

RICHARD C. RAMER



*SPECIAL LIST 346  
THIRTY-FOUR ITEMS  
RECENTLY CATALOGUED*

# RICHARD C. RAMER

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## *SPECIAL LIST 346* *THIRTY-FOUR ITEMS* *RECENTLY CATALOGUED*

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*SPECIAL LIST 346*  
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*RECENTLY CATALOGUED*

**1. BARROS, Amelio de.** *Navegação para o Brazil. Conferencia realisada no salão da Associação Commercial de Lisboa, na noite de 4 de Março de 1910.* Lisbon: Companhia Typographica, 1910. 8°, original printed wrappers (minor dampstains and spotting; a few other small defects). In very good condition. Author's signed and dated presentation inscription on title page: "Ao patricio e amigo // Dr. Assis Pacheco // Ofr. // Amelio de Barros // Lx—19 agosto 1914." Rectangular stamp on blank rear wrapper of Amelio Henriques [illeg.] Barros dated 21 Març. 1910, giving telephone numbers [illeg.] and address in Lisbon. 25 pp.  
\$160.00

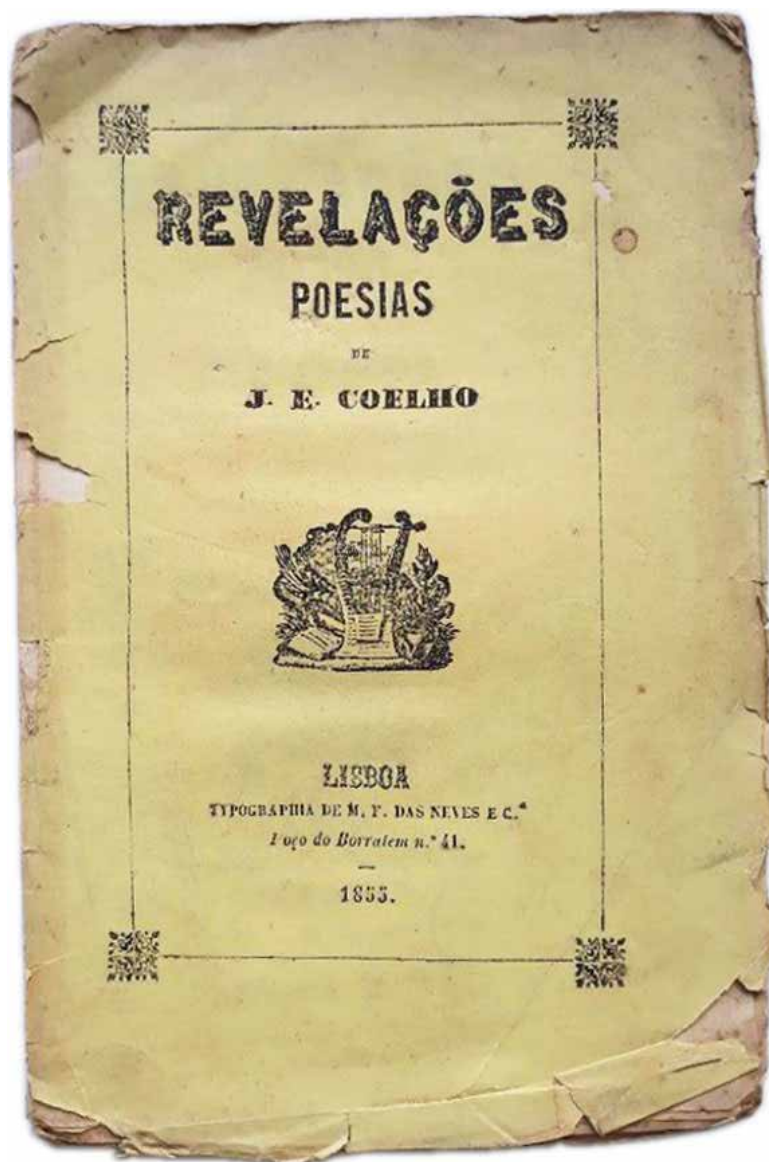
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Recounts the unfortunate fate of the Companhia Portuguesa de Navegação para o Brazil.

\* Not located in NUC. OCLC: Not located; cf. 32690061 (University of California-Los Angeles, University of Illinois-Chicago) and 864483290 (digitized from the UCLA copy) for a work by the same author with a similar title dated 1909, the half title stating *Conferencia realisada no Salão Nobre da Camara Municipal de Lisboa na noite de 30 de Julho de 1909*, with completely different text. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Jisc. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

**2. BOCAGE, [José Vicente] Barbosa du.** *José d'Anchieta.* Lisbon: Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1897. Extracto do Jornal de Sciencias Mathematicas, Physicas e Naturaes, 2ª serie, n° XVIII. 8°, early wrappers (upper present but detached, edges chipped and bent). In less than good condition. Pages 126-32. \$10.00

First and only separate edition. Concerns the explorer and naturalist José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta (Lisbon, 1832-Caconda, Angola, 1897), who had recently died in Angola. Anchieta's zoological output was truly prolific. He was responsible for identifying 25 new species of mammals, 46 birds, and 46 amphibians and reptiles.

Barbosa du Bocage (Funchal, Madeira, 1823-Lisbon, 1908) taught zoology at the Eschola Polytechnica de Lisboa and was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias and the London Zoological Society. He published numerous works on zoology, ornithology, herpetology and ichthyology.



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**3. BRAGA JUNIOR, Benjamin do Carmo.** *A Judicial. Gabinete Juridico Internacional (fundado em 1910) .... Trata especialmente de questões relativas a direitos dos estrangeiros no Brasil.* Rio de Janeiro: Pap. "Santa Helena", 1923. Large 8°, original illustrated wrappers. In good to very good condition. 59 pp., (1, 1 blank l.). \$50.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The title on the Front cover reads *Condição jurídica dos estrangeiros no Brasil*.

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

**4. CANHÃO, Manuel.** *Os caracteres de imprensa e a sua evolução historica, artística e economica em Portugal.* Preface by António Gomes da Rocha Madahil. Lisbon: Grémio Nacional dos Industriais de Tipografia e Fotográvura, 1941. Large 8°, later black buckram, spine with gilt fillets and lettering, original printed wrappers bound in. In very good condition. xx, 154 pp., (1 l.). \$65.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

#### *Idyllic Fishermen*

**5. [CARVALHO, José Manuel Teixeira de].** *Ecloga piscatoria. Escreveu — publicou Sejo Portuense.* Porto: Typographia Commercial, 1861. Tall 12°, original yellow printed wrappers (spotted and soiled, spine chipping). Title-page wood-engraving of Masonic symbols, incorporating the square and compasses, the sun, the moon and a hexagram in a circle (rather than the usual pentagram). Uncut and largely unopened. Some light soiling, mostly marginal. In very good condition. (1 blank l.), 116 pp., (1 blank l.). \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pastoral poem featuring fishing rather than shepherding. The interlocutors are Pamphilo, Elmano, Ulijo, and Sejo.

The model for this poem goes back to Jacopo Sannazaro (1458-1530). Sannazaro's *Arcadia*, a classic of Italian humanist literature, inspired centuries of poetry on the theme of an idyllic land inhabited by shepherd-poets. Sannazaro also published five *Eclogae piscatoriae* modeled on Virgil's *Georgics*, in which he took as subject the Bay of Naples.

José Manuel Teixeira de Carvalho (about whom Innocência had no biographical information) published under his own name a translation of a legal treatise by Danou (*Tentativa de direito publico constitucional ácerca das garantias individuais*, Porto, 1844) and a drama, *O Mestre de Aviz*, Porto, 1851. He also edited an anthology of works by Alexandre de Gusmão, which he signed with his initials: *Collecção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios*, Porto, 1841. During the 1770s and 1780s, several Portuguese authors published *eclogae piscatoriae*.

\* Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos*, p. 241. Not in Innocência; on other works by the author, see V, 11 and XIII, 74. NUC: MH. OCLC: 82393509 (Houghton

Library-Harvard University). Porbase locates one copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**6. CASTRO, D. João de.** *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, decimo terceiro Governador, e quarto Viso-Rey da India: dedicado ao Infante Dom Luiz. Tirado a luz pela primeira vez do manuscrito original, e acrescentado com ao itinerarium Maris Rubri, e o retrato do author, etc., etc., etc. pelo Doutor Antonio Nunes de Carvalho ....* Paris: vende-se em Casa de Baudry, e Theoph. Barrois, 1833. 8°, contemporary calf (some wear to extremities), spine with slightly raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering piece in second compartment from head, short title lettered in gilt, gilt fillets, covers with borders tooled in blind within gilt double rule, text block edges sprinkled red. Half title with wood engraved image of Lusitania. Lithograph frontispiece portrait of D. João de Castro (slightly shaved at foot). Lithograph plate with portrait of D. Estavão da Gama. Occasional light foxing. In very good condition. (2 ll.), liv, ix, 334 pp., (1 l.). Lacks the atlas which is sometimes present, and a folding plan of the Red Sea. \$200.00

FIRST EDITION of this journey in print, published from the original logbooks of João de Castro's voyage.

\* Innocência III, 345, "edição nítida" (calling for separate atlas with 17 maps). Ramos, *Edição da língua portuguesa em França* 259. Gay 3329. Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India* DC7. Azevedo-Samodães 681. Welsh 4780.

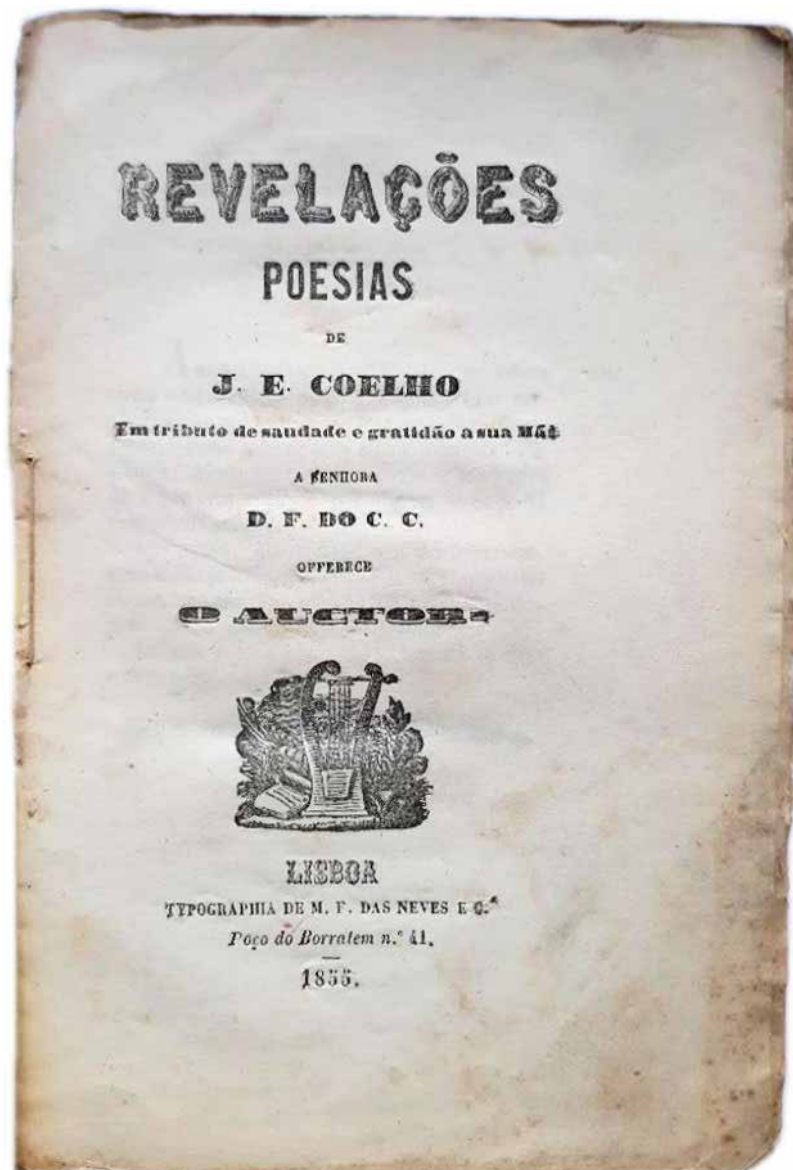
#### *Early Poetry by the Co-Founder of the Diário de Notícias*

