the poet engraved by N.J. Possollo which is sometimes present. *Faint damp staining in some upper margins, some discolouration.*

96. MAGALHAENS, Joaquim Antonio de: Breve Exame do Assento feito pelos denominados Estados do Reyno de Portugal, congregados em Lisboa aos 23 de Junho do anno de 1828. Small 4to. 45 (1) pp. Wrappers. London, R. Greenlaw, 1828. £ 40.

Innocência IV, 65 "de interesse para a história política do notável periodo que decorreu entre 1828 a 1834." Canto 333.

The author was a deputy of the Portuguese Cortes, and an ardent supporter of D^a. Maria da Gloria against her uncle, D. Miguel, and here he reaffirms her constitutional right to succeed to the Portuguese throne. *Ownership signature on title page.*

97. MANTUA, João Bento de Medeiros: Fundamentos do Projecto de Decreto, que para a abolição dos vinculos na Ilha de S. Miguel, e nas mais dos Açores offerece ao Soberano Congresso . . . 8vo. 17 pp. Original wrappers. Lisbon, Na Impressão de Alcobia, 2822 (i.e. 1822). £ 70.

Innocência X, 191. Canto, *Bibliotheca Acoriana*, 1107. Both WorldCat & COPAC list 1 copy only.

First edition. The author, a Franciscan monk who in 1821 became a parliamentary deputy for São Miguel in the Azores, puts the case that, in view of the importance of agriculture there, the neglected and mismanaged estates in the Azores should be appropriated. São Miguel was the wealthiest of the islands, and the land belonged to monasteries and to 30 to 40 families who intermarried, thus maintaining their hold on the properties. Ernesto do Canto believed a second edition had been printed in England, with 19 pp. *Ink correction on p. 16.*

98. [MARANHÃO, Francisco dos Prazeres]: Diccionario Geographico abreviado de Portugal e suas Possessões Ultramarinas. No qual se dá noticia de todas as Cidades, Villas, e Freguezias, de Portugal, com sua população, legoas de distancia, correios, e feiras principaes; seus rios, montanhas, portos, &c. E juntamente se descrevem todas as ilhas, e porções continentaes, que Portugal possui actualmente no Ultramar; suas Povoações, plantas, animaes, minas, rios, portos, commercio, &c. &c. por um Flaviense . . . dado ao prelo por António Fernandes Pereira. Small 4to. (1) f., 257 pp., (1) f. Contemporary half calf (upper joint just starting to split). Porto, Typographia de Sebastião José Pereira, 1852. £ 180.

Innocência III, 39. Fonseca, *Subsídios*, p. 194. Palha 2737, "ouvrage estimeé." (Cf. Welsh 5514 [1862 edition].)

An expanded edition of the author's *Taboa Geographico-estatico Lusitana*, which first appeared in 1839, and which incorporated his *Diccionario Geographico das Colonias Portuguezas*. The author, a Franciscan friar, begins his very informative dictionary with an overview of the history, geography, industry and commerce of Portugal and her colonies (pp. 5-25). The liberal revolution of the early 19th century encouraged the spread of universal education and learning. Innocência commends his dedication to numismatic and archaeological studies and to promoting agricultural, industrial and commercial reforms.

99. [MARIA I]. FREITAS, João Antonio da Sylveira e: Feudal Tributo dedicado em tom de poema á Felicissima Acclamação, e exaltação ao throno da Augustissima Rainha D. Maria I . . . 8vo. 11 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1777. £ 40.

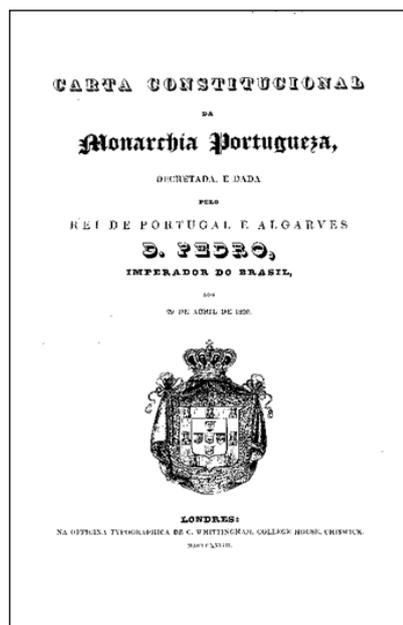
The poet is unknown to Innocência. WorldCat lists 1 copy only.

A poem of praise on the accession of Queen D^a. Maria I. *Margins slightly discoloured.*

100. [MARIA II.] Carta Constitucional da Monarchia Portugueza, decretada, e dada pelo Rei de Portugal e Algarves D. Pedro, Imperador do Brasil, aos 29 de abril de 1826. 4to. (2) ff., 76 pp. Contemporary half calf (label removed on front cover). London, Na Officina Typographica de C. Whittingham, 1828. £ 600.

Innocência IX, 47-8 (with incorrect pagination). Azevedo-Samodães 606, "bela edição . . . Tiragem limitada a pequeno numero de exemplares . . . Rara." Palha 288, "belle edition peu commune." Ameal 492, "bela e rara edição." Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 158, "very few copies were printed . . . it is rare."

D^a. Maria da Glória, the Brazilian Emperor D. Pedro's infant daughter, had disembarked at Falmouth on 24 September 1828, from where she proceeded to London. There a copy of this handsomely printed *Carta Constitucional* was presented to her, together with a sceptre as a symbol of her royal authority. A few months previously on 13 March 1828 her uncle, D. Miguel, had dissolved the Portuguese Parliament and declared himself king. The words "Edição mandada fazer á custa dos Portuguezes que assignarão o Memorial appresentado a S. Magestade" appear on the verso of title page. The text of the *Memorial*, dated 16 October 1828, appears on pp. 75-76 and is signed by José Van-Zeller (President) and A.J. Freire Marreco (Secretary) on behalf of the 2413 Portuguese émigrés in England who had signed the original document. This is copy No. 24 allocated to José António Bernardino Pereira do Lago by A.J. Freire Marreco. *Some slight staining in lower margin.*



- 101. [MARIA II.] Manifesto dos direitos de Sua Magestade Fidelissima, a Senhora Dona Maria Segunda; e exposição da Questão Portugueza.** 4to. 62 pp., (1) blank f., 186 pp. Near contemporary half calf (head & foot of spine worn, corners bumped). London, Richard Taylor, 1829. £ 220.

Innocência V, 346 & XVI, 95. Azevedo-Samodães 1954. (Cf. Palha 3742.) WorldCat. lists 1 copy only of this edition.

"Importante opúsculo" (Joaquim Veríssimo Serrão, *História de Portugal*, v. VII, p. 421). D. Pedro IV had renounced his rights to the Portuguese throne in favour of his daughter, D^a. Maria da Glória, whom he sent from Rio de Janeiro to Portugal, but on learning that her uncle, D. Miguel, had seized power and invalidated the liberal charter, she sailed instead to England. Pp. (3) - 62 contain the *Manifesto*, followed by copies of important historical documents in support of D^a. Maria's cause. It was compiled by José António Guerreiro, responsible for the legal details, and by the Duke of Palmella, for the diplomatic and historical matters. Innocência stated that copies of this original London edition were rarely offered for sale. *Ownership signature on title p. Occasional spotting & discolouration throughout the volume.*

- 102. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Montarroyo]: Relaçam dos Progressos das Armas Portuguezas No Estado da India,** No anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General . . Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, Continuando os sucessos desde o anno de 1713. referidos na Relaçãõ que se imprimio no principio do presente. Small 4to. 20 pp. Quarter calf. Lisbon, Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. £ 80.

Innocência IV, 345. Figanière 929.

The work contains the text of the treaty of peace signed with the King of Canara to form an alliance against Arab invaders; power struggles in India caused considerable upheavals in the early 18th century. *Outer margin of title p. strengthened, just touching final letters of text.*

- 103. MELLO de CASTRO, Julio de: Historia panegyrica da vida de Dinis de Mello de Castro,** Primeyro Conde das Galveas Do Conselho de Estado, & Guerra dos Serenissimos Reys Dom Pedro II. & Dom João V. 4to. (22) ff., 498 pp. With portrait of Dinis de Mello de Castro engraved by Manuel Freyre as frontispiece. Title p. in red & black. Contemporary vellum over boards. Lisbon, Joseph Manescal, 1721. £ 350.

Innocência V, 162. Palha 4369. Azevedo-Samodães 2057, "edição primitiva, primorosamente executada."



Welsh 1255 lists 1744 edition only. Pinto de Mattos 388. Soares, *Hist. da Gravura Artística em Portugal*, I, No. 1057. Not in COPAC.

First edition. Dinis de Melo de Castro, the first Count Galveas, fought in the War of Independence from Spain and his decisive victory over the Spaniards at the Battle of Montes Claros marked a turning point in overthrowing Spanish rule. He later became Governor of Alentejo and was created Counsellor of State by D. Pedro II. The author was one of the founding members of the Academia Real de História Portuguesa. *Slight traces of worming in upper margin of pp. 329-406, some very faint staining in last ff.*

104. [MENDONÇA, Francisco de Assis Castro e.] C.V., e S.C.: A dynastia e a revolução de setembro ou nova exposição da Questão Portuguesa da sucessão. 8vo. viii, 191 pp. Original printed wrappers. Coimbra, Imprensa de Trovão & Comp.^a, 1840. £ 65.

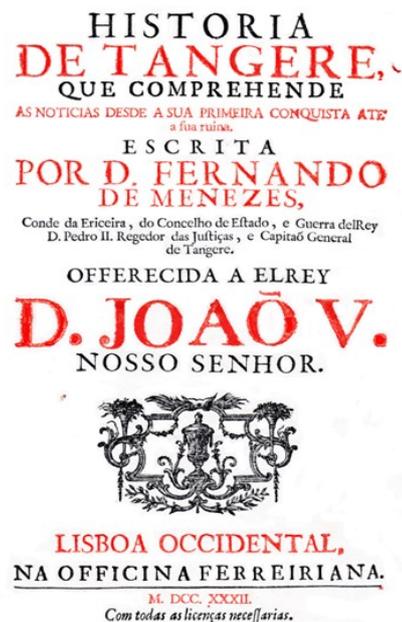
Innocência II, 348 & Fonseca, *Subsidios para um Dicionario de Pseudonyms*, p. 104. WorldCat. lists 2 copies. Not listed in COPAC.

Faced with a left-wing rebellion, Queen D^a. Maria II had agreed to reinstate the democratic Constitution of 1822. The author encourages the issue of government bonds as a solution to Portugal's financial problems, and condemns government measures to decrease expenditure. He supported the slave trade as being beneficial to the economy. Though printed anonymously, the author was accused of abusing the right of freedom of speech, but was later exonerated. *Pp. discoloured.*

105. MENEZES, Fernando de: Historia de Tangere, que comprehende as noticias desde a sua primeira conquista até a sua ruina. Small folio. (11) ff., 304 pp. Title p. in red & black. Contemporary calf (rubbed, head of spine defective, some worming at foot). Lisbon, Officina Ferreiriana, 1732. £ 780.

