RICHARD C. RAMER

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Special List 174

MANUSCRIPTS

1556-1950s
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SPECIAL LIST 174

MANUSCRIPTS

1556 TO 1950s

SUBJECT INDEX ON PAGES 85-89

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
SPECIAL LIST 174

MANUSCRIPTS, 1556-1950s

Unpublished Manuscript on Church Burials in Rio de Janeiro
By One of the Earliest Brazilian Literary Critics
An Important Figure in the Independence Movement


An apparently unpublished work on the protocols and procedures for burials in churches, written by a Brazilian in Rio de Janeiro, at a time when such burials were becoming an important public health issue. Cunha Barbosa was appointed prédador for the royal chapel in Rio de Janeiro in 1808. There he became involved in deciding which tombs in the church could be opened when a member of a family or of a religious order died. Apparently Cunha Barbosa had been reprimanded for opening one tomb, and in this work he explains his decision at greater length than he had previously done. He also states the procedures for opening a tomb and notes which church officials had to authorize it.

Cunha Barbosa refers to the addressee as “V.A. R.” throughout, and once as “Principe.” This suggests that the addressee was D. João VI during his tenure as Prince Regent (i.e., before 1816).

Two works dealing with burials as a public health matter were published by Brazilians before independence: Vicente Coelho de Seabra Silva e Telles’ Memoria sobre os prejuizos causados pelas sepulturas dos cadaveres nos templos, e metodo de os prevenir, Lisbon, 1800, and José Correa Picanço’s Ensaio sobre os perigos das sepulturas dentro das cidades, e nos seus contornos, Rio de Janeiro, 1812. (See Guerra, Bibliografia medica brasileira 20.)

Januario da Cunha Barbosa (Rio de Janeiro, 1780-Rio de Janeiro, 1846) took orders in 1803 and soon earned such a reputation as a religious orator that in 1808 he was named prédador for the royal chapel in Rio de Janeiro. One of the leading spirits in the Independence movement, he founded and edited (along with Joaquim Gonçalves Ledo) the periodical Reverbero Constitucional Fluminense from September 1821 to October 1822. At the end of 1822 his rival from the liberal party, José Bonifácio, had him deported without trial, but a year later—as Bonifácio himself was being deported—Cunha Barbosa returned to Brazil. There he was simultaneously elected deputy to the new legislature for Minas Gerais and for Rio de Janeiro. He later served as director of the Imprensa Nacional and the Biblioteca Nacional.

Cunha Barbosa published numerous sermons, some poetry, and articles on a wide range of subjects in the journals of various learned societies. His anthology Parnaso Brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro, 1829-30, is a major literary contribution. With its publication Cunha Barbosa became one of the earliest Brazilian literary critics and preserved much poetry of the colonial period which would doubtless otherwise have been lost. (See Verissimo, História da literatura brasileira [1969] p. 119.) He also co-founded, with Raymundo José
da Cunha Mattos, the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brazileiro in 1838. The Instituto had much wider interests than its name suggests, and came to serve as a forum for all Brazilian writers. Work done under its auspices set the direction for much of the historical, geographical and ethnological research later done in Brazil. (See Verissimo, p. 127).

* On Cunha Barbosa, see Innocencio III, 254; VI, 127; VII, 71; X, 117. See also Sacramento Blake III, 294-300. OCLC: No printed version or other manuscript version located. No printed or manuscript version located in Porbase, Copac, or OCLC.
2. BORJA, Victor Profirio [or Porfirio] de, trans. M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre. “Medêa Tragedia de Longepierre. Traduzida em verso Portuguez.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1820? 4° (21.5 x 16 cm.), contemporary crimson straight-grained morocco (faint circular stain on front cover; minor wear at corners, occasionally elsewhere; single tiny round wormhole near head of spine, covers a bit warped), flat spine gilt with black leather lettering-piece, covers with rich gilt borders and small gilt stylized wheel or floral vignette at center, edges of covers double-ruled in gilt, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Written in ink, in a small, very legible hand. Title page has ruled border and text in 2 colors. Calligraphic flourishes at the end of acts. Red rules on right and left (faded). Very attractive and clean. Internally in fine condition. Overall very good to fine. Foliated by the same hand as the text. Stamp and stamped accession number of Dr. José Bayolo Pacheco de Amorim on front free endleaf verso. (5, 1 blank), 39, (1 blank) ll.; f. 39 is blank except for the foliation; apparently lacking a dedication leaf preceding the first leaf.

Manuscript copy of a five-act tragedy in rhymed verse. The translator, Victor Profirio de Borja, was a Portuguese actor who emigrated to Brazil in the early nineteenth century. Around 1815 he attempted to establish a rival to the Real Teatro São João (founded in 1813), buying land for the purpose of building a theater in Rua Lavradio, Rio de Janeiro. Borja acted in Rio de Janeiro in the 1820s, and according to Sacramento Blake, published a small folio volume entitled Plano para a edificação de um teatro publico, Rio de Janeiro, 1824. He is considered a Brazilian by virtue of having been in Brazil and sworn allegiance to the 1824 Brazilian constitution. It is not known if this translation of Medêa was staged in Rio de Janeiro at the time.

The first leaf contains a dedication signed by Borja to an “amigo”, including twelve lines of verse addressing the dedicatee with the familiar form of “you.” The leaf preceding this, which presumably had the name of the dedicatee, has been removed.

Longepierre’s Médée was first published in 1694 and performed that year at the Théâtre de la rue des Fossés Saint-Germain, Paris. Despite Longpierre’s denials, it bears strong similarities to Corneille’s version, which had been published in 1639. The major differences are in Act IV where the character Aegeus is eliminated and Medea’s reason for vengeance toward Jason is developed. In the preface Longepierre directly answers the accusation that he copied this work from Corneille. He says he is going back to the style of the ancients for drama: modern, frivolous style is inappropriate for tragedy. If his Médée is similar to Corneille’s, it’s because both of them use Seneca’s Medea as their starting point. He admires Corneille, he says, but this play isn’t based on Corneille’s work.

When Borja wrote his translation in the early nineteenth century, the Longepierre version was more popular than that of Corneille. Performed only sixteen times until 1728, the revival of the Longepierre play was greatly enhanced through the acting abilities of Mlle. Balicour in the leading role. It remained in the repertory for 90 years, being produced 146 times, and was also parodied by Donique and Riccoboni in Italian,
La Méchante femme, October 29, 1728, at the Theatre Italien. Both La Harpe and Voltaire (with reservations) preferred this version to Corneille’s.

M. Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne, Baron de Longepierre (1659-1721), was a tutor to French princes and considered the finest bibliophile of his generation. His Greek was sufficient to publish translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus. Greatly interested in theater, he wrote Parallèle de Corneille et Racine, 1686. In addition to Médée, he composed Sesostris (1694) and Electre (1702).

* See Sacramento Blake, VII, 382, giving the name as Victor Porphirio de Borja. Significant parts of the above are based on research provided by Gordon Hollis, and we thank him for permission to use same.

A manuscript list of silver pieces received from Brazil, India, and Macau in 1720. 

Pataca was the name the Portuguese used for the Spanish peso, worth 8 reales (hence known in the English-speaking world as a “piece of eight”). Because it was so frequently minted in Mexico, the pataca was eventually also known in Portugal as the pataca mexicana. Rather than being minted like a proper coin, each pataca was a lump of silver of a specified weight (27.468 g), flattened and impressed with a hammer. Although they were useful for tallying amounts so the government could take its cut, patacas tended to be irregularly shaped, hence ideal subjects for clipping or counterfeiting.
Nearly 700 Leaves of Correspondence between
Portuguese and Brazilian Family Members, 1790-1848

4. [BRAZILIAN AND PORTUGUESE FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE.] Substantial collection of letters and other documents (about .4 linear feet) to and from the family that included Angelo Ferreira Diniz. All on paper, in Portuguese. Rio de Janeiro, Coimbra, etc., dated 1790, 1795, and 1816-1848. 4° (with some 8° and some scraps). Written in ink, in a variety of small, legible hands. Occasional small stains. Ink on a few leaves has eaten through paper, but overall very good condition. About 696 leaves. $1,800.00

The letters and documents in this collection are from one of the many Portuguese families that spanned the Atlantic, with members in Portugal and Brazil. The family members are Angelo Ferreira Diniz and his brother Francisco, their parents Sebastião Ferreira da Rosa and Teresa d’Assumpção Vieira, and possibly others as yet unidentified. Together these papers offer an extraordinarily detailed glimpse of the family members’ lives, including political opinions, business transactions, illnesses, and family events.

The collection includes about 203 leaves of itemized accounts of expenses stitched together into booklets. Most date to 1816, others from 1819, 1824-1825, 1827-1828, and 1829-1831.

Of the other 493 leaves, a few pages are merely doodles (sketches of people and animals) and a few more are English exercises (“Do the boys open the books? Yes, They opens theire grammar for they wich to work and to prepare theire lesson.”) But by far the bulk of the collection consists of densely written letters on both sides of quarto- and octavo-sized sheets.

Angelo Ferreira Diniz (1768-1848) was a native of Rio de Janeiro. After studying at the Seminário Episcopal de S. José in Rio, he left his home and family for Coimbra in 1790, receiving his degree in medicine in 1799. During the French invasion he continued to treat patients at the hospital there. In 1812, along with José Feliciano de Castilho and Jerónimo Joaquim de Figueiredo, he founded the Jornal de Coimbra, which he continued to help edit until 1820. Ferreira Diniz taught medicine at the University of Coimbra for more than 30 years, until 1834 when he and more than 45 colleagues were dismissed by a Carta Regia “pelos princípios políticos que professavam, ou pela sua incapacidade”—i.e., because they opposed the new constitutional government. Ferreira Diniz retired to a farm in Rios-Frios, and although he returned to Coimbra in 1843, he did not occupy any public office. A street in Coimbra is named in his honor.

* On Angelo Ferreira Diniz, see Innocêncio I, 71, and VIII, 65; Sacramento Blake I, 87; also Grande Enciclopédia XI, 194.
Item 4: Brazilian & Portuguese Family Correspondence
5. **[BRAZILIAN EXPULSION ORDER.]** Autograph order, signed by [Antonio] Simões Silva, Police Chief of Rio de Janeiro, for the expulsion of Arcenio P.P. de Castro, a Portuguese subject, from the Empire of Brazil. On paper, in Portuguese. Dated 2 July 1849. Single sheet (15.2 x 19 cm.), unbound. Ten lines written in ink, in a large, sprawling, legible hand that matches the name of Simões Silva at the end of the document. Foldlines. Light browning. Overall very good. (1 l.) $300.00

Antonio Simões da Silva was chief of police in Rio de Janeiro during the 1840s. At the time, summary deportation was the preferred method for dealing with foreigners who committed crimes in Brazil. After 1841 the chief of police could order expulsions on his own authority, without any formal charges. During a relatively short period in 1849, Simões da Silva is said to have ordered the deportation of 13 Portuguese, one Austrian, and one Chilean, stating that they were of “terrible habits, incorrigible, drunks, and troublemakers who had been convicted and served jail time for various crimes” (Holloway, p. 186). The particular crime committed by Castro is not stated.

6. [BRAZILIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS.] “Exercicios doctrinaes para outro de artilharia a cavallo do Exercito do Brazil, dedicados a S.M. Fidelissima El Rey dos Reinos Unidos de Portugal Brasil e Algarve, por hum Official General de Artilharia dos seus Exercitos.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1816-1822. 4° (24.7 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary crimson sheep, possibly bound in Brazil (wear to extremities), flat spine with gilt bands in Greek key pattern, gilt-tooled borders consisting of a running floral design and royal arms of Portugal-Brazil at center on both covers, marbled endleaves, all text-block edges gilt. Written in ink, in a neat hand. Both folding diagrams with 8 cm. tear along fold, a few other minor tears. Overall in very good condition. 2 ll., 127 pp., 2 folding diagrams. Lacking pp. 95-98 and 121-122 (no signs that they were ever present; the text appears to follow without any gaps). $1,800.00

Manuscript, probably written in Brazil, ca. 1816-1822. These are instructions for parade exercises and maneuvers for the army. The two folding diagrams show positions of commanders and artillery in the field. The author of this work has not been identified.

Our suggested date is based on the fact that the paper has the watermark “Smith & Allnutt 1816,” and the fact that the dedication suggests the work was written before Brazilian independence was declared in 1822.

* We have been unable to locate any published work similar to this.
Two Poems and a Letter by an Important Author of the Romantic School

7. BULHÃO PATO, Raimundo Antonio de. Two autograph poems, signed, and an autograph letter, signed, to an unidentified friend. Dated 1893, 1910, and 1910. 4°, folded. All written in ink, in a small, legible hand. Folded. Overall in very good to fine condition. 3 leaves plus 2 envelopes (one with a postage stamp). $500.00

The page dated 2 January 1893 bears a 4-line poem entitled, “Depois de reler uma pagina en Latino Coelho.” José Maria Latino Coelho (1825-1891) was a Portuguese writer, journalist, soldier, and politician, a contemporary with whom Bulhão Pato was well acquainted. With the poem is a stamped envelope addressed to Julio Dantas (1876-1962), physician, playwright, poet, journalist, diplomat and academic, who remains one of the best-known modern Portuguese writers.

The letter and the second poem, “O Cemiterio do Monte” (18 lines), apparently go together, along with the envelope addressed to D. Adelaide Moreira (stamp excised). The poem is dated 29 January 1910. The letter, dated 1910 and addressed to “Minha Senhora e Querida Amiga,” refers rather elliptically to an ongoing battle that is wearing him out.

Bulhão Pato (1829–1912), a native of Bilbao whose father was Portuguese, mother Spanish, was one of the most important Portuguese authors of the Romantic school; his works include Poesias (1850), Paquita (1856), and Versos (1862). He published his first volume of poetry at age 17, astounding the literati by his individuality of style and unaffected simplicity of form. Bulhão Pato translated into Portuguese Shakespeare’s Merchant of Venice and Hamlet, as well as Victor Hugo’s Ruy Blas.

Influenced by Lord Byron and Lamartine, Bulhão Pato was a friend and protégé of the historian, poet and historical novelist Alexandre Herculano. He was also a friend of Almeida Garrett, and later of Eça de Queiroz (whose caricature of Bulhão Pato in Os Maias, in the form of the poet Tomás de Alencar, provoked a heated polemic), Ramalho Ortigão, and Colombano Bordalo Pinheiro. His name has been given to a classic of Portuguese cookery, Ameijoas ao Bulhão Pato (clams in a sauce of garlic, butter and parsley).

* On Bulhão Pato, see Innocência VII, 50; XVIII, 157; Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 302-3; and Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (1976) pp. 818-9.
Colombian Independence

8. CABAL, José Maria. Autograph letter, signed, concerning troop payments, soon after the declaration of independence in Cartagena. Dated 16 November 1811. Folio (30 x 21.2 cm.), Written in ink, in a large, fairly legible hand. Light dampstains. Very good condition. (1 l.) $100.00

Officials of the Superior Gobierno de la Provincia de Popayán (part of the viceregency of New Granada) order that soldiers be paid for August, September, and October, in accordance with an attached list.

After the southern part of Spain was captured by the French in May 1810 and the Spanish Supreme Central Junta dissolved itself, many areas of Latin America set up Juntas Supremas, including Popayán. Cartagena, on the northern coast of Colombia, established a Junta on May 22, 1810, and Bogotá on July 20, 1810, the date now celebrated as Colombia’s Independence Day.

Autograph Letters, Signed, by One of Portugal’s Leading Nineteenth-Century Novelists

9. CASTELO BRANCO, Camilo. Two autograph letters, signed in full, to an unidentified friend. On paper. Signed 21 March 1876 and 9 September 1876. 21 x 13.3 cm. and 16 x 10.3 cm., written in ink, in a small but very legible hand. Foldlines. A few pencil marks. Overall in very good condition. One letter is on paper with “C. Castello Branco” in blue, the other is on paper embossed in blind with a coat of arms. Each letter 2 ll. with text only on first 2 pp. $500.00

Camilo [Ferreira Botelho] Castelo Branco (1825-1890) was one of the two great Portuguese novelists of the nineteenth century, and was also a playwright, poet and polemical writer. In 1885, in recognition of his literary achievements, he was created 1.º Visconde de de Correia Botelho. He may well be the most read author in Portuguese, and is certainly one of the most prolific, with over 560 novels, plays, and essays to his credit. He was the first Portuguese writer to be able to support himself entirely with his writing. While Camilo showed an extraordinary knowledge of the vernacular, he also had a rich vocabulary and often used obscure words. These letters, written when Camilo was 50 years old and had been a published author for 25 years, are interesting as examples of his non-literary prose.

In the letter of March 21, 1876, addressed to “M’ Exm’ Sr. e meu querido amigo,” he follows up on the recommendation of P. Manoel Con’ de S. Payo for a position. Camilo’s friend Thomas Ribeiro (Tomás António Ribeiro Ferreira, himself a noted writer) had recommended P. Manoel to D. Ana Plácido. Camilo started an affair with D. Ana 1856, and both of them were imprisoned in 1860-1861 on an adultery charge. After the
charge was dropped and D. Ana’s husband died, Camilo and D. Ana lived the rest of their lives together.

In the letter of September 9, 1876, Camilo asks a favor (political?) of “V Exº”, whom he also calls “meu amigo.”

* On Castelo Branco, see Bell, Portuguese Literature, pp. 295-9 et passim; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed.), pp. 813-32 et passim; José-Augusto França in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 112-5; Aníbal de Castro in Bíblia, I, 864-79; Dicionário cronológico de autores portugueses, II, 112-8: “O nosso maior prosador do século XIX e porventura também o nosso maior ficcionista de todos os tempos, Camilo Castelo Branco é possivelmente o mais lido dos escritores portugueses ....”

From Abatage to Zymosimetre

Cavroe (1766-1844) was born in Lisbon, the son of a French carpenter. He played a part with the liberal and constitutional forces during the first half of the nineteenth century in Portugal and Brazil. Although overshadowed by such men as Alexandre Herculano and Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, Cavroe was a lively and prolific writer as well as an active workingman and artisan. Thus while he wrote plays, sonnets, odes, a social history of the Portuguese guilds from 1620 to 1834, and polemical pamphlets, he also designed and engraved lithographs, acted as an architect of royal, government and private buildings, and was a cabinet and furniture maker. This manuscript lists French terminology useful for workingmen and artisans, with the Portuguese translation and/or a short definition of the term’s meaning.

