RICHARD C. RAMER

Special List 166

Newsletters of Various Kinds,
As Well As a Few Other Pamphlets,
Including Some Treaties, and
“Literatura de Cordel”

1619-1800
November 2012

SPECIAL LIST 166

NEWSLETTERS OF VARIOUS KINDS,
AS WELL AS A FEW OTHER PAMPHLETS,
INCLUDING SOME TREATIES, AND
“LITERATURA DE CORDEL”
1619-1800

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED:
All items are understood to be on approval,
and may be returned within a reasonable time
for any reason whatsoever.

VISITORS BY APPOINTMENT
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Many of the items on Special List 166 qualify as literatura de cordel, one of the longest-surviving traditions of popular literature, and like the chapbook, one of the most ephemeral. Common in Spain and Portugal during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the genre existed as early as the sixteenth century and is still common today in the streets of Brazil. Literatura de cordel consists of cheaply printed booklets, usually in quarto format, sometimes with woodcut illustrations. The works were hung outdoors on a string (cordel) for sale to passersby. Subjects range from folk tales, poems, and songs to how-to manuals, newsletters and political tracts. Teatro de cordel (known in Spain as comedias sueltas) are popular dramas published in this format.
The Thirty Years’ War was a series of wars, fought mainly in Central Europe, which began as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants within the Holy Roman Empire and evolved into a battle between Bourbons (Louis XIII and Louis XIV of France) and Habsburgs (Philip III and Philip IV of Spain and Holy Roman Emperors Matthias, Ferdinand II, and Ferdinand III). Her struggle against France prevented Spain from directing its full military might against Portugal during the early years of Portugal’s movement for independence.

See also items 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 118.

1628

Siege of La Rochelle

1. [SUFFREN, Jean, S.J.]. Relação da vitoriosa entrada del Rey de França na cidade d’Arrochela, espantosos casos que dentro succederão pella terrível fome, em que morrerão mais de dezasete mil pessoas. Pregação que fez o Padre Soufran da Companhia de Jesus dentro nella, & a ordem da solemne procissão que se fez por toda a cidade estando as ruas armadas, assistindo Sua Magestade nella às sesta feira 3 de Novembro de 1628 com tudo o mais que sucedeu. Lisbon: Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1628. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged. Small typographical
vignette on title page. Woodcut initial. Minor spotting. In good to very good condition. Old small oval white paper ticket with blue edges with ink manuscript number “1728” at center in upper outer corner of title page, slightly obscuring the “m” in “relaçam”. (4 ll.) $800.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. The 1627-1628 Siege of La Rochelle (“Le Grand Siège de La Rochelle”) was part of the civil war between the French royal forces of Louis XIII of France and the Huguenots of La Rochelle. It marked the apex of the tensions between the Catholics and the Protestants in France, ending with a complete victory for King Louis XIII and the Catholics. On the recto of the second leaf is a brief but gruesome paragraph describing the cleaning of the streets of corpses on the 28th of October 1628: where the bodies were found, their impressive number, and their disposal. On the recto of the fourth leaf is a detailed description of the priests, nobles, etc., who participated in the procession on the 3rd of November, 1628.

Aside from its religious aspect, the Siege of La Rochelle marks turning point in the creation of a strong central government in France, with the king in control of the entire territory and intolerant of any regional defiance of his rule. This was immediately manifested in the growth of absolute monarchy and had long-term effects upon all later French regimes.


1642

[ALARCÃO], Relaçam da victoria: see item 12.

Gazeta do mes de Fevereiro de 1642: see item 13.

Capture of Dieuze (Lorraine) in the Thirty Years’ War

2. HÔPITAL, François de l’, comte du Hallier, later duc de Rosnay. Relaçam de todas as cousas memoráveis em a tomada de Dieus em Lorena pelo senhor de Hallier, General del Rey Christianissimo conforme a copia empressa em Paris a 16 de Agosto de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 24 October 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt
with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Old oval paper ticket with shelfmark 1729 in upper outer corner of first leaf recto, covering last letter of the caption title. (6 ll.). $700.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this rare tract. François de l’Hôpital (1573-1660), comte du Hallier and later Maréchal de France (1643) and duc de Rosnay (1651), was at this time serving as governor of Lorraine, in northeastern France. This account describes how Hallier captured Dieuze, which was incorporated into France. (As part of the Holy Roman Empire it was known as Duss.) Details are given of commanders, troops, and movements. The report mentions Viviers, which was destroyed in 1642 at the order of Richelieu.

In 1635, Hallier was named a marshal of France.


French and Spanish Battle for Perpignan

3. OSORIO DE VARGAS, Diego. Relacion verdadera de la grande batalla, que hubo entre Franceses y Españoles, sobre el socorro de Perpiñan, a los 29 de Enero de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, vendese na rua nova, na logea de Paulo Craesbeeck, 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Woodcut initial. In very good condition. Small blue-and-white paper label with manuscript shelfmark (?) in blank portion of leaf A1r. 8 pp. $650.00

First and only Portuguese Edition. The colophon states that this is a reprint of the Pamplona, 1642 edition printed “a costa da Iuan Veret.” The Relacion consists of “Copia de vna letra, que don Diego Osorio de Vargas escriuiò de Perpiñan a don Alonso de Guzman Saavedra, y Quintanilla, sargento de Vallecas” (p. 2-8) dated 10 February 1642, with prefatory note on p. [1].

Why Seek Peace?

4. [PELLICER DE OSSAU (SALAS) Y TOVAR, José]. Relacion de las causas que obligan a la Casa de Austria, a pedir pazes al Christianissimo Rey de Francia, y sus Confederados, en la Ciudad de Munster, nel año de 1642. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres a custa de Paulos [sic] Craesbeeck, 1642. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Faint dampstain in lower corner; 6 cm. tear in A1 repaired without loss. Overall in good condition. Small blue and white paper label with presumed shelfmark in manuscript in blank portion of leaf A1º. Old ink foliation. 12 pp. $600.00

First and only Portuguese Edition of this rare tract from the period of Restoration (Restauração) of Portuguese independence. It was published in Madrid earlier the same year.

Pellicer de Osau Salas y Tovar (1602-79) studied the humanities at Salamanca and Madrid, philosophy at Alcalá and canon and civil law at Salamanca. In 1642 he was appointed Chronicler of Castile and León, and in 1640 Chronicler of Aragon. His Lectiones solemnes a las obras de D. Luis de Gongora, Madrid 1630, is a sympathetic treatment of Gongora, whose style influenced Pellicer’s own. He also wrote the 1,130-verse poem El fenix y su historia natural, Madrid 1630.

Habsburgs vs. Bourbons, with Catalan Rebels Caught in the Middle


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Very rare tract dealing with military struggles between French and Spanish forces in the north of Italy, south of France, and Catalonia: Savoy, Perpignan, Roussillon, and Milan are mentioned. The author mentions the names of
military leaders, the strength of the troops they commanded, and how many on each side were taken prisoner or killed.

Leaves 3v-4r include the leaders’ agreements on behalf of the kings of Spain and France regarding the withdrawal of troops and artillery from Les Salces (Languedoc-Roussillon region in south-central France), including mention that the Catalans will be allowed to withdraw as well. Although the 1640 rebellion in Catalonia (the “Reapers’ War” or Guerra dels Segadors) failed, it significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese struggle for independence, since it prevented the King of Spain from directing his full military might against Portugal.


Item 93 (greatly reduced)
1643

French and Spanish Battle in the Aran Valley (Pyrenees)

6. [CATALONIA]. Relação da vitória, que Dom Jozeph Margarita governador de Catalunha por el Rey Christianissimo, alcançou dos Castelhanos em o Valle de Aram, por ordem do Marichal da Motha. Em a qual os Francezes mataram mais de quatrocentos inimigos, ganharão duas peças de artilhaeria, com suas monições, & bagage, & outras muytas ventagens, que fizerão. Lisbon: Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Four-line woodcut initial. Outer edge of first 2 leaves shaved, touching first letter in line; light browning; small tissue repairs obscuring (but not obliterating) several letters at top of gutter on last 2 leaves. Good condition. Old oval blue-and-white paper label in blank portion of first leaf, with manuscript shelfmark 1747. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The anonymous author recounts numbers of French and Spanish troops and the course of their battles in the Aran Valley (Val d’Aran) over the course of several weeks.

From the Aran Valley, in the Pyrenees, the Garonne River flows into France. It is in the province of Llérida (or Lleida) in Catalonia, but the name derives from Basque.

Aside from his struggles with Portugal, which had declared its independence in 1640, Philip IV of Spain had to deal with a rebellion in Catalonia, which, having been deprived of its ancient rights and privileges, had requested Louis XIII’s protection in 1640.


Rare Restauração Periodical

7. Gazeta do mes de junho de 1643. De novas fora do Reyno. Em a qual se conta hum notavel prodigio, se relatão as Raynhas de França, que tiverão o Governo do Reyno & totoria dos filhos, & as Cortes, que se fizerão em França despois do falecimento doRey Luis XIII. cognominado o justo. [Colophon] (Lisbon): Na Officina de Lourenço de Anveres, 1643. 4°, disbound in later plain wrappers. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial. Light
browning. Narrow lower margins, with signature “A” slightly shaved on first leaf. Overall in good condition. (6 ll.) $800.00

FIRST EDITION of this issue of the first periodical printed in Portugal, from its second year. The Gazeta (sometimes referred to as the “Gazeta da Restauração”) first appeared in November 1641, and was printed somewhat irregularly through September 1647, for a total of 37 issues. The Gazeta dealt primarily with the war between Spain and Portugal, but also covered foreign news and miscellany. Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Cunha) noted that it was “narrado com tal concisão e simplicidade, que seria de imitar pelos periodistas modernos.”

This issue focuses mostly on foreign affairs, although many of these had a direct or indirect impact on the fight for Portuguese independence. The Gazeta includes news from Hungary (with mentions of the Grand Khan of the Tartars and the Prince of Transylvania) and events in Dunkirk, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Lubbeck, Avignon, Paris, and Rochelle. Two and a half pages are given to events in London, where four members of Parliament broke the stained-glass windows and disfigured the altars at St. Margaret of Westminster, and in Reading, where a Royalist garrison under Sir Arthur Aston was besieged until late April 1643. Also given considerable attention are the funeral ceremonies for Louis XIII of France, who died in May 1643.

Death of Louis XIII

Baptism of Louis XIV


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on the death of Louis XIII (“the Just”), the wishes of the people of France for a fortunate reign by his five-year-old son Louis XIV, and a description of the elaborate ceremonies involved in the baptism of Louis XIV.

News of events in France was of maximum importance for Portugal, as France was a principal ally in her war for independence from Spain.

Death of Louis XIII

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FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Includes comments on the death of Louis XIII (“the Just”), the wishes of the people of France for a fortunate reign by his five-year-old son Louis XIV, and a description of the elaborate ceremonies involved in the baptism of Louis XIV.

News of events in France was of maximum importance for Portugal, as France was a principal ally in her war for independence from Spain.
Naval Battle in Thirty Years’ War

9. Relaçam da vitoria que o Duque de Brese General da Armada de França, teve contra a de Castella, em a batalha que se derão a vante de Cartagena aos 4 de Setembro passado, composta do vinte & sinco navios de guerra, a saber, sinco galeões, seis navios framengos, & 14 fragatas de Dunquerque, a qual desbaratou com perda de quatro navios: em que entrou a Capitania de Napoles, hum galeão, & mais dous navios com 170 peças de artilheria, & 1500 homens entre mortos, & prisioneiros. Lisbon: Ant.[ónio] Alvarez, 1643. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compart-ment from head, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Very good condition, with some underlining in ink. Small paper label with shelfmark covers one letter in the caption title. (4 ll.) $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Describes a naval engagement off Cartagena, on the southeast coast of Spain, on September 4, 1642, between the French, under the Duc de Bresse, and the Spanish. Details are given of the troops and types of ships involved, and of the actions of the duke and his subordinates over the course of several days.


Relaçam de como o Cardeal Espinola General do Reyno de Galliza: see item 14.

1645

Breve noticia da iornada que Monsenhor Marques de Rulhac: see item 15.

Relaçam verdadeyra da jornada que fez Monsenhor Luis de Goth Marques do Royllac: see item 16.
Masaniello Leads Creation of Independent Neapolitan Republic

10. Relaçam verdadeira do alevantamento de Napoles, e de Sicilia, com a copia dos capitulos acordados entre o Visorey, & Povo de Napoles. (Lisbon):

[Colophon] por D.[omingos] Lopes Roza, 1647?. 4º, later plain grey wrappers (minor soiling), old manuscript title on front cover, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Four-line woodcut intitial. A bit rubbed on final page, but overall in very good condition. Engraved bookplate of Victor d’Avila Perez. (6 ll.). $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare account of a 1647 rebellion in Naples led by Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello), a fisherman, against the rule of Philip IV of Spain. The rebellion briefly created an independent Neapolitan republic, which lasted only until 1648 but remains a celebrated moment in the history of Naples. Not surprisingly, few if any accounts of this rebellion were printed in Spanish dominions. This one appeared in Portugal, which had declared its independence of Spanish rule in 1640 and was still at war with Spain. The relevance of all this for the Portuguese war of independence is summed up on f. A4v.

This Relaçam begins with a recap of the history of Naples and Sicily under French and Spanish rule (including the Sicilian Vespers), briefly describes the recent rebellion in Sicily (ff. A1v-A2r), then moves on to a detailed account of the rebellion in Naples (ff. A2r-A4v). The central characters are Masaniello and the viceroy of Naples, Rodrigo Ponce de León, fourth Duke of Arcos, but the names and actions of many others are also included.

On ff. A4v-A6v is the full text of the agreement between the viceroy and the people of Naples, dated Naples July 12, 1647. In it the viceroy grants Neapolitans limited self-government, promises restrictions on taxes, and exempts them from the crime of lèse majesté. Masaniello and his companions promise to march to the church of Sta. Maria de Constantinopola and lay down their arms.

In the 1640s, Spain was dealing with rebellions in Portugal, the Netherlands, and Catalonia, and was embroiled in the Thirty Years’ War. In Sicily and Naples (Europe’s second-largest city), the hefty taxes imposed to raise money for war expenses had caused much unrest.

1648

Dutch Fighting Portuguese in Brazil

11. [PERNAMBUCO]. No. 135. L’Inventaire des canons et munitions trouvez dans l’Arsenal de Prague, en la prise que en a esté faite par les Süëdois. Et La guerre du Bresil entre les Holandois & les Portuguais soulevéz dans le Pernambouc: Avec les Lettres qu’ils se sont écrites les uns aux autres, qui en contiennent le sujet. [Extract From the Gazette de France]. Paris: Bureau d’Adresse, aux Galleries du Louvre, 3 September 1648. 4°, mid-twentieth-century crimson half morocco over marbled boards (minor wear at hinges), flat spine with vertical gilt letter, marbled endleaves, top edge gilt, silk ribbon place marker. Caption title. Woodcut initial. Light foxing, but overall in very good to fine condition. Charming lithograph bookplate (twentieth century) reproducing a black-and-white drawing of a gentleman reading (a caricature of the former owner?). 12 pp., numbered 1185–96. $800.00

First and only edition? of this report on the struggle between the Dutch and the Portuguese in Brazil from December 1647 to May 23, 1648. Included are a letter from the Dutch commanders of Recife dated April 2, 1648, inviting the Portuguese and their allies to surrender before the Dutch finish gathering their forces to decisively defeat them (pp. 1185-87), and replies to the Dutch from Henriques, Dias, “Gouverneur des Nègres,” from Philippe Camaron, “Capitaine Générale des Indiens,” and André Vidal and João Fernandes Viera, “Mestres de camp & Gouverneurs de la province de Pernambouc” (pp. 1187-92). The final four pages are a summary of the battles between the Dutch and Portuguese, mentioning the names of commanders, locations, and numbers of soldiers involved.

The Dutch took control of Recife in 1630, made it the headquarters of the Dutch West India Company, and held it until 1654. By 1635 many Portuguese were choosing to live under Dutch control, since the Dutch offered freedom of worship and security of property.

Despite its prominent place in the caption title, the inventory of weapons captured by the Swiss in Prague occupies only a single page, the final one in the text.

The Gazette de France was the first continuing newspaper in France, and one of the earliest newspapers in all of Europe. Founded in 1631 by Theophraste Renaudot (1586-1653), it appeared weekly, and quickly became a propaganda tool for Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu. It was published under strict official surveillance. Around the time this issue was published, the editorial office was moved to the Louvre, which is given as the address in the colophon. It was read mainly by the sword and robe nobility. (See J. Sgard, ed., Dictionnaire des journaux 1600-1789, Paris & Oxford, 1991, I, 443-449 (no. 492).

On December 1, 1640 D. João IV was acclaimed king of Portugal, ending the 60-year personal union of the Spanish and Portuguese monarchies. Although fighting continued until the Treaty of Lisbon, 1668, only five major battles occurred. Instead, hostilities took the form of skirmishes and the sack of towns at the northern border, between Portugal and Galicia, and on Portugal’s eastern frontier between the Alentejo and Extremadura.

King Louis XIII of France had signed a treaty of alliance with Portugal on June 1, 1641, as part of the diplomatic maneuvering involved in the Thirty Years’ War. The war significantly affected the outcome of the Portuguese Restauração, since it prevented Spain from directing its full military might against Portugal. An almost simultaneous revolt in Catalonia, also supported by France, further weakened Spanish efforts to subdue Portugal.

See also items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 81, 118.

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Skirmishes in the War for the Restoration of Portuguese Independence

12. [ALARCÃO, Rui Figueiredo de]. Relaçam da victoria que o general da cavallaria Francisco de Mello Moñeiro mór do Reyno teve dos Castelhanos, nos campos de Badajoz, día do glorioso Santiago do presente anno de 1642.
[Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1642. 8°, disbound. Caption title. Elegant woodcut initial “T” on recto of first
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This newsletter describes an engagement during the Restauração that occurred on July 24, 1642, as well as events leading up to that engagement and subsequent events near Olivença, Badajoz and Elvas on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier.

$600.00

FIRST EDITION of the fourth issue of the first periodical printed in Portugal. The Gazeta (sometimes referred to as the “Gazeta da Restauração”) first appeared in November 1641, and was printed somewhat irregularly through September 1647, for a total of 37 issues. The Gazeta dealt primarily with the war between Spain and Portugal, but also covered foreign news and miscellany. Alexandre Herculano (quoted in Cunha) noted that it was “narrado com tal concisão e simplicidade, que seria de imitar pelos periodistas modernos.”

The first 3 leaves in this issue offer news from Portugal, mostly skirmishes in the war with Spain, but also such snippets as the building of ships “a maneira das de Dunquerque” and a previously mute boy in Miranda who spoke and said, “Viva el Rey Dom Ioam IIII.” The foreign news (last 3 leaves) includes news of French troops sent to Catalonia, Spanish troops sent to Ilha Terceira, battles between the protestants and Catholics in England, and battles, skirmishes, and diplomatic maneuvers in Flanders, Parma, and the Papal States.

$900.00

Rare Restauração Periodical:
Fourth Issue of the First Periodical Printed in Portugal

HÔPITAL, Relaçam de todas as cousas memoraveis: see item 2.

OSORIO DE VARGAS, Relacion verdadera de la grande batalla: see item 3.

[PELLICER DE OSSAU (SALAS) Y TOVAR], Relacion de las causas que obligan: see item 4.

Relação da victoria, que o Principe Thomas teve em Italia: see item 5.

1643

[CATALONIA], Relação da victoria, que Dom Joseph Margarita: see item 6.

Gazeta do mes de iunho de 1643: see item 7.

[LOUIS XIII, King of France], Epitaphio: see item 8.

Relaçam da victoria que o Duque de Brese: see item 9.

Border Skirmishes in the Portuguese Restauração


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet describing skirmishes early in the Restauração. The events described here include skirmishes at the Portuguese border
towns of Vila Nova de Cerveira and Salvaterra do Minho, near Galicia. The scale of the battles can be judged from the description of the first, which notes that the Portuguese inspecting the battlefield found three dead horses and “muyto sangue, braços, pedaços de corpos, & dous homens ainda vivos.”

1645

French Ambassador Plays Tourist and Meets D. João IV, Dripping with Diamonds

15. Breve noticia da iornada que Monsenhor Marques de Rulhac Embaixador extraordinario do Christianíssimo Rey de França Luis XIII fez a Portugal, & Embaixada, que deu a elRey nosso senhor D. João IV, Restaurador de Portugal. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Lopes Rosa, 1645. 4°, recent antique calf, spine gilt with red label, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged Caption title. Four-line woodcut initial. Light browning. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation. A few old notes, in ink. (6 ll.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Rare tract from the Restauração describing the trip from La Rochelle and the ceremonial arrival at the Portuguese court of French Ambassador Louis de Goth, Marquis de Rouillac. Among the details are brief descriptions of the landmarks that the ambassador was taken to visit and an account of his meeting with D. João IV, who seems to have been dripping with diamonds (f. A4r). Some of the speeches are transcribed, and at the end of the volume are two sonnets about the ambassador’s presentation to the king and queen.

King Louis XIII of France had signed a treaty of alliance with Portugal on June 1, 1641; the beginning of this pamphlet notes that Louis XIV was eager to continue it. The alliance was part of the diplomatic maneuvering involved in the Thirty Years’ War.
16. Relaçam verdadeira da jornada que fez Monsenhor Luis de Goth Marques do Royllac, Marichal de Campo, General das armadas nauaes de Sua Magestade Christianissima de EIRey de França, sobre os mares de Levante & Poente, decendente dos Condes soberanos de Lomanha. Na embaixada extraordinaria que trouxe em nome da Magestade Christianissima a EIRey Dom João o IV nosso senhor, que Deus guarde. Lisbon: por Paulo Craesbeeck, 1645. 4°, recent antique sheep, spine gilt with raised bands in six compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, text-block edges rouged. Caption title. Woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. (4 ll.). $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare description of the voyage to Portugal of a new ambassador from France. Details are given about the trip, the weather, landings, and shipboard life. Once arrived in Portugal, the ambassador, Louis de Goth, Marquis de Rouillac, stayed briefly at the Monastery of Belem before traveling to Lisbon, where he was introduced to the king and queen and many others, and exchanged gifts.


1647

Relaçam verdadeira do alevantamento de Napoles, e de Sicilia: see item 10.

1648

[PERNAMBUCO], No. 135. L’Inventaire des canons et munitions trouvez dans l’Arsenal de Prague: see item 11.
The Second Anglo-Dutch War (4 March 1665—31 July 1667) saw the British and Dutch battling to dominate world trade. It ended in a Dutch victory, but the English retained New Netherland (renamed New York), while the Dutch kept the sugar plantations of Surinam.

Diplomatic Salvoes in the Second Anglo-Dutch War

Probably incomplete; we have been unable to identify the work from which this has been taken.

This is a volley and return in the diplomatic part of the Second Anglo-Dutch War (4 March 1665—31 July 1667). Responding to a letter from the States General of Holland (16 September 1666) with a letter dated 14 October 1666, King Charles II of England makes five accusations against the Dutch. Paraphrased here, they include the fact that the Dutch have attacked British possessions in India and Africa and have mistreated diplomats assigned to Holland. Diplomatic intervention by the kings of France, Denmark, and Sweden is mentioned. The States General responded with a letter (translated here, pp. 22-26) that refuted the accusations point by point.

Among the specifics mentioned are a Dutch fortress in Cabo Verde, English naval maneuvers off the coast of Guiné and commercial competition there (relative to the slave trade?), actions against pirates from Algiers, and the actions of Dutch admiral Michel de
Ruyter and the Earl of Marlborough (probably James Ley, third Earl, 1618-1665, naval commander killed at the Battle of Lowestoft).

Although it focuses purely on foreign affairs and diplomacy, King Charles’s letter was written a mere month after the Great Fire of London (September 2-5) and toward the end of the Great Plague (1664-1666).


**PART IV:**

**Nine Years’ War,**

**1688-1697**

After the death without issue in 1685 of Charles II, Elector Palatine, Louis XIV of France claimed that the title should pass to the Duchess of Orléans, Charles’s sister and Louis’s sister-in-law. The dispute over the succession provided the pretext for the French invasion of the Palatinate in 1688, which was the start of the Nine Years’ War. Also known as the War of the Grand Alliance, the War of the Palatine Succession, or the War of the League of Augsburg, the war pitted Louis XIV of France against a coalition of England, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and Savoy. The North American theater of the war was known as King William’s War (1688-97), the Second Indian War, or Castin’s War.

**1689**

**Colonel Mélac Destroys Speyer**

soiling on final page and a small hole, touching 3 letters. Overall in good to very good condition. 11, (1) pp. $400.00

First Edition thus: a Spanish translation of a German letter (pp. 6-11), preceded by a survey of events in Europe written by a student at Lérida near the beginning of the Nine Years’ War.

The letter describes the destruction of Speyer by French troops under General Ezéchiel du Mas, comte de Mélac. Mélac was charged by Louis XIV of France and his minister Louvois with destroying enemy lands, rather than seeking major military engagements. Carrying out the order “Brûlez le Palatinat!” Mélac so ravaged the present southwestern Germany that his name became synonymous with “murderer and arsonist.” The author describes the destruction of the cathedral (which dated to the eleventh century), the home of the Elector of Trier, the Jesuit College, and other major buildings, as well as the violent deaths of many residents. In the cathedral, the bones of eight Holy Roman Emperors were thrown out of their graves, which were then filled up with wine and liquor. Mélac’s name appears near the end, when he orders a Lutheran minister to preside over a funeral for Mélac’s dog. The destruction of Heidelberg (for the first time), Landau, and Oppenheim are mentioned briefly, and the French are bitterly accused of learning how to kill and destroy from their allies, the Turks.

The latest event mentioned seems to date from late June 1689, when the French garrison at Kaiserswerth (near Düsseldorf) surrendered to the Dutch and Brandenburg.


**PART V:**

**GREAT NORTHERN WAR,** 1700-1721

In the Great Northern War, Peter the Great of Russia, Frederick IV of Denmark-Norway, and Augustus II the Strong, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania were allied against Sweden (under Charles XII), which had been the dominant power in Northern Europe until that time.
19. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor and translator] Cartas que se escreverão, o Conde de Gyllenberg, os Barões de Gortz, & Sparr, Ministros de Suecia, & os seus Secretarios, tomadas na Corte de Londres, nas quais se contem o designio da premeditada rebelião nos Estados delRey da Grãa Bretanha, sustentada pelas forças de Suecia; impressas na Corte de Londres por ordem de Sua Magestade Britanica nas linguas Franceza, & Ingleza, & fielmente traduzidas no idioma portuguez por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Cut close at upper margin, but never touching printing. Good to very good condition. 44 pp. $400.00

First edition in Portuguese of these letters plotting to overthrow George I of Great Britain and put in his place the “Old Pretender.” The letters date between September 1716 and February 1717; the correspondents are the Swedish ambassador to Great Britain, Count Carl Gyllenborg, the Baron de Spaar, Swedish ambassador to France, and the Baron de Gortz, close friend and confidant of Charles XII of Sweden, based in The Hague. The writers discuss in detail the raising of troops, money, and transportation for an invasion of Great Britain. These negotiations with the Jacobites were part of a plot by Charles, embroiled in the Great Northern War (1700-1721), to establish an ally on the British throne.

Soon after these letters were made public, Great Britain declared war on Sweden. These letters were published in London in French and English, at George I’s orders, as Letters … Relating to a Design to Raise a Rebellion on His Majesty’s Dominions, to be Supported by a Force from Sweden, 1717. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas translated them to Portuguese.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

PART VI:
WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION,
1701-1714

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) hinged on the question of whether the kingdoms of France and Spain (the latter with its enormous territories of Naples, Milan, the Spanish Netherlands, and the Indies) should be unified under a single dynasty, perhaps even under a single monarch. Opposing unification and supporting Archduke Charles of Austria, a Habsburg, were some Spanish partisans, the Holy Roman Empire, Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, Portugal, and Savoy. Supporting the Bourbon claimant Philip of Anjou (the future Philip V of Spain) were another Spanish faction, France, and Bavaria. The North American theater of this war was known as Queen Anne’s War.

The series of treaties ending the war (Utrecht in 1713, Rastatt in 1714, Baden in 1714) determined the status of many colonial possessions in the Americas, including the Amazon River basin, Colonia do Sacramento, and Canada. With these treaties, the idea of a “balance of power” (a very new concept) became a significant factor in European politics.

See also items 121, 122.

1704

Battle of Blenheim


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, incomplete but also quite rare. At the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. At the beginning of that part of the text that remains is
the Duke’s report to Secretary of State Robert Harley (pp. 3-5; ending was on p. 6). At page 8, it picks up with a count of the troops involved in the battle and lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men, and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

**Duke of Marlborough Continues a Brilliant Campaign**

21. *Relaçam diaria em que se continuam os gloriosos successos que as Tropas Cesareas, & mais aliados alcançarão do Duque de Baviera, & Francezes, depois da insigne vitoria conseguida pelo General Duque de Marlborough, como tambem da tomada da Praça de Nieubourg*. Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignettes on title page on final page; seven-line woodcut initial. Lower edge uncut. Overall in good to very good condition. Early notation in ink at top of title page (“Julho 704”). 7 pp., with p. 3 mispaginated as 5. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An account of the activities of the Duke of Marlborough and the combined English and Austrian forces in July 1704 in the area around Donauwörth and the Lech River, including the capture of Neuberg an der Donau (on the Danube). The numbers of dead and wounded are updated from a previous reports, and the movements of French troops under Tallard and Villeroi are given.

The Duke of Marlborough remained in the area until mid-August, when he decisively defeated Tallard and the French at the Battle of Blenheim. The Duke’s march from the Low Countries to the Danube and his campaign once he arrived was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. Bavaria withdrew from the war, and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).

Hungarian Rebels under Rákóczi and the Duke of Marlborough’s Military Maneuvers


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Two separate but related accounts of events in the War of the Spanish Succession: the first deals with rebellion in Hungary in June 1704, the second with the Duke of Marlborough’s battle at Donauwörth in July.

In Hungary, the departure of Austrian troops to fight in the War of the Spanish Succession seemed a golden opportunity to make Hungary independent from Habsburg Austria. Rákóczi’s War of Independence (1703-1711) was led by Francis II Rákóczi, who in June 1703 joined a group of 3,000 Hungarians and Polish mercenaries referred to here as “Rascianos.” At the battle of Koronco on June 13, 1704, the Hungarian rebel force under Francis Rákóczi II was defeated by troops loyal to the Holy Roman Emperor. This account gives details of the order of battle, commanders, troops movements, deaths and injuries, and the celebrations afterwards. By late September 1703, Rákóczi’s forces controlled most of the Kingdom of Hungary north and east of the Danube. However, the victory of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim on August 13, 1704, prevented Rákóczi from uniting with his Franco-Bavarian allies, and ultimately the rebellion failed.

The second part of this Relaçam (pp. 9-15) begins on 22 June 1704, with the Duke of Marlborough joining his troops (after a 400-km. march south from the Low Countries) with the troops of Prince Louis of Baden. The English and Austrians fought Franco-Bavarian forces in several engagements on the Danube, beginning with the battle of 2 July described here: the storming of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth (“Schalembeg sobre Donaverth”).

The list of those wounded is rather more detailed than usual in such accounts: for example, Louis of Baden was wounded “em hum dedo de hum pé, porem ligeiramente, & sem o minimo perigo, com tambem lhe matarão o cavalo.” The day after the battle, the Elector of Bavaria was reported to have taken his troops and retreated back to Bavaria.

The Relaçam is an interesting contemporary reflection on the brilliant military stratagems of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Having moved his troops up the Rhine without signaling his true intentions to the enemy forces, he turned eastward into Bavaria. Marching along the Danube, the English and Austrian troops laid waste to the countryside and weakened the Bavarian forces, which were later all but annihilated at Blenheim.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 8669. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Aditamentos. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 559273240 (British Library); 29201782 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 253613925 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.
23. **Relaçam dos progressos do Exercito dos Altos Aliados depois de ganhada a grande Batalha de Hoestet athe aos 4 de Settembro de 1704.** Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 6 October 1704. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and eight-line woodcut initial on p. 2. Typographical tailpiece on p. 7. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. Old ink notation (early date) in upper outer corner of title page. 7 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events immediately following the Battle of Blenheim (sometimes known as the Battle of Höchstädt, here “Hoestet”) on 13 August 1704; it covers the period from 18 August to 3 September. During this period the Anglo-Austrian forces under the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and Prince Louis of Baden consolidated the decisive victory at Blenheim by capturing more towns in Bavaria: Ulm, Dillingen, and many others are mentioned. The French prisoners of war were sent off to Frankfurt and Hanau and the retreating French troops were harassed. A lengthy list of English officers who died on the battlefield at Blenheim or afterwards of their wounds is appended. At the very end is an update on munitions and assistance destined for Portugal, which had begun the War of the Spanish Succession by fighting on the side of France, but had signed the Methuen Treaty with England in 1703.


24. **Relaçam dos successos da batalha do Danubio, que contem mais individualidades das que athe aqui se tem publicado, acreditades com as copias das cartas, que se escreverão aos Estados Gerais pelos Generais das suas tropas.**

Two Reports on the Battle of Blenheim, Two Other Newsletters About the War of the Spanish Succession, and a Description of a Mock Battle in Porto in Honor of D. José I's Birthday

5 works in 1 volume. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, Impressor do Santo Officio, & da Serenissima Casa de Bragança, 20 de Settembro de 1704. 4°, late nineteenth-century quarter sheep over marbled boards (rubbed, wear to corners), flat spine with gilt fillets and gilt lettering, marbled endleaves, text-block edges sprinkled. Woodcut vignette on title page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 1. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 10. Light browning; a few small stains. Overall in very good condition. (1 l.), 10 pp. 5 works in 1 volume $1,600.00

FIRST EDITION of these eyewitness descriptions of the Battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704. Two of the letters are dated 13 August and the other 17 August. Frederick I, landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Baron van Hompesch are both reporting to the States General of the Netherlands. They were presumably part of the Dutch contingent that marched south with the Duke of Marlborough, and met up with Eugene of Savoy in July.
RELAÇÃO
DO
COMBATE MILITAR,
QUE SE CELEBROU
NA
CIDADE DO PORTO
No dia cinco e seis do presente mez de Junho,
EM QUE FEZ ANOS
O
REY FIDELISSIMO
NOSSO SENHOR.

Querendo João de Almada e Mello, Governador das Armas da Cidade do Porto, e seu parti-
do applaudir os Annos do Nosso AUGUS-
TO MONARCA FIDELISSIMO, levan-
do de hum genio Marcial herdado de seus Ilustres Asc-
cendentes, que nas Campanhas souberão gloriosamente
em nobrecer mais o seu sangue, derramando o em defen-
sa da Patria, e do proprio REY, ideou hum Festejo Mil-
tar, em que nas aparencias de huma verdadeira Guerra, se
executarem sem perigo os primores da politica, e regras
da disciplina mais experta; para que se vísse, que no oculo
da paz soube o amor, e fidelidade tributar ao seu REY nas

Item 24 (reduced; bound with 4 other works)
This report includes details of troop movements during the battle and a list of French officers and battalions that were taken prisoner.

At the Battle of Blenheim, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. This was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Habsburg Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 20,000 men; another 15,000 or so were captured. The myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory.

The march of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics, and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

BOUND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of events in Catalonia during the War of the Spanish Succession. The author recounts how Barcelona’s defenses were improved after D. Carlos captured the city in October 1705, in anticipation of a new attack by the French under the Duc de Noailles. It includes movements of the French troops in Catalonia and their final descent upon Montjuich, whence they began bombarding the city on 8 April 1706. In early August, a fleet under Lord Peterborough arrived and the French withdrew in haste, leaving artillery, ammunition, food, and other goods (e.g., “pares de çapatos doze mil”).

D. Carlos’s attempts to improve relations with Barcelona’s people and government officials are given considerable space. The Miqueletes, Catalonian militiamen who supported the French, are mentioned several times.