**7. COELHO, J.[osé]E.[duardo], also known as Eduardo Coelho.** *Revelações. Poesias de ....* Lisbon: Typographia de M.F. das Neves e C<sup>a</sup>, 1855. Large 8°, original yellow printed wrappers (some soiling, small defects at edges). Title page has wood-engraved still life with lyre at center. Some soiling in blank corner of title page and at edges throughout. In good condition. 67 pp., (1 l. *indice*, 1 l. *errata*). \$300.00

FIRST EDITION of this early book of poetry, and perhaps the first work published in book form, by Eduardo Coelho. It includes 25 poems, among them "Á Poesia," "Á minha terra," and "a etc. etc. etc." The earliest published book by Coelho listed by Innocência is *A vida de um príncipe*, Lisbon, 1859; however, the Wikipedia article on him cites *O Livro dos Caixeiros*, 1852, title we could not find in Porbase, Jisc, or KVK (51 databases searched).

José Eduardo Coelho (1835-1889), better known as Eduardo Coelho, was a noted writer and journalist. Orphaned at age thirteen, he moved from his native Coimbra to





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Lisbon, where he apprenticed to a typographer and then went to work for the Imprensa Nacional, in 1857. He published a text in *Jardim litterario* in 1854. In 1864 he and Tomás Quintino Antunes founded the *Diario de Noticias*. Coelho was its director until his death; it remains one of Portugal's most important newspapers. He was also an intimate friend of Eça de Queirós, who collaborated with him in the *Diario de Noticias*. A sculpture of him by Costa Motta (tio) stands in the Jardim António Nobre, Miradouro de São Pedro de Alcântara, Lisbon.

\* Innocência XII, 304-6; for contributions to journals, XVIII, 57 and 310. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

#### *Disbarred Lawyer Appeals His Sentence*

**8. GORDO, Manuel Ferreira.** *Memoria historica e juridica da pena de suspensão perpetua de advogar, que impozerão a ... tres desembargadores da Casa da Supplicação, escripta e publicada por elle, em defeza do seu credito, e como principio d'accusação, que vai a ser instaurada contra os referidos julgadores.* Lisbon: Em a Nova Impressão da Viuva Neves e Filhos, 1826. 8°, disbound. In good to very good condition. Lengthy contemporary manuscript note in ink at foot of p. 22 (3 lines, with possibly another trimmed by binder) and after end of text on p. 29 (4 lines, a few letters at outer margin trimmed; ends with the words, "ignorantes, imoraes e impudentes"). 29 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author, who had been disbarred from practicing law after a dispute over inheritance, appeals the sentence under the Carta Constitucional. Presumably this is the aftermath of the case described in *Memoria historica e juridica dos procedimentos criminosos, que teve o desembargador Victorino José Cerveira Botelho do Amaral, no dia 8 de Julho, contra Manoel Ferreira Gordo*, Lisbon, 1822. Later in 1826, Ferreira Gordo published *Historia resumida da perseguição ministerial feita ao Dr. Gordo pelo ex-secretario d'Estado Barradas e outros*.

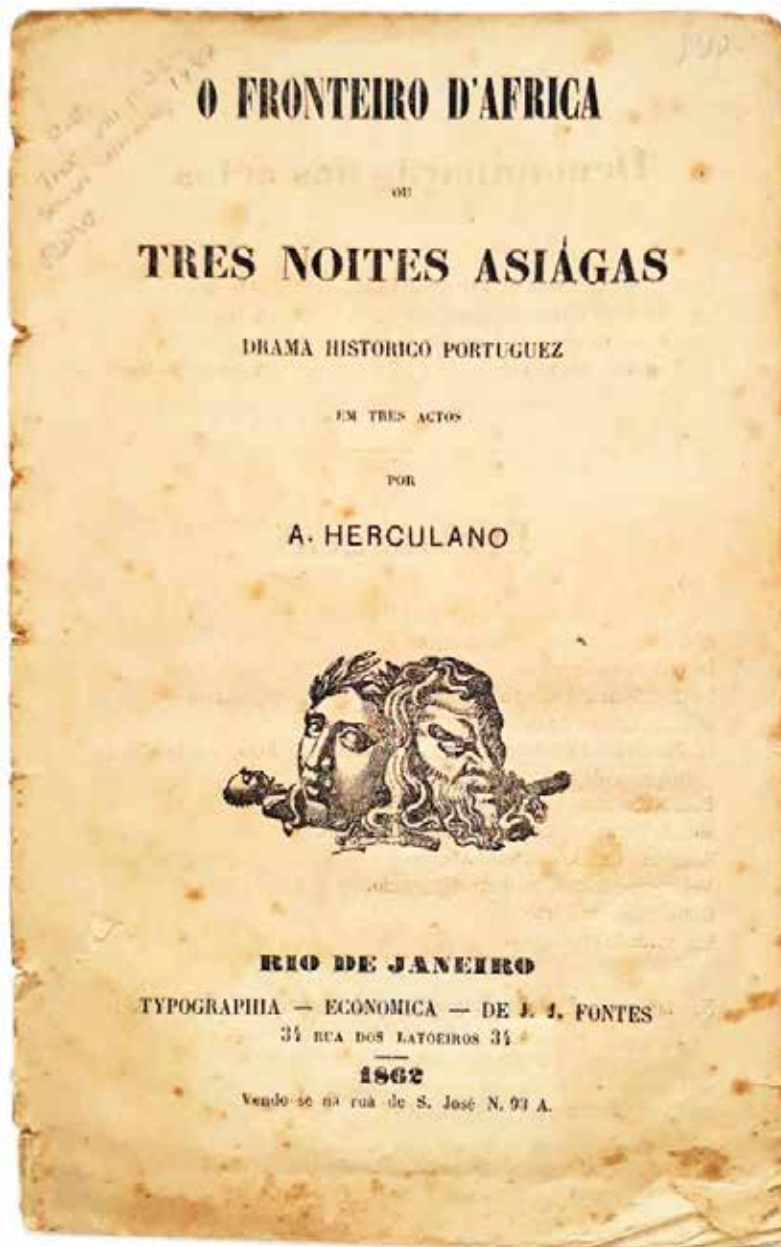
Manuel Ferreira Gordo was a native of Alhandra. He was imprisoned in the Torre de São Julião da Barra in 1828, and died in 1830.

\* Innocência XVI, 211. Not located in NUC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

#### *First Original Dramatic Work by Herculano*

**9. HERCULANO [DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO], Alexandre.** *O Fronteiro d'Africa ou Tres noites asiagas. Drama historico portuguez em tres actos.* Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Economica de J.J. Fontes, 1862. Large 8°, disbound (quires splitting apart), early plain rear wrapper present. Wood-engraving on title page of two masks: a devil's head on the right, a human head with





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a wreath on the left. Elaborate wood-engraved "Fim" tailpiece. Light browning. First and final leaves with some foxing. Edges nicked and curled. In near-good condition. 52 pp. \$300.00

Second edition of the first original dramatic work by Herculano, rare. Innocência states that although the play was first performed at the Teatro do Salitre in October 1838, it was never published in Lisbon. He believed the 1862 edition was the first, but copies exist of an edition printed in Pernambuco, 1846. Although Cruz comments that the quality of the writing is not up to Herculano's usual standard, he devotes three pages to discussing the work.

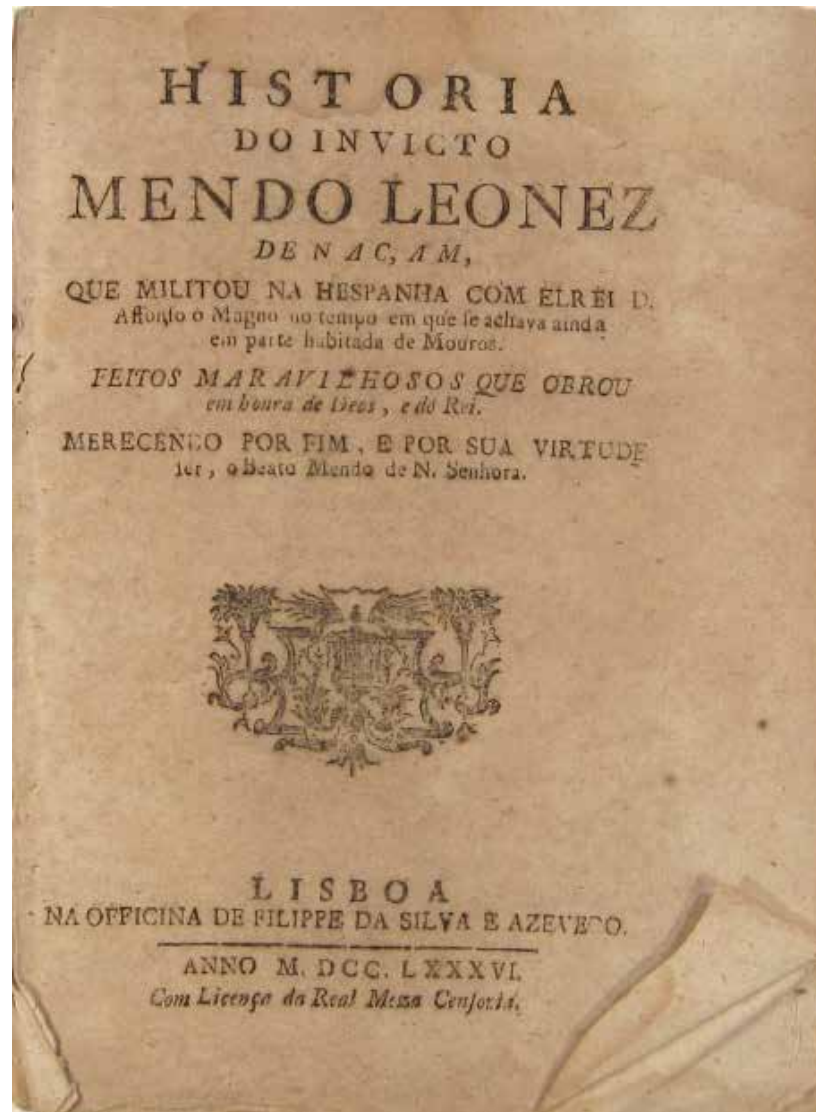
Decades later, Herculano said that he wrote *O Fronteiro d'Africa* to please Antonio Feliciano do Castilho, who at the time was running the Teatro do Salitre. The author's name was not given on the advertisements for the first performance, but it was revealed within a month or so. In a famous monologue (quoted in Brito Aranha), Herculano makes not-very-veiled references in favor of liberal politics that garnered enthusiastic applause from the audience.