11. COUCEIRO, Henrique [Mitchell] de Paiva. Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro’s close friend Saturio Pires; written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain, and covering matters personal and political. On paper, in Portuguese. 1925-1943. Most about 17.5 x 12.8 cm., in a plastic sleeve. Written in ink, in a cramped but legible script. Some holes punched in sides, without significant loss; otherwise fine. 9 autograph letters signed (98 pages), 17 autograph postcards signed, 1 calling card and 1 picture postcard with Paiva Couceiro’s portrait. $5,000.00

Collection of autograph letters, signed, to Paiva Couceiro’s close friend Saturio Pires, written while Paiva Couceiro was in exile in Spain. The earliest is dated January 6, 1925, the latest January 7, 1943. The letters are nearly all substantive, and include discussions of such matters as the famous letter Paiva Couceiro wrote to Mario Pessoa regarding a possible invasion of Angola (August 4, 1935), and a discussion of the Causa Monarchica, the Portuguese press and his own role as a leader of the Monarchist movement (August 15, 1930). There are also more personal letters, such as one of April 9, 1926, lamenting that the gas in his apartment had been cut off because he could not afford to pay the bill, and railing against those who call themselves Monarchists but will not help support him.

Paiva Couceiro (1861-1944) became a prominent public figure in the 1890s, when his heroism helped keep Lourenço Marques from being captured. From 1907 to 1909 he was Governor of Angola. When the Republic was declared in 1910 he supported the King, and in 1911 handed in his resignation from the army with the famous line, “Revolvou-me contra a República para salvar Portugal!” He spent the remaining years of his life (mostly in self-imposed exile in Spain) working to restore the monarchy.

* On Paiva Couceiro, see Grande enciclopédia XX, 21-23; also Manso Preto Cruz, A Biografia política e o in-memoriam de Henrique de Paiva Couceiro (Lisbon, 1946), and Rocha Martins, A Monarquia do Norte (Lisbon, 1922).
12. DANTAS, Julio. Collection of letters, drafts, and research notes. Manuscripts, page proofs, etc., in Portuguese. 1880s-1950s. Most 8º, but ranging from 7 x 7 cm. to folio size. Written in Dantas’s small but legible hand. Overall in good to very good condition. About 725 leaves dating from the 1880s to the 1950s, with concentrations in the late 1880s and 1930s to 1940s. Includes many notes scribbled on the back of letters, typed copy, page proofs, etc. $6,800.00

Physician, playwright, poet, journalist, diplomat and academic, Júlio Dantas (Lagos, 1876-Lisbon, 1962) remains one of the best-known modern Portuguese writers. A ceia dos cardeais, his most popular work, went through 48 editions from 1902 to 1962, with translations into French, Spanish, Catalan, Italian, English, German, Swiss, Danish, and Japanese. Its influence may also be judged by the fact that Campos Ferreira Lima lists no fewer than 49 parodies of it.

The opening salvo of the Portuguese Modernist movement was José de Almada Negreiros’s Manifesto anti-Dantas (1915), an exceedingly rare work. Almost the entire edition of this ferocious attack was said to have been purchased and then destroyed by Júlio Dantas.

Son of a military officer, Dantas attended Lisbon’s Colégio Militar, then studied medicine at the University of Lisbon. He served as a physician in the Portuguese army, specializing in psychiatry. In 1893 he published his first article, in Novidades. His first book of verse, Nada, appeared in 1896; his first play, O que morreu de amor, was staged in 1899. Numerous dramas and novels on historical subjects followed, the most famous of which was A ceia dos cardeais (The Cardinals’ Supper), 1902. His A Severa was made into the first Portuguese film with sound in 1931.

Dantas was also a prominent public figure, as Inspector das Bibliotecas Eruditas e Arquivos (1912), president of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa (1922), minister
This collection falls into 7 parts:

Part A: Material from Dantas’s years at the Real Colegio Militar, ca. 1888
- 1. Letters from Julio to his parents: 9 letters, 32 ll. total, including one dated December 12, 1888, reporting on an accident with an olive pit that required medical intervention.
- 2. Two school exams, 1884 and 1885. 2 ll.
- 3. Poem in manuscript, “Pedi-t’um beijo.” 1 leaf.
- 4. Draft of a short story, main character Miguel Maurs. 2 ll.
- 5. Small pencil sketch of a castle, signed Julio Dantas.
- 6. Visiting card inscribed to his mother, with “Aluno do Real Collegio militar” printed on it.

Part B: Dramatic works
- 1. Untitled play, copied neatly in red & black, but the final 5 ll. are partly in pencil and appear to be a working draft. 16 ll., 4to. Characters include Leonor, Pergolini, Monsenhor, and others.
- 2. Untitled play, copied neatly in red & black, a few corrections. 35 ll., 4to. Characters include Leonor, Pergolini, and others.
- 4. Untitled play (“Os tutores da menina” on envelope that follows this notebook). 46 ll., 4to notebook with blue wrappers, marbled edges. Characters include Capuleto, Paris, Madona, Bianca, Julieta, Romeu, and others.

Part C: Essays, speeches, books
- Note: Most of these are not listed in “Julio Dantas, curriculum vitae, bibliographie, projection internationale de son ouevre,” Lisbon: Académie des Sciences, 1950. Chances are they were published in newspapers, if at all.
- 2. Essay on psychiatry. 6 ll., working copy. Mentions the World War.
- 6. Essay on the unity of Portuguese language, with references to the Academia’s Vocabulario and Brazilian literature; possibly a speech given in Brazil. 29, (1) ll. plus ll. 18-20, which are written in another hand but have Dantas’ corrections. Date 1931 is mentioned in the text. [Dantas published “A unidade da língua portuguesa” in 1929.]
12. Speech given at the Academia das Ciencias to honor two jurisconsults. Working copy, 11 ll., signed. Mentions the Restauração several times, so possibly ca. 1940.
13. Essay on the history of periodical printing in Portugal. 7 ll., working copy. On the 300th anniversary of the printing of the first periodical in Portugal, which appeared in 1641.
17. Essay or speech, possibly given in Brazil (refers to his return to Portugal). 8 ll., working copy, possibly incomplete. N.d.
20. Speech (?) given at beginning of Semana Santa. 4 ll., working copy. N.d.
21. Introduction to a work by Aurora Constança on child psychology, with Dantas’ thoughts on his own feelings toward children. Clean copy for the printer, signed, with inscribed card of Aurora Constança clipped to it. 11 ll.

Part D: Clippings and page proofs
1. “A Portingaloise,” clipping pasted to 4to-size sheets, with revisions and corrections by Dantas; signed by him at the end. 4 ll.
2. “Eterno feminino,” crossed out to read “Reparação.” Revised and corrected proofs for an article, pasted on 4to sheets. 4 ll. [Article “Eterno feminino” published in 1929.]
5. “Comemorações do 1º Centenário do Nascimento de Antero de Quental, realizadas pela Academia de Coimbra,” cover article (signed) for Via Latina, Quenzenário, órgão da Associação Acadêmica de Coimbra. Ano II, no. 10 (April 30, 1942). Tabloid format.
6. “As Duas Geometrias,” newspaper clipping; a dialogue between Euclides and Dantas. With 13 ll. of manuscript notes, and a copy of “O Domínio do délirio e da alucinação,” inscribed by the author, Egas Moniz, to his “grande amigo e eminente
Presidente da Academia das Ciências” (offprint from A Medicina Contemporânea, 1948).

[Dantas published “A psicocirurgia de Egas Moniz e o professor Walter Freeman” in 1948. Egas Moniz and Walter Freeman were pioneers in lobotomy.]

7. Introduction to a book by Dr. António Horta Osório, a jurisconsult, on the psychology of art. Page proofs with numerous corrections and a request to send revised page proofs. 2 ll.

Part E: Notes & articles for research

1. Pinto de Carvalho, “O chapeu feminino durante o seculo XIX,” pp. 430-40 from an unidentified magazine. The latest hat illustrated is dated 1905.

2. Two newspaper clippings on the Feira da Luz, with 2 ll. of notes scribbled on the back of a document dated 1910.

3. Notes on horses, including a newspaper clipping and about 20 ll. of notes by Dantas. One page of notes on verso of a letter dated 1926.

4. On intellectual property and copyright issues, ca. 1932?
   a. Letter to Dantas dated 1923, with a typed copy of a law dated May 10, 1919.
   b. Letter from Antonio Ferrão, 11 ll.
   c. Letter from Fidelino de Figueiredo, 1 l.
   d. Other letters on this issue, 9 ll.
   e. Notes by Dantas, 11 ll.

5. On 18th-century art. 2 ll., the first on the letterhead of the Hotel Ritz, Madrid, with the printed date 193__.

6. Notes on Spanish history, French literature (1920s-1930s), German literature (18th century), in all 28 ll.; plus an article on psychiatric patients (1935), a newspaper article in French on basess-danses, and an offprint of the article “Linearidade” by Aureliano de Mira Fernandes, inscribed to Dantas (1940). This whole group was placed in the wrappers of a notebook, although the connection between the items is not obvious.

7. Notes on politics? 22 ll., possibly from the 1940s or 1950s.

8. Research notes, assorted subjects: 22 ll. in 8vo, plus 15 notepad pages (apx. 3 x 3”).

9. Notes in an envelope labelled “O escritor e a politica (apontamentos),” 5 ll. from a small notepad.

10. Notes on Oscar Wilde. 6 ll., 8vo.

11. Notes on nineteenth-century art, especially works that show kissing. 14 ll. from a small notepad.

12. Notes on art (?). 12 ll., 4to. Scribbled on verso of page proofs for an article on the eighteenth century?


Part F: Miscellaneous items by Dantas, including curricula vitae

1. Questionnaire filled out in manuscript for the Dictionnaire universel du génie contemporain (Paris), ca. 1909. 2 ll., folio.

2. Letter to Antonio Ferro, on the letterhead of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, Presidencia. 10 ll., 8vo.

3. Curriculum vitae, ca. 1932. Handwritten draft (5 ll.) and typed copy (5 ll.), including bibliography.


Part G: Mementoes, official documents, etc.
2. Release from the army to take position as Inspector das Bibliotecas Eruditas e Arquivos. May 24, 1912. 1 l., folio.
3. Postcard with photo of a man; on the verso, “Ultimo retrato de José Antonio Moniz, fallecido a 16 Feb. 1917.”
4. Letter from the publisher Aillaud, regarding the imprisonment of José Lello’s father. 1918. 1 l., folio.
5. Printed article listing works by Dantas published abroad and in translation. 1920s. 3 ll.
6. Receipt for membership dues in the Partido Republicano Nacionalista, for October to December 1928.
7. Three black-and-white photographs, 24.5 x 18 cm., showing official ceremonies involving Dantas. In one, several civilians are offering the Nazi salute on one side of Dantas, while British (?) naval officers salute in standard form on the other; Dantas looks on impassively.
11. Two letters written to Dantas’ widow, regarding commemorations in his honor. 1963.

13. Miscellaneous official notices and mementoes, sizes folio, 8vo, and smaller. 8 ll. in manuscript, 1 clipping, 1 printed program.


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**Extremely Rare Autograph Signature of One of the Conquerors of Mexico, Author of the Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España**

13. **DIAZ DEL CASTILLO, Bernal.** Document signed (“Bernal Diaz”), Santiago de Guatemala, 24 July 1556. Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Folio (31 x 21.2 cm.), disbound in half red morocco slipcase. Written in ink, in a large chancery hand of the sixteenth century. Six small wormholes in each leaf, affecting 1-2 letters on each but not the signature of Bernal Díaz. Overall very good condition. 2 leaves. $125,000.00

Among the most elusive autographs in the world is that of Bernal Díaz, a companion of Cortés in the conquest of the Aztecs and author of the world-famous *Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España*. There are no records of his autograph ever having been offered at auction in England or the United States. Such famous collectors as Heber, Phillipps, Harmsworth and Sang never owned an example of his handwriting; such famous dealers as Rosenbach, Fleming, Kraus, Maggs Bros. and Quaritch never offered a Bernal Díaz letter or document; and such famous libraries as the Library of Congress, John Carter Brown, Harvard, Yale, Bancroft, the Rosenbach Foundation, Newberry, Texas and New York Public do not count his signature among their treasures.

The present document is an act of the Cabildo (town council) of Santiago de Guatemala, of which Bernal Díaz was a member for several years—an honor bestowed on him as a conqueror and early settler of the region. The Cabildo acknowledges receipt of a royal decree, reads it verbatim into its minutes, and formally agrees to comply. The King writes that he is informed that the position of notary public and “del numero” in Santiago is vacant, because Juan Nuñez de Soria, the royal appointee, “is gone to our kingdoms of Peru.” On the advice of the Royal Audiencia (the High Court), the King appoints Juan de Rojas to replace Nuñez de Soria.
Item 13: Bernal Diaz del Castillo autograph (greatly reduced)
Working Copy of an Eighteenth-Century Sermon


Handwritten manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 4° (21.5 x 16 cm.), modern wrappers, orange strip with typed title on upper cover (edges chipped). Written in ink, in a small cursive hand of the eighteenth century. Marginal notes (Biblical citations, etc.) and frequent corrections by the original scribe. Uncut. Very good condition. Early manuscript pagination (123-134). (1 blank), 6, (1 blank) ll. $400.00

Sermon preached at Alenquer, near Lisbon. This is a working copy, with many words neatly x’d out.

* Author not in Innocência, Barbosa Machado, or Grande enciclopédia. Not located in Porbase, Copac, or OCLC.
**Manuscript Copy of a Scandalous Satire on the Professors at Coimbra, Written by a Native of Minas Geraes**

15. [FRANCO, Francisco de Mello.] “A Estupides, poema.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese, probably copied 1785 or slightly later. 4° (21 x 15 cm.), stitched, laid into later wrappers. Written in ink, in several legible hands. Light browning in opening leaves, but overall very good. 19, 23 pp., paginated by the original scribe; second set of pagination begins with the third Canto. $800.00

This satire, which was circulating as early as 1785, was aimed at the professors of the University of Coimbra (among others) and created an enormous scandal. It did not appear in print until it was published in Paris, 1818, with the title *Reino da estupidez*. Later editions appeared in Hamburg [i.e., Paris], 1820; Paris, 1821; Lisbon, 1833; Barcellos, 1868; and Rio de Janeiro, 1910.

This manuscript copy has, above the prologue and the beginning of the first Canto, a quote from Boileau that does not appear in the printed text: “Rien n’est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est aimable.” Aside from that, there are some minor variants from the first edition, e.g., “Eu te vatesino desde hoje uma desgrasada sorte” where the printed version reads “Eu te vaticino desde já huma desgraçada sorte” (from the Prologue).

Although *Reino da estupidez* appeared anonymously, Mello Franco is generally credited with the authorship, and the Brazilian José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva is said to have collaborated. Mello Franco, born in Minas Geraes in 1757, practiced medicine in Lisbon until 1817, then returned to Brazil. For his liberal writings and associations he spent several years in the dungeons of the Inquisition. His *Tratado da educação física dos meninos*, Lisbon 1790, is the first work by a Brazilian on pediatrics. His *Medicina theologica, ou supplica humilde*, Lisbon 1794, the first book in Portuguese on psychosomatic medicine, led him to be called a precursor of Freud.

* On the first edition (Paris, 1818) and later editions, see Borba de Moraes (1983) I, 321 and *Período colonial* pp. 144-5; Blake III, 44-7; Innocência III, 10; and Ramos, *Edição da língua portuguesa em França* (1800-1850) 42. OCLC: For the first edition (Paris, 1818), see 28030073, 460967887, and 42925492, a total of 7 copies.
Veteran of the Seven Years’ War and the American Revolutionary War Seeks Work in Brazil

16. FRASER, Simon. Autograph letter, signed [“Simão Fraser”], to D. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Conde de Linhares, in Rio de Janeiro. In Portuguese, on paper. One leaf folded, with the letter on the first two pages, then folded again horizontally. Dated London, 28 August 1808. Folio (31.8 x 20.4 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in an even, legible hand. Horizontal fold. Very good to fine condition. (1 l., 1 blank l.). $300.00

Simon Fraser served in Portugal from 1765-1775 and again during from 1796 to 1801. His service in Portugal doubtless explains his excellent command of the language. In the present letter Fraser offers to serve D. João, the Prince Regent (later D. João VI) in any possible way. The Conde de Linhares was Secretary of Foreign Affairs and War at this time, when the Portuguese court had just moved to Rio de Janeiro. Fraser explains that he is writing to him because General Forbes, of whom he had been accustomed to ask such favors, had died.

Fraser (1738-1813) had served with the Highlanders in the Seven Years’ War, seeing action at Louisbourg and Quebec in 1758-1759 and witnessing the surrender of the French at Montreal in 1760. From 1765 to 1775 he joined his protector, Simon Fraser (1726-1782, master of Lovat), in the Portuguese service. During the American War of Independence he was senior captain in the 71st Highlanders, losing an eye at Danbury and fighting at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Charleston. After the war he went on half pay until the beginning of the French Revolutionary Wars, when he was promoted to major-general and in 1796, sent to serve in Portugal under Sir Charles Stuart, commanding an auxiliary force of French exiles until 1801. From 1803 on his posts were in England and Scotland.


Genealogical Documentation of Two Spanish Families
Duran from Extremadura
Torres from Navarre

17. [GENEALOGY.] Genealogical documents for the Duran and Torres families. Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Circa 1638-1758. Folio (32 x 22.5 cm.), two manuscripts stitched together, with a nearly contemporary wrapper formed by 2 leaves. Written in ink, in tidy chancery hands of the seventeenth century, with a different hand (also early) for the title
on the first leaf. The first leaf of the first section of manuscript is on papel sellado with a 68-maravedi stamp bearing the date 1638. The second manuscript is written throughout on papel sellado with a 10-maravedi stamp, also bearing the date 1638. Laid into the second work, after the fourth leaf, is an engraving (28.4 x 19.5 cm.) bearing an elaborate coat of arms (see below). Uncut. A few stains on the upper wrapper; minor darkening at edges. Overall very good. Contemporary signatures of witnesses, etc. on final leaf of each document. Octavo-size leaf laid in with table of contents, dated 9 September 1758. (1 l. with title, 1 blank l.), (26 ll. on Duran family), (26 ll. on Torres family), (2 blank ll.), engraved coat of arms of the Torres family laid in.