Innocência II, 276. Azevedo Samodães 2080, "obra clássica e muito estimada, excelente edição." Pinto de Mattos 399, "obra estimada e não vulgar. Foi mandado um exemplar á Exposição de Paris de 1867." Ameal 1522. Playfair & Brown, *Bibliography of Morocco*, 354, "a work of the highest historical value." Gay 1299. Welsh 5111.

Tangier remained a Portuguese possession for nearly 200 years after its conquest in 1471 by Alfonso V of Portugal, and the city's loss was much resented by the Portuguese when it was given to Charles II as part of Catherine of Braganza's dowry. When Lord Peterborough arrived in 1662 to become the first English governor the English complained that they found only "doorless and windowless houses," as the Portuguese had wreaked vengeance on the city before surrendering it. The author was Governor and Captain-General of Tangier from 1656 to 1661, when he refused to preside over the handing over of the city to the English, and asked to be relieved of his post. He was the second Count of Ericeira, a



member of the Royal Council, and led a distinguished military career. The *Regimento Que se ha de ter no Campo de Tangere, e de que maneira se haõ de mandar, e repartir os Atalayas, feito pelo Almocadem Braz Fernandes Couto, Cavalleiro da Ordem de Christo, em idade de noventa annos; e se poem aqui para intelligencia desta Historia* occupies pp. 284-295. *Tiny wormhole in title p. & on pp. 295-303.*

106. MENDONÇA, Luiz Antonio Carlos Furtado de: Oração funebre recitada nas solemnes exequias do . . Senhor D. Fr. Caetano Brandão, Arcebispo da Sé de Braga, celebradas na Cathedral da mesma Cidade . . . Small 4to. 26 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Impressão Regia, 1806. £ 30.

Borba de Moraes II, 564 & *Período Colonial* 245. Sacramento Blake V, 351. Innocência V, 217. WorldCat lists 1 copy only. Not in COPAC.

From 1783-89 the saintly Fr. Caetano Brandão had been bishop of Grão Pará in Brazil, where he played an active part in reforming diocesan affairs and helping the poor. When appointed to the archbishopric of Braga in Portugal he founded homes for orphans, he sold the costly coaches and precious objects acquired by his predecessor, giving the money to the poor, and encouraged education among the underprivileged. Sacramento Blake states that the author of this funeral oration was born in Rio de Janeiro, son of General António Carlos Furtado de Mendonça, and that he was later nominated Archbishop of Braga, but died in Portugal in 1832 before he was able to take up the position.

107. [MIDOSI, Paulo]: Quem he o legitimo Rey de Portugal? Questão Portugueza, submettida ao Juizo dos Homens Imparciaes. Por um Portuguez residente em Londres. 8vo. 95 pp. Sewed. (London, Na Oficina Portugueza, i.e. L. Thompson) 1828. £ 80.

Innocência VI, 365 & XVII, 155. (Cf. Ernesto do Canto, *Catálogo das obras . . relativas os sucessos políticos de Portugal . . .*, I, p. 104.)

Midosi upholds D. Pedro IV's right to the Portuguese throne as the only legitimate king, and refutes arguments that his brother, D. Miguel, should be crowned, pointing out that he had rejected the constitutional Charter granted by D. Pedro to his Portuguese subjects. Fearing political persecution Midosi fled to England in June 1828 to serve the liberal cause, and Canto states that he contributed in London to the periodicals *Innominado*, *O Portuguez Constitucional* and *Chaveco Liberal*. The work appeared first in English, which Midosi spoke fluently, and he then translated it into Portuguese. *Title p. with faint staining.*

108. [Midosi]. MACEDO, José Agostinho de: Refutação do monstruoso, e revolucionario escripto impresso em Londres intitulado Quem he o legitimo Rei de Portugal? Questão Portugueza submettida ao Juizo dos Homens Imparciaes. Londres, Impresso na Officina Portuguesa, 1828. Small 4to. 80 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Na Impressão Regia, 1828. £ 75.

Innocência IV, 197. Innocência Francisco da Silva, *Memorias para a vida íntima de José Agostinho de Macedo*, p. 228. Palha 3728. COPAC lists 1 copy only.

The author of the pamphlet, *Quem he o legitimo Rei de Portugal?*, according to Innocência, was Paulo Midosi, an ardent supporter of the constitutionalist cause then exiled in London, who wrote it first in English then translated it into Portuguese. Macedo in 1828 was already a sick man and comments that he wrote the work to refute the pamphlet on the instructions of the Chief of Police, in support of D. Miguel and dedicated to the Portuguese nation, to be distributed free of charge to all judicial districts and councils. *Preliminary pp. slightly water-stained, tiny hole in last f. without loss.*

109. MIRANDA, Innocência Antonio de: O cidadão lusitano. Breve compendio, em que se demonstrão os fructos da Constituição, e os deveres do cidadão constitucional para com Deos, para com o Rei, para com a patria, e para com todos os seus concidadãos. Dialogo entre hum liberal, e hum servil – o Abbade Roberto – e D. Julio. Small 4to. 143, (1) pp. Recent imitation leather. Lisbon, Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1822. £ 280.

Innocência III, 219 & X, 66. Both COPAC and WorldCat. list 1 copy only.

First printing. This radical work attracted considerable attention and a wide circulation in powerful circles, provoking a bitter dispute. The author, the Abbot of Medrões, seeks to justify liberal opinions that contrast with the conservatism of the Portuguese church, and the work was virulently censured as being contrary to church doctrine. An edict forbidding the public to read it on pain of excommunication was issued by the Cardinal Patriarch D. Carlos da Cunha, and on 6 September 1824 the Catholic Church in Rome placed it on the Index. The first printing sold out rapidly, to be followed swiftly by a second in the same year, according to Innocência.

110. [Mozambique.] ALMEIDA GARRETT, João Baptista da Silva Leitão de, Visconde de Almeida Garrett: (Printed copy of letter to King Ferdinand of Portugal proposing the formation of the Companhia Geral da Provincia de Moçambique, dated Lisbon, 27 July 1854). *Followed by* the Articles of the proposed company and Exposição resumida sobre a projectada Companhia, e sobre a Provincia de Moçambique (dated 26 January 1855). Folio. 11 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon, 1855) £ 45.

With the appointment of the Visconde de Sá de Bandeira as Minister of the Navy and Colonies the introduction began of long-awaited liberal reforms in Angola. But though mooted in 1854 the General Company of the Province of Mozambique failed to gain the support of the king or the overseas ministry, and was still-born. It was eventually formed in 1888 as the Companhia de Moçambique, capitalized at £40,000 and evolved from concessions obtained by Joaquim Paiva de Andrade, having as its initial purpose the exploitation of minerals, and later in 1891 it was established by charter, with extensive powers and with the intent to open up the territory assigned to it, and financed predominantly by British and French capital (£1,000,000) (see A.H. de Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal*, II, p. 102).

111. [Mozambique.] Ministerio dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar. A Campanha contra os Namarraes. Relatorios enviados ao Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar pelo Commissario Regio da Provincia de Moçambique. 27 pp., 1 folding coloured map. *Followed by:-* Relatorios ácerca da Acção de Calaputi, Escaramuça de Munapo e submissão dos Chefes Namarraes. 4to. Pp. (29)-176, 5 folding maps & plates. Quarter calf, spine gilt. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1897. £ 60.

Not in Mendelssohn.

Military operations to subdue the rebellious tribes in Mozambique continued in the late 1890s until the eve of World War I. The Namarraes were a warlike tribe living in thick forest in the north of the country. The army of 455 men and 53 horses sent to pacify them, led by Joaquim Augusto Mousinho do Albuquerque, met with fierce resistance, and it was not until the Republic had been declared in Portugal that they were finally truly subjugated. Mousinho do Albuquerque later became governor general of Mozambique. *Some spotting & discolouration, tear repaired in lower margin of p. 161/162.*

112. **NEVES, José Accursio das: Manifesto**, em que o Desembargador . . expõe, e analisa os procedimentos contra elle praticados pelos Ex-Regentes do Reino, e os seus fundamentos. Small 4to. 72 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, 1821. £ 150.

Innocência IV, 182. COPAC lists 1 copy only.

One of the most important political economists of early 19th century Portugal, Accursio das Neves provides valuable information about the contemporary economic situation. The work was written after his dismissal as secretary to the Junta do Comercio, and the author defends his financial policies and encourages economic stability in the country. He supported D. Miguel and Queen Carlota Joaquina.

113. **NOVA DESCUBERTA para curar a hydrophobia**, ou dialogo entre hum servente do Hospital dos Doudos e hum conductor de Cães danados. Small 4to. 20 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1822. *Together with:-*
Segunda parte do dialogo entre hum servente do Hospital dos Doudos e hum conductor de Cães danados. 11 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1822. *and:-*
Terceira parte do dialogo entre hum servente do Hospital dos Doudos e hum conductor de Cães danados. 8 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1822. *and:-*
Quarta parte do dialogo entre hum servente do Hospital dos Doudos e hum conductor de Cães danados. 11 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1822. *and:-*
Quinta parte do dialogo entre hum servente do Hospital dos Doudos e hum conductor de Cães danados. 11 pp. Recent wrappers. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1822. £ 60.

Jornais e Revistas Portugueses do Século XIX, 3710. Not in Innocência. Not in British Library Cat., COPAC or OCLC.

A rare satirical periodical. When in July 1821 the Cortes decreed the freedom of the press throughout the Portuguese territories it unleashed the age of the political pamphleteer in Portugal.

114. **NUNES do LEÃO, Duarte: Descrção (sic) do Reino de Portugal**. 8vo. (12), 162 ff. (with errors in foliation). Vignette with printer's device on f. (12). Original vellum (spine worn). Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez, 1610. £ 1500.

Innocência II, 211. Pinto de Mattos p. 339. Palha 2741, "rare et estimé." Monteverde 3787, "muito rara." Arouca, *Bibliografia das obras impressas em Portugal no séc. XVII*, II, L 30. Not in HSA Cat.

First and best edition of this notable work, now rare. "The painstaking and talented Duarte Nunes de Leam (c. 1530-1608), born at Evora, son of the Professor of Medicine João Nunes . . wrote . . an interesting *Descrição do Reino de Portugal*. . which he finished in 1599" (Prestage, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 210). This classic study was published posthumously by the author's nephew, who added the dedication and prologue. The work includes valuable information about the towns and cities of Portugal, the geographical features, the gold and silver mines, precious stones, agricultural produce, citing the fertile



plains of Alentejo with their abundant wheat harvests, of Portuguese saints, and the virtues of the Portuguese people. *Ownership signature on front free end-paper, slight spotting on f. 76 recto, ink annotations on f. 162 verso, lacks back free end-paper.*

115. OLIVEIRA, Domingos Nunes de: Discurso Juridico Economico-Politico em que se mostra A origem dos Pastos que neste Reino chamão Communs, sua differencia dos Publicos, e os Direitos porque deverião regular-se sem offender os da Propriedade, e Dominio dos Particulares a beneficio da Agricultura em geral, E em particular para a Comarca de Castello-Branco e das mais em que houver semilhantes pastos. Small 4to. (4) ff., pp. (1)-189, (1 blank), 191, (1 blank), 192-243 (misnumbered 239), (4). Later half calf (rubbed, head of spine chipped). Lisbon, Na Typografia Morazziana, 1788. £ 280.