The lead roles are D. Pedro da Cunha ("o Fronteiro"), D. Isabel his wife, Paulo Affonso, a Portuguese minister of the Duque d'Alva, and D. Fernando de Toledo, Mestre da Ordem de S. João. The action takes place in the Bairro d'Alfada, the Alemtejo, and a palace in Lisbon.

*O Fronteiro d'Africa* is one of only three dramatic works by Herculano. Earlier in 1838, he translated and adapted a one-act French play for a performance before the queen: *Tinteiro não é Caçarola. Os Infantes de Ceuta*, 1844, was a libretto for a musical piece rather than an independent work. Brito Aranha speculates that Herculano turned from drama to history because popular drama was shifting to Almeida Garrett's style.

Alexander Herculano (1810-1877) is recognized as the greatest Portuguese historian of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest that country or any other ever produced. A complete volume of Innocência (XXI, by Brito da Aranha), is devoted to a bibliography and analysis of his works, which include *Historia da origem e estabelecimento da Inquisição em Portugal*, Lisbon 1854-59, and *Historia de Portugal*, Lisbon 1846-53. Herculano was a novelist as well as a poet and historian, publishing his first volume of poetry, *A Voz de propheta*, in 1832. His novel *Eurico*, 1844, is credited with introducing to Portugal the historical romance in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, which influenced Almeida Garrett and later authors.

\* Innocência VIII, 32; XXI, 478-80. Sousa Camara 1487. On this work, see Rebecca L. Jones-Kellogg, *Alexandre Herculano and the historical-gothic tradition in Portugal: dark times, mad monks and national critique in O Fronteiro D'África ou Três Noites Aziagas (1838), Eurico o Presbítero (1844) and O Monge de Cister (1848)*, Ph.D. dissertation at University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2007. Duarte Ivo Cruz, *História do teatro português: O ciclo do Romantismo*, pp. 80-84. On Herculano's works, see Ofélia Paiva Monteiro in *Biblos* II, 979-998; Edgar Prestage in *Encyclopedia Britannica* (11th ed.), XIII, 344-5; Bell, *Portuguese Literature* pp. 292-5; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (17th edition, 2001) pp. 705-722. NUC: NN, MH. OCLC: 79281612 (Harvard College Library); 793705115 (Internet resource); see also, for the Rio de Janeiro, 1925 edition, 77697867 (Harvard College Library); 940024930 (Universidade Federal do Estado de Rio de Janeiro). Porbase locates two copies each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Centre for English, Translation and Anglo-Portuguese Studies of Universidade Nova Lisboa, and a single copy of the Pernambuco, 1846 edition (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal). Not located in Copac, which cites no separate edition of this work. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase and adds a microfilm created by University of Michigan.



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*Ninth-Century Hero from Leon  
Celebrated in Portuguese Literatura de Cordel*

**10. *Historia do invicto Mendo Leonez de naçam, que militou na Hespanha com ElRei D. Affonso o Magno no tempo em que se achava ainda em parta habitada de Mouros. Feitos maravilhosos que obrou em honra de Deos, e do Rei. Merecendo por fim, e por sua virtude ser, o Beato Mendo de N. Senhora.*** Lisbon: Na Officina de Filippe da Silva e Azevedo, 1786. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut tailpiece and initial, typographical headpiece. Some browning and dampstains. In good condition. 16 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this thrilling chapbook account of battles in the 860s against the Moors during the reign of D. Alfonso III, King of Asturias and León (ruled 866-910). The hero of the tales, a man from León named Mendo, is referred to on the title page and at the end of the *História* as "Beato Mendo de Santa Maria." We have been unable to find a Catholic *sanctus* or *beatus* of that name. However, Beato Mendo de Santa Maria is mentioned on pp. 93 and 95 of *Academia dos Humildes e ignorantes: Diologo entre hum theologo...* by Joaquim de Santa Rita, Lisbon, 1762 There is also a 1770 edition.

\* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. Not in Barata & Pericão, *Catálogo da literatura de cordel*. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 36962220 (University of California-Berkeley); 434007397 and 715775576 (both Biblioteca Nacional de España). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. VKK (51 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase.

*Following the Távora Conspiracy*

**11. JOSEPH MANOEL da Conceiçam, Fr. *Sermão historico, panegyrico, e gratulatorio, pela admiravel saude, e milagrosa vida, que Deos nosso Senhor foy servido conceder ao sempre Augusto, e Fidelissimo Rey, e Senhor Nosso D. Joseph I, em a noite de 3 de Setembro de 1758. Disse-o na Igreja das Chagas de Lisboa em o dia 14 de Janeiro de 1759, estando o Sacramento exposto, pela Irmandade do mesmo Senhor, que fez a presente acção de Graças ... offerece-o, e consagra-o ao mesmo Fidelissimo Monarca ... Martinho Caetano Ignacio Freire, irmão do author.*** Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1759. 4°, disbound (traces of glue at gutter edge of title page), text block edges sprinkled red from an old binding. Elaborate woodcut headpiece (arms of Portugal with Justice and Prudence [?]) on second leaf recto. Typographical headpiece on p. 1. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 56. Woodcut initials. Minor stains on first and final leaves. In good condition. (6 ll.), 56 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this sermon thanking God for preserving the life of D. José I during the Távora conspiracy. On September 3, 1758, when D. José was returning

from a visit to his mistress—one of the aristocratic Távora family—he was attacked by ruffians and wounded. Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, who had earned the king's trust by taking command after the Lisbon earthquake in 1755, promptly arrested two men. Under torture they confessed that they were following orders from the Távora family.

The leading members of the Távora family were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle on January 13, 1759; this sermon was preached the following day. The remaining women, children, and men in the family were imprisoned in separate convents and monasteries and obliged to profess religious vows. The lands and other wealth of the houses of Távora, Atouguia, Aveiro and Vila Nova were confiscated by the crown; the arms of the Távoras were destroyed and use of the name Távora forbidden.

Historians still debate whether there was such a thing as the "Távora Conspiracy". The aristocracy of Portugal did resent the enormous power of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo; but it was singularly convenient that all prominent members of the the Távora family and their allies were suddenly and permanently out of the picture, allowing the future Marquês de Pombal to consolidate his power.

The woodcut on the second leaf shows the royal arms of Portugal supported by Justice and Prudence, with the motto "Justitia est simul et Prudentia" ("Justice and Prudence are the same thing").

The author (1714-1767), a native of Lagos and a Franciscan, was a *consultor da Bula da Cruzada* and a member of the Ordem Terceira da Penitencia in the Convento de Nossa Senhora de Jesus.

\* Innocência V, 9. Fonseca, *Aditamentos*, p. 245. Barbosa Machado II, 868. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 53849307 (Newberry Library, Universidade de São Paulo, calling for only 10 preliminary pages). Porbase locates a copy each at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa.

#### *On the Relation between a Ruler and His Subjects*

**12. LEITE, Braz Joseph Rebello.** *Declamação moral, e politica, que no dia 25 de Março do anno de 1760 na Capella Real de N. Senhora da Ajuda, e na presença de S. Magestade Fidelissima recitou ... dedicada ao Illustrissimo, e Excellentissimo Senhor Sebastião Joseph de Carvalho e Mello, Conde de Oeiras ....* Lisbon: Na Officina Patriarcal de Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1760. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. In good to very good condition. (7 ll.), 17, (1) pp., (2 ll.). \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, rare. After a five-page dedication to the Conde de Oeiras (future Marquês de Pombal) and a six-page prologue to the reader, the author discourses at length on the proper relationship between a ruler and his subjects.

Brás José Rebello Leite, a secular priest, native of Lisbon, earned a bachelor's degree in canon law from Coimbra in 1738. His oratory and poetry were both admired. He was a member and frequent president of the Academia dos Applicados.

\* Barbosa Machado I, 546-7 and IV, 82. Author not located in Innocência. OCLC: 53856812 (Universidade de São Paulo). Not located in Porbase, which lists another work by the author. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).



Item 12



*Archbishop of Mexico: How to Behave During Lent*

**13. LIZANA Y BEAUMONT, Francisco Xavier.** *Carta pastoral que el Ilustrísimo Señor don Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, del Consejo de S. M. Arzobispo de Mexico, dirige á sus Diocesanos sobre el modo de santificar el tiempo de Quaresma.* [Mexico]: En la Oficina de Doña Maria Fernandez de Jauregui, issued February 2, 1809. 4°, disbound. Clean and crisp. In good to very good condition. 27 pp. \$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Archbishop of Mexico advises his flock on how to behave during Lent, with particular attention to fasting, penitence, and holy works.

Francisco Xavier Lizana y Beaumont (La Rioja, 1750-Mexico City, 1815) was appointed bishop of Teruel (Aragon) in 1801 and soon afterwards was named archbishop of Mexico. He arrived there in early 1803 and held the position until his death. From July 19, 1809 to May 8, 1810, he was viceroy of New Spain.

This pastoral letter was issued on February 2, 1809. Later that month, the Junta de Aranjuez named him interim viceroy of Mexico. He recruited provincial militia and imported arms from Great Britain, as well as making a substantial contribution to the war against Napoleon in Spain. Although he was not pro-independence, he did not take vigorous action against those who were. In May 1810, the Junta replaced him as viceroy on pretense of his advanced age. His works include *Carta pastoral que el Exmo. e. Illmo. Señor Dr. D. Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, dirige á sus fieles súbditos sobre la falsedad de las promesas de Napoleon y su hermano Josef*, Mexico, 1810.

\* Medina, *México* 10268. Palau 139192: giving the title as "Carta que dirige a sus diocesanos sobre la Cuaresma," with 27 pp. OCLC: 21944285 (University of California-Berkeley, John Carter Brown Library, Texas A&M University, University of Texas-Austin, Biblioteca Nacional de Chile); 561385361 (British Library); microfiche copies: 22697102 (Yale University), 756942153 (New Mexico State University), and 836896014 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut). Copac repeats British Library. Not located in CCPBE, which cites a number of other pastoral letters by this author.

*The First Macedo Publication Since the Absolutely Last Macedo Publication*

**14. MACEDO, José Agostinho de.** *Carta ao Sr. J.J.P. Lopes por ....* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, stitched. Typographical ornament above caption title. Uncut. Horizontal foldline. In very good condition. Old ink number ("21") at top of first leaf; early ink manuscript note "Carta a Lopes" on final blank leaf verso. 10 pp., (1 blank l.). \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After announcing in May 1822 that he would never publish again (*Manifesto á nação ou ultimas palavras impressas*), Macedo breaks his silence with this letter signed at Forno do Tijolo, August 31, 1822. He recaps the accusations and persecutions that led him to cease writing and sets out what he regards as the necessities for a sound government, which include a strong religion. The letter is written to his staunch friend and fellow absolutist Joaquim José Pedro Lopes (on whom see Innocência IV, 107, 447 and XII, 93), here addressed as editor of the *Gazeta Universal*.

This *carta* to Lopes is not to be confused with the thirty-two *cartas* that Macedo wrote in 1827 and published that year in Lisbon. Those letters are a vitriolic attack on



Enlightenment thinkers, constitutional government, and other subjects bitter to the heart of the reactionary Macedo.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: "Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the racy vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 282). His high reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer's poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Macedo's provoked Barbosa du Bocage's satirical poem *Pena de Taliao*: "Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audácia, e não de engenho ...."