$1,600.00

Genealogical documentation of the Duran family from Extremadura and the Torres family from Navarre. The title on the upper wrapper reads, “Ihs. Mª Joseph [Jesus Maria Joseph]. // Testimonios // e unas informaciones e outros instrumentos // de nobleza de la familia y linaxe de // los Duranes de la Burra [?]”. Each document begins with “Francisco de Nogales en nombre del lisensiado Juan Duran de Torres abogado de la Real Audiencia ....” Names mentioned in the text include Francisco Duran de Torres, father of Juan Duran de Torres, and Fuente de Cantos and Mérida (Extremadura).

The engraving laid into the second work is a dark, clear impression of a plate probably executed in the eighteenth century. It includes the arms of Navarre, a double-headed eagle, two lions rampant, a crown, the motto “Nomen sempiter-
num dabo eis / quod non peribit, Esaie 56” (“I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off, Isaiah 56.5”). In the cartouche are the words, “Insignia Sive Stem mata Genearchae Palatij Familiaeque de Torres ex Regia Stirpo & Prosapia Navarrense Oriundi” (“Insignia or pedigree of the Torres palace [?] and family, of royal stock and Navarran ancestry”).

Royal Instructions to the Audience of Guatemala
Including the Pacification of Indians in Honduras and Disciplining of Politically Active Priests

18. [GUATEMALA, Audiencia de los Confines.] Unpublished archive of 56 royal decrees signed by Philip III and Philip IV (some with a stamp) to the Audiencia of Guatemala. Manuscripts on paper, in Spanish. Signed at Valladolid, Madrid, San Lorenzo, etc., 18 May 1600 to 15 June 1628. Folio (30.2 x 21 cm.), 99 leaves carefully removed from a bound volume and now stored in mylar sleeves in a blue cloth slipcase with 2 black leather spine labels. Written in ink, in a variety of small, even, very legible hands. In very good condition. $35,000.00

The documents represent a remarkable, unpublished source for the history of the High Court of Guatemala during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, covering such subjects as the conquest and pacification of Indians in Honduras, granting of encomiendas, diversion of royal monies, establishment of missions and convents, and disciplining of politically active priests.

Through them we find out what the “local customs” of patronage and of usurpation of royal prerogative were. Through the reiteration of previously issued decrees we discover which decrees the court was ignoring, using the famous doctrine of “obedezco pero no cumplo.” Through these decrees we glimpse royal patronage and royal displeasure.

The broad categories are requests for information, demands for action, and orders ending existing practices.

An example of the Crown’s requests for information is a decree of 4 December 1601. The king sometimes received complaints that were best handled extrajudicially, often involving political activities of clerics, over whom the civil and criminal courts did not have jurisdiction and with whom, the authorities felt, the ecclesiastical courts would deal ineffectively. In one case, the governor of Honduras complained to the king that the dean of the church in Comayagua was disrupting attempts to recruit men for the defense of the port of Trujillo. The king expected that the audiencia’s information would be unbiased because of its physical and emotional distance from the local politics and squabbling in Honduras.

An example of the Crown’s demands for action is an ominous inquiry handed down on 28 June 1621. The king had “discovered” that “foreigners” were living in the New World. Since they were there illegally, he demanded a list of them and inventories of their possessions and land holdings. This was the beginning of the oppression of Portuguese settlers who had moved to the New World during the “Babylonian Captivity” of Portugal by Spain.

Usually, however, the royal demands for action were grants of royal patronage or largesse, such as the order dated 10 July 1600, requiring the audiencia to administer the terms
Item 18: Guatemala Audiencia (greatly reduced)
of Philip’s decree granting money to the cathedral in Santiago. On 4 July 1601, he ordered the court to give a chalice and bell to the mission church in Trindad de Sonsanate.

The Crown was fully aware that the distance between it and its New World provinces would result in the development of local customs and practices. To a large extent, it tolerated these deviations. For example, on 31 May 1600, Philip accepted the audiencia’s appointment of the majordomo of the Royal Hospital. At other times, however, the Crown ordered the end of “local practices”: on 12 December 1619, the king ordered the audiencia to stop subdividing encomiendas and parceling the subsections out as parts of government pensions.

According to Clarence Haring (dean of American scholars of colonial Latin America in the 1940s-1950s), the audiencia (high court) was “the most important and interesting institution in the government of the Spanish Indies.” It was, he notes, “the center, the core, of the administrative system, the principal curb upon oppression and illegality of the viceroyos and other governors.” The first audiencia was established in 1508 in Santo Domingo. Others sprang up as the Spaniards explored and settled the Americas. The Audiencia of Guatemala, which came into existence on 20 November 1542, through the New Laws, had a troubled and peripatetic beginning. The present collection documents various unstudied aspects of the presidencies of Dr. Alonso Criado de Castilla (1598-1611), D. Antonio Pérez Ayala Castilla y Rojas (1611-26) and Dr. Diego de Acuña (1626-33).

More detailed description and calendar are available upon request.

* Clarence H. Haring, *The Spanish Empire in America*, pp. 126, 75-76, and 113-14; Murdo J. MacLeod, *Spanish Central America*, pp. 390-91, on the audiencia’s earliest years.

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**Early Manuscript Copies of Twenty-Eight Works**

*By One of the Foremost Portuguese Economists of His Time,*

*A Native of São Paulo*

19. GUSMÃO, Alexandre de. “Copia de cartas que servindo no Gabinete do Fidelissimo Rei o Senhor D. João 5º escreveo ....” Eighteenth-century manuscript (ca. 1750?) in Portuguese on paper. 8°, old (contemporary?) decorated paper wrappers (slightly browned; spine mostly gone). Written in ink, in a clear, legible hand. Internally fine. Armorial bookplate of the Condes do Bomfim. (3 ll. with table of contents), 172 pp., missing a small amount of text at the end (see below). $1,800.00

Early manuscript copy of essays and letters by Alexandre de Gusmão, one of the foremost economic thinkers of his time in Portugal.

Twenty-seven of the 28 works in this manuscript were subsequently printed (in different order) in the *Coleção de varios escritos ineditos politicos e litterarios*, Porto, 1841. The letters and opinions cover a wide range geographically—Portugal, Europe, India, Angola, Brazil—and an equally wide range of diplomatic, ecclesiastical and business affairs. A series of six letters deals with the Contrato do Tabaco (addressed to Martinho Velho da Rocha Oldemberg). A lengthy analysis written in 1751 to the Governor of Colonia do Sacramento concerns the Treaty of Madrid, which had set new boundaries for the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in America and which Gusmão had helped to negotiate.

The final essay, “Cálculo que ao Rei [fidelissimo] o Senhor D. João 5º” (pp. 148-172), appeared in *Complemento dos ineditos de Alexandre de Gusmão*, Porto, 1844. It varies in word
choice and syntax from the printed text and lacks a leaf or two at the end, corresponding to pp. 22-23 of the printed text. In the “Cálculo,” Gusmão explains to the king the financial problems of Portugal simply, in mercantilist terms, and with frequent references to the Portuguese possessions in Asia, Africa, and America. Based on the steady decrease in the amount of gold produced in Brazil and Portugal’s unfavorable balance of trade, he gives specific estimates of what he anticipates as a sharp decrease in the money supply in Portugal. On the final page of the surviving text, he recommends measures D. João can take to alleviate the problem, including that he not allow an increase in the number of “gente inutil” under the pretense of religion; that he increase the nobility “mal entendida”; and that he institute laws against luxury. The missing text added three more suggestions and the author’s closing statement. Gusmão became councilor and private secretary to D. João V in 1730 and a member of the Conselho Ultramarinho in 1743, a position he held even after D. João’s death in 1750. Given the concern over diminishing gold in Brazil, this essay probably dates to the 1740s.

Gusmão (1695-1753), a native of Santos, São Paulo, was called by Amzalak one of the five best mercantilist authors (quoted in Hanson, *Economy and Society in Baroque Portugal 1668-1703*, p. 306, n. 13).

Provenance: Armorial bookplate (“Condes do Bomfim” appears beneath the arms); see Avelar Duarte, *Ex-libris portugueses heráldicos* p. 275 (nr. 770). The first Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1787-1862), served in the Peninsular Wars and was in charge of putting down both the rebellion under the Conde de Amarante in 1823 and the Miguelist insurrection in Trás-os-Montes a few years later. He was governor of Madeira and served with Costa Cabral and Rodrigo da Fonseca on the Conselho. When the Maria da Fonte movement broke out he was named commander of the government forces in the south, but having been captured in late 1846 by the Duque de Saldanha, was deported along with his two eldest sons to Angola for the duration of the war. Travassos Valdez’s eldest son, José Bento Travassos Valdez, succeeded to the title. The third Conde, José Lucio Travassos Valdez (1841-1926), was born in Luanda while his father was in exile there.
Portuguese Legal History
Plus an Overview of Portuguese Law in the Eighteenth Century

20. [LAW. History.] “Historia juridica de Portugal.” Late eighteenth-century manuscript on paper in Portuguese, probably from early in the reign of D. Maria I, ca. 1761-1790. 4° (20.5 x 15.2 cm.), late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century speckled sheep (minor scraping and wear to corners, head and foot of spine), flat spine (four pinpoint wormholes) with gilt fillets and red leather lettering piece, gilt letter, gilt fillets on edges of boards, text-block edges sprinkled red and brown. Written in ink, in a neat, legible hand of the late eighteenth century. Very good condition overall. Fine internally. Contemporary
ink inscription in upper outer corner of rear pastedown endleaf: “Cus-
tou 2$400 R”. (16 ll.), bound in 2 quires of 8 with early manuscript pagination, often trimmed.

The first part of this volume, in 16 leaves, was written as a prequel to the main text: “Antes que falemos do Direito Lusitano...” (p. 1). It is a history of Portugal with emphasis on the broad outlines of its legal history, from the Romans and Visigoths through the time of D. José, allotting considerable space to D. Manuel and Duarte Nunes de Leão. The anonymous author is fairly critical, mentioning flaws he has found in Barbosa Machado’s lives of eminent jurists.

This part of the manuscript ends with a comment that D. José I, “de saudoza memo-
ria” (d. 1777) had planned to revamp the Portuguese legal system, followed by the hope that his daughter D. Maria I will continue the work. By 1792, Portugal was effectively ruled by D. Maria’s son, the future D. João VI, so this section of the manuscript probably dates to ca. 1777-1792. We surmise that this first section was written by a different author than the main part of the text; it is certainly in a different hand.

Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.

BOUND WITH:

“Systema do Direito de Portugal.” Written in an elegant, calligraphic hand of the late eighteenth century, after 1761. (1 blank l., 57 ll.), bound as 18, 2-610, with quires 2-6 signed on the upper right corner of the recto of the opening leaf. NOTE: The text ends abruptly at the second line of Capítulo 4º, section XXI.

The purpose of this work seems to be to present an overview of current Portuguese law. For instance, the author describes the duties of various magistrates as they have evolved over the years, with frequent references to statutes. The text was perhaps composed when the chief minister of D. José I (ruled 1750-1777), the Marquês de Pombal, was contemplating a massive reform of Portuguese law, as mentioned in the “Historia juridica.” A law of 1761 is mentioned on the final leaf. Further study of the legislation cited so copiously throughout the manuscript might narrow the date even further, but the period 1761-1777 seems likely.

The work’s first main division (Livro 1º) is entitled “Do Direito Publico.” Since there is no Livro 2 º, we assume that part of the manuscript was lost—or perhaps it was never composed. Included in the volume as it stands are the following chapters of Livro 1º.

1. Do Direito Legislativo
2. Do Direito de crear magistrados, with 18 separate Artigos and a total of 71 sections, on various government positions (Dezambargo do Paço, Tribunal da Meza da Conciência, Tribunal do Conselho da Fazenda, Tribunal do Conselho Ultramarino, Tribunal da Meza Censoria, etc.). Artigo 9º is entitled “Das Relaçoens da Bahia, e do Rio de Janeiro” (quire 3, f. 3r-v). Artigos 10-15 are on magistrates, judges, and arbiters.
3. Do Direito de impôr penas, in 26 sections
4. Do Direito de impôr tributos, in 21 sections, ending abruptly at the second line of the final section: “Seguese fallarmos dos Ministros a quem pertence a arrecadação, e administração dos //.”

* Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase. Not located in Copac.
21. [LAW. Texts.]  “Tradução das peças alemãs occorentes na livro chamado *Doctrina de Actionibus.*” Manuscript on paper in Portuguese, late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. 4° (21.5 x 15 cm.), early nineteenth-century half sheep over marbled boards (some wear, a few pin-point wormholes), flat spine with gilt fillets, crimson leather lettering-piece. Written in ink, in a small, tidy, legible hand. A few quires lightly browned. Overall in very good to fine condition. Includes one leaf of papel sellado (10 reis, stamped in black, undated; p. 61). Early manuscript pagination. 151 pp. plus a slip inserted after p. 24. $500.00

Translations of the German sections in a 760-page legal tome whose title is not given. It was probably a work such as Justus Henning Böhmer’s *Doctrina de actionibus ad praxin hodiernam et novissimam ordinationem* ... published in the early 1700s; it ran well over 700 pages and went through at least 6 editions. The work of German jurists during the eighteenth century liberated law from the influence of Roman law and was influential throughout Europe. We suspect this manuscript was done by a law student for his personal use.

*Snapshot of the Casa dos Vinte e Quatro Just Before Pombaline Reforms*

22. [LISBON. Casa dos Vinte e Quatro.] “Index geral de tudo quanto se acha copiado nos Livros da Caza dos Vinte e Quatro, mandado fazer pelo actual Juiz do Povo Silvestre Carreyra. Anno de M.DCCLXX.” Manuscript on excellent quality, thick paper, in Portuguese. Probably at Lisbon, 1770. Folio (36 x 25 cm.), contemporary mottled sheep (some wear, but still sound), spine richly gilt with raised bands in seven com-
partments, crimson leather lettering-piece in second compartment from head, text-block edges rouged. Title page triple ruled with calligraphic ornaments at corners. All leaves except the final one with red vertical rules creating margins about 3.6 cm. from inner and outer edges. Written in ink, in the same large, very legible hand throughout. Very good condition. Fine to very fine internally. Early or contemporary foliation. Oblong printed paper ticket (blue-gray on white) of “Bernardo Ribeiro de Carvalho // Biblioteca” 2.3 x 6.3 cm. at upper outer corner of front pastedown endleaf. (1), 190, (1 blank) ll. After the title page, only the following leaves have text: 2-11; 21-6; 41-5; 61-3. $600.00
The Casa dos Vinte e Quatro was an organ of the municipal government of Lisbon created in 1384 by the Mestre de Avis, D. João I. Consisting of 24 officials representing the twelve mechanical offices, it was a deliberative body, requiring a majority vote before putting into practice any measures. Members of the house, who had to be 40 years old, were elected by a vote of two-thirds of the masters of their respective guilds.

Later this institution spread to other municipalities in Portugal, and even to some overseas cities in the Portuguese Empire. In smaller municipalities within Portugal, similar councils consisted of 12 officials, and were known as Casas dos Doze. With the implementation of the liberal regime in Portugal, the Casas dos Vinte e Quatro became extinct by virtue of a decree of 7 May 1834.

The present manuscript provides a snapshot of the Lisbon Casa dos Vinte e Quatro just prior to new regulations instituted under the Marquês de Pombal in 1771. Perhaps it was even prepared to assist in drafting the new regulations.

Provenance: Bernardino Ribeiro de Carvalho (1846-1910), born in the freguesia de Cabaços, concelho de Alvaiázere, came to Lisbon, was brought into the business of his uncle/father-in-law, and acquired a great fortune importing exotic lumber. He was a passionate book collector, frequenting auctions and bookshops from the 1860s until shortly prior to his death. Among the sales he attended and purchased at were those of Sir Gubián (1867), the Visconde de Juromenha (1887), José da Silva Mendes and Jorge César de Figanéri (1889), the Condes de Linhares (1895), and José Maria Nepomuceno (1887).

Elegiac Poem and an Exchange of Literary Compliments


FIRST EDITION of this elegy on the death of D. João VI (13 May 1767—10 March 1826). The author, born in Porto ca. 1793-96, was blinded at the age of 2 by a fever, but nevertheless published many poems and dramatical works. The date of his death is unknown. Presumably he was still alive when Uma poeta nonagenario despedindo-se da sua musa e cantando a sua vida was published in Porto, 1883.

BOUND WITH:

MELLO, Antonio Joaquim de Mesquita e, and José Agostinho de Macedo. Fair copies [?] of two letters in ink, on paper, in Portuguese. Large
In the first letter, dated 8 April 1826, José Agostinho de Macedo writes to Mesquita e Mello to acknowledge receipt of an *Elegia*, another poem written by Mesquita e Mello following the death of D. João VI. Macedo hails Mesquita e Mello’s *Elegia* as “excellent, and very judicious and sublime” and compares its author to the great blind poets such as Homer and La Moth. Macedo had been asked to speak a funeral oration for D. João, and promised to send a copy of the oration to Mesquita e Mello.

In the second letter, dated 14 April 1826, Mesquita e Mello calls Macedo “o maior sabio de huma Nação” and “o esmalto de Literatura Portuguesa.”

José Agostinho de Macedo (1761-1831) was a prolific writer of prose and verse, best known for his pamphleteering: “Ponderous and angry like a lesser Samuel Johnson, he bullies and crushes his opponents in the raciest vernacular ... his idiomatic and vigorous prose will always be read with pleasure” (Bell, *Portuguese Literature* p. 282). Macedo was also well known for his arrogance in literary matters: he condemned as worthless Homer’s poems, which he had never read in the original, and believed his own epic *Gama*, 1811 (reworked and published as *O Oriente*, 1814), could have taught Camões how *Os Lusíadas* should have been written. Toward the end of his life Macedo became Court preacher and chronicler, and a friend of D. Miguel.

Unrecorded Contemporary Manuscript Translation of a Substantial Work, a Life of St. Francis of Assisi, by Portugal’s Foremost Seventeenth-Century Prose Stylist

leaf. Written in ink by a single hand, minute but legible, with copious corrections and three pasted-on corrections. Lightly browned. The last 20 leaves are lightly dampstained; the last two leaves heavily so. A few edges lightly frayed, occasionally touching a letter. The ink has oxidized in places, eating 2 small holes through the first leaf. Overall good. 39 leaves, apparently complete, in the following quires (all unsigned): I⁴ [lacking leaves 3-4, probably blank], II⁵, III¹², IV² [lacking leaf 2, probably blank], V¹⁰, VI⁸. Quire IV wraps around quires V-VI, and quire I wraps around quires II-VI. $3,800.00

An apparently unpublished and unrecorded contemporary Italian translation of Manuel de Mello’s *El mayor pequeño*, first published Lisbon 1647, in Spanish, and subsequently printed at Lisbon 1650, Zaragoza 1675, and Alcalá 1681 and 1688, and in the author’s *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. Prestage records no Italian translation of this work, and none is cited in BLC or NUC.