Innocência II, 195 & IX, 364. Welsh 1539. Azevedo-Samodães 2249. WorldCat. lists 2 copies only.

In Queen Maria I's reign emphasis was placed on encouraging agricultural development, essential to support a growing population. Communal land was mostly left uncultivated and used for grazing, vital for those who kept animals and had little or no land, since the scarcity of adequate land to support cattle, which hindered their reproduction, led to the lack of sufficient farm animals (see J. Veríssimo Serrão, *História de Portugal*, VI, pp. 403-406). Innocência already considered the work to be rare and praised its importance as the only one that dealt with the subject in detail. *Small stain on p. 231, tiny wormhole in outer margin of ff. (1-4) & pp. 1-19 and in gutter margin of pp. 133-146 & 157-172, otherwise a good copy.*

116. OLIVEIRA, Francisco Xavier de: Cartas familiares, historicas, politicas e criticas. Discursos serios e jocosos. 2 vols. Small 8vo. I: (2) ff., 400 pp.; II: (3) ff., 394 pp. Recent leather. Vol. I, Amsterdam (but The Hague, Chez Adrien Moetjens, 1741). Vol. II, The Hague, Chez Adrien Moetjens, 1742. £ 400.

Innocência III, 91. Sousa de Câmara 2088 (3 v.). (Cf. Palha 1565 [1855 ed.], "la première édition est devenue fort rare" & Azevedo Samodães 3595 [1855 ed.] ". . a edição primitiva, muito rara." Welsh 1820 has 1855 ed.).

First edition. "The Chevalier (de Oliveira) was a witty and amusing man, obviously a notable and most lovable chatterbox, and these . . . works containing his table-talk are extremely entertaining" (Kendrick, *The Lisbon Earthquake*, p. 104). The author was one of Portugal's most original letter writers, using irony to illustrate his points, and referred to the country as a clock slowed down by the malice and perversity of those employed to wind it. He was then living in The Hague and, all other of his ambitions having been frustrated, attempting to earn his living as a writer, but the Inquisition forbade his writings to circulate in Portugal. Lacks Vol. III of which few copies were printed. *Vol. I, title p. mounted, tiny wormhole in first 3 ff. just affecting text, tear repaired in pp. 85/6 & 285/6. Some headlines just shaved. Vol. II, small hole in pp. 15-24 just touching text, tiny wormhole in inner margin of pp. 85-118, 273-286 & 211-220. Some discolouration & staining.*

117. [OWEN, Hugh]: The civil war in Portugal, and the siege of Oporto. By a British Officer of Hussars, who served in the Portuguese Army during the Peninsula War. Large 12mo. (1) f. with advertisements, x pp., (1 f. tipped in), 285 pp., (1) f. with advertisements. Original cloth (spine faded, some damp spotting on covers, front hinge weak). London, Edward Moxon, 1836. £ 280.

Welsh 1272. (Cf. Ameal 1694.)

A first-hand account of the liberal victory over reactionary forces in Portugal in 1832, which the author wrote in both English and Portuguese. He served with distinction in the Peninsula War and "speaking French, Spanish, and Portuguese fluently . . . at the peace (he) returned with the Portuguese army to Portugal . . . In 1820 he accompanied Lord Beresford to Brazil, and was sent home to Lisbon with dispatches and the brevet rank of colonel in the 4th cavalry. On arrival he found

that the king's government had been superseded, and Lord Beresford and all other foreign officers summarily dismissed. Owen retired into private life, and lived on his estate at Villa Nova de Paraiso, near Oporto. During the subsequent civil wars Dom Pedro offered to appoint Owen his personal aide-de-camp, with the rank of general, but not having the permission of his own sovereign, Owen declined . . . Sir John Rennie, who met him in Oporto in 1855, described him as over 6 feet in height, with a determined countenance" (DNB). *Ownership signature on front free end-paper. Small ink-spot on p. 83, occasional faint staining.*

118. [OWEN, Hugh]: Historia abreviada dos acontecimentos do cerco da Cidade do Porto, durante os annos de 1832 e 1833. Small 8vo. 56 p. Wrappers. Lisbon, Imprensa de Lucas Evangelista, 1851. £ 100.

COPAC lists 1 copy only. Not in WorldCat. (Cf. Innocência XVII, 162.)

The work is based on and abbreviated from the author's *A Guerra civil em Portugal*, printed in London in 1836. *Light damp-staining in preliminary pp.*

119. [PALIAT, Henrique]: Sobre commercio e porto-franco. 8vo. 22, (1) pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Na Impressão Liberal, 1822. £ 40.

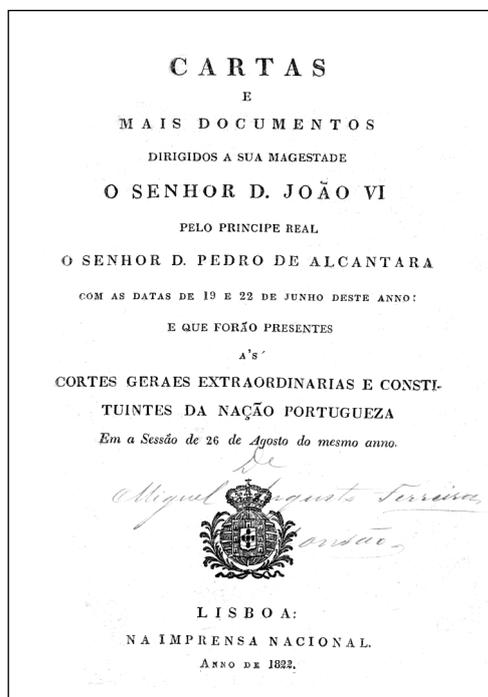
Innocência X, 19. COPAC lists 1 copy only.

The author urges the authorities to grant Lisbon the status of a free port to increase its import-export trade. The opening in 1808 of Brazilian ports to foreign ships had revolutionized foreign trade with that country, and the author proposes that Lisbon should follow suit since, instead of Lisbon, foreign shipping chose Gibraltar or Genoa as their destination for transshipping goods. Innocência describes the author as being a French merchant in Lisbon. *Copy partly unopened. Some spotting & discolouration.*

120. [Parliamentary Papers. Portugal.] Accounts and Papers: Thirty-seven volumes. (35.) **Portugal.** Session 19 January - 23 July 1847. Vol. LXXXVIII. Protocol of a Conference relating to the Affairs of Portugal, held at the Foreign Office on 21 May 1847. (2) ff., 8 pp. Copy of a Letter of Captain Robb, dated Her Majesty's Ship "Gladiator," at Porto, the 23d May 1847, to the Portuguese Junta; also the Answer from the Secretary of the Junta. 2 pp. Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Portugal. (1) f., xi, 377 pp. Appendix to Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Portugal. (2) ff., 98 pp. (Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese Monarchy (1826), pp. 1-14) Large 4to. Cloth. London, Printed by T.R. Harrison, 1847. £ 250.

The correspondence in the third item between Portugal and the Foreign Office in London is a fascinating and almost day-by-day account of events from October 1846 - June 1847 concerning the civil war known as the Patuleia. "(Lord Howard de Walden, the British Minister in Lisbon) urged Palmerston to help the Queen and Saldanha suppress the revolt (of the Septembrist leaders). Victoria and Albert strongly agreed with him, being eager to go to the assistance of Maria da Glória and her German husband, who was their cousin. But Palmerston was as reluctant to intervene as he had been in 1836 (against a left-wing revolt). He was never eager to be involved in civil wars in foreign countries . . . He sent the Navy to the Tagus with orders to intervene in order to save the Queen's life, but otherwise to preserve a strict neutrality . . . Palmerston succeeded in persuading his radical critics that he had really been on their side . . . (but) the events in Portugal in 1847 . . . actually increased Palmerston's reputation throughout Europe of being the great champion of Radicalism" (Jasper Ridley, *Lord Palmerston*, pp. 317-320). *Short tear repaired in p. 161/2 in Correspondence relating to the Affairs of Portugal.*

121. [PEDRO I & IV.] **Cartas e mais documentos dirigidos a Sua Magestade o Senhor D. João VI** pelo Principe Real o Senhor D. Pedro de Alcantara com as datas de 19 e 22 de junho deste anno: e que forão presentes às Cortes Geraes Extraordinarias e Constituintes da Nação Portugueza Em a Sessão de 26 de Agosto do mesmo anno. Small 4to. 52 (i.e. 56) pp. Disbound, in cloth box. Lisbon, Na Imprensa Nacional, 1822. £ 450.



Innocência XVII, 162. Borba de Moraes I, 161. (Cf. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 822/45).

The first letter, dated 19 June 1822 and composed when Brazil's independence from Portugal appeared inevitable, in this collection written by D. Pedro to his father, D. João VI, contains his blunt assertion that "Portugal is today a fourth-class state and needful, therefore dependent; Brazil is of the first class and independent," and the memorable lines recalling his father's advice that he should be guided by prudence and caution and that, should Brazil become independent, D. João would prefer Pedro as ruler rather than those "adventurers," the Brazilian patriots. D. Pedro also requests that his brother, D Miguel, should by popular request come to Brazil to support him and in due course marry his daughter, Maria da Glória (pp. 2-3). The collection reproduces documents relating to the current political situation in Brazil. "These *Cartas* are quite rare. The edition was limited, and copies were not offered for sale" (Borba de Moraes). "Faz-se esta edição por Ordem da Cortes, prohibida a reimpressão por particulares" is printed on the verso of the title page. The text of p. 51 continues on p. 56. *Ownership signature on title*

p., some underlining & contemporary ink annotations in outer margins of pp. 4 & 5. *Tiny wormhole in lower margin of pp. 33-46.*

122. [Pedro IV (I of Brazil).] **Collecção dos documentos, que servem de fundamento e prova na Apologia** do Corpo dos Voluntarios Academicos do Anno de 1826. Contra as falsas e calumniosas imputações Forjadas ao mesmo Corpo pelos inimigos do Senhor D. Pedro IV. e da Carta Constitucional. Small 4to. 20, 15 pp. Wrappers. (Colophon) (Coimbra), Imprensa de Trovão e Cia., 1827. £ 90.

Palha 3654. Not traced in Innocência. Not in COPAC or WorldCat.

Coimbra University suffered upheavals in the early 19th century, as did the rest of Portugal. Most of the students supported the liberal ideas of D. Pedro, against the reactionary views of his brother, D. Miguel, and organized themselves to form battalion of academic volunteers to defend his rights (see Elísio Estanque, *Do activismo à indiferença : movimentos estudantis em Coimbra*, p. 28). In this work D. Pedro's supporters pour scorn on their critics and the University Rector. *Faint stain in upper margin of last ff.*

123. [Peninsula War.] **Subscrição par auxilio dos infelizes em Portugal** que forão saqueados e mal tratados, pelos Exercitos Francezes, com a barbaridade mais inhumana, e sem exemplo. 8vo. 16 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Impressão Regia, 1811. £ 80.