\* Not located in Innocência (although IV, 202, n° 2318 and the cross-reference at XII, 203 look similar); on the author, see IV, 183-215 and XII, 200-3. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites numerous other works by the author. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5; and Antonio Mega Ferreira, *Macedo: uma biografia da infância*. OCLC: 64773984 (Newberry Library, Harvard College Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 260131078 (digitized from the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek copy). Porbase locates eight copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one each at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, the Universidade Católica Portuguesa-Biblioteca João Paulo II, the Faculdade Ciências Sociais-Universidade Nova Lisboa, and the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Copac.

#### *You'll Get No More From Me!*

**15. MACEDO, José Agostinho de.** *Manifesto á nação ou ultimas palavras impressas de ....* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Typogr. de Antonio Rodrigues Galhardo, 1822. 4°, later black wrappers (slight wear at spine). Caption title. In good condition. Later (?) pencil notes in margins of first leaf, pp. 6-7, and on final blank page. 7 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Macedo didn't die until 1831: this work merely announces that he has written his "last words" for publication, as of May 1822. Macedo is feeling very sorry for himself: "Por que razão este homem, que todo se votou a honra dos Portuguezes, he o mais insultado, vilipendiado, desprezado, e perseguido dos mesmos Portuguezes?" (p. 2). He reports that he has just burned the manuscript of the (unpublished) third volume of his history of Africa, and bitterly insists that when he dies, all that will be found in his home will be his brief of secularization and the letter naming

him *pregador* of the royal chapel. According to Innocência, this work caused quite a stir in Portugal, both among those who loved Macedo and those who hated him. Macedo's self-imposed moratorium lasted only three or four months, and spawned a large number of pamphlets favoring and attacking Macedo.

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his aggressive pamphleteering on behalf of the absolutists: "Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure" (Bell, *Portuguese Literature*, p. 282). His high reputation among contemporaries proved ephemeral.

As a young man, Macedo caused so much trouble within the Augustinian Order that he was unfrocked in 1792, but an influential friend helped him retain his ecclesiastical status by obtaining a brief of secularization. Soon becoming a leading orator, he was named royal preacher in 1802.

Macedo is notorious for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer's poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. When the public reception for *O Oriente* was less than enthusiastic, he published *Censura dos Lusíadas*, a detailed and virulent critique of Camões. In *Os Burros*, a satirical poem published 1812-1814, Macedo skewered a host of men and women, living and dead. Macedo's provoked Barbosa du Bocage's satirical poem *Pena de Taliao*: "Expõe no tribunal da eternidade / Monumentos de audácia, e não de engenho ...."

\* Innocência IV, 202; on the author, see IV, 183-215 and XII, 200-3. On Macedo, see also António Ferreira de Brito, in Machado, ed., *Dicionário de literatura portuguesa*, pp. 288-9; Maria Luísa Malato Borralho, in *Biblos*, III, 315-20; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses*, I, 575; and Saraiva & Lopes, *História da literatura portuguesa* (16th ed.), pp. 661-5. OCLC: 64995494 (Newberry Library, Harvard University, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 260131077 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates six copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at British Library. KVK (51 databases searched) locates the copies cited by Porbase and the one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

#### *Epic Satire on a Prominent Politician*

**16. [MAGALHAES, Rodrigo da Fonseca, target]. *Dom Rodrigo. Poema épico. 2ª edição.*** Porto: Typ. de F.P. d'Azevedo, 1852. 16°, contemporary plain pink wrappers (minor wear at head and foot of spine). Small wood-engraving of a guitar and sheet music on title page. In fine condition. 128 pp. \$250.00

Second edition; the first appeared in Lisbon, 1838. This anonymous satire in verse attacks a prominent political figure, Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhães. The notes (pp. 113-128) include references to a statue of Napoleon erected in the Place Vendôme in 1834 and to several events during the Napoleonic Wars. Innocência notes that there was much speculation about the authorship of this poem, but the question was never resolved.

Fonseca Magalhães (Condeixa, 1787-Lisbon, 1858) was one of the most important Portuguese liberal political figures, and the primary force of the *Regeneração* movement. He served in the Peninsular War with the unit of Coimbra students. Implicated in the

Gomes Freire conspiracy in 1817, he fled to Pernambuco, where he was welcomed by his former commanding officer, Governor and Captain-General Luís do Rego Barreto. When he returned to Portugal with Rego Barreto in 1822, he was named to the Secretaria dos Negocios do Reino. Fonseca Magalhães rose to be Conselheiro d'Estado in 1842 and served as Ministro e Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios do Reino in 1835, 1840-1842, and 1851-1856. In 1848 he was named a peer of the realm. Member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa, Conservatório Real de Lisboa and the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Brasil. he published several short poems and speeches and collaborated in *A Aurora* (published in London, 1831-1832) and *A Revista* (Lisbon, 1834-1836). Some of his speeches in parliament are considered high spots in the history of the institution.

\* Innocêncio VII, 165; XVIII, 281. NUC: MH. OCLC: 84571707 (Harvard College Library, digitized as 793699117, and Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 460339929 and 461030322 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates a single copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, with the same imprint but the title *Dom Rodrigo: Poema epico-heroi-comico*; the Lisbon, 1838 edition is listed with the same title as ours in two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (53 databases searched) repeats the copies cited at the Bibliothèque nationale de France and in Porbase.

*Mourning the Loss of D. Pedro III of Portugal  
With a Charming Woodcut of Death*

**17. MATOS, João José de.** *Extremosos gemidos de Portugal na lamentavel morte de seu preciosissimo Rei o Senhor Dom Pedro III, por ....* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Jozé da Silva Nazareth, 1786. 4°, disbound. Woodcut of Death (a skeleton), crowned with a winged hourglass and holding a scythe, trampling cowering humans, one of whom has a crown near at hand. Some browning, minor stains. In good condition. 14 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION: a poem in fifteen stanzas and an elegy mourning the death of D. Pedro III, King consort of Portugal. D. Pedro (1717-1786) was the son of D. João V (ruled 1706-1750) and a younger brother of D. José I (ruled 1750-1777). He married his niece (daughter of D. José I) in 1760. After her accession to the throne in 1777, as D. Maria I, D. Pedro reigned beside her until his death in 1786. The couple had six children, of whom the third succeeded to the throne in 1816, as D. João VI. The death of D. Pedro devastated D. Maria, apparently increasing her mental instability: by 1792 she was declared mentally incompetent, and her son D. João ruled in her stead.

\* Palha 3456. Not located in Innocêncio, who does not cite this author. OCLC: 63264984 (Newberry Library); 563164417 (British Library). Porbase locates 2 copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (without collation). Copac repeats the copy at the British Library.

**18. [RAVASCO, Bernardo Vieira]. Crispim Amado Correa de Mattos, pseud. *Saudades de Lidia, e Armido, offerecidas ao Senhor Antonio Cardozo de Mello, e Menezes, cavalleiro professo na Ordem de Christo, Fidalgo da Casa Real, e Senhor dos Morgados de Orete, e Sapal, por Crispim Amado Correa de Mattos, chamado vulgarmente o Poeta Cortez. Parte I* [of 2].** Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, Impressor da Augustissima Rainha, 1759. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Holes in last 2 leaves with loss of 6-8 letters per page. Barely a reading copy. Lots of early ink scribbles, especially affecting title page; otherwise mostly marginal. 16 pp. \$100.00

FIRST EDITION of this poem in 41 octaves. A critical edition was published by Editorial Alameda in 2018 in Brazil, edited by Marcelo Lachat. There are manuscripts with 158 octaves, one from the seventeenth century in the Biblioteca Mindlin at the Universidade de São Paulo, the other from the eighteenth century in the Biblioteca da Ajuda, both attributing the poem to Bernardo Vieira Ravasco. There is another manuscript, early eighteenth century with this title, also attributed to Vieira Ravasco, in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, of only 2 unnumbered leaves.

Vieira Ravasco (Bahia, 1617 [?]-Bahia 1697), brother of Father António Vieira, was considered by Barbosa Machado and other contemporaries to have been a great poet. Two of his poems appeared in the second edition of the *Fenix Renascida*; others remained in manuscript. He was educated by the Jesuits in Bahia before embarking on a military career, fighting in Brasil against the Dutch and being gravely wounded. Retiring from the military, he played an important and at times controversial role in the politics of Brazil, serving twice as Secretário de Estado da Guerra, once beginning in 1650, and again in 1687.

\* Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 533. Not located in Innocência. Not in Barata & Pericão, *Catálogo da literatura de cordel*. Not in Gulbenkian, *Literatura de Cordel*. See Borba de Moraes, *Período colonial*, p. 294; also *Bibliographia brasiliiana* (1983), II, 810-1; Palmira Morais Rocha de Almeida, *Dicionário de autores no Brasil colonial* (2010), pp. 434-5; Barbosa Machado I, 537-9; and the critical edition edited by Marcelo Lachat. OCLC: 958989315 (Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. both apparently only with the first part, and the manuscript cited above, also in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

#### *McAdam on Turnpike Roads*

**19. McADAM, John Loudon. *Remarks on the Present System of Road Making; with Observations, Deduced from Practice and Experience, with a View to a Revision of the Existing Laws, and the Introduction of Improvement in the Method of Making, Repairing, and Preserving Roads, and Defending the Road Funds from Misapplication. Eighth Edition, Carefully Revised, with an Appendix, and Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, June 1823, with Extracts from the Evidence.*** London: For Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1824. Large 8°, publisher's gray over blue

boards (spine defective, joints weak). Uncut. Light foxing on first few leaves, otherwise internally fine. In very good condition. Round stamp on title page and preceding front free endleaf recto of the Casa de Cadaval; over-stamped with oval "duplicado". Blue-bordered paper tag at foot of spine with shelfmark "3.515 / E-III-47"; shelfmark repeated on first blank leaf. Early printed paper label on front pastedown: "Nº de invº 1445, Est. H, Tabª 2, Fila 2, Nº de ordem 23". (1 blank l., 2 ll.), vii pp. Advertisement, viii pp. publisher's preface to the Seventh Edition, [5]-236 pp.; publisher's catalogue of 16 pp. bound in at front. \$200.00

Seventh edition. The Advertisement discusses changes to the turnpike roads that have occurred since the first edition appeared, and changes that are still necessary.

The pagination is erratic, but in the introductory material, the signatures and catchwords match. Quire N is of 2 rather than 8 leaves, but pagination follows.

The 16 pp. publisher's catalogue bound at the front is dated January 1825, and has the caption title *Important Works Recently Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, London*. It lists 130 titles.

*Provenance*: The library of the Dukes of Cadaval, despite some relatively minor disbursements, remains one of the most important private libraries in Portugal.

\* Cf. Kress C.350, C.736, C.19 and C.1103, the second, fourth, sixth and seventh eds. NUC: DLC, MB, PPF, NN, MH, NIC.