Given the numerous changes in wording in the text, this may very well be the translator’s working copy. In his dedication, dated 10 November 1674 (?) the translator explains that, while acting as chaplain on a voyage from Lisbon to Italy, he did this translation from the edition in Manuel de Mello’s *Obras morales*, Rome 1664. The signature at the end of the dedication is difficult to decipher (“J. M … R.”?). The translator refers to himself several times as a Capuchin. He states that during his stay in Lisbon he acted as confessor to the dedicatee and that he carried the gift of a painting from her to Pope Innocent X’s grandchild the Principessa Ludovisia.

The dedicatee is “D. Maria Principessa d’Avero,” who must be D. Maria Guadalupe de Lencastre (1630-1715), a noted painter (perhaps the painting sent to Italy was her own work?) and literary figure. She became sixth Duquesa de Aveiro in 1679, after her brother the fourth Duque de Aveiro transferred his allegiance to Spain and another brother, the fifth Duque, died. She is mentioned in Sousa’s *Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portuguesa* and Fr. Agostinho de Santa Maria’s *Santuariano mariano* (See also Pamphila, *Diccionário de pintores e escultores portugueses* [1987] II, 34 and *Grande enciclopédia* III, 810.)

*El mayor pequeño* is a life of St. Francis of Assisi, for whom D. Francisco Manuel de Mello was named. It was written in 1646, while he was imprisoned in Portugal. He comments on it in his *Apologos dialogaes*: “Lipsio. Ouvi que neste livro vos arguião de confuso para historiador e de affectado para moral; que para livro de devoção comprehendia sobeja cultura, e para de relação reprehensivel brevidade. Auctor. Confesso que nem Chronica nem Soliloquios; mas … para conduzir a gente a qualquer leytura honesta (quanto mais piedoza), he necessario dourar lhe a pirola, como ao enfermo” (quoted in Prestage, p. 216).

D. Francisco Manuel de Mello (1608-1666) led a romantic and adventurous life and established himself as a major figure in Portuguese and Spanish literature, ranking with Quevedo among seventeenth-century Iberian writers. Born into the highest Portuguese nobility, he began both his military and literary careers at the age of 17. Shipwrecked near St. Jean de Luz in 1627 while sailing with a Hispano-Portuguese armada protecting an American treasure fleet (he was forced to supervise the burial of more than 2,000 men who perished), he was sent with the Conde de Linhares to quell the Évora insurrection in 1637, fought in the battle of the Downs in 1639, and the following year took part in the campaign against the Catalan rebels. Suspected of favoring an independent Portugal, he was jailed in Spain in 1640. Only a few years later (1644), when he returned to Portugal, he was imprisoned in turn by D. João IV, some said on a charge of murder, others said because he was D. João’s rival for a lady’s affections. The year 1652 saw him deported to Bahia, but in 1657 he was pardoned, recalled from exile, and sent on the first of several
important diplomatic missions. Originally he wrote in Spanish; it was only when he had passed his fortieth year that he published his first work in Portuguese: *Carta de guia de casados* (1651), one of the great classics of Portuguese prose.

Important Unpublished
Seventeenth-Century Spanish Fencing Manuscript
Bound With the Author’s Working Drafts (A Fascinating Mess)

25. MENDES DE CARMONA, Luis. “Libro de la destreza berdadera
de las armas ….” Manuscript on paper, in Spanish. 1640. 4° (25.4 x 18.5
cm.), contemporary limp vellum, worn. Written in ink, in a seventeenth-
century hand, large and fairly legible, with copious corrections and
annotations. Occasional light dampstaining and soiling. Overall very
good condition. (5 ll.), 68 ll. [skips 44, text appears complete], 23 ll.,
(5 ll.), 71 ll. [skips 48, text lacking], (3 ll.), 22 ll. [skips 8, text appears
complete], 31 ll. [skips 1-4, 6-7, 17-29 with text lacking, also undeter-
determined amount at end], (6 ll.), 30-44 ll., 24-32 ll., 27-34 ll., (1 l.) [=245 ll.].
$65,000.00

A very substantial and important unpublished manuscript covering the principles
and fundamentals of fencing and tactics to use in specific situations. The manuscript
consists of two books: a lengthy “Adbirtencias praticas y primeros principios para el
cosonimiento de lo que se ubiere de dezir o enseñar en este Libro” in 178 numbered sec-
tions; and a shorter “Primero principios y fundamentos para comenzar [?] por nuestros
tres caminos.” Following this section are two apparently earlier working drafts (and a
fragment of a third) of the first book, plus several incomplete drafts of the second book.
The sequence of composition is unclear, for each draft includes substantial alterations
and additions not present in the others.

The substantial corrections and annotations suggest that it is in the hand of the
author, and was perhaps being prepared for publication: the opening leaves include a
dedication to the Conde de Peñaflor and sonnets addressed to the author (among them
several by other fencing masters and another by a physician). The pagination is erratic,
and some leaves of the preliminary drafts appear to have been lost (as noted above) or
perhaps even discarded intentionally after revision, but the total of 245 leaves approxi-
mately corresponds to that given by Palau and Leguina.

The title, author, and date of the work are engraved (on ruled lines) within a car-
touche on one of the opening leaves. On the following leaf is a naively engraved portrait
of the author, with his coat of arms above, the words “Ludovicus Mendes de Carmona
nobilissimae totius civitatis Escegae natus etatis sue 66 annorum” around the oval frame,
and at the top of the engraving the motto, “Por las armas y las letras se goviernan el
mundo.” On the next leaf, the dedication, an engraved coat of arms—presumably those
of the dedicatee—has been tipped.

Little is known of Mendes de Carmona other than that he was born no later than
1574 and was a native of Écija (between Córdoba and Seville). The dedication to the
manuscript implies that he was a fencing master in Seville.

Provenance: The manuscript described by Palau is noted as having appeared in the
Edouard de Beaumont sale (Paris, 6 June 1888), “en aquel Catálogo fué descrito por primera
vez.” It later sold for 3500 frs. in Paris in 1936. We have not been able to examine a copy
of the de Beaumont sale catalogue. Our manuscript, however, evidently passed through
the French book trade: several pencilled notes in French appear on the recto of the front
flyleaf, and the words “Vente de Beaumont 1888” are pencilled on the front pastedown.

Palau 163091n: apparently describing this manuscript (“autógrafo del autor”),
with 240 ll. and an engraved title-page, portrait, and coat of arms; he cites the author’s
name as Luis Méndez de Carmona Tamariz. Leguina 117: apparently describing the same
manuscript, with 240 ll. Thimm p. 46: citing the author as Tamaris Méndez de Carmona,
and calling for 240 ll. plus a plate with a coat of arms.
Eighteenth-Century Wedding Expenses for a Prominent Nobleman

26. [MENEZES, D. José de.] “Despeza que fez v. Sr. D. Jozé de Menezes com seu cazamento na jornada a Viena, joyas, e concerto da caza, e os dias da sua chegada.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Signed at Lisbon, 23 January 1746. Folio (36 x 24.9 cm.), stitched; outside blanks (somewhat soiled) serve as wrappers. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. First (blank) leaf detached; internally fine. 8 leaves, with 9 pp. of text. $900.00

Records the expenses incurred by D. José de Menezes during his trip to Vienna in 1743 to marry D. Luiza Gonzaga, Countess of Rappach. Travel expenses are listed as well as expenditures for a portrait of himself and (among other items) for diamonds, furniture, cloth, tailors, silverware, plates and chocolate. The entries vary in quality; some include names of sellers. The sellers are more likely agents and middlemen than the actual purveyors of the products; on p. 8 are mentioned Avram and David Fernandes Nunes in Holland, almost surely exiled Portuguese Jews. The document is signed at the end by D. Diogo de Menezes y Tavora and Francisco de Mello.

The Menezes family had close ties with Austria. D. José’s father, D. Diogo de Menezes e Tavora (Morgado de Valada na Ordem de Christo, Alcaide mor de Silves, Veador da Casa da Rainha D. Maria Anna and her Estribeiro mor) married an Austrian lady-in-waiting of D. João V’s queen, D. Maria Anna of Austria. D. José was the second child and eldest son, born in 1713. When he returned to Portugal after his wedding, his wife became a lady-in-waiting to the queen.

* On the Menezes family, see Sousa, História genealógica da casa real portuguesa XI, 138-41.

Eyewitness Account of the Siege of the Spanish on Terceira in 1641: Official Report to D. João IV by His Emissary

Fold lines. Short tears at head and foot, without loss. Two 3-cm. tears at fore-edge repaired without loss. Remains of old adhesive (or tissue repair?) to ca. 1 x .5 cm. blank portion of first leaf, without loss of text. A few small holes at gutter, again without loss of text. Minor soiling. Overall in very good condition. Early filing notes at top of first leaf: “Relação original que mandarão a El-Rei D. João o 4º os Pdes. da Compª de que soccedeu na Ilha 3ª, quando chegou a not[jicia] de ser aclamado, e do que com os Castelhanos se passou na Cidade de Angra, onde soccederão cousas prodigiosas.” (2 ll., written on all 4 pp.). $2,400.00

This important document gives an original, eyewitness account of the early stages of the 1641-1642 siege by the Portuguese of the Spanish-held fortress in the city of Angra, on the island of Terceira in the Azores. Soon after D. João IV’s acclamation (1 December 1640), Monteiro, a Jesuit, was dispatched to Angra to negotiate on D. João’s behalf with D. Alvaro de Vieiros, the Spanish commander. Monteiro arrived in January 1641. In this report to D. João, he describes the behavior and armament of the Spaniards as well as the progress of the negotiations. He also analyzes events to date and cites two possible threats to the situation on the island. The siege of San Philippe del Monte Brasil (in this document, “Castello de S. Philippe”) began on 27 March 1641, about a week before this letter was written. It lasted until the Spanish surrender on 4 March 1642, when the Spaniards were permitted to retreat with their personal arms and two bronze artillery pieces. The surrender of the fort ended Spanish dominion on Terceira. The Portuguese renamed the fort São João Baptista, after D. João’s patron saint.

Throughout the seventeenth century, the Fortress of São João Baptista on Terceira was strategically crucial because the Azores were a haven for ships carrying goods to and from the Americas. However, the Azores were vulnerable to attacks by Dutch, English, and French privateers. Hence after Philip II of Spain was crowned king of Portugal, one of his priorities was to build a fortress at Monte Brasil, where it dominated the city of Angra and protected the harbor of Terceira. Originally called “San Philippe del Monte Brasil” (in this document, “Castello de S. Philippe”), the fortress was begun in 1593 or 1594, and the main wall may have been completed by 1620. For the same strategic reasons, D. João made capturing the fort one of his first priorities after his acclamation.

In the Porto Liberal Revolution of 1820, the fort was the first place Liberal troops took control of (2 April 1821). From 1896 to 1906 it was the home of Gungunhana, the emperor of Gaza (Mozambique) who rebelled against the Portuguese in 1884. Under Salazar, it was used to detain political prisoners. Today substantial parts of the fort still stand; it is a major tourist attraction and a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Fr. Manuel Monteiro (Monforte, 1604-1680) taught Greek and Hebrew in Angra and Lisbon. He published biographies of St. Francis Xavier, St. Ignatius of Loyola, and P. José Anchieta, as well as numerous works on religious subjects.

OCLC 64188749 lists a printed work whose title appears to be the same as the filing note on this copy, allowing for variants in transcription: Relação. Original que mandarão a el-rey d. João o 4º os padres da companhia da que soccedeu na ilha 3ª, quando chegou a not[a] de ser aclamado; e do que com os castelhanos se passou na cidade de Angra, o que soccderão cousas prodígiass. Publicada por Martinho da Fonseca. The date is given as “Angra e de abril de 1641.” The OCLC record notes that it was published in Lisbon, by Librio da Silva, in 1912, with 20 pp., and was one of 50 offprints from Boletim da Sociedade de Bibliófilos Barbosa Machado. We have located only one copy of this offprint in the United States and three in Portugal.

* For the offprint containing the printed text, see Inocêncio, Aditamentos p. 316; Inocêncio XXI, 275 refers to volume I only of the Boletim da Sociedade de Bibliófilos Barbosa
Machado. Author not in Backer-Sommervogel. Grande enciclopédia XVII, 731 on Monteiro. OCLC: for a complete run of the Boletim da Sociedade de Bibliófilos Barbosa Machado: 639861066 (no location given); 560854043 (British Library); 772447 (23 locations cited, but a number of these are online or digital copies; hard copies are present at Grolier Club, New York Public Library, Yale University, Harvard College Library, Library of Congress, Ohio State University, Indiana University, Newberry Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Arizona, King’s College-London, Oxford University, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek); for the 1912 offprint: 64188749 (Newberry Library). Porbase locates seven runs of the Boletim da Sociedade de Bibliófilos Barbosa Machado: six at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, and one at the Biblioteca Municipal do Porto. For the 1912 offprint, Porbase locates two copies at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Copac repeats British Library, Oxford University and King’s College-London for complete runs of the journal, adding National Library of Scotland.
Apparantly Unpublished Letters Reporting on the Academic Progress of a Scion of the Nobility

28. O’NEILL, Henrique, Visconde de Santa Monica. Ten autograph letters, signed, to the Condessa de Rio Maior on the education of her son at the University of Coimbra. In Portuguese, on paper. Mostly written at Coimbra, April 1853 to July 1855. 8° (ranging from 19 x 12.5 cm. to 21.5 x 14 cm.), written in ink, in a small, neat, legible hand. Some foldlines. Fine condition. 20 ll. with 15 pp. of text. $600.00

These 10 letters are reports by a leading Portuguese pedagogue on the academic progress of D. Antonio José de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1836-1891), later fourth Conde and first Marquês de Rio Maior. D. António was studying law at the University of Coimbra. The letters, dating from April 1853 to July 1855, include comments on D. Antonio’s studies and the results of his exams. Several times O’Neill reports that the Conde de Rio Maior had joined his son in Coimbra. We assume that these letters were sent to the Condessa de Rio Maior, who is always addressed as “Ilmº Exmº Senhora” or “Vª Exª.”

D. Antonio was the firstborn son of the third Conde de Rio Maior, João Maria de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa (1811-1872), a prominent figure in the Lutas Liberaes and in politics. In 1854 he served briefly as civil governor of Coimbra. His wife, D. Isabel Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos, daughter of the Conde de Vila Real and lady-in-waiting to D. Maria II, was a prominent figure in her own right, known for her charitable works. The Rio Maior library (of the Casa da Anunciada) was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. Most of it was dispersed not long after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974.

Henrique O’Neill (1821-1889), descendent of an Irish family that arrived in Portugal during the eighteenth century, was a distinguished and literate man. After receiving his degree in law from Coimbra he taught Portuguese at Göttingen, then returned to Lisbon.
to enter the judiciary. O’Neill counted among his acquaintances Alexandre Herculano and Antonio Feliciano de Castilho, and belonged to the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa and the Instituto de Coimbra. In 1873 he became perceptor of D. Carlos and D. Afonso, the sons of D. Luis I, and veedor of Maria Pia of Savoy, D. Luis’s consort. For these services he was named Visconde de Santa Monica.

* On O’Neill, see Innocencio X, 291 and Aditamentos p. 184. See also Grande enciclopédia XXVII, 228 on O’Neill, and XXV, 747-8 on the Condes de Rio Maior.

Letters of a Prominent Brazilian Poet to Portugal’s Preeminent Novelist

29. OLIVEIRA, Alberto de. Five autograph letters, signed, to Eça de Queiroz. Dated from 23 August 1894 to 28 January 1895. 4° folded to 8°. Very good condition. 27 pages on 8 leaves.  $800.00

Group of five letters 23 August 1894, 2 November 1894, 26 November 1894, 11 January 1895, and 28 January 1895, published in Oliveira’s Eça de Queiroz, Páginas de Memórias. The focus of the letters is the mutual interest of Oliveira and Eça de Queiroz in various projects, mostly journal articles. Also included are discussions of Eça’s reaction to a proposed literary project, Eça’s detailed comments on a recent book by Oliveira, and Portuguese periodicals such as the Revista de Portugal, edited by Eça de Queiroz (1889-1892). Oliveira mentions António Nobre and Eugénio de Castro, two well known literary figures.

António Mariano de Oliveira (Palmital de Saquarema, Rio de Janeiro, 1855-Niterói, 1937), who wrote under the pen name Alberto de Oliveira, was one of the Brazilian poets who formed the “Parnassian Triad,” along with Olavo Bilac and Raimundo Correia. He founded and occupied the eighth chair of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.
According to Carpeaux, “foi o representante máximo das virtudes - e dos defeitos - do estilo parnasiano.”

José Maria de Eça de Queiroz (1845-1900) is described by no less an authority than Bell as “the greatest Portuguese novelist of the realistic school.” Bloom puts Os Maias among the essential works of Western literature (The Western Canon, p. 541); others rank Eça’s works with those of Flaubert, Dickens, Balzac and Tolstoy. Bell also notes, “It was ... O Crime do Padre Amaro (1876), in which he grafted the naturalistic novel on the quiet little town of Leiria, and the two notable if unpleasant Lisbon stories O Primo Basílio (1878) and Os Maias (1880), that marked him out as the most powerful writer of the time in Portugal ... No one can deny that his works have an originality of their own as well as power and personal charm, and all contain some striking character-sketches or delightful descriptions that are not easily forgotten.”

These letters were published in Oliveira’s Eça de Queiroz: Páginas de Memórias (19187), pp. 213 and following. On Oliveira, see Wilson Martins, História da inteligência brasileira IV, 27-28 and more than 20 other pages; V, 56 and more than 20 other pages; also Carpeaux, Pequena bibliografia crítica da literatura brasileira, pp. 168-70. On Eça de Queiroz, see Bell, Portuguese Literature pp. 316-18.