The author not only reports military details but expresses strong opinions, e.g., “Para esta empreza se valeo França daquella maxima que lhe vemos praticar com grande fruto … a qual consiste em exagerar as suas forças, prometendo exercitos, & Armadas formidaveis, que depois na execução se vem serem muito inferiors; & assim publicou que poria sobre Barcelona hum exercitode mais de quartenta mil homens …” (p. 4).

© Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 19912251 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library). Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (one in poor condition) plus four microfilm copies. Copac locates a copy at British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, but before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg.

The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca. OCLC: 253611117 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz), 69661950 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relaçam da gloriosa, e felicissima vitoria, que o Duque de Marlborough e os aliados alcançaram dos Francezes, & do Eleytor Duque de Baviera em 13 de Agosto de 1704, como consta por carta de Sua Excellencia escrita ao Secretario de Estado Harley no dia seguinte depois da Batalha, & por outras mais noticias. Lisbon: Valentim da Costa Deslandes, 1704. 4º, 11 pp. Woodcut vignette on title page, 5-line woodcut initial.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the battle of Blenheim (here referred to as Höchstädt, “Hochsteit”) on 13 August 1704, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy led English, Dutch, and Austrian troops to a decisive defeat of the French and Bavarian forces under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria. Pages 3-6 are a translation of the Duke's report to Secretary of State Robert Harley. On pp. 6-7 is a letter from the Duke to his Duchess, and pp. 7-9 is an announcement from Whitehall of the victory. The account ends with lists of high-ranking French prisoners (starting with Marshal Tallard) and of battalions that surrendered.

The Battle of Blenheim was probably the most decisive victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the victory saved Vienna and thus preserved the Austrian Empire and the Grand Alliance. The French lost some 30,000 men, and the myth of the invincible French army was destroyed. Bavaria withdrew from the war (it was soon placed under Austrian military rule), and Louis XIV had to face the fact that he would not win an early, easy victory in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).

The march of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, from the Low Countries to the Danube, culminating in the Battle of Blenheim, was a model of planning, logistics,
and tactical and operational skill. It assured Marlborough’s status as one of the foremost military leaders of the age.

Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.

AND BOUND WITH:

Relação do combate militar, que se celebrou na cidade do Porto no dia cinco, e seis do presente mez de Junho, em que fez annos o Rey Fidelissimo Nosso Senhor. N.p.,n.pr.: n.d. [between 1751 and 1776]. ⁴º, 10 pp., (1 blank l.). Caption title.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Description of festivities in the city of Porto on the birthday of D. José I, King of Portugal 1750-1777. The main entertainment was a mock battle between two armies in the principal plazas and avenues of the city.


Jockeying for Position on the Danube

25. Relação dos successos das armas da grande alliança na Baviera, Hungria, & Saboya, & especialmente das operações que fez o exercito dos aliados depois da batalha de Schellenberg, & tomada de Donavert. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1704. ⁴º, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece, five-line woodcut initial, woodcut tailpiece. Good to very good condition. Old ink inscription (date) in upper right blank margin of title page. 7 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details a major campaign in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714): the activities of Allies and the French in Bavaria after the capture of the Schellenberg heights at Donauwörth on 2 July 1704, but before the decisive Battle at Blenheim on 13 August. The victory at Donauwörth gave the Allies a base for provisions and access to a good river crossing. At this point Tallard and the major French forces had not yet arrived in the area. The English and Dutch (under the Duke of Marlborough) seem to be jockeying for control of the bridges over the Danube and Lech with the French and Bavarians camped at Augsburg.

The ongoing rebellion in Hungary (under Francis II Rákóczi) is mentioned briefly on p. 6.

Coimbra, Miscelâneas 961, 8671. Not in Innocência or Fonseca. OCLC: 253611117 (Staatsbibilothek zu Berlin); 69661950 (Newberry Library). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
1706

Duke of Marlborough Wins at Ramillies—
One of the Most Important Battles in the War of the Spanish Succession

26. Relação da gloriosa vitória, que alcançaram em Flandes as armas das Potencias Aliadas governadas pelo Duque de Malborough, & Vel Marichal Overykerck contra o exercito de França mandado pelo Duque de Baviera, & o Marichal de Villa Roy, de que resultou ficar à obediencia do Rei Católico a maior parte do Paiz baixo Hespanhol. Publicada em 3 de Julho de 1706.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the battle of Ramillies, 23 May 1706, which was the most important battle in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) with the single exception of the Battle of Blenheim in 1704. The account includes a summary of events immediately preceding the battle, troop maneuvers during the battle, and the battle’s aftermath. Pages 5-12 contain letters exchanged by the Duke of Marlborough, the Three Estates of Brabant, and the burgomeisters of Brussels. The battle pitted Marshal Villeroi and 60,000 French, Spanish and Bavarian troops against the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, leading an army of 60,000 English, Dutch, and Danish troops. French casualties (killed, wounded, and captured) are variously estimated between 10,000 and 30,000; Allied casualties seem to have been under 4,000.

After the Battle of Ramillies, most of the southern Netherlands declared for Charles III, and many Spanish troops came to the Allies, deserting France (and Spanish supporters of Felipe V). The setbacks in 1706 were so great that Louis XIV sued for peace later in 1706.

De vous, chez vous, sans vous

27. **Noticia das ultimas resoluçons da negociación da paz geral que contem a carta dos Plenipotenciarios de França ao Conselleiro Pensionario de Olanda, reposta dos Estados Geraes à mesma carta. Mandada imprimir pela Secretaria de Estado, por ordem de S. Magestade.** Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Pedrozo Galrão; vendese em casa de Manoel Diniz, 1710.

4°, disbound, with first leaf detached. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, woodcut headpiece, five-line woodcut initial, large woodcut tailpiece (vase with flowers). Good to very good condition. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Letters full of insults and complaints from the French plenipotentiary, Melchior de Polignac, and the States General of the Dutch Republic, all dated late July 1710. These were part of the rancorous negotiations to end the War of the Spanish Succession. Polignac famously twitted the Dutch that French and Spanish treaty negotiations with the Allies (Great Britain, Savoy, Austria, Habsburg Empire, Dutch Republic) were *de vous, chez vous, sans vous*: “about you, in your country, but without you.” The Dutch were particularly concerned about the fate of the Spanish Netherlands, which ended up in control of the Austrians.

† Not in Innocência or Fonseca. **NUC**: ICN. OCLC: 29534242 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library, University of Minnesota); 29326843 (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Koninklijke Bibliotheek); 74764476 (University of Groningen). Póbase locates one copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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**Allies Rout Franco-Spanish Troops at Battle of Almenar, in Catalonia**


4°, stitched. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Woodcut headpiece and four-line initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece on p. 8. Very good to fine condition. 8 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Battle of Almenar (or Almenara) on 27 July 1710: an important victory in the War of the Spanish Succession by Allied forces (Austrian, British, and Dutch) under the Austrian Count Guido von Starhemberg. Almenar is near the border of Catalonia and Aragon. The *Relaçam* includes a summary of military movements in that area since June 1710, a summary of the battle, and comments on the reaction of the residents of Madrid to this news: “Em Madrid se tem tam pouco respeyto ao governo depois do successo, que fazem ranchos, & festas de noyte pelo meyo da Villa, com instrumentos mais vis que buzinas” (p. 8).

Archduke Charles of Austria, the Habsburg claimant to the Spanish throne, and Philip of Anjou, the French claimant (and future Felipe V of Spain) were both present at
the Battle of Almenar; Felipe was almost captured by the Allies. The French and Spanish troops were led by the Marquis of Villadarias.

This battle was part of the final phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1710-1714). Starhemberg went on to victory at Saragossa (20 August) and then, with the assistance of Lord Stanhope, conquered Madrid. As is clear from the end of this account, the loyalties of the Madrileños were divided: Allied forces were forced to abandon the city by the end of 1710.

Innocêncio XVIII, 235. Palau 256896. OCLC: 43654318 (Newberry Library, Indiana University, Oxford University). Forbase cites two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the Oxford copy only. Not located in the online CCPBE. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.

1713

Utrecht Celebrates the Birth of a Royal Portuguese Heir

29. [LIMA, Luis Caetano de]. *Copia de huma carta, que se escreveu de Utrecht a Lisboa, na qual se da noticia da solennidade, com que os Excelentíssimos Senhores Conde de Tarouca, & D. Luis da Cunha, plenipotenciarios del Rey de Portugal no Congresso de Utrecht, celebrarão o augusto nascimento do Serenissimo Principe do Brasil Dom Pedro ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Lopes Ferreyra, 1713. 4°, disbound. Woodcut arms of Portugal on title page, typographical headpiece, five-line woodcut initial, large woodcut tailpiece. Good to very good condition. 11 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the three-day celebration in Utrecht arranged after news reached the Portuguese ministers plenipotentiary that 23-year-old D. João V (king of Portugal since 1706) had a son and heir, Pedro, born late in 1712. Compiled by the ministers’ secretary, the account includes descriptions of the costumes worn by noblemen and their followers, the dimensions and decoration of the new Sala do Senado where the first day’s feast was held, and two balls that offered a variety of games and food for those who did not wish to dance. The secretary records Latin distichs celebrating the prince’s birth and mentions three good omens that accompanied his birth: the suspension of arms in the war, the raising of the siege of Campo Mayor, and the arrival of the fleet from Brazil.

The Conde de Tarouca and D. Luis da Cunha were in Utrecht to represent Portugal in the complex negotiations that were to result a few months later in the Treaty of Utrecht, the beginning of the end of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714). The birth of the Portuguese heir had diplomatic repercussions, since D. João V had married his cousin D. Maria Anna, daughter of Emperor Leopold I of Austria. The young Pedro died in late 1714, but in the meantime D. Maria Anna had borne a second son, D. José, who took the throne in 1750 as D. José I.

Luis Caetano de Lima (Lisbon, 1671-Lisbon, 1757) was a member of the Theatine order and of the Academia Real da Historia. He was charged with diplomatic missions to Rome, Paris, London, and The Hague. During the negotiations for the Treaty of Utrecht
(signed 1713), he served as secretary to the Conde de Tarouca and D. Luis da Cunha, the Portuguese ministers plenipotentiary.

- Innocência V, 239: attributing the work to D. Luis Caetano de Lima, and noting that the only copy he had seen belonged to Figanière. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 68067139 (University of Utrecht). Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

1716

*Tratado de limites, & barreyra:* see item 121.

1717

*Collection of Treaties:* see item 122.
Part VII:
War of the Quadruple Alliance,
1718-1720

The War of the Quadruple Alliance (1718-1720) saw Austria, Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic allied against Philip V of Spain (winner of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714), who was attempting to retake Spanish territories in Italy and was said to aspire to the French throne.

See also item 122.

Collection of Treaties: see item 122.

Expulsion of the Old Pretender from France and Destruction of the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk

30. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator].
Extracto dos artigos da Triple Aliança, concluída entre as duas coroas, de França, e Gran Bretança, & os estados geraes das provincias unidas na Corte de Haya no mez de Janeiro de 1717. Fielmente traduzidos da lingua ingleza no idioma portuguez, & conferidos com outra copia impressa em italiano, por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, laid in later plain wrappers. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece with lilies of France and seven-line initial on p. 3. Small woodcut tailpiece. Light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $400.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese, translated from English: it is not clear whether this is a condensed version or not, although the addition of a summary to Article IV suggests it is.

The Triple Alliance united Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in an attempt to curb the growing power of Spain. In this treaty, Louis XV (represented by his regent, the Duke of Orléans), George I, and the States General agree not to harbor rebels from their allies: specifically, James Francis Edward Stuart (1688-1766), the “Old Pretender,” is to be told he must retire from France to somewhere beyond the Alps. The British and French agree that the Mardyck Canal at Dunkirk, which had been constructed from 1714 to 1716 with the labor of 30,000 men, will be destroyed. (Dunkirk was a likely base for
a French invasion of England.) The treaty also specifies how many infantry and cavalry each nation will send should the other go to war.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events. He notes on the title page that he has translated this from English and compared it to an Italian version.

Innocêncio IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal 489. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1209. OCLC: 60562233 (Yale University, Newberry Library); 43384526 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 794820391 (Harvard College Library, online version at the HathiTrust). Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

Early Mention of the Cellamare Conspiracy

31. LOUIS XV, King of France 1715-1774 [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator and editor]. Manifesto em que a Magestade Christianissima delRey Luis XV faz publicas as razoens que o moverão a declarar a guerra contra Hespanha. Traduzido da lingua franceza por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1719. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece with lilies of France and woodcut seven-line initial on p. 3. Good to very good condition. 18 pp. $500.00

First Edition in Portuguese, with an addenda by the translator. In this Manifesto, Louis XV (more precisely the Duke of Orléans, regent for the 9-year-old ruler) recounts the intrigues and polite ambassadorial exchanges that went on as King Philip V of Spain maneuvered to reclaim Spanish territories in Italy (ceded to the Austrian Empire and Savoy by the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht), and finally invaded Sardinia in 1717 and Sicily in 1718. Philip's machinations and his violation of the Treaty of Utrecht are used to justify the formation of the Quadruple Alliance (France, Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, and the Austrian Empire) and the Alliance's declaration of war against Spain in December 1718.

On p. 17 the Manifesto mentions letters from Cardinal Alberoni, the ambitious Spanish prime minister, to the Spanish ambassador to France. The ambassador, Antonio del Giudice, Prince of Cellamare, headed the "Cellamare conspiracy," a plot to depose the Duke of Orléans as regent and install in his place Philip V of Spain, who was Louis XV's uncle. The conspiracy is here called an attempt to cause civil war within France, with the letters as a "preludio ao incendio." "The pamphlet ends with a last-minute addition: an account of the expulsion from Spain of the French ambassador, the Duke de Saint Aignan. In a letter purportedly written by Alberoni and dated 14 December 1718, Alberoni tells
Cellamare to stay in France unless he is forcibly expelled, “E no caso que seja obrigado
a partir, porá primeyro o fogo a todas as minas.” Cellamare had in fact already been
expelled from France when the letter was written.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, the translator (1670-1760?), was a native of
Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning
in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in
Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish
Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he
remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such
as this one, on current events.

* Inocêncio IV, 346. Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal 499. Coimbra,
Miscelâneas 1211. OCLC: 6061443 (Newberry Library, Wake Forest Library, Harvard Col-
lege Library, Houghton Library). Porbase locates two copies at the Arquivo Nacional do
Torre do Tombo, and three copies plus a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.
Not located in Copac.

The South Sea Company, One Year Before the Bubble Burst

32. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo], Queixas de Hespanha,
& Inglaterra, e reciprocas justificaçoens de ambas estas coroas, representadas
em varias cartas, & memoriaes que se escreverão, & appresentaráo nas duas
Cortes. Traduzidas, & dadas à estampa por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na
Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1719. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram
on title page. Woodcut headpieces, woodcut initials, and typographical
rules. Good to very good condition. 26 pp., (1 blank l.). $900.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this collection of correspondence among British
and Spanish officials, merchants, and military men dating to late 1718, when hostilities
known as the War of the Quadruple Alliance had broken out between Spain on the one hand
and Great Britain, France, the Dutch Republic, and the Holy Roman Empire on the other.

Among the writers are the directors of the South Sea Company, who presented a
lengthy petition to King George I asking that he settle their disputes with the King
of Spain. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, King Philip V had agreed to allow the Company
to send one ship per year to South America. In the Company’s opinion, King Philip
was reneging on the agreement. The petition includes details of interference with
the ships and their cargos, which had set out for Vera Cruz, Cartagena, Porto Bello,
and the Canaries. The Company’s asiento (contract to supply slaves to South America)
was being interfered with by illegal imports in Peru, Panama, Buenos Aires, and elsewhere. Tobacco exports
were being restricted in Havana and Caracas. Passports were being falsified. Spanish
officials were being uncooperative and dishonest. The list of complaints runs to 25 articles
on 5 densely printed pages (pp. 20-24). (The South Sea Bubble burst in late 1720, although
the company itself remained in existence for more than a century).

The first seven letters (pp. 5-20) concern Philip V’s attempt to recover the Italian
territories that had been Spanish, but were given by the Treaty of Utrecht to Emperor
Charles VI. Two letters are from Admiral George Byng as commander of the British fleet;
two are from British Secretary of State James Craggs (with extensive citations of the treaty
provisions that prohibit King Philip’s actions), and two are from Philip V’s ambitious
favorite, Cardinal Alberoni.
Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


**Vehement Attack on the Duke of Orléans**

33. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Reposta ao manifesto publicado pelo Duque de Orleans, para justificar o seu procedimento, assim sobre o projecto, que propoz a ElRey de Hespanha, como sobre a guerra, que agora lhe declarou. Impressa em Madrid na lingua franceza, & traduzida no nosso idioma. A que se junta a declaraçam, que ultimamente fez S. Magestade Catholica sobre a resolução que tomou de se pôr na fronte das suas tropas, para favorecer os interesses de Sua Magestade Christianissima, & da Nação Francez*, por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1719. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece, woodcut initial, and tailpiece. Good to very good condition. 12 pp. $500.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this vehement response to *Manifesto em que a Magestade Christianissima delRey Luis XV faz publicas as razoens ...*, also translated by Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, Lisbon 1719. The author, who clearly favors Philip V of Spain, particularly emphasizes the fact that the Duke of Orléans is merely regent for Louis XV, and that it would be ridiculous for the King of Spain to obey the commands of a duke: “Creo que era indigno do seu Real caracter receber Leys de hum Principe particular, subdito delRey seu sobrinho” (p. 5). When discussing the Cellamare Conspiracy (pp. 6-7), which had been revealed in December 1718, he notes that the so-called conspiracy was not against Louis XV or France, but merely against the Duke of Orléans.

The pamphlet ends with a declaration by King Philip of his intention to go to war “por favorecer os interesses de S. Mag. Christianissima, & da Nação Franceza.” Philip V, who had been Philippe de France, was Louis XIV’s grandson and Louis XV’s uncle. At this time, one of his aims was to have himself named regent for Louis XV, in place of the Duke of Orleans. He begins this declaration (p. 11) by using his French as well as Spanish names: “Filippe de França, Rey de Hespanha.”

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began
to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

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Part VIII:
War of the Polish Succession,
1733-1738

Since 1572, the king of Poland had been elected by the Polish nobility, often with considerable interference from other European rulers. After the death of Augustus II, King of Poland, Stanislaw Leszczynski hoped to become king again, as he had been from 1704 to 1709 with the backing of Charles XII of Sweden. Stanislaw, with the backing this time of his son-in-law Louis XV and the Bourbons Spain, was elected king in 1733. His rule was opposed by the Habsburgs, Russia, and Saxony, who supported Augustus III.

Most of the battles of the War of the Polish Succession were fought outside Poland. The war ended with Augustus III on the throne of Poland and the Habsburgs and Bourbons playing musical thrones elsewhere. Stanislaw was given the Duchy of Lorraine and the former ruler of Lorraine was awarded the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Duchy of Parma went to Austria and the former duke of Parma became ruler of Naples and Sicily. Charles Emmanuel III left Lombardy, which he had won in battle, but remained king of Sardinia and was given Langhe, Tortona, and Novara.

1733

War of the Polish Succession Begins

34. CHARLES VI, Holy Roman Emperor (1711-1740), and Charles Emmanuel III, King of Sardinia (1730-1773). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Declaraçam feita por parte do Emperador, e dos seus aliados ao Excellentissimo Príncipe Arcebispo de Gnesna Primaz de Polonia, e Governador do mesmo Reyno, durante o interregno: de que se ajuntou Copia com o Manifesto delRey Christianissimo, como Manifesto del-Rey de Serdenha. Lisboa Occidental: na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1733. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and three-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese of these two documents from the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738). The first, from Charles VI, Habsburg ruler of the Austrian Empire, supports elections for the king of Poland that are free from the interference of foreign
powers. In the second document Charles Emmanuel III, King of Sardinia, declares that the misbehavior of the Habsburgs has forced him to form an alliance with France.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, the translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


** Five Royal Pronouncements from the War of the Polish Succession **

35. LOUIS XV, King of France (1715-1774), and Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor (1711-1740). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Manifesto em que Sua Magestade Christianissima expoe os motivos que tem para declarar a guerra contra o Emperador dos Romanos. [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, (1733). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial below it on p. 1. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese of these documents from 1733, relating to the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738). In the Manifesto, Louis XV of France explains that he supports the rightfully elected king of Poland and warns Emperor Charles VI of Austria and Empress Anna of Russia that France will not brook interference with the results of the election.

In a brief Declaração, Louis explains the entirely benign motives that caused him to invade the Duchy of Lorraine and besiege the imperial fortress of Kehl, across the Rhine, in October 1733. The following Declaração, dated 15 March 1733, explains to foreign ministers in France that France will not tolerate the Austrian incursions into Silesia (southwestern Poland).

In a Declaração issued in May, Charles VI cites the treaties of the Empire with Poland, states that he cannot allow foreign (i.e., French) interference with Polish elections, and states that his troops in Silesia are still in imperial territory.

The final document is a letter dated 6 July 1733 from the King of France to Teodor Andrzej Potocki, Archbishop of Gniezno and Primate of Poland, who ruled Poland from Augustus II’s death in February 1733 until the election of Stanislaw Leszczynski as king in September of that year.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to


36. PHILIP V, King of Spain (1700-1746). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Manifesto, ou notícia Das razoens que obrigàrão a Sua Magestade Catholica a fazer guerra ao Emperador dos Romanos mandada Ao Conde de Montijo seu Embayxador na Corte Britanica. Tradusida da lingua castelhana na Portugueza. Lisboa Occidental: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1733. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese. The King of Spain explains why he is declaring war against the Holy Roman Emperor, mentioning the Emperor’s actions against Stanislaw, elected king of Poland in 1733, as well as insults to himself and to his son, Carlos I, Duke of Parma (the future Carlos III of Spain). Philip V had been disappointed in his hopes that Great Britain would mediate the dispute, and in other diplomatic overtures.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

37. AUGUSTUS II, King of Poland 1734-1763. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Manifesto, e carta circular escrita aos
First Edition in Portuguese of this manifesto by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who was elected as king of Poland a few weeks after Stanislaw Leszyzynski was elected, with the support of son-in-law Louis XV of France. Augustus III had the support of Russia and of Emperor Charles VI, his uncle by marriage. In this document dated at Dresden, 17 November 1733, he explains to the nobles of Poland that he will be assuring the peace and happiness of Poland by marching into the country at the head of an army, which will, he assures them, not be living off the land. Augustus does not mention the fact that troops were Russians and Saxons, who captured Warsaw and then Danzig, forcing Stanislaw to flee the country.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

First Edition in Portuguese of this explanation by Emperor Charles VI of why he is retaliating to French attacks. He mentions French interference in the election of Stanislaw Leszyzynski as king of Poland, as well as the French invasion of the Duchy of Lorraine, the French attack on the Austrian fortress of Kehl, Louis XV’s alliance with the King of Sardinia, the actions of Teodor Andrzej Potocki, Archbishop of Gniezno and Primate of Poland (who ruled Poland from Augustus II’s death in February 1733 until the election
of Stanislaw Leszyzynski as king in September of that year), the invasion of Silesia by the Austrians, and the movements of Russian troops.

The Advertencia (p. 2) lists 8 related works that are cited in the text. The final page mentions similar works that will soon be published in Lisbon: “Manifestos de Sardenha, e Polonia, e resposta do Empreador ao Manifesto de França.” Given this context, the piece was probably written in early 1734.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

The Once King and the Future King

40. STANISLAW LESZYZYNSKI, King of Poland (1704-1709 and 1733-1736). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Manifesto do Serenissimo Principe Stanislao I, Rey de Polonia, Gran Duque de Lithuania mandado publicar por sua ordem para persuadir a Nobreza do Reyno a tomar as armas para defensa da liberdade, e direitos da Republica. A que se ajunta a exposição de hum parallelo das duas eleiçoes [sic] succedidas em Polonia. Tudo traduzido da lingua latina por J.F.M.M. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1834 [sic, for 1734]. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 2. Two small marginal wormholes, not touching text (one a trace of between .5 cm. in the upper blank margin of the title page, and 1 cm. on the final leaf, the other a single round hole in the outer margin). Some soiling on title page and on foldlines on final page. Overall good condition. 12 pp.  $400.00

First edition in Portuguese of this manifesto from Stanislaw Leszyzynski, who had been elected king of Poland in September 1733, with the support of his son-in-law Louis XV of France. Shortly afterwards, as he recounts here at length, a dissident group of nobles in a suburb of Warsaw elected as king Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who had the support of Russia and Austria. The description of what Stanislaw considers a mockery of an election is followed with a point-by-point critique of the second election, from the fact that no one at the original election cast a vote for Augustus, to the fact that the election was held at the wrong time, in the wrong place, by a minority of nobles surrounded by Russian troops, and that Augustus was crowned by a bishop rather than the Primate of Poland.

This document was issued at Danzig (Gdansk), which indicates a date before 30 June 1734, when the city fell to the Russians and Stanislaw fled.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Austrian Battles in Italy During the War of the Polish Succession


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It describes the maneuvers, skirmishes, sieges, and battles in Italy through the year 1734, between the troops of Emperor Charles VI and those of Louis XV of France and his ally King Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia. The commanders, troop movements, numbers of soldiers fighting and wounded or killed are meticulously recorded, as are the locations, which range from Milan, Mantua, and Parma to the Papal States, Capua and Sicily.

In the War of the Polish Succession (1733-1738), relatively little fighting occurred on Polish soil; most of the action took place in Italy, where the Bourbons of France and Spain battled the Habsburgs. Although Portuguese troops did not fight in the War of the Polish Succession, Portugal favored Austria because D. João V’s wife, D. Maria Anna of Austria, was the sister of Emperor Charles VI.

The Austrians were not very successful in their Italian campaigns, and began negotiating for peace as early as 1735.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Part IX:
War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748, including the War of Jenkins’ Ear
(Begun in 1739)

The War of the Austrian Succession began to percolate in 1740 after the death of Emperor Charles VI, and came to full boil in 1742. At issue was the succession of the hereditary Habsburg dominions, which Charles VI had left to his daughter Maria Theresa (Queen of Hungary, Croatia, and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria, Duchess of Parma), whose husband Francis I was to be elected Holy Roman Emperor. Allied with the Habsburgs and Austria were Great Britain, Hanover, the Dutch Republic, Sardinia, and Russia. Opposing were France, Prussia, Bavaria, Sicily, Naples, Genoa and Sweden.

The War of the Austrian Succession included several localized conflicts. In eastern Europe there were the First and Second Silesian Wars (1740-1742, 1744-1745), which turned Silesia into a territory of Prussia.

In the Americas, the War of Jenkins’ Ear (begun in 1739) involved actions in Porto Bello, Acapulco, Florida, Cartagena, Cuba, Philippines, and various other parts of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific. The British and Spanish both authorized privateers, seizing hundreds of ships. King George’s War (1744-1748) took place mostly in New York, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Nova Scotia, with the main event the capture of the French fortress of Louisbourg.

The War of the Austrian Succession ended in 1748 with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which mostly returned territories to the status quo ante.

1739

Beginning of the War of Jenkins’ Ear

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Citing Spanish depredations on British shipping and British subjects, and the fact that Spain has not paid reparations as promised, King George II declares war against King Philip V of Spain. He also decrees that anyone aiding Spain will be considered a legitimate prize: “mandamus aos nossos próprios subditos, e advertimos a todas as outras pessoas, de qualquer Naçam que sejam, nam transportem, nem conduzam alguns soldados, armas, munições, polvora, ou qualquer outra cousa de contrabando a nenhum dos Territorios, Terras, Colonias, ou Paizes do dito Rey de Hespanha” (p. 7).

This is the beginning of the War of Jenkins’ Ear, which lasted until 1748. One of the first actions was the British capture, on 22 November 1739, of Porto Bello, a silver-exporting town on the coast of Panama in an attempt to damage Spain’s finances and weaken its naval capabilities. The poorly defended port was attacked by six ships of the line under Vice Admiral Edward Vernon who captured it within twenty-four hours. The British occupied the town for three weeks before withdrawing, having destroyed its fortifications, port and warehouses. Porto Bello’s economy was severely damaged, and did not recover until the building of the Panama Canal more than a century later.

In Britain the victory was greeted with much celebration, and in 1740, at a dinner in honour of Vernon in London, the song “Rule Britannia” was performed in public for the first time. Portobello Road in London is named after this victory and more medals were awarded than for any other event in the eighteenth century. The conquest of a port in Spain’s American empire was widely considered a foregone conclusion by many Patriot Whigs and opposition Tories who pressed a reluctant Walpole to launch larger naval expeditions to the Gulf of Mexico.

The success of the Porto Bello operation led the British in September 1740 to send a squadron under Commodore George Anson to attack Spain’s possessions in the Pacific. Before they even reached the Pacific many members of the expedition had died from disease, and they were in no shape to launch any sort of attack. Anson reassembled his force in the Juan Fernández Islands, allowing them to recuperate before he moved up the Chilean coast, raiding the small town of Paita. However he reached Acapulco too late to intercept the yearly Manila galleon, which had been one of the principal objectives of the expedition. He retreated across the Pacific, running into a storm which forced him to dock for repairs in Canton. After this he made a final attempt to intercept the Manila galleon the following year. This he did on 20 June 1743 off Cape Espiritu Santo capturing more than a million gold coins.

Anson then sailed home, eventually arriving back in London more than three and a half years after he had set out, having circumnavigated the globe in the process. Less than a tenth of the force had survived the expedition, but Anson’s achievements helped establish his name and wealth in Britain, which led to his later appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1740 the inhabitants of Georgia launched an overland attack on St. Augustine in Florida, supported by a British naval blockade, but were repelled. The British forces led by James Oglethorpe, the Governor of Georgia, besieged St. Augustine for over a month before retreating, abandoning their artillery in the process. The failure of the Royal Navy blockade to prevent supplies reaching the settlement was a crucial factor in the collapse of the siege. Oglethorpe then began preparing Georgia for an anticipated Spanish assault.

The largest action of the war was a major amphibious attack launched by the British under Admiral Edward Vernon in March, 1741 against Cartagena de Indias, one of Spain’s principal gold-trading ports in their colony of New Granada (today Colombia). Vernon’s expedition was hampered by inefficient organisation, his rivalry with the commander of his land forces, and the logistical problems of mounting and maintaining a major trans-Atlantic expedition. The strong fortifications in Cartagena and the able strategy
of Spanish Commander Blas de Lezo were decisive in repelling the attack, with heavy losses on the British side. In addition to the unfamiliar tropical climate, Vernon’s men succumbed in large numbers to virulent tropical disease, primarily yellow fever. News of the defeat at Cartagena was a significant factor in the downfall of the British Prime Minister Robert Walpole.

The declaration was issued 19 October (new style 20 October) 1739. According to translated imprint on p. 7, the original was printed in London by John Baskett.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

King Gives British Ships Permission to Attack Spanish Leading to the War of Jenkins’ Ear


First and only edition in Portuguese, which begins “Por quanto nas Indias Occidentaes …”. Following attacks by Spanish ships on the British and Spain’s refusal to pay damages, King George II of England announces that all Spanish ships may be captured and their crews brought before the Admiralty Court.

This proclamation of July 21 1739 is a lead-up to the War of Jenkins’ Ear, declared on October 30 that year, which lasted until 1748.

1742

Maria Theresa’s Victories in the War of the Austrian Succession

44. HISGREININ, Lucio Jaques, translator and compiler. Relaçam dos gloriosos triunfos, que tem conseguido as armas victoriozas da Serenissima Rainha de Ungria, traduzida fielmente do Mercurio da Haya por Lucio Jaques Hisgrenin. Lisbon: n.pr., ca. 1742. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament on title page. typographical headpieces on leaf Aii recto and verso. Six-line woodcut initial on Aii verso [i.e. p. 1]. Light dampstain, about 13 x 12 x 7 cm. in upper inner corners. Good to very good condition. (1 l.), (1), 12, (1 blank) pp.    $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. The compiler apologizes for the delay in printing these accounts, and mentions that he is beginning his account at 28 April. Among the battles and skirmishes mentioned are the second taking of Munich (1742), the Battle of Czazlau (Csaslau, 1742), and the battles of Frauenberg and Hispersberg. Pages 1-6 include a translation of 2 letters of the Austrian field-marshal Ludwig Andreas Khevenhüller, Graf von Aichelberg-Frankenburg, who died in Vienna in January 1744. Other reports mention Prince Charles of Lorraine and field-marshal Johann Georg Christian, Fürst von Lebkowitz.


Maria Theresa Fights for Her Imperial Inheritance

Overall in good to very good condition. Single old manuscript ink annotation in outer margin of p. 5. 8 pp. $150.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese of this open letter to the rulers of Russia, the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Sardinia, the Dutch Estates General, and diverse states of the Austrian Empire, from Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, Croatia and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria and Duchess of Parma. In spite of Salic law, Emperor Charles VI, persuaded the states within his dominion to agree to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, by which his daughter Maria Theresa was allowed to succeed him. Here she uses the title Queen of Hungary but not Empress, and declares that she wants her husband Francis Stephen to be elevated to emperor, strictly by legal means. She comments bitterly on attempts to subvert the succession by France, Spain, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, and Prussia and asks for the support of her fellow rulers.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


1743

Leader of the Austrian Army Reports to His Queen

46. CHARLES ALEXANDRE, duc de Lorraine. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Relaçam exacta da famosa acçam sucedida junto a Braunau, ou copia fiel da carta, que escreveo á Muito Augusta Princeza Rainha de Hungria, e Boehmia, com a noticia deste sucesso o Serenissimo Principe Carlos de Lorena, escrita do Campo de Lehendorff em 10 de Mayo 1743. Traduzida na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound. Maltese cross on title page. Woodcut headpiece with seven-line woodcut initial beneath it on p. 2. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. The Duke of Lorraine reports to Queen Maria Theresa a number of skirmishes and maneuvers and the capture of the town of Braunau. Among the troops engaged were Bavarians, Croatians, and Swedes. Braunau was a decisive victory over Bavaria.

Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick
the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. In 1745, the two years after the battle described here, he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

An English translation was published in *The London Gazette*, May 14-17 1743.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Partisan Leader Promises Clemency and Severe Punishments

47. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Manifesto da Serenissima Sra. Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, Archiduqueza de Austria, &c. Mandado publicar, e divulgar pelas Provincias, que França domina, fronteiras ao Imperio, por Joam Daniel, Baram de Mentzel, Coronel dos Hussares em serviço da mesma Senhora, nas linguas alemã, e franceza. Traduzida fielmente no idioma portuguez por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound. Maltese cross on title page. Five-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. In the name of Maria Theresa, Johann Daniel, Baron of Mentzel, commander of a regiment of hussars and musketeers, announces that the queen in her clemency has decreed there will be no reprisals upon inhabitants of territories the French have just been driven out of: Alsace, Burgundy, Franche-Comté, Lorraine, and the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The decree ends with the warning that if any inhabitants pick up arms, they will be punished with fire and sword, and will have their noses and ears chopped off.

Johann Daniel von Menzel (b. 1698) was a favorite of Maria Theresa of Austria, traveling for her twice to visit Nader Shah of Persia. He is said to have accumulated 3 million florins while commanding one of the partisan armies that nominally worked for Maria Theresa, but in fact killed and plundered almost indiscriminately. He died in 1744 following a drunken party, after having dared the French to shoot at him. (They did.)