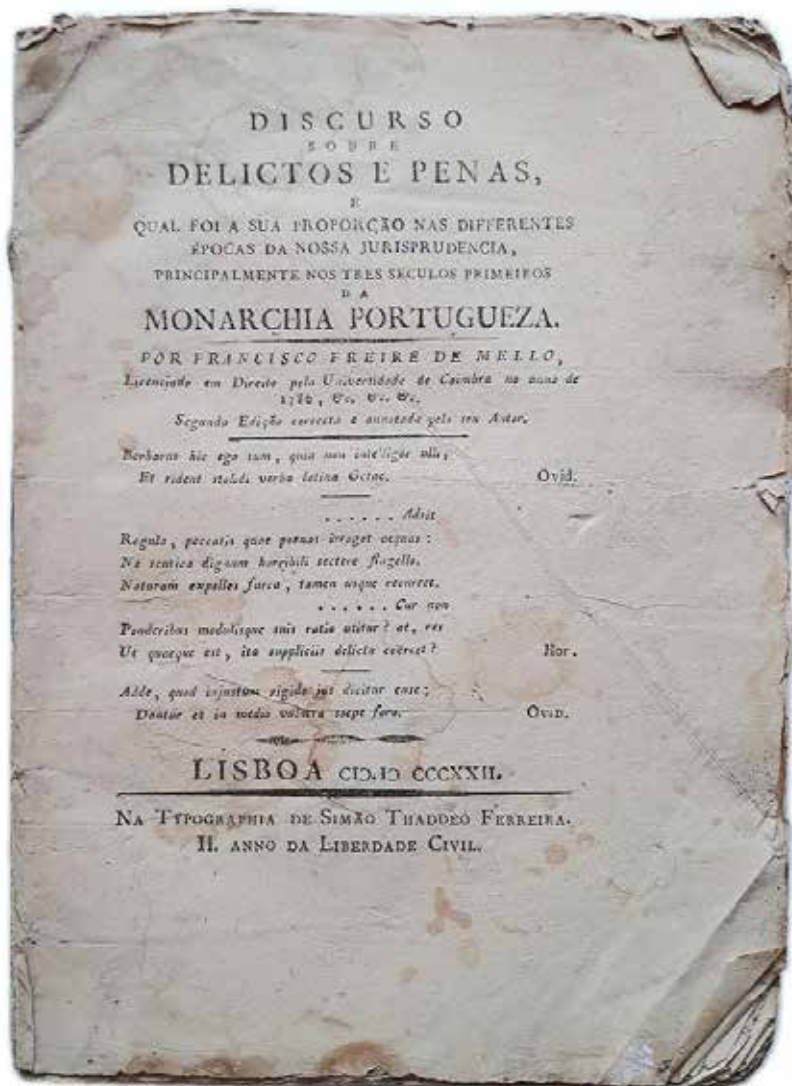
#### *Crimes and Punishments*

**20. MELLO, Francisco Freire de.** *Discurso sobre delictos e penas, e qual foi a sua proporção nas diferentes épocas da nossa jurisprudencia, principalmente nos tres seculos primeiros da monarchia portugueza ... Segunda edição correcta e annotada pelo seu Autor.* Lisbon: Na Typographia de Simão Thaddeo Ferreira, II. anno da Liberdade Civil, 1822. 4º, early blue-gray rear wrapper (tattered) present. Uncut. Some dampstains and soiling, mostly at beginning. In good condition. xv, 104 pp., (2 ll. contents), (1 p. Advertencia do autor and errata), (3 pp. Obras do autor). \$400.00

Second edition, said to be corrected and annotated, of a work first published in London, 1816. The author aims to prove, by a historical survey, that punishment does not match the crime in Portugal. He discusses financial penalties, punishment by police, *penas infamatorias*, imprisonment, mutilation, whipping, enslavement, exile, loss of citizenship, and death. The editor's introduction to the London edition, reprinted here, criticizes the fact that Portugal does not have freedom of the press (pp. v-viii).

Francisco Freire de Mello (d. 1838; also wrote under the name Francisco Freire de Silva e Mello) was a native of Ancião. He received his degree in law from the Universidade de Coimbra in 1786, and was an archdeacon of the Cathedral of Leiria. He published numerous works on civil and canon law.

Freire de Mello seems to have been no stranger to controversy. In 1788 he was named a deputy of the Inquisition in Lisbon. In 1821, he published *Representação ás Côrtes, e invectiva contra a Inquisição*. The Academia das Sciencias revoked his membership for "actos



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por elle praticados com offensa e em desabono da mesma corporação.” Freire de Mello responded with *Discurso anti-academico*, Lisbon, 1816. Innocência states that *Superstição desmascarada*, Paris, 1828, is Freire de Mello’s work, and is a handbook for atheism, which leads him to conclude that Freire de Mello was “toda a vida o mais refinado hypocrita, ou havia perdido o juizo quando tal escreveu.” In a later volume, Innocência states that a colleague told him the author was not a hypocrite, but “a sua cabeça estava continuamente em um estado febril, a ponto de dizer os maiores disparates.”

\* Innocência II, 381-2; IX, 294. Not in Biblioteca Pública de Braga, *Catálogo do Fundo Barca-Oliveira*, which cites the first edition, with (4), 58, (1) pp. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 560500191 (British Library); 457393283 (Bibliothèque nationale de France, calling for “XV-104 p. et table”); for the first edition, 560500185 and 771305328 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, without the (4 ll.) at the end; of the London, 1816 edition, only two copies, also at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library.

**21. MELLO, Francisco Inácio Marcondes Homem de, later Barão e Visconde de Pindamonhangaba.** *A Constituinte perante a historia, por .... Bacharel em direito*. Rio de Janeiro: Typographia da “Actualidade”, 1863. 4°, later blue quarter cloth over faux-reptile boards, smooth blank spine. Title page and following leaf dampstained and somewhat browned, with tissue repairs to margins (not affecting text). Some marginal worming throughout, more extensive on last 2 leaves, which are repaired with tissue (not affecting text). In somewhat less than good condition, but sound. (2 ll.), 199 pp., (1 l.), plus pp. i-viii following p. [108]. \$150.00

FIRST EDITION. A revised and augmented edition was published by Laemmert in Rio de Janeiro, 1868. The first edition was reprinted in 1963 and 1996. The volume includes a comparison of the somewhat liberal 1824 Brazilian constitution with the more radical proposed constitution being drafted in 1823 by the constituent assembly. Homem de Mello’s ideas were disputed by José de Alencar in a series of articles published in the *Jornal do Commercio*.

Francisco Ignacio Marcondes Homen de Mello (1737-1918), later Barão Homen de Mello, was a native of Pindamonhangaba, in the province of São Paulo. After studying law at São Paulo and practicing law, he was named professor of the chairs of ancient and medieval history at the Imperial Collegio de Pedro II, but was excused from the post after having been named president of the province of São Paulo in 1864. He later served the same role in Ceará and then in Rio Grande do Sul, and was one of the directors of the Banco do Brasil. Homem de Mello was a member of the Ordem da Rosa and the Instituto Historico e Geographico do Brasil.

\* Innocência IX, 306, 450. Sacramento Blake II, 465. OCLC: 460718137 (Fondren Library-Rice University, University of Wisconsin-Madison); 249300725 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universität Forschungsbibliothek Erfurt Gotha); 683383158 (Brasilia Biblioteca Senado Federal). Not located in Porbase, which has only the Brasilia, 1996 edition. It is not clear from Copac whether British Library owns a printed copy or a digital one. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies at Berlin and Erfurt.





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**22. [MORÃO or Mourão, Joaquim César de Figanière e].** *Algumas palavras documentadas ácerca do actual Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal nos Estados Unidos o Sr. Conselheiro J.C. de Figanière e Morão e de seu filho o sr. C.H.S. de la Figaniere, Consul Geral em disponibilidade.* Lisbon: Typ. de Castro & Irmão, 1861. Large 8°, original green printed wrappers (minor soiling and creases). Minor creases. In very good condition. Old blue-bordered paper tag on front wrapper with ink shelfmark (“11”?). \$375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? of this refutation of documents published in the *Diario de Lisboa* in April 1861 (reprinted on pp. 23-40) that related to the legacy of Francisco Baptista de Oliveira Mesquita Mechas, a Portuguese national who died in New York in 1856. Joaquim César de Figanière e Morão, minister plenipotenciary to the United States, and his son C.H.S. de la Figaniere, consul-general, were accused of behaving improperly in handling Mechas’s legacy.

Joaquim César de Figanière e Morão (Lisbon, 1798-Brooklyn, 1866) was a member of the royal council and a commendador of the Ordem de Christo and of N.S. da Conceição. He served as Portuguese Minister to Brazil, and from 1840 to 1846 as minister to the United States (where he worked to remove trade barriers to the importation of Portuguese wines). His published works range from diplomacy and trade to natural history. He was an honorary member of the Instituto Historico do Brasil as well as the Academia de Ciencias e Litteratura de Maryland, the Sociedade Historica de Philadelphia, the Instituto Nacional de Washington. (These last three names are taken from Innocência; we are not sure to which American institutions they correspond.) Figanière e Morão was the brother of Jorge César Figanière, author of the still-useful *Bibliographia historica portugueza*, 1850.

\* Not located in Innocência or Fonseca, *Pseudónimos*. On J.C. de Figanière e Mourão, see Innocência IV, 72-3; XII, 31-2. OCLC: 50958105 (Oliveira Lima Library-Catholic University of America, digitized as 904037296). Porbase locates seven copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; also the same title with the same printer and collation, but the date 1881 (probably a typo) in another copy at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase.

**23. [NOBRE, José Fernandes Viegas Gama].** *O Conde de Bomfim. Noticia dos seus principaes feitos por G.N.* Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1860. 8°, disbound. Lithograph portrait by Michellis. Some foxing, mostly to the portrait and title page. In good to very good condition. Frontispiece portrait, 75 pp. \$200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this biography of José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (Elvas, 1787-Lisbon, 1862), 1.º Barão (1835) and from 1838 1.º Conde do Bomfim (the family’s preferred spelling; often given as Bonfim by others), Portuguese statesman and political figure, a military and political hero, from his involvement in the Peninsular War to 1860. During the Peninsular War he served under Gomes Freire de Andrade participating in the battles of Roliça (17 de Agosto de 1808) and Vimeiro (21 de Agosto de 1808). To the end of the Peninsular War he entered into numerous other actions, displaying much energy and courage. He led forces against absolutist uprisings from 1821 to 1823.

During the civil wars of 1828-1834 he sided with the liberals against the absolutists, rising from colonel to Brigadier General, exercising the functions of Adjutant-General and chief of the General Staff of the Army of Liberation. On September 9, 1837 Bonfim was appointed Minister of War and interim Foreign Minister and Minister of Marine in the second government of Sá de Bandeira. On September 26, 1839 he assumed the leadership of the government as Prime Minister, and provided the first period of relative stability by presiding over the eleventh government, a coalition which succeeded in remaining in office for nearly two years, until 1841. After the coup d'état of 1842, which brought the Costa Cabral government to power, the Count of Bom fim became its most implacable opponent. In 1846 Bomfim, his two eldest sons and various political associates were exiled to Moçâmedes in southern Angola. They were repatriated to Portugal in the British frigate HMS *Terrible* in 1847. His rank and honours restored, after 1851 he was appointed head of the Supreme Council of Military Justice, and on his death in Lisbon in 1862 was accorded a state funeral.

José Fernandes Viegas Gama Nobre (Venda de Maria, Coimbra, 1816-Lisbon, 1880), was an artillery Major with a knighthood in the Order of Avis. This appears to be his only publication.

\* See *Grande enciclopédia*, XVIII, 804; Guerra Andrade, *Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais*, pp. 112, 405. Soares & Campos Ferreira Lima, *Dicionário de iconografia portuguesa* 3345A. OCLC: 28931270 (Library of Congress, Harvard College Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison; 431712160 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 793705028 (digitized from the Harvard copy). Porbase locates four copies: three in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one in the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase, and a link to a digitized copy via EROMM.