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**Apparantly Unpublished: Admiral’s Sixteen-Year-Old Son Describes His Voyage to West Africa, With Pen-and-Ink Views**

30. OLIVEIRA, Guilherme Couvreur de. “Apontamentos.” Manuscript in Portuguese, on paper. Lisbon, 23 September 1906. 4° (20.7 x 16.4 cm.), contemporary black quarter morocco over paper boards (spine rather worn), marbled edges. Upper cover has green-bordered paper tag with “Guilherme Couvreur d’Oliveira Apontamentos” in manuscript. Pale blue, blind-ruled paper. Sixteen neatly executed pen-and-ink illustrations in the text. Written in ink, in a small, tidy, legible hand. The binding, despite the wear to the spine, is in good condition; internally the condition is very fine. (1 l.), 94 pp., (1 blank l., 2 ll., 1 blank l.). $1,600.00

Autograph manuscript, signed and dated 23 September 1906. The title-page reads as follows: “Ao meu pai // offerece // estos // ‘Apontamentos’ // o seu filho muito amigo // G.C. Oliveira // 23 Setembro de de // 1906.” At the top of the first page is the title “Uma viagem á África Occidental.” In the middle of p. 94 is stated “Fim” in large letters. Below is signed and dated “Guilherme Couvreur d’Oliveira // Lisboa 23 de Setembro de // 1906.” This is an apparently unpublished account of a voyage from Lisbon to the West coast of Africa and back, from 22 June to 23 September 1906, aboard the “paquete” Ambaca. The ship passed the Canary Islands, stopped in Cabo Verde, São Thomé and Príncipe, Luanda, Novo Redondo, Benguela and Mossâmedes. The pen and ink illustrations are sketches, including a fish native to Cabo Verdean waters, an African sailboat, and other small African craft, but mostly coastal views as sighted from shipboard. These include Temeroza, the island of Príncipe, the Ilheu das Cabras in São Thomé, Ponta do Laire, and a full-page sketch of “Um boccado de Mossâmedes”. At the end are two pages of accounts dated 15 August 1906. These expenses included payments for a servant, postcards and stamps, cigars, side trips, and pipes.
The author (1889-1978), son of Rear Admiral João Brás de Oliveira, was just shy of seventeen years of age at the time this voyage took place. He later became an officer in the merchant marine, publicist, and published author of at least four books; his poetry and prose also appeared in diverse newspapers and reviews. He had gone to sea for the first time in February of 1905 as an apprentice aboard the steamship *Funchal*. In August the same year he took training as a pilot aboard the *Pero de Alenquer*. He obtained his pilot’s license in 1908, became a captain in 1916, and commander in 1919. Oliveira was decorated by both the British and Dutch governments for his efforts to rescue shipwrecked seamen during World War II.

* See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 24, and Actualização, VIII, 470. Not located in OCLC. Not located in Porbase or Copac, which have many printed works by the author.

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**Eighteenth-Century Manuscript Copy of a Seminal Work on Genealogy and History for the Iberian Peninsula**

31. **D. PEDRO AFONSO, Conde de Barcelos.** “Nobilario de Dom Pedro Conde de Barcellos.” Eighteenth-century manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (31.3 x 22.7 cm.), contemporary limp vellum (minor soiling), yapped edges, with title vertically in manuscript: “Cde. D. Pº Filho d’elRey D. Dinis das Linhagens de Portugal.” Written in ink, in a large, legible hand, with a smaller version for the copious marginal notes. Deckle edges at fore-edge. Very fine. Collections of Jacinto da Silva Mengo and the Barão de Rendufe (see below). Complete according to the foliation by the original scribe: (1 l.), 287 ll. [i.e., 288, with
Attractive eighteenth-century manuscript copy of one of the seminal works of genealogy and history for the Iberian Peninsula in the Middle Ages. It was written in the fourteenth century in Gallego-Portuguese. In a highly stratified society a person’s lineage was crucial, and D. Pedro’s work was a model for many later genealogical accounts. It includes not only lists of names and relationships, but narrative accounts of the lives of many of those listed. Despite some criticisms of its accuracy (especially for the earliest period), it is the only source for many relationships of noble families in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Castile.

The *Nobiliario* was frequently translated into Portuguese and Castilian, often with additions. It first appeared in print at Rome in 1640. It has been often reprinted, and the fact that it is in print today in several editions is a testimony to its importance for historians.

By birth and by marriage, Pedro Afonso, conde de Barcelos (1287-1354), was affiliated with the highest nobility of the Iberian Peninsula. The illegitimate son of D. Dinis of Portugal (r. 1279-1325) and great-grandson of Alfonso X el Sabio, he first married into the Portuguese Sousa family and then into the Aragonese Ximenes family. During a period of exile he absorbed the culture of the Castilian court, and after his return to Portugal he transformed his estate at Lalim into a cultural center. While at Lalim, D. Pedro composed two of the most important medieval prose works in Gallego-Portuguese: the *Cronica Geral de Espanha* in 1344 and this book, known as the *Livro de Linhagens do conde D. Pedro*, in 1340-44.

Like D. Dinis, D. Pedro was a poet and troubador. His lost “Livro de Cantigas,” a collection of Galician songs, was probably an archetype for the medieval Spanish and Portuguese *cancioneros*. Hence D. Pedro is at least partially responsible for the preservation of many important medieval texts that would otherwise have been lost.

**Provenance:** Inscription on title page reads, “Hé de Jacinto da Silva Mengo, e agora do Illmº e Excmº Sr. Barão de Renduffe. Lisboa o 1º de Setembro de 1842.” Jacinto da Silva
Mengo (1808-1866) served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see Innocêncio III, 246). Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão e Conde de Rendufe (1795-1857), began his diplomatic career in 1827. From February 1842 to November 1845 he served as minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844) was also Portuguese representative to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He negotiated treaties of commerce and navigation with Prussia in 1844 and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. In early 1846 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to Madrid, to negotiate a treaty regarding Spanish, French and English intervention in the “Maria da Fonte” movement. After an assignment in Paris, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman in 1849.

32. PEREIRA, José Clemente, Barão de São Clemente. Autograph letter, signed, to Francisco Gomes da Silva (“O Chalaça”), regarding the dowry of Sua Alteza Imperial a Senhora D. Maria Amelia. Dated 30 September 1849. Large 4° (27.5 x 22 cm.), unbound, laid into later lined wrappers. Written on pale blue paper in ink, in a small, neat hand. Foldlines, minor soiling. Very good. Small oval blindstamp in upper left corner. Single leaf, folded, text on first 2 pages. $300.00

In this letter of 1849, Pereira, a Brazilian official, tells Francisco Gomes da Silva, Secretário de Estado da Casa de Bragança, that he hopes to persuade the Brazilian
parliament to approve a dowry for D. Maria Amelia, perhaps the same amount as her sister D. Francisca’s (“700 contos, moeda forte”). The second part of the letter is a discussion of D. Maria Amelia’s legal status.

Princess Maria Amelia (1831-1853), daughter of D. Pedro I and his second wife Amélie of Leuchtenberg, was born in France after D. Pedro had abdicated the throne in favor of D. Pedro II. Before Maria Amelia was a month old, her father set out to depose D. Miguel and restore the crown for his eldest daughter, D. Maria II. After D. Pedro died in 1834 of tuberculosis, D. Maria Amelia went to study in Munich and later to live in Portugal. Although she never met her half-brother D. Pedro II, when he was declared of age in 1840, he intervened to have D. Maria Amelia declared a member of the Brazilian imperial family. Since she was foreign born, the Brazilian government had refused to accept her status until that time.

José Clemente Pereira (Castello do Mendo, Trancoso, Portugal, 1787-Rio de Janeiro, 1854) was one of the most enthusiastic promoters of Brazilian independence. In the first election for deputies, he was chosen to represent Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais, and was chosen senator for Rio de Janeiro, Alagôas, and Pará.

This letter is addressed to Francisco Gomes da Silva (1791-1852), a close friend of D. Pedro I who emigrated from his native Lisbon to Brazil in 1807 and became a leader in the movement for Brazilian independence. He was one of several men considered by the Marquez de Barbacena to be anti-liberal, hence likely to subvert the Emperor’s inclination toward constitutional government. In 1833 he was named Secretário de Estado da Casa de Bragança, a position he held until his death.

A few years after this letter was written, in early 1852, D. Maria Amelia was engaged to Archduke Maximilian of Austria; unlike most royal engagements, this one seems to have been based on a strong romantic relationship. Before the marriage could take place, however, D. Maria Amelia contracted scarlet fever, then tuberculosis. Although her mother took her to the healthy climate of Funchal, Madeira, the princess’s health continued to decline, and she died unwed at age 21. She was buried in Portugal, but in 1982 her remains were transferred to Brazil, where they now lie with the rest of the Brazilian imperial family. In her memory, her mother funded the construction of a hospital in Funchal that bears her name.

Archduke Maximilian, visiting his deceased fiancée’s brother D. Pedro II, was so impressed with Brazil’s stability and prosperity that in 1864 he accepted an invitation to become emperor of Mexico. He was executed by a republican firing squad in 1867.

* On Pereira, see Sacramento Blake IV, 384-6, and Grande enciclopédia XXI, 153. On Gomes da Silva, see Grande enciclopédia XII, 528-9.

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

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

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

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

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*Private Letters of the Barão de Rendufe to a Fellow Diplomat, the Visconde de Carreira: Apparently Unpublished*

34. RENDUFE, Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro, Barão and later Conde de. Collection of 16 autograph letters, all but 3 signed, to Luiz de António Abreu e Lima (1787-1871), 1º Visconde and 1º Conde de Carreira. On paper, in Portuguese. 1829-1846. 4º and 8º, unbound. Written in ink, in a small, even, legible hand. Foldlines. Very fine. 16 letters, a total of 60 pages of text on 31 leaves. The final three letters lack at least one leaf each. $1,800.00

Collection of 16 letters from the Barão (later Conde) de Rendufe, a high-ranking diplomat, to the Visconde (later Conde) de Carreira, a friend and contemporary in a similar position, with frank comments on the Portuguese scene during the Lutas Liberais and their aftermath, 1829-1846. Rendufe provides witty, energetic eyewitness accounts of military actions, debates in the Portuguese parliament, a society wedding, and much more.

By 1829, when the first letter of this collection was written, Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro (1795-1857), Barão de Rendufe, was a rising star in the Portuguese diplomatic corps due to his dramatic actions during the battles between liberals and conservatives. In 1823, as correedor for the Rossio neighborhood of Lisbon, Silva Ferraz supported D. Miguel in the Vilafrancada movement to overturn the Constitution of 1820.
As a reward he was named intendant-general of police in Lisbon. Soon, however, his habit of mitigating the punishment of liberals earned him the enmity of D. Miguel and his mother, D. Carlota Joaquina.

In the Abrilada of 1824, when D. Miguel as commander-in-chief rebelled against D. João VI, Silva Ferraz suffered a mock execution and was thrown into prison after refusing to provide information on discussions between D. João and foreign powers. Upon D. João’s return, Silva Ferraz was named to the Conselho da Fazenda and elevated to the rank of Barão de Rendufe. Resigning from the police, he began his diplomatic career with a post to the Netherlands.

After D. Miguel usurped the crown in 1828, Rendufe traveled throughout Europe seeking support for D. Maria II. Two of the letters in this collection, written in London in 1829, are from this period.

Rendufe eventually sailed to the Azores to join the expeditionary force that D. Pedro was gathering to reinstate D. Maria II. The army landed at Mindelo, near Porto, in 1832. Porto was besieged by D. Miguel’s forces for a year, during which time Rendufe was dispatched once again to gather support for D. Maria from other European nations. Seven letters in the collection date from this period, offering insights into the organization of the expeditionary force and a frank look at those who were in charge.

After D. Miguel was sent into exile, Rendufe was elected deputy to the Cortes. Three letters from Lisbon, dated 1834-1836, describe events in the capital and elsewhere in Portugal.

Rendufe continued to ascend the diplomatic ranks. From February 1842 to November 1845 he served as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, and during part of this period (1844) he was also Portuguese representative to the court of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, whose duke had married D. Maria II in 1836. He negotiated treaties of commerce and naviga-
tion with Prussia in 1844 and with several other German states in 1844 and 1845. When
the Maria da Fonte movement broke out in April 1846, Rendufe was sent as minister
plenipotentiary to Madrid. There he negotiated a treaty whereby the Spanish and English
intervened to prevent D. Maria II from being deposed. A letter written in July 1846 from
Madrid discusses uprisings in Vila Viçosa, Beira Alta, Minho, and Belém.

Rendufe’s last diplomatic assignment was as Portuguese minister in Paris. Having
retired in 1848, he married a wealthy Belgian noblewoman the following year. In 1852
he was elevated to the rank of Conde de Rendufe.

Rendufe’s correspondent was Luiz de António Abreu e Lima (1787-1871), 1ª Visconde
and 1º Conde de Carreira. After serving in the army Abreu e Lima entered the diplomatic
corps, with stints in London, Russia, and the Netherlands. D. Miguel dismissed him
in 1828, but Abreu e Lima explained to the Dutch that he represented D. Maria, not D.
Miguel. The queen’s government in exile in the Azores sent him in 1830 as the queen’s
minister plenipotentiary in London. Abreu e Lima was named Visconde de Carreira by
D. Maria in 1834. He was later tutor and chamberlain to the eldest sons of D. Maria II
and D. Fernando II, the future kings of Portugal D. Pedro V and D. Luiz I. D. Luiz named
him Conde de Carreira in 1862, in thanks for negotiating details of D. Luiz’s marriage to
D. Maria Pia de Saboia, princess of Sardinia and Piedmont.
The collection comprises 16 letters, of which the last 3 are incomplete. The contents are as follow.

1. London, 8 June 1829. (4º, 1 l. text, 1 l. with address and remains of wax seal). Reports the news from the Azores (S. Miguel), mentions the involvement of Spain and other powers in the Lutas Liberaes.

2. London, 11 August 1829. (4º, 1 l.). Mentions that the Duke of Cumberland (fifth son of King George III, and eventually senior male-line descendant, who became King of Hanover in 1837) is gaining adherents.

3. Angra (Azores), 25 April 1832. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions the blockade, the expeditionary force, and the Hymno Constitucional.

4. Ponta Delgada (Azores), 15 May 1832. (4º, 3 ll.). Complains of bad communication, mentions Mousinho (de Albuquerque) and the military situation in Terceira, and discusses at some length the organization of the Exercito Libertador. [The army landed near Porto in July.]

5. Porto, 21 July 1832. (4º, 2 ll.). A summary of the army’s actions, with frank comments about various participants; mentions Trás-os-Montes and the Miguelistas in Braga.

6. Falmouth, 23 August 1832. (4º, 1 l.). Mentions a steamship that will be leaving soon, D. Miguel’s navy, and Portuguese emigrants.

7. Porto, 20 September 1832. (8º, 2 ll.). Mentions Almeida Garrett, the Visconde de Santa Marta, artillery, and forays. [This was during the siege of Porto by D. Miguel’s army, which started in July 1832 and lasted about a year.]

8. Porto, 3 February 1833. (8º, 4 ll.). Mentions Lamego, Penafiel, a bombardment, and an attempt to persuade the Spanish government to refrain from a certain action. Several British names appear: Baccoc, Parker, Stratford, Canning.


10. Lisbon, 15 November 1834. (4º, 2 ll.). A lively account of a 2-day parliamentary debate, with reports of who said what to whom, and mention of Leonel Taveza and the Duque de Palmella. [By this point D. Pedro had died, D. Maria II assumed the throne, and the Duke of Palmella was her prime minister.]

11. Lisbon, 23 April 1836. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions his sources of information, events in Valença, D. Maria II calling a Conselho d’Estado (a certain minister is condemned as a traidor and o diabo a quatro), Freire, and Carvalho.

12. Lisbon, 16 July 1836. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions an attack on King Louis Philippe of France, the travels of D. Maria II and her consort, Carvalho choosing his cabinet, and the actions of the Câmara Municipal.

13. Madrid, 8 July 1846. (8º, 2 ll.). Mentions revolts in Vila Viçosa, Beira Alta, Minho, and Belem. [This became known as the Maria da Fonte movement.]

14. Paris, 22 August [no year]. (4º, 2 ll., LACKING at least 1 leaf at the end). Mentions the queen and Luis de Camara, Paraly-Barbosa, Francisco; includes anecdotes about someone’s wedding.

15. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 1 ll.). Mentions Aguiar as an enemy of the Duque de Palmella, Mourozinho (de Albuquerque), the Marquês de Saldanha, the Conde de Villa Real and the Conde de Rio Maior.

16. LACKING at least one leaf at the beginning, with place and date. (4º, 2 ll.). Mentions the departure of the Amelia from Fayal, Terceira, S. Miguel, 3 divisions of the army, the retreat from France, and General Saraiva.

* See Grande enciclopédia XXV, 104-5 for Rendufe and VI, 14-15 for Carreira.
35. RESENDE, António Teles da Silva Caminha e Meneses, 1º Marquês de. Letter, signed “Marquez de Resende,” acknowledging receipt of 178$000 in partial payment of a bequest of 900$000 from the Empress of Brazil. Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Dated Lisbon, 3 March 1873. Large 4º (26.3 x 20.9 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in a small, tidy hand, with the very shaky signature of the Marquês at the end. Black-bordered stationery. Small nicks at edges. One small dampstain. Overall in very good condition. Single leaf, written on the recto only. $200.00

The Marquês de Resende (Torres Vedras, 1790-Lisbon, 1875), son of the third Marquês de Penalva, remained in Brazil when that country declared its independence and served as the Brazilian ambassador to Vienna, Paris, and Moscow. Here he acknowledges receipt of 178$000 in partial payment of a bequest from the Empress of Brazil. The signature of the 83-year-old Marquês is extremely shaky.

Brazilian Slave Trade Continues, After It Became Illegal

36. ROIZ [i.e., Rodrigues], João Ventura. Three autograph letters, signed, by a Portuguese businessman in Rio de Janeiro to the Barão das Picoas (António Esteves da Costa), relating to trade with Brazil and with
mentions of the slave trade. On paper, in Portuguese. 1828-1833. Large 4° (26.5 x 20.9 cm. [first two letters] and 28.4 x 22.8 cm. [third letter]), unbound. Written in ink, in a small, even, legible hand. Remains of wax seals. Foldlines, minor tears at edges, final letter with a blank piece (4 x 3 cm.) missing where the seal was attached. Overall in fine condition. Superscriptions to Illmº Sr. Conselheiro António Esteves Costa and Illmº e Exmº Srn. Barão das Picõas (the same man), in Lisbon. Filing notes in corner of final verso of each. Three letters on 3 sheets, each folded in half, with 3 pp., 3 pp., and 1 p. text, as well as address and post marks on final pp. $1,200.00

These three letters give details of business as usual between Brazil and Portugal, including the sale of slaves several years after the slave trade had been outlawed. All the letters are autograph and signed “João Ventura Roiz”; the filing notes on the first list his name as “João Ventura Rodrigues.” Rodrigues is one of three inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro who eventually came to the attention of British authorities for flagrantly violating the prohibition on the slave trade. In a letter dated January 27, 1838, to Antonio P.
Maciel Monteiro, Brazil’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, G.J.R. Gordon complained that more slaves were imported in 1837 than in 1829, the last year in which the slave trade was legal. “A number of new negroes were exhibited last Monday week, at the windows of a house occupied by a person named João Moreira ... at the house in the Largo do Capim, occupied by Senhor João Ventura Roiz, a Portuguese subject, new negroes are on sale; and, finally, in the Rua dos Inválidos, at a house occupied by José Antônio dos Santos Xavier, there are likewise on sale a number of new negroes.”