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the
Details of the Spring 1743 Campaign in the War of the Austrian Succession

48. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. *Continuaçam dos progressos das armas austriacas, desde o principio da presente Campanha até o fim de Junho. Referidas diariamente em uma Carta escrita da Cidade Imperial de Ulm por hum dos seus Cidadãos a hum Correspondente morador em Lisboa em 8 de Julho de 1743. Traduzida fielmente da lingua Germanica na Portugueza por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, disbound, text block edges with old rouging. Small Maltese cross on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 56 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION of this detailed account of the campaign of May and June 1743 in the War of the Austrian Succession, in which the French and Bavarian armies faced off in the area of the Rhine and the Main against the allied Austrian, British and Hanoverians. The account was translated from a letter by a citizen Ulm, and as one would expect, has a strongly anti-French bias.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocência identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 350 (slightly different transcription of title). Gonçalves Rodrigues, *A Tradução em Portugal* 749 (slightly different transcription of title). Palha 4111 (slightly different transcription of title, but Hollis gives the title exactly as in our copy). Coimbra, Miscelâneas 895, 1014, 1222. OCLC: does not give the complete title, but transcribes it as in the present copy as far as it goes: 28314445 (Newberry Library, Brigham Young University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library); 165495615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (giving the title exactly as in the present copy). Not located in Copac.
French Besieged in Prague by the Austrians
With a Critique by “Governador Sancho Pança”
Addressed to “Dom Quixote de la Mancha”

49. Relaçam de tudo o que sucedeu no sitio, e defensa da grande Cidade de Praga. Escrita por hum official militar, que assistio nella, e refere com individualidade, e exaçam todos os sucessos de que foi testunha. Impressa em Francfort na Linguaa Franceza: Traduzida em Madrid na Espanhola, e agora na Portugueza, com huma Carta escrita sobre a mesma material com varias reflexoens. Por hum curioso. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1743. 4°, modern machine marbled wrappers. Woodcut ornament on title page, woodcut headpiece and 5-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Slight soiling and creasing on final leaf. Overall very good to fine condition. Old ink annotation (“190”) in corner of title page. 20 pp. [quire signatures erratic, but pagination and text follows]. $700.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese; according to the title page, it was published in French in Frankfort, then in Spanish in Madrid, and translated from Spanish to Portuguese.

The anonymous French writer describes events from 15 June to 14 September in the 1742 Siege of Prague, at which the French (who had captured the Bohemian capital in 1741) defended the city against the Austrians. The defense was led by the Maréchal François Marie de Broglie, Duc de Broglie and by Charles Louis Auguste Fouquet, Marechal (later duc) de Belle-Isle. By mid-September a French relief column reached the city and the Austrians retreated. The Relaçam ends at this point, having given copious details about Belle-Isle’s reinforcement of the city, attacks and sallies, artillery action, and so on.

During the September lull Broglie escaped from the city. Belle-Isle escaped from Prague in mid-December, leading 14,000 troops on a remarkable march through the Bohemian Forest to French-held Cheb.

The text on pp. 17-20 is titled “Ao muito ingenioso Senhor Dom Quixote de la Mancha Cavaleiro de triste Figura, &c.,” signed “O Governador D. Sancho Pança,” and dated 29 December 1742. Sancho ingenuously asks Don Quixote to explain 22 inconsistencies in the Relaçam, for example: If the defenders shot musketballs from the walls that reached the Austrian camp, how could it be (as the Relaçam states on p. 6) that the balls from Austrian cannon did not reach the city walls? The anonymous author, who clearly sides with the Austrians, suggests that the writer of the Relaçam was prejudiced, perhaps an immediate subordinate of Belle-Isle. The letter from Sancho is missing in copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

Applying Critical Thinking to Reports of the War of the Austrian Succession

50. *Carta escripta por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, que pedio a hum seu affeixado Austriaco lhe dissesse, se o Principe Carlos de Lorena havia repassado o Rheno, &c. Em que se lhe pondera a nimia paixão, com que o dito seu Amigo lhe noticiou, e resolveo este caso; intentando moderara no dito Cavalheiro, por bem do Socego publico, &c.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1744. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Elegant eleven-line woodcut initial on title page verso. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A supporter of the Austrians points out to a supporter of the French the errors that may have occurred in a recent account of events during the War of the Austrian Succession, including the crossing of the Rhine (in Alsace) by Charles of Lorraine and the capture of Prague.

Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg in 1745. In 1745 he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1017. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 57173177 (Newberry Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 612068743 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

“No, YOU Started It!”: Beginning of ‘King George’s War’

51. LOUIS XV, King of France (1715-1774), and George II, King of Great Britain (1727-1760). [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declarações de guerra de Luiz XV Rey Christianissimo de França, e Navarra, contra ElRey de Inglaterra, Eleitor de Hanover; e de Jorze II, Rey de Gran Bretanha, Irlanda, e França, contra o Rey francez, traduzidas fielmente das linguas francez, e ingleza por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz José Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, unbound, traces of early wrappers. Light soiling, but overall in very good condition. 8 pp. $600.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese, making official on both sides the undeclared state of war that had existed for several years. On the French side, Louis XV condemns the British for interfering with commerce: “As piratarîas das náus de guerra Inglezas se multiplicáram com modo barbaro, e cruel.” He mentions that the British fleet blockaded the French port of Toulon and confiscated goods there. (The British blockade of Toulon
NOTÍCIA CERTA
DA GRANDE BATALHA,
que houve na
AMÉRICA
entre os
FRANCEZES, EINGLEZES,
em cujo conflito forão estes derrotados;
Refer-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o dos
prisioneiros e assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros,
que tem havidas naquellas partes entre estes
inimigos;
Combates návios, e tomadas de náos entre os meios.
Importansíssima expediçao, que intenta a França con-
tra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentes à
presente guerra.

LISBOA:
Na Offi de DOMINGOS RODRIGUES.
Com as licenças necessarias. Anno 1756.

Item 60 (reduced)
turned into a mortifying defeat for the British in February 1744, after the French, who were not yet officially at war with Great Britain, came to the assistance of the Spanish fleet.)

On the British side, George II cites that fact that ever since the death of Emperor Charles VI, France has been interfering with Austrian politics and has sided with Spain (for example, at Toulon) in contravention of existing treaties. Under letters of marque from Spain, French corsairs have attacked British ships, in Europe and America, and that a French fleet was dispatched in 1740 to America specifically to impede Britain from pursuing her just war against Spain (p. 6). France has also been gathering troops at Dunkirk and an armada in the Channel to support the invasion of Bonnie Prince Charlie (Charles Edward Stuart) on behalf of his father, the “Old Pretender.” Although France declared war on Britain, Louis XV gave Bonnie Prince Charlie no further support after the French fleet was wrecked in a violent storm.

The translator, Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760), a native of Lisbon, traveled throughout Europe to study politics and languages. After serving from 1704-1710 in the War of the Spanish Succession, he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous other pamphlets like this one on current events.

Maria Theresa of Austria Declares War on Louis XV of France

52. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator]. *Declaraçam de guerra pela muito alta, e muito poderosa Senhora Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, & contra o muito Augusto Rey Christianissimo de França, e Navarra Luiz XV. Impresa, e publicada na Corte de Vienna na lingua Germanica, traduzida na franceza, e ultimamente em portuguez por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 11 pp. $200.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary, was de facto ruler of the Hapsburg domains and Holy Roman Empress by virtue of her marriage to Emperor Francis I. Here she declares war on King Louis XV of France, enumerating the many offenses of the French and ordering that French subjects leave her territories, that her own subjects not trade with them and not allow any material useful in war to be shipped from the empire, and that those traveling be prepared to show their passports. The punishment for infringing some of these provisions is death.

France had entered the War of the Austrian Succession in 1743, siding with Prussia against the Austrians, British, and Dutch.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study

**Luring Naples Back to the Austrian Fold (Except Jews, Who Are Exiled)**


First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Maria Theresa of Austria (1717-1780) here offers inducements to the residents of Naples if the country will return its allegiance to Austria: the return of ancient civil and ecclesiastical rights and privileges plus the revocation of many taxes. She also negates all the edicts regarding Jews that were conceded by the “insaciavel avareza” of the Spaniards, ordering that within two months all Jews must leave Naples, that their goods will be confiscated and that they will be killed if they return (pp. 10-11).

The Kingdom of Naples had been given to Emperor Charles VI (Maria Theresa’s father) by the Treaty of Rastatt in 1714, but had been conquered by the Spaniards in 1734, during the War of the Polish Succession. Charles, younger son of King Philip V and future Charles III of Spain, was installed as king in 1735. During the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), a combined force of Spaniards and Neapolitans had marched against Milan, but the appearance of the British fleet at Naples in 1742 (mentioned here) caused the Neapolitans to return home.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Why the Dutch Shouldn’t Mind
If the French Invade the Austrian Netherlands

54. SALIGNAC, Gabriel Jacques de, Marquis de la Mothe-Fénelon. [José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. Fala, que o Marquez de Fenelon, Embaixador extraordinario de França em Hollanda, fez aos Muito Altos, e Poderosos Senhores Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas em 23 de Abril deste anno. Na qual se expom mais individualmente as razões, que na declaraçam de guerra de França S. Magestade Christianissim teve para o rompimento no Paiz Baixo Austriaco. Traduzida fielmente da lingua Franceza no nosso idioma por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1744. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Overall good to very good condition. 12 pp. $300.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this speech of Gabriel Jacques de Salignac, marquis de la Mothe-Fénelon, the French ambassador extraordinary to the Dutch States General. He explains why Louis XV of France is about to invade the Austrian Netherlands via a historical exposition that goes back to the War of the Polish Succession (1733-38). As one might expect for a Dutch audience, the emphasis is mostly on the damage to trade caused by the Austrians and the British; there is even a brief mention of the Ostend Company (“cujo comercio houve destruido o dos vossos subditos.”)

In 1744, Louis XV invaded the Austrian Netherlands at the head of 90,000 men, capturing Menin and Ypres. Soon afterwards, however, he abandoned the invasion and moved his army to Alsace and Lorraine to rendezvous with Marshal Coigny’s troops.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


1745

Critical Look at Reports of Battles in Bohemia

55. Carta de hum anonymo verdadeiro, e não fingido, correspondente de certo Cavaleiro Austriaco há mais de seis annos, em resposta de outra, que recebeu sua com fecha de sete do corrente, na qual lhe pedia algumas noticias do Paquete, e se era certa a derrota dos Prussianos. Inclue hum breve elogio ao Principe Carlos de Lorena, e algumas reflexões em louvor do Anonimo,
que para bem do socêgo publico escreveu ao publico huma carta, a qual por
não ser muito apaixonada meree eternos louvores. Lisbon: Na Ofic. de Luiz
Joze Correa Lemos, 1745. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on
title page. Clean and crisp. Overall in good to very good condition. 22
pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author attacks a previous work (probably Carta
escripta por hum anonymo, a certo cavalheiro, que pedio a hum seu afécção Austriaco),
praising the heroism of Maria Theresa of Austria in the face of enormous odds and mentioning
actions in Bohemia, including fighting at Budweis, Frauenberg, and Prague (all now in
the Czech Republic). He cites reports from the London Gazette (“que são as de mayor
credito,” p. 8) and offers a plethora of classical and mythological references. On p. 16 he
mentions “Monterroyo,” which may indicate that the author of the anonymous work to
which he was responding was José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas.

Charles Alexandre, duc de Lorraine (1712-1780) was one of the principal military
commanders during the War of the Austrian Succession. He was defeated by Frederick
the Great at the Battle of Chotusitz in 1742 and the battle of Hohenfriedberg, later in
1745. In the same year he married Maria Theresa of Austria’s sister. He was later named
governor of the Austrian Netherlands and Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights.

Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1019. OCLC:
84939109 (Harvard College Library, Houghton Library); 44799417 (Newberry Library,
Cleveland Public Library); 643337615 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three
copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha
(with 4 duplicate records bearing the same annotations and call number, and a manuscript
note that the author was Manuel Rodrigues BCM). Not located in Copac.

56. Carta dirigida a certo cavalheiro, e reposta enviada a incerto Anon-
ymo, que por desprezo, chamou a outro Anonimo fingido, e por jactancia a
si, Anonimo verdadeiro, sem mais fundamento, que a cegueira do amor pro-
pio: escrita pelo Anonimo Provocado para mostrar, que foy injuria chamar
ao verdadeiro, fingido, e ao falso, verdadeiro. Defende-se huma urbanidade
plausivel, e accusa-se huma petulancia indecente. Lisbon: Na Officina de
pedro Ferreira, 1745. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title
page. Nine-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Overall in good to very good condition. 15, (1) pp.
$300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this response to Carta do verdadeiro anonymo, 1745,
which seems in turn to have been a response to Carta escripta por hum anonymo, a certo
cavalheiro, 1744. Although the events discussed in the original publication belong to the
War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), this present writer attacks the writer of the
previous Carta rather than supplying further information about the war. He disparages
his opponent’s rhetorical abilities condemns his grasp of facts, grammar, and syntax. On
p. 15, in an endnote, he declares that he will publish no further writings on this topic.

Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas.
Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
Maria Theresa of Austria Appeals to Silesians

57. MARIA THERESA of Austria, Queen of Hungary (1740-1780), Empress Consort of the Holy Roman Empire (1745-1765). [José Freire de Monterroyo, Mascarenhas, translator?]. Manifesto da Muito Alta, e Muito Poderosa Senhora Rainha de Hungria, e Bohemia, para fazer publicas ao mundo as justas razões, que a movem a restaurar os Estados da Silesia Alta, e Baixa, e Condado de Glatz, revindicando-os ao Rey de Prussia, a quem os tinha cedido por meyo das suas armas. Traduzido na lingua portugueza, e dado a luz em obsequio do Partido Luso-Austriaco. Lisbon: Na Ofic. de Luiz Jozé Correa Lemos, 1745. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $400.00

First or second edition (or issue) in Portuguese; another appeared the same year with a similar title, but it included an attribution to J.F.M.M. (José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas) as the translator. Innocêncio transcribes the end of the title of that work as “para fazer publicas as justas razões que a movem a restaurar os estados da Silesia, etc. Datado de 20 de Dezembro de 1744. Traduzido na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M.” Our version has the date at the end of the text only, and has no mention of Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas.

In this manifesto, Maria Theresa of Austria condemns King Frederick the Great, who had in 1740 invaded Silesia (modern southwestern Poland, on the border with the Czech Republic) and annexed it to Prussia, taking advantage of the death of Emperor Charles VI and the dispute over whether Maria Theresa should succeed her father as ruler of the Empire. The First Silesian War (1740-1742) ended with the Peace of Breslau (Wroclaw), by which Prussia kept most of Silesia. Maria Theresa here announces that Frederick has violated the treaty by allying himself with Bavaria; she therefore encourages residents of Silesia to return their allegiance to Austria.

The second Silesian War (1744-1745), like the first, was part of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748); it ended with the Treaty of Dresden a year after this decree. By the Treaty, Frederick of Prussia recognized the right of Francis, Maria Theresa’s husband, to succeed as Holy Roman Emperor.

The translator (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 677, 1585. Not in Innocêncio; cf. IV, 350, no. 3421, a work with a similar title, ending in “para fazer publicas as justas razões que a movem a restaurar os estados da Silesia, etc. Datado de 20 de Dezembro de 1744. Traduzido na lingua portugueza por J.F.M.M.” with 7 pp. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal; cf. 789, with apparently the same title as Innocêncio. This issue or edition not located in Porbase, which cites two copies of the edition or issue with the initials J.F.M.M., both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
1746?

A Mortar Falling through the Street
Prompts Popular Uprising in Genoa to Expel Austrians

58. **Carta de hum cidadam de Genova a hum seu correspondente em Londres.** [text begins:] Entre os fataês eventos desta presente guerra .... N.p.: n.pr., 1746?. 4°, disbound. Caption title and four-line criblé initial on p. 1. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp. $600.00

First Edition in Portuguese, signed in print at the end 15 December 1746. The anonymous author describes the oppression inflicted by the Austrians after they captured Genoa in September 1746, including sacking the city and imposing fines so heavy that the city had to hand over money from the Bank of St. George, the city’s leading financial institution. Trade was slowing to a trickle and travel was forbidden. The Austrian governor, Antoniotto Botta d’Adorno, was particularly harsh, probably because his family had been expelled from Genoa some years earlier.

On 5 December 1746, Austrian soldiers moving a mortar down the street saw it sink into a huge hole, and when their leader tried to beat the Genoese bystanders into helping drag it out, the Genoese pelted the soldiers with rocks. In short order the Genoese commandeered weapons from the armory and fought a series of other skirmishes, driving the Austrians out of the city by 10 December (pp. 6-10). By the author’s estimate, only 50 Genoese were killed or wounded; for the Austrians, he says, casualties topped 4,000.

In 1745, Genoa had reluctantly entered the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748) on the side of France and Spain. The next year the city was besieged by Austrians, British, and Genoa’s mortal enemies, the Sardinians. Abandoned by its allies, Genoa surrendered to the Austrians in September 1746, but December 1746 saw the great popular uprising described here. One of the main goals of the Austrians during the 1747 campaign in Italy was to recapture Genoa, which they failed to do.

The Seven Years’ War was waged in Europe, North America, Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain, and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, some of the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority.

The American theater of the war is referred to as the French and Indian War or La guerre de la Conquête (1754-1763). It was waged in North America between the British colonists and French colonists, who were allied with Native Americans. Most battles occurred on the frontiers between New France and the British colonies, from Nova Scotia to Virginia, with the Ohio River a particularly combustible spot.

As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of Austria and the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

See also items 105, 125.
Pedro Ferreira, 1755. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Seven-line woodcut factotum initial. Light browning. Small hole in margin of final page, not touching text. Splitting at fold. Narrow margin at foot. Overall in good condition. Old ink foliation, “1-4”, in upper outer corner of recto of each leaf. Paginated 121-128, but quire is signed A. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. An appendix to a volume of the Gazeta de Lisboa, the principal periodical in Portugal for political news. Founded in 1715 by José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, the Gazeta was published almost continuously until 1820. This Apendix adds material to the section on England in a previous issue, reporting on French and British negotiations during the run-up to the Seven Years’ War (1756-1763). The North American theater, popularly known as the French and Indian War, had actually begun in 1754. The British were demanding that French evacuate areas along the Ohio River, and were suspicious that the French would renew their alliance with Spain in order to attack British colonies in America. Details are given of the British military build-up and of a French fleet that sailed from Brest. There are also brief mentions of treaties with Russia (which was to provide some soldiers) and with Hungary regarding the succession to the imperial throne.


1756

Rare Newsletter on the French and Indian War:
Fighting Near Oswego, New York

60. [FRENCH and INDIAN WAR]. Noticia certa da grande batalha, que houve na America entre os Francezes, e Inglezes, em cujo conflito forão estes derrotados; refere-se o numero dos mortos, o dos feridos, e o aos prisioneiros: assaltos, emboscadas, e encontros, que tem havido naquellas partes entre estes inimigos: combates navaes, e tomadas de nãos entre os mesmos. Importantissima expedição, que intenta a França contra Inglaterra, e outras cousas concernentes a presente guerra. Lisbon: Na Offic de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, modern boards. Woodcut of two shepherds in a landscape on title page. Browened. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION, very rare, of this account of an engagement between the French and English (each with their Indian allies) on July 12, 1756, near Lake Ontario. This was probably one of the confrontations leading up to the Battle of Oswego in mid-August: which one is unclear, since no place names are cited and the only leaders mentioned are Monsieur Holb, Monsieur Pelout, and Cavalleiro Oskeng. Oswego was an important British fort in upper New York, on Lake Ontario. The naval combat between the French and British mentioned here presumably also took place on Lake Ontario. These
are early incidents in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), part of the Seven Years’ War, which began in North America two years prior to the outbreak of the full-fledged world-wide conflict.

This account may have been compiled from rumors circulating in Portugal rather than from published accounts. The numbers of combatants are larger than any forces that seem to have been in the area at the time: 7,200 on the French side, including 3,150 Indians; 8,000 on the British side. (Even at the Battle of Oswego, there were probably only 3,000 French and 1,000 or so British.)

At the end of the pamphlet, it is reported that the French are planning to besiege “a famosa, e magnífica Cidade de Boston, que he a Capital da América Ingleza,” and the author comments that if Boston is captured, the British will be utterly expelled from America.

Another edition was published in Boston by the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1925.


Battle of Minorca Begins the Seven Years’ War in Europe

61. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam do combate Naval sucedido no Mar Mediterraneo no dia 20 de Mayo próximo entre huma esquadra de naus Francesas commandada pelo Marquez de la Galisonniere, e huma esquadra de naus Inglezas commandada pelo Almirante Jorje Bingue. Por J.F.M.M. [Colophon] Lisbon: Acharseha esta Relaçam no cimo da calçada de Arroyos junto da Quinta de Antonio Pery de Linde, e nas partes donde se vende a Gazeta, 1756. 4°, disbound. Caption title above seven-line high woodcut factotum initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink annotation (“J.F.M.M.”) in margin of first leaf. 4 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of the Battle of Minorca on May 20, 1756, told with sympathy for the British but with information that came from Paris. As the author explains, Minorca had been in British hands since 1708, but with war newly declared between France and Britain, a French squadron had been sent to blockade it,
and French troops had captured the whole island except Fort St. Phillip (Port Mahon). Admiral George Byng and a squadron of ten ships were sent to the rescue from Gibraltar, but despite the fact that the British had the wind on their side, the French trounced them. This report on the battle concludes with a count of the casualties, including the names of the officers killed and wounded and how they died, or what wounds they suffered.

Byng returned with his squadron to Gibraltar. Fort St. Phillip, the last British stronghold on Minorca, fell to the French. The Admiralty charged Byng with failing to do his utmost to relieve the garrison at Minorca. He was found guilty and on March 14, 1757, was executed by a firing squad. Two years later, Voltaire referred to the episode in Candide: “Dans ce pays-ci, il est bon de tuer de temps en temps un amiral pour encourager les autres (“In this country, it is wise to kill an admiral from time to time to encourage the others”).

Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, traveled throughout Europe from 1693 to 1703 to study politics and languages. After serving in the War of the Spanish Succession, he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for over 40 years. He also published many newsletters such as this one.

Frederick the Great of Prussia vs. Russia, Austria, France, and Poland

62. Relaçam da aliança, que fez a Imperatriz das Russias com a Imperatriz Rainha de Ungria, e ElRey de França contra ElRey da Prussia, e seus aliados. Carta, que se escreveo de Russia a Polonia, e Embaixada que deu o Embaixador do mesmo Reino à Imperatriz das Russias. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, possibly 1756. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Three-line initial. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. It begins with a brief commentary on a hard-won alliance between Empress Elizabeth I of Russia, Maria Theresa of Austria, and Louis XV of France. The alliance was forged over the head of Elizabeth’s skilled diplomat and vice-chancellor Aleksey Petrovich Bestuzhev-Ryumin, whose name appears here as the author of a carta circular to the king of Poland (pp. 3-6). In the letter Bestuzhev commiserates with King Augustus III of Poland (also Grand Duke of Lithuania and Elector of Saxony); whose kingdom was being overrun by Frederick the Great and his Prussian army. Bestuzhev announces that Russian troops will regrettably have to march through Poland in order to help protect the Polish king. At the end (pp. 6-8) is a speech of thanks from one of the King of Poland’s diplomats. This rearrangement of alliances marked the beginning of the Seven Years’ War (1756-1763), with worldwide reverberations.

‡ Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 81883634 (Houghton Library, University of Toronto); 249504059 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional, in poor condition.

Not located in Copac.
Don’t Trust Everything You Read in the Papers

63. Carta escrita por Monsieur *** Prussiano, assistente em Berlin, a Monsieur: ******* Francez, assistente em Pariz. E outra deste, em resposta à daquelle; tudo sobre o estado da prezente Guerra de Alemanha; tocão-se os sucessos mais notaveis que tem acontecido. Util a todos que quizerem formar huma verdadeira idea desta materia. N.p.: n.pr., (from text) 1757. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning and dampstains. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Friends in Berlin and Paris compare the reliability of newspaper accounts on the Seven Years’ War published in Vienna, The Hague, and Hamburg, citing numbers of troops and casualties. The year is not given, but the writer from Berlin mentions as a recent event the Battle of Reichenberg, fought April 21, 1757 between the Prussians and the Austrians. His friend in Paris agrees that one must be skeptical: “Não duvido que as Gazetas, e noticias publicas, (em materia de guerras principalmente) sempre nos contão as couzas com alguma distancia da verdade, e algumas totalmente incríveis.”

* Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 57173770 (Newberry Library); 81470189 (Houghton Library); 249541579 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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King Louis XV of France and Frederick the Great of Prussia Exchange Elegant Insults

64. Notícia da declaraçam da guerra, que a Corte de França fez publicar contra o Sereníssimo Rey de Prussia. A qual se ajunta a resposta, que a ella deo este mesmo Principe. Lisbon: Na Offic. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament on title page. Worming in lower margin (3.5 cm.), not affecting text. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $150.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION thus; proclamations of Louis XV of France and Frederick II of Prussia, with a few explanatory paragraphs added. Louis XIV accuses Frederick of invading the hapless Electorate of Saxony “contra a estipulação dos Tratados, foe das gentes, e direito natural, sem razão, sem motivo, e sem pretexto algum, nem ainda aparente.” He relates the shocking treatment of the French ambassador in Dresden, and orders the Duc d’Orléans to lead an army against Prussia. Frederick the Great responds
that Hungary and Saxony were secretly plotting to snatch away Silesia, which Frederick had seized in 1742, during the War of the Austrian Succession.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 5509, 1599, 7813. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. OCLC: 29233000 (Newberry Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universiteit Utrecht, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library); 84415450 (Houghton Library, Harvard College Library); 24937601 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

**Battle of Hestenbeck**

65. *Noticia da grande batalha, que no dia vinte e seis de Julho houve no Eleitorado de Hanover entre os Exercitos Francez, e Hanoveriano, sendo generaes commandantes o Mariscal de Etree, e o Serenissimo Duque de Cumberlandia &c.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page: X flanked by two sideways V’s. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. While Frederick the Great and the Prussians were occupied in Bohemia, the Electorate of Hanover was left under the care of the Hanoverian Army of Observation, composed of Hanoverians and Hessians. When the French army of 60,000 led by the Marshal d’Estrées invaded, the Army of Observation retreated, but eventually fought the Battle of Hestenbeck (near Hamelin), which was a near-draw but counts as a French victory. According to a paragraph near the end of this *Noticia*, the Hanoverians claimed that they would have won, had not the Hessians, who were former allies of France, laid down their arms as soon as the fighting began.

The Hanoverians were led by the Duke of Cumberland, hero of the Battle of Culloden (1746) and son of George II, King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover. After retreating to the North Sea coast, the Duke negotiated the Convention of Kloster-Zeven, by which he agreed to disband his forces. After the British government repudiated the Convention, the Duke resigned in disgust.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1105. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 29201768 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 559987281 (British Library); 165521019 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 84716250 (Cambridge University); 249530779 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats copies at British Library and Cambridge University.

**Battle of Rossbach, a Major Victory for Frederick the Great of Prussia**

66. *Noticia da grande vitoria, e batalha, que o Serenissimo Rey de Prussia alcançou contra o Exercito Francez, e Imperial & c.* N.p. (Lisbon?): n.pr., possibly 1757. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a brief look at the actions of the Prussians after the Battle of Kolin (June 18, 1757), Frederick the Great’s first major defeat in the Seven
Years War, the account goes on to describe the maneuvers of the Prussian and the Franco-Austrian armies and Frederick’s stunning victory at the Battle at Rossbach (Saxony). Rossbach ranks as one of Frederick’s greatest victories because of his exploitation of rapid movement of troops. His force of 20,000 defeated an army of 50,000 to 70,000 (other sources say 40,000), losing only 169 dead vs. 5,000 on the Franco-Austrian side. Napoleon later referred to it as “a masterpiece in maneuver and resolution.”

The Noticia also briefly mentions the actions of Russian and Swedish troops who had been attacking Prussia.

The author clearly admires Frederick II, although Portugal did not officially enter the war on the Prussian and British side until 1762.

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**Sweden and Denmark Go to Prussia’s Aid**

67. *Notícia da publicação da guerra, que por ordem da Corte Sueca se publicou na Cidade de Stokolmo, em favor da Augustissima Casa de Austria, e do Corpo Germanico, contra os inimigos destas duas potencias.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page: small Maltese cross with four V’s around it. Some browning. Tear on final leaf touching 2 letters. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Adolphus Frederick, King of Sweden, announces that he will send 16,000 troops to assist Prussia. He will also raise a fleet, which will sail with ships from Denmark. The commanders of the troops and the ships are to preserve the peace, but if anyone attacks them, they are to respond with force. Aside from the king’s declaration of war, the Notícia includes about three pages of text setting the political context and describing the immediate effects.

Adolphus Frederick states that he is acting based on Sweden’s role as guarantor of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). Unmentioned but certainly also influential was the fact that his wife Ulrika was sister to Frederick the Great of Prussia.

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**Frederick the Great Wins the Battle of Prague, with Losses of Only 12,000**

68. *Notícia de hum sucesso acontecido na Alemanha, Na qual se referem as acções mais celebres, que alli tem acontecido, especialmente se da noticia da grande Batalha, que junto a cidade de Praga se deu Entre os Exercitos...*
Austriaco, e Prussiano, com todas as circunstancias alli acontecidas; com o numero dos mortos, feridos, e prisioneiros; e o nome dos principaes Generaes, que nella se acharão, e morrerão. Escrito, e tirado das noticias mais veridicas.

[Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4°, stitched (splitting at fold). Caption title. Light browning. Overall very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the battle of Prague (capital of Bohemia) on May 6, 1757, Frederick II of Prussia defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine, but suffered too many casualties to attack the city itself, and settled in to besiege it. This account describes the difficulties the Austrians were having with supplies (pp. 6-7), as well as giving the number of combatants, number of casualties, losses of artillery, a summary of the lines of battle and tactics for the Battle of Prague, and a brief description of the celebrations decreed by Frederick after the victory. Unlike most accounts of this sort, the author seems to have gathered numbers from several sources and considered which were likely to be most accurate (pp. 4-5).

Soon after the Battle of Prague, the Austrians sent a relief force under Graf von Daun that defeated Frederick’s army at the Battle of Kolin (June 18). It was Frederick’s first defeat in the Seven Years’ War, and forced him to raise the siege of Prague and abandon his intended march on Vienna.

† Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1111, 1248, 7815. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. OCLC: 29201776 (Newberry Library; Houghton Library, Koninklijke Bibliotheek); 249534230 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz); 165521052 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 84957842 (Cambridge University). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy at Cambridge University only.

**Execution of Admiral John Byng**

for Failing to Do His Utmost (and “pour encourager les autres”)

69. Noticia Verdadeira da grande Batalha naval que no Canal de Malta houve entre hum navio Inglez, e outro Francez, tomadia, e preza, que os Francezes fizerão a dois paquetes Inglezes. Com outras noticias da prezente guerra: e se dá noticia da morte de grande Almirante Jorze Bing, e noticia do formidavel exercito, que de França passa a Alemanha. Lisbon: , 1757. 4°, later marbled wrappers. Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and initial. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, with details (pp. 6-8) on the execution of Admiral John Byng (“Jorze Bing”). After joining the navy at the age of thirteen, Byng participated at the Battle of Cape Passaro in 1718, and over the next thirty years built up a reputation as a solid officer, being promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1747. In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years’ War, Byng’s fleet was unable to prevent Minorca from falling to the French. Byng’s ships badly needed repair, and according to this account, even his enemies thought he had done his best with what the resources at hand; yet he was recalled, court-martialed and found guilty of failing to “do his utmost” to prevent the fall of Minorca. He was sentenced to death and on 14 March 1757 was executed by firing squad. The execution is described here in some detail, including the Admiral’s dropping of a handkerchief as
NOTÍCIA CERTA
DA TOMADA, E RENDIMENTO
DE
CABO-BERTON,
CUJA PRAC,A SE RENDEO
AOS
INGLÉZES,
Ficando toda a Guarnição prisioneira de
Guerra.
LISBOA:
Anno de 1738.
Com todas licenças necessárias.
a signal for the marines to fire and a note of the number of bullets that pierced his head and chest. Two years later, Voltaire referred to the episode in *Candide*: “Dans ce pays-ci, il est bon de tuer de temps en temps un amiral pour encourager les autres (“In this country, it is wise to kill an admiral from time to time to encourage the others”).

In the first part of the *Notícia* the author notes that the French had been winning all battles, including those in America. He includes a brief account of long-drawn-out naval battles between the French and British in the Mediterranean, especially near Malta, and describes the sizeable French army invading Hanover.


### Seven Years’ War Disrupts Europe from Sweden to Italy

**70. Relaçam, dos progressos, e estado em que se achão as Guerras da Europa na situação presente com huma cabal noticia dos seus particulares no principio da Primavera.** [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officin. junto a S. Bento de Xabregas, 1757. 4°, stitched. Caption title. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this survey of martial activities across Europe during the Spring of 1757. The Prussians mustered 95,000 men plus 50,000 from Silesia and additional auxiliary troops, and captured Rittberg, the home of the Count of Caunitz. Meanwhile, thousands of Saxon soldiers who had been forced to join the Prussian army were deserting; Frederick the Great ordered that their possessions in Saxony be confiscated and their families be forced to pay for the equipment they had taken with them. The French (with whom the author sympathizes) were still in Cleves, and Charles de Rohan, Prince of Soubise, was preparing to invade the electorate of Hanover (June and July 1757).

A joint statement from the kings of France and Sweden stated that they were merely defending the Peace of Westphalia (1648), according to which power in the Holy Roman Empire was to remain in the hands of the electors, not a strong emperor. The final section of the *Relaçam* describes military preparations in Sardinia, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, and Parma, and reprints the King of Spain’s decree that none of his subjects are to trade with the Republic of Genoa.


### French Battle British in the Bay of Biscay

**71. Relação do forte combate, que tiveram duas naos de guerra inglezas, com a náo da India franceza, que no dia dois de Junho do presente anno sahio**
**do porto desta cidade.** Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, disbound, loosely mounted in folio-size cardboard portfolio. Woodcut vignette on title page. Light browning; 4 cm. tear in blank lower outer corner of title page. Uncut, in good to very good condition. 7, (1) pp. $375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare account of a naval battle in the Bay of Biscay during the Seven Years’ War. The *Duc d’Aquitaine* had stopped at Lisbon on her way home from India. On the final leg of her journey home she met two English ships in the Bay of Biscay and was forced to surrender. This account briefly describes the two-hour action and the number of dead and wounded on each side.


**Diplomatic Wrangling over Saxony and Silesia**

72. Rescripto ou carta circular, que o Sereníssimo Imperador de Alemanha fez publicar contra Sua Magestade o Rey de Prussia. Forte recontro que houve entre os Austriacos, e Prussianos. Tomada da Cidade de Hirschfeld; numero, e qualidade dos mortos que houve de ambas as partes em este ataque; notícia do grande exercito que novamente se forma no Electorado de Hanover, com outras pertencentes á presente guerra. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION thus. Holy Roman Emperor Francis I (husband of Maria Theresa of Austria) warns King Frederick II of Prussia that the laws of the principalities composing the Holy Roman Empire which Francis rules state that if a member invades another member’s territory, the aggressor is to be expelled from his own lands. Frederick (also Elector of Brandenburg) had put forth as an excuse for his invasion of Saxony the fact that Saxony and Austria were plotting to evict him from Silesia. This newsletter also includes a brief description of an engagement between the Austrians and Prussians near the River Neis and a report that Britain and Prussia have come to an agreement whereby Prussia will supply well over 200,000 fighting men to their alliance.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1603, 1046, 1259. Not in Innocêncio or Fonseca, *Pseudônimos*. OCLC: 68655190 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library; University of Toronto); 80010563 (Brigham Young University, Houghton Library); 64155461 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 248869390 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
73. *Verdadeira copia de huma carta, que o Rey de Polonia, Eleitor de Saxonia escreveô ao Imperador, chegado de pouco a Varsovia, em 22 de Novembro de 1757.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Pedro Ferreira, 1757. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and five-line woodcut factorium initial on p. 3. Light browning. Splitting at fold. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. Frederick the Great (Frederick II of Prussia) began the Seven Years’ War campaign on the European mainland in 1756, by invading Saxony, which was allied with the French, Austrians, and Russians. The Saxon army, cornered at Pirna, surrendered in October 1756 and was forcibly incorporated into the Prussian army. In this letter written to the Holy Roman Emperor Francis I from Warsaw on November 22, 1756, Augustus III, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and Elector of Saxony, summarizes events, complains about King Frederick’s aggressive behavior, and asks that he behave as justice dictates, and withdraw from Saxony.