Not in WorldCat. This edition not in British Library Catalogue.

As they retreated through Portugal Napoleon's soldiers left a trail of destruction and suffering, and the plight of the Portuguese people led to funds being raised in Britain to assist them. A list of

those who contributed and the amounts donated appears on pp. 5 - 16. The work is a translation of *Subscription for the Relief of the Unfortunate Sufferers in Portugal* . . . London 1811, and p. (2) bears a notice stating that the Prince Regent had ordered its translation. *Signatures on title p. & last p.*

124. [PINHEIRO, Rafael Bordalo.] **O Antonio Maria**. Vol. VII. 1891. 5 de Março - 31 de Dezembro. 4to. 328 pp. Quarter cloth. (Lisbon, 1891).
Idem. Vol. VIII. 1892. 8 de Janeiro - 30 de Dezembro. Pp. 329-576, 597-644. Quarter calf. (Lisbon, 1892).
Idem. Vol. X. 1894. 27 de Janeiro - 28 de Dezembro. 176 pp. Quarter cloth. (Lisbon, 1894). £ 120.

Cf. Innocência XVIII, 340. *Jornais e Revistas portuguesas do Séc. XIX*, 277.



The satirical periodical, *Antonio Maria*, was first edited by the Portuguese artist and satirist, Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, and Guilherme de Azevedo, and appeared on 12 June 1879, after the former's return from Brazil. Though Bordalo Pinheiro denied the association, it took its title from the name of the great Portuguese statesman, Antonio Maria Fontes Pereira de Melo, who was the butt of most of its satire and humour. Problems with censorship down closed the magazine on 25 December 1884, but it reappeared on 5 March 1891, with the first of the volumes offered here. "He produced nearly 10,000 pages, accompanied by humorous, sharp or malicious articles signed by well-known writers, which illustrated every aspect of Portuguese social life of the period. This documentation, uniquely valuable for historical and sociological study, carries more proportional importance for its country of origin than the work of contemporary caricaturists in France, England or Italy" (*Grove's Dictionary of Art*). Though Vol. VIII apparently lacks pp. 577-596 the date sequence follows logically. *Tear in lower margin of Vol. VII, P. 241/242.*

125. [Police.] **Leys a que se refere a da policia**. (Laws dated 12 March 1603, 30 December 1605, 25 December 1608, 25 March 1742, 4 November 1755 [2]; 6 December 1660, 9 January 1604.) 20 pp. *Followed by:-* (Law dated 25 June 1760). 11 pp. *Followed by:-* (Law dated 4 November 1805.) (5) ff. *Followed by:-* (Law dated 28 May 1810.) 7 pp. *Followed by:-* (Law dated 10 December 1801.) 13 pp. Folio. Recent rexine. (Lisbon 1755-1810) £ 180.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, pp. 346 (Nos. 102 & 103) & 366 (No. 299).

A collection of laws relating to police in Portugal. Spain's occupation of Portugal in 1588 gave rise to new legislation; to maintain order bands of twenty watchmen were to be formed, and judges, magistrates, bailiffs and scribes appointed. As lawlessness increased after the earthquake of 1755, Pombal swiftly introduced severe laws to punish miscreants; looters faced immediate execution, and all vagrants and beggars considered physically fit were to be compelled to work in the city's reconstruction. In 1760 he created an Intendancy of Police to enforce the application of the law and maintain order; the Office of General Intendant of the Court and Kingdom Police was established, and the police force reformed. "This reform gave Portugal an efficient and modern police organization to cope effectively with rising crime and banditry, but also instituted an aggressive state police with powers to arrest anyone who dared to oppose or was thought suspect by the government. A fundamental element of the new idea of the eighteenth century state, the police powers continued to grow; . . . in 1801 a Royal Guard of Police was instituted. Intendant Pina Manique, who headed the Police for more than twenty years (1780-1803) became famous for his persecution of liberals and partisans of French and American political ideologies " (Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal*, I, p. 395).

126. PONA, Antonio de Paiva e: Orphanologia practica em que se descreve tudo o que respeita aos Inventarios, partilhas, e mais dependencias dos pupillos, com varias materias aos mesmos pertencentes. Obra breve, mas muito util não só para os Juizes, e Advogados, mas tambem para os Illiterados Partidores, e os mais que conhecem, e intervem nas ditas partilhas . . . Agora novamente correcta, adicionada, e emendada dos muitos erros da passada impressãõ . . . por Manoel Antonio Monteiro de Campos, e á sua custa impresso. Small folio. (8) ff., 180 pp. *Followed by:-* Epilogo I. desta mesma orphanologia practica. 50 pp. *Followed by:-* Orphanologia practica. Parte II. 141 pp. Contemporary calf, spine gilt. Lisbon, Manoel Antonio Monteiro, 1759.
£ 250.

Innocência I, 218. WorldCat lists 2 copies only of this edition.

The work is chiefly concerned with the administration of the orphans' inheritance. Legislation decreed that municipal councils must provide for the care and upbringing of orphans. The duties of the *juiz dos órfões* (legal guardian of the interests of orphans) extended to their supervision, administering the estates of the deceased, and appointing a tutor or guardian for a two-year period for orphan boys under fourteen and girls under twelve. A guardian was usually appointed to care for the orphan and administer his or her estate until the child came of age, and to ensure that he or she was adequately fed. The money and jewellery belonging to the estates of minors were to be kept in a special chest locked with three keys. Male orphans might be apprenticed at 14 years of age, and females at 12. The work first appeared in 1713, this being the second edition. *Ownership signature on front free end-paper. Some ff. discoloured, small piece torn without loss from outer margin of f. (8) & p. 163/164 & lower margin of p. 77/78 of third part, short tear repaired in lower margin of p. 169/170 of first part.*

127. [Porto.] Banco Commercial do Porto. Decreto. (dated 13 August 1835.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Porto), Typographia Commercial Portuense, 1837. *Together with:-* **Primeiro anno da existencia do Banco Commercial do Porto.** Relatorio apresentado à Assembleia Geral do Banco Commercial do Porto em Sessão de 30 de Dezembro de 1836 em nome da direcção pelo seu presidente, Francisco Joaquim Maya e Parecer da Commissão nomeada para examinar o Balanço e Contas; aprovado pela Assembleia Geral em 10 de Janeiro de 1837. 8vo. Pp. (3)-14. Wrappers. Porto, Typografia Commercial Portuense, 1837. £ 120.

The decree founding the Banco Commercial do Porto (1836-1855). To facilitate commerce in the north of the country a group of merchants in Porto successfully petitioned the Minister of Finance, José da Silva Carvalho, to establish the first bank in that city. Legislation was drawn up and the decree signed on 13 August 1835, setting out the statutes and financial regulations of the enter-

prise. Interest in the purchase of shares had been considerable, but only in July 1836 was the bank able to start issuing its own notes because of the lack of paper and a suitable printer. *The Relatório apparently lacks the half-title page.*

128. [PORTO.] **Diario do Porto 1835.** No. 1, Segunda feira 19 de Janeiro – No. 79, Quarta feira 29 de Abril. Pp. (5) – 266 (with numerous errors in pagination) & No. 81, Sexta feira 1 de Maio - No. 128, Sabbado 11 de Julho. Pp. (268)-375. *Including:-* Supplemento ao N. 286 da Chronica Constitucional da Cidade do Porto. Sexta feira 2.º de Janeiro de 1835. Pp. (1182)-1185, *and:-* Supplementos (2 pp. each) to numbers for 16, 17, 25 & 26 Jan., 4 & 26 Feb., 31 Mar., 8 Apr., 20 & 22 May, 2 & 4 July). Folio. With, facing p. 120, a large engraved vignette of the urn in Lapa Church containing the heart of D. Pedro de Bragança. Contemporary half cloth (spine very worn, corners bumped). Porto, Imprensa de Gandra & Filhos, 1835. £ 300.

Bibl. Nacional, Lisbon, *Jornais e Revistas Portugueses do Século XIX*, I, 1668. No copies in WorldCat match these dates.

Portugal in 1835 was recovering from the ravages of civil war and undergoing political change. The events reported include the ceremony to deposit the heart of the recently deceased king, D. Pedro IV (I of Brazil), in the urn in Lapa Church (7 February) and the arrival in Lisbon (25 January) of Queen D^a. Maria da Glória's first husband and his death (28 March). Tables are given of the quantities of wine exported and by whom (28 January), of other commercial matters, the accounts of the municipal care of orphans, etc. The *Diario do Porto*, the third publication to bear the name, appeared from January to July 1835 (No. 128), and was preceded by the *Chronica Constitucional da Cidade do Porto*. Apparently lacking No. 80 (30 April). Library stamp on p. 17. Marginal tears repaired in 7 ff. Tear in inner margin of pp. 119/120 & 167/68. Part of outer margin of p. 103/104 torn away without loss, small piece cut away from upper of p. (273)/274. No. 110 (p. 379/380) discoloured.

129. [PORTO.] **Estatutos do Collegio de que he Director João L. Skinner**, por Sua Magestade: Estabelecido na Cidade do Porto . . . Printed within ornamental border. Broadside, 25 x 20.2 cm. Porto, Imprensa de Gandra & filhos, 1834. £ 280.

Very rare early advertisement promoting the benefits of an education at Mr. Skinner's school in Porto. The curriculum included Portuguese grammar, Latin, rhetoric, philosophy, English, French, geography and commercial studies. Pupils were requested to bring a washbasin, bed, combs and a mirror, toothbrushes, brushes for shoes and clothes, scissors, penknife, crockery, paper, pens, books, etc.