The addressee of the letters is the Barão Antônio Esteves da Costa (1764-1837), who was awarded the title 1º visconde das Picoas in 1831.

Contents of the letters are as follow:


3. Rio de Janeiro, 30 August 1833. 2 leaves, with text on first recto. Addressed on the final verso to “Ilmo. Exmo Sr. Barão das Picãos / / 2ª Nª G. Amalia Lisboa.” Includes a few references to payments and interest, but discusses at greatest length (about third of the letter) a consignment of slaves from Vicente Thomaz dos Santos: “tem sido o diabo ... por que me tem dado grande trabajo, grande desembolso, e muito cuidado hoje,” due to the new Código. Rodrigues had to make appeals to the Legislatura to straighten out the difficulty.

* On João Ventura Rodrigues’s participation in the slave trade after it had become illegal, see *British and Foreign State Papers* v. 27, nos. 174 (pp. 596-8) and 180 (pp. 601-4).

**Unpublished Poems and Play**

*With the Author’s Notes on Why and When He Wrote Them*

37. SÁ, L.A.R. de. “Obras poeticas.” Autograph manuscript on paper in Portuguese, dated 1847 on the title page and probably copied in Lisbon, where most of the poems were written. 1847. 4° (23.5 x 19.7 cm.), contemporary green sheep with richly gilt reddish-brown morocco spine, boards (some rubbing) with gilt-tooled borders and edges, all text-block edges gilt. Hinges cracked. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. A few minor stains, but overall in fine condition. (1 l.), 264 [pp. 115-6 apparently skipped in pagination; text seems to be continuous], 17 pp. [the first of which is also paginated 265]. $800.00

Apparently unpublished group of works by an apparently unknown author, with his notes on when and why he wrote the various pieces included here. We have been
unable to locate L.A.R. de Sá in any of the Portuguese bibliographies or in the Grande enciclopédia. From the works included in this volume, which date from 1843 to 1847, it is clear that he spent some time in and around Lisbon. This copy of the work was done at the request of, and presented to, D. Maria Antonio Cardozo, about whom we have likewise been unable to find any further information.

The volume includes many poems and a single play, "O Luto, e a guerra. Drama em 3 actos" (pp. 137-237). Characters of the play include Sr. Silva, a businessman; Thereza, a 26-year-old who is wealthy for reasons that are a mystery to all; Leonor, her cousin; Maria and Mathilde, Silva’s daughters; Henrique de Sá, a young lawyer ("grande espírito, e poucos meios"); his cousin Diogo; and Bernardo Henriques, a 60-year-old who wants to form a “companhia de declamação” for the Theatro do Rio de Janeiro.

At the end of the volume are the author’s notes and a table of contents.

* No works by this author located in BMC or NUC. Author not located in Porbase, OCLC or Copac.
Unpublished Drama by a Brazilian Author

38. SAMPAIO, João Ferreira da Costa e. “Viriato. Tragedia composta em versos portuguezes.” Manuscript in Portuguese on paper, late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, written in Portugal or possibly Brazil. 4° (19.7 x 14.5 cm.), single gathering of 44 leaves, stitched (stitching broken). Written in ink, in regular and very legible cursive. Single small wormhole in outer margin, not affecting text. Overall very good. “No. 429” in red ink in blank corner of first leaf. (1), 86, (1 blank) pp. $1,600.00

Apparently unpublished play by the Brazilian author of Carta dirigida aos accionistas do Banco do Brazil and Orçamento da despeza que se acha à cargo do thesouro público do Rio de Janeiro, both published in Rio de Janeiro, 1821. Ferreira da Costa e Sampaio served as Escrivão da Mesa do Tesouro Publico in Rio de Janeiro.

Viriato, King of Lusitania, is a recurrent figure in Portuguese literature. He is remembered for his heroic resistance to Roman rule in the second century B.C. The play is interesting for its use of the colloquial speech of the period.

* On the author, see Sacramento Blake III, 427 and Innocêncio X, 251 (indicating with an asterisk that the author was a Brazilian). Not located in NUC.
Unpublished Brazilian Mathematical Manuscript

me propoz. Por Antonio Joze da Silva, Capitão da Segunda Companhia do Regimento de Artilharia da Corte. Tive principio no principio das suas Lições no anno de 1811." Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Dated at Rio de Janeiro, 1811. Folio (30.5 x 21 cm.), slightly later calf (still later front endleaves; joints very weak and worn, flat spine worn, some pitting to covers), covers with imperial arms of Brazil in center and blind-stamped borders of palmette and vine motifs. Formulas, tables, and an occasional geometrical diagram in text. Written in ink in a small, tidy, legible hand of the early nineteenth century. Minor ink blots. Internally in fine condition; overall good to very good. 92 ll., foliated by original scribe; tables and geometric diagrams within text.

$1,800.00

Apparently unpublished manuscript, written to complement the mathematical textbooks used at the Academia do Rio de Janeiro; it also includes notes on geometry and trigonometry. Antonio Jose da Silva, who identifies himself here as captain of the second company of the artillery regiment of the court, may be the Antonio Jose da Silva listed in Sacramento Blake (I, 229-30), who was a treasury-department employee in Brazil in 1837.

Innocencio’s Letters to a Collaborator: Important, Apparently Unpublished Source For Portuguese Bibliography and Bibliophily

40. SILVA, Innocencio Francisco da. Collection of 157 autograph letters signed, on 311 leaves, all substantive, all apparently unpublished, to Francisco António Rodrigues de Gusmão, written from April 18, 1856 to February 5, 1865. Mostly folio (ca. 29 x 21 cm., a few slightly smaller, a few 8º), first 120 letters bound together in nineteenth-century quarter dark green straight-grained morocco over marbled boards (minor wear to corners, edges), flat spine with gilt bands and “Cartas de I.F.S.” (probably bound by the recipient, Rodrigues de Gusmão); remaining 37 letters laid in at the end. Written in ink, in an even, fairly legible hand. Light browning, but not at all fragile. Some letters include the cover, from which the postage stamp is excised, with occasional loss of a few words when the cover is on the verso of a page of text. Overall very good. A penciled note on the front flyleaf by the son of Rodrigues de Gusmão, dated 10 August 1888, reads: “Colleção de Cartas dirigidas por Innocencio Francisco da Silva, ed. do Dicc. Bibliographico Portuguese, ao seu amigo Francisco Antonio Rodrigues de Gusmão, A. de varias obras, Socio da Academia Real das Sciencias, etc. Lancei aqui este apon-
tamento no 10 de Agosto de 1888. F.A. Rodrigues de Gusmão (filho)."

Most letters are 3-4 pages in length. 157 letters. $30,000.00

An important, apparently unpublished source for Portuguese bibliography and bibliophily. We have found no other collections of letters by Innocência, in manuscript or in print.

Innocência Francisco da Silva (1810-1876) was the author of the first nine volumes of the great bio-bibliographical dictionary *Dicionário bibliográfico português*, 1858-1870 (often cited as “Innocêncio”). It has twice been reprinted and remains a standard and indispensable reference work a century and a half after volume I appeared. Innocência ranks with Brunet, Graesse, Salvá, and Sabin as one of the foremost bibliographers of the nineteenth century. His annotations regarding the scholarly and commercial value of the books listed have rarely been surpassed, while his wide range of knowledge is wonderfully displayed.

Hundreds of times in the *Dicionário* Innocência cites information provided by or works in the library of Francisco António Rodrigues Gusmão. Rodrigues de Gusmão (1815-1888), a physician and writer born in Carvalhal (Viseu), who held many minor government posts, made copious contributions to contemporary periodicals such as *A Nação*, and published numerous works on medicine and bibliography. In his *Dicionário* entry for Rodrigues Gusmão, Innocência wrote, “Eu seria com justiça tachado de ingrato se deixasse de comemorar aqui o muito que devo à sua prestante e incansável coadjuvação, mormente no que diz respeito aos copiosos e valiosos subsídios com que tem concorrido para preencher e ampliar esta obra, sendo obtidas por ele directamente, ou por sua intervenção, boa parte das indicações biográficas relativas a muitos escritores provincianos contemporâneos, além de outras espécies, a que já tive e continuarei a ter ocasião de aludir em diferentes artigos do Dicionário.”
The correspondence in this collection begins with a formal letter to Rodrigues Gusmão asking for his assistance in gaining funding for the *Dicionário*, and then moves on to extensive discussions of bibliographical and biographical points. In every single letter Innocêncio discusses book-related topics, including prices of rare books, comments of other bibliographers, collations, contemporary periodicals, his work on the *Dicionário*, and the development of his own remarkable library. Occasionally, as the two men become closer friends, he gives details about his own health and the news of the day. On 9 November 1857, for example, after several letters mentioning the “epidemia” (cholera?) in Lisbon, he mentions that one of its lamentable side effects is that the publication of the *Dicionário* is “paralysado,” and indeed volume I did not appear until 1858. The comments throughout on the progress of the *Dicionário* and the difficulties of getting it through the press are fascinating.

Here is a sample of five letters, chosen at random, with most but not all of the contents of each:

1. 23 Sept. 1857: Innocêncio answers a query about Manuel Joaquim Henríques de Paiva (37 lines, about a page), referring to his sources, and asks for information on Joaquim Ignacio de Seixas Brandão (7 lines).

2. 21 March 1858: query on Agosto de Mendes Falcão (10 lines); further information on Manuel Bernardes (37 lines).

3. 4 Dec. 1859: apologizes for not answering Rodrigues de Gusmão’s last 3 letters promptly, due to the pressure of his work: “vejo-me às vezes em circunstâncias que pouco falta para dar parte de morto, ou ir buscar pousada em Rilhafoles.” Notes that today he wrote 4-5 pp. for the *Dicionário*, proofed a quire, and started answering the 32 letters on his desk. Comments on the quality of the research being submitted to the Instituto de Coimbra and the Academia das Ciências (1.5 pp.). Discusses and disputes the corrections sent by Rodrigues de Gusmão and asks for further information on Vieira’s Obras, the Constituições de Évora, etc. (1 p.). Discusses a commentary on the *Dicionário* which was to be published by Athenêo, but needed revision.

4. 13 Aug. 1862: comments on the difficulty of acquiring some Portuguese periodicals recently out of print, and their prices on the market (half a page). Notes that he worked yesterday on the *Dicionário* until 3 or 4 a.m., and produced over 20 pages (8 lines). Gives Rodrigues de Gusmão an accounting of payments due for periodicals (18 lines). Asks for Rodrigues de Gusmão’s comments and corrections on a volume of the *Dicionário* that has to be completed by 4 or 5 September. Notes that a portrait of himself for use in the *Dicionário* had been done in Paris, but it doesn’t look like him (everyone agrees that the nose and ears are wrong), so Innocêncio plans to have a photograph taken (11 lines).

5. 1 Jan. 1864: he has chilblains so severe that one finger is almost useless (11 lines). He appraised the libraries of José Bento Pereira and Castello Branco, and was told by the families that they were worth much more than his appraisal (1 p.). He appraised the libraries of the extinct convents, held by the Biblioteca Nacional, which after 30 years were about to be dispersed, and gives Rodrigues de Gusmão a list of some authors included (1 p.). For all this he received “alguns milhares,” and was able to purchase some books for his own collection (7 lines). He finally found a copy of Nicolas António’s *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, which he hopes to use in the Supplement to the *Dicionário*, if one is published (4 lines). He is hoping to be granted a certain position, but it is assigned by government committee and will probably go to “o mais incapaz de todos” of the dozen or so applicants (10 lines).

* On Innocêncio, see *Grande enciclopédia* XXVIII, 795-7 and *Dicionário bibliográfico português* III, 220, 443; VII, 116, 148; X, 66. On Rodrigues Gusmão, see *Grande enciclopédia* XII, 929 and Innocêncio II, 343; IX, 258, 448; XVII, 360, 393. Porbase lists no collections of printed letters by Innocêncio, and no manuscripts by him. OCLC search for correspondence by Innocêncio turns up only *Teófilo Braga e Innocêncio Francisco da Silva : correspondência*
Births and Deaths of Slaves
At a Royal Planation Near Rio de Janeiro

41. [SLAVES of the Brazilian Royal Family.] Demontração das novidades, que houverão, na Real Fazenda de Santa Cruz, en mez de Outubro de 1820. Manuscript in Portuguese, on paper, signed at the bottom by José Fernandes da Silva, the administrator, and Manuel Bernardo [?], a scribe. Folio (32 x 22.5 cm.), unbound. Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. Light browning. A few short tears into text, without loss. In very good condition. Single leaf folded in half, text on first page. $900.00

An account of births and deaths at Santa Cruz, an enormous royal plantation on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. The table has a section for slaves (born, died, ran off, recovered) and for various types of livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, pigs). At the foot are noted the number of slaves, civilians, and soldiers who were in the plantation’s hospital.
Possibly the First Comprehensive
Modern History of Medicine in Portuguese
An Unpublished Eighteenth-Century Manuscript

42. SOARES, Manoel de Moraes. “Epithomo historico-medico-politico em que se referam as honras, as estimações, e as liberalidades, que todos Principes do Mundo despenarão com os medicos dos seus respectivos tempos ....” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Ca. 1778. 8°, contemporary crushed crimson morocco, heavily gilt with floral motif in center and at the corners of each cover and a roll-tooled border; spine gilt in compartments with a small floral tool; edges gilt and gauffered. Two very small scraped areas on upper cover and a few pinpoint wormholes at head and foot of spine, otherwise very fresh. Written in ink, in a number of different hands (elegant and legible) of the late eighteenth century. Very fine internally. Overall in fine condition. Old (contemporary?) library stamp of the Dukes of Lafões on title-page. (9 ll., first 2 blank), 11-37, 37-479, 1-225 pp., (1 blank l.); i.e., 707 written pages in all. $45,000.00

One of the most copiously informative histories of medicine ever written, this unpublished eighteenth-century “epitome” is no mere summary. It gives a critical account of the whole development of medicine, and more particularly of the medical profession, concentrating on the three centuries between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. Given that medical history on such a grand scale as this had just begun around 1700 with Leclerc, it seems likely that Morais Soares’ manuscript is among the first Portuguese contributions to comprehensive medical historiography—perhaps the first such. Aside from this, the manuscript represents an unpublished eighteenth-century text by a physician of some standing, dedicated to and from the library of one of Portugal’s great Enlightenment figures.

Manoel de Morais Soares was born in Coimbra in 1727 and died in 1800 or 1801 in Lisbon, where he was an established scientific rapporteur and litterateur. His Portuguese translation of the fables of Phaedrus (Fabulas de Phedro) was published in 1785, and popular enough for a second edition to be published in 1805. In the medical sphere, Morais Soares published only two works. One was a translation of La Condamine’s work on smallpox vaccination, issued in 1762 as Memoria sobre a inoculação das bexigas (OCLC 14314743, at Yale University-Medical Library and the National Library of Medicine).

In 1760, Morais Soares published Memorial critico-medico, historico-fisico-mecanico, whose title suggests that its contents are similar to the “Epitome historico-medico-politico.” However, the Memorial is only 84 pp. long (OCLC 7978639, at the National Library of Medicine and the Newberry Library).

We estimate that this manuscript was written some two decades later than the Memorial. The most recent date mentioned in the text is 1771, in connection with the intriguing career of the notorious but progressive J.F. Struensee as a royal minister.
in Denmark. Several other events from the 1750s and 1760s are recorded, and the maps cited are mid-century ones that were standard in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The dedication supports a date in the late 1770s. The dedicatee, the second Duke of Lafões (see Provenance), was in self-imposed exile during the long dictatorship of the Marquês de Pombal (1750-1777); this manuscript’s dedication surely dates from after his return. From the author’s praise in the dedication of the Duke’s “sabia errecção de huma Accademia nova,” we judge that the work was written just before the Academia Real das Ciencias was chartered by D. Maria I in 1779. This theory is supported by the author’s omission from the title-page of any mention of the Academy, or of any rank attained by the Duke of Lafões after 1779.

The near-encyclopedic “Epítomo” notes the contributions to healing of the monastic orders and credits the Moors with the benefits they brought to science during their Iberian hegemony, giving many particulars of the work of physicians of various faiths under the Caliphate. Though there is also much on individual cures, drugs and doctors, the words “historico-medico-politico” in the title accurately reflect the author’s concern for the standing of medical science in different communities. Moraes Soares also treats of public health measures and the state of health of the population in general, and tries to indicate the level of education in medical and other sciences.

In his highly detailed “Lista Geográfica” (the final section of 225 pages), Moraes Soares catalogues the world’s educational and medical institutions. Compiled with great thoroughness, it covers all four major continents, specifying even the maps consulted (by Bellin, Deslisle, Buache and d’Anville). He includes hospitals and secondary schools as well as universities with medical or scientific faculties, for which he sets out to give the date of foundation, number of colleges and number of professors.
Latin America is prominently represented, with institutions listed in Mexico, Central America, the Spanish Main and Peru. For Brazil, Moraes Soares cites schools in Maranhão, Olinda, Recife, Salvador, Espírito Santo, São Sebastião and São Paulo. In what is now the United States he mentions only the College of William and Mary, misplacing it to Jamestown, Virginia, but lists hospitals in New Orleans and Philadelphia. A hospital is also listed in Montreal.

The present work stands out for its full and sympathetic assessment of the medical pioneers of the modern age, such as Fallopio and Malighi in Italy, William Harvey in England, Reynier de Graaf and Frederick Ruysch in Holland, and royal physicians in France, Germany, Denmark and England. Moraes Soares always refers precisely to each practitioner’s specialty or contribution, and marks his place in medical progress surefootedly. He gives a critical yet friendly view, not otherwise attainable, of the state of medicine at the height of the Enlightenment, and gives it largely without nationalist bias.