1758

**Taking of Louisbourg:**

*Rare Newsletter on the French and Indian War*

74. [FRENCH and INDIAN WAR]. *Noticia certa da tomada, e rendimento de Cabo-Berton [sic], cuja praça se rendeô aos Inglezes, ficando toda a guarnição prizoneira de guerra.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 8°, mid-twentieth-century burgundy cloth, short title and date in gilt on front cover. Woodcut of a besieged fort in upper half of title page. Browned. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $2,600.00

FIRST EDITION of this extremely rare account of the siege and surrender of the great French fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Island (now part of Nova Scotia), during the Seven Years’ War. It is followed by the terms of surrender, dated 26 July 1758, and a list of the French troops and their weaponry. Judging from the way the English and French are referred to in the text, this is not merely a translation of an English or French account. (At least one English account was published: *An Authentic Account of the Reduction of Louisbourge, in June and July, 1758;* cf. JCb III, i, 1184.) A facsimile edition from the Boston Public Library’s copy was produced in 1941, but only 14 copies were printed.

Louisbourg, the French “Gibraltar” of America—the entry point to French Canada and the lands beyond it—was built between 1720 and 1740. In 1757 the British failed to
British Attack Cherbourg and St. Malo

75. *Noticia dos dezembrarques, que os Inglezes tem feito nas costas de França, e se referem os diferentes sucessos, que tem tido em suas expedioens.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Antonio, 1758. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Minor marginal worming, not affecting text. Overall in good condition. Faint rubber-stamped monogram in purple, in lower outer corner of title page. Old ink annotation (“Nº 40”) in upper outer corner of title page. (1 l.), 5 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this detailed account of two British raids on French soil during the Seven Years’ War. In August 1758, 8,000 British landed near Cherbourg and marched on the city. They collected a ransom, destroyed the town’s fortifications and harbor defenses, and sailed off, having done about £169,000 in damage and suffered hardly any casualties.

Coastal raids on France (“descents”) were meant to divert French attention from Germany, lessening the pressure on Britain’s ally, Prussia. Following the successful Cherbourg raid, Lt. General Thomas Bligh and General Richard Howe took their troops west to nearby St. Malo in September. There, however, the British met a larger French force and were forced to retreat, with considerable losses. The *Noticia* gives details of the officers involved and the number of casualties, based on a letter written in Paris in September.

Empress Elizabeth of Russia Apologizes for the Misbehavior of the Cossacks

76. Notícia verdadeira das victorias, que os Russianos tem alcançado contra os Prussianos, entrada, que aquelles fizerão no Reino de Prussia, e tomada da Praça de Königsberg, &c. [text begins:] Depois que o General Conde de Apraxin se retirou .... (Lisbon?): n.pr., (1758). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning, light dampstain. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of Russian actions in Prussia. The Russians had advanced into Prussia in 1757, but had withdrawn at the orders of Field Marshal Stepan Fyodorovich Apraksin when the Empress Elizabeth fell ill. Apraksin was recalled and Field Marshal Fermor was sent out (as explained here) to make it clear to Russia’s allies in the Seven Years’ War that Russia was still willing to fight.

In January 1758, Russian troops again marched into Prussia, stopping at the border by the Empress’s order to read a letter (pp. 2-4) explaining to the Prussians that the violence and plunder that occurred the last time the Russians were here were the fault of the Cossacks and “Calmucos” (Kalmyks?), and that those irregular troops are not part of the present force. Königsberg, the former capital of Prussia, surrendered without a fight and swore allegiance to Russia. The Notícia includes a detailed account of the Russian troops and officers at Königsberg and elsewhere in Prussia. The Russians occupied Königsberg until 1763.

Siège of Olmütz (Olomouc) by Frederick the Great

77. Noticias das operaçoés, que os dois exercitos austríaco, e Prussiano, tem feito na Moravia Gloriosos successos com que o primeiro tem triunfado do segundo, fazendo que este levantasse o Sítio que tinha posto a Praça de Olmütz. [Colophon] Lisbon: n.p., (1758). 4°, old plain wrappers, chipping at spine. Caption title. Woodcut tailpiece on p. 7. Browning. Chipping at spine. Overall in good condition, barely. A few old, faint old ink and penciled notes on upper wrapper: including “Noticia” and “No. 12.” 7 pp. $250.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In 1758, the Prussian army under Frederick the Great invaded Moravia, besieging the Austrian city of Olmütz. Resistance was stronger than expected, and when Austrian reinforcements drew near, Frederick lifted the siege and withdrew from Moravia. Olmütz is now Olomouc, in the Czech Republic.
Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and British Jockey for Position


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Although the caption title states that this is “Segunda Parte”, we have been unable to identify any first part in OCLC, Porbase or anywhere else. The account begins by noting that the 30,000 dead and wounded at the Battle of Zorndorf on August 25, 1758 did not give a noticeable advantage to either the Prussians or the Russians. The casualty figures published by each side are discussed somewhat skeptically.

The *Relaçam* goes on to describe the attitude of Empress Elizabeth to her allies; the movements of Russian, Prussian, and Austrian troops under Field Marshal Fermor, Prince Bevern, Field Marshal Daun, and Frederick II of Prussia; battles and maneuvers in Saxony and Brandenburg; and promotions within the armies. Also noted: the British defeat at St. Malo in June 1758 and their retreat to the Isle of Wight.


Item 85 (greatly reduced)
1760

Hour-by-Hour Account of the Heroic Leadership of Austrian Field Marshal Daun in Saxony

79. Relaçam da grande victoria, que o exercito da Imperatriz Raynha de Hungria alcançou contra o Exercito delRey de Prussia, em Maxen, no Eleitorado de Saxonia, no dia 20, e 21 do mez de Novembro do anno passado de 1759. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1760. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Corner torn off second leaf, with loss of several words on 4 lines, both sides. Small wormhole at top of last 2 leaves, touching half a dozen letters. Browned. In slightly defective, sub-par condition. (4 ll.). $100.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report describing in enthusiastic detail (sometimes hour by hour) the actions of Austrian Field Marshal Count Leopold Joseph von Daun in the Seven Years’ War. On November 20, 1759, at the Battle of Maxen (Saxony), 40,000 Austrians under Daun defeated a Prussian army of 13,000 men under General Friedrich August von Finck. Finck surrendered the following day. The account ends with the Austrians and Prussians settling into winter quarters.

The defeat at Maxen, along with major Prussian setbacks at the battles of Kay (Paltzig) and Kunderdsdorf, drove Frederick the Great to the brink of abdication and suicide by the end of 1759.

Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1071, 1278. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. OCLC: 29985479 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 165455308 (Staatsbibliothek zu berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Porbase locates three copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (1 in poor condition). Not located in Copac.

1761

Prussian Siege of French-Held Kassel Is Lifted


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Details of events in Germany during the Seven Years’ War. In March 1761, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Lüneburg, a Prussian field-marshal,
led an Anglo-German army that successfully repelled the French invasion of Hanover. His attempt to capture Kassel (Cassel), which was in French hands, failed when the Duke of Broglie’s forces inflicted heavy casualties at the Battle of Grünberg (March 21, 1761, mentioned here on p. 11). The account also includes many details of troop movements, leaders, garrisons, skirmishes, and casualties.


1763

Shall We Make Peace with Portugal?

81. *Resposta de hum Ministro a El Rei Filippe IV sobre o fazer, ou não fazer as pazes com Portugal. Aplicável á presente occasião.* (Lisbon?): n.pr., possibly 1762-1763. 4°, disbound. Caption title. In good to very good condition. (4 ll.). $200.00

First Edition in Portuguese? This speech from a minister of Philip IV, King of Spain 1621-1665 and King of Portugal (as Philip III) 1621-1640, was apparently printed in hopes of persuading the current king of Spain to make peace with Portugal. The minister points out that a country that had conquered parts of India, Africa, and South America would not be easy to subjugate. Reference is made to the defeat of the Dutch by the Portuguese in Brazil. As further proof, he cites the Battles of Montes Claros (1665) and the defeat of D. Juan de Austria (1663). With rather a nice line of rhetoric, he urges the king not to believe everything his flattering courtiers tell him: “Dizem a V. Magestade que Portugal não tem dinheiro, não tem navios, não tem gente. Traidores são os que o dizem. Pois com que nos tem destruído? sem gente, sem dinheiro, sem naus nos tem desbaratado tantas vezes? Valhame Deos! Que fariam, se tivessem o que supomos que lhes falta? Sem nada choramos a nossa disgraça; que fariam, se tivessem alguma cousa?” Presumably this speech was written after the Battle of Montes Claros in 1665, and before the Treaty of Lisbon that ended the War of Portuguese Restoration was signed in 1668.

The typography of this work suggests the mid-1700s. Spain and Portugal were at war three times during the eighteenth century: in 1735-1737 and 1776-1777, over Colonia do Sacramento (modern Uruguay), and in 1761-1763, a bit of the Seven years’ War known as the Guerra Fantástica because no major battles were fought. Our best guess is that this *Resposta* was printed during the Seven Years’ War, but we’re willing to be persuaded otherwise.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1046, 1603, 1259. Not in Innocêncio. Not in Fonseca, Pseudônimos. OCLC: 563181153 (British Library, dating the work 1762?); 503755110 (British Library, dating the work 1763). Porbase locates five copies: four in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (dating the work 1701), and one in the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa (dating the work 1700?). Copac repeats the two British Library copies.

*Tratado definitivo de paz, e união:* see item 125.
Part XI:
Pirates from the Barbary Coast and Morocco, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

The Barbary pirates worked primarily out of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers on the coast of North Africa, attacking ships in the Western Mediterranean (but occasionally as far afield as Iceland), capturing slaves, and collecting plunder. Pirates also operated out of Moroccan ports such as Salé, which were not technically part of the Barbary Coast.

The piratical depredations became more intense when the area came under the domination of the Ottoman Empire in the early sixteenth century. By the late seventeenth century, thousands of Christians were enslaved in North Africa. European nations alternately signed treaties and waged war with the pirates until the early nineteenth century, when the pirates’ havens were eradicated.

See also items 122, 128.

1688

Bombarding of Algiers and Executions by Cannon

82. ESPINOSA, Fr. Antonio de. Copia de una carta que ha escrito desde la ciudad de Argel el Padre Procurador … Religioso Calzado del Orden de la Santissima Trinidad, Redencion de Cautivos, y administrador de los cinco reales hospitales, que su sagrada religion tiene en aquella ciudad. Da noticia en esta carta del estrago que hizo en la Ciudad de Argel la Armada del Christianisimo Rey de Francia; la individuacion de los lances, y ruinas que padecieron dichos hospitales. Escribe esta carta al R.P. Maestro Fr. Antonio Silvestre, Administrador General de dichos Hospitales, que es en la forma que se sigue. [Colophon] Madrid: por Sebastian de Armendariz, Librero de Camara de su Magestad, y Curial de Roma, , (1688). 4°, disbound. Nice 10-line high woodcut initial with a parrot. Light dampstains. Good to very good condition. 6 ll.

FIRST EDITION; a second appeared in 1922. This is an eyewitness account of the French bombarding of Algiers, presented by a man on the wrong end of it—a monk in one of the city’s Christian hospitals. He describes the French fleet as it arrived in the harbor on 26 June 1688; the exchange of letters and threats between the French and the ruler of Algiers, and the bombarding. Day after day there were reciprocal executions.
Espinosa names many of those killed by the Moors, most of whom were executed by being tied to the mouth of a cannon (echaron al canon). Among those executed was the French consul, who was accused of spying.

The French finally sailed away on 18 July, leaving most of the hospitals in ruins. Espinosa sums up the number of bombs he estimates were dropped, and the damages and deaths that resulted. His letter is dated 16 August 1688.

Algiers had been one of the most important bases for the Barbary pirates ever since it was captured by the Ottomans in 1516. By the late seventeenth century, the city held thousands of captives—hence the presence of Fr. Antonio de Espinosa and other Trinitarians, whose order’s main purpose was the ransom of captives held by non-Christians. Algiers, having signed a peace treaty with Great Britain in 1682, had turned its attentions to raiding French shipping. The French responded by bombarding Algiers in 1683 (under Admiral Abraham Duquesne) and in 1688 (under Jean II d’Estrées, Marshal of France). France signed a peace treaty with Algiers in 1690.

* Palau 82664 (without giving full title or date of publication, referring only to a copy having been offered for sale in 1918). Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not located in OCLC. Not located in CCPBE. Not located in Rebiun. Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) locates on the copy cited in Porbase.

1717

*Collection of Treaties, Alliances and Conventions: see item 122.

1727

*Life and Last Testament of Moulay Ismiîl Ibn Sharif, Sultan of Morocco, Known as the Warrior King or “The Bloodthirsty”*

Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif (1643 or 1645-1727) was one of the most famous figures in Moroccan history. After becoming the second sultan in the Alaouite dynasty in 1672, he fought a series of battles to persuade the Ottoman Turks to respect Moroccan independence and captured Tangier and other important seaports from the Spanish and English, earning himself the nickname “The Warrior King.”

The Prologo here gives details of Muley Ismaïl’s ancestry and his actions, which included the murder of thousands, heavy taxes, the acquisition of hundreds of concubines and the siring of hundreds of children, and his transfer of the capital to Meknes, where he was building a huge new city and royal complex. The testament (ff. 2v-4v) includes provisions for his slaves, concubines, children, and Christian slaves, for the Franciscans at Meknes, counterfeiters, thieves, vagabonds, prostitutes, and Jews. At the end is a glossary of Arabic terms such as alcaçova, bamarkan, janezes, and xarife.


1728

Meknes Besieged by Warring Moroccans

84. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterrey]. Innocencia insultada, ou noticia da barbara atrocidade com que os negros mahometanos sem outro motivo mais que o odio que tem aos professores da Fê de Christo insultarão o Convento da Conceição, Que os Missionarios de São Francisco tem na Cidade de Mequínez, colhida de varias cartas chegadas daquelle Paiz. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1728. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpieces and initials on pp. [3] and 5. Light brownstain in first half, not obliterating text. Paper repair to blank verso of title page, affecting only blank portion of recto. Overall in good condition. 12 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The years 1727-1729 were a period of civil war in Morocco as the sons of the notoriously bloodthirsty Moulay Ismaïl Ibn Sharif fought over who would succeed to the throne. Moulay Ismaïl (ruled 1672-1727) had resolved to transfer the capital of Morocco to Meknes, where he was building a huge new city and royal complex; the Franciscans had a monastery there to serve the thousands of enslaved
Christians in the area. This narrative includes a description of the siege of Meknes by one of the opposing factions, with great detail given on pp. 6-11 of the sack of the Franciscan monastery, including the murder and wounding of several of the brothers.

According to the introduction, this account was compiled from letters by English traders and a letter from P. Fr. Manoel do Rosario, Guardião of the Franciscan monastery in Meknes. Innocêncio attributes this newsletter to Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, who traveled throughout Europe from 1693 to 1703 to study politics and languages. After serving in the War of the Spanish Succession, he began to publish the Gazette de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for over 40 years. He also published many other newsletters.

* Innocêncio IV, 347: attributing the work to Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas.

Recapture of Algerian Port

85. CUEVA, Pedro de la. Iconismos, encomiasticos, o verdadera descripción, y elogio de la Expedicion de Africa, en que las Reales Armas de su Mag. recobraron a Marzaquivir, Oran, y sus Castillos, con una breve noticia, de estas plazas, su situacion, pais, y primera conquista por el Rey Catholico Don Fernando el V … Granada: Joseph de la Puerta, (1732). 4°, early plain wrappers. Title-page with typographical border; woodcut initials and headpieces. Crisp and clean. (2 ll.), 36 pp.   $1,800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this very rare pamphlet on the Spanish capture of the Algerian port of Oran in June of 1732, written by the expedition’s auditor general. Cueva prefaces his account with a description of Oran and its fortifications, the natural history of the surrounding area, and the town’s history. First captured by Spaniards in 1509, in an attempt to curtail Moorish privateering as well as to extend the sphere of Christian influence, Oran was relinquished in 1708 by a Spain weakened by the War of Spanish Succession. After reciting the history of the 1509 expedition, Cueva offers his account of the 1732 expedition commanded by D. Josep Patiño and its successful recapture of Oran. Appended to the pamphlet are lists of officers and “otros aventureros” taking part in the expedition, and a list of those who perished.

* Palau 66168. Aguilar Piñal I, 5821: citing only one copy, at the University of Granada. Not in Almirante, JFB (1994) or Ticknor Catalogue. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 433160259 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 558083949 (British Library, calling for only 36 pp.); cf. 1922 reprint (?) at 433539308 (Biblioteca Nacional de España). Copac repeats the British Library copy.
**1750s**

*Barbary Pirates Captured Off Sicilian Coast*

86. *Notícia da grande preza, que duas naos de Roma, que andavam de Guarda Costa fizerão aos Mouros em as costas de Sicilia*. Lisbon: n.pr., probably 1750s. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page. Two woodcuts of ships at top of p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece. Minor waterstains at inner margins. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The pope had ordered two warships to be readied at Civitavecchia to protect Catholic shipping from the Barbary pirates. Acting on a tip that pirates had been seen off Sicily, the ships hastened there, and after flying an English flag so that they could approach the pirates, revealed their true colors and captured 2 ships. Among the captured Moors were two young men of high rank, whom the pope met personally and then sent to the College of the Jesuits for religious instruction. The mention of the Jesuits means that the battle took place before 1758, when the Marquês de Pombal began his campaign against the Jesuit Order in earnest, as no positive or neutral references to them would have been permitted by that time. The most likely date of publication is early 1750s. Numerous accounts of battles with the Barbary pirates were published in Portugal during the 1740, 1750s, and 1760s.


**1752**

*Knights of Malta Capture Two Pirate Ships*

87. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, José]. *Relaçam da victoria alcançada contra os Argelinos nos mares de Barbaria, pela esquadra das galeés da Sagrada Religiam de S. Joam de Hierusalem, commandada pelo General dellas o Balio D. Francisco Parisio em 15 do mez de Mayo do prezente anno, com a preza de dous chavecos corsarios depois de hum vigorozo combate. Escrita por J.F.M.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1752. 4°, disbound. Small typographical ornament (5 Maltese crosses arranged in the shape of a cross) on title-page. Woodcut headpiece on p. 3 (including woodcut arms, too small to distinguish). Some browning. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of a victory in May 1752 of a naval squadron of the Knights of Malta over Algerian corsairs near Sicily. The squadron of four
ships, commanded by Bailiff Grand Cross D. Francisco Parisio, exchanged fire with the pirates and then successfully boarded two of their ships; numbers of dead and wounded for both sides are given.

The author also gives an overview (pp. 3-4) of Christian relations with Muslims, focusing on the Barbary pirates who flourished in Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli and whose favorite targets were Spanish and Portuguese fleets.

Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, traveled throughout Europe from 1693 to 1703 to study politics and languages. After serving in the War of the Spanish Succession, he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for over 40 years. He also published many newsletters such as this one.


1757

Algerians Sack Tunis

88. *Copia de huma carta, escrita por hum religioso da Redempção de Hespanha, que assiste na Cidade de Tunes, na qual se dá notícia das grandes crueldades, que os Argelinos uzarão com os Religiosos, e mais Catholicos que estavão na mesma Cidade; e sacrilego atrevimento com que profanarão a Igreja que na mesma Cidade havia. Cuja carta foy escrita a outro Religioso, e agora se communicou ao público.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut ornament on title page. Title page backed (verso originally blank). Clumsy repairs to upper outer corners of each leaf, but without loss of text. A somewhat less than good copy. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The writer, a member of the Order for the Redemption of Captives (Trinitarians) living in Tunis, relates how he and others of his order were put in chains and forced to watch the sack of their church by the Algerians. The episodes have the ring of an eyewitness: a servant of the monastery killed while trying to protect an image of the Virgin from desecration, the French consul imprisoned, the Dutch consul maltreated.

The author reports that the Dey of Algiers wanted to attack the Dutch but feared the outcome, so instead he attacked Tunis (the other major haven of the Barbary pirates), on the pretense that the ruler of Tunis was stockpiling weapons with the obvious intent of attacking Algiers. In fact, the Algerians were present by invitation. In an bid to become ruler of Tunis in 1756, Muhammad I ar-Rashid requested the help of the Dey of Algiers (Baba Ali H Pasha) to overthrow the current ruler, Ali I Pasha. When Muhammad disagreed with the Dey of Algiers over booty and fled Tunis, the Algerians and the Turkish garrison
of Tunis set up a reign of terror that lasted several weeks. Eventually the Algerians were bribed to return home, and Muhammad and Ali reigned jointly.

French Merchants Hire Neapolitan Ships to Attack Salé and Algiers

89. *Verdadeira noticia da grande esquadra que do Reino de Napoles sahio em corso contra Mouros de Argel, e de Salé, a cuja esquadra se ajuntárão varios navios armados em guerra que fizerão apparelar os commerciantes de Marselha .....* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut of eagle on title page. Light dampstains, mostly at inner margins. In good to very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about an action against pirates in Algiers and Salé. In less than a year Marseilles merchants had lost five ships and several fishing boats to attacks by Barbary pirates. The Neapolitan Court, asked for help, sent four ships to protect merchant shipping; the number of artillery-pieces, officers, and crew are given for each, as well as the color of their uniforms. Naples also dispatched five warships plus two frigates to seek out the pirates. A xebec with heavily armed Moors and an Algerian merchant ship were soon captured; the booty is briefly described.

The account closes with a note that the Algerians are still attacking Tunis, and serves the Tunisians right: “continuão com excesso suas crueldades com os habitantes de Tunes, mas assim como agora estes infelizes experimentão o castigo das barbaridades que algum tempo commeterão.” In 1756 the Algerians had been invited to capture Tunis by Muhammad I ar-Rashid, who was seeking to overthrow the current ruler of Tunisia, Ali I Pasha. When Muhammad disagreed with the Dey of Algiers over booty and fled Tunis, the Algerians and the Turkish garrison of Tunis set up a reign of terror that lasted several weeks.

Spanish Fight the Barbary Pirates

90. *Relação do combate, que tiveram duas naos de guerra hespanholas, com duas náos argelinas, em que prezárão huma, e reprezárão outra Hamburgeuza, que ellas tinhão tomado nas costas de Portugal.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 4°, mid-twentieth-century burgundy cloth, short title and date in gilt on front cover. Large woodcut of a sailing ship at sea on title page. Some browning. Overall in good condition. Small rectangular brown-on-beige printed paper binder’s ticket of Frederico d’Almeida, Rua António Maria Cardoso, 31 (ao Chiado) in upper outer corner of verso of front pastedown endleaf. 7 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report of the battle between two Spanish warships and two Algerian privateers, part of the ongoing war between Europeans and Barbary pirates. In the Straits of Gibraltar, the Spaniards confronted and defeated pirates who had captured a merchant ship from Hamburg. After the first three hours the results were indecisive, although one of the Spanish ships was dismasted. Fifteen hours later the pirates surrendered, and the Spanish sailed with their prizes into Cadiz.

Captives Executed by Barbary Pirates

91. *Relação dos crueis castigos que derão na cidade de Argel a dezaseis captivos christãos que por quererem buscar a sua liberdade, por se verem em rigoroso captiveiro, forão apanhados na fugida.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 4°, later plain dark gray wrappers. Large woodcut ornaments on title page. Minor stains on title page, slight soiling on final leaf. Reinforced at gutter. Overall in good condition. 8 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION(?). According to this account, sixteen Christian captives set out to escape from Algiers in a boat, under pretense that they were fishing for their masters. Having been recaptured, they were beaten and tortured, stoned, dismembered, and finally killed in front of all their fellow captives, as a warning. Two captives who poisoned their masters were tortured in a similar fashion (described with somewhat less gruesome detail), and those who participated in a plot to burn the city were burned alive. The details were said to have been taken from letters that an Englishman had found in the city.
1760

Barbary Pirates Return a French Ship and Captives

92. RIBEIRO, Manuel. *Nova relação do encontro que tiveram os Argelinos com hum navio Frances mercante: e noticia, que dahi resultou.* N.pl.: n.pr., ca. 1750-1760. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Some small, relatively light waterstains at inner margins. In good condition. 8 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about the capture by Algerian pirates of a French merchant ship on its way from Cadiz to Marseilles. The French consul at Algiers, protesting the enslavement of the crew, was ineffectual until word came that Louis XV was assembling a squadron at Toulon. The ruler of Algiers repented and returned the ship and captives. When this account was published, it was unknown whether the squadron would be dispersed or sent to attack Algiers.

The author, who clearly believes a show of force against the Barbary pirates is long overdue, cites the events of the 1680s, when Louis XIV sent a squadron to bombard Algiers, resulting in a 1690 treaty with France that protected its shipping for many years.


1763

Single Genoese Warship Victorious Over Six Ships of Barbary Pirates

93. *Curiosa noticia de hum grande combate, que tiverão sinco chavecos, e huma fragata de Mouros, com hum navio de guerra Genovez, em 17 de Outubro deste present anno de 1763, que durou desde as duas horas da tarde até ás sete e meya da noite.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, (1763). 4°, disbound. Large woodcut on title page with a ship in foreground whose hands are on deck celebrating, and another ship in the background, sinking. Large woodcut tailpiece. Relatively light waterstain at inner margin. In good condition. 8 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this newsletter relating the battle at sea between a Genoese warship commanded by Captain Domingos Castellini and six ships of Barbary pirates. Every sailor and passenger as well as the 30 Swiss Grenadiers aboard the Genovese
ship were given weapons, and somehow managed to fight off Moors armed with falchions who were attempting to board the ship or to blow up the powder magazine. According to the ship’s chaplain, the Moors suffered 1,200 dead and many wounded, while the Genoese lost 16 dead, with 30 wounded.


1765

French Attack Salé and Larache

94. Relação dos grandes progressos que a armada franceza tem feito nas costas de Barbaria, commandada por D. Luiz Duchafault, chefe da dita esquadra, e a tomada de dous navios dinamarquezes, que hião em soccorro dos Mouros; e outras noticias mais. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Ignacio Nogueira Xisto, 1765. 4°, disbound, laid into recent salmon-colored cardboard folder. Large woodcut on title page of sinking ship in a rough sea, with lightning flashes. Typographical headpiece on p. 2. Light browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this Portuguese newsletter about a French expedition against Barbary pirates in northern Morocco in 1765. The French fleet under Louis-Charles de Besné, comte du Chaffault, bombarded Salé and were then scattered by a storm. Regrouped and reinforced, they sailed to Larache, formerly a Portuguese possession, which they bombarded and destroyed. The French also captured two Danish ships that were delivering war matériel (cannons, balls, powder, and ship-building equipment) to Morocco. Over the course of the expedition Chaffault lost about 300 men, of whom 30 or 40 were officers.


1799

Tractado de paz e amizade ... Jusef Bax Carmanaly, Regente, e Governador de Tripoli: see item 128.
Part XII:
Eighteenth-Century Wars in India

By the early seventeenth century, several European powers had trading outposts in India. The French were on the east coast at Pondichéry and Karaikal (the Coromandel and Malabar coasts), the British in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. Portuguese India consisted of territories on the west coast. Bombay was in Portuguese hands until 1661, when it was part of Catherine of Braganza’s dowry to Charles II of England. The Portuguese held the area from Daman to Chaul (the Northern Province), most of which was lost to the Maratha in 1739, and also held Goa, which remained a Portuguese colony until 1961.

The Mughal Empire, which controlled most of the Indian subcontinent during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, suffered a series of severe defeats at the hands of the Hindi Maratha during the 1720s and 1730s. By the late 1750s, the Mughal Empire was all but extinct and the Maratha had expanded across the Indian subcontinent.

Recurring characters in the newsletters below are the members of the Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729). They are variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India.

See also item 148.

1715

Peace Treaty Between the Portuguese and the King of Canará, on India’s Malabar Coast

95. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezes no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General, do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os sucessos desde o anno de 1713 referidos na Relação que se imprimo no principio do presente. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, modern marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece with Portuguese royal arms at center on p. 20. Some soiling
and stains; small hole in leaf C2 with loss of 2 letters. Overall in good condition. Old foliation in ink. 20 pp. $500.00

FIRST EDITION. Freire de Montarroyo Mascarenhas published four separate works on events in India from 1713 to 1716. The first, according to Innocêncio, was merely a reprint of a work by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. The third and fourth were described on their respective title pages as “Parte 3ª” and “Parte 4ª.” This Relaçam, the second of the series, includes a reprint of the peace treaty signed in Goa, 19 February 1714, between the Portuguese and the King of Canará (a large territory on India’s Malabar coast). Aside from its articles on military and commercial matters, this treaty establishes separate courts for Christians and provides that the subjects of the King of Canará are not to be allowed to buy Christian children or to take the children or wives of Portuguese soldiers in payment for debts. On the other hand, it is promised that Christian missionaries will not engage in forcible conversions, take away orphans or kill cattle.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


1716

Battling Rebellions in India and Pirates in the Strait of Malacca

96. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1713. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes. Parte I. Parts I-III only (of 4). Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpieces, tailpiece, and initials. Good to very good condition. 22 pp., (1 l.). $600.00

Parts I-III only (of 4) $600.00

Second edition of this first part, reprinted (according to Innocêncio) without acknowledgment from Relação dos sucessos e gloriosas acções militares obradas no Estado da India, ordenadas e dirigidas pelo Vice-rei e Capitão general d’aquelle Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, Lisbon, 1715, by Antonio Rodrigues da Costa. Freire de Monterroyo
RELACÃO DO COMBATE,
QUE TIVERAM DUAS NAÓS
de guerra
HESPA N H O L A S,
COM DUAS NAÓS
ARGELINAS,
Em que prestarão bôa e representarão outra Hamburgo,
na de ellas sinhado tomado nas Coisas de Portugal.

LISBOA,
Anno de MDCCLVIII.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.

Item 90 (reduced)
Mascarenhas anonymously published 3 sequels to it. Parts 2 and 3 are included with in this set; the fourth, Lisbon: Paschoal da Silva, 1716, is not present. A promised fifth part never appeared.

Part 1 includes a lengthy, detailed account of the viceroy's response to a rebellion by the rajah of Canará, south of Goa. A fleet under José Pereyra de Brito sailed to Cumutá (Canará's best port) and several other fortresses and harbors, leaving a swath of destruction behind. Only 12 Portuguese died in battle, but Pereyra de Brito fell ill and died back in Goa. Included here is a poem in his memory, as well as 3 poems to the viceroy (one of them an anacrostic).

Also in this part is an account of the expedition against the fleet of Angria, a powerful pirate operating out of Culabo (near Chaul, pp. 19-20). Angrià was defeated with heavy losses and the Portuguese blockaded his ships into the harbor at Culabo for at least 3 months. The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India's effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End.)

Also in this part, in lesser detail, are accounts of the Portuguese expeditions against the Sunda (near Goa) and an offensive against Arab ships in the neighborhood of Goa (pp. 20-22).

Vasco Fernandes César de Meneses, 1º Conde de Sabugosa, was viceroy of India from 1712 to 1717, when he returned to Portugal. Portuguese India was in decline when he arrived. His rapid counterattack to the rebellions by the rajahs of Canará and Sunda led to the quick surrender of both rajahs. He also sent a fleet of 15 ships to attack the Indian pirate Angrià, defeating him at the port of Culabo. The Grand Moghul ceded to Portugal the territory of Pondá. In 1720 he was named viceroy of Brazil, holding the position for 15 years and establishing the Academia dos Esquecidos, among whose members was the historian Sebastião da Rocha Pita.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocência IV, 345; on the first edition of the first part see I, 258. JCB Portuguese and Brazilian Books 716/2. NUC: locating Parte III only at MH, ICN, OCI, RPJCB. OCLC: all 4 parts 7417420 (University of California-Los Angeles, Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library, Clarion University of Pennsylvania); part I: 77650128 (John Carter Brown Library). Forbase locates 5 copies of the 1716 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (3 ll.), and 7 copies plus a microfilm of the 1715 edition at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (in 3 parts, 20, 15, 18 pp.). Copac locates a copy at the British Library (noting that it is the second edition).

WITH:

[MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relação dos progressos das armas portuguezas no Estado da India, no anno de 1714. Sendo Vice-Rey, e Capitam General do mesmo Estado Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes, continuando os sucessos desde o anno de 1713, referidos na Relação que se imprimio no principio do presente. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana,
Woodcut headpiece, tailpiece, initial. Title page has minor marginal stains and small hole (not affecting text). Overall very good. 20 pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The account of the viceroy’s tenure continues with negotiations for a treaty with the ruler of Canará and the text of the treaty (February 19, 1714; pp. 6-14), which included provisions on treatment of Christian men, women, children, and missionaries, and commercial matters such as the sale of rice and the building of a Portuguese factory in Mangalore. This part also includes more of the Portuguese struggle with the dread pirate Kanhoji Angre.

AND WITH:


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This part focuses on piracy by Henrique Bonot, a Frenchman in the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca. Earlier in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Bonot had inflicted depredations on English and French shipping near India. Setting out from France again in 1712, he sailed down the coast of Brazil and through the Straights of Magellan to Manila, whose governor obligingly told him that the annual Portuguese ship from Goa to Macao was soon due. The story then shifts to the Portuguese ship, which the Bonot spotted in the harbor of Malacca. In the ensuing lengthy chase and battle (February 9, 1714), the Portuguese severely damaged both Bonot’s ships, particularly effective shots having been landed by a Jesuit who was a former artillery officer. This is a densely packed account (apparently based on an eyewitness) that provides a wealth of information on officers, ships’ armament, and damages.

Pages 14-15 give details of events in Macao and China, particularly the latest news of missionaries and treatment of Christians in Macao, Canton, and Peking (pp. 14-15).

a bit more pronounced on the title-page. Overall in good to very good condition. Eighteenth-century ink inscription of “António dos Santos” on p. 35. (2 ll.), 38 pp. $900.00

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

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

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

The author also fought in the War of the Spanish Succession, went on an expedition to Corfu in 1716, and fought in the battle of Belgrade the following year. He went to India in 1723 in the capacity of a sergeant major and served as alcaide-môr of Baçaim. In 1735 he was a Lieutenant Colonel at the Nova Colonia do Sacramento in present-day Uruguay. He died at Rio de Janeiro in 1751, having achieved the rank of Colonel of an infantry regiment. Ribeiro Coutinho wrote another important work, on military theory, published posthumously in two volumes in 1751, sumptuously printed and dedicated to Gomes Freire, to whose entourage he had belonged: O Capitão de infantaria portuguez, delineado em o perfetissimo general, & Governador das Armas Portuguezas em a Provincia de Alem-Têjo, o Senhor Pedro Mascarenhas …. (1713).

Nader Shah Sacks Delhi,
Capturing the Peacock Throne—and with It the Koh-i-Noor


First Edition in Portuguese of this lively, eyewitness account of the shah of Persia’s campaign against the Mughal Empire, with a reference to the diamond-studded Peacock Throne. A Spanish translation was also published in 1740, but it lacks the list of booty and the letters at the end that appear in this version.

Nader Shah (Tahmasp Qoli Khan), ruler of Persia from 1736 to 1747, was known as the second Alexander due to his military genius. This account describes his greatest campaign, against the Mughal Empire. Picking up after the Battle of Karnal in February 1739, Voulton describes how Nader Shah starved the Mughal army into submission, then gives a lively account (with much indirect discourse) of the treaty negotiations, polite exchanges of gifts, the failure of negotiations, and the peaceful occupation of Delhi by Nader Shah, with Mohammad Shah as his prisoner. Soon thereafter a rumor spread that Mohammad Shah had killed Nader Shah, and in a popular uprising some Persian soldiers were killed. Nader Shah, enraged, loosed his troops to sack the city. (Some sources reported that 200,000 residents were killed in a single day.) The account continues with the devastating effects of the massacre and Mohammad Shah’s capitulation to Nader Shah’s terms.