**24. PASCUAL, A[ntonio] D[eodoro] de.** *Rasgos memoráveis do Senhor Dom Pedro I, Imperador do Brasil, Excelso Duque de Bragança, por ....* Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Universal de Laemmert, 1862. 4°, later blue quarter cloth over faux-reptile boards (light wear), smooth blank spine. The lithograph portrait of D. Pedro is signed by A.J. Rocha as artist and A. de Pinho as lithographer. Some browning, but not brittle. Pinpoint wormholes, mostly marginal but in text for first 40 or so pages, not affecting legibility. Frontis is backed and has large discolored tissue repair, touching top of D. Pedro's head. One discolored tissue repair on title page (affecting 1 letter) and one on final blank page. A working copy. Lithographed frontis portrait, [iii]-xxxiv, [35]-186 pp., (1 l.); probably lacking a half-title. \$150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this biography of D. Pedro of Bragança, with information and details that were not generally known: "noticias e particularidades reconditas, não menos interessantes para a história do Brasil, que para a justa apreciação dos sucessos de Portugal nos annosde 1832 a 1834" (Innocência).

D. Pedro is probably unique in having abdicated two thrones on two different continents. He was the first ruler of Brazil after it declared its independence of Portugal, ruling as Emperor D. Pedro I from October 12, 1822 until April 7, 1831, when he resigned in favor of his son, D. Pedro II. He also reigned as King D. Pedro IV of Portugal from March 10, 1826, until May 2 of the same year, when he abdicated in favor of his

daughter, D. Maria II. He died of tuberculosis in 1834, a few months after the liberals had triumphed in Portugal.

A native of New Castile, Antonio Deodoro de Pascual studied in Spain, Italy, France and Germany before settling in Rio de Janeiro in 1852, where he became a naturalized citizen. His four-volume *Apuntes para la historia de la república oriental del Uruguay* appeared in Paris, 1863. He also wrote a critique (published 1861-1862) of Charles Mansfield's *Paraguay, Brazil and the Plate. Letters Written in 1852-53*.

\* Innocência VIII, 130; on the author, see also XX, 198. Sacramento Blake I, 149: "contém noticias e particularidades muito reservadas, que interessam não só a nossa historia, como a de Portugal." Porbase locates a single copy, at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (51 databases searched) locates Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the copy cited by Porbase, as well as a microfilm copy.

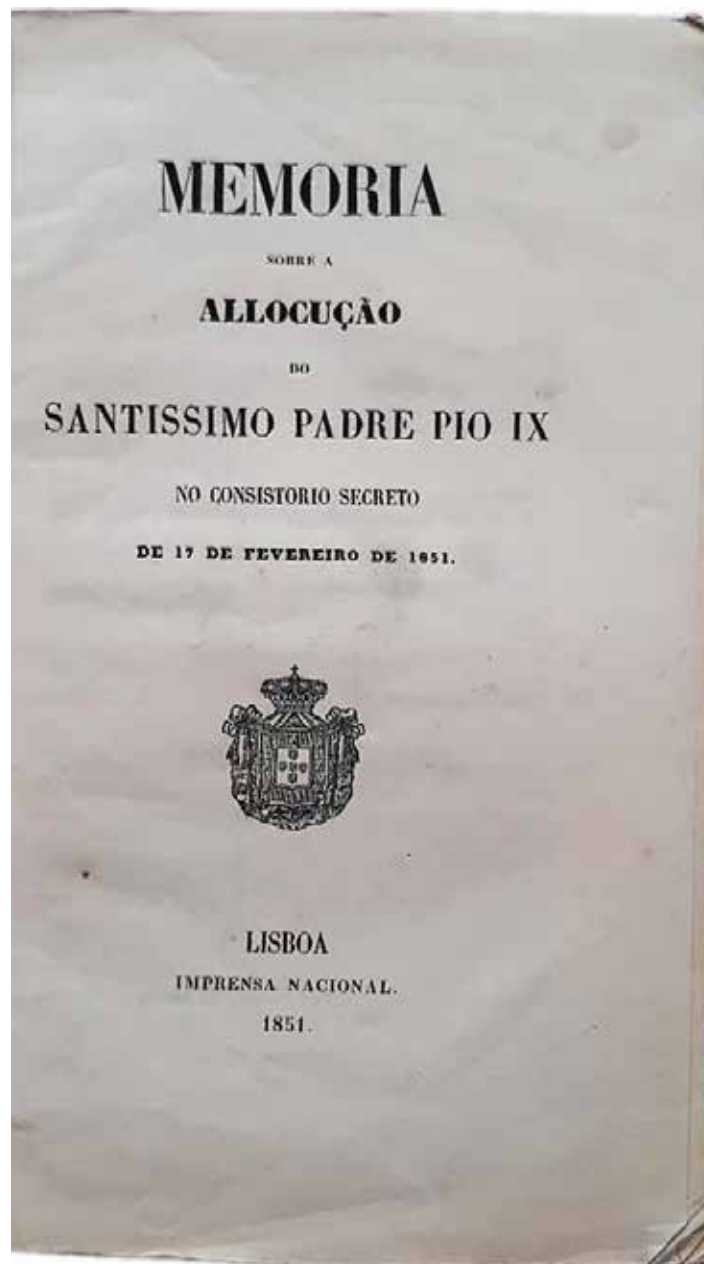
#### *Extensively Documented Justification of a Liberal Politician's Actions*

**25. PEREIRA, Francisco Xavier da Silva, Conde das Antas.** *Correspondencia entre o Conde das Antas e os Ministros Plenipotenciarios e outros agentes das potencias signatarias do protocolo de 21 de maio de 1847, acompanhada de varios actos officiaes da Junta Provisoria do Governo Supremo do Reino no Porto, e outros documentos.* Lisbon: Typographia de Borges, 1848. Large 8°, later wrappers, brown printed with the repeating image of two clasped hands above a banner "Enighet Stycke" (stitching gone, glue at gutter cracked). Wood-engraving on title page of Hermes with a caduceus and a lamp, perched on a globe with clouds around the edge of the image. Light soiling on title page, faint browning. In very good condition. Old red-bordered paper tag with pencilled shelfmark ("868") on back wrapper. (3 ll.), 112 pp. \$250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The Conde de Antas, a prominent liberal politician and soldier, was imprisoned after leading the Setembrista forces against Lisbon. Here he justifies his actions by publishing his correspondence with the minister plenipotentiaries who signed the Convention of Gramido on June 29, 1847. The Convention is printed as the last of the 91 documents.

Francisco Xavier da Silva Pereira (Valença, 1793-Lisboa, 1852) was first Baron, first Viscount, and then first Count of Antas. Governor-general of the Estado da India (1842-1843) and deputy to the Congresso Constituinte in 1837, he played an important role in the Guerra da Patuleia, commanding the army of the Junta Provisória do Supremo Governo do Reino in 1846-1847. The Patuleia pitted the Cartistas against a coalition of Setembristas and Miguelistas, whose leaders were the Junta of Porto under the Conde de Bonfim. Antas commanded the military expedition that set out from Porto to conquer Lisbon, but he was stopped by the British squadron and imprisoned in São Julião da Barra. He was released and his honors restored after the signing of the Convention of Gramido, at which the the Cartistas emerged triumphant with the help of foreign military intervention by the Quadruple Alliance.

\* Not in Innocência; on the author, see III, 96; portrait, VII, 114. NUC: DLC. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and two at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (53 databases searched).



Item 26

*Portugal's Disputed Administration of Churches in Its Colonies*

**26. [PIUS IX, Pope.] *Memoria sobre a allocução do Santissimo Padre Pio IX no Consistorio Secreto de 17 de fevereiro de 1851.*** Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1851. Large 8°, contemporary plain pink wrappers (dampstained, light soiling). Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Light dampstaining on title page. In good to very good condition. 24 pp.

\$350.00

FIRST EDITION of this work dealing with the Portuguese *padroado* in the Orient—the arrangement whereby the Portuguese crown administered churches in its colonies. The system remained in place until the twentieth century. This volume includes comments on the Portuguese clergy in India, particularly the archbishop of Goa (pp. 17-24). Innocência lists two translations: one printed in Madras, by the Lusitanian Press, in 1852 (*Memoir on the allocation of the most holy father Pius IX, in the secret consistory of the 17th February 1851*), the other *Memoir on the Address of His Holiness Pius IX, delivered in the Secret Consistory of the 17th February 1851, Translated from the original in Portuguese, and printed for Senhor João Bonifácio Missó, Consul general of Portugal in Ceylon*, Colombo, 1853.

Porbase gives the author as Bartolomeu dos Mártires Dias e Sousa (1806-1882), whose name we have not found in the printed text. Frei Bartolomeu was a member of the royal council, commendador of the Ordem de Christo and Ordem da Conceição, a deputy of the Cortes, and an official in the secretariat of the Ministerio dos Negocios Ecclesiasticos e de Justiça.

\* Innocência I, 335; VIII, 364. Not in Scholberg, *Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India*. OCLC: 24399861 (New York Public Library, Yale University, Newberry Library, University of Virginia, Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg); 27962680 is a microform, without location. Porbase locates five copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at Instituto de Investigação Científica e Tropical. Not in Copac, which locates the English translation at Cambridge University.

*Massive Compendium Devoted to*

*Portuguese India, Moçambique, Angola, Guinea, Cabo Verde, etc.*

**27. PORTUGAL. Conselho Ultramarino. *Annaes do Conselho Ultramarino. Parte official.*** Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1867-1869. Folio (30 x 20.5 cm.), unbound. Wood engraved Portuguese royal arms on title pages. Edges chipping. Uncut and partly unopened. Overall in good to very good condition. Oval stamp on first title page: "Offerecido pelo Ministerio das Colonias." (1 l.), 684; 211 pp.; (1 l.), 3, 101; 94; 68; 54 pp.; (2 ll.), 75; 28 pp. Text in 2 columns. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, complete with the exception of the title page for Series II.

Series I, Fevereiro de 1854 a Dezembro de 1858 has a separate title page dated 1867.

Lacks the separate title page with table of contents on verso, dated 1867, for Series II, Janeiro de 1859 a Dezembro de 1861; the text of 211 pp. is complete.

Series III-IV-V-VI, Janeiro de 1862 a Dezembro de 1865 has a separate title page dated 1868.

Series VII-VIII, Janeiro de 1866 a Maio de 1867 has a separate title page dated 1869.

\* Porbase locates five sets: two in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one each at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto, Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, and Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa; none of these runs appear to be complete.

## ANNAES

80

## CONSELHO ULTRAMARINO.

## PARTE OFFICIAL.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DOS NEGOCIOS DA MARINHA  
E ULTRAMAR.

MANDA Sua Magestade El-Rei, Regente em Nome do Rei, pela Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e Ultramar, participar ao Governador Geral da Provincia de Angola, em additamento a Portaria de 27 de Agosto do anno passado, e em resposta ao Officio n.º 256 de 1.º de Fevereiro do referido anno, com queo Governador Geral do Reino da mesma Provincia remetteu, informando, o requerimento, em que José Maria Matoso da Camara pede privilegio para a fabricação de cabos de fio, que havendo o referido Matoso satisfeito as disposições do Decreto de 31 de Dezembro de 1832, que regula a concessão dos privilegios exclusivos pelos novos inventos: Houve por bem a Mesma Augusto Senhor Conceder-lhe, em data de 14 de Dezembro ultimo, Alvara de patente como inventor da fabricação, na referida Provincia, de cabos e cordas de fio extrahido da planta denominada = Ifé = pelo tempo de quinze annos, conforme consta da copia autentica do mesmo Alvará que com esta inclusa se remette para seu conhecimento e effectos necessarios. Paço, 9 de Janeiro de 1834. = Visconde de Athouga.