João L. Skinner's school appears to have been successful; advertisements promoting it appeared regularly in the *Periodico dos Pobres no Porto* (4 Sept. and 4 & 8 Dec. 1834, 10 & 19 March, 8 April, 8 & 14 Sept. 1835, and 17 & 24 May, 1 June, 7 & 9 Sept. and 13, 23 & 27 Dec. 1836), and also in *Diario do Porto* (8 Sept. 1835). He later included music and dancing in the curriculum. He had previously been director of the Collegio de N.S. das Dores in Porto. *Short tear repaired at fold in right margin.*

**ESTATUTOS
DO COLLEGIO,**
DE QUE HE DIRECTOR
João L. Skinner,
POR SUA MAJESTADE:
Estabelecido na Cidade do Porto, Rua da Boa Vista N.º 29
No qual se ensina: = Primeiras Letras, Grammatica Portugueza, Latim, Rhetorica, Philosophia, Inglez, Francez, Geografia, e Commercio =
Para Educandos Interios, alim da sua Educacão, terão Almoço, Jantar, Merenda, e Cta.
Tambem se lavará, e engommará a Roupa; ficando desta sorte seus Pais desonerados de todo o incómodo.
Terão as suas Casas completas, e toda a sua limpeza sua marçada, e cobrada por hum Bol, que a deve acompanhar.
= Medicinas, Botica, Papel, Livros, etc. = por conta de seus Pais.
Pagaráõ 50 Moedas metal cada anno, divididas em dois Pagamentos; o primeiro logo á entrada, e assim successivamente no principio de cada Semestre.
Tambem são admittidos Educandos só para Jantar, e pagaráõ 15 Moedas de baixo da mesma condicão.
Só serão admittidos Meninos de 14 annos para baixo, a fim de levarem a sujeição devida ao Ensino, e á Religião.
= Dança, Musica, Danco, etc. = serão as pagas separadas.
Náo haverá abatismo algum, pelo tempo que os Educandos estiverem fóra de Casa.
Tempo de Feiras: = o Mes de Setembro, = 15 dias pela Pascoa, = 15 dias pelo Natal.
Utensillios que devem trazer os Collegios.
Lavatorio completo.
Cama.
Pentes e Espelho.
Encovas de Calçado = de Roupa = e de dentes.
Tuboara.
Cassiveto.
Lousa = Papel = Pennas = Livros etc.
Qualquer Pais, ou Superior que sem urgente motivo quizer tirar algum Menino do Colégio, será obrigado a dar fiado hum mes antes; do contrario fica responsabil pelo seguinte seu mesec.
PORTO: IMPRENSA DE GANDRA & FILHOS. 1834. (Com licença.)

130. [Portuguese emigrants in Brazil.] Subscrição e Soccorros aos Emigrados do Brasil por ordem de Sua Magestade Imperial e Real o Senhor D. João VI. de gloriosa memoria; e auxilios a estabelecimentos publicos de caridade em execução dos decretos de Sua Alteza a Serenissima Senhora Infanta Regente en nome d'Elrei. Folio. (1) f., 15, (3) pp. Recent wrappers (worn). Lisbon, Na Impressão Regia, 1827. £ 120.

(Cf. Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 842 & Rodrigues 1326 who both give pagination as 15, (2) pp., 1 diagram.) 3 copies listed in WorldCat, none of which includes a diagram. No copy listed in PorBase.

Concerned with the plight of Portuguese citizens still living in the newly independent Brazil, the kind-hearted D. João VI, had before his death in 1826 ordered a fund to be set up for the relief of needy persons living there. Precise details are given of the sums raised, the names of donors, and for whom the monies were destined, with the name of each person and the amount granted, the majority being in the state of Bahia.

131. [Portuguese exiles.] Aviso aos portuguezes, leaes defensores da Augusta Rainha a Senhora D. Maria Segunda, da Carta Constitutucional, e da gloria da sua Patria. Broadside. Plymouth, Na Imprensa de Law, Saunders e Heydon, n.d. (1828?) £ 50.

Not in COPAC or WorldCat.

Rumours were circulating among the Portuguese exiles in Plymouth that, as D. Pedro IV's representative in London, the Marquis of Palmella had planned to install the king's daughter, D^a. Maria da Glória, as an absolute rather than constitutional monarch in Portugal in the event of the death of her uncle, D. Miguel. The handbill dispels this accusation.

132. [Portuguese exiles.] No. 28. Plymouth, 24 de Setembro de 1828. (Newsheet reporting the arrival of Queen D^a Maria da Glória.) Broadside. Plymouth, Edvardo Nettleton (1828). £ 40.

Not in COPAC or WorldCat.

The Times of 23 September 1828 had excitedly announced the imminent arrival of "the little Queen of Portugal" where she was awaited at Falmouth by the Marquis of Palmella and Baron Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister. The broadside, issued by "C. Xavier" (presumably General Cândido José Xavier Dias da Silva, who had assumed responsibility for the émigrés there), proclaims to the Portuguese exiles at Plymouth that D^a Maria da Glória had disembarked at Falmouth on 24 September 1828.

133. [Portuguese Neutrality.] Sendo-me presentes as criticas circunstancias da Europa . . . Sou servido Ordenar que acontecendo (o que Deos não permita) suscitar-se Guerra entre Potencias Minhas Alliadas, e Amigas, os Corsarios das ditas Potencias Belligerantes não sejam admittidos nos Portos dos Meus Estados, e Dominios, nem as Prezas que por elles . . se fizeram, sem outra excepção que a dos casos, em que o Direito das gentes faz indispensavel a hospitalidade . . . Com a Rubrica do Principe N. Senhor. (Dated 17 September 1796.) Folio. Broadside, with integral blank f. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo (1796). £ 35.

WorldCat lists 1 copy of computer file version. Not traced in PorBase.

The French revolution of 1789 caused profound alarm in Portugal. Fearing a French invasion fortifications were strengthened, the number of soldiers increased, and efforts were made to recruit sailors for the Navy. To maintain Portuguese neutrality, the decree forbids ships unfriendly to her allies to enter her ports.

134. [Press Freedom.] **Nos memoraveis dias 4 e 12 de julho de 1821 se decretou e promulgou a Liberdade da Imprensa** em Portugal pelas Cortes Geraes Extraordinarias e Constituintes no Reinado d'ElRei Dom João VI. Firmada assim a independencia como fructo do dia memorando 24 de agosto de 1820 que fará honra eterna á Cidade do Porto. Small 4to. (1) f., 52 pp. (with errors in pagination), pp. 41-44. Later wrappers. Porto, Imprensa do Gandra, 1822. £120.

WorldCat lists 1 copy only, as does PorBase. Not in COPAC.

D. João VI returned to Portugal from his Napoleonic exile in Brazil in July 1821 to face a growing tide of liberal sympathies, and most limits on press freedom were abolished in the same month. Released from the constraints of censorship, the number of newspapers increased from only four in Portugal and Brazil in 1820 to more than twenty a year later. The city of Porto was considered a bastion of liberalism. The work reprints the laws of 4 July 1821 (pp. 3-37), that of 29 January 1822 augmenting article 7 of the former (pp. 38-39), the *Portaria* of 9 October 1821 (p. 40), the law of 17 December 1821 nominating members of the tribunal for protecting press freedom (pp. 41-42), the law of 21 June 1822 regulating this tribunal (pp. 42-48), the decree of 16 March 1821 on material printed by the Lisbon Public Library (pp. 51-52), and the list of 9 August 1821 of the Juizes de Facto of the Conselho do Porto, who were responsible for ensuring that such press regulation that still existed was upheld (pp. 41-44). However, censorship was reintroduced in the reactionary periods of 1823-26 and 1828-1833 (see Oliveira Marques, *History of Portugal II*, p. 36).



135. **PROFECIA POLITICA**, Verificada no que está succedendo aos Portuguezes pela sua céga affeição aos Inglezes: Escrita depois do Terremoto do anno de 1755, e publicada por ordem superior no anno de 1762, em Madrid. Traduzida do Hespanhol. 12mo. 188 pp., (2) ff. with catalogue of publications. Later wrappers. Lisbon, Typ. Rollandiana, 1808. £ 120.

Palau 238355 (note).

A violent attack on the English economic interests in Portugal, published in the year that the British government persuaded the Portuguese Court to flee to Brazil, blaming them for diverting Brazilian gold and Portuguese riches to English coffers, instead of benefitting Portugal itself, and for the country's lack of manufacturing industries. Pp. 167 - 184 give an account of the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. The Spanish edition first appeared in 1762. *Partly unopened copy, printed on bluish paper.*

136. [Railways.] **de V.a P.: Refutação Analytica do Relatorio, Medidas Financeiras, e Contractos sobre Caminhos de Ferro**, que apresentou á Camara dos Srs. Deputados em Sessões de 8 e 29 de Fevereiro do corrente anno o Exm. Sr. Antonio Maria de Fontes Pereira de Mello, Ministro e Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda e interino das Obras Publicas, pedindo á mesma Camara a Approvação de taes Medidas e Contractos. 8vo. (1) f., 66 pp., (2) ff. Original printed front wrapper preserved (worn). Lisbon, Typ. de Joaquim Germano de Sousa Neves, 1856. £ 50.

Not in Innocência or WorldCat.

Antonio Maria de Fontes Pereira de Mello, one of Portugal's most energetic 19th century politicians, created the Ministry of Public Works, and was the driving force behind the plans to build railways in Portugal. He raised large loans on the London Stock Exchange, but returned to face a barrage of criticisms for his efforts. The author of this pamphlet challenges the wisdom of building a railway line to the Spanish frontier without prior discussion with Spain, and he voices the age-old fear of Spanish domination of Portugal, now because of railway communication. He stresses that it is preferable to promote internal traffic, and complains of delays in the construction of the privately funded Lisbon-Santarem line. *Copy partly unopened.*

137. **REGO, Sebastião do: Vida do Veneravel Padre Joseph Vaz**, da Congregação do Oratorio de S. Filippe Neri da Cidade de Goa, na India Oriental; Fundador da laboriosa Missaõ, que os Congregados desta Casa tem à sua conta na Ilha de Ceylaõ. Small 4to. (14) ff., 354 pp. Contemporary calf (joints rubbed, lower cover worn). Lisbon, Na Regia Officina Sylviana, 1745. £ 750.



Innocência VII, 222, "obra pouco vulgar." Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, DD10. De Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*, 1895. Azevedo-Samodães 2653, "obra estimada, e muito interessante e valiosa, para a história das missões portuguesas na India Oriental . . . Muito raro." Figanière 1609.

First edition. Joseph Vaz (1651-1711), recently canonized by Pope Francis, was a Goan missionary of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. He was Superior of the missions at Canará from 1681-84, and in 1687 sailed for Ceylon where he ministered at Kandy. The Portuguese had been expelled from Ceylon in 1656-58, and Roman Catholic converts were persecuted, but the Catholic community survived because of the labours of Vaz and his followers. They "gave the Catholics in the lowlands the moral and material leadership necessary for their survival under a persecuting Calvinistic regime. Indian Brahmenes by origin, they could circulate in disguise with relative ease, and they re-established the connection between the Ceylon Catholics and their co-religionists on the mainland" (Boxer, *The Portuguese Seaborne Empire*, p. 244). Vaz's work greatly strengthened arguments in favour of indigenous clergy, who were often considered unsuitable for missionary work. The book is of particular importance because it

was published 34 years after Vaz had died, when many people still remained who had known him and had witnessed the facts related. The work was translated into several languages, and appeared in English in 1848, printed in Colombo.

138. **RIBEIRO, José Silvestre: Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Apontamentos históricos sobre Bibliotecas Portuguesas** coligidos e escritos por . . . Tomo XIX. Inédito da "*História dos Estabelecimentos Científicos Litterarios e Artísticos de Portugal*", organizado e aniloquiado por Alvaro Neves . . . 4to. 170 (1) pp. Half leather (original wrappers bound in). Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade, 1914. £ 30.

Innocência XXII, 173 (& cf. XIII, pp. 216-7).

The article on Portuguese libraries, edited by António Alvaro Oliveria Toste Neves, is taken from the unpublished Vol. XIX of *História dos Estabelecimentos Científicos* . . . The work was begun in 1863 by Silvestre Ribeiro, and finally printed by Neves in 1913. Offprint from Vol. 1 of Series I of *Boletim Bibliográfico*, printed in 102 copies.