A list of the spoils gathered in India by Nader Shah (pp. 16-17) includes “O Trono Imperial todo guarnecido de diamantes avaliado em 9 [courons].” This is the famous Peacock Throne of the Mughal rulers, which now became the famous Peacock Throne of the shahs of Persia. One of its diamonds was the Koh-i-Noor, which according to legend was named by Nader Shah, who exclaimed “koh-i-noor!” (“mountain of light”) when he saw it. The earliest known reference to the jewel by that name dates to 1739. An estimate of the total of Nader Shah’s booty is given on p. 17. Lockhart, writing ca. 1926, estimated the total value at £87,500,000.

The volume ends with letters by Voulton of late 1739 that relay information from a Russian diplomat in Isfahan, reporting on Nader Shah’s failed siege of Babylonia (Baghdad), his embassy to Russia, his attempts to establish trade with Europe, and his promises to the pope that Christians in Isfahan and Yerevan (Armenia) will not be persecuted.

As a military leader under Sultan Husayn, last of the Safavid rulers of Persia, Nader Shah (1688 or 1698-1747) drove out invading Russians and Turks; then he deposed Husayn and reigned as shah himself. Having conquered enormous territories in the Middle East, he was briefly the most powerful ruler in the region, but notorious for his
despotism, cruelty, and paranoia. He was assassinated in 1747 by Persian nobles, and his empire disintegrated.

Voulton, a deserter from the French army at Pondicherry, fled to the court of the Mughal Emperor, where he became court physician and a member of the privy council. He was apparently with the army after the Battle of Karnal and then in Delhi. The Verdadeira e exacta noticia includes some details that do not appear in other contemporary accounts, such as the description of Nader Shah eating sweetsmeats while he watched the massacre at Delhi.

Lockhart points out that the errors of the Portuguese edition are reproduced and magnified in the Spanish, suggesting that the Portuguese edition is earlier. He speculated that the Portuguese was translated from Latin or Italian, but was unable to find a version in any other language; nor does OCLC list any.

* Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal/717. Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Das relações entre Portugal e a Pérsia, 1500-1758, p. 360: mentions the combats [actually, battles aren’t described in this work], a banquet given by the King of Persia for the Mughal emperor [it was the other way about] with famous Persian dancers, and the negotiations for a peace treaty. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. See Laurence Lockhart, “De Voulton’s Noticia,” Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London 4:2 (1926), pp. 223-45. NUC: ICN. OCLC: 23699628 (Princeton University, Newberry Library); 504106366 (British Library); for the Spanish version see 504106429 (British Library). Porbase locates a single copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy in the British Library only. Not located in Hollis or Orbis. KVK (44 databases searched) only repeats the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. The European Library (72 databases searched), repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library copies only.
War Against the Maratha


First or second edition; another appeared in Lisbon in the same year (in 2 different issues). This tract was meant to counteract the confused and contradictory reports that appeared during the three years’ warfare in and around Baçaim (Bassein), between Portuguese troops and the Maratha.

By 1736 the Portuguese had been at work for four years constructing the fortress of Thana, and the workers were unpaid and unfed. The townspeople finally invited the Marathas to take possession of the island of Salsette, preferring their rule to the oppression of the Portuguese. The Marathas attacked several Portuguese outposts in 1736. Most of this work deals with the battle for Baçaim, an important Portuguese trading post on the west coast of India that fell to the Maratha in 1738.

Included here are descriptions of the deaths of General Martinho da Sylveira, General Pedro de Mello and Lieutenant Colonel João Malhão. Shorter sections describe attacks on Madapor, Damão, Chaul, Div and Salsette.

Perhaps the most original contribution of this text is a description related in the final two pages of a naval battle on March 5, 1739 at Mangalore between the Portuguese ship Victoria, under the command of Antonio Brito Freire, and ten smaller vessels under the command of Savaji Angaria: the Portuguese vessel gave a very good account of itself, but was finally put out of action after inflicting considerable losses on the enemy.

Diogo da Costa is a pseudonym of André da Luz, a Lisbon grammar teacher (see Barbosa Machado, Innocéncio, Martins de Carvalho and Guerra Andrade).

1742

Relief of Goa

100. Relaçam veridica dos successos da India, depois que a ella chegou o Illustre, e Excmo. Senhor D. Luís de Menezes, Conde da Ericeira, Marques do Louriçal ... com o tratado da paz, que o mesmo ... senhor concedeo aos grandiosos, Zairão Santi Bounsoloó e Ramachandra Santi Bounsolo, Sardassal da Pragana Cuddale, e demais provincias, concluido em 11 de Outubro de 1741. Lisbon: Na Officina Pinheiriense da Musica, e da Sagrada Religio de Malta, 1742. 4°, mid-twentieth-century antique quarter mottled sheep over marbled boards, spine gilt with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering-piece, gilt letter, text block edges sprinkled red in the eighteenth century, blank filler leaves in binding sprinkled red in attempt to match. Small woodcut vignette of title page. Large woodcut headpiece and woodcut initial on p. 2. Two short tears in title-page (one internal, one with old repair) without loss, small internal tear in pp. 11-12 without loss. Overall very good condition. Bookplate of Fernando Alves Barata. 12 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this pamphlet on the successful Portuguese rescue of the besieged city of Goa. In 1739 the province of Goa was invaded by Maratha forces, which then controlled most of western and central India. A relief expedition set sail from Portugal in 1740 under the command of the Conde de Ericeira, viceroy and captain-general of India, and Francisco Xavier de Mascarenhas. Included in this pamphlet are a brief account of Portuguese military and diplomatic activities in India during 1741, a treaty negotiated in 1712 between Portugal and the Marathas, and the peace treaty concluded by Ericeira and the rulers of Pragana Cuddale on October 11, 1741. However, Goa remained in danger of attack until a new peace treaty was concluded in 1759.

Luís Inácio Xavier de Meneses (1690-1742), fifth Conde de Ericeira and first Marquez do Louriçal, had the distinction of twice serving as viceroy of India: from 1717 (when he was only 27) to 1721, and again from 1740 until his death at Goa in 1742. He was known for his administrative reforms and for strengthening Portuguese fortifications.

1743

Portuguese Fight the Maratha in India


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Luiz Carlos Ignacio Xavier de Menezes, 5º Conde de Ericeira and 1º Marquês de Louriçal became governor of Goa in 1717, at age 27. The Maratha Empire had recently won a long war against the Mughal Empire (1681-1707) and was expanding across the Indian subcontinent. This account details attempts to prevent their conquest of Portuguese India, particularly in the years 1739-1743. Among the places mentioned are Goa, Bassein, Salcette (or Salsete), Sanguem, and Ponda. The heart of the Maratha Empire was Maharashtra, which borders on Goa.


1753

Third Marquês de Tavora Strikes Back Against the King of Soonda (Goa)

Lightly browned; small hole in outer margin of final leaf, without loss. Overall in good to very good condition. Paper label with manuscript title, place, date and shelf mark on front cover. 8 pp. $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter relating the third Marques de Tavora’s victories against the King of Soonda, who had been advised that the new viceroy was busy and was too short of forces to avenge any insults, and acted accordingly. The viceroy gathered a small fleet and set out to make the King regret his actions, capturing the forts of Piro and Corvem and the Praça de Ximpim. The Relação closes by relating with approval that the viceroy allowed the spoils of war to be divided among his troops and ordered captured artillery pieces to be transported to Mozambique. Eyewitness details abound, including comments on the construction of the fortresses and a note that the enemy hid their casualties so the Portuguese would not know how much damage they had caused. The author states on the final page that this account was copied from a letter.

Francisco de Assis de Tavora, third Marques de Tavora, was appointed Viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in India in September of the same year. The charming and cultured Marques and his wife returned to Lisbon in 1754, where discontent with the regime of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marques de Pombal) apparently led them to become involved in the plot to assassinate D. José I. They and the other Tavora conspirators were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle in 1759.

The rarity of the present work, which reflects so favorably on the vice regal reign of the Marquês de Távora, may be due to the changing political winds several years after it was printed. Following the executions, 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, while the arms of the Távoras were destroyed, and use of the name Távora was forbidden.


1753?

Portuguese Victories in Goa
During the Viceroyalty of the Marquês de Távora

103. Relaçam das proezas, e vitorias, que na India Oriental tem conseguido o inexplicavel valor do Illustres., e Excellentis. Senhor D. Francisco de Assis de Tavora, Conde de Alvor, Vice-Rey, e Capitan General dos Estados da India. Noticia, que nas 298a Índia, que se achão na Bahia, chegou a esta
Corte em o dia 14 do mez de Mayo em o Navio Pernambuco, participada por carta do Reverendíssimo P. Fr. João de Castro, que foy na companhia de Sua Excellencia. (Lisbon?): n.pr., 1753?. 4°, unbound. Caption title. Browned, a little spotting, but overall in good condition. 8 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter relating the Marquês de Távora’s captures of the fortresses of Piró, Sipim, Galez, Sinvação, and Corvem near Goa. The Marques de Távora was appointed viceroy of India in February 1750 by the newly crowned D. José I, arriving in Goa in September of the same year. Fonseca’s Relação dos felicíssimos sucessos obrados na India Oriental em o ViceReinado do Illustrissimo, e Excellentíssimo Marquez de Tavora, published in 1753 describes the same campaign, but with slightly different details of the preliminary maneuverings of ambassadors and different details of the military action.

Francisco de Assis de Távora, the charming and cultured third Marquês de Tavora, returned to Lisbon with his wife in 1754. There discontent with the regime of the Conde de Oeiras (later Marquês de Pombal) led to the couple becoming implicated in the plot to assassinate D. José I. They and the other Távora conspirators were publicly executed in a gruesome spectacle in 1759.

The rarity of the present work, which reflects so favorably on the vice regal reign of the Marquês de Távora, may be due to the changing political winds several years after it was printed. Following the executions, 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, while the arms of the Távoras were destroyed, and use of the name Távora was forbidden.


1756

Maratha vs. Mughal vs. Portuguese

104. Relaçam, ou noticia certa dos estados da India, referem-se os progressos das armas portuguezas na Asia, como novamente tem tido varias contendas com o Bonsulo, Marata, e Mogor, e como novamente se emprehende a restauração do celebre Praça de Çafim; dando-se tambem noticia da guerra, que ao presente existe entre o Imperio do Mogor, e Maratá & c. Cujas noticias vierão na náo, que proximamente chegou a esta Cidade. Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, later purple quarter cloth over black and white marbled boards (plain, flat spine faded). Large woodcut

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this report based on news that arrived on a ship which had set sail from Goa 6 months and 13 days earlier (as meticulously noted in this report). It opens with an account of recent hostilities between the Maratha and the Grand Mogul. Having been defeated at Meliapor, the Grand Mogul asked for the help of the Portuguese, and when they refused, attacked one of their forts. The most notable battle, however, was for the Praça de Cafim, near the border of the Grand Mogul’s territory. The number of troops and artillery pieces involved is given.

The Mughal Empire, which controlled most of the Indian subcontinent in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, suffered a series of severe defeats at the hands of the Hindi Maratha during the 1720s and 1730s. By the late 1750s, it was all but extinct, although in name it lingered for another century.

First and only edition of this rare newsletter describing the origins of British-French conflict in Bengal during the Seven Years’ War. The Noticia begins with the death in 1756 of Ali Vardi Khan, nawab of Bengal, and the march upon Calcutta by his impetuous successor, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, whose treatment of the British was characterized by “crueldades mais barbas, e inauditas, e impraticaveis”. The feeble resistance and capitulation of the British garrison at Fort William is described, followed by the “fatal disgraça” of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which most of the British prisoners are said to have died after having been shut overnight in a small, unventilated room. According to this account, after 4,000 soldiers and many others died, the remaining defenders of the fortress that guarded Calcutta surrendered. The Noticia comments that 60 officers and 175 soldiers who were hiding near the Ganges were captured, “e unicamente puderão
escaper desacete” (“and only 17 escaped”). British merchants appear to have lost more than 10 million cruzados. The Noticia then relates the successful recovery of Calcutta by British forces led by the celebrated Col. Robert Clive. The French are blamed for fomenting the conflict in an effort to disrupt English trade.

This Noticia seems to include a nearly contemporary reference to the notorious incident of the “Black Hole of Calcutta.” According to John Zephaniah Holwell, leader of the captured British, when Fort William surrendered in June 1756, its soldiers and civilians were imprisoned overnight in a small, unventilated room. Only 23 of 146 prisoners survived the night; the rest died of asphyxiation. Holwell’s full account was given in a letter dated February 28, 1757, and published in 1758.

Holwell’s veracity has been questioned because no other contemporary account mentions the atrocity. Since the numbers in the Noticia are not the same as Holwell’s, they perhaps derive from a separate source.

On p. 5 the “Pyrata Angria” is mentioned as “favorecida em todas as suas circunstancias pelos Inglezes.” The Angria dynasty, established in the 1690s by Kanhoji Angre (d. 1729), is variously regarded as a family of pirates who grew wealthy by plundering British, Dutch, and Portuguese merchant ships, or as naval commanders of the Maratha Confederacy who were precursors of India’s effort to drive out the British. They usually plied their trade off the west coast of India. (One of the Angria family makes a guest appearance on the Brethren Court in Pirates of the Caribbean: At World’s End.)

The Noticia also comments that the British asked the Grand Mogul for his help against Suraj-ud-Dowlah, and that the Mogul (to bolster his own reputation and to help trade) sent an army of 180,000 to subdue Suraj-ud-Dowlah. There is a brief reference to troops sent from Madras by Col. Clive, which may refer to the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757), at which Suraj-ud-Dowlah was decisively defeated, and which is generally considered to have opened the way for the British domination of India.

The Seven Years’ War, 1756-1763, was waged in Europe, North America (where it began in 1754, and is known as the French and Indian War), Central and South America, West Africa, India (the Third Carnatic War), and the Philippines. Prussia, Great Britain, and (from 1761) Portugal were allied against France, Austria, Spain (from 1761), Russia (until 1762), Sweden (1757-1762), Saxony, and the Mughal Empire (from 1757). Aside from venting the ongoing antagonism amongst the Bourbons, Habsburgs, and Hohenzollerns, the countries were battling for overseas colonies and commercial superiority. As a result of the war, Great Britain annexed Canada, much North American territory west of the Alleghenies, and Florida, and became dominant in the Indian subcontinent. France transferred Louisiana to Spain. Prussia gained influence at the expense of the Holy Roman Empire, which is often considered to be the starting point for the rise of the modern German state. Removal of the French threat to the thirteen North American Colonies, and British attempts to obtain revenues from these colonies to compensate for wartime expenditures were major factors in the movement for Independence culminating in the American Revolution.

# Coimbra, Miscélâneas 1102. Not in Innocência or Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in JFB (1994). Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila-Perez or Monteverde. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 559152935 (British Library); 64672263 (Houghton Library, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto, Newberry Library). Porbase locates two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library. KVK (44 databases searched) only repeats the locations given in Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched) only repeats the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and British Library locations.
1759

Pomp, Circumstance, Battles, and Sacrilege

106. MACHADO, José da Silva. Relação dos successos da India, e principio do felicissimo governo do Illustissimo, e Excelentiss. Senhor Conde da Ega, como tambem do grande sitio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varias choques, e batalhas, em que se tem conseguido grandes victorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarnição, em que os Portuguezes tem mostrado o seu grande valor naquelle Estado. E se da noticia de dous execrandos, e sacrilegos casos nelle acontecidos. [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva, 1759. 4°, recent antique calf (front cover almost detached, wear to spine, corners), spine with raised bands in five compartments, crimson leather lettering piece, gilt letter, blind-tooling on boards. Caption title. In very good condition. 8 pp. $850.00

Very rare FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the Conde da Ega’s eventful first four months as Viceroy of India. Dated at Goa, 31 January 1759, the Relação describes in great detail the military reversals suffered by the Portuguese in the months prior to the Viceroy’s arrival in September 1758, the Viceroy’s ceremonial entrance into Goa, and the military victories which his leadership soon produced. Also mentioned are the strategic complications arising from the presence of British and French fleets off Bombay. Silva Machado closes with a brief account of the looting of gold, silver and valuable religious objects from two churches, crimes still unsolved when the Relação appeared.

Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, first Conde da Ega (d. 1771), arrived in India after four years as governor of Madeira. His six-year tenure as Viceroy was successful in that he scrupulously carried out the instructions of the Marquês de Pombal—particularly the swift expulsion of the Jesuits in 1759—though he was removed in 1765 over allegations of having benefited from confiscated Jesuit property.

Battles in Southern India

107. *Nova, e curiosa relação de hum grande regulo usurpador de reynos alheyes, que novamente se levantou na India, para interter utilmente aos curiosos.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Domingos Gonsalves, 1769. 4°, nineteenth-century quarter cloth over black-and-white marbled boards (hinges weak). Woodcut vignette of two ships at sea on title page. On p. 3, half-page woodcut of a fortress being bombarded; the town in the foreground has both a minaret and a steeple with a cross. Lower part of title page double-printed (as if the page shifted in the press). Browned (mostly light; title page and final leaf a bit darker). In good to very good condition. 14 pp.   $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this newsletter relating to conflicts between the Mughal and Maratha empires. The focus is on “Aliakan,” who learned military training from the Portuguese in Goa, then went on to capture Canará (southern India, modern presidency of Madras) and Sunda (north of Goa). OCLC catalogues the work under “Haidar Ali, Nawab of Mysore” (ca. 1722-1782), but the details given here do not seem to correspond with Haidar Ali’s biography.

VERDADEIRA,
E EXACTA
NOTICIA
DOS PROGRESSOS
DE THAMAS KOUlí KHAN
Schach da Perúia no Imperio do
Gram Mogôr,
Escríta na lingua Persiana em Deliuy em 21. de Abril de 1739, e mandada a Roma
por Mons. Voulton.
Acrecentada com outras chegadas por varias partes,
com hum Mapa do Theatério do Gram Mogôr
levado a Hidspahan pelo mesmo Schach.
Dadas a luz na lingua Portugalaza.

LISBOA OCCIDENTAL.
Na Officina de ANTONIO CORREA LEMOS.
M. DCXXX.
Com as licenças necessarias, e Privilégio Real.
Part XIII:
Wars with the Ottoman Empire,
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

From the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries, the Ottoman Empire was almost constantly at war with the Christian nations on its borders, particularly the Holy Roman Empire (Austria), Hungary, Poland, Russia, and Venice. At times the Ottoman Empire was allied with France.

See also items 87, 172.

1687

Includes a Map of the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek, Croatia)
Under Attack by the Imperial Army

108. Vigessima relaçam historica, pertencente ao estado, successos, & progressos da Liga Sagrada contra Turcos: publicada nesta Corte de Lisboa a 12. de Ianeiro, do anno de 1687 … Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Deslandes, 1687. 4°, disbound, in folding marbled cardboard case with calf label. Woodcut vignette of floral basket on title page. Woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. 12 pp., 1 folding engraved map (30 x 38.5 cm.) signed “Duarte fecit.” $900.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this compendium of reports regarding the latest news from the front lines of the war with the Ottoman Empire, as well as events in Venice, Greece, and Dalmatia.

The Imperial army was facing the Turks at the border of modern Croatia and Hungary; among the events mentioned are the withdrawal of the Polish army to its headquarters, the loss of the fortresses of Sicklosch and Darda, and the attack on the Bridge of Esseck (Osijek) by the Imperial Army. The map depicts the bridge, the fortresses guarding either end, and the surrounding area, including two branches of the Darva River. The 8-kilometer-long wooden bridge at Osijek, built by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1566, was considered one of the wonders of the world. Osijek, in modern Croatia near the Hungarian border, became a Habsburg dominion on 29 September 1687, soon after the Imperial army decisively defeated the Turks at the Battle of Mohács (12 August 1687). Two commanders of the Imperial Army are mentioned: Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and Louis of Baden-Baden, Elector of Bavaria and Margrave.

We suspect that this account was compiled slightly before the Battle of Mohacs, a crushing defeat for the Ottoman Empire. Although the locations mentioned are near Mohacs, and the bridge at Osijek played an important role in the battle, the descriptions seem to be of several skirmishes rather than a single battle. Also, a rumor is reported that Sultan Mehmed IV had been garrotted, and his younger brother Suleiman II had succeeded
him. Suleiman did ascend to the throne in 1687, but Mehmed was not murdered, merely imprisoned. The Battle of Mohács occurred soon after Suleiman’s ascension.

Aside from events that occurred around Osijek and Darda, the account mentions Cossacks, emissaries from Muscovy, and the Crimean Tartars. From Venice comes news of victories in the Morea (Peloponnesian Peninsular) and fireworks planned in the Castello neighborhood to celebrate a change of rule in Naples.

* Arouca R327. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7200. Palha 4088. Not in Innocência, who lists numerous other relações on the activities of the Liga Sagrada (cf. XVIII, 242-3). Not located in Xavier da Cunha, Impressões Deslandesianas. On the engraver, see Soares, História da gravura artística em Portugal I, 243-4; this work is not mentioned. NUC: MH. OCLC: 62503783 (Houghton Library); 80290219 (Houghton Library); 164847390 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); 78959228 (location not cited). Forbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Central da Marinha. Not located in Copac.

Franciscan Martyrs and Monasteries in the Holy Land

109. TRINDADE, P. Joseph da, ed. Relaçam summaria, e noticiosa dos lugares santos de Jerusalem, e dos mais, de que na terra Santa, & Pallestina está de posse, em que tem muytos Conventos, & hospicios a Religião dos Frades Menores da Regular Observancia do grande Patriarca dos pobres o Serafico Padre São Francisco, sobre o direyto, com que a ditta religião os possue, dos grandes tributos, que alli se pagão, dos muytos, & intoleraveis trabalhos, que seus religiosos alli padecem, não sò dos infeis Turcos, senão tambem dos scismaticos Gregos a fim da sua inteira, & devida conservação. Resumindo a (de muytos livros, que tratam desta materia, & de outras novas noticias, que hum Religioso fide digno o anno passado de 1706 trouxe da Terra Santa, em que teve assistencia de muytos annos em seus santos lugares.) Nesta breve copia, que para edificaçam, e compayxam dos fieis manda imprimir para gloria de Deos o M.R.P. Fr. Joseph da Trindade …. Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1709. 4°, disbound. Woodcut device on title page (the cross of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem), four-line woodcut initial, typographical headpiece. Closely trimmed, touching first line of title and some page numbers, catchwords, and sidenotes. Light marginal dampstaining. Overall in good condition. Early ink ownership inscription on title page of Fr. Lourenço. 44 pp.

$300.00

Second edition, abridged. The Relaçam justifies the right of the Franciscans to their holdings in Palestine and the difficulty and expense of keeping them, also explaining why the Greeks dispute those rights. Seven Franciscan monasteries or convents in the region are described, and a list is given of martyrs who died as early as 1261 to keep the Holy Land in Christian hands. The work ends with an exhortation to give money to the Franciscans so that they can continue their efforts.
Two versions of this work exist, with nearly identical titles except that, after a lengthy subhead, one version indicates (as our copy) an abridgement (“Nesta breve copia ... ”), and that the work was published at the order of M.R.P.Fr. Joseph da Trindade. The title page of the unabridged version, which has 62 pp., says that it was published at the order of Fr. Francisco de Sant-Iago. Most bibliographies do not give enough of the title to determine whether the copy to which they refer is abridged or not; hence we have been unable to determine when the first edition of either version appeared.

This abridged version omits two supporting documents, a translation of a Turkish mandate and a letter of 1690 describing disturbances in Jerusalem (pp. 11-27 of the unabridged 1747 edition).

Not in Innocêncio; cf. III, 74 (citing a 1716 ed., without collation), 436 (correcting the date earlier cited to 1706, stating that the first edition was 1617 and that Francisco de Sant-Iago had it printed in his capacity as Commissario Geral da Terra-Santa); XVIII, 170 (describing the Lisbon, 1706 edition, without enough of the title to tell if it is abridged). Cf. Nepomuceno 1665, citing the 1706 edition with the words “Nesta breve copia” on the title page, and Maggs, Bibliotheca asiatica et africana V, 629 (dated 1707, without enough of the title to tell if it is the abridged version). Coimbra, Miscelâneas 6572. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 61705183 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library, Hebrew Union College); 460968573 (Bibliothèque National de France); 230750602 (St. Andrews University, U.K.); the 62-page unabridged edition is 26824456 (only at Princeton University). Porbase lists five copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 in poor condition) and 2 more of the unabridged version (62 pp.), also at the Biblioteca Nacional. Copac repeats the copy at St. Andrews.

**1716**

**Battle of Petrovaradin:**

Austrians Decisively Defeat a Larger Ottoman Force

110. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relaçam individual da famosa batalha de Peter-varadin, em que as armas imperiaes em beneficio universal da Christandade, vencerão, & desbaratarão as forças do Imperio Ottomano. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Good to very good condition. 23 pp., 1 folding chart (reinforced at fold). $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. At the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718.

This account, compiled from several others, gives an overview of events since the signing of the Treaty of Karlowitz, 1699, then describes the approach of Turkish forces, the first hostilities of the war, the disposition of troops, the course and aftermath of the battle, and subsequent celebrations in Vienna. At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by
Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events. The Eclipse is dedicated to D. Joseph Zignony, ambassador of Emperor Charles VI to the court of Portugal.


Early Description of the Battle of Petrovaradin

111. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam da gloriosa victoria alcançada do Exercito Ottomano, pelas armas imperiaes, mandonadas pelo Principe Eugenio de Saboya, entre Salankemen, & Carlowitz, no dia 5 de Agosto deste anno de 1716. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4º, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title page; woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3. Good to very good condition. 8 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this brief preliminary description of the Battle of Petrovaradin (or Peterwardein) on August 5, 1716, at which the Austrians under Prince Eugene of Savoy decisively defeated a considerably larger Ottoman force led by Grand Vizier Silahdar Damat Ali Pasha. It was one of the major engagements of the Austro-Turkish War of 1716-1718. This account, based on preliminary reports that reached Portugal, gives only the outline of maneuvers during the battle, estimating losses to be 50,000 on the Turkish side, 4,000 on the Austrian side. Later in 1716 Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas published a much more complete account of the battle, Eclipse da lua Ottomana, ou relaçam individual da famosa batalha de Peter-varadin.

At the time Petrovaradin was on the border of territory held by the Austrians; today it is in Vojvodina, Serbia. Petrovaradin is not mentioned by name; the location is given as near Karlowitz (modern Sremski Karlovci) and Salankemen (Stari Slankamen), both in Vojvodina.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade in 1717, which caused the Turks to sue for peace.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study
its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


NUC: MH. OCLC: 22324766 (Yale University, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, Princeton University, University of Wisconsin); 560859343 (British Library). Porbase locates six copies plus a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy at the British Library.

**1717**

*Turkish Naval Victory Maintains Control of the Peloponnesus for the Ottoman Empire*

112. [CASTELO BRANCO, Pedro de Sousa, writing under the pseud. D. Inofre Chirino]. *Rellacao do sucesso que teve a Armada de Veneza onida com as esquadras auxiliares de Portugal e outros príncipes catholicos na costa da Morea contra o poder othomano oferecida ao Illustrissimo Senhor D. Felipe Tana Marques de Entreives … Comandante por S.M. na Cidade de Messina, e seu repartimento*. Messina: na Officina de D. Vittorino Maffei, 1717. 4°, disbound. Typographical ornament on title page. Elaborate typographical tailpiece on p. 19. Overall good to very good condition. Old ink number (trimmed) in upper outer corner of title page. Author’s name added in contemporary ink manuscript in blank portion of title page above imprint. 19 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eyewitness account of a naval action off the coast of Morea, in the Peloponnesus, Greece, during the Seventh Ottoman-Venetian War (1714-1718). Venice had lost the Peloponnesus to the Ottomans in 1715, but while she was unable to fight the Turks on land, she was still a power at sea. By 1717 Venice had gained the financial support of Pope Clement XI, and several Catholic rulers sent ships to Venice’s aid. The Portuguese sent a small fleet, which arrived at Corfu on June 10 to rendezvous with the Venetians and the Knights of Malta. The author focuses on the preparation of the Portuguese fleet, its commanders, the strategy of the combined fleet, confusion in the Venetian command, and the damages to the Portuguese ships at the battle of Matapan, on the southern coast of Greece.

The battle was a strategically decisive Ottoman victory, since it totally frustrated the Venetian efforts to regain the Peloponnesus. The Ottomans lost no ships compared to three Venetian and allied ships sunk, and much damage done to others.

Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco (Lisbon, 1678-1755), present at the action described here, is listed as the author by Innocêncio. He signed (in print) the dedication (leaf A2 recto) with the pseudonym D. Inofre Chirino. Castello Branco was a Comendador da Ordem de Christo and served in the army and navy, reaching the rank of general and
of governor of Setubal. He was the translator of the Abbé de Vallemont’s *Elementos da história*, in 5 volumes, 1734-1751.


**Siege and Capture of Belgrade by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Austrians**

113. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *A Aguiça Imperial Remontada no Orbe da Lua Ottomana: ou Successos da Campanha de Sérvia neste anno de 1717 com a relaçam diaria do sitio da fortissima Praça de Belgrado, & individual noticia da gloriosa vitoria alcançada no dia 16. de Agosto do mesmo anno, do Exercito dos Turcos pelas Armas Imperiaes, Sendo Governador dellas, & Tenente General da Magestade Cesarea o Serenissimo Principe Eugenio Francisco de Saboya*. Por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1717. 4°, disbound, edges rouged. Woodcut monogram on title-page, headpiece and initial on p. 3, and half-page woodcut on of double-headed eagle on final page. Foldlines. Light soiling. Repairs with paper to inner margin of most pages, occasionally touching a few letters. Overall good condition. 72 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of the siege and capture of Belgrade, strategically located in Serbia at the junction of the Danube and Sava Rivers. The victory went to Austrian forces under Prince Eugene of Savoy. The narrative gives details of the Austrian and Turkish armies day by day, and a lengthy description of the final battle, on August 18, 1717, which began with an unusual night attack on the Turkish troops camped outside the city (pp. 52-69). Special mention is given to D. Manoel, Infante of Portugal, and other Portuguese volunteers serving with the Austrians.

After the capture of Belgrade the Turks sued for peace, ending the Austro-Turkish War (1714-1718) and leaving Emperor Charles VI free to join Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic in the Quadruple Alliance against Spain. By the Peace of Passarowitz (1718), the Habsburg Empire gained Belgrade and northern Serbia, thus reaching its maximum expansion in the Balkans.

Prince Eugene of Savoy was one of the leading military figures of the day, famous for decisively defeating the Ottomans at the Battle of Zenta in 1697 (he was hailed by Catholics and Protestants as “the savior of Christendom”) and for his partnership with the Duke of Marlborough at the battles of Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), and Malplaquet (1709). His reputation was consolidated by the victory at Petrovaradin and by his capture of Belgrade.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710
as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


1730

**Procession and Prayers in Mecca to Ward Off the Persians**

114. ANTONIO, João Carlos [pseudonym of António Correia de Lemos]. *Relaçam de huma solemne e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizerão os Turcos na Cidade de Mecca, no dia 16 de Julho de 1728. Para alcançar a assistencia de Deus contra as armas dos Persas; e aplacar o flagello da peste, que todos os annos experimenta a sua Monarquia. Traduzida de huma que se recebeo da Cidade de Constantinopla por … Primeira parte.* Part 1 only (of 2). Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece with arms of Portugal and 5-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Minor marginal worming (touching a few letters at edges), light browning, lower margin unevenly cut but not touching text. Barely in good condition. 21, (2) pp.  *Part 1 only (of 2).* $700.00

First Edition in Portuguese, with a lengthy and detailed description of a procession at Mecca. After a sweeping survey of times when God has smitten mortals by the tens of thousands (pp. 3-5) and a shorter look at the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent (pp. 5-7), Correia de Lemos focuses on the current sultan, who is depressed at the news that 500,000 Persians are marching against the Empire. He orders that governors and religious men from throughout the Empire congregate at Mecca, in hopes of assuaging the wrath of God and Mohammed. Translations of edicts from the sultan and his Mufti in Constantinople are included, dated year of the Hegira 1140 and 1141 (1727, 1728). Oddly, the sultan’s name is given in the edict as Mustapha II, but Mustapha had abdicated in 1703; his brother Ahmed III reigned from 1703 to 1730.

A significant part of the book is occupied by a detailed description of several dozen groups who participated in the procession at Mecca. The sixth group, for example, was 78 Jews, “com vestidos rotos, as cabeças, e barbas rapadas, cadeas aos pescoços, as mãos atadas, aos quaes haviam queimar vivos; representavão estes as 78 feitas em que se dividio o Alcoram: e por serem estes huma canalha a que summamente aborrecem os Turcos, se executa nelles este genero de castigo.”

A second part with 24 pages (missing here) was also published in 1730. It bears the title, *Relaçam da solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte ottomana fizerão os turcos na cidade de Mecca, em que se expom a pratica que o Mouftifez depois de acabada...*
a processão, e outras circunstâncias, que ocorrerão dignas de curiosidade. Com um extracto do nascimento, vida, e morte de Mafoma, com algumas ficções ridiculas do seu Alcoran, em que tan cegamente vive aquella barbarã gente ... Segunda parte. According to a note near the end of the text, this included the Mufti’s speech at Mecca and more details on Muslim customs.

Despite the title of the work, there is little mention of the plague, which struck the urban centers of the Ottoman Empire almost annually, with devastating effects on the military and the economy.

Antonio Correia de Lemos (Lisbon, 1680-1747 or later) was a printer in Lisbon, producing the _Gazeta_ for many years. Innocência attributes to him this work, the _Almanach universal para o anno de 1731_, _A Fenix das tempestades renascida_, 1732, and _Systema politico da Europa_, 1734.


** 1734

[MASCARENHAS], _Carta notável escrita de Gallipoli:_ see item 172.

** 1737

Beginning of the Austro-Turkish War

115. [CHARLES VI, Holy Roman Emperor 1711-1740. José Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas, translator]. _Manifesto em que a Sacra Catholica, e Imperial Magestade de Carlos VI. Emperador dos Romanos, Sempre Augusto, publica a justificaçam dos motivos, que o fizeram resolver a declarar a guerra contra os Turcos. Traduzido da Copia, que os seus Ministros communicaram aos Estados Geraes das Provincias unidas_. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1737. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and factotum initial on p. 3. Minor foxing at edges. Overall in good to very good condition. 14 pp. $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese. Emperor Charles VI summarizes his alliance with the Russians and relates diplomatic negotiations with the Turks whose failure led the Russian emperor and then himself to declare war.

The Russians went to war with the Ottoman Empire in 1735; Emperor Charles VI joined them in July 1737. Charles’ earlier war against the Turks (1716-1718) had resulted in substantial territorial gains in Serbia. In the Austro-Turkish War of 1737-1738, most
of those gains were lost. This expensive war, entered into when Austria and the Holy Roman Empire were already engaged in the War of the Polish Succession, and following a number of other very expensive wars, caused great discontent at home in Vienna.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the translator of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

확연 IV, 349: identifying the author (i.e. translator?) as Mascarenhas. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 661, 770. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues, A Tradução em Portugal. OCLC: 60768473 (Newberry Library, Houghton Library); 7808294 (Princeton University); 433230141 (Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha). Porcebase locates a three copies (in 2 separate records), all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

1752

[MASCARENHAS], Relação da victoria alcançada contra os Argelinos: see item 87.

1757

Reports Mass Conversion of Nestorian Christians by Two Persistent Dominicans


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this tale of the conversion of the Patriarch of the Nestorians and thousands of other members of the sect to Roman Catholicism, through the efforts of the Dominican missionaries Curadino and Zurizano. While the Dominicans were working in Mesopotamia, pointing out the errors of the Nestorians, the Patriarch
invited them to visit and discuss their ideas. After two months he was so impressed that he embraced Catholicism, and 80,000 Nestorians followed his example.