Eu El-rei, Regente em Nome do Rei, Faço saber aos que este Alvará virem, que, Attendendo ao que me representou José Maria Matoso da Camara, negociante e proprietario da cidade de Loanda, na Provincia de Angola, pedindo-me o privilegio exclusivo, por espaço de quinze annos, da fabricação, na dita Pro-

vincia, de cabos e cordas feitas de fio extrahido da planta denominada = Ifé =, de cujo processo elle fôra o descobridor e inventor; e tendo elle satisfeito as disposições do Decreto de trinta e um de Dezembro de mil oitocentos e cincoenta e dois; Rei por bem, em Nome do El-Rei, Conceder ao dito José Maria Matoso da Camara Alvara de Patente, como inventor da fabricação, na referida Provincia, de cabos e cordas de fio extrahido da dita planta, pelos ditos quinze annos, durante os quaes ficarão postos sob guarda e defesa da Lei as seus direitos de propriedade da mencionada invenção, eam as obrigações e clausulas contidas no supracitado Decreto. Pelo que Mando ao Governador Geral da Provincia de Angola, e bem assim a quaesquer Authoridades e pessoas a quem o conhecimento deste meu Alvará pertencer, o cumpriam e guardem como nelle se contem, e sera registado aonde competir. Pagou setenta e cinco mil reis de direitos correspondentes aos quinze annos do seu privilegio exclusivo, tres mil setecentos e cinquenta reis dos cinco por cento additionaes, e sete mil oitocentos setenta e cinco reis para amortisação das Notas do Banco de Lisboa, como fez certo pelo conhecimento em forma que apresentou. Dado nesta Cidade de Lisboa, aos 14 de Dezembro de 1833. = REI, Regente, com rubrica e guarda. = Visconde d' Athouga. = Lugar da sellos grande das Armas Reaes.

Alvara por que Vossa Magestade Ha por bem Conceder a José Maria Matoso da Camara, Privilegio exclusivo por espaço de quinze annos para a fabricação, na Provincia de Angola, de Cabos feitos de fio extrahido da planta denominada = Ifé =, como acima se declara. Para Vossa Magestade vêr. = Manuel Pedro Figueira



*Elegy for a Duchess by an Early Feminist Poet Born in Cabo Verde  
Earliest Native Lusophone African Author?*

**28. PUSICH, Antonia Gertrudes.** *Elegia, consagrada a saudosa memoria da Ill.m. e Ex.m. Sr.a Duquesa de Palmella, fallecida em quinta feira santa 20 de Abril de 1848. Dedicada ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo Sr. Duque de Palmella, seu digno esposo, ás Ill.mas e Ex.mas Sr.as suas filhas, e ao Ill.mo e Ex.mo Sr. Marquez do Fayal. Por ...* Lisbon: Typographia de Silva, 1848. 8°, unbound. Soiling on first and final leaves. Edges creased and worn. In good condition, if barely so. Old oval blue-bordered paper tag in upper margin of title page, with shelfmark [?] in ink manuscript ("24"). 8 pp. \$350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this poem on the death of the Duquesa de Palmella, dedicated to her husband and daughters. D. Eugénia Francisca Maria Ana Júlia Felizarda Apolónia Xavier Teles da Gama (1798-1848) was the daughter of D. Domingos Xavier de Lima, eleventh Almirante da Índia, and D. Eugénia Maria Josefa Xavier Teles de Castro da Gama, seventh Marquesa de Nisa, eleventh Condessa da Vidigueira, and seventh Condessa de Unhão. D. Eugénia married Sousa Holstein in 1810 and bore him fifteen children, of whom eight survived her. A single note (p. 5) states that many foreigners were persuaded to convert to Catholicism after seeing the Duquesa's example.

Antonia Gertrudes Pusich (1805-1883) was born in Ilha de S. Nicolau, Cabo Verde, while her father was serving there as *chefe de esquadra* in the Portuguese navy. Some literary historians consider her *Elegia à memoria das infelizes victimas assassinadas por Francisco de Mattos Lobo na noute de 25 de junho de 1844*, Lisbon, 1844, to be the first published work by an author born in Lusophone Africa. By 1841, twice widowed and with children to support, Pusich turned to writing to earn a living. Many of her poems and essays were published in Lisbon periodicals. She was the first woman in Portugal to establish and direct a periodical: *O Jornal da Instrução*. She later edited the literary periodical *A Beneficência* and from 1849 to 1851 collaborated with Júlio César Machado on *A Assembleia Literária*. Her separately published works include *Olinda, ou, A abbadia de Cunnor-Place*, 1848, a poem in the gothic style inspired by Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*. Pusich is regarded as an early proponent of feminism in works such as *Galeria das Senhoras na Câmara dos Senhores Deputados ou As Minhas Observações*, 1848. For a list of her works, Innocência refers his readers to the list of writers in the first volume of Antonio Feliciano de Castilho's *Fastos*. Pusich is mentioned by Vieira in *Os Musicos portugueses* as "distincta escriptora ... muito amante de musica"; he notes that several of her compositions were performed by the Assembla Philharmonica in 1847 and 1848.

The dedicatee of this poem is Pedro de Sousa Holstein, first Duke of Palmela (Turin, 1781-Lisbon, 1850), one of the leading Portuguese statesmen of the first half of the nineteenth century. He represented Portugal at the conference of Bayonne in 1808, at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, and at the Congress of Paris in 1815. After serving briefly as Minister to the Court of St. James, he became secretary of state for Foreign Affairs at the Portuguese court in Rio de Janeiro. He then became foreign minister and was made a marquis in 1823. When D. Miguel seized the throne in 1828, Palmela sided with the opposition and fled to England. D. Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil, appointed Palmela guardian of his daughter, D. Maria II, and Palmela acted as her representative to Great Britain. In 1830 he established her regency in the Azores. When D. Pedro took charge of the regency in person in 1832, he named Palmela his foreign minister. From September 24, 1834 to May 4, 1835, Palmela served as the first prime minister of the newly formed constitutional monarchy in Portugal. He was prime minister again for two days in February 1842 and

**ELEGIA.**

Gia non si deve ate do glia ne pianto;  
Che se muori nel mondo in ciel rinasci.  
*Torg. Tasso. Jeroz. Canto 3.<sup>o</sup>*

**J**á na elevada Torre o bronze sda,  
Convidando os fieis ao Sacro ricto!  
Já com lucido manto a grande noite  
Cobre o mundo constricto!

Tremenda noite! que aos mortaes recordas  
Do Christo o amor, o soffrimento, e a morte!  
Novo mysterio á mente me revélas  
D'alta fé n'um transporte!

Tú és a noite Santo, em cujas sombras  
Um prodigio se envolve!... qual diviso  
Novo esplendor lusir!... Deos! que harmonia...  
Que voz do Paraiso!

from March to October 1846. Palmela was also a great bibliophile; we have seen many fine and important books on the market with his *carimbo*.

\* This work not in Innocência; on the author, see I, 77; VIII, 71; XX, 164; XXII, 165. See also S.M. Gonçalves Castelão in *Dicionário do romantismo literário português*, ed. Helena Carvalhão Buescu, p. 445; Hélio Teixeira in *Biblos IV*, 474; *Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses II*, 48-49; Vieira, *Os Musicos portugueses II*, 234; and Nikica Talan, *In memoriam à esquecida Antónia Gertrudes Pusich*, Zagreb, 2005. Not located in NUC. OCLC: Not located; only citing *Olinda*, 1848 by this author. Not located in Porbase, which lists a number of other works by the author. Not located in Copac, which lists only *Olinda*, 1848. Not located in KVK (53 databases searched).

*Bishop of Ourense Politely Declines an Invitation from Napoleon*

**29. QUEVEDO Y QUINTANO [or Quintana], Pedro, Bishop of Ourense.** *Resposta dada á Junta do Governo Hespanhol, pelo Illustrissimo Senhor Bispo d'Ourense D. Pedro Quevedo e Quintano, por ocasião de haver sido nomeado Deputado para a Junta de Bayonna.* N.p.: n.pr., signed in print May 29, 1808. 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. (2 ll.) \$300.00

First Edition in Portuguese (?) of a work popular early in the Peninsular War. The [Ourense], 1808, edition was apparently in Galician (per OCLC), and was most likely the first, since the author was bishop there. Aside from this Portuguese edition, it also appeared in Spanish, under the title *Respuesta dada á la Junta de Gobierno ... con motivo de haber sido nombrado Diputado para la Junta de Bayona*, Valencia, 1808, and perhaps in another edition without place of printing.

The Bishop of Ourense politely refuses an invitation to join a ruling *junta* at Bayonne, where Napoleon had forced Ferdinand VII of Spain to abdicate. Quevedo y Quintano cites his age (73) and ill health, then goes on to express, with a veneer of politeness, his belief that Napoleon's cure for Spain's ills would be worse than the ills themselves. He suggests that to gain the trust of the Spanish people, Napoleon should allow the Spanish monarchs to return to their country.

Pedro Benito Antonio Quevedo y Quintano (Villanueva del Fresno, 1736-Ourense, 1818) was named bishop of Ourense, in Galicia near the Portuguese border, in 1776. In 1803, he founded the seminary of Ourense. Beginning in September 1808, he served on the Council of Regency that ruled Spain during the Peninsular War, while its royal family was held captive by Napoleon. During the same period, he was grand inquisitor of Spain—the last to hold the title before the Cortes of Cádiz abolished the Spanish Inquisition in 1813. Pope Pius VII named Quevedo y Quintano a cardinal in 1816.

\* Ayres de Magalhães Sepúlveda, *Guerra Peninsular III*, 185: listing both this edition and the one printed at Real Imprensa da Universidade. Palau 243561: listing an edition of n.pr., (1808), with 2 leaves, and noting that the author's name is may be spelled "Quintano" or "Quintana." Not located in OCLC. OCLC: Not located in OCLC, which cites a manuscript copy (914670843, at Universidad Complutense de Madrid); the Valencia, 1808 edition in Spanish (920214630, Universidad de Valencia); an [Ourense], 1808 edition in Spanish (504170149, 504170143, 880400221, and 771693980, all British Library); a digitized copy of an 1808 edition in Galician (913881564, Galiciana Digital); and a digitized copy of an edition without place of printing, in Spanish (760657257, Ministério de Cultura de España). Porbase locates two copies, both in Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus four copies at the Biblioteca Nacional of a version printed at the Real Imprensa da Universidade, without city or date. This edition not located in Copac.

## R E S P O S T A

*Dada d Junta do Governo Hespanhol, pelo Illustrissimo Senhor Bispo d'Orense D. Pedro Quevedo e Quintano, por occasião de haver sido nomeado Deputado para a Junta de Bayonna.*

EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR.

Muito meu Senhor.

**H** Um Official da *Corunha* me entregou na tarde de Quarta-feira 25 deste a de V. Excellencia com data de 19, pela qual, entre o mais que ella contém, me vi nomeado para assistir á Assembléa, que deve fazer-se em *Bayonna de França*, a fim de concorrer em quanto podesse para a felicidade da Monarchia, segundo os desejos do *Grande Imperador Francez*, zeloso de eleva-la ao mais alto gráo de prosperidade, e de gloria.