139. ROGER, Joseph: Relação dos sucessos prosperos, e infelices do . . Senhor D. Luiz Mascarenhas, Conde de Alva, Vice-Rey em os Estados da India, referida a todo o tempo de seu governo, e ao acomettimento da Fortaleza de Pondá aonde perdeo a vida. Small 4to. (2) ff., 21 pp., (1) f. with licences. Wrappers. Lisbon, Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1757. £ 90.

Innocência XIII, 189, "folheto raro." Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*, D176. De Silva, *The Portuguese in Asia*, 1232. Palha 4177, "pièce intéressante."

D. Luis Mascarenhas was the only Portuguese viceroy to die in battle in India. He served as viceroy of Portuguese India in 1754-56 and concluded a treaty with the local Indian ruler which enabled the Christian missionaries to continue their evangelising work in his territories. But, although successful at first, his military alliance with the King of Sunda against the Mahrattas proved disastrous as his assault on Pondá had been anticipated. Many of his troops were killed, and a large quantity of arms fell into Indian hands. Barbosa Machado believed the author's name to be a pseudonym.

140. [Royal exchequer.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem extinguir o Conselho da Fazenda, e o emprego de Provedor della na Capitania da Bahia, e de crear hum lugar de Intendente da Marinha, e Armazens Reaes da mesma Capitania, dando as necessarias providencias para evitar o prejuizo da sua Real Fazenda, e favorecer os interesses dos seus Vassallos naquelle Continente . . . (Dated 3 March 1770.) Folio. 10 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon) Na Regia Officina Typografica (1770). £ 70.

Marquês de Pombal. *Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 581. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839*, 770/2, "appoints treasurers in Bahia for three years."

By 1770 the Luso-Brazilian economic situation had begun to deteriorate, and the crown's income fell sharply. Pombal criticized the civic administrators of Bahia, previously the capital city of Brazil, for slovenly practices and ordered a reorganization of the exchequer in the city. *Tiny wormhole in inner margin not affecting text.*

141. [SÁ, José Antonio de]: Defesa dos Direitos Nacionaes e Reaes da Monarquia Portuguesa. Segunda Edição, corrigida, e consideravelmente accrescentada. 2 vols. Small 4to. I: (21) ff., including 3 engraved dedicatory ff., one being to the Duke of Wellington with his coat of arms, LXI (1 blank), 262 pp.; II: (4) ff., XXIV, 426 pp. With portrait of D. João VI drawn by Domenico Pelligrini & engraved by Bartolozzi, 2 attractive plates engraved by Queiroz & drawn by Sequeira in Vol. I, & vignettes on title pp. of both vols. Later half calf. Lisbon, Na Impressão Regia, 1816. £ 350.

Innocência IV, 247. Azevedo-Samodães 2926, "interessante e muito estimada." Monteverde 4688. Avila-Perez 6810. Soares, *Gravura Artís-*



D.A. de Sequeira. L'Est. de Cam. de S.M. Fid. inv.

G.F. de Queiroz. sculp. L.º 1817.

EXEGIT MONUMENTUM AERE PERENIUS.

tica em Portugal, 283 & 1590.

A beautifully printed book illustrated by two of the best engravers of the day. The author was an ardent patriot and monarchist; he defends the rights of D. João VI, who on the death of his mother, D^a. Maria, had recently ascended to the Portuguese throne, against those of the liberals influenced by French republican ideas. The second volume reproduces documents supporting his arguments. The work first appeared in a shorter version in 1810 entitled *Demonstração analytica dos barbaros e inauditos procedimentos adoptadas como meio de justiça pelo Imperador dos Francezes para a usurpação do throno da serenissima Casa de Bragança, e da real coroa de Portugal*, without the plates. One plate is dated 1817 and another 1818. According to Innocêncio the book attracted sarcastic comments from José Agostinho de Macedo, journalist, priest, author and poet. *Short marginal tear repaired in Vol. I, p. 189-190. Some spotting on Vol. II, p. 1, otherwise internally a fine copy.*

142. SÁ da BANDEIRA, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo (Visconde de): O trafico da escravatura, e O Bill de lord Palmerston. Small 4to. (1) f., 82 pp. Original printed wrappers. Lisbon, Na Typ. de José Baptista Morando, 1840. £ 100.

Innocêncio I, 384.

Under Lord Palmerston's Bill the British Navy had the power to seize any Portuguese ships found to be carrying slaves, which aroused their fury, since Portugal objected to the slave trade being termed as piracy. It had been abolished in the Portuguese colonies by decree in Dec. 1836. Although Palmerston alleged that in addition to the £300,000 as indemnity for illegal seizures, Portugal had been granted nearly half a million sterling for abolishing the slave trade, and that the British government had paid £600,000 to Portugal for the total abolition of the slave trade (see *Documentos officiaes relativos a negociação do tratado para a abolição do Tráfico da Escravatura*), Sá da Bandeira denied that Portugal had received these sums, as they had been credited against payments for the Peninsula War. The Bill was later revoked by the Luso-British Treaty of July 1842 which created mixed commissions to judge the ships' captains accused of carrying slaves.

143. SALDANHA d'OLIVEIRA e DAUN, João Carlos: Observações . . sobre a carta, que os membros da junta do Porto dirigiraô a S.M. o Imperador do Brazil, em 5 d'agosto de 1828, e mandaraô publicar no Paquôte de Portugal em outubro de 1829. 8vo. 43 pp. Title at head of p. (1). Original wrappers. [Paris], Typ. de J. Tastu [1829]. £ 180.

Innocêncio III, 608. Palha 3775, "pamphlet politique très peu commun." Ernesto do Canto, *Catálogo das obras . . relativas aos sucessos políticos de Portugal 1818-1834*, 286. Ramos, *A edição da lingua portuguesa em França 1800-50*, 181.

Saldanha had fled to London when the tide of absolutism in Portugal seemed unstoppable, and there assumed the leadership of the most radical Portuguese emigrés, but he gradually became disenchanted with the the policies of D. Pedro IV. He mounted a futile expedition to Terceira Island in the Azores in January 1829 which was thwarted by the British government, whereupon he sought help from the French government. In this pamphlet written in November 1829 he seeks to justify his actions. Pp. 31 - 43 contain transcriptions of documents supporting his cause. An English translation appeared in London in 1830; another edition was printed in Rio de Janeiro in the same year, and an enlarged edition, entitled *A Perfidia desmascarada*, appeared in Paris in the following year.

144. [SALDANHA]. (MAGALHÃES, Joaquim Antonio de & Francisco da Gama Lobo BOTELHO): Analyse ás Observações do General Saldanha. Publicadas em Paris com a data de 13 de novembro de 1829. Small 4to. (2) ff., 104 pp. 1 folding plate with facsimile of letter. Wrappers. London, R. Greenlaw, 1830. £ 50.

Innocêncio IV, 65, "de interesse para a história política do notável periodo que decorreu entre 1828 a 1834." Canto 336. Palha 3736, "non vulgaire."

First edition. Saldanha's *Observações* gave rise to a storm of controversy, including this pamphlet which criticised his conduct and gives a detailed account of the events leading up to Saldanha's flight from Porto to England. Documents relating to his conduct are reproduced on pp. 63-104. *Top of half title torn off, inner & lower margins of last f. repaired.*

145. SAMPAIO, Luis J. de: Question portugaise. Documens authentiques et officiels concernant les affaires du Portugal, depuis 1824, jusqu'à 1829, Traduits en Français. 8vo. xii, 204 pp. Wrappers. Brest, chez l'auteur, 1832. £ 50.

Innocência XIII, 275. Ernesto do Canto, *Catalogo*, p. 90 Not in Ramos, *A Edição de Língua Portuguesa em França*. COPAC lists 1 copy only.

With the intention of informing a French-reading public about the question of the succession to the Portuguese throne, the author translated into French most of the documents, arranged chronologically, which had appeared in *Manifesto dos direitos de Sua Magestade Fidelíssima, a Senhora Dona Maria Segunda; e exposição da Questão Portuguesa* (London 1829) and which justified D^a. Maria da Glória's claims to the throne. *Some occasional foxing & discolouration.*

146. SANTAREM, 2º Visconde de (Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa): Memórias para a Historia, e Theoria das Cortes Geraes, que em Portugal se Celebrarão pelos Tres Estados do Reino, ordenadas, e compostas neste anno de 1824. Parte 1^a. Small 4to. VI pp., (3) ff., 49 pp. Recent cloth. Lisbon, Imprensa Regia, 1827. £ 70.

Innocência V, 435.

The Portuguese Cortes had been revived during D. João VI's absence in Brazil. Reproducing passages from documents in the Portuguese Royal Archives (Torre do Tombo) the author traces the history of the Cortes from their mediaeval beginnings to the end of the 17th century, when the income from the discovery of gold and precious stones in Brazil ended the necessity to convoke Cortes. Lacks Part II. *Library stamp & small stain on title p.*

147. SANTAREM, 2º Visconde de (Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa): Noticia dos manuscriptos pertencentes ao Direito Publico Externo Diplomatico de Portugal, e á Historia, e Litteratura do mesmo Paiz, que existem na Bibliotheca R. de Paris, e outras, da mesma Capital, e nos archivros de França. Examinados, e colligidos . . . Small 4to. (2) ff., pp. (1)-8, 8A (verso blank), 9-105, (2) ff. with catalogue of publications. Contemporary quarter calf. Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1827. £ 350.

Innocência V, 435. Azevedo-Samodães 3041, "opusculo curioso e estimado. Pouco frequente no mercado." Palha 4432. Ameal 2145, "apreciada. Pouco vulgar no mercado." COPAC lists 1 copy only.

First edition thus of an important early catalogue listing Portuguese manuscripts in the French archives, giving a careful and detailed study, by the Visconde de Santarem, one of 19th century Portugal's most illustrious bibliophiles. "(His) able and persistent researches were of inestimable service to the history and incidentally to the literature of his country" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 292). An abbreviated version had previously appeared in the *Annaes das Sciencias, das Artes e das Letras*. *A fine copy.*

148. SANTAREM, 2º Visconde de (Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa): A statement of facts, proving the right of the Crown of Portugal to the territories situated on the western coast of Africa, laying between the fifth degree and twelve minutes, and the eighth degree of south latitude; consequently, to the territories of Molembo, Cabinda and Ambriz. Small 4to. 44 pp. Publishers' blue stamped cloth. London, J.C. Bridgewater, 1856. £ 200.

150. [Silk weavers.] Alvará, porque Vossa Magestade ha por bem declarar, que todos os Fabricantes de Sedas destes Reinos, em cujos Officinas se acharem dous Teares ao menos, sejaõ privilegiados com Aposentadoria passiva, para effeito de naõ serem expulsos das Casas alugadas, em que houverem estabelecido os referidos Teares . . . (Dated 3 March 1761.) Folio. (1) f. Wrappers. (Lisbon, n.pr., 1761) £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e Iconográfico, 323.