We have been unable to any other references to Curadino, Zurizano, or the mass conversion of Nestorians at this period. In Portuguese culture, the Nestorians figure in the legends of Prester John and the Malabar (St. Thomas) Christians. The Nestorian sect is based on the beliefs of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople from 428-431, who predicated that within Christ, the divine and the human existed separately. The doctrine was condemned at the First Council of Ephesus in 431, as a result of which some churches in Mesopotamia split from the Church as it existed in the Roman Empire, and many Nestorian supporters moved to Sassanid Persia, whence they proselytized in India.


** 1763

Franciscans Harrased in the Holy Land


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinatingly detailed account of a long string of intrigues and broken promises among Catholics, Greek Orthodox, and Muslims in the Holy Land; the players include the Franciscans, Sultan Mustafa III, ambassadors, pashas, apostolic missionaries, and a three-year-old child. The Franciscans were charged (among other things) with conspiring with corsarios Maltezes (the Knights of St. John).

Fr. Caetano da Piedade, a Franciscan, was Comissario Geral da Terra Sancta. In 1758 he published Relação fidelíssima dos execrados estragos, e sacrilegos roubos que os gregos scismaticos fizeram no sanctissimo sepulchro de N.S. Jesus Christo em Jerusalem, e da perseguição que padeceram os religiosos de S. Francisco.

* Innocenço II, 14. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelânias. OCLC: 27925581 (Newberry Library); 221784407 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto), both calling for (8), 56 pp. Porbase locates three copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, calling for (6), 56 pp. Not located in Copac.
Part XIV:
Treaties, 1651-1800

See also items 5, 10, 27, 30, 95, 97, 98, 100.

1651

Treaty of Westphalia: Redefining Sovereignty

[Colophon] (Lisbon): por Manoel da Sylva, 1651. 4°, old vellum (more recent endpapers; a bit warped). Caption title. Seven-line woodcut initial. In good to very good condition. Old ink foliation (243 to 254) in upper outer corners of each leaf recto. Old paper shelfmarks in upper inner corner of front cover (rectangular) and near lower inner corner of front cover, extending over spine on to back cover (oval). [12 ll.]. $600.00

Very rare Lisbon printing, in Portuguese, of this treaty, the French-Spanish component of the Peace of Munster, or Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years’ War in 1648. Portugal had declared her independence from Spain in 1640, and had been counting on French support to maintain it.

The Treaty of Westphalia incorporated four basic principles:
1: The principle of the sovereignty of nation-states and the concomitant fundamental right of political self-determination;
2: the principle of (legal) equality between nation-states;
3: the principle of internationally binding treaties between states; and,
4: the principle of non-intervention of one state in the internal affairs of other states.

That is why the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) is so crucial in the history of international political relations. This important series of treaties formed the basis for the modern international system of independent nation-states. In fact, it marked the beginning of an international community of law between sovereign states of equal legal standing, guaranteeing each other their independence and the right of their peoples to political self-determination.

Thus, the Treaty defined these new principles of sovereignty and equality among states in order to establish a durable (eternal) peace and friendship among them, within a mutually acceptable system of international law, based on internationally binding treaties. This was a revolutionary approach to international relations because, for the first time, it established a system that respected peoples’ rights and that relied on international law, rather than on brute force and the right of the strongest to regulate interactions between states.

A fifth principle was also present in the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648, and it is the idea that in order to achieve an enduring peace, magnanimity, concessions and
cooperation had to be shown by the victorious parties. It was the beginning of a genuine international constitution for humanity, the advent of a new international order and a big step forward for civilization.

The results of the treaties were wide-ranging. Among other things, the Netherlands now officially gained independence from Spain, ending the Eighty Years' War, and Sweden gained Pomerania, Wismar, Bremen and Verden. The power of the Holy Roman Emperor was broken, and the rulers of the German states were again able to determine the religion of their lands. The treaty also gave Calvinists legal recognition. Three new great powers arose from this peace: Sweden, the Dutch Republic and France.

The majority of the treaty's terms can be attributed to the work of Cardinal Mazarin, who was the de facto leader of France at the time. France came out of the war in a far better position than any other power and was able to dictate much of the treaty.

Another important result was that it laid to rest the idea of the Holy Roman Empire having secular dominion over the entire Christian world. The nation-state would be the highest level of government, subservient to no other.

It is often said that the Peace of Westphalia initiated modern diplomacy, as it marked the beginning of the modern system of nation-states (or "Westphalian states"). This interpretation comes from the treaty's role as the first acknowledgment of each country's sovereignty. Subsequent European wars were not about issues of religion, but rather revolved around issues of state. This allowed Catholic and Protestant powers to ally, leading to a number of major realignments. It also cemented Germany's internal divisions, preventing it from uniting into one nation-state. It is the Peace of Westphalia that is most often pointed to as the foundation for studying international relations.


1713

France Recognizes Portuguese Rights in Maranhão and Pará—Exclusive Portuguese Control over Navigation in the Amazon—Agrees that Residents of Cayenne Will Neither Enter Portuguese Territory for Purposes of Trade, Nor Obtain Slaves in the District of Cabo do Norte


First Portuguese Edition. France recognizes Portuguese rights in Maranhão and Pará, exclusive Portuguese control over navigation in the Amazon, and agrees that residents
of Cayenne will not enter Portuguese territory for purposes of trade, nor to obtain slaves in the district of Cabo do Norte. Moreover, French missionaries and anyone else under French protection are not to intrude upon the lands adjudged in this treaty incontestably to pertain to Portugal. On the other hand, the King of Portugal agrees that his subjects shall not trade with Cayenne.

This Portuguese edition of the treaty is followed by ratification by France’s plenipotentiary, in French, and ratification by the Portuguese plenipotentiary in Latin.


1715

**Slaves and Tobacco; Portugal Gains Possession of Colonia do Sacramento**


The Portuguese/Spanish component to the Peace of Utrecht. Adds to the stipulations of the treaty of 13 February 1668, in which Spain recognized Portuguese independence. The Portuguese are granted possession of Colonia do Sacramento (articles V-VIII) and Spain agrees to hand it over within a specified time. The slave trade and tobacco are also mentioned (articles XV-XVI and XVIII). This edition includes an introduction (p. 3) and ratifications (pp. 20-24). Within the text of the treaty, there are variations in spelling and punctuation from the edition printed without place or printer and with only 23 pp., whose title begins *Tratado de pax*....

* Borba de Moraes (1983) II, 867: “This edition is very rare.” JCB *Portuguese and Brazilian Books* 715/4. Cf. Innocência IV, 344 (variant title, with 24 pp.); VII, 386 (variant title, pagination not given); and XVIII, 237 (title begins *Tratado de pax*, without place or date of printing, and with only 23 pp.); and Rodrigues 2375, an edition with only 16 pp., without place or printer, whose title also begins *Tratado de pax*. Not in Alden & Landis or Sabin. Not in Bosch, JFB (1994), *Ticknor Catalogue*, Welsh or *Greenlee Catalogue*. OCLC: 7520904 (Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, Mount Angel Abbey Library, University of Oxford); 43654476 (University of Oxford, Universiteit Utrecht); 84078627 (John Carter Brown Library). Porphase locates a copy at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, plus 2 microfilm copies at the same location. Copac locates a single copy, at Oxford University. Not located in Orbis.
1716

Protecting the Dutch Republic

121. *Tratado de limites, & barreyra*, concluido, e ajustado entre a sacra, e augusta magestade de Carlos VI Emperador dos Romanos, Rey de Alemanha, Bohemia, & Hungria, &c. & suas altas potencias os Estados Geraes das Provincias Unidas do Paiz Bayxo em Anveres a 15. de Novembro de 1715. Traduzido no idioma portuguez. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1716. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title-page, woodcut headpiece and seven-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Some soiling to first and final leaves. Overall in good condition. Old octagonal paper tag with blue border in upper blank corner of title-page. An early hand has added the ink manuscript text of an “Artigo secreto do Tratado da Barreira” to the first blank leaf recto following p. 28. 28 pp., (2 blank ll.). $350.00

The three Barrier Treaties signed in 1709, 1713, and 1715, at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, were designed to provide the Dutch with a buffer zone against the Holy Roman Emperor that consisted of cities and fortresses garrisoned by Dutch soldiers. This one between Emperor Charles VI and the United provinces was signed in Antwerp on 15 November 1715. Pages 15-17 list the loans made by the United Provinces to Emperor Charles II (1690-1698) and Great Britiain (1707-1712), and how these debts are to be repaid.

The Barrier Treaties were closely related to the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) and was notable for establishing a balance of power in Europe. The balance of power, first mentioned by Charles Davenant in 1701, was a new concept that remained a significant factor in European politics until the French Revolution, and resurfaced again in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.


1717

Includes Treaties on the Slave Trade, Tripoli, Algiers and Tunis, and Commercial Relations

for 6 treaties. Treaties printed in double or triple columns of Latin, French and/or Spanish, all with parallel English translations; ratifications printed in double columns of Latin and English or Spanish and English. Light spotting to title-page. Overall in good to very good condition. Verso of title-page has engraved armorial bookplate of “The Right Honorable Charles Viscount Bruce of Ampthill (“Son and Heir Apparent of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury) & Baron Bruce of Whorleton”; annotation at top of bookplate reads “Rob. Bruce 1729.” Bookplate on pastedown of Aaron J. Matalon. 146 pp., (1 l.), 62 pp.

4 works bound in 1 volume $900.00

The first work consists of a group of six treaties and various articles, as follow.

1. “His Majesty’s Guaranty of the Treaty of Peace Made at Utrecht, February 6, 1714/15, Between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal” (pp. 3-5).

2. “Treaty of Commerce Between ... George [I of Great Britain and] ... Philip V ... of Spain, concluded at Madrid the 14th/3d of December, 1715” (pp. 7-19). The articles regard commerce in general between the two nations, duties, salt trade in Tortuga, and trade in woolen goods.

3. “Convention for Explaining the Articles of the Assiento or Contract for Negroes, Between ... George [I and] ... Philip V ... Concluded at Madrid the 26th/15 of May, 1716” (pp. 21-37). These articles address the difficulties arising from the March 26, 1713 Treaty of Assiento which provided for the carrying of African Negroes to the West Indies and whereby the English could send one ship per year, the cargo of which could be sold at the annual Fair upon the arrival of the Spanish ships. The May 1716 articles coordinate debarcation times of Spanish and English ships and make assurances that a Fair would in fact occur each year (at Cartagena, Porto-Bello or Veracruz) so that the English ships would not forfeit their cargo due to delays.

4. Four treaties of mutual defense and alliance between George I of Great Britain, Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, Louis XV of France and the States General of the Netherlands: concluded in Antwerp, November 15, 1715 (pp. 39-104); concluded at The Hague, January 4, N.S. 1717 (pp. 105-27); concluded at Westminster, May 25, 1716 (pp. 129-46); and concluded at Westminster, February 6, 1715/16 (pp. 1-31 of the second group). These treaties concern the maintenance of troops and establishment of joint garrisons; the storing of artillery; relations between the Dutch and English East Indies Trading Companies; settling the proportions of the English and Netherlandish fleets; fishing season for herring; detailed list of duties for woolen cloth; lengthy details concerning the passage through the canal of Mardick, etc.

5. Six collections of articles between George I of Great Britain and the rulers of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers, 1686-1716, concerning the passage of ships (both merchant and war vessels), duties, booty from shipwrecks, cooperation and defense (pp. 33-59, second group).


† Sabin 14397 (without collation). NUC: ICN (collating as our copy). OCLC: 228757960 (Huntington Library, Kings College London, National Library of Scotland, calling for the same collation as our copy); 265604980 (Cambridge University, Edinburgh University); 560730863 (British Library).

BOUND WITH:

Treaty of Mutual Defence Between ... Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, &c. and ... George ... King of Great Britain, France and Ireland ... Concluded at

Contains texts of one mutual-defense treaty between George I of Great Britain and Charles VI, Emperor of Germany, with two conventions between George I and Louis XV of France regarding peaceful settlements between Spain and Italy.

* OCLC: 15540283 (same collation).

AND BOUND WITH:


Treaty of alliance concerned with preventing war in Italy and with the suggestion that Sicily be exchanged for Sardinia due to the unrest caused by the separation of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily under the Treaty of Utrecht.

* NUC: Njp, MiU-L, ICN, InU, MiU-C, PU, NIC. OCLC: 15540318 (same quire signatures, but the unsigned leaf at the end of ours is the title-page for the following work).

AND BOUND WITH:

Treaty of Peace Between His Imperial and Catholick Majesty Charles VI, and His Royal Catholick Majesty Philip V. Concluded at Vienna the 30th of April 1725. Treaty of Commerce Between ... Charles VI, and ... Philip V. Concluded at Vienna, May 1, 1725. Treaty Between the King of Great Britain ... and the King of Prussia. Made at Hanover the 3d of September 1725. London: Sam. Buckley, 1725. Woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut initials. Latin or French text and English translation in parallel columns. Light foxing to last few leaves. (1 l.), 15, 38 pp., (1 blank l.), 12 pp.

A collection of three treaties concerned with international relations and some commercial matters.


1725

Treaty of Vienna: Philip V of Spain Allies with Emperor Charles VI

123. Tratado de paz, ajustado entre esta Corona, el Emperador de Romanos, y el Sacro Romano Imperio. Madrid: en la Imprenta Real, por Joseph Rodriguez de Escobar, 1725. 4°, early plain wrappers (upper cover has short
tears at fore-edge and 2 small holes), ink manuscript tile, place and date on front wrapper. Woodcut royal arms of King Felipe V of Spain and typographical border on title-page. Woodcut headpiece and nine-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Very minor marginal worming, without loss. Overall in good condition. Madrid bookseller’s stamp of E.[stanisla0] Rodriguez, Abada 25, in blue ink on verso of lower wrapper. 32 pp. $400.00

Official Spanish edition of the Treaty of Vienna, in which King Philip V of Spain allied himself with Austria after his daughter’s engagement to Louis XV of France was broken off. The Treaty was the successful culmination of the various intrigues orchestrated by Elizabeth Farnese, wife of Philip V, to secure for her sons the succession to the duchies of Parma-Piacenza and Tuscany. In this effort she had the loyal, if expensive, services of the unscrupulous political adventurer Juan Guillermo, Baron de Ripperdá (1680-1737). His tenure as minister plenipotentiary in Vienna was filled with bluster and deceit, which he leveraged into a powerful position at court before his downfall in 1726. In response to the Treaty of Vienna, England, France, Prussia and Holland formed an alliance later in 1725 by the Treaty of Hanover.

The Tratado, concluded 7 June 1725, also includes provisions for the succession to the Spanish throne, authorizations for both plenipotentiaries and ratifications from Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor, and Philip V of Spain. Article III calls for the re-establishment of trade between the two kingdoms, the terms of which were spelled out in a separate treaty negotiated and published later the same year (cf. Palau 339285).

* Palau 339282; cf. 339278-81 for other 1725 editions (possibly of a different treaty concluded 30 April 1725) with variant titles. Not in JCB or JFB (1994). Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. NUC: DLC-P4. OCLC: 433210223 (Biblioteca Nacional de España, collating as ours); 35402347 (Columbia University Law School, with 56 pp.). Not located in Copac, which lists an edition of Madrid, 1725 with 56 pp. at the National Library of Scotland (ours ends apparently complete with all plenipotentiary and ratification statements).

1728

COUTINHO, Relação diaria da expugnação: see item 97.

1730

Spanish and British Temporarily Stop Squabbling over Trade in the Indies

First Portuguese Edition of the Treaty of Seville, ending the Anglo-Spanish War of 1727-1729. It includes numerous provisions meant to stabilize British and Spanish trade and shipping in the Americas and sets up a committee to set reparations and restitution for ships and goods captured during the war. Other provisions set up a defensive alliance and named Philip V’s eldest son, the Infante D. Carlos (the future Carlos III of Spain), to rule Parma, Tuscany and Piacenza as duke.

At the end of the War of the Spanish Succession (1714), Spain was forced to accept the loss of Gibraltar and Minorca. With the aim of recovering them, Spain allied herself with Austria; Great Britain responded by allying herself with France and Prussia. In 1726-1727, the British blockaded Porto Bello (Panama) in an attempt to prevent Spanish galleons from departing for Spain; due mostly to disease, the attempt failed. In early 1727 the Spanish besieged Gibraltar, but withdrew after four months. A truce was declared in 1727, with the Treaty of Seville confirming the status quo in 1729, but the unresolved issues were part of the reason for the War of Jenkins’ Ear, which broke out in 1739.


Relaçam veridica dos successos da India: see item 100.
1763

Crucial for the History of North America:
Canada Becomes British, Louisiana Becomes Spanish

125. *Tratado definitivo de paz, e união entre ... D. Joseph I Rey Fidelíssimo de Portugal... Jorge III Rey da Gram Bretanha, de huma parte; Luiz XV Rey Christianissimo de França, e D. Carlos III Rey Catholico de Hespanha da outra parte; assignado em Pariz a dez de Fevereiro de mil setecentos sessenta e tres ....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Miguel Rodrigues, 1763. 4°, recent burgundy morroco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, edges rouged. Woodcut vignette with Portuguese royal arms on title page. Title page with some waterstaining and soiling, and a repair affecting the second “t” in “Tratado”. Occasional light waterstains. Overall in good condition; aside from the title page, in very good condition. 91 pp. Complete text in Portuguese, with portions in French, Spanish and Latin on facing pages. $600.00

First Portuguese Edition. Portuguese official printing of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years’ War (the North American theater began two years prior to the outbreak of the full-fledged world-wide conflict, and is popularly known as the French and Indian War). This treaty marked the end of France as a North American power. By its terms, France retained in North America only the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland. In the West Indies, besides a few smaller islands, she kept Saint-Domingue, Martinique and Guadeloupe. Spain ceded to Great Britain East and West Florida, while France, in order to compensate Spain for the loss of the Floridas and Minorca, ceded to her the vast province of Louisiana, including all French claims to territory west of the Mississippi. Thus the Mississippi became the boundary between the Spanish and British empires. Great Britain also obtained nominal control over Bengal in India. Colonia do Sacramento in the River Plate, which had been ceded to Spain in 1750, was returned to Portugal.

This is a crucial document for the history of both the United States and Canada, with obvious world-wide repercussions. The elimination of France from North America gave the thirteen original British colonies a sense of self-sufficiency without which political independence would have been unthinkable. Moreover, the changes in the political status of the Floridas, Louisiana, and the Mississippi Valley were influential factors in the future territorial expansion of the United States. As for Canada, the treaty made her British, while guaranteeing the right of French colonists to remain if they chose, retaining property and religious liberty. Thus the Treaty of Paris may be regarded as a cornerstone of Canadian constitutional liberty.

locates six copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at the Arquivo Nacional do Torre do Tombo, and one at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas. Copac locates a copy at the British Library.

Image: Item 126 (greatly reduced)

1786

Mosquito Coast

126. *Convencion para explicar, ampliar, y hacer efectivo lo estipulado en el articulo sexto del Tratado Definitivo de Paz del año de 1783: concluida entre el Rey Nuestro Señor y el Rey de la Gran Bretaña, firmada en Londres á 14 de Julio de 1786 ...* Madrid: Imprenta Real, (1786). 4°, modern calf, spine gilt. Crisp and clean. In fine condition. 41 pp., facing pages in French and Spanish. $2,000.00

First Spanish Edition. Elaborates on one article of the 1783 Treaty of Versailles between Spain and Great Britain—one of the components of the treaty that ended the War of the American Revolution. The British are to evacuate the Mosquito Coast to certain specified limits, but are allowed to occupy St. George’s Key and to cut wood in the area. Article XIV (p. 25) elaborates on how they are to treat the Indians. Ratifications are printed at the end of the volume.

1789

Treaty Between Portugal and Russia

127. Tratado de amizade, navegação, e commercio entre as muito altas, e muito poderosas Senhoras Dona Maria I Rainha de Portugal, e Catharina II Imperatriz de todas as Russias, assinado em Petersburgo pelos plenipotenciares de huma, e outra corte em 9/20 de Dezembro de M.DCC.LXXXVII e ratificado por ambas as Magestades. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1789. 4°, recent crimson full Oasis morocco, spine with raised bands in five compartments, fillets in blind, gilt letter, marbled endleaves, old blue-green sprinkling to text-block edges. Woodcut Portuguese royal arms on title page. Text in Portuguese and French on facing pages. In very good to fine condition. Old ink manuscript foliation (167-202) in upper outer corners of each leaf recto. 69 pp., (1 blank l.). $400.00

First Portuguese quarto edition. There is also a folio edition of the same publisher, the same year. Priority has not been established.

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

* Imprensa Nacional 413 note. Innocent VII, 387 (without collation). Not in JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. NUC: This edition not located in NUC, which located the folio edition at ICN. Not located in OCLC. Porbase locates three copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, two at the Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, one at the Biblioteca Municipal de Elvas, and four at the Universidade Católica-Biblioteca João Paulo II. Not located in Copac.
Portuguese Treaty With Barbary Pirate State of Tripoli

128. *Tractado de paz e amizade entre o muito alto e poderoso Senhor Dom João Príncipe Regente de Portugal e o Illustríssimo Senhor Jusef Bax Carmanaly, Regente, e Governador de Tripoli, assignado em Tripoli em 14 de Maio de M.DCC.XCIX.* Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1799. Folio (31.6 x 22 cm.), stitched Large woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Uncut, and in very good to fine condition. 15 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION [?]. A 4° edition of 25 pp. appeared the same year, by the same printer; no priority is given. A folio edition of 8 pp. with a caption title and colophon, by the same printer, is also cited.

In this treaty, negotiated by Donald Campbell, commander of the Portuguese naval ship *Affonso de Albuquerque*, Portugal essentially gained the same rights as Great Britain in Tripoli. The treaty sets maximum import duties of 3% to be paid by Portuguese merchants trading in Tripoli. Portuguese ships are to be free from interference by corsairs or naval vessels from Tripoli. Shipwrecks of both nations upon the coasts of the other shall be well treated, and shall not be subject to enslavement. Corsair activity on the part of ships from Tripoli against Portuguese ships is prohibited. Ships from Tunis, Algiers, Tetuan, Salé or any other place at war with Portugal are forbidden to sell captured Portuguese goods in Tripoli. Rights and immunities of the Portuguese consul in Tripoli are specified. Portuguese subjects are given protection against forced conversion to Islam. Portugal is granted most-favored-nation status. Portuguese goods are to be free from any tribute. Any offenses by corsairs from Tripoli against Portuguese *paquetes*, *correios marítimos*, or other ships are to be severely punished. The treaty was ratified at Queluz on August 1, 1799, with Luiz Pinto de Sousa signing on behalf of the Prince Regent.

Yusuf (ibn Ali) Karamani, Caramanli or Qaramanli or al-Qaramanli (most commonly Yusuf Karamanli) (1766-1838) was the best-known Pasha (reigned 1795-1832) of the Karamani dynasty (1711-1835) at Tripolitania (present-day Libya). The main source of revenue for the Tripolitanian state was through corsair activity. It was this same Yusuf who in 1801 demanded a tribute of $225,000 from United States President Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson, confident in the ability of the new United States Navy to protect American shipping, refused the Pasha’s demands, leading the Pasha to unofficially declare war in May 1801 by chopping down the flagpole before the American consulate. The U.S. Navy successfully blockaded Tripoli’s harbors in 1803. After some initial military successes, most notably the capture of the USS *Philadelphia*, the pasha soon found himself threatened with invasion by American ground forces following the battle of Derna and the reinstatement of his deposed brother, Hamet Karamani, recruited by the American army officer William Eaton. He signed a treaty ending the war on June 10, 1805.

* This edition not in Imprensa Nacional; cf. 545 for the 25 pp. 4° edition. No edition located in Inocêncio. This edition not in JFB; cf. P442 (we have it on good authority that this is the 25 pp. 4° edition; the blurb incorrectly states that the Prince Regent D. João was living in Brazil at the time, when he was actually living at Queluz, outside of Lisbon; he did not arrive in Brazil until 1808). OCLC: 22325394 (Princeton University Library); cf. 32239985 (Library of Congress, University of Michigan, Newberry Library, Peace Palace Library-The Hague; a 4° edition of 25 pp., 21 cm. tall); and 22324070 (Princeton University Library; a folio edition of 8 pp., 31 cm. tall, with caption title and colophon).
This edition not located in Porbase, which cites a single copy of the 4° edition with 25 pp. in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. No edition located in Copac.

1800

Treaty Between Russia and Portugal

129. *Tratado de amizade, navegação e commercio renovado entre Portugal e a Russia, e assignado em Petersbourgo aos 16/27 de Dezembro de 1798*. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1800. 4°, stitched. Woodcut royal Portuguese arms on title page. Some soiling on title page and next 2 leaves. 65 pp., (1 blank l.); Portuguese and French on facing pages. $250.00

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

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

Part XV:
Births, Deaths, Marriages, Coronations,
Other Festivities, Executions,
Assassination Attempts, &c. &c. &c.
1715-1785

1715

The Sun King Sets

130. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Relaçam historica da enfermidade, morte, & enterro do Christianissimo monarca Luis XIV Rey de França, e Navarra, chamado o Grande; com a copia do seu Testamento, & outras circunstancias dignas de memoria. Lisbon: Na Officina Real Deslandesiana, 1715. 4°, disbound. Small woodcut vignette on title page, woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3, large woodcut tailpiece on p. 38. Name of the author, in pencil, partially obliterated from blank portion of title page. On final 3 leaves, large piece cut from outer margin with loss of up to 10 letters on 10 lines (see below). Less than a reading copy. 38 pp., (1 blank l.). $150.00

FIRST and ONLy EDITION. On September 1, 1715, Louis XIV, arguably the most powerful and most wealthy man of his time, died of gangrene that had become progressively more debilitating through the month of August. He was succeeded by Louis XV, his 5-year-old great-grandson. This account describes Louis XIV’s energetic activities until he became too ill to leave his room, his final days, and the preparation of his body for burial. Substantial sections are devoted to his will, which set up a regency for Louis XV; the Duke of Orléans managed to have the will annulled the day after Louis XIV died (pp. 7-10 and 15-20). At the end of the text are letters from the archbishop of Paris and several other clergymen and letters regarding treaties between Louis XV and the Duke of Orléans on the one hand and the States General of the Dutch Republic on the other. (The letters from the States General are missing 10 or so letters on 10 or so lines where part of the page has been roughly cut out, pp. 33-38).

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession, When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Outshining the Sun King: Portugal's Ambassador Plenipotenciary
Arrives at the Court of the Dying Louis XIV
(or, If You’ve Got It, Flaunt It)


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. D. Luís da Câmara (1685-1723), 3º conde da Ribeira Grande, was godson to Louis XIV and had served with distinction in the War of the Spanish Succession, defending Campo Maior against the Spanish. He was a plenipotenciary at the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and, once Portugal was at peace with France, was sent to Paris as ambassador.

The Count made his entrance magnificently, outshining all other embassies. Due to the discovery of gold in Brazil toward the end of the seventeenth century, and later (1730) diamonds, the Portuguese monarchs were perhaps the wealthiest rulers in Europe during the first half of the eighteenth century. Their attitude on occasions such as this one was, “If you’ve got it, flaunt it.” This account describes in great detail the five coaches (“as melhores, que se virão em Paris excedendo o primor da arte ao precioso da material”), each coach ornamented with emblems and reliefs and drawn by 8 horses (pp. 4-8). Then the author moves on to describe the velvet and cloth-of-gold outfits heavily embroidered with gold, silver, and jewels that were worn by dozens of footmen, pages, secretaries, valets, Swiss guards, coachmen and postillions (pp. 8-10). The description of the actual entry occupies pp. 10-14.

Louis XIV died on September 1, 1715; the Conde da Ribeira Grande served most of his seven years in Paris as ambassador to Louis XV, who succeeded to the throne at age 5.

Ignacio Barbosa Machado (Lisbon 1686-Lisbon 1766) was brother to Diogo Barbosa Machado, author of the Biblioteca Lusitana, and like him “de elocução purissima, e que podem servir de mestres da lingua portugueza” (Innocêncio). After earning a law degree from the University of Coimbra he served as a magistrate in Portugal and in Brazil, holding the offices of Desembargador da Relação do Porto, Ministro do Tribunal da Legacia, and Chronista geral do Ultramar, and was a member of the Academia Real de História. Other works include poems and historical accounts.

Innocêncio III, 203: attributing the work to Barbosa Machado. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 55214885 (Newberry Library); 558078365 (British Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats British Library only.
**1718**

*Saint’s Bones Translated, and Miraculous Cures of Visitors to New Site*

132. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Noticia da trasladaçam dos ossos do glorioso S. Joam Marcos, Bispo de Attina, Apostolo de Celtiberia, Martyr da primitiva Igreja, hum dos 72 discipulos de Jesu Christo N.S. Com huma relaçam diaria dos milagres novamente obrados no seu sagrado tumulo, & por sua intercessão.* *Por J.F.M.M.* Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pascoal da Sylva, 1718. 4°, disbound. Woodcut monogram on title page. Woodcut headpiece and six-line initial on p. 3. Woodcut tailpiece. Foldlines. Light soiling. Small hole in final leaf, touching 2 letters. Overall good to very good condition. 16 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of several days of celebration that accompanied the translation of the bones of St. John Mark from the chapel of the Hospital de São Marcos, outside the walls of Braga, to a more fitting place inside a church built specifically to honor him: “fizerão erigir no mesmo campo huma das mais primorosas, & ricas Igrejas de toda a Provincia, para collocar na sua Capella mayor aquelle Monumento sagrado, adornando-a de boas pinturas, talhes dourados, & excellentes azulejos.” The most fascinating part of this report, about half the pamphlet, relates dozens of miraculous cures of visitors to the tomb (pp. 8-16), with the names, addresses and ailments of those cured, e.g.: “Antonio de Oliveira, servo da Misericordia de Guimaraens, era aleijado de huma perna, & não podia andar sem moleta, meteo-se no tumulo do Santo em 24. de Mayo, & sahio sâo” (p. 14). Details are also given of the opening of the tomb, the new coffin for the relics, and the regalia worn by the clergy.

According to this account, St. John Mark was a native of Judea, cousin of St. Barnabas, and one of Christ’s 72 disciples. After helping convert the heathen in Celtiberia (Aragon), he was named bishop of Atina, in Campania, by St. Peter himself. He was martyred in AD 96.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

“Heretic” Who Murdered His Wife and a Nun
Confesses Before His Execution, Embracing the “True” Faith

133. BAUTISTA, P. Luiz, S.J. Certidão do que passou Isaac Eliot, com o R.P. Luiz Bautista, no dia da sua morte. [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina da Musica; vende-se na mesma Officina na Rua da Oliveira ao Carmo, (1733). 4°, twentieth-century marbled wrappers (rubbed, small tear on front wrapper, chipping at head of spine). Woodcut headpiece above caption title and four-line woodcut initial below it on first page. Minor marginal stains. Overall good to very good condition. 4 pp. [first mispaginated as 2], (1 l.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Isaac Eliot confesses to a Jesuit and just before his execution that he murdered his wife and a nun, and repents of his crime. The recto of the unnumbered leaf confirms the accuracy of the account and bears the date 13 January 1733. The verso has the printer’s colophon.

* Blake, Short-Title Catalogue of 18th-Century Books at the National Library of Medicine, p. 133: calling for only 4 pp. Wellcome II, 318 (collation agrees with that of the present copy). Not located in Inocêncio. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 14328466 (Wellcome Library, National Library of Medicine, calling for only 4 pp.). Porbase locates 3 copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy at the Wellcome Library.

1736?

Canonization of St. Catherine de’ Ricci Celebrated at the Convento de São Domingos in Lisbon


First Edition in Portuguese, translated from a (longer?) Latin work. St. Catherine de’ Ricci (Florence, 1522-Prato, 1590), a Dominican, was canonized under Pope Benedict XIV in 1744, according to this account (1746 according to the Catholic Encyclopedia and Wikipedia). She is patron of the sick. This account describes her life (pp. 1-13) and the process of her beatification and canonization (pp. 14-16).

* Not in Inocêncio or Fonseca, Pseudônimos. Not in Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudônimos e iniciais. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not in Gonçalves Rodrigues,
On the Martyred Bishop of Nanking


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas tells Fr. João de N. Senhora his opinion of the latter’s eulogy on the martyrdom Francesco de Santa Rosa de Viterbo, a Franciscan who served as bishop of Nanking (Nanjing) from 1742 to 1750. Most of the *Carta* is a discussion of the bishop’s actions in China.

Nanking, Peking, and Macau were all part of the Portuguese Padroado in the East: the king of Portugal named the bishops and paid their living expenses. All the missionaries mentioned in this account suffered persecutions at the hands of Chinese authorities.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets on current events.


Mary, Queen of Scots in Portuguese

136. CAMPOS [Coelho da Costa Franco], Manoel Antonio Monteiro de. *Historia da vida, e morte de Maria Estuarda, Rainha de Escocia, e de Inglaterra Irlanda, &c....* Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoe Soares, a custa de Antonio de Sousa, Mercador de livros, 1753. 4°, disbound. Some
browning, but overall in good to very good condition. Old ink scribbles on final page. 24 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This life of Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-1587), is divided about evenly between her early life and the years of her confinement by Elizabeth I in England. Considerable space is given to explaining the political and religious debates in England and Scotland, including the situation after Mary wedded Bothwell.

The author was a native of Azeitão, a town across the Tagus south of Lisbon (east of Seisimbra and north of Setubal). This work is dedicated to his father.

* Inocêncio XVI, 113. Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. OCLC: 52987790 (University of California-Berkeley). Porbase lists two copies, both in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac cites a single copy, in the British Library. Not located in National Library of Scotland online catalogue. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched), locates only the copies cited by Porbase and Copac.

**St. Vincent Ferrer Saves a Town**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION, recounting how St. Vincent Ferrer saved numerous people and buildings in the town of Castelo de Vide from lightning strikes; many others in the surrounding area were destroyed. Pages 2-4 are an overview of the topography, commerce, and history of Castelo de Vide, in the district of Portalegre (upper Alentejo).


**Te Deum and Magnificent Tableau in Pernambuco to Celebrate Ascension of D. José I**

138. CORREA, Filippê Neri. Relação das festas que se fizeram em Pernambuco pela feliz acclamação do mui alto, e poderoso Rey de Portugal D. Joseph I Nosso Senhor do anno de 1751, para o de 1752, sendo Governador, e Capitão General destas capitaniaes o Illustris. e Excellentis. Senhor Luiz Joseph Correa de Sa do Conselho de Sua Magestad, &c. por Filippê Neri Correa, Official
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The governor and captain-general of Pernambuco decided to commemorate with celebrations the ascension of D. José I to the throne. In letters reproduced here, he advises the Bishop of Pernambuco, D. Luiz de Sancta Theresa, the prelates of the religious orders, and the Câmaras of Olinda and Recife of the upcoming festivities. The celebrations included a Te Deum in the cathedral, with music conducted by its composer, Father Antonio da Silva Alcantara. An enormous tableau was constructed under the supervision of Francisco de Sales Silva and Miguel Alvares Teixeira (described in detail on pp. 12-17). The performances of three dramas, scheduled for June 1751, were postponed due to inclement weather and finally performed in February 1752. At the end is an anonymous sonnet in praise of D. José I.


Debunking Prophecies of Imminent Doom

139. Verdadeira noticia de humas profecias suppostas, que ao presente se divulgaram; mostra-se serem fabulosas as ditas chamadas Profecias, e criticamente se expoom a pouca fé, que a estas, e outras similhantes se deve dar; referido tudo em huma Carta, que desta Cidade mandou a hum seu amigo, assistente na de Coimbra, M.D.F.F.A. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1754. 8°, modern wrappers. Small woodcut of a bird (an eagle?) on title page. Browned. Overall good condition. Early ink foliation (311-314) in upper outer corners of leaf rectos. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Discusses a series of catastrophes predicted for the years 1755 through 1764, which include war in Italy in 1755, famine throughout the world in 1756, the submergence of Europe and Africa in 1761, and the light of all the stars coalescing in 1762. The author recounts the story of a Roman emperor who was
duped into believing a prophecy because someone smuggled it into a valuable book in his library and attacks astrologers. He debunks the idea, put forth by the prophet in question (whom the author had had apparently met) that even if the prophecies were false, they would have the salutary effect of making people behave, due to fear that the end of the world was near. The Quinto Imperio and prophecies found in the tomb of St. Dionysius the Areopagite are briefly mentioned.