Provenance: The second Duke of Lafões, D. João Carlos de Bragança Sousa Ligne Tavares Mascarenhas da Silva (1719-1806), was of the closest possible affinity to the royal house: his father was the legitimized son of D. Pedro II. A nobleman of great talent and public spirit, he led the aristocratic opposition to Pombal, living outside Portugal during most of Pombal’s reign. In the quarter-century after Pombal’s fall he became one of the dominant public figures. He was appointed Counselor of War in 1780, Counselor of State in 1796, and Marshall-General of the Portuguese armies. A man of great culture and scientific appreciation and a witty and generous patron, the Duke assisted both Gluck and Mozart during his absence from Portugal. Immediately upon his return he formed the Academy of Sciences, in order to assure Portugal the benefits of the philosophic enlightenment (whose absence Moraes Soares several times bemoans).

See Innocencio VI, 67 and XVI, 273 on the author, and Silvestre Ribeiro, História dos estabelecimentos científicos volumes II & V.

Two Sonnets to a Leader of the Liberal Revolution of 1820

[SONNET.] Soneto. Dedicado ao Illustrissimo Senhor Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmento Meritissimo Coronel do Regimento de Infantaria N. 6. N.p.: n.pr., 1821? 4°, stitched together through a ruled paper reinforcement strip. Delicate typographical border. Overall very good. Old manuscript foliation (“23” on the printed sonnet, and “24” on the manuscript, both in the upper outer margin of the rectos. Just above on both leaves, in a contemporary hand, is written “1821 / / Janr” [and Janeiro]—29”. Half of early octagonal tag with blue border and handwritten “14” (shelfmark?) on reinforcement strip. (1 l., printed on recto only).

These two poems, the second in manuscript and apparently unpublished (see below), praise Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmento, one of the leaders of the Revolução Liberal in 1820. On the printed sonnet, a contemporary hand has added after
the title, “por occasião da sua vinda da Capital, com o Regim[en]to.” The Portuenses are described as greeting “seu Libertador, nunca esquecido.”

Figueiredo Sarmento played a significant role in the Revolução Liberal, which began with a military insurrection in Porto and spread from there to the rest of Portugal, resulting in the 1822 Constitution and a current of liberalism that remained influential throughout the nineteenth century. Figueiredo Sarmento is mentioned in Innocêncio as the subject of one of 33 portraits in a collection published in 1822 by Francisco Antonio da Silva Oeirense under the title, Retratos dos membros da Associação começada no Porto em 22 de Janeiro de 1818, e das mais pessoas que com elles cooperaram para a revolução política de 24 de Agosto de 1820.


BOUND WITH:

[SONNET.] “Impavido marchar a passo lazo / Ao Campo onde se espera a guerra dura ....” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. 4º (21.5 x 17.5 cm.). Written in ink, in a large, legible, elegant hand. Some short tears and light browning. (1 l., verso blank).

Praises the bravery of a troop marching into battle and mentions the bravery of “Gil” (presumably Domingos Antonio Gil de Figueiredo Sarmento). It is probably the work of the same unidentified author as the printed sonnet.
44. SOUSA COUTINHO, D. Domingos António de, later 1º and only Conde de Funchal, and still later 1º Marquês de Funchal. Manuscript document by a Portuguese diplomat, reporting on Napoleon’s 1800 campaign in Italy, including the Battle of Marengo. On paper, in Portuguese. Livorno, 6 July 1800. Folio (36.5 x 24 cm.), stitched together over pink ribbons; pink stitching in gutter mostly gone. Written in ink, in a small, even, very legible hand—probably a secretary’s—through f. 8r; ff. 8r-9v are written in a more crabbed and hasty, but still legible hand (Sousa Coutinho’s, with his signature at the end). The index on the final verso is in the secretary’s hand, or one very similar. The leaf laid in, in French, is written in a tidy, legible hand. Very good condition. “Nº 33” in secretary’s hand at upper left of first leaf. (10 ll., plus 1 l. laid in).

This manuscript deals with Napoleon’s 1800 campaign in Italy, including the siege of Genoa and the Battle of Marengo and its aftermath. The author, as a diplomat, was
focused on the maneuverings that resulted in the Convention of Alexandria signed the
day after the Battle of Marengo by Napoleon and Austrian General Michael von Melas.
By the Convention, Austria ceded all Italy above the Mincio River to the French. Sousa
Coutinho reports more briefly on the activities of the British fleet and military maneuvers
in various towns and regions of Northern Italy (Lucca, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, and
elsewhere). These observations were made in the author’s capacity as special envoy to the
Court at Naples. There is a rather vague single-line reference (f. 2r) to “Mylord Nelson,
Cavalheiro Hamilton e Miladi sua mulher”.

The leaf laid in, in French, begins “Traduction literal. J’ai reçu et mis sous les
yeux de S.A.R. la Prince Regent notre Maitre votre Depeche.” It relays orders to give
deuX millions de Livres en pieces Portuqaises de 6.400 à la disposition du Gouverne-
ment Français.”

D. Domingos António de Sousa Coutinho (1760-1833), a native of Vila Real (?) or
Chaves (?), was a Portuguese diplomat and political figure. He represented Portugal in
Turin (1796-1803) and served as ambassador to London (1803-1814) and to Rome (1814-
1818). A member of the Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa and author of numerous
works on diplomatic and political questions, he was responsible for the publication of
the periodical Investigador Português in London, a counter blast to the Correio Brasiliense,
edited by Hipólito José da Costa. From February 26 to July 4, 1821 he served as regent
for the absent D. João VI. Sousa Coutinho was created Conde de Funchal in 1808 by the
future D. João VI, acting as Prince Regent for his mother D. Maria I. Shortly before his
death in England in 1833, he was made Marquês de Funchal by D. Pedro, former Emperor
of Brazil, acting as regent for his daughter D. Maria II.

See Afonso Eduardo Martins Züquete, ed., Nobreza de Portugal e do Brazil, II, 629;
also Grande enciclopédia XI, 964-5.

Copies of Restauração Diplomatic Documents
By D. João IV’s Ambassador to Sweden, Holland, France, and Rome

45. SOUSA COUTINHO, Francisco de. “Cartas de Francisco de Souza
Coutinho Embaixador que foi em Roma França e Holanda.” Eighteenth-
century (?) manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Folio (29 x 20 cm.),
nineteenth-century tan quarter calf over laid paper boards, tinted a
faint green, spine with raised bands in five compartments (worn, minor
worming at foot), gilt bands, red leather lettering-piece in second com-
partment from head, text-block edges sprinkled blue-green. Written in
ink, in a large, legible hand of the eighteenth century. Internally fine,
overall very good. (3 blank), 84, (1 blank) II. $5,000.00

Copies of 30 letters, apparently unpublished, by D. Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, one
of D. João IV’s principal ambassadors. Sousa Coutinho, a trusted friend of D. João since
1623, was sent abroad immediately after the Restauração to seek recognition of Portugal’s
independence. In 1641 he negotiated a treaty of friendship and commerce with Sweden.
Two years later he was sent to negotiate with the Dutch, who were attacking Brazil,
Angola, and Ceylon. The treaty signed in 1645 was considered by many in Lisbon and
Pernambuco to be a betrayal of Portuguese interests, but he remained in The Hague as D.
João’s representative until 1650. Edgar Prestage was of the opinion that Sousa Coutinho’s
diplomacy ultimately helped keep Brazil in Portuguese hands, because it prevented the Dutch from sending urgently needed supplies to their troops there.

In early 1651 Sousa Coutinho was dispatched to France, to discuss a possible alliance with France and Sweden against Spain. In 1655, D. João sent him to Rome in yet another attempt to persuade Pope Alexander VII to recognize Portugal’s independence. Sousa Coutinho remained in Rome until 1658, even after D. João’s death had brought D. Afonso VI to the throne (with his mother as regent).

Sousa Coutinho was born in 1597 on Ilha de S. Miguel in the Azores, and died in 1660. His published works include Manifesto, e protestaçam que fez Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, Commendador da Ordem de Christo, & Alcaide Môr da Villa de Sousel, do Conselho delRey Dom Joao o IV, nosso Senhor, & seu Embaxador extraordinario âs partes Septentroniaes, enviado à Dieta de Ratisbona, sobre a liberdade do Serenissimo Senhor Infante D. Duarte, 1641,
and Propositio Facta Celsis Praepotentibus Dominis Ordinis Generalibus Confederatarum Provinciarum Belgii ..., 1647 (published in French and Dutch the same year), a proposal to the States General about Pernambuco. The Grande Enciclopédia notes that Sousa Coutinho left in manuscript an account of his embassies ("Memórias Históricas"), which was praised by D. Francisco Manuel de Melo.

This collection seems to deal primarily with Sousa Coutinho’s diplomatic efforts in Rome. None of the letters includes a date. The recipients are as follow. The number of letters is noted only when there is more than one letter to the same recipient. In this manuscript, all letters to a recipient are grouped together.

1. P. Frei André Teles (?)  
2. Conde de Odemira (8 letters)—probably Francisco de Faro, 7º Conde de Odemira, ca. 1575-1661  
3. Dezembargador Feliciano Dourado—Sousa Coutinho’s ambassadorial secretary while in France  
4. Cardeal de Orsini—Cardinal Virginio Orsini, 1615-1676, named by Pope Urban VIII in 1641 as Protector of the Polish and the Portuguese Orient  
5. P. Mestre Ribarozza  
6. Secretario Gaspar de Faria Severim (4 letters)  
7. Pedro Vieira da Silva (8 letters)—prime minister of Portugal 1642-1656  
8. Pedro de Valadares  
9. Pedro Cezar  
10. Marques de Genova  
11. Bispo Capelão Mor  
12. Embaixador Antonio de Souza de Massedo [i.e., Macedo] (2 letters)—1606-1682, D. João IV’s ambassador to Holland, once considered a possible author of the Arte de furtar (1652), and usually called Portugal’s first journalist, for his work on Mercario Portuguez, 1663-1666

* On Francisco de Sousa Coutinho, see Barbosa Machado II, 269-70, and Grande Enciclopédia XXIX, 852-4. Much of the same material, with some added comments, appears on Arlindo Correia’s home page.

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**Official Reports of the Performance of the First Screw-Propelled Warship and of a Steamship with the Innovative Hunter Wheel**

*An Apparently Unpublished Manuscript*

milled, text-block edges sprinkled blue. Written in ink, in an exceedingly legible hand of the mid-nineteenth century. Each page ruled in blue, with a red-rulled border. The title page and the leaf with seals and signatures have a variety of elegantly executed capital letters. Very good to fine condition. (2), 5, 59 leaves, ruled, written on the rectos only, with the exception of leaf 49, which contains a neatly executed ship’s cross-section on the verso.

$3,600.00

Detailed reports on the performance of three innovative ships of the early 1840s: the USS Princeton, the first screw-propelled warship ever built, reported on by Captain Robert F. Stockton, who raised the funds for her; and the USS Union and Albert, powered by a new paddlewheel design called the “Hunter Wheel” and commanded by Hunter himself. These are official copies of the original reports filed with the Navy Department, executed on January 29, 1844, and signed by A. Thomas Smith, Chief Clerk, and David Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy. An official paper seal of the Navy Department is attached by ribbon to the second leaf, which also contains an embossed seal.

The launch of a commercially successful steamboat in 1807 brought a new era in navigation: steam engines and paddlewheels soon replaced acres of sail, making ships much faster and more maneuverable. But the invention of guns that could hurl explosive shells several miles meant that on military vessels, paddlewheels were enormous bulls’ eyes. The Princeton and the Union were attempts to prevent warships from having their primary power source blasted to smithereens. The screw propeller and the Hunter Wheel both moved the ship’s propulsion below the waterline.

**USS Princeton: Trials and Errors**

The *Princeton* (first of several ships to bear the name) was the first screw-propelled steam warship in the United States Navy—and indeed, anywhere in the world. Its propulsion system was designed by Swedish engineer John Ericsson, who later designed the ironclad *Monitor*. Robert F. Stockton, a long-time navy officer from a political family, had successfully lobbied for money for a screw-propelled warship armed with heavy guns, and was put in command of the *Princeton* when she was launched on September 5, 1843. In October she set off for New York, where Stockton challenged the captain of the SS Great Western to a speed trial from the Battery in lower Manhattan to Sandy Hook, New Jersey. In ff. 1-5 Stockton reports that the ship “gained a most glorious triumph ... the Princeton is now admitted to be the fastest and the most beautiful, as she will hereafter be admitted to be the most formidable ship afloat.” The details of the race, including route,
conditions, use of sails, and Stockton’s parting wish to the Great Western’s captain, are copied by Stockton from the report written by “two gentlemen who came on board for that purpose.”

This race is particularly interesting because the Great Western was state of the art in naval technology. Built to a design by the brilliant engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel and launched in 1838, she was the first regular transatlantic steamer and became the model for wooden Atlantic paddle-steamers.

The Princeton’s armament included two 12-inch muzzle-loading guns. John Ericsson designed the “Oregon,” whose wrought-iron breech-end was specially reinforced; it could hurl a 225-pound projectile five miles. “Peacemaker” was designed by Captain Stockton in imitation of the “Oregon,” but without the reinforcement. Both guns were installed in New York in early 1844.

Back in Washington, the Princeton made several excursions up the Potomac with civilian visitors, demonstrating the range and power of the guns. On February 28, 1844, the Princeton set out again; among the 400 passengers were President John Tyler, former
first lady Dolley Madison, Secretary of State Abel P. Upshur, and Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gilmer. The guns were fired as usual, but this time Stockton’s “Peacemaker” exploded, killing Upshur, Gilmer, and four others, and injuring 20 more. The Princeton’s reputation never recovered. She was decommissioned in 1849. Ericsson’s engines, however, were saved and used in the second USS Princeton. By the time the Civil War broke out in 1861, the most modern Navy ships were screw-propelled.

**USS Union and Albert (The Hunter Wheel)**

The final 59 leaves contain a fascinating set of reports by Lt. William W. Hunter, who had designed a new type of paddlewheel. Known as the “Hunter Wheel,” it consisted of a paddlewheel drum placed horizontally in the vessel. Like Ericsson’s propellers, the propulsion was below the waterline, hence less vulnerable to artillery shells. (The concept is illustrated in the ship’s cross-section on f. 49v.) The Union, launched in late 1842 and commissioned in early 1843, was commanded by Lt. Hunter. She went through extensive trials in 1843 and 1844-45. Eventually it was decided that her engines wasted too much energy driving the paddle wheels through the cofferdam that enclosed them; she was decommissioned in 1847.

Most of the reports in this volume deal with the performance of the USS Union in 1843, months before the Princeton was launched. Included here are:

1. Reports from Lt. Hunter on the performance of the Union, dated at Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston, from February to July 1843, with details on propellers, spars, sails, paddles, and speed, plus extracts from the log book. In May, Secretary of the Navy Upshur was aboard.

2. Letter from Secretary of the Navy Upshur to Lt. Hunter (ff. 19-26, 7/7/1843) in which he notes that steamships cannot be useful as warships unless their propulsion is
below the waterline, and speaks “in terms of high approbation” of the way the *Union*
resolves the problem.

3. Report from Lt. Hunter to Secretary of the Navy Henshaw (ff. 26-36, 8/29/1843) on
the advantages and uses of a small iron steamship, followed by “Upon the Construction
of Marine Steamers” (ff. 37-44), with many engineering details, and a discussion of the
advantages of the Hunter Wheel (ff. 44-49), followed by a diagram that shows a steamer
in cross-section with notes on its constituent parts (ff. 49v-52).

4. Report from Lt. Hunter to Secretary of the Navy Henshaw (1/6/1844) on the perfor-
mane of a small iron steamer, the *Albert*, designed for use by the Topographical Bureau.

**Robert F. Stockton (1795-1866)**

Stockton (1795-1866) fought in the War of 1812, then ran a business in the 1820s and
1830s. Back in the Navy and promoted to captain by 1840, he lobbied for government
funding of an advanced steam warship with a battery of very heavy guns – the ship
that became the USS *Princeton*. Cleared of blame for the explosion of the “Peacemaker,”
Stockton was soon sent by President Polk with an offer to annex Texas, and in 1846
arrived in California to lead the Pacific Squadron during the Mexican-American War.
Stockton resigned from the Navy in May 1850, having reached the rank of commodore,
and in the following year was elected to the Senate, where he sponsored a bill to abolish
flogging as a Navy punishment. Two years later he resigned from the Senate to serve as
president of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, a position he held until 1866.
Four U.S. Navy ships have been named in his honor, as have Stockton, California and
Fort Stockton, Texas.

**William W. Hunter**

The Hunter Wheel was also used on the USS *Water Witch*, where it failed so notably
that the ship was refitted two years later with a new engine.

In the 1860s, Hunter resigned from the U.S. Navy to join the Confederate Navy,
where he rose to the rank of commodore and commanded the squadron at Savannah.
The *Journal of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America* (July 30, 1861, p.
298) states that Hunter was from Louisiana.

* Not located in OCLC.

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**Manuscript Letters on Portuguese Iron Mines**

47. **VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de.** Collection of four
manuscript documents in Portuguese in which iron mines in Portugal
and Brazil feature prominently. The documents are dated 1825-1829; one
includes copies of 9 supporting documents that date from 1817-1825.
On paper. 1825-1829. Folio (31 x 21 cm., tied with a striped ribbon, then
laid into a paper bearing a typed partial list of contents (late nineteenth
or early twentieth century?); this in turn laid into later wrappers. Three
additional documents are laid in following the group that is tied together
Frederico Luiz Gulherme de Varnhagen (1782-1840), born in Arolsen, principality of Walde, Germany, came to Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese government to direct the Foz de Alge ironworks in 1803.

In 1808, he traveled to Brazil when the royal family and the entire Court moved to Rio de Janeiro. The Royal Iron Mill of São João de Ipanema was yet another consequence of the arrival of the Royal Family in Brazil. The initial studies were carried out by Sergeant Major Varnhagen, but the steel mill was installed by a Swede, Carl Gustave Hedberg, who brought techniques, equipment and tools. Differences of opinion led to the dismissal of Hedberg in 1814. Varnhagen, who replaced him, was exceptionally successful in the following seven years: the iron foundry at Ipanema was productive and profitable. Varnhagen’s son, the great historian and diplomat Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen, Visconde de Porto Seguro, was born in 1816, while his father was working in Brazil.