Silk weavers living in rented houses in Porto and the provinces were to be granted the same rights in retirement as those in Lisbon, and could not be evicted from their dwellings. Pombal "had seen industrial concentrations in Britain grow from individual units where initially only a small outlay had been necessary and returns were immediate. The concept of manufactory as a coordinating center resting firmly on the household producer was systematically applied to the Royal Silk Factory in 1766 . . ." (Maxwell, *Pombal, paradox of the enlightenment*, p. 75). *Small wormhole in outer margin.*

151. [Slave Trade.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade, declarando . . . o Alvará de dez de Setembro de mil setecentos sessenta e sinco; e outro Alvará de dous de Junho de mil setecentos sessenta e seis; e as faculdades para passarem a Moçambique os Navios do Negocios do Brazil: Manda, que todos os Navios, que passarem de quaesquer, ou de qualquer dos Portos dos seus Dominios de America, e Africa aos que jazem além do Cabo da Boa Esperança, sejam obrigados a voltar em direita viagem para o Porto de Lisboa, sem fazerem escala alguma, que não seja a de Angola; e sem que alli possam vender fazenda alguma . . . (Dated 12 Dec. 1772) Folio. (2) ff. Recent wrappers. (Lisbon) Na Regia Officina Typografica (1772) £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Cat. bibliográfico, 662, p. 403. Gauz, Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537 to 1839, 772/1.

Pombal forbade direct commerce between Mozambique and Brazil, to include the purchase of slaves in that country where they were cheaper, and of goods imported from India. "At various times . . . the Crown tightened up the avenues of legal trade within the empire . . . to prevent the smuggling of goods . . . in 1772 direct commerce between Mozambique and Brazil was prohibited . . ." (Alden, *Royal Government in Colonial Brazil*, p. 394).

152. [Slave Trade.] Documentos Relativos ao Apresamento, Julgamento e Entrega da Barca Francesa Charles et Georges e em geral ao engajamento de negros, debaixo da denominação de trabalhadores livres nas Possessões da Coroa de Portugal na Costa Oriental e Occidental de Africa para as Colonias Francezas apresentados ás Cortes na Sessão Legislativa de 1858. Folio. (2) ff., 249, 16, XVIII pp., (1) f. with errata. Recent boards. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1858. £ 120.

Innocência II, 181. Costa, *Bibliografia geral de Moçambique*, 138. Not in Mendelssohn. Not in COPAC.

The documents relate to the infamous case of the French barque, the *Charles et Georges*, found on the Mozambique coast with on board 110 Negros to be sold to the French sugar plantations in the Mascarene Islands. The captain was sentenced to two years in irons and a prize crew brought the ship into Lisbon. France's reaction was sharp; she sent two ships of war to the Tagus, demanded the restitution of the vessel, the freeing of the captain and compensation for the workers lost. Portugal appealed to England to use her good offices but received little encouragement from London and was obliged to yield to French demands (see Duffy, *A Question of Slavery*, pp. 47-50). "One immediate effect of the case was to lead the Emperor, who was horrified by the report of the Procureur Impérial, to order an immediate cessation of the traffic in indentured labourers, which Napoleon quite rightly stigmatized as slavery under another name" (W.H.C. Smith, *Napoleon III*, p. 244). The documents cover the period 1854-58 and reproduce official correspondence between the Portuguese, French and English authorities. According to Innocência the work was not offered for sale but copies were distributed by the Portuguese Foreign Office to legislative bodies, the Diplo-

Diplomatic Corps, high ranking civil servants and some private individuals. *Some spotting on preliminary pp, small marginal repairs in end pp. (3)-6, I-IV, XIII-XVI.*

153. [SLAVES.] Alvará com força de Ley . . . prohibir, que se possam carregar, nem transportar escravos Pretos de hum, e outro sexo dos pórtos da America, Africa, e Asia, para os destes Reinos de Portugal, e dos Algarves; applicando as penas nelle declaradas a todos os que contravierem a dita Ley, passado o termo de seis mezes, a respeito dos primeiros, e segundos dos referidos pórtos, e hum anno a respeito dos terceiros . . . (Dated 19 September 1761.) Folio. 4 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon, 1761). £ 70.

Marquês de Pombal, *Cat. bibliográfico*, p. 371 (346). (Cf. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537 to 1839, 761/3 to 761/5.*) WorldCat lists 2 copies.

The law abolishing slavery in Portugal. "An alvará of 19 September 1761 declared that all Negro slaves landed in Portuguese ports after the space of six months from the date of publication in Brazil and Africa (after a year in Asia) would automatically become free persons. The wording of the decree makes it clear that this decision was taken for utilitarian and economic reasons and not on humanitarian grounds. The main object was to prevent slaves being taken from the gold-mines and sugar plantations of Brazil to serve as superfluous lackeys and footmen in Portugal . . . Neither Pombal nor his successors had any intention of abolishing slavery in the overseas possessions, where the laws and social custom continued to discriminate against Negro blood, whether bond or free" (C.R. Boxer, *The Portuguese seaborne empire 1415-1825*, pp. 265-6).

154. SOUSA, João de: Narração da Arribada das Princezas Africanas ao Porto desta Capital de Lisboa, seu desembarque para terra, alojamento no Palacio das Necessidades, hida para Quéluz, seu embarque, e volta para Tangere. Small 4to. (4) ff., 36 pp. Quarter calf. Lisbon, Academia Real das Sciencias, 1793. £ 450.

Innocência IV, 42. Monteverde 5162, "pouco vulgar." Not in Gay, *Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'Afrique et l'Arabie*. Not in COPAC.

A charming account of the meeting between Africa and Europe. Dynastic struggles broke out in Morocco when Maulay Sulaiman succeeded his father, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdalá Ben Maulay Ismael, as emperor, since the latter had preferred another son, Maulay Abdessalm, who was partly blind. This rare work tells how his wife, sons, daughters and concubines and other servants, some 221 persons, were sent by ship along the coast to the town of Salé, but were blown off course and arrived at Cascais in Portugal. The Moroccan party were lodged in the Palace of Necessidades, and entertained by Prince D. João in the Palace of Queluz. When their ship was finally ready to depart, the party left their house at night and embarked for Tangier. The author accompanied the party, being a fluent Arabic speaker, and born in Damascus to Christian parents.

155. [STAPLETON, Augustus Granville]. An Authentic Account of Mr. Canning's Policy with respect to the Constitutional Charter of Portugal, in reply to "Observations on the Papers laid before Parliament." 8vo. Pp. (3)-50, (1) pp. Boards. London, J. Hatchard and Son, 1830. £ 80.

Goldsmiths'-Kress No. 26529. Canto, *Catalogo das obras . . . relativas aos sucessos politicos . . . nos annos de 1828 a 1834*, p. 23. Not in OCLC.

First edition. The work examines Canning's role in his relations with D. Pedro I of Portugal (and IV of Brazil) and his part in the adoption of a Portuguese constitutional charter, and defends Canning against accusations of interfering in Portuguese affairs. D. Pedro renounced the throne in favour of his eight year old daughter, and "gave to Portugal a farewell present of a constitution. This news naturally caused anger amongst the absolutist monarchies of Europe, at the same time causing internal dissention" (Peter Dixon, *Canning, politician and statesman*, p. 248). When criticised for his policy towards Portugal Canning replied in the House of Commons on 13 Dec. 1826, "We go to Portugal, not to rule, not to dictate, not to prescribe constitutions, but to defend and to preserve the independence of an ally." "Observations on the Papers . . ." was written by Frederick James

Lamb, who had been ambassador in Madrid. *Lacks half-title p.*

156. [Stipends.] **Alvará . . pelo qual V. Magestade he servido declarar os sallarios, assignaturas, e mais proes, e precalsos, que devem haver os Ouvidores, Juizes, e mais Officiaes nos seus Dominios de America, nas Comarcas de Beira-mar, e Certidaõ; excepto o das Minas . . .** (Dated 10 October 1754.) Folio. 14 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Chancellaria mór da Corte, e Reino (1754). £ 45.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 83. (Cf. Gauz, *Portuguese and Brazilian Books in the John Carter Brown Library 1537-1839, 754/4* for another issue.) WorldCat lists 1 copy only of this issue.

"Pombal . . introduced legislation designed to reduce corruption in the judicial system. By fixing the stipends of magistrates and officers of justice in the various *comarcas* . . the oppression suffered by plaintiffs and prisoners was alleviated" (*Colonial Brazil*, ed. Bethell, p. 258).

157. [THOMAZ, Manuel Fernandes]: **Carta do Compadre de Belem** ao Redactor do Astro da Lusitania dada a Luz pelo Compadre de Lisboa. 8vo. 20 pp. Lisbon, Antonio Rodrigues Calhardo, 1820. *Together with:-*

[THOMAZ, Manuel Fernandes]: **Carta Segunda do Compadre de Belem** ao Redactor do Astro da Lusitania dada a Luz pelo Compadre de Lisboa. 22 pp. Lisbon, Antonio Rodrigues Calhardo, 1821. *and:-*

[THOMAZ, Manuel Fernandes]: **Carta analytica do João Carapuceiro**, Compadre de Lisboa, ao Compadre de Belem. 16 pp. Lisbon, na Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. *and:-*

[THOMAZ, Manuel Fernandes]: **Carta do Compadre de Lisboa** em resposta a outra do Compadre de Belem, ou juizo critico sobre a opinião publica, Dirigida pelo Astro da Lusitania. 23 pp. Lisbon, Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1821. *and:-*

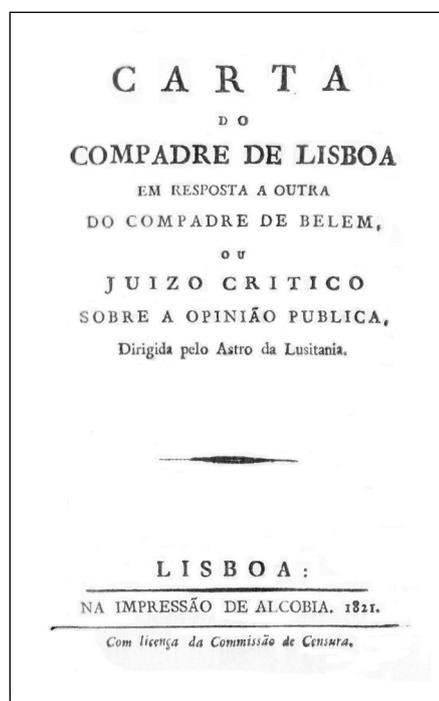
[THOMAZ, Manuel Fernandes]: **Segunda Carta do Compadre de Lisboa** ao Compadre de Belem, ou O Impostor Confutado, os frades, e clerigos desagradados. 40 pp. Lisbon, Na Impressão de Alcobia, 1821. *and:-*

[MACHADO BATALHA, Fr. José]: **A Forja dos Periodicos** ou o Exame do Aprendiz Periodiqueiro. 72 pp. Lisbon, na Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1821. *and:-*

[MACHADO BATALHA, Fr. José]: **Novo Mestre Periodiqueiro**, ou Dialogo de hum Sebastianista, hum Doutor, e hum Hermitão, sobre o modo de Ganhar Dineiro no tempo presente. 38 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1821. *and:-*

[MACHADO BATALHA, Fr. José]: **Segunda Parte do Novo Mestre Periodiqueiro**, ou Segundo Dialogo de hum Sebastianista, hum Doutor, e hum Hermitão, sobre o modo de Ganhar Dineiro no tempo presente. 28 pp. Lisbon, Na Imprensa de Galhardo, 1821. *and:-*

[SOUSA, Elesiario J. Antonio de]:- **O Braz Corcunda**, e o Verdadeiro Constitucional por E.J.A. de S. 28 pp. Lisbon, Imprensa Nacional, 1821. *and:-*



O Mestre Barbeiro da Aldea. Carta Gratulatoria, correccional, addicionatoria, e apologetica, dirigida ao Author das Memorias para as Cortes Lusitanas. 28 pp. Lisbon, Antonio Rodrigues Calhardo, 1821. Recent quarter calf. £ 700.