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1755

**Polyglot Master of Thieves with Heart of Gold Executed in Malta**

140. *Nova noticia, e estupenda relaçam do nacimento, vida, costumes, e morte de Gaspar del Cuviello, homem astuto, sagaz, e facinoroso, que por seus muitos crimes mereceo ser justiçado em cadafalso publico na noble ilha de Malta.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1755. 4°, later rear wrapper (front wrapper missing). Large woodcut vignette on title page. In very good condition. 8 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating account of master thief Gaspar del Cuviello, fluent in Italian, Spanish, French, English, Basque and Latin, who came to Malta claiming to be of noble birth and was welcomed into the homes of the wealthy Maltese. After a considerable time, the clues for robberies in the homes of the wealthy and on the highways of Malta pointed to Cuviello, who was imprisoned and tortured. During the second round of torture he admitted to leading a band of 85 thieves and gave the authorities a list he had kept at home of all its members and everything the gang had stolen. He was widely admired when it was discovered that he had not kept a single real of the loot.

Notwithstanding the admiration, for the robberies and two murders he was sentenced to have a hand cut off while living, then to be hanged, and finally to be quartered, and the parts exposed in public places in the city. He was allowed to make a speech before his execution (recorded here), in which he admitted to being a Protestant and accepted his death philosophically: “Naci nobre, crieime rico, vivi pobre, andey fugitivo, morro disgraçado na curta idade de trinta e dois annos....”

It is not clear whether this is a fictional account or a true crime story; we have been unable to locate any other references to Cuviello.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7408. Not in Innocência. Not located in NUC. OCLC: 64700084 (Newberry Library); no other work about Cuviello cited. Porbase cites two copies and an additional microfilm copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac. Not located in Hollis. Not located in Orbis. KVK (44 databases searched) locates only the copy cited by Porbase. The European Library (72 databases searched), also locates only the copy cited by Porbase.
Attempted Regicide of Louis XV of France

141. [BIVOU, Louis de]. *Verdadeira noticia de hum horroroso caso, succedido no Reino de França, que referido em huma Carta se communicou a Corte de Madrid, e daqui se remetteo a esta de Lisboa; traduzido tudo da lingua franceza por J.L. da C. e S.* Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1757. 4°, disbound. Large woodcut ornament on title page. Lightly browned. Overall in good to very good condition. 7. (1) pp. $250.00

First and Only Edition in Portuguese. After a short account of the daily activities of Louis XV of France in early January 1757, the author describes an attempt on the king's life on January 5. As the king was leaving Versailles for the Trianon, the would-be assassin slipped through the line of guards and stabbed the king in the side. The exact position and depth of the wound are given, as are a description of the weapon and the treatment given to the king (he was bled once, then again “para mayor segurança”).

This account, signed (in print) by Luiz Bivou and dated 8 January 1757, was published so quickly that the assassin’s name was apparently not yet public.

The assassin, Robert-François Damiens, was executed in the gruesome manner reserved for regicides in March 1757. He was the last person in France to be executed by drawing and quartering. His fate was cited by Beccaria when he condemned torture and the death penalty in his classic treatise *On Crimes and Punishments* (1764), and mentioned in Thomas Paine’s *Rights of Man*, 1791, as an example of the harshness of despotic governments and justification of the cruelty of the mobs during the French Revolution.

Details of the Brutal Execution in Paris of a Would-be Regicide

142. [BIVOU, Louis de]. *Noticia Certa do Exemplarissimo Castigo, que na Cidade de Pariz se deo ao sacrilegoassesino Damião de Artois, primeira parte. Communidada em huma Carta a Corte de Madrid, donde se remetteo a esta Cidade, e se communica tradizada da lingua Franceza por J.L. da C. e S.* Lisbon: n.p., 1757. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece and initial on p. 3. Early ink notes in margins of first and final leaves. 7, (1) pp. $300.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this account of the torture and execution of a regicide. In January 1757, a domestic servant named Robert-François Damiens attempted to assassinate Louis XV. Although the wound he inflicted was slight, he was prosecuted as
a regicide. The author of this account describes the torture that was used in an attempt to make Damiens admit who his accomplices were, and the gruesome public execution in the Place de la Grève in March 1757. Immediately following is a description of the festivities in Paris celebrating Louis’s escape from the would-be assassin. The account is dated 19 March 1757 and signed (in print) by Luiz de Bivou. Damiens was a native of the Artois region in northern France; hence Bivou calls him “Damião d’Artois.”

Damiens was the last person in France to be executed by drawing and quartering. His fate was cited by Beccaria when he condemned torture and the death penalty in his classic treatise *On Crimes and Punishments* (1764), and mentioned in Thomas Paine’s *Rights of Man*, 1791, as an example of the harshness of despotic governments and justification of the cruelty of the mobs during the French Revolution.


**Who’s Afraid of a Comet?**

143. [MORGANTI, Bento]. *Breve discurso sobre os cometas, em que se mostra a sua natureza, sua duração, seu movimento, sua influencia, e a sua Região &c. Escrito por B.M.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Francisco Borges de Sousa, 1757. 4°, twentieth-century half tan sheep over machine-marbled boards (slightly warped), flat spine blank, red leather lettering piece with gilt border and lettering on upper cover. Woodcut ornament on title page. Woodcut headpiece, six-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Browning. Overall in good to very good condition. 21 pp., (2, 1 blank pp.). $800.00

FIRST EDITION, published to counter the idea that a comet predicts a major disaster or disasters. The work explains that comets are natural phenomena, giving a good idea in lay terms of their astronomical significance, and explains that they have no influence on earthly events. Halley’s Comet duly appeared in 1759. The printing of a second edition in 1818 coincided with the appearance of a different comet, and was also meant to quiet rumors of impending doom.

Morganti was born in Rome in 1709. He had a degree in canon law from Coimbra University, was a secular presbyter, and had a benefice at the Basilica de Santa Maria.

1758

Death and Obsequies for Pope Benedict XIV

144. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Noticia abreviada da doença, morte, e enterro de Nosso Santíssimo Padre o Papa Benedicto XIV. de glorioza recordaçam, com hum cathalogo de todos os Eminentíssimos Cardaes, que ao prezente ha no Santa Igreja de Roma. Escripta por J.F.M.M. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1758. 4°, disbound. Woodcut ornament on title page. Overall good to very good condition. 16 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, describing Pope Benedict XIV’s final days and his death, the tolling of the bells, the release of prisoners from jail (except the more dangerous ones, in the Castel Sant’Angelo), his lying in state in the Palace of the Quirinal, the procession to the Vatican for the funeral mass, and the inscription on the niche where his body was placed until his tomb was finished. A brief biography is followed by a transcription of 8 neo-Latin poems written in his honor, and finally, a list of all the cardinals in Rome is appended, with brief biographical information for most.

Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini (1675-1758) was named Pope Benedict XIV in 1740, after a conclave deliberated for 6 months. He is remembered for the papal bulls *Immensa pastorum principis* (1741), which demanded more human treatment for the Indians of Brazil and Paraguay, and for *Ex quo singulari* (1742) and *Omnium sollicitudinum* (1744), in which he rebuked the Jesuits for accommodating their message to incorporate non-Christian usages, such as Chinese ancestor worship.

Benedict XIV is honored with an elaborate tomb by Pietro Bracci in St. Peter’s Basilica.

1764

Crowning the Successor to the Holy Roman Empire


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. To ensure the smooth succession to the throne of the Holy Roman Empire, Archduke Joseph, the first-born son of Maria Theresa and Francis
I (and incidentally, the brother of Marie Antoinette), was crowned King of the Romans. He was the first of the Habsburg-Lorraine line. Details are given here of his election, the procession through the territories of the Empire, and the coronation ceremonies.

After the death of his father in August of the following year, Joseph II was emperor until 1790, and became known (along with Catherine II of Russia and Frederick II of Prussia) as one of the era’s “enlightened despots.” After the death of Maria Theresa in 1790, he ruled the Habsburg lands as well as the Empire.


1770

The Pope and the King of Portugal Make Up

146. Compendio do que passou na Corte de Roma depois da chegada do correio extraordinario que levou os despachos relativos á abertura da comunicação com o Reino, e Dominios de Portugal, e do Tribunal da Nunciatura na Corte de Lisboa. Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1770. 4o, disbound, old rouging to text block edges. Large woodcut papal arms on title page. Woodcut tailpiece ornament on final page. Pages 3-16 in 2 columns, Latin and Portuguese, then Italian and Portuguese. Crisp and clean. Overall in very good condition. Old ink foliation (781-806) in upper outer corner of each page. 26 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Three documents celebrate the reconciliation between Pope Clement XIV and D. José I, after a nine-year break between the papacy and the Portuguese Crown. In the first, a speech to the Consistory dated September 24, 1770, and printed in Latin and Portuguese, Pope Clement praises the piety of D. José, his wife D. Maria Anna Victoria, and the Conde de Oeyras (who became Marquês de Pombal that same year). In the second document, dated September 22, 1770, and printed in Italian and Portuguese, Pope Clement declares that masses are to be said for the king and kingdom of Portugal for three days, and indulgences are granted to those visiting specific churches in Rome during that period. The third document, in Portuguese, includes a description of the negotiations between the Pope and the King, along with a detailed account of a procession to Rome’s Church of St. Anthony of the Portuguese (Sant’Antonio dei Portughesi, Santo António dos Portugueses).

In June 1760, the papal nuncio was expelled from Portugal, the reason given being that Pope Clement XIII’s reluctance to grant a dispensation for D. Maria, the heir apparent, to marry her uncle, the king’s brother, was an insult to the dignity of D. José I. The following month, the Portuguese envoy to Rome and all Portuguese in Rome were expelled. The break between the papacy and Portugal lasted nine years, during which Pombal moved to bring the Church firmly under state control.

The conclave that elected Pope Clement XIV in 1769 was under pressure from Catholic sovereigns throughout Europe to suppress the Jesuits, who had already been expelled from Portugal, Brazil, Spain, France, and Parma. Clement made it one of his
top priorities to reconcile the Church with those sovereigns, including in 1773 a bull that suppressed the Jesuits everywhere.


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1785

**Marriage by Proxy, and Festivities On the Way to Aranjuez for Official Ceremony**


[Colophon] Lisbon: Na Regia Officina Typografica, 1785. 4°, later plain wrappers with ink short title and date on front cover. Caption title. Fine condition. 8 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this eyewitness description of two royal marriages-by-proxy at the palace of Vila Viçosa in April 1785, and the celebrations that followed. With the aim of mending the strained relations between Spain and Portugal, the Infanta of Spain D. Carlota Joaquina was wed to the Infante D. João (the future D. João VI), and the Infanta of Portugal, D. Mariana Victoria, was wed to the Infante D. Gabriel of Spain.

This account is mostly concerned with D. Mariana Victoria’s trip to Spain, which the author seems to have witnessed. The departure did not go smoothly: it was delayed due to flooding, and the regiments assigned to escort her arrived late. As she passed from Badajoz to Merida, Oropesa, Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, and finally Aranjuez, she was greeted with acclamations and spectacles arranged for her amusement. At Aranjuez, the marriage was solemnized with the Patriarch of the Indies presiding.

The Infanta of Portugal D. Mariana Victoria (b. 1768) was the eldest surviving daughter of D. Maria I and D. Pedro III of Portugal. In 1788 D. Gabriel, D. Mariana Victoria (age 19), and their only surviving child all succumbed to smallpox at El Escorial.

* Inocêncio XVIII, 172. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7550. Not in Imprensa Nacional. OCLC: 234774778 (Princeton University); 177511222 (no location cited; calls for 18 pp., presumably a typographical error given the colophon and the fact that the copies at Princeton and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal all have 8 pp. Porbase locates two copies, both at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.*
Part XVI:
Catastrophes & Natural Disasters,
Including Earthquakes, Hurricanes,
Tornadoes, Storms, Floods,
Tsunamis, and Shipwrecks,
1619-1758

See also items 139, 172.

1619

Divine Vengeance in the Wild, Wild East

148. Relaçam da mais extraordinaria admiravel, e lastimosa tormenta de vento, que entre as memoriaeis do mundo socedeo na India Oriental, na Cidade de Baçaim, & seu destricto, na era de 1618. aos 17 do mes de Mayo. Lisbon: por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1619. 4°, modern wrappers. Small woodcut vignette (Saul on the road to Damascus?) on title-page. Scattered small inkspots on final leaf (mostly blank). Overall in very good condition. 15, (1) ll. $2,400.00

FIRST EDITION. In May 1618, the Portuguese city of Baçaim (Bassein), north of Chaul on the west coast of India, was hit by an especially violent storm at the beginning of the monsoon season. The author of this report begins not with the storm but with a description of the sins of the inhabitants of Baçaim that led to this divine punishment. His examples of avarice, luxury and pride make Baçaim sound very much like a wild frontier town. It is not without a certain relish that he goes on to describe the storm’s effects, including the destruction of churches and monasteries and the sinking of a great number of ships in the harbor. Many residents reported seeing visions just after the storm, and performed elaborate acts of penitence. Beginning on f. 12v, with a caption title, is a description of the procession held in Cochim (on India’s Malabar coast) to avert from its inhabitants the sort of retribution visited on Baçaim.

The final leaf is blank except for the note of the censor, “Está conforme com o original. F. Diogo Ferreyra.”

* Figanière 967. Innocêncio VII, 72-73: calling for only 15 leaves; knew only of the Figanière copy. Arouca R197: without citing any copy; taking the information from Innocêncio, and thus calling for only 15 leaves (but inexplicably saying they are unnumbered). Bibliotheca Boxeriana 536: “Rare” (giving the date of publication as 1620, and only 15 leaves). Not located in Coimbra, Miscelâneas. Not in Scholberg. NUC: InU (the Boxer copy). OCLC: 499228202 (British Library, 16 ll.); also a Lisbon, 1620 edition printed by P. Craesbeeck (47770780, at the Newberry Library and Indiana University [Boxer’s copy]), a Braga, 1620 edition (253105550, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin), and a 1620 edition without place of printing (252789612, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Not located in Porbase. Copac repeats British Library. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
1671

Tornado Rips Through Cadiz

149. *Copia da carta remetida da Cidade de Cadiz à de Sevilha, em que se dá conta do succedido em a dita cidade de Cadiz, com o furação que lhe sobreveio em 15 de Março deste presente anno de 1671.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Por Antonio Craesbeeck de Mello, 1671. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Light browning. Overall good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this report of a hurricane (*furação*) that ripped through Cadiz. The anonymous author gives the tornado’s route street by street as it moved down to the harbor. For each area, he describes details of the damage and destruction to monasteries and houses, tells when and how many residents were injured or killed, and the size and weight of large objects that were tossed great distances.

Above the colophon is a note that this was translated from a work printed in Seville.


1680

Earthquake and Aftershocks in Málaga

150. *Relacion verdadera de la lastimosa Destruicion, que padeciò la Ciudad de Malaga, por el espantoso Terremoto que sucediò el Miercoles 9. de Octubre deste presente anno de 1680.* N.p.: n.pr., (1680). Folio (29 x 19 cm.), disbound. Caption title. Elegant nine-line woodcut initial. Two small pinpoint holes, without loss. Leaves loose. Part of first line on final verso shaved, with loss of several words. Edges nicked. In less than good condition. (2 ll.) 2 works together. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this description of a severe earthquake that hit Malaga on 9 October 1680. The anonymous author notes signs that preceded the earthquake (weather, frightened animals) and the quake’s effects on ships in the harbor. He focuses, however, on the damage to major buildings in Malaga, such as churches, monasteries, the Jesuit college, and belfries, on the actions of the priests and others. At the end is an estimate of the substantial number of private homes destroyed by the earthquake.

Malaga suffers a major earthquake every hundred years or so: reports have survived from 1494, 1581, 1680, 1884, and 2010 (the last one a 6.7 on the Richter scale).

WITH:

**Segunda relació del horrible Temblor de Tierra que padeció la Ciudad de Malaga el Miercoles 9. de Octubre deste año de 1680.** Referense las circunstancias que faltaron à la Primera, assi de lo sucedido en dicha Ciudad, como en todos los Lugares de sus Contornos. **N.p.: n.pr. (1680). Folio, disbound.**

Caption title. Elegant seven-line woodcut initial. First line shaved on verso of first leaf. On second leaf, wear at 2 foldlines with loss of 5-6 words on both sides. Edges nicked. Leaves loose. In less than good condition. (2 ll.).

**FIRST and ONLY EDITION of an account that supplements the Relacion verdadera, with more details of damage: to the city walls, to aristocratic homes, to monasteries and churches, and to a dozen small towns near Malaga. As in the earlie work, the author blames the earthquake on the wrath of God.**


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**1688

Devastating Earthquake in Lima, Peru**

151. **BUENDÍA, José de, or Francisco López, possible authors.** **Relação do exemplar castigo, que enviou Deus à Cidade de Lima, cabeça do Reyno do Perú, & à sua costa de Barlovento, com os espantosos tremores da terra, do dia 20. de Outubro do anno de 1687.** [Colophon] Lisbon: Officina de Miguel Manescal, 1688. 4°, disbound (old reinforcement with paper at gutter and in inner and outer edges). Caption title. Six-line woodcut initial. Dampstained. First leaf reinforced at inner margin, with loss of 2-3 letters on recto. Margins cut close, with a few letters cropped. Final leaf soiled and rubbed, with frayed holes at foldlines affecting most of 1 line of text. Near good condition. (4 ll.).

2 works bound together. **$400.00**

First Edition in Portuguese of the Relación del exemplar castigo que embió Dios a la Ciudad de Lima, describing the Peruvian earthquake of 20 October 1687, which caused severe property damage and about 5,000 deaths in Lima, Callao, and Ica. By comparison of the reported height of the tsunami with that of the earthquake of 1974, it has been estimated that the 1687 quake probably had a magnitude of 8.7 on the Richter scale. This account gives an early estimate of the death toll in Lima at a mere 300. The author describes the numerous acts of contrition that were made throughout the city to avert God’s further
wrath, then moves on to the viceroy’s response to the crisis, which included putting out fires, preventing looting, and demolishing buildings in Lima. In Callao, the port for Lima, he describes the viceroy’s actions and the furthest extent of the tsunami. Several portents from images of the Virgin Mary are cited near the end.

According to Palau, some attribute the authorship of this account to José de Buendía, but Vargas Ugarte attributes it to Francisco López.


BOUND WITH:

Relacau verdadeira da ultima enfermidade, & morte de N. Santissimo Padre Innocencio XI. e do enterro que se fez do seu cadacer do Monte Quirinal até à Igreja de Sao Pedro. [colophon] foy impresso por Francisco Leon, anno 1689, e em Lisboa con licença por Domingos Carneyro, Impressor das Tres Ordens Militares, (1689?). Title page reinforced with early laid paper, through which the title and woodcuts are barely visible. All leaves reinforced with paper at gutter. Pages 4-5 also reinforced with paper in blank sections of page. 8 pp.

Pages 4-5 have a wood engraving of the pope’s kidney stones, which weighed 6 and 9 ounces.

Second edition [?] of a work first printed in Rome. The present edition was possibly translated from one in Spanish published in Madrid.


[MASCARENHAS], Carta notavel escrita de Gallipoli: see item 172.
152. PEREIRA, Antonio Martins. *Relação da viagem, que fez o Excellen-
tissimo, e Reverendissimo Bispo D. Fr. João de Faro para sua Sé da Cidade da
Ribeira Grande, Ilha de Sant-Iago de Cabo-Verde, mandada pelo seu Secretario
o D.or Antonio Martins Pereira, que o acompanhou em todos os trabalhos até
a hora da sua morte, e dada a luz pelo Padre Fr. Jozé de Borba ....* Lisbon:
Na Officina de Miguel Manescal da Costa, Impressor do Santo Officio,
1741. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Fold marks. One pinpoint round wormhole in first three leaves, joined by a
second in the next five leaves, touching a few letters of text, but never
affecting legibility. In good condition. Old (contemporary?) manuscript
ink pagination in upper outer corner of each page. 15 pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, apparently unrecorded variant issue (priority uncertain,
but based on the differences in the signatures of the third and fourth leaves, we think
that the present copy may be earlier). Very rare work, in an even rarer variant, describing
the attempt of D. Frei João de Faro (1676-1741) to sail to Cabo Verde. D. Frei João, one of
the most learned Franciscans of his time, was elected Bishop of Cabo Verde in 1738 and
set out for his see in 1741 aboard the ship *Sebastião e Almas*. In February of that year he
was shipwrecked at Cabo Roxo, off the coast of Guinea. He and the other survivors fell
asleep on the beach and awoke to find themselves surrounded by hostile indigenous
people, who confiscated all the possessions they had salvaged and made them prisoners.
Martins Pereira gives a brief description of the customs of the captors (pp. 9-10). The
Bishop was finally ransomed and released in May; he remained at Cacheu until July to
convalesce. He died later the same year, after returning to Portugal: "Parece que por
virtude de doença adquirida no naufragio e pelo abalo moral que ele lhe provocou"
*Grande enciclopedia* X, 964).

The two issues have the same setting of type, with the following differences. In the
issue present in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, the words “infeliz e deploravel”
appear in the title before the word “viagem”. They are absent in the present version. In
the Biblioteca Nacional copy, the third leaf is signed “iii, and the fourth leaf is signed “iv,”
while in the present copy these leaves are signed “” and “vi,” respectively.

* Innocêncio VIII, 253 (the alternate title only): “exemplares são mui poco vulgares.”
Barbosa Machado IV, 45 (the alternate title only). Neither variant located in Figanière,
*Bibliografia historica*. Neither variant located in JFB (1994). Neither variant located in Ticknor
Catalogue. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 450, 2663, 7990 (all with the same title as this copy). NUC:
City-D, OCLC: 29052223 (University of Minnesota); 74334582 (Kings College, London);
variant issue 38995612 (Yale University); 74334582 (Kings College, London). This variant
title not in Porbase, which locates a single copy of the issue beginning *Relação da infeliz e
deploravel viagem ...* in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats one of the Kings
College copies. Neither variant located in Library of Congress Online Catalog. Neither
variant located in Catnyp. Neither variant located in Hollis. Neither variant located in Newberry Library online catalog. Neither variant located in Melvyl.

First Edition in Portuguese of this account of an earthquake, the same one that destroyed large parts of Lisbon, that caused severe damage to the Franciscan missions in North Africa on All Saints Day (November 1), 1755. Within eight minutes the convent, church, hospital, pharmacy, and other buildings of the Trinitarians (Order of Redemption of Captives) in Mequinez (Meknes) were completely destroyed, as were the hospital and infirmary in Fez—but all the brothers escaped. The author also gives information on the extent of the destruction in the towns of Morocco, at Sale, Arzila, Larache, Marmora, Tangier, Tetouan, Ceuta, and describes the effect of the tsunami at the ports of Morocco. He also compares the behavior of the Muslims and Jews who suffered through the earthquake with that of Catholics.

The letter is signed at Mequinez and dated November 8, 1755 (p. 7). It was published in Madrid, 1755, and later the same year in Barcelona, as *Relacion escrita por el Padre Guardian del Real Convento de Mequinèz, y Vice-Prefecto Apostólico de las Santas Missiones, que en las partes de Berberia ....* The author, a Franciscan from Valença do Minho, was Padre Guardiam at the Real Convento in Mequinez, in north central Morocco.

* Innocêncio VI, 216: noting that the works listed under this author are not all by him, but are simply similar earthquake accounts. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 2581. NUC: MH, DHN. OCLC: 25584046 (Saint Bonaventure University, Newberry Library, Princeton University, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, and the Digital Library for International Research); 222563241 (University of Toronto); the Spanish version of Madrid, 1755 is listed at 69941606 (Newberry Library) and the Barcelona, 1755 edition at 61705247 (Saint Bonaventure University). Porbase locates six copies, all in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

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**Comets in Morocco, or Earthquake’s After-effects?**

154. [COMETS]. *Relaçam notavel de hum cometa, que novamente appareceo em Africa sobre a Praça de Tangere. Noticia que de algumas cartas vindas à Cidade de Londres se communicou a esta de Lisboa.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, twentieth-century half
tan sheep over machine marbled boards (slightly warped), flat spine blank, red leather lettering piece with gilt border and lettering on front cover. Caption title. Woodcut at head of p. [1] of Aeneas carrying Anchises, with Troy in flames and a horse behind. Very good to fine condition. 8 pp. $600.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author admits that the nature of comets is one of the perplexing questions of his age, and cites Aristotle, Newton, Descartes, Leibniz, and Maigian, among others. However, he believes that the phenomenon seen in Tangier (Morocco) was not a comet but a result of the great earthquake of 1 November 1755 that leveled much of Lisbon.


**Historic Flood in Amsterdam and Hamburg**

**155. Notícia da fatal inundaçaom, que sucedeu nas cidades de Amsterdam, e Hamburgo, aonde sahindo o mar de seus limites inundou campos, e edificios, sendo imenso o damno, e perigo que a todos causou &c. Lisbon: Na Offic. de Domingos Rodrigues, 1756. 4°, later plain wrappers. Woodcut of a person falling from a ship on title-page. Slight browning. Overall very good condition. Old manuscript notation in ink ("N.º 32.º") in upper outer corner of title page. Faint oval Lisbon bookseller’s stamp on front wrapper. 7 pp. $250.00**

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this rare newsletter describing massive flooding around Amsterdam and Hamburg due to a brutal storm on October 17, 1756. The receding waters exposed many dead residents, spoiled grain, dead livestock, and shipwrecks in the harbor. At a town near Hamburg, the entire harvest of wheat and tobacco was lost.

The **Notícia** begins with a brief account of the fire which had recently destroyed much of Constantinople (pp. 3-4). Its breathless detailing of the “lamentáveis effets da terra, agoa, ar, e fogo” must have resonated with the Portuguese, who had suffered terribly only the previous year during the Lisbon earthquake ("A terra que perigos não ameaça? Com dor os temos experimentado").

The 1756 flood was severe enough to rate a mention in H.H. Lamb’s *Historic Storms of the North Sea, British Isles, and Northwest Europe* (Cambridge University Press, 1991), p. 17.

The woodcut on the title page has the look of a piece cropped from a larger work: the shape is irregular, and figures are most peculiar.

This pamphlet exists in two states: one with the woodcut on the title page turned on its side. The present work depicts the image correctly positioned.

Not in Innocência or Fonseca. Not in Azevedo-Samodães, Ameal, Avila Perez or Monteverde. NUC: MH (two different states, one with title-page woodcut turned on its side). OCLC: 27834882 (Houghton Library, Newberry Library [the copy described is a different state, with the woodcut on the title page turned on its side]).
Major Earthquake and Tsunami in the Azores

156. [AZORES]. Relaçam do estrago, e catastrof, succedido na ilha de S. Jorge, e mais circumvisinhas. Por J. A. B. D. M. F. P. E. S. Lisbon: n.pr., 1757. 4°, later patterned blue and white wrappers (fading at spine and fore-edge). Woodcut ornament (bowl of fruit and flowers) on title page. Light browning. Overall in very good condition. 7 pp. $600.00

FIRST EDITION; it was reprinted in Ponta Delgada, 1977. The author recounts the effects of an earthquake that struck the Azores on July 9-10, 1757, and the tsunami that followed, which together caused the loss of 1,200 lives. The island of São Jorge was hardest hit. Details are given of the destruction of many villages and the actions of Manuel Rodrigues Pereira and Bishop Valerio do Sacramento.

The 1757 earthquake was one of at least six major eruptions suffered by the volcanic Azores between 1580 and 1907. Online sources give the death toll in 1757 as 1,053 rather than 1,200.

Hurricane in Martinique


FIRST and ONLY EDITION? Describes a hurricane that left the buildings and farms of Martinique in ruins, and killed many inhabitants. Several French warships were damaged or destroyed, and it is noted in passing that attacks by the English (then involved in the Seven Years’ War against France) had increased, since French ships could no longer defend the island.

OCLC: 41022247 (Hamilton College Library, New York Public Library, Newberry Library, Houghton Library, John Carter Brown Library); 166594464 (Houghton Library, William Clements Library-University of Michigan, Cambridge University); 253589311 (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz). Porbase locates five copies plus a microfilm, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats the copy at Cambridge University only.
Earthquake in Algeria

158. *Noticia de hum notavel sucesso acontecido em Africa no paiz de Constantina, em o mez de janeiro do prezente anno.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1758. 4°, later plain wrappers (nearly split at spine). Woodcut vignettes on title page and at end. Brownd. Overall in good condition. Old ink foliation “96-99” in upper out corners of rectos of each leaf. (1 l.), 6 pp. [final page misnumbered 5]. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A detailed account of the terrible earthquake which struck the Algerian city of Constantine and vicinity in January 1758, published for an audience for whom the memory of the devastating 1755 Lisbon earthquake was all too vivid. The anonymous author first invokes the memory of the Lisbon earthquake, accusing the Muslim infidels of North Africa of a total lack of concern for its victims. The author then describes in remorseless detail the main temblor, the many aftershocks, the ensuing damage, and the sufferings of the population, which sustained some 10,000 casualties.

Constantine is a few miles inland, East of Algeria.

Part XVII: Bullfighting

1752

Better to Be a Bull, a Ram, or a Pig?

159. *Carta que o carneyro, e porco que estão sobre o portico do Açougue mandarão aos boys do touril questionando os seus esforços, e as suas prozapias: e a resposta que os Touros derão.* Calahorra [i.e. Lisbon?]: En la Impression de los Libros viejos, 1752. 4°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Large woodcut of a tower with a ramp on title page. Very light browning. Overall in very good condition. Number “97” in ink at top of title page. (4 ll.) $375.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In the doorway of a butcher’s, a ram and pig argue with a bull over whose lot is better. It is not clear how the woodcut tower on the title page is related to the text.

This piece was probably provoked by the series of three days of bullfights (28 August, 4 September, 11 September 1752) arranged by the Marques de Alegrete and the Senado de Lisboa to celebrate the ascension of D. José I to the throne. D. José had been crowned in 1750, but the two-year period of mourning for D. João V had just ended, and festivities to welcome the new ruler were now acceptable. The initial series of bullfights was such a success that a further three days were set (18 September, 26 September, and 2 October 1752). The bullfights took place in the Terreiro do Paço, Lisbon’s most important square, destroyed in the 1755 earthquake and replaced by the still grand praça do Comércio, and still referred to by many by its pre-earthquake name.


Reviewing a Bullfight


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this newsletter describing bullfights which took place on 28 August, 4 September, and 11 September of 1752. The author begins with a
description of the Terreiro do Paço, site of bullfights in Lisbon until it was destroyed in the 1755 earthquake and replaced with the Praça do Comércio. He gives the names of the bullfighters and describes their costumes and the trappings of their horses, notes the mood of the bulls and briefly describes the fight. Also included are descriptions of the ceremonies and noteworthy events that occurred before and after the bullfights, which included the appearance of a giant sculpture of Apollo and the suicide (or accidental death?) of a woman who threw herself into the ring.

Among the participants mentioned are the Marques de Alegrete, who as President of the Senado da Lisboa was charged with administering the festival, D. Manoel de Sousa, Captain of the Guard the first day, the Visconde d’Villa Nova de Cerveira, D. António José de Castro (Captain of the Guard the second day), Almirante mór of the kingdom, and bullfighters Manuel de Matos and José Roquete. On the third day the Captain of the Guard was Manoel Telles da Sylva, Conde de Villar-Mayor (son and heir of the Marques de Alegrete); José Roquete is mentioned as having distinguished himself.

The year is not given in this pamphlet, but several other pamphlets have the same series of days for the bullfights (beginning with 28 August), and bear the date 1752. Numerous other newsletters related to the event were published, including Tríduo festival, que a’ exaltação de ElRey Fidelíssimo D. Joseph, Nosso Senhor, ao throno, Lisbon, 1752.


**Bull-Fighting Ephemera, with an Advertencia Blasting the Competition**

161. *Noticia individual de tudo o que se ha de executar em Segunda Feira 28 de Agosto de 1752, primeiro dia da Festividade dos Touros, com que o Illustre Senado da Camera, com seu Presidente o Illustissimo, e Excellentissimo Fernando Telles da Silva, Marquez de Alegrete, Apalaudem a felicissima Acclamação de ElRey D. Joseph I Nosso Senhor.* Lisbon: n.pr., 1752. 4°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Woodcut vignette on title page. Light browning. In very good condition. 8 pp. $400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A promotional pamphlet for bullfights on 28 August 1752 and several days following, arranged by the Marques de Alegrete to celebrate the ascension of D. José I to the throne. D. José had been crowned in 1750, but the two-year period of mourning for D. João V had just ended, and a celebration to welcome the new ruler was now in order.

This pamphlet describes the frenzied preparations of viewing platforms, “porque o alvoroço, e gosto, com que os Portuguezes dezejão sempre este genero de festejo, não permittio dilação alguma” (pp. 2-3). The Noticia also enumerates the delights in store: who the bullfighters will be (Manoel dos Santos, Luiz Antonio, Manoel de Mattos, Joseph Roquete), the processions of floats and dancers, the half-time shows, and even the “Carro de nova invenção, tambem pintado,” that will remove the bodies of the dead bulls.

At the end, on the final page, is an “Advertencia” stating that another pamphlet, “que corre já impressa deste sumptuoso Apparato,” gives incorrect rules for bullfighters
The bullfights took place in the Terreiro do Paço, Lisbon’s most important square until it was destroyed in the 1755 earthquake and replaced with the Praça do Comércio.


**Satire on Attendees of Bullfight Honoring D. José I**


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Satirical account of losses and thefts during the bullfights on 28 August 1752 and several days following. For example: “Jaques Ganel Bigodès, Capitão de Corásas no Regimento dos Pigméos, Senhor das Villas, e terras de Nenhures, Alcaide mór de quimeras, Comendador, e donatario de todas as Ilhas Sumersas ... Perdeu ... hum Alvar'a de esquecimento para a remuneração de seus serviços ...” Under the heading “Achados” at the end, the persons named are encouraged to come claim their property lest dire consequences ensue.

The series of bullfights starting on 28 August 1752 were arranged by the Marques de Alegrete to celebrate the ascension of D. José I to the throne. D. José had been crowned in 1750, but the two-year period of mourning for D. João V had just ended, and a celebration to welcome the new ruler was now in order. Numerous other newsletters related to the event were published, including *Triduo festival, que a’ exaltação de ElRey Fidelíssimo D. Joseph, Nosso Senhor, ao throno,* Lisbon, 1752.


**They Don’t Do Bullfights Like They Used To**

163. *Relaçam viridica de toda a magnificencia com que foi executada a festejo do 5 dia de Touros, em vinte e seis do Mez de setembro com Danças, e Carros, e mais devírtimentos, com que desde a huma hora até as seis e meya da tarde Celebrrou o Supremo Senado a Regia Aclamação do Augustíssimo, e Filellíssimo Senhor D. Jozé I.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel de Passos,
Mestre da Cabriólas, 1752. 4°, mid-twentieth-century marbled wrappers. Large woodcut depicting a bullfighter on horseback pointing his lance at a bull in title page. Another large woodcut of angel with trumpet holding the royal arms of Portugal on title page verso. Very light browning. Overall in very good condition. Number “45” in ink at top of title page. 8 pp. $450.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A heavily sarcastic account of the fifth day of bullfighting (26 September 1752), which failed to measure up to the earlier days. The anonymous author calls his readers “desapaixonados, prodigos, e ... ignorantes” for buying an account of such a disappointing day. His account of the opening procession notes gypsy dances, the appearance of Apollo and Jupiter on floats, and the entrance of the royal family and the Senate, but also such events such as the unfortunate fate of the pigeons and rabbits: “dos quaes huns morrião á violencia dos tiros, outros a voracidade dos caens.” The bulls and the horses were not cooperative, and there was an odd interlude with 2 women in a carriage, one playing a viola (pp. 6-8).