After the events of 1820 Varnhagen returned to Portugal and was appointed administrator of the Matas e Pinhais do Reino. He served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Portuguese army, was a member of the Academia Real das Sciencias, and Director of Mines, and held the honorary title of Coiteiro-mor do Reino. He wrote *Manual de instruções praticas sobre a sementeira, cultura e corte dos pinheiros, e conservação da madeira dos mesmos* ... Lisbon: Academia Real das Sciencias, 1836.
In chronological order, the documents are as follow.

**VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de.** Document signed. 34.4 x 23.5 cm., folded. (2 ll., the second blank). Petition to Dom João VI, King of Portugal, dated December 21, 1825, at Marinha Grande. Varnhagen notes his 23 years of service to the Portuguese crown, 14 of which were in Brazil, his loyalty to the crown despite repeated requests by the Brazilian government that he return, the fact that he has very little property (the land that came with his wife’s dowry having been sold), and that he desires to dedicate himself to agriculture. He requests that the “Xarneca” outside the Royal Forests of Leiria be granted to him to cultivate.

**WITH:**

**VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de.** Petition plus 9 numbered supporting documents tied together with a ribbon. (11, 1 blank l.), 30.5 x 21 cm. Written on “papel sellado” with the Royal Arms of Portugal and the cost of 40 reis embossed on each leaf. In this petition to D. Miguel, King of Portugal, dated February 21, 1829, at Marinha Grande, Varnhagen requests the post of Intendente de Minas after the Barão de Eschwege retires. He summarizes his background, services, education, and so on.

**AND BOUND WITH:**

Nº 1. Document signed. (1 l., verso blank). About service by Varnhagen at the Real Fabrica Nova de Ferro at Sorocaba, originally dated October 20, 1817. Endorsed by Joaquim José Leal, February 24, 1829. Countersigned by Luiz José Pedro Argolino [?].

**AND BOUND WITH:**


**AND BOUND WITH:**


**AND BOUND WITH:**


**AND BOUND WITH:**


**AND BOUND WITH:**

Nº 6. Document signed. 1 p. (verso blank). From João de Medeiros Gomes, attesting to Varnhagen’s excellent service, originally dated Villa de Sorocaba, October 20, 1821. Endorsed by Joaquim José Leal, February 24, 1829. Countersigned by Luiz José Pedro Argolino [?].
AND BOUND WITH:

Nº 7. Document signed. 2 pp. From João Carlos Augusto d’Oyenhausen, attesting to Varnhagen’s service, originally dated São Paulo, March 9, 1821. Endorsed by Joaquim José Leal, February 24, 1829. Countersigned by Luiz José Pedro Argolino [?].

AND BOUND WITH:

Nº 8. Document signed. 1 p. (verso blank). From José Joaquim Carneiro de Campos, giving Varnhagen permission to retire from service at the Ironworks, originally dated Rio de Janeiro, October 9, 1821. Endorsed by Joaquim José Leal, February 24, 1829. Countersigned by Luiz José Pedro Argolino [?].

AND BOUND WITH:

Nº 9. Document signed. 3 pp. (verso of third page blank). Extract from the Gazeta de Lisboa, May 4, 1819, noting the establishment of the Ironworks at São João de Ipanema, and the benefits to the nation, in commerce and especially the military, as well as Varnhagen’s service in agriculture. Endorsed by Joaquim José Leal, February 24, 1829. Countersigned by Luiz José Pedro Argolino [?].

AND WITH:

VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de. Contemporary copy of a petition by Varnhagen to the Conde de Basto, signed by Varnhagen and dated Marinha Grande, 21 February 1829. (1 l., 1 blank l.). 24.8 x 19.7 cm.

Varnhagen requests the post of Intendente de Minas upon the retirement of the Barão de Eschwege. He asks that the Conde de Basto forward information regarding his work in the mines in Brazil and at the iron foundry at São João da Ipanema in the Captaincy of São Paulo to the Conde de Louzã. He also mentions 300 oak trees that have been cut and prepared for the construction of a ship. José António de Oliveira Leite de Barros (1749-1833), was a strong partisan of D. Miguel, who granted him the title of Conde de Basto in January 1829. However, when the liberals triumphed under D. Pedro, the title was not recognized. D. Diogo de Menezes d’Eça, third Conde de Louzã (Guimarães 1788-Lisbon 1878), held that title by right of marriage to the eldest daughter of the second Count. He was a dedicated partisan of D. Miguel; he had also been among the nobles who accompanied D. Maria Leopoldina from Livorno to Rio de Janeiro to marry D. Pedro, then heir to the throne of the United Kingdom of Brazil, Portugal and the Algarve.

AND WITH:

VARNHAGEN, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de. Contemporary copy of a letter from Varnhagen to the Conde de Basto, signed by Varnhagen and dated Marinha Grande, March 11, 1829. (1 l., 1 blank l.). 24.8 x 19.7 cm.

Varnhagen mentions that he is enclosing a sample of iron from the foundry at the Royal Ironworks at São João de Ipanema. The sample has a relief of São João Evangelista. He asks the Conde de Basto to use it to judge his “practica demonstrada e mais conhecimentos no ramo dos Fundições a Fabricas de Ferro ….” He further mentions the preparation of lumber for the construction of a ship. On the Conde de Basto, see above.

Confraternal Duties

48. VASCONCELLOS, Manuel Brandão de. “Resumo das obrigaçoens da Irmandade das Irmãs [?]de Rosas, e das pessoas della.” Manuscript on paper, in Portuguese. Signed 31 December 1824. 4° (19.3 x 15 cm.), early patterned wrappers (fold lines, minor stains, a bit dog-eared). Written in ink, in a large, legible hand. Foldlines. Some soiling and dampstains. Overall in good condition. (4 ll.) $300.00

A well-thumbed copy of the duties and obligations of the members of one of Portugal’s many charitable confraternities (irmandades). The members of this one undertook to attend funeral masses of deceased pilgrims, the poor, and brothers of the Irmandade. Membership fees ranged from 360 to 1800 reis. Members also had special obligations on particular feast days, notably that of Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres, who appeared at Alcântara in 1590 and was venerated throughout Portugal and Brazil. This confraternity might be associated with the Igreja da Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres in Beja.

The signature of Manuel Brandão de Vasconcellos appears at the end of the document (f. 4r), in the same hand as the text.

* Brandão de Vasconcellos is not in Inocêncio or Grande enciclopédia. Not in OCLC, Porbase, or Copac under Manuel Brandão de Vasconcellos or the title.
Two Autograph Postcards Signed
From One of Portugal’s Best Traditional Poets of the Twentieth Century

49. VIEIRA, Afonso Lopes. Two autograph postcards both signed [typically, “A Lopes V”], addressed to António [Vieira] Natividade, Alcobaça, from Casa de S. Pedro, S. Pedro de Moel, undated [Lisbon postmark illegible; Alcobaça postmark dated 22 July 1912] and addressed to Dr. [?] Joaquim [Vieira] Natividade, from Largo da Rosa, 7, Lisboa, dated 15 December [1912; both Lisbon and Alcobaça postmarks dated 16 December 1912], respectively. 10.5 x 14.9 cm. Closely written in a legible hand. Both postcards stamped in green in the upper outer corner of the verso with Vieira’s typical snail above a banner with his motto “OR:PIANGO:OR:CANTO”, and a scallop shell [Vieira] below. Fine condition.

Both recipients are addressed as “Querido Amigo”. The postcard to António Natividade contains 19 lines. Vieira expresses regrets that he was not able to see Natividade’s daughters, and insists that these regrets are regrets of friendship and not of protocol. He asks that a message be given to Joaquim [Natividade] about his admiration for an article which had appeared in Extremadura. A letter apparently sent by Ivo Cruz to António is referred to.

The postcard to Joaquim Natividade refers to having read in a newspaper about a conference, mentions “monges agrónimos” and expresses much friendship for the “ilustre tribo Natividade”, ending with his hopes that António [Natividade] had [illegible] with Lourenço Almeida.

António Vieira Natividade (1893-1946), archeologist and ethnographer, son and collaborator with the illustrious Alcobaça archeologist Manuel Vieira Natividade, took an active part in the restoration of the famous Cistercian Abbey of Alcobaça. His brother, Joaquim Vieira Natividade (1899-1968), agronomist and internationally renowned forestry expert, directed the Departamento de Pomologia da Estação Agronómica Nacional and the Estação de Experimentação Florestal do Sobreiro. Among his numerous publications, mostly of a scientific nature, were Os monges agrónomos do Mosteiro de Alcobaça, conferências (1943), and O regionalismo de Afonso Lopes Vieira (1946).

Afonso Lopes Vieira (Leiria, 1878-Lisbon, 1946) was Portugal’s best traditional poet of the twentieth century. In 1916 he resigned his post as Redactor da Câmara dos Deputados in Lisbon in order to dedicate himself to reading and to poetry. His home, S. Pedro de Moel, became a haven for artists, musicians and writers. He also traveled extensively in Europe and North Africa, and reminiscences of these travels often appear in his works.

The author’s earliest published works were written as a student at Coimbra, 1897-1900, e.g., Para quê?, 1897, and Náufrago, 1898. From this melancholy phase he passed into a nationalistic one, in which he publicized early Portuguese literature, aiming to “reportugeesar Portugal tornando-o europeau.” During this period he helped prepare an edition of Camões (1928) and edited Montemayor’s Diana, the Amadis, and Rodrigues Lobo. His Portuguese translation of the Poema do Cid was published in the review Lusitânia, of which Lopes Vieira served as secretary. He also wrote works for children, e.g., Animais nossos amigos, 1911 and Canto infantil, 1912.

* For Afonso Lopes Vieira, see Ninnóccio XX, 311; Exposición bibliográfica de Afonso Lopes Vieira; also Grande enciclopédia XV, 453-5; Maria Amélia Gomes in Machado, ed., Dicionário de literatura portuguesa, pp. 501-2; Fernando Guimarães in Bíblis, V, 844-6;
Diccionário cronológico de autores portugueses, III, 214-6; Saraiva & Lopes, História da literatura portuguesa (17th ed., 2001) p. 961; Bell, Portuguese Literature p. 337: “There is a certain strength as well as a subtle music about his verse which is of good promise for the future.”

Item 40: Over 150 letters of the great Portuguese bibliographer Innocêncio Francisco da Silva to Francisco António Rodrigues de Gusmão. The first (illustrated above), dated April 18, 1856, seeks Rodrigues de Gusmão's support for the *Diccionário bibliográfico portuguez*: “persuadido de que lhe não será ingrata a notícia de uma publicação cuja utilidade e alcance V. Eª por certo aprecia devidamente ....”
SUBJECT INDEX

Academia Real das Sciencias 42
Africa 19, 30
Agriculture 47
Albert, U.S.S. 46
Alenquer 14
Algarve author 12
Algebra 39
Amélie of Leuchtenberg, Empress consort of Brazil 35
Angola 11, 19, 30
Angra do Heroismo 27
Arboriculture 47
Arithmetic 39
Art 10
Artillery 6
Artisans 10
Asia 19
Audiencia de los Confines 18
Austria 26
Autograph document 48
Autograph letters signed 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 27, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 44, 49
Autograph manuscripts 12, 25, 30, 37
Autograph poem signed 43
Autograph signature 13
Aveiro, Duquesa de (Maria Guadalupe de Lencastre) 24
Azorean native 45
Azores 27, 34
Bahia 20
Barbosa, Januario da Cunha 1
Barcelos, D. Pedro Afonso, Conde de 31
Basto, Conde de 47
Benguela 30
Bibliography 40
Bilbao native 7
Bindings 2, 6, 37, 42, 46
Blind author 23
Bologna 44
Borja, Victor Profirio 2
Brazil 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 19, 19, 20, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 47
Brazilian authors 4, 15, 19, 29
Brunel, Isambard Kingdom 46
Bulhão Pato, Raimundo Antonio de 7
Burials 1
Business 4
Cabal, José Maria 8
Cabo Verde 30
Canada 42
Capuchin 24
Cardozo, D. Maria Antonio 37
Casa dos Vinte e Quatro 22
Castelo Branco, Camilo 9
Castro, Arcenio P.P. de 5
Cavalry 6
Cavroé, Pedro Alexandre 10
Central America 42
Churches 1
Coelho, José Maria Latino 7
Coimbra, University of 15, 28
Coinage 3
Colombia 8
Colonial administration 18, 20
Comayagua 18
Commerce 33, 36
Confraternities 48
Correspondence 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 40, 44, 45, 47, 49
Costa, Antonio Esteves 33
Couceiro, Henrique de Paiva 11
Coutinho, D. Domingos António de Sousa, Conde and Marquês de Funchal 44
Coutinho, Francisco de Sousa 45
Coutinho, Rodrigo de Sousa 16
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dantas, Julio</td>
<td>7, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deportation order</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaz del Castillo, Bernal</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictionary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinis, King of Portugal</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diniz, Angelo Ferreira</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diniz, Francisco Ferreira</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomacy</td>
<td>27, 34, 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctrina de actionibus</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowries</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>2, 37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durán family</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>3, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elegies</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English exercises</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English language</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraved coat of arms</td>
<td>17, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraved portrait</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmentalism</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espírito Santo</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelista, Fr. Francisco da Luz</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense accounts</td>
<td>4, 26, 30, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expulsion order</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremadura</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallopio</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonseca, José da</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>34, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis of Assisi, St.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciscans?</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franco, Francisco de Mello</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, Simon</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French language &amp; literature</td>
<td>2, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuente de Cantos</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funchal, Conde and Marquês de (D. Domingos Antônio de Sousa Coutinho)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogy</td>
<td>17, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoa</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German author</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German law</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graaf, Reynier de</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gran Colombia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>16, 34, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western, S.S.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>13, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilds</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gusmão, Alexandre de</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gusmão, Francisco António Rodrigues de</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Emma Lady</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, William</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraldry</td>
<td>17, 24, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of medicine</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Wheel</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, W.W.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations</td>
<td>24, 25, 30, 39, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irmandade de Rosa [?]</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironworks</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian language</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuits</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish merchants</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>João IV, King of Portugal</td>
<td>27, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>João VI, King of Portugal</td>
<td>1, 16, 23, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Index</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>José I, King of Portugal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>8, 8, 13, 18, 19, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td>20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leão, Duarte Nunes de</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal history</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lencastre, Maria Guadalupe de, Duquesa de Aveiro</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberals vs. conservatives</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longepierre, Baron de (Hilaire-Bernard de Requeleyne)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luanda</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucca</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutas Liberaes</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedo, José Agostinho de</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malighi</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel I, King of Portugal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranhão</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marengo, Battle of</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria da Fonte movement</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria I, Queen of Portugal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria II, Queen of Portugal</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical school</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>1, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval history</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mella, Michael von</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mello, Antonio Joaquim de Mesquita e</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mello, D. Francisco Manuel de</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendes de Carmona, Luís</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menezes, D. José de</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercantilism</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mérida</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>13, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miguel I, King of Portugal</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>8, 16, 27, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military maneuvers</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas Geraes native</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionaries</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarchists</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monteiro, Manoel, S.J.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moors</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moreira, Adelaide</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mossamedes</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mottoes</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal government</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napoleonic Wars</td>
<td>8, 16, 33, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natividade, Antonio Vieira</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval construction</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navarre</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson, Horatio</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Granada</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Neill, Henrique, Visconde de Santa Monica</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olinda</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliveira, Alberto de</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliveira, Guilherme Couvreur</td>
<td>de 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmela, Duque de</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patacas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedagogy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peñaflor, Conde de</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peninsular War</td>
<td>8, 16, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereira, José Clemente, Barão de São Clemente</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco</td>
<td>3, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoas, Barão das (Antonio Esteves da Costa)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pires, Saturio</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placido, D. Ana</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>2, 7, 15, 23, 25, 37, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pombal, Marquês de (Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponta Delgada</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popayan</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porto</td>
<td>23, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese India</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese language</td>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton, U.S.S.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Príncipe</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health</td>
<td>1, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queiroz, José Maria de Eça de</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recife</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendufe, Barão and later Conde de (Simão da Silva Ferraz de Lima e Castro)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requeleyne, Hilaire-Bernard de, Baron de Longepierre</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resende, 1º Marquês de (António Teles da Silva Caminha e Meneses)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restauração</td>
<td>27, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribeiro, Thomas</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 36, 39, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Maior, Conde de (Antonio José de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Maior, Conde de (João Maria de Saldanha Oliveira e Sousa)</td>
<td>28, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Maior, Condessa de (Isabel Botelho Mourão e Vasconcelos)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodrigues (or Roiz), João Ventura</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa, Sebastião Ferreira da</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal decrees</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal family</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruysch, Frederick</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sá L.A.R. de</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saldanha, Duque de</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvador</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampaio, João Ferreira da Costa</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica, Visconde de (Henrique O'Neill)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Clemente, Barão de (José Clemente Pereira)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Miguel</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Paulo author</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Thomé</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarmento, Domingos Antonio</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gil de Figueiredo</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw propellers</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sermons</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sieges</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva, Antonio José da</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva, Francisco Gomes da</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silva, Innocência Francisco da</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sketches</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave Trade</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaves</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soares, Manoel de Moraes</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sousa Coutinho, Domingos António de, Conde and Marquês de Funchal</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sousa Coutinho, Francisco de</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sousa Coutinho, Rodrigo de</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8, 17, 18, 25, 31, 34, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish language</td>
<td>8, 13, 17, 18, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutes</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamships</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton, Robert F.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struensee</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terceira</td>
<td>27, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbooks</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>2, 37, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tombs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres family</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragedy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translations</td>
<td>2, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigonometry</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trujillo</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union, U.S.S.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>42, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Navy</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varnhagen, Frederico Luiz Guilherme de</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasconcellos, Manuel Brandão de</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vieira, Afonso Lopes</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vieira, Theresa d’Assumpção</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viriato, King of Lusitania</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voyages</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weddings</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>24, 28, 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procuradores dos Mesteres.

Anotações devo ser feitas com assistência, e visto do Presidente do Município para que nunca se faça em Corredor. Alvará de 31 de Janeiro de 1509. Leis 1 de Cruzados que a ficar.

Assignar devem os Procuradores dos Mesteres aos o Ênios do Senado em questões que a eles sejam de interesse. Decretos registrados no 25.º. 2º. das Resoluções a 1638.

Conservados devem ser os Procuradores dos Mesteres com suas letras e privilégios não recebendo algum da Coroa. Corte de 29 de Agosto de 1493 no Livro de Privilégios a 1517.