Innocência V, 422 (Nos. 1-4); II, 402 & IV, 429 (Nos. 6-8); II, 224 (No. 9); No. 10 not in Innocência. (2) Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 161. (Cf. Almeida Camargo & Borba de Moraes, *Bibliografia da Imprensa Régia do Rio de Janeiro*, 767 & 768.) Da Cunha, *Elementos para a historia da imprensa periódica portuguesa*, 172 (No. 9). None traced in OCLC.

The fourth item, *Carta do Compadre de Lisboa em resposta a outra do Compadre de Belem*, contains the infamous vitriolic attack attributed to Manuel Fernandes Tomás describing Brazil as a land of Negroes captured on the coasts of Africa, of monkeys, snakes and fevers (pp. 13-18), and provoked a deluge of furious pamphlets and newspaper articles in Rio de Janeiro. The writer recommends that D. João VI should remain in Rio de Janeiro as king; the deputies intended to establish as far as possible the foundations of the new society before the king returned from Brazil to be able to present him with a solidly constructed political system (see *Manual Fernandes Tomás, A revolução de 1820*, ed. José Tengarrinha, pp. 23/27). Fernandes Tomás is often considered to be the dominant figure of the Portuguese revolution of 1820 by reason of his political achievements and his influence in the preparation and drafting of the Constitution, which was signed by D. João VI on 4 July 1821. Innocência states that José Machado Batalha, a conservative Dominican friar, attacked the ideas proposed in radical pamphlets and defended the religious orders, including the Inquisition. *Some water-staining in margins of preliminary pp., some page numbers shaved.*

158. [TIN MINING.] Descrição da Mina de Estanho do Ramalhosos e Portella da Gaiva na Serra do Marão. Freguezia de S. Payo de Anciães, concelho de Amarante, districto do Porto. 8vo. 16 pp. Original printed wrappers. Lisbon, Typ. do Futuro, 1865. £ 40.

Not in Innocência. Not in WorldCat or PorBase.

The report of a survey made with a view to developing tin mining near Amarante, to transport the metal to Porto and thence to England for smelting and then reimport it into Portugal. The government of António Maria Fontes Pereira de Melo was eager was anxious to develop Portugal's mineral potential and to attract investment to exploit the mines. *Unopened copy.*

159. [Tobacco.] Alvará de Ley; porque Vossa Magestade . . Ha por bem, que conservando-se os direitos do Tabaco do consumo destes Reinos, e Ilhas adjacentes no mesmo estado, em que foram estabelecidos aos Exportadores do referido Genero, que o navegarem para os Paizes Estrangeiros, se lhes restitua ou todos os Direitos de entrada, e sahida em moeda corrente, no caso de os haverem pago, ou os mesmos Escritos da Alfandega, que contiverem as obrigações dos mesmos pagamentos . . . (Dated 30 April 1774.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1774). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e Iconográfico, 717.

As tobacco was taxed so heavily that it ceased to be able to compete with that produced in the English, French and Dutch colonies, steps were taken to lighten export duties and reduce freight charges.

160. VIDAL, Manoel José Gomes de Abreu: Allegação em gra'o de revista a favor dos Martyres da Patria benemeritos della em gra'o heroico Condemnados a Morte, e a Degredos, e Confiscos pelas Nullas e Barbaras Sentenças proferidas em 15 e 17 de Outubro de 1817. Com o Relatorio que os Espiões, e Denunciantes mandarão para o Rio de Janeiro, e com a Certidão extrahida do Livro Secretissimo da Intendencia . . . Small 4to. 43 pp., (1) f. Half calf (rebacked). Lisbon, Imprensa Liberal, 1822.

Together with:-

(Idem): **Analyse da Sentença** proferida no Juízo da Inconfidência em 15 de outubro de 1817. Contra o Tenente General Gomes Freire de Andrade, o Coronel Manoel Monteiro de Carvalho, e outros, &c. pelo crime d'alta traição . . . Small 4to. 36 pp. Lisbon, Na Typografia Morandiana, 1820. £ 300.

1st work: Innocência VI, 26. Ameal 1091, "opúsculo muito interessante e já difícil de aparecer no mercado." Ávila Perez 3302. OCLC lists 1 copy only.

2nd work: Innocência VI, 25. Ameal 1092, "interessante, apreciada e pouco vulgar." Ávila Perez 3303.

An impassioned plea for D. João VI to return from Brazil to Portugal. Fearing an imminent revolution Marshall Beresford, president of the Council of Regency, arrested the pro-French General Gomes Freire de Andrade, leader of Portuguese freemasonry and suspected of subversion action, in a dawn raid in May 1817. He was tried in secret, convicted of *lèse-majesté* and hanged, giving the Liberals a martyr. A popular uprising against Beresford's British puppet régime followed in Lisbon in 1820, invoking Gomes Freire's name. The revolutionaries, who included the author, urged D. João VI to remove the hated Beresford, and through spies contrived to keep him informed of events. The second work examines aspects of the accusations and trial. *Some discolouration. Top margins of pp. 7-36 of 2nd work repaired without loss of text.*

161. [Wine.] Instituição da Companhia Geral da Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro. (Dated Porto, 31 August, and Belem, 10 Sept. 1756.) Folio. (1) f., 31 pp. Recent boards. (Lisbon, n.pr., 1756.) £ 200.

Marquês de Pombal, Catálogo Bibliográfico e Iconográfico, 133. WorldCat. & COPAC both list 2 copies only.

The legislation governing one of the Marquês de Pombal's most important ventures. "The company statutes were largely based on a plan put forward by the large noble vineyard owners of the Douro . . . The Douro producers reacted enthusiastically when Pombal announced his planned company in 1756. A mix of investments in the company's first capital fund was solicited from both producers and Porto businessmen . . . The objective of the Upper Douro Company was essentially to protect the upper Douro vineyard owners from the vast expansion of vine cultivation by smaller producers which had occurred over the previous decades . . . All opposition was ruthlessly repressed on a day-to-day basis by the stringent enforcement of the Douro company's monopoly rights, and more generally by the vigorous exercise of military and judicial authority . . . The state was intervening to protect agricultural producers by seeking to control production and thereby assure stable markets and prices" (Maxwell, *Pombal, paradox of the enlightenment*, p. 62-3).

162. [Wine.] Sentença da Alçada, que Elrey Nosso Senhor Mandou conhecer da Rebelião sucedida na Cidade do Porto em 1757., e da qual Sua Magestade Fidelissima nomeou presidente Joaõ Pacheco Pereira da Vasconcellos . . . e escrivam José Mascarenhas Pacheco Pereira Coelho de Mello. 4to. (2) ff., 24 pp. Wrappers. Lisbon, Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1758. £ 60.

Innocência V, 67. (Cf. *Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico*, 185.) (Cf. Palha 3398). OCLC lists 1 copy only.

An incident illustrative of Pombal's harshness. To control the production and export of wine and raise prices Pombal created the General Company for Wine Cultivation. The prices of shop and tavern wine soared and on Shrove Tuesday 1757 a popular demonstration broke out at the instigation of a few taverners. The Jesuits were accused of abetting the rioters and of declaring that the Company's wine was not fit for the Eucharist. Though a minor disturbance Pombal treated the affair with the utmost severity, as the verdicts reveal, sentencing 18 persons to death, 28 to the galleys, 86 were exiled, and turning the case into one of *lèse-majesté*. The *Sentença* was first printed in Porto in 1757.

163. [Wine.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade, attendendo a não terem os Vinhos Brancos do Alto Douro a mesma estimação, que tem os Vinhos Finos Tintos daquelle Territorio, e os Vinhos de Oeyras, Carcavellos, e Lavradio: Ha por bem, que a mesma differença da sua qualidade se faça tambem nos preços delles, para serem menores do que os que para elles se achavam antes estabelecidos . . . (Dated 5 February 1772.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1772). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 640.

The edict establishes a minimum price at which white wines from the vineyards of the Douro could be sold, though if the grower were successful superior wines could fetch higher prices, and inferior and unsalable wines could be sold below the minimum figure. Pombal decreed that the price of the finest white wine was to be 25 milreis, and the second grade 20 milreis; at times of abundant harvests superior wines were to be sold for 20 milreis and lesser wines for 15 milreis. *Tiny wormhole in inner margin not affecting text.*

164. [Wine.] Alvará, por que Vossa Magestade ha por bem occorrer com promptos remedios ás nocivas transgressões das Leis, que prohibem as misturas do Vinhos inferiores com as Legaes, e finos: Mandando enxertar nos Terrenos de Vinhos tintos de Embarque todas as Plantas, que nelles ha de Vinho Branco, em tinto: E prohibindo as outras misturas, muito mais damnosas do Folhelho, Páo Campeche, e Caparrosa, novamente inventadas com prejuizo, e engano dos Compradores do referido Genero . . . (Dated 10 April 1773.) Folio. (2) ff. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1773). £ 60.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 683.

The edict forbids the adulteration of wines, and decrees the vines producing white wine should be grown in areas separate from those producing red wine.

165. [Wine Trade.] Alvará com força de Lei . . por bem abolir o exercicio de todos os Pareadores nomeados pelas Camaras dos Territorios do Alto Douro: E crear para o referido effeito hum Pareador Geral para examinar com a devida exactidão a medida das Pipas, que se remetterem da Cidade do Porto, para transportarem os Vinhos vendidos, e comprados nas ditas Terras, e para as que servirem no uso interior dellas . . . (Dated 20 December 1773.) Folio. 7 pp. Wrappers. (Lisbon), Na Regia Officina Typografica (1773). £ 45.

Marquês de Pombal. Catálogo Bibliográfico e iconográfico, 702. WorldCat lists 2 copies only.

Following Pombal's draconian orders of 16 December 1773 ordering that all vines grown near the River Douro on land better suited to wheat should be destroyed and that all fish farming on the river should cease since it might impede navigation, he issued a further decree controlling the size of casks. All casks were to be branded with the maker's mark to identify the manufacturer, and those making fraudulent ones were threatened with imprisonment.