Ainda que as minhas luzes são escassas, no desejo da verdadeira felicidade, e gloria da Nação, não devo ceder a ninguém, e nada omitiria, que me fosse praticavel, e crese conducente á mesma. Porém a idade de 73 annos, huma indisposição actual, e outras notorias habituaes me impedem huma viagem tão comprida, e com termo tão curto, que apenas he bastante para ella, e menos para poder anticipar os officios, e adquirir as noticias, e instrucção que devião preceder. Pela mesma razão me considero precisado a exonerar-me deste encargo, como o faço por esta, não duvidando que o Serenissimo Senhor *Duque de Berg*, e a *Suprema Junta do Governo* julgará justa, e necessaria a minha supplica de que se admitta huma escusa tão legitima.

Ao mesmo tempo, pelo que interessa ao bem da Nação, e até aos designios do *Imperador e Rei*, que quer ser como o Anjo da Paz, o Protector, e Tutelar della, e não se esquece do grande interesse, que tantas vezes tem manifestado, de que os Povos, e Soberanos seus Allidos augmentem seu poder, suas riquezas, e felicidades em todo o genero; tomo a liberdade de fazer presente á *Junta Suprema do Governo*, e por ella ao mesmo *Imperador e Rei* de Italia o que diria, e protestaria na Assembléa de *Bayonna* antes de tratar dos assumptos, a que parece convocada, se eu podesse concorrer a ella.

Trata-se de curar males, reparar prejuizes, e melhorar a sorte da Nação, e da Monarchia: Porém sobre que bases, e





*How Sad Are You?*

30. *Regulamento das offertas funeraes, que se costumão dar desde muitisimos annos nos obitos dos ministros e empregados da Santa Igreja Patriarchal ....* Signed in Lisbon: n.pr., February 13, 1780. Broadside (48.5 x 36 cm.), folded, unbound. Woodcut Greek key combined with typographical border. Blank verso somewhat soiled. A few nicks at edges. Foldlines and creases. In good to very good condition. \$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Interesting ranking of bureaucrats and administrators by size of funeral offerings. The Santa Igreja Patriarchal was the Lisbon cathedral, Sé de Lisboa, or Cathedral of St. Mary Major. Several officials rated offertas the highest amount of 48\$000, such as the Camareira Mór, Viadores, Mordomo, Secretarios d'Estado, royal confessors, etc. The chief librarian of the royal library merited 24\$000, master cooks in the royal kitchen 12\$000, musicians 6\$000, and doormen 1\$000, among others.

\* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

*Transcribes Documents from 1168 to 1383  
Relating to Portuguese-Spanish Relations*

31. **SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de.** *Corpo diplomatico portuguez ... Tomo primeiro: Portugal e Hespanha.* Volume I only (all published). Paris: Em Casa de J.P. Aillaud, 1846. 4°, contemporary half tan calf over purple boards (fading; minor wear to corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt fillets, short author and title gilt in second and third compartments from head, text block edges marbled. Small wood-engraved arms of Portugal on title page. Light browning. In very good to fine condition. lii, 589 pp., (1 l. errata).

*Volume I only (all published).* \$600.00

FIRST EDITION, one of 600 copies. This edition, of which only one volume was published, includes nearly a hundred documents dealing with Portugal's relations with Spain, written from 1168 to 1383.

A much expanded edition began publication in 1862. By 1959, 15 volumes (in 16) had appeared.

\* Innocência V, 437. Porbase locates two copies at Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, and another at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates copies at British Library, King's College London, and Manchester University.

Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de Géographie.  
(Septembre 1846.)

NOTE lue à la Société de géographie par M. le vicomte DE SANTARÉM sur la véritable date des instructions données à un des premiers capitaines qui sont allés dans l'Inde, après Cabral, publiées dans les *Annales maritimes de Lisbonne*, Cahier n° 7 de 1845.

Les documents des expéditions maritimes du grand siècle des découvertes sont si précieux pour l'histoire de la géographie et du commerce, et même pour celle du globe, que c'est rendre un grand service à la science que de les publier.

En effet, ce sont les documents qu'on découvre tous les jours dans les archives qui viennent les uns nous révéler des faits nouveaux, et les autres constater et éclairer ceux qui ont été altérés par les historiens qui, certes, n'ont pas le privilège d'être infallibles.

On doit donc savoir gré à l'Association maritime et coloniale de Lisbonne d'avoir déjà mis au jour un grand nombre de pièces relatives aux navigations des Portugais pendant les xv<sup>e</sup> et xvi<sup>e</sup> siècles.

Les documents déjà publiés sont, en général, tous datés; mais il n'en est pas ainsi de celui qui fait l'objet de cette Note, lequel ne porte aucune date. Comme on y fait mention d'une *Ile da Cruz*, l'éditeur croit pouvoir assurer qu'il a dû être rédigé pour quelque capitaine se rendant dans l'Inde im-



*Documents Related to a 1504 Voyage*

32. [SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa de Mesquita de Macedo Leitão e Carvalhosa, 2º Visconde de]. *Note lue á la Société de Géographie par M. le vicomte de Santarem sur la véritable date des instructions données à un des premiers capitaines qui sont allés dans l'Inde, après Cabral, publiées dans les Annales maritimes de Lisbonne, Cahier no. 7 de 1845.* [Paris]: [colophon] Imprimerie de Bourgogne et Martinet, 1846. Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de Géographie (Septembre 1846). Large 8°, stitched. Caption title. Uncut and unopened. Some foxing. In good to very good condition. 10 pp., (1 blank l.). \$400.00

First separate edition. Santarem analyzes an undated set of instructions to a Portuguese captain who set sail soon after Pedro Alvares Cabral, and finds evidence that they relate to a voyage of 1504. In all probability this refers to Lopo Soares de Albergaria (Lisbon, c. 1460-Torres Vedras, c. 1520), who set out in 1504 in command of the 6th Portuguese India Armada. Regarded as one of the more successful early India armadas, Lopo Soares brought the fleet back in 1505 nearly intact, with one of the best cargos yet received by King Manuel I of Portugal. This placed him in a good position for future preferment and appointments. He became the second Governor of Portuguese India in 1515.

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791-1856) has been called "the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography, indeed the creator of the systematic history of cartography" (Cortese, *History of Cartography* I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term "cartographia." He held various diplomatic posts and was for many years Keeper of the Royal Archives at the Torre do Tombo.

\* Innocência V, 438: giving the title as *Note sur la véritable date des instructions données à un des premiers capitaines ...*; corrected in *Aditamentos* p. 290; for Santarem's other works, see V, 435-8; VII, 31-7; XVI, 216-7; and *Aditamentos* pp. 287-99. OCLC: 931004331 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 458944620 (Bibliothèque nationale de France). Porbase locates two copies, both at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

*Helping Catholic Missionaries in Louisiana and the Floridas*

33. [SOCIETY for the Propagation of the Faith]. *Opusculo sobre a Associação da Propagação da Fé estabelecida na cidade de Lião. Tradusido da lingua franceza. (Aumentado com hum extracto do regulamento da mesma.)* Lisbon: Officina Typographica de Vieira & Torres, 1839. 4°, contemporary plain bluish-gray wrappers (light dampstains). Wood engraving on title page of a glowing cross on a sphere. Minor marginal spotting on a few leaves. In very good condition. 40 pp., complete, but with pp. 17-20 bound after p. 24 and pp. 25-28 bound after p. 32. \$400.00

First and Only Portuguese Edition? The Society for the Propagation of the Faith was founded in 1822 in Lyon, France, by Venerable Pauline Jaricot. It received the blessing of Pope Pius VII in 1823. The Society's aim is to help Catholic missionaries worldwide (except those in countries where Catholics are the majority) via prayers and alms. Its first collection supported the Diocese of Louisiana and the Two Floridas in the United

States, which then extended from the Floridas to Canada, and missions in China. The needs of missions in Louisiana are described on pp. 17-18; in the Levant, p. 18; in China, pp. 18-19; In Tonkin, Siam, and Oceania, p. 20. This volume also includes a discussion of the utility and benefits of missions, the role of the Society in helping missionaries, papal approval and indulgences, and the procedure for establishing a chapter of the Society. On pp. 37-40 are an extract of the regulations for the Society, including its organizational hierarchy and the collection of funds.

\* Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A tradução em Portugal*. OCLC: 221512893 (Charles Darwin University, digitized as 882717397). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac. Not located in KVK (51 databases searched).

*Notable Poet Mourns the Death of D. José, Heir to the Throne of Portugal*

**34. [TORRES, Domingos Maximiano].** *A morte do Serenissimo Senhor D. Joseph Principe do Brazil. Ode do B.D.M.T.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Jozé de Aquino Bulhões, 1788. 4°, old green wrappers (faded). Woodcut ornament on title page. Typographical headpiece on p. 3. Penciled marks on title page. In very good condition. Old octagonal paper tag with blue border and manuscript shelfmark ("56") on front wrapper. 7 pp.

\$150.00

FIRST EDITION of one of the few published works by this notable poet. Pato Moniz said of Torres, "porém a sua imaginação muitas vezes effervescia, exprimindo-se então com propriedade, pureza, concisão e vigor," and noted that he is held in less esteem than he deserves because so many of his works were lost due to the unfortunate events of his life (quoted in Innocência).

Domingos Maximiano Torres (1748-1810) was probably a native of Rio de Mouro (Cintra). After studying law at Coimbra he moved to Lisbon, where he became close friends with many well-known poets, particularly Francisco Manuel do Nascimento, whose Arcadian name was Filinto. Torres divided his time between writing poetry under the name Alfeno Cynthio and working in the Casa da India. He was involved with the Academia de Humanidades (later the Academia das Bellas Letras de Lisboa) and the Academia Real das Sciencias, where he served as editor of the press. He published a collection of his works in Lisbon, 1791, as *Versos*.

Torres favored the ideas of the French Revolution as "a unica taboa de salvação possível para obter a regeneração moral e social dos povos" (Innocência), and was delighted at the French invasion of Portugal in 1807. Prosecuted as a *jacobino* or *afrancezão*, he died in 1810, still imprisoned. His friend Filinto published another volume of his *obras* in Paris, 1817.

D. José (b. 1761), as the eldest son of D. Maria I and D. Pedro III, was the heir to the Portuguese throne. In 1777, at age 15, he married his niece the thirty-year-old Infanta Benedita, youngest daughter of D. José I and Mariana Victoria of Spain. The marriage was favored by D. José I, but it was rumored that it was particularly desired by the powerful Marquês de Pombal, who perhaps hoped to establish Salic law whereby the succession to the throne would have passed from D. José I directly to his grandson D. José, bypassing D. Maria, who was known to dislike Pombal.

Three days after the wedding the king D. José I died, D. Maria succeeded to the throne as Portugal's first queen regnant, and his grandson D. José became Prince of

Brazil and Duke of Bragança. One of D. Maria's first acts was to remove Pombal from office and choose advisors from among his enemies. Still, many Portuguese hoped that when D. José succeeded to the throne, he would be influenced by the progressive ideas of the Enlightenment.

In 1788 the 27-year-old D. José died of smallpox, without issue. (His mother had refused to allow him to receive the recently discovered inoculation.) A number of works on the death of D. José were published together under the series title *Collecção funebre das obras impressas por ocasião da morte do serenissimo senhor D. Joseph Principe do Brasil*, Lisbon, 1788. D. José's brother D. João became heir to the throne, acting as prince regent from 1799 and ruling as D. João VI from 1816 to 1826.

\* Innocência II, 191-3. Fonseca, *Pseudónimos* p. 101. Guerra Andrade p. 48. OCLC: 70900933 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library); 53852316 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Universidade de São Paulo); 663883591 (John Carter Brown Library, Indiana University). Porbase locates eight copies, all at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.



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