The series of three days of bullfights (28 August, 4 September, 11 September 1752) was arranged by the Marques de Alegrete and the Senado de Lisboa to celebrate the ascension of D. José I to the throne. D. José had been crowned in 1750, but the two-year period of mourning for D. João V had just ended, and a celebration to welcome the new ruler was now in order. The initial series was such a success that a further three days were set: 18 and 26 September and 2 October.


Bullfights, Processions, and a Near-Catastrophe


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A description of 3 days of bullfights in the Terreiro do Paço. The author describes the building of the amphitheater, including the size, location, and decor of the royal gallery and the audience platforms, and their location in relation to buildings around the Terreiro do Paço. He goes on to describe the procession to the amphitheater of hundreds of elaborately costumed participants (among them gypsies) and several floats bearing allegorical and mythological figures.

For each day he describes the bullfights, including the number of bulls killed and the antics of the capinhas, who used several spectacular props to tease the bull: one pyramidal, one that looked like a corpulent man carrying a fire-breathing child (pp. 14-15).

A near-catastrophe occurred when a float that was intended to be to be spectacularly aflame frightened the oxen drawing it and caused a panic among the spectators,
some of whom were trampled to death. “As naçoens mais previstas, e mais pêldas não
carecem de exemplos de semelhantes acontecimentos,” the narrator comments, rather
callously (p. 12).

A series of 3 days of bullfights (28 August, 4 September, 11 September 1752) was
arranged by the Marques de Alegrete and the Senado de Lisboa to celebrate the ascension
of D. José I to the throne. D. José had been crowned in 1750, but the two-year period of
mourning for D. João V had just ended, and festivities to welcome the new ruler were
now acceptable. The initial series of bullfights was such a success that a further 3 days
were set (18 September, 26 September, and 2 October 1752). The bullfights took place in
the Terreiro do Paço, Lisbon’s most important square until it was destroyed in the 1755
earthquake and replaced with the Praça do Comércio.

* Innocencio XIX, 296. Coimbra, Miscelâneas 1281. Not in Díaz Arquer, Libros y fol-
letos de toros. Not in Lisbon, Biblioteca Nacional, Bibliografía tauromáquica. Not in Madrid,
Biblioteca Nacional, La fiesta nacional. OCLC: 81713071 (Houghton Library); 469255618
(Bibliothèque national de France); 559984133 (British Library). Porbase cites a single copy,
Part XVIII:
Unnatural Events, Including
Portents, Miracles, Monsters, and
Accounts Whose Veracity Is Questionable,
1716-1761

1716

Wonders Unceasing

165. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Prodigiosas appara-
riçoens & successos espantosos vistos no presente anno de 1716. E nos fins
do passado em varias partes do Mundo. Lisbon: Na Officina de Pascoal da
Sylva, 1716. 4°, modern blue quarter cloth over decorated boards, with
plain, flat spine. Woodcut ornament (floral basket) on title page. Woodcut
headpiece and eight-line initial on p. 3. Large woodcut tailpiece with
royal arms of Portugal on p. 12. Dampstained. Overall in near-good
condition. Later pencilled note naming the author in blank portion of
title page. 12 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The author recounts amazing events in Britain’s Ameri-
can colonies (a tree in Philadelphia [said to be a city in New England] that rained even
when the sun was shining; with mention of Newcastle, Delaware), Algiers (earthquake),
Sardinia (wild animals), Genoa (bloody rain), Sicily (sea monsters), Naples (volcano,
comet), Dalmatia (sea monster, earthquakes), Hungary (battles of birds), Poland (fiery
globes at night), Prussia (a moon that threw rays of colored light), Switzerland (comet),
Holland (comet), England (comet), Ireland (strange light in the night-time sky), France
(a strange light at night, an unknown bird), Catalonia (hurricane, earthquake), and the
Baltic (early freezing). The author cites sources for each of these events, including the
London Evening Post and gazettes from Leiden, Amsterdam, Paris and Haarlem.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocencio identifies as the
author of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended
them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics
and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the
War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de
Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous
pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

* Innocencio IV, 346. Barbosa Machado II, 854. JCB, Portuguese and Brazilian Books
716/6. Not in Landis, European Americana. OCLC: 78107636 (Houghton Library, University
of Michigan-William Clements Library, John Carter Brown Library); 60769959 (Newberry
Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). Forbase locates four copies, all at the Biblioteca
Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.
Lion-Bull-Boar-Griffin-Basilisk on Killing Spree Near Jerusalem

166. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, José]. Relaçam de hum formidavel e horrendo monstro silvestre, que foiv visto, e morto nas visinhanças de Jerusalem, traduzido fielmente de huma, que se imprimo em Palermo no Reyno de Sicilia, e se reimprimio em Genova, e em Turin; a que se accrescenta huma carta, escrita de Alepo sobre esta mesma materia. Com o retrato verdadeiro do dito Bicho. Lisbon: Na Officina de Joseph Antonio da Sylva, 1726. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Eight-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Full-page woodcut of the monster on verso of title-page. Final leaf has light soiling and 2 small holes in margin (not affecting text). Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $800.00

First Edition in Portuguese of this account, including a full-page woodcut of a monster that appeared on November 15, 1725, fourteen miles outside Jerusalem. According to the text and the illustration, the beast was as large as a horse, with a lion’s head and teeth, bull’s horns, boar’s tusks, elephant’s ears, cow’s tits, griffin’s claws, a basilisk’s tail, reptilian wings, and a body covered with mother-of-pearl shells that made it impervious to bullets. The local pasha called in troops, one of whom finally slew the monster—but not before it had killed at least 49 locals.

The second part of the pamphlet (pp. 5-8) translates a letter of January 1726 in which a merchant at Aleppo speculates on the nature of the monster, citing authors and examples from ancient times to the present, including Pliny, St. George, Greek mythology, and St. Justin Martyr.

The translator notes that he translated this account from one published in Palermo, and reprinted in Genoa and Turin. A similar but cruder woodcut of the same beast (with the image reversed), appears in a German account of the monster’s appearance at Jerusalem: Wahrhaftige Abbildung und aufführliche Beschreibung eines erschricklich-grausam auch sonst nie-gesehenen Thieres, 1725.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Where the Wild Things Are: A Portent in Anatolia

167. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, José]. *Emblema vivente, ou notícia de hum portentoso monstro, que da provincia de Anatolia, foy manado ao Sultão dos Turcos. Com a sua figura, copiada do retrato, que delle mandou fazer o Biglerbey de Amasia, recebida de Alepo, em huma carta escrita pelo mesmo autor da que se imprimio o anno passado.* Lisbon: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1727. 4°, disbound. Woodcut vignette on title-page. Woodcut headpiece and six-line factotum initial on p. 3. Full-page woodcut of the monster on final unnumbered page. Overall in good to very good condition. 15, (1) pp. $800.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this fascinating, vividly detailed, and illustrated account of a monster that had been attacking Turks in the mountains near Amasya, in northern Anatolia. The beylerbey (provincial governor) sent a hunting party to flush the beast out: a full page is devoted to a description of the 12-foot creature that finally appeared. It had (as the illustration shows) hairy legs, half-moon claws, a nose like an eagle, bone instead of teeth, no discernible gender, and most startlingly, an eagle’s head growing from each of its shoulders. With great concern for its feeding, the beylerbey had it transported to the Seraglio in Constantinople, where the Sultan saw it and was told a prophecy about it that was so appalling that he ordered the beast transported to the coast of the Black Sea, where it was finally killed by 30 bullets and 300 swordcuts. The prophecy was that two eagles (the Austrians and the Russians) would defeat the moon (the Ottoman Empire, symbolized by the nails on the monster’s toes). “Os Turcos a negão; porque não querem dar aos Christãos as esperanças deste pressagio” (p. 13).

The unidentified author writes from Aleppo, and seems to be the same merchant who wrote the letter printed on pp. 5-8 of a description of a monster that appeared in Jerusalem: *Relaçam de hum formidavel e horrendo monstro silvestre*, Lisbon, 1726, which was also translated by Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas. This work ends with a similar survey of mythological and historical monsters related to this one.

Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Oddly, we also have a reference to Innocent IV in 1347. Coimbra, *Miscelâneas* 384. OCLC: 28151868 (Pennsylvania State University, Houghton Library); 155999394 (microfilm). Forbase locates four copies and a microfilm at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (copy described has “por J.F.M.M.” on title page, which our copy does not). Not located in Copac. Not in Orbis.
1730

St. Rita of Cascia Averts an Earthquake


First Edition in Portuguese of this account of miraculous events in 1730. On May 12 an earthquake hit Rome and then Norcia, where 400 people fell into a chasm. At nearby Cascia, the body of St. Rita (d. 1457) rose from her tomb and hovered over the city for 5 hours, and the earthquake did no damage. Mentioned almost in passing is that fact that in 1691 the blessed Andrea de Monreal, an Augustinian who had lived a few miles away, lifted his right arm from his tomb and averted an earthquake from his town.

St. Rita is patron saint of the impossible, of abused women, and most recently (some say) of baseball. According to popular legend, St. Rita’s body remained uncorrupted for several centuries.

The account seems to have been translated almost literally from a poem in honor of St. Rita’s miraculous action. Although it is laid out in verses, it has no meter and no rhyme.


1732

Monstrous Beasts Fight in the Streets of Constantinople

169. CORREIA, Sebastião Pires, translator. Copia de huma carta, escrita da Cidade de Constantinopla por hum mercador francez a outro, que se acha em Alexandria, e da lingua franceza traduzida na nossa portugueza pela curiosidade de Sebastiãm Pires Correya, o qual a offerece à curiosidade dos mais acertados discursos. [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, 1732. 4°, disbound. Caption title. Five-line woodcut initial. Margins narrow at head and foot, but overall in good to very good condition. (4 ll.) $400.00

First Edition in Portuguese of a letter dated 14 August 1732, purporting to be an account of two enormous animals in Constantinople who fought each other on the street, but also killed more than 2,000 men who tried to stop them. The author promises to send
pictures of the beasts later, but meanwhile describes each one as having the head of a lion with a two-foot sword on top, a body like an ox, nails like two-foot cutlasses, a boar’s teeth, a tail like a serpent, and a body like a camel’s, but covered with shells. The larger beast was 30 feet long, the other 23. The larger beast was seen to cough up a half-moon that appeared to be of gold, and the smaller one had on its breast the words, “Represento os enganados” (enganados being the term often used for the misguided Muslims). When the sultan gathered dervishes and other authorities to interpret this battle, one Turk spoke forebodingly of the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the bravery and courage of the Spanish and Portuguese, mentioning in particular Oran, which had been captured by the Turks in 1708 and was recaptured by the Spanish in July 1732.

We suspect this is a wishful allegorical story foretelling the fall of the Ottoman Empire: similar beasts were described in *relações* of 1726 and 1727.


Child in Andalusia Atrociously Tortured, Buried with Honors


First Edition in Portuguese [?], purportedly translated from an account published in Madrid. Just after Christmas in 1731, a three-year-old went missing from a village near Cordoba, in Andalusia. After a frantic search, his body was finally found in the hills days later, being guarded by dogs from a pack of wolves.

The physicians who examined the body reported that the child had been horribly tortured (details are given). However, the body seemed extremely limp, and when cut, blood flowed freely, not just once but at several intervals throughout the day. This was taken as a sign that the child had been martyred and was now “Angelical.” The town rejoiced. Affonso Roberto del Rio was buried in luxurious clothing in an elaborate casket, all described at length.

The “presente anno de 1732” is mentioned on p. 2. It is possible that this account is made up of whole cloth (we have not located a Spanish original), but it lacks the strong didactic tone that fictional accounts on this sort of subjects usually have.

1733

Vampires in Serbia, A Beast in Constantinople, and a Very Strange Man in Scotland

171. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. *Copia de huma carta escrita da cidade de Galloway no Reyno de Escocia para a de Strasburgo cidade da Alsacia Província de Alemanha.* [Colophon] Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Pedro Ferreira, (letter dated 22 April 1733). 4°, disbound. Caption title. Woodcut initial. Overall in good to very good condition. (2 ll.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION? The text of this purported letter mentions vampires in Serbia and the “Bicho prodigioso de Constantinopla,” then goes on to describe a person recently seen in Galway, Scotland, who dressed in a peculiar manner, slept standing on his feet, never laughed, never cried, never ate, and spoke no known language. A Flemish missionary suggested that he was a descendant of someone other than Noah, who had not died in the Flood.

The author (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by traveling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the *Gazeta de Lisboa,* of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


1734

Doom, Gloom, and Destruction Raining Down on the Ottoman Empire

172. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, translator]. *Carta notável escrita de Gallipoli, bairro em que habitam os Cristãos na cidade de Constantinopla, escrita em 2 de Agosto deste anno de 1734.* [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Offic. Augustiniana, 1734. 4°, disbound, early non-integral blank leaf attached at front. Caption title. Six-line woodcut factotum initial below it. Woodcut tailpiece ornament at end. Overall in good to very good condition. 8 pp. $500.00

First Edition in Portuguese (or first and only edition?) of this breathless report of horrendous events in Constantinople: a storm with winds strong enough to tear off roofs and lightning that struck the sultan’s Seraglio, incinerating many of his concubines and the eunuch who was serving the sultan coffee. It rained rocks, 2 comets appeared for a week (17-22 July), and the sultan suffered terrible dreams. An old Egyptian called in to
interpret these events foresaw the end of the Ottoman Empire at the hands of a monarch “que reduzirá as duas Cabeças da Aguia Romana a huma só, bordandolhe o peito de flores de ouro.” At this time the double-headed eagle might symbolize the Austrian Empire (where the heads represent church and state), Russia, or the Byzantine Empire (where the heads represent dominance over East and West or over secular and religious affairs).

Predicting the imminent demise of the Ottoman Empire was a common pursuit at this time. This particular letter, dated 2 August 1734, purports to be from Christians in Gallipoli, where the Dardanelles leads into the Sea of Marmara. It might, of course, be entirely the work of Mascarenhas.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?) was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?) was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Woodcut of a Ferocious Allegorical Monster


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this allegory about church-state relations. As reported here, the Persian monarch sent out an army to an area where some unknown force was destroying crops. The army finally cornered in a cave a beast the size of two elephants, with a human head, crosses growing out of its upper lip and formed out of its hair, a scaly coat, a peacock’s tail, and a cannon and various insignia on its back. The insignia and the details of the beast’s appearance are interpreted on pp. 20-23 by a learned Jew.

Although printed in quarto format, the three signatures (§, §2, and §3) have been gathered into a single quire of 12 leaves. The woodcut was printed on a separate bifolium, which served as a decorative wrapper.

The Devil Tries to Frighten Spanish Augustinian Missionaries From Setting Out for the Philippines

174. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo]. Apendix ao Baculo Pastoral, Relaçam de hum prodigioso caso sucedido na Cidade do Porto de Santa Maria neste anno de 1736. Em que se mostra, quanto o Demonio sente o fruto, que produz o zelo dos Religiosos, que vam prégar a Fé Catholica aos Infeis. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1736. 4°, disbound. Small typographical vignette on title page. Typographical headpiece and eight-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Light spotting. Foldlines on final leaf. Overall in good condition. 7 pp.  $300.00

First Edition in Portuguese (?) of this account of the devil’s attempts to frighten a group of Augustinian missionaries who were waiting near Cadiz for a ship to the Philippines. Staying in a private home in El Puerto de Santa Maria, on the Rio Guadelete, they were harassed by noises in the night, then heard a voice (“Nam sabes que tenho tomado a meu cargo perseguir as missoens?”), and finally saw a horrendous creature with a cow’s head, long horns, sharp nails, a furry body, and burning eyes. The narrator notes that this looked exactly like the picture of a condemned man that one of the missionaries had painted for use on missions. The monks finally gathered their forces and drove the demons off. The Bishop of Seville preached a sermon on the subject soon thereafter, and the story was circulated by many other religious in the area, with accounts printed in Zaragoza and Barcelona that were probably the basis for this Portuguese edition.

This account might, of course, be complete fiction, and the references to printed editions in Spain a ruse, but the story lacks the strong didactic feel of much of the short fiction that appeared at this time.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), whom Innocêncio identifies as the author of this work, was a native of Lisbon. He began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.


Fire-Breathing Monster in Paraguay

175. [MASCARENHAS, José Freire de Monterroyo, editor]. Relaçam de hum prodigio sucedido em huma das cidades da provincia do Paraguay, neste anno passado de 1735. Traduzida fielmente de outra mandada do proprio paiz a hum Cavalheiro da primeira grandeza de Hespanha. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio Correa Lemos, 1736. 4°, stitched (later stitching)3w. Woodcut vignette on title page. Woodcut headpiece and eight-line woodcut factotum initial on p. 3. Full-page woodcut on recto of final
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. This illustrated pamphlet (“a qual se assegura ser fidedigna,” says the editor on p. 3) relates the appearance in the “city” of Paraguay of a monster nearly 10 meters high, with a man’s disfigured face, skin like a turtle’s shell, hooves, and a hairy, knotted tail. From his eyes, nose, ears and mouth shot fire that turned whatever it touched into ashes. In the town square the monster halted and cried, “Eu sou a Figura dos pecadores de Paraguay” which caused several onlookers to faint, and birds to fall dead from the sky. When he left several hours later, carrying off a four-year-old (who was later found unharmed in the mountains), the clouds rained blood for some time. A priest who exhorted the residents to repent of their sins dropped dead in the pulpit. The events occurred on 7 June 1735.

The full-page woodcut shows the fire-breathing monster rearing up, pen in one hand and paper in the other. Behind him is a street of tile-roofed, two-story houses, with mountains and birds in the background.

Freire de Monterroyo Mascarenhas (1670-1760?), a native of Lisbon, began his studies in Portugal and extended them for 10 years, beginning in 1693, by travelling throughout Europe to study its politics and languages. Back in Portugal, he served from 1704 to 1710 as a cavalry captain in the War of the Spanish Succession. When the war ended he began to publish the Gazeta de Lisboa, of which he remained editor for more than 40 years. He also published numerous pamphlets such as this one, on current events.

Mysterious Basque Not-Quite-Merman


SOLD

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this account of a rather fishy seventeenth-century inhabitant of the Basque country. Francisco de Veyga, one of five children, was sent by his widowed mother to learn carpentry in Bilbao, several leagues distant from his home of Liérganes, in the mountains of Cantabria. His new friends taught him to fish, then to swim, and one day he went missing and was assumed by all to have drowned. But five years later, in 1679, an odd creature was spotted in the Gulf of Cadiz, with a man’s shape but a few scales. Captured, he proved docile but nearly mute, only saying one word: “Liérganes.” A monk led him back to his home town, where he was welcomed by his aged mother and lost his scales, but remained mute and docile; and in 1689, he disappeared, never to be seen again.

At the beginning and end of this account, the author cites as his primary source Fr. Benito Jerónimo Feijóo y Montenegro’s Teatro critico universal, volume VI, which appeared in Madrid, 1734. The Teatro was a multi-volume, wide-ranging collection of essays in which Feijóo y Montenegro attempted to uproot superstitions and awaken an interest in scientific methods among his countrymen.

Advice to Poverty-Stricken Students:
Write Trashy Stories about Exotic Monsters

177. Monstruoso parto da famosa Giganta de Coimbra, chamada Goliacia Trumba. Curiosa Relaçam de hum grande, e nunca visto Monstro, cuja informe figura excede a idea d’a mayor admiração. Gazeta de Scholacia, Expulsão da
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. A poverty-stricken student at the University of Coimbra (“me achou naufragante no furioso mar da fome, combatidos dos ventos da desesperação, e feito ludibrio das ondas da disgraça”) is advised by an old man to make money by writing accounts of monsters: “Componha o seu papellinho, e mande-o dar ao prêlo, e tenha por certo, que hade ter gasto em Coimbra, e nos cegos de Lisboa, aonde continuamente se estão imprimindo Relaçoens de Bichos, e Peixes, que apparecerão lá muito longe da Noroega; outras vezes batalhas da China, e Persia, ou Trapizonda: e agora modernamente huma noticia de hum Cavalinho, que só lhe falta fallar.” The student, wandering in search of inspiration, turns innocuous plants and animals into a ferocious foreign battle, but ends up writing an allegorical contest between his financially prudent and spendthrift sides, and then admitting on the final page that he has no intention of inserting a monster into the narrative, and only put “Giganta” into the title to seduce buyers!

According to Fontes da Costa, “Reports of monstrous beings were published regularly in Portugal throughout the first half of the eighteenth century. They were so popular that, in a spoof report from this period [“monstruoso parto”], a poor and starving student from the University of Coimbra is advised by an old man to make his living out of writing them. … The success of narratives on monsters published in Portugal during the first half of the eighteenth century was due to their moral and political message, their informative value regarding exotic places, and their entertainment value. The use of literary strategies and of other devices of authentication contributed to the effectiveness of these narratives but were not the crucial elements in their being sanctioned by the Portuguese Inquisition, which was essentially interested in the moral lessons gained from their example.”

1750s

Be Careful What You Wish For

178. FONSECA, Felix Feliciano da. Relação de hum notavel, e espantoso caso, que aconteceu nas visinhanças da cidade de Compostela, capital do Reino
de Galiza. Tirada de varias cartas, que vierão remetidas a esta Corte a pessoas nella assistentes, e naturaes daquella cidade. Escripta por .... Lisbon: n.pr., possibly early 1750s. 4°, relatively recent marbled wrappers (slightly smaller than the text block). Small woodcut of a man framed by a circle within a square on title page. Light browning. Good to very good condition. 7, (1) pp.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this tale of divine intervention near Santiago de Compostela. A farmer jealous of his brother’s crops wished that the earth would swallow him up: it promptly did, so that only his eyeballs were left showing. A priest invoking the name of the Apostle Santiago finally managed to extract the man, who showed his gratitude by having a special mass performed.

* Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7396. Palau 93194. Not located in Innocência, who expresses uncertainty as to the genuineness of the ascribed authorship; for other works written under the name of Felix Feliciano da Fonseca, see II, 264; IX, 212; and XVIII, 245. Not in Fonseca, Pseudónimos. Not in Guerra Andrade, Dicionário de pseudónimos e iniciais. NUC: MH. OCLC: 222382466 (Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library-University of Toronto); 82855400 (Houghton Library). Porbase locates five copies, all at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Copac.

**1752**

*Carta que o carneyro, e porco:* see item 159.

**Well-Traveled Beasts?**

179. LIMA, Bartholomeo da Silva e, ostensible translator. Relação que trata de como em cincoenta e oito gráos do Sul foy descuberta huma ilha por huma náo franceza, a qual obrigada de hum temporal, que lhe sobreveyo, no Cabo da Boa Esperança, foy a parar na dita Ilha. Traduzida da lingoa franceza por Bartholomeo da Silva e Lima. Primeira [and Segunda] parte. Lisbon: n.pr., n.d. (ca. 1752). 4°, disbound in modern folding case with marbled boards and crimson leather lettering-piece with gilt letter on front cover. Large woodcut of a ship at sea with an island in the background on title pages to the first and second parts. Faint dampstain in gutter. Overall in good to very good condition. 8, 8 pp. $500.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what purports to be a translation of two accounts of exploration, but is more probably an original Portuguese work of popular fiction. The first tells of a ship that set sail from Nantes and, blown off course while rounding the Cape of Good Hope, landed at an unrecorded island at 58 degrees South. It contains vivid descriptions of a ferocious wild animal that lived on the island, whose back was like a serpent, whose front like a lion without a mane, and which was covered with shells.
Attacked by these animals, the shore party fled and landed elsewhere on the island. There they discovered pale humans who wore leaves for clothing; the author describes their reaction to the Frenchmen and their method of hunting wild animals.

The second part offers a more detailed description of their appearance and dress, and how they hunt the savage beasts on the other end of the island.

The Portuguese translation of the island’s name is *Isla dos Bichos* (Creature Island). We suspect this is an imaginary voyage, since the monsters are suspiciously similar to those described in several fantastic accounts of beasts ravaging Turkish dominions: see, for example, *Relação de hum formidavel e horrendo monstro silvestre, que foy visto, e morto nas visinhancas de Jerusalem*, 1726. It is suggestive that neither Gonçalves Rodrigues or any of the online catalogues which cite this work give an original author, nor do they cite any original title in French.


**1761**

*Andalusian Woman Dressed as a Man, Goes on Spree of Murder & Mayhem*

180. BARRETO, Gil. *Relação do transito, que passou Maria Gorita, acontecido em a cidade de Granada, a qual andava em traje de homem, varias proezas que fez, e a morte que teve. Exposta a sempre maxima, e discreta curiosidade do vulgo, por ….* Lisbon: Na Officina de José Felippe, 1761. 4°, later wrappers. Small woodcut on p. 2 of a woman in classical robes, with long hair, above the caption “MARIA GORITA,” in large capital letters. Caption title and three-line woodcut initial on p. 3. Lower outer corner slightly chewed, not affecting text. Light browning and stains. Overall in barely good condition. Old white and red-bordered oblong paper tag with serrated edges and shelfmark “55 // D” supplied in ink. 14 pp., (1 l.). FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Maria Gurita (the spelling “Gorita” appears only on the title page and p. 2) was born near Ronda and showed a precocious early interest in learning to use weapons. After being disappointed by a lover she dressed as a man one night and slipped out of town, traveling to Granada where she took the name Juan Roto and set off for 14 months as a soldier in Ceuta. Back in Spain, she began a spree of murder and mayhem that ended with her capture in Granada. At her trial Maria argued that the court should show mercy because it was in fact quite a remarkable feat for her to have accomplished what she did, in spite of being a woman: “assim tende de mim piedade, que se com este traje fingindo commeti tantos insultos, como de sexo fragil mais devem de ser admirados que punidos.” She was sentenced to be garroted and was executed a
few days later. It is not clear whether this is a fictional account or a true crime story; we have been unable to locate any other references to this woman.

The woodcut of Maria Gorita on the verso of the title page shows her decorously dressed in a gown, with long hair.

The three licenses on the final leaf all bear the rather unusual statement that this work may be printed, and is to be reviewed before it is allowed to circulate: "e depois voltará conferida para se dar licença que corra, sem a qual não correrá."


Three-Hundred-Forty-Seven-Year-Old Man in Diu (India)


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. After a survey of mentions of humans who lived to extreme old age gathered from such diverse sources as Rabbi Levi, Rabbi Moses Maimonides, Diogo do Couto, Francisco Alvares, and Ovid, the author focuses in on a 347-year-old man born in Cambaia and living in Diu (Portuguese India), whose age was proven by the fact that he could recount vividly past rulers and events of their reigns. Fascinatingly, he claimed to have grown five sets of teeth and also had his beard change from black to white and back again five times.

Coimbra, Miscelâneas 7388, 7918. Not in Innocência. Not in Azevedo-Samodães or Avila-Perez. Not located in NUC, OCLC: 34094564 (Newberry Library, University of Minnesota, British Library); 504740211 (British Library); 309868851 (at Princeton: a microfilm made from the University of Minnesota copy). Porbase locates a single copy, at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Copac repeats two copies, both in British Library. Not located in Hollis or Orbis.
Part XIX:
Parodies, Satires, Allegories, Fables,
*Literatura de cordel*
1742-1784

See also item 159.

**1742**

Political Satire?

182. *Noticia breve das novidades da Azia mandadas de Ali-Xarife da Cidade de Babilonia; para Soliman morador na Corte de Constantinopla, e desta para a Cidade de Sevilha a hum Contratador de vidros.* [Colophon] Madrid: Por los Herederos de Juan Garcia Infanzon; se hallará en Casa de Pedro Reboredo, Mercader de Libros, 1742. 4°, disbound. Caption title, with seven-line woodcut initial below it. Brownd. Small piece missing from gutter margin, not affecting text. Overall in good condition. 7 pp. $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION, apparently missing a second part. Princeton's copy has a second item bound with it and paginated 9-15: Descrição onde se continua a noticia dada na semana passada, do novo Regimento ....

This seems to be a political satire, naming soldiers who might be sent off to fight Nader Shah (Thomas Kaulikan) in Persia. It ends with a 10-line poem.

The Herederos de Juan Garcia Infanzon were publishing in Madrid in 1742, but this pamphlet, in Portuguese, has no licenses for printing in Madrid or elsewhere.


**1750**

To Let the Punishment Fit the Crime, the Punishment Fit the Crime

183. *Nova relação ou correio de novidades por Folar, para os curiosos leitores.* Ansterdam [sic; i.e. Lisbon?]: En la nueva imprenta de Belchior Chefele, possibly ca. 1750. 4°, unbound. Woodcut vignette on title page.
Uncut. Splitting at folds; marginal dampstains. Overall in good to very good condition. 7 pp. $350.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. List of fictional characters and their punishments for misdemeanors: e.g. “Damazio Jagodes, natural do lugar da redona; por se tão pateta, que desde a boca da noute se foy assentar nas escadas do Hospital, para ver a dita velha; hirá para a casa dos doudos, levar açoutes, até tornar a seu juizo perfeito” (p. 3).

1752?

Judge Speaking in Verse Sentences Duelist to Exile in Brazil

184. **Nova demanda e sentença a favor dos officiaes, aprendizes e degredo do seram alviçaras senhores officiaes, e aprendizes que vay o Serão degradado.** [Colophon] Amstardam (i.e., Lisbon?): En la Nueva Imprenta de Belchior Chefele, &c., 1752?. 4°, later wrappers. Woodcut above caption title of an angel with the wind, sun and stars. Brownd. In good condition. (4 ll.). $300.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION. In this very colloquial satirical piece, the set-up includes a shoemaker, an apprentice, and a judge (f. 1r-v). The apprentice breaks out in a poem about a man convicted of dueling, whom he thinks should be exiled to Brazil: “Ao menos vá degradado / Para a America; porque / Na Preguiça do Brasil / Hum grande castigo tem.” The judge’s sentence, also in verse, condemns the duelist to six months in Brazil, with progressively more severe punishments if he evades that. The final lines state that the convicted man will leave Lisbon “Anno de cincoenta e dous por esta vez,” presumably 1752.


1760

The Battle of the Cricket vs. the Lion—”Literatura de Cordel”

185. **Relação do desafio, e sanguinolenta batalha, que nas montanhas de Africa sustentou, e venceo hum bravo Grilo Rey dos insectos contra o alentado Leão Rey dos animaes quadrupedes.** [Colophon] Lisbon: Na Officina de Manoel Coelho Amado, 1760. 4°, later wrappers with short title and date in manuscript on front wrapper. Caption title. Light browning. First and final leaves reinforced at gutter. Overall good to very good condition. Small rectangular paper tag with perforated edges, white with red border, and inked number (“427 D”) in upper inner corner of front wrapper. 8 pp. $200.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this allegorical tale set in Africa and full of colloquial language. A cricket, the king of the insects, is insulted by a lion, then outwits and utterly defeats the lion and his army of quadrupeds (which includes unicorns).

Mocking the Military Methods of Schaumburg-Lippe?


FIRST and ONLY EDITION of what appears to be a satire on military training, of a “battle” description that consists of marches and counter-marches, digging of ditches (*trinx-eiras*), and elaborate maneuvers on the part of cavalry, infantry, and baggage trains.

In a minor episode in the Seven Years’ War, a Franco-Spanish army invaded Portugal in 1761 at Trás-os-Montes, capturing the towns of Miranda do Douro, Bragança, and Chaves. Portugal’s military might had not been a major concern of the Marquês de Pombal, and in order to respond to the invasion, an Anglo-Portuguese army had to be hastily assembled and trained under the command of Wilhelm, Conde de Schaumburg-Lippe (1724-1777). The “Conde de Lippe” conducted a brilliant defensive campaign of marches and counter-marches, so that the enemy, although three-to-one superior in numbers, always met with defenders in a good position and never dared to risk an all-out attack. In fact, not a single major battle was fought, which earned this brief conflict (1761-1763) the name *Guerra Fantástica.*

When the Seven Years’ War ended, the Conde de Lippe was invited by D. José I to erect fortifications in Portugal and to reorganize the Portuguese army, tasks which occupied him until 1764. “He was a strict disciplinarian, an indefatigable commander, and an enterprising officer” (J. Smith, *Memoirs of the Marquis de Pombal*, 1843, I, 333). The author of this work, however, seems have found Schaumburg-Lippe’s methods less than heroic, and perhaps downright silly.

The Rio Frio mentioned in the title is probably the river in the district of Bragança. The map on p. 4 (mostly typeset) shows a bend in the Rio Frio. Facing each other across an empty space are the names of various towns in Portugal (i.e., troops from those areas?).

The whole work is written in a dialect (Mirandês?): *eiszercicio for exercicio, culuna for coluna, trinxeira for trincheira.*

Descent of a Dandy, with an Early Ballooning Reference


$400.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this cautionary tale of a Court dandy who was hoisted up in the claws of a goshawk that mistook him for a female bird, so stick-thin was the dandy and so copiously curly was his hair.

In describing how the dandy fell out of the sky one night, the author (who signs himself “X.Y.Z.”) mentions that the falling body behaved differently from máquinas aerostáticas. The first successful manned balloon flight in France took place in November 1783, triggering “balloonomania”: images of balloons were used in decorative arts, and clothing and coiffures imitated the shape of balloons.

At least two other satirical pieces about dandies appeared in Lisbon in 1784: Reflex-oes Feitas pelos Pais do Voador Peralta (Reflections made by the parents of a high flying Dandy) and Relaçaõ Coriosa Caçada De Caens, E Gatos, Que Se Deo À Ratazana Que Roê O Topete A’Peralta, E Vários Vistidos De Seda, E Olanda, e da morte que o bicho teve, noticia que a Peralta dê á visinha velha. Segunda, e Ultima Parte Composta por A.E.I.O.V. (Curious report, a hunt by dogs and cats made against a rat which gnawed the wig of a dandy and various garments of silk, and (imported from) Holland, and of the death of the beast: report which The Dandy gave to an elderly neighbor). (See OCLC 80341433 and 739108970.)

RELACAO
DOS
GRANDES PROGRESSOS
QUE
A ARMADA FRANCEZA
TEM FEITO
NAS COSTAS DE BARBARIA,
Commandada
Por D. LUIZ DUCHAFault,
Chefe da dita Esquadra,
E a tomada de dos Návios Dinamarqueses, que hia e
em lôcorio dos Mouros; e outras noticias mais.

LISBOA: MDCCCLXV.
Na Ofic. de IGNACIO NOGUEIRA XISTO.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.
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RELAÇÃO VERDADERA.

Em todos pôDEM nós, nem há terreno ao terra, e que seja contri-
do de todo o gênero de frutas; e pa-
nar os maiores engenhos hão de ficar-
cido já mais que em hum emprego, em a
cloquetia foi Príncipe Cícero, em a Por-
ázia Virgílio, e fora um vulgar Odisseus Virgílio. como Poeta Cícero, foí deixado cada hum
a inata inclinação de seu engenho, o con-
tato oberva, porque humas Anes não são
as basta, e outras fião para outras; e negativa
não se há visto quem para tudo o acompanha-
rá a felicidade de seu engenho; e a razão he
a que do Cícero, ou Séneca, ou Licênio, ou
engenho humano; e sazão quem actua a rir-
do, a tudo falta porque em vida efeiç
quem está em tudo.

O mesmo, que passa-ham huma dis-
tinção; he para estre de faciç podermos...
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RELACÃO
DAS FESTAS QUE SE FIZERAM EM
PERNAMBUCO
PELA FELIZ ACCLAMACÃO
DO MUITO E PODEROSO REI DE PORTUGAL
D. JOSEPH I.
NOSSO SENHOR
do anno de 1751, para o de 1752,
sendo Governador, e Capitão General delle Capitanias:
O ILLUSTRIS. E EXCELLENTIS. SENHOR
LUÍS JOSEPH
CORREA DE SA
do Conselho da Sua Magestade, &c.
Por FILIPPE NERI CORREA
Oficial major da Secretaria do Governo, e Secretario
particular do mesmo Illustissimo, e Excelellissimo
Senhior Governador.

LISBOA,
Na Officina de MANOEL SOARES.
Anno de MDCCLIII.
Com todas as licenças necessárias.